













A  
D I C T I O N A R Y  
OF THE  
E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E :

IN WHICH  
THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS,  
AND ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS BY EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,  
A HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE,  
AND  
AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

IN TWO VOLUMES. — VOL. II

THE SIXTH EDITION.

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*Cum tabulis animum censoris fumet honesti:  
Audebit quæcunque parùm splendoris habebunt,  
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,  
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,  
Et versentur adhuc intus penetralia Vestæ:  
Obscurata diu populo bonus eruct, atque  
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,  
Quæ pulvis memorata Catonibus a quæ Cethegis  
Nunc situs intus præcipit, et cetera vetustas.* HOR.

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L O N D O N :

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# D I C T I O N A R Y

## O F T H E

# E N G L I S H L A N G U A G E .

### LAB

**L**, A liquid consonant, which preserves always the same sound in English. In the Saxon it was aspirated, a *blaf*, *lof*; *blæf*, *lady*.

At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled; as, *shall*, *still*, *full*; except after a diphthong; as, *fail*, *feel*, *cal*, *cool*. In a word of more syllables, it is written single; as, *channel*, *canal*, *ignis*. It is sometimes put before *e*, and sounded feebly after it; as, *bible*, *title*.

**LA. interj.** [corrupted by an effeminate pronunciation from *lo*; unless it be the French *la*.] See: look; behold.

*To you!* if you speak ill of the devil, How he takes it to heart. *Shakspeare's Hamlet*.

**LABDANUM. n. f.** A resin, of a strong not unpleasant smell, and an aromack, but not agreeable taste. This juice exudates from a low spreading shrub in Crete. *Hall*.

**To LABEFY. v. a** [*labefacio*, Latin.] To weaken; to impair. *Dict.*

**LABELL. n. f.** [*labellum*, Latin.]

1. A small slip or scrap of writing.

When wak'd, I found

This *labell* on my bosom; whose contering It is from look in hermits, that I can Make no collection of it. *Shakspeare's Comedy*.

2. Any thing appendant to a larger writing. On the *labell* of lead, the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul are impressed from the papal seal. *Astley's Paragon*.

3. [In law.] A narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal. So also any paper, annexed by way of addition or explication to any will or testament, is called a *labell* or codicil. *Harris*.

God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands, And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo seal'd, Shall be the *labell* to another deed, Or my true heart with treacherous revolt Turn to another, this shall say them oath. *Shakspeare's*

Vol. II.

### LAB

**LABENT. adj.** [*labens*, Latin.] Sliding; gliding; slipping. *Dict.*

**LABIAL. adj.** [*labialis*, Latin.] Uttered by the lips.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are *labial*, which dental, and which guttural. *Bacon's Natural History*.

Some particular affection of sound in it, owing to the lips, will seem to make some composition in any vowel which is *labial*. *Harris's Elements of Speech*.

**LABIATED. adj.** [*labium*, Lat.] Formed with lips.

**LABIODENTAL. adj.** [*labium and dentalis*] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

The dental consonants are very early, and first the *labiodental*, *f*, *v*, also the unguaranteed *t*, *d*, &c. *Harris*.

**LABORANT. n. f** [*laborans*, Latin.] A chemist. Not in use.

I have shew you a sort of fixt sulphur, made by an industrious *laborant*. *Boyle*.

**LABORATORY. n. f.** [*laboratoire*, French.] A chemist's work-room.

It would contribute to the history of colours, if chemist would in their *laboratory* take a needful notice, and give us a faithful account, of the colours observed in the steam of bodies, either sublimed or distilled. *Boyle*.

The flame of love will perform those miracles, they of the tunick boast of, would they employ themselves in this *laboratory*. *Deacy of Poetry*.

**LABORIOUS. adj.** [*laborieux*, French; *laboriosus*, Latin.]

1. Diligent in work; assiduous.

That which in the highest glorious, is to be known in the professions, undisturbed in their *laborious* and *laborious* in their charges, bold and resolute in opposing seducers, and daring to look vice in the face, and, boldly, to be gentle courteous, and compassionate to all. *Shakspeare*.

Two specious cave within its farthest part, Was bew'd and tash'd by *laborious* art, Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryden*.

To his *laborious* youth consum'd in war, And lasting age, adorn'd and crown'd with peace. *Pope*.

2. Requiring labour; tiresome; not easy.

### LAB

Do'st thou love watchings, abstinence, and toil, *Laborious* virtues all: keep them from Cato. *Add. &c.*

**LABORIOUSLY. adv.** [from *laborious*.] With labour; with toil.

The folly of him, who pumps very *laboriously* in a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Deacy of Poetry*.

I chide *laboriously* to bear

A weight of woes, and breathe the vital air. *Pope*.

**LABORIOUSNESS. n. f.** [from *laborious*] 1. Toilsomeness; difficulty.

The parallel holds in the gangleline, as well as the *laboriousness* of the work, those watched creatures, buried in earth and darkness, were never the richer for all the ore they digged, nor more in the infinite mine. *Deacy of Poetry*.

2. Diligence; assiduity.

**LABOUR. n. f.** [*labour*, French, *labor*, Latin.]

1. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength, or wearisome perseverance; pains; toil; travail, work.

If I find her honest, I hope not much *labour*, if she be otherwise, *labour* will be her lot. *Deacy of Poetry*.

I sent to know your faith, lest the *labour* of my tempted you, and our *labour* be in vain. *Deacy of Poetry*.

2. Work to be done.

Being a *labour* of to great difficulty, it is of performance thereof we may expect the least. *Harris*.

If you had been the wife of *Harris*, Six of his *labours* you'd have done, and paid Your husband to much sweat. *Deacy of Poetry*.

3. Exercise; motion with some degree of violence.

Meditate *labour* of the body, as to the preservation of health, and cure of diseases, and of the mind, as to the study, and general instruction. *Deacy of Poetry*.

4. Childbirth; travail.

Some of women *labour* than half change, And generation gently drest her. *Deacy of Poetry*.

Not knowing two *labours*, a companion Of sudden shootings, and of grinding pain, My throats come thicker, and my *labours* end, Which with her hand the conscious nurse turn'd. *Deacy of Poetry*.

Not one woman of two hundred dies in labour.

*Grout.*

His heart is in continual labour, it even travails with the obligation, and is in pangs till it be delivered.

*St. John's.*

To LABOUR. *v. n.* [*labore*, Latin.]

1. To toil; to act with painful effort.

When shall I come to the top of that time hill?

—You do climb up it now, look how we labour.

*Shakespeare.*

For your highness' good I ever labour'd.

More than mine own.

*Shakespeare. Ham. VIII.*

—None but the fool, who labours to out-jest

His heart's struck injuries.

*Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

Let more work be laid upon the men, that they may labour therein.

*Franklin.*

He is so touch'd with the memory of his benevolence and protection, that his soul labours for an expiation to repent it.

*Notes on the Odyssey.*

Epaphras saluteth you, always labouring fervently for you in prayers, that ye may stand perfect.

*Coloss. 12.*

2. To do work; to take pains.

The matter of the ceremonies had wrought, for the most part, only upon light-headed, weak men, whose satisfaction was not to be laboured for.

*Johnson.*

A labouring man that is given to drink, shall not be rich.

*Proverbs.*

That in the night it may be a guard to us, and labour on the day.

*Job.*

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no temptation to labour for more than he could make use of.

*Locke.*

3. To move with difficulty.

The stone that labours up the hill,

Mocking the labourer's toil, returning still,

Is love.

*Johnson.*

4. To be diseased with. [*Morbo laborare*, Latin.] Not in use.

They abound with horse,

Of which one want our camp doth only labour.

*Johnson.*

I was called to another, who in childhood laboured of an ulcer in her left hip.

*Johnson.*

5. To be in distress; to be pressed.

To this infernal like the fury flies,

Here hides her hated head, and fies the labouring

Idiot.

*Dryden.*

Trumpets and drums shall fight her from the throne,

As sounding cymbal, aid the labouring moon.

*Dryden's Lovers.*

This exercise will call down the favour of heaven upon you, to remove those afflictions which now labour under from you.

*Wick's Preparation for Death.*

6. To be in child-birth; to be in travail

There lay a log unlighted on the earth,

When she was labouring in the way of birth,

For the unborn child the fatal hour came,

And rais'd it up, and laid it on the flame.

*Dryden's Ovid.*

Here, like some furious prophet, Pindar roars,

And seem'd to labour with th' inspiring God.

*Pope.*

To LABOUR. *v. a.*

1. To work at; to move with difficulty, to form with labour; to prosecute with effort.

To use brevity, and avoid much labouring of the work, is to be granted to him that will make an abridgment.

*Johnson.*

Had you requir'd my helpful hand,

Th' angel and art you might command,

To labour on for Troy.

*Dryden's Aeneid.*

And I desire to know something concerning him who occasioned mankind to labour, the point, under these disadvantages, and turn on all hands to see if there were any thing left which might have the least appearance of information.

*Pope's Essay on Homer.*

2. To beat; to labour.

Take, shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak,

And labour him with many a sturdy stroke.

*Dryden.*

LABOURER. *n. s.* [*laboureur*, French.]

1. One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work.

If a state run most to noblemen and gentlemen, and that the husbandmen be but as their work-folks and labourers, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable foot.

*Bacon.*

The sun but seem'd the labourer of the year,

Each waxing moon supply'd her wat'ry store,

To twelv' those tides, which from the line did bear

Their funeral vessels to the Belgian shore.

*Dryden.*

Labourers and idle persons, children and strumpets, old men and young men, must have divers

dicta.

*Shakespeare.*

Not balmy sleep to labourers faint with pain,

Not sleep is to larks, or sun-shine to the bee,

Are half to channings, is thy fight to me.

*Pope.*

Yet hence the poor are cloth'd, the hungry fed,

Health to himself, and to his infants bread,

The labourer bears.

*Pope.*

The prince cannot say to the merchant, I have

no need of thee, until the merchant to the prince,

I have no need of thee.

*Scott.*

2. One who takes pains in any employment.

Sir, I am a true labourer; I earn that I eat,

get that I wear; owe no man hate; envy no man

happine.

*Shakespeare.*

He done that labours up the hill,

Mocking the labourer's toil, returning still,

Is love.

*Johnson.*

LABOURSOME. *adj.* [from *labour*.] Made with great labour and diligence. Not in use.

Forget

Your labour me and dainty times, wherein

You mark great Jove angry.

*Shakespeare.*

He hath, my lord, by labouring no petition,

Wrung from me my slow leave.

*Shakespeare.*

LABRA. *n. s.* [*Spanish*.] A lip. Not used.

*Hammer.*

Word of denial in thy labras here;

Word of denial, food and I am thou left.

*Shakespeare.*

LABYRINTH. *n. s.* [*labyrinthus*, Latin.] A maze; a place formed with intricate windings.

Suffolk, stay;

Thou may'st not wander in that labyrinth;

I here mine ears, and ugly treasons lurk.

*Shakespeare.*

Words, which would tear

A labyrinth of a maid's lost ear.

*Donne.*

My clamours tear

The ear's soft labyrinth, and cleft the air.

*Shakespeare.*

The east of Ellex had not proceeded with

his accustomed manners and skill, but run into

labyrinths, from whence he could not disentangle himself.

*Johnson.*

Maze is on her journey; do not now

Divert, or lead her back, to lose herself

In the maze and winding labyrinth of the world.

*Denham.*

LAC. *n. s.*

Lac is usually distinguished by the name of a gum, but improperly, because it is inflammable, and not soluble in water. We have three sorts of it, which are all the product of the same tree.

1. The thick lac. 2. The red lac. 3. The shell

lac. Authors leave us uncertain whether this drug

belongs to the animal or the vegetable kingdom.

*Hill.*

LACE. *n. s.* [*lacet*, French; *laqueus*, Lat.]

1. A string; a cord.

There the fond fly entangled, struggled long,

Himself to free without; but all in vain:

For staying more, the more in laces strong

Himself he tied, and wrapt his wings twain

In liny lares, the subtil loops among.

*Spenser.*

2. A snare; a gin.

The king had snared been in love's strong lace.

*Faust.*

3. A plaited string, with which women fasten their clothes.

O! cut my lace, left, my heart cracking, in

Break too.

*Shakespeare.*

Doll ne'er was call'd to cut her lace,

Or throw cold water in her face.

*Shakespeare.*

4. Ornaments of fine thread curiously woven.

Our English dames are much given to the wearing of costly laces, and, if they be brought from Italy, they are in great esteem.

*Bacon.*

5. Textures of thread, with gold or silver.

He wears a stuff, whole thread is coarse and

round,

But trimm'd with curious lace.

*Herbert.*

6. Sugar. A cant word, now out of use.

If hardly he the self pursues,

That read and comment upon news;

He takes up then mysterious lace,

He drinks his coffee without lace.

*Pope.*

To LACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a string run through eilet holes.

I caus'd a fomentation to be made, and put on a laced sock, by which the weak parts were strengthened.

*Johnson.*

At last, for new replies he did not stay,

But laced his crest'd helm, and rode away.

*Dryden.*

Each laced his spoils, now made the victor's gain,

He to his body suits, but suits in vain;

Mellapour's helm he finds among the rest,

And laces on, and wears the waving crest.

*Dryden.*

Like Mrs. Primly's green belly, she may lace it

down before, but it burnishes on her hips.

*Johnson.*

When Jenny's stays are laced, and

Fan Alma plays about her waist.

*Pope.*

2. To adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on.

It is but a night gown in respect of your; cloth of gold and coats, and laced with silver.

*Shakespeare.*

3. To embellish with variegations.

Look, love, what envious streaks

Do lace the evening cloud; in yonder East,

Night's candle is burnt out, and jocunda day

Stands tip-toe on the misty mountains' tops.

*Shakespeare.*

Then clap four slices of pillar on it,

That, laced with bits of rustic, make a front.

*Pope.*

4. To beat; to whether from the form which L'Estrange uses, or by corruption of lace.

Go you, and find me out a man that has no

curiosity at all, or I'll lace your coat for ye.

*L'Estrange.*

LACED Mutton. An old word for a whore.

Ay, Sir, I, a lost mutton, give you letter to her a laced mutton, and she gave me nothing for my labour.

*Shakespeare.*

LACI MAN. *n. s.* [*lace and man*.] One who deals in lace.

I met with a conjuror, engaged with a laceman, whether the late French king was most like Augustus Caesar, or Nero.

*Addison's Spectator.*

LACERABLE. *adj.* [from *lacerate*.] Such as may be torn.

Since the lungs are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the air, they must necessarily be open to great damages, because of their thin and lacerable composition.

*Harvey.*

To LACERATE. *v. a.* [*lacro*, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to separate by violence.

And my sons lacerate and rip up, viper-like, the womb that brought them forth.

*Johnson.*

The heat breaks through the water, so as to

lacerate and lift up great bubbles too heavy for the

air to buoy up, and causeth boiling.

*Derham's Physico-Theology.*

Here lacerated friendship claims a tear.

*Vanity of Human Wishes.*

LACERATION. *n. s.* [from *lacerate*.] The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.



# LAC

The effects are, extension of the great vessels, compression of the lesser, and lacerations upon small caules. *Abbutnot.*

**LACRATIVE.** *adj.* [from *lacerate*.] Tearing; having the power to tear.

Some depend upon the intemperance of the part ulcerated, others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

**LACHRYMAL.** *adj.* [lacrimal, French.] Generating tears.

It is of an exquisite sense, that upon any touch, the tears might be squeezed from the lachrymal glands, to wash and clean it.

*Cheyne's Philophaical Principles.*

**LACHRYMARY.** *adj.* [lacrimal, Latin.] Containing tears.

How many dresses are there for each particular deity? what a variety of shapes in the ancient urns, lamps, and lachrymary vessels? *Addison.*

**LACHRYMATION.** *n. f.* [from *lacrimal*, Latin.] The act of weeping, or shedding tears.

**LACHRYMATORY.** *n. f.* [lacrimal, French.] A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

**LACINIATED.** *adj.* [from *lacina*, Lat.] Adorned with fringes and borders.

**To LACK.** *v. a.* [lacken, to lessen, Dutch.] To want, to need; to be without.

Every good and holy desire, though it lack the form, hath notwithstanding in itself the substance, and with him the force of prayer who regardeth the very meanings, groans, and sighs of the heart. *Hooker.*

A land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness: thou shalt not lack any thing in it. *Deut. viii. 9.*

One day we hope thou shalt bring back, Dear Bolingbroke, the justice that we lack. *Daniel.* Intreat they may, authority they lack. *Daniel.*

**To LACK.** *v. n.*

1. To be in want.

Thelons do lack and suffer hunger. *Corn. Prayers.*

2. To be wanting.

Peradventure there shall lack five of the fifty righteous; wilt thou destroy all the city for lack of five? *Genesis, xiii. 18.*

There was nothing lacking to them. *David recovered all.* *1 Sam. xxx. 19.*

That which was lacking on your part, they have supplied. *1 Cor. xvi. 17.*

**LACK.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Want; need; failure.

In the scripture there neither wanteth any thing, the lack whereof might deprive us of life. *Hooker.*

Many that are not mad Have sure more lack of reason. *Shakespeare.*

He was not able to keep that place three days, for lack of victuals. *Knowles.*

The treachant blade, Toledo trusty, For want of fighting was grown rusty, And eat into itself, for lack Of somebody to hew and hack. *Hudibras.*

2. Lack, whether noun or verb, is now almost obsolete.

**LACKBRAIN.** *n. f.* [lack and brain.] One that wants wit.

What a lackbrain is this? Our plot is as good a plot as ever was laid. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

**LACKER.** *n. f.* A kind of varnish, which, spread upon a white substance, exhibits a gold colour.

**To LACKER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear over with lacker.

What shook the stage, and made the people stare? Cato's long wig, flower'd gown, and lacker'd chair.

# LAC

**LACKEY.** *n. f.* [laquais, Fr.] An attending servant; a foot-boy.

They would shame to make me

Wait else at door, a fellow counsellor,

'Mong boys, and grooms, and lackeys!

*Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*

Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,

He's cautious to avoid the coach and fix,

And on the lackeys will no quarrel fix. *Dryden's Juvenal*

Lackeys were never so saucy and pragmatical as they are now-a-days. *Addison's Spectator.*

**To LACKEY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attend servilely. I know not whether

Milton has used this word very properly.

This common body,

Goes to and back, lacking the varying tide,

To rot itself with motion. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

So dear to heav'n is faintly chastity,

That when a soul is found sincerely so,

A thousand liveried angels lackey her,

Driving far off each thing of sin and guilt. *Milton.*

**To LACKEY.** *v. n.* To act as a foot-boy; to pay servile attendance.

Of late I servants seen on horses ride,

The free and noble lackey by their side. *Sandys.*

Our Italian translator of the *Aeneis* is a foot

poet; he lackeys by the side of Virgil, but never

mounts behind him. *Dryden.*

**LACKLINEN.** *adj.* [lack and linen.] Wanting shirts.

You poor, base, rascally, cheating, lacklinen

mate; away, you mouldy rogue, away. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

**LACKLUSTRE.** *adj.* [lack and lustre.] Wanting brightness.

And then he drew a dial from his poke,

And looking on it with lacklustre eye,

Says very wily, It is ten o'clock. *Shakespeare.*

**LACONICK.** *adj.* [laconicus, Lat. laconicus, Fr.] Short, brief; from *Laconia*,

the Spartans, who used few words.

I grow laconick even beyond laconism; for

sometimes I return only yes, or no, to questionary

or petitionary epistles of half a yard long. *Pope to Swift.*

**LACONISM.** *n. f.* [laconisme, Fr. laconismus, Lat.] A concise style: called by *Pope*,

laconicism. See **LACONICK.**

As the language of the face is universal, so it

is very comprehensive: no *laconism* can reach it.

It is the short-hand of the mind, and crowds a

great deal in a little room. *Claudian of the Affair.*

**LACONICALLY.** *adv.* [from *laconick*.] Briefly; concisely.

Alexander Nequam, a man of great learning,

and desirous to enter into religion there, writ to the

abbot *lac. n. n.* *Camden's Remains.*

**LACTARY.** *adj.* [lactarius, Lat.] Milky; full of juice like milk.

From *lactary* or milky plants, which have a

white and lacteous juice dispersed through every

part, there arise flowers blue and yellow. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**LACTARY.** *n. f.* [lactarium, Lat.] A dairy house.

**LACTATION.** *n. f.* [lacto, Lat.] The act of giving suck.

**LACTAL.** *adj.* [from *lac*, Lat.] Milky; conveying chyle of the colour of milk.

As the food passes, the chyle, which is the

nutritive part, is separated from the excrementitious

by the *lactal* veins; and from thence conveyed

into the blood. *Lucas.*

**LACTEAL.** *n. f.* The vessel that conveys chyle.

The mouths of the *lacteals* may permit aliment.

# LAD

in people of lax constitutions, whereas their spincters will shut against them in such as have strong fibres. *Arbutnot.*

**LACTEUS.** *adj.* [lacteus, Latin.] 1. Milky.

Though we leave out the *lacteous* circle, yet are there more by four than Philo mentions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. **Lactial**; conveying chyle.

The lungs are suitable for inspiration, and the *lacteous* vessels for the reception of the chyle. *Bentley.*

**LACTESCENT.** *n. f.* [lactescens, Latin.] Tendency to milk, or milky colour.

This *lactescence* does commonly ensue, when wine, being impregnated with gums, or other vegetable concretions, that abound with sulphureous corpuscles, fair water is suddenly poured upon the solution. *Boyle on Colours.*

**LACTESCENT.** *adj.* [lactescens, Latin.] Producing milk, or a white juice.

Amongst the pot herbs are some *lactescent* plants, as lettuce and endive, which contain a wholesome juice. *Arbutnot.*

**LACTIFEROUS.** *adj.* [lac and fero.] What conveys or brings milk.

He makes the breasts to be nothing but glandules, made up of an infinite number of little knots, each whereof hath its excretory vessel, or *lactiferous* duct. *Ray on the Creation.*

**LAD.** *n. f.* [leobe, Saxon, which commonly signifies people, but sometimes, says Mr. *Leve*, a boy.]

1. A boy; a stripling, in familiar language.

We were

Two *lads*, that thought there war no more behind,

But such a day to morrow as to-day,

And to be boy eternal. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

The poor *lad* who wants knowledge must sit his

invention on the rack, to say something where he

knows nothing. *Locke.*

Too far from the ancient forms of teaching several good grammarians have departed, to the great detriment of such *lads* as have been removed to other schools. *Watts.*

2. A boy; a young man, in pastoral language.

For grief whereof the *lad* would as for joy,

But find a way in anguish, and felt world's annoy. *Shakespeare.*

The shepherd *lad*,

Whose offspring on the throne of Judah sat

So many ages. *Milton.*

**LADDER.** *n. f.* [plabne, Saxon.]

1. A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces.

Whole compass is rotten, and carried in time,

And spread as it should be, thine *ladder* may come. *Shakespeare.*

Now streets grow throng'd, and busy as by day,

Some run for buckets to the lath'd quene,

Some cut the pipes, and some the engine's plun,

And some more bold mount *ladders* to the fire. *Dryden.*

Easy in words thy stile, in sense sublime,

'Tis like the *ladder* in the patriarch's dream,

Its foot on earth, its height above the skies. *Pope.*

I saw a huge erected about a foot and a half from

the ground, capable of holding four of the inhabit-

ant's, with two or three *ladders* to mount it. *Godwin's Travels.*

2. Any thing by which one climbs.

Then took she help to her of a servant near about

her husband, whom she knew to be of a lascivious

ambition, and such a one, who wanting true satis-

faction to rest him, would make a *ladder* of any

mischievous. *Sicily.*

I must climb her window,

The *ladder* made of cords. *Shakespeare.*

Northumberland, thou *ladder*, by the which

My cousin Bolingbroke ascends my throne. *Shakespeare.*

Lowliness is young ambition's *ladder*,

## 3. A gradual rise.

Endow'd with all these accomplishments, we leave him in the full career of success, mounting fast towards the top of the ladder ecclesiastical, which he hath a fair probability to reach. *Swift.*

LADE. *n. f.*

*Lade* is the mouth of a river, and is derived from the Saxon *lade*, which signifies a purging or discharging; there being a discharge of the water into the sea, or into some greater river.

*Gibson's Camden.*

To LADE. *v. a.* preter. *laded*; and part. passive, *laded* or *laden*. [from *plāden*, Saxon.] It is now commonly written *load*.

## 1. To load; to freight; to burthen.

And they *laded* their asses with corn, and departed thence. *Genesis*, xlii. 26.

The experiment which sheweth the weights of several bodies in comparison with water, is of use in *lading* of ships, and shewing what burthen they will bear. *Bacon.*

The vessels, heavy *laden*, put to sea With prosperous winds; a woman leads the way. *Dryden.*

Though the peripatetic doctrine does not fasten, yet it is as easy to account for the difficulty, he changes on it, as for a whole his own hypothesis is *laden* with. *Locke.*

## 2. [plādan, to draw, Saxon.] To heave out; to throw out.

He chides the sea that sunders him from them, Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way. *Shakspeare.*

They never let blood, but say, if the pot boils too full, there is no need of *lading* out any of the water, but only of taking away the fire, and so they allow all heats of the blood by abstinence, and cooling herbs. *Temple.*

If there be springs in the slate mail, there must be help to *lade* or pump it out. *Motimer.*

LA'DING. *n. f.* [from *lade*] Weight; burthen.

Some we made prize, while other burthen sent With their rich *lading* to the bottom went. *Waller.*

The storm grows higher and higher, and threatens the utter loss of the ship: there is but one way to save it, which is, by throwing its rich *lading* overboard. *South.*

It happened to be foul weather, so that the mariner, call their whole *lading* overboard to save them lives. *DeFoe.*

Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to part? His *lading* little, and his ballast less. *Swift.*

LA'DLE. *n. f.* [plāble, Saxon, from plāsan; *leugh*, Erse.]

## 1. A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used in throwing out any liquid from the vessel containing it.

Some thought the women ore with *ladles* great. *Spenser.*  
When the mists of glass have been kept long in tune, the moisture calls up the superfluous hum, which the workmen take off with *ladles*. *Bacon.*  
A *ladle* for our silver dish  
Is what I want, is what I wish. *Pope.*

## 2. The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

LA'DLE-FUL. *n. f.* [*ladle* and *ful*.]

It is a footman be going up with a dish of soup, let cook with a *ladle-ful* of milk. But lively all the up stairs. *Swift.*

A LADY. *n. f.* [plāpēdz, Saxo.]

A woman of high rank; the wife of *lady* properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher rank.

I am much afraid, my *lady's* mother, play'd false with my father. *Shakspeare.*

My husband's wife dead, I could make my *lady's* John's wife. *Shakspeare.*

My *lady's* John's wife, alas, I should have been my relation to to deserving a *lady*

should be any occasion of her danger and affliction. *King Charles.*

## 2. An illustrious or eminent woman.

O foolish fairy's son, what fury mad

Hath thee incens'd to haste thy doleful fate?

Wert it not better I that *lady* had,

Thin that thou hadst repented it too late? *Spenser.*

Before Homer's time this great *lady* was scarce heard of. *Raleigh.*

May every *lady* an Evadne prove,

That shall divert me from Aspasia's love. *Waller.*

Should I shun the dangers of the war,

With scorn the Trojans would reward my pains,

And then proud *ladies* with their sweeping trains. *Dryden.*

We find on medals the representations of *ladies*, that have given occasion to whole volumes on the account only of a face. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

## 3. A word of complaisance used of women.

Say, good Caesar,

That I some *lady* trifles have receiv'd,

Immune me from things of such dignity

As we great modern friends withhold. *Shakspeare.*

I hope I may speak of women without offence to the *ladies*. *Grandson.*

## 4. Mistress, importing power and dominion

*lady* of the manor.

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,

With that my forests, and with champaigns rich d,

With plenteous rivers, and wide skented meads,

We make thee *lady*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

LA'DY-BLDS'TRAW. *n. f.* [Gallium.] It

is a plant of the stellate kind. *Miller.*

LA'DY BIRD. } *n. f.* A small red insect

## LA'DY-COW. } vaginopennous.

## LA'DY-FLY. }

Fly *lady*-fly, north, south, or east or west,

Fly where thy man is found that I love best. *Gay.*

This *lady* fly I take from off the grass,

Whose spotted back might scarlet red surpass. *Gay.*

LA'DY-DAY. *n. f.* [*lady* and *day*.]

The day on which the annunciation of the

blessed virgin is celebrated.

LA'DY-LIKE. *adj.* [*lady* and *like*.]

Soft;

delicate; elegant.

Her tender constitution did declare,

Too *lady* like a long fatigue to bear. *Dryden.*

LA'DY MANTLE. *n. f.* [Alchimilla.] A

plant. *Miller.*

A LADYSHIP. *n. f.* [from *lady*.]

The title of a lady.

Madam, he sends your *ladyship* this ring. *Shakspeare.*

If they be nothing but mere statemen,

Your *ladyship* shall outlive their gravity,

And which is observed, than many cautions,

Learning their persons. *Ben Jonson's Catalogue.*

He would not run to please,

Make it my humble thanks express

Unto your *ladyship* in thanks. *Waller.*

"The Galia, let her *ladyship* but creep.

*Dryden's Jura.*

LA'DY'S-SLIPPER. *n. f.* [Calceolus.] A

plant. *Miller.*

LA'DY'S-SMOCK. *n. f.* [Cardamine.] A

plant. *Miller.*

When daisies pied, and violets blue,

And *lady's* smocks, all their white

Do put the meadows much in debt. *Shakspeare.*

See here a boy gathering *ladies* and *lady* smocks,

and there a girl cropping culverkeys and cowslips,

all to make garlands. *Walton's Angler.*

LAG. *adj.* [laug, Saxon, long; lagg,

Swedish: the end.]

## 1. Coming behind; falling short.

I could be so content

To entertain the *lag* end of my life

With quiet hours. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

The slowest footed who come *lag*, supply the

show of a rearward. *Carew's Survey.*

I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines

*Lag* of a brooklet. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

## 2. Sluggish; slow; tardy. It's out of

use, but retained in Scotland.

He, poor man, by your first order died,

And that a winged Mercury did bear,

Some tardy cripple had the countermand,

That came too *lag* to see him buried. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

We know your thoughts of us, that laymen are

*Lag* souls, and rubbish of remaining clay,

Which Heav'n, grown weary of mine perfect work,

Set upright with a little puff of breath,

And bid us pass for men. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

## 3. Laid; long delayed.

Park to then old play fellows; there I take

They may, *um privilegio*, wear away

The *lag* end of their lewiness, and be laugh'd at. *Shakspeare.*

LAG. *n. f.*

## 1. The lowest class; the rump; the sag

end.

'The rest of your see, O gods, the senators of

Athens, together with the common *lag* of people,

what is amiss in them, make suitable for destruction. *Shakspeare.*

## 2. He that comes last, or hangs behind.

The *lag*, the *lag* of all the race. *Dryden's Virg.*

What makes my ram the *lag* of all the flock? *Pope.*

To LAG. *v. n.*

## 1 To loiter; to move slowly.

She puts'd, with fear and fury wild;

The nurse went *lagging* after with the child. *Dryden.*

The remnant of his days he lately pass'd,

Nor found they *lagg'd* too slow, nor flow'd too fast. *Pope.*

## 2. To lag behind; not to come in.

Behind her far away a dwarf'd did *lag*. *Fanny Queen.*

I shall not *lag* behind, nor err

The way, thou leading. *Milton.*

The knight himself did after ride,

Leading Crowleio by his side,

And tow'd him, if he *lagg'd* behind,

Like boat against the tide and wind. *Hudibras.*

If he finds a fairy *lag* in light,

He drives the wretch before, and lashes into night. *Dryden.*

She hourly press'd for something new;

Ideas came into her mind

So fast her lessons *lagg'd* behind. *Swift.*

LA'GGER. *n. f.* [from *lag*.]

A loiterer;

an idler; one that loiters behind.

LA'ICAL. *adj.* [*laïque*, Fr. *laicus*, Latin;

*laicus*.] Belonging to the laity, or people,

as distinct from the clergy.

In all ages the clerical will flatter as well as the

laical. *Camden.*

## LAID. Preterite participle of lay.

Money *laid* up for the relief of widows and

fatherless children. *2 Mac.* iii. 10.

A *laid* which was writ some years since, and

*laid* by to be ready on a fit occasion. *Swift.*

## LAIN. Preterite participle of lie

Mary seeth two angels in white, sitting, the one

at the head, and the other at the feet, where the

body of Jesus had lain. *John*, xx. 12.

The panels had *lain* by, before they were opened,

between four and five years. *Bacon.*

LAIR. *n. f.* [*lair*, in French, signifies a wild

cow, or a forest: the derivation is easy

in either sense; or from *leger*, Dutch.]

The couch of a boar, or wild beast.

Out of the ground arose,

As from his *lair*, the wild beast, where he wons

In thicket wild, in thicket, brake or den. *Milton.*

But range the forest, by the silver side

Of some cool stream, where nature shall provide

Green grass and fatt'ning clover for your fare,

And mossy caverns for your noon-tide *lair*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

LAIRD.

**LAMP.** *n. f.* [lamp, Saxon.] The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect. Share but their title, and their money's poize, A lord and twenty pence pronounc'd with noise, When construd but for a plain yeoman go, And a good sober two pence, and well to. *Cleaverland.*

**LAMP.** *n. f.* [lamp, Saxon.]

1. The people, as distinguished from the clergy.

An humble clergy is a very good one, and an humble laity too, since humility is a virtue that equally adorns every station of life. *Swift.*

2. The state of a layman.

The more usual cause of this deprivation is a mere laity, or want of holy orders. *Ayliffe's Parer.*

**LAKE.** *n. f.* [lac, French; lacus, Lat.]

1. A large diffusion of inland water.

He adds the running springs and standing lakes, And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. *Dryden.*

2. Small plash of water.

3. A middle colour, betwixt ultramarine and vermillion, yet it is rather sweet than harsh. It is made of cochineal. *Dryden.*

**LAMB.** *n. f.* [lamb, Gothick and Saxon.]

1. The young of a sheep.

I'm young, but something You may deceive of him through me, and wisdom, To offer up a weak, poor, innocent lamb, 'T' appease an angry god. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.* The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day, Had he thy knowledge would he skip and play? *Pope.*

2. Typically, the saviour of the world.

Thou Lamb of God that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us. *Common Prayer.*

**LAMBKIN.** *n. f.* [from lamb.] A little lamb.

'T wixt them both they not a lambkin left, And when lambs fail'd, the old sheeps lives they rest. *Hobbes's Tale.*

Pan, thou god of shepherds all, Which of our tender lambkins takest keep. *Spenser's Past.* Clean as young lambkins, or the goose's down, And like the goldfinch in her Sunday gown. *Gray.*

**LAMBATIVE.** *adj.* [from lumbo, to lick.]

Taken by licking. In affections both of lungs and weazon, physicians make use of syrops, and lambative medicines. *Brown.*

**LAMBATIVE.** *n. f.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

I stitch'd up the wound, and let him blood in the arm, advising a lambative, to be taken as necessity should require. *Whitman's Surgery.*

**LAMBS-WOOL.** *n. f.* [lamb and wool.] Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples.

A cup of lambs-wool they drank to him there. *Scrip of the King and the Miller.*

**LAMBENT.** *adj.* [lambens, Lat.] Playing about; gliding over without harm.

From young Iulus head A lambent flame arore, which gently spread Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden.* His brows thick fog, instead of glories, grace, And lambent dulcets played around his face. *Dryden.*

**LAMDOIDAL.** *n. f.* [lamda and da.] Having the form of the letter lamda or A.

The course of the longitudinal finis down through the middle of it, makes it advisable to trepan at the lower part of the os parietale, or at least upon the lamdoidal future. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**LAME.** *adj.* [laam, lama, Saxon; lam, Dutch.]

1. Crippled; disabled in the limbs.

Who reproves the lame, must go upright. *Daniel.* A greyhound, of a moule colour, lame of one leg, belongs to a lady. *Abulnot and Piers.*

2. Hobbling; not smooth; alluding to the feet of a verse.

Our authors write

Whether in prose, or verse, 'tis all the same; The prose is fustian, and the numbers lame. *Dryd.*

3. Imperfect; unsatisfactory.

Shrubs are formed into sundry shapes, by moulding them within, and cutting them without, but they are but lame things, being too small to keep figure. *Bacon.*

Swift, who could neither fly nor hide, Came sneaking to the chariot side; And offer'd many a lame excuse, He never meant the least abuse. *Swift.*

**TO LAME.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make lame; to cripple.

I never heard of such another encounter, which lames report to follow it, and undoes description to do it. *Shakespeare.*

The son and heir Affronted once a cock of noble kind, And either lam'd his legs, or struck him blind. *Dryd.* If you happen to let the child fall, and lam it, never for else. *Swift.*

**LAMELLATED.** *adj.* [lamella, Lat.] Covered with films or plates.

The lamellated antennae of some insects are surprisingly beautiful, when viewed through a microscope. *Debenham.*

**LAMELY.** *adv.* [from lame.]

1. Like a cripple; without natural force or activity.

Those muscles become allous, and, having yielded to the extension, the patient makes shift to go upon it, though lamely. *Whifeman's Surgery.*

2. Imperfectly; without a full or complete exhibition of all the parts.

Look not every lineament to see; Some will be cast in shades, and some will be so lamely drawn, you scarcely know 'tis face. *Dryd.*

3. Weakly; unsteadily; poorly.

**LAMENESS.** *n. f.* [from lame.]

1. The state of a cripple; loss or inability of limbs.

Let blindness, lameness come; are legs and eyes Of equal value to so great a prize? *Dryden's Juven.* Lamer's kept me at home. *Digby to Pope.*

2. Imperfection; weakness.

If the story move, or the actor help the lameness of it with his performance, either of these are sufficient to effect a present liking. *Dry. Span. Fryan.*

**TO LAMENT.** *v. n.* [lamentor, Latin; lamenter, Fr.] To mourn; to wail; to grieve; to express sorrow.

'He night has been unruly where we lay; And chimneys were blown down; and, as they say, Lawrence's heard i' th' air, strange screams of death. *Shakespeare.*

Ye shall weep and lament, but the world shall rejoice. *John.*

Jeremiah lamented for Josiah, and all the singing-men and women spake of Josiah in their lamentations. *2 Chron.*

Far less I now lament for one whole world Of wicked sons destroyed, than I rejoice For one man found so perfect and so just, That God vouchsafes to raise another world From him. *Milton.*

**TO LAMENT.** *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan; to express sorrow for.

As you are weary of his sight, Rest you, while I lament king Henry's corse. *Shakespeare.*

The pair of fates praise; One pity'd, one condemn'd the woful times, One laugh'd at follies, one lamented crimes. *Dryden.*

**LAMENT.** *n. f.* [lamentum, Lat. from the verb.]

1. Sorrow audibly expressed; lamentation; grief uttered in complaints or cries.

We, long ere our approaching, heard within Noise, other than the sound of dance, or song! Torment and loud lament, and furious rage. *Alfieri.*

The loud laments arose

Of one distress'd, and maffist mingled cries. *Dryd.*

2. Expression of sorrow.

To add to your laments, Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's hearer, I must inform you of a dismal sight. *Shakespeare.* **LAMENTABLE.** *adj.* [lamentabilis, Latin; lamentable, French; from lament.]

1. To be lamented; causing sorrow.

The lamentable change is from the best, The worst returns to laughter. *Shakespeare.*

2. Mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow.

A lamentable tune is the sweetest music to a woful mind. *Shelley.* The victors to their vessels bear the prize, And hear behind loud groans, and lamentable cries. *Dryden.*

3. Miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense; pitiful; despicable.

This bishop, to make out the disparity between the heatens and them, flies to this lamentable refuge. *Stillington.*

**LAMENTABLY.** *adv.* [from lamentable.]

1. With expressions or tokens of sorrow; mournfully.

The matter in itself lamentable, lamentably expressed by the old prince, greatly moved the two princes to compassion. *Shelley.*

2. So as to cause sorrow.

Our fortune on the sea is out of breath, And sinks most lamentably. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

3. Pitifully; despicably.

**LAMENTATION.** *n. f.* [lamentatio, Lat.]

Expression of sorrow; audible grief. Be't lawful that I invoke thy ghost, To heal the lamentations of poor Anne. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

His sons buried him, and all Israel made great lamentation for him. *1 Mar. ii. 10.*

**LAMENTER.** *n. f.* [from lament.] He who mourns or laments.

Such a complaint good company must pity, whether they think the lamenter ill or not. *Spektator.*

**LAMENTINE.** *n. f.* A fish called a sea-cow or manatee, which is near twenty feet long, the head resembling that of a cow, and two short feet, with which it creeps on the shallows and rocks to get food; but has no fins: the flesh is commonly eaten. *Bailey.*

**LAMINA.** *n. f.* [Lat.] Thin plate; one coat laid over another.

**LAMINATED.** *adj.* [from lamina.] Plated: used of such bodies whose contexture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another.

From the apposition of different coloured gravel ardes, for the most part, the laminated appearance of a stone. *Sharp.*

**TO LAMM.** *v. a.* To beat soundly with a cudgel.

*Diä.* **LAMMAS.** *n. f.* [This word is said by Bailey, I know not on what authority, to be derived from a custom, by which the tenants of the archbishop of York were obliged, at the time of mafs, on the first of August, to bring a lamb to the altar. In Scotland they are said to wean lambs on this day. It may else be corrupted from lattermath.] The first of August. In 1478 was that famous lammas day, which buried the reputation of Don John of Austria. *Bac.*

**LAMP.** *n. f.* [lampe, Fr. lampas, Lat.]

1. A light made with oil and a wick.

O thievish night, Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end, In the dark darkness their whole state be seen. *Shakespeare.*

That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their lamps  
With everlasting oil, to give due light  
To the mistle and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

In lamp sunbeams I used spirit of wine instead of oil,  
and the same flame has melted filiated gold. *Boyl.*

2. Any kind of light, in poetical language,  
real or metaphorical.

Thy gentle eye send forth a quick'ning spirit,  
And feed the divine lamp of life within me. *Rosoz.*

Cynthia, fair regent of the night,  
O may thy silver lamp from heaven's high bow'r,  
Direct my footsteps in the midnight hour. *Gay.*

LA'MPASS. *n. f.* [*lampas*, Fr.] A lump of  
flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the  
roof of a horse's mouth, which rises  
above the teeth. *Furber's Dict.*

His horse palled with the glanders, troubled with  
the *lampas*, infected with the tashions. *Shaksp.*

LA'MBLACK. *n. f.* [*lamp and black*.] It  
is made by holding a torch under the  
bottom of a bafon, and as it is furred  
striking it with a feather into some  
shell, and grinding it with gum water.

*Peacham on Drawing.*

LA'MPING. *adj.* [*luminous*.] Shining;  
sparkling. Not used.

Happy lines, on which with flarry light  
Thou *lamping* eye, will deign sometimes to look. *Spenser.*

LAMPOON. *n. f.* [*Bailey* derives it from  
*lampoon*, a drunken song. It imports, *let  
us drink*, from the old French *lamper*, and  
was repeated at the end of each couplet  
at carousals. *Trew.*] A personal sa-  
tire; abuse; censure written not to re-  
form but to vex.

They say my talent is satire; if so, it is a fruit-  
ful age: they have tawn the dry you's teeth them-  
selves, and it is but just they should reap each  
other in *lampoons*. *Dryden.*

Make satire a *lampoon*. *Pope.*

To LAMPOON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
To abuse with personal satire.

LAMPOONER. *n. f.* [from *lampoon*.] A  
scribbler of personal satire.

We are naturally displeased with an unknown cr-  
tick, as the ladies are with a *lampooner*, because  
are bitten in the dark. *Dryden.*

The squibs are those who are called libels,  
*lampooners*, and pamphleteers. *Tatler.*

LA'MPREY. *n. f.* [*lamproye*, Fr. *lampreye*,  
Dutch.]

Many fish much like the eel frequent both the sea  
and fresh rivers, as the lamprey, lamprey, and lam-  
perne. *Walton.*

LA'MPRON. *n. f.* A kind of sea fish.  
These rocks are frequented by *lamprons*, and  
greater fishes, that devour the bodies of the drowned.

*Brown on the Odyssey.*

LANCE. *n. f.* [*lance*, Fr. *lancea*, Lat.] A  
long spear, which, in the heroic ages,  
seems to have been generally thrown  
from the hand, as by the Indians at this  
day. In later times the combatants  
thrust them again each other on horse-  
back. Spear; javelin.

He carried his *lances*, which were strong, to give  
a blow. *Sidney.*

Plate sin with gold,  
And the strong *lance* of justice harmless breaks:  
Arm it in rage, a pigmy's shaw duth pierce it. *Shaksp.*

They shall hold the bow and the *lance*. *Jeremiab, l. 42.*

He that beholds his jaw in tal in vain,  
Nor other *lance*, nor other hope remain,  
Demetrius Demetrius, demands a spear  
In his hand, no Demetrius was there. *Rap.*

To LANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pierce; to cut.

With his prepared sword he charges home  
My unprovided body, *lanc'd* my arm. *Shaksp.*  
In their cruel worship they *lance* themselves with  
knives. *Glanville's Steps.*

Th' infernal minister advanc'd,  
Seiz'd the due victim, and with tury *lanc'd*  
Her back, and piercing through her inmost heart,  
Drew backward. *Dryden.*

2. To open surgically; to cut in order  
to a cure.

We do *lance*  
Diseases in our bodies. *Shaksp.*  
Fell sorrow's tooth doth never rankle more  
Than when it bites, but *lanceth* not the force. *Shaksp.*  
That differ as far from our usual severities, as  
the *lancings* of a physician do from the wounds of  
an adversary. *Dryden's Pity.*

*Lance* the sore,  
And cut the head, for till the core is found  
The secret vice is fed. *Dryden.*

The shepherd stands,  
And when the *lancing* knife requires his hands,  
Vain help, with idle pray'rs, from heav'n demand. *Dryden.*

LA'NCY. *adj.* [from *lance*.] Suitable  
to a lance. Not in use.

He carried his lances, which were strong, to give  
a *lancily* blow. *Sidney.*

LANCEPEDE. *n. f.* [*lance spezzate*, Fr.]  
The officer under the corporal: not now  
in use among us.

To th' Indies of her arm he flies,  
Fraught both with east and western prize,  
Which, when he had in vain essay'd,  
Arm'd like a dapper *lancepede*  
With Spanish pike, he broach'd a pore. *Claveland.*

LA'NCET. *n. f.* [*lancette*, Fr.] A small  
pointed surgical instrument.

I gave vent to it by an apertion with a *lancet*,  
and discharged white matter. *Wysman's Surgery.*  
A vein, in an apparent blue runneth along the  
body, and it dexterously pricked with a *lancet*,  
emitteth a red drop. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Hippocrates faith, blood-letting should be done  
with broad *lancets* or swords, in order to make a  
large orifice: the manner of opening a vein then  
by stabbing or pertusion, as in horses. *Arbut.*

To LANCH. *v. a.* [*lancer*, Fr. This word  
is too often written *launch*: it is only a  
vocal corruption of *lance*.] To dart,  
to cast as a lance; to throw; to let fly.

See whose arm can *lanch* the surer bolt,  
And who's the better Jove. *Dryden and Lee's Oedip.*  
Me, only me, the hand of fortune bore,  
Unblest to tread that interdicted shore.  
When Jove tremendous in the fable deeps,  
*Launch'd* his red lightning at our scatter'd ships. *Pope.*

LANCINATION. *n. f.* [from *lancino*, Lat.]  
Tearing; laceration.

To LANCINATE. *v. a.* [*lancino*, Latin.]  
To tear; to rend; to lacerate.

LAND. *n. f.* [*land*, Guthick, Saxon, and  
to all the Teutonic dialects.]

1. A country; a region; distinct from  
other countries.

The nations of Scythia, like a mountain flood,  
did overflow all Spain, and quite washed away what-  
soever languages there were left of the *land-bred*  
people. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Thy ambition,  
Thou scarlet sin, reb'd this bewailing *land*  
Of noble Buckingham. *Shaksp.* Henry VIII.  
What had he do to make him fly the *land*? *Shaksp.*

The chief men of the *land* had great authority;  
though the government was monarchical, it was  
not despotic. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. Earth; distinct from water.  
By *land* they found that huge and might' country. *Abbot.*

Yet, if thou go'st by *land*, tho' grief possess  
My soul, even then, my fears would be the less:  
But, ah! be wond' to shun the wat'ry way. *Dryd.*

They turn their heads to sea, their stems to *land*,  
And greet with greedy joy the Italian strand. *Dryd.*

3. It is often used in composition, as op-  
posed to sea.

The princes delighting their conceits with con-  
firming their knowledge, seeing wherein the sea-  
discipline differed from the *land-service*, they had  
plein; entertainment. *Sidney.*  
He to-night hath boarded a *land-carriack*;  
If it prove lawful prize, he's made for ever. *Shaksp.*

With eleven thousand *land-filders*, and twenty-  
six ships of war, we within two months have won  
one town. *Bacon.*  
Necessity makes men ingenious and hardy, and  
if they have but *land-room* or *sea-room*, they find  
supplies for their hunger. *Hale's Orig. of Manhood.*  
I went not always in the proper terms of naviga-  
tion, or *land-service*. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
The French are to pay the same duties at the dry  
ports through which they pass by *land-carriage*, as  
we pay upon importation or exportation by sea.

*Addison's Freeholder.*  
The Phenicians carried on a *land-trade* to Syria  
and Mesopotamia, and stop't not short, without  
pushing their trade to the Indies. *Arbut. in Gen.*  
The species brought by *land-carriage* were much  
better than those which came to Egypt by sea. *Arbut. not.*

4. Ground; surface of the place. Unusual.  
Beneath his sleek visage he felt the blow,  
And roll'd it, with limbs relax'd, along the *land*. *Pope.*

5. An estate real and immovable.  
To forfeit all your goods, *lands*, and tenements,  
Castles, and goods whif ever, and to be  
Out of the king's protection. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
He kept himself within the bounds of loyalty,  
and enjoyed certain *lands* and towns in the border  
of Polonia. *Krashes.*

This man is freed from servile hands  
Of hope to rise, or fear to fall.  
Lord of himself, though not of *lands*,  
And having nothing, yet hath all. *Wotton.*

6. Nation; people; the inhabitants of  
the land.

These answers in the silent night receiv'd,  
The king himself divulg'd, the *land* believ'd. *Dryd.*

7. Urine. [plond, Saxon.] As  
Probably *land-damn* was a coarse expression in  
the cant strain, formerly in common use, but since  
laid aside and forgotten, which meant the taking  
away a man's life. For *land* or *land* is an old word  
for urine, and to stop the common passages and  
functions of nature is to kill. *Hammer.*

You are abused, and by some put on,  
That will be damn'd for it, would I knew the  
villain,  
I would *land-damn* him. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

To LAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To let  
on shore.

The legions, now in Galat, sooner wou'd  
In Britain. *Shaksp.* Cymbeline.  
He who rules the raging wind,  
To thee, O sacred ship, be kind,  
Thy committed pledge restore,  
And *land* him safely on the shore. *Dryd. Horace.*  
Another Typhis shall new seas explore,  
Another Argo *land* the chiefs upon the Iberian shore. *Dryden.*

To LAND. *v. n.* To come to shore.

Let him *land*,  
And solemnly see him let on to London. *Shaksp.*  
*Land* ye not, none of you, and provide to be  
gone from this coast within sixteen days. *Brown's New Atlantis.*

I *land*, with luckless omens: then adore  
Their gods. *Dryden's Æneid.*

LA'ND'D, *adj.* [from *land*.] Having a  
fortune.

fortune, not in money but in land; having a great estate.

A landless knight makes thee a landed squire. *Shak.*  
Men, whose living lieth together in one share, are commonly counted greater landed than those whose livings are dispersed. *Bacon.*

Cromwell's officers, who were for levelling lands while they had none, when they grew landed fell to crying up magna charta. *Temph.*

A house of commons must consist, for the most part, of landed men. *Addison's Freeholder.*

**LANDFALL.** *n. f.* [*land and fall*] A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

**LANDFLOOD.** *n. f.* [*land and flood*] Inundation.

Apprehensions of the affections of Kent, and all other places, looked like a landflood, that might roll they knew not how far. *Clarendon.*

**LAND-FORCES.** *n. f.* [*land and force*] Warlike powers not naval; foldiers that serve on land.

We behold in France the greatest land-forces that have ever been known under any Christian prince. *Temple.*

**LANDHOLDER.** *n. f.* [*land and holder*] One who holds lands.

Money, as necessary to trade, may be considered as in his hands that pays the labourer and landholder; and if this man want money, the manufacture is not made, and so the trade is lost. *Locke.*

**LANDJOBBER.** *n. f.* [*land and job*] One who buys and sells lands for other men.

If your master be a minister of state, let him be at home to none but land-jobbers, or inventors of new funds. *Swift.*

**LANDGRAVE.** *n. f.* [*land and grave*, a count, German.] A German title of dominion.

**LANDING.** } *n. f.* [*from land*].

**LANDING-PLACE.** } The top of stairs.

Let the stairs to the upper rooms, be upon a thin open newel, and a fair landing-place at the top. *Bau.*

The landing-place is the uppermost step of a pair of stairs, viz. the floor of the room you ascend upon. *Moxon.*

There is a stair case that strangers are generally carried to see, where the easiness of the ascent, the disposition of the lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably well contrived. *Addison on Italy.*

What the Romans called vestibulum was no part of the house, but the court and landing-place between it and the street. *Abbot on Coins.*

**LANDLADY.** *n. f.* [*land and lady*].

1. A woman who has tenants holding from her.

2. The mistress of an inn.

If a soldier drinks his pint, and offers payment in Wood's half pence, the landlady may be under some difficulty. *Scott.*

**LANDLESS.** *adj.* [*from land*] Without property; without fortune.

Young Fortinbras

Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there, Shark'd up a list of landless rascals. *Shak. Hamlet.*

A landless knight hath made a landed squire. *Shakespeare.*

**LANDLOCKED.** *adj.* [*land and lock*] Shut in, or enclosed with land.

There are few natural parts better landlocked, and closed on all sides, than this seems to have been. *Addison on Italy.*

**LANDLOPER.** *n. f.* [*land and loper*, Dutch.]

A landman; a term of reproach used by seamen of those who pass their lives on shore.

**LANDLORD.** *n. f.* [*land and lord*].

1. One who or has tenants

This regard shall be had, that in no place, under any landlord, there shall be many of them placed together, but dispersed. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

It is a generous pleasure in a landlord, to love to see all his tenants look fat, sleek, and contented. *Clarissa.*

2. The master of an inn.

Upon our arrival at the inn, my companion tetch'd out the jolly landlord, who knew him by his whistle. *Addison.*

**LANDMARK.** *n. f.* [*land and mark*] Any thing set up to preserve the boundaries of lands.

In the midst, an altar, as the land mark stood, Rustick, of grassy soil. *Milton.*

The land-marks, by which places in the church had been known, were removed. *Clarendon.*

Then land-marks limited to each his right; For all before was common as the light. *Dryden.*

Though they are not self-evident principles, yet if they have been made out from them by a wary and unquestionable deduction, they may serve as land-marks, to shew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite besides it. *Locke.*

**LANDSCAPE.** *n. f.* [*land/chape*, Dutch.]

1. A region; the prospect of a country.

Lovely seem'd

That landscape! and of pure, now purer air, Meets his approach. *Milton.*

The sun scarce uprisen, Shot parallel to th' earth his dewy ray, Discovering in wide landscape all the east Of paradise, and Eden's happy plains. *Milton.*

Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasures, Whilst the landscape round it measures, Rustle lawns and follows grey, Where the nibbling flocks do stray. *Milton.*

We are like men entertained with the view of a spacious landscape, where the eye passes over one pleasing prospect into another. *Addison.*

2. A picture, representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it.

As good a poet as you are, you cannot make finer landscapes than those about the king's house. *Addison.*

Off in her glads the musing shepherd spies The wat'ry landscape of the pendant woods, And absent trees, that tremble in the floods. *Pope.*

**LAND-TAX.** *n. f.* [*land and tax*] Tax laid upon land and houses.

If mortgages were registered, land-taxes might reach the lender to pay his proportion. *Locke.*

**LAND-WAITER.** *n. f.* [*land and waiter*].

An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed.

Give a guinea to a knavish land-waiter, and he shall connive at the merchant for cheating the queen of an hundred. *Swift's Examiner.*

**LANDWARD.** *adv.* [*from land*] Towards the land.

They are invincible by reason of the overpouring mountain, that back the one, and slender fortification of the other to landward. *Sandys's Journey.*

**LANE.** *n. f.* [*lanu*, Dutch; *lana*, Saxon.]

1. A narrow way between hedges.

All-flying

Through a straight lane, the enemy full hearted Struck down some mortally. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

I know each lane, and every alley green, Dingle or bushy dell, of this wild wood, And every hovel burn. *Milton.*

Through a close lane as I purf'd my journey. *Orway.*

A pack-horse is driven constantly in a narrow lane and dirty road. *Locke.*

2. A narrow street; an alley.

There is no street, not many lanes, where there does not live one that has relation to the church. *Spratt's Sermons.*

3. A passage between men standing on each side.

**LANERET.** *n. f.* A little hawk.

**LANGUAGE.** *n. f.* [*langage*, French; *lingua*, Latin.]

1. Human speech.

We may define language, if we consider it more materially, to be letters forming and producing words and sentences, but if we consider it according to the design thereof, then language is apt signs for communication of thoughts. *Holder.*

2. The tongue of one nation as distinct from others.

O! good my lord, no Latin;

I am not such a wanton since my coming, As not to know the language I have liv'd in. *Shak.*

He not from Rome above, but Greece, Like Jafur, brought the golden fleece; To him that language, though to none Of th' other, as his own was known. *Dent.*

3. Style; manner of expression.

Though his language should not be so bad, It must not be obscure and immodest. *Boileau.*

Others for language all their care express, And value books, as women, men, for dress; Their praise is still - the style is excellent, The sense, they humbly take upon content. *Pope.*

**LANGUAGED.** *adj.* [*from the noun*].

Having various languages.

He wad'ring 'long a wider circle made, And many languag'd nations has survey'd. *Pope.*

**LANGUAGE-MASTER.** *n. f.* [*language and master*] One whose profession is to teach languages.

The third is a sort of language-master, who is to instruct them in the style proper for a minister. *Swift.*

**LANGUER.** *n. f.* [*langueite*, French.] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

**LANGUID.** *adj.* [*languidus*, Latin.]

1. Faint; weak; feeble.

Whoever renders the motion of the blood languid, disposeth to an acid acrimony; what accelerates the motion of the blood, disposeth to an alkaline acrimony. *Abbotson.*

No space can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may be imagined: no motion so swift or languid, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. *Boyle.*

2. Dull; heartless.

I'll hasten to my troops, And fire their languid souls with Cato's virtue. *Addison.*

**LANGUIDLY.** *adv.* [*from languid*].

Weakly; feebly.

The menistum work'd as languidly upon the coral as it did before. *Boyle.*

**LANGUIDNESS.** *n. f.* [*from languid*].

Weakness; feebleness; want of strength.

**TO LANGUISH.** *v. n.* [*languir*, French; *languere*, Latin.]

1. To grow feeble; to pine away; to lose strength.

Let her languish

A drop of blood a-day, and, being aged, Die of this folly. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

We and our fathers do languish of such diseases. *Shakespeare.*

What can we expect, but that her languishing should end in death? *Decay of Piety.*

His sorrows bore him off; and softly laid His languish'd limbs upon his homely bed. *Dryden.*

2. To be no longer vigorous in motion; not to be vivid in appearance.

The troops with late inspir'd, Their darts with clamour at a distance drive, And only keep the languish'd war alive. *Dryden.*

3. To sink or pine under sorrow, or any slow passion.

What man who knows

What woman is, you, what she cannot chuse

The land shall mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein *languish*. *Hosea, iv. 3.*

I have been talking with a sutor here,  
A man that *languisheth* in your displeasure.

*Shakspeare, Othello.*  
I was about fifteen when I took the liberty to chafe for myself, and have ever since *languished* under the displeasure of an inexorable father.

*Addison's Spectator.*  
Let Leonora consider, that, at the very time in which she *languishes* for the loss of her deceased lover, there are persons just perishing in a shipwreck.

4. To look with softness or tenderness.  
What poems think you soft, and to be read with *languishing* regards, and bending head? *Dryden.*  
**LA'NGUISH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Soft appearance.

And the blue *languish* of soft Albia's eye. *Pope.*  
When forth he walks,  
Beneath the trembling *languish* of her beam,  
With fotten'd soul. *Johnson's Spring.*  
**LA'NGUISHINGLY.** *adv.* [from *languish*.]

1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble softness.  
Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and know

What's roundly smooth or *languishingly* slow. *Pope.*

2. Dully; tediously.  
Alas! my Dorus, thou seest how long and *languishingly* the weeks are past over since our last talking. *Sidney.*

**LA'NGUISHMENT.** *n. f.* [*languishment*, French; from *languish*.]

1. State of pining.  
By that count which lovers books invent,  
The sphere of Cupid forty years contains,  
Which I have wasted in long *languishment*,  
That seem'd the longer for my greater pains. *Spenser.*

2. Softness of mien.  
Humility it expresses, by the stooping or bending of the head, *languishment*, when we hang it on one side. *Dryden.*

**LA'NGUOR.** *n. f.* [*languor*, Lat. *languor*, French.]

1. Faintness; weariness.  
Well hoped for, and fair beginnings had,  
That he my captive *languor* should redeem. *Spenser.*  
For thee, these tribunes, in the dust I write  
My heart's deep *languor*, and my soul's sad fate. *Shakspeare.*

2. Listlessness; inattention.  
Academical disputation gives vigour and briskness to the mind thus exercised, and relieves the *languor* of private study and meditation. *Harris's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Softness; laxity.  
To illes of fragrance, hilly silver'd vales,  
Diffusing *languor* in the panting gale. *Dryden.*

4. [In physics.]  
*Languor* and lassitude signifies a faintness, which may arise from want or decay of spirits, through indigestion, or too much exercise, or from an additional weight of fluids, from a diminution of secretion by the common life charges. *Quincy.*

**LA'NGUOROUS.** *adj.* [*languoreux*, French.]

Tedious; melancholy. Not in use.

**LA'NIGER.** *v. a.* [*lanio*, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to rend; to lacerate.

**LA'NIFIC.** *n. f.* [*lanificum*, Lat.] Wool-manufacture.

The moth breedeth upon cloth and other *lanifices*, especially if there be laid up dunks and wet.

**LANIGEROUS.** *adj.* [*laniger*, Lat.] Bear-wool.

**LANKE.** *adj.* [*lancke*, Dutch.]

1. Loose; not filled up; not stiffened out; not fat; not plump; slender.

The commons haist thou rack'd, the clergy's bags are *lank* and lean with thy extortions. *Shakspeare.*

Name not Winterface, whose skin's *lank*,  
*Lank*, as an unthrifty's purse. *Donne.*

We let down into the receiver a great bladder well tied at the neck, but very *lank*, as not containing above a pint of air, but capable of containing ten times as much. *Boyle.*

Moist earth produces corn and grass, but both too rick and too luxuriant in their growth.

Let not my land so large a promise boast,  
Lest the *lank* ears in length of stem be lost. *Dryden.*

Now, now my bearded harvest gilds the plain.  
Thus dreams the wretch, and vainly thus dreams on.

Till his *lank* purse declares his money gone. *Dryden.*

Meagre and *lank* with fasting grown,  
And nothing left but skin and bone;  
They just keep life and soul together. *Swift.*

2. *Milton* seems to use this word for faint; languid.

He, piteous of her woes, rear'd her *lank* head,  
And gave her to his daughters to imbrute

In nectar'd lavens strew'd with asphodel. *Milton.*

**LANKNES.** *n. f.* [from *lank*.] Want of plumpness.

**LANIER.** *n. f.* [*lanier*, French; *lannarius*, Latin.] A species of hawk.

**LANQUENET.** *n. f.* [*lance* and *knecht*, Dutch.]

1. A common foot soldier.

2. A game at cards.

**LANTERN.** *n. f.* [*lanterne*, French; *laterna*, Latin: it is by mistake often written *lanthorn*.] A transparent case for a candle.

God shall be my hope,  
My stay, my guide, my *lanthorn* to my feet.

Thou art our admiral, thou bearest the *lanthorn* in the poop, but 'tis in the nose of thee; thou art the knight of the burning lamp.

A candle lasteth longer in a *lanthorn* than at large. *Bacon.*

Amongst the excellent acts of that king, one both the pre-eminence, the erection and institution

of a society, which we call Solomon's house, the noblest foundation that ever was, and the *lanthorn* of this kingdom. *Bacon's Atlantica.*

O thievish night,  
Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,  
In thy dark *lanthorn* thus close up the stars

The nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps  
With ever-lasting oil? *Milton.*

Vice is like a dark *lanthorn*, which turns its bright side only to him that bears it, but looks black and dismal in another's hand.

Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions of light, to prevent the art of the *lanthorn-maker*. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Our ideas succeed one another in our minds, not much unlike the images in the inside of a *lanthorn*, turned round by the heat of a candle.

2. A lighthouse, a light hung out to guide ships.

Caprea, where the *lanthorn* fix'd on high  
Shines like a moon through the brightest sky,  
While by its beams the wary sailor steers. *Addison.*

**LAN'TERN JAW.** A term used of a thin visage, such as if a candle were burning in the mouth might transmit the light.

Being very lucky in a pair of long *lanthorn-jaws*, he wrung his face into a hideous grimace. *Addison's Spectator.*

**LANU'GINOUS.** *adj.* [*lanuginosus*, Latin.] Downy; covered with soft hair.

**LAP.** *n. f.* [*læppe*, Saxon; *lappe*, German.]

1. The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure.

If a joint of meat falls on the ground, take it up gently, wipe it with the *lap* of your coat, and then put it into the dish. *Swift's Directions to a Footman.*

2. The part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees as one sits down, so as any thing may lie in it.

It feeds each living plant with liquid *lap*,  
And fills with flow'rs fair Flora's painted *lap*. *Spenser.*

Upon a day, as love lay sweetly slumbering  
All in his mother's *lap*,  
A gentle bee, with his loud trumpet murmur'ing,  
About him flew by hap. *Spenser.*

I'll make my haven in a lady's *lap*,  
And 'twixt sweet ladies with my words and looks.

She bids you  
All on the wanton ruffes lay you down,  
And rest your gentle head upon her *lap*,  
And she will sing the song that pleaseth you. *Shakspeare.*

Our stirring  
Can from the *lap* of Egypt's widow pluck  
The ne'er-lust-wearied Antony. *Shakspeare.*

Heav'n's almighty fire  
Melts on the bosom of his love, and pours  
Himself into her *lap* in fruitful show'rs. *Cresset.*

Men expect that religion should cost them no pains, and that happiness should drop into their laps. *Tillotson.*

He struggles into breath, and runs for aid,  
Then, helpless, in his mother's *lap* is laid.  
He creeps, he walks, and issuing into man,  
Grudges their life from whence his own began:  
Retchels of laws, affects to rule alone,  
Anxious to reign, and restless on the throne. *Dryden.*

**TO LAP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wrap or twist round any thing.

He hath a long tail, which he descends from a tree, he *laps* round about the boughs, to keep himself from falling. *Cresset's Mule.*

About the paper whose two halves were painted with red and blue, and which was stiff like thin pasteboard, I *lapped* several times a slender thread of very black silk. *Newcom.*

2. To involve in any thing.

As through the flowing forest rush the sled,  
In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did *lap*,  
And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap. *Spenser.*

The thine of Cawder 'gan a dismal conflict,  
Till that Bellona's bridegroom, *lapt* in proof,  
Confronted him. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

When we both lay in the field,  
Frozen almost to death, how he did *lap* me,  
Ev'n in his garments, and did give himself,  
All thin and naked, to the numb cold night. *Shakspeare.*

Eyes against eating cares,  
*Lap* me in soft Lydian airs. *Milton.*

Indulgent fortune does her care employ,  
And smiling, broods upon the naked boy;  
Her garment spreads; and *laps* him in the folds,  
And covers with her wings from nightly colds. *Dryden.*

Here was the repository of all the wise contentions for power between the nobles and commons, *lapt* up safely in the bosom of a Nero and a Caligula. *Swift.*

**TO LAP.** *v. n.* To be spread or turned over any thing.

The upper wings are opacous; at their hinder ends, where they *lap* over, transparent, like the wing of a fly. *Cresset.*

**TO LAP.** *v. n.* [*lappian*, Saxon; *lappen*, Dutch.] To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue.



The dogs by the river Nilus' side, being thirsty, *Digby*.  
 They had soups served up in broad dishes, and so the fox fell to *lapping* himself, and bade his guest heartily welcome. *L'Estrange*.

The tongue serves not only for tasting, but for mastication and deglutition, in man, by licking; in the dog and cat kind by *lapping*. *Ray on Creation*.

To LAP. *v. a.* To lick up.

For all the rest

They'll take suggestion, as a cat *laps* milk. *Shak.*

Upon a bull

Two horrid Lyons rampant, and seiz'd, and tugg'd off, bellowing still,

Both men and dogs came; yet they tore the hide, and *lapt* their fill. *Chapman's Iliad*.

LA'PDOG. *n. f.* [*lap* and *dog*.] A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.

One of them made his court to the *lap-dog*, to improve his interest with the lady. *Collier*.

These, if the laws did that exchange afford, Would save their *lap dog* sooner than their lord. *Dryden*.

*Lap-dogs* give themselves the rousing shake, And sleepless lovers just at twelve awake. *Pope*.

LA'PFUL. *n. f.* [*lap* and *full*.] As much as can be contained in the lap.

One found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild gourds his *lapful*, and shred them into the pot of pottage. *2 Kings*.

Will four per cent. increase the number of lenders? if it will not, then all the plenty of money these conjurers bestow upon us, is but like the gold and silver which old women believe other conjurers bestow by whole *lapfuls* on poor credulous girls. *Locke*.

LA'PICIDE. *n. f.* [*lapicida*, Lat.] A stone-cutter. *Dict.*

LA'PIDARY. *n. f.* [*lapidaire*, Fr.] One who deals in stones or gems.

As a cock was turning up a dunghill, he espied a diamond: Well (says he), this sparkling foolery now to a *lapidary* would have been the making of him; but, as to any use of mine, a barley-corn had been worth forty on't. *L'Estrange*.

Of all the many sorts of the gem kind reckoned up by the *lapidaries*, there are not above three or four that are original. *Woodward's Nat. History*.

To LA'PIDATE. *v. a.* [*lapido*, Latin.] To stone; to kill by stoning. *Dict.*

LAPIDA'TION. *n. f.* [*lapidatio*, Lat. *lapidation*, Fr.] A stoning.

LAPID'EOUS. *adj.* [*lapideus*, Lat.] Stony; of the nature of stone.

There might fall down into the *lapideous* matter, before it was concentered into a stone, some small seed, which might remain there imprisoned, till the matter about it were condensed. *Ray*.

LAPIDE'SCENCE. *n. f.* [*lapidesco*, Latin.] Stony concretion.

Of lapis ceratites, or cornu fossilis, in subterraneous cavities, there are many to be found in Germany, which are but the *lapidescentes*, and putrefactive mutations, of hard bodies. *Brown*.

LAPIDE'SCENT. *adj.* [*lapidescens*, Latin.] Growing or turning to stone.

LAPIDIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [*lapidification*, French.] The act of forming stones.

Induration or *lapidification* of substances more soft is another degree of condensation. *Bacon*.

LAPIDIFICK. *adj.* [*lapidifique*, French.] Forming stones.

The atoms of the *lapidifick*, as well as saline principles, being regular, do concur in producing regular stones. *Grew*.

LA'PIDIST. *n. f.* [*from lapides*, Latin.] A dealer in stones or gems.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, being exalted to that degree, that art in vain endeavours to diminish it. The fashioners

stones of chymists in imitation being easily detected by an ordinary *lapidist*. *Ray*.

LA'PIS. *n. f.* [*Laun*.] A stone.

LA'PIS Lazuli.

The *lapis lazuli*, or azure stone, is a copper ore, very compact and hard, so as to take a high polish, and is worked into a great variety of toys. It is found in detached lumps, of an elegant blue colour, variegated with clouds of white, and veins of a shining gold colour: to it the painters are indebted for their beautiful ultra-marine colour, which is only a calcination of *lapis lazuli*. *Hill*.

LA'PPER. *n. f.* [*from lap*.]

1. One who wraps up.

They may be *lappers* of linen, and bailiffs of the manor. *Swift*.

2. One who laps or licks.

LA'PFET. *n. f.* [*diminutive of lap*.] The parts of a head-dress that hang loose.

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's *lappets*, and ruffles, and mantuas? *Swift*.

LAPSE. *n. f.* [*lapsus*, Latin.]

1. Flow; fall; glide; smooth course.

Round I saw

Hill, dale, and shady woods, and sunny plains, And liquid *lapse* of murm'ring streams. *Milton*.

Notions of the mind are preserved in the memory, notwithstanding *lapse* of time. *Hale*.

2. Petty error; small mistake; slight offence; little fault.

These are petty errors and minor *lapses*, not considerably injurious unto truth. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

The weakness of human understanding all will confess; yet the confidence of most practically disowns it; and it is easier to persuade them of it from others *lapses* than their own. *Glanville*.

This scripture may be usefully applied as a caution to guard against those *lapses* and failings, to which our infirmities daily expose us. *Rogers*.

It hath been my constant business to examine whether I could find the smallest *lapse* in stile or propriety through my whole collection, that I might send it abroad as the most finished piece. *Swift*.

3. Translation of right from one to another.

In a presentation to a vacant church, a layman ought to present within four months, and a clergyman within six, otherwise a devolution, or *lapse* of right, happens. *Ayliffe*.

To LAPSE. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To glide slowly; to fall by degrees.

This disposition to shorten our words, by retrenching the vowels, is nothing else but a tendency to *lapse* into the barbarity of those northern nations from whom we are descended, and whose languages labour all under the same defect. *Swift*.

2. To fail in any thing; to slip; to commit a fault.

I have ever verified my friends, Of whom he's chief, with all the fire that verity Would without *lapping* suffer. *Shakespeare*.

To *lapse* in falaefts

Is sorer than to lie for need; and falsehood Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakespeare's Cymb.*

3. To slip, as by inadvertency or mistake.

Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Therites, has *lapsed* into the burlesque character, and departed from that serious air essential to an epic poem. *Addison*.

Let there be no wilful perversion of another's meaning; no sudden seizure of a *lapsed* syllable to play upon it. *Watts*.

4. To lose the proper time.

Myself stood out: For which if I be *lapsed* in this place, I shall pay dear. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.

As an appeal may be deferred by the appellant's *lapping* the term of law, so it may also be deferred by a *lapse* of the term of judgment. *Ayliffe*.

5. To fail by the negligence of one proprietor to another.

If the proprietor shall not fill it up within six

6. To fall from perfection, truth, or faith.

Once more I will renew

His *lapsed* powers, though forfeit, and intrail'd By sin to foul exorbitant desires. *Milton*.

A sprout of that fig-tree which was to hide the nakedness of *lapsed* Adam. *Duay of Puty*.

All publick forms suppose it the most principal, universal, and daily requisite to the *lapping* state of human corruption. *Duay of Puty*.

These were looked on as *lapsed* persons, and great severities of penance were prescribed them, as appears by the canons of Ancyra. *Sailling's Hist.*

LA'PWING. *n. f.* [*lap* and *wing*.] A clamorous bird with long wings.

Ah! but I think him better than I say, And yet would herein others eyes were worse:

Far from her nest the *lapwing* cries away; My heart prays for him, though my tongue do curse. *Shakespeare*.

And how in fields the *lapwing* Tereus reigns, The warbling nightingale in woods complains. *Dryden*.

LA'PWORK. *n. f.* [*lap* and *work*.] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

A basket made of porcupine quills: the ground is a pack-thread caul woven, into which, by the Indian women, are wrought, by a kind of *lapwork*, the quills of porcupines, not split, but of the young ones intire; mixed with white and black in even and indented waves. *Grew's Musaeum*.

LA'BOARD. *n. f.*

The left-hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head: opposed to the *starboard*. *Harris*.

Or when Ulysses on the *larboard* thunn'd Charybdis, and by the other whirlpool steer'd. *Milton*.

Tack to the *larboard*, and stand off to sea, Veer *starboard* sea and land. *Dryden*.

LA'RCENY. *n. f.* [*larcin*, Fr. *latrocinium*, Latin.] Petty theft.

Those laws would be very unjust, that should chaftise murder and petty *larceny* with the same punishment. *Spitteler*.

LARCH. *n. f.* [*larix*, Latin.] A tree.

Some botanical critics tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphosing the sisters of Phaeton into poplars, who ought to have been turned into *lar* trees; for that it is this kind of tree which sheds a gum, and is commonly found on the banks of the Po. *Addison on Italy*.

LARD. *n. f.* [*lardum*, Latin; *lard*, Fr.]

1. The grease of swine.

So may thy pastures with their flow'ry feasts, As suddenly as *lard*, sat thy lean beasts. *Donne*.

2. Bacon; the flesh of swine.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd, And to the table sent the smoking *lard*; On which with eager appetite they dine, A sav'ry bit, that serv'd to relish wine. *Dryden*.

The sacrifice they sped; Chopp'd off their nervous thighs, and next prepar'd To involve the lean in cauls, and mend with *lard*. *Dryden*.

To LARD. *v. a.* [*larder*, French; from the noun.]

1. To stuff with bacon.

The *larded* thighs on loaded altars laid. *Dryden*.  
 No man *lards* salt pork with orange peel,  
 Or garnishes his lamb with spitchock and eel. *King*.

2. To fatten.

Now Falstaff sweats to death, And *lards* the lean earth as he walks along. *Shak*.  
 Brave soldier, doth he lie Larding the plain? *Shakespeare's Henry V*.

3. To mix with something else by way of improvement.

An exact command, Larded with many several forms of madness. *Shak*.

He *lards* with flourishes his long harangue,  
'Tis fine, say'st thou. *Dryden.*  
Swearing by heaven; the poets think this no-  
thing, their plays are so much *larded* with it.  
*Collier's View of the Stage.*

**L'ARDER.** *n. f.* [*lardier*, old French; from *lard*.] The room where meat is kept or salted.

This similitude is not borrowed of the *larder* house, but out of the school house. *Afham.*  
Flesh is ill kept in a room that is, not cool, whereas in a cool and wet *larder* it will keep longer. *Bacon.*

So have I seen in *larder* dark,  
Of veal a lucid loun. *Dorset.*

Old age,  
Moses, perverse in humour, diffident  
The more he still abounds, the less content:  
His *larder* and his kitchen too of selves,  
And now, lest he should want hereafter, starves. *King.*

**L'ARDERER.** *n. f.* [from *larder*.] One who has the charge of the larder.

**L'ARDON.** *n. f.* [French.] A bit of bacon.

**ARGE.** *adj.* [*large*, French; *largus*, Latin.]  
Big; bulky.

Charles II. asked me, What could be the reason, that in mountainous countries the men were commonly *larger*, and yet the cattle of all sorts smaller? *Temple.*

Great Theron, *large* of limbs, of giant height. *Dryd. n.*

Warwick, Leicester, and Buckingham, bear a *large* boned sheep of the best shape and deepest staple. *Miramus.*

**Wide; extensive.**

Their former *large* peopling was an effect of the countries impoverishing. *Carver's Survey.*

Let them dwell in the land, and trade therein, for it is *large* enough for them. *Gen. xxxiv. 21.*

There he conquered a thousand miles wide and *large*. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

**Liberal; abundant; plentiful.**

Thou shalt drink of thy sister's cup deep and *large*. *Eschil.*

Vernal suns and showers

Diffuse their warmest, *largest* influence. *Thomson.*

**Copious; diffusely.**

Skippon gave a *large* testimony under his hand, that they had carried themselves with great civility. *Clarendon.*

I might be very *large* upon the importance and advantages of education, and say a great many things which have been said before. *Fulton on the Classics.*

**At LARGE.** Without restraint; without confinement.

If you divide a cane into two, and one speak at the one end, and you lay your ear at the other, it will carry the voice farther than in the air *at large*. *Bacon.*

Thus incorporeal spirits to smallest forms  
Reduc'd their shapes immense; and were *at large*,  
Though without number still. *Milton.*

The children are bred up in their fathers' way; or so plentifully provided for, that they are left *at large*. *Spratt.*

Your zeal becomes importunate;  
I've hitherto permitted it to rave  
And talk *at large*; but learn to keep it in,  
Lest it should take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addison.*

**At LARGE.** Diffusely; in the full extent.

Discover more *at large* what cause that was,  
I am ignorant, and cannot guess. *Shakespeare.*  
Does not belong to this place to have that point  
discuss'd *at large*. *Watts.*

**At LARGE.** [from *large*.]  
Extensively.

**2. Copiously; diffusely; amply.**

Where the author treats more *largely*, it will explain the shorter hints and brief intimations. *Watts on the Mind.*

**3. Liberally; bounteously.**

How he lives and eats:  
How *largely* gives; how splendidly he treats. *Dryd.*  
Those, who in warmer climes complain  
From Phœbus' rays they suffer pain,  
Must own, that pain is *largely* paid  
By generous wines beneath the shade. *Swift.*

**4. Abundantly; without sparing.**

'I hey their till of love, and love's disport,  
Took *largely*, of their mutual guilt the scal. *Milton.*  
**L'ARGENESS.** *n. f.* [from *large*.]

**1. Bigness; bulk.**

London excels any other city in the whole world, either in *largeness*, or number of inhabitants. *Spratt.*

Not must Bumastus his old honours lose,  
In length and *largeness* like the dugs of cows. *Dryd.*

**2. Greatness; comprehension.**

There will be occasion for *largeness* of mind and agreeableness of temper. *Collier of Friendship.*

**3. Extension; amplitude.**

They which would file away most from the *largeness* of that office, do in most sparing terms acknowledge little less. *Hooker.*

The ample proposition that hope makes,  
In all designs begun on earth below,  
Falls in the promis'd *largeness*. *Shakespeare.*

Knowing best the *largeness* of my own heart to-ward my people's good and just contentment. *King Charles.*

Shalt grief contract the *largeness* of that heart,  
In which nor fear nor anger has a part? *Wallis.*

Man as far transcends the beasts in *largeness* of desire, as dignity of nature and employment. *Glanville's Apology.*

If the *largeness* of a man's heart carry him beyond prudence, we may reckon it illustrious weakness. *L'Estrange.*

**4. Wideness.**

Supposing that the multitude and *largeness* of rivers ought to continue as great as now; we can easily prove, that the extent of the ocean could be no less. *Bentley.*

**L'ARGESS.** *n. f.* [*largesse*, French.] A present; a gift; a bounty.

Our coffers with too great a court,  
And liberal *largesse*, are grown somewhat light. *Shakespeare.*

He assigned two thousand Ducats, for a bounty to me and my fellows: for they give great *largesses* where they come. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

A pardon to the captain, and a *largess*  
Among the soldiers, had appear'd their fury. *Dentam.*

The patty *largess* too severely watch'd,  
That no intruding guests usurp a share. *Dryden.*

Irue's condition will not admit of *largesses*. *Addison.*

**LARGITION.** *n. f.* [*largitio*, Lat.] The act of giving. *DiD.*

**LARK.** *n. f.* [*lapeince*, Saxon; *lerk*, Danish; *lavrack*, Scottish.] A small singing bird.

It was the *lark*, the herald of the morn. *Shak.*  
Look up a height, the shrill-gorg'd *lark* to far  
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Th' example of the beautiful *lark*,  
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark. *Cowley.*

Mark how the *lark* and linnet sing;  
With rival notes  
They strain their warbling throats,  
To welcome in the spring. *Dryden.*

**LARKER.** *n. f.* [from *lark*.] A catcher of larks. *DiD.*

**LARKSPUR.** *n. f.* [*delphinium*.] A plant. *DiD.*

**LARVATED.** *adj.* [*larvatus*, Lat.] Masked.

**LARUM.** *n. f.* [from *alarum* or *alarm*.]  
**1. Alarm; noise; notice; danger.**

His *larum* bell might loud and wide be heard;  
When cause requir'd, but never out of time. *Shakespeare.*  
The peaking cornute, her husband, dwelling in a continual *larum* of jealousy, comes to me in the instant of our encounter. *Shakespeare.*

How far off lie these armies?  
—Within a mile and half.

—Then shall we hear their *larum*, and they ours. *Shakespeare.*

She is become formidable to all her neighbours, as she puts every one to stand upon his guard, and have a continual *larum* bell in his ears. *Howell.*

**2. An instrument that makes a noise at a certain hour.**

Of this nature was that *larum*, which, though it were but three inches big, yet would both wake a man, and of itself light a candle for him at any set hour. *Wilkins.*

I see men as lusty and strong that eat but two meals a day, as others, that have set their stomachs, like *larums*, to call on them for four or five. *Locke.*

The young *Aeneas*, all at once let down,  
Stunn'd with his giddy *larum* half the town. *Danvers.*

**LARYNGOTOMY.** *n. f.* [*larynx* and *tomos*; *laryngotomy*, French.] An operation where the fore-part of the larynx is divided to assist respiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts, as in a quinsy. *Quincy.*

**LARYNX.** *n. f.* [*larynx*.] The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx. *Quincy.*

There are thirteen muscles for the motion of the five cartilages of the larynx. *Derham.*

**LASCI'VIENT.** *adj.* [*lascivient*, Latin.] Frolicksome; wantoning.

**LASCI'VIOUS.** *adj.* [*lascivus*, Latin.]

**1. Lewd; lustful.**

In what habit will you go along?  
—Not like a woman; for I would prevent  
The loose encounters of *lascivious* men. *Shakespeare.*  
He on Eve

Began to cast *lascivious* eyes, she him  
As wantonly repaid; in lust they burn. *Milton.*

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, and those unanswerable difficulties which, over their cups, they pretend to have against christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to deity his money, the *lascivious* man to throw off his lewd amours, and all their giant-like objections against christianity shall presently vanish. *South.*

**2. Wanton; soft; luxurious.**

Grim visag'd war hath smother'd his wrinkl'd front;

And now, instead of mounting harbed steeds,  
To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,  
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,  
To the *lascivious* pleasing of a lute. *Shakespeare.*

**LASCI'VIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *lascivious*.]

Wantonnefs; looseness.

The reason pretended by Augustus was the *lasciviousness* of his Elegies, and his Art of Love. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*

**LASCI'VIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *lascivious*.]

Lewdly; wantonly; loosely.

**LASH.** *n. f.* [The most probable etymology of this word seems to be that of Skinner, from *schlagen*, Dutch, to strike; whence *flask* and *lash*.]

**1. A stroke with any thing pliant and tough.**

From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains

Of flogging *lashes*, and of dragging chains. *Dryd.*  
Rous'd by the *lash* of his own stubborn tail,



2. The theng or point of the whip which gives the cut or blow.

Her whip of cricket's bone, her *lasp* of elm,  
Her waggoner a small grey coated gnat. *Shakespeare.*  
I observed that your whip wanted a *lasp* to it. *Addison.*

3. A leash, or string in which an animal is held; a snare; out of use.

The farmer they leave in the *lasp*,  
With losses on every side. *Tassie's Husbandry.*

4. A stroke of satire; a sarcasm.

The moral is a *lasp* at the vanity of arrogating  
that to ourselves which succeeds well. *L'Estrange.*

**TO LASH. v. a. [from the noun.]**

1. To strike with any thing pliant; to scourge.

Let's whip these stragglers o'er the seas again,  
*Lash* hence these over-wearing rags of France. *Shak.*  
He charg'd the flames, and those that disobey'd  
He *lash'd* to duty with his sword of light. *Dryden.*  
And limping death, *lash'd* on by fate,  
Comes up to shorten half our date. *Dryden.*  
Stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,  
We *lash* the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden.*  
Leaning on his lance, he mount his car,  
His fiery couriers *lapping* through the air. *Garth.*

2. To move with a sudden spring or jerk.

The club hung round his ears, and batter'd brows;  
He falls; and *lapping* up his heels, his rider throws. *Dryden.*

3. To beat; to strike with a sharp sound.

The winds grow high,  
Impending tempests charge the sky;  
The lightning flies, the thunder roars,  
And big waves *lash* the frighted shores. *Prior.*

4. To scourge with satire.

Could pension'd Boileau *lash* in honest strain,  
Flatterers and bigots even in Louis' reign. *Pope.*

5. To tie any thing down to the side or mast of a ship: properly to lace.

**TO LASH. v. n. To ply the whip.**

They *lash* aloud, each other they provoke,  
And lend their little souls at ev'ry stroke. *Dryden.*  
Gentle or sharp, according to thy choice,  
To laugh at follies, or to *lash* at vice. *Dryden.*  
Let men out of their way *lash* on ever so fast,  
they are not at all the nearer their journey's end. *South.*

Wheels clash with wheels, and bar the narrow  
street;

The *lapping* whip rebounds. *Gay's Trivia.*

**LASHER. n. f. [from lash.] One that whips or lashes.**

**LASS. n. f. [from lad is formed laddest, by contraction lass.] A girl; a maid; a young woman: used now only of mean girls.**

Now was the time for vig'rous lads to show  
What love or honour could invite them to;  
A goodly theatre, where rocks are round  
With reverend age, and lovely *lasses* crown'd. *Waller.*

A girl was worth forty of our widows; and an  
honest, downright, plain-dealing *lass* it was. *L'Estrange.*

They sometimes an hasty kiss  
Steal from unwary *lasses*; they with scorn,  
And neck reclin'd, resent. *Philips.*

**LASSITUDE. n. f. [lassitude, Latin; lassitudo, French.]**

1. Weariness; fatigue; the pain arising from hard labour.

*Lassitude* is remedied by bathing, or anointing  
with oil and warm water; for all *lassitude* is a kind  
of contusion and compression of the parts; and  
bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emolli-  
tion. *Baron's Natural History.*

Affidity in cogitation is more than our embo-  
died souls can bear without *lassitude* or distemper.

She lives and breeds in air; the largeness and  
lightness of her wings and tail sustain her without  
*lassitude*. *More's Amulet against Asbestos.*

Do not over-fatigue the spirits, lest the mind be  
seized with a *lassitude*, and thereby be tempted to  
nauseate, and grow tired. *Watts.*

From mouth and nose the biting torrent ran,  
And lost in *lassitude* lay all the man. *Pope's Ody.*

**2. [In physick]**

*Lassitude* generally expresses that weariness which  
proceeds from a distempered state, and not from  
exercise, which wants no remedy but rest: it pro-  
ceeds from an increase of bulk, from a diminution  
of proper evacuation, or from too great a consump-  
tion of the fluid necessary to maintain the spring of  
the solids, as in fevers; or from a vitiated secretion  
of that juice, whereby the fibres are not supplied. *Quincy.*

**LASSLORN. n. f. [lass and lorn.] For-  
saken by his mistress. Not used.**

Brown groves,  
Whose shadow the dismissed bachelor loves,  
Being *lasslorn*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

**LAST. n. f. [late, Saxon; laetse, Dutch.]**

1. Latest; that which follows all the rest in time.

Why are ye the *last* to bring the king back? *Samuel.*  
O, may some spark of your celestial fire,  
The *last*, the meanest, of your sons inspire! *Pope.*

2. Hindmost; which follows in order of place.

Merion pursued at greater distance still,  
*Last* came *Adonis*, thy unhappy son. *Pope.*

3. Beyond which there is no more.

I will slay the *last* of them with the sword. *Amos.*  
Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,  
Unhappy to the *last* the kind releasing knell. *Coraley.*

The swans, that on Cayster often try'd  
Their tuneful songs, now sung their *last*, and dy'd. *Addison.*

O! may fam'd Brunswick be the *last*,  
The *last*, the happiest British king,  
Whom thou shalt paint, or I shall sing. *Addison.*

But, while I take my *last* adieu,  
Heave thou no sigh, nor shed a tear. *Prior.*

Here, *last* of Britons, let your names be read.  
Wit not alone has shone on ages past,  
But lights the present, and shall warm the *last*. *Pope.*

4. The lowest; the meanest.

Antiochus  
Takes the *last* prize, and takes it with a jest. *Pope.*

5. Next before the present; as, *last* week.

6. Utmost.

Fools ambitiously contend  
For wit and pow'r; their *last* endeavours bend  
To outshine each other. *Dryden's Lucius.*

7. At LAST. In conclusion; at the end.

God, a troop shall overcome him; but he shall  
overcome at the *last*. *Gn. xlix. 19.*

Thus weather-cocks, that for a while  
Have turn'd about with every blast,  
Grown old, and destitute of oil,  
Rust to a point, and fix at *last*. *Prior.*

8. The LAST; the end.

All politicians chew on wisdom past,  
And blunder on in business to the *last*. *Pope.*

**LAST. adv.**

1. The last time; the time next before the present.

How long is't now since *last* yourself and I  
Were in a mack? *Shakespeare.*

When *last* I dy'd; and, dear! I'll  
As often as from thee I go,  
I can remember yet that I  
Something did say, and something did bestow. *Dante.*

2. In conclusion.

Pleas'd with his lot, he commands, adorns;

**TO LAST. v. n. [laetan, Saxon.] To endure; to continue; to persevere.**

All more *lasting* than beautiful. *Sidney.*

I thought it agreeable to my affection to your  
grace, to prefix your name before the essays: for  
the Latin volume of them, being in the universal  
language, may *last* as long as books *last*. *Bacon.*

With several degrees of *lasting*, ideas are im-  
printed on the memory. *Locke.*

These are standing marks of facts delivered by  
those who were eye-witnesses to them, and which  
were contrived with great wisdom to *last* till time  
should be no more. *Addison.*

**LAST. n. f. [late, Saxon.]**

1. The mould on which shoes are formed.

The cobbler is not to go beyond his *last*. *L'Estrange.*  
A cobbler produced several new grins, having been  
used to cut faces over his *last*. *Addison's Spectator.*

Should the big *last* extend the shoe too wide,  
Each stone would wrench the unwary step aside. *Gay.*

2. [Last, German.] A load; a certain weight or measure.

LA'STERY. n. f. A red colour.

The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did spread,  
That her became as polish'd ivory,  
Which cunning craftsman's hand hath overlaid  
With fair vermilion, or pure *lastery*. *Spenser.*

**LA'STAGE. n. f. [lastage, Fr. lastage, Dut. playt, Sax. a load.]**

1. Custom paid for freightage.

2. The ballast of a ship.

**LA'STING. participial adj. [from last.]**

1. Continuing; durable.

Every violence offered weakens and impairs, and  
renders the body less durable and *lasting*. *Ray.*

2. Of long continuance; perpetual.

White parents may have black children, as negroes  
sometimes have *lasting* white ones. *Boyle on Colours.*

The grateful work is done,  
The seeds of discord sow'd, the war begun;  
Frauds, fears, and fury, have possess'd the state,  
And fix'd the causes of a *lasting* hate. *Dryden.*

A sinew crack'd seldom recovers its former  
strength, and the memory of it leaves a *lasting* cau-  
tion in the man, not to put the part quickly again  
to any robust employment. *Locke.*

**LA'STINGLY. adv. [from lasting.] Perpetually; durably.**

**LA'STINGNESS. n. f. [from lasting.] Durableness; continuance.**

All more *lasting* than beautiful, but that the con-  
sideration of the exceeding *lastingness* made the eye  
believe it was exceeding beautiful. *Sidney.*

Consider the *lastingness* of the motions excited in  
the bottom of the eye by light. *Newton's Opticks.*

**LA'STLY. adv. [from last.]**

1. In the last place.

I will justify the quarrel; secondly, balance the  
forces; and, *lastly*, propound variety of designs for  
choice, but not advise the choice. *Bacon.*

2. In the conclusion; at last; finally.

**LATCH. n. f. [latse, Dutch; laccro, Italian.] A catch of a door moved by a string, or a handle.**

The *latch* mov'd up. *Gay's Pastoral.*  
Then comes rosy health from her cottage of thatch,  
Where never physician had lifted the *latch*. *Smart.*

**TO LATCH. v. n. [from the noun.]**

1. To fasten with a latch.

He had strength to reach his father's house: the  
door was only *latched*; and, when he had the latch  
in his hand, he turned about his head to see his  
pursuer. *Locke.*

2. [Lacher, French.] To smear.

But hast thou yet *latch'd* the Athenian's eyes  
With the love juice, as I did bid thee do? *Shak.*

**LATCHES. n. f.**

*Latches* or *latches*, in a ship, are small lines like  
lines of small twine, used to fasten the bottom and

drablers of a ship, in order to lace the bonnets to the courses, or the drablers to the bonnets. *Harv.*  
**LA'TCHET.** *n. f.* [*lacet*, French.] The string that fastens the shoe.  
 There cometh one mightier than I, the *latchet* of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose.

*Mark*, i. 7.  
**LATE.** *adj.* [*læt*, Saxon; *last*, Dutch; in the comparative *latter* or *later*, in the superlative *latest* or *last*. *Last* is absolute and definite, more than *latest*.]  
 1. Contrary to early; slow; tardy; long delayed.

My hasting days fly on with full career,  
 But my *late* spring no bud nor blossom sheweth.

*Milton.*  
 Just was the vengeance, and to *last* days  
 Shall long posterity rebound thy praise.

*Pope's Odyssey.*  
 2. Last in any place, office, or character.  
 All the difference between the *late* servants, and those who staid in the family, was, that those latter were finer gentlemen. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 3. The deceased: as, the works of the *late* Mr. Pope.

4. Far in the day or night.

**LATE.** *adv.*

1. After long delays; after a long time.  
 It is used often with *too*, when the proper time is past.

O boy! thy father gave thee life too soon,  
 And hath bereft thee of thy life too *late*. *Shakesp.*

A second *Silvius* after these appears,  
*Silvius Æneas*, for thy name he bears:  
 For arms and justice equally renown'd,  
 Who *late* restor'd in Alba shall be crown'd. *Dryd.*

He laughs at all the giddy turns of state,  
 When mortals teach too soon, and fear too *late*.

*Dryden.*  
 The *later* it is before any one comes to have these ideas, the *later* also will it be before he comes to those maxims. *Locke.*

I might have spar'd his life,  
 But now it is too *late*. *Philips's Disgraced Mother.*

2. In a later season.

To make roses, or other flowers, come *late*, is an experiment of pleasure; for the ancients esteemed much of the rose sera. *Bacon's Natural History.*

There be some flowers which come more early, and others which come more *late*, in the year. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. Lately; not long ago.

They arrived in that pleasant isle,  
 Where sleeping *late*, she left her other knight. *Spenser.*

In reason's absence fancy wakes,  
 Ill-matching words and deeds long past or *late*. *Milton.*

The goddess with indulgent cares,  
 And social joys, the *late* transform'd repairs. *Pope.*  
 From fresh pastures, and the dewy field,  
 The lowing herds return, and round them throng  
 With leaps and bounds the *late* imprison'd young. *Pope.*

4. Far in the day or night.

Was it so *late*, friend, ere you went to bed,  
 That you do lie so *late*?  
 —Sir, we were carousing till the second cock. *Shakesp.*

*Late* the nocturnal sacrifice begun,  
 Nor ended till the next returning fun. *Dryden.*

5. Of *late*, lately; in times past; near the present. *Late* in this phrase seems to be an adjective.

Who but felt of *late*? *Milton.*  
 Who have of *late* made use of a pendulum, as a steady regulator. *Locke.*

**LATELY.** *adj.* [from *late*.] Related; sur-  
 prised by the night.

in the world, that I

The west glimmers with some streaks of day:  
 Now spurs the *lated* traveller apace  
 To gain the timely inn. *Shakesp.*  
**LA'TELY.** *adv.* [from *late*.] Not long ago.

Paul found a certain Jew named *Aquila*, *lately* come from Italy. *Acts*, xviii. 1.

**LA'TENESS.** *n. f.* [from *late*.] Time far advanced.

*Latency* in life might be improper to begin the world with. *Swift to Gay.*

**LA'TENT.** *adj.* [*latens*, Latin.] Hidden; concealed; secret.

If we look into its retired movements, and more secret *latent* springs, we may there trace out a steady hand producing good out of evil. *Woodward.*

Who drinks, alas! but to forget; nor sees,  
 That melancholy sloth, severe disease,  
 Memory confus'd, and interrupted thought,  
 Death's harbingers, lie *latent* in the draught. *Prior.*

What were Wood's visible costs I know not, and what were his *latent* is variously conjectured. *Seufl.*

**LA'TERAL.** *adj.* [*lateral*, French; *lateralis*, Latin.]

1. Growing out on the side; belonging to the side.

Why may they not spread their *lateral* branches till their distance from the centre of gravity depresses them? *Ray.*

The smallest vessels, which carry the blood by *lateral* branches, separate the next thinner fluid or serum, the diameters of which *lateral* branches are less than the diameters of the blood-vessels. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Placed, or acting on the side.

Forth rush the Levant, and the ponent winds  
 Eurus and Zephyr, with their *lateral* noise,  
 Sirocco and Libeccio. *Milton.*

**LA'TERALLY.** *n. f.* [from *lateral*.] The quality of having distinct sides.

We may reasonably conclude a right and left *laterality* in the ark, or naval edifice of Noah. *Brown.*

**LA'TERALLY.** *adv.* [from *lateral*.] By the side; sidewise.

The days are set *laterally* against the columns of the golden number. *Holzer on Time.*

**LA'T, WARD.** *adv.* [*late* and *ward*, Sax.]

**LA'TH.** *n. f.* [*latra*, Saxon; *late*, *latte*, French.] A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses.

With dagger of *latb*. *Shakesp.*  
 Penny-royal and orpin they use in the country to trim their houses, binding it with a *latb* or stick, and setting it against a wall. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

*Latbs* are made of heart of oak, for outside work, as tiling and plastering; and of fir for inside plastering, and pantile lathing. *Maxon.*

The god who frights away,  
 With his *latb* sword, the thieves and birds of prey. *Dryden.*

**TO LATH.** *v. a.* [*latter*, Fr. from the noun.] To fit up with laths.

A small kiln consists of an oaken frame, *lathed* on every side. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The plasterer's work is commonly done by the yard square for *lathing*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**LATH.** *n. f.* [*læð*, Saxon. It is explained by *De Cange*, I suppose from *Spelman*, *Portio comitatus major tres vel plures bundredas continens*: this is apparently contrary to *Spenser*, in the following example.] A part of a county.

If all that *tything* failed, then all that *latb* was charged for that *tything*; and if the *latb* failed, then all that hundred was demanded for them; and if the hundred, then the shire, who would not rest till they had found that undutiful fellows, which was not amenable to law. *Shakespeare's England.*

The fee-farms reserved upon charters granted to cities and towns corporate, and the blanch rents and *latb* silver answered by the sheriffs. *Bacon.*

**LATH.** *n. f.* The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chizel.

Those black circular lines we see on turned vessels of wood, are the effects of ignition, caused by the pressure of an edged stick upon the vessel turned nimbly in the *lathe*. *Ray.*

**TO LATHER.** *v. n.* [*leðnan*, Sax.] To form a foam.

Chuse water pure,  
 Such as will *lather* cold with soap. *Baynard.*

**TO LATHER.** *v. a.* To cover with foam of water and soap.

**LATHER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.

**LA'TIN.** *adj.* [*Latinus*] Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans.

Augustus himself could not make a new *Latin* word. *Locke.*

**LA'TIN.** *n. f.* An exercise practised by school-boys, who turn English into Latin.

In learning farther his syntaxis, he shall not use the common order in schools for making of *Latin*. *Ascham.*

**LA'TINISM.** *n. f.* [*latinisme*, French; *latinismus*, low Latin.] A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin.

Milton has made use of frequent transpositions, *Latinisms*, antiquated words and phrases, that he might the better deviate from vulgar and ordinary expressions. *Addison.*

**LA'TINIST.** *n. f.* [from *Latin*] One skilled in Latin.

Oldham was considered as a good *Latinist*. *Oldham's Life.*

**LA'TINITY.** *n. f.* [*latinité*, French; *latinitas*, Latin.] Purity of Latin style; the Latin tongue.

If Shakespeare was able to read Plautus with ease, nothing in *Latinity* could be hard to him. *Dennis.*

**TO LATHINIZE.** *v. a.* [*latiniser*, French; from *Latin*.] To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

I am liable to be charged that I *latinize* too much. *Dryden.*

He uses coarse and vulgar words, or terms and phrases that are *latinized*, scholastick, and hard to be understood. *Watts.*

**LA'TISH.** *adj.* [from *late*.] Somewhat late.

**LATHROUS.** *adj.* [*latus* and *rostrum*, Latin.] Broad-beaked.

In quadrupeds, in regard of the figure of their heads, the eyes are placed at some distance; in *lathroous* and flat-billed birds, they are more laterally seated. *Brown.*

**LA'TITANCY.** *n. f.* [from *latitans*, Lat.] Delitescence; the state of lying hid.

In vipers she has abridged their malignity by their secession or *latitancy*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**LA'TITANT.** *adj.* [*latitans*, Latin.] Delitescent; concealed; lying hid.

Snakes and lizards, *latitant* many months in the year, containing a weak heat in a copious humidity, do long subsist without nutrition. *Brown.*

Force the small *latitans* bubbles of air to disclose themselves and break. *Boyle.*

It must be some other substance *latitant* in the fluid matter, and really distinguishable from it. *Boyle.*

**LA'TITATION.** *n. f.* [from *latito*, Lat.] The state of lying concealed.

**LA'TITUDE.** *n. f.* [*latitude*, French; *latitudo*, Latin.]

1. Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimensions the shorter axis; in equal bodies the line drawn from right to left.

Whether the exact quadrat, or the long square, be the better, I find not well determined; though I must prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the *latitude* above one third part. *Wotton.*

2. Room; space; extent.

There is a difference of degrees in men's understandings, to so great a *latitude*, that one may affirm, that there is a greater difference between some men and others, than between some men and beasts. *Locke.*

3. The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole: opposed to *longitude*.

We found ourselves in the *latitude* of thirty degrees two minutes south. *Swift.*

4. A particular degree, reckoned from the equator.

Another effect the Alps have on Geneva is, that the sun here rises later and sets sooner than it does at other places of the same *latitude*. *Addison.*

5. Unrestrained acceptance; licentious or lax interpretation.

In such *latitudes* of sense, many that love me and the church well, may have taken the covenant. *King Charles.*

Then, in comes the benign *latitude* of the doctrine of good-will, and cuts asunder all those hard, pinching cords. *South.*

6. Freedom from settled rules; laxity.

In human actions there are no degrees, and precise natural limits described, but a *latitude* is indulged. *Taylor.*

I took this kind of verse, which allows more *latitude* than any other. *Dryden.*

7. Extent; diffusion.

Albertus, bishop of Ratibon, for his great learning, and *latitude* of knowledge, surnamed Magnus, besides divinity, hath written many tracts in philosophy. *Brown.*

Mathematicks, in its *latitude*, is usually divided into pure and mixed. *Wilkins.*

I pretend not to treat of them in their full *latitude*; it suffices to shew how the mind receives them, from sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

- LATITUDINARIAN.** *adj.* [*latitudinaire*, French; *latitudinarius*, low Latin.] Not restrained; not confined; thinking or acting at large.

*Latitudinarian* love will be expensive, and therefore I would be informed what it is to be gotten by it. *Collier on Kindness.*

- LATITUDINARIAN.** *n. s.* One who departs from orthodoxy.

- LATRANT.** *adj.* [*latrans*, Lat.] Barking.

Thy care be first the various gifts to track,  
The minds and genius of the *latrant* race. *Tickell.*

- LATRIA.** *n. s.* [*λατρία*; *latris*, Fr.] The highest kind of worship; distinguished by the papists from *idolia*, or inferior worship.

The practice of the catholic church makes genuflections, prostrations, supplications, and other acts of *latris* to the cross. *Stillingfleet.*

- LATTEN.** *n. s.* [*latten*, French; *latten*, Dutch; *latten*, Welsh.] Brass; a mixture of copper and calaminaris stone.

To make lamp-black, take a torch or link, and hold it under the bottom of a *latten* basin, and, as it groweth black within, strike it with a feather into some shell. *Peacham.*

- LATTER.** *adj.* [This is the comparative of *late*, though universally written with *it*, contrary to analogy, and to our own practice in the superlative *latest*.

\* When the thing of which the comparison is made is mentioned, we use *later*;

*latter* when no comparison is expressed, but the reference is merely to time; as, *these are latter fruits*.

— *Volet usus*

*Quem penes arbitrium est, & vis, & norma loquendi.*

1. Happening after something else.

2. Modern, lately done or past.

Hath not navigation discovered, in these *latter* ages, whole nations at the bay of Soldania? *Locke.*

3. Mentioned last of two.

The difference between reason and revelation, and in what sense the *latter* is superior. *Watts.*

- LATTERLY.** *adv.* [from *latter*.] Of late; in the last part of life: a low word lately hatched.

*Latterly* Milton was short and thick. *Richardson.*

- LATTICE.** *n. s.* [*lattice*, French; by *Junius* written *lattice*, and derived from *lax* *sepi*, a hindring iron, or iron stop; by *Skinner* imagined to be derived from *latte*, Dutch, a lath, or to be corrupted from *lattice* or *network*: I have sometimes derived it from *let* and *eye*, *lattice*, that which *lets* the *eye*. It may be deduced from *lattice*.] A reticulated window; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances.

My good window of *lattice*, fare thee well; thy casement I need not open, I look through thee. *Shakespeare.*

The mother of Sifera looked out at a window, and cried through the *lattice*. *Judge v. 23.*

Up into the watch-tower get,  
And see all things despoil'd of fallacies:  
Thou shalt not peep through *lattices* of eyes,  
Nor hear through labyrinths of ears, nor learn  
By circuit or collections to discern. *Dowry.*

The trembling leaves through which he play'd,  
Dapping the walk with light and shade,  
Like *lattice* windows, give the spy  
Room but to peep with half an eye. *Cleaveland.*

- LATTICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decussate, or cross; to mark with cross parts like a lattice.

- LAVATION.** *n. s.* [*lavatio*, Lat.] The act of washing.

Such filthy *lavage* was by loose lewd variety sung  
before the christ on the solemn day of her *lavation*. *Hakewill.*

- LAVATORY.** *n. s.* [from *lavare*, Latin.]

A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed.

*Lavatories*, to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and jugulars, do potently profligate, and keep off the venom. *Harvey.*

- LAUD.** *n. s.* [*laus*, Latin.]

1. Praise; honour paid; celebration.

Doubtless, O great, great *laud* and praise were mine,  
Reply'd the *lutes*, for spotless faith divine:  
If, after social rites, and gifts bestow'd,  
I stain'd my hospitable hearth with blood. *Pope.*

2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise.

We have certain hymns and services, which we say daily of *laud* and thanks to God for his marvellous works.

In the book of Psalms, the *lauds* make up every great part of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

- TO LAUD.** *v. a.* [*laudo*, Lat.] To praise; to celebrate.

O thou almighty and eternal Creator, having considered the heavens the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained, with all the company of heaven, we *laud* and magnify thy glorious name. *Boetius.*

1. Praise-worthy; commendable.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm  
Is often *laudable*; but to do good, sometime  
Accounted dang'rous folly. *Shakespeare's Much Ado.*  
Affectation endeavours to correct natural defects,  
and has always the *laudable* aim of pleasing, though  
it always misfires it. *Locke.*

2. Healthy; salubrious.

Good blood, and a due projectile motion or circulation, are necessary to convert the aliment into *laudable* animal juices. *Arbutnot.*

- LAUDABLENESS.** *n. s.* [from *laudable*] Praise-worthiness.

- LAUDABLY.** *adv.* [from *laudable*.] In a manner deserving praise.

Obsolete words may be *laudably* revived, when either they are founding or significant. *Dryden.*

- LAUDANUM.** *n. s.* [A cant word, from *laudo*, Latin. A soporifick tincture.

- TO LAVE.** *v. a.* [*lavo*, Latin.]

1. To wash; to bathe.

Unlute, that we must *lave* our honours  
In these so flack'ring streams. *Shakespeare.*

But as I rose out of the *laving* stream,  
Heav'n open'd her eternal doors, from whence  
The spirit descended on the like a dove. *Milton.*

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,  
Whose low-laid mouths each mounting billow *laves*,  
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length,  
She seems a sea-wasp flying on the waves. *Dryden.*

2. [Lever, Fr.] To throw up; to-lade; to draw out.

Though hills were set on hulls,  
And seas met seas to guard thee, I would through:  
I'd plough up rocks, steep as the Alps, in dust,  
And *lave* the Tyrrhene waters into clouds;  
But I would reach thy head. *Ben Jonson.*

Some stow their oars, or stop the leaky sides,  
Another holder yet the yard bestrides,  
And folds the sails; a fourth with labour *laves*  
Th' intruding seas, and waves ejects on waves. *Dryden.*

- TO LAVE.** *v. a.* To wash himself; to bathe.

In her chaste current oft the goddess *laves*,  
And with celestial tears augments the waves. *Pope.*

- TO LAVER.** *v. a.* To change the direction often in a course.

How easy 'tis when destiny proves kind,  
With full-bred sails to run before the wind:  
But those that 'gainst stiff gales *laver*ing go,  
Must be at once resolv'd, and skilful too. *Dryden.*

- LA VENDER.** *n. s.* [*lavandula*, Lat.] A plant.

It is one of the verticillate plants, whose flower consists of one leaf, divided into two lips: the upper lip, standing upright, is roundish, and, for the most part, bifid; but the under lip is cut into three segments, which are almost equal: these flowers are disposed in whorls, and are collected into a slender spike upon the top of the stalks. *Millet.*

The whole *lavender* plant has a highly aromatick smell and taste, and is famous as a cephalick, nervous, and uterine medicine. *Hill.*

And then again he turneth to his play,  
To spoil the pleasures of that paradise!

The wholesome sage, and *lavender* still grey,  
Rank smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes. *Spenser.*

- LA VOIR.** *v. s.* [*lavoir*, Fr. from *lave*.] A washing vessel.

Let us go find the body where it lies  
Soak'd in his enemies blood, and from the stream  
With *lavoirs* pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off  
The clotted gore. *Milton's Agonists.*

He gave her to his daughters, to imbath  
*lavender* & *lavois* strew'd with asphodell. *Milton.*  
Young *Arcus* from forth his bridal bow'r  
Brought the full *laver* o'er their hands to pour. *Pope's Quid.*

*lachen*, German and Dutch; *lack*, Scottish.]

1. To make that noise which sudden merriment excites

You saw my master wink and laugh upon you.

Shakespeare.

There's one did laugh in's sleep, and one cried,  
Murder!

They wak'd each other. Shakespeare.

At this fusty stuff

The large Achilles, on his yest-bed lolling,  
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause.

Shakespeare.

Laughing causeth a continued expulsion of the breath with the loud noise, which maketh the interjection of laughing, shaking of the breast and sides, running of the eyes with water, if it be violent.

Bacon's Natural History.

2. [In poetry.] To appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile.

Entreat her not the work, in that I pry  
You use her well; the world may laugh again,  
And I may live to do you kindness, if

You do it her.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Then laughs the childish year with flowrets  
crown'd.

Dryden.

The plenteous board, high heap'd with eates divine,  
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine.

Pope.

3. To LAUGH at. To treat with contempt; to ridicule

Presently prepare thy grave;  
Lie where the light foam of the sea may beat  
Thy grave stone daily: make thine epitaph,  
That death in thee at others lives may laugh.

Shakespeare.

'Twere better for you, if 'twere not known in  
council; you'll be laughed at.

Shakespeare.

The dissolute and abandoned, before they are aware  
of it, are betrayed to laugh at themselves, and upon  
reflection find, that they are merry at their own ex-  
pence.

Addison.

No wit to flatter left of all his store;

No fool to laugh at, which he valued more.

Pope.

- To LAUGH, v. a. To deride; to scorn.

Be bloody, bold, and resolute; laugh to scorn  
The pow'r of man.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

A wicked soul shall make him laugh to scorn  
of his enemies.

Exalt, vi. 4.

- LAUGH, n. f. [from the verb.] The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,  
Then hid in shades, eludes her eager swain;  
But frisks a laugh, to see me search around,  
And by that laugh the willing fair is found.

Pope.

- LAUGHABLE, adj. [from laugh.] Such as may properly excite laughter.

Nature hath fram'd strange fellows in her time:  
Some that will evermore peep through their eye,  
And laugh like parrots at a bagpiper;  
And others of fust, vinegar aspect,  
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile,  
Though Nestor swear the jest be laughable.

Shakespeare.

Casaubon confesses Perius was not good at turning things into a pleasant ridicule; or, in other words, that he was not a laughable writer.

Dryden.

- LAUGHER, n. f. [from laugh.] A manifold of merriment.

I am a common laugher.

Shakespeare.

Some higher men cannot be of the general opinion,  
but the laughers are much the majority.

Pope.

- LAUGHINGLY, adv. [from laughing.] In a merry way; merrily.

- LAUGHINGSTOCK, n. f. [laugh and stock.] A butt; an object of ridicule.

The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have seen  
The laughing-stock of fortune's mockery.

Spenser.

Pray you, let us not be laughing-stocks to other men's humours.

Shakespeare.

- LAUGHTER, n. f. [from laugh.] Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

To be worst,

The lowest, most dejected thing of fortune,  
Stands still in esperance, lives not in fear.

The lamentable change is from the best,  
The worst returns to laughter.

Shakespeare.

The act of laughter, which is a sweet contraction of the muscles of the face, and a pleasant agitation of the vocal organs, is not merely voluntary, or totally within the jurisdiction of ourselves.

Brown.

We find not that the laughter-loving dame  
Mourn'd for Anchises.

Wallar.

Pain or pleasure, grief or laughter.

Prior.

- LA'VISH, adj. [Of this word I have been able to find no satisfactory etymology.

It may be plausibly derived from *to lave*, to throw out; as *profundere vas, is to be lavish*]

1. Prodigal; wasteful;—indiscreetly liberal.

His jolly brother, opposit in sense,  
Laughs at his thrift; and lavish of expence,  
Quaffs, carous, and guttles, in his own defence.

Dryden.

The same has been too lavish of her feast,  
And set him till he loaths.

Roma's Jane Shore.

2. Scattered in waste; profuse;—as, the coat was lavish.

3. Wild; unrestrained.

Bellona's bridegroom, left in proof,  
Confronted him, rubbing his lavish spirit.

Shakespeare.

- To LA'VISH, v. a. [from the adjective.] To scatter with profusion; to waste; to squander.

Should we thus lead them to a field of slaughter,  
Might not th' impartial world with reason say,  
We lavish'd at our deaths the blood of thousands?

Addison.

- LA'VISHLY, adv. [from lavish.] A prodigal; a profuse man.

- LA'VISHLY, adv. [from lavish.] Profusely; prodigally.

My father's purposes have been mistook;  
And time about him have too lavishly

Shakespeare.

Wasted his meaning and authority.

Then laughs the childish year with flowrets  
crown'd.

Dryden.

And lavishly perfumes the fields around.

Praise to a wit is like rain, to a tender flower;  
if it be moderately bestowed, it cheers and revives;  
but if too lavishly, overcharges and depresses him.

Pope.

- LA'VISHMENT, n. f. [from lavish.] Profuseness; prodigality.

- LA'VISHNESS, n. f. [from lavish.] Profusion.

First got with guile, and then preserv'd with head,  
And after spent with pride and lavishness.

Fairy Queen.

- To LAUNCH, v. n. [It is derived by Skinner from *lan*, because a ship is pushed into water with great force.]

1. To force a vessel into the sea.

Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets  
for a draught.

Job, vi. 4.

So short a stay prevails;  
He soon equips the ship, supplies the sails,  
And gives the word to launch.

Dryden.

For general history, Raleigh and Howell are to be had.

He who would launch farther into the ocean,  
may consult Whear.

Locke.

2. To rove at large; to expatiate; to make excursions.

From hence that general care and study springs,  
That launching and possession of the mind.

Davies.

Whoever pursues his own thoughts, will find them  
launch out beyond the extent of body into the infinity of space.

Locke.

Spenser has not contented himself with submissive

He had not acted in the character of a suppliant,  
if he had launched out into a long oration. Browne.  
I have launched out of my subject on this article.  
Arbutnot.

- To LAUNCH, v. a.

1. To push to sea.

All art is used to sink episcopacy, and launch  
presbytery, in England.

King Charles.

With rays and cordage last he rigg'd the ship,  
And so!d on leavers, launch'd her in the deep.

Pope.

2. To dart from the hand. This perhaps, for distinction sake, might better be written *lance* or *lance*.

The King of Heav'n, obscure on high,  
Bar'd his 12d arm, and launching from the sky  
His withen bolt, not shaking empty smoke,  
Down to the deep abyss the flaming fellow strook.

Dryden.

- LAUND, n. f. [lande, Fr. lawn, Welsh.] Lawn; a plain extended between woods.

Hammer.

Under this thick-grown brake we'll shroud ourselves,

For through this laund anon the deer will come;  
And in this covert will we make our stand.

Shakespeare.

- LAUNDRESS, n. f. [lavandiere, French; Skinner imagines that *lavandareffs* may have been the old word.] A woman whose employment is to wash clothes.

The countess of Richmond would often say,  
On condition the princes of Christendom would  
march against the Turks, she would willingly at-  
tend them, and be their laundress.

Camden.

Take up these cloaths here quickly; carry them  
to the laundress in Datchet Mead.

Shakespeare.

The laundress must be sure to tear her smocks in  
the washing, and yet wash them but half.

Swift.

- LAUNDY, n. f. [as if *lavanderie*.]

1. The room in which clothes are washed.

The affairs of the family ought to be consulted,  
whether they concern the stable, dairy, the pantry,  
or laundry.

Swift.

2. The act or state of washing.

Chalky water is too fretting, as appeareth in  
laundry of cloaths, which wear out apace.

Bacon.

- LAVOLTA, n. f. [la volie, French.] An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering.

Hammer.

I cannot sing,  
Nor heel the high lavolt; nor sweeten talk;  
Nor play at subtle games.

Shakespeare.

- LAUREATE, adj. [laureatus, Lat.] Decked or invested with a laurel.

Did Amaranthus all his beauty shed,  
And daffodillies fill their cups with tears,  
To strew the laureate hearth where Lycid lies.

Milton.

Soft on her lap her laureate son reclines.

Pope.

- LAUREATION, n. f. [from laureate.] It denotes, in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred, as they have in some of them a flowery crown, in imitation of laurel among the ancients.

- LAUREL, n. f. [laurus, Lat. laurier, Fr.] A tree, called also the cherry bay.

The laurus or laurel of the ancients is affirmed  
by naturalists to be what we call the bay tree.

Amfow.

The laurel, meed of mighty conquerors,  
And poets sage.

Fairy Queen.

The laurel or cherry-bay, by cutting away the  
side branches, will rise to a large tree.

Mariner.

- LAURELED, adj. [from laurel.] Crowned or decorated with laurel; laureate.

Hear'st thou the news? my friend! th' express  
is come

Then future ages with delight shall see  
How Plato's, Bacon's, Newton's, looks agree;  
Or in fair series laurel'd bards be shown,  
A Virgil there, and here an Addison. *Pope.*  
**LAW.** *n. f.* [*lags*, Saxon; *loi*, French;  
*laugh*, Erse.]

# 1. A rule of action.

That which doth assign unto each thing the kind,  
That which doth moderate the force and power, that  
which doth appoint the form and measure of work-  
ing; the same we term a *law*. *Hooker.*

Unhappy man! to break the pious *laws*!  
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause. *Dryden.*

# 2. A decree, edict, statute, or custom, publickly established as a rule of justice.

Ordain them *laws*, part such as appertain  
To civil justice, part religious rites. *Milton.*

Our nation would not give *laws* to the Irish,  
therefore now the Irish gave *laws* to them. *Davies.*

# 3. A decree authoritatively annexing rewards or punishments to certain actions.

So many *laws* argue so many fins. *Milton.*  
*Laws* politique among men presuming man to be  
rebellious. *Hooker.*

# 4. Judicial process.

When every case in *law* is right. *Shakespeare.*  
He hath resisted *law*,

And therefore *law* shall scorn him further trial  
Than the severity of publick power. *Shakespeare.*

Tom Touchy is a fellow famous for taking the  
*law* of every body: there is not one in the town  
where he lives that he has not sued at a quarter-  
sessions. *Addison's Spectator.*

# 5. A distinct edict or rule.

One *law* is split into two. *Baker on Learning.*

# 6. Conformity to law; any thing lawful.

In a rebellion,  
When what's not meet, but what must be, was *law*,  
Then were they chosen. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

# 7. The rules or axioms of science: as, the laws of mechanicks.

8. An established and constant mode or  
process; a fixed correspondence of cause  
and effect: as, the *laws* of magnetism.

Natural agents have their *law*. *Hooker.*  
I dy'd, whilst in the womb he stay'd,  
Attending Nature's *law*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

# 9. The Mosaic institution: distinguished from the gospel.

*Law* can discover sin, but not remove,  
Save by these shadowy expiations. *Milton.*

# 10. The books in which the Jewish religion is delivered: distinguished from the prophets.

11. A particular form or mode of trying  
and judging: as, *law* martial, *law*  
mercantile, the ecclesiastical *law* where-  
by we are governed.

# 12. Jurisprudence; the study of law: as, a doctor of law.

**LAWFUL.** *adj.* [*law* and *full*.] Agree-  
able to law; conformable to law; al-  
lowed by law; legitimate; legal.

It is not *lawful* for thee to have her.

Gloster's bastard son was kinder to his father,  
than my daughters got 'twixen the *lawful* sheets.  
*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

# LAWFULLY.

*adv.* [*from lawful*.] Le-  
gally; agreeably to law.

This bond is forfeit;  
And *lawfully* by this the Jew may claim  
A pound of flesh. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Though it be not against strict justice for a man  
to do those things which he might otherwise *law-  
fully* do, albeit his neighbours doth take occasion  
from thence to conceive in his mind a false be-  
lief, yet Christian charity will, in many cases,  
restrain a man. *South.*

I may be allowed to tell your lordship, the king of  
poets, what an extent of power you have, and how  
*lawfully* you may exercise it. *Dryden.*

# LAWFULNESS.

*n. f.* [*from lawful*.] Le-  
gality; allowance of law.

It were an error to speak further, till I may see some  
found foundation laid of the *lawfulness* of the  
action. *Bacon.*

# LAWGIVER.

*n. f.* [*law* and *giver*.] Le-  
gislator; one that makes laws.

Solomon we esteem as the *lawgiver* of our na-  
tion. *Bacon.*

A law may be very reasonable in itself, although  
one does not know the reason of the *lawgiver*. *Swift.*

# LAWGIVING.

*adj.* [*law* and *giving*.] *Legislative.*  
*Lawgiving* heroes, fam'd for taming brutes,  
And raising cities with their charming lutes. *Waller.*

# LAWLESS.

*adj.* [*from law*.] 1. Unrestrained by any law; not subject  
to law.

The necessity of war, which among human  
actions is the most *lawless*, hath some kind of af-  
finity with the necessity of law. *Rayleigh's Essays.*

The *lawless* tyrant, who denies  
To know their God, or message to regard,  
Must be compell'd. *Milton.*

Orpheus did not, as poets feign, tame savage beasts,  
But men as *lawless*, and as wild as they. *Reynolds.*

Not the gods, nor angry Jove, will bear  
Thy *lawless* wand'ring walks in open air. *Dryden.*

Blind as the Cyclops, and as blind as he,  
They own'd a *lawless* savage liberty.

Like that our painted ancestors so prie'd,  
Ere empire's arts their breasts had civiliz'd. *Dryd.*

He, meteor like, flames *lawless* through the void,  
Destroying others, by himself destroy'd. *Pope.*

# 2. Contrary to law; illegal.

Take not the quarrel from his powerful arms,  
He needs no indirect nor *lawless* course  
To cut off those that have offended him. *Shakespeare.*

We cite our faults,  
That they may hold excus'd our *lawless* lives. *Shakespeare.*

Thou the first, lay down thy *lawless* claim;  
Thou of my blood who bear'st the Julian name. *Dryden.*

# LAWLESSLY.

*adv.* [*from lawless*.] In a  
manner contrary to law.

Fear not, he bears an honourable mind,  
And will not use a woman *lawlessly*. *Shakespeare.*

# LAWMAKER.

*n. f.* [*law* and *maker*.] Le-  
gislator; one who makes laws; a law-  
giver.

Thy judgment is, that the church of Christ  
should admit no *lawmakers* but the evangelists. *Hooker.*

# LAWN.

*n. f.* [*land*, Danish; *lawn*, Welsh;  
*laude*, French.]

# 1. An open space between woods.

Between them *lawns*, or level downs, and flocks  
Grazing the tender herb, were interpos'd. *Milton.*

His mountains were shaded with young trees,  
that gradually shot up into groves, woods, and  
forests, intermix'd with walks, and *lawns*, and  
gardens. *Addison.*

Stern beasts in trains that by his truncheon sell,  
Now gristy forms shoot o'er the *lawns* of hell. *Pope.*

Interpos'd in *lawns* and opening glades,  
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades. *Pope.*

# 2. [Linen, French.] Fine linen, remark- able for being used in the sleeves of bishops.

Should'st thou bleed  
To stop the wounds my finery has made,  
Wash them with tears, and wipe them with my  
hair. *Rowe.*

From high life high characters are drawn,  
A faint in *crabs* is twice a faint in *lawns*. *Shakespeare.*

What awe did the slow solemn knell inspire;  
The duties by the *law*-rob'd prelate pay'd,  
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd! *Tuckell.*

# LAWSUIT.

*n. f.* [*law* and *suit*] A pro-  
cess in law; a litigation.

The giving the priest a right to the tithe would  
produce *lawsuits* and wrangles; his attendance on  
the courts of justice would leave his people without  
a spiritual guide. *Swift.*

# LAWYER.

*n. f.* [*from law*.] Professor of  
law; advocate; pleader.

It is like the breath of an unscold *lawyer*, you  
gave me nothing for it. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Is the law evil, because some *lawyers* in their  
office swerve from it? *Waught.*

I have entered into a work touching *law*, in a  
middle term, between the speculative and reverend  
discourses of philosophers, and the wranglings of  
*lawyers*. *Bacon's Holy War.*

The nymphs with scorn beheld their foes,  
When the defendant's counsel rose;  
And, what no *lawyer* ever lack'd,  
With impudence own'd all the facts. *Swift.*

# LAX.

*adj.* [*laxus*, Latin.] 1. Loose; not confined.

Inhabit *law*, ye powers of heav'n! *Milton.*

# 2. Disunited; not strongly combined.

In mines, those parts of the earth which abound  
with strata of stone, suffer much more than those  
which consist of gravel, and the like *lax* matter,  
which more easily give way. *Woodward.*

# 3. Vague; not rigidly exact.

Dialogues were only *lax* and moral discourses. *Baker.*

# 4. Loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool; laxative medicines are such as promote that disposition. Quincy.

# 5. Slack; not tense.

By a branch of the auditory nerve that goes be-  
tween the ear and the palate, they can hear them-  
selves, though their outward ear be stop'd by the *lax*  
membrane to all sounds that come that way. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

# LAX.

*n. f.* A looseness; a diarrhoea.

# LAXATION.

*n. f.* [*laxatio*, Latin.] 1. The act of loosening or slackening.

2. The state of being loosened or slackened.

# LAXATIVE.

*adj.* [*laxatif*, French; *laxo*,  
Latin.] Having the power to ease  
costiveness.

Omitting honey, which is of a *laxative* power  
itself; the powder of limestones doth rather consti-  
pate and bind, than purge and loosen the belly. *Brown.*

The oil in wax is emollient, *laxative*, and ano-  
dine. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

# LAXATIVE.

*n. f.* A medicine slightly  
purgative; a medicine that relaxes the  
bowels without stimulation.

Nought profits him to save abandon'd life,  
Nor vomits upward aid, nor downward *laxative*. *Dryden.*

# LAXATIVENESS.

*n. f.* [*from laxative*.] Power of easing costiveness.

# LAXITY.

*n. f.* [*laxitas*, Latin.] 1. Not compression; not close cohesion.

The former causes could never beget whirlpools  
in a shape of so great a *laxity* and thinness. *Bentley.*

# 2. Contrariety to rigorous precision: as, laxity of expression.

3. Looseness; not costiveness.

If sometimes it cause any *laxity*, it is in the same  
way with iron unprepared, which will disturb some  
bodies, and work by purge and vomit. *Brown.*

# 3. Slackness; contrariety to tension.

*Laxity* of a fibre, is that degree of cohesion in its  
parts which a small force can alter, so as to increase



In consideration of the *laxity* of their eyes, they are subject to relapse. *Wylsman's Surgery.*

### 5. Openness; not closeness.

Hold a piece of paper close by the flame of a candle, and by little and little remove it further off, and there is upon the paper some part of that which I see in the candle, and it grows still less and less as I remove; so that if I would trust my sense, I should believe it as very a body upon the paper as in the candle, though infected by the *laxity* of the channel in which it flows. *Digby on Bodies.*

### 1. A'XN'ESS. n. f. Laxity; not tension; not precision; not closeness.

For the free passage of the sound into the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be tense, and hard stretched, otherwise the *laxness* of that membrane will certainly dead and damp the sound. *Holder.*

### LAY. Preterite of lie.

Oh! would the quarrel *lay* upon our heads. *Shak.*  
He was familiarly acquainted with him at such time as he *lay* ambassador at Constantinople. *Krolles.*  
When Ahab had heard those words, he fasted, and *lay* in sackcloth. *King's, xxi. 27.*  
I try'd whatever in the Godhead *lay*. *Dryden.*

He rode to rouse the prey,  
That shaded by the fern in harbour *lay*,  
And thence dislodged. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
Leaving Rome, in my way to Sienna, I *lay* the first night at a village in the territories of the ancient Veii. *Addison.*

How could he have the retiredness of the cloister, to perform all those acts of devotion in, when the burthen of the reformation *lay* upon his shoulders? *Francis Atterbury.*

The presbyterians argued, That if the Pretender should invade those parts where the nobles and estates of the dissenters chiefly *lay*, they would sit still. *Swift.*

### 7. LAY. v. a. [lægan, Saxon, leggen, Dutch.]

1. To place; to put; to reposit. This word being correlative to *lie*, involves commonly *immobility* or *extension*; a punishment *laid*, is a punishment that *cannot be shaken off*; in *immobility* is included weight. One house *said* to another, implies *extension*.

He *laid* his robe from him. *Jonah.*  
They have *laid* their swords under their heads. *Exekiel.*

Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me *laid*. *Milton.*  
He *sacrificing laid*

The entrails on the wood. *Milton.*

### 2. To place along.

Seek not to be judge, bring not able to take away iniquity, lest at any time thou feat the person of the mighty, and *lay* a stumbling-block in the way of thy uprightness. *Eckles.*

A stone was *laid* on the mouth of the den. *Daniel.*

### 3. To beat down corn or grass

Another allusion is *laying* of corn with great rains in harvest. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Let no sheep these plays,  
Nor frisking kids the flow'ry meadows *lay*. *May.*

### 4. To keep from rising; to settle; to still.

I will use the advantage of my power,  
And *lay* the summer's dust with showers of blood. *Shakespeare.*

It was a sandy soil, and the way had been full of it; but an hour or two before a refreshing fragrant shower of rain had *laid* the dust. *Ray.*

### 5. To lie deep; to dispose regularly:

either of these notions may be conceived from the following examples; but regularity seems rather implied; so we *lay* bricks; to *lay* planks.

schismatick, outlaw, or criminal persons, are said to *lay* the foundation of a new colony. *Bacon.*

the deep foundations of a wall

Men will be apt to call it pulling up the old foundations of knowledge; I persuade myself, that the way I have pursued *lays* those foundations surer. *Locke.*

### 6. To put; to place.

Then he offered it to him again; then he put it by again; but, to my thinking, he was very loth to *lay* his fingers off it. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
Till us death *lay*

To ripe and mellow, we are but stubborn clay. *Donne.*

They shall *lay* hands on the sick, and recover. *Mark.*

They, who so state a question, do no more but separate and disentangle the parts of it, one from another, and *lay* them, when so disentangled, in their due order. *Locke.*

We to thy name our annual rites will pay,  
And on thy altars sacrifices *lay*. *Pope's Statius.*

### 7. To bury; to inter.

David fell on sleep, and was *laid* unto his fathers, and *lay* corruption. *Acts, xiii. 36.*

### 8. To station or place privily.

*Lay* thee an ambush for the city behind thee. *Josh. viii. 2.*

The wicked have *laid* a snare for me. *Psalms.*  
*Lay* wait, O' wicked man, against the dwelling of the righteous. *Prov. xxiv. 15.*

### 9. To spread on a surface.

The colouring upon those maps should be *laid* on so thin, as not to obscure or conceal any part of the lines. *Watts.*

### 10. To paint; to enamel.

The pictures drawn in our minds are *laid* in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. *Locke.*

### 11. To put into any state of quiet.

They bragged, that they doubted not but to abuse, and *lay* asleep, the queen and council of England. *Bacon.*

### 12. To calm; to still; to quiet; to allay.

Friends, loud tumults are not *laid*  
With half the easiness that they are rais'd. *B. Jonson.*  
Thus pass'd the night so foul, till morning fair  
Came forth with pilgrim steps in amice grey,  
Who with her radiant finger still'd the roar  
Of thunder, chas'd the clouds, and *laid* the winds. *Milton.*

After a tempest, when the winds are *laid*,  
The sea wonders at the wrecks it made. *Wallr.*

I fear'd I should have found  
A tempest in your soul and came to *lay* it. *Danham.*  
At once the wind was *laid*, the whistling sound  
Was dumb, a rising earthquake rock'd the ground. *Dryden.*

### 13. To prohibit a spirit to walk.

The husband found no charm to *lay* the devil in a petticoat, but the rattling of a bladder with beans in it. *L'Estrange.*

### 14. To set on the table.

I *laid* meat unto them. *Hos. xi. 4.*

### 15. To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground.

The chief time of *laying* gilliflowers is in July, when the flowers are gone. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

### 16. To wager; to stake.

But since you will be mad, and since you may suspect my courage, if I should not *lay*;  
The pawn I proffer shall be full as good. *Dryden.*

### 17. To reposit any thing.

The sparrow hath found an house, and the swallow a nest, for herself, where she may *lay* her young. *Psal. lxxxiv. 3.*

### 18. To exclude eggs.

After the egg *lay'd*, there is no further growth or nourishment from the female. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
A hen mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and sits upon it; she is insensible of an increase or diminution in the number of those she *lays*. *Addison.*

### 19. To apply with violence; as, to lay

*Lay* siege against it, and build a fort against it, and cast a mount against it. *Ezek. iv. 2.*

Never more shall my torn mind be heal'd,  
Nor taste the gentle comforts of repose!  
A dreadful band of gloomy cares surround me,  
And *lay* strong siege to my distracted soul. *Philips.*

### 20. To apply nearly.

She *layeth* her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. *Prov. xxxi. 19.*

It is better to go to the house of mourning than to go to the house of feasting; for that is the end of all men, and the living will *lay* it to his heart. *Eckles. vii. 2.*

The peacock *laid* it extremely to heart, that, being Juno's darling bird, he had not the nightingale's voice. *L'Estrange.*

He that really *lays* these two things to heart, the extreme necessity that he is in, and the small possibility of help, will never come coldly to a work of that concernment. *Duppa.*

### 21. To add; to conjoin.

Wo unto them that *lay* field to field. *Isa. v. 8.*

### 22. To put in a state; implying somewhat of disclosure.

If the sinus he distant, *lay* it open first, and cure that aperture before you divide that in ano. *Wylsman.*

The wars have *laid* whole countries waste. *Addison.*

### 23. To scheme; to contrive.

Every breast she did with spirit inflame,  
Yet still fresh projects *lay'd* the grey-eyed dame. *Chapman.*

Homer is like his Jupiter, has his terror, shaking Olympus; Virgil, like the same power in his benevolence, counselling with the gods, *laying* plans for empires. *Pope.*

Don Diego and we have *laid* it so, that before the rope is well about thy neck, he will be cak in and cut thee down. *Arbutnot.*

### 24. To charge as a payment.

A tax *laid* upon land seems hard to the landholder, because it is so much money going out of his pocket. *Locke.*

### 25. To impute; to charge.

Preoccupied with what  
You rather must do, than what you should do,  
Made you against the grain to voice him counsel.  
*Lay* the fault on us. *Shakespeare.*

How shall this bloody deed be answered?  
It will be *laid* to us, whose providence  
Should have kept short, restrain'd, and out of haunt,  
This mad young man. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

We need not *lay* new matter to his charge. *Shak.*  
Men groan from out of the city, yet God *layeth* not folly to them. *Job, xxiv. 12.*

Let us be glad of this, and all our fears  
*Lay* on his providence. *Paradise Regain'd.*

The works of those times *lay* the disgraces and ruins of their country upon the numbers and fierceness of those savage nations that invaded them. *Templ.*

They *lay* want of invention to his charge, a capital crime. *Dryden's Æneid.*

You represented it to the queen as wholly innocent of those crimes which were *laid* unjustly to its charge. *Dryden.*

They *lay* the blame on the poor little ones. *Locke.*  
There was eagerness on both sides; but this is far from *laying* a plot upon Luther. *Atterbury.*

### 26. To impose, as evil or punishment.

The weariest and most loathed life  
That age, ach, penury, imprisonment,  
Can *lay* on nature, is a paradise  
To what we fear of death. *Shakespeare's Meas. for Meas.*

Thou shalt not be to him as an usurer, neither shalt thou *lay* upon him usury. *Exod. xx. 25.*

The Lord shall *lay* the fear of you, and the dread of you, upon all the land. *Deut. xi. 25.*

These words were not spoken to Adam; neither, indeed, was there any grant in them made to Adam; but a punishment *laid* upon Eve. *Locke.*

### 27. To enjoin as a duty, or a rule of action.

It seemed good to lay upon you no greater burden.

*Acts, xv. 28.*

Whilst you lay on your friend the favour, acquit him of the debt.

*Wycherley.*

A prince who never disobey'd,  
Not when the most severe commands were laid,  
Nor want, nor exile with his duty weigh'd. *Dryden.*  
You see what obligation the profession of Christi-  
anity lays upon us to holiness of life. *Tillotson.*  
Neglects the rules each verbal critic lays,  
For not to know some trifles is a praise. *Pope.*

# 28. To exhibit; to offer.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have licence to answer for himself concerning the crime laid against him.

*Acts, xxv. 16.*

'Till he lays his indictment in some certain country, we do not think ourselves bound to answer. *Archer.*

# 29. To throw by violence.

He bringeth down them that dwell on high; the lofty city he layeth it low, even to the ground.

*Isa. xvi. 5.*

Brave Cæneus laid Ortygius on the plain,  
The victor Cæneus was by Lucretia slain. *Dryden.*  
He took the quiver, and the trusty bow  
Adhates us'd to bear; the leaders first  
He laid along, and then the vulgar pierc'd. *Dryden.*

# 30. To place in comparison.

Lay down by those pleasures the fearful and dangerous thunders and lightnings, and then there will be found no comparison.

*Raleigh.*

# 31. To LAY apart. To reject; to put away.

Lay apart all filthiness.

*James, i. 21.*

# 32. To LAY aside. To put away; not to retain.

Let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily belet us.

*Heb. xii. 1.*

Amaze us not with that majestic frown,  
But lay aside the greatness of your crown. *Waller.*  
Rufous common first, then Mulgrave rose, like light,  
The Straggle, and Horace, laid aside,  
Inform'd by them, we need no foreign guide.

*Granville.*

Retention is the power to revive again in our minds those ideas which, after imprinting, have disappeared, or have been laid aside out of sight.

*Locke.*

When by just vengeance guilty mortals perish,  
The gods behold their punishment with pleasure,  
And lay the uplifted thunder-bolt aside. *Addison.*

# 33. To LAY away. To put from one; not to keep.

Queen Esther laid away her glorious apparel, and put on the garments of anguish.

*Esther, xiv. 2.*

# 34. To LAY before. To expose to view; to shew; to unplay.

I cannot better satisfy your piety, than by laying before you a prospect of your labours.

*Wake.*

That treaty hath been laid before the commons.

*Swift.*

Their office it is to lay the business of the nation before him.

*Addison.*

# 35. To LAY by. To reserve for some future time.

Let every one lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him.

*Car. xvi. 2.*

# 36. To LAY by. To put from one; to dismiss.

Let brave spirits that have fitted themselves for command, either by sea or land, not be laid by as persons unnecessary for the time.

*Bacon.*

She went away, and laid by her veil.

*Gamfri.*

Did they not swear to live and die

With Essex, and straight laid him by? *Hudibras.*

For that look, which does your people awe,

When in your throne and robes you give 'em law,

Lay it by here, and give a gentler smile. *Waller.*

Darkness, which fairer nymphs disarms,

Defends us ill from Mira's charms;

Mira can lay her beauty by,

'Take no advantage of the eye,

Quit all that lady's art can take,

And yet a thousand captives make. *Waller.*

*Voss. 18.*

Then he lays by the publick care,  
Thinks of providing for an heir,  
Learns how to get, and how to spare. *Danham.*

The Tuscan king

Laid by the lance, and took him to the sling. *Dryden.*

Where Dædalus his borrow'd wings laid by,

To that obscure retreat I chuse to fly. *Dryden.*

My zeal for you must lay the father by,

And plead my country's cause against my son. *Dryden.*

Fortune, conscious of your destiny,

E'en then took care to lay you softly by;

And wrapp'd your fate among her precious things,

Kept fresh to be unfolded with your kings. *Dryden.*

Dismiss your rage, and lay your weapons by,

Know I protect them, and they shall not die. *Dryden.*

When their displeasure is once declared, they ought

not presently to lay by the severity of their brows;

but restore their children to their former grace with

some difficulty. *Locke.*

# 37. To LAY down. To deposite as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction.

I lay down my life for the sheep. *John, x. 15.*

For her, my lord,

I dare my life lay down, and will do't, Sir,

Please you to accept it, that the queen is spotless

I th' eyes of Heaven. *Shakespeare.*

# 38. To LAY down. To quit; to resign.

The soldier being once brought in for the service,

I will not be loth to lay down his arms any more.

*Spenser's Ireland.*

As he lay down in their mad career,

Chastity lay down the sword and

Blackwood's Creation.

The lady is purely fiction; for I

take it to be a story he laid it down. *Dryden.*

# 39. To LAY down. To commit to repose.

I will lay me down in peace and sleep. *Psal. xlviii.*

And they lay themselves down upon cloaths laid

to pledge by every altar. *Amos, ii. 8.*

We lay us down, to sleep away our cares; night

shuts up the senses. *Glanville's Scipio.*

Some god conduct me to the sacred shades,

Or lift me high to Hæmus' hilly crown,

Or in the plains of Tempe lay me down. *Dryden.*

# 40. To LAY down. To advance as a proposition.

I have laid down, in some measure, the descrip-  
tion of the old known world. *Abbot.*

Kircher lays it down as a certain principle, that  
there never was any people so rude, which did not  
acknowledge and worship one supreme deity.

*Grillingfleet.*

I must lay down this for your encouragement,  
that we are no longer now under the heavy yoke of  
a perfect unfinishing obedience. *Wake.*

Plato lays it down as a principle, that whatever is  
permitted to befall a just man, whether poverty or  
riches, shall, either in life or death, conduce to  
his good. *Addison.*

From the maxims laid down many may conclude,  
that there had been abuses. *Swift.*

# 41. To LAY for. To attempt by ambush, or insidious practices.

He embarked, being hardly laid for at sea by

Cortugogli, a famous pirate. *Kneller.*

# 42. To LAY forth. To diffuse; to expatiate.

O bird! the delight of gods and of men! and  
so he lays himself forth upon the gratefulness of  
the ravens. *L'Estrange.*

# 43. To LAY forth. To place when dead in a decent posture.

Then lay me forth, although unqueen'd, yet like  
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me.

*Shakespeare.*

# 44. To LAY bold of. To seize; to catch.

Then shall his father and his mother lay bold on

him, and bring him out. *Dante, xxi. 19.*

Favourable seasons of attitude and inclination, be

heartily laid bold of. *Locke.*

# 45. To LAY in. To store; to treasure.

Let the main part of the ground employed to

gardens or corn be to a common flock; and lay  
in, and stored up, and then delivered out in pro-  
portion. *Bacon.*

A vessel and provisions laid in large

For man and beast. *Milton.*

An equal stock of wit and valour

He had laid in, by birth a Taylor. *Hudibras.*

Thy few the happiness of a private life, but they  
thought they had not yet enough to make them  
happy, they would have more, and laid in to make  
their solitude luxurious. *Dryden.*

Readers, who are in the flower of their youth,  
should labour at those accomplishments which may  
set off their persons when their bloom is gone, and  
to lay in timely provisions for manhood and old  
age. *Addison's Guardian.*

# 46. To LAY on. To apply with violence.

We make no excuses for the obstinate blows are  
the proper remedies, but blows laid on in a way dif-  
ferent from the ordinary. *Locke on Education.*

# 47. To LAY open. To shew; to expose.

Teach me, dear creature, how to think and speak,

Lay open to my earthy griefs content,

Smother'd in errors, tedious, shallow, weak,

The folded meaning of your word's decent. *Shakespeare.*

A fool lays open his folly. *Prov. xiii. 16.*

# 48. To LAY over. To incrust; to cover; to decorate superficially.

Wo unto him that lieth to the wind, Awake;  
to the dumb stone, Arise, it shall tear him behoid,  
it is laid over with gold and silver, and there is no  
breath at all in the midst of it. *Habb. ii. 19.*

# 49. To LAY out. To expend.

Fathers are wont to lay up for their sons,

Thou for thy son art bent to lay out all. *Alfons.*

Tycho Brahe laid out, besides his time and in-  
dustry, much greater sums of money on instruments  
than any man we ever heard of. *Boyle.*

The blood and treasure that's laid out,

Is thrown away, and goes for naught. *Hudibras.*

If you can get a good tutor, you will never regret  
the charge; but will always have the satisfaction  
to think it the money, of all other, the best laid  
out. *Locke.*

I, in this venture, double gains pursue,

And laid out all my stock to purchase you. *Dryden.*

My father never at a time like this

Would lay out his great soul in words, and waste

Such precious moments. *Addison's Cato.*

A melancholy thing to see the disorders of a  
household that is under the conduct of an angry  
stale woman, who lays out all her thoughts upon  
the publick, and is only attentive to find out miscar-  
riages in the ministry. *Addison's Freeholder.*

When a man spends his whole life among the  
stars and planets, or lays out a twelve-month on the  
spots in the sun, however noble his speculations may  
be, they are very apt to fall into bubble. *Addison.*

Nature has laid out all her art in beautifying the  
face; she has touched it with ve million, planted in  
it a double row of ivory, and made it the seat of  
smiles and blushes. *Addison.*

# 50. To LAY out. To display; to discover.

He was dangerous, and takes occasion to lay out

bigotry, and false confidence, in all its colours.

*Atterbury.*

# 51. To LAY out. To dispose; to plan.

The garden is laid out into a grove for fruits, a  
vineyard, and an allotment for olives and herbs.

*Notes on the Odyssey.*

# 52. To LAY out. With the reciprocal pronouns, to exert; to put forth.

No selfish man will be concerned to lay out him-  
self for the good of his country. *Smalridge.*

# 53. To LAY so. To charge upon.

When we began, in courteous manner, to lay his  
unkindness unto him, he, seeing himself contradicted  
by so many, like a resolute orator, went not to demand,  
but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Shakespeare.*

# 54. To LAY so. To apply with vigour.

Let children be hired to lay to their bones,

From fallow as needeth, to gather up stones. *Tupper.*

## L A Y

We should now *lay* to our hands to root them up, and cannot tell for what.

*Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.*

## 55. To LAY to. To harass; to attack.

The great master having a careful eye over every part of the city, went himself unto the station, which was then hardly *laid to* by the Bassa Mustapha. *Knelles.*

Whilst he sits, and that, and each man's blow, Both eye, defend, and shift, being *laid to* fore: Backwards he bears. *Daniel's Civil War.*

## 56. To LAY together. To collect; to bring into one view.

If we *lay* all these things together, and consider the parts, rise, and degrees of his sin, we shall find that it was not for nothing. *South.*

Many people apprehend danger for want of taking the true measure of things, and *laying* matters rightly together. *L'Estrange.*

My readers will be very well pleased, to see so many useful hints upon this subject *laid together* in so clear and concise a manner. *Addison's Guardian.*

One series of consequences will not serve the turn, but many different and opposite deductions must be examined, and *laid together*, before a man can come to make a right judgment of the point in question. *Locke.*

## 57. To LAY under. To subject to.

A Roman soul is bent on higher views, To civilize the rude unpolish'd world, And *lay* it under the restraint of laws. *Addison.*

## 58. To LAY up. To confine to the bed or chamber.

In the East Indies, the general remedy of all subject to the gout, is rubbing with hands till the motion take a violent heat about the joints: where it was chiefly used, no one was ever troubled much, or *laid up* by that disease. *Temple.*

## 59. To LAY up. To store; to treasure; to repository for future use.

St. Paul did will them of the church of Corinth, every man to *lay up* somewhat by him upon the Sunday, till himself did come thither, to send it to the church of Jerusalem for relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*

Those things which at the first are obscure and hard, when memory hath *laid them up* for a time, judgment afterwards growing explaineth them. *Hooker.*

That which remaineth over, *lay up* to be kept until the morning. *Exod. xvi. 23.*

The king must preserve the revenues of his crown without diminution, and *lay up* treasures in store against a time of extremity. *Bacon.*

The whole was tilled, and the harvest *laid up* in several granaries. *Temple.*

I will *lay up* your words for you till time shall serve. *Dryden.*

This faculty of *laying up*, and retaining ideas, several other animals have to a great degree, as well as man. *Locke.*

What right, what true, what fit, we justly call, Let this be all my care; for this is all, To *lay* this harvest up, and hoard with haste What every day will want, and most, the last. *Pope.*

## To LAY, v. n.

## 1. To bring eggs.

Hens will greedily eat the herb which will make them *lay* the better. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

## 2. To contrive; to form a scheme.

Which mov'd the king, By all the wittiest means could be procur'd, To *lay* to win him in by any train. *Daniel's Civil War.*

## 3. To LAY out. To strike on all sides; to act with great diligence and vigour.

At once he ward, and strikes, he takes and pays, Now forc'd to yield, now forcing to invade, Before, behind, as round about him *lays*. *Spenser.*

And *laid about* in fight more busily, Than th' Amazonian dame Penthésilée. *Hudibras.*

In the late successful rebellion, how studiously they *lay about* them, to wait a flur upon the. *South.*

## L A Y

He provides elbow-room enough for his conference to *lay about*, and have its full play in. *South.*

## 4. To LAY at. To strike; to endeavour to strike.

Fiercely the good man did at him *lay*, The blade oft groaned under the blow. *Spenser.* The sword of him that *layeth* at him cannot hold. *Job.*

## 5. To LAY in for. To make overtures of oblique invitation.

I have *laid in* for these, by rebating the satire, where justice would allow it, from carrying too sharp an edge. *Dryden.*

## 6. To LAY on. To strike; to beat without intermission.

His heart *laid on*, as if it try'd To force a passage through his side. *Hudibras.*

Answer, or answer not, 'tis all the same, He *lays* me on, and makes me bear the blame. *Dryden.*

## 7. To LAY on. To act with vehemence; used of expences.

My father has made her mistress Of the feast, and she *lays* it on. *Shakespeare.*

## 8. To LAY out. To take measures.

I made strict enquiry wherever I came, and *laid out* for intelligence in all places, where the intralls of the earth were *laid open*. *Woodward.*

## 9. To LAY up. To importune; to request with earnestness; to beseege constantly. Obsolete.

All the people *laid* to *lay* to take that war in hand, that they would never bear arms more against the king, if he omitted that occasion. *Knelles.*

## LAY, n. f. [from the verb.]

## 1. A row; a stratum; a layer; one rank in a series, reckoned upwards.

A viol should have a *lay* of wire-strings below, as close to the belly as the lute, and then the strings of guts mounted upon a bidge as in ordinary viol, that the upper strings stricken might make the lower resound. *Bacon.*

Upon this they *lay* a layer of stone, and upon that a *lay* of wood. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

## 2. A wager.

It is esteem'd an even *lay*, whether any man lives ten years longer: I suppose it is the same, that one of any ten might die within one year. *Graunt.*

LAY, n. f. [lay, leag, Saxon; ley, Scottish.] A dry ground; meadow; ground unplowed, and kept for cattle: more frequently, and more properly, written *lea*.

A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry *lay* They saw. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

The plowing of *layes* is the first plowing up of grass ground for corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LAY, n. f. [lay, French. It is said originally to signify sorrow or complaint, and then to have been transferred to poems written to express sorrow. It is derived by the French from *lassus*, Latin, a funeral song; but it is found likewise in the Teutonic dialects: *ley*, *leod*, Saxon; *leey*, Danish.] A song; a poem. It is scarcely used but in poetry.

To the maiden's sounding timbrels sung, In well attuned notes, a joyous *lay*. *Fairy Queen.* Soon he slumber'd, fearing not be harm'd, The whistles with a loud *lay*, she thus him sweetly charm'd. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

This is a most majestic vision, and Harmonious charming *lays*. *Shakespeare.*

Nor then the solemn nightingale Ceas'd warbling, but all night tun'd her soft *lays*. *Milton.*

If Jove's will Have link'd that amorous power to thy soft *lay*, Now timely sing. *Milton.*

## L A Z

He reach'd the nymph with his harmonious *lay*, Whom all his charms could not incline to stay. *Waller.*

On Ceres let him call, and Ceres praise, With uncouth dances, and with country *lays*. *Dryden.* Ev'n gods incline their ravish'd ears, And tune their own harmonious spheres To his immortal *lays*. *Dennis.*

## LAY, adj. [laicus, Latin; λαϊκός.] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy.

All this they had by law, and none repin'd, The preference was but due to Levi's kind: But when some *lay* preference fell by chance, The Gourdmands made it their inheritance. *Dryden.* *Lay* persons, married or unmarried, being doctors of the civil law, may be chancellors, officials, &c. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

It might well startle

Our *lay* unlearn'd faith. *Rowe.*

## LAY, n. f. [from lay.]

## 1. A stratum, or row; a bed; one body spread over another.

A *layer* of rich mould beneath, and about this natural earth to nourish the fibres.  *Evelyn.*

The terrestrial matter is disposed into strata or *layers*, placed one upon another, in like manner as any earthy sediment, settling down from a flood in great quantity, will naturally be. *Woodward.*

## 2. A sprig of a plant.

Many trees may be propagated by *layers*: this is to be performed by slitting the branches a little way, and laying them under the mould about half a foot; the ground should be first made very light, and, after they are laid, they should have a little water given them: if they do not comply well in the laying of them down, they must be pegged down with a hook or two; and if they have taken sufficient root by the next winter, they must be cut off from the main plants, and planted in the nursery: some twist the branch, or bare the rind; and if it be out of the reach of the ground, they fasten a tub or basket near the branch, which they fill with good mould, and lay the branch in it. *Millo.*

Transplant also carnation seedlings, give your *layers* fresh earth, and set them in the shade for a week. *Evelyn.*

## 3. A hen that lays eggs.

The oldest are always reckoned the best fitters, and the youngest the best *layers*. *Mortimer.*

## LAYMAN, n. f. [lay and man.]

## 1. One of the people distinct from the clergy.

*Laymen* will neither admonish one another themselves, nor suffer ministers to do it. *Government of the Tongue.*

Since a trust must be, she thought it best To put it out of *laymen's* power at least, And for their solemn vows prepar'd a priest. *Dryden.*

Where can be the grievance, that an ecclesiastical landlord should expect a third part value for his lands, his title as ancient, and as legal, as that of a *layman*, who is seldom guilty of giving such beneficial bargains. *Swift.*

## 2. An image used by painters in contriving attitudes.

You are to have a *layman* almost as big as the life for every figure in particular, besides the natural figure before you. *Dryden's Duffresney.*

## LAYSTALL, n. f. An heap of dung.

Scarce could he footing find in that foul way, For many cortices, like a great *lay-stall* Of murdered men, which therein strew'd *lay*. *Spenser.*

## LA'ZAR, n. f. [from Lazarus in the gospel.] One deformed and nauseous with filthy and pestilential diseases.

They ever after in most wretched case, Like loathsome *lazars*, by the hedges *lay*. *Fairy Queen.*

I'll be sworn, and sworn upon't, she never shrowded any but *lazars*. *Shakespeare.*



I am weary with drawing the deformities of life, and lazars of the people, where every figure of imperfection more resembles me. *Dryden.*

Life he labours to refine  
Daily, nor of his little stock denies  
Fit aims to *lazar*, merciful and meek. *Philips.*

**LA'ZAR-HOUSE.** } *n. f.* [*lazarus*, French; *LAZARETTO.* } *lazzaretto*, Italian; from *lazar*.] A house for the reception of the diseased; an hospital.

A place  
Before his eyes appear'd, sad, noisome, dark,  
A *lazar-house* it seem'd, where were laid  
Numbers of all diseases'd. *Milton.*

**LA'ZARWORT.** *n. f.* [*Laserpitium*.] A plant.  
**LA'ZILY.** *adv.* (from *lazy*.) Idly; sluggishly; heavily.

Watch him at play, when following his own inclination; and see whether he be stirring and active, or whether he *lazily* and listlessly dreams away his time. *Locke.*

The eastern nations view the rising fires,  
Whilst night shades us, and *lazily* retires. *Crae.*  
**LA'ZINESS.** *n. f.* (from *lazy*.) Idleness; sluggishness; listlessness; heaviness in action; tardiness.

That instance of fraud and *laziness*, the unjust steward, who pleaded that he could neither dig nor beg, would quickly have been brought both to dig and to beg too, rather than starve. *Soub.*

My fortune you have rescued, not only from the power of others, but from my own modesty and *laziness*. *Dryden.*

**LA'ZING.** *adj.* (from *lazy*.) Sluggish; idle.

The hands and the feet mutinied against the belly: they knew no reason, why the one should be *lazing*, and pampering itself with the fruit of the other's labour. *L'Estrange.*

The sot cried, *Utinam hoc esset laborare*, while he lay *lazing* and lolling upon his couch. *Soub.*

**LA'ZULI.** *n. f.*  
The ground of this stone is blue, veined and spotted with white, and a glistering or metallic yellow: it appears to be composed of, first, a white sparry, or crystalline matter; secondly, flakes of the golden or yellow talc; thirdly, a shining yellow substance; this fumes off in the calcination of the stone, and casts a sulphureous smell; fourthly, a bright blue substance, of great use among the painters, under the name of ultramarine; and when rich, is found, upon trial, to yield about one-sixth of copper, with a very little silver. *Woodward.*

**LA'ZY.** *adj.* [This word is derived by a correspondent, with great probability, from *a laise*, French; but it is however Teutonic; *lifer* in Danish, and *lofigb* in Dutch, have the same meaning; and *Spelman* gives this account of the word: *Dividebantur antiqui Saxones, ut testatur Nichardus, in tres ordines; Edhilingos, Frilingos & Lazzos; hoc est nobiles, ingenuos & serviles; quam & nos distinctionem diu retinimus. Sed Ricardo autem secundo pars fervorum maxima se in libertatem vindicavit; sic ut hodie apud Anglos rarior invenitur servus, qui mancipium dicitur. Restat nihilominus antiquæ appellationis commemoratio. Ignavos enim hodie *laxie* dicimus.]*

1. Idle; sluggish; unwilling to work.  
Our soldiers, like the night-owl's *lazy* flight,  
Or like a *lazy* thrasher with a stall,  
Fall gently down, as if they struck their friends. *Shakespeare.*

Wicked condemned men will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be *lazy*, and spend victuals. *Bacon.*

Whole *lazy* waters without motion lay. *Roscommon.*

The *lazy* glutton safe at home will keep,  
Indulge his sloth, and batten with his sleep. *Dryden.*  
Like Eastern kings a *lazy* state they keep,  
And close confin'd in their own palace sleep. *Pope.*  
Or *lazy* lakes unconscious of a flood,  
Whose dull brown Naiads ever sleep in mud. *Parnell.*  
What amazing stupidity is it, for men to be negligent of salvation themselves! to sit down *lazy* and unactive. *Rogers.*

2. Slow; tedious.

The ordinary method for recruiting their armies, was now too dull and *lazy* an expedient to resist this torrent. *Clarendon.*

**LD.** is a contraction of *lord*.

**LEA.** *n. f.* [*ley*, Saxon, a fallow; *leax*, Saxon, a pasture.] Ground inclosed, not open. Obsolete.

Greatly agast with this pitious plea;  
Him rested the good man on the *lea*. *Spenser.*  
Ceres, most bounteous lady, thy rich *leas*  
Of wheat, rye, barley, fetches, oats and peas. *Shakespeare.*

Her fallow *leas*  
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory  
Doth root upon. *Shakespeare.*  
Dry up thy harrow'd veins, and plough corn *leas*,  
Whereof ingratul man with liquorish draughts,  
And morsels unctuous, greases his pure mind. *Shakespeare.*

Such art guile,  
As Mercury did first devise,  
With the mencing Dryades,  
On the lawns, and on the *leas*. *Milton.*  
The lowing herds wind slowly o'er the *lea*. *Gray.*

**LEAD.** *n. f.* [*læb*, Saxon.]

1. *Lead* is the heaviest metal except gold and quicksilver. *Lead* is the softest of all the metals, and very ductile, though less so than gold: it is very little subject to rust, and the least sonorous of all the metals except gold. The specific gravity of *lead* is to that of water as 11.322 to 1000. *Lead*, when kept in fusion over a common fire, throws up all other bodies, except gold, that are mixed, all others being lighter, except Mercury, which will not be that degree of heat: it afterwards vitrifies with the baser metals, and carries them off, in form of scoriae, to the sides of the vessel. The weakest acids are the best solvents for *lead*: it dissolves very readily in aqua fortis diluted with water, as also in vinegar. The smoke of *lead* works is a prodigious annoyance, and subjects both the workmen, and the cattle that graze about them, to a mortal disease. *Hill.*

Thou art a soul in bliss, but I am bound  
Upon a wheel of fire; that mine own tears  
Do scald like molten *lead*. *Shakespeare.*

Of *lead*, some I can show you so like steel, and so unlike common *lead* ore, that the workmen call it steel ore. *Boyle.*

*Lead* is employed for the refining of gold and silver by the cupel; hereof is made common trefus with vinegar; of ceruss, red *lead*; of plumbum ustum, the best yellow ore; of *lead*, and half as much tin, solder for *lead*. *Grew.*

2. [In the plural.] Flat roof to walk on; because houses are covered with *lead*.

Stalls, bulks, windows,  
Are smother'd up, *leads* fill'd, and ridges hors'd  
With variable complexions; all agreeing  
In earnestness to see him. *Shakespeare.*

I would have the tower two stories, and goodly *leads* upon the top, raised with statues interposed. *Bacon.*

7<sup>th</sup> **LEAD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with lead in any manner.

He fashioneth the clay with his arm, he applieth himself to *lead* it over; and he is diligent to make clean the furnace. *Eccles.* xxxviii. 30.

There is a traverse placed in a loft, at the right hand of the chair, with a privy door, and a casewindow of glass *lead*ed with gold and blue, where the mother sitteth. *Bacon.*

To **LEAD.** *v. a.* preter. I *led*; part. *led*. [*læban*, Saxon; *leiden*, Dutch.]

1. To guide by the hand.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head  
Looks fearfully on the confined deep:  
Bring me but to the very brim of it,  
And I'll repair the misery thou dost bear,  
With something rich about me: from that place  
I shall no *leading* need. *Shakespeare.*

Doth not each on the sabbath loose his ox or his ass from the stall, and *lead* him away to watering? *Luke*, xiii. 15.

They thrust him out of the city, and *led* him unto the brow of the hill. *Luke*, iv. 29.

2. To conduct to any place.

Save to every man his wife and children, that they may *lead* them away and depart. *1 Sam.* xxx. 22.

Then brought he me out of the way, and *led* me about the way without unto the utter gate. *Ezek.* xlvii. 2.

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures, he *lead*eth me beside the still waters. *Psal.* xxi. 2.

3. To conduct as head or commander.

Would you *lead* forth your army against the enemy, and seek him where he is to fight? *Spenser.*  
He turns head against the lion's armed jaws;  
And being no more in debt to years than thou,  
*Leads* ancient lords, and rev'rend bishops, on  
To bloody battles. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

If thou wilt have  
The *leading* of thy own revenges, take  
One-half of my commission, and set down  
As best thou art experienc'd. *Shakespeare.*

He *led* me on to mightiest deeds,  
Above the nerve of mortal arm,  
Against the uncircumcised, our enemies:  
But now hath cast me off. *Milton's Agassies.*

Christ took not upon him flesh and blood, that he might conquer and rule nations, *lead* armies, or possess places. *Soub.*

He might muster his family up, and *led* them out against the Indians, to seek reparation upon any injury. *Locke.*

4. To introduce by going first.

Which may go out before them, and which may go in before them, and which may *lead* them out, and which may bring them in. *Numb.* xxvii. 17.

His guide, as faithful from that day,  
As *Hesperus* that *leads* the sun his way. *Farfay.*

5. To guide; to show the method of attaining.

Human testimony is not so proper to *lead* us into the knowledge of the essence of things, as to acquaint us with the existence of things. *Watts.*

6. To draw; to entice; to allure.

Appoint him a meeting, give him a shew of comfort, and *lead* him on with a fine baited delay. *Shakespeare.*

The lord Cottington, being a master of temper, knew how to *lead* him into a mistake, and then drive him into sholet, and then expose him. *Clarendon.*

7. To induce; to prevail on by pleasing motives.

What I did, I did in honour,  
*Led* by th' impartial conduct of my soul. *Shakespeare.*  
He was driven by the necessities of the times, more than *led* by his own disposition, to any rigour of actions. *K. Charles.*

What I say will have little influence on those whose ends *led* them to wish the continuance of the war. *Swift.*

8. To pass; to spend in any certain manner.

The sweet woman *leads* an ill life with him.

*Shakspere.*

So stalt thou *lead*

Safest thy life, and best prepared endure  
Thy mortal passage when it comes. *Milton.*

Him, far Lavinia, thy surviving wife  
Shall breed in groves, to *lead* a solitary life. *Dryden.*  
Luther's life was *led* up to the doctrine he  
preached, and his death was the death of the righte-  
ous. *Francis Atterbury.*

Celibacy, as then practised in the church of Rome,  
was commonly forced, taken *up* under a bold vow,  
and *led* in all uncleannets. *Francis Atterbury.*

His disemper is most incident to such as *lead* a  
fledgery life. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

To *LEAD*. *v. n.*

1. To go first, and show the way.

I will *lead* on softly, according as the cattle that  
goeth before me, and the children, be able to endure.

*Gen. xxxiii.*

2. To conduct as a commander.

Cyrus was beaten and slain under the *leading* of a  
woman, whose wit and conduct made a great figure.

*Thucyd.*

3. To shew the way by going first.

He left his mother a countess by patent, which  
was a new *leading* example, grown before somewhat  
rare. *Wotton.*

The way of maturing of tobacco must be from  
the heat of the earth or sun, we see some *leading*  
of this in musk-melons town upon a hot-bed danged  
below. *Bacon.*

The vessels heavy-laden put to sea  
With prosperous gales, a woman *leads* the way.

*Dryden.*

*LEAD*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Guidance,  
first place: a low despicable word.

Yorkshire takes the *lead* of the other counties.

*Haring.*

*LEADEN* *adj.* [leaben, Saxon.]

1. Made of lead.

This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find  
The hum of unkindness' swift tincture, will, too late,  
Tye *leaden* pounds to 's heels. *Shakspere.*

O mouth'ous slumber!

Lay't thou the *leaden* mass upon my boy,  
That plays thee musk. *Shakspere. Julius Caesar.*  
A *leaden* bullet shot from one of these guns against  
a stone wall, the space of twenty four paces from it,  
will be beaten into a thin plate. *Wilkins.*

2. Heavy; unwilling; motionless.

If thou do'st find him tractable to us,  
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons:  
If he be *leaden*, icy, cold, unwilling,  
Be thou too. *Shakspere's Rubard III.*

3. Heavy; dull.

I'll strive with troubled thoughts to take a nap;  
Lest *leaden* slumber poize me down to-morrow,  
When I should mount with wings of victory.

*Shakspere.*

*LEADER*. *n. f.* [from *lead*.]

1. One that leads, or conducts.

2. Captain; commander.

In my tent  
I'll draw the form and model of our battle,  
Limit each *leader* to his several charge,  
And part in just proportion our small force th.

*Shakspere.*

I have given him for a *leader* and commander to  
the people. *Isaiah, ix. 4.*

Those *led* by flight, not without a sharp jest  
against them, assuming that, as they had  
followed the *leader* to the field, so it was good reason  
they should follow them out. *Lycard.*

When our Lycians see

Our brave examples, they admiring say,  
Behold our gallant *leaders*. *Denham.*  
*leader* of the Lycian crew. *Dryden.*

who goes first.

your way, little gallant;  
lower, now you are a *leader*. *Shakspere.*  
*lead* of any party or faction:

as, the detestable Wharton was the *leader*  
of the whigs.

The understandings of a senate are enslaved by  
three or four *leaders*, set to get or to keep employ-  
ments. *Swift.*

*LEADING*. *participial adj.* Principal;  
chief; capital.

In organized bodies, which are propagated by seed,  
the shape is the *leading* quality, and most charac-  
teristical part, that determines the species. *Locke.*

Mistakes arise from the influence of private per-  
sons, upon great numbers filled *leading* men and  
parties. *Swift.*

*LEADING-STRINGS*. *n. f.* [lead and string.]

Strings by which children, when they  
learn to walk, are held from falling.

Sound may serve such, ere they to sense are grown,  
Like *leading-strings*, till they can walk alone. *Dryden.*

Was he ever able to walk without *leading-strings*,  
or swim without bladders, without being discovered  
by his hobbling and his sinking? *Swift.*

*LEADMAN*. *n. f.* [lead and man.] One  
who begins or leads a dance.

Such a light and mettled dance

Saw you never?

And by *leadman* for the nonce,  
That turn round like grinde stones. *Ben Jonson.*

*LEADWORT*. *n. f.* [lead and wort; plum-  
bago] A flower.

*LEAF*. *n. f.* leaves, plural. [leaf, Saxon;  
leaf, Dutch.]

1. The green deciduous parts of plants  
and flowers.

This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth  
The tender *leaves* of hopes, to-morrow blossoms.

*Shakspere.*

A man shall seldom fall of having cherries borne  
by his graft the same year in which his intention is  
made, if his graft have blossom buds; whereas, if  
it were only *leaf* buds, it will not bear fruit till the  
second season. *Boyle.*

Those things which are removed to a distant view,  
ought to make but one mass; as the *leaves* on the  
trees, and the billows in the sea. *Dryden.*

2. A part of a book, containing two pages.

Happy ye *leaves*, when as those lively hands  
Shall handle you. *Spenser.*

And *leaf* me through every path,  
And *leaf* me seek my owner's heart  
Surrendered with trifles. *Swift.*

3. One side of a double door.

The two *leaves* of this one door were folding.

*Kings.*

4. Any thing foliated, or thinly beated.

Eleven ounces two pence sterling ought to be of  
so pure silver, as is called *leaf* silver, and then the  
melter must add of other weight seventeen pence  
halfpenny tarding. *Camden.*

*Leaf* gold, that flies in the air as light as down,  
Is as truly gold as that in an ingot. *Dryden.*

To *LEAF*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
bring leaves; to bear leaves.

Most trees fall off the leaves at autumn's and  
if not kept back by cold, would *leaf* about the  
foliage. *Brown.*

*LEAFLESS*. *adj.* [from *leaf*.] Naked of  
leaves.

Rare honesty, without some other adornment,  
being looked on as a *leafless* tree, nobody will take  
harm to it its shelter. *Government of the Tongue.*

Where doves in flock the *leafless* trees o'er shade,  
And lonely woodcocks haunt the wat'ry glade. *Pope.*

*LEAFY*. *adj.* [from *leaf*.] Full of leaves

The fraud of men were ever so,  
Since summer was first *leafy*. *Shakspere.*

What chance, good lady, hath bereft you thus?  
—Dim darkness, and this *leafy* labyrinth. *Milton.*

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,  
The *leafy* forest, and the liquid main,  
I extend my uncontroul'd and boundless reign.

*Dryden.*

Her *leafy* arms with such extent were spread  
That hocks of birds, that ying the liquid air,  
Perch'd in the boughs. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

So when some sweet'ring-travellers retire  
To *leafy* shades, near the cool fountains verge  
Of Parah, translation streams; her tail  
A grilly hydra suddenly shouts forth. *Philips.*

*LEAGUE*. *n. f.* [league, French; ligo, Lat.]

A confederacy; a combination either of  
interest or friendship.

You peers, continue this united *league*:  
I every day expect an embassy  
From my Redeemer, to redeem me hence.  
And now in peace my soul shall part to heav'n,  
Since I have made my friends at peace on earth.

*Shakspere.*

We come to be informed by yourselves,  
What the conditions of that *league* must be. *Shakspere.*  
Thou shalt be in *league* with the strokes of the  
field; and the beasts of the field shall be at peace  
with thee. *Job.*

Go break thy *league* with Baalha, that he may  
depart from me. *2 Chron. xvi. 3.*

It is a great error, and a narrowness of mind, to  
think, that nations have nothing to do one with  
another, except there be either an union in love-  
reignty, or a conjunction in packs or *leagues*; the c  
are other bands of society and implicit confederations.  
*Leaven's Holy Wars.*

I, a private person, whom my country  
As a *league* breaker gave up bounds, presum'd  
Single rebellion, and did hostile acts. *Milton.*

Oh Tyrians, with immortal hate  
Pursue this hated race: and let there be  
Twixt us and them no *league* nor amity. *Denham.*

To *LEAGUE*. *v. n.* To unite; to confederate.

Where fraud and falsehood invade society, the  
band presently breaks, and men are put to a loss  
where to *league* and to fasten their dependances.

*South.*

*LEAGUE*. *n. f.* [lieu, French.]

1. A league; *leuca*, Latin; from *lech*,  
Welsh; a stone that was used to be erect-  
ed at the end of every league. *Camden.*

2. A measure of length, containing three  
miles.

Bre the ships could meet by twice five *leagues*,  
We were encounter'd by a mighty rock. *Shakspere.*

Ev'n Italy, though many a *league* remote,  
In distant echoes answer'd. *Addison.*

*LEAGUED*. *adj.* [from *league*.] Confede-  
rated.

And now thus *leagu'd* by an eternal bond,  
What shall retard the Britons bold designs? *Philips.*

*LEAGUER*. *n. f.* [beleggeren, Dutch.]  
Siege; investment of a town.

We will bind and hoodwink him so, that he shall  
suppose no other but that he is carried into the  
*leaguer* of the adversaries, when we bring him to  
our own tents. *Shakspere.*

*LEAK*. *n. f.* [leck, leke, Dutch.] A breach  
or hole which lets in water.

There will be always evils, which no art of man  
can cure: breaches and *leaks* more than man's wit  
hath faculties to stop. *Hooker.*

The water rushes in, as it doth usually in the  
*leak* of a ship. *Wilkins.*

Whether she sprung a *leak* I cannot find,  
Or whether she was overlet with wind,  
Or that some rock below her bottom rent,  
But down at once with all her crew she went. *Dryden.*

To *LEAK*. *v. n.*

1. To let water in or out.

They will allow us ne'er a Jordan, and then we  
*leak* in your chimney. *Shakspere.*

His feet should be washed every day in cold wa-  
ter; and have his shoes so thin, that they might  
*leak*, and let in water. *Locke.*

2. To drop through a breach, or discon-  
tinuity.

The

The water, which will perhaps by degrees leak into several parts, may be emptied out again.

Walsley.

Golden hair-bung, o'er their heads  
And seem'd so crowded, that they burst upon 'em,  
And dart at once their baleful influence  
In leaking fire.

Dryden and La.

**LEAKAGE.** *n. s.* [from *leak*.] Allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measures.

**LEAKY.** *adj.* [from *leak*.]

1. Battered or pierced, so as to let water in or out.

Thou'rt so leaky,  
That we must leave thee to thy sinking; for  
Thy dearest quit thee.

Shakspeare.

If you have not enjoy'd what youth could give,  
But life sunk through you like a leaky sieve,  
Accuse yourself, you liv'd not while you night.

Dryden.

2. Loquacious; not close.

Women are so leaky, that I have hardly met with  
one that could not hold her breath longer than she  
could keep a secret.

L'Estrange.

**TO LEAN.** *v. n.* *præter.* *leaned* or *leant*.  
[blind, Saxon; *leuch*, Dutch.]

1. To incline against; to rest against.

Lean thine age o' back against mine arm,  
And in that case I'll tell thee my disease. Shakspeare.  
Security is expressed among the medals of Gordianus, by a lady *leaning* against a pillar, a scepter in her hand, before an altar. Pecham or Draving.

The columns may be allowed somewhat above  
their ordinary length, because they *lean* unto so good  
supporters.

Watson.

Upon his iv'ry sceptre first he *leant*,  
Then shook his head, that shook the firmament.

Dryden.

Oppress'd with anguish, panting and o'erfaint,  
His fainting limbs against an oak he *leans*.

Dryden.

If God be angry, all our other dependencies will  
profit us nothing; every other support will fall under  
us when we come to *lean* upon it, and deceive  
us in the day when we want it most.

Rogers.

Then *leaning* o'er the rails he musing stood. Gay.  
'Mid the central depth of black'ning woods,  
High rais'd in solemn theatre around

Tomson.

*Leans* the huge elephant.

2. To propend; to tend towards.

They delight rather to *lean* to their old customs,  
though they be more unjust, and more inconvenient.

Spenser.

Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and *lean*  
not unto thine own understanding. Prov. iii. 5.

A desire *leaning* to either side, biases the judg-  
ment strangely.

Watson.

3. To be in a bending posture.

She *leans* me out at her mistress's chamber win-  
dow, bids me a thousand times good night.

Shakspeare.

Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil,  
She laid her down; and *leaning* on her knees,

Invok'd the cause of all her miseries. Dryden.  
The gods came downward to behold the wars,  
Sharp'ning their fights, and *leaning* from their stars.

Dryden.

**LEAN.** *adj.* [blaze, Saxon.]

1. Not fat; meagre; wanting flesh; bare-  
boned.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants;  
Lean famine, quivering steel, and clinking fire.

Shakspeare.

Lean raw-bon'd rascals! who would'er I suppose,  
They had such courage and industry.

Shakspeare.

Lean-look'd prophets whisper fearful change.

Shakspeare.

I would invent as bitter searching terms,  
With full as many signs of deadly hate,  
As lean-fac'd envy in her loathsome cave.

Shakspeare.

Seven other kine came up out of the river, ill-  
favour'd and lean-bellied.

Gen. xli. 3.

Let a physician beware how he purge after hard  
frosty weather, and in a lean body, without prepara-  
tion.

Bacon.

And fetch their precepts from the cynic's tub,  
Praising the lean and sallow abstinence.

Millon.

Swear that Adrastus, and the lean look'd prophe-  
tess joint conspirators.

Dryden and La.

Lean people often suffer for want of fat, as fat  
people may by obstruction of the veins.

Arbutnot.

No laughing grace; wanton in my eyes;  
But haggard grief, lean-looking in low care,  
Dwell on my brow.

Rome's Jane Shore.

2. Not unctuous; thin; hungry.  
There are two chief kinds of terrestrial liquors,  
those that are fat and light, and those that are lean  
and more earthy, like common water.

Burke.

3. Low; poor; in opposition to *great* or  
*rich*.  
That which combined us was most great, and let  
not

A *lean* action reach us.

Shakspeare.

4. Jeune; not comprehensive; not em-  
bellish'd; as, a *lean* dissertation.

**LEAN.** *n. s.* That part of flesh which con-  
sists of the muscle without the fat.

With razors keen we cut our passage clean  
Through rills of fat, and deluges of *lean*.

Fa'guhar.

**LEANLY.** *adv.* [from *lean*.] Meagrely;  
without plumpness.

**LEANNESS.** *n. s.* [from *lean*.]

1. Emaciation of body; want of flesh;  
meagreness.

If thy *leanest* loves' such food,  
There art thou, that, for thy sake,

Do enough.

Ben Jonson.

The symptoms of too great fluidity are excess of  
universal secretions, as of perspiration, sweat, urine,  
liquid dejections, *leanness*, and weakness.

Arbutnot.

2. Want of matter; thinness; poverty.

The poor king Reigner, whose large style  
Agrees not with the *leanness* of his purse.

Shakspeare.

**TO LEAP.** *v. n.* [Heapan, Saxon; *leap*,  
Scottish.]

1. To jump; to move upward or progres-  
sively without change of the feet.

If I could win a lady at *leap-frog*, or by vault-  
ing into my saddle with my sword on, I should  
quickly *leap* into a wife.

Shakspeare's Henry V.

A man *leaps* better with weights in his hands  
than without; for that the weight, if it be pro-  
portionable, strengtheneth the fibres by counter-  
balancing them. In *leaping* with weights, the arms are first  
cast backwards and then forwards with so much the  
greater force; for the hands go backward before  
they take their rise.

Bacon.

In a narrow pit  
He saw a lion, and *leap'd* down to it.

Cowley.

Thrice from the ground she *leap'd*, was seen to  
wield

Her bearded lance.

Dryden's Amcl.

2. To rush with vehemence.

God changed the spirit of the king into mild-  
ness, who in a *leap* leaped from his throne, and  
took her in his arms, till she came to herself again.

Elphinstone.

After he went into the tent, and found her not,  
he *leaped* out to the people.

Watson.

He runs upon ruin heaps,  
And on me, like a furious giant, *leaps*.

Shakspeare.

Strat *leaping* from his horse he laid me up.

Roder.

3. To bound; to spring.

Rejoice ye in that day, and *leap* for joy.  
I am warr'd, my heart.

Watson.

*Leaps* at the thumper's voice, and burns for glory.

Watson.

4. To fly; to start.

He started frowning from me, as if ruin  
*leap'd* from his eyes, so looks the thirled lion  
Upon the daring handman that o'er gall'd him.

Then makes him nothing.

Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and sparks  
of fire *leap* out.

Job. xl. 19.

**TO LEAP.** *v. a.*

1. To pass over, or into, by leaping.

Every man is not of a constitution to *leap* a gulf  
for the saving of his country.

L'Estrange.

As one condemn'd to *leap* a precipice,  
Who *leaps* before his eyes the depth betwixt  
Stones shot.

Dryden's Spanish F. yer.

She dares pursue, if they dare lead:  
As their example still prevails,  
She treads the stream, or *leaps* the pales.

Prior.

2. To compress, as beasts.

'Tis no fear they must not feel the sting of love:  
Let him not *leap* the cow.

Dryden's George.

**LEAP.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Bound; jump; act of leaping.

2. Space passed by leaping.

After they have curst this wide life over all  
*leaps*, and through all dangers, what comes of them  
in the end but to be broken and winded?

L'Estrange.

3. Sudden transition.

Wickedness comes on by degrees, as well as vir-  
tue; and sudden *leaps* from vice extreme to another  
unnatural.

L'Estrange.

The commons wrested even the power of the king  
intrudely out of the hands of the nobles; which  
was to great *leaps*, and caused such a confusion in the  
state, that the constitution could not bear.

Swift.

4. An assault of an animal of prey.

The cat made a *leap* at the mouse.

L'Estrange.

5. Embrace of animals.

How the cheats her bellowing lover's eye;  
The rushing *leap*, the doubtful progeny.

Dryden.

6. Hazard, or effect of leaping.

Methinks, it were an easy *leap*  
To pluck bright honour from the pale-fac'd moon.

Shakspeare.

You take a precipice for no *leap* of danger,  
And was your own destruction.

Shakspeare.

Behold that dreadful downfall of a rock,  
Where you old fisher views the waves from high!

Dryden.

**LEAP-FROG.** *n. s.* [*leap* and *frog*.] A play  
of children, in which they imitate the  
jump of frogs.

If I could win a lady at *leap-frog*, I should quick-  
ly *leap* into a wife.

Shakspeare's Henry V.

**LEAP-YEAR.** *n. s.*

*Leap-year* or bissextile is every fourth year; and  
is called so from its *leaping* a day more than the  
common year: so that the common year has  
365 days, but the *leap-year* 366; and then Febru-  
ary hath 29 days, which in common years hath but  
28. To find the *leap-year* you have this rule:

Divide by 4; what's left shall be:  
For *leap-year* or for past 1, 2, 3.

Harris.

The reason of the name of *leap-year* is; that a  
day of the week is missed; as, if on one year the  
first of March be on Monday, it will on the next  
year be on Tuesday, but on *leap-year* it will *leap* to  
Wednesday.

That the sun consisteth of 365 days and almost  
six hours, wanting eleven minutes; which six hours  
omitted will, in process of time, largely deprave the  
computations; and this is the occasion of the bissextile  
*leap-year*.

Brown.

**LEARN.** *v. n.* [leornian, Saxon.]

1. To gain the knowledge or skill of.

*Learn* a parable of the fig-tree. Matt. xxiv. 32.  
In a shorter time than was thought possible,  
learned both to speak and write the Arabian tongue.

Kneller.

Learn, wretches! learn the motions of the mind,  
And the great moral end of humankind.

Dryden.

You may rely upon my tender care,  
To keep him far from perils of ambition:

All that can *learn* of me, will be to weep! A. Phillips.

2. To teach. [It is observable, that in  
many of the European languages the  
same word signifies to learn and to teach;  
to gain or impart knowledge.] This  
sense is now obsolete.

He would *learn*  
The lion stoop to him in lowly wife,  
A lesson hard. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*  
You taught me language, and my profit on't  
Is, I know how to curse: the red plague rid you,  
For *learning* me your language. *Shakspeare. Tempest.*  
A thousand more mischances than this one,  
Have *learn'd* me how to brook this patiently. *Shak.*  
Hast thou not *learn'd* me how  
To make perfumes? *Shakspeare. Cymbeline.*  
**TO LEARN.** *v. n.* To take pattern:  
with of.

Take my yoke upon you, and *learn of me*; for  
I am meek and lowly. *Matth. xi. 29.*  
In imitation of sounds, that Man should be the  
teacher is no part of the matter; for birds will *learn*  
one of another. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**LEARNED.** *adj.* [from *learn*.]

1. **ARNED** in science and literature.

It is indifferent to the matter in hand, which way  
the *learned* shall determine of it. *Locke.*

Some by old words to fame have made pretence:  
Such Labour'd nothings, in so strange a style,  
Amaze th' unlearn'd, and make the *learned* smile.  
*Pope.*

The *learned* met with free approach,  
Although they came not in a coach. *Swift.*  
The best account is given of them by their own  
authors; but I trust more to the table of the *learned*  
bishop of Bath. *Arbutnot on Const.*

2. **SKILLED**; **SKILLFUL**; **KNOWING**: with *in*.

Though train'd in arms, and *learn'd* in martial  
arts,

Thou chusest not to conquer men but hearts.  
*Granville.*

3. **SKILLED** in scholastick, as distinct from  
other knowledge.

Till a man can judge whether they be truths or  
no, his understanding is but little improved: and  
thus men of much reading are greatly *learn'd*, but  
may be little knowing. *Locke.*

**LEARNEDLY.** *adv.* [from *learned*.] With  
knowledge; with skill.

The apostle seemed in his eye, but *learnedly* mad.  
*Hooker.*

Much  
He spoke, and *learnedly*, for life; but all  
Was either pitied in him, or forgotten. *Shakspeare.*  
Every coxcomb swears as *learnedly* as they. *Swift.*

**LEARNING.** *n. f.* [from *learn*.]

1. **LITERATURE**; skill in languages or sci-  
ences; generally scholastick knowledge.

*Learning* hath its infancy, when it is almost child-  
ish; then its youth, when luxuriant and juvenile;  
then its strength of years, when solid and, lastly,  
its old age, when dry and exhaust. *Bacon.*

To tongue or pudding thou hast no pretence,  
*Learning* thy talent is, but mine is sense. *Prior.*  
As Moses was *learned* in all the wisdom of the  
Egyptians, so it is manifest from this chapter, that  
St. Paul was a great master in all the *learning* of the  
Greeks. *Bentley.*

2. **SKILL** in any thing good or bad.

An art of contradiction by way of scorn, a *learn-  
ing* wherewith we were long silence forewarned,  
that the miserable times whereunto we are fallen  
should abound. *Hooker.*

**LEARNER.** *n. f.* [from *learn*.] One who  
is yet in his rudiments; one who is ac-  
quiring some new art or knowledge.

The late *learners* cannot so well take the ply,  
except it be in some minds that have not suffered  
themselves to fix. *Bacon.*

Nor can a *learner* work so cheap as a skilful prac-  
tised artist can. *Grannt's Bills of Mortality.*

**LEASE.** *n. f.* [*laisser*, French. *Spelman.*]

A contract by which, in consideration of  
me payment, a temporary possession is  
anted of houses or lands.

My cousin, wert thou regent of the world,  
I'd have let this land by *lease*. *Shakspeare.*

Lords of the world have but for life their *lease*,  
And that too, if the lessor please, must cease.

I have heard a man talk with contempt of bishops  
' *leases*, as on a worse foot than the rest of his estate.  
*Swift.*

2. **Any tenure.**

Our high-plac'd Macbeth  
Shall live the *lease* of nature. *Shakspeare.*

Thou to give the world increase,  
Short'ned hast thy own life's *lease*. *Milton.*

**TO LEASE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] **TO**  
let by *lease*.

Where the vicar *leases* his glebe, the tenant must  
pay the great tithes to the rector or impropriator,  
and the small tithes to the vicar. *Ayliffe.*

**TO LEASE.** *v. n.* [*lesen*, Dutch.] **TO** glean;  
to gather what the harvest men leave.

She in harvest us'd to *lease*;  
But harvest done, to chase-work did aspire,  
Meat, drink, and two-pence, was her daily hire.  
*Dryden.*

**LEASER.** *n. f.* [from *lease*.] Gleaner;  
gatherer after the reaper.

There was no office which a man from England  
might not have; and I looked upon all who were  
born here as only in the condition of *lesors* and  
gleaners. *Swift.*

**LEASH.** *n. f.* [*lesse*, French; *lesse*, Dutch;  
*laccio*, Italian.]

1. A leather thong, by which a falconer  
holds his hawk, or a courser leads his  
greyhound. *Hanmer.*

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,  
Even like a fawning greyhound in the *leash*,  
To let him slip at will. *Shakspeare.*

What I was, I am;  
More straining on, for plucking back; not following  
My *leash* unwillingly. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. A tierce; three.

I am sworn brother to a *leash* of drawers, and can  
call them all by their Christian names. *Shakspeare.*

Some thought when he did gabble  
Th' ad heard three labourers of Babel,  
Or Cerberus himself pronounce  
A *leash* of languages at once. *Hudibras.*

Thou art a living comedy; they are a *leash* of dull  
ghosts. *Dennis's Letters.*

A band wherewith to tie any thing in  
general.

The ravished soul being shewn such game, would  
break those *leashes* that tie her to the body. *Boyle.*

**TO LEASH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] **TO**  
bind; to hold in a string.

Then should the warlike Harry, like himself,  
Assume the port of Mars; and, at his heels,  
Light in likehounds, should famine, sword, and fire,  
Crouch for employment. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

**LEASING.** *n. f.* [*leaze*, Saxon.] Lies;  
falsehood.

O ye sons of men, how long will ye have such  
pleasure in vanity, and seek after *leasing*?

He'mongst ladies would their fortunes read  
Out of their hands, and merry *leasings* tell.  
*Shakspeare's Tale.*

He hates foul *leasings* and vile flattery;  
Two filthy blots in noble sentry. *Shakspeare's Tale.*

That false pilgrim which that *leashing* told,  
Was indeed old Archimago. *Fairy Queen.*

I have ever verified my friends  
With all the fist that verity

Would without lapsing suffer: nay, sometimes,  
Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground  
I've tumbled past the throw; and in his praise  
Have almost stamp'd the *leashing*. *Shakspeare.*

As folks, quoth Richard, prone to *leashing*,  
Say things at first, because they're pleasing;  
Then prove what they have once asserted,  
Nor care to have their lie deserted:  
Till their own dreams at length deceive them,  
And oft repeating they believe them. *Prior.*

Trading free shall thrive again,  
Nor *leasings* lewd afflict the swain! *Gay.*  
**LEAST.** *adj.* the superlative of *little*. [*layr*,  
Saxon. This word *Wallis* would per-  
suade us to write *less*, that it may be  
analogous to *less*; but surely the profit  
is not worth the change.] Little be-  
yond others; smallest.

I am not worthy of the *least* of all the mercies  
shewed to thy servant. *Gen. xxxii. 10.*

A man can no more have a positive idea of the  
greatest than he has of the *least* space. *Locke.*

**LEAST.** *adv.* In the lowest degree; in a  
degree below others; less than any other  
way.

He resolv'd to wave his suit,  
Or for a while play *least* in fight. *Hudibras.*

Ev'n that avert; I chase it not;  
But taste it as the *least* unhappy lot. *Dryden.*

No man more truly knows to place a right value  
on your friendship, than he who *least* deserves it on  
all other accounts than his due sense of it. *Pope.*

**AT LEAST.** } To say no more; not

**AT THE LEAST.** } to demand or affirm

**AT LEASTWISE.** } more than is barely  
sufficient; at the lowest degree.

He who tempts, though in vain, at *least* asperges  
The tempted with dishonour. *Milton.*

He from my side subducing, took perhaps  
More than enough; at *least* on her bestowed  
Too much of ornament, in outward show  
Elaborate, of inward *less* exact. *Milton.*

Upon the mast they saw a young man, at *least* if  
he were a man, who sat as on horseback. *Sidney.*

Every effect doth after a sort contain, at *leastwise*  
resemble, the cause from which it proceedeth.

Honour and fame at *least* the thund'rer ow'd,  
And ill he pays the promise of a God. *Pope.*

The remedies, if any, are to be proposed from a  
constant course of the milken diet, continued at *least*  
a year. *Temple.*

A fiend may deceive a creature of more excelle-  
ncy than himself, at *least* by the tacit permission  
of the omniscient Being. *Dryden.*

2. It has a sense implying doubt; to say  
no more; to say the *least*; not to say  
all that might be said.

Whether such virtue spent now fail'd  
New angels to create, if they at *least*  
Are his created. *Milton.*

Let useful observations be at *least* some part of  
the subject of your conversation. *Watts.*

**LEASER.** *adj.* [This word seems formed  
from the same root with *loisir*, French,  
or *loose*.] Flimsy; of weak texture.  
Not in use.

He never leaveth, while the sense itself be left  
loose and *leasy*. *Afham's Schoolmaster.*

**LEATHER.** *n. f.* [*leder*, Saxon; *leath*,  
Erie.]

1. **DRESSED** hides of animals.

He was a hairy man, and girt with a girdle of  
leather about his loins. *2 Kings, i. 8.*

And if two boots keep out the weather,  
What need you have two hides of leather? *Prior.*

2. **SKIN**: ironically.

Returning found in limb and wind,  
Except some leather lost behind. *Swift.*

3. It is often used in composition for *leathern*.

The shepherd's homely curds,  
His cold thin drink out of his leather bottle;  
Is far beyond a prince's delicacies. *Shakspeare.*

**LEATHERCOAT.** *n. f.* [*leather* and *coat*.]  
An apple with a tough rind.

There is a dish of leathercoats for you. *Shakspeare.*

**LEATHERDRESSER.** *n. f.* [*leather* and  
*dresser*.] He who dresses leather; he  
who manufactures hides for use.

He removed to Cumæ; and by the way was entertained at the house of one Tychius, a leather-dresser.

**LEATHER-MOUTHED.** *adj.* [*leather and mouth.*]

By a leather-mouthed fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat; as, the chub or cheven.

Walton's Angler.

**LEATHERY.** *adj.* [*from leather.*] Resembling leather.

Wormius calls this crust a leathery skin.

**LEATHERN.** *adj.* [*from leather.*] Made of leather.

I saw her hand; she has a leathern hand  
A free-stone colour'd hand: I verily did think  
That her old gloves were on.

Shakespeare.

The wretched animal heav'd forth such groans,  
That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat  
Almost to bursting.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

In silken or in leathern purple retain  
A splendid shilling.

Philips.

**LEATHERSELLER.** *n. s.* [*leather and seller.*] He who deals in leather, and vends it.

**LEAVE.** *n. s.* [*leze, Saxon; from lȳcan, to grant.*]

1. **Giant of liberty; permission; allowance.**

By your leave, Ireneus, notwithstanding all this your careful foresight, methinks I see an evil lurk unespied.

Spenser.

When him his dearest Una did behold,  
Disdaining life, desiring leave to dye.

Spenser.

I make bold to press upon you.  
—You're welcome, give us leave, drawer.

Shakespeare.

The days  
Of Sylla's sway, when the free sword took leave  
To act all that it would.

Ben Jonson's Catiline.

Thrice happy snake! that in her sleeve  
May boldly creep; we dare not give  
Our thoughts so unconfin'd a leave.

Waller.

No friend has leave to hear away the dead.  
Offended that we fought without his leave,  
He takes this time his secret hate to shew.

Dryden.

One thing more I crave leave to offer about syllogism, before I leave it.

Locke.

I must have leave to be grateful to any who serves me, let him be never so obnoxious to any party: nor did the tory party put me to the hardship of asking this leave.

Pope.

2. **Farewel; adieu.** In this sense leave is permission to depart.

Take leave and part, for you must part forthwith.

Shakespeare.

Evils that take leave,  
On their departure, mock of all shew evil.

Shakespeare.

There is further compliment of leave-taking between France and him.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Here my father comes;  
A double blessing is a double grace;  
Occasion smiles upon a second leave.

Shakespeare.

But, my dear nothings, take your leave,  
No longer must you me deceive.

Suckling.

Many stars may be visible in our hemisphere, that are not so at present; and many shall take leave of our horizon, and appear unto southern habitations.

Brewer.

**To LEAVE.** *v. a.* pret. *I left; I have left.* [Of the derivation of this word the etymologists give no satisfactory account.]

1. **To quit; to forsake.**

A man shall leave his father and his mother, and cleave to his wife.

Gen. ii. 24.

If they love less, and leave the lusty wine,  
Envy them not their palates with the dregs.

Ben Jonson.

2. **To desert; to abandon.**

He that is of an unthankful mind, will leave him in danger that delivered him.

Actius, xlix. 17.

To depart from, without action; as,  
I left things as I found them.

When they were departed from him, they left him in great diseases.

2 Chron. xxiv. 25.

4. **To have remaining at death.**

There be of them that have left a name behind them.

Eccles. xlv. 8.

5. **Not to deprive of.**

They still have left me the providence of God, and all the promises of the gospel, and my charity to them too.

Taylor.

6. **To suffer to remain.**

If it be done without order, the mind comprehendeth less that which is set down, and besides, it leaveth a confusion, as if more might be said than is expressed.

Bacon.

These things must be left uncertain to farther discoveries in future ages.

Abbott.

Who those are, to whom this right by descent belongs, he leaves out of the reach of any one to discover from his writings.

Locke.

7. **Not to carry away.**

They encamped against them, and destroyed the increase of the earth, and left no sustenance for Israel.

Judges, vi. 4.

He shall eat the fruit of thy cattle; which also shall not leave thee either corn, wine or oil.

Deut. xxviii. 48.

Vastius gave strict commandment, that they should leave behind them unnecessary baggage.

Kneller.

8. **To reject; not to choose.**

In all the common incidents of life, I am superiour, I can take or leave.

Steele.

9. **To fix as a token or remembrance.**

This I leave with my reader, as an occasion for him to consider, how much he may be beholden to experience.

Locke.

10. **To bequeath; to give as inheritance.**

That peace thou leav'st to thy imperial line,  
That peace, Oh happy shade! be ever thine.

Dryden.

11. **To give up; to resign.**

Thou shalt not glean thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger.

Lev. xix. 10.

If a wise man were left to himself, and his own choice, to wish the greatest good to himself he could devise; the sum of all his wishes would be this, That there were just such a being as God is.

Tillotson.

12. **To permit without interposition.**

Whether Esau were a valiant, I leave the reader to judge.

Locke.

13. **To cease to do; to desist from.**

Let us return, lest my father leave caring for the asses, and take thought for us.

1 Sam. ix. 5.

14. **To LEAVE off.** To desist from; to forbear.

If, upon any occasion, you bid him leave off the doing of any thing, you must be sure to carry the point.

Locke.

In proportion as old age came on, he left off fox-hunting.

Addison's Spectator.

15. **To LEAVE off.** To forsake.

He began to leave off some of his old acquaintance, his roaring and bullying about the streets: he put on a serious air.

Arbutnot.

16. **To LEAVE out.** To omit; to neglect.

I am so fraught with curious business, that I leave out ceremony.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

You may partake; I have told 'em who you are.—I should be loth to be left out, and here too.

Ben Jonson.

What is set down by order and division doth demonstrate, that nothing is left out or omitted, but all is there.

Bacon.

Befriend till utmost end  
Of all thy dues be done, and none left out,  
Ere ake mourn on the Indian seas  
From her cabin'd loop-hole peep.

Milton.

We ask, if those spout  
Reason's establish'd maxims, who assert  
That we the world's existence may conceive,  
Though we are none out of matter leave?

Blackmore.

great deal of judgment, by Tucca and Varius, as it seems to contradict a part in the sixth Abneid.

Addison on Avidy.

**To LEAVE.** *v. n.*

1. **To cease; to desist.**

She is my essence, and I leave to be,  
If I be not by her fair influence  
Foster'd, illumin'd, health d, kept alive.

Shakespeare.

And hence this business so far fair is done,  
Let us not leave till all our own be won.

Shakespeare.

He begun at the eldest, and left at the youngest.

Genesis.

2. **To LEAVE off.** To desist.

Gritius, hoping that they in the castle would not hold out, left off to batter or undermine it, wherewith he perceived he little prevailed.

Kneller.

But when you find that vigorous heat abate,  
Leave off, and for another summons wait.

Recommens.

3. **To LEAVE off.** To stop.

Wrongs do not leave off there where they begin, But still beget new mischiefs in their courts.

Daniel.

**To LEAVE.** *v. a.* [*from leavy; lower, French.*] To levy; to raise; a corrupt word, made, I believe, by Spenser, for a rhyme.

An army strong the leav'd,  
To war on those which him had of his realm be-  
reav'd.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

**LEAVED.** *adj.* [*from leaves, of leaf.*]

1. **Furnished with foliage.**

2. **Made with leaves or folds.**

I will loose the loins of kings, to open before him the two leaved gates.

Isa. xlv. 1.

**LE'AVEN.** *n. s.* [*levain, French; leavere, Latin.*]

1. **Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; particularly used of four dough mixed in a mass of bread.**

It shall not be baked with leaven.

Lev. vi. 17.

All fermented meats and drinks are easily digested; and those unfermented, by barn or leaven, are hardly digested.

Floyer.

2. **Any mixture which makes a general change in the mass: it generally means something that depraves or corrupts that with which it is mixed.**

Many of their propositions savour very strongly of the old leaven of innovations.

King Charles.

**To LE'AVEN.** *v. n.* [*from the noun.*]

1. **To ferment by something mixed.**

You must carry the leav'ning.

Shakespeare.

Whoever eateth leavened bread, that soul shall be cut off.

Exod. xii. 17.

Breads we have of several grains, with divers kinds of leavenings, and seasonings; so that some do extremely move appetites.

Bacon.

2. **To taint; to imbue.**

That cruel something unposited,  
Corrodes and leavens all the rest.

Prin.

**LE'AVEN.** *n. s.* [*from leave.*] One who deserts or forsakes.

Let the world rank me in register  
A master-leaver, and a fugitive.

Shakespeare.

**LEAVES.** *n. s.* The plural of leaf.

Parts fit for the nourishment of man in plants are, seeds, roots, and fruits; for leaves they give no nourishment at all.

Bacon's Natural History.

**LE'AVINGS.** *n. s.* [*from leave.*] Remnant; relics; offal; refuse: it has no singular.

My father has this morning call'd together,  
To this poor hall, his little Roman senate,  
The leavings of Pharsalia.

Addison's Cato.

Then who can think we'll quit the place,  
Or stop and light at Cloc's head,  
With scraps and leavings to be fed?

Swift.

**LE'AVY.** *adj.* [*from leaf.*] Full of leaves;



Strephon, with leamy twigs of laurel tree,  
A garland made on temples fur to wear,  
For he then chosen was the dignity  
Of village lord that Whitsonide to bear. *Sidney.*  
Now, near enough: your leamy twigs throw  
down,

And show like those you are. *Shakespeare.*  
To LEECH. *v. a.* [*lecher*, Fr.] To lick  
over. *Hammer.*

Hast thou yet le bed the Athenian's eyes  
With the love juice? *Shakespeare.*  
LE'CHER. *n. f.* [Derived by Skinner  
from *luxure*, old French: *luxuria* is used  
in the middle ages in the same sense.]  
A whore-master.

I will now take the lecher; he's at my house;  
he cannot 'scape me. *Shakespeare.*  
You, like a lecher, out of whorish loins  
Are pleas'd to breed out your inheritors. *Shaksf.*  
The lecher soon transforms his mistress; now  
In his place appears a lovely cow. *Dryden.*  
The sleepy lecher shuts his little eyes,  
About his churning chaps the frothy bubbles rise. *Dryden.*

She yields her charms  
To that fair lecher, the strong god of arms. *Pope.*  
To LE'CHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
whore.

Die for adultery? No. The wren goes to't, and  
the small gilded fly does lecher in my sight. *Shak.*  
Gut eats all day, and lecherers all the night  
*B. Jonson.*

LE'CHEROUS. *adj.* [from *lecher*.] Lewd;  
lustful.

The sapphire should grow foul, and lose its  
beauty, when worn by one that is lecherous; the  
emerald should fly to pieces, if it touch the skin  
of any unchaste person. *Derham.*

LE'CHEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *lecherous*.]  
Lewdly; lustfully.

LE'CHEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *lecherous*.]  
Lewdness.

LE'CHERY. *n. f.* [from *lecher*.] Lewd-  
ness; lust.

The reit welter with as little shame in open lechery  
as swine do in the common mire. *Milford.*

Against such lewdness, and their lechery,  
Those that betray them do no treachery. *Shaksf.*

LE'CTION. *n. f.* [*lectio*, Lat.] A read-  
ing; a variety in copies.

Every critic has his own hypothesis if the  
common text be not favorable to his opinion, a  
various *lection* shall be made authentic. *Watts.*

LE'CTURE. *n. f.* [*lecture*, French.]

1. A discourse pronounced upon any sub-  
ject.

Mark him, while Demetrius reads his rustic  
lecture unto him, how to feed his beasts before noon,  
and where to shackle them in the extreme heat. *Sidney.*

Wrangling pedant,  
When in mousk we have spent an hour,  
Your lecture shall have leisure for as much. *Shak.*  
When letters from Caesar were given to Rufinus,  
he refused to open them till the philosopher had  
done his lecture. *Field's History of Living.*

Virtue is the solid good, which tutors should  
not only teach / *But* / and talk of, but the labour  
an / *And* / education should furnish the mind with,  
and / *And* / there. *Locke.*

2. The art or practice of reading; perusal.  
In the *lection* of holy scripture, these apprehen-  
sions are commonly confined unto the literal sense  
of the text. *Brown.*

3. A magisterial reprimand; a pedantick  
A counsellor.

Some p

erated

Why, curst formally

It was a trust intemperately and dogmatically.

To LECTURE. *v. n.* To read in publick;  
to instruct an audience by a formal ex-  
planation or discourse: as, Wallis lec-  
tured on geometry.

LE'CTURER. *n. f.* [from *lecture*.]

1. An instructor; a teacher by way of  
lecture.

2. A preacher in a church hired by the  
parish to assist the rector or vicar.

If any minister refused to admit into his church  
a *lecturer* recommended by them, and there was not  
one orthodox or learned man recommended, he was  
presently required to attend upon the committee. *Glarendon.*

LE'CTURESHIP. *n. f.* [from *lecture*.] The  
office of a lecturer.

He got a *lectureship* in town of sixty pounds a  
year, where he preached constantly in person. *Swift.*  
LED. *part. pret. of lead.*

Then shall they know that I am the Lord your  
God, which caused them to be led into captivity  
among the heathen. *Ezek. xxxix. 28.*

The leaders of this people cause them to err, and  
they that are led of them are destroyed. *Isa. ix. 16.*

As in vegetables and animals, so in most other  
bodies, not propagated by seed, is the colour we  
most fix on, and are most led by. *Locke.*

LEDGE. *n. f.* [*leggen*, Dutch, to lie.]

1. A row; layer; stratum.

The lowest ledge or row should be merely of  
stone, closely laid, without mortar: a general cau-  
tion for all parts in building contiguous to board. *Watson's Architecture.*

2. A ridge rising above the rest, or pro-  
jecting beyond the rest.

The four parallel sticks rising above five inches  
higher than the handkerchief, served as ledges on  
each side. *Gulliver.*

3. Any prominence, or rising part.

Beneath a ledge of rocks his fleet he hides,  
The bending brow above a safe retreat provides. *Dryden.*

LEDHORSE. *n. f.* [*led* and *horse*.] A  
sumpter horse.

LEF. *n. f.* [*le*, French.]

1. Diegs; sediment; refuse: commonly

months, my sex, exchange'd for thee,  
A mingle with the people's wretched *le*. *Prior.*

2. [Seas term; supposed by Skinner from  
*Peau*, French.] It is generally that side  
which is opposite to the wind, as the *lee*  
shore is that the wind blows on.

To be under the *lee* of the shore, is to be  
close under the weather shore. A *lee-*  
*ward* ship is one that is not fast by a  
wind, to make her way so good as the  
might. To lay a ship by the *lee*, is to  
bring her so that all her sails may lie  
against the masts and shrouds flat, and  
the wind to come right on her broad-  
side, so that she will make little or no  
way. *Dryden.*

If we, in the bay of Biscay, had had a port under  
our *lee*, that we might have kept our transporting  
ships with our mure of war, we had taken the In-  
dian fleet. *Raleigh.*

The Hollanders were before Dunkirk with the  
wind at northwest, making a *lee* shore in all weathers.  
Unprovided of tackling and victuals, they  
are forced to fly by a storm; yet being so to dan-  
gerous splitting and sinking on a *lee* shore. *King Charles.*

Him, haply slumbering on the Norway foam,  
The pilot of some small night-foated boat.

Moore by his side under the lee while night  
Inveils the sea. *Milton.*

Batter'd by his lee they lay,  
The passing winds through their torn canvass play. *Dryden.*

LEECH. *n. f.* [*laec*, Saxon.]

1. A physician; a professor of the art  
of healing: whence we still use *cow-*  
*leech*.

A *leech*, the which had great insight  
In that disease of grieved conscience,  
And well could cure the same; his name was Pa-  
tience. *Spenser's Faery Queen.*

Her words prevail'd, and then the learn'd *leech*  
His cunning head 'gan to his wounds to lay,  
And all things else the which his art did teach. *Fairy Queen.*

Phyack is their bane.  
The learned *leeches* in despair depart,  
And shake their heads, desponding of their art. *Dryden.*

While leeches will not vain receipts obtrude:  
Deaf to complaints they wait upon the ill,  
Till some safe crisis. *Dryden.*

The hoary wrinkled *leech* has watch'd and toil'd,  
Tried every health-restoring herb and gum,  
And wearied out his painful skill in vain. *Roscoe.*

A skilful *leech*  
They say, had wrought this blessed deed;  
This *leech* Arbuthnot was *leech* of *leeches*. *Gray's Pastorals.*

2. A kind of small water serpent, which  
fastens on animals, and sucks the blood:  
it is used to draw blood when the lancet  
is less safe, whence perhaps the name:

I drew blood by *leeches* behind his ear. *Wylmar.*  
Sticking like *leeches*, till they burst with blood. *Reformers.*

Without remorse insatiably.

To LEECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
treat with medicaments.

LE'ECHECRAFT. *n. f.* [*leech* and *craft*.]  
The art of healing.

We study leechcraft, but others we persuade:  
We *leechcraft* learn, but others cure with it. *Davies.*

LEEF. *adj.* [*lieve*, *leue*, Dutch.] Kind;  
fond.

Whilome all these were low and leef,  
And lov'd their flocks to feed;  
They never strove to be the chief,  
And simple was their weed. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

LEEK. *n. f.* [*leac*, Saxon; *loech*, Dutch;  
*leech*, Erse; *porrum*, Latin.] A plant.

Know'st thou *Fluellen*? — Yes,  
— Tell him I'll knock his *leek* about his pate,  
Upon St. David's day. *Shakespeare.*

*Leek* to the Welsh, to Dutchman butter's dear. *G. G.*

We use acid plants inwardly and outwardly in  
gangrenes; in the leucy, water-cresses, helle-  
radish, garlic, or *leek* potage. *Flager on Humour.*

LEER. *n. f.* [*leern*, Saxon.]

1. An oblique view.

For entertainment in *leer*, the press the *leer* of  
inquisition. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

For envy, yet with jealous *leer* malign  
To show advance. *Milton.*

2. A laboured cast of countenance.

Dama with false pride, conceals with civil *leer*. *Pope.*

I place a statesman full before my sight;  
A bloated minister in all his gear,  
With angelic visage, and pernicious *leer*. *Swift.*

To LEECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To look obliquely; to look archly.

He *leech* upon him as he comes by; and do but  
meet the countenance that he will give me. *Shak.*

Consider whether you take the pleasure of inde-  
cency, or whether you do not sometimes *leer*

# LEF

Bertran has been taught the arts of courts,  
To gild a face with smiles, and *leer* a man to ruin.  
*Dryden.*

**LEES.** *n. f.* [*lie*, French.] *Dregs*; sediment: it has seldom a singular.

The memory of king Richard was so strong,  
that it lay like *lees* at the bottom of men's hearts;  
and if the vessel was but stirred, it would come up.  
*Bacon's Henry VII.*

If they love *lees*, and leave the lusty wine,  
Envy notes not their palates with the swine.  
*B. Jonson.*

Those *lees* that trouble it, refine  
The agitated soul of generous wine.  
*Dryden.*

**TO LEESE.** *v. a.* [*lesen*, Dutch.] To lose: an old word.

Then sell to thy profit both butter and cheese,  
Who buieth it sooner the more he shall *leese*. *Tusser.*  
No cause, nor client fat, will Cheviot *leese*,  
But as they come on both sides he takes fees;  
And please both: for while he melts his grease  
For this, that wins for whom he holds his peace.  
*B. Jonson.*

How in the port our fleet dear time did *leese*,  
Withering like prisoners, which he but for fees.  
*Donne.*

**LEET.** *n. f.*

*Leete*, or *leta*, is otherwise called a law-day.  
The word seemeth to have grown from the Saxon  
*lethe*, which was a court of jurisdiction above  
the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or  
four of them, otherwise called thrifhing, and con-  
tained the third part of a province or shire: these  
jurisdictions, one and other, be now abolished, and  
swallowed up in the county court. *Cowel.*

Who has a breast to pure,  
But some uncleanly apprehensions  
Keep *leets* and law-days, and in sessions sit  
With meditations lawful? *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
You would present her at the *leet*,  
'Because she bought stone jugs, and no seal'd quarts.  
*Shakespeare.*

**LE'WARD.** *adj.* [*lee* and *peard*, Saxon.]  
Towards the wind. See **LEE**.

The classice were called long ships, the onerarie  
round, because of their figure approaching towards  
circular: this figure, though proper for the stow-  
age of goods, was not the fittest for sailing, be-  
cause of the great quantity of *leeward* way, except  
when they sailed full before the wind. *Arbutnot.*

Let no statesman dare  
A kingdom to a ship compare;  
Lest he should call our commonweal  
A vessel with a double keel;  
Which just like ours, new rigg'd and man'd,  
And got about a league from land,  
By change of wind to *leeward* side,  
The pilot knew not how to guide. *Swift.*

**LEFT.** participle preter. of *leave*.

Alas, poor lady! desolate and *left*;  
I weep myself to think upon thy words. *Shakefp.*  
Had such a river as this been *left* to itself,  
to have found its way out from among the Alps,  
whatever windings it had made, it must have form-  
ed several little *leets*. *Addison.*

Were I *left* to myself, I would rather aim at in-  
structing than diverting; but if we will be useful  
to the world, we must take it as we find it.  
*Addison's Spectator.*

**LEFT.** *adj.* [*luste*, Dutch; *laevus*, Latin.]  
Sinistrous; not right.

That there is also in men a natural prepotency  
in the right, we cannot with constancy affirm, if  
we make observation in children, who, permitted  
the freedom of both hands, do oftentimes confine it  
unto the *left*, and are not without great difficulty  
restrained from it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The right to Pluto's golden palace guides,  
The *left* to that unhappy region tends,  
Which to the depth of Tartarus descends. *Dryden.*

The gods of greater nations dwell around,  
And, on the right and *left*, the palace bound;  
The commons where they can. *Dryden.*

VOL. II.

# LEG

A raven from a wither'd oak,  
Left of their lodging was oblig'd to croak:  
That omen lik'd him not. *Dryden.*  
The left foot naked when they march to fight,  
But in a bull's raw hide they sheathe the right.  
*Dryden.*

The man who struggles in the fight,  
Fatigues *left* arm as well as right. *Prior.*  
**LEFT-HANDED.** *adj.* [*left* and *band*.]  
Using the left-hand rather than right.  
The limbs are used most on the right-side,  
whereby custom helpeth; for we see, that some are  
*left-handed*, which are such as have used the left  
hand most. *Bacon.*

For the seat of the heart and liver on one side,  
whereby men become *left handed*, it happeneth too  
rarely to countenance an effect so common: for  
the seat of the liver on the left-side is very mon-  
strous. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**LEFT-HANDEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *left-  
banded*.] Habitual use of the left-hand.

Although a squint *left-handedness*  
B' ungracious; yet we cannot want that hand.  
*Donne.*

**LEG.** *n. f.* [*leg*, Danish; *leggur*, Islandick.]

1. The limb by which we walk; particu-  
larly that part between the knee and the  
foot.

They haste; and what their tardy feet deny'd,  
The trusty staff, their better *leg*, supply'd. *Dryden.*  
Purging comfits, and antrages,  
Had almost brought him off his *legs*. *Hudibras.*

Such intrigues people cannot meet with, who  
have nothing but *legs* to carry them. *Addison.*  
2. An act of obeisance; a bow with the  
leg drawn back.

At court, he that cannot make a *leg*, put off  
his cap, kiss his hand, and say nothing, has nei-  
ther *leg*, hands, hip, nor cap. *Shakespeare.*

Their horses never give a blow,  
But when they make a *leg*, and bow. *Hudibras.*  
If the boy should not put off his hat, nor make  
*legs* very gracefully, a dancing-master will cure that  
defect. *Locke.*

He made his *leg*, and went away. *Swift.*  
3. To stand on his own **LEGS**. To support  
himself.

Persons of their fortune and quality could well  
have stood upon their own *legs*, and needed not to  
lay in for countenance and support. *Collier.*

4. That by which any thing is supported on  
the ground: as, the *leg* of a table.

**LE'GACY.** *n. f.* [*legatum*, Latin.]  
*Legacy* is a particular thing given by last will and  
testament. *Cowel.*

If there be no such thing apparent upon record,  
they do as it one should demand a *legacy* by force  
and virtue of some written testament, wherein  
there being no such thing specified, he pleadeth  
that there it must needs be, and bringeth argu-  
ments from the love or good-will which always  
the testator bore him; imagining, that these, or  
the like proofs, will convict a testament to have  
that in it, which other men can nowhere by read-  
ing find. *Hooker.*

Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine  
How to cut off some charge in *legacies*. *Shakefp.*  
Good counsel is the best *legacy* a father can leave  
a child. *L'Estrange.*

When he thought you gone  
T' augment the number of the blest'd above,  
He deem'd 'em *legacies* of royal love;  
Nor arm'd, his brothers portions to invade,  
But to defend the present you had made. *Dryden.*

When the heir of this vast treasure knew  
How large a *legacy* was left to you,  
He wisely ty'd it to the crown again. *Dryden.*

Leave to thy children, tumult, strife, and war,  
Portions of toil, and *legacies* of care. *Prior.*

**LE'GAL.** *adj.* [*legal*, French; *leges*, Lat.]

1. Done or conceived according to law.  
Whatsoever was before Richard I. was before

# LEG

time of memory; and what is since, is, in a *legal*  
sense, within the time of memory. *Black.*

2. Lawful; not contrary to law.

3. According to the law of the old dis-  
pensation.

His merits

To save them, not their own, though *legal*, works.

**LEGA'LITY.** *n. f.* [*legalité*, French.] Law-  
fulness.

**TO LE'GALIZE.** *v. a.* [*legaliser*, French;  
from *legal*.] To authorize; to make  
lawful.

If any thing can *legalize* revenge, it should be  
injury from an extremely obliged person: but re-  
venge is so absolutely the peculiar of Heaven,  
that no consideration can empower, even the best  
men, to assume the execution of it. *South.*

**LE'GALLY.** *adv.* [from *legal*.] Law-  
fully; according to law.

A prince may not, much less may inferior judges,  
deny justice, when it is *legally* and competently de-  
manded. *Taylor.*

**LE'GATARY.** *n. f.* [*legataire*, French;  
from *legatum*, Latin.] One who has a  
legacy left.

An executor shall exhibit a true inventory of  
goods, taken in the presence of fit persons, as cre-  
ditors and *legataries* are, unto the ordinary. *Ayliffe.*

**LE'GATE.** *n. f.* [*legatus*, Latin; *legat*,  
French; *legato*, Italian.]

1. A deputy; an ambassador.

The *legates* from th' *Ætolian* prince return:  
Sad news they bring, that after all the cost  
And care employ'd, their embassy is lost. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of spiritual ambassador from  
the pope; a commissioner deputed by  
the pope for ecclesiastical affairs.

Look where the holy *legate* comes apace,  
To give us warrant from the hand of Heaven.  
*Shakespeare.*

Upon the *legate's* summons, he submitted him-  
self to an examination, and appeared before him.  
*Atterbury.*

**LEGATE'E.** *n. f.* [from *legatum*, Latin.]  
One who has a legacy left him.

If he chance to 'scape this dismal bout,  
The former *legatees* are blotted out. *Dryden.*

My will is, that if any of the above-named *le-  
gates* should die before me, that then the respective  
legacies shall revert to myself. *Swift.*

**LE'GATINE.** *adj.* [from *legate*.]

1. Made by a legate.

When any one is absolved from excommunica-  
tion, it is provided by a *legatine* constitution, that  
some one shall publish such absolution. *Ayliffe.*

2. Belonging to a legate of the Roman  
see.

All those you have done of late,  
By your power *legatine* within this kingdom,  
Fall in the compass of a premonition. *Shakespeare.*

**LEGA'TION.** *n. f.* [*legatio*, Latin.] Depu-  
tation; commission; embassy.

After a *legation* ad res repetendas, and a refusal,  
and a denunciation or indiction of a war, the war  
is no more confined to the place of the quarrel,  
but is left at large. *Bacon.*

In attiring, the duke had a fine and unaffec-  
ted politeness, and upon occasion costly, as in his  
*legations*. *Wotton.*

**LEGA'TOR.** *n. f.* [from *lego*, Latin.] One  
who makes a will, and leaves legacies.

Suppose debate-

Between pretenders to a fair estate,  
Bequeath'd by some *legator's* last intent. *Dryden.*

**LE'GEND.** *n. f.* [*legenda*, Latin.]

1. A chronicle or register of the lives of  
saints.

*Legends* begin

else but heaps of frivolous and scandalous vanities, they have been even with disdain thrown out, the very nests which bred them abhorring them. *Hooker.*

There are in Rome two sets of antiquities, the christian and the heathen; the former, though of a fether date, are so embroiled with fable and legend, that one receives but little satisfaction. *Adelphon.*

2. Any memorial or relation.

And in this legend all that glorious deed  
Read, whilst you arm you, aim you whilst you read. *Fairfax.*

3. An incredible unauthentic narrative.

Who can show the legends, that record  
More idle tales, or fables so absurd? *Blackmore.*  
It is the way of attaining to Heaven, that makes profane scornors so willingly let go the expectation of it. It is not the articles of the creed, but the duty to God and their neighbour, that is such an inconsistent incredible legend. *Bentley.*

4. Any inscription; particularly on medals or coins.

Compare the beauty and comprehensiveness of legends on ancient coins. *Adelphon on Medals.*

LEGGER. *n. f.* [from *legger*, Dutch, 'To lie or remain in a place.'] Any thing that lies in a place; as, a *leger* ambassador; a resident; one that continues at the court to which he is sent; a *leger*-book, a book that lies in the compting-house.

Lord Angelo, having affairs to Heav'n,  
Intends you for his swift ambassador,  
Where you shall be an everlasting *leger*. *Shakespeare.*  
I've giv'n him that,

Which, if he take, shall quite unpeople her  
Of *leggers* for her sweet. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

If *leger* ambassadors or agents were sent to remain near the courts of princes, to observe their motions, such were made choice of as were vigilant.

Who can endeavor

Thy praise too much? thou art Heav'n's *leger* here,  
Working against the states of death and hell. *Herbert.*

He withdrew not his confidence from any of those who attended his person, who, in truth, lay *leger* for the covenant, and kept up the spirits of their countrymen by their intelligence. *Clarendon.*

I call that a *leger* bait, which is fixed, or made to rest, in one certain place, when you shall be absent; and I call that a walking bait which you have ever in motion. *Walton.*

LEGERDEMAIN. *n. f.* [contracted perhaps from *legereté de main*, French.] Slight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick; deception; knack.

He so light was at *legerdmain*,  
That what he touch'd came not to light again. *Hubbard.*

Of all the tricks and *legerdemain* by which men impose upon their own souls, there is none so common as the plea of a good intention. *South.*

LEGERTY. *n. f.* [*legereté*, French.] Lightness; nimbleness; quickness. A word not in use.

When the mind is quicken'd,  
The senses, though defunct and dead before,  
Break their drowsy grave, and newly revive  
With a blough and leith *legerty*. *Shakespeare.*

LEGGE. *adj.* [from *leg*.] Having legs; furnished with legs.

LEGIBLE. *adj.* [*legibilis*, Latin.]

1. Such as may be read.

You observe some clergymen with their heads  
Down within an inch of the cushion, to read  
Is hardly *legible*. *Swift.*

His opinions of themselves are *legible* in their countenances. Thus a kind imagination

makes a bold man have vigour and enterprise in his air and motion; it stamps value and significance upon his face. *Collier.*

LEGIBLY. *adv.* [from *legible*.] In such a manner as may be read.

LEGION. *n. f.* [*legio*, Latin.]

1. A body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand.

The most remarkable piece in Antoninus's pillar is, the figure of Jupiter Pluvius sending rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and thunderbolts on his enemies, which is the greatest confirmation possible of the story of the Christian *legion*. *Adelphon.*

2. A military force.

She to foreign realms  
Sends forth her dreadful *legions*. *Philips.*

3. Any great number.

Not in the *legions*  
Of horrid hell, can come a devil more damn'd. *Shakespeare.*

The partition between good and evil is broken down; and where one sin has entered, *legions* will force their way through the same breach. *Rogers.*

LEGIONARY. *adj.* [from *legion*.]

1. Relating to a legion.

2. Containing a legion.

3. Containing a great indefinite number.

Too many applying themselves betwixt jest and earnest, make up the *legionary* body of error. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

LEGISLATION. *n. f.* [from *legislator*, Latin.] The act of giving laws.

Pythagoras joined *legislation* to his philosophy, and, like others, pretended to miracles and revelations from God, to give a more venerable sanction to the laws he prescribed. *Littleton.*

LEGISLATIVE. *adj.* [from *legislator*.]

Giving laws; lawgiving.

Their *legislative* frenzy they repent,  
Enacting it should make no precedent. *Dentham.*  
The poet is a kind of lawgiver, and those qualities are proper to the *legislative* style. *Dryden.*

LEGISLATOR. *n. f.* [*legislator*, Latin; *legislateur*, French.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community.

He spoke like a *legislator*: the thing spoke was a  
... animated marble frown,  
And *legislators* seem to think in stone. *Pope.*

LEGISLATURE. *n. f.* [from *legislator*, Latin.] The power that makes laws.

Without the concurrent consent of all three parts of the *legislature*, no law is, or can be made. *Dale's Com. Law.*

In the notion of a *legislature* is implied a power to change, repeal, and suspend laws in being, as well as to make new laws. *Adelphon.*

By the supreme magistrate is properly understood the legislative power; but the word magistrate seeming to denote a single person, and to express the executive power, it came to pass that the obedience due to the *legislature* was, for want of considering this easy distinction, misapplied to the administration. *Swift.*

LEGITIMACY. *n. f.* [from *legitimate*.]

1. Lawfulness of birth.

In respect of his *legitimacy*, it will be good. *Ayliffe.*

2. Genuineness; not spuriousness.

The *legitimacy* or reality of these marine bodies vindicated, I now inquire by what means they were hurried out of the ocean. *Woodward.*

LEGITIMATE. *adj.* [from *legitimus*, Lat. *legitime*, French.] Born in marriage; lawfully begotten.

*Legitimate* Edgar, I must have your land;  
Our father's love is to the bastard Edmund. *Shakespeare.*  
An adulterous person is tied to make provision for the children begotten in unlawful embrace,

that they may do no injury to the *legitimate*, by receiving a portion. *Taylor.*

TO LEGITIMATE. *v. a.* [*legitimer*, Fr. from the adjective.]

1. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth.

*Legitimate* him that was a bastard. *Ayliffe.*

2. To make lawful.

It would be impossible for any enterprise to be lawful, if that which should *legitimate* it is subsequent to it, and can have no influence to make it good or bad. *Dunay of Piety.*

LEGITIMATELY. *adv.* [from *legitimate*.]

1. Lawfully.

2. Genuinely.

By degrees he rose to Jove's imperial seat;  
Thus difficulties prove a soul *legitimately* great. *Dryden.*

LEGITIMATION. *n. f.* [*legitimation*, Fr. from *legitimate*.]

1. Lawful birth.

I have disclaimed my land;  
*Legitimation*, name, and all is gone:  
Then, good my mother, let me know my father. *Shakespeare.*

From whence will arise many questions of *legitimation*, and what in nature is the difference betwixt a wife and a concubine. *Locke.*

2. The act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.

LEGUME. } *n. f.* [*legume*, Fr. *legumen*,  
LEGUMEN. } Lat.] Seeds not reaped,  
but gathered by the hand; as, beans:  
in general, all larger seeds; pulse.

Some *legumens*, as peas or beans, if newly gathered and distilled in a retort, will afford an acid spirit. *Boyle.*

In the spring fell great rains, upon which ensued a most destructive mildew upon the corn and *legumes*. *Arbutnot.*

LEGUMINOUS. *adj.* [*legumineux*, Fr. from *legumen*.] Belonging to pulse; consisting of pulse.

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous seeds, as oats, barley, and wheat: or of some of the fibroque or *leguminous*; as, peas or beans. *Arbutnot.*

LEISURABLE. *adj.* [from *leisure*.] Done at leisure; not hurried; enjoying leisure.

A relation inexcusable in his works of *leisureable* hours, the examination being as ready as the relation. *Brown.*

LEISURABLY. *adv.* [from *leisureable*.] At leisure; without tumult or hurry.

Let us beg of God, that when the hour of our rest is come, the patterns of our dissolution may be Jacob, Moses, Joshua, and David, who *leisureably* ending their lives in peace, prayed for the mercies of God upon their posterity. *Hooker.*

LEISURE. *n. f.* [*loisir*, French.]

1. Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind; power to spend time according to choice.

A gentleman fell very sick; and a friend said to him, Send for a physician; but the sick man answered, It is no matter; for if I die, I will die at *leisure*. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Where ambition and avarice have made no entrance, the desire of *leisure* is much more natural than of business and care. *Temple.*

You enjoy your quiet in a garden, where you have not only the *leisure* of thinking, but the pleasure to think of nothing which can discompose your mind. *Dryden.*

2. Convenience of time.

We'll make our *leisures* to attend on yours. *Shakespeare.*  
They



They summon'd up their *aciny*, *stait* took horse;  
Commanded me to follow, and attend  
The *leisure* of their answer. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
O happy youth!

For whom thy fates reserve so fair a bride:  
He sigh'd, and had no *leisure* more to say,  
His honour call'd his eyes another way. *Dryden.*  
I shall leave with him that rebuke, to be con-  
sidered at his *leisure*. *Locke.*

### 3. Want of leisure. Not used.

More than I have said, loving countrymen;  
The *leisure* and enforcement of the time  
Forbids to dwell on. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
**LEISURELY.** *adj.* [from *leisure*.] Not  
hasty; deliberate; done without  
hurry.

He was the wretchedest thing when he was young,  
So long a growing, and so *leisurely*,  
That, if the rule were true, he should be gracious.  
*Shakespeare.*

The earl of Warwick, with a handful of men,  
sired Leith and Edinburgh, and returned by a *lei-  
suredly* march. *Hayward.*

The bridge is human life: upon a *leisurely* sur-  
vey of it, I found that it consisted of three score  
and ten intire arches. *Addison.*

### LEISURELY. *adv.* [from *leisure*.] Not in a hurry; slowly; deliberately.

The Belgian hop'd, that with disorder'd haste,  
Our deep-cut keels upon the sands might run;  
Or if with caution *leisurely* we pass,  
Their numerous grofs might charge us one by  
one. *Dryden.*

We descended very *leisurely*, my friend being  
careful to count the steps. *Addison.*

### LEMAN. *n. s.* [Generally supposed to be *laimant*, the lover, French; but ima- gined by *Junius*, with almost equal pro- bability, to be derived from *leef*, Dutch, or *leop*, Saxon, *beloved*, and *man*. This etymology is strongly supported by the antient orthography, according to which it was written *leveman*.] A sweetheart; a gallant; or a mistress. *Hannmer.*

Hold for my fake, and do him not to dye;  
But vanquish'd, thine eternal bondslave make,  
And me thy worthy meed unto thy *leman* take.  
*Spenser.*

A cup of wine,  
That's brisk and fine,  
And drink unto the *leman* mine. *Shakespeare.*

### LEMMMA. *n. s.* [*λέμμα*, French.] A proposition previously assumed.

### LEMON. *n. s.* [*limon*, French; *limo- nium*, low Lat.]

#### 1. The fruit of the lemon-tree.

The juice of *lemons* is more cooling and astrin-  
gent than that of oranges. *Abraham.*  
The dyers use it for dyeing of bright yellows and  
*lemon* colours. *Mortimer.*

Bear me, Pomona!  
To where the *lemon* and the piercing lime,  
With the deep orange, glowing through the green,  
Their lighter glories blend. *Thomson.*

#### 2. The tree that bears lemons.

The *lemon* tree hath large stiff leaves; the  
flower consists of many leaves, which expand in  
form of a rose: the fruit is almost of an oval  
figure, and divided into several cells, in which are  
lodged hard seeds, surrounded by a thick fleshy  
substance, which, for the most part, is full of an  
acid juice. There are many varieties of this tree,  
and the fruit is yearly imported from Lisbon in  
great plenty. *Miller.*

### LEMONADE. *n. s.* [from *lemon*.] Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

Thou, and thy wife, and children, should walk  
in my garden, buy toys, and drink *lemonade*.  
*Arbush. J. Bull.*

### To LEND. *v. a.* preterite, and part. pass. *lent*. [lænan, Saxon; *lenen*, Dutch.]

#### 1. To afford or supply, on condition of repayment.

In common worldly things 'tis call'd ungrateful  
With dull unwillingness to pay a debt,  
Which, with a bounteous hand, was kindly *lent*;  
Much more to be thus opposite with Heav'n.

Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury,  
nor *lend* him thy victuals for increase.  
*Shakespeare.*

They dare not give, and e'en refuse to *lend*,  
To their poor kindred, or a wanting friend. *Dryden.*

#### 2. To suffer to be used on condition that it be restored.

I'll *lend* it thee, my dear, but have no power to  
give it from me. *Shakespeare.*

The fair blessing we vouchsafe to send;  
Nor can we spare you long, though often we may  
*lend*. *Dryden.*

#### 3. To afford; to grant in general.

Covetousness, like the sea, receives the tribute  
of all rivers, though far unlike it in *lending* any  
back again. *De. ay of Piety.*

Painting and poetry are two sisters so like, that  
they *lend* to each other their name and office: one  
is called a dumb poetry, and the other a speaking  
picture. *Dryden's Dufcino.*

From thy new hope, and from thy growing store,  
Now *lend* assistance, and relieve the poor. *Dryden.*

Cato, *lend* me for a while thy patience,  
And condescend to hear a young man speak. *Addi-  
son.*

Wilt *lend* a hand to clofe thy mistress' eyes.  
*A. Philips.*

### LENDER. *n. s.* [from *lend*]

#### 1. One who lends any thing.

#### 2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest.

Let the state be answered some small matter, and  
the rest left to the *lender*, if the abatement be  
small, it will not discourage the *lender*: he that  
took ten in the hundred, will sooner descend to  
eight than give over this trade. *Bacon.*

Whole droves of *lenders* crowd the bankers doors  
To call in money. *Dryden's Spanish Fryer.*

Interest would certainly encourage the *lender* to  
venture in such a time of danger. *Addison.*

### LENGTH. *n. s.* [from *leng*, Saxon]

#### 1. The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest line that can be drawn through a body.

There is in Ticinum a church that is in *length*  
one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in height  
near fifty: it reporteth the voice twelve or thirteen  
times. *Bacon.*

#### 2. Horizontal extension.

Mezentius rushes on his foes,  
And first unhappy Acron overthrows;  
Stretch'd at his *length* he spurns the swarthy ground.  
*Dryden.*

#### 3. Comparative extent; a certain portion of space or time: in this sense it has a plural.

Large *lengths* of seas and shores  
Between my father and my mother lay. *Shakespeare.*  
To get from th' enemy, and Ralph, free,  
I left danger, tears, and foes, behind,  
And beat, at least, three *lengths* the wind. *Hudib.*  
Time glides along with undiscover'd haste,  
The future but a *length* beyond the past. *Dryden.*

#### 4. Extent of duration or space.

What *length* of lands, what oceans have you  
pass'd,  
What fountains sustain'd, and on what shores been  
cast? *Dryden.*

Having thus got the idea of duration, the next  
thing is to get some measure of this common dura-  
tion, whereby to judge of its different *lengths*.  
*Locke.*

### 5. Long duration or protraction.

May Heav'n, great monarch, still augment your  
bliss.

With *length* of days, and every day like this. *Dryd.*  
Such toil requir'd the Roman natic,  
Such *length* of labour for so vast a frame. *Dryden.*  
In *length* of time it will cover the whole plain,  
and make one mountain with that on which it  
now stands. *Abben.*

### 6. Reach or expansion of any thing.

I do not recommend to all a pursuit of science,  
to those extensive *lengths* to which the moderns  
have advanced. *Watts.*

### 7. Full extent; uncontracted state.

If Læstus, who sent me this account, will ac-  
quaint me with the worthy gentleman's name, I  
will insert it at *length* in one of my papers.  
*Addison's Spectator.*

### 8. Distance.

He had marched to the *length* of Exeter, which  
he had some thought of besieging. *Clarendon.*

### 9. End; latter part of any assignable time.

Churches purged of things burdensome, all was  
brought at the *length* unto that wherein now we  
stand. *Hooker.*

A crooked stick is not straightened, unless it be  
bent as far on the clear contrary side, that to it  
may settle itself at the *length* in a middle state of  
evenness between them both. *Hooker.*

### 10. At LENGTH. [An adverbial mode of speech. It was formerly written at the *length*.] At last; in conclusion.

At *length*, at *length*, I have thee in my arms,  
Though our malevolent stars have struggled hard,  
And held us long asunder. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

### To LENGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *length*.]

#### 1. To draw out; to make longer; to elongate.

Relaxing the fibres, is making them flexible, or  
easy to be *lengthened* without rupture. *Abraham.*  
Falling dews with spangles deck'd the glade,  
And the low sun had *lengthen'd* every shade. *Pope.*

#### 2. To protract; to continue.

Frame your mind to mirth and merriment,  
Which bars a thousand harms, and *lengthens* life.  
*Shakespeare.*

Break off thy sins by righteousness, and thine ini-  
quities by shewing mercy to the poor: if it may be  
a *lengthening* of thy tranquillity. *Dan.*

It is in our power to secure to ourselves an in-  
terest in the divine mercies that are yet to come, and  
to *lengthen* the course of our present prosperity.  
*Atterbury's Sermon.*

#### 3. To protract pronunciation.

The learned languages were less constrained in  
the quantity of every syllable, beside helps of gram-  
matical figures for the *lengthening* or abbreviation  
of them. *Dryden.*

### 4. To LENGTHEN out. [The particle out is only emphatical.] To protract; to extend.

What if I please to *lengthen out* his date  
A day, and take a pride to cozen fate? *Dryden.*  
I'd hoard up every moment of my life,  
To *lengthen out* the payment of my tears. *Dryden.*  
It *lengthens out* every act of worship, and pro-  
duces more lasting and permanent impressions in  
the mind, than those which accompany any tran-  
sient form of words. *Addison.*

### To LENGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow longer; to increase in length.

One may as well make a yard, whose parts  
*lengthen* and shrink, as a measure of trade in ma-  
terials, that have not always a settled value. *Locke.*

Still 'tis farther from its end;  
Still finds its error *lengthen* with its way. *Prior.*

### LENGTHWISE. *adv.* [length and *wise*.]

According to the length; in a longitu-  
dinal direction.

### LENIENT. *adj.* [leniens,

# LEN

## 1. Affusive; softening; mitigating.

In this one passion man can strength enjoy;  
Time, that on all things lays his *lenient* hand,  
Yet tames not this; it sticks to our last sand.

Pope.

## 2. With of.

Consolatories writ  
With study'd argument, and much persuasion fought,  
*Lenient* of grief and anxious thought.

Milton.

## 3. Laxative; emollient.

Oils relax the fibre, are *lenient*, balsamick, and  
abate acrimony in the blood.

Arbutnot on Alim.

**LENIENT**. *n. f.* An emollient, or affuasive application.

I dressed it with *lenients*.

Wifeman's Surgery.

**TO LENIFY**. *v. n.* [*lenifier*, old French; *lenio*, Latin.] To assuage; to mitigate.

Used for squinancies and inflammations in the throat, it seemeth to have a mollifying and *lenifying* virtue.

Bacon.

All soft'ning simples, known of foreign use,  
He presses out, and pours their noble juice;  
These first intus'd, to *lenify* the pain,  
He tugs with pincers, but he tugs in vain.

Dryden.

**LENITIVE**. *adj.* [*lenitif*, French; *lenio*, Latin.] Affusive; emollient.

Some plants have a milk in them; the cause may be an inception of putrefaction: for those milks have all an acrimony, though one would think they should be *lenitive*.

Bacon.

There is aliment *lenitive* expelling the fœces without stimulating the bowels; such are animal oils.

Arbutnot.

**LENITIVE**. *n. f.*

1. Any thing medicinally applied to ease pain.

2. A palliative.

There are *lenitives* that friendship will apply, before it would be brought to decreitory rigours.

South's Sermons.

**LENITY**. *n. f.* [*lenitas*, Latin.] Mildness; mercy; tenderness; softness of temper.

Henry gives consent,  
Of meer compassion, and of *lenity*,  
To ease your country.

Shakespeare's Hen. VI.

*Lenity* must gain

The mighty men, and please the discontent. Dan.  
Albeit so ample a pardon was proclaimed touching treason, yet could not the boldness be beaten down either with severity, or with *lenity* be abated.

Hayward.

These jealousies

Have but one root, the old impris'd king,  
Whose *lenity* first pleas'd the raving crowd:  
But when long try'd, and found supinely good,  
Like Ælop's dog, they leapt upon his back.

Dryden.

**LENS**. *n. f.* From resemblance to the seed of a lentil.

A glass spherically convex on both sides, is usually called a *lens*, such as is a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass, or an object-glass of a telescope.

Newton's Opticks.

According to the difference of the *lenses*, I used various distances.

Newton's Opticks.

**LENT**. part pass. from *lento*.

By Jove the stranger and the poor are sent,  
And what to those we give, to Jove is lent.

Pope.

**LENT**. *n. f.* [*lentes*, the spring, Saxon.]

The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence; the time from Ashwednesday to Easter.

*Lent* is from springing, because it falleth in the spring; for which our progenitors, the Germans, use *lent*.

Camden.

**LENTEN**. *adj.* [from *lent*.] Such as is used in lent; sparing.

My lord, if you delight not in man, what *lenten* entertainment the players shall receive from you!

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

# LEO

She quench'd her fury at the flood,  
And with a *lenten* sail'd cool'd her blood.

Their commons, though but coarse, were nothing scant.

Dryden's Hind and Panther.

**LENTICULAR**. *adj.* [*lenticulaire*, French.]

Doubly convex; of the form of a lens.

The crystalline humour is of a *lenticular* figure, convex on both sides.

Ray on Creation.

**LENTIFORM**. *adj.* [*lens* and *forma*, Lat.]

Having the form of a lens.

**LENTIGINOUS**. *adj.* [from *lentigo*, Lat.]

Scurfy; furfuraceous.

**LENTIGO**. *n. f.* [Latin.] A freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin; such especially as is common to women in child-bearing.

Quincy.

**LENTIL**. *n. f.* [*lens*, Lat. *lentille*, Fr.]

A plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, the pointal of which becomes a short pod, containing orbicular seeds, for the most part convex; the leaves are conjugated, growing to one mid-rib, and are terminated by tendrils.

Miller.

The Philistines were gathered together, where was a piece of ground full of *lentils*.

2 Sam. xliii. 11.

**LENTISCK**. *n. f.* [*lentiscus*, Latin; *lentisque*, French.]

*Lentisck* wood is of a pale brown, almost whitish, resinous, fragrant, and acrid: it is the tree which produces mastich, esteemed astringent and balsamick.

Hill.

*Lentisck* is a beautiful evergreen, the mastich or gum of which is of use for the teeth or gums.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

**LENTITUDE**. *n. f.* [from *lentus*, Lat.]

Sluggishness; slowness.

Diet.

**LENTNER**. *n. f.* A kind of hawk.

I should enlarge my discourse to the observation of the haggard, and the two sorts of *lentners*.

Walton's Angler.

**LENTOR**. *n. f.* [*lentor*, Lat. *lenteur*, Fr.]

1. Tenacity; viscosity.

Some bodies have a kind of *lentor*, and more deceptible nature than others.

Bacon.

2. Slowness; delay; sluggish coldness.

Of eruptions, not inflammatory, points to the cause.

Arbutnot on Diet.

3. [In physick.] That fizy, viscid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obstructs the capillary vessels.

Quincy.

**LENTOUS**. *adj.* [*lentus*, Latin.] Vitious; tenacious; capable to be drawn out.

In this spawn of a *lentous* and transparent body, are to be discerned many specks which become black, a substance more compacted and terrestrial than the other, for it riseth not in distillation.

Brown.

**LEOD**. *n. f.* *Leod* signifies the people; or, rather, a nation, country, &c.

Thus, *leodgar* is one of great interest with the people or nation.

Gibson.

**LEOF**. *n. f.* *Leof* denotes love; so *leof-quin* is a winner of love; *leoffan*, best beloved: like these Agapetus, Erasmus, Philo, Amandus, &c. Gibson's Camden.

**LEONINE**. *adj.* [*leoninus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion.

2. Leonine verses are those of which the end rhimes to the middle, so named from *Leo* the inventor: as,  
*Gloria factorum temere conceditur horum.*

**LEOPARD**. *n. f.* [*leo* and *pardus*, Lat.]

A spotted beast of prey.

# LES

Sheep run not half so tim'rous from the wolf,  
Or horie or oxen from the *leopard*,  
As you fly from your oft subdued slaves.

Shakespeare.

A *leopard* is every way, in shape and actions, like a cat: his head, teeth, tongue, feet, claws, tail, all like a cat's: he boxes with his fore-feet, as a cat doth her kittens; leaps at the prey, as a cat at a mouse; and will also spit much after the same manner: so that they seem to differ, just as a kite doth from an eagle.

Gru.

Before the king tame *leopards* led the way,  
And troops of lions innocently play.

Dryden.

**LEPER**. *n. f.* [*lepra*, *leprosus*, Latin.]

One infected with a leprosy.

I am no loathsome *leper*; look on me.

Shakespeare.

The *leper* in whom the plague is, his cloaths shall be rent.

Lev. xlii. 45.

**LEPROUS**. *adj.* [Formed from *leprosus*, to make out a verse.] Causing leprosy; infected with leprosy; leprous.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,  
With juice of curfed hebenon in a vial,  
And in the porches of mine ears did pour  
The *leprous* distilment.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

**LEPORINE**. *adj.* [*leporinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

**LEPROSITY**. *n. f.* [from *leprous*.] Squamous disease.

If the crudities, impurities, and *leprosities* of metals were cured, they would become gold.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

**LEPROSY**. *n. f.* [*lepra*, Lat. *lepre*, Fr.]

A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales.

Itches, blains,

Sow all the Athenian bosoms, and their crop  
Be general *leprosy*.

Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.

It is a plague of *leprosy*.

Lev. xlii. 3.

Between the malice of my enemies and other men's mistakes, I put as great a difference as between the itch of novelty, and the *leprosy* of disloyalty.

King Charles.

Authors, upon the first entrance of the pox, looked upon it so highly infectious, that they ran away from it as much as the Jews did from the *leprosy*.

Wifeman's Surgery.

**LEPROUS**. *adj.* [*lepra*, Latin; *lepreux*, French.] Infected with a leprosy.

The silly amorous fucks his death,

By drawing in a *leprous* harlot's breath.

Donne.

**LERE**. *n. f.* [*lere*, Saxon; *leere*, Dutch.]

A lesson; lore; doctrine. Obsolete.

This sense is still retained in Scotland.

The kid pining his heaviness,

Asked the cause of his great distress;

And also who, and whence, that he were,

Though he that had well yeard his *lere*,

Thus milled his talk with many a teare.

Spenser.

**LEARY**. *n. f.* [from *lere*.] A rating; a lecture. Rustick word.

**LESS**. A negative or privative termination.

[*leaz*, Saxon; *leer*, Dutch.]

Joined to a substantive, it implies the absence or privation of the thing expressed by that substantive: as, a *witless* man, a man without wit; *childless*, without children; *fatherless*, deprived of a father; *pennyles*, wanting money.

**LESS**. *adj.* [*leaz*, Saxon.] The comparative of little: opposed to *greater*, or to *so great*; not so much; not equal.

Mary, the mother of James the *less*.

Mark, xv. 40.

He that thinks he has a positive idea of infinite space will find, that he can no more have a positive idea of the greatest than he has of the least space; for in this latter we are capable only of a comparative

# LES

parative idea of smallness, which will always be less than any one whereof we have the positive idea.

Locke.

All the ideas that are considered as having parts, and are capable of increase by the addition of any equal or less parts, afford us, by their repetition, the idea of infinity.

Locke.

'Tis less to conquer, than to make wars cease, And, without fighting, awe the world to peace.

Hullfax.

LESS. *n. f.* Not so much; opposed to more, or to as much.

They gathered some more, some less.

Exod. xvi. 17.

Thy servant knew nothing of this, less or more.

1 Sam.

Yet could he not his closing eyes withdraw,

Though less and less of Emily he saw.

Dryden.

LESS. *adv.* In a smaller degree; in a lower degree.

This opinion presents a less merry, but not less dangerous, temptation to those in adversity.

Decay of Piety.

The less space there is betwixt us and the object, and the more pure the air is, by so much the more the species are preserved and distinguished; and, on the contrary, the more space of air there is, and the less it is pure, so much the more the object is confused and embroiled.

Dryden.

Their learning lay chiefly in flourish; they were not much wiser than the less pretending multitude.

Culler on Pride.

The less they themselves want from others, they will be less careful to supply the necessities of the indigent.

Smalridge.

Happy, and happy still, she might have prov'd, Were the less beautiful, or less belov'd.

Pope.

LESSER. *n. f.* The person to whom a lease is given.

To LESSEN. *v. a.* [from less.]

1. To make less; to diminish in bulk.
2. To diminish the degree of any state or quality; to make less intense.

Kings may give

To beggars, and not lessen their own greatness.

Denham.

Though charity alone will not make one happy in the other world, yet it shall lessen his punishment.

Calamy's Sermons.

Collect into one sum as great a number as you please, this multitude, how great soever, lessens not one jot the power of adding to it, or brings him any nearer the end of the inexhaustible stock of number.

Locke.

This thirst after fame betrays him into such indecencies as are a lessening to his reputation, and is looked upon as a weakness in the greatest characters.

Addison's Spectator.

Nor are the pleasures which the brutal part of the creation enjoy, subject to be lessened by the uneasiness which arises from fancy.

Atterbury.

3. To degrade; to deprive of power or dignity.

Who seeks

To lessen thee, against his purpose serves

To manifest the more thy might.

Milton.

St. Paul chose to magnify his office, when ill men conspired to lessen it.

Atterbury's Sermons.

To LESSEN. *v. n.* To grow less; to shrink; to be diminished.

All government may be esteemed to grow strong or weak, as the general opinion in those that govern is seen to lessen or increase.

Temple.

The objection lessens much, and comes to no more than this, there was one witness of no good reputation.

Atterbury.

LESSER. *adj.* A barbarous corruption of less, formed by the vulgar from the habit of terminating comparatives in er; afterwards adopted by poets, and then by writers of prose, till it has all the

# LES

authority which a mode originally erroneous can derive from custom.

What great despite doth fortune to thee bear, Thus lowly to abase thy beauty bright, That it should not deface all other lesser light?

Fairy Queen.

It is the lesser blot, modesty finds, Women to change their shapes than men their minds.

Shakespeare.

The mountains, and higher parts of the earth, grow lesser and lesser from age to age: sometimes the roots of them are weakened by subterraneous fires, and sometimes tumbled by earthquakes into caverns that are under them.

Burnet.

Cain, after the murder of his brother, cries out, Every man that findeth me shall slay me. By the same reason may a man, in the state of nature, punish the lesser breaches of that law.

Locke.

Any heat promotes the ascent of mineral matter, but more especially of that which is subtle, and is consequently moveable more easily, and with a lesser power.

Woodward.

The larger here, and there the lesser lamb, The new-fall'n young herd bleating for their dams.

Pope.

LESSER. *adv.* [formed by corruption from less.]

Some say he's mad; others, that lesser hate him, Do call it valiant fury.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

LESSER. *n. f.* [lesses, French.] The dung of beasts left on the ground.

LESSON. *n. f.* [leçon, French; lessio, Latin.]

1. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher, in order to improvement.

I but repeat that lesson

Which I have learn'd from thee. Denham's Sophy.

2. Precept; notion inculcated.

This day's ensample hath this lesson dear Deep written in my heart with iron pen, That bliss may not abide in state of mortal men.

Fairy Queen.

Be not jealous over the wife of thy bosom, and teach her not an evil lesson against thyself.

Ecclus. ix. 1.

3. Portions of scripture read in divine service.

Notwithstanding so eminent properties, whereof lessons are happily destitute; yet lessons being free from some inconveniences whereunto sermons are most subject, they may, in this respect, no less take, than in other they must give the hand which betokeneth pre-eminence.

Hooker.

4. Tune pricked for an instrument.

Those good laws were like good lessons set for a state out of tune; of which lessons little use can be made, till the flute be made fit to be played on.

Davies on Ireland.

5. A rating lecture.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late, that should make her keep within doors for one fortnight.

Sidney.

To LESSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To teach; to instruct.

Even in kind love, I do conjure thee

To lesson me. Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Well hast thou lesson'd us, this shall we do. Shak. Children should be seasoned betimes, and lessoned into a contempt and detestation of this vice.

L'Estrange's Fables.

LESSOR. *n. f.* One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise, by lease.

Lords of the world have but for life their lease, And that too, if the lesser please, must cease.

Denham.

If he demises the glebe to a layman, the tenant must pay the small tithes to the vicar, and the great tithes to the lessor.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

LET. *conj.* [from the ajective least.]

1. This particle may be sometimes resolved into *that not*, meaning preven-

# LET

tion or care lest a thing should happen.

Forty stripes he may give him, and not exceed, lest if he should exceed, then thy brother should seem vile.

Deut. xxv.

Lest they faint

At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd, All terror hide.

Milton.

My labour will sustain me, and lest cold Or heat should injure us, his timely care Hath unbefought provided.

Milton.

King Luitprand brought hither the corps, lest it might be abused by the barbarous nations.

Addison.

2. It sometimes means only *that*, with a kind of emphasis.

One doubt

Perfues me still, lest all I cannot die, Lest that pure breath of life, the spirit of man, Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish With this corporeal cloak.

Milton.

LESTERCOCK. *n. f.* They have a device of two sticks filled with corks, and crossed farlong, out of whose midst there riseth a thread, and at the same hangeth a sail; to this engine, termed a lestercock, they tie one end of their boulder, so as the wind coming from the shore fillet the sail, and the sail carrieth the boulder into the sea, which, after the respite of some hours, is drawn in again by a cord fastened at the nearer end.

Carew.

To LET. *v. a.* [lætan, Saxon.]

1. To allow; to suffer; to permit.

Nay, nay, quoth he, let be your strife and doubt.

Faust.

Where there is a certainty and an uncertainty, let the uncertainty go, and hold to that which is certain.

Bishop Sanderfon.

On the crowd he cast a furious look, And wither'd all their strength before he spoke; Back on your lives, let be, said he, my prey, And let my vengeance take the desin'd way.

Dryden.

Remember me; speak, Raymond, will you let him?

Shall he remember Leonora? Dryden's Spanish Ki. We must not let go manifest truths, because we cannot answer all questions about them.

Calver.

One who fixes his thoughts intently on one thing, so as to take but little notice of the succession of ideas in his mind, lets slip out of his account a good part of that duration.

Locke.

A solution of mercury in aqua fortis being poured upon iron, copper, tin, or lead, dissolves the metal, and lets go the mercury.

Newton's Optics.

2. A sign of the optative mood used before the first, and imperative before the third person. Before the first person singular it signifies resolution, fixed purpose, or ardent wish.

Let me die with the Philistines.

Judges.

Here let me sit,

And hold high converse with the mighty dead.

Thomson.

3. Before the first person plural, let implies exhortation.

Rise; let us go!

Mark.

Let us seek out some desolate shade.

Shakespeare.

4. Before the third person, singular or plural, let implies permission.

Let Euclid rest, and Archimedes pause.

Milton.

5. Or precept.

Let the soldiers seize him from one of the assassi-

nates.

Dryden.

6. Sometimes it implies concession.

O'er golden sands let rich Pactolus flow, Or trees weep amber on the banks of Po, While by our oaks the precious loads are born, And realms commanded which those trees adorn.

Pope.

# 7. Before a thing in the passive voice, let implies command.

Let not the objects which ought to be contiguous be separated, and let those which ought to be separated be apparently so to us, but let this be done by a small and pleasing difference. *Dryden.*

# 8. Let has an infinitive mood after it without the particle so, as in the former examples.

But one submissive word which you let fall, Will make him in good humour with us all. *Dryd.*  
The seventh year thou shalt let it rest, and lie still. *Exod.*

# 9. To leave: in this sense it is commonly followed by alone.

They did me too much injury, That ever said I hearken'd for your death. If it were so, I might have let alone Th' insulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shakel.*  
The public outrages of a despoiling tyranny are but childish appetites, let alone till they are grown ungovernable. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Let me alone to accuse him afterwards. *Dryden.*  
This is of no use, and had been better let alone: he is fain to resolve all into present possession. *Locke.*  
Nestor, do not let us alone till you have shortened our necks, and reduced them to their intirent standard. *Addison.*

This notion might be let alone and despised, as a piece of harmless unintelligible enthusiasm. *Rogers.*

# 10. To more than permit; to give.

There's a letter for you, Sir, if your name be Horatio, as I am let to know it is. *Shakespeare.*

# 11. To put to hire; to grant to a tenant.

Solomon had a vineyard at Baal Hamon, he let the vineyard unto keepers. *Cant.*  
Nothing deadens so much the composition of a picture, as figures which appertain not to the subject: we may call them figures to be. *Dryden.*  
She let her second floor to a very gentle man. *Taylor.*

A law was enacted, prohibiting all bishops, and other ecclesiastical corporations, from letting their lands for above the term of twenty years. *Bayly.*

# 12. To suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence. In this sense it is commonly joined with a particle.

She let them down by a cord through the window. *Jeffrey.*  
Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught. *Luke, v. 4.*  
Let down thy pitcher, that I may drink. *Gen. xxiv. 14.*

The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water. *Prov. xviii. 4.*

As terebation doth meliorate fruit, so doth pricking vines or trees, after they be of some growth, and thereby letting forth the gum or tears. *Bacon.*

And if I knew which way to do't, Your honour fair, I'd let you out. *Hudibras.*

The letting out our love to mutable objects doth but enlarge our hearts, and make them the wider marks for fortune to be wounded. *Boyle.*

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak; And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold; Like nature letting down the springs of life. *Dryd.*

From this point of the story, the poet is let down to his traditional poverty. *Pope.*  
I must let it down, that is, make it softer by tempering it. *M.A.'s Mabinion & Excesses.*

# 13. To permit to take any state or course.

Fin is an ease in not understanding, he let loose his thoughts wholly to pleasure. *Sidney.*  
Let reason teach impossibility in any thing, and a will of man doth let it go. *Hooker.*  
I was let loose among the woods as soon as he was able to ride on horseback, or carry a gun. *Adams's Spectator.*

To let blood, is elliptical for to let the blood. To free it from confinement; to suffer it to stream out of the vein.

Be rul'd by me;

Let's purge this choler without letting blood. *Shak.*

His ancient knot of dangerous adversaries

To-morrow are let blood at Pomfret castle. *Shak.*

Hippocrates let great quantities of blood, and

opened several veins at a time. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

# 15. To LET blood, is used with a dative of the person whose blood is let.

As terebation doth meliorate fruits, so doth letting plants blood, as pricking vines, thereby letting forth tears. *Bacon.*

# 16. To LET in To admit.

Let in your king, whose labour'd spirits Crave harbourage within your city walls. *Shakel.*  
Rofcetes presented his army before the gates of the city, in hopes that the citizens would raise some tumult, and let him in. *Knolles.*

What boots it at one gate to make defence, And at another to let in the foe, Effeminately vanquish'd? *Milton's Anagist.*

The more tender our spirits are made by religion, the more easy we are to let in guet, if the cause be innocent. *Taylor.*

They but preserve the ashes, thou the flame, True to his sense, but true to his fame, Folding his current, where thou find'st it low, Let'st in the vein to make it rise and flow. *Denham.*

To this period of my life, and to his fears, you're welcome, here's a throat, a heart, or any other part, ready to let in death, and receive his commands. *Denham.*

# 17. If a noun follows, for let in, let into is required.

It is the key that lets them into their very heart, and enable them to command all that is there. *South's Sermons.*

There are pictures of such as have been distinguished by the birth of miracles, with inscriptions, that let you into the name and history of the person represented. *Addison.*

Most historians have spoken of all success, and terrible events, as if they had been let into the secret of Providence, and made acquainted with that private conduct by which the world is governed. *Addison.*

These are not mysteries for ordinary readers to be let into. *Addison.*

As we rode through the town, I was let into the character of all the inhabitants, one was a dog, whelp, and another a cur. *Addison.*

# 18. To LET in, or into. To procure admission.

They should speak properly and correctly, whereby they may let their thoughts into other men's minds the more easily. *Lake.*

As soon as they have hew'd down any quantity of the rocks, they let in their springs and reservoirs among their works. *Addison.*

# 19. To LET off. To discharge. Originally used of an arrow dismissed from the gripe, and therefore suffered to fly off the string: now applied to guns.

Charging my pistol with powder, I cautioned the emperor not to be afraid, and then let it off in the air. *Swift.*

# 20. To LET out. To lease out; to give to hire or farm.

## To LET. v. a. [lettsen, Saxon.]

### 1. To hinder; to obstruct; to oppose.

Their senses are not letted from enjoying their objects: we have the impediments of honour, and the torments of conscience. *Sidney.*

To glorify him in all things, is to do nothing whereby the name of God may be blasphemed; nothing whereby the salvation of Jew or Grecian, or any in the church of Christ, may be let or hindered. *Hooker.*

Leave, oh, leave off, whatever weight thou be,

To let a weary wretch from her due rest,

And trouble dying soul's tranquillity! *Fairy Q.*

Wherefore do ye let the people from their works go you unto your burdens. *Exod. v. 4.*

The mystery of iniquity doth already work; only he who now letteth will let, until he be taken out of the way. *2 Thes.*

I will work, and who will let it? *Isa. xliii. 11.*

And now no longer letteth of his prey,

He leaps up at it with enrag'd desire,

O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide survey,

And nods at every house his threatening fire. *Dryd.*

## 2. To LET, when it signifies to permit or leave, has let in the preterite and passive; but when it signifies to hinder, it has letted; as, multa me impediunt, many things have letted me.

Introduction to Grammar.

## To LET. v. n. To forbear; to withhold himself.

After king Ferdinando had taken upon him the person of a fraternal ally to the king, he would not let to counsel the king. *Bacon.*

## LET. n. f. [from the verb.] Hindrance; obstacle; obstruction; impediment.

The secret lets and difficulties in public proceedings are innumerable and inevitable. *Hooker.*

Solyman without let presented his army before the city of Belgrade. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

It had been done ere this, had I been confid; We had had no stop, no let. *Ben Jonson's Casimire.*

Just judge, two lets remove; that free from dreal, I may before thy high tribunal plead. *Sandys.*

To these internal dispositions to sin, add the external opportunities and occasions concurring with them, and removing all lets and rubs out of the way, and making the path of destruction plain before the sinner's face; so that he may run his course freely. *South.*

## LET, the termination of diminutive words, from lyte, Saxon, little, small; as, rivulet, a small stream; hamlet, a little village.

## LETHARGICK. adj. [letbargique, Fren. from lethargy.] Sleepy by disease, beyond the natural power of sleep.

Vengeance is as if minutely proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, till they awake from the lethargick sleep, and arise from the dead, so mortiferous a state. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Let me but try if I can wake his pity From his lethargick sleep. *Denham's Sophy.*

A lethargy demands the same cure and diet as an apoplexy from a phlegmatick case, such being the constitution of the lethargick. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

## LETHARGICKNESS. n. f. [from lethargick.] Morbid sleepiness; drowsiness to a disease.

A grain of glory mixt with humbleness, Cures both a fever, and lethargickness. *Herbert.*

## LETHARGY. n. f. [λεθargia; letbargie, French.] A morbid drowsiness; a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake.

The lethargy must have his quiet course; If not, he foams at mouth, and hy and by Breaks out to savage madness. *Shakespeare.*

Though his eye is open, as the morning's, Towards lusts and pleasures; yet so fast a lethargy Has seized his powers towards public cares and dangers,

He sleeps like death. *Denham's Sophy.*

Europe lay then under a deep lethargy; and was no otherwise to be rescued from it, but by one that would cry mightily. *Atterbury.*

A lethargy is a lighter sort of apoplexy, and demands the same cure and diet. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

## LETHARGIED. adj. [from the noun.] Laid asleep; entranced.

His motion weakens, or his discernings Are lethargied. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

## LETHÉ. n. f. [ληθη.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion.

# LET

The conquering wine hath steep'd our sense  
In soft and delicate *lethe*. *Shakespeare.*  
*Lethe*, the river of oblivion, rolls  
His wat'ry labyrinth, which whoso drinks  
Forgets both joy and grief. *Milton.*

LE'TTER. *n. f.* [from *litr.*]

1. One who lets or permits.
2. One who hinders.
3. One who gives vent to any thing; as, a blood-letter.

LE'TTER. *n. f.* [*lettre*, French; *litera*, Latin.]

1. One of the elements of syllables.  
A superscription was written over him in letters of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. *Luke*, xxiii. 38.  
Thou whore'son Zed! thou unnecessary letter!  
*Shakespeare.*

2. A written message; an epistle.

They use to write it on the top of letters. *Shak.*  
I have a letter from her

Of such contents as you will wonder at. *Shakespeare.*  
When a Spaniard would write a letter by him, the Indian would marvel how it should be possible, that he, to whom he came, should be able to know all things. *Albot.*

The asses will do very well for trumpeters, and the hares will make excellent letter carriers. *L'Estrange.*  
The stile of letters ought to be free, easy, and natural, as near approaching to familiar conversation as possible, the two best qualities in conversation are, good humour and good breeding; those letters are therefore certainly the best that shew the most of these two qualities. *Walsh.*

Mrs. P. B. has writ to me, and is one of the best letter writers I know; very good sense, civility, and friendship, without any stiffness or constraint. *Swiss.*

3. The verbal expression; the literal meaning.

Touching translations of holy scripture, we may not disallow of their painful travels herein, who strictly have tied themselves to the very original letter. *Hooker.*

In obedience to human laws, we must observe the letter of the law, without doing violence to the reason of the law, and the intention of the lawgiver. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Those words of his must be understood not according to the bare rigour of the letter, but according to the allowances of expression. *South.*

What! since the pretor did my fetters loose,  
And left me freely at my own dispose,  
May I not live without controul and awe,  
Excepting still the letter of the law? *Dryden.*

4. Letters without the singular: learning.

The Jews marvelled, saying, How knoweth this man letters, having never learned? *John*, vii. 15.

5. Any thing to be read.

Good laws are at best but a dead letter. *Addison.*

6. Type with which books are printed.

The iron ladies that letter foundries use to the casting of printing letters, are kept constantly in melting metal. *Maxon.*

TO LETTER. *v. a.* [from *letter.*] To stamp with letters.

I observed one weight lettered on both sides; and I found on one side, written in the dialect of men, and underneath it, calamities; on the other side was written, in the language of the gods, and underneath, blessings. *Addison.*

LETTERED. *adj.* [from *letter.*] Litterate; educated to learning.

A martial man, not sweetened by a lettered education, is apt to have a tincture of founels. *Collier on Priole.*

LE'TTUCE. *n. f.* [*laetuca*, Latin.]

The species are, common or garden lettuce; cabbage lettuce; Sicilian lettuce; white and black cos, white cos; red capuchin lettuce. *Millet.*

Fat celerworts, and comforting purslane,  
Cold lettuce, and refreshing rosmarines. *Spenser.*

# LEV

*Lettuce* is thought to be poisonous, when it is so old as to have milk. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The medicaments proper to diminish milk, are lettuce, purslane, endive. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

LEV'ANT. *adj.* [*levant*, French.] Eastern.

Thwart of those, as fierce  
Forth rush the *levant*, and the pendent winds,  
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

LEV'ANT. *n. f.* The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

LEVATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A chirurgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up.

Some surgeons bring out the bone in the bore; but it will be safer to raise it up with your levator, when it is but lightly retained in some part. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

LEUCOPHLEGMACY. *n. f.* [from *leuco* pblegmatick.] Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings.

Spirits produce debility, flatulency, fevers, leucopblegmy, and dropsies. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

LEUCOPHLEGMA'TICK. *adj.* [*λευκο*; and *φλεγμα*.] Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold, whereby it stuffs and bloats the habit, or raises white tumours in the feet, legs, or any other parts; and such are commonly asthmatick and dropical.

Asthmatick persons have voracious appetites, and for want of a right sanguification are leucopblegmatick. *Arbutnot.*

LEV'EE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. The time of rising.
2. The concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning.

Wouldst thou be first minister of state,  
To have thy levees crowded with resort  
Of a depending, gaping, servile court? *Dryden.*  
None of her sylvan subjects made their court,  
Levees and couches paid without resort. *Dryden.*

LEV'EL. *adj.* [*læpel*, Saxon.]

1. Even; not having one part higher than another.

The doors  
Discover ample spaces o'er the smooth  
And level pavement. *Milton.*

The garden, seated on the level floor,  
She left behind. *Dryden's Boocae.*

2. Even with any thing else; in the same line with any thing.

Our navy is address'd, our pow'r collected,  
And ev'ry thing lies level to our wish. *Shakespeare.*  
Now shaves with level wing the deep. *Milton.*

There is a knowledge which is very proper to man, and lies level to human understanding, the knowledge of our Creator, and of the duty we owe to him. *Tillotson.*

3. Having no gradations of superiority.

Be level in piercements, and you will soon be as level in your learnings. *Bentley.*

TO LEV'EL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make even; to free from inequalities: as, he levels the walks.
2. To reduce to the same height with something else.

Less blight the moon,  
But opposite in level'd west was set. *Milton.*  
He will thy fens with silent shame confound,  
And their proud structures level with the ground. *Sandys.*

3. To lay flat.

We know by experience, that all downright rains do evermore disperse the violence of outrageous

# LEV

winds, and beat down and level the swelling and mountainous billows of the sea. *Raleigh.*

With unresisted might the monarch reigns,  
He levels mountains, and he raises plains;  
And not regarding difference of degree,  
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryden.*

4. To bring to equality of condition

Reason can never assent to the admission of those brutish appetites which would over run the soul, and level its superior with its inferior faculties. *Deacy of Piety.*

5. To point in taking aim; to aim.

Each at the head  
Level'd his deadly aim. *Milton.*

One to the gunners on St. Jago's tow'r,  
Bid 'em for shame level their cannon lower. *Dryden.*  
Iron globes which on the victor host  
Level'd with such impetuous fury smote. *Milton.*

The construction I believe is not,  
globes level'd on the host, but globes  
level'd smote on the host.

6. To direct to any end.

The whole body of puritans was drawn to be abettors of all villany by a few men, whose designs from the first were levelled to destroy both religion and government. *Swift.*

7. To suit; to proportion.

Behold the law  
And rule of beings in your Maker's mind:  
And thence, like limbeck, rich ideas draw,  
To fit the level'd use of humankind. *Dryden.*

TO LEV'EL. *v. n.*

1. To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow to the same direction with the mark.

The glory of God, and the good of his church,  
was the thing which the apostles aimed at, and therefore ought to be the mark whereto we also level. *Hooker.*

2. To conjecture; to attempt to guess.

I pray thee overname them, and, as thou namest them I will describe them; and, according to my description, level at my affection. *Shakespeare.*

3. To be in the same direction with a mark.

He to his engine flew,  
Plac'd near at hand in open view,  
And rais'd it till it level'd right  
Against the glow-worm tail of kite. *Hudibras.*

4. To make attempts; to aim.

Ambitious York did level at thy crown. *Shakespeare.*

5. To efface distinction or superiority: as, infamy is always trying to level.

LEV'EL. *n. f.* [from the adjective]

1. A plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities.

After draining of the level in Northamptonshire, innumerable mice did upon a sudden arise. *Hale's Original of Mankind.*

Those bred in a mountainous country overfaze those that dwell on low levels. *Sandys's Travels.*

2. Rate; standard; customary height.

Love of her made us raise up our thoughts above the ordinary level of the world, so as great clerks do not disdain our conference. *Sidney.*

The praises of military men inspired me with thoughts above my ordinary level. *Dryden.*

3. Suitable or proportionate height.

It might perhaps advance their minds so far  
Above the level of subjection, as  
T' assume to them the glory of that war. *Daniel.*

4. A state of equality.

The time is not far off when we shall be upon the level; I am resolved to anticipate the time, and be upon the level with them now: for he is so that neither seeks nor wants them. *Attobury to Pope.*  
Providence, for the most part, sets us upon a level, and observes proportion in its dispensations towards us. *Addison's Spectator.*

I suppose, by the stile of old friends, and the like, it must be somebody there of his own kind,



# LEV

among whom his party have, indeed, more friends than I could wish. *Swift.*

5. An instrument whereby masons adjust their work.

The level is from two to ten feet long, that it may reach over a considerable length of the work: if the plumb-line hang just upon the perpendicular, when the level is set flat down upon the work, the work is level; but if it hangs on either side the perpendicular, the floor or work must be raised on that side, till the plumb-line hang exactly on the perpendicular. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

6. Rule; plan; scheme: borrowed from the mechanick level.

Be the fair level of thy actions laid,  
As temperance wills, and prudence may persuade,  
And try if life be worth the liver's care. *Prior.*

7. The line of direction in which any mis-  
fise weapon is aimed.

I stood in the level  
Of a full charg'd confederacy, and gave thanks  
To you that chok'd it. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

As if that name,  
Shot from the deadly level of a gun,  
Did murder her. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Thrice happy is that humble pair,  
Beneath the level of all care,  
Over whose heads thoe arrows fly,  
Of sad distrust and jealousy. *Waller.*

8. The line in which the fight passes.

Fir'd at first sight with what the muse imparts,  
In fearless youth we tempt the heights of arts;  
While from the bounded level of our mind  
Short views we take, nor see the lengths behind. *Pope.*

**LEV'ELLER.** *n. f.* [from level.]

1. One who makes any thing even.
2. One who destroys superiority: one who endeavours to bring all to the same state of equality.

You are an everlasting leveller; you won't allow encouragement to extraordinary merit. *Cicero.*

**LEV'ELNESS.** *n. f.* [from level.]

1. Evenness; equality of surface.
2. Equality with something else.

The river Tiber is expressed lying along, for so you must remember to draw rivers, to express their levelness with the earth. *Pitcairn.*

**LEV'EN.** *n. f.* [levain, French. Commonly, though less properly, written leaven; see LEAVEN.]

1. Ferment; that which, being mixed in bread, makes it rise and ferment.
2. Any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater mass.

The matter fermenteth upon the old leaven, and becometh more acrid. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
The pestilential levains conveyed in goods. *Arbutnot.*

**LEV'ER.** *n. f.* [levier, French.]

The second mechanical power, is a balance supported by a hypomochlion; only the center is not in the middle, as in the common balance, but near one end; for which reason it is used to elevate or raise a great weight; whence comes the name lever. *Harris.*

Have you any levers to lift me up again, being down? *Shakespeare.*

So draw with cords, and some the monster  
With levers. *Dryden.*

In a lever, the motion can be continued only for so short a space, as may be answerable to that little distance betwixt the fulcrum and the weight: which is always by so much lesser, as the disproportion betwixt the weight and the power is greater, and the motion itself more easy. *Wilk. Math. Maguk.*  
Some hoisting levers, to the sheets prepa'd. *Dryden.*

**LEV'ERET.** *n. f.* [levret, French.] A young hare.

# LEV

Their travels o'er that silver field does show  
Like track of levers in morning snow. *Waller.*

**LEV'ET.** *n. f.* [from lever, French.] A blast on the trumpet; probably that by which the soldiers are called in the morning.

He that led the cavalcade  
Wore a lowgelder's flagellet,  
On which he blew as strong a lev-  
As well tee'd lawyer on his brevate. *Hudibras.*

**LEV'EROOK.** *n. f.* [lapeye, Saxon.] This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the lark.

The smaller birds have their particular seasons;  
as, the leverook. *Walton's Angler.*  
If the lust fa' twill smooze aw the leverooks. *Scotch Prov.*

**LEV'IALE.** *adj.* [from levy.] That may be levied.

The sums which any agreed to pay, and were not brought in, were to be leviable by course of law. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**LEV'ATHAN.** *n. f.* [לִיָּתָן] A water animal mentioned in the book of Job. By some imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale.

We may, as bootless, spend our vain command  
Upon the enraged foldiers in their spoil,  
As send our precepts to the leviathan,  
To come ashore. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
Canst thou draw out leviathan with an hook? *Job.*

More to embroil the deep; leviathan,  
And his unwieldy train, in dreadful spoil  
Tempest the broken d brine. *Thomson's Winter.*

**LEV'IGATE.** *v. a.* [levigo, Latin.]

1. To rub or grind to an impalpable powder.
2. To mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform.

The chyle is white, as consisting of salt, oil, and water, much levigated or smooth. *Arbutnot.*

**LEVIGATION.** *n. f.* [from levigate.]

Levigation is the reducing of hard bodies, as coral, tully, and precious stones, into a subtil powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller; but un-  
tutments are extremely hard, they will  
to double the weight of the medicine. *Quincy.*

**LEV'ITE.** *n. f.* [levite, Latin, from Levi.]

1. One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews.

In the Christian church, the office of deacons succeeded in the place of the levites among the Jews, who were as ministers and servants to the priests. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. A priest: used in contempt.

**LEVITICAL.** *adj.* [from levite] Belonging to the levites; making part of the religion of the Jews.

By the levitical law, both the man and the woman were stoned to death; so heinous a crime was adultery. *Ayliffe.*

**LEV'ITY.** *n. f.* [levitas, Latin.]

1. Lightness; not heaviness; the quality by which any body has less weight than another.

He gave the form of levity to that which ascend-  
ed; to that which descended, the form of gravity. *Raleigh.*

This bubble, by reason of its comparative levity to the solidity that encloses it, would ascend to the top. *Bentley.*

2. Inconstancy; changeableness.

They every day broached some new thing; which restless they they did interpret to be their growing in spiritual perfection. *Hooker.*

# LEW

Where wigs with wigs, with sword-knots sword-knots strive,

Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive,  
This ciring mortals lewty may call. *Pope.*

3. Unsteadiness; laxity of mind.  
I unbosom'd all my secrets to thee;  
Not out of lewty, but over power'd  
By thy request. *Milton's Agonistes.*

4. Idle pleasure; vanity.  
He never employed his omnipotence out of lewty  
or ostentation, but as the necessities of men required. *Calamy.*

5. Trifling gaiety; want of seriousness.  
Our graver business frowns at this lewty. *Shak.*  
Hopton abhorred the licence, and the lewities,  
with which he saw too many corrupted. *Clarendon.*  
That spirit of religion and seriousness vanished,  
and a spirit of lewty and libertinism, infidelity and profaneness, started up in the room of it. *Atterbury.*

**LEV'Y.** *v. a.* [lever, French.]

1. To raise; to bring together: applied to men.

He resolved to finish the conquest of Ireland, and to that end levied a mighty army. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. To raise: applied to war. This sense, though Milton's, seems improper.

They live in hatred, enmity, and strife,  
Among themselves, and levy cruel wars. *Milton.*

3. To raise: applied to money.

Levy a tribute unto the Lord of the men of war. *Numbers.*

Instead of a ship, he should levy upon his country  
such a sum of money. *Clarendon.*

**LEV'Y.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of raising money or men.  
They have already contributed all their super-  
fluous hands, and every new levy they make must  
be at the expence of their farms and commerce. *Addison's State of the War.*

2. War raised.

Treason has done his worst: nor steel, nor poison,  
Malice domestick, foreign levy, nothing  
Can touch him further! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**LEWD.** *adj.* [lapede, Saxon.]

1. Lay; not clerical; from leod, people. It is sometimes gross; ignorant. Obsolete.

For lewyd men this book I writ. *Bishop Grossethead.*  
So these great clerks their little wisdom shew  
To mock the lewd, as learn'd in this as they. *Davies.*

2. Wicked; bad; dissolute.

If some be admitted into the ministry, either void  
of learning, or lewd in life, are all the rest to be  
condemned? *Whitgift.*

Before they did oppress the people, only by colour  
of a lewd custom, they did afterwards use the same  
oppressions by warrant. *Davies.*

3. Lustful; libidinous.

He is not lolling on a lewd love-bed;  
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakespeare.*  
Then lewd Anchermolus he laid in dust,  
Who stain'd his step-dame's bed with impious lust. *Dryden.*

**LEWD'LY.** *adv.* [from lewd.]

1. Wickedly; naughtily.  
A sort of naughty persons, lewdly bent,  
Have practis'd dangerously against your state. *Shak.*
2. Libidiously; lustfully.

He lov'd fair lady Elfred, lewdly lov'd,  
Whose winton pleasures him too much did please,  
That quite his heart from Guendeline remov'd. *Spenser.*

So lewdly dull his idle works appear,  
The wretched texts deserve no comments here. *Dryden.*

**LEWDNESS.** *n. f.* [from lewd.] Lustful licentiousness.

Suffer no lewdness, nor indecent speech,  
Th' apartment of the tender youth to reach. *Dryd.*  
Damocles's

Damian's letter to Nicholas is an authentic record of the *lewdness* committed under the reign of celibacy. *Arctur.*

**LEWDSTER.** *n. f.* [from *lewd*.] A lecher; one given to criminal pleasures.

Against such *lewdsters*, and their lechery, Those that betray them do no treachery. *Shakspeare.*

**LEWTS D'OR.** *n. f.* [French.] A golden French coin, in value twelve livres, now settled at seventeen shillings. *Diab.*

**LEXICOGRAPHER.** *n. f.* [*λεξικος* and *γραφω*; *lexicographes*, French.] A writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge, that busies himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification of words.

Commentators and *lexicographers* acquainted with the Syriack language, have given these hints in their writings on scripture. *Watts.*

**LEXICOGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [*λεξικος* and *γραφω*.] The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

**LEXICON.** *n. f.* [*λεξικον*.] A dictionary; a book teaching the signification of words.

Though a linguist should pride himself to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet if he had not studied the solid things in them as well as the words and *lexicons*, yet he were nothing so much to be esteemed a learned man as any yeoman competently wise in his mother dialect only. *Milton.*

**LEY.** *n. f.*

*Ley*, *lee*, *lay*, are all from the Saxon *leaz*, a field or pasture, by the usual melting of the letter *z* or *g*. *Gibson's Camden.*

**LIABLE.** *adj.* [*liable*, from *lier*, old French.] Obnoxious; not exempt; subject: with *to*.

But what is strength without a double share Of wisdom? vast, unwieldy, burthenome, Proudly secure, yet *liable* to fall By weakest subtleties. *Milton's Agonistes.*

The English boast of Spenser and Milton, who neither of them wanted genius or learning; and yet both of them are *liable* to many censures. *Dryden.*  
This, or any other scheme, coming from a private hand, might be *liable* to many defects. *Swift.*

**LIAR.** *n. f.* [from *lie*.] This word would analogically be *liar*; but this orthography has prevailed, and the convenience of distinction from *liar*, he who lies down, is sufficient to confirm it.] One who tells falsehood; one who wants veracity.

She's like a *liar*, gone to hurling hell!  
'Twas I that kill'd her. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

He approves the common *liar*, fame, Who speaks him thus at Rome. *Shakspeare.*

I do not reject his observation as untrue, much less condemn the person himself as a *liar*, whensoever it seems to be contradicted. *Boyle.*

Thy better soul abhors a *liar's* part, Wife is thy voice, and noble is thy heart. *Pope.*

**LIARD.** *adj.*

1. Mingled roan. *Markham.*

2. *Liard* in Scotland denotes grey-haired: as, he's a *liard* old man.

**LIBATION.** *n. f.* [*libatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity.

In digging new earth pour in some wine, that the vapour of the earth and wine may comfort the spirits, provided it be not taken for a heathen sacrifice, or libation to the earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. The wine so poured.

They had no other crime to object against the Christians, but that they did not offer up

VOL. II.

*Libations*, and the smokes of incense, to feed men. *Stillingsfleet on Romish Idolatry.*

The goblet then the took, with no star crown'd,  
Sprinkling the first libations on the ground. *Dryden's Bacchus.*

**LIBARD.** *n. f.* [*libard*, German; *leopardus*, Latin.] A leopard.

Make the *libard* stern  
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did yearn. *Spenser.*

The *libard* and the tiger, as the mole  
Rising, the crumbled earth above them threw. *Milton.*

The torrid parts of Africk are by Piso resembled to a *libard's* skin, the distance of whole spots represent the disperseness of habitations, or towns of Africk. *Brewster.*

**LIBEL.** *n. f.* [*libellus*, Latin; *libelle*, French.]

1. A satire; defamatory writing; a lampoon.

Are we reproached for the name of Christ? that ignominy serves but to advance our future glory, every such *libel* here becomes panegyrick there. *Decay of Piety.*

Good heav'n! that sots and knaves should be so vain,  
To wish their vile resemblance may remain!  
And stand recorded, at their own request,  
To future days, a *libel* or a jest. *Dryden.*

2. [In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing against a person exhibited in court.

**TO LIBEL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spread defamation, written or printed: it is now commonly used as an active verb, without the preposition *against*.  
Sweet scrawls to fly about the streets of Rome:  
What's this but *libelling* against the senate? *Shakspeare.*

He, like a privileg'd spy, whom nothing can  
Discredit, *libels* now gainst each great man. *Donne.*

**TO LIBEL.** *v. a.* To satirise; to lampoon.

Is the peerage of England dishonoured when a peer suffers for his treason? if he be *libelled*, or any way defamed, he has his scandalum magnatum to punish the offender. *Dryden.*

But what to pure which envious tongues will spare?

Some wicked wits have *libell'd* all the fair. *Pope.*

**LIBELLER.** *n. f.* [from *libel*.] A defamer by writing; a lampooner.

Our common *libellers* are as free from the imputation of wit, as of morality. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The squibs are those who, in the common phrase, are called *libellers* and lampooners. *Tatler.*

The common *libellers*, in their invectives, tax the church with an insatiable desire of power and wealth, equally common to all bodies of men. *Swift.*

**LIBELLOUS.** *adj.* [from *libel*.] Defamatory.

It was the most malicious surmise that had ever been brewed, howsoever countenanced by a *libellous* pamphlet. *Watson.*

**LIBERAL.** *adj.* [*liberalis*, Latin; *liberal*, French.]

1. Not mean; not low in birth; not low in mind.

2. Becoming a gentleman.

3. Munificent; generous; bountiful; not parsimonious.

Her name was Mercy, well known over all,  
To be both gracious and *ekaliberal*. *Fabry Quen.*  
Sparing would show a worse sin than ill-doctrine.  
Men of his way should be most *liberal*,  
They're set here for example. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Nerds must the power  
That make us, and for us this ample world,

Be infinitely good, and of his good

As liberal and free, as infinite. *Milton.*

The liberal are secure alone,

For what we frankly give, for ever is our own. *Granville.*

4. It has of before the thing, and so before the person.

There is no art better than to be liberal of praise and commendation to others, in that wherein a man's self hath any perfection. *Bacon's Essays.*

Several clergymen, otherwise little fond of oblique terms, are, in their sermons, very liberal of all those which they find in ecclesiastical writers, as if it were our duty to understand them. *Swift.*

**LIBERALITY.** *n. f.* [*liberalitas*, Latin; *liberalité*, Fr.] Munificence; bounty; generosity; generous profusion.

Why should he despair, that knows to court  
With words, fair looks, and liberality? *Shakspeare.*

Such moderation with thy bounty join,  
That thou may'st nothing give that is not thine;  
That liberality is but cast away,  
Which makes us borrow what we cannot pay. *Donham.*

**LIBERALLY.** *adv.* [from *liberal*.]

1. Bounteously; bountifully; largely.  
If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not. *James, i. 5.*

2. Not meanly; magnanimously.

**LIBERTINE.** *n. f.* [*libertin*, French.]

1. One unconfined; one at liberty.  
When he speaks,  
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;  
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,  
To steal his sweet and honied sentences. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

2. One who lives without restraint or law.

Man, the lawless libertine, may rove,  
Free and unquestion'd. *Reece's Jona. Sbar.*  
Want of power is the only bound that a libertine puts to his views upon any of the sex. *Clarissa.*

3. One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion.

They say this town is full of couzenage,  
Disguised cheats, prating mountebanks,  
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shakspeare.*  
That word may be applied to some few libertines in the audience. *Collier's Pious of the Stage.*

4. [In law; *libertinus*, Latin.] A freedman; or rather, the son of a freedman.

Some persons are forbidden to be accusers on the score of their sex, as women; others on the score of their age, as pupils and infants; others on the score of their condition, as libertines against their patrons. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**LIBERTINE.** *adj.* [*libertin*, French.] Licentious; irreligious.

There are men that marry not, but chuse rather a libertine and impure single life, than to be yoked in marriage. *Eden.*

Might not the queen make diligent inquiry, if any person about her should happen to be of libertine principles or morals? *Swift's Pry. 2.*

**LIBERTINISM.** *n. f.* [from *libertine*.] Irreligion; licentiousness of opinions and practice.

That spirit of religion, and seriousness vanished all at once, and a spirit of liberty and *libe. misj.*, of infidelity and profaneness, started up in the room of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

**LIBERTY.** *n. f.* [*liberté*, French; *libertas*, Latin.]

1. Freedom, as opposed to slavery.

My master knows of your being here, and hath threatned to put me into everlasting liberty, if I tell you of it; for he swears, he'll turn me away. *Shakspeare.*

O liberty! thou goddess, heavenly bright!  
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight,  
Eternal pleasures in thy presence reign. *Addison.*

## 2. Exemption from tyranny or inordinate government.

Justly thou abhorst it  
The son, who, on the quiet state of man  
Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue  
Rational liberty; yet know withal,  
Since thy original lapse, true liberty  
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells.

Milton.

## 3. Freedom, as opposed to necessity.

Liberty is the power in any agent to do, or forbear, any particular action, according to the determination, or thought of the mind, whereby either of them is preferred to the other.

Locke.

As it is in the motions of the body, so it is in the thoughts of our minds: where any one is such, that we have power to take it up, or lay it by, according to the preference of the mind, there we are at liberty.

Locke.

## 4. Privilege; exemption; immunity.

His majesty gave not an intire country to any, much less did he grant jura regalia, or any extraordinary liberties.

Darwin.

## 5. Relaxation of restraint: as, he sees himself at liberty to chuse his condition.

License they mean when they cry liberty.

Milton.

## 6. Leave; permission.

I shall take the liberty to consider a third ground, which, with some men, has the same authority.

Locke.

## LIBIDINOUS. *adj.* [*libidinosus*, Latin.]

Lewd; lustful.

None revolt from the faith; because they must not look upon a woman to lust after her, but because they are much more restrained from the perpetration of their lusts. If wanton glances and libidinous thoughts had been permitted by the gospel, they would have apostatized nevertheless.

Rushy.

## LIBIDINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *libidinous*.]

Lewdly; lustfully.

## LIBRAL. *adj.* [*libralis*, Lat.] Of a pound weight.

Dr. B.

## LIBRARIAN. *n. s.* [*librarius*, Latin.]

### 1. One who has the care of a library.

### 2. One who transcribes or copies books.

Charybdis thrice swallows, and thrice refunds the waves; this must be understood of regular tides: There are indeed but two tides in a day, but this is the error of the librarians.

Brown.

## LIBRARY. *n. s.* [*librerie*, French.] A large collection of books, publick or private.

Then as they ran his library to view,  
And antique registers for to advise,  
There chanced to the prince's hand to rise  
An ancient book, hight Briton's monuments.

Fairy Queen.

I have given you the library of a painter, and a catalogue of such books as he ought to read.

Dryden's *Du Fresnoy*.

## TO LIBRATE. *v. a.* [*libra*, Latin.] To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise.

## LIBRATION. *n. s.* [*libratio*, Latin; *libration*, French.]

### 1. The state of being balanced.

This is what may be said of the balance, and the libration of the body.

Dryden's *Du Fresnoy*.

Their opinions still

In loose French'd, to trust the void

Trembling, refuse.

Thomson's *Spring*.

[In astronomy.]

Libration is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time. Astronomers likewise ascribe to the moon a libratory motion, or motion of oscillation, which they pretend is from east to west, and from north to south, because that at full moon they see the opposite parts of her disk which are not

discovered at other times. These kinds are called, the one a *libration* in longitude, and the other a *libration* in latitude. Besides this, there is a third kind, which they call an apparent *libration*, and which consists in this, that when the moon is at her greatest elongation from the south, her axis being then almost perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptick, the sun must enlighten towards the north pole of the moon some parts which he did not before, and that, on the contrary, some parts of those which he enlightened towards the opposite pole are obscured; and this produces the same effect which the *libration* in latitude does.

Dr. Trev.

Those planets which move upon their axis, do not all make intire revolutions; for the moon maketh only a kind of *libration*, or a reciprocated motion on her own axis.

Grav.

## LIBRATORY. *adj.* [from *libra*, Latin.]

Balancing; playing like a balance.

## LICE, the plural of *louse*.

Red blisters rising on their paps appear,  
And flaming carbuncles, and noisome fowcat,  
And clammy dew, that loathsome lice beget;  
Till the slow creeping evil eats his way.

Dryd. Vir.

## LICEBANE. *n. s.* [*lice* and *bane*.] A plant.

## LICENCE. *n. s.* [*licentia*, Latin; *licence*, French.]

### 1. Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and necessary restraint.

Some of the wiser, seeing that a popular licence is indeed the many-headed tyranny, pretailed with the rest to make Musidorus their chief.

Shakspeare.

Taunt my faults

With such full licence, as both truth and malice  
Have power to utter.

Shakspeare, *Ant. and Cleopatra*.

They baul for freedom in their senseless woods,  
And still revolt when truth would let them free;

Shakspeare.

License they mean, when they cry liberty.

Milton.

The privilege that ancient poets claim,  
Now turn'd to license by too just a name.

Roscom.

Though this be a state of liberty, yet it is not a state of licence; though man, in that state, have an uncontrollable liberty to dispose of his person or possessions, yet he has not liberty to destroy himself.

Locke.

### 2. A grant of permission.

They sent some to bring them a licence from the  
Judas, xiv. 14.

I have seen abstract names that the schools forged,  
and put into the mouths of their scholars, could never yet get admittance into common use, or obtain the licence of publick approbation.

Locke.

We procured a licence of the duke of Parma to enter the theatre and gallery.

Addison on Italy.

### 3. Liberty; permission.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have licence to answer for himself.

Shakspeare.

## TO LICENCE. *v. a.* [*licencier*, French.]

### 1. To permit by a legal grant.

Wit's Titans brow'd the skies,  
And the press groan'd with them'd blasphemies.

Pope.

### 2. To dismiss; to send away. Not in use.

He would play well, and willingly, at some games of greatest attention, which shew'd, that when he list he could *licensy* his thoughts.

Watson.

## LICENSER. *n. s.* [from *licensy*.] A grantor of permission; commonly a tool of power.

## LICENTIASTE. *n. s.* [*licentiatas*, low Latin.]

### 1. A man who uses licence. Not in use.

The *licentiatas* somewhat licentious, but they should pre-empt poetical liberty, will pardon themselves for doubling or rejecting a letter, if the sense fall aptly.

Camden.

## 2. A degree in Spanish universities.

A man might, after that time, sue for the degree of *licentiate* of matter in this faculty.

Shakspeare.

## TO LICENTiate. *v. a.* [*licencier*, Fr.]

To permit; to encourage by license.

We may not hazard either the finding of generous inclinations, or the dissuading of any thing that is coarse.

L'Estrange.

## LICENTIOUS. *adj.* [*licencieux*, French; *licentiosus*, Latin.]

### 1. Unrestrained by law or morality.

Later ages pride, like corn-fed steed,  
Abus'd her plenty, and fat swain capricious,  
To all *licentious* lust, and 'gan exceed  
The measure of her mean, and natural first need.

Fairy Queen.

How would it maul thee to the quick,  
Should'st thou but hear I were *licentious*?  
And that this body, consecrate to thee,  
With ruffian lust should be contaminate?

Shakspeare.

### 2. Presumptuous; unconfined.

The Tyber, whose *licentious* waves  
So often overflow'd the neighbouring fields,  
Now runs a smooth and inoffensive course.

Roscom.

## LICENTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *licentious*.]

With too much liberty; without just restraint.

The *licentiatas*, somewhat *licentious*, will pardon themselves.

Camden's Remains.

## LICENTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *licentious*.]

Boundless liberty; contempt of just restraint.

One error is so fruitful, as it begetteth a thousand children, if the *licentiousness* thereof be not timely restrained.

Raleigh.

This custom has been always looked upon, by the wisest men, as an effect of *licentiousness*, and not of liberty.

Swift.

During the greatest *licentiousness* of the press, the character of the queen was insulted.

Swift.

## LICH. *n. s.* [*licg*, Saxon.] A dead carcass; whence *lichwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from martyred christians.

*Salve magna parvas. Lichwake* is still retained in Scotland in the same sense.

## LICHOW. *n. s.* [*lich* and *owl*.] A sort of owl, by the vulgar supposed to foretell death.

## TO LICK. *v. a.* [*liccan*, Saxon; *licken*, Dutch.]

### 1. To pass over with the tongue.

Esculapius went about with a dog and a she-goat, both which he used much in his cures; the first for *licking* all ulcerated wounds, and the goat's milk for the diseases of the stomach and lungs.

Temple.

A bear's a savage beast;  
Whelp'd without form, until the dam  
Has lick'd it into shape and frame.

Hudibras.

He with his tepid rays the rose renews,  
And *licks* the drooping leaves, and dries the dews.

Dryden.

I have seen an antiquary *lick* an old coin, among other trials, to distinguish the age of it by its taste.

Addison.

### 2. To lap; to take in by the tongue.

At once pluck out  
The multitudinous tongues; let them not *lick*  
The sweet which is their poison.

Shakspeare.

### 3. To lick up. To devour.

Now shall this company *lick up* all that are round about us, as the ox *licks up* the grass.

Numbers.

When luxury has *lick'd up* all thy self,  
Curs'd by thy neighbours, thy trustees, thyself;  
Think how posterity will treat thy name.

Pope.

LICK.



**LICK, v. f.** [from the verb.] A blow rough usage. A low word.

He turned upon me as round as a chafed bone, and gave me a lick across the face. *Dryden.*

**LICKERISH, n. f.** [licetis, a glutin, licetious.] Saxon. This seems to be the proper way of spelling the word,

which has no affinity with liquor, but with like.

1. Nice in the choice of food.

Voluptuous men sacrifice all substantial satisfactions to a liquorish palate. *L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; greedy to swallow; eager not with hunger but gulf.

It is never tongue-tied, where fit commendation, whereof woman-kind is so liquorish, is offered unto it. *Sidney.*

Stephen, fond boy, delighted, did not know that it was love that shin'd in shining gold; But lick'ng, poison'd, fain to her would go. *Sidney.*

Certain rare manuscripts, fought in the most remote parts by Erpenius, the most excellent linguist, had been left to his widow, and were upon sale to the jostlers, liquorish chapmen of all such ware. *Watson.*

In vain he proffer'd all his goods to save His body, destin'd to that living grave; The liquorish hag rejects the pelf with scorn, And nothing but the man would serve her turn. *Dryden.*

In some provinces they were so liquorish after man's flesh, that they would suck the blood as it run from the dying man. *Locke.*

3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite. This sense I doubt.

Wouldst thou seek again to trap me here With lick'ish baits, fit to ensnare a brute? *Milton.*

**LICKERISHNESS, n. f.** [from lick'ish.] Niceness of palate.

**LICORICE, n. f.** [λίκωρίς, liquoricia.] Italian. A root of sweet taste.

Liquorice root is long and slender, externally of a dusky reddish brown, but within of a fine yellow, full of juice, and of a taste sweeter than sugar; it grows wild in many parts of France, Italy, Spain, and Germany. The inspissated juice of this root is brought to us from Spain and Holland; from the first of which places it obtained the name of Spanish juice. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

**LICTOR, n. f.** [Latin.] A beadle that attended the consuls to apprehend or punish criminals.

Saucy lictors Will catch at us like strumpets. *Shakespeare.*

Proconsuls to their provinces

Hasting, or on return, in robes of state,

Lictors and rods the ensigns of their power. *Milton.*

Demetrius could feed his spleen, and shake

His sides and shoulders till he felt 'em ake;

Though in his country, yet no lictors were,

Nor rods, nor ax, nor truncheon. *Dryden's Farnaby.*

**LID, n. f.** [lib, Saxon; led, German.]

1. A cover; any thing that shuts down over a vessel; any stopple that covers the mouth, but not enters it.

Hope, instead of flying off with the rest, stuck so close to the lid of the cup, that it was first down upon her. *Addison.*

2. The membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.

Do not for eyes, with the veiled lid, Seek for thy noble father in the dust. *Shakespeare.*

Our eyes have lids, our ears still open we keep. *Quintus.*

That eye dropp'd a single drop, and that, As my mole's sanguine could speak,

When from its lid a pearly dew Ran tickling down her beautiful cheek. *Prior.*

The rod of Heracles To sleep could mortal eye-lids fix, And sleep departed bids to Sisy; That rod was just a type of Sisy, Which open'd Sisy's human lids, Could neither opium full as well, And drive as many souls to hell. *Swift.*

**LIE, v. f.** [lie, French.] Any thing impregnated with some other body; as, soap or salt.

Chamber lies bread like a tooth. *Shakespeare.* All liquid things congealed by heat become yellow; as ice, wort, &c. *Peasam on Distilling.*

**LIE, n. f.** [lige, Saxon.]

1. A criminal falsehood.

Thou best, abhorred traitor; with my sword I'll prove the lie thou speak'st. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

A lie is properly an outward signification of something contrary to, or at least beside, the inward sense of the mind; so that when one thing is signified or expressed, and the same thing not meant or intended, that is properly a lie. *South.*

Truth is the object of our understanding, as good is of our will; and the understanding can no more be delighted with a lie, than the will can chafe an apparent evil. *Dryden.*

When I hear my neighbour speak that which is not true, and I say to him, This is not true, or this is false, I only convey to him the naked idea of his error; this is the primary idea; but if I say it is a lie, the word lie carries also a secondary idea; for it implies both the falsehood of the speech, and my reproach and censure of the speaker. *Watts's Logic.*

2. A charge of falsehood: to give the lie, is a figurative phrase.

That he shall lie to heavy on my sword, That it shall render vengeance and revenge;

Till thou find the giver, and that his rest Is earth as quiet as thy father's skull. *Shakespeare.*

It is a contradiction to suppose, that whole nations of men should unanimously give the lie to what, by the most invincible evidence, every one of them knows to be true.

Men will give their own experience the lie, rather than admit of any thing disagreeing with their tenets. *Locke.*

3. A fiction. This sense is ludicrous.

The cock and fox, the fool and knave imply; The truth is aural, though the tale a lie. *Dryden.*

**TO LIE, v. n.** [leogan, Saxon; liegen, Dutch.]

1. To utter criminal falsehood.

I know not where he lodges; and for me to devise a lodging, and say, He lies here, or he lies there, were to lie in mine own throat. *Shakespeare.*

If a traitor lie unto his neighbor in that which was delivered him to keep, he shall restore that which was delivered.

Should I lie against my right? *Yes, xxiv. 6.*

2. To exhibit false representation.

Inform us, will the same for true? Or do the prints and papers lie? *Swift.*

**TO LIE, v. n. pres. I lay; I have lain or lie.** [legan, Saxon; liegen, Dutch.]

1. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else.

2. To rest; to press upon.

Death lay under him as a uniformly shew Upon the sweetest bow of all the field. *Shakespeare.*

Let Henry on him, catch for he told many a heavy truth on him. *Epitaph on Parnassus.*

3. To be reposed in the grave.

All the kings of the nations lie in glory, every one in his own house. *Job, xlv. 18.*

It will lie with my fathers, and thou shalt carry me out of Egypt, and bury me for your burying place. *Gen. xlv. 30.*

4. To be in a state of deception.

How many good young fellows would you, their fathers lying to them as you at this time lie? *Shakespeare.*

My little daughter lies at the point of death; I pray thee come and lay thy hands on her, that she may be healed. *Mart.*

5. To pass the time of sleep.

The watchful traveller, That by the moon's mistaken light did rise, Lay down again, and clos'd his weary eyes. *Dryden.*

Forlorn he must, and persecuted lie; Climb the steep mountain, in the cavern lie. *Prior.*

6. To be laid up or reposit.

I have seen where copperas is made, great variety of them, divers of which I have yet lying by me. *Boyle.*

7. To remain fixed.

The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us, the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever lien at their hearts. *Temple.*

8. To reside.

If thou dost well, shalt thou not be accepted? And if thou dost not well, sin lieth at the door. *Gen. iv. 7.*

9. To be placed or situated, with respect to something else.

Deserts, where there lay no way. *Wisdan.*

10. To lie, where there lay no way. *Wisdan.*

To those happy climes that lie, Where day never shuts his eye. *Milton.*

There lies our way, and that our passage home. *Dryden.*

Envy lies between beings equal in nature, though unequal in circumstances. *Collier's Essay.*

The business of a tutor, rightly employed, lies out of the road. *Locke on Education.*

What lies beyond our positive idea towards infinity, lies in obscurity, and has the undetermined confusion of a negative idea. *Locke.*

11. To press upon afflictively.

Thy wrath lieth hard upon me, and thou hast afflicted me with all thy waves. *Job, xlviii.*

He that commits a sin shall find The pressing guilt lie heavy on his mind,

Though brutes or savages shall assert his cause. *Greene.*

Shew the power of religion, in abating that particular anguish which seems to lie so heavy on Leonora. *Alfons.*

12. To be troublesome or tedious.

Suppose kings, besides the entertainment of luxury, should have spent their time, at least what lay upon their hands, in humility; it cannot be denied but princes may pass their time advantageously that way. *Temple.*

I would recommend the studies of knowledge to the female world, that they may not be at a loss how to employ those hours that lie upon their hands. *Addison's Guardian.*

13. To be judicially imputed.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakespeare.*

14. To be in any particular state.

If money go before, all ways do lie open. *Shakespeare.*

The highways lie waste, the wayfaring man ceaseth. *Isaiah.*

The seventh year thou shalt let it rest and lie fallow. *Exodus.*

Do not think that the knowledge of any particular subject cannot be improved, merely because it has lain without improvement. *Harris.*

15. To be in a state of concealment.

Many things in there lie concealed to us, which they who were concerned understood at first sight. *Locke.*

16. To be in prison.

Yours imprisonment shall not be long; I will deliver you, or else lie for you. *Shakespeare.*

17. To be in a bad state.

Why wilt thou be pining and pinching yourself in such adornings, starving souls of life? *L'Estrange's Fables.*

The generality of mankind, in pecking at one another, all one by one they are all torn to pieces. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Are the gods to do your destiny, and you lie  
bellowing with your finger in your mouth?

*L'Estrange's Fables.*

17. To be in a helpless or exposed state.  
To see a hated person superior, and to lie under  
the anguish of a disadvantage, is far enough from  
diversion.

*Callir.*

It is but a very small comfort, that a plain man,  
lying under a sharp fit of the stone for a week, re-  
ceives from this fine sentence.

*Tillotson.*

As a man should always be upon his guard against  
the vices to which he is most exposed, so we should  
make a more than ordinary care not to lie at the  
mercy of the weather in our moral conduct.

*Addison's Freeholder.*

The maintenance of the clergy is precarious, and  
collected from a most miserable race of farmers, at  
whose mercy every minister lies to be defrauded.

*Swift.*

18. To consist.

The image of it gives me content already; and  
I trust it will grow to a most prosperous perfection.  
—It lies much in your holding up.

*Shakespeare.*

He that thinks that diversion may not lie in hard  
labour, forgets the early rising, and hard riding of  
huntmen.

*Locke.*

19. To be in the power; to belong to.

Do'st thou endeavour, as much as in thee lies,  
to preserve the lives of all men?

*Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

He shews himself very malicious if he knows I  
deserve credit, and yet goes about to blast it, as  
much as in him lies.

*Stillington on Idolatry.*

Mars is the warrior's god; in him it lies  
On whom he favours to confer the prize.

*Dryden.*

20. To be valid in a court of judicature;  
as, an action *lies* against one.

21. To cost; as, it *lies* me in more mo-  
ney.

22. To *LIE at*. To importune; to tease.

23. To *LIE by*. To rest; to remain still.

Ev'ry thing that heard him play,

Ev'n the billows of the sea,

Hung their heads, and then lay by;

In sweet music is such art,

Killing care, and grief of heart,

Fall asleep, or hearing die. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*

24. To *LIE down*. To rest; to go into a  
state of repose.

The leopard shall lie down with the kid.

*Isaiah, xl. 6.*

The needy shall lie down in safety. *Isa. xiv. 30.*

25. To *LIE down*. To sink into the  
grave.

His bones are full of the sin of his youth, which  
shall lie down with him in the dust. *Job, xx. 15.*

26. To *LIE in*. To be in childbed.

As for all other good women that love to do but  
little work, how handsome it is to lie in and sleep,  
or to lounge themselves in the sun-shine, they that  
have been but a while in Ireland can well witness.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

You confine yourself most unreasonably. Corae;  
you must go visit the lady that lies in. *Shakespeare. Cor.*

She had lain in, and her right breast had been  
apostemated.

*Wife's Surgery.*

The doctor had practised both by sea and land,  
and therefore cured the green sickness and lings in.

*Spectator.*

When Morison design'd to lie privately in;  
She chose with such prudence her pangs to conceal,  
That her nurse, nay her midwife, scarce heard  
her once squeal.

*Prior.*

Hydrotical affections are contracted by accidents  
in lying in.

*Attentive on Diet.*

27. To *LIE under*. To be subject to; to  
oppressed by.

A generous person will lie under a great dis-  
tress.

*Swadrig's Sermons.*

It is a mistake never ought to be imputed to Dry-  
den, who suffered to noble a genius to

*Pope.*

Europe lay then under a deep lethargy, and was  
no otherwise to be rescued but by one that would  
cry mightily.

*Shirburny.*

28. To *LIE upon*. To become the matter  
of obligation or duty.

These are not places merely of favour, the charge  
of souls lies upon them; the greatest account where-  
of will be required at their hands.

*Bacon.*

It should lie upon him to make out how that  
ter, by undirected motion, could at first necessa-  
rily fall, without ever erring or miscarrying, into  
such a curious formation of human bodies.

*Bentley's Sermon.*

29. To *LIE with*. To converse in bed.

Pardon me, Bassanio,

For by this ring the lay with me. *Shakespeare.*

30. It may be objected of this word in  
general, that it commonly implies some-  
thing of sluggishness, inaction, or stedi-  
ness, applied to persons; and some gra-  
vity or permanency of condition, ap-  
plied to things.

*LIEF. adj.* [*leop*, Saxon; *lief*, Dutch.]

Dear; beloved. Obsolete.

My *lieff* and she thus beguiled had,  
For he was dead, all flesh doth frailty breed.

*Fairy Queen.*

You, with the rest,

Causeless have laid disgraces on my head;  
And with your best endeavour have stirr'd up  
My *lieff* liege to be mine enemy. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

*LIEF. adv.* Willingly: now used only  
in familiar speech.

If I could speak so wisely under an arrest, I  
would send for certain of my creditors; and yet  
to say the truth, I had as *lief* have the foppery of  
freedom, as the morality of imprisonment. *Shak.*

*LIEGE. adj.* [*lige*, Fr. *ligio*, Italian; *li-  
gius*, low Lat.]

1. Bound by some feudal tenure; sub-  
ject: whence *liegeman* for subject.

2. Sovereign. [This signification seems  
to have accidentally risen from the for-  
mer, the lord of *liege men*, being by  
mistake called *liege lord*.]

Did not the whole realm acknowledge Henry  
as their king and liege lord? *Spenser.*

My lady liege, said he,

What all your sex desire is sovereignty. *Dryden.*

So much of it as is founded on the law of na-  
ture, may be styled natural religion; that is to say,  
a devotedness unto God our liege lord, so as to act  
in all things according to his will. *Gre. i. Cojm.*

*LIEGE. n. s.* Sovereign; superior lord:  
scarcely in use.

O pardon me, my liege; but for my tears  
I had almost said this dear and deep rebuke. *Shaksp.*

The other part reserv'd I by consent,  
For that my sovereign liege was in my debt. *Shaksp.*

The natives, dubious whom  
They must obey, in consternation wait  
Till rigid conquest will pronounce their liege.

*Phillips.*

*LIEGEMAN. n. s.* [from *liege* and *man*.]  
A subject: not in use.

This liegeman 'gan to war more bold,  
And when he felt the folly of his lord,

In his own kind, he 'gan himself unfold. *Fairy Q.*

Sith then the ancestors of those that now live,  
yielded themselves their subjects and liegemen, shall  
it not tie their children to the same subjection?

*Spenser on Ireland.*

Stand, ho! who is there?

—Friends to this ground, and liegemen to the Dane.

*Shakespeare.*

*LIEGER. n. s.* [more proper *legier*, or  
*ledger*.] A resident ambassador.

His passions and his fears  
Lie *lieger* for you in his breast, and there  
Negotiate your affairs.

*Denham's Sophy.*

*LIE*, the participle of *lie*.

One of the people might lightly have swayed  
thy wife. *Gen. xxi. 10.*

*LIEGE. n. s.* [*from liege*.] Per-  
taining to a liege.

There are many medicinal preparations of iron,  
but none equal to the tincture made without acids;  
especially in obstructions, and to strengthen the  
tone of the parts; as in *liegerick* and other like  
cases. *Greav's Museum.*

*LIENTERY. n. s.* [from *lior*, leave,  
smooth, and *lior*, intestine, gut; *lior-  
teric*, Fr.] A particular looseness, or  
diarrhoea, wherein the food passes so  
suddenly through the stomach and guts,  
as to be thrown out by stool with little  
or no alteration. *Quincy.*

*LIER. n. s.* [from *to lie*.] One that rests  
or lies down, or remains concealed.

There were *liers* in ambush against him behind  
the city. *Jos. viii. 14.*

*LIEU. n. s.* [French.] Place; room: it  
is only used with *in*; *in lieu*, instead.

God, of his great liberality, had determined, in  
lieu of man's endeavours, to bestow the same by  
the rule of that justice which best becometh him.

*Hooker.*

In lieu of such an increase of dominion, it is our  
business to extend our trade. *Addison's Freeholder.*

*LIEVE. adv.* [See *LIEF*.] Willingly.

Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced  
it to you, trippingly on the tongue: but if you  
mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as *lieve*  
the town-crier had spoke my lines. *Shakespeare.*

Action is death to some sort of people, and they  
would as *lieve* hang as work. *L'Estrange.*

*LIEUTENANCY. n. s.* [lieutenancy, Fr.  
from *lieutenant*.]

1. The office of a lieutenant.

If such tricks as these strip you out of your  
*lieutenancy*, it had been better you had not kissed  
your three fingers so oft. *Shakespeare.*

2. The body of lieutenants.

The list of undisputed masters, is hardly so long  
as the list of the *lieutenancy* of our metropolis.

*Fulton on the Glaciers.*

*LIEUTENANT. n. s.* [lieutenant,  
French.]

1. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious  
authority.

Whither away so fast?

—No farther than the tower.

—We'll enter all together,

And in good time here the lieutenant comes.

*Shakespeare.*

I must put you in mind of the lords lieutenants,  
and deputy lieutenants, of the counties: their pro-  
per use is for ordering the military affairs, in order  
to oppose an invasion from abroad, or a rebellion or  
sedition at home. *Bacon.*

Killing, as it is considered in itself without all  
undue circumstances, was never prohibited to the  
lawful magistrate, who is the vicegerent or lieute-  
nant of God, from whom he derives his power of  
life and death. *Brinkell's Rights of Hobbes.*

Send by our new lieutenant, who in Rome,  
And since from me, has heard of your renown,  
I come to offer peace. *Phillips's Britain.*

2. In war, one who holds the next rank  
to a superior of any denomination; as,  
a general has his lieutenant generals, a  
colonel his lieutenant colonel, and a cap-  
tain simply his lieutenant.

It were most that such captains only were em-  
ployed as have formerly served in that country, and  
been at least lieutenants there. *Spenser on Ireland.*

According to military custom the place was  
good, and the lieutenant of the colonel's company  
might well pretend to the next vacant captainship.

*Warren.*

The soul of Essex was made lieutenant-general of the army; the most popular man of the kingdom, and the darling of the swordsmen. *Clarendon.* His lieutenant, engaging against his positive orders, being beaten by Bylander, Alcibiades was again banished. *Swift.*

Canst thou to many gallant soldiers see,  
And captains and lieutenants fight for me? *Gray.*  
**LIEUTENANTSHIP.** *n. s.* [from *lieutenant*.] The rank or office of lieutenant.  
**LIFE.** *n. s.* plural *lives*. [Latin, to live, Saxon.]

1. Union and co-operation of soul with body; vitality; animation, opposed to an *inanimate state*.

On thy *life* no more.  
—My *life* I never held but as a pawn  
To wage against thy foes. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

She shews a body rather than a *life*,  
A statue than a breather. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Chopat.*  
Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath *life*. *Gen. i. 20.*

The identity of the same man consists in nothing but a participation of the same continued *life*, by constantly fleeting particles of matter, in succession vitally united to the same organized body. *Leibniz.*

2. Present state; as distinct from other parts of human existence.

O *life*, thou nothing's younger brother!  
So like, that we may take the one for t'other!  
Dream of a shadow! a reflection made  
From the false glories of the gay reflected bow,  
Is more a solid thing than thou!  
Thou weak built isthmus, that dost proudly rise  
Up betwixt two eternities;  
Yet canst not wave nor wind sustain,  
But, broken and o'erwhelm'd, the ocean meets again. *Cowley.*

When I consider *life*, 'tis all a cheat,  
Yet fool'd by hope men favour the deceit,  
Live on, and think to-morrow will repay;  
'To-morrow's falser than the former day;  
Lies more; and when it dawns we shall be blest  
With some new joy, takes off what we possess.  
Strange cozenage! none would live past years again,  
Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain;  
And from the dregs of *life* think to receive  
What the first sprightly running could not give:  
I'm tir'd of waiting for this chinknick gold,  
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*

Howe'er 'tis well that whil' mankind  
Through *life's* perverse meanders errs,  
He can imagin'd pleasures find,  
To combat against real cares. *Prior.*

So peaceful shilt thou end thy blissful days,  
And seal thyself from *life* by slow decays. *Pope.*

3. Enjoyment, or possession of existence, as opposed to *death*.

Then avarice 'gan through his veins to inspire  
His greedy flames, and kindle *life's* devouring fire. *Fairy Queen.*

Their complot is to have my *life*:  
And, if my death might make this island happy,  
And prove the period of their tyranny,  
I would expend it with all willingness. *Shakespeare.*  
Nor love thy *life*, nor hate; but what thou liv'st  
Live well, how long or short permit to Heaven. *Milton.*

He entreated me not to take his *life*, but exact a sum of money. *Brown on the Odyssey.*

4. Blood, the supposed vehicle of *life*.  
His gushing entrails smok'd upon the ground,  
And the warm *life* came issuing through the wound. *Pope.*

5. Conduct; manner of living with respect to virtue or vice.

His faith perhaps in some nice tenets might  
Be wrong; his *life* I'm sure was in the right. *Cowley.*

Henry and Edward, brightest sons of fame,  
And virtuous Alfred, a more sacred name;

After a *life* of glorious toils endur'd,  
Close'd their long glories with a sigh.  
I'll teach my family to lead good lives. *Page.*

6. Condition; manner of living with respect to happiness and misery.

Such was the *life* the frugal Sabines led;  
So Remus and his brother god were bled. *Dryden.*

7. Continuance of our present state; as, half his *life* was spent in study.

Some have not any clear ideas all their *lives*. *Locke.*  
Untam'd and fierce the tiger still remains,  
And tires his *life* with biting on his chains. *Prior.*  
The generalization of this bank is for *life*,  
and partly in the hands of the chief citizens. *Addison on Italy.*

8. The living form: opposed to *copies*.

That is the best part of beauty which a picture  
cannot express, no, nor the first sight of the *life*. *Bacon's Essays.*

Let him visit eminent persons of great name  
abroad, that he may tell how the *life* agreeth with the same. *Bacon.*

He that would be a master, must draw by the *life* as well as copy from originals, and join theory and experience together. *Collier.*

9. Exact resemblance: with *to* before it.

I believe no character of any person was ever  
better drawn to the *life* than this. *Denham.*

Rich carvings, portraiture, and imagery,  
Where every figure to the *life* express'd  
The godhead's power. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

He saw in order painted on the wall  
The wars that fame around the world had blown,  
All to the *life*, and every leader known. *Dryden.*

10. General state of man.

Studious they appear  
Of arts that polish *life*; inventors rare!  
Unmindful of their Maker. *Milton.*

All that cheers or softens *life*,  
The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope.*

11. Common occurrences; human affairs; the course of things.

This I know, not only by reading of books in  
my study, but also by experience of *life* abroad in the world. *Afham.*

Not to know at large of things remote  
From use, obscure and subtle; but to know  
That which before us lies in daily *life*,  
Is the prime wisdom. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

12. Living person.

Why should I play the Roman fool, and die  
On my own sword; whilst I see *lives* the gashes  
Do better upon them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

13. Narrative of a *life* past.

Plutarch, that writes his *life*,  
Tells us, that Cato dearly lov'd his wife. *Pope.*

14. Spirit; briskness; vivacity; resolution.

The Helots bent thitherward with a new *life*  
of resolution, as if their captain had been a root  
out of which their courage had sprung. *Sidney.*

They have no notion of *life* and fire in fancy  
and in words; and any thing that is just in gram-  
mar and in measure, is as good oratory and poetry  
to them as the best. *Felton.*

Not with half the fire and *life*,  
With which he kiss'd Amphitruon's wife. *Prior.*

15. Animal; animated existence; animal being.

Full nature swarms with *life*. *Thomson.*

16. System of animal nature.

Lives through all *life*. *Pope.*

17. *Life* is also used of vegetables, and whatever grows and decays.

**LIFEBLOOD.** *n. s.* [*life* and *blood*.] The blood necessary to *life*; the vital blood.

This sickness does infect  
The very *lives* of our nation. *Shakespeare.*  
How could it then drain the *lives* of the  
state! *Shakespeare.*

His forehead struck the ground,  
*Life* and *life* rush'd mingled through the wound. *Dryden.*

They lived with that calm and noble value which  
dwells in the heart, with a warmth like that of  
*lives*. *Spektor.*

Money, the *lives* of the nation,  
Corrupts and stagnates in the veins,  
Unless a proper circulation  
Its motion and its heat maintains. *Swift.*

**LIFEVERLASTING.** An herb. *Ainsw.*

**LIFEGIVING.** *adj.* [*life* and *giving*.]  
Having the power to give *life*.

His own heat,  
Kindled at first from heav'n's *lives* giving fire. *Spenser.*

He sat devising death  
To them who liv'd; nor on the virtue thought  
Of that *lives* giving plant. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**LIFEGUARD.** *n. s.* [*life* and *guard*.]  
The guard of a King's person.

**LIFELESS.** *adj.* [from *life*.]

1. Dead; deprived of *life*.

I who make the triumph of to-day,  
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,  
Ghastly with wounds, and *lives* on the bier. *Prior.*

2. Unanimated; void of *life*.

Was I to have never parted from thy side;  
As good have grown these still a *lifeless* rib! *Milton.*  
Thus began

Outrage from *lifeless* things. *Milton.*

The power which produces their motions, springs  
from something without themselves: if this power  
were suspended, they would become a *lifeless* un-  
active heap of matter. *Chrysostom.*

And empty words she gave, and sounding strain,  
But senseless, *lifeless*! idol void and vain. *Pope.*

3. Wanting power, force, or spirit.

Hopeless and helpless both Ægeon wend,  
But to procrastinate his *lifeless* end. *Shakespeare.*  
Unknowing to command, proud to obey,  
A *lifeless* king, a royal shade I lay. *Prior.*

4. Wanting or deprived of physical energy.

The other victor-flame a moment stood,  
Then fell, and *lifeless* left th' extinguish'd wood. *Dryden.*

**LIFELESSLY.** *adv.* [from *lifeless*.] With-  
out vigour; frigidly; jejune.

**LIFE LIKE.** *adj.* [*life* and *like*.] Like a  
living person.

Minerva, *life-like*, an embodied air  
Impress'd the form of Iphigenia the fair. *Pope.*

**LIFESTRING.** *n. s.* [*life* and *string*.]  
Nerve; strings imagined to convey *life*.

These lines are the veins, the arteries,  
The undecaying *lifestrings* of those hearts  
That still shall pant, and still shall exercise  
The motion spirit and nature both impart. *Daniel.*

**LIFETIME.** *n. s.* [*life* and *time*.] Con-  
tinuance or duration of *life*.

Jordan talked prose all his *life-time*, without  
knowing what it was. *Addison on Medals.*

**LIFEWEARY.** *adj.* [*life* and *weary*.]  
Wretched; tired of living.

Let me have  
A dram of poison, such soon speeding gear,  
As will disperse itself through all the veins,  
That the *lives* weary taker may fall dead. *Shakespeare.*

**TO LIFT.** *v. a.* [*lyfta*, Swedish; *lyfta*,  
Danish. I *lifted*, or *lift*; I have *lifted*,  
or *lift*.]

1. To raise from the ground; to heave;  
to elevate; to hold on high.

Filial ingratitude!  
Is it not as this mouth should tear this hand  
For *lifting* food to't? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Your guests are coming;  
*Lift* up your countenance, as 'twere the day  
Of celebration of that nuptial, *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Propp'd

Prop'd by the spring, it lifts aloft the head,  
But of a sickly beauty soon to shed,  
In summer living, and in winter dead. *Dryden.*

2. To bear; to support. Not in use.  
So down he fell, that th' earth him underneath  
Did groan, as feeble to great load to lift. *Pope.*

3. To rob; to plunder. Whence the term *shoplifter*.

So weary bees in little cells repose,  
But it night robbers lift the well-stor'd hive,  
An humming through their waxy city grows. *Dryden.*

4. To exalt; to elevate mentally.  
My heart was lift up in the ways of the Lord, *2 Chron.*

Of Orpheus now no more let poets tell,  
To bright Cæcilia greater pow'r is given,  
His numbers rais'd a shade from hell,  
Hers lift the soul to heav'n. *Pope.*

5. To raise in fortune.  
The eye of the Lord lifted up his head from misery, *Ecclesiast.*

6. To raise in estimation.  
Neither can it be thought, because some lessons  
are chosen out of the Apocrypha, that we do offer  
disgrace to the word of God, or lift up the writings  
of men above it. *Hooker.*

7. To exalt in dignity.  
See to what a godlike height  
The Roman virtues lift up mortal man! *Addison.*

8. To elevate; to swell, as with pride.  
Lifted up with pride. *Tim. iii. 6.*  
Our successes have been great, and our hearts  
have been too much lifted up by them, so that  
we have reason to humble ourselves. *Atterbury.*

9. Up is sometimes emphatically added to lift.

He lift up his spear against eight hundred, whom  
he slew at one time. *2 Sam. xxiii. 3.*  
Arise, lift up the lad, and hold him in thine  
hand. *Genesis.*

To LIFT. v. n. To strive to raise by strength.

Pinch cattle of pasture while summer doth last,  
And lift at their tails ere a winter be past. *Tasso.*  
The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond  
its strength, like the body strained by lifting at a  
weight too heavy, has often its force broken. *Locke.*

LIFT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The manner of lifting.  
In the lift of the feet, when a man goeth up the  
hill, the weight of the body beareth most upon the  
knees. *Bacon.*  
In races, it is not the large stride, or high lift,  
that makes the speed. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. The act of lifting.  
The goat gives us a lift, and out he springs. *L'Estrange.*

3. Effort; struggle. Dead lift is an effort  
to raise what with the whole force can-  
not be moved; and figuratively any  
state of impotence and inability.

Myself and Julia made a shift  
To snip him out at a dead lift. *Hudibras.*  
Mr. Doctor had puzzled his brains  
In making a ballad, but as it stand,  
And you freely must own, you were at a dead lift. *Swift.*

in. *Shagbald*, denotes a load or  
any thing; as also, if one  
be much with liquor, they say,  
He got a great lift.

in *Scotism*. The say: for in a stony  
light they say, How clear the lift is!  
Lifts of a sail are ropes to raise or  
lower them at pleasure.

PRK. n. f. [from lift.] One that  
lifts.

Thou, O Lord, art my glory, and the lift up  
of mine head. *Psal. lvi. 4.*

To LIG. v. n. [liggen, Dutch.] To lie.  
Thou kept the great cure  
I have of thy health and thy welfare,  
Which many wild beasts ligen in wait,  
For to entrap in thy tender fate. *Spenser's Faerie Queene.*

LIGAMENT. n. f. [ligamentum, from  
ligo, Latin; ligament, French.]

1. Ligament is a white and solid body,  
softer than a cartilage, but harder than  
a membrane; they have no conspicu-  
ous cavities, neither have they any  
sense, lest they should suffer upon the  
motion of the joint; their chief use is  
to fasten the bones, which are articu-  
lated together for motion, lest they  
should be dislocated with exercise. *Quincy.*

Be all their ligaments at once unbound,  
And their disjointed bones to powder ground. *Sapdys.*

The incus is one way joined to the malleus, the  
other end being a process is fixed with a ligament to  
the stapes. *Holds.*

2. [In popular or poetical language.]  
Any thing which connects the parts of  
the body.

Though our ligaments betimes grow weak,  
We must not force them till themselves they break. *Dunbar.*

3. Bond; chain; entanglement.  
Men sometimes, upon the hour of departure, do  
speak and reason above themselves; for then the  
soul, beginning to be freed from the ligaments of  
the body, reasons like herself, and discourses in a  
strain above mortality. *Addison's Spectator.*

LIGAMENTAL. } adj. [from ligament.]  
LIGAMENOUS. } Composing a liga-  
ment.

The urachus, or ligamental passage, is derived  
from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it dis-  
charges the watery and urinary part of its aliment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The clay clo is inserted into the fist bone of  
the sterion, and bound on by a strong ligamentous  
membrane. *Wise man.*

LIGATION. n. f. [ligatio, Latin.]

1. The act of binding.  
2. The state of being bound.  
The number of the body seems to be but the  
walking of the soul: it is the ligation of sense, but  
the liberty of reason. *Addison.*

LIGATURE. n. f. [ligature, French; li-  
gatura, Latin.]

1. Any thing tied round another; ban-  
dage.

He deludeth us also by philters, ligatures, charms,  
and many superstitious ways in the cure of ill-  
calens. *Bacon.*

If you slit the artery, and thrust into it a pipe,  
and cast a strain ligature upon that part of the ar-  
tery; notwithstanding the blood hath free passage  
through the pipe, yet will none the artery beat be-  
low the ligature; but do but take off the ligature,  
it will beat immediately. *Ray on the Creation.*

The many ligatures of our English dress, check  
the circulation of the blood. *Scott.*

I found my arms and legs very strongly fastened  
on each side to the ground; I likewise felt several  
tender ligatures across my body, from my arms to  
my thighs. *Cuthbert's Travels.*

2. The act of binding.  
The sacral cord performed its office, and with  
most strict ligature squeezed the blood from this sac.

Any stoppage of the circulation will produce  
a dropy, as by strong ligature or compression.

*Abraham on Dropsy.*

3. The state of being bound. Not very  
proper.

Sand and gravel gravels easily admit of heat  
and moisture, for which they are not much the  
better, because they are too loose, and con-  
tract no ligature. *Morimer's Husbandry.*

LIGHT. n. f. [lepp, Saxon.]

1. That material medium of light; that  
body by which we see; luminous mat-  
ter.

Light is propagated from luminous bodies in time,  
and spreads about seven or eight minutes of an  
hour in passing from the sun to the earth. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. State of the elements, in which things  
become visible; opposed to darkness.

God called the light day, and the darkness he  
called night. *Genesis.*

So arise thou driv'st away  
Light and darkness, night and day. *Carew.*

3. Power of perceiving external objects  
by the eye; opposed to blindness.

My strength faileth me; as for the light of mine  
eyes, it also is gone from me. *Psalms.*

If it be true that light is in the soul,  
She all in every part, why was the light  
Ta such a slender ball as th' eye confin'd,  
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd,  
And not as feeling through all parts diffus'd,  
That she might look at will through ev'ry pore? *Milton.*

4. Day.  
The murderer rising with the light killeth the  
poor. *Job.*  
Ere the third dawning light  
Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise  
Out of his grave, fresh as the dawning light. *Milton.*

5. Life.  
Infants that never saw light.  
Swift roll the years, and rise the expected morn,  
O spring to light, auspicious babe be born! *Pope.*

6. Artificial illumination.  
Seven lamps shall give light. *Numb.*

7. Illumination of mind; instruction;  
knowledge.  
Of those things which are for direction of all  
the parts of our life needful, and not impossible  
to be attained by the light of nature itself, are  
there not many which far men's natural capacity  
hath been able to find out? *Hooker.*

Light may be taken from the experiment of the  
horle-tooth ring, how that those things which  
assuage the strife of the spirits, do help diseases  
contrary to the intention desired. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

I will place within them as a guide  
My unspire confidence, whom if they will hear,  
Light after light will see as they shall attain,  
And so the end persisting safe arrive. *Milton.*

I opened Aristotle in Italian, and the very full  
two lines gave me light to all I could desire. *Dryd.*

If internal light, or any proposition which we  
take for inspired, be conformable to the principles  
of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested  
revelation, reason warrants it. *Locke.*

The ordinary words of language, and our com-  
mon pie of them, would have given us light into  
the nature of our ideas, if considered with atten-  
tion. *Locke.*

The books of Varro concerning navigation are  
lost, which no doubt would have given us great  
light in those matters. *Abraham on Coins.*

8. The part of a picture which is drawn  
with bright colours, or in which the  
light is supposed to fall.

Nearer admit the lights in the same pic-  
ture; but the greater the light strikes forcibly on  
those pieces of the picture where the principal  
figures are; diminishing as it comes nearer the  
surrounds. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

9. Reach of knowledge; mental view.

Lights



*Light*, and understanding, and wisdom, like the wisdom of the gods, was found in him.

*Daniel, v. 11.*

We saw as it were thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land, knowing how that part of the South Sea was utterly unknown, and might have islands or continents that hitherto were not come to light.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

They have brought to light not a few profitable experiments.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

# 10. Point of view; situation; direction in which the light falls.

Frequent consideration of a thing wears off the strangeness of it; and shows it in its several lights, and various ways of appearance, to the view of the mind.

*South.*

It is impossible for a man of the greatest parts to consider any thing in its whole extent, and in all its variety of lights.

*Spectator.*

An author who has not learned the art of ranging his thoughts, and setting them in proper lights, will lose himself in confusion.

*Addison.*

# 11. Publick view; publick notice.

Why am I ask'd what next shall see the light? Heav'n! was I born for nothing but to write?

*Pope.*

# 12. The publick.

Grave epistles bring vice to light, Such as a king might read, a bishop write.

*Pope.*

# 13. Explanation.

I have endeavour'd, throughout this discourse, that every former part might give strength unto all that follow, and every latter bring some light unto all before.

*Hooker.*

We should compare places of scripture treating of the same point; thus one part of the sacred text could not fail to give light unto another.

*Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

# 14. Any thing that gives light; a pharos; a taper; any luminous body.

That light you see is burning in my hall; How far that little candle throws his beams! So shines a good deed in a naughty world.

*Shakespeare.*

Then he called for a light, and sprang in and fell down before Paul.

*Acts, xvi. 29.*

I have set thee to be a light of the Gentiles, for salvation unto the ends of the earth.

*Acts, xiii. 47.*

Let them be for signs,

For seasons, and for days, and circling years; And let them be for lights, as I ordain Their office in the firmament of heav'n, To give light on the earth.

*Milton.*

I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the sun and a meteor.

*Glanville.*

Several lights will not be seen, If there be nothing else between; Men doubt, because they stand so thick in th' sky, If those be stars that paint the galaxy.

*Cowley.*

I will make some offers at their safety, by fixing some marks like lights upon a coast, by which the ships may avoid at least known rocks.

*Temple.*

He must still mourn

The sun, and moon, and every starry light, Ellips'd to him, and lost in everlasting night.

*Prior.*

# LIGHT. *adj.* [*leopt*, Saxon.]

# 1. Not tending to the center with great force; not heavy.

Hot and cold were in one body fixt, And soft with hard, and light with heavy mixt.

*Dryden.*

These weights did not exert their natural gravity till they were laid in the golden balance, in-  
so-much that I could not guess which was light or heavy whilst I held them in my hand.

*Addison.*

# 2. Not burdensome; easy to be worn, or carried, or lifted; not onerous.

Horse, oxen, plough, tumbril, cart, waggon, and wain,

The lighter and stronger the greater thy pain.

*Tupper.*

It will be light, that you may bear it. Under a cloak that is of any length. A king that would not feel his crown too heavy, must wear it every day; but if he think it too light, he knoweth not of what metal it is made.

*Bacon's Essays.*

# 3. Not afflictive; easy to be endured.

Every light and common thing incident into any part of man's life.

*Hooker.*

Light fast rings give us leisure to complain, We groan, but cannot speak, in greater pain.

*Dryden.*

# 4. Easy to be performed; not difficult.

Well pleas'd were all his friends, the talk was light.

The father, mother, daughter, they invite.

*Dryden.*

# 5. Easy to be acted on by any power.

Apples of a ripe savour, fresh and fair, Mellow'd by winter from their cruder juice,

Light of digestion now, and fit for use.

*Dryden.*

# 6. Not heavily armed.

Paulus Bachitus, with a company of light horsemen, lay close in ambush, in a convenient place for that purpose.

*Knotter.*

# 7. Active; nimble.

He lo light was at Jergerdmain, That what he touch'd came not to light again.

*Spenser.*

Ashel was as light of foot as a wild roe.

*Sam. ii. 18.*

There Stamford came, for his honour was lame Of the gout three months together;

But it prov'd, when they fought, but a running gout.

*Danbarn.*

For his heels were lighter than ever.

Light bounding from the earth at once they rise, Their feet half viewless quiver in the skies.

*Pope.*

# 8. Unencumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments.

Unmarried men are best masters, but not best subjects; for they are light to run away.

*Raton.*

# 9. Slight; not great.

A light error in the manner of making the following trials was enough to render some of them unsuccessful.

*Boyle.*

# 10. Not dense; not gross.

In the wilderness there is no bread, nor water, and our soul loatheth this light bread.

*Numbers, xvi. 5.*

Light fumes are merry, grosser fumes are sad, Both are the reasonable soul run mad.

*Dryden.*

# 11. Easy to admit any influence; unsteady; unsettled; loose.

False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand.

*Shakespeare.*

These light vain persons still are drunk and mad With surfeittings, and pleasures of their youth.

*Davies.*

They are light of belief, great listeners after news.

*Howell.*

There is no greater argument of a light and inconsiderate person, than profanely to scoff at religion.

*Tullyson.*

# 12. Gay; airy; wanting dignity or solidity; trifling.

Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too light.

*Shakespeare.*

If fictions light I mix with truth divine, And fill these lines with ether praise than thine.

*Fairfax.*

# 13. Not chaste; not regular in conduct.

Let me not be light, For a light wife doth make a heavy husband.

*Shakespeare.*

# 14. [From *light*, *n. s.*] Bright; clear.

As soon as the morning was light, the men were sent away.

*Gen. xlvii. 3.*

The horses ran up and down with their tails and manes on a light fire.

*Knotter.*

# 15. Not dark; tending to whiteness.

In painting, the light and a white colour are but one and the same thing: no colour more resembles the air than white; and by consequence no colour which is lighter.

*Dryden.*

Two cylindrick bodies with annular sulci, found with sharck teeth, and other shells, in a light coloured clay.

*Woodward.*

# LIGHT. *adv.* [for *lightly*, by colloquial corruption.] Lightly; cheaply.

Shall we set light by that custom of reading, from whence so precious a benefit hath grown?

*Hooker.*

# To LIGHT. *v. a.* [from *light*, *n. s.*]

# 1. To kindle; to inflame; to set on fire; to make flame.

Swinging coals about in the wise, thoroughly lighted them.

*Boyle.*

This truth shines so clear, that to go about to prove it, were to light a candle to seek the sun.

*Glanville.*

The maids, who waited her commands, Ran in with lighted tapers in their hands.

*Dryden.*

Be witness, gods, and strike Jovasta dead, If an immodest thought, or low desire, Inflam'd my breast since first our loves were lighted.

*Dryden.*

Absence might cure it, or a second mistress Light up another flame, and put out this.

*Addison's Cato.*

# 2. To give light to; to guide by light.

A beam that falls Fresh from the pure glance of thine eye, Lighting to eternity.

*Croshaw.*

Ah hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn To light the dead, and warm th' unfruitful urn.

*Pope.*

# 3. To illuminate; to fill with light.

The sun was set, and vesper, to supply His absent beams, had lighted up the sky.

*Dryden.*

# 4. Up is emphatically joined to light.

No sun was lighted up the world to view.

*Dryden's Ovid.*

# 5. [From the adjective.] To lighten; to ease of a burthen.

Land some of our passengers, And light this weary vessel of her load.

*Fairy Queen.*

# To LIGHT. *v. n.* [*light*, chance, Dutch; preter. *lighted* or *light*, or *lit*.]

# 1. To happen to find; to fall upon by chance; it has on before the thing found.

No more settled in valour than disposed to justice, if either they had lighted on a better friend, or could have learned to make friendship a child, and not the father of virtue.

*Sadney.*

The prince, by chance, did on a lady light, That was right fair, and fresh as morning rose.

*Spenser.*

Haply your eye shall light upon some toy You have desire to purchase.

*Shakespeare.*

As in the tides of people once up, there went not stirring winds to make them more rough; so this people did light upon two ringleaders.

*Bacon.*

Of late years, the royal oak did light upon count Rhodophil.

*Howell.*

The way of producing such a change on colours may be easily enough lighted on, by those conversant in the selections of mercury.

*Boyle.*

He sought by arguments to soothe her pain; Nor thus avail'd; at length he lighted on one.

*Dryden.*

Before two moons their orb with light adorn, If Heav'n allow me life, I will return.

*Dryden.*

Truth, light upon this way, is of no more avail to us than error; for what is taken up by it, may be false as well as true; and he has not done his duty, who has thus stumbled upon truth in his way to perdition.

*Locke.*

Whoever first fit on a parcel of that substance we call gold, could not rationally take the bulk and figure to depend on its real essence.

*Locke.*

As wily Reynard walk'd the streets at night, On a tradesman's milk he chanc'd to light.

*Locke.*

Turning it o'er, he matter'd with diffidat,  
How vast a head is here without a brain! Addison.  
A weaker man may sometimes *light* or nodous  
which have escap'd a wiser. *Walter on the Blind.*

3. To fall in any particular direction:  
with *on*.

The wounded fled curvets; and rais'd upright,  
*Lights* on his feet before: his hoots behind  
Spring up in air aloft, and hush the wind. *Dryden.*

3. To fall; to strike on: with *on*.  
He at his foe with furious rigour smites,  
That strongest oak might seem to overthrow;  
The stroke upon his shield to heavy *lights*,  
That to the ground it doubleth him full low.

At an uncertain lot none can find themselves  
grieved on whomsoever it *lights*. *Hooker.*  
They shall hunger no more; neither shall the  
sun *light* on them, nor any heat. *Rev. vii. 16.*

On me, me only, as the source and spring  
Of all corruption; all the blame *lights* due.

A curse *lights* upon him prestudly after: his  
great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain in  
it, and his head and right hand cut off, and hung  
up before Jerusalem. *South.*

4. [Alghtran, Sax.] To descend from a  
horse or carriage.

When Naaman saw him running after him,  
he *lighted* down from the chariot to meet him.

I saw 'em salute on horseback,  
Beheld them when they *lighted*, how they clung  
In their embracement. *Shakespeare.*

Rebekah lifted up her eyes, and when she saw  
Isaac, she *lighted* off the camel. *Gen. xxi. 64.*

The god laid down his scabbard rays,  
Then *lighted* from his glittering coach. *Swift.*

5. To settle; to rest; to sleep from  
light.

I plac'd a quire of such enticing birds,  
That she will *light* to listen to their lays. *Shakespeare.*  
Then as a bee which among weeds doth fall,  
Which seem sweet flow'rs, with lustre fresh and gay,  
She *lights* on that, and settles, and tasteth all,  
But pleas'd with none, both flies, and soars away.

Plant trees and shrubs near home, for bees to  
pitch on at their swarming, that they may not be  
in danger of being lost for want of a *lighting* place.

To *LIGHTEN*. *v. n.* [lit lize, Saxon.]

1. To flash, with thunder.

This dreadful night,  
That thunders, *lightens*, opens graves, and roars  
As doth the lion. *Shakespeare.*

Although joy in thee,  
I have no joy of this contract to night;  
It is too rash, too unadvised, too sudden,  
Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be  
Ere one can say it *lightens*. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

The lightning that *lightens* out of the cloud  
part under heaven, sheweth unto the other part.

2. To shine like lightning.

Yet looks he like a king: behold his eye,  
As bright as is the eagle's, *lightens* forth  
Controlling majesty. *Shakespeare.*

3. To fall; to light.

O Lord, let thy mercy *lighten* upon us, as we  
do put our trust in thee. *Common Prayer.*

To *LIGHTEN*. *v. a.* [from *light*.]

1. To illuminate; to enlighten.

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear  
A precious ring, that *lightens* all the hole.

O light, which mak'st the light which makes  
the day.

Light fell on the eye without, and mind within:  
Lower on the spirit with one clear heavenly ray,  
That to view itself doth first begin. *Davies.*

Light of fire ran all along the shore,  
Light'ning all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

Nature from the storm  
Shed out sparks; and through the *light*'s air  
A higher lustre, and a clearer glow.  
Disperse trouble. *Thompson's Summer.*

2. To moderate; to unload (from *lights*,  
*adj.*)

The ministers were afraid, and cast forth the  
wreath that were in the ship into the sea, to *lighten*  
it of them. *Jonas, i. 7.*

3. To make less heavy.

Long time with you  
Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof  
That fellowship in pain divides not grief;  
Not *lightens* aught each man's peculiar loss. *Milton.*

In offices of love how we may *lighten*  
Each other's burden. *Milton.*

4. To exhilarate; to cheer.

A trusty villa, very oft,  
When I am dull with care and melancholy,  
*Lightens* my humour with his merry jest. *Shakespeare.*  
The audience are grown weary of continued  
melancholy scenes; and few tragedies shall succeed  
in this age, if they are not *lightened* with a course  
of mirth. *Dryden.*

LIGHTER. *n. s.* [from *light*, to make *light*.]

A heavy boat into which ships are *light-*  
sued or unloaded.

They have cock boats for passengers, and *lighters*  
for burthen. *Carew.*

He climb'd a stranded *lighter*'s height,  
Shot to the black abyss, and plung'd downright.

LIGHTERMAN. *n. s.* [lighter and man.]

One who manages a lighter.

Where such shipping is employed, whatever  
becomes of the merchant, multitudes of people  
will be gainers; as shipwrights, butchers, carmen,  
and *lightermen*. *Child.*

LIGHTFINGERED. *adj.* [light and finger.]

Nimble at conveyance; thievish.

LIGHTFOOT. *adj.* [light and foot.] Nim-

ble in running or dancing; active.

Him so far had born his *lightfoot* steed,  
Pricked with wrath and fiery fierce disdain,  
That him to follow was but fruitless pain. *Fairy R.*  
And all the troop of *lightfoot* Naiades  
Flock all about to see her lovely face. *Spenser.*

LIGHTFOOT. *n. s.* Venison. A cant  
word.

LIGHTHEADED. *adj.* [light and head.]

Unsteady; loose; thoughtless; weak.

The English liturgy, how piously and wisely lo-  
cally framed, had found great opposition; the cere-  
monies had wrought only upon *lightheaded*, weak  
men, yet learned men excepted against some parti-  
culars. *Clarendon.*

2. Delirious; disordered in the mind by  
disease.

LIGHTHEADEDNESS. *n. s.* Deliriousness;  
disorder of the mind.

LIGHTHEARTED. *adj.* [light and heart.]

Gay; merry; airy; cheerful.

LIGHTHOUSE. *n. s.* [light and house.]

An high building, at the top of which  
lights are hung to guide ships at sea.

He charged himself with the risk of such vessels  
as carried corn in winter; and built a pharos or  
*lighthouse*. *Arbutnot.*

Built two poles to the meridian, with immense  
*lighthouses* on the top of them. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

LIGHTLEGGED. *adj.* [light and leg.]

Nimble; swift.

Lightlegged Pas has got the middle space.

LIGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *light*.] Wanting  
light; dark.

LIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *light*.]

1. Without weight,

This grave partakes the *light*'s birth,  
Which cover *light*'s birth. *Ben Jonson.*

Without deep impression,  
That *light*'s idea of the cheerful note.

*Light*'s note, was easily forgot. *Prior.*

2. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of  
course.

If they write or speak publicly but few words,  
one of them is *lightly* about the dangerous estate  
of the church of England in respect of abused  
ceremonies. *Hooker.*

Believe 't not *lightly* that your son  
Will not exceed the common, or be caught  
With cautious baits and practices. *Shakespeare.*

Short summer *lightly* has a forward spring. *Shak.*

3. Without reason,  
Flatter not the rich; neither do thou willingly  
or *lightly* appear before great personages. *Taylor.*

Let every man that hath a calling be diligent in  
pursuance of his employment, so as not *lightly*, or  
without reasonable occasion, to neglect it. *Taylor.*

5. Without dejection; cheerfully.

Did that welcome  
Which comes to punish us, and we punish it,  
Seeming to bear it *lightly*. *Shakespeare.*

6. Not chaste.

If I were *lightly* disposed, I could still perhaps  
have offers, that some, who hold their heads higher,  
would be glad to accept. *Swift.*

7. Nimble; with agility; not heavily or  
tardily.

Methought I stood on a wide *light*'s bank;  
When on a sudden, Torismond appear'd,  
Gave me his hand, and led me *lightly* o'er;  
Leaping and bounding on the billows' heads,  
Till safely we had reach'd the farther shore. *Dryden.*

8. Gaily; airily; with levity; without  
heed or care.

LIGHTMINDED. *adj.* [light and mind.]

Unsettled; unsteady.

He that is hasty to give credit is *lightminded*.

*Eccl. xix. 4.*

LIGHTNESS. *n. s.* [from *light*.]

1. Want of weight; absence of weight:  
the contrary to *heaviness*.

Some are for masts of ships, as fir and pine,  
because of their length, straightness, and *lightness*.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

Suppose many degrees of littlecoats and *lightness*  
in particles, so as many might float in the air a  
good while before they fell. *Burnet.*

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness.

For, unto *light* there is no greater shame,  
Than *lightness* and inconstancy in love. *Fairy Queen.*

Of two things they must chuse one; namely,  
whether they would, to their endless disgrace, with  
ridiculous *lightness*, dismiss him, whose restitution  
they had in so importunate manner desired, or else  
condescend unto that demand. *Hooker.*

As I blow this feather from my face,  
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,  
And yielding to another when it blows,  
Commanded always by the greatest gust;  
Such is the *lightness* of your common men. *Shakespeare.*

3. Unchastity; want of conduct in women.

Is it the disdain of my estate, or the opinion  
of my *lightness*, that embolden'd such base fancies  
towards me? *Sidney.*

That modesty may more betray our sense,  
Than woman's *lightness*? *Shakespeare.*

4. Agility; nimbleness.

LIGHTNING. *n. s.* [from *lighten*, *lighten-*  
*ing*, *lightning*.]

1. The flash that attends thunder.

*Lightning* is a great flame, very bright, extend-  
ing every way to a great distance, suddenly darting  
upwards, and there ending, so that it is only mo-  
mentaneous. *Maschenbrock.*

Some think the *lightning* born before the thunder;  
What tells us then they both together are? *Davies.*

*Salmons.*

*Salmonus, suff'ring cruel pains I found  
For emulating Jove; the rattling sound  
Of mimic thunder, and the glittering blaze  
Of pointed lightning, and their forked rays.* Dryd.  
No warning of the approach of flame;  
Swiftly, like sudden death, it came;  
Like travellers by lightning kill'd,  
I burnt the moment I beheld. *Granville.*

2. Mitigation; abatement. [from *to lighten*, to make less heavy.]

How oft when men are at the point of death,  
Have they been merry? which their keepers call  
A lightning before death. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*  
We were once in hopes of his recovery, upon a  
kind message from the widow; but this only proved  
a lightning before death. *Addison's Spectator.*

**LIGHTS.** *n. f.* [supposed to be called so  
from their lightness in proportion to  
their bulk.] The lungs; the organs of  
breathing; we say, *lights* of other ani-  
mals, and *lungs* of men.

The complaint was chiefly from the *lights*, a part  
as of no quick sense, so no seat for any sharp disease.  
*Hayward.*

**LIGHTSOME.** *adj.* [from *light*.]

1. Luminous; not dark; not obscure;  
not opaque.

Neither the sun, nor any thing sensible is that  
light itself, which is the cause that things are *light-  
some*, though it make itself, and all things else,  
visible; but a body most enlightened, by whom the  
neighbouring region, which the Greeks call *æther*,  
the place of the supposed element of fire, is affect-  
ed and qualified. *Raleigh.*

White walls make rooms more *lightsome* than  
black. *Bacon.*

Equal posture, and quick spirits, are required to  
make colours *lightsome*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His course exalted through the Ram had run,  
Through Taurus, and the *lightsome* realms of love.  
*Dryden.*

2. Gay; airy; having the power to ex-  
hilarate.

It suiteth so fitly with that *light* some affection of  
joy, wherein God delighteth when his saints praise  
him. *Hooker.*

The *lightsome* passion of joy was not that which  
now often usurps the name, that trivial, vanishing,  
superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension,  
and plays upon the surface of the soul. *South.*

**LIGHTSOMENESS.** *n. f.* [from *lightsome*.]

1. Luminousness; not opacity; not ob-  
scurity; not darkness.

It is to our atmosphere that the variety of col-  
ours, which are painted on the skies, the *light-  
someness* of our air, and the twilight, are owing.  
*Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.

**LIGNA'LOES.** *n. f.* [*lignum aloes*, Latin.]  
Aloes wood.

The vellies spread forth as gardens by the river's  
side, as the trees of *lignaloës* which the Lord hath  
planted, and as cedar trees beside the water.  
*Numb. xxiv. 6.*

**LIGNUMUS.** *adj.* [*ligneus*, Latin; *ligneus*,  
French.] Made of wood; wooden; re-  
sembling wood.

It should be tried with shoots of vines, and roots  
of red roses; for it may be they, being of a more  
*lignous* nature, will incorporate with the tree itself.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

Ten thousand seeds of the plant harts-tongue,  
hardly make the bulk of a pepper-corn: now the  
covert, and the true body of each seed, the paren-  
thymous and *lignous* part of both, and the fibres of  
those parts, multiplied one by another, afford a hun-  
dred thousand millions of formed atoms, but how  
many more we cannot define. *Grey.*

**LIGNUMVITÆ.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Guia-  
cum; a very hard wood.

**LIGURE.** *n. f.* A precious stone:

The third row a *ligure*, an agate, and an ame-  
thyst. *Exodus.*

**LIKE.** *adj.* [ic, Saxon; *lik*, Dutch.]

1. Resembling; having resemblance.

Whom art thou *like* in thy greatness?

*Ex. xl. xxxi. 2.*

His son, or one of his illustrious name,  
How *like* the former, and almost the same!

*Dryden's Æneid.*

As the earth was designed for the being of men,  
why might not all other planets be created for  
the *like* uses, each for their own inhabitants?

*Bentley.*

This plan, as laid down by him, looks *like* an  
universal art than a distinct logic. *Baker.*

2. Equal; of the same quantity.

More clergymen were impoverished by the late  
war, than ever in the *like* space before. *Spratt.*

3. [For *likely*] Probable; credible.

The trials were made, and it is *like* that the ex-  
periment would have been effectual. *Bacon.*

4. Likely; in a state that gives probable  
expectations. This is, I think, an im-  
proper, though frequent use.

If the duke continues these favours towards  
you, you are *like* to be much advanced.

*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

He is *like* to die for hunger, for there is no more  
bread. *Jeremiah, xxviii. 9.*

The yearly value thereof is already increased  
double of that it was within these few years, and is  
*like* daily to rise higher till it amount to the price  
of our land in England. *Davies.*

Hopton resolved to visit Waller's quarters, that  
he might judge whether he were *like* to pursue his  
purpose. *Clarendon.*

Many were not easy to be governed, nor *like* to  
conform themselves to strict rules. *Clarendon.*

If his rules of reason be not better suited to  
the mind than his rules for health are fitted to our  
bodies, he is not *like* to be much followed.

*Baker on Learning.*

**LIKE.** *n. f.* [This substantive is seldom  
more than the adjective used ellipti-  
cally; *the like* for *the like thing*, or *like  
person*.]

1. Some person or thing resembling an-  
other.

He was a man, take him for all and all,  
I shall not look upon his *like* again. *Shakespeare.*  
Every *like* is not the same, O Cesar! *Shakespeare.*  
Though there have been greater fleets for num-  
ber, yet for the bulk of the ships never the *like*.  
*Bacon's War with Spain.*

Albeit an eagle did bear away a lamb in her tal-  
ons, yet a raven endeavouring to do the *like* was  
held engangled. *Hayward.*

One offers, and in offering makes a stay;  
Another forward sets, and doth no more;  
A third the *like*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

His desire

By conversation with his *like* to help,  
Or solace his defects. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Two *likes* may be mistaken. *L'Estrange.*

She'd study to reform the men,  
Or add some grains of folly more  
To women than they had before;  
This might their mutual fancy strike,  
Since *every* being loves its *like*. *Swift.*

2. Used with *bad*; near approach; a state  
like to another state. A sense common,  
but not just: perhaps *bad* is a corrup-  
tion for *was*.

Report being carried secretly from one to another  
in my ship, *bad like* to have been my utter over-  
throw. *Raleigh.*

**LIKE.** *adv.*

1. In the same manner; in the same man-  
ner as: it is not always easy to deter-  
mine whether it be adverb or adjective.

The joyous nymphs, and lightfoot fairies,  
Which thither came to hear their music sweet,  
Now hearing them so heavily lament,  
*Like* heavily lamenting from them went. *Spenser.*  
*Like* as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord  
pitieth them that fear him. *Psal. ciii. 13.*

Are we proud and passionate, malicious and re-  
vengeful? Is this to be *like-minded* with Christ,  
who was meek and lowly? *Tillotson.*

What will be my confusion, when he sees me  
Neglected, and forsaken *like* himself. *Phillips.*

They roar'd *like* lions caught in toils, and rag'd;  
The man knew what they were, who heretofore  
Had seen the *like* lie murder'd on the thore. *Waller.*

2. In such a manner as befits.

Be strong, and quit yourselves *like* men.

*1 Sam. iv. 9.*

3. Likely; probably. A popular use not  
analogical.

I like the work well, ere it be demanded,  
As *like* enough it will, I'd have it copied. *Shakespeare.*

**TO LIKE.** *v. a.* [iccan, Saxon; *liken*,  
Dutch.]

1. To chuse with some degree of prefer-  
ence.

As nothing can be so reasonably spoken as 'to  
content all men, so this speech was not of them all  
*liked*. *Kneller.*

He gave such an account as made it appear that  
he *liked* the design. *Clarendon.*

We *like* our present circumstances well, and dream  
of no change. *Atterbury.*

2. To approve; to view with approbation,  
not fondness.

Though they did not *like* the evil he did, yet  
they *liked* him that did the evil. *Sidney.*

He grew content to mark their speeches, then to  
marvel at such wit in shepherds, after to *like* their  
company. *Sidney.*

He proceeded from looking to *liking*, and from  
*liking* to loving. *Sidney.*

For several virtues

I have *lik'd* several women; never any  
With so full soul. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;  
That *lik'd*, but had a rougher task in hand

Than to drive *liking* to the name of love. *Shakespeare.*

Scarce any man passeth to a *liking* of sin in others,  
but by first practising it himself. *South.*

Beasts can *like*, but not distinguish too,  
Nor their own *liking* by reflection know. *Dryden.*

3. To please; to be agreeable to. Now  
disused.

Well hoped he, ere long that hardy guest,  
If ever covetous hand, or lustful eye,  
Or lips he laid on thing that *lik'd* him best,  
Should be his prey. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Say, my fair brother now, if this device  
Do *like* you, or may you to *like* entice. *Hubbard.*

This desire being recommended to her majesty, it  
*lik'd* her to include the same within one entire leaf.

*Bacon.*

He shall dwell where it *liketh* him best. *Dante.*

There let them learn, as *likes* them, to despise

God and Messiah. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**TO LIKE.** *v. n.*

1. To be pleased with; with *of* before the  
thing approved. *Obsolete.*

Of any thing more than *of* God they could not  
by any means *like*, as long as whatsoever they knew  
besides God, they apprehended it not in itself with-  
out dependency upon God. *Hooker.*

The young soldiers did with such cheerfulness  
*like* of this resolution, that they thought two days  
a long delay. *Kneller.*

2. To chuse; to list; to be pleased.

The man *likes* not to take his brother's wife.

*Deuteronomy.*

He that has the prison doors set open is perfect-  
ly at liberty, because he may either go or stay, as he  
best *likes*. *Larke.*

**L I K E L I H O O D .** } *n. s.* [from *likely*.]  
**L I K E L I N E S S .**

1. Appearance; shew. Obsolete.  
 What of his heart perceive you in his face?  
 By any *likelihood* he shew'd to-day.  
 — That with no man here he is offended. *Shakespeare*.
2. Resemblance; likeness. Obsolete.  
 The mayor and all his brethren in best sort,  
 Like to the senators of antique Rome,  
 Go forth and fetch their conqu'ring Caesar in:  
 As by a low, but loving *likelihood*,  
 Were now the general of our gracious empress,  
 As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,  
 How many would the peaceful city quit  
 To welcome him? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
 There is no *likelihood* between pure light and black  
 darkness, or between righteousness and reprobation.  
*Raleigh*.

3. Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth.  
 As it noteth one such to have been in that age,  
 so had there been more, it would by *likelihood* as well  
 have noted many. *Hooker*.  
 Many of *likelihood* informed me of this before,  
 which hung so tottering in the balance, that I  
 could neither believe nor misdoubt.

*Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

It never yet d d hurt,

To lay down *likelihood*, and towns of hope. *Shakespeare*.  
 As there is no *likelihood* that this place could  
 be so altered, so there is no probability that these  
 rivers were turned out of their courses.

*Raleigh's History of the World.*

Where things are least to be put to the venture,  
 as the eternal interests of the other world ought to  
 be, there every, even the least, probability, or *like-*  
*lihood* of danger, should be provided against. *S. u. s.*

There are predictions of our Saviour recorded  
 by the evangelists, which were not completed till  
 after their deaths, and had no *likelihood* of being  
 so when they were pronounced by our blessed *S. u. s.*

Thus, in all *likelihood*, would it be with a liber-  
 tine, who should have a visit from the other world:  
 the first horror it raised would go off, as new divi-  
 sions came on. *Atterbury*.

**L I K E L Y .** *adj.* [from *like*.]

1. Such as may be liked; such as may please. Obsolete.  
 These young companions make themselves be-  
 lieve they love at the first looking of a *likely* beauty.

*Sidney*.

Sir John, they are your *likeliest* men; I would  
 have you served with the best. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

2. Probable; such as may in reason be thought or believed; such as may be thought more reasonably than the contrary: as, a *likely* story, that is, a credible story.

**L I K E L Y .** *adv.* Probably; as may reasonably be thought

While man was innocent, he was *likely* ignorant  
 of nothing that importuned him to know. *Glennville*.

**T O L I K E N .** *v. a.* [from *like*.] To represent as having resemblance; to compare.

The prince broke your head for *likening* him to a  
 saging man of Windsor. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

For he, though with the tongue  
 Of angels, relate? or to what things  
 Liken on earth? conspicuous, that may lift  
 Human imagination to such height  
 Of God-like power? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**L I K E N E S S .** *n. s.* [from *like*.]

1. Resemblance; similitude.  
 They all do live, and moved are  
 To multiply the *likeness* of their kind. *Spenser*.  
 A standstill is to make his author appear as  
 as he can, provided he maintains his  
 and makes him not unlike himself.  
 Translation is a kind of drawing after the life,

where there is a double sort of *likeness*, a good one  
 and a bad one. *Dryden*.

There will be found a better *likeness*, and a worse;  
 and the better is constantly to be chosen. *Dryden*.

2. Form; appearance.  
 Never came trouble to my house in the *likeness* of  
 your grace; for trouble being gone, comfort should  
 remain. *Shakespeare*.

It is safer to stand upon our guard against an  
 enemy in the *likeness* of a friend, than to embrace  
 any man for a friend in the *likeness* of an enemy.  
*L'Estrange*.

3. One who resembles another; a copy; a counterpart.

Poor Cupid, sobbing, scarce could speak,

Indeed, mamma, I did not know ye;

Alas! how early my mistake!

I took you for your *likeness* Cloe. *Prior*.

**L I K E W I S E .** *adv.* [like and *wise*.] In like manner; also; moreover; too.

Jesus said unto them, I also will ask you one thing,  
 which if ye tell me, I *likewise* will tell you by what  
 authority I do these things. *Matt. xxi. 24.*

So was it in the decay of the Roman empire, and  
*likewise* in the empire of Almaigne, after Charles the  
 Great, every bird taking a feather. *Bacon*.

Spirit of vitric acid to pure unmixed serum,  
 coagulates as if it had been boiled. Spirit of sea-  
 salt makes a perfect coagulation of the serum *likewise*,  
 but with some different phenomena. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**L I K I N G .** *adj.* [Perhaps because plumpness is agreeable to the sight.] Plump; in a state of plumpness.

I fear my lord the king, who hath appointed your  
 meat and your drink, for why should he see your  
 faces worse *liking*, than the children which are of  
 your sort? *Dan. i. 10.*

**L I K I N G .** *n. s.* [from *like*.]

1. Good state of body; plumpness.  
 I'll repent, and that suddenly, while I'm in some  
*liking*; I shall be out of heart shortly, and then I  
 shall have no strength to repent. *Shakespeare*.  
 Their young ones are in good *liking*; they grow  
 up with corn. *Job, xxxix. 4.*  
 Cappadocian slaves were famous for their lusti-  
 ness, and, being in good *liking*, were set on a stall,  
 when exposed to sale, to shew the good habit of  
 their body. *Dryden's Notes to Persius.*

2. State of mind.  
 The *liking* that, like the lab'ring moon,  
 By charm of art was hurried down;  
 Forc'd with regret to leave her native sphere,  
 Came but a while on *liking* here. *Dryden*.

3. Inclination.  
 Why do you longer feed on loathed light,  
 Or *liking* find to gaze on earthly mold? *Fairy Qu.*

**L I K I N G .** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Delight in; pleasure in; with so.

There are limits to be set betwixt the boldness  
 and rashness of a poet, but he must understand  
 those limits who pretends to judge, as well as he  
 who undertakes to write: and he who has no *liking*  
 to the whole, ought in reason to be excluded from  
 censuring of the parts. *Dryden*.

**L I L A C H .** *n. s.* [*lilac, lilas*, French.] A tree.

The white thorn is in leaf, and the *lilach* tree.

*Bacon*.

**L I L I E D .** *adj.* [from *lily*.] Embellished with lilies.

Nymphs and shepherds dance no more

By sandy Laxion's *lilied* banks. *Milton*.

**L I L Y .** *n. s.* [*lilium*, Latin.]

There are thirty-two species of this plant, in-  
 cluding white *lilies*, orange *lilies*, red *lilies*, and mar-  
 tions of various sorts. *Miller*.

Oh! had the monster seen those *lily* hands  
 Tremble, like aspen leaves, upon a lute,  
 And make the filken strings delight to kiss them;  
 He would not then have touch'd them for his life!  
*Shakespeare*.

*Shakespeare* upon a landscape where no city!  
 No friends! no hope! no kindred weep for me!  
 Almost no grave allow'd me! like the *lily*,  
 That answers mistrets of the field, and fourthly,  
 I'll hang my head, and perish. *Shakespeare*.

Arms, a river of Italy, is drawn like an old  
 man, by his right side a lion, holding forth in his  
 right paw a red *lily*, or flower-de-luce.

*Pasdam on Drawing.*

Take but the humblest *lily* of the field;  
 And if our pride will: our reason yield,  
 It must by sure comparison be shown,  
 That on the regal seat great David's son,  
 Array'd in all his robes, and types of pow'r,  
 Shines with less glory than that simple flow'r. *Prior*.  
 For her the *lilies* hang their heads, and die. *Pope*.

**L I L Y - D A F F O D I L .** *n. s.* [*lilio-narcissus*.]

A foreign flower.

**L I L Y - H Y A C I N T H .** *n. s.* [*lilio-hyacinthus*.]

It hath a *lily* flower, composed of six leaves,  
 shaped like the flower of hyacinth; the roots are  
 scaly, and shaped like those of the *lily*. There are  
 three species of this plant; one with a blue flower,  
 another white, and a third red. *Miller*.

**L I L Y of the Valley, or May lily .** *n. s.*  
 [*lilium convallium*.]

The flower consists of one leaf, is shaped like a  
 bell, and divided at the top into six segments; the  
 ovary becomes a soft globular fruit, containing several  
 round seeds. It is very common in shady woods.  
*Miller*.

*Lily of the valley* has a strong root that runs into  
 the ground. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

**L I L Y L I V E R E D .** *adj.* [*lily and liver*.]

Whitelivered; cowardly.

A base, *lilylivered*, action-taking knave.

*Shakespeare's King Lear*.

**L I M A T U R E .** *n. s.* [*limatura*, Latin.] Fil-  
 ings of any metal; the particles rubbed  
 off by a file.

**L I M B .** *n. s.* [lim, Saxon and Scottish;  
*lem*, Danish.]

1. A member; a jointed or articulated part of animals.

A second Hector, for his grim aspect,  
 And large proportion of his strong-limbed.

*Shakespeare*.

O! that I had her here, to tear her limb meal!

*Shakespeare*.

Now am I come each limb to survey,  
 If thy appearance answer loud report. *Milton's Ag.*

2. [*Limbe*, French; *limbus*, Lat.] An edge; a border. A philosophical word.

By moving the prisms about, the colours again  
 emerged out of the whiteness, the violet and the  
 blue at its inward limb, and at its outward limb the  
 red and yellow. *Newton*.

**T O L I M B .** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with limbs.

As they please,  
 They limb themselves, and colour, shape, and size  
 Assume, as likes them best, condense, or rare. *Milton*.

2. To tear asunder; to dismember.

**L I M B E C K .** *n. s.* [corrupted by popular  
 pronunciation from *alembeck*.] A  
 Her cheeks, on which this creamy nectar  
 Still'd through the limbbeck of her diamond eyes.  
*Fairfax*.

Fires of Spain, and the line,  
 Whose countries limbbecks to our bodies be,  
 Canst thou for gain bear? *Donne*.

Call up, unbound,  
 In various shapes, old Proteus from the sea,  
 Drain'd through a limbbeck to his naked form. *Miln*.

The earth, by secret conveyances, lets in the sea,  
 and sends it back fresh, her bowels serving for a  
 limbbeck. *Howel*.

He first survey'd the charge with careful eyes,  
 Yet judg'd, like vapours that from limbbecks rise,  
 It would in richer showers descend again. *Dryden*.



The warm *limbeck* drowns  
Salubrious waters from the sacred brook. *Pliny*  
**LIMBED.** *adj.* [from *limb*.] Formed  
with regard to limbs.

A steer of five years age, large *limb'd*, and fed,  
To Jove's high altar Agamemnon laid. *Pope's Iliad*.  
**LIMBER.** *adj.* Flexible; easily bent;  
pliant; limbe.

You put me off with *limber* vows. *Shakespeare*.  
I wonder how, among these jealousies of court  
and state, Edward Atheling could subsist, being the  
inadubitate heir of the Saxon line: but he had tried,  
and found him a prince of *limber* virtues; so as  
though he might have some place in his caution,  
yet he reckoned him beneath his fear. *Watson*.

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,  
Insect, or worm; those way'd their *limber* fans  
For wings; and smallest lineaments exact  
In all the liveries deck'd of summer's pride. *Milton*.  
She durst never stand at the bay, having no-  
thing but her long soft *limber* ears to defend her.

*More on Apeism.*  
The muscles were strong on both sides of the  
aspera arteria, but on the under side, opposite to that  
of the oesophagus, very *limber*. *Ray on Creation*.

**LIMBERNESS.** *n. f.* [from *limber*.] Flexi-  
bility; pliancy.

**LIMBO.** *n. f.* [*Eo quod sit limbus infe-  
rorum.* *Du Cange*.]

1. A region bordering upon hell, in which  
there is neither pleasure nor pain. Popu-  
larly hell.

No, he is in tartar *limbo*, worse than hell,  
A devil in an everlasting garment hath him,  
Oac whose hard heart is button'd up with steel.

*Shakespeare*.  
Oh what a sympathy of woe is this!  
As far from help as *limbo* is from bliss. *Shakespeare*.  
All these up-whirl'd aloft  
Fly o'er the backside of the world far off,  
Into a *limbo* large and broad, since call'd  
The paradise of fools. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

2. Any place of misery and restraint.

For he no sooner was at large,  
But Trulla straight brought on the charge;  
And in the self-same *limbo* put  
The knight and squire, where he was shut. *Hudib*.  
Friar, thou art come off thyself, but poor I am  
left in *limbo*. *Dryden's Spenser's Tryer*.

**LIME.** *n. f.* [lim, xelyman, Saxon, to  
glue.]

1. A viscous substance drawn over twigs,  
which catches and entangles the wings  
of birds that light upon it.

Poor bird! thou'lt never fear the net or *lime*,  
The pitfall, nor the gin. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
You must lay *lime*, to tangle her desires,  
By wailful sonnets, whose computed rhymes  
Should be full fraught with serviceable vows.

*Shakespeare*.  
Jollier of this state  
Than are new-benefit'd ministers, he throws,  
Like nets or *lime* twigs, whereto he goes,  
His title of barrister on every wench. *Donne*.  
A thrush was taken with a bush of *lime* twigs.

*L'Ffrange*.  
Then toils for beasts, and *lime* for birds were  
found,  
And deep-mouth'd dogs did forest walks surround.

*Dryden*.  
Or court a wife, spread out his wily parts,  
Like nets, or *lime* twigs, for rich widows hearts.

2. Matter of which mortar is made: so  
called because used in cement.

There are so many species of *lime* stone, that we  
are to understand by it in general any stone that,  
upon a proper degree of heat, becomes a white  
calc, which will make a great ebullition and noise  
on being thrown into water, falling into a loose  
white powder at the bottom. The *lime* we have in

London is usually made of chalk, which is weaker  
than that made of stone. *Hill's Materia Medica*.

They were now, like sand without *lime*, ill bound  
together, especially as many as were English, who  
were at a gaze, looking strange one upon another,  
not knowing who was faithful to their side. *Bacon*.

As when a lofty pile is rais'd,  
We never hear the workmen praise'd,  
Who bring the *lime*, or place the stones,  
But all admire Inigo Jones. *Swift*.

*Lime* is commonly made of chalk, or of any sort  
of stone that is not sandy, or very cold. *Mortimer*.

**LIME.** *tree*, or **LINDEN.** *n. f.* [Limb,  
Saxon; *tilia*, Latin.]

1. The linden tree.

The flower consists of several leaves, placed or-  
bicularly, in the form of a rose, having a long  
narrow leaf growing to the footstalk of each cluster  
of flowers, from whose cup rises the pointal, which  
becomes testiculated, of one capsule, containing  
an oblong seed. The timber is used by carvers  
and turners. These trees continue sound many  
years, and grow to a considerable bulk. Sir Tho-  
mas Brown mentions one, in Norfolk, sixteen yards  
in circuit. *Milner*.

For her the *limes* their pleasing shades deny,  
For her the lilies hang their heads, and die. *Pope*.

2. A species of lemon. [*lime*, French.]

Bear me, Pomona! to thy citron groves;  
To where the lemon and the piercing *lime*,  
With the deep orange glowing through the green,  
Their lighter glories blend. *Thomson's Summer*.

**TO LIME.** *v. a.* [from *lime*.]

1. To entangle; to ensnare.

Oh bosom, black as death!  
Oh *limed* soul, that, struggling to be free,  
Art more engaged. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.  
Example, that so terribly shows in the wreck of  
maidenhood, cannot, for all that, dissuade suc-  
cession, but that they are *limed* with the twigs that  
threaten them. *Shakespeare*.

The bird that hath been *limed* in a bush,  
With trembling wings misdoubteth every bush,  
And I, the hapless male to one sweet bird,  
Have now the fatal object in my eye,  
Where my poor young was *lim'd*, was caught, and  
kill'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VI*.

2. To smear with lime

Myself have *lim'd* a bush for her,  
And plac'd a quire of such enticing birds,  
That she will light to listen to their lays. *Shaksp*.  
Those twigs in time will come to be *lim'd*, and  
then you are all lost if you do but touch them.

*L'Ffrange*.  
3. To cement. This sense is out of use.

I will not ruinate my father's house,  
Who gave his blood to *lime* the stones together,  
And set up Lancaster. *Shakespeare's Henry VI*.

4. To manure ground with lime.

Encouragement that abatement of interest gave  
to landlords and tenants, to improve by draining,  
manuring, and *liming*. *Child*.  
All forts at pease love *limed* or marled land.

**LIMEKILN.** *n. f.* [*lime* and *kiln*.] Kiln  
where stones are burnt to lime.

The counter gate is as hateful to me, as the seek  
of a *lime-kiln*. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor*.  
They were found in a *lime kiln*, and having passed  
the fire, each is a little vitrified. *Woodward*.

**LIMESTONE.** *n. f.* [*lime* and *stone*.] The  
stone of which lime is made.

Fire stone and *lime stone*, if broke small, and laid  
on cold lands; must be of advantage. *Mortimer*.

**LIME-WATER.** *n. f.*

*Lime-water*, made by pouring water upon quick  
lime, with some other ingredients to take off its ill  
flavour, is of great service internally in all cutaneous  
eruptions, and diseases of the lungs. *Hill*.

He tried an experiment on wheat, infused in *lime-  
water* alone, and some in brandy and *lime-water*  
mixed, and had from each grain great increase.

**LIMIT.** *n. f.* [*limite*, French; *limites*,  
Lat.] Bound; border; utmost reach.

The whole *limit* of the mountain round about  
shall be most holy. *Exod. xlii. 12*.

We went, great emperor, by thy command,  
To view the utmost *limits* of the land;  
To the place where no more world is found,  
But foaming billows beating on the ground. *Dryd*.

**TO LIMIT.** *v. a.* [*limiter*, French; from  
the noun.]

1. To confine within certain bounds; to  
restrain; to circumscribe; not to leave  
at large.

They tempted God, and *limited* the Holy One of  
Israel. *Psalms*.

Thanks I must you con, that you  
Are thieves profess; for there is boundless theft  
In *limited* professions. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens*.  
If a king come in by conquest, he is no longer a  
*limited* monarch. *Swift*.

2. To refrain from a lax or general sig-  
nification: as, *the universe is here limit-*  
*ed to this earth*.

**LIMITA'NEOUS.** *adj.* [from *limit*.] Be-  
longing to the bounds. *Dictionary*.

**LIMITARY.** *adj.* [from *limit*.] Placed  
at the boundaries as a guard or superia-  
tendant.

Then, when I am thy captive, talk of chains,  
Proud *limitary* cherub! *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

**LIMITATION.** *n. f.* [*limitation*, French;  
*limitatio*, Latin.]

1. Restriction; circumscription.

*Limitation* of each creature, is both the perfection  
and the preservation thereof. *Hooker*.

Am I yourself?  
But, as it were, in sort of *limitation*? *Shakespeare*.  
I despair, how this *limitation* of Adam's empire  
to his line and posterity, will help us to one heir.  
This *limitation*, indeed, of our author, will save  
chose the labour, who would look for him amongst  
the race of brutes; but will very little contribute  
to the discovery amongst men. *Locke*.

If a king come in by conquest, he is no longer  
a *limited* monarch; it be afterwards consent to  
*limitations*, he becomes immediately king de jure.

2. Confinement from a lax or undeter-  
minate import.

The cause of error is ignorance, what restraints  
and *limitations* all principles have in regard of the  
matter whereunto they are applicable. *Hooker*.

**LIMMER.** *n. f.* A mongrel.

**TO LIMN.** *v. a.* [*enluminer*, French, to  
adorn books with pictures.] To draw;  
to paint any thing.

Mine eye doth his effigies witness,  
Most truly *limn'd*, and living in your face. *Shaksp*.  
Emblems *limned* in lively colours. *Peacham*.  
How are the glories of the field spun, and by  
what pencil are they *limned* in their unspotted  
bravery? *Granville*.

**LIMNER.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *enlumi-  
neur*, a decorator of books with initial  
pictures.] A painter; a picture-maker.

That divers *limners* at a distance, without either  
copy or design, should draw the same picture to an  
undistinguishable exactness, is more conceivable than  
that matter, which is so diversified, should frame  
itself so unerringly, according to the idea of its  
kind. *Granville's Sappho*.

Roots are *limners* of another kind,  
To copy out ideas in the mind;  
Words are the paint by which their thoughts are  
shown.

And nature is their object to be drawn. *Granville*.

**LIMOUS.** *adj.* [*limosus*, Latin.] Muddy;  
slimy.

That country became a gained ground by the  
muddy and *limous* matter brought down by the

*Nilus*, which settled by degrees unto a firm land. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

They esteemed this natural melancholick acidity to be the *limous* or slimy feculent part of the blood. *Floyer.*

**LIMP.** *adj.* [*limpio*, Italian.]

1. Vapid; weak. Not in use.

The chub eats waterish, and the flesh of him is not firm, *limp*, and tasteless. *Watson's Angler.*

2. It is used in some provinces, and in Scotland, for *limber*, flexible.

**To LIMP.** *v. n.* [*limpen*, Saxon.] To halt; to walk lamely.

An old poor man,  
Who after me hath many a weary step  
*Limp'd* in pure love. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Son of sixteen,  
Pluck the *lin'd* crutch from thy old *limping* sire. *Shakespeare.*

How far  
The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow  
In underprising it; so far this shadow  
Doth *limp* behind the substance. *Shakespeare.*

When *Plutus*, with his riches, is sent from  
Jupiter, he *limps* and goes slowly; but when he  
is sent by Pluto, he runs, and is swift of foot. *Bacon.*

*Limping* death, lash'd on by fate,  
Comes up to shorten half our date. *Dryden.*

The *limping* smith observ'd the sadden'd feast,  
And hopping here and there put in his word. *Dryden.*

Can syllogism set things right?  
No: majors soon with minors fight;  
Or both in friendly comfort join'd,  
The consequence *limps* false behind. *Prior.*

**LIMPET.** *n. s.* A kind of shell-fish. *Ainsworth.*

**LIMPID.** *adj.* [*limpidus*, French; *limpidus*, Latin.] Clear; pure; transparent.

The springs which were clear, fresh, and *limpid*,  
become thick and turbid, and impregnated with  
sulphur as long as the earthquake lasts. *Woodward.*

The brook that purls along  
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock,  
Gently diffus'd into a *limpid* plain. *Thomson's Sum.*

**LIMPIDNESS.** *n. s.* [from *limpid*.] Clear-  
ness; purity.

**LIMPLY.** *adv.* [from *limp*.] In a  
lame halting manner.

**LIMY.** *adj.* [from *lime*.]

1. Viscous; glutinous.

Striving more, the more in laces strong  
Himself he tied, and wrapt his winged twain  
In *limy* snarls the subtil loops among. *Spenser.*

2. Containing lime.

A human skull covered with the skin, having  
been buried in some *limy* soil, was tanned, or  
turned into a kind of leather. *Grew's Museum.*

**To LIM.** *v. n.* [abinnan, Saxon.] To  
yield; to give over.

Unto his foe he came,  
Resolv'd in mind all suddenly to win,  
Or soon to lose before he once would *lin*. *Fairy Q.*

**LIMCHPIN.** *n. s.* An iron pin that keeps  
the wheel on the axle-tree. *DiB.*

**LINCTUS.** *n. s.* [from *lingo*, Latin.]  
Medicine sucked up by the tongue.

**LINDEN.** *n. s.* [lind, Saxon.] The lime  
tree. See **LIME**.

Hard box, and *linden* of a softer grain. *Dryden.*  
Two neighboring trees, with walls encompass'd  
round,

One a hard oak, a softer *linden* one. *Dryden.*

**LIME.** *n. s.* [*linea*, Latin.]

Longitudinal extension.

Even the planets, upon this principle, must gra-  
de no more towards the sun; so that they would  
slve in curve *lines*, but fly away in direct tan-  
gents against other planets. *Bentley.*

2. A slender string.

Well sung the Roman bard; all human things,  
Of dearest value, hang on slender strings:  
O for the then sole hope, and in design

Of heav'n our joy, supported by a *line*. *Waller.*

A *line* seldom holds to strain, or draws freight  
in length, above fifty or sixty feet. *Moson.*

3. A thread extended to direct any ope-  
rations.

We as by *line* upon the ocean go,  
Whole paths shall be familiar as the land. *Dryden.*

4. The string that sustains the angler's  
hook.

Victorious with their *lines* and eyes,  
They make the fishes and the men their prize. *Waller.*

5. Lineaments, or marks in the hand or  
face.

Long is it since I saw him,  
But time hath nothing blur'd those *lines* of favour  
Which then he wore. *Shakespeare.*

I shall have good fortune; go to, here's a simple  
*line* of life; here's a small tittle of wives. *Shakespeare.*

Here, while his canting drone-pipe scan'd  
The mystic figure, for hand,  
He tipples palmistry, and dines  
On all her fortune telling *lines*. *Cleveland.*

6. Delineation; sketch.

You have generous thoughts turned to such spec-  
ulations: but this is not enough towards the rais-  
ing such buildings as I have drawn you here the *lines*  
of, unless the direction of all affairs here were  
wholly in your hands. *Temple.*

The inventors meant to turn such qualifications  
into perious as were agreeable to his character, for  
whom the *line* was drawn. *Pope.*

7. Contour; outline.

Oh lasting as those colours may they shine,  
Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy *line*! *Pope.*

8. As much as is written from one margin  
to the other; a verse.

In the preceding *line*, Ulysses speaks of Nausicaa,  
yet immediately changes the words into the mascu-  
line gender. *Brown.*

In moving *lines* these few epistles tell  
What fate attends the nymph who loves too well. *Garth.*

9. Rank of soldiers.

The *pers* the broken foe's remotest *lines*.  
*Aldison.*

10. Work thrown up; trench.

Now snatch an hour that favours thy designs,  
Unite thy forces, and attack their *lines*. *Dryden.*

11. Method; disposition.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and this  
center,

Observe degree, priority, and place,  
Infigure, course, proportion, season, form,  
Office and custom, in all *line* of order. *Shakespeare.*

12. Extension; limit.

Eden stretch'd her *line*  
From Auran eastward to the royal tow'ns  
Of great Seleucia. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

13. Equator; equinoctial circle.

When the sun below the *line* descends,  
Then one long night continued darkness joins. *Creech.*

14. Progeny; family, ascending or de-  
scending.

He chid the sisters  
When first they put the name of king upon me,  
And bade them speak to him; then prophet-like,  
They hail'd him father to a *line* of kings. *Shakespeare.*  
He sends you this most memorable *line*,  
In ev'ry branch truly demonstrative,  
Willing you overlook this pedigree. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Some *lines* were noted for a stern, rigid virtue, sa-  
vage, haughty, parsimonious and unpopular; others  
were sweet and affable. *Dryden.*

His empire, courage, and his boasted *line*,  
Were all prov'd mortal. *Roscommon.*

A golden bowl

The queen commanded to be crown'd with wine,  
The bowl that *Belus* us'd, and all the *Tyrian* *line*. *Dryden.*

The years

Ran smoothly on, productive of a *line*  
Of wife heroic kings. *Philips.*

15. A *line* is one tenth of an inch. *Locks.*

16. [In the plural.] A letter: as, I read  
your *lines*.

17. Lint or flax.

**To LINE.** *v. a.* [supposed by *Junius* from  
*linum*, linings being often made of  
linen.]

1. To cover on the inside.

A box *lined* with paper to receive the mercury  
that might be spilt. *Boyle.*

2. To put any thing in the inside: a  
sense rather ludicrous.

The charge amounteth very high for any one  
man's purse, except *lined* beyond ordinary, to reach  
unto. *Carver.*

Her women are about her: what if I do *line* one  
of their hands? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

He, by a gentle bow, driv'n'd  
How well a cully's paric was *lin'd*. *Swift.*

3. To guard within.

Notwithstanding they had *lined* some hedges with  
musqueters, they were totally dispersed. *Glarendon.*

4. To strengthen by inner works.

*Line* and new repair our towns of war  
With men of courage, and with means defendant. *Shakespeare.*

5. To cover with something soft.

Son of sixteen,  
Pluck the *lin'd* crutch from thy old *limping* sire. *Shakespeare.*

6. To double; to strengthen with help.

Who *lin'd* himself with hope,  
Eating the air, on promise of supply. *Shakespeare.*

My brother Mortimer doth stir  
About his title, and hath sent for you  
To *line* his enterprise. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The two armies were assigned to the leading of  
two generals, both of them rather courtiers, and  
assured to the state, than martial men; yet *lined*  
and assisted with subordinate commanders of great  
experience and valour. *Bacon.*

7. To impregnate: applied to animals  
generating.

Thus from the *Tyrian* pastures *lin'd* with love  
He bore Europa, and still keeps his love. *Creech.*

**LINEAGE.** *n. s.* [*lineage*, French.] Race;  
progeny; family, ascending or descend-  
ing.

Both the *lineage* and the certain fire  
From which I sprung, from me are hidden yet. *Spenser.*

Joseph was of the house and *lineage* of David. *Luke, ii. 4.*

The *Tirian* cometh forth with all his generation  
or *lineage*, the males before him, and the females  
following him; and if there be a mother from  
whose body the whole *lineage* is descended, there is a  
traverse where the fittest. *Bacon.*

Men of mighty fame,  
And from the immortal gods their *lineage* came. *Dryden.*

No longer shall the widow'd land bemoan  
A broken *lineage*, and a doubtful throne,  
But boast her royal progeny's increase,  
And count the pledges of her future peace. *Addison.*

This care was infused by God himself, in order  
to ascertain the descent of the Messiah, and to  
prove that he was, as the prophets had foretold, of  
the tribe of Judah, and of the *lineage* of David. *Atterbury.*

**LINEAL.** *adj.* [*linealis*, from *linea*, Lat.]

1. Composed of lines; delineated.

When any thing is mathematically demonstrated  
weak, it is much more mechanically weak; errors

ever occurring more easily in the management of gross materials than *linear* designs. *Johnson*.

2. Descending in a direct genealogy.

To re-establish, *de facto*, the right of *linear* succession to paternal government, is to put a man in possession of that government which his fathers did enjoy, and he by *linear* succession had a right to. *Locke*.

3. Hereditary; derived from ancestors.

Peace be to France, if France in peace permit Our just and *linear* entrance to our own. *Shakespeare*.

4. Allied by direct descent.

Queen Isabel, his grandmother, Was *linear* of the lady Ermengere. *Shakespeare*.

O that your brows my laurel had sustain'd!

Well had I been depos'd if you had reign'd!

The father had descended for the son;

For only you are *linear* to the throne. *Dryden*.

LINEALLY. *adv.* [from *linear*.] In a direct line.

If he had been the person upon whom the crown had *linearly* and rightfully descended, it was good law. *Clarendon*.

LINEAMENT. *n. f.* [*lineament*, French; *lineamentum*, Latin.] Feature; discriminating mark in the form.

Noble York Found that the issue was not his begot; Which well appeared in his *lineaments*, Being nothing like the noble duke, my father. *Shakespeare*.

Six wings he wore, to shade His *lineaments* divine. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Man he seems In all his *lineaments*, though in his face The glimpses of his father's glory shine. *Milton*.

There are not more differences in men's faces, and the outward *lineaments* of their bodies, than there are in the makes and tempers of their minds; only there is this difference, that the distinguishing characters of the face, and the *lineaments* of the body, grow more plain with time, but the peculiar physiognomy of the mind is most discernible in children. *Locke*.

I may advance religion and morals, by tracing some few *lineaments* in the character of a lady, who hath spent all her life in the practice of both. *Swift*.

The utmost force of boiling water is not able to destroy the structure of the tenderest plant; the *lineaments* of a white lily will remain after the strongest decoction. *Arbutnot*.

LINEAR. *adj.* [*linearis*, Latin.] Composed of lines; having the form of lines.

Where-ever it is freed from the sand stone, it is covered with *linear* striæ, tending towards several centers, so as to compose flat stellar figures. *Woodward on Fossils*.

LINEATION. *n. f.* [*lineatio*, from *linea*, Lat.] Draught of a line or lines.

There are in the honey ground two white *lineations*, with two of a pale red. *Woodward*.

LINEN. *n. f.* [*linum*, Latin.] Cloth made of hemp or flax.

Here is a basket, he may creep in; throw foul *linen* upon him, as if going to bucking. *Shakespeare*.

Unseen, unfelt, the fiery serpent skims Between her *linen* and her naked limbs. *Dryden*.

LINEN. *adj.* [*linus*, Latin.]

1. Made of linen.

A *linen* stock on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue silk. *Shakespeare*.

2. Resembling linen.

Death of thy soul! those *linen* cheeks of thine Are counsellors to fear. What soldiers, whey-face? *Shakespeare*.

LINENDRA'PER. *n. f.* [*linen* and *draper*.] He who deals in linen.

LING. *n. f.* [*ling*, Islandick.]

1. Heath. This sense is retained in the

northern counties; yet *Bacon* seems to distinguish them.

Heath, and *ling*, and *ledges*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. [*Linghe*, Dutch.] A kind of sea-fish. When harvest is ended, take shipping, or ride, *Ling*, salt fish, and herring, for Lent to provide. *Tufur*.

Our English bring from thence good store of fish, but especially our deepest and thickest *ling*, which are therefore called *island ling*. *Abbot*.

LINO. The termination notes commonly diminution; as, *kitling*, and is derived from *klein*, German, *little*: sometimes a quality; as, *firstling*, in which sense *Skinner* deduces it from *langen*, old Teutonic, to belong.

To LINGER. *v. n.* [from *ling*, Saxon, *long*.]

1. To remain long in languor and pain.

Like wretches, that have *linger'd* long, We'll snatch the strongest cordial of our love. *Dryden*.

Better to rush at once to shades below, Than *linger* life away, and nourish woe. *Pope's Ody*.

2. To hesitate; to be in suspense.

Perhaps thou *ling'rst*, in deep thoughts detain'd Of th' enterprise to hazardous and high. *Milton*.

3. To remain long. In an ill sense.

Let order die, And let this world no longer be a stage To feed contention in a *ling'ring* act. *Shakespeare*. Ye brethren of the lyre, and tuneful voice, Lament his lot; but at your own rejoice. Now live secure, and *linger* out your days; The gods are pleas'd alone with *Purcell's* lays. *Dryden*.

Your very fear of death shall make ye try To catch the shade of immortality; Withing on earth to *linger*, and to save Part of its prey from the devouring grave. *Prior*.

4. To remain long without any action or determination.

We have *lingered* about a match between Anne Page and my cousin Shender, and this day we shall have our answer. *Shakespeare*.

5. To wait long in expectation or uncertainty.

I must solicit All his concerns as mine: And if my eyes have pow'r, he should not sue In vain, nor *linger* with a long delay. *Dryden*.

6. To be long in producing effect.

She doth think, she has strange *ling'ring* poisons. *Shakespeare*.

To LINGER. *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length. Out of use.

I can get no remedy against this consumption of the pulse. Borrowing only *lingers* and *lingers* it out, but the disease is incurable. *Shakespeare*. She *lingers* my desires. *Shakespeare*.

Let your brief plagues be mercy, And *linger* not our sure destructions on. *Shakespeare*.

LINGERER. *n. f.* [from *linger*.] One who lingers.

LINGERINGLY. *adv.* [from *lingering*.] With delay; tediously.

Of poisons, some kill more gently and *lingeringly*, others more violently and speedily, yet both kill. *Hale*.

LINGET. *n. f.* [from *linguæ*; *lingot*, French.] A small mass of metal.

Other matter hath been used for money, as among the Lacedæmonians, iron *lingets* quenched with vinegar, that they may serve to no other use. *Camden*.

LINGO. *n. f.* [Portuguese.] Language; tongue; speech. A low cant word.

I have thoughts to learn somewhat of your *lingo*, before I cross the sea. *Congreve*.

LYNQUA'cross. *adj.* [*linguax*, Lat.] Full of tongue; loquacious; talkative.

LYNOUAD'NTAL. *adj.* [*lingua* and *dens*, Lat.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

The *linguadentals*, *f. v.*, as also the *linguadentals*, *ph. de*, he will soon learn. *Holder's Elem. of Speech*.

LINGUIST. *n. f.* [from *lingua*, Lat.] A man skilful in languages.

Though a *linguist* should pride himself to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet, if he had not studied the solid things in them, as well as the words and lexicons, he were nothing so much to be esteemed a learned man, as any yeoman or tradesman competently wife in his mother dialect only. *Milton*.

Our *linguist* received extraordinary rudiments towards a good education. *Addison's Spectator*.

LINGWORT. *n. f.* An herb.

LINIMENT. *n. f.* [*liniment*, French; *linimentum*, Lat.] Ointment; balsam; unguent.

The nostrils, and the jugular arteries, ought to be anointed every morning with this *liniment* or balsam. *Harvey*.

The wise author of nature hath provided on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and squeezes out an oily sap or *liniment*, fit for the injunction of the feathers. *Ray*.

LINING. *n. f.* [from *line*.]

1. The inner covering of any thing; the inner double of a garment.

Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud Turn forth her silver *lining* on the night? *Milton*. The fold in the gristle of the nose is covered with a *lining*, which differs from the facing of the tongue. *Crew's Cosmologia*.

The gown with stiff embroidery shining, Looks charming with a slighter *lining*. *Prior*.

2. That which is within.

The *lining* of his coffer shall make coats To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars. *Shakespeare*.

LINX. *n. f.* [*gelencke*, German.]

1. A single ring of a chain.

The Roman state, whose course will yet go on The way it takes, crackling ten thousand curbs Of more strong *links* asunder, than can ever Appear in your impediment. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*. The moral of that poetical fiction, that the uppermost *link* of all the series of subordinate causes, is fastened to Jupiter's chair, signifies an useful truth. *Hale*.

Truths hang together in a chain of mutual dependance; you cannot draw one *link* without attracting others. *Glanville*.

While she does her upward flight sustain, Touching each *link* of the continued chain, At length she is oblig'd and forced to see A first, a source, a life, a deity. *Prior*.

2. Any thing doubled and closed together.

Make a *link* of horse hair very strong, and fasten it to the end of the stick that springs. *Martimer*.

3. A chain; any thing connecting.

Nor aisle'd dungeon, nor strong *links* of iron, Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shakespeare*. I feel

The *link* of nature draw me; flesh of flesh, Bone of my bone thou art. *Milton's Paradise Lost*. Fire, flood and earth, and air, by this were bound,

And love, the common *link*, the new creation crown'd. *Dryden's King's Tale*.

4. Any single part of a series or chain of consequences; a gradation in ratiocination; a proposition joined to a foregoing and following proposition.

The thread and train of consequences in intellectual ratiocination is often long, and chained together by diverse *links*, which cannot be done in imaginative ratiocination, by some attributed to brutes.

5. A series: this sense is improper. Addison has used *link* for chain.

Though I have here only chosen this single *link* of martyrs, I might find out others among those names which are still extant, that delivered down this account of our Saviour in a successive tradition. Addison on the Christian Religion.

6. [From *λύχνος*.] A torch made of pitch and hards.

O, thou art an everlasting bonfire light; thou hast saved me a thousand marks in *links* and torches, walking with thee in the night between tavern and tavern. Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a fuliginous *link* of lies. Howell.

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink, Goodly and great he sails behind his *link*. Dryden.

One that bore a *link*

On a sudden clapp'd his flaming cudgel, Like *linkstock*, to the horse's touch-hole. Hudibras.

7. Perhaps in the following passage it may mean lampblack.

There was no *link* to colour Peter's hat. Shakespeare. To LINK. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To complicate; as, the links of a chain.

Descending tread us down, Thus drooping; or with *linked* thunderbolts Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph. Milton.

Against eating cares,

Lap me in soft Lydian airs; Married to immortal verse, Such as the meeting soul may pierce In notes, with many a winding bout Of *linked* sweetness long drawn out. Milton.

2. To unite; to conjoin in concord.

They're so *link'd* in friendship, That young prince Edward marries Warwick's daughter. Shakespeare.

3. To join; to connect.

*Link* towns to towns with avenues of oak, Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke. Pope. So from the first eternal order ran, And creature *link'd* to creature, man to man. Pope.

4. To join by confederacy or contract.

They make an offer of themselves into the service of that enemy, with whose servants they *link* themselves in so near a bond. Hooker.

Be advised for the best,

Ere thou thy daughter *link* in holy band Of wedlock, to that new unknown guest. Fairy Q. Blood in princes *link'd* not in such fort, As that it is of any pow'r to tye. Daniel's Cro. War.

5. To connect, as concomitant.

New bone to spring Out of despair; joy, but with fear yet *link'd*. Milton. God has *links* our hopes and our duty together. Deacy of Piety.

So gracious hath God been to us, as to *link* together our duty and our interest, and to make those very things the instance of our obedience, which are the natural means and causes of our happiness. Tillotson.

6. To unite or concatenate in a regular series of consequences.

These things are *linked*, and, as it were, chained one to another: we labour to eat, and we eat to live, and we live to do good; and the good which we do is as seed sown, with reference unto a future harvest. Hooker.

Tell me, which part it does necessitate? I'll chuse the *link*; there I'll *link* the effect; A chain, which fools to catch themselves project! Dryden.

By which chain of ideas thus visibly *linked* together in train, each intermediate idea agreeing on each side with those two it is immediately placed between, the ideas of men and self-determination near to be connected, Locke.

LINKBOY. s. m. [link and boy.] A boy that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light.

What a ridiculous thing it was, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous diffusions of light, to prevent the officiousness of the *linkboy*? Moore.

Though these art tempted by the *linkman's* call, Yet trust him not along the lonely wall. Gay. In the black form of cinder-wench she came.

O may no *linkboy* interrupt their love! Gay's Triv. LINNET. s. f. [linet, French; linaria, Latin.] A small singing bird.

The swallows make use of celandine, the *linnet* of euphrasia, for the repairing of their sight. Moore's Antidote.

Is it for thee the *linnet* pours his throat? Pope. LINSEED. s. f. [semen lini, Latin.] The seed of flax, which is much used in medicine.

The joints may be clofed with a cement of lime, *linseed* oil, and cotton. Mortimer's Husbandry. LINSEYWOOLSEY. adj. [linen and wool.] Made of linen and wool mixed. Vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts.

A lawless *linseywoolsey* brother, Half of one order, half another. Hudibras.

Peel'd, patch'd and pybald, *linseywoolsey* brothers, Grave murmurers! sleeveless some, and shirtless others. Pope.

LINATOCK. s. f. [lunet or lente, Teutonic; lent and stock.] A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon. Hammer.

The nimble gunner With *lynstock* now the devilish cannon touches, And down goes all before him. Shakespeare.

The distance judg'd for shot of every size, The *lynstocks* touch, the powderous ball expires. Dryden.

LINT. s. f. [lintum, Latin; lin, Welsh and Brse.]

1. The soft substance commonly called flax.

2. Linen scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores.

I dressed them up with unguentum basilici cum vicello ovi, upon plaisters of *lint*. Wiseman's Surg. LINTLE. s. f. [linetel, French.] That part of the door frame that lies cross the door.

Take a bunch of hyssop, and dip it in the blood that is in the basin, and strike the *lintel* and the two side-posts. Ecod.

When you lay any timber or brick work, as *lintels* over windows, lay them in loam, which is a great preserver of timber. Maxon.

Silver the *lintels* deep projecting o'er, And gold the ringlets that command the door. Pope's Odyssey.

LION. s. f. [lion, French; leo, Latin.]

1. The fiercest and most magnanimous of fourfooted beasts.

King Richard's surname was Cor-de-Lion, for his lion-like courage. Camden's Remains.

Be lion-mettled; proud, and take no care Who chafes, who frets, or where conspirers are; Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be. Shakespeare. Macb.

The sphinx, a famous monster in Egypt, had the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion. Peacocks on Drawing.

They rejoice Each with their kind, lion with lions; So slyly them in partnership combined. Milton.

See lion-hearted Richard; Piously valiant, like a torrent swell'd, With wintry tempests, that disdain all mounds, Breaking away impetuous, and involves Within its sweep trees, houses, men, he press'd, Amidst the thickest battle. Philips.

2. A sign in the zodiac.

The lion for the honours of his skin, The squeezing crab, and stinging scorpion slain.

For riding heaven, when giants dar'd to brave The threat and start. Crouch's Manuscr.

LIONESS. s. f. [feminine of lion.] A she lion.

Under which bush's shade, a *lioness* Lay couching head on ground, with catlike watch, When that the sleeping man should stir. Shakespeare.

The furious *lioness*, Forgetting young ones, through the fields doth roar. May.

The greedy *lioness* the wolf pursues, The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the browse. Dryden.

If we may believe Pliny, lions do, in a very severe manner, punish the adulterers of the *lioness*. Aristotle.

LIONLEAF. s. f. [leontopetalon, Latin.] A plant. Miller.

LION'S-MOUTH. } s. f. [from lion.] The name of an herb.

LION'S-PAW. } LION'S-TAIL. } LION'S-TOOTH. }

LIP. s. f. [lippe, Saxon.]

1. The outer part of the mouth, the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth, which are of so much use in speaking, that they are used for all the organs of speech.

Those happiest smiles That play'd on her ripe *lip*, seem'd not to know What guests were in her eyes. Shakespeare.

No falsehood shall defile my *lips* with lies, Or with a veil of truth disguise. Sandys on Job.

Her *lips* blush deeper sweets. Thomson's Spring.

2. The edge of any thing.

In many places is a ridge of mountains some distance from the sea, and a plain from their roots to the shore; which plain was formerly covered by the sea, which bounded against those hills as its first ramparts, or as the ledges or *lips* of its vessel. Burnet.

In wounds, the *lips* sink and are flaccid; a gleet followeth, and the flesh within withers. Wilson.

3. To make a LIP. To hang the lip in fullness and contempt.

A letter for me! It gives me an estate of seven years health; in which time I will make a *lip* at the physician. Shakespeare.

To LIP. v. a. [from the noun.] To kiss. Obsolete.

A hand, that kings Have *lip*, and trembled kissing. Shakespeare.

Oh 'tis the fiend's arch snare, To *lip* a wanton and suppose her chaste. Shakespeare.

LIPLABOUR. s. f. [lip and labour.] Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.

Fasting, when prayer is not directed to its own purpose, is but *liplabour*. Taylor's Rule of Living.

LIPOTHYMOUS. adj. [λίπω and θυμός.] Swooning; fainting.

If the patient be surpris'd with a *lipothymous* languor, and great oppression about the stomach, and hypochondria, expect no relief from cordials. Harvey on the Plague.

LIPOTHYMY. s. f. [λίπω θυμίας.] Swoon; fainting fit.

The senators falling into a *lipothymy*, or deep swooning, made up this pageantry of death with a representing of it unto life. Taylor.

In *lipothymy* or swoonings, he used the friction of this sugar with saffron and gold. Browne.

LIPPED. adj. [from lip.] Having lips.

LIPPITUDE. s. f. [lippitudo, French; lippitudo, Lat.] Bleariness of eyes.

Diseases that are infectious are, such as are in the spirits and not so much in the humours, and therefore pass easily from body to body; such are pestilences and *lippitudes*. Bacon.

LIPWISDOM. s. f. [lip and wisdom.] Wisdom in talk without practice.

Find that all is but *lipidum*, which water evaporates; I now, woe is me, do try what less can do.

**LIQUABLE.** *adj.* [from *liquo*, Latin.]

Such as may be melted.

**LIQUATION.** *n. f.* [from *liquo*, Latin.]

1. The act of melting.

2. Capacity to be melted.

The common opinion hath been, that chrystal is nothing but ice and snow concentered, and, by duration of time, congealed beyond liquation.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**To LIQUATE.** *v. n.* [*liquo*, Latin.] To melt; to liquefy.

If the salts be not drawn forth before the clay is baked, they are apt to *liquate*. *Woodward on Kops.*

**LIQUEFACTION.** *n. f.* [*liquefactio*, Latin; *liquefaction*, French.]

The act of melting; the state of being melted.

Heat dissolveth and melteth bodies that keep in their spirits, as in divers *liquefaction*s; and so doth time in honey, which by age waxeth more liquid.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

The burning of the earth will be a true *liquefaction* or dissolution of it, as to the exterior region.

*Burnet.*

**LIQUEFIABLE.** *adj.* [from *liquefy*] Such as may be melted.

There are three causes of fixation, the even spreading of the spirits and tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the juncture or extreme commination of spirits; the two first may be joined with a nature *liquifable*, the last not.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

**To LIQUEFY.** *v. a.* [*liquefier*, French; *liquefactio*, Latin.] To melt; to dissolve.

That degree of heat which is in lime and ashes, being a smothering heat, is the most proper, for it doth neither *liquefy* nor rarely, and that is true maturation.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

**To LIQUEFY.** *v. n.* To grow liquid.

The blood of St. Januarius *liquefy'd* at the approach of the saint's head.

*Adrian on Italy.*

**LIQUESCENCY.** *n. f.* [*liquefcentia*, Latin.]

Aptness to melt.

**LIQUESCENT.** *adj.* [*liquefcent*, Latin.]

Melting.

**LIQUID.** *adj.* [*liquide*, French; *liquidus*, Latin.]

1. Not solid; not forming one continuous substance; fluid.

Gently rolls the *liquid* glass. *Dr. Danks.*

2. Soft; clear

Her breast, the sug'rod nest  
Of her delicious soul, that there does lie,  
Bathing in streams of *liquid* melody. *Crawshaw.*

3. Pronounced without any jar or harshness.

The many *liquid* consonants give a pleasing sound to the words, though they are all of one syllable.

*Dryden's Æneid.*

Let Carolina smooth the tuneful lay,  
Lull with Amelia's *liquid* name the nine,  
And sweetly flow through all the royal line.

*Pope's Horace.*

4. Dissolved, so as not to be obtainable by law.

If a creditor should appeal to hinder the burial of his debtor's corpse, his appeal ought not to be received, since the business of burial requires a quick dispatch, though the debt be entirely *liquid*.

*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**LIQUID.** *n. f.* Liquid substance; liquor.

Be it thy choice, when summer heats annoy,  
To sit beneath her leafy canopy,  
Quaffing rich *liquids*.

*Philips.*

**To LIQUIDATE.** *v. n.* [from *liquid*.] To clear away; to lessen debts.

**LIQUIDITY.** *n. f.* [from *liquid*.] Subtlety; thinness.

The spirits, for their *liquidity*, are more incapable than the fluid medium, which is the conveyer of sounds, to persevere in the continued repetition of vocal airs.

*Glanville.*

**LIQUIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *liquid*.] Quality of being liquid; fluency.

Oil of amygdals, in a cool place, thickened into the consistence of white butter, which with the least heat relumed its former *liquidness*.

*Boyle.*

**LIQUOR.** *n. f.* [*liquor*, Latin; *liqueur*, French.]

1. Any thing liquid: it is commonly used of fluids inebriating, or impregnated with something, or made by decoction.

Nor envy'd them the grape

Whose heads that turbulent *liquor* fills with fumes.

*Milton.*

Sin taken into the soul, is like a *liquor* pour'd into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also seasons.

*South's Sermons.*

2. Strong drink: in familiar language.

**To LIQUOR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drench or moisten.

Cart wheels squeak not when they are *liquored*.

*Bacon.*

**LIRICONFANCY.** *n. f.* A flower.

**LISNA.** *n. f.* A cavity; a hollow.

In the *lyne* of a rock at Kingcote in Gloucestershire, I found a bushel of petrified cockles, each near as big as my fist.

*Hale.*

**To LISP.** *v. a.* [*lisp*, Saxon.] To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate, like children.

Come, I cannot cog, and say, thou art this and that, like a many of these *lissing* hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's apparel, and smell like Bucklersbury in smelling time.

*Shakespeare.*

Scarce had she learnt to *lisp* a name of martyr, yet she thinks it shame.

Life should so long play with that breath,

Which spent can buy so brave a death. *Crawshaw.*

They ramble not to learn the mode,

How to be dress'd, or how to *lisp* abroad. *Cleveland.*

Appulse partial, giving lunge passage to breath, is made to the upper teeth, and causes a *lissing* sound, the breath being strained through the teeth.

*Holder's Elements of Speech.*

As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame,

I *lisp'd* in numbers, for the numbers came. *Pope.*

**LISP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of lissing.

I overheard her answer, with a very pretty *lisp*, O! Stephen, you are a dangerous creature. *Tatler.*

**LISPER.** *n. f.* [from *lisp*.] One who lisps.

**LIST.** *n. f.* [*liste*, French.]

1. A roll; a catalogue.

He was the ablest emperor of all the *lists*. *Bacon.*  
Some lay the loadstone is poison, and therefore in the *lists* of poisons we find it in many authors.

*Brown.*

Bring next the royal *list* of Stuarts forth,  
Undaunted minds, that rul'd the rugged north.

*Prior.*

2. [*Lice*, French.] Inclosed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought.

Till now alone the mighty nations wrave,  
The rest, at gaze, without the *lists* did stand;  
And threat'ning France, plac'd like a painted

Joze,

Kept idle thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*

Paris thy son, and Sparta's king advance,  
In measur'd *lists* to toils the weighty lance;  
And who his rival shall in arms subdue,

His be the Jaine, and his the treasure too. *Pope.*

3. Bound; limit.

The ocean, oversteering of his *list*,  
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste,  
Than young Laertes in a riotous head  
O'er-hears your officers. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

She within *lists* my ranging mind hath brought,  
That now beyond myself I will not go. *Daniel.*

4. [*Ljrtan*, Saxon.] Desire; willingness; choice.

Alas, she has no speech!

—Too much;  
I find it still when I have *list* to sleep. *Shakespeare.*

Nothing of passion or peevishness, or *list* to contradict, shall have any bias on my judgment.

*King Charles.*

He saw false Reynard where he lay full low;  
I need not swear he had no *list* to crows. *Dryden.*

5. [*Licium*, Latin; *liste*, French.] A strip of cloth.

A linen stock on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue *list*.

*Shakespeare.*

Instead of a *list* of cotton, or the like filtre,

we made use of a siphon of glass.

*Boyle.*

A *list* the cobbler's temples ties,

To keep the hair out of his eyes. *Swift.*

6. A border.

They thought it better to let them stand as a *list*, or marginal border, unto the Old Testament.

*Hooker.*

**To LIST.** *v. n.* [*ljrtan*, Saxon.] To chuse; to desire; to be disposed; to incline.

To fight in field, or to defend this wall,  
Point what you *list*, I nought refuse at all.

*Fanny Queen.*

Unto them that add to the word of God what them *listeth*, and make God's will submit unto their will, and break God's commandments for their own tradition's sake, unto them it seemeth not good.

*Hooker.*

They imagine, that laws which permit them not to do as they would, will endure them to speak as they *list*.

*Hooker.*

Let other men think of your devices as they *list*, in my judgment they be mere fancies. *Whigfists.*

Now by my mother's son, and that's myself,

It shall be moon, or star, or what I *list*. *Shakespeare.*

Kings, lords of times, and of occasions, may

Take their advantage when, and how, they *list*.

*Daniel.*

When they *list*, into the womb  
That bled them they return; and howl, and gnaw  
My bowels, their repast. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**To LIST.** *v. a.* [from *list*, a roll.]

1. To enlist; to enrol or register.

For a man to give his name to Christianity in those days, was to *list* himself a martyr, and to bid farewell not only to the pleasure, but also to the hopes of this life.

*South.*

They *list* with women each degen'rate name  
Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryden.*

2. To retain and enrol soldiers; to enlist.

The lords would, by *listing* their own servants, persuade the gentlemen in the town to do the like.

*Claudian.*

The king who raised this wall appointed a million of soldiers, who were *listed* and paid for the defence of it against the Tartars.

*Temple.*

Two hundred horse he had command;  
Though few, a warlike and well-chosen band;  
There in my name are *listed*.

*Dryden.*

3. [From *list*; enclosed ground.] To enclose for combats.

How darest you pride presume against my laws,  
As in a *listed* field to fight your cause?

Unask'd the royal grant. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

4. [From *list*, a shred or border.] To sew together, in such a sort as to make a particoloured shew.

Some may wonder at such an accumulation of beauties, like a kind of embroidery or *listing* of one colour upon another. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*



**5. [Contracted from *listen*.]** To hearken to; to listen; to attend.

Then wail, what loss your honour may sustain,  
If with too credent ear you list his songs;  
Or lose your heart, or your chaste treasure open  
To his unmaster'd importunity. *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*  
I, this sound I better know: *Ben Jonson.*  
Lift! I would I could hear mo.

**L I S T E N .** *adj.* Stippled; particoloured in long streaks.

Over his head beholds  
A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow  
Conspicuous, with three listal colours gay,  
Betok'ning peace from God, and covenant new. *Milton.*

As the show'ry arch  
With listal colours gay, or, azure, gules,  
Delights and puzzles the beholder's eyes. *Philips.*  
**To L I S T E N .** *v. a.* To hear; to attend.  
Obsolete.

Lady, vouchsafe to listen what I say. *Shakspeare.*  
One cried, God bless us! and, amen! the other:  
As they had seen me with these hangman's hands:  
Listening their fear I could not say, amen! *Shak.*  
He, that no more must say, is listened more  
Than they whom youth and ease have taught to  
glose. *Shakspeare.*

The wonted roar was up amidst the woods,  
And fill'd the air with barbarous dissonance,  
At which I ceas'd and listen'd them a while. *Milton.*

**To L I S T E N .** *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention.

Listen to me, and if you speak me fair,  
I'll tell you news. *Shakspeare.*

Antigonus used often to go disguised, and listen  
at the tents of his soldiers; and at a time heard  
some that spoke very ill of him: whereupon he  
said, If you speak ill of me, you should go a little  
farther off. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Listen, O Israel, unto me, and hearken, ye people. *Isaiah, xlix.*

When we have occasion to listen, and give a more  
particular attention to some sound, the tympanum  
is drawn to a more than ordinary tension. *Holder.*

On the green bank I sat, and listen'd long;  
Nor till her lay was ended could I move,  
But wish'd to dwell for ever in the grove. *Dryden.*

He shall be receiv'd with more regard,  
And listen'd to, than modest truth is heard. *Dryd.*

To this humour most of our late comedies owe  
their success: the audience listens after nothing else. *Addison.*

**L I S T N E R .** *n. s.* [from *listen*.] One that hearkens; a hearkener.

They are light of belief, great listeners after news. *Howel.*

Listeners never hear well of themselves. *L'Estrange.*  
If she constantly attends the tea, and be a good  
listener, she may make a tolerable figure, which  
will serve to draw in the young chaplain. *Swift.*

The hush word, when spoke by any brother in  
a lodge, was a warning to the rest to have a care of  
listeners. *Swift.*

**L I S T E N .** *adj.* [from *list*.] Without inclination; without any determination to one thing more than another.

Intemperance and sensuality clog men's spirits,  
make them gross, listless, and unactive. *Tillotson.*  
If you are to wheat alone extend,  
Let Maja with her sisters first descend,  
Before you set in earth your future hope,  
On else expect a listless, laxy crop. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Lazy lolling sort  
Of ever listless loiterers, that attend  
No cause, no fruit. *Pope.*

I was listless and desponding. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Careless; heedless; with of.

The sick for air before the portal gape,  
Or idle in their empty hives remain,  
With cold, and listless of their gains. *Dryden.*

**L I S T L E S S L Y .** *adv.* [from *listless*.] Without thought; without attention.

To know this perfectly, watch him at play, and  
see whether he be stirring and active, or whether  
he lazily and listlessly dreams away his time. *Locke.*

**L I S T L E S S N E S S .** *n. s.* [from *listless*.] Inattention; want of desire.

It may be the palate of the soul is indisposed by  
listlessness or sorrow. *Taylor.*

**L I T .** the preterite of *light*; whether to light signifies to happen, or to set on fire, or guide with light.

Believe thyself, thy eyes,  
That first inflam'd, and lit me to thy love,  
Those stars, that still must guide me to my joy. *Southerne.*

I lit my pipe with the paper. *Addison's Spectator.*

**L I T A N Y .** *n. s.* [ἀιτία; litanic, French.] A form of supplicatory prayer.

Supplications, with solemnity for the appeasing  
of God's wrath, were, of the Greek church, termed  
litanies, and rogations of the Latin. *Hooker.*

Recollect your sins that you have done that week,  
and all your lifetime; and recite humbly and de-  
voutly some penitential litanies. *Taylor.*

**L I T E R A L .** *adj.* [literal, French; litera, Latin.]

1. According to the primitive meaning; not figurative.

Through all the writings of the ancient fathers,  
we see that the words which were, do continue;  
the only difference is, that whereas before they had  
a literal, they now have a metaphorical use, and  
are as so many notes of remembrance unto us, that  
what they did signify in the letter, is accomplished  
in the truth. *Hooker.*

A foundation being primarily of use in archi-  
tecture, hath no other literal notation but what be-  
longs to it in relation to an house, or other build-  
ing; nor figurative, but what is founded in that,  
and deduced from thence. *Hammond.*

2. Following the letter, or exact words.

The fittest for publick audience are such as, fol-  
lowing a middle course between the rigour of literal  
translations and the liberty of paraphrases, do with  
greater shortness and plainness deliver the mean-  
ing. *Hooker.*

3. Consisting of letters: as, the literal  
notation of numbers was known to Eu-  
ropeans before the cyphers.

**L I T E R A L .** *n. s.* Primitive or literal meaning.

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use  
metaphorical expressions unto the people, and what  
absurd conceits they will swallow in their literals,  
an example we have in our profession. *Brown.*

**L I T E R A T T Y .** *n. s.* [from *literal*.] Ori-  
ginal meaning.

Not attaining the true deuterocopy and second  
intention of the words, they are fain to omit their  
superconsequences, coherences, figures, or tropo-  
logies, and are hot sometimes persuaded beyond  
their literalities. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**L I T E R A L L Y .** *adv.* [from *literal*.]

1. According to the primitive import of  
words; not figuratively.

That a man and his wife are one flesh, I can  
comprehend; yet literally taken, it is a thing im-  
possible. *Swift.*

2. With close adherence to words; word  
by word.

Endeavouring to turn his Nisus and Euryalus  
as close as I was able, I have performed that episode  
too literally; that giving more scope to Mezentius  
and Lausus, that version, which has more of the  
majesty of Virgil, has less of his conciseness. *Dryden.*

So wild and ungovernable a poet cannot be  
translated literally; his genius is too strong to bear  
a chain. *Dryden.*

**L I T E R A R Y .** *adj.* [literarius, Latin.] Respecting letters; regarding learning. Literary history, is an account of the state of learning, and of the lives of learned men. Literary conversation, is talk about questions of learning. Literary is not properly used of mistive letters. It may be said, this epistolary correspondence was political officer than literary.

**L I T E R A T I .** *n. s.* [Italian.] The learned.

I shall consult some literati on the project sent  
me for the discovery of the longitudes. *Spectator.*

**L I T E R A T U R E .** *n. s.* [literatura, Latin.]

Learning; skill in letters.

This kingdom hath been famous for good litera-  
ture; and if perfectment attend deservess, there will  
not want supplies. *Bacon.*

When men of learning are acted by a know-  
ledge of the world, they give a reputation to litera-  
ture, and convince the world of its usefulness. *Addison's Freeholder.*

**L I T H A R G E .** *n. s.* [litharge, Fr. lithargy-  
rum, Lat.]

Litharge is properly lead vitrified, either alone or  
with a mixture of copper. This recement is of  
two kinds, litharge of gold, and litharge of silver.  
It is collected from the furnaces where silver is  
separated from lead, or from those where gold and  
silver are purified by means of that metal. The  
litharge sold in the shops is produced in the copper  
works, where lead has been used to purify that  
metal, or to separate silver from it. *Hill.*

I have seen some parcels of glass adhering to the  
test or cupel as well as the gold or silver. *Boyle.*

If the lead be blown off from the silver by the  
bellows, it will, in great part, be collected in the  
form of a darkish powder; which, because it is  
blown off from silver, they call litharge of silver. *Boyle.*

**L I T H E .** *adj.* [lithe, Saxon.] Limber;  
flexible; pliant; easily bent.

Th' unwieldy elephant,  
To make them mirth, us'd all his might, and  
wreath'd  
His lithe proboscis. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**L I T H E N E S S .** *n. s.* [from *lithe*.] Lim-  
berness; flexibility.

**L I T H E R .** *adj.* [from *lithe*.] Soft; pliant.

Thou antick death,  
Two Talbots winged through the ether sky,  
In thy despite shall scape mortality. *Shakspeare.*

2. [Lyden, Saxon.] Bad; sorry; corrupt.  
It is in the work of Robert of Glou-  
cester written *lither*.

**L I T H O G R A P H Y .** *n. s.* [λίθος and γραφή.]  
The art or practice of engraving upon  
stones.

**L I T H O M A N C Y .** *n. s.* [λίθος and μανία.]  
Prediction by stones.

As strange must be the lithomancy, or divination,  
from this stone, whereby Helenus the prophet fore-  
told the destruction of Troy. *Brown.*

**L I T H O T R I P T I C .** *adj.* [λίθος and τριπτικόν;  
lithotriptique, Fr.] Any medicine pro-  
per to dissolve the stone in the kidneys  
or bladder.

**L I T H O T O M I S T .** *n. s.* [λίθος and τισιν.]  
A chirurgeon who extracts the stone by  
opening the bladder.

**L I T H O T O M Y .** *n. s.* [λίθος and τισιν.]  
The art or practice of cutting for the  
stone.

**L I T I G A N T .** *n. s.* [litigant, Latin; liti-  
gant, French.] One engaged in a suit  
of law.

The cast *litigant* fits not down with one word very apt, but recommends the suit. *Drayton's Polygraph.*  
The *litigant* bear one another in pieces for the benefit of some third interest. *Drayton's Polygraph.*  
**LITIGANT**, *v.* Engaged in a judicial contest.

Judicial acts are those writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are sped in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties *litigant*. *Drayton's Polygraph.*

**TO LITIGATE**, *v. a.* [*litigo*, Latin.] To contest in law; to debate by judicial process.

**TO LITIGATE**, *v. n.* To manage a suit; to carry on a cause.

The appellant, after the interposition of an appeal, still *litigates* in the same cause. *Drayton's Polygraph.*

**LITIGATION**, *n. s.* [*litigatio*, Latin, from *litigare*.] Judicial contest; suit of law.

Never one clergyman had experience of both *litigation*, that hath not confessed, he had rather have three suits in Westminster-hall, than one in the arches. *Clarendon.*

**LITIGIOUS**, *adj.* [*litigieux*, French.]

1. Inclined to law-suits; quarrelsome; wrangling.

Soldiers find wars, and lawyers find but still *litigious* men, who quarrels move. *Donne.*  
His great application to the law had not infected his temper with any thing positive or *litigious*. *Addison.*

2. Disputable; controvertible.

In *litigious* and controverted causes, the will of God is to have them to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine. *Houker.*

No fences parted fields, nor marks, nor bounds, Distinguish'd acres of *litigious* grounds. *Dryden's Georg.*

**LITIGIOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *litigious*.] Wranglingly.

**LITIGIOUSNESS**, *n. s.* [from *litigious*.] A wrangling disposition; inclination to vexatious suits.

**LITTER**, *n. s.* [*litiera*, French.]

1. A kind of vehicular bed; a carriage capable of containing a bed hung between two horses.

To my *litter* strait;  
Weakness possesseth me. *Shakespeare's King John.*  
He was carried in a rich chariot *litter*-wise, with two horses at each end. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
The drowsy frightened steeds,  
That draw the *litter* of close curtain'd sleep. *Milton.*

Here modest matrons in soft *litters* driv'n,  
In solemn pomp appear. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
*Litters* thick besiege the donor's gate,  
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait  
The promiser's door. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. The straw laid under animals, or on plants.

To crouch in *litters* of your stable planks.  
Take off the *litter* from your kernel beds. *Evlyn.*  
Their *litter* is not toss'd by fows unclean. *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. A brood of young.

I do here walk before thee like a sow that hath overwhelmed all her *litter*, but one. *Shakespeare.*  
Reflect upon that numerous *litter* of strange, senseless opinions, that crawl about the world. *South.*

A wolf came to a sow, and very kindly offered to take care of her *litter*. *L'Estrange.*  
Full many a year his hateful head had been  
For tribute paid, nor since in Cambria seen:  
The last of all the *litter* (said by chance)  
And from Geneva first infected France. *Dryden.*

4. A birth of animals.

Fruitful as the sow that carry'd  
The thirty pig at one large *litter* farrow'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

5. Any number of things thrown hither and thither.

Strephon, who found the room was void,  
Slept in, and took a *litter* survey  
Of all the *litter* as it lay. *Swift.*

**TO LITTER**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring forth; used of beasts, or of human beings in abhorrence or contempt.

Then was this island,  
Save for the son that the did *litter* here,  
A freckled whelp, hag-born, not honour'd with  
A human shape. *Shakespeare's Temp.*  
My father named me Autolycus, being *litter'd*  
under Mercury, who, as I said, was likewise a snapper  
up of unconsidered trifles. *Shakespeare.*  
The whelps of bears are, at first *littering*, without  
all form or fashion. *Hakewill on Providence.*  
We might conceive that dogs were created blind,  
because we observe they were *litter'd* so with us. *Brown.*

2. To cover with things negligently, or hither and thither scattered about.

They found  
The room with volumes *litter'd* round. *Swift.*

3. To cover with straw.

He found a stall where oxen stood,  
But for his ease well *litter'd* was the floor. *Dryden.*

4. To supply cattle with bedding.

**LITTLE**, *adj.* comp. *less*, superlat. *least*. [*littels*, Gothic; *lytel*, Saxon.]

1. Small in extent.

The cost of Dan went out too *little* for them. *Job, xix.*  
2. Not great; small; diminutive; of small bulk.

He fought to see Jesus, but could not for the press,  
because he was *little* stature. *Luke, xix. 3.*  
His son, being then very *little*, I considered only  
as wax, to be moulded as one pleased. *Lactantius.*  
One would have all things *littles*; hence has try'd  
Turkey poults, fresh from the egg, in batter fry'd. *King.*

3. Of small dignity, power, or importance.

When thou wast *little* in thine own sight, wast  
thou not made the head of the tribe? *1 Sam. xv. 17.*

He was a very *little* gentleman. *Clarendon.*  
All that is past ought to seem *little* to thee, because  
it is so in itself. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

4. Not much; not many.

He must be loosed a *little* season. *Revelations.*  
A *little* sleep, a *little* slumber, a *little* folding of  
the hands to sleep; so shall poverty come upon thee. *Proverbs.*

And now in *little* space  
The confines met. *Milton.*

By sad experiment I know  
How *little* weight my words with thee can find. *Milton.*  
A *little* learning is a dangerous thing;  
Drink deep, or taste not the Syrian spring. *Pope.*

5. Some; not none: in this sense it always stands between the article and the noun.

I leave him to reconcile these contradictions,  
which may plentifully be found in him, by any one  
who will but read with a *little* attention. *Lactantius.*

**LITTLE**, *n. s.*

1. A small space.

Much in *little* was writ, and all convey'd  
With cautious care, for fear to be betray'd. *Dryden.*

2. A small part; a small proportion.

He that despiseth *little* things, shall perish by *little*  
and *little*. *Matthew.*

The poor remnant of human seed which remain'd  
in their mountains, peopled their country again  
Doubt, by *little* and *little*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
By freeing the precipitated matter from the rest  
of the mixture, and diligently grinding the white pre-  
cipitate with water, the mercury will turn by *little* be  
gathered into drops. *Boyle.*

I gave thee thy master's hawk, and the hawk of  
Israel and Judah; and if that had been too *little*, I  
would have given such and such things. *2 Sam. xii. 8.*

They have much of the poetry of Macenas, but  
*little* of his liberality. *Dryden.*

Nor grudge I thee the much that Grecians give,  
Nor mourning take the *little* I receive. *Dryden.*  
There are many expressions, which, carrying with  
them no clear ideas, are like to remove but *little* of  
my ignorance. *Locke.*

3. A slight affair.

As if twice *little* from their town to chase,  
I through the tent pursued the cruel race. *Dryden.*  
I view with anger and disdain,  
How *little* gives thee joy or pain:  
A print, a bronze, a flow'r, a root. *Prior.*

4. Not much.

These they are fitted for, and *little* else. *Chrys.*

**LITTLE**, *adv.*

1. In a small degree.

The received definition of names should be  
changed as *little* as possible. *Watts's Logic.*

2. In a small quantity.

The poor sheep *little*. *Orway.*

3. In some degree, but not great.

Where there is too great a thinness in the fluid,  
subacid substances are proper, though they are a  
*little* astringent. *Abbott.*

4. Not much.

The tongue of the just is as choice silver; the  
heart of the wicked is *little* worth. *Prov. xi. 20.*  
Finding him *little* studious, she chose rather to  
engage him with conversative qualities of youth; as,  
dancing and fencing. *Wotton.*

That poem was insamously bad; this parallel is  
*little* better. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

Several clergymen, otherwise *little* fond of obscure  
terms, yet in their sermons are very liberal of all  
those which they find in ecclesiastical writers. *Swift.*

**LITTLENESS**, *n. s.* [from *little*.]

1. Smallness of bulk.

Alluding, by a love of *littleness*,  
To make abridgements, and to draw to less  
Even that nothing which at first we were. *Donne.*  
We may suppose a great many degrees of *littleness*  
and lightness in these earthy particles, so as many  
of them might float in the air. *Burnet.*

2. Meanness; want of grandeur.

The English and French, in verse, are forced to  
raise their language with metaphors, by the pomp-  
ousness of the whole phrase, to wear off any *little-  
ness* that appears in the particular parts. *Addison.*

3. Want of dignity.

The angelick grandeur, by being concealed, does  
not awaken our poverty, nor mortify our *littleness* so  
much, as if it was always displayed. *Collier.*

**LITTORAL**, *adj.* [*littoralis*, Latin.] Be-  
longing to the shore.

**LITURGY**, *n. s.* [*liturgia*; *liturgie*, Fr.]

Form of prayers; formulary of publick  
devotions.

We dare not admit any such form of *liturgy*, as  
either appointeth no scripture at all, or very *little* to  
be read in the church. *Hakewill.*

The blessed of mortal wights began to be im-  
portuned, so that a great part of divine *liturgy* was  
address'd solely to her. *Hemans.*

It is the greatest solemnity of prayer, the most  
powerful *liturgy* and means of impetration in this  
world. *Taylor.*

**TO LIVE**, *v. n.* [*lyman*, *lyrgan*, Saxon.]

1. To be in a state of animation; to be

not dead.



It's night's predominance, or the day's shame,  
That darkness does the face of earth intomb,  
When living day should kiss it! *Shakespeare's Macb.*  
To save the living, and revenge the dead,  
Against one warrior's arms all Troy they led.  
*Dryden.*

2. To pass life in any certain manner with regard to habits, good or ill, happiness or misery.

O death, how bitter is the remembrance of thee to a man that *liveth* at rest! *Ecclesi., xli. 1.*  
Dr. Parker, in his sermon before them, touched them so near for their *living*, that they went near to touch him for his life. *Heyward.*

The condition required of us is a conjuncture of all gospel graces rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakness, and perhaps with many sins, to they be not wilfully *lived* and died in. *Hammond.*  
A late prelate, of a remarkable zeal for the church, were religious to be tried by lives, would have *lived* down the pope, and the whole consistory. *Aurbury.*

If we act by several broken views, we shall *live* and die in misery. *Addison's Spectator.*

If we are firmly resolved to *live* up to the dictates of reason, without any regard to wealth and reputation, we may go through life with steadiness and pleasure. *Addison.*

3. To continue in life.

Our high plac'd Macbeth  
Shall *live* the lease of nature, and pay his breath  
To time and mortal custom. *Shakespeare.*

See the minutes how they run;  
How many make the hour full complete,  
How many hours bring about the day,  
How many days will finish up the year,  
How many years a mortal man may *live*. *Shakespeare.*  
The way to *live* long must be, to use our bodies so as is most agreeable to the rules of temperance. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. To live emphatically; to be in a state of happiness.

What greater curse could envious fortune give,  
Than just to die when I began to *live*? *Dryden.*  
Now three and thirty rolling years are fled  
Since I began, nor yet begin to *live*. *Brown.*  
*Live* while you live, the picture would say,  
And snatch the pleasures of the present day;  
*Live* while you live, the sacred preacher cries,  
And give to God each moment as it flies:  
Lord, in my views let both united be,  
I *live* to pleasure when I *live* to thee. *Doddridge.*

5. To be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual.

My statutes and judgments, if a man do, he shall *live* in them. *Lev. xviii. 5.*  
He died for us, that when we wake or sleep,  
We should *live* together with him. *1 Thess. v. 10.*

6. To remain undestroyed.

It was a miraculous providence that could make a vessel, so ill manned, *live* upon sea; that kept it from being dashed against the hills, or overwhelmed in the deeps. *Burner.*

Mark how the shifting winds from west arise,  
And what collected might involves the skies!  
Nor can our shaken vessels *live* at sea,  
Much less against the tempest force their way. *Dryden.*

7. To continue; not to be lost.

Most evil manners *live* in brass, their virtues  
We want in water. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
Sound which address the ear, are lost and die  
In one short moment; but that which strikes the eye  
*Lives* long upon the mind; the faithful sight  
Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light. *Watts.*

The tomb with many arms and trophies grace,  
There high in air, memorial of my name,  
Fit the smooth oar, and bid me *live* to fame. *Pope.*  
To converse; to cohabit: followed by

Shepherd swains shall dance and sing,  
At each May morning.

If these delights thy mind may move,  
Then *live* with me, and be my love. *Shakespeare.*

9. To feed.

Those animals that *live* upon other animals have their flesh more alkaliescent than those that *live* upon vegetables. *Arbuthnot.*

10. To maintain one's self; to be supported.

A most notorious thief; *lived* all his life-time of spoils and robberies. *Speiser.*

They which minister about holy things, *live* of the things of the temple. *1 Cor. ix. 13.*

His goods were all seized upon, and a small portion thereof appointed for his poor wife to *live* upon. *Knelius.*

The number of soldiers can never be great in proportion to that of people, no more than of those that are idle in a country, to that of those who *live* by labour. *Templ.*

He had been most of his time in good service, and had something to *live* on now he was old. *Templ.*

11. To be in a state of motion or vegetation.

In a spacious cave of *living* stone,  
The tyrant *lives* from his airy throne,  
With power imperial curls the struggling winds. *Dryden.*

Cool groves and *living* lakes  
Olive after toilsome days a soft repose at night. *Dryden.*

12. To be unextinguished.

Pure oil and incense on the fire they throw:  
These gifts the greedy flames to dust devour,  
Then on the *living* coals red wine they pour. *Dryden.*  
*LIVE*. *adj.* [from *alive*.]

1. Quick; not dead.

If one man's ox hurt another that he die, they shall sell the *live* ox, and divide the money. *Exodus.*

2. Active; not extinguished.

A louder sound was produced by the impetuous eruptions of the halituous flames of the sulphure upon casting of a *live* coal upon it. *Boyle.*

*LIVELESS*. *adj.* [from *live*.] Wanting life; rather, *lifeless*.

Description cannot suit itself in words,  
To demonstrate the life of such a battle,  
In life to *live* left as it shews itself. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

*LIVE*. *n. f.* [It appears to me corrupt from *liveless*.] Support of life; maintenance; means of living.

Ah! luckless babe! born under cruel star,  
And in dead parents' baleful ashes bred;  
Full little wend'st thou what sorrows are  
Left thee for portion of thy *liveless*! *Fairfax.*  
That rebellion drove the lady from thence, to find a *liveless* out of her own estate. *Clarendon.*

He brings disgrace upon his character, to submit to the picking up of a *liveless* in that strolling way of canting and begging. *L'Estrange.*

It is their profession and *liveless* to get their living by practices for which they deserve to forfeit their lives. *South.*

They have been as often banished out of most other places; which must very much disperse a people, and oblige them to seek a *liveless* where they can find it. *Addison's Spectator.*

Trade employs multitudes of hands, and furnishes the poorest of our fellow-subjects with the opportunities of gaining an honest *liveless*: the skilful or industrious find their account in it. *Addison.*

*LIVELINESS*. *n. f.* [from *live*.]

1. Appearance of life.

That *liveliness* which the freedom of the pencil makes appear, may seem the living hand of nature. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. Vivacity; sprightliness.

Extravagant young fellows, that have *liveliness* and spirit, come sometimes to be set right, and to make able and great men; but tame and low spirits very seldom attain to any thing. *Locke.*

*LIVELONG*. *n. f.* [*live* and *long*, from

*live*; the means of leading life.] Maintenance; support; livelihood.

She gave like blessing to each creature,  
As well of worldly *livelihood* as of life,  
That there might be no difference nor strife. *Hubbard.*

*LIVELONG*. *adj.* [*live* and *long*.]

1. Tedious; long in passing.

Many a time, and oft,  
Have you climb'd up to walls and battlements,  
Y'er infants in your arms, and there have sat  
The *livelong* day, with patient expectation,  
To see great Pompey pass. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

The obscure'd bird clamour'd the *livelong* night. *Shakespeare.*

Young and old come forth to play  
On a sun-shine holiday,  
Till the *livelong* day-light fail, *Milt. n.*

Seek for pleasure to destroy  
The sorrows of this *livelong* night. *Prior.*

How could she sit the *livelong* day,  
Yet never ask us once to play? *Swift.*

2. Lasting; durable. Not used.

Thou, in our wonder and astonishment,  
Hast built thyself a *livelong* monument. *Milton.*

*LIVELY*. *adj.* [*live* and *like*.]

1. Brisk; vigorous; vivacious.

Put wherefore comes old Manoa in such haste,  
With youthful steps? much *livelier* than ere while  
He seems; supposing here to find his son,  
Or of him bringing to us some glad news? *Milton.*

2. Gay; airy.

Dulness, delighted, ey'd the *lively* dunce,  
Remembering the herself was Pertness once. *Pope.*  
Form'd by thy converse, happily to steer  
From grave to gay, from *lively* to severe. *Pope.*

3. Representing life.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a *lively* imitation of it in poetry or painting must produce a much greater. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

4. Strong; energetic.

His faith must be not only living, but *lively* too; it must be brightened and stirred-up by a particular exercise of those virtues specifically requisite to a due performance of this duty. *South.*

The colours of the prism are manifestly more full, intense, and *lively*, than those of natural bodies. *Newton's Opticks.*

Imprint upon their minds, by proper arguments and reflections, a *lively* persuasion of the certainty of a future state. *Aurbury.*

*LIVELY*. } *adv.*

*LIVELY*. } *adv.*

1. Briskly; vigorously.

They brought their men to the slough, who discharging *lively* almost close to the face of the enemy, did much amaze them. *Hayward.*

2. With strong resemblance of life.

That part of poetry must needs be best, which describes most *lively* our actions and passions, our virtues and our vices. *Dryden.*

*LIVER*. *n. f.* [from *live*.]

1. One who lives.

Be thy affections undisturb'd and clear,  
Guided to what may great or good appear,  
And try if life be worth the *liver's* care. *Prior.*

2. One who lives in any particular manner with respect to virtue or vice, happiness or misery.

The end of his descent was to gather a church of holy christian *livers* over the whole world. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

If any loose *liver* have any goods of his own, the sheriff is to seize thereupon. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Here are the wants of children, of distracted persons, of staid wandering beggars and loose disorderly *livers*, at one view represented. *Aurbury.*

3. [From *life*, Saxon.] One of the entrails.

With

With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come;  
And let my liver rather heat with wine,  
Than my heart cool with mortifying graces.

*Shakespeare.*

Reason and respect

Make livers pale, and larkhood dejected.

**LIVERCOLOUR.** *adj.* [*liver and colour.*]

Dark red.

The uppermost stratum is of gravel; then clay  
of various colours, purple, blue, red, *liver-colour.*

*Woodward.*

**LIVERGROWN.** *adj.* [*liver and grown.*]

Having a great liver.

I enquired what other casualties were most like  
the rickets, and found that *livergrown* was nearest.

*Graunt.*

**LIVERWORT.** *n. f.* [*liver and wort;*  
*lichen*] A plant.

That sort of *liverwort* which is used to cure  
the bite of mad dogs, grows on commons, and  
open heaths, where the grife is short, on de-  
civities, and on the sides of pits. This spreads  
on the surface of the ground, and, when in per-  
fection, is of an ash colour, but, as it grows old,  
it alters, and becomes of a dark colour.

*Mills.*

**LIVERY.** *n. f.* [*from liver, French.*]

1. The act of giving or taking possession.

You do wrongfully seize Heisterd's right;  
Call in his letters patents that he hath  
By his attorneys general to sue  
His *livery*, and deny his offered homage.

*Shakespeare.*

2. Release from wardship.

Had the two houses first sued out their *livery*,  
and once effectually redeemed themselves from the  
wardship of the tumults, I should then suspect my  
own judgment.

*King Charles.*

3. The writ by which possession is obtained.

4. The state of being kept at a certain  
rate.

What *livery* is, we by common use in Eng-  
land know well enough, namely, that it is an  
allowance of horse meat, as they commonly use  
the word *stabling*, as to keep horses at *livery*; the  
which word, I guess, is derived of *living* or *di-*  
*living*—for their nightly food; so in great houses,  
the *livery* is said to be served up for all night,  
that is, their evening allowance for drink: and  
*livery* is also called the upper weed which a serving  
man wears; so called, I suppose, for that it was  
delivered and taken from him at pleasure: so it is  
apparent, that, by the word *livery*, is there meant  
house meat, like as by the coigny is understood  
man's meat. Some say it is derived of coin, for that  
they used in their coignies not only to take meat  
but money; but I rather think it is derived of the  
lith, the which is a common use amongst land-  
lords of the lith to have a common spending  
upon their tenants, who being commonly but  
tenants at will, they used to take of them what  
virtually they list, for of virtu is they were wont  
to make a small reckoning.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

5. The cloaths given to servants.

My mind for weeds your virtue's *livery* wears.

*Sidney.*

Perhaps they are by so much the more loth to  
forsake this argument, for that it hath, though  
nothing else, yet the name of scripture, to give  
it some kind of countenance more than the pre-  
text of *livery* coats affordeth.

*Hucker.*

I think, it is our way,

If we will keep in favour with the king,

To be her men, and wear her *livery*.

*Shakespeare.*

Yet do our hearts wear Timon's *livery*.

That too I by our faces.

*Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*

Every body cloth'd in white.

And crown'd with oak and laurel every knight,

Are servants to the least, by *livery* known

Of innocence.

*Dryden's Iliad and Leaf.*

On others interest her gay *livery* flings,

Interest that waves on party-colour'd wings;

Turn'd to the sun she calls a thousand dyes,

And as she turns she colours fall or rise.

*Dunin.*

If your dinner miscarries, you were fixed by

the footmen coming into the kitchen; and to  
prove it true, throw a ladleful of broth on one or  
two of their *liveries*.

*Swift.*

6. A particular dress; a garb worn as a  
token or consequence of any thing.

Of fair Urania, fairer than a green

Prosody bedeck'd in April's *livery*.

*Sidney.*

Mistake me not for my complexion,

The shadow'd *livery* of the burning sun,

To whom I am a neighbour and near bred.

*Shakespeare.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,

Infect, or worm: those way'd their lumber fans

For wings, and smallest linaments exact,

In all the flower deck'd of summer's pride,

With spots of gold and purple, azure, green.

*Milton.*

Now came still evening on, and twilight grey

Had in her sober *livery* all things clad.

*Milton.*

**LIVERYMAN.** *n. f.* [*livery and man.*]

1. One who wears a livery; a servant

of an inferior kind.

The witnesses made oath; that they had heard  
some of the *liverymen* frequently railing at their  
mistress.

*Arbutnot.*

2. [In London.] A freeman of some

standing in a company.

**LIVERS.** *n. f.* [*the plural of life.*]

So short is life, that every peasant strives,

In a farm house or field, to have three *livers*.

*Donne.*

**LIVID.** *adj.* [*lividus, Latin; livide,*

*French.*] Discoloured, as with a blow;

black and blue.

It was a pestilent fever, not seated in the veins

or humours, for that there followed no carbuncles,

no purple or *livid* spots, the mass of the blood not

being tainted.

*Bacon.*

Upon my *livid* lips bestow a kiss;

O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss!

*Dryden.*

They beat their breasts with many a braiding blow,

Till they turn'd *livid*, and corrupt the snow.

*Dryden.*

**LIVIDITY.** *n. f.* [*lividité, French; from*

*livid.*] Discoloration, as by a blow.

The signs of a tendency to such a state, are dark-

ness or *lividity* of the countenance.

*Arbutnot.*

**LIVING.** *participial adj.*

1. Vigorous; active: as, a *living* faith.

2. Being in motion; having some natu-

ral energy, or principle of action: as,

the *living* green, the *living* springs.

**LIVING.** *n. f.* [*from live.*]

1. Support; maintenance; fortune on

which one lives.

The Arcadians fought as in unknown place,

having no succour but in their hands; the Helots,

a. in their own place, fighting for their *livings*,

wives, and children.

*Sidney.*

All they did cast in of their abundance; but the

of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her

*living.*

*Mark.*

2. Power of continuing life.

There is no *living* without trusting some body

or other in some cases.

*L. Elfrange.*

3. Livelihood.

For ourselves we may a *living* make.

*Hubbard.*

Then may I set the world on wheels, when

she can spin for her *living*.

*Shakespeare.*

Isaac and his wife, now dig for your life,

Or shortly you'll dig for your *living*.

*Dunham.*

Actions must represent such things as they are

capable to perform, and by which both they and

the scabbler may get their *living*.

*Dryden's Duf.*

4. Benefice of a clergyman.

Some of our ministers having the *livings* of the

country offered unto them, without pains, will, nei-

ther for any love of God, nor for all the good they

may do, by winning souls to God, be drawn forth

from their warm nests.

*Spenser.*

The parson of the parish preaching against adul-

tery, Mrs. Bull told her husband, that they would

join to have him turned out of his *living* for using

perfunctory reflections.

*Arbutnot.*

**LIVINGLY.** *adv.* [*from living.*] In the  
living state.

In vain do they scruple to approach the dead,  
who *livingly* are cadaverous, or fear any outward  
pollution, whose temper pollutes themselves.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**LIVRE.** *n. f.* [*French.*] The sum by  
which the French reckon their money,  
equal nearly to our ten-pence.

**LIXIVIAL.** *adj.* [*from lixivium, Latin.*]

1. Impregnated with salts like a lixivium.

The symptoms of the excretion of the bile vi-  
tiated, were a yellowish colour of the skin, and a  
*lixivial* urine.

*Arbutnot.*

2. Obtained by lixivium.

Pelmont conjectured, that *lixivial* salts do not  
pre-exist in their alkaline form.

*Boyle.*

**LIXIVIATE.** *adj.* [*lixivieux, French;*

*from lixivium.*] Making a lixivium.

In these the salt and *lixivated* sobriety, with  
some portion of choler, is divided between the guts  
and the bladder.

*Bacon.*

*Lixivate* salts, to which put-ashes belong, by  
piercing the bodies of vegetables, uphoise them to  
put readily with their tincture.

*Boyle.*

**LIXIVIUM.** *n. f.* [*Latin*] Lye; water  
impregnated with alkaline salt, pro-  
duced from the ashes of vegetables; a  
liquor which has the power of extraction.

I made a *lixivium* of fair water and salt of worm-  
wood, and having frozen it with snow and salt, I  
could not discern any thing more like to worm-  
wood than to several other plants.

*Boyle.*

**LIZARD.** *n. f.* [*lizard, French; lucertus,*  
*Latin.*] An animal resembling a ser-  
pent, with legs added to it.

There are several sorts of *lizards*; some in Asia  
of a cubit long. In America they eat *lizards*;  
it is very probable likewise that they were eaten in  
Arabia and Judaea, since Moses ranks them among  
the unclean creatures.

*Calmex.*

Thou'rt like a foul mis-shapen stigmatick,  
Mark'd by the deities to be avoided,  
As venomous toads, or *lizards*, detestful things.

*Shakespeare.*

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,

*Lizard's* leg, and owl's wing.

*Shakespeare's Mac.*

**LIZARDITAL.** *n. f.* A plant.

**LIZARDSTONE.** *n. f.* [*lizard and stone.*]

A kind of stone.

**L. L. D.** [*legum doctor.*] A doctor of the  
canon and civil laws.

**Lo. interj.** [*la, Saxon.*] Look; see;

behold. It is a word used to recall

the attention generally to some object

of sight; sometimes to something heard,

but not properly; often to something

to be understood.

*Lo!* within a ken our army lies.

*Shakespeare.*

Now must the world point at poor Catherine,

And say, *lo!* there is mad Petruchio's wife.

*Shakespeare.*

*Lo!* I have a weapon,

A better never did itself sustain

Upon a soldier's thigh.

*Shakespeare's Othello.*

Thou did'st utter,

I am yours for ever.

—Why *lo* you now, I've spoke to the purpose

*Shakespeare.*

twice.

For *lo!* he sung the world's stupendous birth.

*Johnson.*

*Lo!* heav'n and earth combine

To blast our bold design.

*Dryden's Albion.*

**LOACH.** *n. f.* [*loche, French.*]

The *loach* is a most dainty fish; he breeds and  
feeds in little and clear swift brooks or tills, and  
lives there upon the gravel, and in the thickest  
streams: he grows not to be above a finger long,  
and no thicker than is suitable to that length: he  
is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of watties  
like a barbel: he has two fins at his sides, four at his

belly, and one at his tail, dappled with many black or brown spots: his mouth, barrel-like, under his nose. This fish is usually full of eggs or spawn, and is by Gessner, and other physicians, commended for great nourishment, and to be very grateful both to the palate and stomach of sick persons, and is to be fished for with a small worm, at the bottom, for he seldom rises above the gravel.

*Walton's Angler.*

**LOAD. n. f.** [plade, Saxon.]

. A burthen; a freight; lading.

Fair plant with flint larchard d,

Deigns none to e it thy load, and taste thy sweet?

*Milton.*

Then on his back he laid the precious load,

And sought his wonted shelter. *Dryd. Nan's Tale.*

Let Incha boast her groves, nor envy we

The weeping amber, and the balmy tree;

While by our oaks the precious loads are born,

And realms commanded which these trees adorn.

*Pope.*

. Weight; pressure; encumbrance.

Jove lighten'd of its load

Th' enormous mass, the labour of a God. *Pope.*

. Weight, or violence of blows.

Like lion mov'd they laid on load,

And made a cruel fight. *Chaucer's Chaucer.*

Far heavier load thyself expect to feel

From my prevailing arm. *Milton.*

And Meneheus laid had load upon his helm.

*Dryden.*

. Any thing that depresses.

How a man can have a quiet and cheerful mind under a great burden and load of guilt, I know not, unless he be very ignorant. *Ray.*

. As much drink as one can bear.

There are those that can never sleep without their load, nor enjoy one easy thought, till they have laid all their cares to rest with a bottle. *J. J.*

The thund'ring god,

Er'n he withdrew to rest, and had his load. *Dryden.*

**LOAD. v. a.** [preterite, loaded; past participle, laden. pladan, Saxon.]

. To burden; to freight.

At last, laden with honour's spoils,

Returns the good Andronicus to Rome. *Shakespeare.*

Your carriage were heavy laden; they are a burden to the beast.

*Ija. xiv. 1.*

. To encumber; to embarrass.

He that makes no reflections on what he read only loads his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit in winter nights for the entertainment of others.

*Locke.*

. To charge a gun.

A miner having discharged his gun, and loading it suddenly again, the powder was fired. *W. J. M.*

. To make heavy by something appended or annexed.

Thy disadvised vow, laden with death, still found.

In my Ruin's ears. *Adams's Cato.*

**LOAD. n. f.** [more properly load, as it was anciently written; from laden, Saxon, to lead.] The leading vein in a mine.

The tin lay couched at first in certain strata amongst the rocks, like the veins in a man's body, from the depth whereof the main load sprang out his branches, until they approach the open air.

*Curwen's Journey of C. Smith.*

Thine ever fit working in the lead mine, is to follow the lead as the lead mine follows the lead.

**LOADER. n. f.** [from load.] He who loads.

**LOADEMAN. n. f.** [lade and man.] He who leads the way; a pilot.

**LODESTAR. n. f.** [more properly as it is in Maundeville, ledestar, from laden, to lead.] The polestar; the cynosure; the leading or guiding star.

She was the loadstar of my life; she the blessing

of mine eyes; The overthrow of my desires, and yet the recompence of my overthrow. *Sidney.*

My Helice, the loadstar of my life! *Spenser.*

O happy fair!

Your eyes are loadstars, and your tongue sweet air!

More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear

When wheat is green, when hawthorn buds appear.

*Shakespeare.*

That clear majesty

Which standeth fix'd, yet spreads her heavenly

worth,

Lodestone to hearts, and loadstar to all eyes. *Davies.*

**LOANSTONE. n. f.** [properly lodestone or lading stone. See LOANSTAR.] The

magnet; the stone on which the mariners compass needle is touched to give

it a direction north and south.

The lodestone is a peculiar and rich ore of iron,

found in large masses, of a deep iron-grey whose

fresh broken, and often tinged with a brownish or

reddish colour; it is very heavy, and considerably

hard, and its great character is that of affecting

iron. This ore of iron is found in England, and in

in most other places where there are mines of

that metal. *Hall's Mineralogy.*

The use of the lodestone was kept as secret as

any of the other mysteries of the art. *Swift.*

**LOAF. n. f.** [from play or lay, Saxon.]

1. A mass of bread as it is formed by the

baker: a loaf is thicker than a cake.

*Eatly is it.*

Of a cut loaf to steal a shive we know. *Shakespeare.*

The bread corn in the town suffered not for six

days: hereupon the soldiers entered into propo-

sition; and, to give example, the lord Clinton limit-

ed himself to a loaf a day. *Hayward.*

With equal force you may break a loaf of bread

into more and less parts than a lump of lead of the

same bigness. *Digby.*

2. Any thick mass into which a body is

wrought.

Your wine becomes so limpid, that you may

but it with a piece of loaf to get in each bottle.

*Mortimer.*

**LOAM. n. f.** [lim, laam, Saxon; limus, Latin; from a fen, Junius.] Fat,

unctuous, tenacious earth. *Lat.*

The purest treasure

Loam is the soil, that away,

Loam is the soil, that away, *Shakespeare.*

Loam is the soil, that away, *Shakespeare.*

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Loam is the soil, that away, *Shakespeare.*

Loam is the soil, that away, *Shakespeare.*

With lofty eyes, half loath to look so low,  
She thanked them in her disdainful wife,  
No other grace vouchsafed them to show  
Of princely worth. *Fairy Queen.*

When he heard her answers hith, he knew  
Some secret sorrow did her heart distress. *Fairy Q.*

To speak so indifferently, I am loth;

I'd say the truth; but to accuse him so,

That is your part. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*

Long doth she stay, as loth to leave the land,

From whose soft side the first did issue make;

She tastes all places, turns to ev'ry hand,

Her flow'ry banes unwilling to forsake. *Davies.*

Then wilt thou not be loth

To leave this paradise, but shalt possess

A paradise within thee, happier far! *Milton.*

To pardon willing, and to punish hith;

You strike with one hand, but you heal with both;

Lifting up all that prostrate lie, you grieve

You cannot make the dead again to live. *Waller.*

When Athens is forced to kill Laisus, the poet

shows him compassionate, and is loth to destroy such

a miser piece of nature. *Dryden.*

As some faint pilgrim standing on the shore,

First views the torrent he would venture o'er:

And then his inn on the farther ground,

Loth to wade through, and loth to go round:

The dipping in his staff does trial make

How deep the water is, he feels, and pulls it back. *Dry.*

I know you fly to be loth,

And still more loth to be oblig'd by me. *Scutlorn.*

**LOATH. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To hate; to look on with abhorrence.

Parthenia had learned both liking and mislik-

ing, loving and hating. *Sidney.*

They with their filthiness

Polluted this same gentle soil long time,

That their own mother loath'd their filthiness. *Spenser.*

How am I caught with an unwary oath,

Not to reveal the secret which I loath! *Waller.*

For then the lion loath'd the taste of blood,

And roaring hunts his female through the wood.

*Dryden.*

Now his exalted spirit loath

Incumbrances of food and cloths. *Swift.*

2. To consider with the disgust of satiety.

Loathing the honey d cakes, I long'd for bread.

*Cowley.*

Our appetite is extinguished with the satisfac-

tion, and is succeeded by loathing and satiety.

*Rogers.*

3. To see fond with dislike.

Loathing is a symptom known to attend disorders

of the stomach; the cure must have regard to the

cure. *Quincy.*

**LOATHING. v. n.**

1. To create disgust; to cause abhorrence.

Obsolete.

Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,

The gently vernal grown there might I see,

And loathing paddocks lording on the same. *Spens.*

2. To feel abhorrence or disgust.

The fish in the river shall die, and the river

stink; and the Egyptians shall loath to drink of the

water. *Exodus.*

Why do I stay within this hated place,

Where every object shocks my loathing eyes? *Rome.*

**LOATHING. n. f.** [from loath.] One that

loaths.

**LOATHFUL. adj.** [loath and full.]

1. Abhorring; hating.

Which he did with loathful eyes behold,

He would no more endure. *Hubbard's Tale.*

2. Abhorred; hated.

Above the reach of loathful sinful lust,

Whole hale effect, through cowardly distrust

Of his weak wings, dare not to heaven fly. *Spenser.*

**LOATHINGLY. adv.** [from loath.] In

a fastidious manner.

**LOATHLY. adj.** [from loath.] Hatel; abhorred; exciting hatred.

*An*

An huge great dragon, horrible in sight,  
Bred in the loathly lakes of Tartary,  
With murderous ravin. *Pearly Queen.*  
The people fear me; for they do observe  
Unfathered heirs, and loathly births of nature.

*Shakespeare.*

Sour-eyed disdain and discord shall bestow  
The union of your bed with weeds so loathly,  
That you shall hate it. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

**LOATHLY.** *adv.* [from *loath*.] Unwill-  
ingly; without liking or inclination.

The upper streams make such haste to have  
their part of embracing, that the nether, though  
loathly, must needs give place unto them. *Sidney.*

*Loathly* opposite I stood

To his unnatural purpose. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
This show, that you from nature loathly stray,  
That suffer not an artificial day. *Donne.*

**LOATHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *loath*.] Un-  
willingness.

The fair soul herself

Weight'd between *loath* and modesty,  
Which end the beam should bow. *Shakespeare.*

Should we be taken in?

As long a time as yet we have to live,  
I think to depart a while. *Shakespeare.*

After they had sat at the fire, there grew  
a thick smoke, and they  
went down in a swoon. *Bacon.*

**LOATHSOME.** *adj.* [from *loath*.]

1. Abhorred; detestable.

The rash young fly

Did much disdain to subject his fine  
To *loathsome* stony, or heavy in case to wife.

*Spenser.*

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules  
To *loathsome* sickness. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

If we consider man in such a *loathsome* and pro-  
voking condition, was it not love enough that he  
was permitted to enjoy a being? *South.*

2. Causing satiety or fastidiousness.

The loathsome honey

Is *loathsome* in its own deliciousness,  
And in the taste corrupts the appetite. *Shakespeare.*

**LOATHSOMENESS.** *n. f.* [from *loathsome*.]  
Quality of raising hatred, disgust, or  
abhorrence.

The catacombs must have been full of stench  
and *loathsomeness*, if the dead bodies that lay in them  
were left to rot in open niches. *Addison.*

**LOAVES,** plural of *loaf*.

Democritus, when he lay a dying, caused *loaves*  
of new bread to be opened, poured a little wine  
into them, and so kept himself alive with the  
odour till a rest was past. *Bacon.*

**LOB.** *n. f.*

1. Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish.

Farewell, thou *lob* of spirits, I'll begone,  
Our queen and all her elves come here anon. *Shakespeare.*

2. Lob's pound; a prison. Probably a  
prison for idlers, or sturdy beggars.  
Crowd, whom in irons bound,  
Thou basely threw'st into *lob's* pound. *Hudibras.*

3. A big worm.

For the trout the dew worm, which some also  
call the *lob* worm, and the branding, are the chief.

*Wilson's English.*

**TO LOB.** *v. a.* To let fall in a slovenly or  
lazy manner.

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,  
And their poor jades  
*lob* down their heads, dropping the hide and hips. *Shakespeare.*

**LOBBY.** *n. f.* [*laube*, German.] An  
opening before a room.

His *lobbies* fill with vengeance,  
Rain sacrificial whips rings in his ear,  
Make sacred even his stirrup. *Shakespeare's Tim. of Alb.*  
Before the duke's rising from the table, he stood

expecting till he should pass through a kind of  
*lobby* between that room and the next, where were  
divers attending him. *Wotton.*

Try your backstairs, and let the *lobby* wait.

A stratagem in war is no deceit. *King.*

**LOBE.** *n. f.* [*lobe*, French; *λόβος*.] A di-  
vision; a distinct part: used commonly  
for a part of the lungs.

Nor could the *lobes* of his rank liver swell  
To that prodigious mass, for their eternal meal. *Dryden.*

Air bladders form lobuli, which hang upon  
the bronchia like bunches of grapes; these lobuli  
constitute the *lobes*, and the *lobes* the lungs. *Arbutnot on Elements.*

From whence the quick repeccating breath,  
The *lobe* adhesive, and the sweat of death. *Swett.*

**LOBSTER.** *n. f.* [*lobster*, Saxon] A  
crustaceous fish.

Those that call their shell, are still *lobster*, the  
crab, and craw fish. *Bacon's Natural History.*

It happeneth often that a *lobster* hath the great  
claw of one side longer than the other. *Bruce.*

**LOCAL.** *adj.* [*loal*, French; *locus*, Lat.]

1. Having the properties of place.

By ascending, after the sharpness of death  
was overcome, he took the *local* position of  
glory, and that to the use of all that are here, even  
as himself before had witnessed, I go to prepare a  
place for you. *Hooker.*

A higher flight the venturous goddess tries,  
Leaving material world, and local skies. *Prior.*

2. Relating to place.

The circumstance of *local* nearness in them unto  
us, might haply enforce in us a duty of greater  
separation from them than from those other. *Hooker.*

Where there is only a *local* circumstance of wor-  
ship, the true thing would be worshipped, leav-  
ing that circumstance changed. *Smiling Jew.*

3. Being in a particular place.

Dream not of their flight.

As of a death, or of the *local* wound  
Of head or heart. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

How is the change of being from one *local* being  
another, then, made by the action in vac-  
uum, without a change in the body moved? *Dewey's Phil.*

**LOCALITY.** *n. f.* [from *local*.] Exis-  
tence in place, relation of place, or  
distance.

That the soul and body are devoid of quantity  
and dimensions, and that they have nothing to do  
with *locality*, is a generally opinioned. *Coler.*

**LOCALITY.** *adv.* [from *local*.] With re-  
spect to place.

Whether things, in their natures, be diverse in  
body and spirit, which admit of nothing common  
to them, are not essentially divided, though not  
distant, I leave to the reader. *Calanville.*

**LOCATION.** *n. f.* [*locatio*, Latin.] Situ-  
ation with respect to place; act of plac-  
ing; state of being placed.

To say that the world is somewhere, means no  
more than that it does exist; this, though a phrase  
borrowed from place, signifying only its existence,  
not *locality*. *Lucke.*

**LOCH.** *n. f.* A lake. *Scottish.*

A lake or *loch*, that has no fresh water run-  
ning into it, will turn into a stinking puddle.

*Cheyne's Phil. f. Principles.*

**LOCK.** *n. f.* [*loc*, Saxon, in both senses.]

1. An instrument composed of springs and  
bolts, used to fasten doors or chests.

No gate is strong, no *lock* so firm and fast,  
But with that piercing noise flew open quit or brast. *Pearly Queen.*

We have *locks*, to safeguard nice Tares,  
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves. *Shakespeare.*

As there are *locks* for several purposes, so are

there several inventions in *locks*, in contriving their  
wards or guards. *Mason.*

2. The part of the gun by which fire is  
struck.

A gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges  
and discharges: under the breech of the barrel is  
one box for the powder; a little before the *lock*,  
another for the bullets; behind the cock a charger,  
which carries the powder to the further end of the  
*lock*. *Grew.*

3. A hug; a grapple.

They must be practised in all the *locks* and grips  
of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to  
tug or grapple, and to close. *Milton on Education.*

4. Any inclosure.

Seagulls, eager with his beak to press  
Betwixt the rival gally and the rock,  
Shut up the unwieldy cantain in the *lock*. *Dryden.*

5. A quantity of hair or wool hanging  
together.

Well might he perceive the hanging of her hair  
in *locks*, some curled, and some forgotten. *Spenser.*

A goodly priest, who bowing her fan head  
over the water, it seemeth she looked into it, and  
dished her green *locks* by that running river. *Sidney.*

His gray *locks*, long grown and unbound,  
Dishevelled hung about his shoulders round. *Spenser.*  
The bottom was lit against a *lock* of wool, and  
the sound was quite dead. *Bacon.*

They mouth only a *lock* of hair on the crown of  
their heads. *Sandys's Travels.*

A *lock* of hair will draw more than a cable rope.

*Grew.*

Behold the *locks* that are grown white  
Beneath a helmet in your father's battles. *Addison.*

Two *locks* that graceful hung behind  
In equal curls, and well combin'd to deck  
With shining ringlets her smooth ivory neck. *Pope.*

6. A tuft.

I suppose this letter will find thee picking of  
daisies, or smiling to a *lock* of hay. *Addison.*

**TO LOCK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut or fasten with locks.

The golden *locks* on the level floor,  
She left behind, and *locking* every door,  
Thought all secure. *Dryden.*

2. To shut up or confine, as with locks.

I am *locked* in one of them;  
If you deliver me, you will find me out. *Shakespeare.*

We do *lock*

Our former temple in our strong-barr'd gates. *Shakespeare.*

Then *lock* to know those things which make us  
best,  
And having found them, *lock* them in thy breast. *Dante.*

The flighted dancie

The log in secret *locks*. *Dryden's Ovid.*

If the door to a council be kept by armed men,  
and all such whole opinions are not liked kept out,  
the freedom of choice within is intangled, and all  
then acts are as void as if they were *locked* in. *Dryden.*

One conducts to the poet's completing of his  
work, the other slackens his pace, and *locks* him  
up like a knight-errant in an enchanted castle.

*Dryden's Dedication to the Fœd.*

The father of the gods  
Confin'd their fury to those dark abodes,  
And *lock'd* them safe within, oppos'd with moun-  
tain loads. *Dryden's Fœd.*

If one third of the money in trade were *locked*  
up, must not the landholders receive one third less? *Lucke.*

Always *lock* up a cat in a closet where you keep  
your china plates, for fear the mice may steal in  
and break them. *Swift.*

Your wine *lock'd* up,  
Plain milk will do the feat. *Pope's Horace.*

3. To close fast

Death *lock'd* his bloom, and *locks* his frozen eyes.

*G.*

**LOCK. v. n.**

1. To become fast by a lock.

For not of wood, nor of enduring brass,  
Doubly disputed it did lock and close,  
That when it locked, none might through it pass.  
*Fairy Queen.*

2. To unite by mutual insertion.

Either they lock into each other, or slip one upon  
another's surface, as much of their surfaces touches  
as makes them cohere.  
*Boyle.*

**LOCKER. n. f. [from lock.]** Any thing  
that is closed with a lock; a drawer.

I made lockers of drawers at the end of the boat.  
*Robinson Crusoe.*

**LOCKER. n. f. [loquet, French.]** A  
small lock; any catch or spring to fasten  
a necklace, or other ornament.

Where knights are kept in narrow lists,  
With wooden lockers 'bout their wrists.  
*Hudibras.*

**LOCKRAM. n. f.** A sort of coarse linen.

The kitchen malkin pins  
Her richest to him about her necky neck,  
Clam'ring the walls to eye him.  
*Shakespeare.*

**LOCKRON. n. f.** A kind of ranunculus.

**LOCOMOTION. n. f. [locus and motus, Lat.]**  
Power of changing place.

All progression, or animal locomotion, is performed  
by drawing on, or impelling forward, some part  
which was before at quiet.  
*Brown's Vulgar Err.*

**LOCOMOTIVE. adj. [locus and moveo, Lat.]**  
Changing place; having the power of  
removing or changing place.

I shall consider the motion, or locomotive faculty  
of animals.  
*Derham's Physico Theology*

In the night too oft he kicks,  
Or shows his locomotive tricks.  
*Pope.*

An animal cannot well be defined from any particular  
organical part, nor from its locomotive  
faculty, for some adhere to rocks.  
*Abulnot in A. R.*

**LOCUST. n. f. [locusta, Latin.]** A  
devouring insect.

The Hebrews had several sorts of locusts, which  
are not known among us: the old historians and  
modern travellers remark, that locusts are very numerous  
in Aethiopia, and many places of Asia, that  
sometimes they fall like a cloud upon the country,  
and eat up every thing they meet with. Moses de-  
scribes four sorts of locusts. Since there was a prohi-  
bition against using locusts, it is not to be question-  
ed but that these creatures were commonly eaten in  
Palestine, and the neighbouring countries. *Catlett.*  
Tomorrow will I bring the locusts into thy coast.  
*Exodus.*

An reptile with the streams of animals rotting,  
has produced pestilential locusts, such have likewise  
been raised by great quantities of dead locusts.  
*Abulnot in A. R.*

**LOCUST-TREE. n. f.**

The locust tree hath a papilionaceous flower, from  
whose calyx arises the pointal, which afterwards be-  
comes an uncapable hard pod, including roundish  
hard seeds, which are surrounded with a stinging  
stringy substance.  
*Millett.*

**LODESTAR. See LOADSTAR.**

**LODESTONE. See LOADSTONE.**

**LODGE. v. a. [logian, Saxon; loger, French]**

1. To place; a temporary habitation.

When he was come to the court of France, the  
king asked him by the name of the duke of York;  
lodged him, and accommodated him in great state.  
*Bacon's Henry VII.*

To afford a temporary dwelling; to  
supply with harbour for a night.

My house was proud to lodge a knight. *Dryd.*  
To place; to plant.

When on the brink the foaming boar I met,  
glut to have lodge'd my spear,

The desperate savage rush'd within my force,  
And bore me headlong with him down the rock.  
*Orway.*

He lodge'd an arrow in a tender breast,  
That had so often to his own been prest. *Addis.*  
In viewing again the ideas that are lodged in the  
memory, the mind is more than passive. *Locke.*

4. To fix; to settle.

Fy whose fell working I was first advanc'd,  
And by whose pow' I will might lodge a fear  
To be again displac'd. *Shakespeare.*

I can give no reason,  
More than a lodge'd hate, and a certain loathing!  
I bear Antonio. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

5. To place in the memory.

This cunning the king would not understand,  
though he lodge'd it, and noted it in some particu-  
lars. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

6. To harbour or cover.

The deer is lodge'd, I've track'd her to her covert,  
Rush in at once. *Addison's Cato.*

7. To afford place to.

The memory can lodge a greater store of images,  
than all the senses can present at one time.  
*Chapman's Phil. Prim. of Lat.*

8. To lay flat

Though blood and corn be lodge'd, and trees blown  
down,  
Though castles topple on their warders heads.  
*Shakespeare.*

We'll make foul weather with despised tears;  
Our sighs, and they, shall lodge the summer corn,  
And make a death in this revolting land. *Shakespeare.*

**TO LODGE. v. n.**

1. To reside; to keep residence.

Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye,  
And where care dwells, sleep will never lie. *Shakespeare.*  
Something holy lodges in that breast,  
And with these raptures moves the vocal air  
To testify his hidden residence. *Milton.*  
And dwell such rage in forest bosoms then?  
And lodge such daring souls in little men? *Pope.*

2. To take a temporary habitation.

Why commands the king,  
That his chief followers lodge in towns about him,  
While he himself keepeth in the cold field? *Shakespeare.*  
I know not where he lodges, and for me to de-  
vise a lodging, and say, he lies here or he lies  
there, were to lie in mine own throat. *Shakespeare.*  
I am a man of war, and will not lodge  
with a woman. *Samuel.*

3. To take up residence at night.

My lords  
And soldiers, stay and lodge by me this night.  
*Shakespeare.*

Oh, that I had in the wilderness a lodging place  
of wayfaring men, that I might leave my people!  
*Jeremiah.*

Here thou art but a stranger travelling to thy  
country; it is therefore a huge folly to be afflicted,  
because thou hast a less convenient inn to lodge in  
by the way.  
*Taylor.*

4. To lay flat.

Long corn wheat they reckon in Oxfordshire  
best for tank clays, and its straw makes it not sub-  
ject to lodge, or to be mildewed. *Motim's Hylb.*

**LONGE. n. f. [logis, French.]**

1. A small house in a park or forest.

He broke up his court, and retired himself, his  
wife and children, into a certain forest thereby,  
which he call'd his desert, wherein he had built  
two free lodges. *Sidney.*

I found him as melancholy as a lodge in a wa-  
ren. *Shakespeare.*

He and his lady both are at the lodge,  
Upon the north side of this pleasant chafe. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou art a heavy lodge arriv'd, both stood,  
Both turn'd, and under open sky ador'd  
The God that sits both sky, air, earth. *Milton.*

Whenever I am turned out, my lodge descend-  
upon a low spout family. *Swift.*

2. Any small house appendant to a greater:  
as, the potter's lodge.

**LODGEMENT. n. f. [from lodge; logement, French.]**

1. Disposition or collocation in a certain place.

The curious lodgement and inoculation of the  
auditory nerves. *Derham.*

2. Accumulation; collection.

An oppressed diaphragm from a mere lodgement  
of extravasated matter. *Storpe's Surgery.*

3. Possession of the enemy's work.

The military pedant is making lodgements, and  
fighting battles, from one end of the year to the  
other. *Addison.*

**LODGER. n. f. [from lodge.]**

1. One who lives in rooms hired in the  
house of another.

Bafe tyke, call'st thou me host? now, I scorn  
the term; nor shall my Nell keep lodgers. *Shakespeare.*  
There were in a family, the man and his wife,  
three children, and three servants or lodgers.  
*Grant's Bulls.*

Those houses are soonest infected that are  
crowded with multiplicity of lodgers, and noisy  
families. *Harvey.*

The gentlewoman begged me to stop; for that  
a lodger she had taken in was run mad. *Taylor.*

Sylla was reproached by his fellow lodger that  
whilst the fellow lodger paid eight pounds, one shil-  
ling and sixpence halfpenny for the uppermost  
story, he paid for the rest twenty-four pounds four  
shillings and fourpence halfpenny. *Abulnot.*

2. One that resides in any place.

Look in that breast, most dirty dear;  
Say, can you find but one such lodger there? *Pope.*

**LODGING. n. f. [from lodge.]**

1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired  
in the house of another.

I will in Cassio's lodging lose this napkin,  
And let him find it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Let him change his lodging from one end of the  
town to another, which is a great adamant of ac-  
quaintance. *Bacon.*

At night he came  
To his known lodgings, and his country dame.

He desired his sister to bring her away to the  
lodgings of his friend. *Addison's Guardian.*  
With take lodgings in the found of Bow. *Pope.*

2. Place of residence.

Fair bosom fraught with virtue's richest treasure,  
The nest of love, the lodge of delight,  
The bower of bliss, the paradise of pleasure,  
The sacred harbour of that heavenly spright.  
*Spenser.*

3. Harbour; covert.

The bounds were uncoupled; and the flag  
thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his  
feet, than to the slender fortification of his lodging.  
*Sidney.*

4. Convenience to sleep on.

Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows,  
yielding us soft and warm lodging. *Ray on Creation.*

**LOFT. n. f. [loft, Welsh; or from list.]**

1. A floor.

Eutychus fell down from the third loft. *Acts.*  
There is a traverse placed in a loft above. *Bacon.*

2. The highest floor.

To tell him in his slumber soft,  
A trickling stream from high rock tumbling down,  
And ever dizzling rain upon the loft,  
Mixt with a murmuring wind. *Fairy Queen.*

3. Rooms on high.

Passing through the spheres of watchful fire,  
And hills of snow, and lofts of piled thunder. *Milton.*  
A weasel once made shift to sink  
In at a corn loft, through a chink. *Pope.*

**LOFTILY. adv. [from lofty.]**

1. On high; in an elevated place.

2. Proudly; haughtily.

They speak wickedly concerning oppression;  
they speak loftily. *Psal. lxxiii. 8.*

With



3. With elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely.

My lowly verse may *loftily* arise,  
And lift itself unto the highest skies. *Fairy Queen.*

LOFTINESS. *n. f.* [from *lofty*.]

1. Height; local elevation.

2. Sublimity; elevation of sentiment.

Three poets in three distant ages born;  
The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,  
The next in majesty; in both the last. *Dryden.*

3. Pride; haughtiness.

Augustus and Tiberius had *loftiness* enough in  
their temper, and affected to make a sovereign  
figure. *Collier.*

LOFTY. *adj.* [from *loft*, or *lift*.]

1. High; hovering; elevated in place.

Cities of men with *lofty* gates and towers. *Milton.*  
See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance,  
See nodding forests on the mountains dance. *Pope.*

2. Elevated in condition or character.

Thus saith the high and *lofty* One. *Isaiah.*

3. Sublime; elevated in sentiment.

He knew  
Himself to sing, and build the *lofty* rhyme. *Milton.*  
Proud; haughty.

The eyes of the *lofty* shall be humbled. *Isaiah.*  
*Lofty* and four to them that lov'd him not;  
But to those men that fought him, sweet as summer. *Shakespeare.*

Man, the tyrant of our sex, I hate,  
A lovely servant, but a *lofty* mate. *Dryden.*

LOG. *n. f.* [The original of this word  
is not known. Skinner derives it from  
lizzan, Saxon, to lie; Junius from  
logge, Dutch, sluggish; perhaps the  
Latin, *lignum*, is the true original.]

1. A shapeless bulky piece of wood.

Would the lightning had  
Burnt up those *logs* that thou'rt injoin'd to pile. *Shakespeare.*

The worms with many feet are bred under *logs*  
of timber, and many times in gardens, where no  
*logs* are. *Bacon.*

Some *log*, perhaps, upon the water swam,  
An sleeky drift, which rudely cut within,  
And hollow'd, first a floating trough became,  
And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*

2. An Hebrew measure, which held a  
quarter of a cab, and consequently five-  
sixths of a pint. According to Dr.  
Arbuthnot it was a liquid measure, the  
seventy-second part of the bath or  
ephah, and twelfth part of the hin.

A meat offering mingled with oil, and one *log* of  
oil. *Lev.*

LOGARITHMS. *n. f.* [*logarithme*, Fr.  
[*λογος* and *ἀριθμός*.]

*Logarithms*, which are the indexes of the ratios  
of numbers one to another, were first invented by  
Napier lord Merchiston, a Scottish baron, and af-  
terwards completed by Mr. Briggs, Savilian pro-  
fessor at Oxford. They are a series of aificial  
numbers contrived for the expedition of calcula-  
tion, and proceeding in an arithmetical propo-  
sition, as the numbers they answer to do in a geo-  
metrical one; for instance,

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
1 2 4 8 16 32 64 128 256 512

Where the numbers above, beginning with (0),  
and arithmetically proportionable are called *logarithms*.  
The addition and subtraction of *logarithms* answers  
to the multiplication and division of the numbers  
they correspond with; and thus saves an infinite deal  
of trouble. In like manner will the extraction of  
roots be performed, by dissecting the *logarithms* of  
any numbers for the square root, and tripling  
them for the cube, and so on. *Harris.*

LOGGERS. *n. f.*

*Loggers* is the ancient name of a play or game,

which is one of the unlawful games enumerated  
in the thirty-third statute of Henry VIII. It is  
the same which is now called kittle-pins, in which  
boys often make use of bones instead of wooden  
pins, throwing at them with another bone instead  
of bowling. *Hanner.*

Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but  
to play at *loggers* with them? *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
LOGGERHEAD. *n. f.* [*logge*, Dutch, stupid,  
and *head*; or rather from *log*, a heavy  
motionless mass, as *blackhead*.] A dolt;  
a blockhead; a thickscul.

Where hast been, Hal?  
—With three or four *loggerheads*, amongst three  
or four score hughheads. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
Says this *loggerhead*, what have we to do to  
quench other people's fires? *Le Strange.*

To fall to LOGGERHEADS. } To scuffle; to  
To go to LOGGERHEADS. } fight with-  
out weapons.

A couple of travellers that took up an ass, fell  
to *loggerheads* which should be his master. *Le Esli.*  
LOGGERHEAD'D. *adj.* [from *loggerhead*.]  
Dull; stupid; doltish.

You *loggerhead* and unpolish'd groom, what  
no attendance? *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*  
LOGICK. *n. f.* [*logique*, French; *logica*,  
Latin, from *λογος*.] The art of reason-  
ing. One of the seven sciences.

*Logick* is the art of using reason well in our en-  
quiries after truth, and the communication of it  
to others. *Watts's Logick.*

Talk *logick* with acquaintance,  
And practise rhetoric in your common talk. *Shakespeare.*

By a *logick* that left no man any thing which he  
might call his own, they no more looked upon it  
as the case of one man, but the case of the king-  
dom. *Clarendon.*

Here foam'd rebellious *logick*, gag'd and bound,  
There stript fair rhetoric languish'd on the ground. *Pope.*

LOGICAL. *adj.* [from *logick*.]

1. Pertaining to logick; taught in logick.  
The heretick complained greatly of St. Augus-  
tine, as being too full of *logical* subtilties. *Hobbes.*  
Those who in a *logical* dispute keep in general  
terms, would hide a fallacy. *Dryden.*

We ought not to value ourselves upon our abi-  
lity, in giving subtle rules, and finding out *logical*  
arguments, since it would be more perfection not  
to want them. *Baker.*

2. Skilled in logick; furnished with lo-  
gick.

A man who sets up for a judge in criticism,  
should have a clear and *logical* head. *Addison.*

LOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *logical*.] Ac-  
cording to the laws of logick.

How can her old good man  
With honour take her back again?  
From hence I *logically* gather,  
The woman cannot live with either. *Prior.*

LOGICIAN. *n. f.* [*logician*, French; *lo-  
gicus*, Latin.] A teacher or professor of  
logick; a man versed in logick.

If a man can play the true *logician*, and have as  
well judgment as invention, he may do great mat-  
ters. *Bacon.*

If we may believe our *logicians*, man is distin-  
guished from all other creature by the faculty of  
laugher. *Addison.*

Each staunch polemick stubborn as a rock,  
Each fierce *logician* still expelling Locke,  
Came whip and spur. *Pope's Dunciad.*

A *logician* might put a case that would serve for  
an exception. *Swind.*

The Arabian physicians were subtle men, and  
most of them *logicians*; accordingly they have given  
method, and then subtilty upon their author, *Boerhaave.*

LOGMAN. *n. f.* [*log* and *man*.] One  
whose business is to carry logs.

For your sake

Am I this patient *logman*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
LOGOMACHY. *n. f.* [*λογμαχία*.] A con-  
tention in words; a contention about  
words.

Forced terms of art did much puzzle sacred  
theology with distinctions, cavils, quiddities; and  
so transformed her to a meer kind of tophitry and  
*logomachy*. *Havel.*

LOGWOOD. *n. f.*

*Logwood* is of a very dense and firm texture: and  
is the heart only of the tree which produces it. It  
is very heavy, and remarkably hard, and of a deep  
strong, red colour. It grows both in the East and  
West Indies, but no where so plentifully as on the  
coast of the bay of Campeachy. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
To make a light purple, mingle caustic with *log-  
wood* water. *Pea-lam.*

LO'HOCK. *n. f.*

*Lo'hock* is an Arabian name for those forms of me-  
dicines which are now commonly called eclegmas,  
lambatives, or linctives.

*Lo'hocks* and pectorals were prescribed, and vene-  
resection repeated. *Wise-man's Surgery.*

LOIN. *n. f.* [*llwyn*, Welsh.]

1. The back of an animal carved out by  
the butcher.  
2. *Loins*; the reins.

My face I'll grime with filth,  
Blanket my loins. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Thou slander of thy heavy mother's womb!  
Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins! *Shakespeare.*  
Virgin mother, hail!

High in the love of Heaven! yet from my loins  
Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the Son  
Of God most high. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A multitude! like which the populous north  
Pour'd never from her fountains loins, to pass  
Rhene, or the Danaw, when her barbarous sons  
Came like a deluge on the south. *Milton.*

To LOTTER. *v. n.* [*loteren*, Dutch.] To  
linger; to spend time carelessly; to  
idle.

Sir John, you *lotter* here too long, being you are  
to take soldiers up in the countries. *Shakespeare.*  
Whence this long delay?

You *lotter*, while the spoils are thrown away. *Dryden.*  
Mark how he spends his time, whether he un-  
successfully *lotter* it away. *Locke.*

If we have gone wrong, let us redeem the mis-  
take; if we have *lottered*, let us quicken our pace,  
and make the most of the present opportunity.

LOTTERER. *n. f.* [from *lotter*.] A linger-  
er; an idler; a lazy wretch; one who  
lives without business; one who is slug-  
gish and dilatory.

Give gloves to thy reapers a larger cry,  
And daily to thy men have a good eye. *Tasso's Rinaldo.*  
The poor, by idleness or want, are riotous  
spencers, vagabonds, and *lotterers*. *Hayward.*

Where hast thou been, thou *lotter*?  
Though my eyes close, my arms have still been  
open'd.

To search if thou wert come. *Ormay.*  
Providence would only enter mankind into the  
useful knowledge of her treasures, saving the  
to employ our industry, that we live not like dis-  
*lotterers* and idlers. *Milton.*

Ever little *lotterers*, that attend  
No cause, no trust, no duty, and no friend. *Pope.*

LOLL. *v. n.* [Of this word the ety-  
mology is not known. Perhaps it might  
be contemptuously derived from *lollard*,  
a name of great reproach before the re-  
formation; of whom one tenet was,  
that all trades not necessary to life are  
unlawful.]

To lean idly, to rest lazily against any  
thing.

So hangs, and *lolls*, and weeps upon me;  
 He is not *lolling* on a lewd love bed,  
 But on his knees at meditation. *Shakespeare's Othello*.  
 Close by a softly murmuring stream,  
 Where lovers us'd to *loll* and dream. *Isidore*.  
 To *loll* on couches, rich with velvet fleecy,  
 And lay your guilty limbs in Syrian beds. *Dryden*.  
 Void of care he *lolls* supine in state,  
 And leaves his business to be done by fate. *Dryden*.  
 But wanton now, and *lolling* at our ease,  
 We suffer all the inveterate ills of peace. *Dryden*.  
 A lary, *lolling* sort

Of ever listless lollers. *Dunster*.  
 2. To hang out. Used of the tongue hanging out in weariness or play.

The triple pointer of the Stygian feat,  
 With *lolling* tongue lay fawning at thy feet. *Dryden*.  
 With humbly play amidst the bowls he pass'd,  
 And with his *lolling* tongue assayed the taste. *Dryden*.  
 70 **LONG. v. a.** To put out: used of the tongue exerted.

All authors to their own defect are blind;  
 Hadd thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,  
 To see the people, when I play mouths they make,  
 To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,  
 Then tongue *loll'd* out a foot. *Dryden's Persius*.  
 By Strymon's freezing stream he sat alone,  
 Trees bent their head to hear hunting his wrongs,  
 Ice-cygers couch'd around, and *loll'd* their tawny  
 tongues. *Dryden's Virgil*.

**LONG. n. f.** A kind of roundish fish.

**LONG. adj.** [contracted from *alone*.]

1. Solitary; unfrequented; having no company.

Hence the *lone* hour a blank of life displays. *Savage*.  
 Thus vanish sceptres, coronets, and balls,  
 And leave you in *lone* woods, or empty walls. *Pope*.  
 2. Single; not conjoined or neighbouring to others.

No *lone* house in Wales, with a mountain and a  
 rookery, is more contemplative than this court. *Pope*.

**LO'NELINESS. n. f.** [from *lonely*.]

1. Solitude; want of company.

The huge and sportful assembly grew to him a  
 tedious *loneliness*, esteeming nobody since Daiphantus  
 was lost. *Sidney*.

2. Disposition to solitude.

I see  
 The mystery of your *loneliness*, and find  
 Your salt tears head. *Shakespeare*.

**LO'NELY. adj.** [from *lone*.]

1. Solitary.

I go alone,  
 Like to a *lonely* dragon; that his den  
 Makes *lone'd* and talk'd of more than seen. *Shak.*  
 Why thus close up the stars  
 That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps  
 With everlasting oil, to give due light  
 To the mistle and *lonely* traveller? *Milton*.  
 Time has made you dote, and vainly tell  
 Of arms imagin'd, in your *lonely* cell. *Dryden*.

2. Addicted to solitude.

When, fairest princess,  
 You *lonely* thus from the full court retire,  
 Love and the graces follow to your solitude. *Rever*.

**LO'NENESS. n. f.** [from *lone*.] Solitude;  
 dislike of company

If of court life I knew the good,  
 You would leave me. *Donne*.  
 I can love her who loves *lonely* best. *Donne*.

**LO'NISOME. adj.** [from *lone*.] Solitary;  
 disagreeable

Neither must the earth from rest disturb,  
 Nor round the heavens the solar orb,  
 Be what a dreadfull face will nature wear,  
 Now howl will there *lonely* fears appear? *Blackm.*  
 71 **LONG. adj.** [long, French; longus, Latin.]  
 Not short: used of time.

He talked a *long* while, even till break of day. *Acts*, xx.  
 He was desirous to see him of a *long* season. *Luke*, xxiii.

2. Not short: used of space.

Empress, the way is ready, and not *long*. *Milton*.

3. Having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other.

His branches became *long* because of the waters. *Exodus*.

We made the trial in a *long* neck'd phial left open at the top. *Boyle*.

4. Of any certain measure in length.

Women eat their children of a span *long*. *Lam.* ii. 20.

These, as a line, their *long* dimensions drew,  
 Steaking the ground with sinuous trace. *Milton*.  
 The fig tree spreads her arms,  
 Branching to broad and *long*. *Milton*.

A pond'rous race,  
 Full twenty cubits *long*, he swings around. *Pope*.

5. Not soon ceasing, or at an end.

Man goeth to his *long* home. *Ecclesi.* xii. 5.  
 Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy  
 days may be *long* upon a *long* land. *Exodus*, xx. 12.

They open to themselves at length a way  
 Up hither, under *long* obedience try'd. *Milton*.  
 Him after *long* debate of thoughts revolv'd  
 Irresolute, his final sentence chose. *Milton*.

*Long* and ceaseless his. *Milton*.

6. Dilatory.

Death will not be *long* in coming, and the cov-  
 erant of the grave is not shewed unto thee. *Ecclesi.* xiv. 12.

7. Tedious in narration.

Chief matter to dissect,  
 With *long* and tedious havoc, fabled knights. *Milton*.

Reduce, my muse, the wand'ring song,  
 A tale should never be too *long*. *Prior*.

8. Continued by succession to a great series.

But first a *long* succession must ensue. *Milton*.

9. [From the verb, *To long*.] Longing;  
 desirous: or perhaps long continued,  
 from the disposition to continue looking  
 at any thing desired.

Praying, musing, and casting a *long* look that  
 way, he saw the *gay* leave the pursuit. *Sidney*.  
 By every circumstance I know he loves;  
 Yet he but doubts, and parties, and casts out  
 Many a *long* look for succour. *Dryden*.

10. [In music and pronunciation.] Pro-  
 tracted: as, a *long* note; a *long* syllable.

**LONG. adv.**

1. To a great length in space.

The marble brought, erects the spacious dome,  
 Or forms the pillars *long*-extended rows,  
 On which the planted grove and pensile garden  
 grows. *Prior*.

2. Not for a short time.

With mighty barriers of *long*-enduring brass. *Fairfax*.

When the trumpet soundeth *long*, they shall  
 come up to the mount. *Exodus*, xix. 13.

The martial Ancus  
 Furbish'd the rusty sword again,  
 Refum'd the *long*-forgotten shield. *Dryden*.

One of these advantages, which Cornelia has  
 laid down, is the making choice of some signal and  
*long* expected day, wherein the action of the play  
 is to depend. *Dryden*.

So flood the pious prince unmov'd, and *long*  
 sustain'd the madness of the noisy throng. *Dryden*.  
 The muse resumes her *long*-forgotten lays,  
 And love, restor'd, his ancient realm surveys. *Dryden*.

No man has complained that you have discoursed  
 too *long* on any subject, for you leave us in an  
 eagerness of knowing more. *Dryden*.

**Perla left for you**

The realm of Candahar for dow'r I brought,  
 That *long*-contended prize for which you sought. *Dryden*.

It may help to put an end to that *long* agitated  
 and unresolvable question, whether man's will be  
 free or no? *Heaven restores*. *Locke*.

To thy fond wish the *long*-expected shores. *Pope*.

3. In the comparative, it signifies for more  
 time; and in the superlative, for most  
 time.

When she could not *longer* hide him, she took  
 for him an ark of bulrushes. *Exodus*, ii. 3.

Eldest parent signifies either the eldest man and  
 women that have had children, or those who have  
 longest had issue. *Lake*.

4. Not soon.

Not *long* after there arose against it a tem-  
 pestuous wind. *Acts*, xxvii. 14.

5. At a point of duration far distant.

If the world had been eternal, those would have  
 been found in it, and generally spread *long* ago, and  
 beyond the memory of all ages. *Tillotson*.

Say, that you once were virtuous *long* ago.  
 A frugal, hardy people. *Philips's Brutus*.

6. [For *along*; *au long*, Fr.] *Along*;  
 throughout: of time.

There sat a man of the ripest age,  
 Who did them meditate all his life *long*. *Fairy*.

Some say, that ever *against* that season comes,  
 Whence our Saviour's birth is celebrated,

The bird of dawning singeth all night *long*,  
 And then they lay no spirit walks abroad:

The night, at whole some, then no planets strike,  
 No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm,  
 So hallow'd and so gracious is the time. *Shakespeare*.

He fed me all my life *long* to this day. *Genesis*, xlii. 15.

Forty years *long* was I grieved with this genera-  
 tion. *Psalms*.

**LONG. adv.** [gelang, a fault, Saxon]

By the fault; by the failure. A word  
 now out of use, but truly English.

Reflective and wary men had rather seek quietly  
 their own, and wish that the world may go well,  
 so it be not *long* of them, than with pains and  
 hazard make themselves advisers for the common  
 good. *Hobbes*.

Maine, Blois, Poitiers, and Tours are won  
 away,

*Long* all of Somerset, and his delay. *Shakespeare*.

Mistress, all this coil is *long* of you. *Shakespeare*.

If we owe it to him that we know so much, it  
 is perhaps *long* of his fond advisers that we know so  
 little more. *Glanville*.

**To LONG. v. n.** [gelangen, German, to  
 ask. *Skinner*.] To desire earnestly; to  
 wish with eagerness continued: with *for*  
 or *after* before the thing desired.

First expectation troubled not the land  
 With any *long'd* for change, or better state. *Shakespeare*.

And thine eyes shall look, and sail with *longing*  
 for them. *Bar*, xxviii. 32.

If erst he wished, now he *longed* sore. *Fairfax*.

The great master perceived, that Rhodes was  
 the place the Turkish tyrant *long'd* after. *Knolles*.

If the report be good, it causeth love,  
 And *longing* hope, and well assured joy. *Davies*.

His sons, who seek the tyrant to sustain,  
 And *long* for arbitrary lords: again,  
 He dooms to death desert'd. *Dryden's Alceste*.

Glad of the gift, the new-made warrior goes,  
 And arms among the Greeks, and *longs* for equal  
 foes. *Dryden*.

Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,  
 This *longing* after immortality? *Addison's Cato*.

There's the tie that binds you;  
 You *long* to call him father: Marcia's charms  
 Work in your heart unseen, and plead for Cato. *Addison's Cato*.

Nicomachus *longing* for herrings, was supplied  
 with



with fresh ones by his coat, at a great distance from the sea.

Through *James's* Bay.

I courted dangers, and I *long'd* for death. *Phillips*.  
**LONGANIMITY**. *n. f.* [*longanimitas*, Latin; *longanimité*, French.] Forbearance; patience of offences.

It had overcome the patience of Job, as it did the meekness of Moses, and surely had maddened any but the *longanimity* and lasting suffrance of God.

*Atwood's Vulgar Errors*.

That innocent and holy matron had rather go clad in the snowy white robes of meekness and longanimity, than in the purple mantle of blood.

*Howell's England's Tears*.

**LONGORAT**. *n. f.* The largest boat belonging to a ship.

At the first descent on shore, he did countenance the landing in his *longboat*.

*Watson*.

They first betray their masters, and then, when they find the vessel sinking, save themselves in the *longboat*.

*L'Estrange*.

**LONGEVITY**. *n. f.* [*longævus*, Latin.] Length of life.

That those are countries suitable to the nature of man, and convenient to live in, appears from the *longevity* of the natives.

*Ray on Creation*.

The instances of *longevity* are chiefly amongst the abstemious.

*Arbutnot on Aliments*.

**LONGIMANOUS**. *adj.* [*longimanus*, French; *longimanus*, Latin.] Longhanded; having long hands.

The villainy of this Christian exceeded the persecution of heathens, whose malice was never so *longimane* as to reach the soul of their enemies, or to extend unto the exile of their citizens.

*Brown*.

**LONGIMETRY**. *n. f.* [*longus* and *metron*; *longimetrie*, French.] The art or practice of measuring distances.

Our two eyes are like two different stations in *longimetry*, by the assistance of which the distance between two objects is measured.

*Chym's Phil. Pr.*

**LONGING**. *n. f.* [from *long*.] Earnest desire; continual wish.

When within short time I came to the degree of uncertain wishes, and that those wishes grew to unquiet *longings*, when I would fix my thoughts upon nothing, but that within little varying they should end with Philoela.

*Sidney*.

I have a woman's *longing*.

An appetite that I am sick withal.

To see great Hector in the weeds of peace. *Shakspeare*.

The will is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions, and to the removal of those uneasinesses which it then feels in its want of, and *longings* after them.

*Locke*.

**LONGINGLY**. *adv.* [from *longing*.] With incessant wishes.

To his first bias *longingly* he leans,

And rather would be great by wicked means.

*Dryden*.

**LONGISH**. *adj.* [from *long*.] Somewhat long.

**LONGITUDE**. *n. f.* [*longitudo*, French; *longitudo*, Latin.]

1. Length; the greatest dimension.

The ancients did determine the *longitudes* of all rooms, which were longer than broad, by the double of their *latitudes*.

*Watson*.

The variety of the alphabet was in *longitudo* only; but the thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified by situate in all the dimensions of solid bodies; which multiplies all over and over again, and overwhelms the fancy in a new abyss of unathomable number.

*Bentley*.

This universal gravitation is an incessant and uniform action by certain and established laws, according to quantity of matter and *longitude* of distance, that it cannot be destroyed nor impaired.

*Bentley*.

2. The circumference of the earth measured from any meridian.

Some of Magellan's company were the first that did compass the world through all the degrees of *longitude*.

*Abbott*.

3. The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place.

To *longitude*.

Of *longitude*, what other way have we, But to mark when and where the dark eclipses be?

*Donne*.

His was the method of discovering the *longitude*, by bomb vessels.

4. The position of any thing to east or west.

The *longitude* of a star is its distance from the first point of numeration towards the east, which first point, unto the ancients, was the vernal equinox.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

**LONGITUDINAL**. *adj.* [from *longitude*; *longitudinal*, French.] Measured by the length; running in the longest direction.

*Longitudinal* is opposed to transverse: these vessels are distended, and their *longitudinal* diameters stretched, and so the length of the whole muscle shortened.

*Chyng*.

**LONGLY**. *adv.* [from *long*.] Longingly; with great liking.

Master, you look'd so *longly* on the maid, Perhaps, you mark not what's the pith of all.

*Shakspeare*.

**LONGSOME**. *adj.* [from *long*.] Tedious; wearisome by its length.

They found the war so churchish and *longsome*, as they grew then to a resolution, that, as long as England stood in state to succour those countries, they should but consume themselves in an endless war.

*Bacon's War with Spain*.

When chill'd by adverse shows, and beating rain, We tread with wearied steps the *longsome* plain.

*Prior*.

**LONGSUFFERING**. *adj.* [from *long* and *suffering*.] Patient; not easily provoked.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *longsuffering*, and abundant in goodness. *Exod. xxxiv. 6.*

**LONGSUFFERING**. *n. f.* Patience of offence; clemency.

We infer from the mercy and *longsuffering* of God, that they were themselves sufficiently secure of his favour.

*Rogers*.

**LONGTAIL**. *n. f.* [from *long* and *tail*.] Cut and long tail: a casting term for one or another. A phrase, I believe, taken from dogs, which belonging to men not qualified to hurt, had their tails cut.

He will maintain you like a gentleman.

—Ay, that I will come cut and *longtail* under the degree of a squire. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of W.*

**LONGWAYS**. *adv.* [This and many other words so terminated are corrupted from *wise*.] In the longitudinal direction.

This island stands as a vast mole, which lies *longways* almost in a parallel line to Naples.

*Addison on Italy*.

**LONGWINDED**. *adj.* [from *long* and *winded*.] Long-breathed; tedious.

My smile you misdeeds, Which I confess, is *long-winded*.

*Swift*.

**LONGWISE**. *adv.* [from *long* and *wise*.] In the longitudinal direction.

They make a little cross of a quill, *longwise* of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and crosswise of that piece of the quill without pith.

*Bacon*.

He was laid upon two beds, the one joined *longwise* unto the other, both which he filled with his length.

*Steuart*.

**LOO**. *n. f.* A game at cards.

A secret indignation, that all those afflictions of the mind should be thus wisely thrown away upon a hand of *loo*.

*Addison*.

In the rights of *loo*.  
**LOOBY**. *adj.* [from *looby* and *like*.] Awkward; clumsy.

The plot of this farce was a grammar school, the master setting his boys their lessons, and a *looby* country fellow putting in for a part among the scholars.

*L'Estrange*.

**LOOPY**. *n. f.* [Of this word the derivation is uncertain. *Shimmer* mentions *loap*, German, *foolish*; and *Janius*, *Uabe*, a clown, Welsh, which seems to be the true original, unless it come from *lob*.] A lubber; a clumsy clown.

The vices trace

From the father's scoundrel race.

Who could give the *looby* such airs?

Were they mafons, were they butchers?

*Swift*.

**LOOR**. *n. f.* That part aloft of the ship which lies just before the cheste-trees, as far as the bulk head of the castle.

*Sea Dict.*

To **LOOR**. *v. a.* To bring the ship close to a wind.

**LOORED**. *adj.* [from *aloof*.] Gone to a distance.

She once being *loof*, Antony

Claps on his sea-wing, like a doating mallard, Leaving the fight. *Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleopatra*.

To **LOOK**. *v. n.* [to *lokan*, Saxon.]

1. To direct the eye to or from any object: when the present object is mentioned, the preposition after *look* is either *on* or *at*; if it is absent, we use *for*; if distant, *after*: *to was* sometimes used anciently for *at*.

Your queen died, she was more worth such gases Than what you *look* to now. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale*.

The gods *look* down, and the annual feast They laugh at.

*Shakspeare's Coriolanus*.

Abimelech *looked out* at his window, and saw Isaac.

*Genesis*.

Mine iniquities have taken hold upon me, so that I am not able to *look up*.

*Psal. cxv. 12.*

He was ruddy, and of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to *look on*.

*Sam. xvi. 12.*

The fathers shall not *look back* to their children.

*Jeremiah*.

He had *looked round* about on them with anger.

*Mark, iii.*

The state would raft the eye, and *look about* to see whether there were any head under whom it might unite.

*Bacon*.

Fine devices of arching water without spilling, be pretty things to *look at*, but nothing to health.

*Bacon's Essays*.

Froth appears white, whether the fun be in the meridian, or any where between it and the horizon, and from what place soever the beholders *look upon* it.

*Boyle on Colours*.

They'll rather wait the running of the river dry, than take pains to *look about* for a bridge.

*L'Estrange*.

Thus pondering, he *look'd* under with his eyes, And saw the woman's tears. *Dryden's Knight's Tale*.

Bertran; if thou dar'st, *look out* Upon you daughter's heart. *Dryden's Spanish Fryer*.

I cannot, without some indignation, *look on* an ill copy of an excellent original; much less can I behold with patience Virgil and Homer abused to their faces, by a botching interpreter.

*Dryden*.

Intellectual beings, in their constant endeavours after true felicity, can suspend this prosecution in particular cases, till they have *looked* before them, and informed themselves, whether that particular thing be the way to the main end.

*Locke*.

There may be in his reach a book, containing pictures and discourses capable to delight and in-

*Steuart*.

And him, which yet he may never take the pains to look into. *Locke.*

Towards those who communicate their thoughts in print, I cannot but look with a friendly regard, provided there is no tendency in their writings to vice. *Addison's Freeholder.*

A solid and substantial greatness of soul looks down with a generous neglect on the censures and applauses of the multitude. *Addison.*

I have nothing left but to gather up the reliques of a wreck, and look about me to see how few friends I have left. *Pope to Swift.*

The optic nerves of such animals as look the same way with both eyes, as of men, meet before they come into the brain; but the optic nerves of such animals as do not look the same way with both eyes, as of fishes, do not meet. *Newton's Opt.*

2. To have power of seeing.

Fate sees thy life lodg'd in a brittle glass, And looks it through, but to it cannot pass. *Dryden.*

3. To direct the intellectual eye.

In regard of our deliverance past, and our danger present and to come, let us look up to God, and every man reform his own ways. *Bacon's Nova Act.*  
We are not only to look at the bare action, but at the reason of it. *Stillingfleet.*

The man only saved the pigeon from the hawk, that he might eat it himself; and if we look well about us, we shall find this to be the case of most mediations. *LEFrang.*

They will not look beyond the received notions of the place and age, nor have so presumptuous a thought as to be wiser than their neighbours. *Locke.*

Every one, if he would look into himself, would find some defect of his particular genius. *Locke.*

Change a man's view of things; let him look into the future state of bliss and misery, and see God, the righteous Judge, ready to render every man according to his deeds. *Locke.*

4. To expect.

If he long deferred the mirth, he must look to fight another battle before he could reach Oxford. *Clarendon.*

5. To take care; to watch.

Look that ye bind them fast. *Shakespeare.*  
He that gathered a hundred bushels of apples, had thereby a property in them; he was only to look that he used them before they spoiled, else he robbed others. *Locke.*

6. To be directed with regard to any object.

Let thine eyes look right on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee. *Prov. iv. 25.*

7. To have any particular appearance; to seem.

I took the way Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay; And look'd as lightly profr'd by fairy feet. *Dryden.*  
That spotless modesty of private and publick life, that generous spirit which all other Christians ought to labour after, should look in us as if they were natural. *Spratt.*

Piety, as it is thought a way to the favour of God; and fortune, as it looks like the effect either of that, or at least of prudence and courage, beget authority. *Temple.*

Cowards are offensive to my sight; Nor shall they see me do an act that looks Below the courage of a Spartan king. *Dryden.*  
To complain of want, and yet refuse all offers of a supply, looks very sullen. *Bunnet.*

Should I wish any favours done me by your lordship, I am afraid it would look more like vanity than gratitude. *Addison.*

Something very noble may be discerned, but reflectacle of woe, he trod, and now he looks a god. *Pope.*  
Favours and follies of others, observe how they look in another person, and see that it looks as ill, or worse, in yourself. *Watts.*

It makes it look the more like truth, nature

being frugal in her principles, but various in the effects thence arising. *Chrym.*

8. To have any air, mien, or manner.

Nay, look not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret, I will be master of what is mine own. *Shakespeare.*  
What haste looks through his eyes? So should he look that seems to speak things strange. *Shakespeare.*

Give me your hand, and trust me you look well, and bear your years very well. *Shakespeare Henry IV.*  
Can these, or such, be any aids to us? Look they as they were built to shake the world, Or be a moment to our enterprise? *Ben Jonson.*

Though I cannot tell what a man says, if he will be sincere, I may easily know what he looks. *Collier.*

It will be his lot to look singular, in loose and licentious times, and to become a by-word. *Asterb.*

9. To form the air in any particular manner, in regarding or beholding.

I welcome the condition of the time, Which cannot look more hideously on me, Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shakespeare.*  
That which was the worst now least afflicts me: Blindness, for had I sight, confus'd with shame, How could I once look up, or leave the head? *Milton.*

These look up to you with reverence, and would be animated by the sight of him at whose soul they have taken fire in his writings. *Swift to Pope.*

10. To look about one. To be alarmed; to be vigilant.

It will import those men who dwell careless to look about them; to enter into serious consultation, how they may avert that ruin. *Deacy of Pity.*  
If you find a waking of your flesh, then look about you, especially if troubled with a cough. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

John's cause was a good milch cow, and many a man subsisted his family out of it: however, John began to think it high time to look about him. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

11. To look after. To attend; to take care of; to observe with care, anxiety, or tenderness.

Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth. *Luke.*

Politeness of manners, and knowledge of the world, should principally be looked after in a tutor. *Locke on Education.*

A mother was wont to indulge her daughters, when any of them desired dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must be sure to look diligently after them, that they were not ill used. *Locke.*

My subject does not oblige me to look after the water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now retreated. *Wentworth.*

12. To look for. To expect.

Phalaris's disgrace was engrived, in lieu of comfort, of Arctesia, who telling him she never looked for other, bade him seek some other mistress. *Sidney.*

Being a labour of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than look for. *Hooker.*

Thou Shalt feel our justice, in whose easiest passage Look for no less than death. *Shakespeare Winter's Tale.*  
If we sin wilfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins, but a certain fearful looking for of judgment. *Heb. x.*

In dealing with cunning persons, it is good to say little to them, and that which they least look for. *Bacon's Essays.*

This mistake was not such as they looked for; and, though the error is form'd to be contented to, yet the substance of the accusation might be still insisted on. *Clarendon.*

Inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary scruples in confession, instead of setting you free, which is the benefit to be looked for by confession, perplex you the more. *Taylor.*

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor stay The tale of hapless wars. *Milton.*

Drown'd in deep despair, He durst not offer one repeating prayer: A mass'd he lies, and softly looks for death. *Dryden.*  
I must with patience all the torments attend; This mine is call'd; and that long look'd for day, Is still encumber'd with some new delay. *Dryden.*  
This limitation of Adam's empire to his line, will give those the labour who would look for one heir among the race of brutes, but will very little contribute to the discovery of one amongst men. *Locke.*

13. To look into. To examine; to sift; to inspect closely; to observe narrowly.

His nephew's loves to him appear'd To be a preparation 'gainst the Polack; But better look'd into, he truly found It was against your highness. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

The more frequently and narrowly we look into the works of nature, the more occasion we shall have to admire their beauty. *Asterbury.*  
It is very well worth a traveller's while to look into all that lies in his way. *Addison on Italy.*

14. To look on. To respect; to esteem; to regard as good or bad.

Ambitious men, if they be checked in their desires, become secretly discontent, and look upon men and matters with an evil eye. *Bacon's Essays.*  
If a harmless maid Should ere a wife become a nurse, Her friends would look on her the worse. *Prior.*

15. To look on. To consider; to conceive of; to think.

I looked on Virgil as a succinct, majestick writer; one who weigh'd not only every thought, but every word and syllable. *Dryden.*  
He looked upon it as morally impossible, for persons infinitely proud to frame their minds to an impartial consideration of a religion that taught nothing but self-denial and the cross. *South.*

Do we not all profess to be of this excellent religion? but who will believe that we do so, that shall look upon the actions, and consider the lives of the greatest part of Christians? *Tillotson.*

In the want and ignorance of almost all things, they looked upon themselves as the happiest and wisest people of the universe. *Locke.*

These prayers you make for your recovery are to be looked upon as best heard by God, if they move him to a longer continuance of your sickness. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

16. To look on. To be a mere idle spectator.

I'll be a candle-holder, and look on. *Shakespeare.*  
Some come to meet their friends, and to make merry; others come only to look on. *Bacon.*

17. To look over. To examine; to try one by one.

Look o'er the present and the former time, If no example of so vile a crime Appears, then mourn. *Dryden's Farnal.*  
A young child, distracted with the variety of his play-games, tired his maid every day to look them over. *Locke.*

18. To look out. To search; to seek.

When the thriving tradesman has got more than he can well employ in trade; his next thoughts are to look out for a purchase. *Locke.*  
Where the body is affected with pain or sickness, we are forward enough to look out for remedies, to listen to every one that suggests them, and immediately to apply them. *Asterbury.*

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, and compact, we must look out for words as beautiful and comprehensive as can be found. *Falcon on the Classics.*

The curious are looking out for history, some for ironies, in that poem; the four folks think they have found out some. *Swift.*

19. To look out. To be on the watch.

Is a man bound to look out sharp to plague himself? *Collier.*

20. To

20. *To Look in.* To watch; to take care of.

There is not a more faithful will fowl than your  
Hog living; and we ought to look to it. *Shakespeare.*  
Who knocks in to me at door?  
Look to the door there, Francis. *Shakespeare.*  
Let this fellow be taken to the fairs of my people  
have a special care of him. *Shakespeare.*  
Uncleanly scrupulous fear not yet; look to it.

*Shakespeare.*  
cks, and look well to thy  
Proverbs, xxvii. 33.

When it came once among our people, that the  
state offered conditions to strangers that would say,  
we had work enough to get any of our men to  
look to our ship. *Bacon.*

If any took sanctuary for ease of prison, the  
king might appoint him keepers to look to him in  
sanctuary. *Bacon.*

The dog's running away with the flesh, bids the  
cook look better to it another time. *L'Estrange.*  
For the truth of the theory I am in no wife con-  
cerned; the composer of it must look to that.

*Woodward.*

21. *To Look in.* To behold.

*To Look on.*

1. To seek; to search for.

Looking my love, I go from place to place,  
Like a young fawn that late hath lost the hind,  
And seek each where. *Spenser.*

2. To turn the eye upon.

Let us look one another in the face.

*2 Kings, xiv. 8.*

3. To influence by looks.

Such a spirit must be left behind!  
A spirit fit to start into an empire,  
And look the world to law. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

4. *To Look out.* To discover by search-  
ing.

Casting my eye upon so many of the general bills  
as next came to hand, I found encouragement from  
them to look out all the bills I could. *Grannt.*

Whoever has such treatment, when he is a  
man, will look out other company, with whom he  
can be at ease. *Locke.*

*Look. interj.* [properly the imperative  
mood of the verb: it is sometimes look  
ye.] See! lo! behold! observe!

Look, where he comes, and my good men too;  
he's as far from jealousy as I am from giving him  
cause. *Shakespeare.*

Look you, he must seem thus to the world;  
fear not your advancement. *Shakespeare.*

Look, when the world hath fewer barbarous  
people, but such as will not marry, except they  
know means to live, as it is almost every where  
at this day, except Tartary, there is no danger of  
inundations of people. *Bacon's Essays.*

Look you! we that pretend to be subject to a  
constitution, must not carve out our own quality;  
for at this rate a cobbler may make himself a lord.

*Collier on Pride.*

*Look. n. s.*

1. Air of the face; mien; cast of the  
countenance.

Then cream-fac'd loon,  
Where got'st thou that good look? *Shakespeare.*

Thou wilt save the afflicted people, but wilt  
bring down high looks. *Psal. cviii. 27.*

Thou gracious Heav'n for nobler ends design'd,  
Their looks excited, and their clay refin'd.

*J. Dryden, jun.*

And though death be the king of terrors, yet  
pity, diffidence, and poverty, have frightful looks, able  
to discomfit most men. *Locke.*

2. The act of looking or seeing.

Thou on the ground he call a furious look,  
And wither'd all their strength. *Dryden.*

When they met they made a fury band,  
And glar'd, like angry lions, at they pass'd,  
And with'd that every look might be their last.

*Dryden.*

*Look. n. s. [from look.]*

1. One that looks.

2. *Looker-on.* Spectator, not agent.

Shepherds poor pipe, when his harsh sound testi-  
fies anguish, into the fair looker-on, passion not  
passion enters. *Sidney.*

Such labour is then more necessary than plea-  
sant, both to them which undertake it, and for  
the lookers on. *Hooker.*

My business in this state  
Made me a looker on here in Vienna;  
Where I have seen corruption boll and bubble  
Till it o'er-run the flow. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*

Did not this fatal war affront thy coast,  
Yet lookest thou an idle looker on? *Fairfax.*

The Spaniard's valour lies in the eyes of the  
looker on; but the English valour lies about the  
soldier's heart: a valour of glory and a valour of  
natural courage are two things. *Bacon.*

The people love him;  
The looker on, and the enquiring vulgar,  
Will talk themselves to action. *Dehnam's Sophy.*

He with'd he had indeed been gone,  
And only to have stood a looker on. *Addison's Ovid.*

*Looking-glass. n. s. [look and glass.]*

Mirror; a glass which shews forms re-  
flected.

Command a mirror hither straight,  
That it may show me what a face I have.  
—Go some of you and fetch a looking-glass. *Shak.*

There is none so homely but loves a looking-glass. *South.*

We should make no other use of our neighbours  
faults, than of a looking-glass to mend our own  
manners by. *L'Estrange.*

The surface of the lake of Nemi is never ruffled  
with the least breath of wind, which perhaps, to-  
gether with the clearness of its waters, gave it  
formerly the name of Diana's looking-glass. *Addison.*

*Loom. n. s. [from looms, a bottom of*

thread. *Minsheu.* Loom is a general  
name for a tool or instrument. *Jamies.*

The frame in which the weavers work  
their cloth.

He must leave no uneven thread in his loom, or  
by indulging to any one sort of reprovable dis-  
course himself, defeat all his endeavours against  
the rest. *Government of the Tongue.*

Minerva, studious to compose  
Her twisted threads, the web she frung,  
And o'er a beam of marble hung. *Addison.*

A thousand maidens ply the purple loom,  
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior.*

*To Loom. v. s. [looman, Saxon.] To*

appear at sea. *Skinner.*

*Loom. n. s. A bird.*

A loom is as big as a goose; of a dark colour,  
dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and  
wings; each feather marked near the point with  
two spots; they breed in Fair Island. *Grew's Med.*

*Look. n. s. [This word, which is now*

used only in Scotland, is the English  
word loon.] A sorry fellow; a scoun-  
drel; a rascal.

Thou cream-fac'd loon!  
Where got'st thou that good look? *Shakespeare. Mac.*

The fair loon, who could not work his will  
By open force, employ'd his flustering skill:  
I hope, my lord, said he, I am offend'd.  
Are you afraid of me that are your friend? *Dryden.*

This young lord had an old cunning rogue, or,  
as the Scots call it, a false loon of a grandfather,  
that one might call a Jack of all trades.

*A husband's History of John Bull.*

*Loop. n. s. [from loopen, Dutch, to run.]*

A double through which a string or  
lace is drawn; an ornamental double  
or fringe.

Nor any skill'd in loop or fringe was there,  
Might in their diverse cunning ever dare  
With this, so curious network, to compare. *Spenser.*

Make me to see, or at least to prove it,  
That the probation bear no hinge, nor loop,  
To hang a doubt on. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Bind our crooked legs in hoops  
Masks of shells with silver loops. *Ben Jonson.*

An old fellow shall wear this or that sort of cut  
in his cloaths with great integrity, while all the  
rest of the world are degenerated into buttons,  
pockets, and loops. *Addison.*

*Lo'op. adj. [from loop.] Full of holes.*

Poor naked wretches, where'er you are,  
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm!  
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,  
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you  
From seasons such as these? *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

*Lo'op-hole. n. s. [loop and hole.]*

1. Aperture; hole to give a passage.

The Indian herdsmen shunning heat,  
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds,  
At loop-holes cut through thickets shade. *Milton.*

See the blabbing Eastern scout,  
The nice morn on the Indian steep,  
From her cabin'd loop-hole peep. *Milton.*

Walk not near yon corner house by night; for  
these are blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole,  
that go off at the squeaking of a fiddle. *Dryden's Spanish Fryer.*

2. A shift; an evasion.

Needless, or needful, I not now contend,  
For still you have a loop-hole for a friend. *Dryden.*

*Lo'op-hole. adj. [from loop-hole.] Full*

of holes; full of openings, or void spaces.  
This uneasy loop-hole'd goal,  
In which y' are hamper'd by the sedock,  
Cannot but put y' in mind of wellbeck. *Hudibras.*

*Loord. n. s. [loord, Dutch; leurdant,*

French; lurdan, Erse; a heavy, stupid,  
or witless fellow. *D. Trevoyn de-*

river leurdant from Lorde or Lourde,  
a village in Gascoigny, the inhabitants  
of which were formerly noted robbers,  
say they. But dexterity in robbing  
implies some degree of inability, from  
which the Gascoigns are so far removed,  
that they are awkward and heavy to a  
proverb. The Erse imports some de-  
gree of knavery, but in a ludicrous  
sense, as in English, you pretty rogue;  
though in general it denotes reproach-  
ful heaviness, or stupid laziness. —

*Spenser's Scholiast* says, loord was wont,  
among the old Britons, to signify a lord;  
and therefore the Danes, that usurped  
their tyranny here in Britain, were  
called, for more dread than dignity,  
lurdans, i. e. lord Danes, whose insol-  
ence and pride was so outrageous in  
this realm, that if it fortun'd a Briton  
to be going over a bridge, and saw the  
Dane set foot upon the same, he must  
return back till the Dane was clean  
over, else he must abide no less than  
present death; but being afterwards ex-  
pelled, the name of lurdans became so  
odious unto the people whom they had  
long oppressed, that, even at this day,  
they use for more reproach to call the  
quarant ages the fever lurdans. So far  
the Scholiast, but erroneously. From  
*Spenser's* own words, it signifies some-  
thing of stupid stupidity rather than ma-  
gisterial arrogance. *Macbean.* A drone.

Siker, thou'st but a lurdan loord,  
And rekes much of thy swinke.

Thou with loud terms, and witless words  
To bless mine eyes do'st think. *Spenser's Paff-mil.*

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## To Loose. v. n. [Heb., Saxon.]

## 1. To unbind; to untie any thing fastened.

The shoes of his feet I am not worthy to loose. *Act.*

Can't thou loose the bands of Orion?  
Who is worthy to loose the seals thereof? *Job.*

This is to cut the knot when we cannot loose it. *Burnet.*

## 2. To relax.

The joints of his loins were loosed. *Daniel.*

## 3. To unbind any one bound.

Loose him, and bring him to me. *Luke.*

## 4. To free from imprisonment.

The captive hasteneth that he may be loosed. *Isaiah.*

He loosed, and set at liberty, four or five kings of the people of that country, that Beroth kept in chains. *Abbot.*

## 5. To free from any obligation.

Art thou loosed from a wife? seek not a wife, *1 Corinthians.*

## 6. To free from any thing that shackles the mind.

Ay; there's the man, who, loosed from lust and self,

Left to the pretor owes than to himself. *Dryden.*

## 7. To free from any thing painful.

Woman, thou art loosed from thy infirmity. *Luke.*

## 8. To disengage.

When heav'n was nam'd, they loosed their hold against

Then sprung she forth, they follow'd her again. *Dryden.*

## To Loose. v. n. To set sail; to depart by loosing the anchor.

We should have hearkened, and not have loosed from Crete. *Act.*

The emperor loosing from Barcelona, came to the port of Mago, in the island of Minorca. *Knales.*

Loosing thence by night, they were driven by contrary winds back into his port. *Rahigh.*

## Loose. adj. [from the verb.]

## 1. Unbound; untied.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it be on my head. *Shakespeare.*

Lo! I see four men loose walking. *Dan. iii. 25.*

## 2. Not fast; not fixed.

Those few that clashed might rebound after the collision; or if they cohered, yet by the next conflict might be separated again, and so on in an eternal flux of fast and loose, though without ever coming into the bodies of planets. *Binley.*

## 3. Not tight; as, a loose robe.

Not crowded; not close.

With extended wings a host might pass,  
With horse and chariot rank'd in loose array. *Milton.*

## 5. Wanton; not chaste.

Fair Venus seem'd unto blabbed to bring  
Her, whom he waking evermore did ween  
To be the chafest flower that ay did spring  
On earthly ranch, the daughter of a king,  
Now a loose woman to vile service bound. *Fairy Q.*

When love's smiles violate chaste eyes,  
She half consents who silently denies. *Dryden's Ode.*

## 6. Not close; not concise; lax.

If an author be loose and diffuse in his style, the translator needs only regard the propriety of the language. *Fulton.*

Vague; indeterminate; not accurate.

It is but a loose thing to speak of possibilities, of the particular design; so is it to speak of things without the particular cases. *Bacon.*  
Seems unaccountable to be so exact in the  
ity of liquor where a small error was of little

concern, and to be so loose in the dose of powerful medicines. *Arbuthnot.*

## 8. Not strict; not rigid.

Because conscience, and the fear of twining from that which is right, maketh them diligent observers of circumstances, the loose regard wherof is the nurse of vulgar folly. *Hosier.*

## 9. Unconnected; rambling.

I dare venture nothing without a strict examination; and am as much ashamed to put a loose indigested play upon the publick, as to offer brass money in a payment. *Dryden.*

Vario spends whole mornings in running over loose and unconnected pages, and with fastidious curiosity is ever glancing over new words and ideas, and yet treasures up but little knowledge. *Watts on the Mind.*

## 10. Lax of body; not coactive.

What hath a great influence upon the health, is going to stool regularly; people that are very loose have seldom strong thoughts, or strong bodies. *Locke on Education.*

## 11. Disengaged; not enslaved.

Their prevailing principle is, to sit as loose from pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them, as they can. *Atterbury.*

## 12. Disengaged from obligation: commonly with from; in the following line with of.

Now I stand  
Loose of my vow; but who knows Cato's thoughts? *Addison.*

## 13. Free from confinement.

They did not let prisoners loose homeward. *Shiab.*

With the wildest tempests loose;  
That thrown again upon the coast,  
I may once more repeat my pain. *Prior.*

## 14. Remiss; not attentive.

## 15. To break Loose. To gain liberty.

If to break loose from the conduct of reason, and to want that restraint of examination which keeps us from chasing the worse, be liberty, madness and fools are only the freemen. *Locke.*

Like two black storms on either hand,  
Our Spanish army and the Indians stand;  
This only space betwixt the clouds is clear,  
Where you, like day, broke loose from both appear. *Dryden.*

## 16. To let Loose. To set at liberty; to set at large; to free from any restraint.

And let the living bird loose into the open field. *Lev. xiv.*

We ourselves make our fortunes good or bad; and when God lets loose a tyrant upon us, or a sickness, if we fear to die, or know not to be patient, the calamity sits heavy upon us. *Taylor.*

In addition and division, either of space or duration, it is the number of its repeated additions or divisions that alone remains distinct, as will appear to any one who will let his thoughts loose in the vast expansion of space, or divisibility of matter. *Locke.*

If improvement cannot be made a recreation, they must be let loose to the childish play they fancy; which they should be weaned from, by being made furthest of it. *Locke.*

## Loose. n. s. [from the verb.]

## 1. Liberty; freedom from restraint.

Come, and forsake thy cloying store/  
And all the busy pagantry  
That wise men scorn, and fools adore;  
Come, give thy soul a loose, and taste the pleasures of the poem. *Dryden's Horace.*

-Lucia, might my sigh swoon heart  
Vex all its griefs, and give a loose to sorrow,  
Marcia could answer thee in sighs. *Addison's Cato.*

The fiery Pegasus disdain  
To mind the rider's voice, or hear the reins;  
When glorious fields and opening camps he views,  
He runs with an unbounded loose. *Prior.*

Poets should not, under a pretence of imitating the ancients, give themselves such a loose in

lyrics, as if there were no connection in the world. *Fulton on the Classics.*

## 2. Disposition from any restraining force.

As at large maketh us loose, except it be sharply percutted; as in the sound of a string, where it is percutted by a hard and stiff body, and with a sharp loose. *Bacon.*

## Loosen. adv. [from loose.]

## 1. Not fast; not firmly; easily to be disengaged.

I thought your love eternal: was it try'd  
So loosely, that a quarrel could divide it? *Dryden.*

## 2. Without bandage.

Her golden locks for haire were loosely shed  
About her ears. *Fairy Queen.*

## 3. Without union or connection.

Part loosely wing the region, part there with  
In common, rang'd in figure, wedge their way. *Milton.*

It has within himself, all degrees of perfection that exist loosely and separately in all second beings. *Norris.*

## 4. Irregularly.

A bishop, living loosely, was charged that his conversation was not according to the apostles lives. *Candem.*

## 5. Negligently; carelessly.

We have not loosely through silence permitted things to pass away as in a dream. *Hosier.*

The chiming of some particular words in the memory, and making a noise in the head, seldom happens but when the mind is lazy, or very loosely and negligently employed. *Locke.*

## 6. Unsolidly; meanly; without dignity.

A prince should not be so loosely studied, as to remember to weak a composition. *Shakespeare.*

## 7. Unchastely.

The stage how loosely does Astraea tread,  
Who fairly puts all characters to bed? *Pope.*

## To Loosen. v. n. [from loose.] To part; to tend to separation.

When the polypus appears in the throat, extract it that way, it being more ready to loosen when pulled in that direction than by the nose. *Shang's Surgery.*

## To Loosen. v. n. [from loose.]

## 1. To relax any thing tied.

After a year's rooting, then shaking doth the tree good, by loosening of the earth. *Bacon's Nat. H.*

## 2. To make less coherent.

To separate 2 companies.

From their foundation loosing to and fro,  
They pluck'd the seated hills with all their load. *Milton.*

She breaks her back, the loosen'd sides give way,  
And plunge the Tuscan soldiers in the sea. *Dryden.*

## 3. To free from restraint.

It resolves those difficulties which the rules beget; it looses his hands, and affixes his understanding. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

## 4. To make not coactive.

Fear loosens the belly; because the heat retiring towards the heart, the guts are relaxed, in the same manner as fear also causeth trembling. *Bacon's Natural History.*

## Looseness. n. s. [from loose.]

## 1. State contrary to that of being fast or fixed.

The cause of the casting of skin and shell should seem to be the looseness of the skin or shell, that sticketh not close to the flesh. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

## 2. Laxitude; criminal levity.

A general looseness of principles and manners hath seized on us like a pestilence, that walketh not in darkness, but walketh at noon-day. *Atterbury.*

## 3. Irregularity; neglect of laws.

He endeavored to win the common people, both by strained civility and by looseness of life. *Rayward.*

## 4. Lewdness; unchastity.

Courty court he made still to his dame,  
Peyr'd out in *looseness* on the grassy ground,  
Both careless of his health and of his fame. *Spenser.*

5. **Diarrhœa**; flux of the belly.  
Taking cold, *looseness* by contraction of  
the skin and outward parts. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
In pestilential diseases, if they cannot be expelled  
by sweat, they fall likewise into *looseness*. *Bacon.*  
Fat meats, in phlegmatic stomachs, procure  
*looseness* and hinder retention.

**LOOSESTRIFE**, *n. f.* [*lysamachia*, Latin.]  
An herb. *Miller.*

**To LOP**, *v. a.* [It is derived by *Skinner*  
from *laubs*, German, a leaf.]

1. To cut the branches of trees.  
Gentle niece, what stern ungentle hands  
Have *lopp'd* and *hew'd*, and made thy body bare  
Of her two branches, those sweet ornaments! *Shakespeare.*

Like to pillars,  
Or hollow'd bodies, made of oak or fir,  
With branches *lopp'd* in wood, or mountain fall'd. *Milton.*

The plants, whose luxury was *lopp'd*,  
Or age with crutches underprop'd. *Chauveland.*  
The oak, growing from a plant to a great tree,  
and then *lopped*, is still the same oak. *Locke.*  
The hook the bore; instead of Cynthia's spear,  
To *lop* the growth of the luxuriant year. *Pope.*

2. To cut any thing.  
The gardener may *lop* religion as he pleases. *Howell.*

So long as there's a head,  
Hither will all the mounting spirits fly;  
Lop that but off. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
All that denominated it paradise was *lopped* off by  
the deluge, and that only left which it enjoyed  
in common with its neighbour countries. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Rhyme sure in heedless bonds the poet ties,  
Procrustes like, the ax or wheel applies,  
To *lop* the mangled sense, or stretch it into size. *Smith.*

**LOP**, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is cut from trees.  
Or liker thy head very tott'le it,  
So on thy corbe shoulder it leans amiss;  
Now thyself hath lost both *lop* and top,  
As my budding branch thou would'st crop. *Spenser.*  
Nor should the boughs grow too big, because  
they give opportunity to the gain to soak into the  
tree, which will quickly cause it to decay, so that  
you must cut it down, or else both body and *lop*  
will be of little value. *Martineau.*

2. [*LOPPA*, Swedish.] A flea,  
*LOPPA*, pret. of *leap*. Obsolete.

With that sprang forth a naked swain,  
With spotted wings like peacock's train;  
And laughing *lope* to a tree. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

**LOPPER**, *n. f.* [from *lop*.] One that  
cuts trees.

**LOPPERED**, *adj.* Coagulated; as, *loppered*  
milk. *Ainsworth.* "Thus it is still called  
in Scotland.

**LOQUACIOUS**, *adj.* [*loquax*, Latin.]

1. Full of talk; full of tongue.  
To whom had Eve,  
Confessing soon; yet not before her judge  
Bold; or *loquacious*, thus abash'd reply'd. *Milton.*  
In council she gives licence to her tongue,  
*Loquacious*, brawling, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

2. Speaking.  
Blind British bards, with valiant touch  
Traverse *loquacious* strings, whose solemn notes  
Provoke to harmless revels. *Philips.*

3. Apt to blab; not secret.  
**LOQUACITY**, *n. f.* [*loquacitas*, Latin.]  
Too much talk.

Why *loquacity* is to be avoided, the wise man  
gives sufficient reason, for in the multitude of words  
there wanteth not sin. *Ray.*

Too great *loquacity*, and too great taciturnity by  
its.

**LORD**, *n. f.* [*disponb*, Saxon.]

1. Monarch; ruler; governor.  
Man over man. *Milton.*

He made not *lord*.  
Of Athens he was *lord*. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
We have our author's only arguments to prove,  
that heirs are *lords* over their brethren. *Locke.*  
They call'd their *lord* Admetus to the game,  
He shook his head in answer to the name. *Addison.*  
O'er love, o'er fear, extends his wide domain,  
Unconquer'd *lord* of pleasure and of pain.  
*Vanity of Human Wishes.*

2. Master; supreme person.  
But now I was the *lord*  
Of this fair mansion, master of my servants,  
Queen o'er myself; and even now, but now,  
This house, these servants, and this same myself  
Are yours, my *lord*. *Shakespeare's March of Venice.*

3. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler.  
Now being assembled into one company, rather  
without a *lord* than at liberty to accomplish their  
mastery, they fall to division. *Hayward.*  
"His death to fight, but kingly to controul  
*Lord*-like at ease, with arbitrary pow'r,  
To peep the chiefs, the people to devour. *Dryden.*

4. A husband.  
I oft in bitterness of soul deplor'd  
My absent daughter, and my dearer *lord*. *Pope.*

5. One who is at the head of any business;  
an overseer.  
Grant harvest *lord* more by a penny or two,  
To call on his fellows the better to do. *Tupper.*

6. A nobleman.  
Thou art a *lord*, and nothing but a *lord*. *Shakespeare.*

7. A general name for a peer of England.  
Nor were the crimes objected against him so  
clear, as to give convincing satisfaction to the ma-  
jor part of both houses, especially that of the *lords*.  
*King Charles.*

8. A baron, as distinguished from those of  
higher title.

9. An honorary title applied to officers:  
as, lord chief justice, lord mayor, lord  
chief baron.

**To LORD**, *v. n.* To domineer; to rule  
despotically; with *over* before the sub-  
ject of power.

Unrighteous *lord* of love! what law is this,  
That me thou makest thus tormented be!  
The whiles the *lord* in licentious bliss  
Of her free will, scorning both thee and me. *Spenser.*

I see them *lord*ing it in London streets. *Shakespeare.*  
Those huge tracks of ground they *lorded* over,  
begat wealth, wealth ushered in pride. *Howell.*  
They had by this possess'd the tow'rs of Gath,  
And *lorded* over them whom now they leave. *Milton.*

I should choose rather to be tumbled into the  
dust in blood, bearing witness to any known truth  
of our *Lord*, than by a denial of truths, through  
blood and perjury, wade to a sceptre, and *lord* it in  
a throne. *South.*

But if thy passions *lord* it in thy breast,  
Art thou not still a slave? *Dryden's Persius.*  
The valour of one man th' afflicted throne  
Imperial; that once *lorded* o'er the world,  
Sustain'd. *Philips.*

The civilizers! the disturbers say,  
Proud vagabonds! who make the world your home;  
And *lord* it where you have no right. *Philips's Brit.*

**LORDING**, *n. f.* [from *lord*.] A little  
*lord*; a *lord* in contempt or ridicule.

I'll question you  
Of my *lord*'s tricks, and yours, when you were  
boys.

You were pretty *lordings* then. *Shakespeare's W. in. Tale.*  
To *lordings* proud I tane my life,  
Who fast in bowers or halls;

Though dukes they be, to dukes I say,  
That pride will have a fall. *Swift.*

**LORDLING**, *n. f.* A diminutive *lord*.  
Traulus, of amphibious breed,  
By the name from *lordings* sprung,  
By the fire expell'd from dung. *Swift.*

**LORDLYNESS**, *n. f.* [from *lordly*.]

1. Dignity; high station.  
Thou vouchsafest here to visit me,  
Doing the honour of thy *lordliness*  
To one so weak. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopat.*

2. Pride; haughtiness.

**LORDLY**, *adj.* [from *lord*.]  
1. Befitting a *lord*.  
*Lordly* sins require *lordly* estates to support them. *South.*

2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.  
Bad as yourself, my *Lord*;  
An't like your *lordly* lord protectorship! *Shakespeare.*  
Of me as of a common enemy,  
So dreaded once, may now exasperate them,  
I know not: *lords* are *lordly* in their wine. *Milton.*

Expect another message more imperious,  
More *lordly* thund'ring than thou wilt hear. *Milton.*

Ev'ry rich and *lordly* swain,  
With pride would drag about her chain. *Swift.*  
**LORDLY**, *adv.* Imperiously; despoti-  
cally; proudly.

So when a tyger sucks the bullock's blood,  
A famish'd lion, issuing from the wood,  
Roars *lordly* fierce, and challenges the food. *Dryden.*

**LORDSHIP**, *n. f.* [from *lord*.]

1. Dominion; power.  
Let me never know that any base affection should  
get any *lordship* in your thoughts. *Sidney.*  
It being set upon such an insensible rising of the  
ground, it gives the eye *lordship* over a good large  
circuit. *Sidney.*  
They which are accounted to rule over the  
Gentiles, exercise *lordship* over them, and their  
great ones exercise authority upon them. *Mark, x. 42.*

Needs must the *lordship* there from virtue slide. *Fairfax.*

2. Seignior; domain.  
How can those grants of the kings be avoided,  
without wronging of those *lords* which had those  
lands and *lordships* given them? *Spenser on Ireland.*  
There is *lordship* of the sea, wherein the master  
doth much joy, when he walketh about his own  
possessions. *Watson.*

What lands and *lordships* for their own know  
My quondam barber, but his worship now. *Dryden.*

3. Title of honour used to a nobleman  
not a duke.  
I assure you  
The extreme horror of it almost  
To air, when first I heard it. *John Taylor.*  
I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not  
your *lordship* my testimony of being the best hus-  
band now living. *Dryden.*

4. Titulary compellation of judges, and  
some other persons in authority and  
office.

**LORE**, *n. f.* [from *lapan*, to learn.]

Lesson; doctrine; instruction.  
And, for the modest *lore* of maidenhood  
Bids me not sojourn with these armed men.  
Oh whither shall I fly? *Fairfax.*

The law of nations, or the *lore* of war. *Fairfax.*  
Calm regions once,  
And full of peace; now tost, and turbulent!  
For understanding rul'd not; and the will  
Heard not her *lore*! but in subjection now  
To casual appetite. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The subtle friend his *lore*.  
Soon learn'd, now wilder, and thus answer'd  
smooth. *Milton.*

Lo! Rome herself, proud mistress now no more  
Of arts, but thund'ring against *lores*. *Lucan.*

**LORE**.



**LORE.** [*leor*, Saxon.] **Lost**; destroyed.  
Not in use.

**LOREL.** *n. f.* [from *leor*, Saxon.] An abandoned leonard. Obsolete.

Siker thou speakest like a lewd *larel*  
Of heaven to deem so:

How be I am but rude and villain,  
Yet nearer ways I know.

*Spenser's Pastorals.*

**TO LO'RICATE.** *v. a.* To plate over.

Nature hath *loricated*, or plastered over, the  
sides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax, to  
stop and entangle any insects that should attempt to  
creep in there.

*Ray.*

**LO'RIMER.** *n. f.* [*lormier*, French.]

**LO'RINER.** *n. f.* Bridlecutter.

**LO'RIOT.** *n. f.* [*galgulus*.] A kind of  
bird.

**LORN.** pret. pass. [of *lorian*, Saxon.]  
Forfeited; lost.

Who after that he had fair *Una lorn*,  
Through light misdeeming of her loyalty.

*Fairy Q.*

**TO LOSE.** *v. a.* pret. and part. *lost*.  
[*leor*, Saxon.]

1. To forfeit by unsuccessful contest: the  
contrary to *win*.

I fought the battle bravely which I *lost*,  
And *lost* it but to Macedonians.

*Dryden.*

The lightened couriers ran;  
They rush'd, and won by turns, and *lost* the day.

*Dryden.*

2. To forfeit as a penalty. In this sense is  
*Paradise lost*.

Fame—few, alas! the casual blessing boast,  
So hard to gain, so easy to be *lost*!

*Pope.*

3. To be deprived of.

He *lost* his right hand with a shot, and, instead  
thereof, ever after used a hand of iron.

*Kauller.*

Who conquer'd him, and in what fatal strife  
The youth, without a wound, could *lose* his life.

*Dryden.*

4. To suffer diminution of.

The fear of the Lord goeth before obtaining of  
authority; but roughness and pride is the *losing*  
thereof.

*Eccles. x. 21.*

If salt have *lost* his favour, wherewith shall it be  
salted?

*Matthew.*

5. To possess no longer: contrary to *keep*.  
They have *lost* their trade of woollen drapery.

*Graunt.*

No youth shall equal hopes of glory give,  
The Trojan honour and the Roman boast,  
Admir'd when living, and ador'd when *lost*.

*Dryden.*

We should never *lose* sight of the country,  
though sometimes entertained with a distant pro-  
spect.

*Adijon.*

6. To lose, so as not to find.

Venus wept the sad disaster  
Of having *lost* her fav'rite dove.

*Prior.*

7. To separate or alienate. It is perhaps  
in this sense always used passively, with  
*so* before that from which the separation  
is made.

But if to honour *lost* 'tis still decreed  
For you my bow shall flow, my flocks shall bleed;  
Judge and assert my right, impartial Jove.

*Pope.*

When men are openly abandoned, and *lost* to  
all shame, they have no reason to think it hard if  
their memory be reproached.

*Swift.*

8. To ruin; to send to perdition.

In spite of all the *love* we can boast,  
The woman that deludes is *lost*.

*Addison.*

9. To bewilder; so as that the way is no  
longer known.

I will go *lose* myself,  
And wander up and down to view the city.

*Shaksp.*

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely  
to flat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion,  
than unregulated and confused variety to distract  
and *lose* the mind.

*King Charles.*

When the mind pursues the idea of infinity,  
it uses the ideas and repetition of numbers, which  
are so many distinct ideas, kept best by number  
from running into a confused heap, wherein the  
mind *loses* itself.

*Locke.*

But rebel wit defects thee off in vain,  
*Lost* in the maze of words he turns again.

*Pope.*

10. To deprive of.

How should you go about to *lose* him a wife  
he loves with so much passion?

*Temple.*

11. Not to employ; not to enjoy.

The happy have whole days, and those they use;  
Th' unhappy have but hours, and these they *lose*.

*Dryden.*

To *lose* these years which worthier thoughts  
require,

To *lose* that health which should those thoughts  
inspire.

*Savage.*

12. To squander; to throw away.

I no more complain,  
Time, health, and fortune are not *lost* in vain.

*Pope.*

13. To suffer to vanish from view.

Like following life in creatures we distrust,  
We *lose* it in the moment we detect.

*Pope.*

Of in the passions' wild rotation *lost*,  
Our spring of action to ourselves is *lost*.

*Pope.*

14. To destroy by shipwreck.

Where first my shipwreck'd heart was *lost*.

*Prior.*

15. To throw away; to employ ineffec-  
tually.

He has merit, good-nature, and integrity, that  
are too often *lost* upon great men, or at least are not  
all three a match for flattery.

*Pope's Letters.*

16. To miss; to part with, so as not to  
recover.

These sharp encounters, where always many  
more men are *lost* than are killed or taken prisoners,  
put such a stop to Middleton's march, that he  
was glad to retire.

*Clarendon.*

17. To be freed from; as, to *lose* a fever.

His feely back the bunch has got  
Which Edwin *lost* before.

*Parnel.*

**TO LOSE.** *v. n.*

1. Not to win.

We'll hear poor rogues  
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,  
Who *lose*, and who wins; who's in, who's out.

*Shakespeare.*

2. To decline; to fail.

Wisdom in discourse with her  
*loses* discountenance; and like folly shews.

*Milton.*

**LOSEABLE.** *adj.* [from *lose*.] Subject  
to privation.

Consider whether motion, or a propensity to it,  
be an inherent quality belonging to atoms in general,  
and not *loseable* by them.

*Boyle.*

**LO'SEL.** *n. f.* [from *lorian*, to perish.]  
A scoundrel; a sorry worthless fellow.

A word now obsolete.

Such *loses* and scattellings cannot easily, by any  
sheriff, be gotten, when they are challenged for any  
such fact.

*Spenser.*

A *lofel* wand'ring by the way,  
One that to bounty never cast his mind,  
Ne thought of honour ever did assay  
His baser breast.

*Fairy Queen.*

Be not with work *oblofel* wis defamed,  
Ne let such verses poetry be named.

*Hubbard's Tale.*

By Cambridge a towne I do know,  
Whose *loses* by *loses* doth shew  
More heere than is needful to tell.

*Tusser's Husb.*

A gross hag!  
And, *lofel*, thou art worthy to be hang'd,  
That wilt not stay her tongue.

*Shakespeare.*

**LO'SER.** *n. f.* [from *lose*.] One that is  
deprived of any thing; one that forfeits  
any thing; one that is impaired in his  
possession or hope: the contrary to *win-  
ner* or *gainer*.

With the *losers* let it sympathize,  
For nothing can seem foul to those that win.

*Shakespeare.*

No man can be provident of his time that is not  
prudent in the choice of his company; and if one  
of the speakers be vain, tedious, and trifling, he  
that hears, and he that answers, are equal *losers* of  
their time.

*Taylor's Holy Living.*

It cannot last, because that act seems to have  
been carried on rather by the interest of particular  
countries, than by that of the whole, which must  
be a *loser* by it.

*Temple.*

A bull with gilded horns  
Shall be the portion of the conquering chief;  
A sword and helm shall cheer the *loser's* grief.

*Dryden.*

*Losers* and malecontents, whose portion and in-  
heritance is a freedom to speak.

*South.*

**LOSS.** *n. f.* [from *lose*.]

1. Detriment; privation; diminution of  
good: the contrary to *gain*.

The only gain he purchased was to be capable  
of *loss* and detriment for the good of others.

*Hooker.*

An evil natured son is the dishonour of his  
father that begat him; and a foolish daughter is  
born to his *loss*.

*Eccles.*

The abatement of price of any of the landholder's  
commodities, lessens his income, and is a clear *loss*.

*Locke.*

2. Miss; privation.

If he were dead, what would betide of me?  
—No other harm but *loss* of such a lord.

*Shakespeare.*

—The *loss* of such a lord includes all harms.

*Shakespeare.*

3. Deprivation; forfeiture.

*Loss* of Eden, till one greater man  
Restore it, and regain.

*Milton.*

4. Destruction.

Her fellow ships from far her *loss* descri'd;  
But only she was sunk, and all were safe beside.

*Dryden.*

There succeeded an absolute victory for the  
English, with the slaughter of above two thousand  
of the enemy, with the *loss* but of one man,  
though not a few hurt.

*Bacon.*

5. Fault; puzzle: used only in the fol-  
lowing phrase.

Not the least transaction of sense and motion in  
man, but philosophers are at a *loss* to comprehend.

*South's Sermons.*

Reason is always striving, and always at a *loss*,  
while it is exercised about that which is not its  
proper object.

*Dryden.*

A man may sometimes be at a *loss* which side to  
close with.

*Baker on Learning.*

6. Useless application.

It would be *loss* of time to explain any farther  
our superiority to the enemy in numbers of men  
and horse.

*Addison.*

**LOST.** *participial adj.* [from *lose*.] No  
longer perceptible.

In seventeen days appear'd your pleasing coast,  
And woody mountains, half in vapours *lost*.

*Pope.*

**LOT.** *n. f.* [*blaut*, Gothick; *plor*, Saxon;  
*lot*, Dutch.]

1. Fortune; state assigned.

Kala at length conclude my ling'ring *lot*;  
Disdain me not, although I be not fair,  
Who is an heir of many hundred sheep,  
Doth beauty keep which never sun can burn,  
Nor storms do turn.

*Sidney.*

Our own *lot* is best; and by aiming at what we  
have not, we *lose* what we have already.

*Leff.*

Prepar'd I stand; he was but born to try  
The *lot* of man, to suffer and to die.

*Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A die, or any thing used in determining  
chances.

Aaron shall cast *lots* upon the two goats; one  
*lot* for the Lord, and the other *lot* for the scape-  
goat.

*Lev. xvi. 8.*

Their tasks in equal portions the divides,  
And where unequal, there by *lots* decides.

*Dryden.*

*Ulysses*



Ulysses bids his friends to cast *lots*, to show, that he would not voluntarily expose them to so imminent danger. *Broom.*

3. It seems in *Shakespeare* to signify a lucky or wished chance.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,  
And of his friends there, it is *lots* to blanks  
My name hath touch'd your ears; it is Menenius. *Shakespeare.*

4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot: as, what *lot* of silks had you at the sale?

5. Proportion of taxes: as, to pay scot and *lot*.

**LOT** *tree or nettle tree.* *n. f.* A plant.

The leaves of the *lot* tree are like those of the nettle. The fruit of this tree is not so tempting to us, as it was to, the companions of Ulysses: the wood is durable, and used to make pipes for wind instruments: the root is proper for hafts of knives, and was highly esteemed by the Romans for its beauty and use. *Miller.*

**LOTOS.** *n. f.* [Latin.] See **LOTE**.

The trees around them all their food produce,  
*Lotos* the name divine, nectarous juice. *Pope.*

**LOTION.** *n. f.* [*lotio*, Latin; *lotion*, Fr.]

A *lotion* is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash any part with.

In *lotions* in women's cases, he orders two portions of hellebore macerated in two corymbes of water. *Quincy.*

**LOTTERY.** *n. f.* [*lotterie*, Fr. from *lot*.]

A game of chance; a fortilege; distribution of prizes by chance; a play in which lots are drawn for prizes.

Let high-fighted tyranny range on,  
Till each man drop by *lottery*. *Shakespeare.*

The *lottery* that he hath devised in these three chests of gold, silver, and lead, will never be chosen by any but whom you shall rightly love. *Shakespeare.*

Fortune, that with malicious joy  
Does man, her slave, oppress,

Still various and unconstant still,  
Promotes, degrades, delights in strife,

And makes a *lottery* of life. *Dryden's Horace.*

Every warrior may be said to be a soldier of fortune, and the best commanders to have a *lottery* for their work. *South.*

**LOVAGE.** *n. f.* [*lewisicum*, Latin.] A plant.

**LOUD.** *adj.*

1. Noisy; striking the ear with great force.

Contending on the Lesbian shore,  
His prowess Philomelides confess'd,  
And *loud* acclaiming Greeks the victor bless'd. *Pope.*

The numbers soft and clear,  
Gently steal upon the ear;

Now *louder*, and yet *louder* still,  
And fill with spreading sounds the skies. *Pope.*

2. Clamorous; turbulent.

She is *loud* and stubborn; her sect abide not in her house. *Pfowrth.*

**LOUDLY.** *adv.* [from *loud*.]

1. Noisily; so as to be heard far.

The soldier that philosopher well blam'd,  
Who long and *loudly* in the schools declaim'd. *Dnham.*

2. Clamorously; with violence of voice.

I read above fifty pamphlets, written by as many presbyterian divines, *loudly* disclaiming toleration. *Swift.*

**LOUDNESS.** *n. f.* Noise; force of sound; turbulence; vehemence or fierceness of clamour.

Had any disaster made room for grief, it would have moved according to prudence, and the proportions of the provocation: it would not have faltered out into complaint or *loudness*. *South.*

**LOVE.** *v. a.* [Lucian, Saxon.]

1. To regard with passionate affection, as that of one sex to the other.

Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to *love*.  
—It is to be made all of sighs and tears;

It is to be made all of faith and service;  
It is to be made all of fantasy;

All made of passion, and all made of wishes;  
All adoration, duty, and obedience;

All humbleness, all patience, all impatience,  
All purity, all trial, all observance. *Shakespeare.*

I could not *love* I'm sure  
One who in *love* were wise. *Cowley.*

The jealous man wishes himself a kind of deity to the person he *loves*; he would be the only employment of her thoughts. *Addison.*

2. To regard with the affection of a friend.

None but his brethren he, and sisters, knew,  
Whom the kind youth prefer'd to me,

And much above myself I *lov'd* them too. *Cowley.*

3. To regard with parental tenderness.

He that loveth me shall be *loved* of my father, and I will *love* him, and will manifest myself to him. *John.*

4. To be pleased with; to delight in.

Fish used to salt water delight more in fresh: we see that salmon and smelts *love* to get into rivers, though against the stream. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Wit, eloquence, and poetry,  
Arts which I *lov'd*. *Cowley.*

He *lov'd* my worthless rhymes, and, like a friend,  
Would find out something to commend. *Cowley.*

5. To regard with reverent unwillingness to offend.

*Love* thy Lord thy God with all thine heart. *Deut. vi. 5.*

**LOVE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The passion between the sexes.

Hearken to the birds *love*-learned song,  
The dewie leaves among! *Spenser's Epithalam.*

While idly I stood looking on,  
I found th' effect of *love* in idleness. *Shakespeare.*

My tales of *love* were wont to weary you;  
I know you joy not in a *love* discourse. *Shakespeare.*

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye,  
That lik'd, but had a rougher task in hand

Than to drive liking to the name of *love*. *Shakespeare.*

What need a vermilion'd lip for that,  
*Love*-darting eyes, or tresses like the morn? *Milton.*

*Love* quarrels oft in pleasing concord end,  
Not wedlock treachery, endang'ring life. *Milton.*

A *love* potion works more by the strength of charm than nature. *Collier on Popularity.*

You know y' are in my pow'r by making *love*. *Dryden.*

Let mutual joys our mutual trust combine,  
And *love*, and *love*-born confidence be thine. *Pope.*

Cold is that breast which warm'd the world before,  
And these *love*-darting eyes must roll no more. *Pope.*

2. Kindness; good-will; friendship.

What *love*, think'st thou, I sue for much to get?  
My *love* till death, my humble thanks, my prayers?

That *love* which virtue begs, and virtue grants. *Shakespeare.*

God brought Daniel into favour and tender *love* with the prince. *Daniel, i. 9.*

The one preach Christ of contention, but the other of *love*. *Phil. i. 17.*

By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have *love* one to another. *John, xiii. 35.*

Unwearied have we spent the nights,  
Till the Ledaean stars, so fam'd for *love*,  
Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*

3. Courtship.

Demetrius  
Made *love* to Nedar's daughter Helena,  
And won her soul. *Shakespeare. Mid. Night's Dream.*

If you will marry, make your *loves* to me,  
My lady is bespoke. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The enquiry of truth, which is the *love*-making or wooing of it; the knowledge of truth, the preference of it; and the belief of truth, the enjoying of it, is the sovereign good of human nature. *Bacon.*

4. Tenderness; parental care.

No religion that ever was, so fully represents the goodness of God, and his tender *love* to mankind, which is the most powerful argument to the love of God. *Tillotson.*

5. Liking; inclination to: as, the *love* of one's country.

In youth, of patrimonial wealth possess,  
The *love* of science faintly warm'd his breast. *Fenton.*

6. Object beloved.

Open the temple gates unto my *love*. *Spenser.*

If that the world and love were young  
And truth in every shepherd's tongue;

These pretty pleasures might me move,  
To live with thee, and be thy *love*. *Shakespeare.*

The banish'd never hopes his *love* to see. *Dryden.*

The lover and the *love* of human kind. *Pope.*

7. Lewdness.

He is not looting on a lewd *love* bed,  
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakespeare.*

8. Unreasonable liking.

The *love* to sin makes a man sin against his own reason. *Taylor.*

Men in *love* with their opinions may not only suppose what is in question, but allege wrong matter of fact. *Locke.*

9. Fondness; concord.

Come, *love* and health to all!  
Then I'll fit down: give me some wine; fill full. *Shakespeare.*

Shall I come unto you with a rod, or in *love*, and in the spirit of meekness? *1 Cor. iv. 21.*

10. Principle of union.

*Love* is the great instrument of nature, the bond and cement of society, the spirit and spring of the universe: *love* is such an affection as cannot so properly be said to be in the soul, as the soul to be in that: it is the whole man wrapt up into one desire. *South.*

11. Picturesque representation of love.

The lovely babe was born with ev'ry grace:  
Such was his form as painters, when they show  
Their utmost art, on naked *loves* bestow. *Dryden.*

12. A word of endearment.

'Tis no dishonour, trust me, *love*, 'tis none;  
I would die for thee. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

13. Due reverence to God.

I know that you have not the *love* of God in you. *John.*

*Love* is of two sorts, of friendship and of desire; the one betwixt friend, the other betwixt lovers, the one a rational, the other a sensitive *love*: so our *love* of God consists of two parts, an esteeming of God, and desiring of him. *Harmonia.*

The *love* of God makes a man chaste without the laborious arts of fasting, and exterior disciplines; he reaches at glory without any other arm but those of *love*. *Taylor.*

14. A kind of thin silk stuff. *Ainsworth.*

This leaf held near the eye, and over'd to the light, appeared so full of pores, with such a transparency as that of a sieve, a piece of crystal, or loveboard. *Boyle on Colours.*

**LOVEAPPLE.** *n. f.* A plant. *Miller.*

**LOVEKNOT.** *n. f.* [*love* and *knot*.] A complicated figure, by which affection interchanged is figured.

**LOVELETTER.** *n. f.* [*love* and *letter*.] Letter of courtship.

Have I escaped *love* letters in the holyday time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakespeare.*

The children are educated in the different notions of their parents: the sons follow the father, while the daughters read *love* letters and learn to their mother. *Addison's Spectator.*

**LOVEBILT.**





The *low* spring, with lavish rain,  
Beat down the slender stem and bearded grain.

When the heavens are filled with clouds, and all  
nature was a *low* countenance, I withdrew  
myself from this uncomfortable scene.

The dawn is overcast, the morning *low* is,  
And heavily in clouds bring on the day.

It on Swale's bank the welkin *low* is,  
And every pent-up air was hilly now,  
Twice twenty days that clouds then fleeced down.

2. To frown; to pout; to look fullen.

There at Parnassus when Actæon *low* he,  
and one or her foot did my play, who weeping, and withal  
*low*ing, one might see the workman meant to set  
forth each of us.

He in front the throne, and Juno took her place,  
But sudden discontent sat *low*ing on her face;  
Then impotent of tongue, her silence broke,  
Then turbulent in rattling tone she spoke.

*LOW* WIRE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cloudiness; gloominess.

2. Cloudiness of look.

Throckmold was pale as Ze'vaine, not with-  
out to mighty a *low*er as that face could yield.

*LOWERINGLY. adv.* [from *lower*.] With  
cloudiness; gloomily.

*LOWERMOST. adj.* [from *low*, *lower*, and  
*most*.] Lowest.

Plants have then seminal parts uppermost, living  
creatures have them *lowermost*.

It will also happen, that the same put of the  
pipe which was now *lowermost*, will presently be-  
come higher, so that the water does ascend by de-  
scending; ascending in comparison to the whole  
instrument, and descending in respect of its several  
parts.

*LOWLAND. n. f.* [*low* and *land*.] The  
country that is low in respect of neigh-  
bouring hills; the marsh.

What a devil's he?  
His errand was to draw the *lowland* damps,  
And noisome vapours, from the torry fens,  
Then breathe the balmy stench with all his force.

No natural cause the found from brooks or bogs,  
Or marshy *lowlands*, to produce the fogs.

*LOWLY. adv.* [from *lowly*.]

1. Humbly; without pride.

2. Meany; without dignity.

*LOWLINESS. n. f.* [from *lowly*.]

1. Humility; freedom from pride.

*Lowliness* is young ambition's ladder,  
Whereto the climber upward treads his face.

The king becoming tract,  
As justice, verity, temperance, fliberty,  
Founty, perseverance, mercy, *lowliness*,  
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;  
I have no relish of them.

With *lowliness* majestic, from her seat,  
And grace, that won who saw to with her stay,  
Rode.

If with a true Christian *lowliness* of heart, and  
a devout fervency of soul, we perform them, we  
shall find, that they will turn to a greater account  
to us, than all the warlike preparations in which we  
trust.

2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject  
depression.

They continued in *lowliness* until the divi-  
sion between the two houses of Lancaster and York  
arose.

The *lowliness* of my fortune has not brought me  
to flatter vice, it is my duty, to give testimony to  
virtue.

*LOWLY. adj.* [from *low*.]

1. Humble; meek; mild.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me, for  
I am meek and *lowly* in heart.

He did bend to us a little, and put his arms  
about. we of our parts studied him in a very  
*lowly* and fulsome manner, as looking that from  
him we should receive sentence of life or death.

With cries they fill'd the holy lane;  
Then thus with *lowly* voice Thomas began.

The heavens are not pure in his sight, and he  
charges even his angels with folly; with how  
*lowly* a reverence must we bow down our souls be-  
fore so excellent a Being, and adore a Nature so  
much superior to our own!

2. Mean; wanting dignity; not great.

For from the natal hour distinctive names,  
One common right the great and *lowly* claims.

3. Not lofty; not sublime.

For all who read, and reading not disdain,  
Thine earl poems, and their *low*'s strain,  
The name of Varus oft inscribed shall be.

*LOWLY. adv.* [from *low*.]

1. Not highly; meanly; without gran-  
deur; without dignity.

I will shew myself highly fed, and *lowly*  
taught, I know my business is but to the court.

'Tis better to be *lowly* born,  
And hence with humble liver in content,  
Than to be pick'd up in a glistering guff,  
And wear a golden trower.

2. Humbly; meekly; modestly.

Heaven is for thee too high  
To know what passes there, be *lowly* wife;  
Think only what concerns thee, and thy being.

Another crowd  
Pron'd the same request, and *lowly* bow'd.

*LOWN. n. f.* [*lun*, Irish; *lon*, Dutch, a  
stupid drone.] A scoundrel; a rascal.  
Not in use.

King Stephen was a worthy peer,  
His hierches cost him but a crown,  
He thought them sixpence all too dear,  
And therefore call'd the taylor *lown*.

*LOWNESS. n. f.* [from *low*.]

1. Contrariety to height; small distance  
from the ground.

By th' height of the *lowness*, or the mean, if death  
Or fozon for us.

The *lowness* of the bough where the fruit  
cometh, maketh the fruit greater, and to ripen  
better; for you shall even see, in apricots upon a  
wall, the greatest fruits towards the bottom.

In Gothic cathedrals, the narrowness of the  
arch makes it rise in height, the *lowness* opens it  
in breadth.

2. Meanness of character or condition,  
whether mental or external.

Nothing could have subdu'd nature  
To such a *lowness* but his unkind daughter.

Now I must  
To the young man send humble treaties,  
And palt' in the shift of *lowness*.

3. Want of rank; want of dignity.

The name of servants has of old been reckoned  
to imply a certain meanness of mind, as well as  
*lowness* of condition.

4. Want of sublimity; contrary to lofti-  
ness of stile or sentiment.

His stile is accommodated to his subject, either  
high or low; if his fault be too much *lowness*, that  
of Persius is the *lowness* of his metaphysics.

5. Submissiveness.

The people were in such *lowness* of obedience  
as subjects were like to yield, who had lived almost  
four-and twenty years under so politic a king as  
his father.

6. Depression; dejection.

Hence that poverty and *lowness* of spirit to

which a kingdom may be subject, as well as a par-  
ticular person.

*LOWHOUGHTEN. adj.* [*low* and *thought*.]  
Having the thoughts withheld from  
sublime or heavenly meditations; mean  
of sentiment; narrow-minded.

Above the *lowness* and stir of this din spot,  
Which men call earth, and with *low* thought care  
strive to keep up a frail and feverish being.

Oh grace serene! Oh virtue heavenly fair!  
Divine oblation of *lowthought* and care!  
Frisb blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky,  
And tath our early immortality!

*LOWSPIRITED. adj.* [*low* and *spirit*.]  
Dejected; depressed; not lively; not  
vivacious; not sprightly.

Severely carried to the highest pitch breaks the  
mind, and then, in the place of a doidedly young  
fellow, you have a *lowspirited* moped creature.

*LOXODROMICK. n. f.* [*loxos* and *dromos*.]

*Loxodromick* is the art of oblique sailing by the  
rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with  
every meridian; that is, when you sail neither di-  
rectly under the equator, nor under one and the  
same meridian, but across them, hence the table  
of rhombs, or the transverse tables of miles, with  
the table of longitudes and latitudes, by which the  
sailor may practically find his course, distance, lati-  
tude, or longitude, is called *loxodromick*.

*LOYAL. adj.* [*loyal*, French.]

1. Obedient; true to the prince.

Of Gloucester's treachery,  
And of the *loyal* service of his son,  
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me fool.

The regard of duty in that most *loyal* nation  
overcame all other difficulties.

*Loyal* subjects often seize their puns,  
Yet mean his sacred person not the least offence.

2. Faithful in love; true to a lady, or  
lover.

Hail, wedded love! by thee  
Founded in reason *loyal*, just, and pure.

There Landama with Evadne move,  
Unhappy both! but *loyal* in their loves.

*LOYALTY. n. f.* [from *loyal*.] One who  
professes uncommon adherence to his  
king.

The cedar, by the instigation of the *loyalists*,  
fell out with the homebians.

*LOYALLY. adv.* [from *loyal*.] With fide-  
lity; with true adherence to a king;  
with fidelity to a lover.

The chiding year I wait, with ampler stores,  
And sifter pump, to hui my native shores;  
Then by my realms due homage would be paid,  
For wealthy kings are *loyally* obey'd.

*LOYALTY. n. f.* [*loiaute*, French.]

1. Firm and faithful adherence to a  
prince.

Though *loyalty*, well held, to fools does make  
Our faith more folly, yet he that can endure  
To follow with allegiance a fall'n lord,  
Does conquer him that did his matter conquer.

He had never had any veneration for the court,  
but only such *loyalty* to the king as the law re-  
quired.

Abdiel faithful found  
Unshaken, uneduc'd, unterrify'd,  
His *loyalty* he kept.

For *loyalty* is still the same,  
Whether it win or lose the game;  
True as the dial to the sun,  
Although it be not shone upon.

*LOYALTY. n. f.* [*loiaute*, French. Of  
unknown etymology.]

1. A rhomb.



## 1. A rhomb.

The best builders resolve upon rectangular squares, as a mean between too few and too many angles; and through the equal inclination of the sides, they are stronger than the rhomb or lozenge.

Watson's Architecture.

## 2. Lozenge is a form of a medicine made into small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted.

## 3. A cake of preserved fruit: both these are so denominated from the original form, which was rhomboidal.

Lo, a contraction for lordship.

LU'BBAARD. *n. f.* [from *lubber*.] A lazy sturdy fellow.

Yet then wine and their victuals those curmudgeon lubbards  
Lock up from my sight, in cellars and cupboards.

Swift.

LUBBER. *n. f.* [Of this word the best derivation seems to be from *lubbed*, said by *Janus* to signify in Danish *fat*.] A sturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky fellow, a booby.

For tempest and showers deceive a many,  
And lingering lubbers lose many a penny.

Tupper.

These chase the smaller shoals of fish from the main sea into the havens, leaping up and down, puffing like a fat lubber out of breath.

Carew.

They clup the lubber Ajax on the shoulder,  
As it has been on brave Hector's breast,  
And great Troy thinking, *Shall* sp. *Troil.* and *Cr.*  
A notable lubber thou repeatest him to be.

Shakespeare.

Tell how the drudging goblin sweat;  
His shadowy flail hath thrived the corn,  
That ten day labourers could not end,  
Then has him down the lubber send.

Milton.

Venicians do not more unthoughtly slide,  
Than did your lubber state mankind beside.

Dryden.

How can you name that superannuated lubber?

Cervantes.

LU'BBERLY. *adj.* [from *lubber*.] Lazy and bulky.

I came to Fat in to marry Mrs. Anne Page,  
and she's a great lubberly boy.

Shakespeare.

LU'BBERLY. *adv.* Awkwardly; clumsily.

Merry Andrew on the low rope copies lubberly  
the same tricks which his master do to dexterously  
performing on the high.

Dryden.

LU. *n. f.* A game at cards.

Even mighty Sam who kings and queens o'er  
threw,

And mow'd down armies in the fights of Lu.

Pope.

To LUBRICATE. *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Latin.] To make smooth or slippery; to smoothe.

There are aliments which, besides this lubricating quality, stimulate in a small degree.

Shakespeare on Aliments.

The patient is relieved by the mucilaginous and the suppurative remedies, some of which lubricate, and others both lubricate and stimulate.

Scop.

To LUBRICATE. *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Latin.] To smoothe; to make slippery.

LUBRICITY. *n. f.* [from *lubricus*, Latin; *lubrité*, French.]

## 1. Slipperiness; smoothness of surface.

## 2. Aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion.

Both the ingredients are of a lubricating nature, the mucilage adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preserves the mucilage from inspissation.

Royal Creation.

## 3. Uncertainty; slipperiness; instability.

The manifold impossibilities and lubricities of matter cannot have the same conveniences in any modification.

More.

He that enjoyed crowns, and knew their worth,  
excepted them not out of the charge of universal vanity; and yet the politician is not discouraged at the inconsistency of human affairs, and the lubricity of his subject.

Glanville's Apology.

A state of tranquillity is never to be attained, but by keeping perpetually in our thoughts the certainty of death, and the lubricity of fortune.

Leffing.

## 4. Wantonness; lewdness.

From the lechery of the fauns, he thinks that *Lu* is derived from them, as if wantonness and lubricity were essential to that poem which ought in all to be avoided.

Dryden.

LU'BRIK. *adj.* [lubricus, Latin.]

## 1. Slippery; smooth on the surface.

A throng

Of short thick fobs, whole thundering volley float  
And reel themselves over her lubrick throat  
In panting murmurs.

Congrave.

## 2. Uncertain; unsteady.

I will deduce him from his cradle through the deep and lubrick waves of state, till he is swallowed in the gulph of fatality.

Potter.

## 3. Wanton; lewd. [lubrique, French.]

Why we we hurry'd down  
This lubrick and adulterous age,  
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,  
To encrease the steaming ordures of the stage?

Dryden.

LU'BRIKOUS. *adj.* [lubricus, Latin.]

## 1. Slippery; smooth.

The parts of water being voluble and lubricous as well as fine, it easily insinuates itself into the tubes of vegetables, and by that means introduces into them the matter it bears along with it.

Woodward's Natural History.

## 2. Uncertain.

The judgment being the leading power, if it be stored with *lubricous* opinions instead of clearly conceived truths, and perpetually relapsed in them, the practice will be as singular as the conceptions.

Cromwell's Sermon.

LUBRIFICATION. *n. f.* [lubricus and *facto*, Lat.] The act of smoothing.

A twofold liquor prepared for the anointment and *lubrication* of the heads of the bones, an oily one, furnished by the marrow, a mucilaginous, supplied by certain glandules seated in the articulations.

Ray on Creation.

LUBRIFICATION. *n. f.* [lubricus and *facto*, Latin.] The act of lubricating or smoothing.

The cause is *lubrication* and elevation, as in medicines emollient, such as milk, honey, and mallow.

Bacon.

LU'CID. *n. f.* [perhaps from *lupus*, Latin.]

A pike full grown.

They give the dozen white lucies in their coat.

Shakespeare.

LU'CINT. *adj.* [lucens, Latin.] Shining; bright; splendid.

I meant the day star should not brighter rise,  
Nor lend like influence from his lucid seat.

Ben Jonson.

A spot like which perhaps  
Astronomer in the sun's lucid orb,  
Through his glass and quick tube, yet never saw.

Newton.

LU'CID. *adj.* [lucidus, Latin; *lucide*, French.]

## 1. Shining; bright; glittering.

Over his lucid arms

A military vest of purple flow'd,  
Livelier than Meliboean.

Milton.

It contracts it, preserving the eye from being injured by too vehement and lucid an object, and again quater it for the apprehending objects more remote in a fainter light.

Ray.

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, be held at the distance of about a quarter of an inch, or half an inch, from

that part of the glass where it is most in motion, the electrick vapour, which is excited by the friction of the glass against the hand, will, by dashing against the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into such an agitation as to emit light, and make the white paper, cloth, or finger, appear lucid like a glow-worm.

Newton.

The pearly shell its lucid globe unfold,  
And Phœbus warm the rising ore to gold.

Pope.

## 2. Pellucid; transparent.

On the fertile banks

Of Abbarra and Pharpar, lucid it rams.

Milton.

On the transparent side of a globe, half silver and half of a transparent metal, we saw certain strange figures circularly drawn, and thought we could touch them, till we found our fingers stopped by their lucid substance.

Gulliver's Travels.

## 3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madness.

The long distinctions of the two houses, which, although they had had lucid intervals and happy pauses, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom, ready to break forth.

Bacon.

Some beams of wit on other souls may fall,  
Strike through and make a lucid interval,  
But Shadwell's genuine night admits no rays,  
His rising fogs prevail upon the day.

Dryden.

I believed him in a lucid interval, and desired he would please to let me see his book.

Tatler.

A few sensual and voluptuous persons may, for a season, eclipse this native light of the soul; but can never wholly smother and extinguish it, but that, at some lucid intervals, it will recover itself again, and shine forth to the conviction of their consciences.

Bentley.

LU'CIDITY. *n. f.* [from *lucid*.] Splendour; brightness.

Dez.

LU'CIFEROUS. *adj.* [lucifer, Latin.] Giving light; affording means of discovery.

The experiment is not ignoble, and *luciferous* enough, as showing a new way to produce a volatile salt.

Boyle.

LU'CIFICK. *adj.* [lux and *facio*, Lat.] Making light; producing light.

When made to converge, and to mix together, though then *lucifick* motion be continued, yet by intermingling the equal motion, which is the colorific, is interrupted.

Cerv.

LU'CK. *n. f.* [geluck, Dutch.]

## 1. Chance; accident; fortune; hap; casual event.

He put the neck into a noose,  
To show his play in wit and toole;  
As if, when he chanc'd to strike, mistook.

Shakespeare.

For all the lubberly, his luck.

Hudibras.

Some find a method may be found by human industry or luck, by which compound bodies may be resolved into more substances than they are divided into by the fire.

Boyle.

## 2. Fortune, good or bad.

Glad of such luck, the luckless lucky maid  
A long time with that savage people staid,  
To gather wealth in many nations.

Spenser.

A ewe, good luck go with thee.

Shakespeare.

I had dream'd what new from Shrewsbury  
He told me, that a bellion had ill luck,  
And that young Harry Percy's spur was cold.

Shakespeare.

That part of mankind who have had the justice, or the luck, to pass in common opinion, for the wise, have not had a very different fate.

Temple.

Such, how he is, for every man has the luck to be what it is, or far from being lucid, indeed.

Shakespeare.

The luck is found too common for the treat,  
But all the same, who had the luck to eat,  
Swear they had tasted more delicious meat.

Tate.

LU'CKILY. *adv.* [from *lucky*.] Fortunately; by good hap.

It is the pencil thrown lucidly full upon the horse's mouth, to express the foam, which the painter with all his skill could not form.

Dryden's Description.

It happens luckily for the establishment of a new

1805

race of kings upon the British throne, that the first of this royal line has all high qualifications.

Add. Jon.

**LUCKINESS.** *n. f.* [from *lucky*.] Good fortune; good hap; casual happiness.

He who sometimes lights on truth, is in the right but by chance, and I know not whether the *lucky*ness of the accident will excuse the irregularity of his proceeding.

Locke.

**LUCKLESS.** *adj.* [from *luck*.] Unfortunate; unhappy.

Glad of such luck, the *lucky* maid  
A long time with that savage people staid,  
To gather wealth in many miseries. *Fairy Queen.*  
Never shall my thoughts be false,

Through *lucky*, yet without disgrace. *Sackling.*  
What else but his immoderate lust of power,  
Pray's made and granted in a *lucky* hour? *Dryd.*

**LUCKY.** *adj.* [from *luck*; *gelukkig*, Dut.] Fortunate; happy by chance.

But I more fearful, or more *lucky* wight,  
Disma'd with that deform'd, dismal sight,  
Fly'd fast away. *Fairy Queen.*

Perhaps some arm more *lucky* than the rest  
May reach his heart, and free the world from  
bondage. *Addison's Cato.*

**LUCRATIVE.** *adj.* [*lucratus*, French; *lucratus*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money.

The trade of merchandize, being the most *lucrative*, may bear usury at a good rate: other contracts not so. *Bacon.*

The disposition of Ulysses inclined him to pursue the more dangerous way of living by war, than the more *lucrative* method of life by agriculture.

Broom.

**LUCRE.** *n. f.* [*lucrum*, Latin.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage. In an ill sense.

Milice and *lucre* in them  
Have laid this woe here. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

They all the sacred mysteries of Heaven  
To their own vile advantages shall turn  
Of *lucre* and ambition. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A soul supreme in each hard instance try'd,  
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride,  
The rage of power, the blast of publick breath,  
The lust of *lucre*, and the dread of death. *Pope.*

**LUCRIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*lucrum* and *fero*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable.

Silver war afterward separated from the gold,  
but in so small a quantity, that the experiment,  
the cost and pains considered, was not *lucriferous*.

Boyle.

**LUCRIFICK.** *adj.* [*lucrum* and *facio*, Latin.] Producing gain.

**LUCTATION.** *n. f.* [*luctor*, Lat.] Struggle; effort; contest.

**TO LUCUBRATE.** *v. a.* [*lucubror*, Lat.] To watch; to study by night.

**LUCUBRATION.** *n. f.* [*lucubratus*, Lat.] Study by candle-light; nocturnal study; any thing composed by night.

Thy *lucubrations* have been perused by several of our friends. *Tatler.*

**LUCUBRATORY.** *adj.* [*lucubratorius*, from *lucubror*, Latin.] Composed by candle-light.

You must have a dish of coffee, and a solitor,  
candle at your side, write an epistle *lucubratory*  
to your friend. *Pope.*

**LUCLUENT.** *adj.* [*luculentus*, Latin.]

1. Clear; transparent; lucid. This word is perhaps not us'd in this sense by any other writer.

And *luculent* along

The pater noster flows.

Certain; evident.

They are against the ultimate incertainty of the

Jews, the most *luculent* testimonies that Christianity religion hath.

H. For.

**LU'DICROUS.** *adj.* [*ludicer*, Latin.] Burlesque; merry; sportive, exciting laughter.

Plutarch quotes this instance of Homer's judgment, in closing a *ludicrous* scene with decency and instruction.

Broom.

**LU'DICROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *ludicrous*.] Sportively; in burlesque; in a manner that may excite laughter.

**LU'DICROUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *ludicrous*.] Burlesque; sportiveness; merry cast of manner; ridiculousness.

**LUDIFICATION.** *n. f.* [*ludificer*, Latin] The act of mocking, or making sport with another.

Diſt.

**LUFF.** *n. f.* [In Scotland.] The palm of the hand.

**TO LUFF.** *v. n.* [or *loof*.] To keep close to the wind. Sea term.

Contract your swelling sails, and *luff* to wind.

Dryden.

**TO LUG.** *v. a.* [aluccan, Saxon, to pull; *loga*, Swedish, the hollow of the hand]

1. To hale or drag; to pull with rugged violence.

You gods! why this

Will *lug* your priests and servants from your side.

Shakespeare.

Thy bear is safe, and out of peril,  
Though *lugg'd* indeed, and wounded very ill. *Hudib.*

When savage bears agree with bears,  
Shall secret ones *lug* faults by th' ears? *Hudibras.*

For him drag his feeble legs about  
Like hounds ill coupled. *Jowley lugs* him still  
Through hedges. *Dryden.*

Whose pleasure is to see a trumpet tear  
A cynick's beard, and *lug* him by the hair.

Dryden.

Either every single animal spirit must convey,  
a whole representation, or else they must divide the  
image amongst them, and so *lug* off every one's his  
share.

Collier.

2. **TO LUG OUT.** To draw a sword, in burlesque language.

But buff and belmen never know these cares,  
No time, nor to law, their action bears,  
They will be haled, they *lug* out and cut. *Dryd.*

**TO LUG.** *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily; perhaps only misprinted for *lags*.

My slugging soul flies under her own pitch,  
Like fowl in air, too damp, and *lugs* along,  
As if she were a body in a body. *Dryden.*

**LUG.** *n. f.*

1. A kind of small fish.

They feed on salt unwholesome pickled, rag  
worms, *lugs*, and little crabs. *Cato.*

2. [In Scotland.] An ear.

3. *Lug*, a land measure; a pole or perch.

That ample pit, yet far renowned  
For the large leap which Dehon did compel  
Caulin to make, being eight *lags* of ground.

Spenser.

**LU GUAGE.** *n. f.* [from *lug*.] Any thing cumbersome and unwieldy that is to be carried away; any thing of more weight than value.

Come, bring your *luggage* nobly on your back.

Shakespeare.

What do you mean

To doat thus on such *luggage*? *Shakespeare's Tem.*

I think not thou to find me slack, or need  
Thy politick maxims, or that cumbersome  
*Luggage* of war there shewn me. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

How durst thou with that sullen *luggage*  
Of th' self, old men, and other baggage,  
To oppose thy lumber against me? *Hudibras.*

The wind of man is too light to bear much cer

tainty among the rustling winds of passion and opinion; and at the *luggage* be prized equally with the jewels, none will be cast out till all be shipwrecked.

Glanville.

A lively faith will bear aloft the mind,  
And leave the *luggage* of good works behind.

Dryden.

I am gathering up my *luggage*, and preparing for my journey.

Swift to Pope.

**LUGUBRIOUS.** *adj.* [*lugubre*, French; *lugubris*, Lat.] Mournful; sorrowful.

A demure, or rather a *lugubrious* look, a whining tone, makes up the sum of many men's humiliations.

Decay of Folly.

**LUKEWARM.** *adj.* [The original of this word is doubted. *Warmth*, in Saxon, is *leod*; in old Frisick *blj*; in Dutch *lieute*; whence probably our *lute*, to which *warm* may be added, to determine, by the first word, the force of the second; as we say, *boiling hot*.]

1. Moderately or mildly warm; to warm as to give only a pleasing sensation.

A dreary corse, whose life, away did pass,  
All wallow'd in his own yet *lukewarm* blood,  
That from his wound yet welled fresh alas!

Fairy Queen.

May you a better feast never behold,  
You knot of mouth-friends. *Smoke and lukewarm water*

Is your perfection. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

Bathing the body in *lukewarm* water is of great advantage to temperate hot and sharp humours.

Wise man's Surgery.

Whence is it but from this attractive power,  
that water, which alone distils with a gentle *lukewarm* heat, will not distil from salt of tartar without a great heat?

Newton's Opticks.

2. Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous.

If some few continue stedfast, it is an obedience to *lukewarm* and languishing, that it meets not the name of passion.

Dryden.

This *lukewarm* conduct is a mighty virtue  
In *lukewarm* patriots.

Addison's Cato.

**LUKEWARMLY.** *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. With moderate warmth.

2. With indifference.

**LUKEWARMNESS.** *n. f.* [from *lukewarm*.]

1. Moderate or pleasing heat

2. Indifference; want of ardour.

Some kind of zeal counts all rational moderation *lukewarmness*.

The defect of zeal is *lukewarmness* or *languor* in religion, the excess is immoderate heat and spiritual fury.

Spenser.

Go dry your chaff and stubble, give fire to the zeal of your faction, and reproach them with *lukewarmness*.

Swift.

**TO LULL.** *v. a.* [*lula*, Danish; *lallo*, Latin.]

1. To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound.

There trickle softly down

A gentle stream, whose murmuring wave did play  
Amongst the pumy fountains, and made a sound  
To *lull* him soft asleep, that by it lay. *Fairy Queen.*

Such sweet compulsion doth in nuptial lie,  
To *lull* the daughters of necessity. *Milton.*

These *lull* d by nightingales embracing sleep.

Milton.

2. To compose; to quiet; to put to rest.

To find a foe it shall not be his hug,  
And peace shall *lull* him in her flowery lap. *Milton.*

No more these scenes my meditations add,  
Or *lull* to rest the visionary mad.

Pope.

By the vocal woods and waters *lull'd*,  
And lost in lonely musing in a dream.

Thomson.

**LU'LLABY.** *n. f.* [*lullus*, Latin. *Quem nutricum suis deum contendit Turne-*

bus,



hus, from *lull*: it is observable, that the nurses call sleep *by, by*; *lullaby* is therefore *lull to sleep*.] A song to lull babes.

Only that noise heav'n's rolling circles keft,  
Sung *lullaby*, to bring the world to rest. *Fanfax*.  
Pha'mel, with melody,  
Sing in your sweet *lullaby*;

*Lulla, lulla, lullaby*; *Lulla, lulla, lullaby*. *Shaksp.*  
If you will let your lady know I am here to  
speak with her, and bring her along with you, it  
may make my bounty further.

—Marry, Sir, *lullaby* to your bounty till I come  
again. *Shaksp.*

Drinking is the *lullaby* used by nurses to still  
crying children. *Locke on Education*.

**LUMBA'GO. n. f.** [*lumbi*, Lat. the loins.]

*Lumbago*'s are pains very troublesome about the  
loins, and small of the back, such as precede ague  
fits and fevers; they are most commonly from  
fullness and acrimony, in common with a dispo-  
sition to yawning, shuddering, and cramp-like pains  
in other parts, and go off with evacuation, gene-  
rally by sweat, and other critical discharges of  
secretions. *Quincy*.

**1. UMBER. n. f.** [*loma*, *xeloma*, Saxon,  
household-stuff; *lommering*, the dirt of  
an house, Dutch.] Any thing useless or  
cumbersome; any thing of more bulk  
than value.

The very bed was violated  
By the coarse hands of filthy dungeon villains,  
And thrown amongst the common *lumber*. *Ormsby*.

One son at home  
Concerns thee more than many guests to come.  
If to some useful art he be not bred,  
He grows more *lumber*, and is worse than dead. *Dryden*.

Thy neighbour has remov'd his wretched store,  
Few hands will rid the *lumber* of the poor. *Dryden*.

It God intended not the precise use of every  
single atom, that atom had been no better than a  
piece of *lumber*. *Gray*.

The poring schiafts mark;  
Wit, who, like owl, see only in the dark;  
A *lumber* house of books in every head. *Pope*.

**2. LUMBER. v. a.** [from the noun.]  
To heap like useless goods irregularly.

In Roils we must have so much stuff *lumbered*  
together, that not the least beauty of tragedy can  
appear. *Rymer*.

**3. LUMBER. v. n.** To move heavily,  
as burthened with his own bulk.

But let them run at large,  
Not *lumber* at the mady, nor cross the wood. *Dunder*.

**LUMINAIRE. n. f.** [*luminare*, Lat. *lumi-  
naire*, Fr.]

1. Any body which gives light.

The great *luminary*  
Dispenses light from far. *Pope*.

2. Any thing which gives intelligence.

Sir John Graham, I know not upon what *lumi-  
naries* he espied in his face, dissuaded him from  
marriage. *Warton*.

3. Any one that instructs mankind.

The circulation of the blood, and the weight  
and spring of the air, had been reserved for a late  
happy discovery by two great *luminaries* of this  
island. *Bentley*.

**LUMINATION. n. f.** [from *lumen*, Lat.]  
Emission of light. *Ditt*.

**LUMINOUS. adj.** [*lumineux*, French.]

1. Shining; emitting light.

Fire burneth wood, making it first *luminous*,  
then black and brittle, and lastly, broken and in-  
cinerate. *Bacon*.

Its first convex divides  
The *luminous* inferior orbs inclos'd,  
From chaos. *Milton*.

How came the sun to be *luminous*? Not from  
the necessity of natural causes. *Bentley*.

2. Enlightened.

Earth may, industrious of herself, fetch day,  
Travelling east; and with her part averle  
From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part  
Still *luminous* by his ray. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

3. Shining; bright.

The most *luminous* of the prismatick colours are  
the yellow and orange; these affect the sense  
more strongly than all the rest together. *Newton*.

**LUMP. n. f.** [*lump*, Dutch.]

1. A small mass of any matter.

The weed *kal* is by the Egyptians used first for  
fuel, and then they crush the ashes into *lumps* like  
a stone, and so sell them to the Venetians. *Bacon*.

Without this various agitation of the water, how  
could *lumps* of sugar or salt cast into it be so per-  
fectly dissolved in it, that the *lumps* themselves  
totally disappear? *Bogle*.

A wretch is prisoner made;  
Whose flesh torn off by *lumps*, the rav'nous foe  
In morsels cut. *Tate*.

Ev'ry fragrant flower, and od'rous green,  
Were fort'd wall, with *lumps* of amber laid be-  
tween. *Dryden*.

To conceive thus of the soul's intimate union  
with an infinite being; and by that union receiving  
of ideas, leads one into as gross thoughts, as a  
country-maid would have of an infinite butter-  
print, the several parts whereof being applied to her  
*lump* of butter, left on it the figure or idea there  
was present need of. *Locke*.

2. A shapeless mass.

Hence, heap of wrath, foul indigested *lump*,  
As crooked in thy manners as thy shape. *Shaksp.*

Why might there not have been, in this great  
mass, huge *lumps* of solid matter, which, without  
any form or order, might be jumbled together? *Kail against Burnet*.

3. Mass undistinguished.

All men's honours  
Lie like one *lump* before him, to be fashion'd  
Into what pinch he please. *Shaksp. Henry VIII*.

It is rare to find any of these metals pure: but  
copper, iron, gold, silver, lead, and tin, all promiscu-  
ously in one *lump*. *Woodward's Natural History*.

4. The whole together; the gross.

If my readers will not go to the price of buying  
my papers by retail, they may buy them in the  
*lump*. *Adison*.

Other epidemical vices are rise and predominant  
only for a season, and must not be ascribed to hu-  
man nature in the *lump*. *Bentley*.

The principal gentlemen of several counties are  
seigniorized in a *lump*, under the notion of being  
peers. *Swift*.

**5. LUMP. v. a** To take in the gross,  
without attention to particulars.

The expences ought to be *lumped* together.  
*As if? Pasquier*.

Beccalini, in his political balance, after laying  
France in one scale, throws Spain into the other,  
which wanted but very little of being a counter-  
poise the Spaniards upon thus reckoned, that if  
Spain of itself weighed so well, they could not fail  
of success when the several parts of the monarchy  
were *lumped* in the same scale. *Adison*.

**LUMPSH. n. f.** [*lump* and *fish*] A  
sort of fish.

**LUMPING. adj.** [from *lump*] Large;  
heavy; great. A low word.

Nick, thou shalt have a *lumping* pennyworth.

**LUMPIH. adj.** [from *lump*] Heavy;  
gross; dull; unactive; bulky.

Out of the earth was formed the flesh of man,  
and therefore heavy and *lumpish*. *Raleigh*.

Syllable *lumpish*, heavy, melancholy. *As if? Pasquier*.  
Love is all spirit: fairies sooner may  
Be taken tardy, when they night-tricks play,  
Than we, we are too dull and *lumpish*. *Swickling*.

Little terrestrial particles swimming in it after  
the greatest were sunk down, which, by their  
heaviness and *lumpish* figure, made the way more  
speedily. *Burnet*.

How dull and how insensible a beast  
Is man, who yet would but it over the rest?  
Philosophers and poets vainly strive  
In every age the *lump* to move. *Pope*.

**LUMPSLEY. adv.** [from *lumpish*] With  
heaviness; with stupidity.

**LUMPSINESS. n. f.** [from the e-  
tive] Stupid heaviness.

**LUMPY. adj.** [from *lump*] Full of  
*lumps*; full of compact masses.

One of the best spates to dig hard *lumpy* cl.  
but too hard for light *lump* soil. *Maitland*.

**LUNACY. n. f.** [from *luna*, the moon.]  
A kind of madness induced by the  
moon; madness in general.

Love is merely madness, and *lunacy* as well a  
dark house and a whip is madness to and the  
reason why they are not to punish *lunacy* is,  
that the *lunacy* is to ordinary, that the *lunacy* are  
in love too. *Swift*.

Your kindred *lunacy* are here,

As beaten hence by your strange *lunacy*. *Shaksp.*

There is difference of *lunacy*. I had rather be  
mad with him, than, when he had nothing thought,  
all the ships that came into the haven but, then  
with you, who, when you have *lunacy* com-  
ing, think you have nothing. *Shaksp.*

**LUNAR. } adj.** [*lunare*, Fr. *lunaris*,  
**LUNARY. } Latin**]

1. Relating to the moon.

They that have resolved that these years were  
but *lunary* years, *lunary* of a month, or *lunary*  
years, are easily confuted. *Raleigh*.

Then we upon our globe's last verge shall go,  
And view the ocean leaning on the sky;  
From thence our toiling neighbours we shall  
know,

And on the *lunar* world securely pry. *Pope*.

2. Being under the dominion of the moon.

They have denominated some herbs *lunar* and  
some *lunar*, and such like say not into great  
word. *Bacon's Natural History*.

The figure of its red much resembles a *lunar*  
shoe, which Baptista Porta hath thought to have a  
significat on, and raised the same with a *lunar* re-  
presentation. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors*.

**LUNARY. n. f.** [*lunaria*, Latin; *lunare*,  
French.] Moonwort.

Then sprinkles she the juice of rue  
With many drops of the midnight dew,  
From *lunary* distilling. *Dryden's Hippolyte*.

**LUNATED. adj.** [from *luna*] Formed  
like a half moon.

**LUNATICK. adj.** [*lunaticus*, Lat.] Mad;  
having the imagination influenced by  
the moon.

Bedlam beggars, from low farms,  
Sometimes with *lunatick* bars, sometimes with  
prayers,

Enforce their charity. *Shaksp.*

**LUNATICK. n. f.** A madman.

The *lunatick*, the lover, and the poet,  
Are of imagination all compact:  
One sees more devils than vast hell can hold;  
The madman. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure's Dream*.

I dare ensure any man well in his wit, for one  
in the thousand that he shall not die a *lunatick* in  
Bedlam within these seven years, because not  
above one in about one thousand five hundred have  
done so. *Gravel's Bills*.

See the blind beggar dance, the cripple sing,  
The tot a hero, *lunatick* a king. *Pope*.

The residue of the yearly profits shall be laid  
out in purchasing a piece of land, and in building  
thereon an hospital for the reception of idiots and  
*lunatics*. *See*.

**LUNATION. n. f.** [*lunation*, French;

# LUP

**luna**, Latin.] The revolution of the moon.

If the *lunation* be observed for a cycle of nineteen years, which is the cycle of the moon, the same observations will be verified for succeeding cycles for ever.

Holder on Time.

**LUNCH.** } *n. f.* [*Minshaw* derives it from *lunja*, Spanish;

**LU'NCHON.** } *from lunja*, Spanish; *Skinner* from *kleinken*, a small piece, Teutonic. It probably comes from *clutch* or *clunch*. As much food as one's hand can hold.

When hungry thou stood'st staring, like an oaf,  
I flung the *lunch* from the barley loaf.  
With crumbled bread I thicken'd well the melfs.

Gay.

**LUNE.** *n. f.* [*luna*, Latin.]

1. Any thing in the shape of an half moon.

A troop of Janizaries strew'd the field,  
Fall'n in just ranks or wedges, *lunes*, or *lunes*,  
Form as they stood.

Watts.

2. Fits of lunacy or frenzy; mad freaks.  
'The French say of a man fantastical or whimsical, *Il a des lunes*.

Hannier.

Bestrew them  
These dangerous, unsafe *lunes*, I th' king;  
He must be told on't, and he shall - the office  
Been on a woman's belt. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.

3. A laish: as, the *lune* of a hawk.  
**LUNE'VE.** *n. f.* [French.] A small half moon.

*Lune'Ve* is a covered place made before the court-  
tain, which consists of two faces that form an angle  
inwards, and is commonly raised in fosses full of  
water, to leave inside of a faulst braye, and to dis-  
pute the enemy's passage - it is fix roiles in extent,  
of which the parapet is four.

Trevoux.

**LUNGS.** *n. f.* [*lungen*, Saxon; *long*, Dutch.] The lights; the part by which breath is inspired and expired.

More would I, but my *lungs* are wadded so,  
That strength of speech is utterly denied me.

Shakespeare.

The bellows of his *lungs* began to swell,  
Nor can the good receive, nor bad expel.  
Hae I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,  
And throats of brass inspir'd with iron *lungs*;  
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,  
Nor half the punishment those crimes have met.

Dryden.

**LU'NGED.** *a. f.* [from *lungs*.] Having lungs; having the nature of lungs; drawing in and emitting air, as the lungs in an animal body.

The smith prepares his hammer for a stroke,  
While the *lung'd* bellows blowing fire invokes.

Dryden.

**LUNG GROWN.** *adj.* [*lung* and *grown*.]

The lungs soon time grow to the skin that  
lines the breast within, when such as are de-  
tained with that accident are *lung-grown*.

Harvey.

**LU'NGWORT.** *n. f.* [*pulmonaria*, Latin.] A plant.

Miller.

**LUNISOLAR.** *adj.* [*lunisolaire*, French; *luna* and *solaris*, Latin.] Compounded of the revolution of sun and moon.

**LUNY.** *n. f.* [*lox*, Dutch.] The match cord with which guns are fired.

**LUPINE.** *n. f.* [*lupinus*, French; *lupinus*, Latin.] A kind of pulse.

It is a pulpitaceous flower, out of whose em-  
pament issue the pulse, which afterwards turns to a  
pod filled with either plane or spherical seeds  
the leaves grow like fingers up in the root stalks.

When Proteus would undertake any excellent  
task, he used to diet himself with peas and lu-

# LUR

pires, that his invention might be quick and re-  
fin'd.

Placbum on Drawing.

Where stalks of *lupines* grow,  
Th' ensuing season, in return, may bear  
The bearded product of the golden year.

Dryden.

**LURCH.** *n. f.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *Pourche*, a game of draughts, much used, as he says, among the Dutch; *ourche* he derives from *arca*; so that, I suppose, those that are lost are left in *lorche*, in the *lurch* or *box*; whence the use of the word.]

To leave in the *LURCH*. To leave in a forlorn or deserted condition; to leave without help. A ludicrous phrase.

Will you now to peace incline,  
And languish in the main design,  
And leave us in the *lurch*?

Denham.

But though thou'rt of a different church,  
I will not leave thee in the *lurch*.

Hudibras.

Have a care how you keep company with those  
that, when they find themselves upon a pinch,  
will leave their friends in the *lurch*.

Leffrang.

Can you break your word with three of the  
honestest best meaning persons in the world? It is  
bale to take advantage of their simplicity and cre-  
dulity, and leave them in the *lurch* at last.

Arbut.

Flirts about town had a design to cast us out of  
the fashionable world, and leave us in the *lurch*, by  
some of their late retrenchments.

Addison's Guardian.

To *LURCH.* *v. n.* [*loeren*, Dutch; or rather from the noun.]

1. To shift; to play tricks.

I myself, sometimes leaving goodness on my left  
hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity,  
am oblig'd to shuffle, to hedge, and to *lurch*.

Stekel.

2. To lie in wait. we now rather use  
*lurk*.

While the one was upon wing, the other stood  
touching upon the ground, and flew away with the  
thief.

L. Ff. George.

7 **LURCH.** *v. a.* [*lurcor*, Latin.]

1. To devour; to swallow greedily.

'Too far off from great cities may hinder busi-  
ness, in too near *lurk* both all provisions, and maketh  
every thing dear.

Bacon.

2. To defeat; to disappoint. A word  
now used only in burlesque. [from the  
game *lur*.]

He w'd d like a sea,

And, in the heat of seventeen battles since,  
He *lurk'd* all twos of th' gaidard.

Shakespeare.

God never designed the use of them to be con-  
tinual, by putting such an impetuous in them, as  
should so quickly fail and *lurk* the expectation.

Suth.

This is a sure rule, that will never deceive or  
*lurk* the sincere communicant.

Scut.

3. To steal privily; to filch; to pilfer.

**LURCHER.** *n. f.* [from *lurch*.]

1. One that watches to steal, or to betray  
or entrap.

His thesis some tradesman spies,  
Swift from his play the scudding *lurcher* flies;  
Whilst every honest tongue stops short reloid.

Gay.

2. A dog that watches for his game.

I cannot represent the word more naturally  
than under the shadow of a pack of dogs, made up  
of: duns, *lu* lurs, and setters.

Tatler.

3. [*Lurco*, Latin.] A glutton; a gor-  
mandizer. Not used.

**LURE.** *n. f.* [*laurre*, French; *lore*, Dut.]

1. Something held out to call a hawk.

My falcon now is sharp and passing empty,  
And, till the flock, she must not be tail going,  
Forth in the new look upon her *lure*.

Shakespeare.

This *lure* she cast abroad, thinking that this  
feme and belief would draw, at one time or other,  
some birds to strike upon it.

Bacon's Henry VII.

# LUS

A great estate to an heir, is a *lure* to all the  
birds of prey round about to seize on him. *Bacon*.  
This stiffneck'd pride, nor art nor force can  
bend,

Nor high-flown hopes to reason's *lure* descend.

Denham.

A false Henry is, when Emma hawkes;  
With her of tartlets and of *lures* he talks.

Prior.

2. Any enticement; any thing that pro-  
mises advantage.

How many have with a smile made small account  
Of beauty, and her *lures*, easily scorn'd  
All her assaults, on woihtier things intent?

Milton.

Luxury  
Held out her *lure* to his superiour eye,  
And griev'd to see him pale contemptuous by.

Madden.

To *LURE.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
call hawks.

Standing near one that *lured* loud and shrill, I  
had suddenly an offence, as if somewhat had bio-  
ken, or been dislocated in my ear, and immedi-  
ately after a loud ringing.

Bacon.

To *LURE.* *v. a.* To attract; to entice;  
to draw.

As when a flock

Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote,  
Against the day of battle, to a field  
Where armies lie encamp'd, come flying, *lur'd*

With scent of living carcasses. *Milton's Par. Lst.*

A man spent one day in labour, that he might  
poss the other at ease; and *lured* on by the plea-  
sure of this bait, when he was in vigour he would  
provide for as many days as he could.

Temple.

Should you *lure*

From his dark haunt, beneath the tangled roots  
Of pendant trees, the monarch of the brook,  
Behoves you then to ply your bait at *Temple*.

Temple.

Volumes on shelter'd shafts expanded lie,  
And various science *lures* the lured eye.

Gay.

**LURID.** *adj.* [*luridus*, Lat.] Gloomy;  
dismal. Not used.

Slow settling over the land grove,  
Unusual darkness broods.

Tom's Summer.

To *LURK.* *v. n.* [probably *lurch* and *lurk*  
are the same word. See *LURCH*.]

To lie in wait, to lie hidden; to lie  
close.

Far in land a savage nation dwelt,  
That never tasted grace, nor goodness felt;  
But like wild beasts, *lurking* in loathsome den,  
And flying fast as icebuck through the fen,  
All naked.

Fa y Queen.

*Milbrook* *lurk'd* between two hills, a village  
of some eighty houses, and borrowing his name  
from a mill and little brook running there through.

Corwall's Survey of Cornwall.

They lay not to live by then wake,  
But the evilly later and *lurk*. *Taffer's H. Hardy*.

It fumes, entice thee, content not, if they fly,  
let us lay wait for blood, let us *lurk* privily for  
the innocent.

Prov. 1. 11.

The wile, when danger or dishonour *lurks*,  
Safely, and seem'd by her husband stays. *Milton*.

See

The *lurking* gold upon the fatal tree. *Dryden's En*.

The king unseen

*Lur'd* in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen,  
He springs to vengeance.

Pope.

I do not *lurk* in the dark. I am not wholly  
unknown to the world. I have let my name at  
length.

Swift.

**LURKER.** *n. f.* [from *lurk*.] A thief that  
lies in wait.

**LURKINGPLACE.** *n. f.* [*lurk* and *place*.]  
Hiding place; secret place.

Take knowledge of all the *lurking places* where  
he hid th himself.

1 Sam. xxiii. 23.

**LUSCIOUS.** *adj.* [from *delicious*, say some;  
but *Skinner* more probably derives it  
from *luxurious*, corruptly pronounced.]

1. Sweet,

## 1. Sweet, so as to nauseate.

## 2. Sweet in a great degree.

The food that to him now is as *luscious* as loches,  
Shall shortly be as bitter as colquintida. *Shakespeare.*  
With brandy'd blade rush on him, break his  
glass,

And shed the *luscious* liquor on the ground. *Milton.*  
Flown roses hold their sweetness to the last,  
And raisins keep their *luscious* native taste. *Dryden.*

## 3. Pleasing; delightful.

He will bait him in with the *luscious* proposal of  
some gaudy purchase. *South.*

**LUSCIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *luscious*.]

Sweet to a great degree.

**LUSCIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *luscious*.]

Immoderate sweetness.

Can there be a greater indulgence in God, than  
to embitter sensuality, whose *lusciousness* intoxicates  
us, and to clip wings which carry us from him?

*Deity of Pity.*

Pest breed worms by reason of the *lusciousness* and  
sweetness of the grain. *Milton's Husbandry.*

**LUSERN.** *n. f.* [*lupus ceruarius*, Latin.]

A lynx.

**LUSH.** *adj.* Of a dark, deep, full colour,  
opposite to pale and faint; from *louché*

*Hanmer.*

How *lush* and *lushy* the grass looks? how green?

*Shakespeare.*

**LUSK.** *adj.* [*luscio*, French.] Idle; lazy;  
worthless. *Dick.*

**LUSKISH.** *adj.* [from *lusk*.] Somewhat  
incluable to laziness or indolence.

**LUSKISHLY.** *adv.* [from *luskish*.] Lazily;  
involently.

**LUSKISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *luskish*.] A  
disposition to laziness. *Spenser.*

**LUSORIOUS.** *adj.* [*luforius*, Latin.] Used  
in play; sportive

Things more open to exception, yet unjustly  
condemned is unlawful, such as the *luforius* lot,  
dancing, and stage plays. *From Sande's n.*

**LUSORY.** *adj.* [*luforius*, Latin.] Used in  
play.

There might be many entertaining contrivance,  
for the instruction of children in geometry and  
geography, in such alluring and *lufury* methods,  
which would make a most agreeable and lasting im-  
pression. *Watts on the Mind.*

**LUST.** *n. f.* [*lust*, Saxon; *lust*, Dutch.]

## 1. Carnal desire.

Thus our court, infected with their manners,  
Shew like a riotous inn, epicurism and *lust*  
Make it most like a tavern or a brothel,  
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

*Lust*, and rank thoughts. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
They are immoderately given to the *lust* of the  
flesh, making no conscience to get bastards. *Albion.*

When a temptation of *lust* assaults thee, do not  
reluct it by disputing with it, but fly from it, that  
is, think not at all of it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

## 2. Any violent or irregular desire.

I will divide the spoil, my *lust* shall be satiated  
upon them. *Exodus, xv. 9.*

The ungodly, for his own *lust*, doth persecute  
the poor: let them be taken in the crafty wisdom  
they imagined. *Psalms.*

Virtue was represented by Hercules: he is drawn  
offering to strike a dragon, by the dragon are  
meant all manner of *lusts*. *Psalm on Drawing.*

All weigh our acts, and whate'er seems unjust,  
Impute not to necessity, but *lust*. *Dryden.*  
The *lust* of lucre. *Pope.*

## 3. Vigour; active power; lustiness. Not used.

Trees will grow greater, and bear better fruit,  
if you put salt, or lees of wine, or blood, to the  
root: the cause may be, the increasing the *lust* or  
spirit of the root. *Bacon.*

To Lust. *v. n.*

## 1. To desire carnally.

Inconstant man, that loved all he saw,  
And *lusted* after all that he did love. *Rosmon.*

## 2. To desire vehemently.

Giving sometimes prodigally; not because he  
loved them to whom he gave, but because he *lusted*  
to give. *Sidney.*

The Christian captives in chains could no way  
move themselves, if they should undividedly *lust*  
after liberty. *Kudles.*

## 3. To lust; to like. Out of use.

Their eyes swell with fatness, and they *lust* even  
what they *lust*. *Isid. lxxiii. 7.*

## 4. To have irregular dispositions, or desires.

The mixed multitude fill a *lusting*; and the  
children of Israel also wept, and said, Who shall  
give us flesh to eat? *Numbers.*

The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy.

*James, iv. 5.*

**LUSTFUL.** *adj.* [*lust* and *full*.]

## 1. Libidinous; having irregular desires.

Turning wrathful fire to *lustful* heat,  
With beauly sin thought her to have defil'd.

*Fanny Queen*

There is no man that is intemperate or *lustful*,  
but before the guilt likewise stain, and obscures  
his soul. *Tillotson.*

## 2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust.

Hence his *lustful* orgies he enlarg'd. *Milton.*

**LUSTFULLY.** *adv.* [from *lustful*.] With  
sensual concupiscence.

**LUSTFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *lustful*.] Li-  
bidinousness.

**LUSTIFIED.** *n. f.* [from *lustify*.] Vi-  
lified.

**LUSTINESS.** *n. f.* [from *lust*.] Vigour;  
sprightliness;  
corporal ability. Not now in use.

A goodly personage,

Now in his freshest flower of *lustiness*,  
Fit to inflame fair lady with love's rage. *Spenser.*

Reason and respect

Make livers pale, and *lustiness* ad dejected. *Shakespeare.*

I'll prove it on his body,

Despight his nice fence, and his active practice,

His My of youth and bloom of *lustiness* will. *Shakespeare.*

**LUSTILY.** *adv.* [from *lust*.] Stoutly,  
with vigour; with mettle.

I determine to fight *lustily* for him. *Shakespeare.*

Now, gentlemen,

Let's tune, and to it *lustily* a while. *Shakespeare.*

Barbarossa took upon him that painful journey,

which the old king *lustily* performed. *Keller.*

He has fought *lustily* for her, and deserves her.

*Scatter.*

**LUSTINESS.** *n. f.* [from *lust*.] Stout-  
ness; sturdiness; strength; vigour of  
body.

Fresh Clarion being ready dight,

He with good speed began to take his flight

Over the fields in his frank *lustiness*. *Spenser.*

While there is to great a prevention of the ordi-  
nary time, it is the *lustiness* of the child; but when

it is less, it is some indisposition of the mother.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their *lustiness*,  
and being in good liking, were let on a stall  
to shew the good habit of their body, and made to  
play tricks before the buyers, to shew their activity  
and strength. *Dryden's Persius.*

**LUSTLESS.** *adj.* [from *lust*.] Not vigor-  
ous; weak. *Spenser.*

**LUSTRAL.** *adj.* [*lustral*, French; *lustralis*, Latin.] Used in purification.

His better parts by *lustral* waves refine d,

More pure, and nearer to æthereal mind. *Garth.*

**LUSTRATION.** *n. f.* [*lustration*, French;  
*lustratio*, Latin.] Purification by water.

## Job's religious care

His sons assemblies, whose united prayer,  
Like sweet perfumes, from golden censers rise;  
He with divine *lustrations* sanctifies. *Sandys.*

That spirits are corporal seems a conceit derogatory  
unto himself, and such as he should rather in-  
bour to overthrow; yet thereby he establisheth the  
doctrine of *lustration*, annals, and charms.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

Should Job's priest command

A pilgrimage to Meroe's burning land,  
Through dens they would seek the secret springs,  
And holy water for *lustration* bring. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

What were all their *lustrations* but to many for-  
lorn purities, to render both themselves and  
their sacrifices acceptable to their gods? *South.*

By a long prayer, and clear *lustration*,  
Purge the contagious spots of human weakness;  
Impure no mortal can behold Apollo. *Pope.*

**LUSTRE.** *n. f.* [*lustre*, French.]

## 1. Brightness; splendour; glitter.

You have one eye left to see some mischief on  
him.

—Left it see more, prevent it; out, the pally!  
where is thy *lustre* now? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To the foul time doth perfection give,  
And adds to *lustre* to her beauty still. *Dennis.*

The morning sun was mounted high,  
In all its *lustre*, to the noonday sky. *Addison's O. d.*

Pals but some fleeting years, and their poor eyes,  
While now without a bow some *lustre* lies,

No longer shall their little honours keep,

But only be of use to read or weep. *Pope.*

All nature laughs, the grove, the field, and lake,

The sun's mild *lustre* warms the vital air. *Pope.*

## 2. A scone with lights.

Ridotta tips, and dances till the see  
The doubling *lustre* dance, a quick as she. *Pope.*

## 3. Eminence; renown.

His ancestors continued about four hundred  
years, rather without obscurity than with any great  
*lustre*. *Wotton.*

I used to wonder how a man of birth and spirit  
could endure to be wholly insignificant and ob-  
scure in a foreign country, when he might live with  
*lustre* in his own. *Swift.*

**LUSTRE.** *n. f.* [*lustre*, French; *lustrum*, Latin.]

The space of five years.

**LUSTRING.** *n. f.* [from *lustre*.] A  
shining silk; commonly pronounced  
*lustring*.

**LUSTROUS.** *adj.* [from *lustre*.] Bright;  
shining; luminous.

Noble heroes, my sword and yours are kin,  
good sparks and *lustrous*. *Shakespeare.*

The more *lustrous* the imagination is, it melleth  
and fixeth the better. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**LUSTWORK.** *n. f.* [*lust* and *work*.] An

herb.

**LUSTY.** *adj.* [*lustig*, Dutch.] Stout;  
vigorous; healthy; able of body.

'This *lusty* lady came from Persia late,  
She with the Christians had encounter'd oft. *Spenser.*

If *lusty* love should go in quest of beauty,  
Where should he find it fairer than in Blanch?

*Shakespeare.*

We yet may see the old man in a morning,

*Lusty* as health, come ruddy to the field,

And there pursue the chase. *Gray.*

**LUTANIST.** *n. f.* [from *lute*.] One who  
plays upon the lute.

**LUTARIOUS.** *adj.* [*lutarius*, Latin.]

## 1. Living in mud.

## 2. Of the colour of mud.

A scaly tortoise-shell, of the *lutarius* kind. *Greene.*

**LUTE.** *n. f.* [*luth*, *lut*, French.]

## 1. A stringed instrument of music.

Orpheus with his *lute* made trees,  
And the mountain tops that freeze,

Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakespeare.*

# LUX

May must be drawn with a sweet countenance,  
upon his head a garland of roses, in one hand a  
lute. *Peasblossom.*

In a sadly pleasing strain  
Let the warbling lute complain. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*  
A lute string will bear a hundred weight without  
rupture, but at the same time cannot exert its  
elasticity. *Arbutnot.*

Land of singing, or of dancing slave,  
Love whirls thy woods, and lute-rebounding waves.  
*Dunciad.*

2. [From *lut*, Fr. *lutum*, Lat.] A com-  
position like clay, with which chemists  
close up their vessels.

Some temper *lute*, so as sp. -ous vessels move,  
These furnaces erect, and those approve. *Garth.*  
To LUTE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
close with lute, or chemists clay.

Take a vessel of iron, and let it have a cover  
of iron well luted, after the manner of the chemists.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

Iron may be so heated, that, being closely luted  
in a glass, it shall constantly retain the fire.

*Wicks' Magic.*  
LUTULENT. *adj.* [*lutulentus*, Latin.]  
Muddy; turbid.

To LUX. } *v. a.* [*luxer*, French; *luxo*,  
To LUXATE. } Latin] To put out of  
joint; to disjoin.

Consider well the luxated joint, which way it  
slipped out; it requieth to be returned in the same  
manner. *Wharton.*

Descending carelessly from his couch, the tall  
Lux'd his joint neck, and spinal marrow loos'd.  
*Pillsips.*

LUXATION. *n. f.* [from *luxo*, Latin.]

1. The act of disjoining.  
2. Any thing disjoined.

The undue situation, or connection of part  
in fractures and luxations, are to be rectified by  
surgical means. *Floyer.*

LUXE. *n. f.* [French, *luxus*, Lat.]  
Luxury; voluptuousness. Not used.

The power of wealth I try'd,  
And all the various loss of costly pride. *Prior.*

LUXURIANCE. } *n. f.* [from *luxurians*,  
LUXURIANCY } Latin] Exuberance;  
abundant or wanton plenty or growth.

A fungus prevents healing only by its luxuriancy.  
*Wymar.*

Flowers grow up in the garden in the greatest  
luxurancy and profusion. *Sylvestor.*

While through the parting robe the alternate  
breast

In full luxuriance lies. *93 n. n's Summer.*

LUXURIANT. *adj.* [*luxurians*, Latin.]  
Exuberant; superfluously plentiful.

A fluent and luxuriant speech becomes youth  
well, but not age. *Bacon's Essays.*

The mantling vine gently creeps luxuriant.

If the fancy of Ovid be luxuriant, it is his cha-  
racter to be so. *Dryden's Pref. to Ovid's Fables.*

Prune the luxuriant, the unprofitable vine,  
Put show no mercy to an empty line. *Pope.*

To LUXURIATE. *v. n.* [*luxuriator*, Latin.]  
To grow exuberantly; to shoot with  
superfluous plenty.

LUXURIOS. *adj.* [*luxuriosus*, French,  
*luxuriosus*, Latin]

1. Delighting in the pleasures of the  
table.

2. Administering to luxury.

# LY

Those whom last thou saw'st  
In triumph, and luxurious wealth, are they  
First seen in acts of prowess eminent,  
And great exploits; but of true virtue void.

The luxurious board.

3. Lustful; libidinous.  
She knows the heat of a luxurious bed:  
Her blush is guiltiness, not modesty. *Shakespeare.*

I grant him bloody.  
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful. *Shakespeare.*

4. Voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure.  
Luxurious cities, whence the noise  
Of riot ascends above their loftest towers. *Milton.*

5. Softening by pleasure.  
Rept the Tuscan foes, their city seize,  
Protect the Latians in luxurious ease. *Dryden.*

6. Luxuriant; exuberant.  
Till more hands  
Aid us, the work under our labour grows  
Luxurious by restraint. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

LUXURIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *luxurious*.]  
Deliciously; voluptuously.

Hotter hours you have  
Aid us, the work under our labour grows  
Luxurious by restraint. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

LUXURIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *luxurious*.]  
Deliciously; voluptuously.

Hotter hours you have  
Aid us, the work under our labour grows  
Luxurious by restraint. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Luxuriously pick'd out.  
Whence mice and rats devour'd portrick bread,  
And with heroic ven. *Luxuriously* were fed. *Dryden.*

He never slept in solemn state;  
No day to night luxuriously did join. *Dryden.*

LUXURY. *n. f.* [*luxure*, old French;  
Luxuria, Lat.]

1. Voluptuousness; addictedness to plea-  
sure.

Egypt with Assyria strove  
In wealth and luxury. *Milton.*

Riches expose a man to pride and luxury, and a  
foolish elation of heart. *Adelphi's Character.*

2. Lust; lewdness.  
Urge his hateful luxury,  
His bestial appetite in change of lust,  
Which stretch'd unto their servants, daughters,  
wives. *Shakespeare.*

3. Luxuriance; exuberance.  
Young trees of several kinds set contiguous in a  
fruitful ground, with the luxury of the trees will  
incorporate. *Bacon.*

4. Delicious fare.  
He cut the face of the rock for a garden, and  
by laying it out, furnish'd out a kind of luxury  
for a hero. *Addison.*

LY. A very frequent termination both  
of names of places and of adjectives  
and adverbs; when *ly* terminates the  
name of a place, it is derived from  
leag, Saxon, a field. *Gibson.* When it  
ends an adjective or adverb, it is con-  
tracted from *like*, like: as, *heavily*, *heavily*-  
like; *plainly*, *plaintive*.

LYCANTHROPY. *n. f.* [*lycantropia*, Fr.  
*lyxos* and *anthropos*.] A kind of mad-  
ness, in which men have the qualities  
of wild beasts.

He feels like a man in his sleep, and grows as  
much the wiser as the man that dreamt of a *lycan-  
thrope*, and was for ever after wry not to come  
near a river. *Taylor.*

LYKE. *adj.* for like. *Spenser.*

LYING. *participial noun*, from *lie*, whe-  
ther it signifies to be recumbent, or to  
speak falsely, or otherwise.

They will have me whipt for speaking true, thou

will have me whipt for lying, and sometimes I am  
whipt for holding my peace. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Many tears and temptations beset me by the ly-  
ing in wait of the Jews. *Acts, xx. 19.*

LYMPH. *n. f.* [*lymphe*, French; *lymph*,  
Latin.] Water; transparent colourless  
liquor.

When the chyle passeth through the mesentery,  
it is mixed with the lymph, the most spirituous and  
elaborated part of the blood. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

LYMPHATED. *adj.* [*lymphatus*, Latin.]  
Mad. *Diels.*

LYMPHATICK. *n. f.* [*lymphatique*, Fr.  
from *lymph*, Latin.]

The lymphatics are slender pellucid tubes, whose  
cavities are contracted at small and unequal dis-  
tances; they are carried into the glands of the  
mesentery, receiving first a fine thin lymph from  
the lymphatic ducts, which dilutes the chylous  
fluid. *Coccyus.*

Upon the death of an animal, the spirits may  
sink into the veins, or lymphatics, and glandules.  
*Floyer.*

LYMPHDUCT. *n. f.* [*lymph* and *ductus*,  
Latin.] A vessel which conveys the  
lymph.

The glands,  
All artful knots, of various hollow throats,  
Which lymphducts, an art'ry, nerve, and vein,  
Involve'd and cloie together wound, contain. *Ala Kome.*

LYNDEN TREE. *n. f.* [*tilia*, Latin.] A  
plant.

LYNX. *n. f.* [Latin.] A spotted beast,  
remarkable for speed and sharp sight.

He that has an idea of a beast with spots, has but  
a confused idea of a leopard, it not being thereby  
sufficiently distinguished from a lynx. *Lod.*

What modes of fight betwixt each wide extreme,  
The mole's dim curtain, and the hawk's beam. *Pope.*

LYRE. *n. f.* [*lyre*, French; *lyra*, Latin.]  
A harp; a musical instrument to which  
poetry is, by poetical writers, supposed  
to be sung.

With other notes than to the Orphean lyre. *Milton.*

My softest verse, my darling lyre,  
Upon Euphonia's toilet lay. *Prior.*

He never touch'd his lyre in such a truly chro-  
matick manner as upon that occasion. *Abraham.*

LYRIC. } *adj.* [*lyricus*, Latin; *lyrique*,  
LYRIC. } French.] Pertaining to  
an harp, or to odes or poetry sung to  
an harp; singing to an harp.

All his trophies hung and acts enroll'd  
In cyprus legends, or sweet lyric song. *Milton.*

Somewhat of the purity of English, somewhat  
of more equal thoughts, somewhat of sweetness  
in the numbers, in one word, somewhat of a  
finer turn, and more lyric verse, is yet wanting.  
*Dryden.*

The lute neglected, and the lyric muse,  
Love taught my tears in sadder notes to flow,  
And tun'd my heart to elegies of woe. *Pope.*

LYRICK. *n. f.* A poet who writes songs  
to the harp.

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the  
manner of the old Grecian lyrics, did not only  
compose the words, of his divine odes, but set them  
to music himself. *Addison.*

LYRIST. *n. f.* [*lyristes*, Latin.] A musi-  
cian, who plays upon the harp.

His tender theme the charming lyrist chose  
Minerva's anger, and the d' reful woe.  
Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore. *Pope.*

# LYR

# M.

## M A C

**M** Has, in English, one unvaried sound, by compression of the lips; as, *mine, tame, camp*: it is never mute.

**MACARON.** *n. f.* [*macarone*, Italian.]

1. A coarse, rude, low fellow; whence *macaronick* poetry, in which the language is purposely corrupted.

Like a big wife, at sight of loathed meat,  
Ready to travail; so I sigh and sweat,  
To hear this *macaroon* talk on in vain. *Donne.*

2. [*Macaron*, French.] A kind of sweet biscuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar.

**MACAW.** *n. f.* A bird in the West Indies, the largest species of parrot.

**MACAW-TREE.** *n. f.*

A species of the *palm tree*, very common in the Caribbee islands, where the negroes pierce the tender fruit, whence issues a pleasant liquor; and the body of the tree affords a solid timber, supposed by some to be a sort of ebony. *Milner.*

**MACE.** *n. f.* [*mazza*, Savon; *maça*, Spanish.]

1. An ensign of authority borne before magistrates.

He mightily upheld that royal *mace*  
Which now thou beav'st. *Fairy Queen.*

2. [*Massue*, French; *masa*, Latin.] A heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal.

O mouth'sious slumber!  
Lay'st thou thy leaden *mace* upon my boy  
That plays thee music? *Shakspeare, Julius Caesar.*  
The Turkish troops breaking in with their scymitars and heavy iron *maces*, made a most bloody execution. *Kiriles.*

Death with his *mace* petrified smote.  
With his *mace* their monarch struck the ground,  
With inward trembling earth receiv'd the wound,  
And rising streams a ready passage found. *Dryden.*  
The mighty *mace* with such swift descent,  
They break the bones, and make the armour bend. *Dryden.*

3. [*Macis*, Latin.] A kind of spice.

The nutmeg is inclosed in a threefold covering, of which the second is *mace*: it is thin and membranaceous, of an oleaginous and a yellowish colour; it has an extremely fragrant, aromatick, and agreeable smell, and a pleasant, but acid and oleaginous taste. *Hist. Mat. Medica.*

Water, vinegar, and honey, is a most excellent sudorific: it is more effectual with a little *mace* added to it. *Arbutnot.*

**MACULI.** *n. f.* [*mace* and *ale*.] Ale spiced with mace.

I prescribed him a draught of *macul*, with hopes to dispose him to rest. *Wife'sman's Surgery.*

**MACCEBFAKER.** *n. f.* [*mace* and *bear*.] One who carries the mace before persons in authority.

I was placed at a quadrangular table, opposite to the *mac-bearer*. *Spectator.*

**TO MACERATE.** *v. a.* [*macer*, Lat. *macer*, Fr.]

1. To make lean; to wear away.

Recurrent pains of the stomach, megrims, and other recurrent head-aches, *macerate* the parts, and render the looks of patients consumptive and pinning. *Huxley on Consumption.*

2. To mortify; to harass with corporal hardships.

Covetous men are all fools: for what greater folly can there be, or madness, than for such a man to *macerate* himself when he need not?

*Burton on Melancholy.*

Out of an excess of zeal they practise mortifications; they *macerate* their bodies, and impair their health. *Fiddis.*

3. To steep almost to solution.

In lotions in women's cases, he orders two portions of hellebore *macerated* in two cotylæ of water. *Arbutnot.*

**MACERATION.** *n. f.* [*maceration*, French; from *macerate*.]

1. The act of wasting, or making lean.

2. Mortification; corporal hardship.

3. *Maceration* is an infusion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved. *Quincy.*

The saliva serves for a *maceration* and dissolution of the meat into a chyle. *Ray on Creation.*

**MACI-REED.** *n. f.* [*typha*.] An herb.

**MAC'CHINAL.** *adj.* [from *machina*, Lat.] Relating to machines. *Diſt.*

**TO MAC'CHINATE.** *v. a.* [*machinor*, Lat. *machiner*, Fr.] To plan; to contrive.

**MACHINATION.** *n. f.* [*machinatio*, Lat. *machination*, Fr. from *machinatus*.] Artifice; contrivance; malicious scheme.

If you misarry,  
Your business of the world hath to an end,  
And *machination* ceases. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*  
O from their *machinatus* treason,  
That would my guiltless soul betray;  
I from those who in my wrongs agree,  
And for my life their engines lay!

Be frustrate all ye stratagems of hell,  
And devilish *machinations* come to nought. *Milton.*  
How were they zealous in respect to their temporal governors? Not by open rebellion, not by private *machinations*; but in blessing and submitting to their emperors, and obeying them in all things but their idolatry. *Spratt.*

**MACHINE.** *n. f.* [*machina*, Latin; *machine*, Fr.] This word is pronounced *may-been*.

1. Any complicated work in which one part contributes to the motion of another.

We are led to conceive this great *machine* of the world to have been once in a state of greater simplicity, as to conceive a watch to have been once in its first materials. *Burnet.*

In a watch's fine *machine*,  
The added movements which declare,  
How full the moon, how old the year,

Derive the secondary power  
From that which simply points the hour. *Pope.*

2. An engine.

In the hollow file,  
Selected numbers of their soldiers hide;  
With inward arms the *ma-bins* they load,  
And iron bowels stuff the dark abode. *Dryden.*

3. Supernatural agency in poems.

The marvellous fable includes whatever supernatural, and especially the *machines* of the gods. *Pope.*

**MACHINERY.** *n. f.* [from *machine*.]

1. Enginery; complicated workmanship; self-moved engines.

2. The *machinery* signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem. *Pope.*

**MA'CHINIST.** *n. f.* [*machiniste*, French; from *machina*, Latin.] A constructor of engines or machines.

**MA'CILENCY.** *n. f.* [from *macilent*.] Leanness. *Diſt.*

**MA'CILENT.** *adj.* [*macilentus*, Latin.] Lean.

**MA'CKREEL.** *n. f.* [*mackereel*, Dutch; *maquereau*, French.] A sea-fish.

Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle; as whiting and *mackreels*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
Law ordered that the Sunday should have rest;  
And that no nymph her noisy toad should sell,  
Except it were new milk or *mackerel*. *King's Cuckoo.*

Sooner shall cats disport in water clear,  
And speckled *mackreels* graze the meadows fair,  
Than I forget my shepherd's wonted love. *Gay.*

**MACKEREL-GALE** seems to be, in *Dryden's* cant, a strong breeze; such, I suppose, as is desired to bring *mackerel* flesh to market.

They put up every sail,  
The wind was fair, but blew a *mackreel-gale*. *Dryden.*

**MA'CROCOSM.** *n. f.* [*macrocosme*, French; *μακρος* and *κοσμος*.] The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.

**MACTATION.** *n. f.* [*maclatus*, Latin.] The act of killing for sacrifice.

**MACULA.** *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A spot.

And lastly, the body of the sun may contract some spots or *maculae* greater than usual, and by that means be darkened. *Burnet's The. of the Earth.*

2. [In phytick.] Any spots upon the skin, whether those in fevers or scorbutick habits.

**TO MACULATI.** *v. a.* [*maculo*, Latin] To stain; to spot.

**MACULATION.** *n. f.* [from *maculatus*] Stain; spot; taint.

I will throw my glove to death himself,  
That there's no *maculation* in thy heart. *Shakspeare.*

**MA'CuLE.** *n. f.* [*macula*, Latin.] A spot; a stain.

**MAD.** *adj.* [gemaad, Saxon; *matto*, Italian.]

1. Disordered in the mind; broken in the understanding; distracted; delirious without a fever.

Alack, Sir, he is mad.

—'Tis the time's plague when madmen lead the blind.

This musick made me, let it sound no more;  
For though it have help'd madmen to their wits,  
In me, it seems, it will make wise men mad.

*Shakespeare.*

Cupid, of the poets song,

Thy mother from the sea was sprung;  
But they were mad to make thee young. *Denham.*

We must bind our passions in chains, lest like  
mad folks they break their larks and bolts, and do  
all the mischief they can.

*Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

A bear, enraged at the stinging of a bee, ran  
like mad into the bee-garden, and overturn'd all  
the hives.

*L'Estrange.*

Madmen ought not to be mad,  
But who can help his frenzy? *Dryden's Spanish Fr.*  
But some strange graces and odd light, she had,  
Was just not ugly, and was just not mad. *Pope.*

2. Expressing disorder of mind.

His gestures force

He mark'd, and mad demeanour when alone.

*Milton.*

3. Over-run with any violent or unreasonable desire: with on, after, of, perhaps better for, before the object of desire.

It is the land of graven images, and they are  
mad upon their idols. *Jer. l. 38.*

The world is running mad after farce, the ex-  
tremity of bad poetry, or rather the judgment that  
is fallen upon dramatick writing. *Dryden.*

The people are not so very mad of acorns, but  
that they could be content to eat the bread of civil  
persons. *Rymel.*

4. Enraged; furious.

Holy writ represents St. Paul as making havock  
of the church, and persecuting that way unto the  
death, and being exceedingly mad against them.

*Decay of Pity.*

To MAD. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To  
make mad; to make furious; to en-  
rage.

O villain! cried out Zelmae, madd'd with find-  
ing an unlook'd for rival. *Sudney.*

This will witness outwardly,  
As strongly as the conscience does within,  
To the madding of her lord. *Shakespeare Cymbeline.*

This madd me, that perhaps ignoble hands  
Have overlaid him, for they could not conquer.

*Shakespeare.*

To MAD. *v. n.* To be mad; to be fu-  
rious.

The madding wheels  
Of brazen chariots rag'd, dur'd the noise  
Of conflicts! *Milton's Parady. Lost.*

She, mixing with a throng  
Of madding matrons, bears the bride along.

*Dryden.*

MAD. *n. f.* [maðu, Saxon.] An earth-  
worm.

*Ansforth.*

MA'DAM. *n. f.* [ma dame, French, my  
dame.] The title of compliment used  
in address to ladies of every degree. It  
was anciently spoken as in French,  
with the accent upon the last syllable.

Certes, madam, ye have great cause of plaint.

*Spenser.*

Madam, once more you look and move a queen.

*Keats.*

MA'DBRAIN. } *adj.* [mad and brain.]  
MA'DBRAINED } Disordered in the  
mind; botheaded.

I give my hand oppos'd against my heart,  
Unto a madbrain rudeby, full of spleen. *Shakespeare.*

He let fall his book,

And as he stoop'd again to take it up,  
Thus madbrain'd bridegroom took him such a cuff,  
That down fell priest and book. *Shakespeare.*

MA'DCAP. *n. f.* [mad and cap; either  
taking the cap for the head, or alluding  
to the caps put upon distracted persons  
by way of distinction.] A madman;  
a wild hotbrained fellow.

That last is Byron, the merry madcap lord;  
Not a word with him but a jest. *Shakespeare.*

The nimble-footed madcap prince of Wales,  
And his comrades, that dash the world aside,  
And bid it pale. *Shakespeare Henry IV.*

To MA'DDEN. *v. n.* [from mad.] To  
become mad; to act as mad.

The dog-flat rages, nay 'tis past a doubt,  
All Bedlam or Parnassus is let out;  
Fie in each eye, and papers in each hand,  
They rave, recite, and madden round the land.

*Pope.*

To MA'DDEN. *v. a.* To make mad.

Such mad'ning draughts of beavery,  
As for a while overwhelm'd his raptur'd thought.

*Thomson.*

MA'DDER. *n. f.* [mader, Saxon.]

The flower of the madder consists of one single  
leaf, which is cut into four or five segments,  
and expanded at the top; the flower-cup afterwards be-  
comes a fruit, composed of two juicy berries closely  
joined together, containing seed for the most part  
hollowed like a navel; the leaves are rough, and  
surround the stalks in whorls.

*Milner.*

Madder is cultivated in vast quantities in Hol-  
land. what the Dutch send over for medicinal  
use is the root, which is only dried, but the  
greatest quantity is used by the dyers, who have it  
sent in coarse powder. *Hill.*

MADE, participle preterite of make.

Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents;  
but that the works of God should be made manifest.

*John, ix. 3.*

MADEFACTION. *n. f.* [madefacio, Lat.]  
The act of making wet.

To all madfaction there is required an imbibition.

*Bacon.*

To MA'DEFTY. *v. a.* [madefo, Latin.]  
To moisten; to make wet.

MA'DGEHOWLE. *n.* [bubo.] An owl.

*Ansforth.*

MA'DHOUSE. *n. f.* [mad and house.] A  
house where madmen are cured or con-  
fined.

A fellow in a madhouse, being asked how he came  
there? Why, says he, the mad folks abroad are too  
many for us, and so they have maddered all the sober  
people, and cooped them up here. *L'Estrange.*

MA'DLY. *adv.* [from mad.] Without  
understanding; furiously.

He wav'd a torch aloft, and madly vain,  
Sought godlike worship from a servile train. *Dryd.*

MA'DMAN. *n. f.* [mad and man] A  
man deprived of his understanding.

They shall be like madmen, speaking none, but still  
sporting. *2 Esdr. xvi. 71.*

He that eagerly pursues any thing, is no better  
than a madman. *L'Estrange.*

He who ties a madman's hands, or takes away  
his sword, loves his person while he disarms his  
frenzy. *South.*

MA'DNESS. *n. f.* [from mad.]

1. Distraction; loss of understanding;  
perturbation of the faculties.

Why, woman, your husband is in his old lunes  
again. he so buffets himself on the forehead, that  
any madness I ever yet beheld seemed but tame-  
ness and civility to this distemper.

*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

There are degrees of madness as of folly, the dis-  
orderly jumbling ideas together, in some more,  
some less. *Locke.*

2. Fury; wildness of passion; rage.

The power of God sets bounds to the raging of  
the sea, and restrains the madness of the people.

*King Charles.*

He rav'd with all the madness of despair,  
He roar'd, he beat his breast, and tore his hair.

*Dryden.*

MADRIER. *n. f.*

Madrir, in war, is a thick plank armed with  
iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive  
the mouth of the petard when charged, with which  
it is applied against a gate, or other thing intended  
to be broken down. *Bailey.*

MA'DRIGAL. *n. f.* [madrigal, Spanish and  
French, from mandra, Latin; whence it  
was written anciently *mandriale*, Ital.]  
A pastoral song; any light airy short  
song.

A madrigal is a little amorous piece, which  
contains a certain number of unequal verses, not  
tied to the scrupulous regularity of a sonnet, or  
subtlety of an epigram: it consists of one single  
rank of verses, and in that differs from a canzone,  
which consists of several strophes, which return in  
the same order and number. *Bailey.*

Waters, by whose falls

Birds sing melodious madrigals. *Shakespeare.*

His artful strains have oft delay'd  
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. *Milton.*

Their tongue is light and trilling in comparison  
of the English; more proper for sonnets, madri-  
gals, and elegies, than heroic poetry. *Dryden.*

MA'DWORT. *n. f.* [mad and wort.] An  
herb.

MAERE. *adv.* It is derived from the  
Saxon *maer*, famous, great, noted: so  
*almere* is all famous; *rethelmere*, famous  
for nobility. *Gibson's Camden.*

To MA'FFLE. *v. n.* To flammer.

*Ansforth.*

MA'FFLER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A  
flammer.

*Ansforth.*

MAGAZINE. *n. f.* [magazine, French;  
from the Arabick *machsan*, a trea-  
sure.]

1. A storehouse, commonly an arsenal  
or armoury, or repository of provi-  
sions.

If it should appear fit to bestow shipping in  
those harbours, it shall be very needful that there  
be a magazine of all necessary provisions and am-  
munitions. *Raleigh's Essay.*

Plain heroic magnitude of mind  
Their armories and magazines contemns. *Milton.*

Some o'er the publick magazines preside,  
And some are sent new forage to provide. *Dryden.*

Useful arms in magazines we place,  
All rang'd in order, and dispos'd with grace. *Pope.*

His head was so well stor'd a magazine, that  
nothing could be propos'd which he was not master  
of. *Locke.*

2. Of late this word has signified a mis-  
cellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical  
miscellany called the *Gentleman's Maga-  
zine*, and published under the name of  
*Sylvanus Urban*, by *Edward Cave*.

MAGE. *n. f.* [magus, Latin.] A magi-  
cian. *Spenser.*

MA'GGOT. *n. f.* [magrod, Welch; mil-  
lepeda, Latin; maðu, Saxon.]

1. A small grub, which turns into a fly.

Out of the sides and back of the common cater-  
pillar we have been creep out small maggots.

*Ray on Creation.*

From the sore although the insect flies,  
It leaves a brood of maggots in disguise. *Garth.*

2. Whimsy;



## 2. Whimsy; caprice; odd fancy. A low word.

Taffeta phrases, silken terms precise,  
Three pill'd hyperboles, spruce affectation,  
Figures pedantical, their summer flies,  
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation:  
I do forswear them.  
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd  
In russet yeas, and honest kersey noes. *Shakespeare.*

To reconcile our late dissenters,  
Our brethren though by other vents,  
Unite them and their different maggots,  
As long and short sticks are in taggots. *Hudibras.*  
She picked his maggot, and touched him in the  
tender point; then he broke out into a violent  
passion. *Arbutnot.*

## MAGGOTTINESS. n. f. [from maggot.] The state of abounding with maggots.

## MAGGOTTY. adj. [from maggot.] 1. Full of maggots.

## 2. Capricious; whimsical. A low word. To pretend to work out a neat scheme of thoughts with a maggoty unsettled head, is as ridi- culous as to think to write straight in a jumbling coat. *Notre.*

## MAGICAL. adj. [from magick.] Acting, or performed by secret and invisible powers, either of nature, or the agency of spirits.

I'll humbly signify what, in his name,  
That magical word of war, we have effected. *Shak.*  
They beheld unvelled the magical shield of your  
Aristo, which dazzled the beholders with too much  
brightness; they can no longer hold up their arms.  
*Dryden.*

By the use of a looking-glass, and certain active  
made of cambrick, upon her head, she attained to  
an evil art and magical force in the motion of her  
eyes. *Tatler.*

## MAGICALLY. adv. [from magical.] Ac- cording to the rites of magick; by en- chantment.

In the truce of Valens, divers curious men, by the  
falling of a ring, magically prepared, judged that one  
Theodorus should succeed in the empire. *Camden.*

## MAGICK. n. f. [magia, Latin.]

## 1. The art of putting in action the power of spirits: it was supposed that both good and bad spirits were subject to magick; yet magick was in general held unlawful: forcery; enchantment.

She once being loost,  
The noble ruin of her magic, Antony,  
Claps on his sea wing. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleo.*  
What charm, what magick, can over-rule the  
force of all these motives? *Rogers.*

## 2. The secret operations of natural powers.

The writers of natural magick attribute much to  
the virtues that come from the parts of living crea-  
tures, as if they did infuse immaterial virtue into  
the part fevered. *Bacon.*

## MAGICK. adj.

## 1. Acting or doing by powers superior to the known power of nature; en- chanted; necromantick.

Upon the corner of the moon  
There hangs a vap'rous drop profound;  
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;  
And that distill'd by magick flights  
Shall raise such artificial sprights,  
As by the strength of their illusion,  
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakespeare.*

Like castles built by magick art in air,  
That vanish at approach, such thoughts appear.  
*Gianvill.*

## 2. Done or produced by magick.

And the brute earth would lend her nerves, and  
shake,  
Till all thy magick structures rear'd so high,  
Were shatter'd into heaps. *Milton.*

## MAG'ICIAN. n. f. [magicus, Latin.] One skilled in magick; an enchanter; a necromancer.

What black magician conjures up this fiend,  
To stop devoted charitable deeds? *Shakespeare.*  
An old magician, that did keep  
Th' Hesperian fruit, and made the dragon sleep;  
Her potent charms do troubled souls relieve,  
And, where she lists, makes calmest souls to grieve.  
*Waller.*

There are millions of truths that a man is not  
concerned to know; as whether Roger Bacon was  
a mathematician or a magician. *Locke.*

## MAGIST'RIAL. adj. [from magister, Latin.]

## 1. Such as suits a master. Such a government is paternal, not magist'rial. *King Charles.*

He bids him attend as if he had the rod over  
him, and uses a magist'rial authority while he in-  
structs him. *Dryden.*

## 2. Lusty; arrogant; proud; insolent; despotic.

We are not magist'rial in opinions, nor, dictator-  
like, obtrude our notions on any man.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Pretences go a great way with men that take  
fair words and magist'rial looks for current pay-  
ment. *L'Estrange.*

Those men are but trepanned who are called to  
govern, being invested with authority, but be-  
reaved of power; which is nothing else but to  
mock and betray them into a splendid and ma-  
gist'rial way of being ridiculous. *South.*

## 3. Chemically prepared, after the manner of a magillery.

Of corals are chiefly prepared the powder ground  
upon a marble, and the magist'rial salt, to good  
purpose in some levers: the nature is no more  
than a solution of the magist'rial salt. *Grew.*

## MAGIST'RIALLY. adv. [from magiste- rial.] Arrogantly; with an air of authority.

A downright advice may be mistaken, as if it  
were spoken magist'rially. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Over their pots and pipes, they claim and en-  
groas all wholly to themselves, magist'rially cen-  
suring the wisdom of all antiquity, scoffing at  
all piety, and new-modelling the world. *South.*

## MAGIST'RIALNESS. n. f. [from magiste- rial.] Haughtiness; airs of a master.

Preemptiveness is of two sorts: the one a ma-  
gist'rialness in matters of opinion, the other a positive-  
ness in relating matters of fact: in the one we  
impose upon men's understandings, in the other  
on their faith. *Government of the Tongue.*

## MAGISTRY. n. f. [magisterium, Latin.]

Magistry is a term made use of by chemists to  
signify sometimes a very fine powder, made by in-  
solution and precipitation; as of bismuth, lead, &c.  
and sometimes resin and resinous substances: as  
those of jalap, scamony, &c. but the most ge-  
nuine acceptance is to express that preparation of  
any body, wherein the whole, or most part, is, by  
the addition of somewhat, changed into a body of  
quite another kind; as when iron or copper is  
turned into crystals of Mars or Venus. *Quincy.*

Paracelsus extracteth the magistry of wine, ex-  
posing it unto the extremity of cold; whereby the  
aqueous parts will freeze, but the spirit be uncon-  
gealed in the centre. *Brown.*

The magistry of vegetables consists but of the  
more soluble and coloured parts of the plants that  
afford it. *Boyle.*

## MAGISTRACY. n. f. [magistratus, Lat.] Office or dignity of a magistrate.

You share the world, her magistracies, pioushoods,  
Wealth, and felicity, amongst you, friends. *Ben Jonson.*

He had no other intention but to diffuse men  
from magistracy, or undertaking the public offices  
of state. *Brown.*

Some have disputed even against magistracy itself.  
*Astell.*

Duelling is not only an usurpation of the divine  
prerogative, but it is an insult upon magistracy and  
good government. *Carr.*

## MAGISTRALLY. adv. [magistratus, low Latin.] Despotically; authoritatively; magisterially.

What a presumption is this for one, who will  
not allow liberty to others, to assume to himself  
such a licence to controul so magisterially? *Branthall against Hobbes.*

## MAGISTRATE. n. f. [magistratus, Lat.] A man publicly invested with autho- rity; a governor; an executor of the laws.

They chuse their magistrate  
And such a one as he, who puts his shall,  
His popular shall, against a graver bench  
Than ever shon'd in Greece. *Shakespeare's Corin.*  
I treat here of those legal punishments which  
magistrates inflict upon their disobedient subjects.  
*Dray of Pirry.*

## MAGNALITY. n. f. [magnalia, Latin.] A great thing; something above the common rate. Not used.

'Too greedy of magnalities, we make but favour-  
able experiments concerning welcome truths.  
*Brown.*

## MAGNANIMITY. n. f. [magnanimité, French; magnanimus, Latin.] Great- ness of mind; bravery; elevation of soul.

With deadly hue, an armed corse did lye,  
In whose dead face he read great magnanimity. *Spenser.*

Let but the acts of the ancient Jews be but in-  
differently weighed, from whose magnanimity, in  
causes of most extreme hazard, those strange and  
unwonted resolutions have grown, which, for all  
circumstances, no people under the roof of heaven  
did ever hitherto match. *Hooker.*

'They had enough reveng'd, having reduc'd  
Their foe to misery beneath their fears;  
'The rest was magnanimity to remit,  
If some convenient ransom was propos'd. *Milton.*

Exploding many things under the name of titles  
is a very false proof either of wisdom or magnani-  
mity, and a great check to virtuous actions with  
regard to fame. *Swift.*

## MAGNANIMOUS. adj. [magnanimus, Lat.] Great of mind; elevated in sentiment; brave.

To give a kingdom hath been thought  
Greater and nobler done, and to lay down  
Far more magnanimous, than to assume. *Milton.*

In strength  
All mortals I excell'd, and great in hopes,  
With youthful courage and magnanimous thoughts  
Of birth from heaven foretold, and high exploits. *Milton.*

Magnanimous industry is a resolved assiduity and  
care, answerable to any weighty work. *Grew's Conf.*

## MAGNANIMOUSLY. adv. [from magna- nimous.] Bravely; with greatness of mind.

A complete and generous education fits a man  
to perform justly, skillfully, and magnanimously, all  
the offices of peace and war. *Milton on Education.*

## MAGNET. n. f. [magnus, Latin.] The loadstone; the stone that attracts iron.

Two magnets, heav'n and earth, allure to bliss,  
The larger loadstone that, the nearer this. *Dryden.*  
It may be reasonable to ask, Whether obeying  
the magnet be essential to iron? *Locke.*

## MAGNETICAL. } adj. [from magnet.] MAGNETICK. } 1. Relating to the magnet.

Review this whole magnetical scheme. *Blackmore.*  
Water is nineteen times lighter, and by con-  
sequence nineteen times rarer, than gold; and gold  
L 2

is so rare, as very readily, and without the least opposition, to transmit the *magnetic* effluvia, and easily to admit quicksilver into its pores, and to let water pass through it. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Having powers correspondent to those of the magnet.

The magnet acts upon iron through all dense bodies not *magnetic*, nor red-hot, without any diminution of its virtue, as through gold, silver, lead, glass, &c. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Attractive, having the power to draw things distant.

The moon's *magnet* is at least, as the sun is of cold and moisture. *Bacon's Natural History.*

She could at first no reason bow;  
Sh, she could no longer force alone,  
To draw and often hundred parts in one. *Dennis.*

But, as they move towards his all-cheering  
Tomb,  
Turn swift their various motions, or are turn'd  
To a *magnetic* beam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. *Magnetic* is once used by *Milton* for *magnet*.

It was out with attention desire, and lead  
A *magnetic* beam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. *Magnetic* is once used by *Milton* for *magnet*.

It was out with attention desire, and lead  
A *magnetic* beam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

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A *magnetic* beam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

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A *magnetic* beam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

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A *magnetic* beam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

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It was out with attention desire, and lead  
A *magnetic* beam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

14. *Magnetic* is once used by *Milton* for *magnet*.

It was out with attention desire, and lead  
A *magnetic* beam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

15. *Magnetic* is once used by *Milton* for *magnet*.

It was out with attention desire, and lead  
A *magnetic* beam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

16. *Magnetic* is once used by *Milton* for *magnet*.

It was out with attention desire, and lead  
A *magnetic* beam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

17. *Magnetic* is once used by *Milton* for *magnet*.

It was out with attention desire, and lead  
A *magnetic* beam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

18. *Magnetic* is once used by *Milton* for *magnet*.

It was out with attention desire, and lead  
A *magnetic* beam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Fond of splendour; setting greatness to shew.

If he were *magnificent*, he spent with an aspiring intent: if he spared, he heaped with an aspiring intent. *Sidney.*

*MAGNIFICENTLY*. *adv.* [from *magnificent*.] Pompously; splendidly.

Beauty a monarch is,  
Which kingly power *magnificently* proves,  
By crowds of slaves and peopled empires loves. *Dryden.*

We can never conceive too highly of God; so neither too *magnificently* of nature, his handy work. *Grew's Casmol.*

*MAGNIFICO*. *n. f.* [Italian.] A grandee of Venice.

The duke himself, and the *magnifices*  
Of greatest port, have all proceeded with him. *Shakspeare.*

*MAGNIFIER*. *n. f.* [from *magnify*.]

1. One that praises; an encomiast; an extoller.

The primitive *magnifiers* of this star were the Egyptians, who notwithstanding chiefly regarded it in relation to their river Nile. *Brown.*

2. A glass that encreases the bulk of any object.

To *MAGNIFY*. *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Latin.]

1. To make great; to exaggerate; to amplify; to extol.

The ambassador, making his oration, did so *magnify* the king and queen, as was enough to glut the hearers. *Bacon.*

2. To exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation.

Greater now in thy return,  
Than from the giant-angels: thee that day  
Thou, thunders *magnify'd*; but to create  
A greater than created to destroy. *Milton.*

3. To raise in pride or pretension.

He shall exalt and *magnify* himself above every god. *Daniel.*

If ye will *magnify* yourselves against me, know now that God hath overthrown me. *Jeb. xix. 5.*

He shall *magnify* himself in his heart. *Dan. viii. 25.*

4. To encrease the bulk of any object to the eye.

How these objects would appear, if glasses could be found, that could *magnify* them a thousand times more, is uncertain. *Locke.*

By true reflection I would see my face;  
Why brings the fool a *magnifying* glass? *Graville.*

The greatest *magnifying* glasses in the world are a man's eyes, when they look upon his own person. *Boyle.*

A things seem large which we through mist  
A things seem large which we through mist  
A things seem large which we through mist

5. A cant word for to have effect.

My governors assured my father I had wanted for nothing; that I was almost eaten up with the green sickness; but this *magnified* but little with my father. *Spektor.*

*MAGNITUDE*. *n. f.* [*magnitudo*, Latin.]

1. Greatness; grandeur.

He with plain heroic *magnitude* of mind,  
And celestial vigour arm'd. *Milton.*

2. Comparative bulk.

This tree hath no extraordinary *magnitude*, touching the trunk or stem; it is hard to find any one bigger than the rest. *Raleigh.*

Never repose so much upon any man's single count, fidelity, and discretion, in managing affairs of the first *magnitude*, that is, matters of religion and justice, as to create in yourself, or others, a dependence of your own judgment. *King Charles.*

When I behold this goodly frame, this world,  
Of heaven and earth confiding; and compute  
Their *magnitudes*, this earth, a spot, a grain,

An atom, with the firmament compar'd. *Milton.*

Convince the world that you're devout and true;  
Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be  
A peer of the first *magnitude* to me. *Dryden.*

Conceive these particles of bodies to be so disposed amongst themselves, that the intervals of empty spaces between them may be equal in *magnitude* to them all, and that these particles may be composed of other particles much smaller, which have as much empty space between them as equals all the *magnitudes* of these smaller particles. *Newton.*

*MA'GPIE*. *n. f.* [from *pie*, *pica*, Latin, and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret*, as *phil* is used to a sparrow, and *poll* to a parrot.] A bird sometimes taught to talk.

Augurs, that understood relations, have  
By *magpies* and by choughs, and rooks brought forth  
The secret'st man of blood. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Distinction is expressed by a lady wearing a vizard of two faces, in her right hand a *magpie*, which Spenser described looking through a lattice. *Pea-bam on Drawing.*

So have I seen in black and white,  
A prating thing, a *magpie* hight,  
Majestically stalk,  
A rarely worthless animal,  
That pries the tongue, and wags the tail,  
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

*MA'GYDARE*. *n. f.* [*magudaris*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

*MAID*. *n. f.* [*mæben*, *mæben*, Saxon; *maegd*, Dutch.]

1. An unmarried woman; a virgin.

Your wives, your daughters,  
Your matrons, and your *maids*, could not fill up  
The cistern of my lust. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

'Tis a man old, wrinkled, faded, wither'd,  
And not a *maiden*, as thou say'st he is. *Shakspeare.*

I am not solely led  
By nice direction of a *maiden's* eyes. *Shakspeare.*

She employed the residue of her life to repairing of highways, building of bridges, and endowing of *maidens*. *Carr.*

Your deluded wife had been a *maid*;  
Down on the bridal bed a *maid* she lay,  
A *maid* she rose at the approaching day. *Dryden.*

Let me die, she said,  
Rather than lose the spotless name of *maid*. *Dryden.*

2. A woman servant.

My maid *Nerissa* and myself, mean time,  
Will live as *maids* and widows. *Shakspeare.*

Old *Tincred* visited his daughter's bower;  
Her cheek, for such his custom was, he kiss'd,  
Then blest'd her kneeling, and her *maid* dismiss'd. *Dryden.*

Her closet and the gods share all her time,  
Except when, only by some *maids* attended,  
She seeks some shady solitary grove. *Rowe.*

A thousand *maidens* ply the purple loom,  
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior.*

3. Female.

It she bear a *maid* child. *Lev. xiii. 5.*

*MAID*. *n. f.* [*raia* vel *squatina minor*.]

A species of skate fish.

*MA'IDEN*. *adj.*

1. Consisting of virgins.

Nor was there one of all the nymphs that roav'd  
O'er *Mamalus*, amid the *maidens* throng  
More favour'd once. *Addison's Ovid.*

2. Fresh; new; unused; unpolluted.

He sheath'd his *maiden* sword.  
When I am dead, strew me o'er  
With *maiden* flowers, that all the world may know  
I was a chaste wife to my grave. *Shakspeare.*

By this *maiden* blossom in my hand  
I scorn thee and thy faction. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

*MA'IDENHAIR*. *n. f.* [*maiden* and *bair*; *adiantum*.] This plant is a native of the southern parts of France and in the

Mediter-

Mediterranean, where it grows on rocks, and old ruins, from whence it is brought for medicinal use

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass green, upon his head a garland of bents, king's cup, and maidenhair. *Pescham.*

MA'IDENHEAD. } *n. f.* [from *maiden*.]  
MA'IDENHOOF. }  
MA'IDENHOOD. }

1. Virginity; virginal purity; freedom from contamination.

And, for the modest lore of maidenhood,  
Bids me not sojourn with these unlearn'd men.  
Oh whither shall I fly, what sacred word  
Shall hide me from the tyrant? or what den?

*Tai fax.*

She hated chambers, closets, secret noyes,  
And in broad fields prefer'd her maidenhood.

*Loutax.*

Example, that so terrible shows in the weak of  
maidenhood, cannot for all that dissuade succubus,  
but that they are lured with the twigs that threaten them.

*Shakespeare.*

Maidenhood she loves, and will be swift  
To aid a virgin.

*Milton.*

2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state. This is now become a low word.

The devil and mischief look big  
Upon the maidenhood of our affairs.

*Shakespeare.*

Some who were full with much expectation, at  
their first appearance have stained the maidenhood of  
their credit with some negligent performance.

*Wotton.*

Hope's chaste kiss wrongs no joy's maidenhood,  
Then spousal rites pre-judge the marriage-bed.

*Cassio.*

MAIDENLIP. *n. f.* [from *lappage*.] An heir.

*Anfuorth.*

MAIDENLY. *adj.* [maiden and like.] Like a maid; gentle, modest, timorous, decent.

'Tis not maidenly;

Our sex, as well as I, may chide you for it. *Stak.*  
You virtuous all, and bashful fool; must you be  
blushing? what a rascally man at arms are you be-  
come?

*Shakespeare.*

MAIDHOOD. *n. f.* [from *maid*] Virgini-ty.

By maidenhood, honour, and every thing,  
I love thee

*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

MAIDMARIAN. *n. f.* [from *maiden*, Lat.] A kind of dance, so called from a buffoon dressed like a man, who plays tricks to the populace.

A set of morrice dancers danced a maidmarian  
with a tabor and pipe.

*Temple.*

MAIDPALE. *adj.* [maiden and pale.] Pale like a sick virgin.

Change the complexion of her maidpale peace  
To scarlet indignation.

*Shakespeare.*

MAIDSERVANT. *n. f.* A female servant.

It is perfectly right what you say of the indiffer-  
ence in common friends, whether we are sick or  
well; the very maid-servants in a family have the  
same notion.

*Swift.*

MAJESTICAL. } *adj.* [from *majesty*.]  
MAJESTICK. }

1. August; having dignity; grand; imperial; regal; great of appearance.

'They made a doubt

Presence majestic would put him out:  
For, quoth the king, an angel shalt thou see,  
Yet fear not thou, but speak audaciously.

*Shakespeare.*

Get the start of the majestic world,  
And bear the palm alone.

*Shakespeare's Julius Cæs.*

We do it wrong, being so majestic,  
To offer it the show of violence.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

In his face

Sate meekness, heighten'd with majestic grace.

*Dr. Ham.*

A royal robe he wore with graceful pride,  
Embroider'd sandals glitter'd as he trod,  
And forth he mov'd, majestic as a god.

*Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Stately; pompous; splendid.

It was no mean thing which he purposed; to  
perform a work so majestic and stately was no  
small charge.

*Hock.*

3. Sublime; elevated; lofty.

Which passage doth not only argue an infinite  
abundance, both of citizens and materials, but like-  
wise of magnificent and majestic desires in every  
common person.

*Wotton.*

The least portions must be of the epic kind,  
all must be grave, majestic, and sublime.

*Dryden.*

MAJESTICALLY. *adv.* [from *majestic*.]

With dignity; with grandeur.

From Italy a wand'ring ray

Of moving light illuminates the day;  
Northward she bends, majestically bright,

*Cranville.*

And here she fixes her imperial light.

So have I seen in black and white,

A prating thing, a magpie light,

Majestically stalk,

A stately worthless animal,

That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,

All flutter, pride, and talk.

*Swift.*

MAJESTY. *n. f.* [from *majestas*, Latin.]

1. Dignity; grandeur; greatness of ap-  
pearance; an appearance awful and so-  
lemn.

The voice of the Lord is full of majesty.

*Psalms xxix. 4.*

The Lord reigneth; he is clothed with majesty.

*Psalms xciii.*

Amidst

Thick clouds and dork, doth Heaven's all-ruling  
Sire

Chuse to reside, his glory unobscur'd,

And with the majesty of darkness round

Covers his throne.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Great, without pride, in sober majesty.

*Pope.*

2. Power; sovereignty.

Thine, O Lord, is the power and majesty.

*1 Chron. xxix.*

To the only wife God be glory and majesty.

*Jude, 25.*

He gave Nebuchadnezzar thy father majesty.

*Dan. v. 18.*

3. Dignity; elevation of manner.

The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,

The next in majesty.

*Dryden.*

4. The title of kings and queens.

Most royal majesty,

I crave no more than what your highness offer'd.  
Nor will you tender less.

I have a queen opens to the bed,

From whence I can your majesty convey

To some high friend.

*Walker.*

He, who had been always believed a creature of  
the queen, visited her majesty but once in six weeks.

*Clarendon.*

I walk in awful state above

The majesty of heaven.

*Dryden.*

MAIL. *n. f.* [from *maille*, French; *maglia*, Italian; from *maille*, the mesh of a net. *Skinner.*]

1. A coat of steel network worn for de-  
fence.

Being advised to wear a privy coat, the duke  
gave this answer, That against any popular fury, a  
suit of mail would be but a silly defence.

*Wotton.*

2. Any armour

We strip the lobster of his scarlet mail.

*Cry.*

Some shirts of mail, some coat of plate put on,  
Some don'd a curace, some a cushion bright.

*Faefux.*

Some wore a coat armour, imitating scale,  
And next their skin were stubborn shirts of mail;

Some wore a breast-plate.

*Dryden's King Lear's Tale.*

3. A postman's bundle; a bag. [from *maille*, Fr.]

To MAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To arm defensively; to cover, as with  
armour.

The mailed Mars shall on his altar sit  
Up to the ears in blood.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

2. To bundle in a wrapper.

I am thy married wife,

And thou a prince, protector of this land,

Methinks I should not thus be led along,

Mail'd up in shame, with paper, on my back.

*Shakespeare.*

To MAIM. *v. a.* [from *maim*, Gothick, to cut off; *meibagner*, to maim, old French; *mebaina*, Armoric; *manus*, Latin.] To deprive of any necessary part; to cripple by loss of a limb: originally written from the French *mayhem*.

You wrought to be a legate, by which power  
You maim'd the jurisdiction of all bishops.

The multitude wonder'd when they saw the  
dumb to speak, the maim'd to be whole, and the  
lame to walk; and they glorified God.

*Markew, xv. 31.*

MAIM. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Privation of some essential part; lame-  
ness, produced by a wound or amputa-  
tion.

Surely there is more cause to fear, lest the  
want thereof be a maim, than the use a blemish.

*Ho ker*

Humphry, duke of Gloucester, flatter himself,  
That bears so thick a rain, two pulis at once;  
A lady banish'd, and a lamb left off?

*Shakespeare.*

2. Injury; mischief.

Not so deep a maim,

As to be cast forth in the common air,

Have I deserved.

*Shakespeare's Richard II.*

3. Essential defect.

A noble author esteems it to be a maim in his-  
tory, that the acts of parliament should not be re-  
cited.

*Hayward.*

MAIN. *adj.* [from *main*, old French; *magnus*, Latin.]

1. Principal; chief; leading.

In every grand or main publick duty which God  
requireth of his church, there is, besides that mat-  
ter and form wherein the essence thereof consisteth,  
a certain outward fashion, whereby the same is in  
decent manner administered.

*Hock.*

There is a history in all men's lives,

Figuring the nature of the times occurr'd,

The which observ'd a man may prophesy,

With a near aim, of the main chance of things

As yet not come to life.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

He is superstitious grown of late,

Quite from the main opinion he had once

Of fantasy, of dreams, and ceremonies.

*Shakespeare.*

There arose three notorious and main rebellions,  
which drew several armies out of England.

*Dryden's Tristram.*

The nether flood,  
Which now divided into four main streams,  
Ran diversely.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I should be much for open war, O peer,

If what was urg'd

Main reason to persuade immediate war,

Did not dissuade me moit.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

All creatures look to the main chance, that is,  
food and propagation.

Our main interest is to be as happy as we can,

and as long as possible.

*Tulbiflow.*

Nor tell me in a dying father's tone,

Be careful still of the main chance, my son,

Put out the principal in usury hands;

Live on the use, and never dip thy lands.

*Dryden.*

Whilst they have busied themselves in various  
learnings, they have been wanting in the one main  
thing.

*Bacon.*

Nor is it only in the main design, but they have  
followed him in every episode.

*Pope.*

2. Mighty; huge; overpowering; vast.

*Thunk.*

Think, you question with a Jew,  
You may as well go stand upon the beach,  
And bid the main flood bate his usual height.  
*Shakespeare.*

Seest thou what rage  
Transports our adversary, whom no bounds,  
Nor yet the main abyss,  
Wide interrupt, can hold?  
*Milton.*

3. Gross; containing the chief part.  
We ourselves all follow  
In the main battle, which on either side  
Shall be well winged with our truest hearts.  
*Shak.*

Charge'd our main battle's front.  
*Shakespeare.*

4. Important; forcible.  
This young prince, with a train of young noble-  
men and gentlemen, but not with any main army,  
came over to take possession of his new patrimony.  
*Darwin on I. cloud.*

That, which thou aught  
Believ'st to be main to our success, I bring.  
*Milton.*

1. The gross; the bulk; the greater part.  
The main of them may be reduc'd to language,  
and an improvement in wisdom, by seeing men.  
*Locke.*

2. The sum; the whole; the general.  
They allowed the clergy and government of the  
church of England to the main.  
*King Charles.*  
These notions concerning coinage have, for the  
main, been put into writing above twelve months.  
*Locke.*

3. The ocean; the great sea, as distin-  
guished from bays or rivers.  
A substitute shines brightly as a king,  
Until a king be by, and then his state  
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook  
Into the main of waters.  
*Shakespeare.*

Where's the king?  
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea,  
Or swell the curled waters 'bove the main,  
That things might change.  
*Shakespeare.*  
He tell, and struggling in the main,  
Cry'd out for helping hands, but cry'd in vain.  
*Dryden.*

Say, why should the collected main  
Itself within itself contain?  
Why to its caverns should it sometimes creep,  
And with delightful silence sleep  
On the lov'd bottom of its parent deep?  
*Prior.*

4. Violence; force.  
He gain advance  
With huge force, and importable main,  
And towards him with dreadful fury prance.  
*Spenser.*

With might and main  
He hasted to get up again.  
*Hudibras.*  
With might and main they chace'd a murderous  
fox,

With brazen trumpets, and inflat box.  
*Dryden.*

5. [From *main*, Lat.] A hand at dice.  
Were it not so,  
To fit the exact wealth of our states  
All at one cast, to set so rich a main  
In the nice hazard of one doubtful hour?  
*Shakespeare.*

To pass our tedious hours away,  
We throw a merry main.  
*East Dorset's Song.*  
Writing is but just like dice,  
And lucky main makes people wise:  
That jumbled words, it to tune throw them,  
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem.  
*Prior.*

6. The continuance.  
In 1589 we were challenged, and invaded the  
main of Spain.  
*Bacon's War with Spain.*

7. A hamper.  
*Ainsworth.*

MA'INLAND. n. f. [main and land] Con-  
tinent. *Spenser* and *Dryden* seem to ac-  
cent this word differently.  
It was it island then,  
Was all desolate, and of some thought  
To have been from the Celtic mainland  
light.  
*Spenser.*

Those whom Tyber's holy forests hide,  
Or Cucc's hills from the mainland divide.  
*Dryden.*

MA'INLY adv. [from main]

1. Chiefly; principally.  
A brutish vice,  
Indistinct mainly to the sin of Eve.  
*Milton.*  
They are mainly reducible to three.  
*Merc.*

The metallic matter now found in the per-  
pendicular intervals of the strata, was originally  
lodged in the bodies of those strata, being inter-  
sperfed amongst the matter, whereof the said strata  
mainly consist.  
*Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Greatly; hugely.  
It was observed by one, that himself came hardly  
to a little riches, and very easily to great riches:  
for when a man's stock is come to that, that he  
can expect the price of markets, and overcome  
those bargains, which, for their greatness, are few  
men's money, and he partner in the industries of  
younger men, he cannot but increase mainly.  
*Bacon.*

MA'INMAST. n. f. [main and mast] The  
chief or middle mast.

One due shot  
Close by the board the prince's mainmast bore.  
*Dryden.*

A Dut. man, upon breaking his leg by a fall  
from a mainmast, told the standers by, it was a  
mercy it was not his neck.  
*Spektator.*

MA'INPERNABLE. n. f. Bailable; that  
may be admitted to give surety.

MA'INPERNOR. n. f. Surety; bail.  
He entered the rail himself to fly, till twenty-  
six noblemen became mainperners for his appear-  
ance at a certain day; but he making default, the  
utmost advantage was taken against his sureties.  
*Darwin on I. cloud.*

MA'INPRISE. n. f. [main and pris, Fr.]  
Delivery into the custody of a friend,  
upon security given for appearance;  
bail.

Sir William Bretingham was executed for trea-  
son, though the earl of Devon was left to main-  
prise.  
*Darwin.*

Give its poor entertainer quarter;  
And, by discharge or mainprise, grant  
Delivery from this base restraint.  
*Hudibras.*

To MA'INPRISE. v. a. To bail.  
MA'INSAIL. n. f. [main and sail] The  
sail of the main mast.

They committed themselves unto the sea, and  
hustled on to the wind, and made toward  
shore.  
*Shakespeare.*

MA'INSHIP. n. f. [main and sheet] The  
sheet or sail of the mainmast.

Strike, strike the top-sail; let the main-sail fly.  
And full your sails.  
*Dryden.*

MA'INYARD. n. f. [main and yard] The  
yard of the mainmast.

With sharp hooks they took hold of the tackling  
which held the mainyard to the mast, then rowing  
they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by  
the board.  
*Ainsworth.*

To MAINTAIN. v. a. [maintenir, Fr.]

1. To preserve; to keep; not to suffer to  
change.

The ingredients being prescribed in their sub-  
stance, maintain the blood in gentle fermentation,  
reclude opulations, and mundify it.  
*Harey.*

2. To defend; to hold out; to make good;  
not to resign.

This place, these pledges of your love, maintain.  
*Dryden.*

God values no man more or less, in placing him  
high or low, but every one as he maintains his post.  
*Cicero's Cosmologia.*

3. To vindicate; to justify; to support.

If any man of quality will maintain upon Edward  
earl of Gloucester, that he is a mainfold traitor, let  
him appear.  
*Shakespeare.*

These possessions being unlawfully gotten, could  
not be maintained by the just and honourable law of  
England.  
*Darwin.*

Lord Roberts was full of contradiction in his  
temper, and of parts so much superior to any in  
the company, that he could too well maintain and  
justify those contradictions.  
*Clarendon.*

My right, nor think the name of mother vain.  
*Dryden.*

4. To continue; to keep up; not to suf-  
fer to cease.

Maintain talk with the duke, that my charity  
be not of him perceived.  
*Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Some did the song, and some the choir maintain,  
Beneath a laurel shade.  
*Dryden.*

5. To keep up; to support the expence of.  
I lack not to wax great by others waning;  
Sufficeth, that I have maintains my state,  
And lends the poor well pleas'd from my gate.  
*Shakespeare.*

What concerns it you if I wear pearl and gold?  
I thank my good father I am able to maintain it.  
*Shakespeare.*

6. To support with the conveniences of  
life.

It was St. Paul's choice to maintain himself by  
his own labour.  
*Holier.*  
If a woman maintain her husband, she is full of  
anger and much reproach.  
*Ecclus. xxv. 22.*

It is hard to maintain the worth, but much harder  
to be maintained by it. Could it ever yet feed, cloath,  
or defend its assertors?  
*Swift.*

7. To preserve from failure.  
Here ten thousand images remain  
Without corruption, and their rank maintain.  
*Blackmore.*

To MAINTAIN. v. n. To support by  
argument; to assert as a tenet.

In tragedy and satire I maintain against some of  
our modern critics, that this age and the last have  
excelled the ancients.  
*Dryden's Farnaby.*

MAINTAINABLE. adj. [from maintain.]  
Defensible; justifiable.

Being made lord lieutenant of Bulloigne, the walls  
fort, beaten and shaken, and scarce maintainable, he  
detended the place against the Duphins.  
*Hayward.*

MAINTAINER. n. f. [from maintain.]  
Supporter; cherisher.

He dedicated the work to Sir Philip Sidney, a  
special maintainer of all learning.  
*Spenser's Pastoral.*  
The maintainers and cheerers of a regular devo-  
tion, a true and decent piety.  
*South's Sermons.*

MAINTENANCE. n. f. [maintenant, Fr.]

1. Supply of the necessities of life; sus-  
tenance, sustentation.

It was St. Paul's choice to maintain himself,  
whereas in living by the churches maintenance, as  
others did, there had been no offence committed.  
*Holier.*

God assigned Adam maintenance of life, and then  
appointed him a law to observe.  
*Holier.*

Those of better fortune not making learning their  
maintenance, take degrees with little improvement.  
*Swift.*

2. Support; protection; defence.

They knew that no man might in reason take  
upon him to determine his own right, and according  
to his own determination proceed in maintenance  
thereof.  
*Holier.*

The beginning and cause of this ordinance amongst  
the Irish was for the defence and maintenance of  
their lands in their posterity.  
*Spenser on Ireland.*

3. Continuance; security from failure.

Whatsoever is granted to the church for God's  
honour, and the maintenance of his service, is granted  
to God.  
*South.*

MA'INTOP. n. f. [main and top.] The  
top of the mainmast.

From their maintop joyful news they hear  
Of ships, which by their mould bring new supplies.  
*Dryden.*

Dicks could the maintop-mast bestride,  
And down the riges with active vigour slide.  
*Addison.*

MA'JOR.

**MAJOR.** *adj.* [*major*, Latin.]

## 1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent.

They bind none, nor not though they be many, saving only when they are the *major* part of a general assembly, and then their voices being in the number, must outweigh their judgments who are fewer, *H. o. k. e. r.*

The true meridian is a *major* circle passing through the poles of the world and the zenith of any place, exactly dividing the east from the west. *B. r. o. w. n.*

In common discourse we denominate persons and things according to the *major* part of their character; he is to be called a wise man who has but few follies. *W. a. l. t. e. r. L. o. g. i. c. k.*

## 2. Greater in dignity.

Fall Greek, fall fame, honour, or go, or stay, My *major* vow lies here. *S. h. a. k. e. s. p. e. a. r. e.*

**MAJOR.** *n. s.*

## 1. The officer above the captain; the lowest field officer.

## 2. A mayor or head officer of a town. Obsolete.

## 3. The first proposition of a syllogism, containing some generality.

The *major* of our author's argument is to be understood of the material ingredients of bodies. *B. o. y. l. e.*

4. **MAJOR-general.** The general officer of the second rank.

*Major-general* Ravignan returned with the French king's answer. *T. a. l. e. i.*

5. **MAJOR-dome.** *n. s.* [*majeur dome*, Fr.] One who holds occasionally the place of master of the house.**MAJORA-TION.** *n. s.* [from *major*.] Encrease; enlargement.

There be five ways of *majoration* of sounds: enclasure simple, enclasure with dilatation; communication, reflection concurrent; and apposition to the contrary. *B. a. c. o. n. s. N. a. t. u. r. a. l. H. i. s. t. o. r. y.*

**MAJORITY.** *n. s.* [from *major*.]

## 1. The state of being greater.

It is not plurality of parts without *majority* of parts that maketh the total greater. *G. r. o. t. i. u. s. C. o. s. t.*

2. The greater number [*majoritas*, Fr.]

It was highly probable the *majority* would be so wife as to espouse that cause which was most agreeable to the publick weal, and by that means hinder a sedition. *A. d. a. m. s. t. e. r.*

As in academes so in schools,

*Majority* of voices rules. *P. r. o. t.*

Decent executions keep the world in awe, for that reason the *majority* of mankind ought to be hang'd every year. *A. d. a. m. s. t. e. r.*

3. [From *majorer*, Latin.] Ancestry.

Of evil parents an evil generation, a posterity not unlike their *majority*; of mischievous progenitors, a venomous and destructive progeny. *B. r. o. w. n.*

## 4. Full age; end of minority.

During the infancy of Henry the III<sup>d</sup>, the barons were troubled in expelling the French; but this prince was no sooner come to his *majority*, but the barons raised a cruel war against him. *D. a. v. i. e. s.*

## 5. First rank. Obsolete.

Douglas, whose high deeds, Whose hot incursions, and great name in arms, Holds from all soldiers chief *majority*, And military title capital. *S. h. a. k. e. s. p. e. a. r. e. H. e. n. r. y. I. V.*

## 6. The office of a major.

**MAIZE,** or *Indian Wheat.* *n. s.*

The whole *maize* plant has the appearance of a reed. This plant is propagated in England only as a curiosity, but in America it is the principal support of the inhabitants, and consequently propagated with great care. *A. l. t. e. r.*

*Maize* affords a very strong nourishment, but more viscous than wheat. *A. r. b. u. s. h. o. t. o. n. A. l. i. m. e. n. t. s.*

**TO MAKE.** *v. a.* [*macan*, Saxon; *macben*, German; *maken*, Dutch.]

## 1. To create.

Let us *make* man in our image.

The Lord hath *made* all things for himself. *Gen. i. 26.*

*Ps. lvi. 4.*

Remember'st thou

Thy *making*, while the Maker gave thee being? *M. i. l. t. o. n.*

## 2. To form of materials.

He fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a molten calf. *E. x. o. d. xxxii. 4.*

God hath *made* of one blood all nations of men. *A. c. t. s.*

We have no other measure, save one of the moon, but are artificially *made* out of these by compounding or dividing them. *H. o. l. d. e. r.*

## 3. To compose. as, parts, materials, or ingredients.

One of my fellows had the speed of him; Who, almost dead for breath, had scarcely more Than would *make* up his message. *S. h. a. k. e. s. p. e. a. r. e.*

The heaven, the air, the earth, and boundless sea, *M. a. k. e* but one temple for the deity. *W. a. l. t. e. r.*

A pint of salt of tartar, exposed unto a moist air, will *make* more liquor than the former measure will contain. *B. r. o. w. n.*

## 4. To form by art what is not natural.

There lavish nature, in her best attire, Pours forth sweet odours, and alluring sights; And art with her contending, doth aspire To excel the natural with *made* delights. *S. p. e. n. s. e. r.*

## 5. To produce or effect as the agent.

If I suffered without cause, why then *make* sport at me; then let me be your jest. *S. h. a. k. e. s. p. e. a. r. e.*

When then hearts were merry they said, Call for Sampson, that he may *make* us sport. *J. u. d. g. e. s.*

Give unto Solomon a perfect heart to build the palace for the which I have *made* provision. *1. C. h. r. o. n. xxix. 19.*

Thou hast set signs and wonders in the land of Egypt, and hast *made* thee a name. *J. e. r. xxxii. 20.*

Joshua *made* peace, and *made* a league with them. *J. o. s. h. u. a.*

Both combine

To *make* thee greater by the fall of man. *D. r. y. d. e. n.*

Egypt, mad with superstition grown, *M. a. k. e. s* gods of stones. *T. a. l. e. i. J. u. r. n. a. l.*

## 6. To produce as a cause.

Wealth *not* many friends, but the poor is separated from his neighbours. *P. r. o. v. xix. 4.*

A man's *to make* room for him, and brings th him before great men. *P. r. o. v. xxviii. 10.*

The child taught to believe any occurrence to be a good or evil omen, or a day of the week lucky, &c. will *make* up the foundations of his superstition. *H. a. l. l. e. y.*

## 7. To do; to perform; to practice; to use as an action.

Though she appear honest to me, yet in other places she marshall her mouth so far, that there is inward construction *made* of her. *S. h. a. k. e. s. p. e. a. r. e.*

She *made* haste, and let down her pitcher. *Gen. xiv. 46.*

We *made* prayer unto our God. *N. u. m. iv. 9.*

He shall *make* a speedy riddance of all in the land. *Z. e. c. h. ii. 18.*

They all began to *make* excuse. *L. u. k. e. xiv. 18.*

It hath pleased them of Macedonia and Achaia to *make* a certain contribution for the poor. *R. o. m. xv. 26.*

The Venetians, provoked by the Turk with divers injuries, both by sea and land, resolved, without delay, to *make* war likewise upon him. *A. n. a. c. h. e. s.*

Such musick as before was never *made*, But when of old the fairs or morning sung. *M. i. l. t. o. n.*

All the actions of his life were ripped up and surveyed, and all malicious ghosts *made* upon all he had said, and all he had done. *C. l. a. r. e. n. d. o. n.*

Says Calicles, since neither you nor I love repartitions, I shall not now *make* any of what else was urged against I hemisthus. *B. o. y. l. e.*

The Phenicians *made* claim to this man as theirs, and attributed to him the invention of letters. *H. a. l. l. e. y.*

What hope, O Pantheus! whither can we run? Where *make* a stand? and what may yet be done? *D. r. y. d. e. n.*

While merchants *make* long voyages by sea

To *make* a shorter way. *D. r. y. d. e. n.*

To *make* end did Ulysses *make* that journey? *A. e. n. e. i. d.*

*Aeneas* undertook it by the commandment of his father's ghost. *D. r. y. d. e. n.*

He that will *make* a good use of any part of his life, must allow a large portion of it to recreation. *L. o. c. k. e.*

*Make* some request, and I, Whate'er it be, with that request comply. *A. d. a. m. s. t. e. r.*

Were it permitted, he should *make* the tour of the whole system of the sun. *A. r. b. u. s. h. o. t.*

## 8. To cause to have any quality.

She may give so much credit to her own laws, as to *make* their sentence weightier than any bare and naked conceit to the contrary. *H. a. l. l. e. y.*

I will *make* your cities waste. *1. S. a. m. u. e. l. xxvi. 31.*

Her husband hath utterly *made* them void on the day he heard them. *N. u. m. b. xxx. 12.*

When he had *made* a convenient room, he set it in a wall, and *made* it fast with iron. *W. i. d. xiii. 15.*

He *made* the water wine. *J. o. h. i. vi. 46.*

He was the more inflamed with the desire of battle with Waller, to *make* even all accounts. *C. l. a. r. e. n. d. o. n.*

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power, Permitted you to fight for this usurper;

All to *make* sure the vengeance of this day, Which even this day has ruin'd. *D. r. y. d. e. n.*

In respect of actions within the reach of such a power in him, a man seems as free as it is possible for freedom to *make* him. *L. o. c. k. e.*

## 9. To bring into any state or condition.

I have *made* thee a god to Pharaoh. *E. x. o. d. viii. 1.*

Joseph *made* ready his chariot, and went up to meet Israel. *G. e. n. xli. 1.*

Who *made* thee a prince and a judge over us? *E. x. o. d. ii. 11.*

Ye have troubled me to *make* me to sink among the inhabitants. *Gen. xxiv. 30.*

He *made* himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant. *Phil. ii. 7.*

He should be *made* manifest to Israel. *J. o. h. i. i. 31.*

Though I be free from all men, yet have I *made* myself servant unto all, that I might gain the more. *1. C. o. r. ix. 19.*

He hath *made* me a by-word of the people. *J. o. h. i. xvii. 6.*

*Make* ye him drunken; for he magnified himself against the Lord. *J. e. r. xlviii. 26.*

Joseph was not willing to *make* her a publick example. *M. a. t. t. h. e. w. i. 19.*

By the assistance of this faculty we have all those ideas in our understandings, which, though we do not actually contemplate, yet we can bring in sight, and *make* appear again, and be the objects of our thoughts. *L. o. c. k. e.*

The Lacedaemonians trained up their children to live drunkenly by bringing a drunken man into their company, and shewing them what a beast he *made* of himself. *H. a. l. l. e. y.*

## 10. To form; to settle; to establish.

Those who are wise in courts *Make* friendships with the ministers of state, Nor seek the ruins of a wretched exile. *R. o. m. e. s.*

## 11. To hold; to keep.

Deep in a cave the fabled *maker* abode. *D. r. y. d. e. n.*

## 12. To secure from distress; to establish in riches or happiness.

He hath given her this monumental ring, and thinks himself *made* in the unchaste composition. *S. h. a. k. e. s. p. e. a. r. e.*

This is the night, That either *make* me, or for-does me quite. *S. h. a. k. e. s. p. e. a. r. e.*

Each element his own command obeys, Who *makes* or ruins with a smile or frown, Who as by one he did our nation raise, So now he with another pulls us down. *D. r. y. d. e. n.*

## 13. To suffer; to incur

The loss was private that I *made*; 'Twas but myself I lost; I lost no legions. *D. r. y. d. e. n.*

He accuseth Neptune unjustly, who *made* shipwreck a second time. *B. a. c. o. n.*

## 14. To commit.

I will neither plead my age nor *make* in excuse of the faults which I have *made*. *Dryden*.

## 15. To compel; to force; to constrain.

That the soul in a sleeping man should be thus moment busy & thinking, and the next moment in a waking man not remember those thoughts, would need some better proof than bare assertion to *make* it be believed. *Locke*.

They should be *made* to rise at their early hour; but great care should be taken in waking them, that it be not done hastily. *Locke*.

## 16. To do: in this sense it is used only in interrogation.

He may ask this civil question, — Friend! What dost thou *make* a shipboard? to what end? *Dryden*.

Gomez; what *mak'st* thou here with a whole brotherhood of city-bailiffs? *Dryden's Spanish Fryar*.

## 17. To raise as profit from any thing.

He is in for a commodity of brown pepper; of which he *made* five marks ready money. *Shakspeare*. Did I *make* a gain of you by all of them I sent? *2 Corinthians*.

If Asiatic, a negligent prince, *made* so much, what must now the Romans *make*, who govern it to wit by? *Arbutnot*.

If it is meant of the value of the purchase, it was very high, it being hardly possible to *make* so much of land, unless it was reckoned at a very low price. *Arbutnot*.

## 18. To reach; to tend to; to arrive at: a kind of sea term.

Accords accordeth, they that sail in the middle can *make* no land of either side. *Brown's Vulg. Err*. I've *made* the port already.

And laugh securely at the lazy storm. *Dryden*.

They ply their shatter'd oars To new land, and *make* the Libyan shores. *Dryden*.

Did I but propose to embark with thee, While gentle zephyrs play in prosperous gales; But would forsake the ship, and *make* the shore, When the winds whistle, and the tempests roar. *Pratt*.

## 19. To gain.

The wind came about, and settled in the west for many days, so as we could *make* little or no way. *Bacon*.

I have *made* way To some Philistine lords, with whom to treat. *Milton*.

Now mark a little why Virgil is so much concerned to *make* this marriage, it was to *make* way for the divorce which he intended afterwards. *Dryden's Æneid*.

## 20. To force; to gain by force.

Rugged rocks are *made* in a man, His *make* his way of mounting, and contemns Unruly tempests and contending winds. *Dryden*. The stone wall which divides China from Tartary, is reckoned nine hundred miles long, running over rocks, and *made* way for rivers through many arches. *Temple*.

## 21. To exhibit.

When thou *make'st* a dinner, call not thy friends but the poor. *Isaiah xiv. 12*.

## 22. To pay; to give.

He shall *make* amends for the harm that he hath done. *Isaiah*.

## 23. To put to place.

You must *make* a great difference between the rule of the law, and Jason's voyage for the golden fleece. *Bacon*.

## 24. To turn to some use.

Whatever they catch, Their *make* makes an instrument of war. *Dryden*.

## 25. To incline to; to dispose to.

I do not require that they should *make* our hearts that we may rely on the strength of nature, when we are least able to relieve us. *Bacon*.

## 26. To effect as an argument.

Seeing they judge this to *make* nothing in the world for them. *Hooker*.

You conceive you have no more to do than, having found the principal word in a concordance, introduce as much of the verse as will serve your turn, though in reality it *makes* nothing for you. *Swift*.

## 27. To represent; to show.

He is not that goose and ass that Valla would *make* him. *Baker*.

## 28. To constitute.

Our desires carry the mind out to absent good, according to the necessity which we think there is of it, to the *making* or encrease of our happiness. *Locke*.

## 29. To amount to.

Whatsoever they were, it *maketh* no matter to me. God accepteth no man's person. *Cat. ii. 16*.

## 30. To mould; to form

I ye not erect but hollow, which is in the *making* of the bed, or with the legs gathered up, which is the more wholesome. *Bacon*.

Some undeserved fault I'll find about the *making* of the bed. *Shakspeare*.

They now turn green, and burning of them to ashes, *make* the ashes up into balls with a little water. *Milton*.

## 31. To MAKE away. To kill; to destroy.

He will not let slip any advantage to *make* away him whose just title, ennobled by courage and goodness, may one day shake the seat of a never-tireless tyranny. *Sidney*.

Chastity was, by practice of evil persons about the king his brother, called thence away, and soon after, by sinister means, was clean *made* away. *Spranger on Ireland*.

He may have a likely guess, How these were they that *made* away his brother. *Shakspeare*.

Trajan would say of the vain jealousy of princes that seek to *make* away those that aspire to their succession, that there was never king that did put to death his successor. *Bacon*.

My mother I slew at my very birth, and since have *made* away two of her brothers, and haply to *make* way for the purposes of others against myself. *Hayward*.

Great poets leave to themselves *away*.

Wh *make* of infants have been *made* away by those that put them into the world! *Addison*.

## 32. To MAKE away. To transfer.

When they never *make* it to pay, To some friend *make* it all away. *Wallis*.

## 33. To MAKE account. To reckon; to believe.

They *made* no account but that the navy should be absolutely matter of the war. *Bacon's War with Spain*.

## 34. To MAKE account of. To esteem; to regard.

The grand master, guarded with a company of most valiant knights, drove them out again by force, and *made* good the place. *Kneller*.

When he comes to *make* good his confident undertakings, he is fain to say things that agree very little with one another. *Swift*.

I'll *make* day, or I'll *make* good the place. *Dryden*.

As for this other argument, that by pushing one single theme they gain an advantage to express, and work up, the passions, I wish any example he could bring from them could *make* it good. *Dryden*.

## 35. To MAKE free with. To treat without ceremony.

The same who have *made* free with the greatest names in church and state, and exposed to the world the private misfortunes of families. *Dunbar*.

## 36. To MAKE good. To maintain; to defend; to justify.

The grand master, guarded with a company of most valiant knights, drove them out again by force, and *made* good the place. *Kneller*.

When he comes to *make* good his confident undertakings, he is fain to say things that agree very little with one another. *Swift*.

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I will add what the same author subjoins to *make* good his foregoing remark. *Locke on Education*.

## 37. To MAKE good. To fulfil; to accomplish.

This letter doth *make* good the friar's words. *Shakspeare*.

## 38. To MAKE light of. To consider as of no consequence.

They *made* light of it, and went their ways. *Matt. xxii*.

## 39. To MAKE love. To court; to play the gallant.

How happy each of the sexes would be, if there was a window in the breast of every one that *makes* or receives love. *Addison*.

## 40. To MAKE merry. To feast; to partake of an entertainment.

A hundred pound or two, to *make* merry withal? *Shakspeare*.

The king went to Latham, to *make* merry with his mother and the earl. *Bacon's Henry VII*.

A gentleman and his wife will ride to *make* merry with his neighbour, and after a day those two go to a third; in which progress they encrease like snowballs, till through their burthenome weight they break. *Cassio's Survey of Cornwall*.

## 41. To MAKE much of. To cherish; to foster.

The king hearing of their adventure, suddenly falls to take pride in *making* much of them, extolling them with infinite praises. *Sidney*.

The bird is dead That we have *made* to much of! *Shakspeare, Cymbeline*.

It is good discretion not to *make* too much of any man at the first. *Bacon's Essay*.

The easy and the lazy *make* much of the gout, and yet *making* much of themselves too, they take care to carry it presently to bed, and keep it warm. *Temple*.

## 42. To MAKE of. What to make of, is, how to understand.

That they should have knowledge of the languages and affairs of those that lie at such a distance from them, was a thing we could not tell what to *make* of. *Bacon*.

I past the summer here at Nimmeguen, without the least remembrance of what had happened to me in the spring, till about the end of September, and then I began to feel a pun I knew not what to *make* of, in the same joint of my other foot. *Temple*.

There is another statue in brass of Apollo, with a modern inscription on the pedestal, which I know not what to *make* of. *Addison*.

I desired he would let me see his book. He did so, smiling: I could not *make* any thing of it. *Father*.

Upon one side were huge pieces of iron, cut into strange figures, which we knew not what to *make* of. *Swift*.

## 43. To MAKE of. To produce from; to effect.

I am astonished, that those who have appeared against this paper have *made* to very little of it. *Addison*.

## 44. To MAKE of. To consider; to account; to esteem.

*Makes* the no more of methan of a slave? *Dryden*.

## 45. To MAKE of. To cherish; to foster.

Not used. Xayens was wonderfully beloved, and *made* of, by the Turkish merchant, whose language he had learned. *Kneller*.

## 46. To MAKE over. To settle in the hands of trustees.

Widows, who have tried one lover, Trust none again till th' have *made* over. *Hudibras*.

The wife betimes *make* over their estates. *Make* over thy honour by a deed of trust, And give me seizure of the mighty wealth. *Dryden*.

## 47. To MAKE over. To transfer.

Not used.

Xayens was wonderfully beloved, and *made* of, by the Turkish merchant, whose language he had learned. *Kneller*.

Widows, who have tried one lover, Trust none again till th' have *made* over. *Hudibras*.

The wife betimes *make* over their estates. *Make* over thy honour by a deed of trust, And give me seizure of the mighty wealth. *Dryden*.

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The second mercy *made over* to us by the second covenant, is the promise of *pardon*. *Hammond.*  
Age and youth cannot be *made over*: nothing but time can take away years, or give them. *Collier.*

My waist is reduced to the depth of four inches by what I have already *made over* to my neck. *Addison's Guardian.*

Moore, to whom that patent was *made over*, was forced to leave off coining. *Swift.*

48. To *MAKE out*. To clear; to explain; to clear to one's self.

*Make out* the rust.—I am disorder'd so, I know not further what to say or do. *Dryden.*

Antiquaries *make out* the most ancient medals from a letter with great difficulty to be discerned. *Fulton.*

It may seem somewhat difficult to *make out* the bulk of fare for some suppers. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

49. To *MAKE out*. To prove; to evince.

There is no truth which a man may more evidently *make out* to himself, than the existence of a God. *Locke.*

Though they are not self evident principles, yet what may be *made out* from them by a wary deduction, may be depended on as certain and infallible truths. *Locke.*

Men of wit and parts, but of short thoughts and little meditation, distrust every thing but fiction that is not the dictate of sense, or *made out* immediately to their senses. *Johnson.*

We are to vindicate the just providence of God in the government of the world, as to misadventure, as well as we can, upon an imperfect view of things, to *make out* the beauty and harmony of all the seeming discords and irregularities of the divine administration. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Scaliger hath *made out*, that the history of Troy was no more the invention of Homer than of Virgil. *Dryden.*

In the passages from divines, most of the reasonings which *make out* both my propositions are already suggested. *Atterbury.*

I dare engage to *make it out*, that they who have their full principal and interest at six per cent.

50. To *MAKE sure of*. To consider as certain.

They *made sure of* health and life, as if both of them were at their disposal. *Dryden.*

51. To *MAKE sure of*. To secure to one's possession.

But whether marriage bring joy or sorrow, *Make sure of* this day, and hang to-morrow. *Dryden.*

52. To *MAKE up*. To get together.

How will the farmer be able to *make up* his rent at quarter-day? *Locke.*

53. To *MAKE up*. To reconcile; to compose.

I knew when seven justices could not *make up* a quarrel. *Steele's Letters.*

54. To *MAKE up*. To repair.

I sought for a man among them that should *make up* the hedge, and stand in the gap before me for the land. *Ezekiel.*

55. To *compose*, as ingredients.

These are the lineaments of flattery, which do together *make up* a face of most extreme deformity. *Government of the Tongue.*

He is to encounter an enemy *made up* of wiles and stratagems; an old serpent, a long experienced deceiver. *South.*

Zeal should be *made up* of the largest measures of spiritual love, desire, hope, hatred, grief, indignation. *Spratt.*

Oh he was all *made up* of love and charms, Whatever maid could wish, or man admire. *Addison.*

Harlequin's part is *made up* of blunders and absurdities. *Addison.*

Vines, figs, oranges, almonds, olives, myrtles, and fields of corn, *make up* the most delightful little landscape. *Addison.*

Old mould'ring urns, racks, daggers, and distichs, *Make up* the frightful horror of the place. *Garth.*  
The parties among us are *made up* on one side of moderate whigs, and on the other of presbyterians. *Swift.*

56. To *MAKE up*. To shape.

A catapodium is a medicine swallowed solid, and most commonly *made up* in pills. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

57. To *MAKE up*. To supply; to make less deficient.

Whatever, to *make up* the doctrine of man's salvation, is added as in supply of the scripture's insufficiency, we reject it. *Hooker.*

I borrowed that celebrated name for an evidence to my subject, that so what was wanting in my proof might be *made up* in the example. *Glanville.*

Thus think the crowd, who, eager to engage, Take quickly side, and kindle into rage;

Who ne'er consider, but without a pause *Make up* in passion what they want in cause. *Dryden.*

If his romantic disposition transport him so far as to expect little or nothing from this, he might however hope, that the principals would *make it up* in dignity and respect. *Swift.*

58. To *compensate*; to *balance*.

If they retrench any the smaller particulars in their ordinary expence, it will easily *make up* the halfpenny a-day which we have now under consideration. *Addison's Spectator.*

Thus wisely she *make up* her time, Militant when youth was in its prime. *Glanville.*

These must needs be another state to *make up* the inequalities of this, and to save all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*

59. To *MAKE up*. To settle; to adjust.

The reasons you alledge, do more conduce To the hot passion of distemper'd blood,

Than to *make up* a free determination 'Tis right and wrong. *Shakspeare's Troil. and Cressida.*

Though all at once cannot See what I do deliver out to each, Yet I can *make* my audit *up*, that all From me do back receive the flow'r of all, And leave me but the bran. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

He was to *make up* his accounts with his lord, and by an early undiscoverable cheat he could provide against the impending distress. *Kenrick's Sermon.*

60. To *MAKE up*. To accomplish; to conclude; to complete.

There is doubt how far we are to proceed by collection before the full and complete measure of things necessary be *made up*. *Hester.*

Is not the lady Constance in this troop? —I know she is not; for this match *made up*, Her presence would have interrupted much. *Shakspeare.*

On Wednesday the general account is *made up* and printed, and on Thursday published. *Glanville.*

This life is a scene of vanity, that soon passes away, and affords no solid satisfaction but in the consciousness of doing well, and in the hopes of another life: this is what I can say upon experience, and what you will find to be true when you come to *make up* the account. *Locke.*

61. This is one of the words so frequently occurring, and used with so much latitude, that its whole extent is not easily comprehended, nor are its attenuated and fugitive meanings easily caught and restrained. The original sense, including either *production* or *formation*, may be traced through all the varieties of application.

To *MAKE*. v. n.

1. To tend; to travel; to go any way.  
Oh me, lieutenant! what villains have done this?

—I think, that one of them is hereabout, And cannot *make away*. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

I do beseech your majesty *make up*, Left your retirement do amaze your friends. *Shakspeare.*

The earl of Lincoln resolved to *make* on where the king was, to give him battle, and marched towards Newark. *Baron.*

There *made* forth to us a small boat, with about eight persons in it. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Warily provide, that while we *make* forth to that which is better, we meet not with that which is worse. *Bacon's Essays.*

A wonderful erroneous observation that *make* about, is commonly received contrary to experience. *Bacon.*

*Make on*, upon the heads Of men, struck down like piles, to reach the liver Of those remain and stand. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

The Moors, terrified with the hideous cry of the soldiers *making* towards land, were easily broken from the shore. *Knolly.*

When they set out from mount Sinai they *made* northward unto Rishmeh. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Some speedy way to passage must be found; *Make* to the city by the postern gate. *Dryden.*

The bull His easier conquest proudly did forego; And *making* at him with a furious bound, From his bent forehead aim'd a double wound. *Dryden.*

Too late young Turnus the delusion found Far on the sea, still *making* from the ground. *Dryden.*

A man of a disordered brain seeing in the street one of those lads that used to vex him, stepped in to a cutler's shop, and seizing on a naked sword *made* after the boy. *Locke.*

Seeing a country gentleman trott'ing before me, with a spaniel by his horse's side, I *made* up to him. *Johnson.*

The French king *makes* it us directly, and keeps a king by him to set over us. *Addison.*

A monstrous bear rush't forth; his baleful eyes Shot glaring fire, and his stiff-pointed butties Rote high upon his back, at me he *made*, Whetting his tusks. *Smith's Phœbea and Hippolitus.*

2. To *contribute*; to *have effect*

Whatever *mak*s nothing to your subject, and is improper to it, admit not into your work. *Dryden.*

Blinded he is by the love of himself to believe that the right is wrong, and wrong is right, when it *mak*s for his own advantage. *Swift.*

3. To *operate*; to *act* as a proof or argument, or cause.

Where neither the evidence of any law divine, nor the strength of any invincible argument, otherwise found out by the light of reason, nor any notable publick inconvenience doth *make* against that which our own laws ecclesiastical have instituted for the ordering of these affairs; the very authority of the church itself sufficeth. *Hooker.*

That which should *make* for them must prove that men ought not to *make* laws for church regiment, but only keep these laws which in scripture they find *made*. *Hooker.*

It is very needful to be known, and *maketh* unto the right of the war against him. *Spenser.*

Let us follow after the things which *mak*e for peace. *Romans.*

Perkin Warbeck finding that time and temporizing, which, whilst his practices were covert, *made* for him, did now, when they were discovered, rather *make* against him, resolved to try some exploit upon England. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A thing may *make* to my present purpose. *Boyle.*  
It *mak*s to this purpose, that the light contrary stones in Italy must be set in the sun before they retain light. *Digby.*

What avails it to me to acknowledge, that I have not been able to do him right in any line; for even my own confession *mak*s against me. *Dryden's Ded. to the Fœd.*

4. To *shew*; to *appear*; to *carry appearance*.

Joshua and all Israel *made* as if they were beaten before them, and fled. *Josh. viii. 13.*

It is the unanimous opinion of your friends, that you *make* as if you hanged yourself, and they will give it out that you are quite dead. *Arbutnot.*

5. To MAKE away with. To destroy; to kill; to make away. This phrase is improper.

The women of Greece were seized with an unaccountable melancholy, which disposed several of them to make away with themselves. Addison.

6. To MAKE for. To advantage; to favour.

Compare with indifference these disparities of times, and we shall plainly perceive, that they make for the advantage of England at the present time. Boscawen's War with Spain.

None deny there is a God, but those for whom it makes that there were no Gods. Bacon's Essays. I was assur'd, that nothing was design'd Against thee but fate, custody and hold; That mine for me, I knew that liberty Would draw thee forth to perilous enterprises. Milton.

7 To MAKE up for. To compensate; to be in stead.

Have you got a supply of friends to make up for those who are gone? Swift to Pope.

8. To MAKE with. To concur.

Antiquity, custom, and consent, in the church of God, making with that which law doth establish, are themselves most sufficient reasons to uphold the same, unless some notable public inconvenience enforce the contrary. Hooker.

MAKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Form; structure; nature.

Those mercurial spirits, which were only lent the earth to show men their folly in admiring it, possess delights of a nobler make and nature, which antedate immortality. Greville.

Upon the deceler of a lion the beasts met to chuse a king: several put up, but one was not of make for a king, another wanted brains or strength. L'Estrange.

Is our perfection of so frail a make, As every plot can undermine and shake? Dryden. Several lies are produced in the loyal ward of Protection of so feeble a make, as not to bear carriage to the Royal Exchange. Addison's Freehold.

It may be with inferior souls as with peacock, which exceed the due proportion of parts, and like the old heroes of that make, commit something new extravagance. Pope.

MAKE. *n. f.* [maca, gamaca, Saxon.] Companion; favourite friend.

The old therewith, assoned, Upstart lightly from his hole in ke, And his unsteady weapons gan in hand to take. Prynne's Legend.

Bid her therefore herself soon ready make, To wait on love amongst his lovely crew; When every one that misleth then her make, Shall be by him amercied with penance due. Spenser.

I see the wife town Has let the sports down, Of May games and mous, The maid and then makes, At dances and wakes, Had their nuptial and p'ces, And the wagers for their nates. Ben Jonson's Ors.

MA'KFBAIR. *n. f.* [make and debate.] Breeder of quarrels.

Love in his passions, like a right makbate, whispered to both sides arguments of quarrel. Sidney.

Outrageous passions are like a couple of makbate, who in small quarrels by a thousand reasons. Swift.

MA'K'R. *n. f.* [from make.]

1. The Creator.

Both in him, in all things, as is met, The universal Maker we may praise. Milton.

2. The divine Creator. The divine Maker, who is the fount. Pope. plain roof as pretty could raise, vocal with the Maker's praise. Pope.

The power of reasoning was given us by our Maker to pursue truths. Watts's Logic.

2. One who makes any thing.

Every man in Turkey is of some trade; Sultan Achmet was a maker of ivory rings. Notes on the Odyssey.

I dare promise her boldly what few of her makers of visits and compliments dare to do. Pope's Letters.

3. One who sets any thing in its proper state

You be indeed makers or makers of all men's manners within the realm. Johnson's Schoolmaster.

MA'KEPEACE. *n. f.* [make and peace.] Peacemaker; reconciler.

To be a makpeace shall become my age. Shak.

MA'KEWEIGHT. *n. f.* [make and weight.] Any small thing thrown in to make up weight.

Me lonely sitting, nor the glimmering light Of malisweight candles, nor the joyous talk Of loving friend catches. Phillips.

MALACHI'ITE. *n. f.*

This stone is sometimes intirely green, but lighter than that of the nephritick stone, so as in colour to resemble the leaf of the mallow, makaxo, from which it has its name; though sometimes it is veined with white, or mixed with blue or black. Woodward.

MA'LA'DY. *n. f.* [maladie, French.] A disease; a disemper; a disorder of body; sickness.

Etter it is to be private In sorrow's torments, than ty'd to the pomp of a palace, N. inward maladies, which have not scope to be breath'd out. Sidney.

Physicians first require, that the malady be known thoroughly, afterwards teach how to cure and remove it. Spenser.

Say, can you fast? your stomachs are too young; And abstinence engenders maladies. Shakespeare.

An accidental violence of motion has removed that malady that has baffled the skill of physicians. South.

Love's a malady without a cure; First love has pierc'd me with his fiery dart; He lies within, and hisses at my heart. Dryden.

MAL'ANDERS. *n. f.* [from mal and are, Italian, to go ill.] A dry scab on the pastern.

MAL'APERT. *adj.* [mal and pert.] Saucy; quick with impudence; sprightly without respect or decency.

Peace, master margin, you are malapert; Your tire new stamp of honour is scarce current. Shakspeare.

If thou dar'st tempt me further, draw thy sword.

—What, what? nay, then, I must have an ounce or two of this malapert blood from you. Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.

Are you growing malapert? Will you force me make use of my authority? Dryden's Span. Flyer.

MAL'APERTNESS. *n. f.* [from malapert.] Liveliness of reply without decency; quick impudence; sauciness.

MAL'APERTLY. *adv.* [from malapert.] Impudently; saucily.

To MALAXATE. *v. a.* [μαλακία.] To soften, or knead to softness, any body.

MALAXATION. *n. f.* [from malaxate.] The act of softening.

MALE. *adj.* [male, French; masculus, Latin.] Of the sex that begets, not bears young; not female.

Which shall be hen of the two male twins, who by the dissection of the mother, were laid open to the world? Locke.

You are the richest person in the common-

wealth; you have no male child; your daughters are all married to wealthy patricians. Swift.

MALE. *n. f.* The he of any species

In most the male is the greater, and in some few the female. Bacon.

There be more males than females, but in different proportions. Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

MALE, in composition, signifies ill; from male, Latin; male, old French.

MALEADMINISTRATION. *n. f.* Bad management of affairs.

From the practice of the wisest nations, when a prince was laid aside for maladministration, the nobles and people did resume the administration of the supreme power. Swift.

A general canonical denunciation, is that which is made touching such a matter as properly belongs to the ecclesiastical court, for that a subject denounces his superior for maladministration, or a wicked life. Ayliffe's Parergon.

MALECONTENT. } *adj.* [male and con-  
MALECONTENTED. } *ten*] Discon-  
tented; dissatisfied.

Brother Clarence, how like you our choice, That you stand penitive, as halt malecontent? Shakspeare.

Poor Clarence! Is it for a wife That thou art malecontent? I will provide thee. Shakspeare.

The king, for securing his state against mutinous and malcontented subjects, who might have refuge in Scotland, sent a solemn embassy to conclude a peace. Bacon.

They cannot signalize themselves as malecontents, without breaking through all the former virtues. Addison's Freeholder.

The usual way in despotic governments is to confine the malcontent to some cattle. A. D. N.

MALECONTENTEDLY. *adv.* [from malecontent.] With discontent.

MALECONTENTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from malecontent.] Discontentedness; want of affection to government.

They would ascribe the laying down my paper to a spirit of malecontentedness. Spectator.

MALEDICTED. *adj.* [maledictus, Latin] Accursed.

MALEDICTION. *n. f.* [malediction, Fr. maledictio, Latin.] Curse; execration; denunciation of evil.

Then let my life long tie on earth maintained be, To wretched me, the last, worst malediction. Sidney.

The true original cause, arising malediction, laid by the sin of man upon the creatures which God hath made for the use of man, was above the reach of natural capacity. Hooker.

In Spain they staid near eight months, during which Buckingham lay under millions of maledictions; which, upon the prince's arrival in the west, did vanish into prayers. Wotton.

MALIFACTION. *n. f.* [male and facio, Latin.] A crime; an offence.

Guilty creatures at a play Have, by the very cunning of the scene, Been struck so to the soul, that presently They have proclaim'd their malifactions. Shakspeare.

MALEFACTOR. *n. f.* [male and facio, Latin.] An offender against law; a criminal; a guilty person.

A jaylor to bring forth Some monstrous malefactor. Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleop.

Fear his word, As much as malefactor do your sword. Roscommon.

It is a sad thing when men shall repai to the ministry, not for preferment but refuge; like malefactor flying to the altar, only to save their lives. South.

If their barking dog disturb her ease, Th' unmanner'd malefactor is arraign'd. Dryden.

The malefactor goat was laid On Bacchus's altar, and his furcell paid. Dryden.

MALEFICK.

**MALE'FICK.** } *adj.* [*maleficus*, Latin.]  
**MALE'FIQUE.** } Mischievous; hurtful.

*DiB.*

**MALPRACTICE.** *n. f.* [*male* and *practice*.] Practice contrary to rules.

**MAL'VOLENCE.** *n. f.* [*malevolentia*, Lat.] Ill will; inclination to hurt others; malignity.

The son of Duncan  
Lives in the English court; and is receiv'd  
Of the most pious Edward with such grace,  
That the *malevolence* of fortune nothing  
Takes from his high respect. *Shakep. Macbeth.*

**MAL'VOLENT.** *adj.* [*malevolus*, Latin.] Ill-disposed towards others; unfavourable; malignant.

I have thee in my arms,  
Though our *malevolent* stars have struggled hard,  
And held us long asunder. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

**MAL'VOLENTLY.** *adv.* [from *malevolence*.] Malignly; malignantly; with ill-will.

The oak did not only resent his fall, but vindicate him from aspersions *malevolently* cast upon him. *Howells.*

**MALICE.** *n. f.* [*malice*, Fr. *malitia*, Lat.] 1. Badness of design; deliberate mischief.

God hath forgiven me many sins of *malice*, and therefore surely he will pity my infirmities. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

2. Ill intention to any one; desire of hurting.

Duncan is in his grave;  
*Malice* domestic, foreign levy, nothing  
Can touch him further! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

When Satan, who late fled before the threats  
Of Gabriel out of Eden, now improv'd  
In meditated fraud and *malice*, bent  
On man's destruction, mangle what might hap  
Ot heavier on himself, tearless return'd. *Milt.*

**To MALICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with ill-will. Obsolete.

The cause why he this fly so *maliced*,  
Was that his mother which him bore and bred,  
The most fine-fingered workman on the ground,  
Arachne, by his means, was vanquished. *Spenser.*

**MALICIOUS.** *adj.* [*malicius*, Fr. *malitiosus*, Latin.] Ill disposed to any one; incurring ill; malignant.

We must not flout  
Our necessary actions in the sea  
To cope *malicious* censurers, which ever  
As rav'nous fishes do a vessel follow  
That is new-triumph'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

I grant him bloody,  
Sudden, *malicious*, imacking of every sin  
That has a name. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Thou know'st what *malicious* too,  
Envyng our happiness, and of his own  
Despising, seeks to work us woe and shame. *Milton.*

The air appearing so *malicious* in this moribund conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard. *Harvey on Consumption.*

**MALICIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *malicious*.] With malignity; with intention of mischief.

An intrigue between his majesty and a junto of ministers *maliciously* bent against me, broke out, and had like to have ended in my utter destruction. *Swift.*

**MALICIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *malicious*.] Malice; intention of mischief to another.

Not out of envy or *maliciousness*,  
Do I forbear to crave your special aid. *Herbert.*

**MALIGN.** *adj.* [*maligne*, French; *malignus*, Latin: the *g* is mute or liquescent.]

1. Unfavourable; ill-disposed to any one; malicious.

Witchcraft may be by operation of *malign* spirits. *Bacon.*

If in the constellations war were sprung,  
Two planets, rushing from aspect *malign*  
Of fiercest opposition, in mid sky  
Should combat, and their jarring spheres contend. *Milton.*

Of contempt and the *malign* hostile influence  
It has upon government, every man's experience  
will inform him. *South.*

2. Infectious; fatal to the body; pestilential.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh  
the wound bleed inwards, endangereth *malign* ulcers  
and pernicious imposthuments. *Bacon's Essays.*

**To MALIGN.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] 1. To regard with envy or malice.

The people practised what mischief, and villanies  
they will against private men, whom they *malice*,  
by stealing their goods, or murdering them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It is hardly to be thought that any governor  
should so *malign* his successor, as to foster an evil  
to grow up which he might timely have kept  
under. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Strangers conspired together against him, and  
*malign'd* him in the wilderness. *Ezech. xlv. 18.*

If it is a pleasure to be envied, and shot at, to be  
*malign'd* standing, and to be despised falling; then  
is it a pleasure to be great, and to be able to dispose  
of men's fortunes. *South.*

2. To mischief; to hurt; to harm.

**MALIGNANCY.** *n. f.* [from *malignant*.]

1. Malevolence; malice; unfavourableness.

My stars shine darkly over me; the *malignancy* of  
my fate might, perhaps, disfigure yours, therefore  
I give your leave that I may bear my evils alone. *Shakespeare.*

2. Destructive tendency.

The infection doth produce a bubo, which, according to the degree of its *malignancy*, either proves easily curable, or else it proceeds in its venom. *Wise's Surgery.*

**MALIGNANT.** *adj.* [*malignant*, French.]

1. Malign; envious; unpropitious; malicious; mischievous; intending or effecting ill.

O *malignant* and ill-boding stars!  
Now art thou come unto a feast of death. *Shakep.*

Not triended by his wish to your high person,  
His will is most *malignant*, and it stretches  
Beyond you to your friends. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*

To good *malignant*, to bad men benign. *Milton.*

They have seen all other notions besides their  
own represented in a false and *malignant* light,  
whereupon they judge and condemn at once. *Water's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Hostile to life; as, *malignant* fevers.

They hold, that the cause of the gout is a *malignant* vapour that falls upon the joint; that the swelling is a kindness in nature, that calls down humours to damp the malignity of the vapours, and thereby assuage the pain. *Torrell.*

Let the learn'd begin  
Th' enquiry, where disease could enter in;  
How those *malignant* atoms forc'd their way,  
What in the faultless frame they found to make  
their prey? *Dryden.*

**MALIGNANT.** *n. f.*

1. A man of ill intention, malevolently disposed.

Occasion was taken, by several *malignants*, secretly to undermine his great authority in the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

2. It was a word used of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel sectaries in the civil wars.

**MAL'IGNANTLY.** *adv.* [from *malignant*.] With ill intention; maliciously; mischievously.

Now arriving  
At place of potency, and sway o' th' state,  
If he should still *malignantly* remain  
Fell foe to the phœbeans, your voices might  
Be curks to your heels. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

**MAL'IGNER.** *n. f.* [from *malign*.]

1. One who regards another with ill will.  
I thought it necessary to justify my character  
in point of cleanliness, which my *maligners* call in  
question. *Swift.*

2. Sarcastical censurer.

Such as these are philosophy's *maligners*, who  
promote the ungenerous contemplations, need-  
less unprofitable subtilties. *Glennville.*

**MAL'IGNITY.** *n. f.* [*malignité*, French.]

1. Malice; maliciousness.

Deeds are done which man might charge aught  
On stubborn fate, or unbecoming might,  
Had not their guilt the lawless soldiers known,  
And made the whole *malignity* their own. *Tate.*

2. Contrariety to life, destructive tendency.

Whether any tokens of poison did appear, reports are various, his physicians discerned an invincible *malignity* in his disease. *Huywards.*

No redress could be obtained with any vigorous proposition to the *malignity* of that far-spread disease. *King Charles.*

3. Evilness of nature.

This shews the high *malignity* of fraud, that in the natural course of it tends to the destruction of common life, by destroying trust and mutual confidence. *South.*

**MAL'IGNLY.** *adv.* [from *malign*.] Enviously; with ill will; mischievously.

Left you think I sailly more than teach,  
Or praise *maligly* as I cannot reach,  
Let me for once presume t' instruct the tunes. *Pope.*

**MAL'KIN.** *n. f.* [from *mal*, of *Mary*, and *kin*, the diminutive termination.] A kind of mop made of clouts for sweeping ovens; thence a frightful figure of clouts dressed up; thence a dirty wench. *Hammer.*

The kitchen *malkin* pins  
Her richest locks an' bout her screechy neck,  
Clambling the old storey-hum. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*

**MALL.** *n. f.* [*malleus*, Latin, a hammer.] 1. A kind of heater or hammer.

He took a *mall*, and after having hollowed the  
huddle, and that part which strikes the ball, he  
enclosed in them several drugs. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. A stroke; a blow. Not in use.

With mighty *mali*,  
The monster me, cleft him made to fall. *Fairy Que.*

Give that reverend head a *mali*  
Or two, or three against a wall. *Hudibras.*

3. A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls. *Moll* is, in Islandick, an area or walk spread with shells.

This the beau monde shall from the *moll* survey,  
And hail with music its propitious day. *Pope.*

**To MALL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat or strike with a mall.

**MALLARD.** *n. f.* [*malart*, French.] The drake of the wild duck.

Antony claps on his sea wings like a doating *mallard*.

Leaving the fight in height. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

The birds that are most easy to be drawn are *mallard*, shoveler, and goose. *Prodam on Drawing.*

Arm your hook with the line, and cut so much of a brown *mallard's* feather as will make the wings. *Walton's Angler.*

**MALLEABILITY.** *n. f.* [from *malleable*.] Quality

**Quality of enduring the hammer; quality of spreading under the hammer.**

Supposing the nominal essence of gold to be a body of such a peculiar colour and weight, with the malleability and fusibility, the real essence is that constitution on which these qualities and their union depend. *Locke.*

**MALLEABLE.** *adj.* [*malleable*, French; from *malleus*, Latin, a hammer.] Capable of being spread by beating; this is a quality possessed in the most eminent degree by gold, it being more ductile than any other metal; and is opposite to friability or brittleness.

Make it more strong for fall, though it come not to the degree to be malleable. *Bacon.*

The beaten soldier prove most manful, That like his sword endures the anvil; And justly's held more formidable, The more his valour's malleable. *Hud. bray.*

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to pressure without any sliding of its parts, it is hard and elastic, returning to its figure with a force rising from the mutual attraction of its parts. If the parts slide upon one another, the body is malleable or soft. *Newton's Opticks.*

**MALLEABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring the hammer; malleability; ductility.

The bodies of most use that are sought for out of the earth are the metals, which are distinguished from other bodies by their weight, fusibility, and malleableness. *Locke.*

**TO MALLEATE.** *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Lat.] To hammer; to forge or shape by the hammer.

He first found out the art of melting and malleating metals, and making them useful for tools. *De Lum.*

**MALLEET.** *n. f.* [*malleus*, Lat.] A wooden hammer.

The vessel fuddled up was warily struck with a wooden malleet, and thereby compromised. *Byss.*

Their left hand does the talking iron rude, The rattling malleet with the right they lift. *Dryd.*

**MALLOWS.** *n. f.* [*malva*, Latin; *mælepe*, Saxon.] A plant.

Shard, or mallows for the pot, That keep the looser body sound. *Dryden.*

**MALMSKY.** *n. f.*

1. A sort of grape.

2. A kind of wine.

Metheglin, wort, and malmsky. *Shakespeare.*

**MALT.** *n. f.* [*mealt*, Saxon, *mout*, Dutch.] Grain steeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

Beer hath malt first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the hops. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

**MALTDUST.** *n. f.* [*mal*, and *dust*.]

*Malt dust* is an enricher to barren land, and a great improver of soil. *Morison's Husbandry.*

**MALTFLOOR.** *n. f.* [*malt* and *floor*.] A floor to dry malt.

I empty the corn from the cistern into the malt-floor. *Milton's Husbandry.*

**TO MALT.** *v. n.*

1. To make malt.

2. To be made malt.

To house it so it will now burn, which will make it malt. *Morison's Husbandry.*

**MALTDRIK.** *n. f.* [*malt* and *drik*.]

All maltdrinks may be boiled into the consistence of a firm syrup. *Play on the Humours.*

**MALHORSE.** *n. f.* [*mal* and *horse*.] It seems to have been, in Shakespeare's age, a term of reproach for a dull

You peasant swain, you whorson, you malhorse drudge. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

Mome, malhorse, capon, cockcomb, idiot, patch. *Shakespeare.*

**MALTMAN.** } *n. f.* [from *malt*.] One

**MALTSTER.** } who makes malt.

Sir Arthur the maltster! how fine it will sound! *Swift.*

Tom came home in the chariot by his lady's side; but he unfortunately taught her to drink brandy, of which she died; and Tom is now a journeyman maltster. *Swift.*

**MALVA'CEOUS.** *adj.* [*malva*, Latin.] Relating to-mallows.

**MALVERSATION.** *n. f.* [French.] Bad shifts; mean artifices; wicked and fraudulent tricks.

**MAM.** } *n. f.* [*mamma*, Latin: this

**MAMMA.** } word is said to be found

for the compellation of mother in all languages; and is therefore supposed to be the first syllables that a child pronounces.] The fond word for mother:

Poor Cupid fobbing scarce could speak;

Indeed, *mamma*, I did not know ye;

Alas! how easy my mistake,

I took you for your likeness Cloe. *Prior.*

Little masters and mistresses are great impediments to servants; the remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales to pappas and *mamma*. *Swift.*

**MAMMEE TREE.** *n. f.*

The *mammee tree* hath a roseaceous flower, which afterwards becomes an almost spherical fleshy fruit, containing two or three seeds inclosed in hard rough flesh. *Milne.*

**MAMMET.** *n. f.* [from *mam* or *mamma*.]

A puppet, a figure dressed up. *Hammer.*

Kate; this is no world

To play with *mammets*, and to tilt with lips. *Shak.*

**MAMMIFORM.** *adj.* [*mammiforme*, Fr. *mamma* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the shape of paps or dugs.

**MAMMILLARY.** *adj.* [*mammillaire*, Fr. *mammillaris*, Latin.] Belonging to the paps or dugs.

**MAMMOCK.** *n. f.* A large shapeless piece.

The rock is broken into large *mammocks*.

*James's Voyage.*

**TO MAMMOCK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To tear; to break; to pull to pieces

I saw him run after a pil'd butterfly; and he did fit his teeth, and did tear it! Oh, a warrant, how he *mammocks* it! *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

**MAMMON.** *n. f.* [Syriack.] Riches.

**MAN.** *n. f.* [man, mon, Saxon.]

1. Human being.

The king is but a *man* as I am; the violet smells to him as it doth to me, the element shews to him as it doth to me; all his senses have but human conditions. *Shakespeare.*

All the west bank of Nilus is possessed by an idolatrous, *man* eating nation.

A creature of a more exalted kind

Was wanted yet, and then was *man* design'd,

Conscious of thought. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Nature in *man* capacious souls hath wrought;

And given them voice expressive of their thought;

In *man* the god ascends, and joys to find

The narrow image of his greater mind. *Creech.*

A combination of the ideas of a certain figure,

with the powers of motion and reasoning joined to

substance, make the ordinary idea of a *man*. *Locke.*

On human actions reason though you can,

It may be reason, but it is not *man*. *Pope's Epistles.*

2. Not a woman.

Bring forth *men* children only!

For thy undaunted metal should compose

Nothing but *males*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I had not so much of *man* in me,  
But all my mother came into mine eyes,  
And gave me up to tears. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
Every *man* child shall be circumcised. *Gen. xvii. 10.*

Ceneus, a woman once, and once a *man*,  
But ending in the sex she first began. *Dryd. Aeneid.*  
A long time since the custom began, among  
people of quality, to keep *men* cooks of the French  
nation. *Swift.*

3. Not a boy.  
The nurse's legends are for truth receiv'd,  
And the *man* dreams but what the boy believ'd. *Dryden.*

4. A servant; an attendant; a dependant.

Now thanked be the great god Pan,  
Which thus preserves my loved life,

Thank'd be I that keep a *man*,  
Who ended hath this bloody strife:

For if my *man* quit praises have,  
What then must I that keep the knave? *Sidney.*

My brother's servants

Were then my fellows, now they are my *men*. *Shak.*

Such gentlemen as are his majesty's own sworn  
servants should be preferred to the charge of his

majesty's ships; choice being made of men of  
valour and capacity, rather than to employ other

men's *men*. *Raleigh's Essays.*

I and my *men* will presently go ride  
Far as the Cornish mount. *Cowley.*

5. A word of familiar address, bordering on contempt.

You may partake of any thing we say:

We speak no treason, *man*. *Shakespeare's Rub. III.*

6. It is used in a loose signification like the French *on*, one, any one.

This same young fever-blooded boy doth not  
love me, nor a *man* cannot make him laugh.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

A *man* in an instant may discover the affection  
to be impossible, *Mare's Divine Dialogue.*

He is a good-natured *man*, and will give as much  
as a *man* may desire. *Stillingfleet.*

By ten thousand of them a *man* shall not be able  
to advance one step in knowledge. *Locke's Sermon.*

Our thoughts will not be directed what objects  
to pursue, nor be taken off from those they have

once fixed on, but run away with a *man*, in pursuit  
of those ideas they have in view. *Locke.*

A *man* would expect to find some antiquities,  
but all they have to show of this nature is an old  
rostrum of a Roman ship. *Adisson.*

A *man* might make a pretty landscape of his own  
plantation. *Adisson.*

7. One of uncommon qualifications.

Manners maketh *man*. *William of Wicliam.*

I daie do all that may become a *man*,

Who daies do more is none.

—What beast wast thou then

That made you break this enterprize to me?

When you durst do it, then you were a *man*;

And, to be more than what you were, you would

Be so much more the *man*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

He tript me behind, being down, insulted, rail'd,

And put upon him such a deal of *man*,

That worthied him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Will reckons he should not have been the *man*  
he is, had not he broke windows, and knocked  
down countables, when he was a young fell w.

*Adisson's Spectator.*

8. A human being qualified in any particular manner

Thou art but a youth, and he a *man* of war from  
his youth. *1 Samuel, xvii. 33.*

9. Individual.

In matters of equity between *man* and *man*,  
our Saviour has taught us to put my neighbour  
in the place of myself, and myself in the place of  
my neighbour. *Watts's Logic.*

10. Not a beast.

Thy face, bright Centaur, autumn's heats retain,  
The softer season suiting to the *man*. *Cicero.*

11. Wealthy

11. Wealthy or independent person: to this sense some refer the following passage of *Shakespeare*, others to the sense next foregoing.

There would this monster make a man; any strange beast there makes a man. *Shak. Sp. Tempest.*

What poor man would not carry a great burthen of gold to be made a man for ever? *Tillston.*

12. When a person is not in his senses, we say, he is not his own man. *Ainsw.*

13. A moveable piece at chess or draughts

14. MAN of war. A ship of war.

A Flemish man of war lighted upon them, and overmastered them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

TO MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with men

Your ships are not well mann'd;

Your mariners are multitudes, or reapers. *Shakespeare.*

There stands the castle by yond tuft of trees, Mann'd with three hundred men. *Shak. Rich. II.*

A navy, to secure the seas, is mann'd;

And forces sent. *Daniel's Civil War.*

It hath been agreed, that either of them should send certain ships to sea well mann'd, and apparelled to fight. *Hayward.*

Their ships go as long voyages as any, and are for their burdens as well mann'd. *Raleigh's Essays.*

He had mann'd it with a great number of tall soldiers, more than for the proportion of the castle. *Bacon.*

They man their boats, and all their young men arm. *Walker.*

The Venetians could set out thirty men of war, a hundred gallees, and ten galeases. though I can not conceive how they could man a fleet of half the number. *Addison on Italy.*

Timoleon forced the Carthaginians out, though they had mann'd out a fleet of two hundred men of war. *Arbutnot.*

2. To guard with men.

See, how the sturdy Warwick mans the wall. *Shakespeare.*

The summons take of the same trumpet's call, To rally from one post, or man one publick wall. *Tate.*

3. To fortify; to strengthen.

Advise how war may be best upheld, Mann'd by her two main nerves, iron and gold, in all her equipage. *Milton.*

Theodosius having mann'd his soul with proper reflexions, excited himself in the best manner he could, to animate his penitent. *Addison's Spect.*

4. To tame a hawk.

Another way I have to man my haggard, To make her come, and know her keeper's call; That is, to watch her. *Shakespeare.*

5. To attend; to serve; to wait on as a man or servant.

Thou whoreson mandrake, thou art fitter to be worn in my cap than to wait at my heels: I was never mann'd with agate till now. *Shakespeare.*

They distil their husbands' land In decoctions, and are mann'd With ten empiricks in their chamber, Lying for the spirit of amber. *Ben Jonson's Forest.*

6. To direct in hostility; to point; to aim. An obsolete word.

Man but a rush against Othello's breast, And he returns. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

MANACLES. *n. f.* [manicles, French; manica, from manus, Lat.] Chain for the hands; shackles.

For my sake wear this glove; It is a manacle of love. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Thou Must, as a foreign recreant, be led With manacles along our streets. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Doctrine unto fools is as fetters on the feet, and like manacles on the right hand. *Eccles. xxi. 19.*

The law good men count their ornament and protection; others, their manacles and oppressors. *King Charles.*

TO MANACLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To chain the hands; to shackle.

We'll bait thy bears to death, And manacle the bearward in their chains. *Shakespeare.*

I'll manacle thy neck and feet together. *Shakespeare.*

Is it thus you use this monarch, to manacle and shackle him hand and foot? *Arbutnot and Pope.*

TO MANAGE. *v. a.* [manager, French.]

1. To conduct; to carry on.

The fathers had managed the charge of idolatry against the heathens. *Stillingfleet.*

Let her at least the vocal brass inspire, And tell the nations in no vulgar strain, What was I manage, and what wreaths I gain. *Prior.*

2. To train a horse to graceful action.

He rode up and down gallantly mounted, managing his horse, and charging and discharging his lance. *Kneller.*

They vault from hunters to the managed steed. *Young.*

3. To govern; to make tractable.

Let us stick to our point, and we will manage. Byll I'll warrant you. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

4. To wield; to move or use easily

Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be easily managed. *Newcomen.*

5. To husband; to make the object of caution.

There is no more to manage! If I fall, It shall be like myself; a little fun

Should leave a tract of glory in the skies. *Dryden.*

The less we had to lose, the less we care'd To manage loathsome life, when love was the reward. *Dryden.*

6. To treat with caution or decency; this is a phrase merely Gallick, not to be imitated.

Notwithstanding it was so much his interest to manage his protestant subjects in the country, he made over his principality to France. *Addison.*

TO MANAGE. *v. n.* To superintend affairs; to transact.

I leave them to manage for thee, and to grant What their unerring wisdom sees thee want. *Dryden.*

MANAGE. *n. f.* [mesnage, menage, Fr.]

1. Conduct; administration.

To him put The manage of my state. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

This might have been prevented, With very early arguments of love, Which now the manage of two kingdoms must With fearful, bloody issue arbitrate. *Shakespeare.*

For the rebels which stand out in Ireland, Expedient manage must be made, my legs, Ere further leisure yield them further means. *Shakespeare.*

Young men, in the conduct and manage of actions, embrace more than they can hold, and stir more than they can quiet. *Bacon.*

The plea of a good intention will serve to sanctify the worst actions, the proof of which is but to manifest from that scandalous doctrine of the Jesuits concerning the direction of the intention, and likewise from the whole manage of the late rebellion. *Smith.*

2. Use; instrumentality.

To think to make gold of quicksilver is not to be hoped; for quicksilver will not endure the manage of the fire. *Bacon.*

3. Government of a horse.

In thy numbers I heard thee murmur tales of iron wars, Speak terms of manage to the bounding steed. *Shakespeare.*

The horse you must draw in his career with his manage and turn, doing the curvetto. *Pasquill.*

4. Discipline; government.

Whenever we take a strong bias, it is not out of a moral incapacity to do better, but for want of a careful manage and discipline to set us right at first. *L'Estrange.*

MANAGEABLE. *adj.* [from manage]

1. Easy in the use; not difficult to be wielded or moved.

The conditions of weapons and their improvement are, that they may serve in all weathers; and that the carriage may be light and manageable. *Agon's Essays.*

Very long tubes are, by reason of their length, apt to bend, and shake by bending so as to cause a continual trembling in the objects, whereas by continuance the glasses are readily manageable. *Newton.*

2. Governable; tractable.

MANAGEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from manageable.]

1. Accommodation to easy use.

This disengagement may be imputed to the greater or less exactness of the instrument employed. *Boyle.*

2. Tractableness; easiness to be governed.

MANAGEMENT. *n. f.* [management, Fr.]

1. Conduct; administration.

An ill argument introduced with deference, will procure more credit than the profoundest science with a rough, intemperate, and noisy management. *Locke's Education.*

The wrong management of the earl of Godolphin was the only cause of the union. *Swift.*

2. Prudence; cunning practice.

Mark with what management their tribes divide; Some stick to you, and some to either side. *Dryden.*

3. Practice; transaction; dealing.

He had great managements with ecclesiasticks in the view of being advanced to the pontificate. *Addison on Italy.*

MANAGER. *n. f.* [from manage]

1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing.

A skilful manager of the rabble, so long as they live but ears to hear, needs never enquire whether they have any understanding. *Swift.*

The manager opens his sluice every night, and distributes the water into the town. *Addison.*

An artful manager, that crept between His friend and shame, and was a kind of screen. *Pope.*

2. A man of frugality; a good husband.

A prince of great aspiring thoughts: in the main, manager of his treasure, and yet bountiful, from his own motion, wherever he discerns merit. *Temple.*

The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the prodigality of Ovid's wit, though he could have wished, that the matter of it had been a better manage. *Dryden.*

MANAGERY. *n. f.* [menagerie, French.]

1. Conduct; direction; administration.

They who most exactly describe that battle, give to him an account of any conduct or discretion in the manager of that affair, that posterity would receive little benefit in the most particular relation of it. *Clarendon.*

2. Husbandry; frugality.

The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well attested its good manage, that it is not credible crowns are conferred gratis. *Du Roy de Rety.*

3. Manner of using.

No expert general will bring a company of raw, untainted men into the field, but will, by little bloody skirmishes, instruct them in the manner of the fight, and teach them the ready manage of their weapons. *Du Roy de Rety.*

MANATION. *n. f.* [manatio, Lat.] The act of issuing from something else.

MANCHE. *n. f.* [French.] A sieve.

MANCHER. *n. f.* [michet, Fr.] Skinner.

A small loaf of fine bread, Take a small toast of manchet, dipped in oil of sweet almonds. *Bacon.*

I love to entertain my friends with a frugal collation; a cup of wine, a dish of fruit, and a manchet. *Alon's Dialogues.*

MANCHINEEL

**MANCHINE'EL** *tree. n. f.* [*mancanilla*, Latin.]

The *manchineel* tree is a native of the West India, and grows to the size of an oak: its wood is of a beautiful grain, will polish well and last long, and is therefore much esteemed. In cutting down these trees, the juice of the bark must be burnt out before the work is begun, for it will raise blisters on the skin, and burn holes in linen, and if it should fly into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of losing their sight: the fruit is of the colour and size of the golden pippin; many Europeans have suffered, and others lost their lives by eating it: the leaves abound with juice of the same nature, cattle never shelter themselves, and fearfully will any vegetable grow under their shade; yet goats eat this fruit without injury. *Milla.*

**MANCIPATE.** *v. a* [*mancipo*, Lat.]

To enslave; to bind; to tie.

Although the regular part of nature is seldom varied, yet the motions, which are in themselves more unstable, and less *manipulated* to stated motions, are oftentimes employed to various ends. *Hale.*

**MANCIPATION.** *n. f.* [from *mancipate*.]

Slavery; involuntary obligation.

**MANCIPIE.** *n. f.* [*manceps*, Latin.] The steward of a community; the purveyor: it is particularly used of the purveyor of a college.

Their *mancips* fell dangerously ill, Bread must be had, their grief went to the mill: This famine moderately stole before, Then steward sick, he rob'd them ten times more. *Betterton & Miller of Tromington.*

**MANDAMUS.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A writ granted by the king, so called from the initial word.

**MANDARIN.** *n. f.* A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

**MANDATARY.** *n. f.* [*mandataire*, French, from *mando*, Latin.] He to whom the pope has, by his prerogative, and proper right, given a mandate for his benediction. *Ayliffe.*

**MANDATUM.** *n. f.* [*mandatum*, Latin.]

1. Command.

Her force is not any where so apparent as in express *mandates* or prohibition, especially upon advice and consultation going before. *Hosker.*

The necessity of the times cast the power of the three estates upon himself, that his *mandates* should pass for laws, whereas, he had what taxes he pleased. *Hewel's Royal Fort.*

2. Precept; charge; commission, sent or transmitted.

Who knows, If the scarce bearded Cæsar have not sent His powerful *mandate* to you. *Shakespeare.*

Your special *mandate*, for state affairs, Hath hither brought. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

He thought the *mandate* forg'd, your death sentence a d. *Dryden.*

This dream all powerful Juno sends I hear Her mighty *mandates*, and her words you hear. *Dryden.*

**MANDATOR.** *n. f.* [Latin] Director.

A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a master and director to his doctor. *Ayliffe.*

**MANDATORY.** *n. f.* [*mandare*, Latin.]

Preceptive; directory.

**MANDIBULAR.** *n. f.* [*mandibula*, Lat.] The jaw; the instrument of manducation.

He said, only the crocodile moveth the upper jaw, as if the upper *mandible* did make an articulation with the cranium. *Grew.*

**MANDIBULAR.** *adj.* [from *mandibula*,] Belonging to the jaw.

**MANDILION.** *n. f.* [*mandigliane*, Italian.]

A soldier's coat. *Skinner.* A loose garment; a sleeveless jacket. *Junsworth.*

**MANDREL.** *n. f.* [*mandrin*, French.] An instrument to hold in the lathe the substance to be turned.

*Mandrels* are made with a long wooden shank, to fit stiff into a round hole that is made in the work that is to be turned, this *mandrel* is a shank, or pin *mandrel*. *Al. x. n.*

**MANDRAKE.** *n. f.* [*mandragoras*, Latin; *mandragore*, French.]

The flower of the *mandrake* consists of one leaf in the shape of a bell, and is divided at the top into several parts, the root is said to bear a resemblance to the human form. The reports of tying a dog to this plant, in order to root it up, and prevent the certain death of the person who dares to attempt such a deed, and of the groans emitted by it when the violence is offered, are equally fabulous. *Milla.*

Among other virtues, *mandrake* has been lately celebrated for rendering barren women fruitful: it has a soporific quality, and the ancient used it when they wanted a narcotick of the most powerful kind. *Hill's Natural History.*

Would curses kill as both the *mandrake's* groan, I would invent as bitter searching terms, As cuffs, as harsh, and horrible to hear. *Shakespeare.* Not poppy, nor *mandragora*, Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world, Shall ever med'line thee to that sweet sleep. *Shakespeare.*

And shrieks like *mandrakes*, torn out of the earth, That living mortals, hearing them, run mad. *Shakespeare.*

Go, and catch a falling star, Get with child a *mandrake* root. *Donne.*

**MANDUCATE.** *v. a.* [*manduco*, Lat.]

To chew; to eat.

**MANDUCATION.** *n. f.* [*manducatio*, Lat.] Eating.

*Manducation* is the action of the lower jaw in chewing the food, and preparing it in the mouth before it is received into the stomach. *Quincy.*

As he who is not a holy person does not feed upon Christ, it is apparent that our *manducation* must be spiritual, and the more so must the food, and consequently it cannot be natural flesh. *Taylor's Worshy Communion.*

**MANE.** *n. f.* [*ma. e.*, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses, or other animals.

Dametas was tossed from the saddle to the mane of the horse, and thence to the ground. *Sidney.* A currie comb, *mane* comb, and whip for a jae. *Tyff.*

The weak wanton Cupid Shall from your neck unloose his am'rous fold; And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane, Be shook to air. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

The horses breaking loose, ran up and down with the rales and manes on a light fire. *Knolles.*

A lion shakes his dreadful mane, And angry grows. *Wallr.*

For quitting both their swords and reins, They grasp'd with all their strength the manes. *Huobras.*

**MANFATER.** *n. f.* [*man* and *eat*.] A cannibal; an anthropophagite; one that feeds upon human flesh.

**MANED.** *adj.* [from the noun.] Having a mane.

**MANES.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Ghost; shade; that which remains of man after death.

Hail, O ye holy *manes*! hail again, Paternil asides! *Dryden's Virgil.*

**MANFUL.** *adj.* [*man* and *full*.] Bold; stout; daring.

A handful It had devour'd, 'twas so *manful*. *Hudibras.*

**MANFULLY.** *adv.* [from *manful*.] Boldly; stoutly.

Artimisia behaved herself *manfully* in a great fight at sea, when Xerxes stood by as a coward. *Abbott.*

I slew him *manfully* in fight, Without false vantage, or base treachery. *Shakespeare.*

He that with this Christian armour *manfully* fights against, and repels, the temptations and assaults of his spiritual enemies, he that keeps his conscience void of offence, shall enjoy peace here, and for ever. *Ray on Creation.*

**MANFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *manful*.] Stoutness; boldness.

**MANGCO'RN.** *n. f.* [*mengen*, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of several kinds mixed; as, wheat and rye. It is generally pronounced *mung corn*.

**MANGANESE.** *n. f.* [*manganesia*, low Latin]

*Manganese* is a name the glassmen use for many different substances, that have the same effect in clearing the foul colour of their glass: it is properly an iron ore of a poorer sort. *Hill.*

*Manganese* is rarely found but in an iron vein. *Woodward.*

**MANGE.** *n. f.* [*demangeaison*, French.] The itch or scab in cattle.

The sheep died of the rot, and the swine of the *mange*. *Bin Jui n.*

Tell what crisis does divine The rot in sheep, or *mange* in swine? *Hudibras.*

**MANGER.** *n. f.* [*mangeire*, French.] The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn.

A churchyard cur got into a *manger*, and there lay growl'g to keep the hawks from their provender. *L. Esrange.*

**MANGINESS.** *n. f.* [from *mangy*.] Scabbiness; infection with the mange.

**TO MANGLED.** *v. a.* [*mangelen*, Dutch, to be wanting; *mancus*, Latin.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piecemeal; to butcher.

Cassio, may you suspect Who they should be, that thus have *mangled* you? *Shakespeare.*

Your dishonour Menyles true judgment, and bereaves the state Of that integrity which should become it. *Shakespeare.*

Thoughts, my tormentors arm'd with deadly stings,

*Mangle* my apprehensive tenderest parts, Exasperate, exultate, and raise Die inflammation, which no cooling herb,

Or medicinal liquor can alluage. *Milton's Agonistes.* *Mangle* mischief. *Don Sebastian.*

The triple porter of the Stygian seat, With lolling tongue, lay fawning at thy feet, And, seiz'd with fear, forgot his *mangled* meat. *Dryden.*

What could swords or poisons, racks or flame, But *mangle* and disjoint this brittle frame? More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame. *Prior.*

It is hard, that not one gentleman's daughter should read her own tongue; as any may find, who can hear them when they are disposed to *mangle* a play or a novel, where the least word out of the common road disconcerts them. *Swift.*

They have joined the most obdurate consonants without one intervening vowel, only to shorten a syllable; so that most of the books we see now-a-days, are full of those *manglings* and abbreviations. *Swift.*

Inextricable difficulties occur by *mangling* the sense, and curtailing authors. *Baker on Learning.*

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Since after thee may rise in impious line,  
 Coarſe mangle of the human face divine;  
 Paint on, till fate diſſolve thy mortal part;  
 And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickel.*  
**MANGO.** *n. f.* [*mangoſian*, French.] A  
 fruit of the iſle of Java, brought to  
 Europe pickled.

The fruit with the huſk, when very young,  
 makes a good preſerve, and is uſed to pickle like  
*mangoes.* *Alburtus.*

What lord of old wou'd bid his cook prepare  
 Mangoes, potuſes, champignons, cavares? *King.*  
**MAN'GY.** *adj.* [from *mange*.] Infected  
 with the rage; ſcabby.

Away, thou ſtuff of a mangy dog!  
 I ſwore to ſe thee. *Shakſp. Timon of Athens.*  
**MANHATER.** *n. f.* [*man* and *bater*.]  
 Murtherer; one that hates mankind.

**MANHOOD.** *n. f.* [from *man*.]  
 1. Human nature.

In Seth was the church of God eſtabliſhed,  
 from whom Chriſt deſcended, as touching his  
 nature. *Raleigh.*

Not therefore joins the Son  
 Manhood to Godhead, with more ſtrength to ſil  
 Thy enemy. *John's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Virility; not womanhood.  
 'Tis in my power to be a ſervant now,  
 And, knowing mine, to make his mark'd bow. *Dryden.*

3. Virility; not childhood.  
 Tetchily and wayward wilt thou infancy;  
 Thy ſchool-days high ſchool, diſtate, wild, and ſu  
 Thy prime of manhood daring, bold, and ſturdy *Shakſp. Henry.*

By fraud or force the ſofter train deſtroys,  
 And ſtaring into manhood, ſcorn the boys. *Pope.*

4. Courage; bravery; reſolution; fortitude.  
 Nothing ſo hard but his valour overcame, which  
 he ſo juded with virtue, that although no man  
 was ſpoken of but he for manhood, he was called  
 the courageous Amphiasus. *Shakſp. Henry.*

**MAN'ACK.** } *adj.* [*maniacus*, Latin.]  
**MAN'ACAL.** } Raging with madneſs;  
 mad to rage.

Idolſhip and mania lunatics uſually conform  
 to the age of the moon. *Grew's Com. Phil.*

**MAN'NEST.** *adj.* [*manifestus*, Latin.]  
 1. Plain; open; not concealed; not  
 doubtful; apparent.

They all concur as principles, they all have their  
 forcible operation thereon, although not all in like  
 apparent and uſible manner. *Hobbes.*

That which may be known of God is *manifest* in  
 them, for God hath ſhewed it unto them. *Rom. i. 19.*

He was fore ordained before the foundation of  
 the world, but was *manifest* in theſe laſt times for  
 you. *1 Pet. i. 20.*

He full  
 Reſplendent all his father *manifest*  
 Expreſſed. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Thus *manifest* to fight the God appear'd. *Dryden.*  
 I ſaw, I ſaw him *manifest* in view,  
 His voice, his ſign, and his geſture knew. *Dryden.*

2. Detected; with of.  
 Caluſt there ſtood *manifest* of ſhame,  
 And, turn'd a bear, the northern ſtar became. *Dryden.*

**MANIFEST.** *n. f.* [*manifeste*, Fr. *mani*  
*feſto*, Italian.] Declaration; publick  
 profeſſation.

You authentick witneſſes I bring  
 Of this my *manifest*: that never more  
 This hand ſhall combat on the crooked ſhore. *Dryden.*

To **MANIFEST.** *v. a.* [*manifeste*, Fr. *mani*  
*feſto*, Latin.] To make appear;

to make publick; to ſhew plainly;  
 to diſcover.

Thy life did *manifest* thou loveſt me not;  
 And thou wilt have me die aſſured of it. *Shakſp.*  
 He that loveth me I will love him, and *manifest*  
 myſelf to him. *John. xiv. 21.*

He was pleaſed himſelf to aſſume, and *manifest*  
 his will in our fleſh, and ſo not only as God from  
 heaven, but God viſible on earth, to preach re  
 formation among us. *Hammund.*

This perverſe commotion  
 Muſt *manifest* thee worſhip to be him  
 Of all things. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Were he not by law withſtood,  
 He'd *manifest* his own inhuman blood. *Dryden.*

It may be part of our employment in eternity, to  
 contemperate the works of God, and give him the  
 glory of his wiſdom *manifested* in the creation. *Roy's Creation.*

**MANIFESTATION.** *n. f.* [*manifestation*,  
 French; from *manifest*.] Discovery;  
 publication; clear evidence

Though there be a kind of natural light in the  
 noble, wife, and virtuous, to govern them which  
 are of ſervile diſpoſition, nevertheless, for *mani*  
*feſtation* of this their light, the aſſent of them who  
 are to be governed ſeemeth neceſſary. *Hobbes.*

As the nature of God is excellent, ſo likewiſe is  
 it to know him in thoſe glorious *manifestations* of  
 himſelf in the works of creation and providence. *Tillotſon.*

The ſecret manner in which acts of mercy ought  
 to be performed, requires the publick *manifestation*  
 of them at the great day. *Atterbury.*

**MAN'FESTIBLE.** *adj.* [properly *mani*  
*feſtible*] Eaſy to be made evident.

This is *manifestible* in long and thin plates of  
 ſteel perforated in the middle, and equilibrated. *Brown.*

**MAN'FESTLY.** *adv.* [from *manifest*.]  
 Clearly; evidently; plainly.

We ſee *manifestly*, that ſounds are carried with  
 wind. *Bacon.*

Seſts in a ſtate ſeem to be tolerated becauſe  
 they are already ſpread, while they do not *mani*  
*feſtly* endanger the conſtitution. *Swift.*

**MAN'FESTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *manifest*.]  
 Perſpicuity; clear evidence.

**MAN'FESTO.** *n. f.* [Italian.] Publick  
 profeſſation; declaration.

It was propoſed to draw up a *manifesto*, ſetting  
 forth the grounds and motives of our taking arms. *Addiſon.*

**MAN'IFOLD.** *adj.* [*many* and *fold*.]  
 1. Of different kinds; many in number;  
 multiplied; complicated.

When his eyes did her behold,  
 Her heart did ſeem to melt in pleaſures manifold. *Spencer.*

Terror of the torments manifold,  
 In which the damned ſouls he did behold. *Spencer.*

If that the king  
 Have any way your good deſerts forgot,  
 Which he confeſſeth to be manifold,  
 He bids you name your griefs. *Shakſp. Henry.*

It any man of quality will maintain upon Edward  
 earl of Gloſter, that he is a manifold traitor, let  
 him appear. *Shakſp. Henry.*

They receive manifold more in this preſent  
 time, and in the world to come life everlaſting. *Luke, xviii. 30.*

To repreſent to the life the manifold uſe of  
 friendſhip, ſee how many things a man cannot do  
 himſelf. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

My ſcope in this experiment is manifold. *Bly.*  
 We are not got further than the borders of the  
 mineral kingdom, to very ample it is, too various  
 and manifold its productions. *Wardour.*

2. *Milton* has an uncommon uſe of it.  
 They not obeying  
 Incurr'd, what cou'd they leſſe? the penalty;  
 And manifold in ſin deſerv'd to fall. *Milton.*

**MAN'IFOLD.** *adj.* [*many* and *fold*.]  
 Having many complications or doubles.  
 His puſſant arms about his noble breaſt,  
 And manifold ſhield, he bound about his wiſt. *Fairy Queen.*

**MAN'IFOLDLY.** *adv.* [from *manifest*.]  
 In a manifold manner.  
 They were manifoldly acknowledged the ſavers of  
 that country. *Sidney.*

**MAN'GLIONS.** *n. f.* [in gunnery.] Two  
 handles on the back of a piece of ord  
 nance, caſt after the German form. *Bailey.*

**MAN'IKIN.** *n. f.* [*manniken*, Dutch.] A  
 little man.  
 This is a droll ſucker to you, Sir Toby.  
 I have been dear to him, lad, ſome two thou  
 ſand ſtrange. *Shakſp. Twelfth Night.*

**MAN'IPUL.** *n. f.* [*manipulus*, Latin.]  
 1. A handful.  
 2. A ſmall band of ſoldiers.

**MAN'IPULAR.** *adj.* [from *manipulus*, Lat.]  
 Relating to a manipule.

**MANKILLER.** *n. f.* [*man* and *killer*.]  
 Murderer.  
 To kill murtherers man has lawful power,  
 But not the extended licence to devour. *Dryden.*

**MANKIND.** *n. f.* [*man* and *kind*.]  
 1. The race or ſpecies of human beings.  
 From them I will not hide  
 My judgments, how with *man's* I proceed;  
 As how with peccant angels live they ſaw. *Milton.*

Browne perplex'd with thoughts what would  
 become  
 Of me and all mankind, but now I ſee  
 His day, in which all nations ſhall be bleſt. *Milton.*

Plato witneſſeth, that ſoon after mankind began  
 to increaſe, they built many cities. *Raleigh.*

All mankind alike require then grace,  
 All born to want; a miſerable race. *Pope's Odeſſy.*

2. Reſembling man, not woman, in form  
 or nature.  
 A mankind witch! hence with her, out o' door;  
 A moſt intelligency bawd! *Shakſp. Winter's Tale.*

**MAN'LIKE.** *adj.* [*man* and *like*.] Having  
 the complexion and proper qualities of  
 man.  
 Such a right *manlike* man, as nature often err  
 ing, yet ſhews ſhe would ſain make. *Sidney.*

**MAN'LESS.** *adj.* [*man* and *leſs*.] With  
 out men; not manned.  
 Sir Walter Raleigh was wont to ſay, the Spa  
 niards were ſuddenly driven away with ſquibs;  
 for it was no more but a ſtratagem of fire-works  
*manlike*, and ſent upon the Armada at Calis by the  
 favour of the wind in the night, that put them in  
 ſuch terror, as they cut their cables. *Bacon.*

**MAN'LINESS.** *n. f.* [from *manly*.] Dig  
 nity; bravery; ſtoutneſs.  
 Young maſter, willing to ſhew himſelf a man,  
 lets himſelf looſe to all irregularities; and thus  
 courts credit and *manliſſe* in the caſting off the  
 modeſty he has till then been kept in. *Locke.*

**MAN'LY.** *adj.* [from *man*.]  
 1. Manlike; becoming a man; firm;  
 brave; ſtout; undaunted; undimayd.  
 As did Aeneas old Anchifeſ bear,  
 So I bear thee upon my *manly* ſhoulders. *Shakſp.*  
 Let's briefly put on *manly* readneſs,  
 And meet i' th' hall together. *Shakſp. Henry's Maſt.*  
 Deſerve and *manly*, haſtend to ſuſtain  
 The load of life, and exerciſ'd in pain. *Dryden.*  
 See great Marcellus! how inur'd in toils,  
 He moves with *manly* grace. *Dryden's Eneid.*

2. Not womaniſh; not childiſh.  
 I'll ſpeak between the change of man and boy  
 With a reed voice; and turn two mincing ſteps  
 Into a *manly* ſtride. *Shakſp. Merchant of Venice.*

**MAN'LY.**

**MANLY. adv.** [from *man*] With courage like a man.

**MANNA. n. f.**

*Manna* is properly a gum, and is honey like juice concocted in a solid form, seldom so dry but it adheres to the fingers: its colour is whitish, or brownish, and it has sweetness, and with it a sharpness, that renders it agreeable: *manna* is the product of two different trees, both varieties of the ash: when the leaves are free from rain, these trees exude a white juice. It is but lately that the world were convinced of the mistake of *manna* being an actual produce, by covering a tree with sheets in the *manna* taken, and the finding as much *manna* on it as on those which were open to the air.

*Hill.*

It would be well inquired, whether *manna* doth fall but upon certain herbs, or leaves only. *Bacon.*  
The *manna* in heaven will suit every man's palate. *Lucie.*

**MANNER. n. f.** [*maniere*, French.]

1. Form; method.

In my divine Emilia make me blest.  
Find thou the manner, and the means prepare,  
Possession, more than conquest, is my care. *Dryd. r.*

2. Custom; habit; fashion.

As the manner of home is. *New Testament.*

3. Certain degree.

It is in a manner done already,  
For many carriages he hath dispatch'd  
To the sea side. *Shakespeare's King John.*  
The bread is in a manner common. *Sam. xxi. c.*

In the envy he general in a manner upon all the ministers of an estate, it is truly upon the state itself. *Rail's Essay.*  
This universe we have possit, and rule'd  
In a manner at our will, the affairs of earth. *Aug. 1.*  
Augustinus does in a manner confess the *ch. 1.*

4. Sort; kind.

All manner of men assembled here in arms against God's peace and the king's: we charge you to repair to your dwelling places. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
A love that makes breath poor, and speech unable,  
Beyond all angel or so much I love you. *Shakespeare.*  
What manner of men were they whom ye slew? *Judas.*

The city may flourish in trade, and all manner of outward advantage. *Lucie.*

5. Mien; cast of the look.

An and manner are more expressive than words. *Clarissa.*  
Some men have a native dignity in their mien, which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the most invidious commands. *Hardon's Charles.*

6. Peculiar way; distinct mode of person.

It can hardly be imagined how great a difference was in the Latin, disposition, and manner, of the army under Lullax, and the other under Waller. *Glendon.*

Some few touches of your lordship, which I have endavour'd to express after your manner, have made whole poems of mine to pass with approbation. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

7. Way; mode: of things.

The operations of prosperity insinuate themselves after a certain, but very powerful, manner. *Atterbury.*

8. Manners in the plural: character of the mind.

His princes are as much distinguished by their manners as by their dominions, and even those among them, whose characters seem wholly made up of courage, differ from one another as to the particular kind. *Addison.*

9. General way of life; morals; habits.

The kinds of music have most operation upon

manners: as, to make them warlike; to make them soft and effeminate. *Bacon.*

Every tool carries more or less in his face the signature of his manners, more legible in some than others. *L'Estrange.*

We bring our manners to the best abodes,  
And think what pleases us must please the gods. *Dryden.*

10. [In the plural.] Ceremonious behaviour; studied civility.

The time will not allow the compliment,  
Which very manners urge. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
These bloody accidents must excuse my manners,  
That so neglected you. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Our guests and not our manners reason now. *Shakespeare.*

Ungracious wretch,  
Fit for the mount uns and the barbarous caves,  
Where manners ne'er were preach'd. *Shakespeare's Tit. And.*  
Dear Kate, you and I cannot be confined within the weak list of a country's fashion: we are the makers of manners, Kate. *Shakespeare.*

Good manners bound her to invite  
The stranger dame to be her guest that night. *Dryden.*

None but the careless and the confident would rush rudely into the presence of a great man: and shall we, in our aspirations to the great God, take that to be a sign, which the common reason of mankind will not allow to be manners? *South.*  
Your passion binds  
Its force against your nearest friends,  
Which manners, decency, and pride,  
Have taught you from the world to hide. *Swift.*

11. To take in the MANNER. To catch in the actual omission of a crime

If I melt into melancholy while I write, I shall be taken in the manner, and I sit by one too tender to these impressions. *Dante.*

**MANNERLINES. n. f.** [from *mannerly*.] Civility, ceremonious complaisance.

Others out of *mannerliness* and respect to God, though they deny this universal bond of the universe, yet have devised several systems of the universe. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**MANNERLY. adj.** [from *manner*.] Civil; ceremonious; complaisant.

'Tut; tut, here's a mannerly forbearance. *Shakespeare.*  
Let me have  
W. as you'll meet, and is most mannerly. *Shakespeare.*

I will make a mock at sin, affront the God whom we serve, and sully religion: not to oppose them, by whatever *mannerly* names we may palliate the offence, is not modesty but cowardice, and a traitorous desertion of our allegiance to Christ. *Rog. 1.*

**MANNERLY. adv.** Civilly; without rudeness.

When we've supped,  
Will *mannerly* demand thee of thy story. *Shakespeare.*  
**MANNERLY. n. f.** [*man* and *klein*, German.] A little man; a dwarf.

**MANNERISH. adj.** [from *man*.] Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; impudent.

Nature had proportioned her without any fault; yet altogether seemed not to make up that harmony that Cupid delights in; the reason whereof might seem a *mannerish* countenance, which overthrew that lovely sweetness, the noblest power of mankind, far fitter to prevail by parley than by battle. *Sidney.*  
A woman, impudent and *mannerish* grown,  
Is not more leath'd than an effeminate man. *Shakespeare.*

When *mannerish* Mevia, that two-handed whore,  
Affrict on horrid back hunts the Tuscan boar. *Dryden.*

**MANNER. n. f.** [*manoir*, old French; *manerium*, low Latin; *maner*, Armo-  
rick.]

*Manor* signifies, in common law, a rule of government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee. Touching the original of these *manors*, it seems, that, in the beginning, there was a certain compass of ground granted by the king to some man of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exercise some jurisdiction, more or less, within that compass, as he thought good to grant; performing him such services, and paying such yearly rent for the same, as he by his grant required: and that afterward this great man parcelled his land to other men, in joining them again such services and rents as he thought good; and by that means, as he became tenant to the king, so the interiors became tenants to him: but those great men, or their posterity, have alienated these manors and lands, so given them by their prince, and many for capital offences have forfeited them to the king; and there by they still remain in the crown, or are bestowed again upon others. But whosoever possesses these *manors*, the liberty belonging to them is real and predial, and therefore remains, though the owners be changed. In these days, a *manor* rather signifies the jurisdiction and royalty incorporeal, than the land or site: for a man may have a *manor* in gross, as the law terms it, that is, the right and interest of a court baron, with the perquisites thereto belonging. *Cowley.*

My poles, my walks, my *manors* that I had,  
For me a forsake me, and of all my lands  
Is nothing left me. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Kinsmen of mine,  
They shall abound as formerly. O many  
Have broke their backs with laying *manors* on them  
For their great journey. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
**MANQUELIER. n. f.** [*man* and *epellan*, Saxon] A murderer; a mankiller; a manslayer.

This was not Kayne the *manqueller*, but one of a gentler spirit and milder sex, to wit, a woman. *Cairns.*

**MANSE. n. f.** [*mansio*, Latin.]

1. Farm and land.

2. A parsonage house.

**MANSION. n. f.** [*mansio*, Latin.]

1. The lord's house in a manor.

2. Place of residence; abode; house.

All these are but ornaments of that divine spark within you, which being descended from heaven, could not elsewhere pick out so sweet a *manfion*. *Sidney.*

A fault no less grievous, if so be it were true, than if some king should build his *manfion*-house by the model of Solomon's palace. *Hooker.*

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,  
His *manfion*, and his title, in a place  
From whence himself does fly! he loves us not. *Shak.*  
Thy *manfion* wants thee, Adam, rise,  
First man, of men innumerable ordain'd;  
First father! called by thee, I come thy guide  
To the garden of bliss, thy seat prepar'd. *Milton.*

A *manfion* is provided thee; more fair  
Than this, and worthy Heaven's peculiar care,  
Not tram'd of common earth. *Dryden.*

3. Residence; abode.

These poets near our princes sleep,  
And in one grave their *manfions* keep. *Denham.*

**MANSLAUGHTER. n. f.** [*man* and *slaughter*.]

1. Murder; destruction of the human species.

The whole pleasure of that book standeth in open *manslaughter* and bold bawdry. *Afham.*

To overcome in battle, and subdue Nations, and bring home spoils with infinite *Manslaughter*, shall be held the highest pitch Of human glory. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. [In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice; punished by forfeiture.

When

When a man, throwing at a cock, killed a bystander, I ruled it *manslaughter*. *Fisher.*  
**MANSIA'YER.** *n. f.* [*man* and *slay*.] One that has killed another.

Cities for refuge for the *manslayer*. *Numbers.*  
**MANSU'ETE.** *adj.* [*mansuetus*, Latin.] Tame; gentle; not ferocious; not wild.

This holds not only in domestick and *mansuet* birds; for then it might be thought the effect of curation or institution, but also in the wild.

*Ray on the Creation.*  
**MA'NSUETUDE.** *n. f.* [*mansuetudo*, French; *mansuetudo*, Latin.] Tameness; gentleness.

The angry lion did present his paw,  
Which by consent was given to *mansuetude*;  
The fearful hare her ears, which by their law  
Humility did reach to fortitude. *Herbert.*

**MA'NTLE.** *n. f.* [*mantel*, old French.] Work raised before a chimney to conceal it, whence the name, which originally signifies a cloak.

From the Italians we may learn how to raise fur *mantels* within the room, and how to disguise the shafts of chimneys. *Wotton.*

If you break any china on the *mantelcase* or cabinet, gather up the fragments. *Sancti.*

**MANTELET.** *n. f.* [*manetelet*, French.]

1. A small cloak worn by women.
2. [In fortification.] A kind of moveable penthouse, made of pieces of timber sawed into planks, which being about three inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of almost six feet; they are generally cased with tin, and set upon little wheels; so that in a siege they may be driven before the pioneers, and serve as blinds to shelter them from the enemy's small-shot: there are other *manetelets* covered on the top, whereof the miners make use to approach the walls of a town or castle. *Harris.*

**MANTI'GER.** *n. f.* [*man* and *tiger*.] A large monkey or baboon.

Near these was placed, by the black prince of Monomotapa's side, the glaring cat-a-mountain, and the man-mimicking *mantiger*.

*Abutler and Pope.*  
**MA'NTLE.** *n. f.* [*mantell*, Welsh.] A kind of cloak or garment thrown over the rest of the dress.

We, well-cover'd with the night's black *mantle*,  
At unawares may beat down Edward's guard,  
And seize himself. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Poor Tom drinks the green *mantle* of the standing pool. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The day begins to break, and night is fled,  
Whole pitchy *mantle* over-veil'd the earth. *Shaksf.*  
Their actions were disguised with *wantles*, very usual in times of disorder, of religion and justice.

*Hyward.*  
The herald and children are clothed with *wantles* of fatten; but the herald's *mantle* is stream'd with gold. *Bacon.*

By which the beauty of the earth appears,  
The divers-colour'd *mantle* which she wears. *Sancti.*

Before the sun,  
Before the heav'ns thou wert, and at the voice  
Of God, as with a *mantle* didst invest  
The rising world of waters dark and deep,  
Won from the void and formless infinite. *Milton.*

Upon loosening of his *mantle* the eggs fell from him at unawares, and the eagle was a third time defeated. *L'Estrange.*

Dan Pope for thy misfortune griev'd,  
With kind concern and skill has weav'd  
Vol. II.

A filken web; and ne'er shall fade  
Its colours: gently has he laid  
The *mantle* o'er thy sad distress,  
And Venus shall the texture bless. *Prior.*

A spacious veil from his broad shoulders flew,  
That set the unhappy Phaeton to view;  
The flaming chariot and the steeds it shew'd,  
And the whole table in the *mantle* glow'd. *Addison.*

**TO MA'NTLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloke; to cover; to disguise.

As the morning steals upon the night,  
Melting the darkness; so the rising senses  
Begin to chase the ignorant fumes, that *mantle*  
Their clearer reason. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

I left them  
I th' filthy *mantled* pool beyond your cell,  
There dancing up to th' chins. *Shakspeare's Temp.*

**TO MA'NTLE.** *v. n.* [The original of the signification of this word is not plain. *Skinner* considers it as relative to the expansion of a *mantle*: as, the hawk *mantleth*; she spreads her wings like a *mantle*.]

1. To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure.

The swan with arched neck,  
Between her white wings *mantling*, rows  
Her state with oary feet. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To joy; to revel.  
My frail fancy red with full delight  
Doth bathe in bliss, and *mantles* most at ease;  
Ne thinks of other heaven, but how it might  
Her heart's desire with most contentment please. *Spenser.*

3. To be expanded; to spread luxuriantly.

The pair that clad  
Each shoulder broad, came *mantling* o'er his breast  
With regal ornament. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The *mantling* vine  
Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps  
Luxuriant. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I saw them under a green *mantling* vine,  
That crawl'd along the side of yon small hill,  
Plucking ripe clusters. *Milton.*

You'll sometimes meet a fop, of nicest tread,  
Whose *mantling* peruke veils his empty head. *Gay.*  
And where his many waters flow,  
He gave the *mantling* vine to grow  
A trophy to his love. *Foster's Ode to Lord Gower.*

4. To gather any thing on the surface; to froth.

There are a sort of men, whose visages  
Do cream and *mantle* like a standing pond;  
And do a wilful stiffness entertain,  
With purpose to be diet in an opinion  
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shaksf.*

It drinketh fresh, flowereth, and *mantles* exceeding. *Bacon.*

From plate to plate your eye balls roll,  
And the brain dances to the *mantling* bowl. *Pope.*

5. To ferment; to be in sprightly agitation.

When *mantling* blood  
Flow'd in his lovely cheeks; when his bright eyes  
Sparkl'd with youthful fires; when ev'ry grace  
Shone in the father, which now crowns the son. *South.*

**MA'NTUA.** *n. f.* [this is perhaps corrupted from *manteau*, French.] A lady's gown.

Not Cynthia, when her *mantua*'s pinn'd away,  
Felt such such rage, resentment, and despair,  
As thou, sad virgin! for thy tawny hair. *Pope.*

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's lappers, dillies, and *mantuas*. *Swift.*

**MA'NTUAMAKER.** *n. f.* [*mantua* and *maker*.] One who makes gowns for women.

By profession a *mantuamaker*: I am employed by the most fashionable ladies. *Addison's Guardian.*

**MA'NUAL.** *adj.* [*manuallis*, Latin; *manuel*, French.]

1. Performed by the hand.

The speculative part of painting, without the assistance of *manual* operation, can never attain to that perfection which is its object. *Dryden's Dunci.*

2. Used by the hand.

The treasurer obliged himself to procure some declaration under his majesty's sign *manual*. *Clarendon.*

**MA'NUAL.** *n. f.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand.

This *manual* of laws, filed the confessor's laws, contains but few heads. *Hale's Con. Laws of Eng.*

In those plays which are recommended to the use of the devout persons of your church, in the *manuals* and offices allowed them in our own language, they would be careful to have nothing they thought scandalous. *Stillingfleet.*

**MANU'BIAL.** *adj.* [*manubiæ*, Latin.] Belonging to spoil; taken in war. *Dia.*

**MANU'BRIUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A handle.

Though the sucker move easily enough up and down in the cylinder by the help of the *manubrium*, yet if the *manubrium* be taken off, it will require a considerable strength to move it. *Byle.*

**MANUDU'CTION.** *n. f.* [*manuductio*, Lit.]

Guidance by the hand

We find no open track, or constant *manuduction*, in this labyrinth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

That they are carried by the *manuduction* of a rule, is evident from the constant regularity of their motion. *Glanville.*

This is a direct *manuduction* to all kind of sin, by abusing the confidence with undervaluing persuasions concerning the malignity and guilt even of the foulest. *South.*

**MANUFAC'TURE.** *n. f.* [*manus* and *facio*, Latin; *manufaktur*, French.]

1. The practice of making any piece of workmanship.

2. Any thing made by art.

Heav'n's pow'r is infinite: earth, air, and sea,  
The *manufactory* made the making pow'r obey. *Dryden.*

The peasants are clothed in a coarse kind of canvas, the *manufactory* of the country. *Addison.*

**TO MANUFAC'TURE.** *v. a.* [*manufactory*, French.]

1. To make by art and labour; to form by workmanship.

2. To employ in work; to work up: as, we manufacture our wool.

**MANUFAC'TURER.** *n. f.* [*manufactory*, French, *manufaturus*, Latin.] A workman; an artificer.

In the practices of artificers and the *manufactory* of various kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways of composing things to the several uses of human life. *Waris.*

**TO MANUMIS'** *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Lat.]

To set free; to dismiss from slavery.

A constant report of a danger so imminent run through the whole castle, even into the deep dungeons, by the compassion of certain *manumiss'd* slaves. *Kneller.*

He presents  
To thee, renown'd for piety and force,  
Poor captives *manumiss'd*, and matchless horse. *Waller.*

**MANUMIS'SION.** *n. f.* [*manumission*, Fr. *manumissio*, Lat.] The act of giving liberty to slaves

Slaves wore iron rings until their *manumission* or procurement. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The pilcus was somewhat like a night-cap, as the symbol of liberty, given to slaves at their *manumission*. *Archever.*

**TO MANUMIT.** *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Lat.]

To release from slavery.

*Manumit* and release him from those drudgeries to vice, under which those remain who live without God. *Government of the Tongue.*

Thou wilt beneath the burthen bow,  
And glad receive the manumitting blow  
On thy shav'd slavish head. Dryde. *Jure*

**MANURABLE.** *adj.* [from *manure*.] Capable of cultivation.

This book gives an account of the *manurable* lands in every manor. Hall's *Origin of Mankind*.

**MANURANCE.** *n. f.* [from *manure*.] Agriculture; cultivation. An obsolete word, worthy of revival.

Although there should none of them fall by the sword, yet they being kept from *manurancie*, and their cattle from running abroad, by this hard restraint they would quickly devour one another.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

**TO MANURE.** *v. a.* [*manourer*, Fr.]

1. To cultivate by manual labour.

They mock our scant *manuring*, and require  
More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth.

*Milton.*

2. To dung; to fatten with composts.

Fragments of shells, reduced by the agitation of the sea to powder, are used for the *manuring* of land.

*Woodward.*

3. To fatten as a compost.

Revenge her slaughter'd citizens,  
Or share their fate: the tops of half her senate  
*Manure* the fields of Ithaca, while we  
Sit here, deliberating in cold debates.

*Addison.*

**MANURE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on lands, dung or compost to fatten land.

When the Nile from Phasian fields is fled,  
The fat *manure* with heav'nly fire is warm'd. Dryde.  
Mud makes an extraordinary *manure* for land that is sandy.

*Motimer's Husbandry.*

**MANUREMENT.** *n. f.* [from *manure*.] Cultivation; improvement.

The *manurement* of wit is like that of soil, where before the pains of tilling or sowing, men consider what the mould will bear. *Watson on Education.*

**MANURER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a husbandman.

**MANUSCRIPT.** *n. f.* [*manuscrit*, French; *manuscriptum*, Latin.] A book written, not printed.

A collection of rare *manuscripts*, exquisitely written in Arabic, and fought in the most remote parts by the diligence of Epimenus, the most excellent linguist, were upon sale to the Jesuits. *Watson.*

Her majesty has perused the *manuscript* of this opera, and given it her approbation. *Dryden.*

**MANV.** *adj.* comp. *more*, superl. *most*. [manix, Sax.]

1. Consisting of a great number; numerous; more than few.

Our country, and the discoverer of our country, flew *many* of us. *Judges*, xvi. 24.

When *many* atoms descend in the air, the same cause which makes them *many*, makes them to fight in proportion to their multitude. *Deity.*

Sufficient that thy prayers are heard, and that, thus due by sentence, when thou dost transgress, Detested of his future *many* days  
Giv'n thee of grace, wherein thou may'st repent,  
And one bad act with *many* deeds well done  
May be cover'd.

*Milton.*

The apostle never give the least directions to Christians to agree to the shop of Rome, but a communion of *many* differences which, in the end, happen among them. *Talbot.*

2. Marking number indefinite, or comparative.

Both men and women, *many* as were with me, brought bracelets. *Ex*, i. xxxv. 22.

This yet I thought not, why to the town Co. a will deign to dwell on earth, and so various laws are given to *many* laws.

*Milton.*

with *too*, in low language

They come to vie power and expence with those that are too high and *too many* for them. *L'Estrange.*

**MANY.** *n. f.* [This word is remarkable in the Saxon for its frequent use, being written with twenty variations: *mænegeo, mænego, mænigeo, mænigo, mænizu, mænio, mæniu, mænýgeo, mænægeo, manigo, manixe, manigo, menægeo, menego, menægu, menizeo, menizo, menizu, menio, meniu.* *Lye.*]

1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people.

After him the rascal *many* ran,  
Heaped together in rude rabblement. *Fairy Queen.*  
O thou fond *many*! with what loud applause  
Did'st thou beat heav'n with blessing Bellinghroke.

*Shakespeare.*

I had a purpose now  
To lead our *many* to the holy land,  
I left rest and lying still might make them look  
Too near into my fate. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
A care-craz'd mother of a *many* children.

*Shakespeare.*

The vulgar and the *many* are fit only to be led or driven, but by no means fit to guide themselves.

*South.*

These parting from the king, the chiefs divide,  
And wheeling East and West, before their *many* ride.

*Dryden.*

He is liable to a great *many* inconveniencies every moment of his life.

*Tillotson.*

Seeing a great *many* in rich gowns, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early.

*Addison's Freeholder.*

2. *Many*, when it is used before a singular noun, seems to be a substantive. In conversation, for *many a man* they say a *many* men.

Thou art a collop of my flesh,  
And for thy sake have I shed *many* a tear. *Shakespeare.*  
He is betet with enemies, the meanest of which is not without *many* and *many* a way to the wrecking of a nation.

*L'Estrange.*

Broad were their collars too, and every one  
Was set about with *many* a costly stone. *Dryden.*  
*Many* a child can have the distinct clear ideas of two and three long before he has any idea of infinite.

*Locke.*

3. *Many*, used much in composition.

**MANYCOLOURED.** *adj.* [*many* and *colour*.] Having various colours.

Hail *manycolour'd* messenger, that ne'er  
Do'st disobey the voice of Jupiter. *Shakespeare.*  
He hears not me, but on the other side,  
A *many*, *colour'd* peacock having spy'd,  
Leaves him and me.

*Dennis.*

The hoary majesty of spades appears,  
Put forth one *many* leg, to fight reveal'd,  
The rest his *many*, *colour'd* robe conceal'd.

*Pope.*

**MANYCORNERED.** *adj.* [*many* and *corner*.] Polygonal; having corners more than twelve: the geometricians have particular names for angular figures up to those of twelve corners.

Search those *many*, *corner'd* minds,  
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds.

*Dryden.*

**MANYHEADED.** *adj.* [*many* and *head*.] Having many heads.

Some of the wiser seeing that a popular licence is indeed the *manyheaded* tyranny, prevailed with the rest to make Muldorus their chief.

*Sidney.*

The proud Dueffs came  
High mounted on her *manyheaded* beast. *Fairy Queen.*

The *manyheaded* beast hath broke,  
Or shaken from his head, the royal yoke. *Denham.*

Those were the pretences of his fate,  
That form'd his manhood to subdue  
The hydra of the *many*, *headed* lustful crew.

*Dryden.*

**MANYLANGUED.** *adj.* [*many* and *language*.] Having many languages.

Seek Atreides on the Spartan shore;  
He, wand'ring long, a wider circle made,  
And *many*, *language'd* nations has survey'd. *Pope.*

**MANYPEOPLED.** *adj.* [*many* and *people*.] Numerously populous.

He from the *many*, *peopled* city flies;  
Contemns their labours, and the divers cries.

*Sandys.*

**MANYTIMES.** an adverbial phrase. Often; frequently.

They are Roman catholic in the device and legend, which are both *many*, *times* taken out of the Scriptures.

*Addison.*

**MAP.** *n. f.* [*mappa*, low Latin.] A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude.

Zelmune earnestly entreated Dorus, that he would bestow a *map* of his little world upon her, that the might see whether it were troubled with such uninhabitable climes of cold despairs, and hot rages, as her's was.

*Sidney.*

I will take the *map* of Ireland, and lay it before me, and make mine eyes my schoolmasters, to give my understanding to judge of your plot.

*Spenser.*

Old coins are like to *many* *maps* for explaining the ancient geography.

*Addison or Account General.*

O'er the *map* my finger taught to stray,  
Cross many a region marks the winding way,  
From sea to sea, from realm to realm I rove,  
And grow a mere geographer by love.

*Voltaire.*

**TO MAP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To delineate; to set down.

I am near to the place where they should meet,  
If Pisanio have *map'd* it right. *Shakespeare's Cym.*

**MAPLE TREE.** *n. f.* [*acer*.]

The *maple-tree* hath jagged or angular leaves; the seeds grow two together in hard-winged vessel: there are several species: the greater *maple* is lately called the sycamore tree: the common *maple* is frequent in hedge-rows.

*Miller.*

The platane round,  
The carved holme, the *mapple* tendron inward found.

*Spenser.*

Of the rottenest *maple* wood burnt to ashes they make a strong ice.

*Motimer's Husbandry.*

**MAPPERY.** *n. f.* [from *map*.] The art of planning and designing.

*Hauwer.*

The skill and mental parts,  
That do contrive how many hands shall strike  
When fitness calls them on,  
They call this bedwork, *mapp'ry*, closet war.

*Shakespeare.*

**TO MAR.** *v. a.* [*amrjanan*, Saxon.] To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to mischief; to damage. Obsolete.

Loss is no shame, nor to be less than foe,  
But to be less than himself, doth *mar*.  
Both loser a lot, and victor's praise alto.

*Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

The master may here only humble, and perchance fail in teaching, to the *mar*ing and maintaining of the scholar in learning. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

When priests are more in words than matter,  
When brewers *mar* their malt with water.

*Shakespeare.*

I pray you *mar* no more trees with writing songs in their barks.

—I pray you *mar* no more of my verses with reading them illfavouredly.

*Shakespeare.*

Beware thine honour be not then dignac'd,  
Take care thou *mar* not when thou think'st to mend.

*Faust.*

Aumade became the man that all did *mar*,  
Whether through indiscretion, chance, or worse.

*Barth.*

The ambition to prevail in great things is less harmful than that other, to appear in every thing; for that breeds confusion, and *mar*s business when great in dependencies.

*Fijays.*

O! could

O! could we see how cause from cause doth spring!

How mutually they link'd and folded are:

And hear how oft one disagreeing string  
The harmony doth rather make than marr. *Davies.*

Ire, envy, and despair,  
Marr'd all his borrow'd visage, and betray'd  
Him counterfeit. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Had she been there, untimely joy through all  
Mens hearts diffus'd, had marr'd the funeral. *Waller.*

Mother!

'Tis much unsafe my fire to disobey:  
Not only you provoke him to your cost,  
But mirth is marr'd, and the good cheer is lost. *Dryden.*

**MARANATHA.** *n. f.* [Syriack.] It signifies, the Lord comes, or, the Lord is come: it was a form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. St. Paul pronounces, If any love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be *anathema maranatha*, which is as much as to say, May'tt thou be devoted to the greatest of evils, and to the utmost severity of God's judgments; may the Lord come quickly to take vengeance of thy crimes. *Calmet.*

**MARASMUS.** *n. f.* [*μαρασμός*, from *μαρῖναι*.] A consumption, in which persons waste much of their substance. *Quincy.*

Pining atrophy,  
*Marasmus*, and wide-wasting peltence. *Milton.*

A *marasmus* imports a consumption following a fever; a consumption or withering of the body, by reason of a natural extinction of the native heat, and an extenuation of the body, caused through an immoderate heat. *Harvey.*

**MARBLE.** *n. f.* [*marbre*, French; *mar-mor*, Latin.]

1. Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish, and in a strong heat calcining into lime.

He plies her hard, and much rain wears the marble. *Shakespeare.*

Thou marble, hew'd ere long to part with breath,  
And hours rear'd, unmanful of thy death. *Sandys.*

Some dry their corn infested with the brine,  
Then grind with *marbles*, and prepare to dine. *Dryden.*

The two flat sides of two pieces of marble will more easily approach each other, between which there is nothing but water or air, than if there be a diamond between them; not that the parts of the diamond are more solid, but because the parts of water, being more easily separable, give way to the approach of the two pieces of marble. *Locke.*

2. Little balls, supposed to be of marble, with which children play.

Marbles taught them percussion, and the laws of motion; nutcrackers the use of the lever. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

3. A stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription: as, the Oxford *marbles*.

**MARBLE.** *adj.*

Made of marble.

Pigmalion's fate reviv'd is mine,  
His marble love took flesh and blood,  
All that I worshipp'd as divine,  
That beauty, now 'tis understood,  
Appears to have no more of life,  
Than that whereof he fram'd his wife. *Waller.*

1. Variegated, or stained like marble.

Shall I see far-fetched inventions? shall I labour to lay marble colours over my ruinous thoughts? or rather, though the purity of my virgin mind be stained, let me keep the true simplicity of my word. *Sidney.*

The appendix shall be printed by itself, *pitched*, and with a *marble cover*. *Swift.*

**TO MARBLE.** *v. a.* [*marbrer*, French, from the noun.] To variegate, or vein like marble.

Very well seeked *marbled* paper did not cast any of its distinct colours upon the wall with an equal diffusion. *Boyle.*

Marian

*Marbled* with sage the hard'ning cheese she press'd,  
And yellow butter Marian's skill profess'd. *Gay.*

**MARBLEPHEARTYD.** *adj.* [*marble* and *heart*.] Cruel; inflexible; hard-hearted.

Ingratitude! thou *marble-breasted* fiend,  
More hideous, when thou shew'st thee in a child,  
Than the sea monster. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**MARCASSITE.** *n. f.*

The term *marcasite* has been very improperly used by some for bismuth, and by others for zink: the more accurate writers however always express a substance different from either of these by it, sulphureous and metallic. The *marcasite* is a solid hard fossil, naturally found among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone: the variety of forms this mineral puts on is almost endless. There are however only three distinct species of it, one of a bright gold colour, another of a bright silver, and a third of a dead white: the silvery one seems to be peculiarly meant by the writers on the *Materia Medica*. *Marcasite* is very frequent in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it *mundick*, but more in Germany, where they extract vitriol and sulphur from it. *Hill.*

The writers of minerals give the name *pyrites* and *marcasites* indifferently to the same sort of body: I restrain the name of *pyrites* wholly to the nodules, or those that are found lodged in strata that are separate: the *marcasite* is part of the matter that either constitutes the stratum, or is lodged in the perpendicular fissures. *Woodward.*

The acid salt dissolved in water is the same with oil of sulphur per campanam, and abounding much in the bowels of the earth, and particularly in *marcasites*, unites itself to the other ingredients of the *marcasite*, which are bitumen, iron, copper, and earth, and with them compounds alum, vitriol, and sulphur: with the earth alone it compounds alum; with the metal alone, and metal and earth together, it compounds vitriol; and with the bitumen and earth it compounds sulphur: whence it comes to pass, that *marcasites* abound with those three minerals. *Newton's Opticks.*

Here *marcasites* in various figures wait,  
To ripen to a true metallic state. *Garr's Dispens.*

**MARCH.** *n. f.* [from *Mars*.] The third month of the year.

*March* is drawn in tawny, with a fierce aspect, a helmet upon his head, to shew this month was dedicated to Mars. *Plutarch.*

**TO MARCH.** *v. n.* [*marcher*, French, for *varicare*, *Menage*; from *Mars*, *Junius*.]

1. To move in military form.

Well *march* we on,  
To give obedience where 'tis truly ow'd. *Shakespeare.*

He *marched* in battle array with his power against  
Arphaxad. *Judges*, i. 13.

Maccabeus *marched* forth, and slew five-and-twenty thousand persons. *2 Mac.* xiii. 26.

My father, when some days before his death  
He order'd me to *march* for Utica,  
Wept o'er me. *Addison's Cat.*

2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.

Plexirtus finding that if nothing else, famine would at last bring him to destruction, thought better by humbleness to creep where by pride he could not *march*. *Sidney.*

Duch York intend no harm to us,  
That thus he *marcheth* with his arm in arm? *Shakespeare.*

Our bodies, ev'ry footstep that they make,  
*March* towards death, until at last they die. *Davies.*

Like thee, great son of Jove, like thee,  
When old in rising majesty,  
Thou *marchest* down o'er Delos' hills. *Prior.*

The power of wisdom *march'd* before. *Pope.*

**TO MARCH.** *v. a.*

1. To put in military movement.  
Cyrus *marching* his army for divers days o'er mountains of snow, the dazzling splendor of his whiteness prejudiced the sight of very many of his soldiers. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. To bring in regular procession.  
*March* them again in fair array,  
And bid them form the happy day;  
Th' happy day design'd to wait  
On William's fame, and Europe's fate. *Prior.*

**MARCH.** *n. f.* [*marcher*, French.]

1. Military movement; journey of soldiers.

These troops came to the army harassed with a long and wearisome *march*, and cast away their arms and garments, and sought in their shirts. *Bacon's Warrent Spain.*

Who should command, by his Almighty nod,  
These chosen troops, unconscious of the road,  
And unacquainted with th' appointed end,  
Their *march* to begin, and thither tend. *Blackmore.*

2. Grave and solemn walk.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join  
The varying verse, the full rebounding line,  
The long majestic *march*, and energy divine. *Pope.*

3. Deliberate or laborious walk.

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troublesome *march* to gain the top of it. *Addison on Italy.*

4. Signals to move.

The drums presently striking up a *march*, they make no longer stay, but forward they go directly. *Krollen.*

5. *Marches*, without singular. [*marcu*, Gothic; *meapc*, Saxon; *marche*, French.] Borders; limits; confines.

They of those *marches*  
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend  
Our inland from the piling borderers. *Shakespeare.*  
The English colonies were enforced to keep continual guards upon the borders and *marches* round them. *Duques.*

It is not fit that a king of an island should have any *marches* or borders but the four seas. *Davies on Ireland.*

**MARCHER.** *n. f.* [from *marcheur*, Fr.] President of the marches or borders.

Many of our English lords made war upon the Welshmen at their own charge; the lands which they gained they held to their own use; they were called lords *marcheis*, and had royal liberties. *Davies.*

**MARCHIONESS.** *n. f.* [feminine, formed by adding the English female termination to the Latin *marchio*.] The wife of a marquis.

The king's majesty  
Does purpose honour to you, no less flowing  
Than *marquions* of Pembroke. *Shakspeare Henry VIII.*  
From a private gentlewoman he made me a *marquionis*, and from a *marquionis* a queen, and now he intend to crown my innocence with the glory of martyrdom. *Bacon's Apology.*

The lady *marcheis*, his wife, followed very diligently the timely preservation of her husband. *Clarendon.*

**MARCHPANE.** *n. f.* [*massapane*, French.] A kind of sweet bread, or biskuit.

Along whose ridge such bones are met,  
Like combs round in *marchpane* set. *Sidney.*

**MARCHID.** *adj.* [*marcidus*, Latin.] Lean; pining; withered.

A burning colliquative fever, the softer part being melted away, the heat continuing its action. *N 2*

tion upon the diat and fleshy parts, changes into a *marcid* fever. *Harvey.*

He on his own fish pours the noblest oil;  
That to your *marid* dying herbs assign'd,  
By the rank smell and taste betrays its kind. *Dryden.*

**MARCOUR.** *n. f.* [*marcor*, Lat.] Leannels; the state of withering; waste of flesh.

Considering the exolution and languor ensuing the action of venery in form, the extinction and *marcour* in others, it much abridgeth our days. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A *marcour* is either imperfect, tending to a lesser withering, which is curable, or perfect, that is, an entire wasting of the body, excluding all means of cure. *Harvey.*

**MARE.** *n. f.* [*mape*, Saxon.]

1. The female of a horse.

A pair of couriers born of heavenly breed,  
Whom Once stole from her celestial sire,  
By substituting *mares*, produc'd on earth,  
Whose wombs conceiv'd a more than mortal birth. *Dryden.*

2. [From *Mara*, the name of a spirit imagined by the nations of the north to torment sleepers.] A kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the night hag.

Mab, his merry queen, by night  
Beside, young folks that lie upright,  
In elder times the *mare* that hight,  
Which plagues them out of measure. *Dayton.*  
Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the *mare* in the stomach. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**MARPSCHAL.** *n. f.* [*mareschal*, French, derived by *Junius* from *mare*, the female of an horse.] A chief commander of an army.

O William, may thy arms advance,  
That he may lose Dinant next year,  
And to be *mareschal* of France. *Priest.*

**MARGARITE.** *n. f.* [*margarita*, Latin; *marguerite*, French] A pearl.

Silver is the second metal, and signifies purity, among the planets it holdeth with luna, among precious stones with the *marguerite* or pearl. *Peacocks on Blazoning.*

**MARGARITES.** *n. f.* [*bellis*.] An herb. *Ainsworth*

**MARGE.** *n. f.* [*margo*, Latin; *marge*, French.]

**MARGIN.** *n. f.* [*margo*, Latin; *marge*, French.]

1. The border the brink; the edge; the verge.

He drew his flaming sword, and show'd  
At him so fiercely, that the upper *marge*  
Of his sevenfold shield away it took. *Fairy Queen.*  
Never since  
Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,  
Or on the brach'd *margins* of the sea. *Shakspeare.*  
An airy crowd came rushing where he stood,  
Which fill'd the *margins* of the fatal flood. *Dryden.*

2. The edge of a page left blank, or filled with a short note.

As much love in rhyme,  
As would be cram'd up in a sheet of paper  
Writ on both sides the leaf, *margins* and all. *Shakspeare.*

Reconcile these two places, which both you and the *margins* of our Bibles acknowledge to be parallel. *Hammond.*

He knows in law, or text, nor *margins*. *Swift.*

3. The edge of a wound or sore.

All the advantage to be gathered from it is only from the evenness of its *margins*; the purpose will be as fully answered by keeping that under only. *Starke's Surgery.*

**MARGINAL.** *adj.* [*marginal*, French; from *margin*.] Placed, or written on the margin.

We cannot better interpret the meaning of these words than pope Leo himself expoundeth them, whose speech concerning our Lord's ascension may serve instead of a *marginal* gloss. *Hooker.*

What remarks you find worthy of your riper observation note with a *marginal* star, as being worthy of your second year's review. *Watts.*

**MARGINATED.** *adj.* [*marginatus*, Latin, from *margin*.] Having a margin.

**MARGRAVE.** *n. f.* [*marck* and *graff*, German.] A title of sovereignty in Germany; in its original import, keeper of the marches or borders.

**MARIS.** *n. f.* [*viola marianæ*.] A kind of violet. *DiD.*

**MARIGOLD.** *n. f.* [*Mary* and *gold*; *caliba*, Lat.] A yellow flower, devoted, I suppose, to the virgin.

The *marigold* hath a radiated discous flower; the petals of them are, for the most part, crenated, the seeds crooked and rough; those which are uppermost long, and those within short; the leaves are long, intue, and for the most part succulent. *Milto.*

Your circle will teach you to draw truly all spheric bodies. The most of flowers; as, the rose and *marigold*. *Peacocks.*

The *marigold*, which courtier's face  
Echoes the sun, and doth unlase  
Her at his rise. *Cleaveland.*

Fair is the *marigold*, for pottage meet. *Gay.*

**MARINATE.** *v. a.* [*mariner*, French.] To salt fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar.

Why am I staid a cook, if I'm so loath  
To *marinate* my fish, or season broth? *King's Cook.*

**MARINE.** *adj.* [*marinus*, Lat.] Belonging to the sea.

The king was desirous that the ordinances of England and France, touching *marine* affairs, might be reduced into one form. *Hayward.*

Vast multitudes of shells, and other *marine* bodies, are found lodged in all sorts of stone. *Woodward.*

No longer Ceres could her flame disguise,  
But to the suppliant God *marine* replies. *Garib.*

**MARINE.** *n. f.* [*la marine*, French.]

1. Sea-affairs.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onchocritus, attendant general of *marine*, have both obtained honours of the state of the Indies at that time. *Arbutnot.*

2. A soldier taken on shipboard to be employed in descents upon the land.

**MARINER.** *n. f.* [from *mare*, Lat. *mariner*, French.] A seaman; a sailor.

The merry *mariners* unto his word  
Soon hearkened, and her painted boat straightway  
Turn'd to the shore. *Fairy Queen.*  
We oft deceive ourselves, as did that *mariner* who, mistaking them for precious stones, brought home his ship fraught with common pebbles from the Indies. *Glanville.*

His busy *mariners* he hastes,  
His shatter'd sails with rigging to restore. *Dryden.*

What *mariner* is not afraid  
To venture in a ship decay'd? *Swift.*

**MARJORAM.** *n. f.* [*marjorana*, Latin; *marjolaine*, Fr.] A fragrant plant of many kinds; the bastard kind only grows here.

The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn, upon their heads garlands of honeysuckles, woodbine, and sweet *marjoram*. *Peacocks.*

**MARISH.** *n. f.* [*marais*, French; *meerp*, Saxon; *maersche*, Dutch.] A bog; a fen; a swamp; watry ground; a marsh; a morass; a moor.

The flight was made towards Dalketh; which way, by reason of the *marsh*, the English horse were least able to pursue. *Hayward.*

When they had avenged the blood of their brother, they turned again to the *marsh* of Jordan. *1 Mac. ix. 42.*

Lodionius, carried away with the breaking in of the horsemen, was driven into a *marsh*; where, being sore wounded, and fast in the mud, he had done the uttermost. *Kneller.*

His limbs he coucheth in the cooler shades;  
Oft, when heav'n's burning eye the fields invades,  
To *marshes* resorts. *Sandys's Faopbrary.*

From the other hill  
To their fix'd station, all in bright array,  
The cherubim descended; on the ground  
Gliding meteorous, as evening mist  
Rise'n from a river, o'er the *marsh* glides,  
And gathers ground fast at the labourer's heel. *Milt.*  
**MARISH.** *adj.* Moorish; fenny; boggy; swampy.

It hath been a great endangering to the health of some plantations, that they have built along the sea and rivers, in *marsh* and unwholesome grounds. *Bacon's Essays.*

The fen and quagmire so *marshy* by kind,  
Are to be drained. *Tuffer's Husbandry.*

**MARITAL.** *adj.* [*maritus*, Lat. *marital*, Fr.] Pertaining to a husband; incident to a husband.

If any one retains a wife that has been taken in the act of adultery, he incurs the guilt of the crime of bawdry. But because repentance does consist in the mind, and since Christian charity, as well as *marital* affection, easily induces a belief thereof, this law is not observed. *Ayliffe.*

It has been determined by some unpolite professors of the law, that a husband may exercise his *marital* authority so far, as to give his wife moderate correction. *Art of Torm-nig.*

**MARITATED.** *adj.* [from *maritus*, Lat.] Having a husband. *DiD.*

**MARITIMAL.** *adj.* [*maritimus*, Latin; *MARITIME.* *adj.* [*maritime*, French]

1. Performed on the sea; marine.

I discour'd of a *maritimal* voyage, and the passages and incidents therein. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. Relating to the sea; naval.

At the parliament at Oxford his youth, and want of experience in *marine* service, had somewhat been shrewdly touched. *Wotton.*

3. Bordering on the sea.

The friend, the shores *maritimal*  
Sought for his bed, and found a place upon which  
play'd

The murmuring billows. *Chapman's Iliad.*  
Ereoco, and the lets *maritime* kings

Monbaza and Quiboa. *Milton.*  
Neptune upbraided them with their stupidity and ignorance, that a *maritime* town should neglect the patronage of him who was the god of the seas. *Adij. n.*

**MARR.** *n. f.* [*marc*, Welsh; *measp*, Sax. *mercke*, Dutch; *marque*, French.]

1. A token by which any thing is known.

Once was proclaimed throughout all Ireland, that all men should mark their cattle with an open *mark* upon their flanks or buttocks, so as if they happened to be stolen, they might appear whose they were. *Spenser on Ireland.*

In the present form of the earth there are certain *marks* and indications of its first state; with which, if we compare those things that are recorded in sacred history, we may discover what the earth was in its first original. *Burnet.*

The urine is a lixivium of the salts in a human body, and the proper *mark* of the state and quantity of such salts; and therefore very certain indications for the choice of diet may be taken from the state of urine. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. A token; an impression.

But cruel fate, and my more cruel wife,  
To Grecian swords betray'd my sleeping life;  
These are the monuments of Helen's love,  
The shame I bear below, the *marks* I bore above. *Dryden.*



'Twas then old soldiers, cover'd o'er with scars,  
The marks of Pyrrhus, or the Punick wars,  
Thought all past services rewarded well,  
If to their share at least two acres fell. *Dryden.*  
At present there are scarce any marks left of a  
subterraneous fire; for the earth is cold, and over-  
run with grass and shrubs. *Addison.*

### 3. A proof; an evidence.

As the confusion of tongues was a mark of sepa-  
ration, so the being of one language is a mark of  
union. *Bacon.*

The Argonauts sail'd up the Danube, and from  
thence pass'd into the Adriatick, carrying their ship  
Argo upon their shoulders; a mark of great igno-  
rance in geography among the writers of that  
time. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

### 4. Notice taken.

The laws  
Stand like the forfeits in a barber's shop,  
As much for mock as mark. *Shakespeare.*

### 5. Convenience of notice.

Upon the north sea bordereth Stow, so called,  
per eminentiam, as a place of great and good mark  
and scope. *Givens's Survey of Cornwall.*

### 6. Any thing at which a missile weapon is directed.

France was a fairer mark to shoot at than Ireland,  
and could better reward the conqueror. *Darwin.*

Be made the mark

For all the people's hate, the prince's curses. *Dinkam.*

### 7. The evidence of a horse's age.

At four years old cometh the mark of tooth  
in horses, which hath a hole as big as you may  
lay a pea within it, and weareth shorter and shorter  
every year, till at eight years old the tooth is smooth.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

### 8. [Marque, French.] Licence of reprisals.

### 9. [Marc, French.] A sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence.

We give thee for reward a thousand marks. *Shakespeare.*

Thirty of these pence make a mancus, which  
some think to be all one with a mark, for that  
monca and mancusa is translated, in ancient books,  
by marca. *C Camden's Remains.*

Upon every writ for debt or damage, amounting  
to forty pounds or more, a noble is paid to fine;  
and so for every hundred marks more a noble. *Bacon.*

### 10. A character made by those who cannot write their names.

Here are marriage vows for signing;  
Set your marks, that cannot write. *Dryden.*

### To MARK. v. a. [merken, Dutch; mearkan, Saxon; marquer, French.]

#### 1. To impress with a token, or evidence.

Will it not be received,  
When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two  
Of his own chamber, and us'd their very daggers,  
That they have don't? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

For our quiet possession of things useful, they are  
naturally marked where there is need. *Givens's Cornwall.*

#### 2. To notify as by a mark.

That which was once the index to point out all  
virtues, does now mark out that part of the world  
where least of them resides. *Decay of Piety.*

#### 3. To note; to take notice of.

Alas, poor country!  
Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks, that rend the  
air,  
Are made, not mark'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Mark them which cause divisions contrary to the  
doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them.  
*Romans, xvi. 17.*

#### 4. To heed; to regard as valid or important.

Now swear and call to witness  
Heav'n, hell, and earth, I mark it not from one  
That breathes beneath such complicated guilt.  
*Smith.*

### To MARK. v. n. To note; to take notice.

Men mark when they hit, and never mark when  
they miss, as they do also of dreams. *Bacon's Essays.*

Mark a little why Virgil is so much concerned  
to make this marriage; it is to make way for the  
divorce which he intended afterwards. *Dryden.*

### MARKER. n. s. [marqueur, French, from mark.]

#### 1. One that puts a mark on any thing.

#### 2. One that notes, or takes notice.

### MARKET. n. s. [anciently written mercat, of mercatus, Latin.]

#### 1. A public time, and appointed place, of buying and selling.

It were good that the privilege of a market were  
given, to enable them to their defence: for there  
is nothing doth sooner cause civility than many  
market-towns, by reason the people repairing of-  
ten thither will learn civil manners. *Spenser.*

Mistress, know yourself, down on your knees,  
And thank Heav'n, fasting, for a good man's love:  
For I must tell you friendly in your ear,  
Sell when you can, you are not for all markets. *Shakespeare.*

They counted our life a pastime, and our time  
here a market for gain. *Wisd. xv. 12.*

If one bushel of wheat and two of barley will, in  
the market, be taken one for another, they are of  
equal worth. *Locke.*

#### 2. Purchase and sale.

With another year's continuance of the war,  
there will hardly be money left in this kingdom to  
turn the common markets, or pay rents. *Temple.*

The precious weight  
Of pepper and Sabeen incense take,  
And with post haste thy running market make,  
Be sure to turn the penny. *Dryden's Persius.*

#### 3. Rate; price. [marché, French.]

'Twas then old soldiers, cover'd o'er with scars,  
Thought all past services rewarded well,  
If to their share at least two acres fell,  
Their country's tough'd bounty; so of old  
Was blood and life at a low market sold. *Dryden.*

### To MARK. v. n. To deal at a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains.

### MARKET-BELL. n. s. [market and bell.]

The bell to give notice that trade may  
begin in the market.

Enter, go in, the marketbell is rung. *Shakespeare.*

### MARKET-CROSS. n. s. [market and cross.]

A cross set up where the market is held.

These things you have articulated,  
Proclaim'd at marketcrosses, read in churches,  
To face the garment of rebellion  
With some fine colour. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

### MARKET-DAY. n. s. [market and day.]

The day on which things are publicly  
bought and sold.

Fool that I was, I thought imperial Rome  
Like Mantua, where on marketdays we come,  
And thither drive our lambs. *Dryden's Virgil.*

He ordered all the Lucrèce to be seized that  
were found on a marketday in one of his frontier  
towns. *Addison's Italy.*

### MARKET-FOLKS. n. s. [market and folks.]

People that come to the market.

Poor marketfolks that come to tell their corn. *Shakespeare.*

### MARKET-MAN. n. s. [market and man.]

One who goes to the market to sell or  
buy.

Be wary how you place your words,  
Talk like the vulgar sort of marketmen,  
That come to gather money for their corn. *Shakespeare.*

The marketman should act as if his master's  
whole estate ought to be applied to that servant's  
business. *Swift.*

### MARKET-MAID. n. s. [market and maid.]

A woman that goes to buy or sell.

You are come

A marketmaid to Rome, and have prevented  
The ostentation of our love.

*Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

### MARKET-PLACE. n. s. [market and place.]

Place where the market is held.  
The king, thinking he had put up his sword  
because of the noise, never took leisure to hear his  
answer, but made him prisoner, meaning the next  
morning to put him to death in the marketplace. *Sidney.*

The gates he order'd all to be unbar'd,  
And from the marketplace to draw the guard. *Dryden.*

Behold the marketplace with poor o'erspread,  
The man of Rofs divides the weekly bread. *Pope.*

### MARKET-PRICE. } n. s. [market and price]

### MARKET-RATE. } or rate.]

The price  
at which any thing is currently sold.

Money governs the world, and the marketprice is  
the measure of the worth of men as well as of fishes. *L. Ribrange.*

He that wants a vessel, rather than lose his mar-  
ket will not stick to have it at the market-rate. *Locke.*

### MARKET-TOWN. n. s. A town that has the privilege of a stated market; not a village

Nothing doth sooner cause civility in any coun-  
try than market-towns, by reason that people repair-  
ing often thither will learn civil manners of the  
better sort. *Spenser.*

No, no, the pope's mitre my master Sir Roger  
seized, when they would have burnt him at our  
market-town. *Gay.*

### MARKET-BALE. adj. [from market]

#### 1. Such as may be sold; such for which a buyer may be found.

A plum fish, and no doubt marketable. *Shakespeare.*

#### 2. Current in the market.

The pretorian soldiers, arriv'd to that impudence,  
that after the death of Pertinax they made open  
sale of the empire, as if it had been of common  
marketable wares. *Dancy of Piety.*

The marketable value of any quantities of two  
commodities are equal, when they will exchange  
one for another. *Locke.*

### MARKMAN. } n. s. [mark and man.]

### MARKSMAN. } man skilful to hit a mark.

In sadness, cousin, I do love a woman.

—I am d to hear when I suppos'd you lov'd.

—A right good marksmen. *Shakespeare.*

Whom nothing can procure,

When the wind would turn bias from his will,

To writhle his limbs, and then e, not mend the ill:

This is the marksmen, safe and sure,

Who still is right, and prays to be so still. *Herbert.*

An ordinary marksmen may know certainly when  
he shoots let wide at what he aims. *Dryden.*

### MARL. n. s. [marl, Welsh; mergel,

Dutch; marga, Latin; marl, marne,

French; in Saxon, meyr is marrow,

with an allusive signification, marls be-

ing the fatness of the earth.]

Marl is a kind of clay, which is become fatter,

and of a more enriching quality, by a better fer-

mentation, and by its having lain so deep in the

earth as not to have spent or weakened its en-

riching quality by any product. Marl is supposed to

be fertile from its fat and oily quality. *Stret.*

We understand by the term marls simple native

earths, less heavy than the bole or clays, not so

and unctuous to the touch, nor ductile while

moist, dry and crumbly between the fingers, and

readily diffusible in water. *Hill.*

Marl is the best compost, as having most fatness,

and not heating the ground too much. *Bacon.*

Uneasy steps

Over the burning marl, not like those steps

On heaven's azure. *Milton.*

To

To **MARL**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with marl.

Improvements by *marling*, liming, and draining, have been since money was at five and six per cent.

*Child.*

Sandy land *marl'd* will bear good grass. *At rimer.*  
To **MARL**. *v. a.* [from *marline*.] To fasten the sails with *marline*. *Answerth.*

**MARLINE**. *n. f.* [meanyn. *Skinner.*] Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded against friction.

Some the gall'd ropes with dawby *marline* bind,  
Or searcloth mast, with strong tarpawling coats.

*Dryden.*

**MARLINE SPIKE**. *n. f.* A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together, or to open the bolt-rope when the sail is to be sewed in it. *Barley.*

**MARLPIT**. *n. f.* [*marl* and *pit*.] Pit out of which marl is dug.

Several others, of different figures, were found, part of them in a rivulet, the rest in a *marlpit* in a field. *Woodward.*

**MARLY**. *adj.* [from *marl*.] Abounding with marl.

The oak thrives best on the richest clay, and will penetrate strangely to come at a *marly* bottom. *Motimer.*

**MARMALADE**. } *n. f.* [*marmalade*, Fr.  
**MARMALET**. } *marmelo*, Portuguese, a quince.]

*Marmalade* is the pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar: it is subastringent, and grateful to the stomach. *Quincy.*

**MARMORATION**. *n. f.* [*marmor*, Latin.] Incrustation with marble. *DiA.*

**MARMOREAN**. *adj.* [*marmoreus*, Latin.] Made of marble. *DiA.*

**MARMOSET**. *n. f.* [*marmoset*, French.] A small monkey.

I will instruct thee how

To snare the nimble *marmoset*. *Shaksp.* *Tempest.*

**MARMOT**. } *n. f.* [Italian.]

The *marmot*, or mus alpinus, as big or bigger than a rabbit, which abounds all winter, doth live upon its own fat. *F. 3.*

**MARQUETRY**. *n. f.* [*marqueterie*, Fr.] Chequered work; work inlaid with variegation.

**MARQUIS**. *n. f.* [*marquis*, French; *marquis*, Latin; *margrave*, German.]

1. In England one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke

None may wear ermine but peers, and there is a certain number of tanks allowed to dukes, *marquisses*, and earls, which they must not exceed. *See over on Drury rap.*

2. *Marquis* is used by *Shakspere* for *marcbioness*. [*marquise*, French.]

You shall have

Two noble partners with you: the old duchess Of Norfolk, and the lady *marquise* Dorset. *Shaksp.*

**MARQUISATE**. *n. f.* [*marquisat*, French.] The feigniory of a marquis.

**MARRER**. *n. f.* [from *marr*.] One who spoils or hurts anything.

You be indeed *marrer* of *marrers*, of all men's manners within the realm. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

**MARRIAGE**. *n. f.* [*marage*, Fr. *maritimum*, low Latin, from *maritus*.] The act of uniting a man and woman for life.

The *marriage* with his brother's wife has cost too near his conscience. *Shakspere.*

If that thy bent of love be honourable,  
Thy purpose *marriage*, lend me word to-morrow.

*Shakspere.*

The French king would have the disposing of the *marriage* of Bretagne, with an exception, that he should not marry her himself. *Bacon.*

Some married persons, even in their *marriage*, do better please God than some virgins in their state of virginity: they, by giving great example of conjugal affection, by preserving their faith unbroken, and by educating children in the fear of God, please God in a higher degree than those virgins whose piety is not answerable to their opportunities. *Taylor.*

I propose that Palamon shall be in *marriage* join'd with beautiful Emily. *Dryden.*

**MARRIAGE** is often used in composition.

In a late draught of *marriage*-articles, a lady stipulated with her husband, that she shall be at liberty to patch on which side she pleases.

*Addison's Spectator.*

I by the honour of my *marriage*-bed,  
After young Arthur, claim this land for mine.

*Shakspere.*

To these, whom death again did wed,  
This grave's the second *marriage* bed,  
For though the hand of fate could force  
'Twixt soul and body a divorce,

It could not sever man and wife,  
Because they both liv'd but one life. *Crispian.*

There on his arms and once lov'd portrait lay,  
Thither our fatal *marriage*-bed convey. *Denham.*

Thou shalt come into the *marriage*-chamber.

*Job. vi. 16.*

Neither her worthiness, which in truth was great, nor his own suffering for her, which is wont to endear affection, could fether his fickleness, but, before the *marriage*-day appointed, he had taken to Baccha, of whom she complained. *Sidney.*

Virgin awake! the *marriage*-hour is nigh. *Pope.*

Give me, to live and die

A spotless maid, without the *marriage*-tie. *Dryden.*

**MARRIAGEABLE**. *adj.* [from *marriage*.]

1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married.

Every wedding, one with another, produces four children, and that is the proportion of children which any *marriageable* man or woman may be presumed shall have. *Graunt.*

I am the father of a young herself, whom I begin to look upon as *marriageable*. *Spenser.*

When the girls are two or three years old, which is the *marriageable* age, their parents take them home. *Swift.*

2. Capable of union.

They led the vine

To wed her elm; the spouse about him brings  
Her *marriageable* arms, and with her brings  
Her dowry of adopted children, to adorn  
His paternal house. *Milton.*

**MARRIED**. *adj.* [from *marry*.] Conjugal; connubial.

Thou have you shun the *marry'd* state. *Dryden.*

**MARROW**. *n. f.* [meanyn, Saxon; *marrow*, Erse; *marrow*, Scottish.]

All the bone of the body which have any considerable thickness have either a large cavity, in they are spongy, and full of little cells: in both the one and the other there is an oleaginous substance, called *marrow*, contained in proper vessels or membranes, like the fat: in the larger bone, the fine oil, by the gentle heat of the body, is exhaled through the pores of its small bladders, and enters some narrow passages, which lead to some thin and excavated in the substance of the bone, that the *marrow* may supply the fibres of the bone, and render them less apt to break. *Quincy.*

Would he were waked, *marrow*, bones, and all,  
That first his loins no hopeful branch may spring.

*Shakspere.*

The skull hath brains, a kind of *marrow* within it: the back bone hath one kind of *marrow*, and other bones of the body have another: the jaw-bones have no *marrow* covered, but a little pulp of *marrow* is dried.

*Bacon.*

Pamper'd and edify'd their acal  
With *marrow* puddings many a meal. *Hudibras.*  
He bit the dart, and wrench'd the wood away,  
The point still buried in the *marrow* lay. *Addison.*  
**MARROW**, in the Scottish dialect, to this day, denotes a fellow, companion, or associate; as also equal match, *he met with his marrow*. [*marri*, husband, French.]

Though buying and selling doth wonderful well,  
Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend  
With thee or his *marrow* for fear of ill end. *Tupper.*

**MARROWBONE**. *n. f.* [*bone* and *marrow*.]

1. Bone boiled for the marrow.

2. In burlesque language, the knees.

Upon this he fell down upon his *marrowbones*, and begged of Jupiter to give him a pan of horns.

*L'Esrange.*

Down on your *marrowbones*, upon your allegiance; and make an acknowledgment of your offenses; for I will have ample satisfaction.

*Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

**MARROWFAT**. *n. f.* A kind of pea.

**MARROWLESS**. *adj.* [from *marrow*.]

Void of marrow.

*Avault!*

Thy bones are *marrowless*, thy blood is cold;  
Thou hast no speculation in those eyes.

Which thou dost glare with. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

To **MARRY**. *v. a.* [*marier*, Fr. *maritus*, Lat.]

1. To join a man and woman, as performing the rite.

What! shall the curate controul me? Tell him, that he shall *marry* the couple himself.

*Gay's What d'ye call it.*

2. To dispose of in marriage.

When Augustus consulted with Mecenas about the marriage of his daughter Julia, Mecenas took the liberty to tell him, that he must either *marry* his daughter to Agrippa, or take away his life, there was no third way, he had made him to great.

*Bacon.*

3. To take for husband or wife.

You'd think it strange if I should *marry* her.

*Shakspere.*

As a mother shall she meet him, and receive him as a wife *married* of a virgin. *Ecclesi. xv. 2.*

To **MARRY**. *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state.

He hath my good will,

And none but he, to *marry* with Nan Page.

*Shakspere.*

Let them *marry* to whom they think best.

*Numb. xxxvi. 6.*

Virgil concludes with the death of Turnus, for after that difficulty was removed, *Aeneas* might *marry*, and establish the Trojans.

*Dryden's Dufrenoy.*

**MARSH**, } are derived from the Saxon  
**MARS**, } *menrc*, a fen, or fenny place.  
**MAS**, } *Gibson's Camden.*

**MARSH**. *n. f.* [meanyn. Saxon. See *MARISH*.] A fen; a bog; a swamp; a watry tract of land.

In their courses make that round,

In meadows and in *marshes* found,  
Of them to call'd the fairy ground,  
Of which they have the keeping. *Drayton.*

Worms for colour and shape, alter even as the ground out of which they are got; as the *marsh* worm and the flag worm. *Walton.*

We may see in more contemuous climates great variety in the people thereof, the up-lands in England yield strong, sinewy, hardy men; the *marsh*-lands, men of large and high stature. *Hale.*

Your low meadows and *marsh* lands you need not lay up till April, except the Spring be very wet, and your *marshes* very ponchy. *Motimer's illu.*

**MARSH-MALLOW**. *n. f.* [*althaea*, Latin.]

It

It is in all respects like the mallow, but its leaves are more soft and woolly.

Miller.

**MARSH-MARIGOLD.** *n. f.* [*populago*, Lat.]

This flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose, in the middle of which rises the pointal, which becomes a membranaceous fruit, in which there are several cells, for the most part bent downwards, collected into little heads, and full of seeds.

Miller.

And set soft hyacinths with iron-blue,  
To shade *marsh-marigolds* of shining hue.

Dryden.

**MARSHAL.** *n. f.* [*marechal*, French; *mareballus*, low Latin, from *mar*/*scale*, old French; a word compounded of *mare*, which, in old French, signified a horse, and *scale*, a sort of servant; one that has the charge of horses.]

1. The chief officer of arms.

The duke of Suffolk claims  
To be high steward, next the duke of Norfolk  
To be *chief marshal*.

Shakspeare.

2. An officer who regulates combats in the lists.

Dares then pride presume against my laws,  
As in a listed field to fight their cause?  
Unask'd the royal grant; nor *marshal* by,  
As kingly rites require, nor judge to try.

Dryden.

3. Any one who regulates rank or order at a feast, or any other assembly.

Through the hall there walked to and fro  
A jolly yeoman, *marshal* of the same,  
Whole name was Appetite, he did bestow  
Both guests and meats, whenever in they came,  
And knew them how to order without blame.

Fairy Queen.

4. An harbinger; a pursuivant; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming, and provide entertainment.

Her face, when it was fairest, had been but as a  
*marshal* to lodge the love of her in his mind,  
which now was so well placed as it needed no help  
of outward harbingers.

Sidney.

To **MARSHAL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To arrange; to rank in order.

Multitude of jealousies, and lack of some predominant desire, that should *marshal* and put in order all the rest, maketh any man's heart hard to find or found.

Bacon.

It is as unconceivable how it should be the director of such intricate motions, as that a blind man should *marshal* an army.

Glennville's St. p. 5.

Archives look'd not with so pleas'd a face,  
In num'ring o'er his future Roman race,  
And *marshalling* the heroes of his name,  
As, in their order, next to light they came.

Dryd.

2. To lead as an harbinger.

Thou *marshal*st me the way that I was going.

Shakspeare.

**MARSHALLER.** *n. f.* [from *marshal*] One that arranges; one that ranks in order.

Dryden was the great refiner of English poetry, and the best *marshaller* of words.

U. app.

**MARSHALSEA.** *n. f.* [from *marshal*.]

The prison in Southwark belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

**MARSHALSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *marshal*.] The office of a marshal.

**MARSHFIDER.** *n. f.* A gelderrose, of which it is a species.

**MARSHROCKET.** *n. f.* A species of watercresses.

**MARSHY.** *adj.* [from *marsh*.]

1. Boggy; wet; fenny; swanpy.

Though here the *marshy* grounds approach your fields,

And there the soil a stony harvest yields.

Dryden.

It is a dissemp of such as inhabit *marshy*, fat, low, moist soils, near stagnating water.

Arctimor.

2. Produced in marshes.

Feed

With delicacies of leaves and *marshy* weed.

Dryden.

**MART.** *n. f.* [contracted from *market*.]

1. A place of publick traffick.

Christ could not suffer that the temple should serve for a place of *mart*, nor the apostle of Christ that the church should be made an inn.

Hooker.

If any born at Ephesus  
Be seen at Syracusan *mart*s and fairs,  
He dies.

Shakspeare.

Prezichel, in the description of Tyre, and the exceeding trade that it had with all the East as the only *mart* town, reciteth both the people with whom they commerce, and also what commodities every country yielded.

R. High.

Many come to a great *mart* of the best horses.

Turnple.

The French, since the accession of the Spanish monarchy, supply with cloth the best *mart* we had in Europe.

Addison.

2. Bargain; purchase and sale.

I play a merchant's part,  
And venture madly on a desperate *mart*.

Shakspeare.

3. Letters of *mart*. See MARK.

To **MART.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To traffick; to buy or sell.

Sooth, when I was young I wou'd have ranfack'd  
The pedlar's sicken treasury, you've let him go,  
And nothing *marted* with him.

Shakspeare's Win. Tale.

Cassius, you yourself

Do sell and *mart* your office for gold

To undeservers.

Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.

It ne shall think it fit,

A faucy stranger in his court to *mart*,

As in a flew.

Shakspeare's Cymbeline.

**MARTEN.** *n. f.* [*marie*, *martre*, Fr.]

**MARTERN.** *n. f.* [*martes*, Latin.]

1. A large kind of weasel, whose fur is much valued.

2. [*Martelet*, French.] A kind of swallow that builds in houses; a martlet.

A churchwarden, to express St. Martin's in the fields, caused to be engraved, on the communion cup, a *martin*, a bird like a swallow, sitting upon a mole-hill between two trees.

Peacham.

**MARTIAL.** *adj.* [*martial*, Fr. *martialis*, Lat.]

1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave.

Into my feeble breast  
Come gently, but not with that mighty rage  
Wherewith the *martial* troops thou dost infect,  
And hearts of great heroes dost enrage.

Fairy Qu.

The queen of *martials*,

And Mars himself conducted them.

Chapman.

It hath seldom been seen, that the far Southern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwise; whereby it is manifest, that the northern tract of the world is the more *martial* region.

Bacon.

His subjects call'd aloud for war;  
But peaceful kings o'er *martial* people set,  
Each other's poize and counterbalance are.

Dryden.

2. Having a warlike shew; tuising war.

See

His thousands, in what *martial* equipage  
They issue forth! Steel bows and shafts their arm,  
Of equal dread in flight or in pursuit.

Milton.

When our country's cause provokes to arms,  
How *martial* muck every bosom warms!

Pope.

3. Belonging to war; not civil; not according to the rules or practice of peaceable government.

Let his neck answer for it, if there is any *martial* law in the world.

Shakspeare's Henry V.

They proceeded in a kind of *martial* justice with enemies, offering them their law before they drew their sword.

Bacon.

1. Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars.

The natures of the fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and esteemed *martial* or jovial according to the colours whereby they answer these planets.

Brown.

5. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chemists.

**MARTIALIST.** *n. f.* [from *martial*.] A warrior; a fighter

Many brave adventurous spirits fell for love of her; amongst others the high-hearted *martialist*, who first lost his hands, then one of his chiefest limbs, and lastly his life.

Howel.

**MARTINGAL.** *n. f.* [*martingale*, French.] It is a broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, and runs between the two legs to fasten the other end, under the noseband of the bridle.

Harris.

**MARTINMAS.** *n. f.* [*martin* and *mas*.] The feast of St. Martin; the eleventh of November, commonly corrupted to *martilmas* or *martilemas*.

*Martilmas* beefe doth bear good'tacke,  
When country folke do dainties tucke.

Tusser.

**MARTINET.** *n. f.* [*martinet*, French.]

**MARTLET.** *n. f.* A kind of swallow.

This guest of Summer,

The temple-haunting *martlet*, does approve,  
By his lov'd mansionry, that heaven's breath  
Smells woovingly here. No jutting fucet,  
Buttice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird  
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle.

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd  
The air is delicate.

Shakspeare's Macbeth.

As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,  
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain;

Then first the *martlet* meets it in the sky,  
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train.

Dryden.

**MARTNETS.** *n. f.* They are small lines fastened to the leech of the sail, to bring that part of the leech which is next to the yard-arm close up to the yard, when the sail is to be furled.

One who by his death bears witness to the truth.

Prayers and tears may serve a good man's turn;  
it not to conquer as a soldier, yet to suffer as a martyr.

Thus could not the mouths of worthy martyrs be silenced.

Nearest heav'n his virtues shone more bright,  
Like rising flames expanding in their height,  
The martyr's glory crown'd the soldier's fight.

Dryden.

To be a *martyr* signifies only to witness the truth of Christ; but the witnessing of the truth was then so generally attended with persecution, that martyrdom now signifies not only to witness, but to witness by death.

South's Sermons.

The first martyr for Christianity was encouraged, in his last moments, by a vision of that divine person for whom he suffered.

Addison.

Truth's early champion, martyr for his God.

Thomson.

To **MARTYR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put to death for virtue, or true profession

2. To murder; to destroy.

You could not beg for grace.

Hark, wretches, how I mean to martyr you.  
This one hand yet is left to cut your throats. *Shak.*  
If to every common funeral,  
By your eyes martyr'd, such grace were allow'd,  
Your race would wear not patches, but a cloud.

*Martyr'd with the gout.*

**MARTYRDOM.** *n. f.* [from *martyr*.] The death of a martyr; the honour of a martyr; testimony born to truth by voluntary submission to death.

If an infidel should pursue to death an heretick professing Christianity only for Christian profession sake, could we deny unto him the honour of martyrdom?

Now that he hath left no higher degree of earthly honour, he intends to crown their innocency with the glory of martyrdom.

Herod, whose unblest Hand, O! what dares not jealous greatness? tore A thousand sweet babes from their mother's breast, The blooms of martyrdom.

Wais, hitherto the only argument Heroick deem'd, chief mast'ry to distrust, With long and tedious havock, fabled knights In battles feign'd; the better fortitude Of patience and herouick martyrdom Unlangu.

What mists of providence are th' f? So faints, by supernatural pow'r set free, Are left at last in martyrdom to die.

**MARTYROLOGY.** *n. f.* [martyrologie, Fr. *martyrologium*, Latin.] A register of martyrs.

In the Roman martyrlogy we find at one time many thousand martyrs destroyed by Dioclesian, being met together in a church, rather than escape by offering a little incense at their coming out.

**MARTYROLOGIST.** *n. f.* [martyrologiste, French.] A writer of martyrlogy.

**MARVEL.** *n. f.* [merveille, French.] A wonder; any thing astonishing. Little in use.

A marvel it were, if a man could spy, in the whole scripture, nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the same way inclinable.

I am scarce in breath, my lord.  
—No marvel, you have so bestir'd your valour, you cowardly rascal! *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
No marvel

My lord protector's hawks do towie so well. *Shak.*  
**MARVEL of Peru.** A flower. *Anyworth.*  
**To MARVEL.** *v. a.* [merveiller, French.] To wonder; to be astonished. Disused.

You make me marvel.  
Hark, I do not only marvel what thou spendest thy time, but also how thou art accompanied.

The army marvelled at it.  
The country marvelled at thee for thy long, pious, and parables.

**MARVELLOUS.** *adj.* [merveilleux, Fr.] 1. Wonderful; strange; astonishing. She has a marvelous white hand, I must confess.

This is the Lord's doing: it is marvelous in our eyes.

2. Surpassing. The marvelous include wh'tever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods.

3. The marvelous is used, in works of criticism, to express any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to the probable.

**MARVELLOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *marvel*.] Wonderfully; strangely. You look not well, signior Antonio; you have too much respect upon the world;

They lose it that do buy it with much care.

Believe me, you are marvelously chang'd. *Shaksp.*  
The encouragement of his too late successes, with which he was marvelously elated. *Clarendon.*

**MARVELLOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *marvelous*.] Wonderfulness; strangeness; astonishingness.

**MAS'CULE.** *adj.* [masculin, French; masculinus, Latin.]

1. Male; not female.

Play God, she prove not masculine ere long!

His long beard noteth the air and fire, the two masculine elements, exercising their operation upon nature, being the feminine. *Peacbam on Drawing.*

O! why did God, Creator wife, that peopl'd highest heav'n With spirit masculine, create at last This novelty on earth, this fair defect Of nature?

2. Resembling man; virile; not soft; not effeminate.

You find something bold and masculine in the air and posture of the first figure, which is that of Virtue.

3. [In grammar.] It denotes the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word, though not always expressing sex.

**MAS'CULELY.** *adv.* [from *masculine*.] Like a man.

Aurelia tells me, you have done most masculinely, And play the orator.

**MAS'CULENESS.** *n. f.* [from *masculine*.] Mannishness; male figure or behaviour.

**MASH.** *n. f.* [masche, Dutch.]

1. The space between the threads of a net, commonly written *mesh*.

To defend against the stings of bees, have a net knit with so small meshes, that a bee cannot get through.

2. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguished, or confused body. [from *mischen*, Dutch, to mix, of *mascher*, French.]

3. A mixture for a horse.

Put half a peck of ground malt into a pail, then put to it as much scalding water as will wet it well, and stir it for half an hour till the water is very hot, and mix it the horse lukewarm; this mash is to be given to a horse after he has taken a purge, to make it work the better; or in the time of great sickness, or after hard labour.

When mares foal, they feed them with mashes, and other moist food.

**To MASH.** *v. a.* [mascher, French.]

1. To beat into a confused mass.

The pressur would be intolerable, and they would even mash themselves and all thing else apieces.

To break the claw of a lobster, clap it between the sides of the dining-room door: thus you can do it without mashing the meat.

2. To mix malt and water together in brewing.

What was put in the first mashing tub draw off, as also that liquor in the second mashing tub.

**MASK.** *n. f.* [masque, French.]

1. A cover to disguise the face; a visor.

Now Love pulled off his mask, and shew'd his face unto her, and told her plainly that she was his prisoner.

Since she did neglect her looking-glass, And throw her sun capelling mask away, The air hath stain'd the roses in her cheek, And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face.

Could we suppose that a mask represented never so naturally the general humour of a character, it can never suit with the variety of passions that are

incident to every single person in the whole course of a play.

2. Any pretence or subterfuge.

Too plain thy nakedness of soul espy'd, Why dost thou strive the cautious shame to hide, By masks of eloquence, and veils of pride?

3. A festive entertainment, in which the company is masked.

Will you prepare for this masque to-night?

4. A revel; a piece of mummery; a wild buffle.

They in the end agreed, That at a masque and common revelling, Which was ordain'd, they should perform the deed.

This thought might lead me through this world's vain mists, Content, though blind, had I no other guide.

5. A dramatick performance, written in a tragick style without attention to rules or probability.

Thus I have broken the ice to invention, for the lively representation of floods and rivers necessary for our painters and poets in their pictures, poems, comedies, and masks.

**To MASK.** *v. a.* [maqueter, French.]

1. To disguise with a mask or visor.

What will grow of such errors as go masked under the cloak of divine authority, impossible it is that the wit of man should imagine, till time have brought forth the fruits of them.

Wherein thou see'st me masked.

Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was she; But being mask'd he was not sure.

The old Vatican Tenace has, at the head of every scene, the figures of all the persons, with their particular disguises, and I saw an antique statue mask'd, which was perhaps designed for Gnatho in the Eunuch, for it agrees exactly with the figure he makes in the manuscript.

2. To cover; to hide.

I to your assistance do make love, Masking the business from the common eye, For sunny weighty reasons.

As when a piece of wotton lawn, A thin aerial veil, is drawn O'er beauty's face, seeming to hide, More sweetly shows the blushing bide: A soul whose intellectual beams No mists do mask, no lazy steams.

**To MASK.** *v. n.*

1. To revel; to play the mummer.

Thy gown? Why, ay; come, taylor, let us see't.

What masking stuff's here!

At short habits, and a borrow'd name, Continue to hide my plenitude of shame.

2. To be disguised any way.

**MASKER.** *n. f.* [from *mask*.] One who revels in a mask; a mummer.

Tell false Edward,

That Lewis of France is sending over maskers,

To revel it with him and his new bride.

Let the scenes abound with light, and let the maskers that are to come down from the scene have some motions upon the scene before their coming down.

The maskers come late, and I think will stay, Like faeries, till the cock crow them away.

**MASIN.** *adj.* [corrupted from *miscellaneous*.] Composed of various kinds; as *maslin* bread, made of wheat and rye.

**MASON.** *n. f.* [maçon, Fr. *machio*, low Latin.] A builder with stone.

Many find a reason very wittily before the thing be true; that the materials being left rough, are more manageable in the mason's hand than if they had been smooth.

A mason

A *mason* that makes a wall, meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and places it in his work.

*Mae.*

**MASONRY.** *n. f.* [*maçonnerie*, Fr.] The craft or performance of a mason.

**MASQUERADE.** *n. f.* [from *masque*.]

1. A diversion in which the company is masked.

What guards the purity of melting maids,  
In courtly balls and midnight *masquerades*,  
Safe from the treach'rous friend, and daring spark,  
The glance by day, the whisper in the dark? *Pop.*

2. Disguise.

I was upon the frolick this evening, and came to visit thee in *masquerade*. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
Truth, of all things the plainest and sincerest,  
is forced to gain admittance in disguise, and court us in *masquerade*. *Felton.*

**TO MASQUERADE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go in disguise.

A freak took an ass in the head, and he goes into the woods, *masquerading* up and down in a lion's skin. *L'Estrange.*

2. To assemble in masks.

I find that our art hath not gained much by the happy revival of *masquerading* among us. *Swift.*

**MASQUERADE.** *n. f.* [from *masquerade*.]

A person in a mask.

The most dangerous sort of cheats are but *masquerades* under the vizard of friends. *L'Estrange.*

**MASS.** *n. f.* [*masse*, French; *massa*, Lat.]

1. A body; a lump; a continuous quantity.

If it were not for these principles, the bodies of the earth, planets, comets, sun, and all things in them, would grow cold and freeze, and become inactive *masses*. *Newton's Opticks.*

Some passing into their pores, others adhering in lumps or *masses* to their outskides, so as wholly to cover and involve it in the *mass* they together constituted. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. A large quantity.

Thy tempestuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,  
Have cost a *mass* of publick treasury. *Shakespeare.*

He discovered to me the richest mines which the Spaniards have, and from whence all the *masses* of gold that comes into Spain is drawn. *Raleigh.*

He had spent a huge *mass* of treasure in transporting his army. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Bulk; vast body.

The Creator of the world would not have framed so huge a *mass* of earth but for some reasonable creatures to have their habitation. *Abbot.*

This army of such *mass* and charge,  
Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

4. Congeries; assemblage indistinct.

The whole knowledge of groups, of the lights and shadows, and of those *masses* which Titian calls a bunch of grapes, is, in the prints of Rubens, exposed clearly to the sight. *Dryden.*

At distance, through an artful glass,  
To the mind's eye things well appear,  
They lose their forms, and make a *mass*  
Confus'd, and black, if brought too near. *Prior.*

Where flowers grow, the ground at a distance seems covered with them, and we must walk into it before we can distinguish the several weeds that spring up in such a beautiful *mass* of colours. *Addis.*

5. Gross body; the general; the bulk.

Comets have power over the gross and *mass* of things; but they are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their effects. *Bacon.*

Where'er thou art, he is; th' eternal mind  
Acts through all places; is to none confin'd:  
Fills ocean, earth, and air, and all above,  
And through the universal *mass* does move. *Dryden.*

The *mass* of the people have opened their eyes, and will not be governed by Clodius and Curio. *Swift.*

If there is not sufficient quantity of blood and strength of circulation, it may infect the whole *mass* of the fluids. *Arbutnot.*

Vol. II.

6. [*Missa*, Latin.] The service of the Romish church.

Burnished gold is that manner of gilding which we see in old parchment and *mass* books, done by monks and priests; who were very expert herein.

*Pearson on Drawing.*

He infers, that then Luther must have been unpardonably wicked in using *masses* for fifteen years.

*Atterbury.*

**TO MASS.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To celebrate *mass*.

Their *massing* furniture they took from the law, left having an altar and a priest, they should want vestments. *Holker.*

**TO MASS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] It seems once to have signified to thicken; to strengthen.

They feared the French might, with filling or *massing* the house, or else by fortifying, make such a piece as might annoy the haven. *Hayward.*

**MASSACRE.** *n. f.* [*massacre*, French, from *massare*, Italian.]

1. Carnage; slaughter; butchery; indiscriminate destruction.

Of whom such *massacre*

Make they, but of their brethren, men of men.

*M. n.*

Slaughter grows murder, when it goes too far,  
And makes a *massacre* what was a war. *Dryden.*

2. Murder.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done;  
The most arch deed of piteous *massacre*,  
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakespeare.*

**TO MASSACRE.** *v. a.* [*massarer*, Fr. from the noun.] To butcher; to slaughter indiscriminately.

I'll find a day to *massacre* them all,  
And raze their faction and their family.

*Shakespeare.*

Christian religion, now crumbled into factions, may, like dust, be irrecoverably dissipated, if God do not countermitte us, or we recover so much liberty as to forbear to *massacre* what we pretend to love.

*Bay of Ptery.*

After the miserable slaughter of the Jews, at the destruction of Jerusalem, they were scattered into all corners, oppressed and detested, and sometimes *massacred* and extirpated. *Atterbury.*

**MASSICOT.** *n. f.* [French.]

*Massicot* is cerusi calcined by a moderate degree of fire; of this there are three sorts, arising from the different degrees of fire applied in the operation. White *massicot* is of a yellowish white, and is that which has received the least calcination; yellow *massicot* has received more, and gold coloured *massicot* still more. *Trevoux.*

**MASSINESS.** } *n. f.* [from *massy*, *mass*-]  
**MASSIVENESS.** } *five.* Weight; bulk; ponderousness.

It was more notorious for the daintiness of the provision served in it, than for the *massiness* of the dish. *Macaulay.*

**MASSIVE.** } *adj.* [*massif*, Fr.] Heavy;  
**MASSY.** } weighty; ponderous; bulky; continuous.

If you would hurt,  
Your swords are now too *massy* for your strength,  
And will not be uplifted. *Shakespeare's Temp.*

Perhaps these few stones and sling, used with invocation of the Lord of Hosts, may countervail the *massive* armour of the uncircumcised Philistine.

*Governor of the Tongue.*

No sideboards then with gilded plate were press'd,  
No swearing slaves with *massive* dishes dress'd.

*Dryden.*

The more gross and *massive* parts of the terrestrial globe, the strata of stone, owe their order to the deluge.

*Woodward.*

If these liquors or glasses were so thick and *massy* that no light could get through them, I question not but that they would, like all other

opaque bodies, appear of one and the same colour in all positions of the eye. *Newton's Opticks.*

Th' intrepid Theban hears the bursting sky,  
Sees yawning rocks in *massy* fragments fly,  
And views astonish'd from the hills afar,  
The floods descending, and the wat'ry war. *P. p.*

**MAST.** *n. f.* [*mast*, *mât*, French; *mayr*, Saxon.]

1. The beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail is fixed.

Ten *masts* attach'd make not the altitude  
That thou hast perpendicularly fallen. *Shakespeare.*  
He dropp'd his anchors, and his oars he ply'd;  
Turl'd every sail, and drawing down the *mast*,  
His vessel mor'd. *Dryden's Ham.*

2. The fruit of the oak and beech. It has in this sense no plural termination.

The oaks bear *mast*, the briars scarlet hips;  
The bounteous homewife, nature, on each bush  
Lays her full mels before you. *Sh. T. Tim. of Ah.*  
Trees that bear *mast*, and nuts, are more lifting  
than those that bear fruits, a oaks and beeches  
last longer than apples and pears. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
When sheep fed like men upon acorns, a shepherd drove his flock into a little oak wood, and up he went to shake them down some *mast*.

*L'Estrange's Fables.*

The breaking down an old trunk of government, and erecting a new, seems like the cutting down an old oak and planting a young one: it is true, the grandson may enjoy the shade and the *mast*, but the planter, beside the pleasure of imagination, has no other benefit. *Temple's Miscell. poet.*

Wond'ring dolphins o'er the palmer glide;  
On leaves, and *mast* of mighty oaks they brouze,  
And their broad fins entangle in the boughs.

*Dryden.*

**MASTED.** *adj.* [from *mast*.] Furnished with masts.

**MASTER.** *n. f.* [*meester*, Dutch; *maistre*, French; *magister*, Latin.]

1. One who has servants: opposed to man or servant.

But now I was the lord  
Of this fair mansion, *master* of my servants,  
Queen o'er myself; and even now, but now,  
This house, these servants, and this same myself,  
Are yours, my lord. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
Take up thy *master*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
My lord Bassanio gave his ring away  
Unto the judge that begg'd it;  
The boy, his clerk, begg'd mine;  
And neither man nor *master* would take aught  
But the two rings. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

2. A duetor; a governor.

If thou be made the *master* of a feast, be among them as one of the rest. *Ecclus. xxxii. 1.*  
O thou, my friend, my genius, come along,  
Thou *master* of the poet, and the song. *Pope.*

3. Owner; proprietor; with the idea of governing.

An orator, who had undertaken to make a panegyrick on Alexander the Great, and who had employed the strongest figures of his rhetoric in the praise of Bucephalus, would do quite the contrary to that which was expected from him; because it would be believed, that he rather took the horse for his subject than the *master*. *Dryden's Dufrisoey.*

4. A lord; a ruler.

Wisdom and virtue are the proper qualifications in the *master* of a house. *Guardian.*

There Cæsar, grac'd with both Minerva's throne,  
Cæsar, the world's great *master*, and his own. *Pope.*

*Lucile.*

The pride of royal blood, that checks my soul:  
You know, alas! I was not born to kneel,  
To sue for pity, and to own a *master*. *Philips.*

5. Chief; head.

Chief *master*-gunner am I of this town,  
Something I must do to procure me grace. *Shakespeare.*  
As a wise *master*-builder I have laid the foundation, and another buildeth thereon. *1 Cor. iii. 10.*

The best sets are the heads got from the very tops of the root; the next are the runners, which spread from the master roots. *Mortimer's Husband.*

6. Possessor.

When I have thus made myself master of a hundred thousand drachms, I shall naturally sit myself on the foot of a prince, and will demand the grand vizier's daughter in marriage. *Addison.*

The duke of Savoy may make himself master of the French dominions on the other side of the Rhone. *Addison.*

7. Commander of a trading ship.

An unhappy master is he that is made cunning by many shipwrecks, a miserable merchant, that is neither rich nor wise, but after some bankruptcies. *Albani's Schoolmaster.*

A sailor's wife had chefnuts in her lap;  
Her husband's to Aleppo gone, master o' the Tyger. *Shakespeare.*

8. One uncontrolled.

Let every man be master of his time  
Till seven at night. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Great, and increasing; but by sea  
He is an absolute master. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

9. A compellation of respect.

Master doctor, you have brought those drugs. *Shakespeare.*

Stand by, my masters, bring him near the king. *Shakespeare.*

Masters play here, I will content your pains,  
Something that's brief; and bid good morrow. *Shakespeare.*

10. A young gentleman.

If gaming does an aged fire entice,  
Then my young master swiftly learns the vice. *Dryden.*

Master lay with his bedchamber towards the south sun; miss lodg'd in a garret, exposed to the north wind. *Arbarknot.*

Where there are little masters and mistresses in a house, they are impediments to the divisions of the servants; the remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales. *Swift.*

11. One who teaches; a teacher; correlative to scholar or learner.

Very few men are wise by their own counsel, or learned by their own teaching, for he that was only taught by himself had a fool to his master. *Ben Jonson's Discoverie.*

To the Jews join the Egyptians, the first masters of learning. *South.*

Masters and teachers should not raise difficulties to their scholars, but smooth their way, and help them forwards. *Locke.*

12. A man eminently skilful in practice or science.

The great mocking master mock'd not then,  
When he said, Truth was buried here below. *Davies.*

Spenser and Fairfax, great masters of our language, saw much farther into the beauties of our numbers than those who followed. *Dryden.*

A man must not only be able to judge of words and style, but he must be a master of them too; he must perfectly understand his author's tongue, and absolutely command his own. *Dryden.*

He that does not pretend to painting, is not touched at the commendation of a master in that profession. *Culver.*

No care is taken to improve young men in their own language, that they may thoroughly understand, and be masters of it. *Locke.*

13. A title of eminency in the universities: as, master of

To MASTER. *v.* [from the noun.]

1. To be a master to; to rule; to govern.

And rather father thee, than master thee. *Shakespeare.*

conquer; to overpower; to sub-

bleed them that master to their blood,  
Such maiden pilgrimage. *Shakespeare.*

The princes of Germany did not think him fit to command the empire, who was neither able to rule his insubject subjects in England, nor master his rebellious people of Ireland. *Davies.*

Then comes some third party, that master both plaintiff and defendant, and carries away the booty. *Locke on Education.*

Honour burns in me, not so fiercely bright,  
But pale as fires when master'd by the light. *Dryden.*

Obstinacy and wilful neglect must be master'd, even though it costs blows. *Locke on Education.*

A man can in no more justly make use of another's necessity, than he that has more strength can seize upon a weaker, master him to his obedience, and, with a dagger at his throat, offer him death or slavery. *Locke.*

The reformation of an habitual sinner is a work of time and patience, evil customs must be master'd and subdued by degree. *Culamy's Sermons.*

3. To execute with skill.

I do not take myself to be so perfect in the transactions and privileges of Bohemia, as to be fit to handle that part: and I will not offer at that I cannot master. *Racine.*

MASTER. *n. s.* [from master.] Dominion; rule. Not in use.

You shall put  
This night's great business into my dispatch,  
Which shall to all our nights and days to come  
Give solely sovereign way and masterdom. *Shakespeare.*

MASTER-BAND. *n. s.* The hand of a man eminently skilful.

Musick resembles poetry; in each  
Are nam'd glaces which no methods teach,  
And which a master-band alone can reach. *Pope.*

MASTER-JEST. *n. s.* Principal jest.

Who shall break the master-jest,  
And what, and how, upon the rest? *Hudibras.*

MASTER-KEY. *n. s.* The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one.

This master-key  
Opens every lock, and leads us to his person. *Dryden.*

MASTER-SINER. *n. s.*

The master-siner is a large sinew that surrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind galls are usually seated, which is the largest and most visible sinew in a horse's body. Sometimes it is relaxed or restrained. *Farrar's Diet.*

MASTER-STRING. *n. s.* Principal string,

He touch'd me  
E'en on the tender point; the master-string  
That makes most harmony or discord to me.  
I own the glorious subject fires my breast. *Rowe.*

MASTER-STROKE. *n. s.* Capital performance.

Ye skilful masters of Machaon's race,  
Who nature's mazy intricacies trace:  
Tell how your search has here eluded been,  
How oft amaz'd and ravish'd you have seen  
The conduct, prudence, and stupendous art,  
And master-strokes in each mechanic part. *Blackmore.*

MASTERLESS. *adj.* [from master.]

1. Wanting a master or owner.

When all was past he took his forlorn weed,  
His silver shield now idle masterless. *Fairy Queen.*

You had of her pure honour, gains, or losses,  
Your sword in mine; or masterless leaves both  
To who shall find them. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

2. Ungoverned; unsubdued.

MASTERLINESS. *n. s.* [from masterly.] Eminent skill.

MASTERLY. *adv.* With the skill of a master.

Thou dost speak masterly,  
Young though thou art. *Shakespeare.*

I read a book; I think it very masterly written. *Swift.*

MA'STERLY. *adj.* [from master.]

1. Suitable to a master; artful; skilful.  
As for the warmth of fancy, the masterly figures, and the copiousness of imagination, he has exceeded all others. *Dryden.*

That clearer strokes of masterly design,  
Of wise contrivance, and of judgment, shone  
In all the parts of nature, we assert,  
Than in the brightest works of human art. *Blackmore.*

A man either discovers new beauties, or receives stronger impressions from the masterly strokes of a great author, every time he peruses him. *Addison.*

2. Imperious; with the sway of a master.

MA'STERPIECE. *n. s.* [master and piece.]

1. Capital performance; any thing done or made with extraordinary skill.

This is the masterpiece, and most excellent part of the work of reformation, and is worthy of his majesty. *Davies.*

'Tis done; and 'twas my masterpiece, to work  
My sister, 'twixt two dangerous extremes:  
Seylla and Charybdis. *Denham's Sophy.*

Let those consider this who look upon it as a piece of art, and the masterpiece of conversation, to deceive, and make a prey of a credulous and well-meaning honesty. *South.*

This wonderful masterpiece I fear would see,  
This fatal Helen, who can wars inspire. *Dryden.*

The fifteenth is the masterpiece of the whole metamorphoses. *Dryden.*

In the first ages, when the great souls, and masterpieces of human nature, were produced, men shined by a noble simplicity of behaviour. *Addison.*

2. Chief excellence.

Beating up of quarters was his masterpiece. *Clarendon.*

Diffimulation was his masterpiece; in which he so much excelled, that men were not ashamed with being deceived but twice by him. *Clarendon.*

MA'STERSHIP. *n. s.* [from master.]

1. Dominion; rule; power.

For Python slain he Pythian games decreed,  
Where noble youths for master-ship should strive,  
To quito, to run, and steeds and chariots drive. *Dryden.*

2. Superiority; pre-eminence.

Two youths of royal blood, renown'd in fight,  
The master-ship of heav'n in face and mind. *Dryden.*

3. Chief work.

To say extremity was the trier of spirits;  
That when the sea was calm all boats alike  
Shew'd master-ship in floating. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

4. Skill; knowledge.

You were used  
To say extremity was the trier of spirits;  
That when the sea was calm all boats alike  
Shew'd master-ship in floating. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

5. A title of ironical respect.

How now, Signior Launce? what news with your master-ship? *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

MASTER-TEETH. *n. s.* [master and teeth.]

The principal teeth.  
Some living creatures have their master-teeth indented one within another like saws; as lions and dogs. *Bacon.*

MASTERWORT. *n. s.* [master, and wort, Saxon.] A plant.

Masterwort is raised of seeds, or runners from the roots. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MA'STERY. *n. s.* [maistrise, Fr. from master.]

1. Dominion; rule.

If divided by mountains, they will fight for the mastery of the passages of the tops, and for the towns that stand upon the roots. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. Superiority; pre-eminence.

If a man strive for masteries, yet is he not crowned except he strive lawfully. *2 Tim. ii. 5.*

This is the case of those that will try masteries with their superiours, and bite that which is too hard. *L'Estrange.*



Good men I suppose to live in a state of mortification, under a perpetual conflict with their bodily appetites, and struggling to get the mastery over them. *Atturbury.*

3. Skill; dexterity.

Chief mastery to dissect,  
With long and tedious hawock, fabled knights  
In battles feign'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He could attain to a mastery in all languages, and found the depths of all arts and sciences. *Tillotson.*

To give sufficient sweetness, a mastery in the language is required: the poet must have a magazine of words, and have the art to manage his few words to the best advantage. *Dryden.*

4. Attainment of skill or power.

The learning and mastery of a tongue being unpleasant in itself, should not be cumbered with other difficulties. *Locke.*

MASTFUL. *adj.* [from *maist*] Abounding in mast, or fruit of oak, beech, or chestnut.

Some from feeds inclos'd on earth arise,  
For thus, the mastful chestnut mates the skies. *Dryden.*

MASTICATION. *n. f.* [*masficatio*, Lat.]

The act of chewing.

In birds, there is no mastication, or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous it is immediately swallowed into the crop or craw, and thence transferred into the gizzard. *Ray on the Creation.*

Mastication is a necessary preparation of solid aliment, without which there can be no good digestion. *Arbutnot.*

MASTICATORY. *n. f.* [*masficatoire*, Fr.]

A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed.

Remember masticatories for the mouth. *Baron.*  
Salivation and mastications evacuate considerably, salivation many pints of phlegm in a day, and very much by chewing tobacco. *Flager on Hem.*

MASTICH. *n. f.* [*maistic*, French.]

1. A kind of gum gathered from trees of the same name in Scio.

We may apply interperchants upon the temples of mastic, frontals may also be applied. *Wiseman.*

2. A kind of mortar or cement.

As for the small particles of brick and stone, the least moistness would join them together, and turn them into a kind of mastic, which those insects could not divide. *Addison.*

MASTICOT. *n. f.* [*marum*, Latin.] See MASSICOT.

Grind your masticot with saffron in gum water. *Præbium.*

Masticot is very light, because it is a very clear yellow, and very near to white. *Dryden's Duff.*

MASTIFF. *n. f.* *mastives*, plural. [*mastin*, Fr. *mastino*, Italian.]

A dog of the largest size; a bandog; dog kept to watch the house.

As savage bull, whom two fierce mastives bait,  
When rancour doth with rage him once engage,  
Forgets with wary ward them to await,  
But with his dreadful horns them drives afore. *Spenser.*

When rank Theristes opens his mastiff jaws,  
We shall hear musick, wit, and oracle. *Shakspeare.*  
When we knock at a farmer's door, the first answer shall be his vigilant mastiff. *Moré's Antidote against Atheism.*

Soon as Ulysses near th' enclosure drew,  
With open mouths the furious mastives flew. *Pope.*  
Let the mastives amuse themselves about a sheep's skin stuffed with hay, provided it will keep them from worrying the flock. *Swift.*

MASTLESS. *adj.* [from *maist*.] Bearing no mast.

Her shining hair, uncomb'd, was loosely spread,  
A crown of mastless oak adorn'd her head. *Dryden.*

MASTLIN. *n. f.* [from *messer*, French, to

mingle; or rather corrupted from *mifcellane*.] Mixed corn; as, wheat and rye.

The tother for one lofe hath twine  
Of maffins, or ric and of wheat. *Tugger's Husb.*

MAT. *n. f.* [*meatre*, Saxon; *matte*, German; *matta*, Latin.] A texture of sedge, flags, or rushes.

The women and children in the west of Cornwall make mats of a small and fine kind of bent these growing, which serve to cover floors and walls. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half hung,

The floors of plaster, and the walls of dung. *Pope.*  
To MAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with mats.

Keep the doors and windows of your conservatories well matted and guarded from the piercing air. *Eschyn's Kalendar.*

2. To twist together; to join like a mat.

I on a fountain light,

Whose balm with pinks was platted;

The hanks with daffodillies dight,

With grails like cleave was matted. *Drayton.*

Sometimes beneath an ancient oak,

Or on the matted grass, he lies;

No god of sleep he did invoke:

The stream that o'er the pebbles flies,

With gentle slumber crows his eyes. *Dryden.*

He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare,

And o'er his eye-brows hung his matted hair. *Dryden.*

The spleen consisteth of muscular fibres, all

matted, as in the skin, but in more open work. *Græw's Cojmel.*

MA'TADORE. *n. f.* [*matador*, a murderer,

Spanish.] One of the three principal

cards in the games of ombre and quadrille, which are always the two black

aces, and the deuce in spades and clubs,

and the seventh in hearts and diamonds.

Now move to war her sable matadores,

In show like leaders of the swarthy Moors. *Pope.*

MATACHIN. *n. f.* [French.] An old

dance.

Who ever saw a matachin dance to imitate fighting: this was a fight that did imitate the matachin; for they being but three that fought, every one had two adversaries striking him, who struck the third. *Sidney.*

MATCH. *n. f.* [*meche*, French; *miccia*, Italian; probably from *mico*, to shine,

Latin: surely not, as *Skinner* conjectures,

from the Saxon *maca*, a companion,

because a match is companion to a

gun.]

1. Any thing that catches fire; generally

a card, rope, or small chip of wood

dipped in melted sulphur.

Try them in several bottles matches, and see

which of them last longest without stench. *Baron.*

He made use of trees as matches to set Druidina a

fire. *Hecate.*

Being willing to try something that would not

cherish much fire at once, and would keep fire

much longer than a coal, we took a piece of match,

such as soldiers use. *Bye.*

2. [From *μαχη*, a fight; or from *maca*,

Saxon, one equal to another.] A con-

test; a game; any thing in which there

is contest or opposition.

Shall we play the wantons with our woes,

And make some pretty match with shedding tears? *Shakspeare.*

The goat was mine, by singing fairly won.

A solemn match was made; he lost the prize. *Dryden.*

3. [From *maca*, Saxon.] One equal to

another; one able to contest with another.

Government mitigates the inequality of power, and makes an innocent man, though of the lowest rank, a match for the mightiest of his fellow-subjects. *Addison.*

The old man has met with his match. *Spéttin.*

The natural shame that attends vice, makes them zealous to encourage themselves by numbers, and form a party against religion: it is with pride they survey their increasing strength, and begin to think themselves a match for virtue. *Rogers.*

4. One that suits or tallies with another.

5. A marriage.

The match

Were rich and honourable; besides, the gentleman is full of virtue, bounty, worth, and qualities, becoming such a wife as your fair daughter. *Shakspeare.*

Love doth seldom suffer itself to be confined by other matches than those of its own making. *Boyle.*

With him the stove to join Lavinia's hand,

But dire portents the purpos'd match withstand. *Dryden.*

6. One to be married.

She inherited a fair fortune of her own, and was very rich in a personal estate, and was looked upon as the richest match of the West. *Clarendon.*

To MATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To be equal to.

No settled senses of the world can match

The pleasure of that madness. *Shakspeare.*

O thou, good Kent, how shall I live and work

To match thy goodness? life will be too short,

And every measure fail me. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

2. To shew an equal.

No history or antiquity can match his policies and

his conduct. *South.*

3. To oppose as equal.

Eternal might

To match with their inventions they presum'd

So easy, and of his thunder made a scorn. *Milton.*

What though his heart be great, his actions

gallant,

He wants a crown to poise against a crown,

Both to match birth, and power to balance power. *Dryden.*

The Shepherd's Kalendar of Spenser is not to

be matched in any modern language. *Dryden.*

4. To suit; to proportion.

Let poets match their subject to their strength,

And often try what weight they can support. *Roscommon.*

Mine have been still

Match'd with my birth; a younger brother's hopes. *Rowe.*

Employ their wit and humour in chusing and

matching of patterns and colours. *Swift.*

5. To marry; to give in marriage.

Great king,

I would not from your love make such a stray,

To match you where I hate. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

Thou dost protest thy love, and would'st it show

By matching her, as she would match her foe. *Donne.*

Them willingly they would have still retain'd,

And match'd unto the prince. *Daniel's Civil War.*

When a man thinks himself match'd to one who

should be a comfort to him, instead thereof he finds

in his bosom a beast. *South.*

A senator of Rome, while Rome surviv'd,

Would not have match'd his daughter with a king. *Addison.*

To MATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be married.

A thing that may luckily fall out to him that hath the blessing to match with some heroic-minded lady. *Sidney.*

I hold it a sin to match in my kindred. *Shakspeare.*

Let tigers match with hinds, and wolves with

thep, *Dryden.*

And every creature couple with his foe. *Dryden.*

All creatures else are much unworthy thee,

They match'd, and thou alone art left for me. *Dryden.*

2. To suit; to be proportionate; to tally.

**MATCHABLE.** *adj.* [from *match*.]

1. Suitable; equal; fit to be joined.

Ye, whose high worths surpassing paragon,  
Could not on earth have found one fit for mate,  
Be but in heaven *matchable* to none;  
Why did ye stoop unto lowly state? *Spenser.*

2. Correspondent.

Those at land that are not *mat* *balle* with any  
upon our shores, are of those very kinds which are  
found no where but in the deepest parts of the sea.  
*Woodward's Natural History.*

**MATCHLESS.** *adj.* [from *match*.] Having no equal.

'Tis his happy day two lights are seen,  
A glorious saint, a *matchless* queen. *Waller.*  
Much less, in arms, oppose thy *matchless* force,  
When thy sharp spurs shall urge thy foaming horse.  
*Dryden.*

**MATCHLESSLY.** *adv.* In a manner not to be equalled.

**MATCHLESSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *matchless*.]  
State of being without an equal.

**MATCHMAKER.** *n. f.* [from *match* and *make*.]

1. One who contrives marriages.

You came to him to know  
If you should carry me, or no;  
And would have had him and his imp,  
To be your *matchmakers* and pimps. *Hudibras.*

2. One who makes matches to burn.

**MATE.** *n. f.* [from *maca*, Saxon; *maat*, Dut.]

1. A husband or wife.

I that am frail flesh and earthly wight,  
Unworthy match for such immortal mate,  
Myself well wote, and mine unequal fate. *Fairy Q.*

2. A companion, male or female.

Go, base intruder! over-weening slave!  
Bestow thy fawning smiles on equal mates. *Shakspeare.*  
My competitor  
In top of all design, my mate in empire,  
Friend and companion in the front of war. *Shakspeare.*  
You knew me once no mate  
For you, there sitting where you durst not soar. *Milton.*

Damon, behold yon breaking purple cloud,  
Hear it thou not hymns and songs divinely loud:  
There mounts *Amyntas*, the young cherubs play  
About their godlike mate, and sing him on his way. *Dryden.*

Leave thy bride alone  
Go, leave her with her maiden mate to play  
At sports more harmless, till the break of day. *Dryden.*

3. The male or female of animals.

Part tingle, or with mate,  
Grazed the sea-weed their pasture, and through groves  
Of coral frayed. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Pliny tells us, that elephant know no copulation  
with any other than their own proper mate. *St. John.*

4. One that fails in the same ship.

What vengeance on the raving fleet she pour'd,  
The master frighted, and the mate devout. *Johnson.*

5. One that eats at the same table

6. The second in subordination in a ship:  
as, the master's mate; the surgeon's mate.

**TO MATE.** *v.* [from the noun.]

1. To match; marry.

Entangle make in your hapless joys,  
And of myself now I as you see,  
Whose prouder vaunt, that proud avenging boy  
Did soon pluck down, and curb'd my liberty. *Fairy Queen.*

The hind, that would be mated by the lion,  
Must die for love. *Shakspeare's As You Like It.*

Be equal to.  
He from seeds inclos'd on earth arise,  
Has the matchless sheaf mated the skies. *Dryden.*

*Parnassus* is its name; whose forked life  
Mounts through the clouds, and mates the lofty  
skies:

High on the summit of this dubious cliff,  
Deucalion wafting moor'd his little skiff. *Dryden.*

3. 'To oppose; to equal.

I 'th' way of loyalty and truth,  
Dare mate a sounder man than Surrey can be,  
And all that love his follies. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

4. [Matter, French; *matar*, Spanish.] To subdue; to confound; to crush. Not in use.

That is good deceit  
Which mates him first, that first intends deceit.

My sense the 'as mated, and amaz'd my sight.

Why this is strange; go call the abbess hither;  
I think you are all mated, or stark mad. *Shakspeare.*  
The great effects that may come of industry  
and perseverance who knoweth not? For audacity  
doth almost bind and mate the weaker fort of  
minds. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**MATERIAL.** *adj.* [from *materiel*, Fr. *materia*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual.

When we judge, our minds we mirrors make,  
And as those glasses, which material be,  
Forms of material things do only take,  
For thoughts or minds in them we cannot see. *Davies.*

That these trees of life and knowledge were material trees, though figures of the law and the gospel, it is not doubted by the most religious and learned writers. *Raleigh.*

2. Important; momentous; essential: with *to* before the thing to which relation is noted.

We must propose unto all men certain petitions  
incident, and very material in causes of this nature. *Hooker.*

Hold them for catholics or heretics, it is not  
a thing either one way or another, in this question,  
material. *Hooker.*

What part of the world forever we fall into, the  
ordinary use of this very prayer hath, with equal  
continuance, accompanied the same, as one of the  
principal and most material duties of honour done  
to Christ. *H. Ker.*

It may be said to be secret meaning and in-  
tend therein, very material to the state of that go-  
vernment. *St. John.*

The question is not, whether you allow or dis-  
allow that book, neither is it material. *Wingate.*  
He would not stay at your petitions made;  
His business more material. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*  
Neither is this a question of words, but in-  
finitely material in nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I pass the rest, whose every race and name,  
And kinds are less material to my theme. *Dryden.*  
As for the more material faults of writing, though  
I see many of them, I want leisure to amend them. *Dryden.*

I shall, in the account of simple ideas, set down  
only such as are most material to our present pur-  
pose. *Locke.*

In this material point, the constitution of the  
English government far exceeds all others. *Swift.*

3. Not formal: as, though the material  
action was the same, it was formally  
different.

**MATERIALS.** *n. f.* [this word is scarcely  
used in the singular; *materiaux*, Fr.]  
The substance of which any thing is  
made.

The West-Indians, and many nations of the  
Africa, finding means and materials, have been  
taught, by their own necessities, to pass rivers in a  
boat of one tree. *Raleigh.*

Intending an accurate enumeration of medical

materials, the omission hereof affords some pro-  
bability it was not used by the ancients. *Brown.*

David, who made such rich provision of materials  
for the building of the temple, because he had dip-  
t his hands in blood, was not permitted to lay a stone  
in that sacred pile. *Scrub.*

That lamp in one of the heathen temples, the  
art of man might make of some such material as  
the stone asbestos, which being once enkindled will  
burn without being consumed. *Wilkins.*

The materials of that building very furiously  
ranged themselves into that delicate order, that it  
must be a very great chance that parts them. *Tilletson.*

Simple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge,  
are suggested to the mind only by sensation and  
reflection. *Locke.*

Such a fool was never found,  
Who pull'd a palace to the ground,  
Only to have the ruins made  
Materials for an house decay'd. *Swift.*

**MATERIALIST.** *n. f.* [from *material*.]  
One who denies spiritual substances.

He was bent upon making Memmius a mate-  
rialist. *Dryden.*

**MATERIALITY.** *n. f.* [from *materialité*, Fr.  
from *material*.] Corporeity; material  
existence; not spirituality.

Considering that corporeity could not agree with  
this universal subsistent nature, abstracting from  
all materiality in his ideas, and giving them an  
actual subsistence in nature, he made them like  
angels, whose essences were to be the essence, and  
to give existence to corporeal individuals, and to  
each idea was embodied in every individual of its  
species. *Digby.*

**MATERIALLY.** *adv.* [from *material*.]

1. In the state of matter.

I do not mean, that any thing is separable from  
a body by fire that was not materially pre-existent  
in it. *Boyle.*

2. Not formally.

Though an ill intention is certainly sufficient to  
spoil and corrupt an act in itself materially good,  
yet no good intention whatsoever can rectify or in-  
fuse a moral goodness into an act otherwise evil. *South.*

3. Importantly; essentially.

All this concerneth the customs of the Irish very  
materially; as well to reform those which are evil,  
as to confirm and continue those which are good. *St. John on Ireland.*

**MATERIALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *material*.]  
State of being material.

**MATERIATE.** *adj.* [from *materiatu*, Lat.]

**MATERIALIZED.** *adj.* Consisting of matter.

After long enquiry of things immaterial in matter,  
interpose some subject which is immaterial or less  
material, such as this of sounds, to the end that  
the intellect may be rectified, and become not  
partial. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**MATERIATION.** *n. f.* [from *materia*,  
Lat.] The act of forming matter.

Creation is the production of all things out of  
nothing; a formation not only of matter but of  
form, and a *materiation* even of matter itself. *Brown.*

**MATERNAL.** *adj.* [from *materna*, Fr. *maternus*,  
Lat.] Motherly; befitting or pertaining  
to a mother.

The babe had all that infant care beguiles,  
And early knew his mother in her smiles;  
At his first aptness the maternal love  
Those rudiments of reason did improve. *Dryden.*

**MATERNITY.** *n. f.* [from *maternité*, Fr. from  
*materna*, Lat.] The character or re-  
lation of a mother.

**MAT-PELON.** *n. f.* [matter, to kill, and  
*felon*, a thief.]

A species of knap-weed growing wild.

**MATHEMATICAL.** } *adj.* [*mathema-*  
**MATHEMATICK.** } *ticus*, Latin.]  
Considered according to the doctrine  
of the mathematicians.

The East and West

Upon the globe, a *mathematick* point

Only divides: thus happiness and misery,

And all extremes, are still contiguous. *Denham.*

It is as impossible for an aggregate of finites to comprehend or exhaust one infinite, as it is for the greatest number of *mathematick* points to amount to, or constitute a body. *Boyle.*

I suppose all the particles of matter to be situated in an exact and *mathematick* evenness. *Bentley.*

**MATHEMATICALLY.** *adv.* [from *mathematick*.] According to the laws of the mathematical sciences.

We may be *mathematically* certain, that the heat of the sun is according to the density of the sunbeams, and is reciprocally proportional to the square of the distance from the body of the sun. *Bentley.*

**MATHEMATICIAN.** *n. f.* [*mathematicus*, Lat. *mathematicien*, Fr.] A man versed in the mathematics.

One of the most eminent *mathematicians* of the age assured me, that the greatest pleasure he took in reading Virgil was in examining *Aeneas's* voyage by the map. *Addison's Spectator.*

**MATHEMATICKS.** *n. f.* [*μαθηματικά*.] That science which contemplates what ever is capable of being numbered or measured; and it is either pure or mixt: pure considers abstracted quantity, without any relation to matter; mixt is interwoven with physical considerations. *Harris.*

The *mathematicks* and the metaphysics—  
I all to them, as you find your stomach serves you. *Shakespeare.*

See mystery to *math* *math* *math* fly.  
**MATHES.** *n. f.* [*chamaemelum sylvestre*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

**MATHE'SIS.** *n. f.* [*μάθησις*.] The doctrine of mathematicks.

Mad *mathesis* alone was in confusion. *Pope.*

**MAT'IN.** *adj.* [*matine*, Fr. *matutinus*, Lat.] Morning; used in the morning.

Up rose the victor angel, and to arms

The *matin* trumpet sang. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I waste the *matin* lamp in sighs for thee,

Thy image steals between my God and me. *Pope.*

**MAT'IN.** *n. f.* Morning.

The glow worm shew, the *matin* to be near,

And gins to pale his intellectual fire. *Shakespeare.*

**MAT'INS.** *n. f.* [*matins*, French.] Morning worship.

The winged choristers began

To chirp their *matins*. *Cleveland.*

By the pontifical, no altar is consecrated with-

out reliques; the vigils are celebrated before them,

and the nocturn and *matins*, for the saints whole

the reliques are. *Stillinger.*

That he should raise his mitred crest on high,

And clap his wings, and call his family

To sacred rites; and vex the ethereal powers

With midnight *matins*, at uncivil hours. *Dryden.*

**MAT'RASS.** *n. f.* [*matras*, French]

*Matrass* is the name of a chemical glass vessel

made for digestion or distillation, being sometimes

bellied, and sometimes rising gradually tapered into

a conical figure. *Wynn.*

Protect from violent storms, and the too parch-

ing darts of the sun, your pennach'd tulips and

sanunculus's, covering them with *mar-af-fet*.  *Evelyn's Calendar.*

**MAT'RICE.** *n. f.* [*matrix*, Latin.]

1. The womb; the cavity where the foetus is formed.

If the time required in vivification be of any

length, the spirit will exhale before the creature be mature, except it be enclosed in a place where it may have continuance of the heat, and closeness that may keep it from exhaling; and such places are the wombs and *matrices* of the females. *Bacon.*

2. A mould; that which gives form to something inclosed.

Stones that carry a resemblance of cockles, were formed in the cavities of shells; and these shells have served as *matrices* or moulds to them. *Woodward.*

**MAT'RICIDE.** *n. f.* [*matricidium*, Latin.]

1. Slaughter of a mother.

Nature compensates the death of the father by the *matricide* and murder of the mother. *Brown.*

2. [*Matricida*, Latin; *matricide*, French.] A mother killer. *Ainsworth.*

**TO MATRICULATE.** *v. a.* [from *matricula*: a matrix, quod ea velut matrice contineatur militum nomina. *Ainsw.*]

To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England; to enlist; to enter into any society by setting down the name.

He, after a long trial of his manners and learning, thought fit to enter himself at that college, and after to *matriculate* him in the university. *Watson's Life of Sandford.*

**MATRICULATE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A man matriculated.

Suffer me, in the name of the *matriculates* of that famous university, to ask them some plain questions. *Ahabnet.*

**MATRICULATION.** *n. f.* [from *matriculate*.] The act of matriculating

A scholar absent from the university for five years, is struck out of the *matriculation* book, and, upon his coming de novo to the university, ought to be again matriculated. *Hyde.*

**MATRIMONIAL.** *adj.* [*matrimonial*, from *matrimonium*, Latin.] Suitable to marriage, pertaining to marriage; conjugal; nuptial; hymental.

If he relied upon that true, he could be but a king at courtesy, and have rather a *matrimonial* than a regal power, the right remaining in his queen. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

So spake domestick Adam in his care,

And *matrimonial* love. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Since I am turn'd the husband, you the wife;

The *matrimonial* victory is mine,

Which, having fairly gain'd, I will resign. *Dryden.*

**MATRIMONIALLY.** *adv.* [from *matrimonial*.] According to the manner or laws of marriage.

He is to *matrimonially* wedded into his church, that he cannot quit the same, even on the score of going into a religious house. *Aylmer.*

**MATRIMONY.** *n. f.* [*matrimonium*, Latin.] Marriage; the nuptial state; the contract of man and wife; nuptials.

If any know cause why this couple should not be joined in holy *matrimony*, they are to declare it. *Common Prayer.*

**MATRIX.** *n. f.* [Latin; *matrice*, Fr.] Womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed; *matrice*.

If they be not lodged in a convenient *matrix*, they are not excited by the efficacy of the sun. *Brown's Philosophical Essay.*

**MAT'RON.** *n. f.* [*matrone*, French; *matrona*, Latin.]

1. An elderly lady.

Come, civil night,

Thou sober suited *matron*, all in black. *Shakespeare.*

Your wives, your daughters,

Your *matrons* and your maids, could not fill up

The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare's Measure.*

She was in her early bloom, with a discretion very little inferior to the most experienced *matrons*. *Tatler.*

2. An old woman.

A *matron* sage

Supports with homely toad his dropping age. *Pope.*  
**MAT'RONAL.** *adj.* [*matronalis*, Latin.] Suitable to a *matron*; constituting a *matron*.

He had heard of the beauty and virtuous behaviour of the queen of Naples, the widow of Ferdinand the younger, being then of *matronal* years of seven and twenty. *Bacon.*

**MAT'RONLY.** *adj.* [*matron and like*.] Elderly; ancient.

The *matronly* wife plucked out all the brown hairs, and the younger the white. *L'Estrange.*

**MATRO'SS.** *n. f.*

*Matro'ss*, in the train of artillery, are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in taverling, punning, firing, and loading them: they carry fire locks, and march along with the store-waggons as a guard, and as assistants, in case a waggon should break. *Bailey.*

**MAT'ITER.** *n. f.* [*matiere*, French; *matéria*, Latin]

1. Body; substance extended.

If then the soul another soul do make, Because her power is kept within a bound,

She must some former stuff of *matier* take,

But in the soul there is no *matier* found. *Dante.*

It seems probable to me, that God in the beginning formed *matier* is solid, massy, hard, impenetrable, moveable particles, of such sizes and figures, and with such other properties, and in such proportion to space, as most conduced to the end for which he formed them, and that those primitive particles being solid, are incomparably harder than any porous bodies compounded of them, even to very hard as never to wear or break in pieces, no ordinary power being able to divide what God himself made one in the first creation. *Newton.*

Some have a mention of length, breadth, and depth, and have also a power of resistance, or exclude every thing of the same kind from being in the same place: this is the proper character of *matier* or body. *Waller's Logic.*

2. Materials; that of which any thing is composed.

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the *matier* of tempests before the air here below. *Bacon.*

3. Subject; thing treated.

The subject or *matier* of laws in general is thus forth constant, which *matier* is that for the ordering when or laws were instituted. *Hobbes.*

I have words to speak in thy ear will make thee dumb; yet are they much to light for the *matier*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Son of God, Saviour of Men! Thy name

Shall be the copious matter of my song. *Milton.*

It is *matier* of the greatest affrontment to ob-

serve the common boldness of men. *Dancy's Poet.*

I shall turn

Full fraught with joyful telling of these works,

New *matier* of his praise, and of our songs. *Dryden.*

This is to certain in true philosophy, that it is *matier* of affrontment to me how it came to be doubted. *Cory.*

4. The whole; the very thing supposed.

He grants the deluge to have come so very near the *matier*, that but very few escaped. *Stilling.*

5. Affair; business; in a familiar sense.

To help the *matier*, the alchemists call in many vanities out of astrology. *Bacon's Natural History.*

*Matier* succeeded so well with him, that every body was in admiration to see how mighty rich he was grown. *L'Estrange.*

Never was any thing gotten by seniority and both in *matier* of profit or reputation. *L'Estrange.*

A town was reasoning the *matier* with a flag, why he should run away from the dogs. *L'Estrange.*

Some

Some young female seems to have carried matters so far, that she is ripe for asking advice. *Spectator*.

If chance herself should vary,  
Observe how matters would miscarry. *Prior*.

## 6. Cause of disturbance.

Where art thou? What's the matter with thee?  
*Shakespeare*.

What's the matter, you dissentious rogues,  
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,  
Make yourselves scabs? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

## 7. Subject of suit or complaint.

Slender, I broke your head; what matter have you against me?  
—Marry, Sir, I have matter in my head against you. *Shakespeare*.

If the craftsmen have a matter against any man,  
the law is open, let them implead one another. *Bacon*.

In amies, if the matter should be tried by duel  
between two champions, the victory should go on  
the one side; and yet if tried by the grofs, it would  
go on the other. *Bacon*.

## 8. Import; consequence; importance; moment.

If I had had time to have made new liveries, I  
would have bestowed the thousand I borrowed of  
you: but it is no matter, this poor show doth  
better. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

And please yourselves this day,  
No matter from what hands you have the play. *Dryden*.

A prophet some, and some a poet cry,  
No matter which, so neither of them lye,  
From steepe Ortyx top to Pilus drove  
His herd *Dryden*.  
Pleased or displeas'd, no matter now 'tis past;  
The first who dares be angry breathes his last. *Granville*.

## 9. Thing; object; that which has some particular relation, or is subject to particular consideration.

The king of Armenia had in his company  
three of the most famous men for matters of arms. *Sidon*.

Plato reprehended a young man for entering  
into a dissolute house; the young man said, Why  
for so small a matter? Plato replied, But custom  
is no small matter. *Bacon*.

Many times the things deduced to judgment  
may be meum and tuum, when the reason and  
consequence thereof may trench to point of estate.  
I call matter of estate not only the parts of love  
reignty, but whatsoever introduced by any great  
alteration, or dangerous precedent. *Bacon's Essays*.

It is a maxim in state, that all countries of new  
acquisition, till they be settled, are rather matters of  
burden than of strength. *Bacon*.

## 10. Question considered.

Upon the whole matter, it is absurd to think  
that conscience can be kept in order without fre-  
quent examination. *South*.

## 11. Space or quantity nearly computed.

Away he goes to the market-town, a matter of  
seven miles off, to enquire if any had seen his ass. *L'Estrange*.

I have thoughts to tarry a small matter in town,  
to learn somewhat of your lingo. *Corneille*.

## 12. Purulent running; that which is formed by suppuration.

In an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of  
the left eye, the matter being suppurated, I opened  
it. *Wise's Surgery*.

## 13. Upon the Matter. A low phrase now out of use. Considering the whole; with respect to the main; nearly.

In their superiors it quencheth jealousy, and  
tame their competitors' aspect, so that upon the  
matter, in a great wit deformity is an advantage to  
rising. *Bacon's Essays*.

Upon the matter, in these prayers I do the same  
thing I did before, save only that what before I  
spoke without book I now read. *Ribbop Sanderfen*.  
The elder, having consumed his whole fortune,

when forced to leave his title to his younger brother,  
left upon the matter nothing to support it. *Clarendon*.

Waller, with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in  
hoise, but were upon the matter equal in foot. *Clarendon*.

If on one side there are fair proofs, and no pre-  
tence of proof on the other, and that the diffi-  
culties are most pressing on that side which is de-  
stitute of proof, I desire to know, whether this be  
not upon the matter as satisfactory to a wife man as  
a demonstration. *Tillotson*.

## To MATTER. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To be of importance; to import. It  
is used with only *it, this, that, or what*,  
before it.

It matters not, so they deny it all;  
And can but carry the lye constantly. *Ben Jonson*.  
It matters not how they were called, so we know  
who they are. *Locke*.

If Petrarch's muse did Laura's wit rehearse;  
And Cowley flatter'd dear Orinda's verse;  
She hopes from you—Pox take her hopes and fears,  
I plead her sex's claim: what matters hers? *Prior*.

2. To generate matter by suppuration.  
Deadly wounds inward bleed, each slight fore  
matter. *Sidney*.

The herpes beneath matter'd, and were drest up  
with common epulotics. *Wise's Surgery*.

## To MATTER. v. o. [from the noun.]

To regard; not to neglect: as, I mat-  
ter not that calumny.

Laws my Pindarick parents matter'd not. *Brown*.

MATTERY. *adj.* [from matter.] Puru-  
lent; generating matter.

The putrid vapour, colligate the phlegmatick  
humours of the body, which transfixing to the  
lungs, causes their matterly cough. *Hartley on Cough*.

## MATTOCK. n. f. [mattuc, Saxon.]

1. A kind of toothed instrument to pull  
up weeds.

Give me that mattock, and the wrenching iron. *Shakespeare*.

2. A pickaxe.

You must dig with mattock and with spade,  
And pierce the inmost centre of the earth. *Shakespeare*.  
The Turks laboured with mattocks and pick-  
axes to dig up the foundation of the wall. *Knolles*.

To dig in ruins was more to be expected  
from earthquakes than corrosive waters, and con-  
demneth the judgment of Xerxes, that wrought  
through mount Athos with mattocks. *Brown*.

MATRESS. *n. f.* [matras, Fr. attras,  
Welsh.] A kind of quilt made to lie  
upon.

Their mattresses were made of feathers and straw,  
and sometimes of furs from Gaul. *Abubot*.

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate  
With golden canopies and beds of state;  
But the poor patient will as soon be found  
On the hard mattress, on the mother ground. *Dryden*.

## MATURATION. n. f. [from maturo, Lat.]

1. The state of growing ripe.

One of the causes why grains and fruits are  
more nourishing than leaves, is, the length of  
time in which they grow to maturation. *Bacon*.

There is the maturation of fruits, the maturation  
of drinks, and the maturation of imposthumes; as  
also other maturations of metals. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. The act of ripening.

We have no heat to spare in Summer; it is very  
well if it be sufficient for the maturation of fruits. *Bentley*.

3. [In physick.] Maturation, by some  
physical writers, is applied to the sup-  
puration of excrementitious or extrava-  
sated juices into matter, and differs  
from concoction or digestion, which is  
the raising to a greater perfection the

alimentary and natural juices in their  
proper canals. *Quincy*.

## MATURATIVE. *adj.* [from maturo, Lat.]

1. Ripening; conducive to ripeness.

Between the tropicks and equator their second  
Summer is hotter, and more maturative of fruits  
than the former. *Brown*.

2. Conducive to the suppuration of a  
sore.

Butter is maturative, and is profitably mixed  
with anodynes and suppuratives. *Wise's Surg.*

## MATU'RE. *adj.* [maturus, Latin.]

1. Ripe; perfected by time.

When once he was mature for man;  
In Britain where he was he,  
That could stand up his parallel,  
Or rival object be. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.  
Their prince is a man of learning and virtue,  
mature in years and experience, who has seldom  
vanity to gratify. *Addison*.  
Mature the virgin was of Egypt's race,  
Grace shap'd her limbs, and beauty dock'd her face. *Prior*.

How shall I meet, or how account the sage,  
Unskill'd in speech, nor yet mature of age. *Pope*.  
2. Brought near to completion.

Thus lies glowing, and is mature for the violent  
breaking out. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

Here I th' sands  
Thee I'll rake up, and in the mature time,  
With this ungracious paper strike the light  
Or the death-practis'd duke. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

3. Well disposed; fit for execution; well-  
digested.

## To MATU'RE. v. a. [maturo, Latin.]

1. To ripen; to advance to ripeness.

Pick an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep,  
and imbed it a little with sack, to see if the vir-  
tual heat of the wine will not mature it. *Bacon's Natural History*.

2. To advance towards perfection.

Love indulg'd my labours past,  
Matures my present, and shall bound my last. *Pope*.

## MATU'RELY. *adv.* [from mature.]

1. Ripely; completely.

2. With counsel well-digested.

A prince ought maturely to consider, when he  
enters on a war, whether his coffers be full, and  
his revenues clear of debts. *Swift*.

3. Early; soon. A latinism.

We are so far from repining at God, that he  
hath not extended the period of our lives to the  
longevity of the antediluvians; that we give him  
thanks for contracting the days of our trial, and  
receiving us more maturely into those everlasting  
habitations above. *Bentley*.

## MATU'RITY. *n. f.* [maturité, Fr. matu- ritas, Latin.] Ripeness; completion.

It may not be unfit to call some of young years  
to train up for those weighty affairs, against the  
time of greater maturity. *Bacon*.

Impatient nature had taught motion

To start from time, and cheerfully to fly  
Before, and seize upon maturity. *Crahe*.

Various mortifications must be undergone, many  
difficulties and obstructions conquered, before we  
can arrive at a just maturity in religion. *Rogers*.

MAUDLIN. *adj.* [Maudlin is the corrupt  
appellation of Magdalen, who is drawn  
by painters with swollen eyes, and dis-  
ordered look; a drunken countenance,  
seems to have been so named from a  
ludicrous resemblance to the picture of  
Magdalen.] Drunk; fuddled; approach-  
ing to ebriety.

And the kind maudling crowd melts in her praise. *Southern*.

She largely, what she wants in words, supplies  
With maudlin eloquence of trickling eyes. *Rescommon*.

MAUDLIN.

**MA'UDLIN.** *n. f.* [*ageratum*, Lat.] A plant.

The flowers of the *maudlin* are digested into loose umbels. *Miller.*

**MA'UGRE.** *adj.* [*malgré*, French.] In spite of; notwithstanding. It is now out of use.

This, *maugre* all the world, will I keep safe;  
Or some of you shall smoke for it in Rome.

*Shakespeare.*

*Maugre* thy strength, place, youth, and eminence;

Thy valour, and thy heart; thou art a traitor.

*Shakespeare.*

I through the ample air, in triumph high  
Shall lead hell captive, *maugre* hell! and show  
The powers of darkness bound. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

*Maugre* all which, 'twas to stand fast  
As long as monarchy should last. *Hudibras.*

He prophesied of the success of his gospel;  
which, after his death, immediately took root, and  
spread itself every-where, *maugre* all opposition or  
persecution. *Burnet.*

**MA'VIS.** *n. f.* [*mauvais*, French.] A thrush, or bird like a thrush. An old word.

The world that cannot deem of worthy things,  
When I do praise her, say I do but flatter;

So doth the cuckoo, when the *mauvais* sings,  
Begin his wife's note apart to clear. *Spenser.*

In birds, kite, have a resemblance with hawks,  
and black-birds with thrushes and *mauvais*.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

**To MAUL.** *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Latin.]

To beat; to bruise; to hurt in a coarse  
or butcherly manner.

Will he who saw the soldier's mutton sit,  
And saw thee *maul'd*, appear within the list,  
To witness truth? *Dryden's Juvener.*

Once ev'ry week poor Hannibal is *maul'd*,  
The theme is given, and strait the council's call'd,  
Whether he should to Rome directly go? *Dryden.*

I had some repute for prose;  
And, till they drove me out of date,  
Could *maul* a minister of state. *Swift's Miscel.*

But fate with butchers plac'd thy piously stall,  
Meek modern faith to murder, hack and *maul*.

*Pope.*

**MAUL.** *n. f.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A heavy  
hammer; commonly written *Mall*.

A man that beareth false witness is a *maul*, a  
sword, and sharp arrow. *Prov. xxv. 18.*

**MAUND.** *n. f.* [*manb*, Saxon; *mande*,  
French.] A hand-basket.

**To MAUNDER.** *v. n.* [*maudire*, Fr.] To  
grumble; to murmur.

He made me many visits, *maunding* as if I had  
done him a discourtesy in leaving such an opening.

*Wife's Surgery.*

**MA'UNDERER.** *n. f.* [from *maunder*.] A  
murmurer; a grumbler.

**MAUNDY-THURSDAY.** *n. f.* [derived by  
*Spelman* from *mande*, a hand-basket, in  
which the king was accustomed to give  
alms to the poor: by others from dies  
*mandati*, the day on which our Saviour  
gave his great *mandate*, 'that we should  
love one another.] The Thursday be-  
fore Good-friday.

**MAUSOLEUM.** *n. f.* [Latin; *mausolee*,  
French.] A name which was first given  
to a stately monument erected by his  
queen Artimisia to her husband Mau-  
solus, king of Caria.] A pompous fu-  
neral monument.

**Maw.** *n. f.* [*maga*, Saxon; *maeghe*, Dut.]

1. The stomach of animals, and of hu-  
man beings, in contempt.

So oft in feasts with costly changes clad,  
To crammed *maw*; a iprat new stomach brings.

*Sidney.*

We have heats of dungs, and of bellies and  
*maws* of living creatures, and of their bloods.

*Bacon.*

Though plenteous, all too little seems,  
To stuff this *maw*, this vast unhidebound corps.

*Milton.*

The serpent, who t' *maw* obscene had fill'd,  
The branches in his curl'd embraces held. *Dryden.*

2. The craw of birds.

Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill;  
their *maw* is the hopper which holds and softens  
the grain, letting it down by degrees into the sto-  
mach, where it is ground by two strong muscles,  
in which action they are assisted by small stones,  
which they swallow for the purpose. *Ashmole.*

**MA'WKISH.** *adj.* [perhaps from *maw*.]

Apt to give satiety; apt to cause loath-  
ing.

Flow, Wellfed! flow, like thine inspirer beer,  
So sweetly *mawish*, and so smoothly dull. *Pope.*

**MA'WKISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *mawish*.]

Aptness to cause loathing.

**MA'WMET.** *n. f.* [for *mammet*; from *mam*  
or *mother*.] A puppet, anciently an  
idol.

**MA'WMISH.** *adj.* [from *mawm* or *maw-  
met*.] Foolish; idle; nauseous.

It is one of the most nauseous, *mawmish* mor-  
tifications, for a man to have to do with a punctual,  
fincal fop. *L'Estrange.*

**Maw-worm.** *n. f.* [*maw* and *worm*.]

Ordinary gut worms loosen, and slide off from,  
the intern tunick of the guts, and frequently creep  
into the stomach for nutriment, being attracted  
thither by the sweet chyle, whence they are called  
stomach or *maw-worms*. *Harvey on Consumption.*

**MA'XILLAR.** } *adj.* [*maxillaris*, Latin.]

**MA'XILLARY.** } Belonging to the jaw-  
bone.

The greatest quantity of hard substance conti-  
nued is towards the head, there is the skull, the  
teeth, and the *maxillary* bones. *Bacon.*

**MA'XIM.** *n. f.* [*maxime*, Fr. *maximum*,  
Lat.] An axiom; a general principle;  
a leading truth.

This *maxim* out of love I teach. *Shakespeare.*

It is a *maxim* in state, that all countries of new  
acquest, till settled, are rather matters of burden  
than strength. *Bacon.*

Yet, as in duty bound, they serve him on;  
Nor ease, nor wealth, nor life itself regard,  
For 'tis their *maxim*, love is love's reward. *Dryd.*

That the temper, the sentiments, the morality  
of men, is influenced by the example and disposi-  
tion of those they converse with, is a reflexion  
which has long since pass'd into proverb, and been  
ranked among the standing *maxims* of human wil-  
dom. *Rogers.*

**MAY,** auxiliary verb, preterite *might*.

[*magan*, Sax. *maghen*, Dutch.]

1. To be at liberty; to be permitted;  
to be allowed: as, you *may* do for me  
[*per me licet*] all you can.

He that is sent out to travel with the thoughts of  
a man, desirous to improve himself, *may* get into  
the conversation of persons of condition.

*Locke on Education.*

2. To be possible; in the words *may be*.

It *may be*, I shall otherwise bethink me. *Skat.*

3. To be by chance.

Be the workmen what they *may be*, let us speak  
of the work. *Bacon's Essays.*

How old *may* Phillis be, you ask;  
Whose beauty thus all hearts engages?  
To answer is no easy task,  
For she has really two ages. *Prior.*

4. To have power.

This also tendeth to no more but what the king  
*may* do: for what he *may* do is of two kind-  
; what he *may* do as just, and what he *may* do as  
possible. *Bacon.*

Make the most of life you *may*. *Bourne.*

5. A word expressing desire.

*May* you live happily and long for the service of  
your country. *Dryden's Dedication to the Aeneid.*

**MAY-be.** Perhaps; it may be that.

*May be*, that better reason will assuage  
The rash revenge's heart, words well dispos'd  
Have secret powers t' appease inflamed rage.

*Fairy Queen.*

*May-be* the amorous count solicits her  
In the unwise purpose. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis nothing yet, yet all thou hast to give;  
Then add thine *may-be* years thou hast to live.

*Dryden.*

What they offer is but *may-be* and shift, and  
scarce ever amount to a tolerable reason. *Crabbe.*

**MAY.** *n. f.* [*Maius*, Latin.]

1. The fifth month of the year; the con-  
fine of Spring and Summer.

*May* must be drawn with a sweet and unble  
countenance, clad in a robe of white and green,  
embroidered with daisies, hawthorns, and blue-  
bottles. *Pucknam.*

Hail! bounteous *May*, that dost inspire  
Mirth and youth, and warm desire,  
Words and groves are of thy dailings,  
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing. *Milton.*

2. The early or gay part of life.

On a day, alack the day!  
Love, whose month is over *May*,  
Spied a blossom passing fair,  
Playing in the wanton air.

*Shakespeare.*

*Mays* are *May* when they are maids,  
But the sky changes when they are wives.

*Shakespeare.*

My leg.

Is in the very *May* month of his youth,  
Ripe for exploits. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,  
Despight his nice rence, and his active practice,  
His *May* of youth, and bloom of lusthood.

*Shakespeare.*

**To MAY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
gather flowers on *May* morning.

When merry *May* first early calls the morn,  
With merry maids a *maying* they do go. *Sidney.*

Zephyr with Aurora playing,  
As he met her once a *may*ing. *Milton.*

**MAY-BUG.** *n. f.* [*May* and *bug*.] A  
chaffer. *Amw.*

**MAY-DAY.** *n. f.* [*May* and *day*.] The  
first of *May*.

'Tis as much impossible,  
Unless we sweep them from the doo with cannon,  
To scatter em, as 'tis to make 'em sleep  
On *May-day* morning. *Shakespeare.*

**MAY-FLOWER.** *n. f.* [*May* and *flower*.]  
A plant.

The plague, they report, hath a scent of the  
*May-flower*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**MAY-FLY.** *n. f.* [*May* and *fly*.] An in-  
sect.

He loves the *May fly*, which is bred of the cod-  
worm or caddis. *Hutton's Angl.*

**MAY-GAME.** *n. f.* [*May* and *game*.] Di-  
version; sport; such as are used on the  
first of *May*.

The king this while, though he seem'd to re-  
count of the designs of Perkins but as a *May-  
game*, yet had given order for the watching of bea-  
cons upon the coasts. *Bacon.*

Like early lovers, whose unpractis'd hearts  
Were long the *May-game* of malicious arts,  
When once they find their jealousies were vain,  
With double heat renew their fires again. *Dryden.*

**MAY-LILY.** *n. f.* [*ephemeron*.] The same  
with lily of the valley.

*May-Pole.*

**MAY POLE.** *n. f.* [*May* and *pole*.] Pole to be danced round in May.

Amid the area wide she took her stand;  
Where the tall *May-pole* once o'er-look'd the stand.

**MAY-WEED.** *n. f.* [*May* and *weed*.] A species of chamomile, called also flinking chamomile, which grows wild.

The *May-weed* doth burne, and the thistle doth fret,  
The nitches pull d'wnward both ric and the wheat.

**MAYOR.** *n. f.* [*major*, Lat.] The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called *Lord Mayor*. When the king once heard it; out of anger, He sent command to the lord *mayor* strait To stop the rumour. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

The *mayor* locked up the gates of the city. *Krolles.*  
Wouldst thou not rather chuse a small renown;  
To be the *mayor* of some poor paltry town? *Dryden.*

**MAYORALTY.** *n. f.* [from *mayor*.] The office of a mayor.

It is incorporated with the *mayoralty*, and nameth burgesses to the parliament.

There was a sharp persecution against St. William Capel, for misgovernment in his *mayoralty*.

**MAYORESS.** *n. f.* [from *mayor*.] The wife of the mayor.

**MAYZARD.** *n. f.* [*maschoire*, Fr.] A jaw.

Now my lady Woin's chaplefs, and knockt about the *mazard* with a sexton's spade.

Where thou might'st fiddle without hazard  
Of outrage to thy hide and *mazard*.

**MAZE.** *n. f.* [*missen*, Dutch, to mistake; *maze*, a whirlpool, *Skinner*.] 1. A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding passages.

Circular bate of rising folds, that tower'd fold above fold, a furling *maze*.

The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate,  
Puzzled with *mazes* and perplex'd with error,  
Our understanding teaches them in vain.

He, like a copious river, pour'd his song  
O'er all the *mazes* of enchanted ground.

2. Confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity.

He left in himself nothing but a *maze* of longings, and a dungeon of sorrow.

While they study how to bring to pass that region may seem but a misty *maze*, they lose themselves in the very *maze* of their own discourses, as if reason did even purport for the same, who of purpose mistake God, the author thereof.

I have thrust myself into this *maze*,  
Haply to wive and thrive as best I may.

Others apart sat on a hill retir'd,  
In thoughts more elevate, and reason'd high

Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate,  
Fix'd fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute,  
And found no end, in wand'ring *maze* lost.

**TO MAZE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewilder; to confuse.

Much we I *maz'd* to see this monster-kind,  
In hundred forms to change his fearful hue.

**MAZY.** *adj.* [from *maze*.] Perplexed with windows; confused

Flow from the marble fount the crisped brooks,  
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,  
With *mazy* error, under pendant shades,  
Ran nether.

The lapidiferous chabote add the state  
Of bits and bristles, taught the steed to bound  
To run the race, and trace the *mazy* round.

**MAZER.** *n. f.* [*maeser*, Dutch, a knot of maple] A maple cup.

Then, lo! Perigot, the pledge which I plight,  
A *mazer* ywrought of the maple ware,

Wherein is enshafed many a fair fight  
Of bears and tygers that makes fierce war. *Spenser.*  
Virgil observes, like Theocritus, a just decorum, both of the subject and person, as in the third pastoral, where one of his shepherds describes a bowl, or *mazer*, curiously carved.

**M.D. Medicina doctor, doctor of physick.**

1. The oblique case of *I*.

*Me*, only *me*, the hand of fortune bore,  
Unblest to tread an interdicted shore.

For me the fates severely kind, ordain  
A cool suspence.

2. *Me* is sometimes a kind of ludicrous expletive.

He thrust *me* himself into the company of three  
or four gentlemanlike dogs, under the duke's table.

He presently, as greatness knows itself,  
Steps *me* a little higher than his vow

Made to my father, while his blood was poor.

I, acquainted with the smell before, knew it was  
Crab, and goes *me* to the fellow that whips the dogs.

I followed *me* close, came in foot and hand, and,  
with a thought, fell on the eleven I paid.

3. It is sometimes used ungrammatically for *I*: as, *methinks*.

*Me* rather had, my heart might feel your love,  
Than my unpleas'd eye see your courtesy.

**MEACOCK.** *n. f.* [*mes coq*, *Skinner*.] An uxorious or effeminate man.

**MEACOCK.** *adj.* Tame; timorous; cowardly.

'Tis a world to see,  
How tame, when men and women are alone,  
A *meacock* wretch can make the curliest shew.

**MEAD.** *n. f.* [*maebe*, Saxon; *methe* Dutch; *metb*, German; *hydromeli*, Lat.]

A kind of drink made of water and honey.

Though not so solutive a drink as *mead*, yet it will be more grateful to the stomach.

He sheers his over-burden'd sheep,  
Or *mead* for cooling drink prepares,  
Of virgin honey in the jar.

**MEAD.** *n. f.* [*maebe*, Saxon.] Ground somewhat watery, not plow'd, but covered with grafs and flowers.

*Mead* is a word chiefly poetical.

Where all things in common do rest,  
Come feed with the pasture and *mead*,  
Yet what doth it stand you in stead?

A band select from forage drives  
A herd of bees, fair oxen, and fair kine,  
From a fat *meadow* ground.

Paints her, 'tis true, with the same hand which  
spreads

Like glorious colours, through the flow'ry *meads*,  
When lavish Nature with her best attire  
Cloath the gay spring, the season of desire.

Yet ere to-morrow's sun shall shew his head,  
The dewy paths of *meadows* we will tread,  
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy bed.

**MEADOW SATYRON.** *n. f.* [*colchicum*, Lat.] A plant.

The *meadow saffron* hath a flower consisting of one leaf, shaped like a lily, rising in form of a small tube, and is gradually widened into six segments; it has likewise a solid, bulbous root, covered with a membranous skin.

**MEADOW-SWEET.** *n. f.* [*ulmaria*, Latin.] A plant.

**MEAGER.** *adj.* [*maigre*, French; *macer*, Latin.]

1. Lean; wanting flesh; starven.

Thou art so lean and *meagre* waxen late,  
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble gate.

Now will the canker sorrow eat my bud,  
And chase the native beauty from his cheek,  
And he will look as hollow as a ghost,  
As dim and *meagre* as an eagle's fit.

*Meagre* were his looks,  
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones.

Whatsoever their neighbour gets, they lose, and the very bread that one eats makes t'other *meagre*.

Fierce famine with her *meagre* face,  
And fevers of the fiery race,  
In swarms th'offending wretch surround,  
All brooding on the blasted ground;  
And limping death, lish'd on by fate,  
Comes up to shorten half our date.

2. Poor; hungry.

Canaan's happy land, when worn with toil,  
Requir'd a Sabbath year to mend the *meagre* soil.

To **MEAGER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make lean.

It cannot be, that I should be so shamefully betrayed, and as a man *meager'd* with long watching and painful labour, laid himself down to sleep.

**MEAGERNESS.** *n. f.* [from *meager*.]

1. Leanness; want of flesh.

2. Scarciness; bareness.

Poyning, the better to make compensation of the *meagreness* of his service in the wars by acts of peace, called a parliament.

**MEAK.** *n. f.* A hook with a long handle.

A *meake* for the pease, and to swing up the backe.

**MEAL.** *n. f.* [male, Saxon, repast or portion]

1. The act of eating at a certain time.

Boaz said unto her, at *meal* time, Come eat, and dip thy morsel.

The quantity of aliment necessary to keep the animal in a due state of vigour, ought to be divided into *meals* at proper intervals.

2. A repast; the food eaten.

What strange fish  
Hath made his *meal* on thee?

Give them great *meals* of beet, and iron and steel, they will eat like wolves, and fight like devils.

They made *me* a miser's feast of happiness,  
And could not furnish out another *meal*.

3. A part; a fragment.

That yearly rent is still paid into the hanaper, even as the former casualty itself was wont to be, in parcel *meal*, brought in and answered there.

4. [*Mælepe*, Saxon; *meel*, Dutch; *mahlen*, to grind, German.] The flower or edible part of corn

In the boiling and sitting of near fourteen years of such power and flavour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine *meal*, but must have a mixture of padar and bran in this lower age of human fragility.

An old weasel conveys himself into a *meal* tub for the mice to come to her, since she could not go to them.

**TO MEAL.** *v. a.* [*meler*, French.] To sprinkle; to mingle.

Were he *meal'd*  
With that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous.

**MEALMAN.** *n. f.* [*meal* and *man*] One that deals in meal.

**MEALY.** *adj.* [from *meal*.]

1. Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal; having the qualities of meal.

The *mealy* parts of plants dissolved in water make too vitid an aliment.

2. Besprinkled, as with meal.

With four wings, as all farinacious and *mealy*-winged animals, as butterflies and moths.

Like



Like a gay insect, in his summer shine,  
The top light fluttering spreads his mealy wings.

Thomson.

**MEALY-MOUTHED.** *adj.* [imagined by Skinner to be corrupted from *mild-mouthed* or *mellow-mouthed*: but perhaps from the fore mouths of animals, that, when they are unable to comminute their grain, must be fed with meal.] Soft mouthed; unable to speak freely.

She was a fool to be mealy-mouthed where nature speaks to plain.

L'Alfange.

**MEALY-MOUTHEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Bashfulness; restraint of speech.

**MEAN.** *adj.* [mœne, Saxon.]

1. Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth.

She was stricken with most obstinate love to a young man but of mean parentage, in her father's court, named Antiphilus; to mean, as that he was but the son of her nurse, and by that means, without other desert, became known of her.

Sidney.

This fairest maid of fairer mind;

By fortune mean, in nature born a queen.

Sidney.

Let pale-face'd fear keep with the mean born man,

And find no harbour in a royal heart.

Shakespeare.

True hope is swift, and flies with swallow wings;

Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures kings.

Shakespeare.

2. Low-minded; base; ungenerous; spiritless.

The shepherd knows not thunder from a tabor,

More than I know the found of Marcus's tongue

From every meaner man.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Can you imagine I to mean could prove,

To save my life by changing of my love?

Dryden.

We fall, not to please men, not to promote

any mean, worldly interest.

Smalbridge's Sermons.

3. Contemptible; despicable.

The Roman legions, and great Caesar found

Our fashions no mean foe.

Philips.

4. Low in the degree of any good quality; low in worth; low in power.

Some things are good, yet in so mean a degree

of goodness, that many are only not disproved nor

disallowed of God for them.

Hooker.

French wheat is bearded, and requireth the best

soil, recompensing the same with a profitable

plenty; and not wheat, so termed because it is

unbearded, is contented with a meaner earth, and

contenting with a suitable gain.

Carew.

The lands be not holden of her majesty, but by

a mean tenure in socage, or by knight's service at

the most.

Bacon.

By this extortion he suddenly grew from a

mean to a mighty estate, inasmuch that his ancient

inheritance being not one thousand marks yearly,

he became able to dispense ten thousand pounds.

Davies on Ireland.

To peaceful Rome new laws ordain;

Call'd from his mean abode a sceptre to sustain.

Dryden.

I have sacrificed much of my own self-love, in

preventing not only many mean things from seeing

the light, but many which I thought tolerable.

Pope.

5. [*Moyen*, French.] Middle; moderate; without excess.

He saw this gentleman, one of the properest and

best-graced men that ever I saw, being of middle

age and a mean stature.

Sidney.

Now read with them those organick arts which

enable men to discourse and write, and according

to the fittest style of lorry, mean, or lowly.

Milton on Education.

6. Intervening; intermediate.

In the mean while the heaven was black with

clouds and wind, and there was a great rain.

Kings, xviii. 45.

**MEAN.** *n. f.* [*moyen*, French.]

Vol. II.

1. Mediocrity; middle rate; medium.

He tempering goodly well

Their contrary dislikes with loved means,  
Did place them all in order, and compell  
To keep themselves within their sundry reigns,  
Together link'd with adamant chains.

Spenser.

Of 'tis seen

Our mean securities, and our mere defects  
Prove our commodities.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

'Temperance with golden square,

Between them both can measure out a mean.

Shakespeare.

There is a mean in all things, and a certain mea-

sure wherein the good and the beautiful consist,

and out of which they never can depart.

Dryden.

But no authority of gods or men

Allow of any mean in poetic.

Roscommon.

Against her then her forces Prudence joins,

And to the golden mean herself confines.

Denham.

2. Measure; regulation. Not used.

The rolling sea resounding soft,

In his big base them fitly answer'd,

And on the rock the waves breaking aloft,

A solemn mean unto them measured.

Fanny Queen.

3. Interval; interim; mean time.

But fith this wretched woman overcome,

Of anguish rather than of crime hath been,

Reserve her cause to her eternal doom,

And in the mean vouchsafe her honourable tomb.

Spenser.

4. Instrument; measure; that which is

used in order to any end.

Pamela's noble heart would needs gratefully

make known the valiant mean of her safety.

Sidney.

As long as that which Christians did was good,

and no way subject to just reproof, their virtuous

conversation was a mean to work the heathens

conversion unto Christ.

Haller.

It is no excuse unto him who, being drunk,

committeeth incontinency, and alldgeth that his wits were

not his own, in as much as himself might have

chosen whether his wits should by that mean have

been taken from him.

Haller.

I'll devote a mean to draw the Moor

Out of the way, that your converse and business

May be more free.

Shakespeare's Othello.

No place will please me so, no mean of death,

As here by Caesar and by you cut off.

Shakespeare.

Nature is made better by no mean,

But nature makes that mean, so over that art

Which, you say, adds to nature, is an art

That nature makes.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

5. It is often used in the plural, and by

some not very grammatically with an

adjective singular: the singular is in

this sense now rarely used.

The more base art thou,

To make such means for her as thou hast done,

And leave her on such slight conditions.

Shakespeare.

By this means he had them the more at vanta-

ge, being tired and harrassed with a long march.

Bacon's Henry VII.

Because he wanted means to perform any great

action, he made means to return the sooner.

Davies on Ireland.

Strong was their plot,

Their parties great, means good, the safety fit,

Their practice close, their faith suspected not.

Daniel.

By this means not only many helpless persons will

be provided for, but a generation will be bred up not

perverted by any other hopes.

Spencer's Sermons.

Who is there that hath the leisure and means

to collect all the proofs concerning most of the

opinions he has, so as safely to conclude that he

hath a clear and full view?

Locke.

A good character, when established, should not

be rested in as an end, but only employed as a

means of doing still farther good.

Arthurbury.

It renders us careless of approving ourselves to

God by religious duties, and, by that means, se-

curing the continuance of his goodness.

Arthurbury.

6. By all MEANS. Without doubt; with-

out hesitation; without fail.

7. By no MEANS. Not in any degree; nor at all.

The wine on this side of the lake is by no means so good as that on the other.

Add. John on Italy.

8. Means are likewise used for revenue; fortune; probably from desinenes.

Your means are slender, your waste is great.

Shakespeare.

For competence of life I will allow you,

That lack of means enforce you not to evil;

And, as we hear you do reform yourselves,

Give you advancement.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

It is did not build or adorn any house; the

queen perchance spending his time, and himself

his means.

Warton.

9. MEAN-TIME. } In the intervening

MEAN WHILE. } time: sometimes

an adverbial mode of speech.

Mean-while

The world shall burn, and from her ashes spring

New heav'n and earth.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Mean-while the rapid heav'n's rowl'd down the

light.

And on the shaded ocean rush'd the night.

Dryden.

Mean-while her warlike brother on the sea

His waving streamers to the winds displays.

Dryden.

Mean-while, in shades of night Aeneas lies;

Care seiz'd his soul, and sleep forsook his eyes.

Dryden.

Mean-while I'll draw up my Numidian troops,

And, as I see occasion, favour thee.

Addison's Cato.

The Roman legions were all recalled to help their

country against the Goths, mean-while the Britons,

left to shift for themselves, and harrassed by in-

roads from the Picts, were forced to call in the

Saxons for their defence.

Swift.

To MEAN. *v. n.* [*meenen*, Dutch.]

1. To have in the mind; to purpose.

These delights if thou canst give,

Mirth, with thee I mean to live.

Milton.

2. To think; to have the power of

thought.

And he who now to sense, now nonsense leaning,

Means not, but blunders round about a meaning.

Pope.

To MEAN. *v. a.*

1. To purpose; to intend; to design.

Ye thought evil against me; but God meant it

unto good, to save much people alive.

Gen. i. 20.

And life more perfect have attain'd than fate

Meant me, by venturing higher than my lot.

Milton.

I practis'd it to make you taste your cheer

With double pleasure, first prepar'd by tea;

So loyal subjects often feast their prince,

Yet mean his sacred person not the least offence.

Dryden.

2. To intend; to hint covertly; to un-

derstand.

When your children shall say, What mean you

by this service? ye shall say, It is the passover.

Exod. xii. 26.

I forsake an argument on which I could delight

to dwell, I mean your judgment in your choice of

friends.

Dryden.

Whatever was meant by them, it could not be

that Cain, as elder, had a natural dominion over

Abel.

Locke.

MEANDER. *n. f.* [*Meander* is a river in

Phrygia remarkable for its winding

course.] Maze; labyrinth; flexuous

passage; serpentine winding; winding

course.

Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections,

have teach'd into those various meanders of the

veins, arteries, and intestines of the body.

Hale.

'Tis well, that while mankind

Through fate's perverse meander errs,

He can imagin'd pleasures find,

To combat against real woes.

Pope.

While long ring rivers in meanders glide,

They scatter verdant life on either side;

P

The

The valleys smile, and with their flow'ry face,  
And wealthy births confess the floods embrace.

*Blackmore.*

Law is a bottomless pit. John Bull was flattered  
by the lawyers, that his suit would not last above  
a year, yet ten long years did Hocus steer his  
cause through all the meanders of the law, and all  
the courts.

*Arbutnot.*

**MEANDROUS** *adj.* [from *meander*.] Wind-  
ing; fleuous.

**MEANING** *n. s.* [from *mean*.]

1. Purpose; intention.

I am no honest man, if there be any good *me*aning  
towards you.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. Habitual intention.

Some whose *meaning* hath at first been fair,  
Grow knaves by use, and rebels by despair.

*Rowson.*

3. The sense; the thing understood.

The *meaning*, not the name, I call: for thou,  
Not of the muses nine.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

These lost the sense their learning to display,  
And those explain'd the *meaning* quite away.

*Pope.*

No word more frequently in the mouths of men  
than conscience, and the *meaning* of it is, in some  
measure, understood: however, it is a word ex-  
tremely abused by many, who apply other *mean*-  
ings to it which God Almighty never intended.

*Swift.*

4. Sense; power of thinking.

He was not spiteful though he wrote a satire,  
For still there goes some *meaning* to ill-nature.

*Dryden.*

True no *meaning* puzzles more than wit.

*Pope.*

**MEANLY** *adv.* [from *mean*.]

1. Moderately; not in a great degree.

Dr. Metcalfe, master of St. John's College, a  
man *meanly* learned himself, but not *meanly* af-  
fected to set forward learning in others.

*Afham.*

In the reign of Domitian, poetry was but *meanly*  
cultivated, but painting eminently flourished.

*Dryden's Disfranch.*

2. Without dignity; poorly.

It was the winter wild,  
While the heav'n-born child  
All *meanly* wrapt in the rude manger lies.

*Milton.*

The Persian state will not endure a king  
So *meanly* born.

*Denham's Sophy.*

3. Without greatness of mind; ungene-  
rously.

Would you *meanly* thus rely  
On power, you know, I must obey?

*Prior.*

4. Without respect.

Our kindred, and our very names, seem to have  
something dehrable in them: we cannot bear to  
have others think *meanly* of them.

*Watts's Logic.*

**MEANNESS** *n. s.* [from *mean*.]

1. Want of excellence.

The minister's greatness or *meanness* of know-  
ledge to do other things, standeth in this place as  
a stranger, with whom our form of Common Prayer  
hath nothing to do.

*Hooker.*

This figure is of a later date by the *meanness* of  
the workmanship.

*Addison on Italy.*

2. Want of dignity; low rank; poverty.

No other nymphs have title to men's hearts,  
But as their *meanness* larger hopes imparts.

*Waller.*

Poverty, and *meanness* of condition, expose the  
wisest to scorn, it being natural for men to place  
their esteem rather upon things great than good.

*South.*

3. Lowness of mind.

The name of *mean* has been reckoned to im-  
ply a certain *mean* of mind, as well as lowness of  
condition.

*South.*

4. Sordidness; niggardliness.

**MEANT**, *pref.* and *part. pass.* of *To mean*.

By Silvia if thy charming self be *meant*;

Friendship be thy virgin vows extend.

Let me in Ananta's praises join:

My esteem shall be, my passion thine.

*Prior.*

**MEASURE** *n. s.* [probably a corruption of

*measure*: as, a *measure* of herrings is five  
hundred.]

*Ainsworth.*

**MEASLES** *n. s.* [from *measle*, Latin.]

1. *Measles* are a critical eruption in a fe-  
ver, well known in the common prac-  
tice.

*Quincy.*

My lungs

Coin words till their decay, against those *measles*,  
Which we disdain should tetter us, yet seek  
The very way to catch them.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Before the plague of London, inflammations of  
the lungs were life and mortal, as likewise the  
*measles*.

*Arbutnot.*

2. A disease of swine.

One, when he had an unlucky old grange, would  
needs tell it, and proclaimed the virtues of it;  
nothing ever thrived on it, no owner of it ever  
died in his bed, the swine died of the *measles*, and  
the sheep of the rot.

*B. Junon's Discovery.*

3. A disease of trees.

Fruit bearers are often infected with the *measle*,  
by being scorched with the sun.

*Mortimer's Hist.*

**MEASLED** *adj.* [from *measles*.] Infected  
with the *measles*.

Thou vermin wretched,

As e'er in *measled* pork was hatched;

Thou tail of worship, that dost grow

On rump of justice as it row.

*Hudibras.*

**MEASLY** *adj.* [from *measles*.] Scab-  
bed with the *measles*.

Last trotted forth the gentle swine,

To ease her against the stump,

And dismally was heard to whine,

All as the scrubb'd her *measly* rump.

*Swift.*

**MEASURABLE** *adj.* [from *measure*.]

1. Such as may be measured; such as  
may admit of computation.

God's eternal duration is permanent and in-  
visible, not *measurable* by time and motion, nor to  
be computed by number of successive moments.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Moderate; in small quantity.

**MEASURABLENESS** *n. s.* [from *measur-  
able*.] Quality of admitting to be mea-  
sured.

**MEASURABLY** *adv.* [from *measurable*.]  
Moderately.

Wine *measurably* drunk, and in season, bringeth  
gladness of the heart.

*Ecclesi. xxxi. 28.*

**MEASUREMENT** *n. s.* [from *measure*, Fr. *mesura*,  
Lat.]

1. That by which any thing is measured.

A taylor's new,

Who stood with shears and *measure* in his hand,  
Standing on slippers, which his nimble nasse

Had safely thrust upon contrary feet,  
Told of many a thousand.

*Shakespeare's King John.*

A concave *measure*, of known and denominated  
capacity, serves to measure the capaciousness of any  
other vessel.

*Holder.*

All magnitudes are capable of being measured;  
but it is the application of one to another which  
makes actual *measure*.

*Holder.*

When Moses speaks of *measures*, for example,  
of an ephah, he presumes they knew what *measure*  
he meant: that he himself was skilled in weights  
and *measures*, arithmetic and geometry, there is  
no reason to doubt.

*Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. The rule by which any thing is adjust-  
ed or proportioned.

He lived according to nature, the other by ill  
customs, and *measures* taken by other men's eyes  
and tongues.

*Taylor.*

God's goodness is the *measure* of his providence.

*More.*

I expect, from those that judge by first sight and  
rash *measures*, to be thought fond or insincere.

*Glanville's Scyllis.*

3. Proportion; quantity settled.

*Measure* is that which perfecteth all things, be-

cause every thing is for some end; neither can  
that thing be available to any end, which is not  
proportionable therunto; and to proportion as well  
excesses as defects are opposite.

*Hooker.*

I enter not into the particulars of the law of  
nature, or its *measures* of punishment; yet there is  
such a law.

*Locke.*

4. A stated quantity: as, a *measure* of  
wine.

Be large in mirth, anon we'll drink a *measure*  
The table round.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. Sufficient quantity.

I'll never pause again,  
Till either death hath clos'd these eyes of mine,  
Or fortune given me *measure* of revenge.

*Shakespeare.*

6. Allotment; portion allotted.

Good Kent, how shall I live and work  
To match thy goodness? life will be too short  
And every *measure* fail me.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

We will not boast of things without our *mea-  
sure*, but according to the measure of the rule  
which God hath distributed to us, a *measure* to  
reach even unto you.

*2 Cor. x. 13.*

If else thou seek'st

Ought, not surpassing human *measure*, say, *Milton*.  
Our religion sets before us not the example of  
a stupid stock, who had, by obstinate principles,  
hardened himself against all pain beyond the com-  
mon *measures* of humanity, but an example of a  
man like ourselves.

*Tillotson.*

7. Degree; quantity.

I have laid down, in some *measure*, the descrip-  
tion of the old world.

*Abbot's Descrip. of the World.*

There is a great *measure* of discretion to be used  
in the performance of confession, so that you  
neither omit it when your own heart may tell you  
that there is something amiss, nor over scrupu-  
lously pursue it when you are not conscious to  
yourself of notable failings.

*Taylor.*

The rains were but preparatory in some *measure*,  
and the violence and confirmation of the deluge  
depended upon the disruption of the great abyss.

*Burnet's Theory.*

8. Proportionate time; musical time.

Amaryllis breathes thy secret pains,  
And thy fond heart beats *measure* to thy strains.

*Prior.*

9. Motion harmonically regulated.

My legs can keep no *measure* in delight,  
When my poor heart no *measure* keeps in grief:  
Therefore no dancing, girl, some other sport.

*Shakespeare.*

As when the stars in their ethereal race,  
At length have roll'd around the liquid space,  
From the same point of heav'n their course advance,  
And move in *measures* of their former dance.

*Dryden.*

10. A stately dance. This sense is, I be-  
lieve, obsolete.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch  
jig, a *measure*, and a cinque pace; the first suit is  
hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fan-  
tastical, the wedding mannerly, modest as a *mea-  
sure*, full of state and anchentury.

*Shakespeare.*

Now as our brows bound with victorious wreaths,  
Our stern alarms chang'd to merry meetings,  
Our dreadful marches to delightful *measures*.

*Shakespeare.*

11. Moderation; not excess.

O love, be moderate, stay thy excess;  
In *measure* rein thy joy, scant this excess;  
I feel too much thy blessing, make it less,  
For fear I surfeit.

*Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her  
mouth without *measure*.

*Isa. vi. 14.*

12. Limit; boundary. In the same sense  
is

*Milton*

Τῆς ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ τελευτῆς τοῦ μέτρου ὁρίζου-  
σας τὴν ὁρίαν τοῦ μέτρου.

Lord make me to know mine end, and the *mea-  
sure* of my days what it is, that I may know how  
frail I am.

*Psalms.*

13. Any

13. Any thing adjusted.

Christ reveals to us the *measures* according to which God will proceed in dispensing his rewards.

*Smallridge's Sermons.*

14. Syllables metrically numbered; metre.

I addressed them to a lady, and affected the softness of expression, and the smoothness of *measures*, rather than the height of thought.

*Dryden.*

The numbers themselves, though of the heroic *measures*, should be the smoothest imaginable.

*Pope.*

15. Tune; proportionate notes.

The joyous nymphs and light foot fairies,  
Which thither came to hear their music sweet,  
And to the *measures* of their melodies  
Did learn to move their nimble-shifting feet.

*Spenser.*

16. Mean of action; mean to an end.

The original of this phrase refers to the necessity of *measuring* the ground upon which any structure is to be raised, or any distant effect to be produced, as in shooting at a mark. Hence he that proportioned his means to his end was said to *take right measures*. By degrees *measures* and *means* were confounded, and any thing done for an end, and sometimes any transaction absolutely, is called a *measure*, with no more propriety than if, because an archer might be said to have taken wrong *measures* when his mark was beyond his reach, we should say that it was a bad *measure* to use a heavy arrow.

His majesty found what wrong *measures* he had taken in the conferring that trust, and lamented his error.

*Clarendon.*

17. To have hard measure; to be hardly treated.

TO MEASURE. *v. a.* [*mesurer*, Fr. *men- suro*, Lat.]

1. To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule.

Archidamus having received from Philip, after the victory of Chionoea, proud letters, writ back, that if he *measured* his own shadow he would find it no longer than it was before his victory.

*Bacon.*

2. To pass through; to judge of extent by marching over.

A true devoted pilgrim is not weary  
To *measure* kingdoms with his feeble steps.

*Swiss, &c.*

I'll tell thee all my whole device

At the park-gate; and therefore haste away,  
For we must *measure* twenty miles to-day.

*Shakspeare.*

The vessel ploughs the sea,  
And *measures* back with speed her former way.

*Dryden.*

3. To judge of quantity or extent, or greatness.

Great are thy works, Jehovah; infinite  
Thy power! What thought can *measure* thee, or  
tongue

Relate thee?

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To adjust; to proportion.

To secure a contented spirit, *measure* your desires  
by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your  
desires.

*Taylor.*

Silver is the instrument as well as measure of  
commerce; and 'tis by the quantity of silver he  
gets for any commodity in exchange, that he *measures*  
the value of the commodity he sells.

*Locke.*

5. To mark out in stated quantities.

What thou seest is that portion of eternity which  
is called time, *measured* out by the sun, and reach-  
ing from the beginning of the world to its con-  
summation.

*Addison's Spectator.*

6. To allot or distribute by measure.

With what measure you mete, it shall be mea-  
sured to you again.

*Matt. vii. 2.*

MEASURELESS. *adj.* [from *measure*.]

Immeasurable; immeasurable.

He shut up in *measureless* content.

*Shakspeare.*

MEASUREMENT. *n. s.* [from *measure*.]

Mensuration; act of measuring.

MEASURER. *n. s.* [from *measure*.] One that measures.

MEASURING. *adj.* [from *measure*.] It is applied to a cat not to be distinguished in its length from another but by measuring.

When lusty shepherds throw

The bar by tuens, and none the rest out-go

So far, but that the best are *measuring* casts,  
Their emulation and their pasture lasts.

*Waller.*

MEAT. *n. s.* [*met*, French.]

1. Flesh to be eaten.

To his father he sent ten she asses laden with  
corn, and bread, and *meat* for his father by the  
way.

*Gen. xlv. 23.*

Carnivore, and birds of prey, are no good *meat*;  
but the reason is, rather the choleric nature of  
those birds than their feeding upon flesh; for  
pewees and ducks feed upon flesh, and yet are good  
*meat*.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

There was a multitude of excises; as, the vestigi-  
al maculli, a tax upon *meat*.

*Arbuthnot.*

2. Food in general.

Never words were music to thine ear,  
And never *meat* sweet-favour'd in thy taste,  
Unless I spake or carv'd.

*Shakspeare's Errors.*

*Meats* for the belly, and the belly for *meats*;  
but God shall destroy both.

*1 Cor. vi. 13.*

MEATED. *adj.* [from *meat*.] Fed; fod-dered.

Strong oxen and horses, well *meat* and well clad,  
Well *meated* and used.

*Tusser's Husbandry.*

MEATHE. *n. s.* [*medd*, Welsh, unde *mede*, meddwi ebrius sum.] Drink, properly of honey.

For drink the grape

She crusher, inoffensive must, and *meathes*

From many a berry.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

MEAZLING. *pari.* generally called *miz- zling*.

The air feels more moist when the water is in  
small than in great drops; in *meazling* and soaking  
rain, than in great showers.

*Arbuthnot on Air.*

MECHANICAL. } *adj.* [*mechanicus*, Lat. *mechani- que*, Fr. from *μηχανη*.]

MECHANICK. } *mechani- que*, Fr. from *μηχανη*.]

1. Constructed by the laws of mechanics.

Many a fair precept in poetry, is like a seem-  
ing demonstration in mathematics, very specious  
in the diagram, but failing in the *mechanick* opera-  
tion.

*Dryden.*

The main business of natural philosophy, is to  
argue from phenomena without feigning hypo-  
theses, and to deduce causes from effects till we  
come to the very first cause, which certainly is  
not *mechanical*; and not only to unfold the *me-  
chanism* of the world, but chiefly to resolve these,  
and such like questions.

*Newton.*

2. Skilled in mechanics; bred to manual labour.

3. Mean; servile; of mean occupation.

Know you not, being *mechanical*, you ought  
not to walk upon a labouring day, without the sign  
of your profession?

*Shakspeare.*

Hang him, *mechanical* salt-butter rogue; I will  
stare him out of his wits; I will hew him with  
my cudgel.

*Shakspeare.*

*Mechanick* slaves,

With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall  
Uplift us to the view.

*Shakspeare.*

To make a god, a hero, or a king,  
Descend to a *mechanick* dialect.

*Reformation.*

MECHANICK. *n. s.* A manufacturer; a low workman.

Do not bid me

Dismiss my soldiers, or capitulate

Again with Rome's *mechanicks*.

*Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

A third proves a very heavy philosopher, who  
possibly would have made a good *mechanick*, and  
have done well enough at the useful philosophy  
of the spade or the anvil.

*South.*

MECHANICKS. *n. s.* [*mechanica*, Latin.]

Dr. Wallis defines *mechanicks* to be the geome-  
try of motion, a mathematical science, which  
shows the effects of powers, or moving forces, so  
far as they are applied to engines, and demon-  
strates the laws of motion.

*Harris.*

The rudiments of geography, with something of  
*mechanicks*, may be easily conveyed into the minds  
of acute young persons.

*Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

Salmonus was a great proficient in *mechanicks*,  
and inventor of a vessel which imitated thunder.

*Broom.*

MECHANICALLY. *adv.* [from *mechanick*.] According to the laws of *mechani- cism*.

They suppose even the common animals that  
are in being, to have been formed *mechanically*  
among the rest.

*Ray.*

Later philosophers feign hypotheses for explain-  
ing all things *mechanically*, and refer other causes  
to metaphysics.

*Newton.*

MECHANICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *mechanick*.]

1. Agreeableness to the laws of *mechani- cism*.

2. Meanness.

MECHANICIAN. *n. s.* [*mechanicien*, Fr.]

A man professing or studying the con-  
struction of machines.

Some were figured like male, others like female  
scions, as *mechanicians* speak.

*Boyle.*

MECHANISM. *n. s.* [*mechanisme*, Fr.]

1. Action according to *mechanick* laws.

After the chyle has passed through the lungs,  
nature continues her usual *mechanism*, to convert  
it into animal substances.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

He acknowledged nothing besides matter and  
motion; so that all must be performed either by  
*mechanism* or accident, either of which is wholly  
unaccountable.

*Bentley.*

2. Construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabric.

MECHOCAN. *n. s.* [from the place.]

*Mechocan* is a large root, twelve or fourteen  
inches long; the plant which affords it is a species  
of bindweed, and its stalks are angular; the root  
in powder is a gentle and mild purgative.

*Hill.*

MECONIUM. *n. s.* [*meconium*.]

1. Expresed juice of poppy.

2. The first excrement of children.

Infants new-born have a *meconium*, or sort of  
dark-coloured excrement in the bowels.

*Arbuthnot.*

MEDAL. *n. s.* [*medaille*, French; prob- ably from *metallum*, Latin.]

1. An ancient coin.

The Roman *medals* were their current money;  
when an action deserved to be recorded on a coin,  
it was stamped, and issued out of the mint.

*Addison.*

2. A piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.

MEDALLICK. *adj.* [from *medal*] Pertain- ing to medals.

You will never, with all your *medallick* elo-  
quence, persuade Euler us, that it is better to have  
a pocketful of Otho than of Jacobus.

*Addison.*

MIDALLION. *n. s.* [*medaillon*, French]

A large antique ring or medal.

*Medallion*, in respect of the other coins, were  
the same as modern medals in respect of modern  
money.

*Addison.*

MEDALLIST. *n. s.* [*medailliste*, Fr.] A man skilled or curious in medals.

As a *meddler*, you are not to look upon a cabinet or *medat* as a treasure of money, but of knowledge.

*Adison on Medals.*

To *Middle*. *v. n.* [*meddlen*, Dutch.]

1. To have to do; in this tense it is always followed by *with*.

It is reported that *culia*, when gathered, is put into the skins of beasts newly flayed, which breeding worms, they devour the pith and marrow, and so make it hollow, but *meddle* not *with* the back, because it is bitter.

*Bacon.*

Mark the power of it upon the spirits of men we will only *meddle*.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

I have thus far been an upright judge, not *meddling* with the design nor disposition.

*Dryden.*

2. To interpose; to act in any thing.

For my part, I'll not *meddle* nor make any farther.

*Shakespeare.*

In every turn of state, without *meddling* on either side, he has always been favourable to merit.

*Dryden.*

The civil lawyers have pretended to determine concerning the succession of princes, but, by our author's principles, have *meddled* in a matter that belongs not to them.

*Luc.*

What hast thou to do to *meddle* with the affairs of my family? to dispose of my estate, old boy?

*Arbuthnot.*

3. To interpose or intervene importantly or officiously.

Why shouldst thou *meddle* to thy hurt?

*2 Kings, xiv. 10.*

It is an honour for a man to come from strife; but every fool will be *meddling*.

*Prov. xx. 3.*

This *meddling* spirit longs to be found a fool.

*Rowe.*

Let me shake off th' intrusive cares of day, And lay the *meddling* fens all aside.

*Templ. n.*

To *Meddle*. *v. a.* [*meddler*, French.]

To mix; to mingle. Obsolete.

He that had well ycon'd his here,

Thus *meddled* his talk with many a tear.

*Spenser.*

A *meddled* state of the orders, of the gospel, and ceremonies of popery, is not the best way to banish popery.

*Hicks.*

*Meddler*. *n. s.* [*from meddle*.] One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern.

Do not drive away such as bring thee information, as *meddlers*, but accept of them in good part.

*Bacon.*

This may be applied to those that assume to themselves the merits of other men's services, *meddlers*, boasters, and impetuous.

*De Esrange.*

*Meddlesome*. *adj.* Intermeddling, as, a *meddlesome*, busy body.

*Ainsworth.*

*Mediastine*. *n. s.* [*French; mediastinum*, Lat.] The sinuated body about which the guts are convolved.

None of the membrane which vest the inside of the breast but may be the seat of this disease, the *mediastine* as well as the pleura.

*Arbuthnot.*

To *Mediate*. *v. n.* [*from medius*, Lat.]

1. To interpose as an equal friend to both parties; to act indifferently between contending parties; to intercede.

The corruption of manners in the world, we shall find owing to some *mediating* persons that offer to comprehend the different interests of us and religion.

*Rogers.*

To be between two.

By being *crowd* they exclude all other bodies that before *media* between the parts of their body.

*Digby.*

To *Mediate*. *v. m.*

1. To effect by mediation.

The earl made many professions of his desire to interpose, and *mediate* a good peace between the nations.

*Greend.*

Chemists and corpuscularians of advanced by the confederacy I am *mediating* between.

*Boyle.*

2. To limit by something in the middle.

They styled a double step, the space from the elevation of one foot to the same foot set down again, *mediated* by a step of the other foot, a pace, equal to five feet.

*Haller.*

*Mediate*. *adj.* [*mediat*, French; *medius*, Latin.]

1. Interposed; intervening.

Soon the *meddite* clouds shall be dispell'd; The sun shall soon be late to face beheld.

*Prior.*

2. Middle; between two extremes.

Anxious we hover in a *mediate* state, Betwixt infinity and nothing.

*Prior.*

3. Acting as a means. Unusual.

The most important care of a new king, was his marriage for a *mediate* establishment of the royal line.

*Newton.*

*Mediately*. *adv.* [*from mediate*] By a secondary cause; in such a manner that something acts between the first cause and the last effect.

God worketh all things amongst us *mediately* by secondary means, the which means of our safety being shipping and sea forces, are to be esteemed as his gifts, and then only available and beneficial when he vouchsafeth his grace to use them might.

*Rahigh's Essays.*

Pestilent contagion is propagated immediately by conveying with infected persons, and *mediately* by pestilent terrae, propagated through the air.

*Harvey on Consumptions.*

*Mediation*. *n. s.* [*mediation*, French; *from medius*, Latin.]

1. Interposition; intervention; agency between two parties, practised by a common friend.

Some nobler token I have kept apart For Livia and Octavia, to induce Their *mediation*.

*Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Noble offices thou mayst effect

Of *mediation*, after I am dead,

Between his greatness and thy other brethren.

*Shakespeare.*

The king sought unto them to compose those troubles between him and his subject, they accordingly interposed their *mediation* in a round and princely manner.

*Bacon.*

2. Agency interposed; intervening power.

The passion of their residence in the sensitive appetite, as well as spirit, the soul, during its abode in the body, does all things by the *mediation* of these passions.

*South's Sermons.*

It is utterly unconceivable, that inanimate brute matter, without the *mediation* of some immaterial being, should operate upon other matter without mutual contact.

*Bentley.*

3. Intercession; entreaty for another.

*Mediator*. *n. s.* [*mediateur*, French.]

1. One that intervenes between two parties.

You had found by experience the trouble of all men's confluence, and for all matters to yourself, as a *mediator* between them and their sovereign.

*Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

2. An intercessor; an entreator for another; one who uses his influence in favour of another.

It is against the sense of the law, to make saints or angels to be *mediators* between God and them.

*Stillinger.*

3. One of the characters of our blessed Saviour.

A *mediator* is considered two ways, by nature or by office, as the fathers distinguish. He is a *mediator* by nature, as partaking of both natures divine and human, and *mediator* by office, as transacting matters between God and man.

*Waterl.*

Man's friend, his *mediator*, his design'd, Both ransom and redeemer voluntary.

*Milton.*

*Mediatorial*. *adj.* [*from mediator*.]

*Mediatory*. *adj.* Belonging to a mediator.

All other effects of Christ's *mediatorial* office are accounted for from the truth of his resurrection.

*Fiddes's Sermons.*

*Mediatorship*. *n. s.* [*from mediator*.]

The office of a mediator.

*Mediatrice*. *n. s.* [*medius*, Lat.] A female mediator.

*Ainsworth.*

*Medic*. *n. s.* [*medica*, Latin.] A plant.

*Medical*. *adj.* [*medicus*, Latin.] Physical; relating to the art of healing; medicinal.

In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being composed by snatches of time, as in dual vacation would permit.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

*Medically*. *adv.* [*from medical*.] Physically; medicinally.

That which promoted this consideration, and *medically* advanced the same, was the doctrine of Hippocrates.

*Brown.*

*Medicament*. *n. s.* [*medicament*, Fr. *medicamentum*, Lat.] Any thing used in healing; generally, topical applications.

Admonitions, fraternal or parental, then publick reprehensions, and, upon the unsuccessfulness of these milder *medicaments*, the use of stronger physick, the censures.

*Hammond.*

A cruel wound was cured by scalding *medicaments*, after it was purified, and the violent swelling and brute of another was taken away, by scalding it with milk.

*Temple's Myel.*

*Medicamentally*. *adj.* [*medicamentum*, Fr. *from medicament*.] Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

*Medicamentally*. *adv.* [*from medicamentum*] After the manner of medicine; with the power of medicine.

The subtilty of gold is invincible by the power-fullest action of natural heat, and thus not only alchemically in a subtilty of mutation, but also *medicamentally* in any corporeal conversion.

*Brown.*

To *Medicate*. *v. a.* [*medico*, Latin.]

To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

The fumes, steams, and stiches of London, do *medicate* and impregnate the air about it, that it becomes capable of life more.

*Gault.*

So this may be ascribed the great effects of *medicated* waters.

*Arbuthnot on Allments.*

*Medication*. *n. s.* [*from medicate*.]

1. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients.

The watering of the pint with an infusion of the medicine may have more force than the rest, because the *medication* is oft renewed.

*Bacon.*

2. The use of physick.

He adviseth to observe the equinoxes and solstices, and to decline *medication* ten days before and after.

*Brown.*

*Medicinable*. *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Lat.]

Having the power of physick.

Old oil is more clear and hot in *medicinable* use.

*Bacon.*

Accept a bottle made of a serpentine stone, which gives any wine infused therein for four and twenty hours the taste and operation of the Spaw water, and is very *medicinable* for the cure of the spleen.

*Watson.*

The hearts and galls of pikes are *medicinable*.

*Walton.*

*Medicinal*. *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Latin:] this word is now commonly pronounced *medicinal*, with the accent on the second syllable; but more properly, and more agreeably to the best authorities, *medicinal*.]

# 1. Having the power of healing; having physical virtue.

Come with words as medicinal as true,  
Moneft as either, to purge him of that humour  
That preffes him from fleep. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*  
Thoughts my tormentors arm'd with deadly  
stings,

Mangle my apprehenfive tenderest parts;  
Exafpicate, exulcerate and raife  
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb  
Nor medicinal liquor can alluage. *Milton's Ag. riftes.*  
The fecond caufe, took the fwift command,  
The medicinal head, the ready hand;  
All but eternal doom was conquer'd by their art.

*Dryden.*

# 2. Belonging to phyfick.

Learn'd he was in medicinal lore,  
For by his fide a pouch he wore,  
Replete with ftrange hermetick powder,  
That wounds nine miles point-blank with folter.

*Butler.*

Such are call'd medicinal-days by fome writers  
wherein no cuftis or change is expected, fo as to  
forbid the ufe of medicines: but it is much pro-  
perly ufed for thofe days wherein purging, or any  
other evacuation, is more conveniently complet-  
ed with.

*Quincy.*

Medicinal hours are thofe wherein it is fuppos'd  
that medicines may be taken, commonly recom-  
mend'd the morning fafting, about an hour before dinner,  
about four hours after dinner, and going on be-  
but times are to be govern'd by the fymptoms and  
aggravation of the diftemper.

*Quincy.*

**MEDICINALLY.** *adv.* [from medicinal.]  
Phyficallly.

The witneffes that leech like fiv'd on blood,  
Sucking for them were medicinal good. *Dryden*  
**MEDICINE.** *n. f.* [medicine, French; *medicina*, Lat.] It is generally pronounc'd  
as if only of two fyllables, *med'cine* ]  
Phyfic; any remedy adminifter'd by a  
phyfician.

O, my dear father! reflant thou, hang  
Thy *med'um* on my lips, and let the kifs  
Repair thofe violent harms. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
A merry heart doth good like a *med'um*, but  
a broken heart doth hurt the bones. *P. c. xvii. 2.*  
I wifh to die, yet care not death endure  
Defect the *med'cine*, yet desire the cure. *Dryden.*

**TO MEDICINE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
To operate as phyfick. Not ufed.

Not all the drowy ftyups of the world,  
Shall ever *med'um* thee to that fweet fleep  
Which thou ow'dft yefterday. *Shaksp. Lear.*

**MEDIOCRITY.** *n. f.* [mediocris, Fr. *mediocritas*,  
Latin.] Middle ftate; participation of  
two extremes; half.

They contain'd no filly compofure, but were  
made up of min and bud, the human *med'ity*  
varioufly plac'd not only above, but below.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**MEDIOCRITY.** *n. f.* [mediocris, French; *mediocritas*, Latin.]

# 1. Moderate degree; middle rate.

Men of age feldom drive bufinefs home to the  
full period, but content themfelves with a *med'ity*  
of fuccels. *Bacon.*

There appear'd a fudden and marvellous conver-  
fion in the duke's cafe, from the moft exalted to  
the moft depressed, as if his expedition had been  
capable of no *med'ity*.

*Wotton.*

He likens the *med'ity* of wit to one of a  
mean fortune, who manages his ftore with great  
paufimony; but who, with fear of running into  
profufeneff, never arrives to the magnificence of  
living.

*Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Getting and improving our knowledge in fub-  
ftances only by experience and hiftory, is all that  
the weaknefs of our faculties in this ftate of *med'ity*,  
while we are in this world, can attain to.

*Locke.*

# 2. Moderation; temperance.

Left appetite, in the ufe of food, fhould lead  
us beyond that which is meet, we owe obedience  
to that law of reafon which teacheth *med'ity* in  
meats and drinks. *Hobbes.*

When they urge us to extreme oppofition againft  
the church of Rome, do they mean we fhould be  
drawn unto it only for a time, and afterwards re-  
turn to a *med'ity*? *Hobbes.*

**TO MEDITATE.** *v. a.* [mediter, Fr. *meditor*, Lat.]

# 1. To plan; to fcheme; to contrive.

Some affirm'd that I *meditated* a war; 'God  
knows, I did not then think of war. *K. Charles.*  
Take a lion that unheeded lay,  
Diffenbling fleep, and watchful to betray,  
With inward rage he *meditates* his prey. *Dryden.*  
Before the memory of the flood was loft, man  
*meditated* the fetting up a faite religion at Babel.

*Fletcher.*

# 2. To think on; to revolve in the mind.

There fet a man of ripe and perfect age,  
Who did them *meditate* all his life long. *Fairy Q.*  
Bleffed is the man that dith *meditate* good things  
in wifdom, and that reafoneth of holy things.

*Eccles. xiv. 20.*

**TO MEDITATE.** *v. n.* To think; to  
mufe; to contemplate; to dwell on  
with interite thought. It is commonly  
ufed of pious contemplation.

His delight is in the law of the Lord, and in  
his law doth he *meditate* night and day. *Pfalms. 1.*  
I will *meditate* all of all thy work and talk of  
all thy doing. *Pfalms. lxxviii. 12.*

*Meditate* till you make fome act of piety upon  
the occafion of what you *meditate*, either get fome  
new arguments againft a fin, or fome new encour-  
agement to virtue.

*Taylor.*

So I fupp God, to ftudy his will, to *meditate*  
upon him, and to love him, all thefe being pre-  
fent and peace.

*Thomson.*

**MEDITATION.** *n. f.* [meditation, Fr. *meditatio*, Lat.]

# 1. Deep thought; clofe attention; con- tinuance; contemplation.

I like the *meditations* wherein I weep, and make  
to be in anger. *2 Id. x. 5.*

That mufing *meditation* mind affects  
The perfive to refly of difturb cell. *Milton.*

Soie thought and *meditation* are neceffary, and  
a man may poftibly be to ftupid as not to have  
God in all his thoughts, or to try in his heart,  
there is none. *Bentley.*

# 2. Thought employed upon facred objects.

His name was heavenly Contemplation;  
Of God and goodnefs was his *meditation*. *Fairy Q.*  
Thy thought to nobler *meditations* gave,  
And ftudy how to die, not how to live. *Granville.*

# 3. A feries of thoughts, occafion'd by any object or occurrence. In this fenfe are books of *meditations*.

**MEDITATIVE.** *adj.* [from *meditate*.]

# 1. Addict'd to meditation. *Ainsworth*

# 2. Exprefling intenuon or defign.

**MEDITERRANE,** } *adj.* [medius and  
**MEDITERRANEAN,** } *terra, mediter-*  
**MEDITERRANEOUS,** } *ranis, French.]*

# 1. Encircled with land.

In all that part that lieth on the north fide of  
the *mediterrane* fea, it is thought not to be the  
vulgar tongue. *Brewerwood.*

# 2. Inland; remote from the fea.

It is found in mountains and *mediterraneous* parts;  
and fo it is a fat and unctuous fublimation of the  
earth. *Brown.*

We have taken a lefs height of the mountains  
than is requifite, if we refpect the *mediterraneous*  
mountains, or thofe that are at a great diftance  
from the fea. *Burnet.*

**MEDIUM.** *n. f.* [medium, Latin.]

# 1. Any thing intervening.

Whether any other liquors, being made *med'um*,  
caufe a diverfity of found from water, it may be  
tried. *Bacon.*

I muft bring together

All thefe extremes, and muft remove all *mediums*;  
That each may be the other's object. *Danfman.*

Seeing requires light and a nice *medium*, and a  
right line to the objects; we can hear in the dark  
immured, and by curve lines. *Holder.*

He, who looks upon the foul through its out-  
ward actions, often fees it through a deceitful *me-  
dium*, which is apt to difcolour the object.

*Addifon's Spectator.*

The parts of bodies on which their colours  
depend, are denser than the *medium* which pervades  
their interftices. *Newton.*

Againft filling the heavens with fluid *mediums*,  
unlefs they be exceeding rare, a great objection  
arife from the regular and very lafting motions  
of the planets and comets in all manner of courfes  
through the heavens. *Newton's Opticks.*

# 2. Any thing ufed in ratiocination, in or- der to a conclufion; the middle term in an argument, by which propofitions are connect'd.

This cannot be answer'd by thofe *mediums* which  
have been ufed. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

We, whole underftandings are fhort, are forced  
to collect one thing from another, and in that pro-  
cefs we feek out proper *mediums*. *Baier on Learning.*

# 3. The middle place or degree; the juft temperature between extremes.

The juft *medium* of this cafe lies betwixt the  
pride and the abjection, the two extremes.

*L'Eſtrangé.*

**MEDLAR.** *n. f.* [mefplus, Latin.]

# 1. A tree

The leaves of the *medlar* are either whole, and  
fhaped like thofe of the hawthorn, as in the manured  
fetting; or lacinated, as in the wild fort. The flower  
confifts of five leaves, which expand in form of a  
fide; the fruits are unburdened, and are not eatable  
till they decay, and have, for the moft part, five  
hard fees in each. *Müller.*

Now will he fit under a *medlar* tree,  
And with his nurfery were that kind of fruit,  
Which makes our *medlars*. *Shaksp. Romeo and Jul.*

# 2. The fruit of that tree.

You'll be rotten ere you be half ripe,  
And that's the right value of the *medlar*. *Shaksp.*  
October is drawn in a garment of yellow and  
carnation, with a basked of fervices, *medlars*, and  
cheftnuts. *P. a. Ham.*

No rotten *medlars*, whilst there be  
Whole orchards in virginity. *Cleveland.*

Men have gather'd from the hawthorn's branch  
Large *medlars*, imitating regal crowns. *Philips.*

**TO MEDDLE.** } *v. a.* To mingle. *Spencer.*

**TO MEDDLE.** } *v. a.* To mingle. *Spencer.*

**MEDDLY.** *n. f.* [from *meddle* for *mingle*.]

A mixture; a miscellany: a mingled  
mafs. It is commonly ufed with fome  
degree of contempt.

Some imagined that the powder in the armory  
had taken fire; others, that troops of horfemen  
approach'd: in which *meddly* of conceits they bar'd  
down one upon another, and juftified many into the  
tower ditch. *Hayward.*

Love is a *meddly* of endearments, jarts,  
Sulphurons, quarrels, recomiments, wars;  
Then peace again. *Walpole.*

They count their tollfome matches, long fa-  
tigue.

Unufual faftings, and will bear no more  
This *meddly* of philofophy and war. *Addifon's Cato.*

Mahomet began to knock down his fellow-  
citizens, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural  
*meddly* of religion and bloodfhed. *Addifon.*

There are that a confounded fluid drain  
From different mixtures: and the blended items,  
Each

Each mutually correcting each, create  
A pleasurable medley. *Philips.*

**MEDLEY** *adj.* Mingled; confused.

I'm strangely discomposed;

Qualms at my heart, convulsions in my nerves,  
Within my little world make medley war. *Dryden.*

**MEDULLAR.** } *adj.* [medullaire, Fr.]  
**MEDULLARY.** } from *medulla*, Lat.]

Pertaining to the marrow.

These little emissaries, united together at the  
cortical part of the brain, make the *medullar* part,  
being a bundle of very small, thread like channels  
or fibres. *Cheyne's Phys. Principles.*

The back, for the security of that *medullary*  
substance that runs down its cavity, is bent after  
the manner of the catenarian curve. *Cheyne.*

**MLED.** *n. f.* [meb, Saxon; miete, Teuto-  
nick.]

1. Reward; recompence. Now rarely  
used.

He knows his *meed*, if he be spite,  
To be a thousand deaths, and shame beside. *Spenser.*

Whether in beauties glory did exceed

A rosy garland was the victor's *meede*. *Fairy Queen.*

Thanks to men

Of noble minds is honourable *meed*. *Shakespeare.*

He must not sit at upon his wat'ry bier

Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,

Without the *meed* of some melodious tear. *Milton.*

If so, a cloak and vesture be my *meed*

Till his return, no title shall I plead. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Present; gift.

Plutus, the god of gold,

Is but his steward: no *meed* but he repays

Seven-fold above itself. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

**MEER.** *adj.* [minkr, Islandick.]

1. Mild of temper; not proud; not rough;  
not easily provoked; soft; gentle.

Moses was very *meer* above all men. *Numb. xii. 3.*

But he her fear, to cease,

Sent down the *meek* eyed Peace. *Milton.*

We ought to be very cautious and *meek* spirited,

till we are assured of the honesty of our ancestors. *Collier.*

2. Expressing humility and gentleness.

Both confess'd

Humbly their faults, and pardon begg'd, with tears

Watering the ground, and with their sighs the air

Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign

Of sorrow unfeign'd and humiliation *meek*. *Milton.*

**TO MEEREN.** *v. a.* [from *meek*.] To  
make meek; to soften. This word I

have found no where else.

The glaring lion saw, his horrid heart

Was *meeken'd*, and he join'd his fallen joy. *Thomson.*

**MEERLY.** *adv.* [from *meek*.] Mildly;

gently; not ruggedly; not proudly.

Be therefore, O my dear lords, pacify'd,

And this mis-joining discord *meekly* lay aside. *Fairy Queen.*

No pride does with your rising honours glow,

You *meekly* look on suppliant crowds below. *Stephens.*

**MEERNESS.** *n. f.* [from *meek*.] Gentle-  
ness; mildness; softness of temper.

That proud and *meekness* mixt by equal part,

Do both appear in her heavenly grace. *Spenser.*

You sign y<sup>e</sup> place and calling, in full seeming,

With *meekness* a low humility, but your heart

Is cumber'd with arrogance, spleen, and pride. *Shakespeare.*

When his distemper attack'd him, he submitted

to it with great *meekness*, and resignation, as became

a Christian. *Astell.*

**MEER.** *adj.* See **MERE**. Simple, un-  
mixed.

**MEER.** *n. f.* See **MERE**. A lake; a  
boundary.

**MEERED.** *adj.* Relating to a boundary;  
*meer* being a boundary, or mark of di-  
vision. *Hammer.*

What, although you fled! why should he fol-  
low you?

The itch of his affection should not then

Have nickt his captainship, at such a point,

When half to half the world oppos'd, he being

The *meer* question. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**MEET.** *adj.* [of obscure etymology.]

1. Fit; proper; qualified; applied both  
to persons and things. Now rarely used.

Ah! my dear love, why do you sleep thus long,

When *meeter* were that you should now awake? *Spenser.*

If the election of the minister should be com-  
mitted to every parish, would they chuse the

*meets*. *Waught.*

I am a tainted wether of the flock,

Meek for death. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

To be known shortens my laid intent,

My boon I make it, that you know me not,

Till time and I think *meet*. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

What, at any time have you heard her say?

—That, Sir, which I will not report after her.

—You may to me, and 'tis most *meet* you should. *Shakespeare.*

York is *meeter* man

To be your regent in the realm of France. *Shakespeare.*

The eye is very proper and *meet* for seeing. *Bentley.*

2. **MEET** *with.* Even with. [from *meet*,  
the verb.] A low expression.

Niece, you are signior Benedick too much;

but he'll be *meet* to you. *Shakespeare.*

**TO MEET.** *v. a.* pret. *I met*; *I have*  
*met*; particip. *met* [metan, Saxon, to  
find; *meeten*, Dutch.]

1. To come face to face; to encounter,  
by travelling in opposite directions.

Meest thou my part? *Shakespeare.*

His daughter came out to *meet* him with umbrells  
and dances. *Judges, xi. 34.*

Mean while our primitive great sire, to *meet*

His godlike guest, walks forth. *Milton.*

2. To encounter in hostility.

To *meet* the noise

Of his great engine, he shall hear

Internal thunder. *Milton.*

So match'd they stood;

For never but once more was either like

To *meet* so great a foe. *Milton.*

3. To encounter unexpectedly.

So judge thou still, presumptuous, till the wrath,

Which thou incur'st by flying, *meet* thy flight

Sevenfold, and scourge that wisdom back to Hell. *Milton.*

4. To join another in the same place.

When shall we three *meet* again,

In thunder, lightning, or in rain? *Shakespeare's Macb.*

Chance may lead where I in my *meet*

Some wand'ring spirit of Heaven by y<sup>e</sup> untam'd tide

Or in thick shade retir'd. *Milton.*

I knew not till I *met*

My friend, at Ceres' now deserted seat. *Dryden.*

Not look back go see,

When what we love we ne'er must *meet* again. *Dryden.*

5. To close one with another.

The nearer you come to the end of the lake,

the mountains on each side grow higher, till at last

they *meet*. *Addison.*

6. To find; to be treated with; to light  
on,

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,

I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,

For half the punishments those crimes have *met*. *Dryden.*

Of vice or virtue, whether blest or curst,

Which *meets* contempt, or which compassion first? *Pope.*

To me no greater joy,  
Than that your labours *meet* a prosperous end. *Granville.*

**TO MEET.** *v. n.*

1. To encounter; to close face to face.

2. To encounter in hostility.

Then born to distance by the tides of men,

Like adamant and steel they *meet* again. *Dryden.*

3. To assemble; to come together.

They appointed a day to *meet* in together. *2 Mac.*

Their choice nobility and flower

Met from all parts to solemnize this feast. *Milton.*

The materials of that building happily *met* to-

gether and very fortunately ranged themselves into

that delicate order, that it must be a very great

chance that parts them. *Tillotson.*

4. **TO MEET** *with.* To fight on; to find:  
it includes, sometimes obscurely, the  
idea of something unexpected.

When he cometh to experience of service abroad,

he maketh as worthy a soldier as any nation he

*meets with*. *Spenser.*

We *met with* many things worthy of observation. *Bacon.*

Hercules' *meeting with* pleasure and virtue, was

invented by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates. *Addison.*

What a majesty and force does one *meet with*

in their short inscriptions: are not you amazed

to see so much history gathered into so small a com-

pass? *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

5. **TO MEET** *with.* To join.

Faithful as that oak shall *meet with* us. *Shakespeare.*

6. **TO MEET** *with.* To suffer unexpect-  
edly.

He, that hath suffered this disordered spring,

Hath now himself *met with* the fall of cat. *Shakespeare.*

A little sum you mourn, while most have *met*

*with* twice the loss, and by as vile a cheat. *Greene.*

7. To encounter; to engage.

Royal misthills,

Prepare to *meet with* more than brutal fury

From the fierce prince. *Romans' Sublimis Stepm.*

8. A latinism. To obviate; *occurrere*  
*obveto*.

Before I proceed farther, it is good to *meet with*

an objection, which if not removed, the

conclusion of experience from the time past to the

present will not be found. *Bacon.*

9. To advance half way.

He yields himself to the man of business with

reluctancy, but offers himself to the visits of a

friend with facility, and all the *meeting* readiness

of desire. *Scrub.*

Our *meeting* hearts

Unconfuted soon, and marriage made us one. *Romans.*

10. To unite, to join; as, these rivers  
*meet* at such a place and join.

**MEETER.** *n. f.* [from *meet*.] One that  
accolls another.

There are beside

Indiscreet *meeters*, to whose venom'd sound

The open ear of youth doth always listen. *Shakespeare.*

**MEETING.** *n. f.* [from *meet*.]

1. An assembly; a convention.

If the fathers and husbands of those, whose relief

this your *meeting* intends, were of the household

of faith, then their reliefs and children ought not

to be strangers to the good that is done in it, if

they want it. *Spenser's Sermons.*

Since the ladies have been left out of all *meetings*

except parties at play, our conversation hath dege-

nerated. *Saunders.*

2. An interview.

Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a

*meeting*, and lead him on with a fine baited delay. *Shakespeare.*

3. A conventicle; an assembly of Dis-  
senters.

4. A conflux: as the *meeting* of two rivers.

MEETING-



**MEETING-HOUSE.** *n. f.* [*meeting* and *house*.] Place where Dissenters assemble to worship.

His heart misgave him that the churches were for many *meeting-houses*; but I soon made him easy.

*Addison.*

**MIGHTLY.** *adv.* [from the adjective.] Fikly; properly.

**METNESS.** *n. f.* [from *meet*.] Fitness; propriety.

**M'GRIM.** *n. f.* [from *Hemycrany*, *migrain*, *μικρανία*.] Disorder of the head.

In every *m'grim* or vertigo there is an obtenebation joined with a flemblance of turning round.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

There screen'd in shades from day's detested glare, Spleen sighs for ever on her penitive bed, Pain at her side, and *m'grim* at her head.

*Pope.*

**TO MEINE.** *v. a.* To mingle. *Amw.*

**ME'INY.** *n. f.* [*menixu*, Saxon. See *MANY*. *M'sue*, French.] A retinue; domestick servants.

They summon'd up their *me'iny*; strait took horie;

Commanded me to follow, and attend.

*Shaksp.*

**MILANAGO'GUES.** *n. f.* [from *μάλακος* and *αἶμα*.] Such medicines as are supposed particularly to purge off black choler.

**MELANCHOLICK.** *adj.* [from *melancholy*.]

1. Disordered with melancholy; fanciful; hypochondriacal; gloomy.

If he be mad, or angry, or *melancholick*, or spitefully, he will paint whatsoever is proportionable to any one.

*Dr den.*

The commentators on old Aristotle, 'tis urg'd, in judgment vary.

'T'hey to their own conceits have brought The image of his general thought:

Just as the *melancholick* eye Sees fleets and armies in the sky.

*Prior.*

2. Unhappy; unfortunate; causing sorrow.

The king found himself at the head of his army, after so many accidents and *melancholick* perplexities.

*Corrad.*

**MELANCHOLY.** *n. f.* [*melancolie*, Fr. from *μαλάνος*, and *χολή*.]

1. A disease, supposed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile; but it is better known to arise from too heavy and too viscid blood: its cure is in evacuation, nervous medicines, and powerful stimuli.

*Quincy.*

2. A kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object.

I have neither the scholar's *melancholy*, which is emulation; nor the musician's, which is fantastical; nor the courtier's, which is proud; nor the soldier's, which is ambitious, nor the lawyer's, which is politick; nor the lady's, which is nice; nor the lover's, which is all these; but it is a *melancholy* of mine own, compounded of many simples, extracted from many objects, and, indeed, the sundry contemplation of my travels, in which my often rumination wraps me in a most humorous sadness.

*Shakspere.*

Moonstruck madness, moping *melancholy*. *Milt.*

3. A gloomy, penfive, discontented temper.

He protested, that he had only been to seek solitary places by an extreme *melancholy* that had possessed him.

*Sidney.*

All these gifts come from him; and if we murmur here, we may at the next *melancholy* be troubled that God did not make us angels.

*Taylor's Holy Living.*

This *melancholy* flatters, but unmans you; What is it else but penury of soul, A lazy frost, a numbness of the mind? *Dryden.*

In those deep solitudes and awful cells, Where heav'nly penfive contemplation dwells, And ever musing *melancholy* reigns.

*Pope.*

**MELANCHOLY.** *adj.* [*melancholique*, Fr.] 1. Gloomy; dismal.

Think of all our miseries

But as some *melancholy* dream, which has awak'd us To the renewing of our joys.

*Denham.*

If in the *melancholy* shades below, The flames of friends and lover, cease to glow; Yet mine shall sacred last, mine undecay'd, Burn on through death, and animate my shade.

*Pope.*

2. Diseased with melancholy; fanciful; habitually dejected.

How now, sweet Frank; art thou *melancholy*?

*Shakspere.*

He observes Lamech more *melancholy* than usual, and imagines it to be from a suspicion he has of his wife Adah, whom he loved.

*Locke.*

**MELICE'RS.** *n. f.* [*μελική*.]

*Meliceris* is a tumour inclosed in a cystis, and consisting of matter like honey. If the matter resembles milk curds, the tumour is called *atheroma*, if like honey *meliceris*, and if composed of fat, or a fatty substance, *steatoma*.

*Scalp.*

**MELILOT.** *n. f.* [*melilot*, French; *melilotus*, Lat.] A plant.

**TO MELIORATE.** *v. a.* [*meliorer*, Fr. from *melior*.] To better; to improve.

Grating *meliorates* the fruit; for that the nourishment is better prepared in the stock than in the crude earth.

*Bacon.*

But when we graft, or buds inoculate, Nature by art we nobly *meliorate*.

*Denham.*

A man ought by no means to think that he should be able so much as to alter or *meliorate* the humour of an ungrateful person by any acts of kindness.

*South.*

Castration serves to *meliorate* the flesh of those beads that fester it.

*Gravett.*

Much labour is requir'd in trees, Well must the ground be digg'd, and better dress'd, New soil to make, and *meliorate* the rest.

*Dryden.*

**MELIORATION.** *n. f.* [*melioration*, Fr. from *meliorate*.] Improvement; act of bettering.

For the *melioration* of musick there is yet much left, in this point of exquisite consorts, to try.

*Bacon.*

**MELIORITY.** *n. f.* [from *melior*.] State of being better. A word very elegant, but not used.

Men incline unto them which are softest, and least in their way, in despite of them that hold them hardest to it, to that this colour of *meliority* and pre-eminence is a sign of weakness.

*Bacon.*

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the discernible ends of them, the *meliority* above what was necessary to be, do evince, by a reflex argument, that it is the workmanship not of blind mechanism, but of an intelligent and benign agent.

*Bentley.*

**TO MELLI.** *v. n.* [*meler*, *se meler*, French.]

To mix; to meddle. Obsolete.

It fathers fits not with such things to melli.

*Spenser.*

Here is a great deal of good matter Lost for lack of telling:

Now I see thou dost but clatter,

Harm may come of melling.

*Spenser's Pastoral.*

**MELLI'FEROUS.** *adj.* Productive of honey.

*Dick.*

**MELLIFICATION.** *n. f.* [*mellifico*, Lat.] The art or practice of making honey; production of honey.

In judging of the air, many things besides the weather ought to be observed: as some countries, the silence of grasshoppers, and want of *mellification* in bees.

*Arbutnot.*

**MELLI'FLUENCE.** *n. f.* [*mel* and *fluo*,

*Lat.*] A honied flow; a flow of sweetness.

**MELLI'FLUENT.** } *adj.* [*mel* and *fluo*,  
**MELLI'FLUOUS.** } Latin.] Flowing

with honey; flowing with sweetness.

A *mellifluous* voice, as I am a true knight.

*Shakspere.*

As all those things which are most *mellifluous* are soonest changed into choler and bitterness, so are our vanities and pleasures converted into the bitterest sorrows.

*Raleigh.*

Innumerable songsters in the freshening shade Of new sprung leaves, their modulations mix

*Mellifluous.*

*Thomson's Spring.*

**MELLOW.** *adj.* [*meappa*, soft, Saxon. *Skinner* more nearly from *mollis*, *molle*, *mellow*, *mellow*: though *r* is indeed easily changed into *l* in common speech.]

1. Soft with ripeness; full ripe.

A storm, a robbery, call it what you will, Shook down my *mellow* hangings, nay, my leaves.

*Shakspere.*

An apple in my hand works different effects upon my senses: my eye tells me it is green, my nose, that it hath a *mellow* scent, and my taste, that it is sweet.

*Digby.*

A little longer,

And Nature drops him down without your sin, Like *mellow* fruit, without a winter storm.

*Dryd.*

2. Soft in sound.

Of seven smooth joints a *mellow* pipe I have, Which with his dying breath *Dametas* gave.

*Dryden.*

3. Soft; unctuous.

Camomile sheweth *mellow* grounds fit for wheat.

*Bacon.*

4. Drunk; melted down with drink.

Greedy of physicians' reagent fees, From female *mellow* praise he takes degrees.

*South.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or *mellow*, Thou'rt such a teity, touchy, pleasant fellow; Haft to much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,

*Reverend.*

There is no living with thee, nor without thee.

*Addison.*

**TO MELLOW.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ripen; to mature; to soften by ripeness; to ripen by age.

Lord Aubrey Vere

Was done to death, and more than so, my father; Even in the downfall of his *mellow* d years.

*Shakspere.*

The royal tree hath left us royal fruit, Which *mellow*d by the stealing hours of time, Will well become the seat of majesty.

*Shaksp.*

On foreign mountains may the sun refine The grapes to juice, and *mellow* it to wine.

*Addison.*

2. To soften.

They plow in the wheat stubble in December; and if the weather prove frosty to *mellow* it, they do not plow it again till April.

*Merriman's Husb.*

3. To mature to perfection.

This episode, now the most pleasing entertainment of the *Æneis*, was so accounted in his own age, and before it was *mellowed* into that reputation which time has given it.

*Dryden.*

**TO MELLOW.** *v. n.* To be matured; to ripen.

Though no stone tell thee what I was, yet thou In my grave's inside see'st, what thou art now; Yet thou'rt not yet so good, till us death lay. To ripe and *mellow* there, we're stubborn clay.

*Donne.*

**MELLOWNESS.** *n. f.* [from *mellow*.]

1. Maturity of fruits; ripeness; softness by maturity.

My reason can consider greenness, *mellowness*, sweetness, or coldness, singly, and without rela-

tion to any other quality that is painted in me by the fine apple. *Daisy of Bades.*

The spring, like youth, fresh blossoms doth produce,

But Autumn makes them ripe, and fit for use; So age a mature *melancholy* doth set

On the green promises of youthful heat. *Danham.*

## 2. Maturity; full age.

**MELOCOTON.** *n. f.* [*melocotone*, Spanish; *malum cotanum*, Latin.] A quince. Obsolete.

In apricot, peach, &c. *melocotones* upon a wall, the greatest fruits are towards the bottom. *Bacon.*

**MELODIOUS.** *adj.* [from *melody*.] Musical; harmonious.

Mountains! and ye that warble, as ye flow, *Melodious* murmurs, waibling tune his praise. *Milton.*

And oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears, A more *melodious* than the spheres. *Dryden.*

**MELODIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *melodious*.] Musically; harmoniously.

**MELODIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *melodious*.] Harmoniousness; musicalness.

**MELODY.** *n. f.* [*melodia*, Gr.] Musick; sweetness of sound

The prophet David having singular knowledge not in poetry alone but in musick also, judging them both to be things most necessary for the house of God, left behind him a number of divinely inspired poems, and was farther the author of adding unto poetry *melody* in publick prayer, *melody* both vocal and instrumental, for the raising up of men's heart, and the sweetening of their affections towards God. *Huiler.*

Singing and making *melody* in your hearts to the Lord. *Ephraim.*

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs, And husht with buzzing night flies to thy slumber, Than in the perfum'd chamber of the great, And lull'd with sounds of sweetest *melody*? *Shakespeare.*

Lend me your songs, ye nightingales: Oh pour The mazy-running soul of *melody* Into my void velle! *Thomson's Spring.*

**MELON.** *n. f.* [*melon*, Fr. *melo*, Lat.]

## 1. A plant.

The flower of the *melon* consists of one leaf, which is of the expanded bell shape, cut into several segments, and exactly like those of the cucumber. Some of these flowers are barren, not adhering to the embryo, others are fruitful, growing upon the embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fruit, for the most part of an oval shape, smooth or wrinkled, and divided into three seminal apartments, which seem to be cut into two parts, and contain many oblong seeds. *Miller.*

## 2. The fruit.

We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt lately, the cucumber, and the *melons*. *Num. xi. 5.*

**MELON-THISTLE.** *n. f.* [*melocotus*, Lat.] The whole plant of the *melon-thistle* hath a singular appearance. *Miller.*

**TO MELT.** *v. a.* [*meltan*, Saxon]

## 1. To dissolve; to make liquid; commonly by heat.

How they would *melt* me out of my last drop by drop, and live or fishermen's boots with me! *Shakespeare.*

When the *melting* fire burneth, the fire causeth the waters to boil. *Job. xiv. 2.*

This price, which is given above the value of the silver in our coin, is given only to preserve our coin from being *melted* down. *Locke.*

The rock's high summit in the temple's shade, Nor heat could *melt*, nor melting storm invade. *Pope.*

If your butter when *melted* takes on brains, it is your master's fault who will not allow you a sufficient saucepan. *Swift.*

## 2. To dissolve; to break in pieces.

To take in piece, this frame of nature, and *melt* it down into its first principles; and then to observe how the divine wisdom wrought all these things into that beautiful composition, is a kind of joy, which pierceth the mind. *Burnet.*

## 3. To soften to love or tenderness.

The mighty master smil'd to see That love was in the next degree: 'Twas but a kindred sound to move, For pity *melted* the third to love. *Dryden.*

Alas! the story *melted* away my soul. *Addison.*

## 4. To waste away.

Thou would'st have plung'd thyself In general rot, *melted* down thy youth In different beds of dirt. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*

## TO MELT. v. n.

## 1. To become liquid; to dissolve; to be made fluid.

Let them *melt* away as waters which run continually. *Psalms.*

The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time; The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime; While hunching their heads and soon decay, And whiter snow in minutes *melted* away. *Dryden.*

## 2. To be softened to pity, or any gentle passion; to grow milder, mild, or gentle.

I *melted*, and am not Of stronger earth than others. *Shakespeare.*

Lighten and Fortify; Albeit, they were flinty villains, bloody dogs, *Melting* with tenderness and mild compassion, Wept like two children in their death's sad story. *Shakespeare.*

This said, the mov'd assistants *melted* in tears. *Dryden.*

*Melting* into tears, the pious man Deplored so sad a sight. *Dryden.*

## 3. To be dissolved; to lose substance.

Whither are they *melted*? Into the air; and what seem'd corporal *Melted* as breath into the wind. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Beauty is a witch, Against whose charms faith *melted* into blood. *Shakespeare.*

## 4. To be subdued by affliction.

My soul *melted* to heaviness; strengthen thou me. *Psalms.*

**MELTER.** *n. f.* [from *melt*.] One that melts metal.

Miso and *Melting* like a couple of foistwat *melting*, were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments. *Sidney.*

Thus the author attributes to the remembrance of the former *melting*, in not exhausting the ore. *Dryden's Physico-Theology.*

**MELTINGLY.** *adv.* [from *melting*.] Like something melting.

Zelma lay upon a bank, that her tears falling into the water, one might have thought she began *meltingly* to be metamorphos'd to the running river. *Sidney.*

**MELTLE.** *n. f.* A kind of fish.

**MEMBRE.** *n. f.* [*membre*, Fr. *membrum*, Lat.]

## 1. A limb; a part appendant to the body.

It is profitable for thee that one of thy *members* should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell. *Matth.*

The tongue is a little *member*, and boasteth great things. *Jam. iii. 5.*

If shape it might be call'd, that shape had none, Distinguishable in *member*, joint, or limb. *Milton.*

## 2. A part of a discourse or period; a head; a clause.

Where the respondent limits or distinguishes any proposition, the opponent must prove his own proposition according to that *member* of the distinction in which the respondent denied it. *Watts.*

## 3. Any part of an integral.

In poetry, as in architecture, not only the whole but the principal *members* should be great. *Addison.*

## 4. One of a community.

My going to demand justice upon the five *members*, my enemies loaded with obloquies. *King Charles.*

Mean as I am, yet have the Muses made Me free, a *member* of the tuneful trade. *Dryden.*

Sienna is adorned with many towers of brick, which, in the time of the commonwealth, were erected to such of the *members* as had done service to their country. *Addison.*

**MEMBRANE.** *n. f.* [*membrane*, Fr. *membrana*, Lat.]

A *membrane* is a web of several sorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up some parts: the fibres of the *membranes* give them an elasticity, whereby they can contract, and closely grasp the parts they contain, and their nervous fibres give them an exquisite sense, which is the cause of their contraction: they can, therefore, scarcely suffer the sharpness of medicines, and are difficultly united when wounded. *Quincy.*

The chorion, a thick *membrane* obscuring the formation, the dam doth alter tear oblunder. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

They obstruct and none Of *membrane*, joint, or limb, exclusive bars: Easier than an air with air, if spirits embrace, Total they mix. *Milton.*

The inner *membrane* that involved the several liquors of the egg remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

**MEMBRANACEOUS.** *adj.* [*membranaceus*, Fr. from *membrana* Latin.]

Consisting of membranes.

Lute strings, which are made of the *membranaceous* parts of the gut, strongly wreathed, swell so much as to break in wet weather. *Boyle.*

Great concepts are raised of the involution or *membranaceous* covering called the yolk. *Bacon.*

Such birds as are *membranaceous* have no gizzard, or muscular, but a *membranaceous* stomach, that kind of food being torn into small flakes by the beak, may be easily concocted by a *membranaceous* stomach. *Ray on Creation.*

Anodyne substances, which take off contractions of the *membranaceous* parts, are diuretics. *Artus's Note.*

Birds of prey have *membranaceous*, not muscular stomachs. *Artus's Note on Animals.*

**MEMENTO.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A memorial; notice; a hint to awaken the memory.

Our master, for his learning and piety, is not only a precedent to his own subjects, but to foreign princes, yet he is but a man, and reasonable *mementos* may be useful. *Bacon.*

Is not the frequent spectacle of other people's deaths a *memento* sufficient to make you think of your own? *Leffing.*

**MEMOIRE.** *n. f.* [*memoire*, French.]

## 1. An account of transactions familiarly written.

Be our great master's future charge To write his own *memoirs*, and leave his heirs High schemes of government and plans of wars. *Prior.*

## 2. Hint; notice; account of any thing.

There is not in any author a computation of the revenues of the Roman empire, and hardly any *memoirs* from whence it might be collected. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

**MEMORABLE.** *adj.* [*memorable*, Fr. *memorabilis*, Lat.] Worthy of memory; not to be forgotten.

Nothing I so much delight to recount, as the *memorable* friendship that grew betwixt the two princes. *Sidney.*

From this desire, that main desire proceeds, Which all men have surviving fame to gain, By tombs, by books, by *memorable* deeds, For she that this desires doth still remain. *Davies.*

Dares Ulysses for the prize contend,  
In fight of what he duyst not once defend;  
But basely fled that memorable day,  
When I from Hector's hands redeem'd the flaming  
prey?  
*Dryden.*

**MEMORABLY.** *adv.* [from *memorable*.]  
In a manner worthy of memory.

**MEMORANDUM.** *n. s.* [Lat.] A note  
to help the memory.

I resolv'd to new pave every street, and entered  
a *memoandum* in my pocket-book accordingly.  
*Guardian.*

Nature's fair table book, our tender souls,  
We scrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,  
Stale *memorandums* of the schools.  
*Swift.*

**MEMORIAL.** *adj.* [memorial, Fr. *memorialis*, Lat.]

1. Preservative of memory.

Thy master now lies thinking in his bed  
Of thee and me, and sighs, and takes my glove,  
And gives *memorial* wanty kisses to it, *Shak.peare.*  
May I, at the conclusion of a work, which is  
a kind of monument of Pope's partiality to me,  
place the following lines as an inscription *memorial*  
of it. *Brown.*

The tomb with manly arms and trophies raise;  
There high in air *memorial* of my name  
fix the smooth oar, and bid me live to fame. *Pope.*

2. Contained in memory.

The case is with the *memorial* possessions of the  
greatest part of mankind a few useful things  
mixed with many trifles fill up their memories.  
*Watts.*

**MEMORIAL.** *n. s.*

1. A monument; something to preserve  
memory.

Churches have names; some as *memorials* of  
peace, some of wildom, some in memory of the  
Trinity itself, some of Christ under sundry titles;  
of the blessed Virgin not a few; many of one  
apostle, saint, or martyr, many of all. *Hooker.*  
A *memorial* unto Israel, that no stranger offer  
incense before the Lord. *Numb. xvi. 43.*

All the laws of this kingdom have some *memorials*  
or *memorials* thereof in writings, yet all of  
them have not their original in writing, for some  
of those laws have obtained their force by *memorials*  
of oral use. *Hale.*

In other parts like deeds deserve'd  
*Memorials*, where the might of Gabriel fought.  
*Milt. n.*

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitting con-  
science, and feed upon the ineffable comforts of  
the *memorial* of a conquered temptation. *Swift.*

Medals are so many monuments consigned over  
to eternity, that may last when all other *memorials*  
of the same age are worn out or lost. *Addison.*

2. Hint to assist the memory.

He was a prince fid, serious, and full of thoughts  
and secret observations, and full of notes and *memorials*  
or his own hand touching petitions. *Brown.*  
*Memorials* written with king Edward's hand shall  
be the ground of this history. *Hayward.*

3. An address; reminding of services  
and soliciting reward.

**MEMORIALIST.** *n. s.* [from *memorial*.]  
One who writes memorials.

I must not omit a memorial setting forth, that  
the *memorialist* had, with great dispatch, carried a  
letter from a certain lord to a certain lord.  
*Spectator.*

**TO MEMORIZE.** *v. a.* [from *memory*.]

1. To record; to commit to memory by  
writing.

They neglect to *memorize* their conquest of the  
Indians, especially in those times in which the  
same was supposed. *Spenser.*

Let their names that were bravely lost be rather  
*memorized* in the full table of time; for my part,  
I love no ambitious pains in an eloquent descrip-  
tion of misdeeds. *Wotton.*

2. To cause to be remembered.

They meant  
To *memorize* another Golgotha. *Shak.peare.*  
**MEMORY.** *n. s.* [memoire, Fr. *memoria*,  
Lat.]

1. The power of retaining or recollecting  
things past; retention; reminiscence;  
recollection.

*Memory* is the power to revive again in our  
minds those ideas which after imprinting have dis-  
appeared, or have been laid aside out of sight.  
*Locke.*

The *memory* is perpetually looking back, when  
we have nothing present to entertain us: it is like  
those repositories in animals that are filled with  
stores of food, on which they may ruminate, when  
their present pasture fails. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Exemption from oblivion.

That ever-living man of *memory*,  
Henry the Fifth! *Shak.peare's Henry VI.*

3. Time of knowledge.

Thy request think now fulfill'd, that ask'd  
How fast this world, and face of thing, began,  
And what, before thy *memory*, was done. *Milton.*

4. Memorial; monumental record.

Be better suited;  
These weeds are *memorials* of those woful hours:  
I pray thee put them off. *Shak.peare's King Lear.*  
A swan in *memory* of Cygnus shines,  
The mourning sisters weep in wat'ry signs. *Addison.*

5. Reflection; attention. Not in use.

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains  
Will I with wine and wassail to convince,  
That *memory*, the warder of the brain,  
Shall be a fume. *Shak.peare's Macbeth.*

**MEN,** the plural of *man*.

Wits live obscurely, *men* know not how; or  
die obscurely, *men* mark not when. *Ascham.*

For *men*, there are to be considered the valour  
and number: the old observation is not untrue,  
that the Spaniards' valour lieth in the eye of the  
looker-on; but the English valour lieth about the  
soldier's heart. *Brown's War with Spain.*

He thought fit that the king's affairs should  
entirely be conducted by the soldiers and *men* of  
war. *Clarendon.*

**MEN-PLEASER.** *n. s.* [men and pleaser.]

One too careful to please others.

Servants, be obedient to them that are your  
masters: not with eye-service, as *men-pleasers*,  
but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of  
God from the heart. *Eph. vi. 6.*

**TO MENACE.** *v. a.* [menacer, French.]

To threaten; to threaten.

Who ever knew the heavens *menace* us? *Shak.peare.*  
Your eyes do *menace* me: why look you pale?  
*Shak.peare.*

My master knows not but I am gone hence,  
And fearfully did I come with death,  
If I did stay to look on his intents. *Shak.peare.*  
From this league  
Pepp'd ha'ms that *menace* him. *Shak.peare.*

What should he do? 'Twas death to go away,  
And the god *menace* d if he dar'd to stay. *Dryden.*

**MENACE.** *n. s.* [menace, French; from  
the verb.] Threat.

He that would not believe the *menace* of God at  
first, it may be doubted whether, before an ocular  
example, he believed the curse at last.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The Trojans view the dusty cloud from far,  
And the dark *menace* of the distant war. *Dryden.*

**MENACER.** *n. s.* [menaceur, Fr. from  
*menace*.] A threatener; one that threatens.

Hence *menacer*! nor tempt me into rage:  
This root protects thy rashness. But begone!  
*Philips.*

**MENAGE.** *n. s.* [French.] A collection  
of animals.

I saw here the largest *menage* that I ever met  
with. *Addison.*

**ME'NAGOCUE.** *n. s.* [μῆνες and ἀγῶν.] A  
medicine that promotes the flux of the  
menfes.

**TO MEND.** *v. a.* [emendo, Latin.]

1. To repair from breach or decay.

They gave the money to the workmen to re-  
pair and *mend* the house. *2 Chron. xxxiv. 10.*

2. To correct; to alter for the better.

The best service they could do to the state, was  
to *mend* the lives of the persons who composed it.  
*Temple.*

You need not despair, by the assistance of his  
growing reason, to *mend* the weakness of his con-  
stitution. *Locke.*

Name a new play and he's the poet's friend,  
Nay, show his faults—but when would poets  
*mend* a  
*Pope.*

Their opinion of Wood, and his project, is not  
*mend*d.  
*Swift.*

3. To help; to advance.

Whatever is new is unlook'd for; and ever it  
*ments* some, and imports others, and he that is  
helpen takes it for a fortune, and he that is hurt  
for a woe. *Bacon.*

If, to avoid succession in eternal existence, they  
recur to the punctum flans of the fensons, they  
will thereby very little *mend* the matter, or help us  
to a more positive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*  
I though in some lands the goal is but short, yet  
it *ments* garden herbs and fruits. *Montmor's Huffs.*

4. To improve; to increase.

Death comes not at call; justice divine  
*Mends* not her slow pace, for pray, or cryer.  
*Milton.*

When upon the sand the traveller  
Saw the high sea come rolling from afar,  
The land grow short, he *mends* his weary pace,  
While death behind him covets all the place.  
*Dryden.*

He saw the monster *mend* his pace; he springs,  
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings. *Dryden.*

**TO MEND.** *v. n.* To grow better; to  
advance in any good; to be changed  
for the better.

**MENDABLE.** *adj.* [from *mend*.] Ca-  
pable of being mended. A low word.

**MENDACITY.** *n. s.* [from *mendax*, Lat.]  
Falsehood.

In this delivery there were additional *mendacities*;  
for the commandment forbid not to touch the  
fruit, and positively laid, Ye shall surely die; but  
she, extenuating, replied, Let ye die. *Brown.*

**MENDER.** *n. s.* [from *mend*.] One who  
makes any change for the better.

What trade art thou? A *mender* that I may use  
with a safe conscience; a *mender* of bad tools.  
*Shak.peare. Julius Caesar.*

**MENDICANT.** *adj.* [mendicans, Latin.]

Begging; poor to a state of beggary.

Be not righteous over much, is applicable to  
those who, out of an excess of zeal, practise mor-  
tifications, who say they *menace* their bodies;  
or to those who voluntarily reduce themselves to  
a poor and *mendicant* life. *Fader.*

**MENDICANT.** *n. s.* [mendicant, French.]

A beggar; one of some begging fra-  
ternity in the Romish church.

**TO MENDICATE.** *v. a.* [mendico, Lat.  
*mendier*, Fr.] To beg; to ask alms.

**MENDICITY.** *n. s.* [mendicitas, Lat. *men-  
dicite*, Fr.] The life of a beggar.

**MENDS** for *amends*.

Let her be as she is: if she be fair, 'tis the  
better for her; and if she be not, she has the  
*mends* in her own hands. *Shak.peare.*

**MENIAL.** *adj.* [from *meiny* or *man*;  
ment, Saxon, or *mesnir*, old French.]

1. Belonging to the revenue, or train of  
servants.

Two *menial* dogs before their master prest'd,  
Thus clad, and guarded thus, he feels his king's  
guest. Dryd. n's *Enr.*

2. *Swift* seems not to have known the  
meaning of this word.

The women attendants perform only the most  
*menial* offices. *Gulliver's Travels.*

**MENIAL.** *n. f.* [from *menial*, Latin.] One of the train of ser-  
vants.

**MENINGES.** *n. f.* [from *meninges*, Latin.] The me-  
ninges are the two membranes that en-  
velope the brain, which are called the  
pia mater and dura mater, the latter be-  
ing the exterior involucre, is, from  
its thickness, so denominated.

The brain being exposed to the air growth fluid,  
and is thrust forth by the contraction of the me-  
ninges. *Wigan.*

**MENOLOGY.** *n. f.* [from *menology*, Greek; *menologe*,  
French.] A register of months.

In the Roman martyrology we find, at one time,  
many thousand martyrs destroyed by Dioclesian:  
the *menology* faith they were twenty thousand.

**MENOW.** *n. f.* [from *phoxinus*] commonly *min-  
now*. A fish.

**MENSAL.** *adj.* [from *mensalis*, Latin.] Be-  
longing to the table; transacted at  
table. A word yet scarcely naturalized.

Conversation either mental or *mensal*. *Cliff.*  
**MENSTRUAL.** *adj.* [from *menstrual*, Fr. *men-  
struus*, Lat.]

1. Monthly; happening once a month;  
lasting a month.

She turns all her globe to the sun, by moving  
in her *menstrual* orb, and enjoys night and day al-  
ternately, one day of her's being equal to fourteen  
days and nights of our's. *Bentley.*

2. Pertaining to a menstruum. [*menstrueux*,  
French.]

The dissents of the *menstrual* or strong water  
hinder the incorporation, as well as those of the  
menstrual. *Bacon.*

**MENSTRUOUS.** *adj.* [from *menstruus*, Lat.]

1. Having the catamenia.

O thou of late be lov'd,  
Now like a *menstruous* woman art remov'd. *Sanhys.*

2. Happening to women at certain times.

Many, from being women, have proved men at  
the first point of their *menstruous* eruptions. *Brown.*  
**MENSTRUUM.** *n. f.* [This name proba-  
bly was derived from some notion of the  
old chemists about the influence of the  
moon in the preparation of dissolvents.]

All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used  
as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of im-  
purities by infusion or decoction. *Quincy.*

Enquire what is the proper *menstruum* to dissolve  
metal, what will touch upon the one and not upon  
the other, and what several *menstrua* will dissolve  
any metal. *Bacon.*

White metalline bodies must be excepted, which,  
by reason of their excessive density, seem to reflect  
almost all the light incident on their first superficies,  
unless by solution in *menstruums* they be reduced  
into very small particles, and then they become  
transparent. *Newton Opt. b.*

**MENSURABLE.** *y. n. f.* [from *mensurabilis*,  
Fr.] Capable of being measured.

**MENSURABLE.** *n. f.* [from *mensura*, Latin.]  
Measurable; that may be measured.

We measure our time by law and not by nature.  
The solar month is no periodical motion, and not  
easy *mensurable*, and the months unequal among  
themselves, and not to be measured by even weeks.  
*Haller.*

**MENSURAL.** *adj.* [from *mensura*, Lat.]  
to measure.

**TO MENSURATE.** *v. a.* [from *mensura*,  
Latin.] To measure; to take the di-  
mension of any thing.

**MENSURATION.** *n. f.* [from *mensura*,  
Latin.] The act or practice of mea-  
suring; result of measuring.

After giving the *mensuration* and argumentation  
of Dr. Cumberland, it would not have been fair  
to have suppressed those of another pietist. *Atterb.*

**MENTAL.** *adj.* [from *mentale*, Fr. *mentis*, Lat.]  
Intellectual; existing in the mind.

What a *mental* power  
This eye shoots forth? How big imagination  
Moves in this lip? To the dumbness of the gesture  
One might interpret. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

So deep the power of these ingredients pierc'd,  
I was to the inmost seat of *mental* sight,  
That Adam now forc'd to close his eyes,  
Sunk down, and all his spirits became entranc'd.  
*Milton.*

The metaphor of taste would not have been so  
general, had there not been a conformity between  
the *mental* taste and that sensitive taste that affects  
the palate. *Addison.*

If the ideas be not innate, there was a time when  
the mind was without those principles; for where  
the ideas are not, there can be no knowledge, no  
assent, no *mental* or verbal propositions about them.  
*Locke.*

She kindly talk'd, at least three hours,  
Of platonic forms, and *mental* powers. *Pope.*

Those inward representations of spirit, thought,  
love, and hatred, are pure and *mental* ideas, belong-  
ing to the mind, and carry nothing of shape or  
sense in them. *Watts.*

**MENTALITY.** *adv.* [from *mental*.] Intel-  
lectually; in the mind; not practical-  
ly or externally, but in thought or me-  
ditation.

If we consider the heart the first principle of  
life, and mentally divide it into its constituent parts,  
we find nothing but what is in any muscle of the  
body. *Bentley.*

**MENTION.** *n. f.* [from *mention*, Fr. *mentio*,  
Lat.]

1. Oral or written expression, or recital of  
any thing.

Think on me when it shall be well with thee;  
and make *mention* of me unto Pharaoh. *Gen. xl. 14.*

The Abbot success the proposal of his  
laws rather than the *mention* of some particular acts  
or kindness, than by reminding mankind of his  
severity. *Rogers.*

2. Curious or incidental nomination.

Haply *mention* may arise  
Of something not unreasonable to ask. *Milton.*

**TO MENTION.** *v. a.* [from *mentionner*, Fr.  
from the noun.] To write or express in  
words or writing.

I will *mention* the loving kindnesses of the Lord,  
and the praises of the Lord. *Isa. lxiii. 7.*

Those *mentioned* by their names were princes in  
their families. *Chron. iv. 38.*

All his transgressions shall not be *mentioned*.  
*Exod. xviii.*

Then sweet, now sad to *mention*, through di-  
change  
Be fall's us, unforeseen, unthought of. *Milton.*

No more be *mentioned* then of violence  
Against ourselves, and wilful barrenness. *Milton.*

**MEPHITICAL.** *adj.* [from *mephitis*, Latin.]  
Ill-favoured; thinking.

*Mephitical* exhalations are poisonous or noxious  
steams issuing out of the earth, from what cause  
never. *Quincy.*

**MERACIOUS.** *adj.* [from *meracus*, Latin.]  
Strong; racy.

**MERCADE.** *adj.* [from *mercator*, Latin.] To  
be sold or bought. *Di.*

**MERCANTANT.** *n. f.* [from *mercantante*, Ita-  
lian.] This word in *Shakespeare* seems  
to signify a foreigner, or foreign trader.  
What is he?

—A *mercantant*, or else a pedant;  
I know not what but formal in apparel. *Shakespeare.*

**MERCANTILE.** *adj.* Trading; commer-  
cial; relating to traders.

The expedition of the Argonauts was partly  
*mercantile*, partly military. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

Let him travel and fulfil the duties of the mili-  
tary or *mercantile* life; let prosperous or adverse  
fortune call him to the most distant parts of the  
globe, still let him carry on his knowledge, and the  
improvement of his soul. *Watts.*

**MERCAT.** *n. f.* [from *mercatus*, Lat.] Mar-  
ket; trade.

With irresistible majesty and authority our Savi-  
our removed the exchange, and drove the *mercator*  
out of the temple. *Spratt.*

**MERCATURE.** *n. f.* [from *mercatura*, Lat.]  
The practice of buying and selling.

**MERCENARINESS.** *n. f.* [from *mercenary*.]  
Venality; respect to hire or reward.

To forego the pleasures of sense, and undergo  
the hardships that attend a holy life, is such a kind  
of *mercenary*, as none but a resigned, believing  
soul is likely to be guilty of; if fear itself, and  
even the fear of hell, may be one justifiable motive  
of men's actions. *Boyle.*

**MERCENARY.** *adj.* [from *mercenaire*, Fr.  
*mercenarius*, Latin.]

1. Venal; hired; sold for money.

Many of our princes, woe the while!  
Lie drown'd, and sink'd in *mercenary* blood. *Shakespeare.*

Divers Almaines, who served in the garrisons,  
being merely *mercenary*, did easily incline to the  
strongest. *Huywood.*

2. Too studious of profit; acting only for  
hire.

The appellation of servant imports a *mercenary*  
temper, and denotes such an one as makes his  
reward both the sole motive and measure of his  
obedience. *So. 16. Sermons.*

'Twas not for nothing I the crown renounc'd;  
I still must own a *mercenary* mind. *Dryden.*

**MERCENARY.** *n. f.* [from *mercenaire*, Fr.] A  
hireling; one retained or serving for  
pay.

He a poor *mercenary* serves for bread;  
For all his travel, only cloth'd and fed. *Sandy.*

**MERCER.** *n. f.* [from *mercier*, French.] One  
who sells silks.

The draper and *mercier* may measure religion as  
they please, and the weaver cast her upon what  
loom he please. *Hewel.*

**MERCERY.** *n. f.* [from *mercerie*, Fr. from *mer-  
cer*.] Trade of mercers; traffick of  
silks.

The *mercery* is gone from out of Lombard-street  
and Cheapside into Paternoster-row and Fleet-street.  
*Graunt.*

**TO MERCHANT.** *v. n.* [from *marchander*, Fr.]  
To transact by traffick.

Ferdinando *merchant*d with France for the re-  
storing Rouffignion and Perpignan, oppugned  
to them. *Bacon.*

**MERCHANTISE.** *n. f.* [from *marchandise*, Fr.]  
1. Traffick; commerce; trade.

If a son, that is sent by his father about *mer-  
chandise*, fall into some lewd action, his wicked-  
ness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his fa-  
ther. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

If he pay thee to the utmost farthing, thou hast  
forgiven nothing: it is *merchandise*, and not for-  
giveness, to restore him that does as much as you  
can require. *Taylor.*

2. Wares; any thing to be bought or sold.  
*Fair*

*Fair when her breast, like a rich laden bark  
With precious merchandize, she forth doth lay.*

*Spenser.*  
Thou shalt not sell her at all for money; thou  
shalt not make merchandize of her. *Deut. xii. 14.*  
As for any merchandize you have brought, ye  
shall have your return in merchandize or in gold.

*Bacon.*  
So active a people will always have money, whilst  
they can send what merchandizes they please to  
Mexico. *Addison.*

**TO MERCHANTISE.** *v. n.* To trade; to  
traffic; to exercise commerce.

The Phenicians, of whose exceeding merchan-  
dizing we read so much in ancient histories, were  
Canaanites, whose very name signifies merchants.

*Brewster on Languages.*

**MERCHANT.** *n. s.* [*mercand, Fr.*] One  
who trafficks to remote countries.

France hath flaw'd the league, and hath attach'd  
Our merchants goods at Bourdeaux. *Shakespeare.*

The Lord hath given a commandment against  
the merchant, city to destroy the strong holds there-  
of. *Isa. xxiii. 11.*

The most celebrated merchants in the world were  
situated in the island of Tyre. *Addison.*

**MERCHANTLY.** } *adj.* [from mer-  
**MERCHANTLIKE.** } *chant.*] Like a  
merchant. *Ainsworth.*

**MERCHANT-MAN.** *n. s.* [*merchant and  
man.*] A ship of trade.

Pirates have fair winds and a calm sea, when the  
just and peaceful merchant-man hath them. *Taylor.*

In the time of Augustus and Tiberius, the  
southern coasts of Spain sent great fleets of mer-  
chant-men to Italy. *Arbutnot.*

**MERCHANTABLE.** *adj.* [*mercabilis, Lat.*  
from *mercant.*] Fit to be bought or  
sold.

Why they placed this invention in the beaver,  
beside the medical and merchantable commodity of  
cassor, or parts conceived to be bitten away, might  
be the tagacity of that animal. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

**MERCIAL.** *adj.* [from *mercy.*] 'This  
word in *Spenser* signifies merciful. Not  
used.

Nought but well mought him beight:  
He is so meek, wise, merciable,  
And with his word his work is convenable. *Spenser.*

**MERCIFUL.** *adj.* [*mercy and full.*] Com-  
passionate; tender; kind; unwilling  
to punish; willing to pity and spare.

Be merciful, O Lord, unto thy people thou hast  
redeemed. *Deut. xxi. 2.*

Observe  
His providence, and on him sole depend,  
*Merciful* over all his works, with good  
Still overcoming evil. *Mil. n.*

**MERCIFULLY.** *adv.* [from *merciful.*]  
Tenderly; mildly; with pity; with  
compassion.

Make the true use of those afflictions which his  
hand, mercifully severe, hath been pleased to lay  
upon thee. *Atterbury.*

**MERCIFULNESS.** *n. s.* [from *merciful.*]  
Tenderness; willingness to spare.

The band that ought to knit all those excellen-  
cies together is a kind *mercifulness* to such a one,  
as is in his soul devoted to such perfections.

*Sidney.*  
Use the means ordinary and lawful, among  
which *mercifulness* and liberality is one, to which  
the promise of secular wealth is most frequently  
made. *Hummond.*

**MERCILESS.** *adj.* [from *mercy.*] Void of  
mercy; pitiless; hard hearted; cruel;  
severe.

His mother *merciless*,  
Most *merciless* of women Wyden bright,

Her other son fast sleeping did oppress,  
And with most cruel hand him murdered pitiless.

*Spenser.*  
The foe is *merciless*, and will not pity.  
Think not their rage so desperate to essay  
An element more *merciless* than they. *Denham.*

What God to mean,  
So *merciless* a tyrant to obey! *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
Whatever ravages a *merciless* distemper may com-  
mit, she shall have one man as much her admirer  
as ever. *Pope.*

The torrent *merciless* imbibes  
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes. *Swift.*

**MERCILESSLY.** *adv.* [from *merciless.*]  
In a manner void of pity.

**MERCILESSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *merciless.*]  
Want of pity.

**MERCURIAL.** *adj.* [*mercurialis, Latin.*]  
1. Formed under the influence of mer-  
cury; active; sprightly.

I know the shape of 's leg: this is his hand,  
His foot *mercurial*, his martial thigh

The brawns of Hercules. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

This youth was such a *mercurial*, as could make  
his own part, if at any time he chanced to be out.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

Tully considered the dispositions of a sincere,  
more ignorant, and less *mercurial* nation, by dwell-  
ing on the pathetic part. *Swift.*

2. Consisting of quicksilver: as, *mercu-  
rial* medicines.

**MERCURIFICATION.** *n. s.* [from *mer-  
cury.*] The act of mixing any thing  
with quicksilver.

I add the ways of *mercurification.* *Boyle.*

**MERCURY.** *n. s.* [*mercurius, Latin.*]

1. The chemists name for quicksilver is  
*mercury.* *Hill.*

The gall of animals and *mercury* kill worms,  
and the water in which *mercury* is boiled has this  
effect. *Arbutnot.*

2. Sprightly qualities.

Thus the *mercury* of man is fix'd,  
Strong grows the virtue with his nature mix'd;  
The drops cement what else were too reclin'd,  
And in one int'rest body act. with mind. *Pope.*

3. A news-paper; so called from Mer-  
cury, the intelligencer of the gods.

*Ainsworth.*

4. It is now applied, in cant phrase, to  
the carriers of news and pamphlets.

**MERCURY.** *n. s.* [*mercurialis, Latin.*]  
A plant.

Herb *mercury* is of an emollient nature, and is  
eaten in the manner of spinach, which, when  
cultivated in a garden, it greatly excels. *Hul.*

**MERCURY'S FINGER.** *n. s.* [*bermodactylus,  
Lat.*] Wild saffron.

**MERCY.** *n. s.* [*merci, French, contract-  
ed from misericordia, Latin.*]

1. Tenderneis; goodness; pity; willing-  
ness to spare and save; clemency;  
mildness; unwillingness to punish.

Oh heav'n have *mercy* on me!

—I say, amen.

And have you *mercy* too? *Shakespeare.*

*Mercy* is not strain'd;

It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heav'n,

Upon the place beneath. It is twice bless'd;

It blesteth him that gives and him that takes.

*Shakespeare.*

Thou, O God, art gracious, long-suffering, and  
in *mercy* ordering all. *Wisl. xv. 1.*

Examples of justice must be made for terror to  
some; examples of *mercy* for comfort to others:  
the one procures fear, and the other love. *Bacon.*

Good heav'n, whose darling *mercy* we find  
Is boundless grace, and *mercy* to mankind,  
Abhors the cruel. *Dryden.*

We adore his undeserved *mercy* towards us, that  
he made us the chief of the visible creation.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

## 2. Pardon.

'Twere a paper lost,  
As offer'd *mercy* is. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Cry *mercy* lords,  
That you have ta'en a tardy sluggard here.

*Shakespeare.*

I cry thee *mercy* with all my heart, for suspecting  
a liar of the least good nature. *Dryden.*

## 3. Discretion; power of acting at plea- sure.

### Condition

What good condition can a treaty find  
I th' part that is at *mercy*? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The most authentick record of so ancient a  
family should lie at the *mercy* of every infant who  
sings a stone. *Pope.*

A lover is ever complaining of cruelty while any  
thing is denied him; and when the lady ceases to  
be cruel, she is, from the next moment, at his  
*mercy.* *Swift.*

## MERCY-SEAT. *n. s.* [*mercy and seat.*]

The *mercy-seat* was the covering of the ark of  
the covenant, in which the tables of the law were  
deposited: it was of gold, and at its two ends  
were fixed the two cherubims, of the same metal,  
which with their wings extended forwards, seemed  
to form a throne for the majesty of God, who in  
scripture is represented as sitting between the che-  
rubims, and the ark was his footstool: it was from  
hence that God gave his oracles to Moses, or to  
the high-priest that consulted him. *Calmer.*

Make a *mercy-seat* of pure gold. *Exod. xxv. 17.*

## MERE. *adj.* [*merus, Latin.*] 'I hat or this only; such and nothing else; this only.

Scotland hath fusions to fill up your will  
Of your *mere* own. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I have engag'd myself to a dear friend,

Engag'd my friend to his *mere* enemy,

To feed my means. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The *mere* Irish were not admitt'd to the benefit  
of the laws of England, until they had purchased  
charters of denization. *Davies on Ireland.*

From *mere* success nothing can be concluded in  
favour of any nation upon whom it is bestowed.

*Atterbury.*

What if the head, the eye, or ear repin'd,

To serve *mere* engines to the ruling mind. *Pope.*

Let eastern tyrants from the light of heav'n

Seclude their bottom slaves, meanly possess'd

Of a *mere*, lifeless, violat'd form. *Thomson's Spring.*

**MERE** or **Mer**, in the beginning, middle,  
or end, signify the same with the Saxon  
*meire*, a pool or lake. *Gibson.*

## MIRE. *n. s.* [*meire, Saxon.*]

1. A pool; commonly a large pool or  
lake: as, *Windsor mere*

*Mires* stor'd both with fish and fowl. *Comden.*

## 2. A boundary.

The mastery of a *mere* stone is to blame: but  
it is the unjust judge that is the capital removal of  
land-marks, who defineth aparts of lands. *Bacon.*

**MERELY.** *adv.* [from *mere.*] Simply;  
only; thus and no other way; for this  
and for no other end or purpose.

Which thing we ourselves would grant, if the  
use thereof had been *merely* and only useful.

*Hooker.*

These external manners of laments  
Are *merely* shadows to the unseen grief,  
That swells with silence in the tortur'd soul.

*Shakespeare.*

It is below reasonable creatures to be conversant  
in such diversions as are *merely* innocent, and have  
nothing else to recommend them. *Addison.*

Above a thousand bought his almanack *merely*  
to find what he said against me. *Swift.*

Prize not your life for other ends  
Than *merely* to oblige your friends. *Swift.*

## MERETRICKIOUS. *adj.* [*meretricius,*

**meretrix**, Lat.] Whorish; such as is practised by prostitutes; alluring by false show.

Our degenerate understandings have suffered a sad divorce from their dearest object, while themselves with every meretricious semblance, that the variety of opinion presents them with.

*Gloucester's Scops.*

Not by affected, meretricious arts,  
But strict harmonious symmetry of parts. *Reform.*  
**MERETRIOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *meretricious*.] Whorishly; after the manner of whores.

**MERETRIOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *meretricious*.] False allurements like those of trumpets.

**MERIDIAN**, *n. f.* [*meridien*, Fr. *meridies*, Lat.]

1. Noon; mid-day.

He promis'd in his Fast a glorious race,  
Now sunk from his meridian, sets apace. *Dryden.*

2. The line drawn from north to south, which the sun crosses at noon.

The true meridian is a circle passing through the poles of the world, and the zenith or vertex of any place, exactly dividing the east from the west.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The sun or moon, rising or setting, our idea represents bigger than when on the meridian.

*Watson's Logick.*

3. The particular place or state of any thing.

All other knowledge merely serves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the meridian thereof: they are such as will be of little use to a separate soul.

*Hale.*

4. The highest point of glory or power.

I've touch'd the highest point of all my greatness,  
And from that full meridian of my glory  
I haste now to my setting. *Sh. Temp. Henry VIII.*

Your full majesty at once breaks forth  
In the meridian of your reign. *Wallis.*

**MERIDIAN**, *adj.*

1. Being at the point of noon.

Sometimes towards Eden, which now in his view  
Lay pleasant his griev'd look he fixes sad;  
Sometimes towards heav'n, and the full blazing sun,

Which now sat high in his meridian tower. *Milton.*

2. Extended from north to south.

Compare the meridian line afforded by magnetic needle, with one mathematically drawn, observe the variation of the needle, or its declination from the true meridian line. *Boyle.*

3. Raised to the highest point.

**MERIDIONAL**, *adj.* [*meridional*, French.]

1. Southern.

In the southern coast of America and Africa, the southern point varieth toward the land, as being disposed that way by the meridional or polar hemisphere. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Southerly; having a southern aspect.

All offices that require heat, as kitchens, stillatories, and stoves, should be meridional. *Watson.*

**MERIDIONALITY**, *n. f.* [from *meridional*.] Position in the south; aspect towards the south.

**MERIDIONAL**, *adv.* [from *meridional*.] In the direction of the meridian.

The Jews, not willing to be as their temple stood, do place their sun from north to south, and do light to sleep meridionally. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**MERIT**, *n. f.* [*meritum*, Lat. *merite*, Fr.]

Desert; excellence deserving honour or reward.

He seem'd I well deserv'd to die,

And made a merit of her cruelty. *Dryden.*

Common, not more learn'd than good,

Spans the generous as his noble blood;

To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,  
And every author's merit but his own. *Pope.*

She valu'd nothing less

Than titles, figure, shape, and diests;

That merit should be chiefly plac'd

In judgment, knowledge, wit, and taste. *Swift.*

2. Reward deserved.

Those laurel groves, the merits of thy youth,

Which thou from Mahomet didst greatly gun,

While, bold assertor of resistless truth,

Thy sword did godlike liberty maintain. *Prior.*

3. Claim; right; character with respect to desert of good or evil.

You have the captives, use them

As we shall find their merits and our safety

May equally determine. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

As I am studious to promote the honour of my native country, I put Chaucer's merits to the trial,

by turning some of the Canterbury tales into our language. *Dryden.*

When a point hath been well examined, and our own judgment settled, after a large survey of the merits of the cause, it would be a weakness to continue flustering. *Watson.*

**TO MERIT**, *v. a.* [*meriter*, French.]

1. To deserve; to have a right to claim any thing as deserved.

Amplify have merit'd me, of all

The infernal empire. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A man at best is incapable of meriting any thing from God. *South's Sermons.*

2. To deserve; to earn: it is used generally of good, but sometimes of ill.

Whosoever jewels I have merited, I am sure I have received none, unless experience be a jewel, that I have purchased at an infinite rate.

*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

It such rewards to vanquish'd men are due,

What prize may Nisus from your bounty claim,

Who merited the first reward, and fame? *Dryden.*

**MERITORIOUS**, *adj.* [*meritorie*, Fr. from *merit*.] Deserving of reward; high in desert.

Instead of so great and meritorious a service, in bringing all the Irish to acknowledge the king for their liege, they did great hurt. *Bysshe on Richard.*

The war that hath such a foundation will not only be reputed just, but holy and meritorious. *Raleigh's Essay.*

Sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the satisfaction of a glorious death and obedience of the incarnate son of God, Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever. *Sanderson.*

This is not only the most prudent, but the most meritorious charity, which we can practice. *Addison.*

**MERITORIOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *meritorious*.] In such a manner as to deserve reward.

He carried himself meritoriously in foreign employments in time of the interdict, which held up his credit among the patriots. *Watson.*

**MERITORIOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *meritorious*.] The act or state of deserving well.

There was a full persuasion of the high meritoriousness of what they did, but still there was no law of God to ground it upon, and consequently it was not conscience. *South.*

**MERITOR**, *n. f.* [*oscillum*, Latin.] A kind of play.

*Ainsworth.*

**MERLIN**, *n. f.* A kind of hawk.

Not yet dig over to old age his country delights,

he was at that time following a merlin. *Sudney.*

**MERMAID**, *n. f.* [*mer*, the sea; and *maid*.] A sea woman; an animal with a woman's head and fish's tail.

I'll drown more sailors than the mermaid shall.

*Shakespeare.*

Thou rememberest,

Since once I sat upon a promontory,

And heard a mermaid on a dolphin's back  
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,  
That the rude sea grew civil at her song. *Shakespeare.*

Did sense persuade Ulysses not to hear

The mermaid's song, which to his men did please,

That they were all persuaded, through the ear,

To quit the ship and leap into the seas? *Danvers.*

Few eyes have escaped the picture of a mermaid.

Horace his monster, with woman's head above, and fishy extremity below, answers the shape of the ancient tyrans that attempted upon Ulysses.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**MERMAID'S TRUMPET**, *n. f.* A kind of fish.

*Ains.*

**MERRILY**, *adv.* [from *merry*.] Gaily; airily; cheerfully; with mirth; with gaiety; with laughter.

Merrily, merrily, shall we live now,

Under the blossom that hangs on the bough. *Shak.*

When men come to borrow of your merrits, they approach fully, and go away merrily. *Shakespeare.*

A pailon of France thinks of no more than his coat of bread and his onions, his canvas clothes and wooden shoes, labours contentedly on working days, and dances or plays merrily on holiday.

*Temple's Miscell.*

Merrily sing, and sport, and play,

For 'tis Omine's nuptial day. *Granville.*

**MERRIMAKE**, *n. f.* [*merry* and *make*.] A festival; a meeting for mirth; merry pranks.

Thou' not now his the time of merrymake,

Nor Pan to herie, nor with love to play,

Side mirth in May is interest for to make,

Or Summer shade, under the cocked hay. *Spenser.*

The knight did not forbear,

Her honest mirth and pleasure to partake,

But when he saw her gibe, and toy, and geare,

And pats the bounds of modest merrymake,

He distance he despaid. *Fairy Queen.*

**TO MERRIMAKE**, *v. a.* To feast; to be jovial.

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight

To moul all day, and merrymake at night. *G. y.*

**MERRIMENT**, *n. f.* [from *merry*.] Mirth; gaiety; cheerfulness; laughter.

Who when they heard that piteous stained voice,

In haste forsook their rural merriment. *Fairy Queen.*

A number of merriments and jests, wherewith they have pleasantly moved much laughter at our manner of serving God. *Hooker.*

Methought it was the sound

Of riot and ill-managed merriment. *Milton.*

**MERRINESS**, *n. f.* [from *merry*.] Mirth; merry disposition.

The stile shall give us cause to climb in the merriness. *Shakespeare.*

**MERRY**, *adj.*

1. Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart.

They drank and were merry with him.

*Gen. xlii. 34.*

The vine languisheth, all the merry hearted sigh.

*Ihn. xxiv.*

Some that are of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company into which they come to be sad and ill disposed; and others that are of a jovial nature, do dispose the company to be merry and cheerful.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

Man is the merriest species of the creation; all above and below him are serious. *Addison.*

2. Causing laughter

You kill'd her husband, and for that vile fault

Two of her brothers were condemn'd to death;

My hand cut off, and made a merry jest. *Shakespeare.*

3. Prosperous.

In my small pinnace I can sail,

Containing all the blustering roar;

And rearing with a merry gale,

With friendly stars my safety seek,

Wi' him some little winding creek,

And see the storm ashore. *Dryden.*

*To*



**To make MERRY. To junket; to be jovial.**

They trod the grapes and made merry, and went into the house of their God. *Judg. ix. 27.*

A fox 'spy'd a bevy of jolly, gossiping wenches making merry over a dish of pullets. *L'Estrange.*

**MERRY-ANDREW. n. f.** [A buffoon; a zany; a jackpudding.]

He would be a statesman because he is a buffoon; as if there were no more to the making of a counsellor than the faculties of a merry-andrew or tumbler. *L'Estrange.*

The first who made the experiment was a merry-andrew. *Spenser.*

**MERRYTHOUGHT. n. f.** [merry and thought.] A forked bone on the body of fowls; so called because boys and girls pull in play at the two sides, the longest part broken off betokening priority of marriage.

Let him not be breaking merrythoughts under the table with my cousin. *Richard.*

**MISERABLE. n. f.** [*miserable*; *miserable*, French; analogy requires it *miserable*.] Belonging to the misery.

It taketh leave of the permanent parts at the mouths of the *miserables*, and accompanieth the inconvertible portion into the fire. *Bacon.*

The most subtle part of the chyle passeth immediately into the blood by the absorbent vessels of the guts, which discharge themselves into the *miserable* veins. *Arbutnot.*

**MISERION. n. f.** [*miserio*, Latin.] The act of sinking, or thrusting over head.

*Answorth.*

**MISERMS, impersonal verb.** [*me* and *seems*, or it seems to me: for this word it is now too common to use *methinks* or *methought*, an ungrammatical word.] I think; it appears to me; methinks.

Alas, of ghosts I hear the ghastly cries; Yet there, *miserms*, I hear her tinging loud. *Sadny.*

*Misrmed* by my side a loyal mud, Her dainty limbs full softly down did lay. *Fanny Q.*

To that general subjection of the land *me* that the custom or tenure can be no bar nor impeachment. *Spenser.*

**MISERNTERY. n. f.** [*miserntery*; *miserntere*, French.] That round which the guts are convolved.

When the chyle passeth through the *miserntery*, it is mixed with the lymph. *Antonie on Animals.*

**MISERNTICK. adj.** [*miserntique*, Fr. from *miserntery*.] Relating to the *miserntery*.

They are carried into the glands of the *miserntery*, receiving a fine lymph from the lymphatic ducts, which dilates this chylous fluid, and four or five containing vessels, which, from the *miserntick* glands, unite in large channels, and pass directly into the common receptacle of the chyle. *Chyne.*

**MESH. n. f.** [*maefche*, Dutch; *mache*, old French: it were therefore better written, as it is commonly pronounced, *mafs*.] The interstice of a net; the space between the threads of a net.

The drovers hang square nets athwart the tide, thorough which the shoal of pilchard passing, leave many behind entangled in the *meshes*. *Carew.*

Such a hare is noddle's youth, to skip o'er the *meshes* of good counsel the cripple. *Shakespeare.*

He spreads his subtle nets from fight, With twinkling glasses to betray

The larks that in the *mesh* light. *Dryden.*

Which all their mouths the nerves the spirits drink, Which through the cells of the fine straits sink: These all the channel'd fibres every way, For motion and sensation, still convey

The greatest portion of th' arterial blood, By the close structure of the parts withstood, Whole narrow *meshes* stop the grosser flood. *Blackmore.*

**To MESH. v. a.** [from the noun.] To catch in a net; to enlure.

The flie by chance *mesh* in her hair, By the bright radiance thrown From her clear eyes, rich jewels were, They so like diamond shone. *Drayton.*

**MESHY. adj.** [from *mesh*.] Reticulated; of net-work.

Some build his house, but thence his issue bar, Some make his *meshy* bed, but leave his rest. *Cowley.*

Caught in the *meshy* snare, in vain they beat Their idle wings. *Tronson.*

**MESLIN. n. f.** [from *mesler*, French, to mix; or rather corruptly pronounced for *mesellane*. See *MASLIN*.] Mixed corn: as wheat and rye.

What reason is there which should but induce, and therefore much less enforce, us to think, that care of old dissimilitude between the people of God and the heathen nations about them, was any more the cause of forbidding them to put on garments of sundry stuff, than of charging them withal not to sow their fields with *meslin*. *Hickes.*

If we take for the threshers ye mind for to have, Of wheat and of *meslin* unthresh'd go save. *Taylor.*

**MESOLUCYSE. n. f.** [*mesolucy*, Gr.] A precious stone, black, with a streak of white in the middle. *Dia.*

**MISCOLOGARITHMS. n. f.** [*misco*, *logarithm*, and *arithm*.] The logarithms of the cosines and tangents, so denominated by Keyler. *Harris.*

**MESOMELAS. n. f.** [*mesomela*, Gr.] A precious stone with a black vein parting every colour in the midst. *Pailey.*

**MESOTIS. n. f.** [probably misprinted for *mesotie*, *mesotie*, French.] Contempt: scorn.

Mammon was much displeas'd, yet not he chose But bow the rigour of his bill to *mesotie*, And thence him forward led, him further to entice. *Spenser.*

**MISS. n. f.** [*mes*, old French; *mesio*, Italian: *missus*, Latin; *mes*, Gothick; *meze*, Saxon, a dish.] A dish; a quantity of food sent to table together.

The bounteous housewife, nature, on each bush Lays her table before you. *Shakespeare. Tim. of Ath.*

Now your travellers, He and his to thip at my worship's *miss*. *Shakespeare. Tw. of Ath.*

I had as lief you should tell me of a *miss* of porridge. *Shakespeare. Tw. of Ath.*

Herbs and other country *misses*, Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses. *Milton.*

Had either of the celines been cooked to their palates, they might have changed *misses*. *Pope.*

From him he next receives it thick or thin, As pure a *miss* almost as it came in. *Pope.*

**To MISS. v. n.** To eat; to feed.

**MESAGE. n. f.** [*mesage*, French.] An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight, Through which her words to us do make their way, To bear the *message* of her get the spight. *Spenser.*

May one, that is a herald and a prince, Do a fair *message* to his lady's ears? *Shakespeare. Arc.*

She is fair, and fairer than that word, Of wondrous virtues, sometimes from her eyes I did receive fair *messages*. *Shakespeare. Arc.*

Gently hast thou told Thy *message*, which might else in telling wound, And in performing end us. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Let the minister be low, his interest intolerable, the world will suffer for his sake; the *message* will still find reception according to the dignity of the messenger. *South.*

The welcome *message* made, was for a reward; 'Twas to be wish'd and hop'd, but scarce believ'd. *Dryden.*

**MESSENGER. n. f.** [*messager*, Fr.] One who carries an errand; one who comes from another to a third; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing; an harbinger; a forerunner.

Came running in, much like a man dismay'd, A *messenger* with letters, which his *message* said. *Spenser.*

Yon grey lines, That fret the clouds, are *messengers* of day. *Shakespeare. Arc.*

The end dispatched *messengers* one after another to the king, with an account of what he heard and believ'd he saw, and yet thought not fit to stay for an answer. *Charendon.*

Joy touch'd the *messenger* of heav'n; he stay'd Entom'd, and all the blissful haunt survey'd. *Pope.*

**MESSIAH. n. f.** [from the Hebrew.] The Anointed; the Christ; the Saviour of the world; the Prince of peace.

Great and public opposition the magistrates made against Jesus, the man of Nazareth, when he appeared as the *Messiah*. *Hutts.*

**MESSIEURS. n. f.** [French, plural of *monseigneur*.] Sirs; gentlemen.

**MESMAIE. n. f.** [*mes* and *maie*.] One who eats at the same table.

**MESUAGE. n. f.** [*mesuagium*, law Latin; formed perhaps from *mesnage* by mistake of the *n* in court hand for *u*, they being written alike, *mesnage*, from *meson*, Fr.] The house and ground set apart for household uses.

**MET, the preterite and part. of meet.**

A set of well meaning gentlemen in England, not to be met with in other countries, take it for granted they can never be wrong in any of their maxims or maxims of state. *Shakespeare. Tw. of Ath.*

**METAGRAMMATISM. n. f.** [*meta* and *gramma*.]

Anagrammism, or *metagrammism*, is a dislocation of a name into letters, as it elements, and a new connexion of a braided transposition, without a change, substituted, or change of any letter into different words, but in some perfect form attached to the person named. *Candide.*

**METABOLIS. n. f.** [Greek.] In rhetoric, a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another. *Dia.*

**METABOLA. n. f.** [*meta* and *bola*.] In medicine, a change of time, air, or disease.

**METACARPO. n. f.** [*meta* and *carpo*.] In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers. *Dia.*

The conjunction is called *synarthrosis*; as in the joining of the carpus to the *metacarpus*. *Wharton's Surgery.*

**METACARPAL. adj.** [from *metacarpus*.] Belonging to the *metacarpus*. *Dia.*

It will facilitate the separation in the joint, when you cut the finger from the *metacarpal* bone. *Wharton's Surgery.*

**METALS. n. f.** [*metal*, Fr. *metallum*, Lat.]

1. We understand by the term *metal* a firm, heavy, and hard substance, opaque, fusible by fire, and concreting again when cold into a solid body, such as it was before, which is malleable under

the

the hammer, and is of a bright, glossy, and glittering substance where newly cut or broken. The *metals* are six in number: 1. gold; 2. silver; 3. copper; 4. tin; 5. iron; and, 6. lead; of which gold is the heaviest, lead the second in weight, then silver, then copper, and iron is the lightest except tin: some have added mercury or quicksilver, to the number of *metals*; but as it wants malleability, the criterion of *metals*, it is more properly ranked among the *semi-metals*. *Hill.*

Metallists use a kind of terrace in their vessels for fusing *metals*, that the melted *metal* run not out. *Mason.*

2. **Courage; spirit.** In this sense it is more frequently written *mettle*.

Being glad to find their companions had so much *mettle*, after a long debate the mayor part carried it. *Clarendon.*

3. Upon this signification the following ambiguity is founded.

Both kinds of *mettle* he prepar'd,  
Either to give blows or to ward,  
Courage and steel both of great force,  
Prepar'd for better or for worse. *Hudibras.*

**METALEPSIS** *n. f.* [*μεταληψις*.] A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations. *Bailey.*

**METALLICAL.** } *adj.* [from *metallum*,  
**METALLICK.** } *Lat. metallique, Fr.*  
Partaking of metal; containing metal;  
consisting of metal.

The ancients observing in that material a kind of *metallurgical* nature, or fusibility, seem to have solved it to nobler use, an art now utterly lost. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The lofty lines abound with endless store  
Of *metallurgical* treasure, and *metallurgical* ore. *Blackmore.*

**METALLIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*metallum* and *fero*, *Lat.*] Producing metals. *Dict.*

**METALLINE.** *adj.* [from *metallum*.]

1. Impregnated with metal.

*Metallic* waters have virtual cold in them, put therefore wood or clay into smith's water, and try whether it will not harden. *Bacon.*

2. Consisting of metal.

Though the quicksilver were brought to a very close and lovely *metalline* cylinder, not interrupted by interrupted bubbles, yet having caused the water to be again drawn out of the receiver, several little bubbles disclosed themselves. *Boyle.*

**METALLIST.** *n. f.* [from *metallum*; *metalliste*, *Fr.*] A worker in metals, skilled in metals.

*Metallic* use a kind of terrace in their vessels for fusing metals, that the melted metal run not out; it is made of quick lime and ox blood. *Mixon's Mech. Exercises.*

**METALLOGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [*metallum* and *γραφειν*.] An account or description of metals. *Dict.*

**METALLURGIST.** *n. f.* [*metallum* and *εργον*.] A worker in metals.

**METALLURGY.** *n. f.* [*metallum* and *εργον*.] The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore

To **METAMORPHOSE.** *v. a.* [*metamorphoseo*, *French*; *μεταμορφωω*.] To change the form or shape of any thing.

Thou, Julia, thou hast *metamorphosed* me;  
Made me neglect my studies, lose my time. *Shakespeare.*

They became degenerate and *metamorphosed* like Nebuchadnezzar, who, though he had the face of a man, had the heart of a beast. *Darwin on Ireland.*

The impossibility to conceive so great a prince and favourite so suddenly *metamorphosed* into travellers, with no train, was enough to make any man unbeliever his five senses. *Wotton.*

From such rude principles our form began,  
And earth was *metamorphosed* into man. *Dryden.*

**METAMORPHOSIS.** *n. f.* [*metamorphose*, *Fr.* *μεταμορφωσις*.]

1. Transformation; change of shape.

His whole oration stood upon a short narration, what was the cause of this *metamorphosis*. *Sidney.*  
Obscene talk is grown so common, that one would think we were fallen into an age of *metamorphosis*, and that the brutes did not only poetically but really speak. *Government of the Tongue.*

What! my noble colonel in *metamorphosis*! On what occasion are you transformed? *Dryden.*

There are probable machines in epic poems, where the gods are no less actors than the men, but the less credible sort, such as *metamorphoses*, are far more rare. *Broomer.*

2. It is applied by *Harvey* to the changes an animal undergoes, both in its formation and growth; and by several to the various shapes some insects in particular pass through, as the silk-worm, and the like. *Quincy.*

**METAPHOR.** *n. f.* [*metaphore*, *French*; *μεταφορα*.] The application of a word to an use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the sound; the Spring *awakes* the flowers. A metaphor is a simile comprized in a word; the Spring putting in action the powers of vegetation, which were torpid in the Winter, as the powers of a sleeping animal are excited by awaking him.

The work of tragedy is on the passions, and in a dialogue; both of them abhor strong metaphors, in which the epopee delights. *Dryden.*

One died in *metaphor*, and one in song. *Pope.*

**METAPHORICAL.** } *adj.* [*metaphorique*,  
**METAPHORICK.** } *French*; from *metaphor*.] Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative.

The word which were do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a literal, they now have a *metaphorical* use. *Hooker.*

**METAPHRASE.** *n. f.* [*μεταφρασις*.] A mere verbal translation from one language into another.

This translation is not so loose as paraphrase, nor so close as *metaphrase*. *Dryden.*

**METAPHRAST.** *n. f.* [*metaphraste*, *Fr.* *μεταφραστης*.] A literal translator; one who translates word for word from one language into another.

**METAPHYSICAL.** } *adj.*  
**METAPHYSICK.** }

1. Verbed in metaphysics; relating to metaphysics.

2. In *Shakespeare* it means supernatural or preternatural.

Hie thee hither,  
To chafe with the valour of my tongue  
All that impedes thee from the golden round,  
Which fate, and *metaphysical* aid, doth seem  
To have crown'd thee withal. *Shakespeare's Macb.*

**METAPHYSICK.** } *n. f.* [*metaphysique*, *Fr.*

**METAPHYSICKS.** } [*μεταφυσικη*.] Ontology; the doctrine of the general affections of substances existing.

The mathematicks and the *metaphysicks*,  
Fall to them as you find your stomach serves you. *Shakespeare.*

Call her the *metaphysicks* of her sex,  
And say the tortures with as quaint a vein  
Physicians. *Clarendon.*

[If sight be caused by intromission, or receiving in, the form of contrary species should be received confusedly together, which, how absurd it is, Aristotle shews in his *metaphysicks*. *Petibam.*

See *physick* beg the Stagyrte's defence!  
See *metaphysick* call for aid on sense! *Pope's Dunci.*

The topics of ontology or *metaphysicks*, are cause, effect, action, passion, identity, opposition, subject, adjunct, and sign. *Watts's Logic.*

**METAPLASM.** *n. f.* [*μεταπλασμα*.] A figure in rhetoric, wherein words or letters are transposed contrary to their natural order. *Dict.*

**METASTASIS.** *n. f.* [*μεταστασις*.] Translation or removal.

His disease was a dangerous asthma; the cause a *metastasis*, or translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs.

*Harvey on Consumptions.*

**METATARSAL.** *adj.* [from *metatarsus*.] Belonging to the metatarsus.

The bones of the toes, and part only of the *metatarsal* bones, may be carious; in which case cut off only so much of the foot as is disordered. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**METATARSUS.** *n. f.* [*μετα and tarsos*.] The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot. *Dict.*

The conjunction is called *synarthrosis*, as in the joining the tarsus to the *metatarsus*. *Wijman.*

**METATHESIS.** *n. f.* [*μεταθεσις*.] A transposition

To **METE.** *v. a.* [*metior*, *Latin*.] To measure; to reduce to measure.

I will divide Shechem, and *mete* the valley of Succoth. *Psalms.*

To measure any distance by a line, apply some known measure wherewith to *mete* it. *Holder.*

Though you many ways pursue

To find their length, you'll never *mete* the true,

But thus; take all that space the sun

*Mete* out, when every daily round is run. *Cock.*

**METEWAND.** } *n. f.* [*mete* and *yand*, or  
**METTYARD.** } *wand*.] A staff of a certain length wherewith measures are taken.

A true touchstone, a sure *meteward* lieth before their eyes. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Ye shall do no unrighteousness in *meteward*, weight, or measure. *Lev. xix. 35.*

To **METEMPSYCHOSE.** *v. a.* [from *metempsychosis*.] To translate from body to body. A word not received.

The souls of usurpers after their death, Lucian affirms to be *metempsychosid*, or translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain certain years, for poor men to take their pennyworth out of their bones. *Petibam on Blazoning.*

**METEMPSYCHOSIS.** *n. f.* [*μεταμψυχωσις*.] The transmigration of souls from body to body.

From the opinion of *metempsychosis*, or transmigration of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts most suitable unto their human condition, after his death Orpheus the musician became a swan. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**METEOR.** *n. f.* [*meteore*, *Fr.* *μετεωρα*.] Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux and transitory nature.

Look'd he or red, or pale, or sad, or merrily?

What observation mad'st thou in this case,

Of his heart's *meteors* tilting in his face? *Shakespeare.*

She began to cast with herself from what coast this blazing star must rise upon the horizon of Ireland; for there had the like *meteor* shone in fluence before. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

These

These burning fits but *meteors* be,  
Whose matter in thee soon is spent:  
Thy beauty, and all parts which are in thee,  
Are an unchangeable firmament. *Donne.*  
Then flaming *meteors*, hung in air, were seen,  
And thunders rattled through a sky serene. *Dryden.*  
Why was I rais'd the *meteor* of the world,  
Hung in the skies and blazing as I travell'd,  
Till all my fires were spent, and then cast  
downward  
To be trod out by Cæsar? *Dryden's All for Love.*  
O poet, thou hadst been disreterer,  
Hanging the monarch's hat so high,  
If thou hadst dubb'd thy star a *meteor*,  
Which did but blaze, and rove, and die. *Prior.*  
**METEOROLOGICAL.** *adj.* [from *meteorology*.] Relating to the doctrine of *meteors*.

Others are considerable in *meteorological* divinity. *Brown.*  
Make disquisition whether these unusual lights  
be new-comer guests, or old inhabitants in hea-  
ven, or *meteors* of impression, not transcending  
the upper region, or whether to be ranked among  
celestial bodies. *Horace's Epist. Forst.*

**METEOROLOGIST.** *n. s.* [from *meteorology*.] A man skilled in *meteors*, or  
studious of them.

The *meteorologists* observe, that amongst the four  
elements which are the ingredients of all sublunary  
creatures, there is a notable correspondency.

*Hevel's Vuln. Enst.*  
**METEOROLOGY.** *n. s.* [*μετεωρα* and *λογος*.] The doctrine of *meteors*.

In animals we deny not a natural *meteorology*, or  
innate presentation of wind and weather. *Brown.*

**METEOROUS.** *adj.* [from *meteor*.] Hav-  
ing the nature of a *meteor*.

From the o'er hill  
To their fixt stations, all in bright array,  
The cherubim descended, on the ground  
Gliding *meteorous*, as evening mist  
Rise from a river. *Miln's Paradise Lost.*

**METER.** *n. s.* [from *metr*.] A measure:  
as, a coal *meter*, a land *meter*.

**METHYGLIN.** *n. s.* [*meddyglyn*, Welsh,  
from *medd* and *glyn*, to glue, *Minsheu*;  
or *meddyg*, a physician, and *llyn*,  
drink, because it is a medicinal drink.]  
Drink made of honey boiled with water  
and fermented.

White handed mistress, one sweet word with thee,  
—Honey, and milk, and sugar, there is three.  
—May then two treys, and if you grow so nice,  
*Methylin*, wort, and malmsey. *Shakespeare.*  
T' ally the strength and hardness of the wine,  
And withold Baccus new *methylin* join. *Dryden.*

**METHINKS.** verb impersonal. [*me* and  
*thinks*.] This is imagined to be a Nor-  
man corruption, the French being apt  
to confound *me* and *I*.] I think; it seems  
to me: *me* seems. See *MESEEMS*,  
which is more strictly grammatical,  
though less in use. *Metbinks* was used  
even by those who used likewise *me-*  
*seems*.

In all ages poets have been had in special repu-  
tation, and, *metbinks*, not without great cause,  
for, besides their sweet inventions, and most witty  
lays, they have always used to set forth the  
praises of the good and virtuous. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If he choote out some expression which does not  
vitate the sense, I suppose he may stretch his chain  
to such a latitude; but by innovation of thoughts,  
*metbinks*, he breaks it. *Dryden.*

There is another circumstance, which, *metbinks*,  
gives us a very high idea of the nature of the  
soul, in regard to what passes in dreams, that in-  
numerable multitude and variety of ideas which  
then arise in her. *Addison's Spectator.*

*Metbinks* already I your tears survey. *Pope.*  
**METHOD.** *n. s.* [*methode*, Fr. *μεθόδος*.]  
*Method*, taken in the largest sense, implies the  
placing of several things, or performing several  
operations in such an order as is most convenient  
to attain some end. *Watts.*

To see wherein the harm which they feel con-  
sisteth, the seeds from which it sprang, and the  
method of curing it, belongeth to a skill, the study  
whereof is full of toil, and the practice beset with  
difficulties. *Hecur.*

If you will jest with me know my aspect,  
And fashion your demeanour to my looks,  
Or I will heat this *method* in your conscience. *Shak.*

It will be in vain to talk to you concerning the  
*method* I think best to be observed in schools.

Notwithstanding a faculty be born with us, there  
are several *methods* for cultivating and improving  
it, and without which it will be very uncertain.

*Addison's Spectator.*  
**METHODICAL.** *adj.* [*methodique*, French;  
from *method*.] Ranged or proceeding  
in due or just order.

The observations follow one another without  
that *methodical* regularity requisite in a prose author.

Let me appeal, great Sir, I pray,  
*Methodical* in what I say. *Addison's Reframond.*

He can take a body to pieces, and dispose of  
them where he pleases; to us, perhaps, not with-  
out the appearance of irretrievable confusion; but,  
with respect to his own knowledge, into the most  
regular and *methodical* repositories. *Rogers.*

**METHODICALLY.** *adv.* [from *methodical*.]  
According to method and order.

To begin *methodically*, I should enjoin you travel,  
for absence doth remove the cause, removing  
the object. *Suckling.*

All the rules of painting are *methodically*, con-  
cisely, and clearly delivered in this treatise. *Dryd.*

To **METHODIZE.** *v. a.* [from *method*.]  
To regulate; to dispose in order.

Retolv'd his unripe vengeance to defer,  
The royal spy retir'd again unseen,  
To brood in secret on his gather'd spleen,  
And *methodize* his revenge. *Dryden's Boccaccio.*

The man who does not know how to *methodize*  
his thoughts, has always a barren superfluity of  
words, the fruit is lost amidst the exuberance of  
leaves. *Sp. Sato.*

One who brings with him any observations which  
he has made in his reading of the poets, will find  
his own reflections *methodized* and explained, in the  
works of a good critic. *Addison's Spectator.*

Those rules of old discover'd, not devis'd,  
Are nature still, but nature *methodiz'd*. *Pope.*

**METHODIST.** *n. s.* [from *method*.]  
1. A physician who practises by theory.

Our wisest physicians, not only chemists but  
*methodists*, give it inwardly in several constitutions  
and dispensers. *Boyle.*

2. One of a new kind of puritans lately  
arisen, so called from their profession to  
live by rules and in constant method.

**METHOUGHT,** the preterite of *metbinks*  
See *METHINKS* and *MESEEMS*. I  
thought; it appeared to me. I know not  
that any author has *methought*, though  
it is more grammatical, and deduced  
analogically from *me* seems.

*Metbought*, a serpent eat my heart away,  
And you sat smiling at his cruel prey. *Shakespeare.*

Since I sought  
By pray'r th' offended deity t' appease;  
Kneel'd, and before him humbly all my heart.  
*Metbought*, I saw him placable, and mild,  
Bending his ear: persuasion in me grew  
That I was heard with favour; peace return'd  
Home to my breast; and to my memory  
His promise, "That thy seed shall bruise our foe." *Milton.*

In these  
I found not what, *metbought*, I wanted still. *Miln.*  
*Metbought* I stood on a wide river's bank,  
Which I must needs observe, but knew not how.

*Dryden.*  
**METONYMICAL.** *adj.* [from *metonymy*.]  
Put by metonymy for something else.

**METONYMICALLY.** *adv.* [from *metony-*  
*mical*.] By metonymy; not literally.

The disposition of the coloured body, as that  
modifies the light, may be called by the name of a  
colour *metonymically*, or efficiently; that is, in re-  
gard of its turning the light that rebounds from  
it, or passes through it, into this or that particular  
colour. *Boyle.*

**METONYMY.** *n. s.* [*metonymia*, French;  
*μετωνυμία*] A rhetorical figure, by which  
one word is put for another, as the  
matter for the materiate; he died by  
steel, that is, by a sword.

They differ only as cause and effect, which, by  
a *metonymy* usual in all sorts of authors, are frequent-  
ly put one for another. *Tillotson.*

**METOPESCOPY.** *n. s.* [*metopescopie*, Fr.  
*μετωπιασκη* and *σκοπεω*.] The study of phy-  
siognomy; the art of knowing the cha-  
racters of men by the countenance.

**METRE.** *n. s.* [*metrum*, Latin; *μετρον*.]  
Speech confined to a certain number  
and harmonick disposition of syllables;  
verse; measure; numbers.

For the *metre* sake, some words be driven awry  
which require a straighter placing in plain prose.

*Addison's Spectator.*  
About the city's best good men in *metre*,  
To laugh at louds. *Pope.*

**METRICAL.** *adj.* [*metricus*, Lat. *metricus*,  
French.]

1. Pertaining to metre or numbers.
2. Consisting of verses: as, *metrical* pre-  
cepts.

**METROPOLIS.** *n. s.* [*metropolis*, Lat.  
*metropole*, French; *μητροπολις* and *πολις*.]  
The mother city; the chief city of any  
country or district.

His eye discovers unawue  
The goodly prospect of some foreign land,  
But seen or some renown'd *metropolis*,  
With glitt'ring spires and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton.*

Reduce'd in careful watch  
Round their *metropolis* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
We stopped at Pavia, there was once the *metropo-*  
lis of a kingdom, but at present a poor town.

*Addison on Italy.*  
**METROPOLITAN.** *n. s.* [*metropolitanus*,  
Latin.] A bishop of the mother church;  
an archbishop.

He was promoted to Canterbury upon the death  
of Dr. Bancroft, that *metropolitan*, who understood  
the church excellently, and countenanced many of  
the greatest parts in learning. *Clarendon.*

**METROPOLITAN.** *adj.* Belonging to a  
*metropolis*.

Their pariah, of a covetous desire to enrich  
himself, had forborn to institute *metropolitan* bi-  
shops. *Russell.*

**METROPOLITICAL.** *adj.* [from *metropo-*  
*lis*.] Chief or principal of cities.

He tracing the power of the Christians was gone  
as far as Catania, the *metropolitan* city of Sicily.

*Knolls.*  
**METTLE.** *n. s.* [corrupted from *metal*,  
but commonly written so when the me-  
taphorical sense is used.]

1. Spirit; spiriteliness; courage.
- What a blunt fellow is this grown to be?  
He was quick *mettle* when he went to school.

*Shakespeare.*  
A hind

I had rather go with fir priest than fir knight:  
I care not who knows so much of my mickle.

*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
Upon this bewitchment of the king's sister, in-  
terpreted to be fear and want of mickle, divers re-  
solved to the tedious.

*Henry d's Edward VI.*  
He had given so frequent testimony of signal  
courage in several actions, that his death was never  
suspected.

*Camden.*  
This more to guide than spur the mule's pace,  
Pelham history, thus provoke his speed,  
The winged courier, like a generous hawk,  
Shows most true mickle why you check his course.

*Pope.*  
2. Substance: this at least should be mickle.

*Obtuse!* whose left hand is mickle,  
Whence thy proud child, arrogant man, is puff'd,  
Engenders the black toad, and adder blue.

*Shakespeare.*  
**METTLED, adj.** [from *mettle*.] Sprightly;  
courageous; full of ardour; full of fire.

Such a light and mickle dance  
Says you never.

*Ben Jonson.*  
Nor would you find it easy to compare  
The mickle fleet, with from their nostrils flows }  
The torching fire that in their nostrils glow. }

*Shakespeare.*  
**METTLISOME, adj.** [from *mettle*.] Sprin-  
gly; lively; gay; brisk; airy; fiery;  
courageous.

Then force us from true spirit, as much as  
a vicious from a mettlesome horse.

*Tailor.*  
**METTLISOMELY, adv.** [from *mettle*.]  
same.] With spiritiveness.

**Mew, n. f.** [*mue*, French.]

1. A cage; an inclosure; a place where  
any thing is confined.

Forth coming from her darksome mew,  
Where she all day did hide her hated mew. *Spenser.*  
There then she doctian form to monstrous hue,  
And horribly misshapen with ugly sight,  
Captiv'd eternally in iron mew,  
And darksome dens, where Titan his face never  
shows.

*Spenser.*  
Her lofty hand would of itself refuse  
To touch the dainty neck, or nice throat;  
She hated chambers, closets, secret mews;  
And in broad field prefer'd her maidenhood.

*Parsons.*  
2. [May, Saxon.] A sea-fowl.

Among the first that we reckon coots, sander-  
lings, and mews. *Cicero.*  
The vessel thick, and shows her open'd hue,  
And on her snout'd milt the mews in triumph  
ride. *Dryden.*

**To Mew, v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To shut up; to confine, to imprison;  
to inclose.

He in dark corners mew'd,  
Myster'd of mists as their books them the v. l.

*Why should you mew, which, as they say,  
attend*

The steps of wrong, then move you to mew up  
Your tender kindness. *Shakespeare's King John.*

Fair Henry, question your dears,  
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,  
Whether it you yield not to your father's cheer,  
You can endure the airy of a nun,  
For eye to be study cluster mew'd,  
To live a barren life in a life,  
Clanking rain to the cold, fruitful moon.

*Shakespeare.*  
More pity that the eagle should be mew'd,  
While kite and buzzard prey it liberty.

*Shakespeare.*  
Feign them sick,  
Lose mew'd in their bed, for fear of air.

*Dryden's Jew.*  
It is not possible to keep a young person in from  
see by a total ignorance of it, unless you will all  
the mew him up in a closet, and never let him  
into company.

*Locke.*  
2. To shed the feathers. It is, I believe,  
used in this sense, because birds are, by  
close confinement, brought to shed their  
feathers.

I should discourse of hawks, and then treat of  
their avies, mewings, casting, and renovation of  
their feathers. *Walton.*

The sun hath mew'd his beams from off his  
lamp,

And majesty defac'd the royal stamp. *Cleaveland.*

Nine times the moon had mew'd her horns, at  
length

With travel weary, unsuppl'd with strength,  
And with the burden of her womb oppress'd,  
Sabeen fields afford her needful rest. *Dryden.*

3. [*Miauler*, French.] To cry as a cat.

Let Hercules himself do what he may,  
The cat will mew, the dog will have his day.

*Shakespeare.*  
They are not improveable beyond their own  
genius: a dog will never learn to mew, nor a cat  
to bark. *Grew.*

**To Mew, v. n.** [*miauler*, French.] To  
squall as a child.

The infant  
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.

*Shakespeare.*  
**MEZERON, n. f.** A species of spurge  
lawel.

*Mezeron* is common in our gardens, and on  
the Alps and Pyrenean mountains every part of  
this shrub is acid and pungent, and inflames the  
mouth and throat. *Hill.*

**MEZZOTINTO, n. f.** [Italian.] A kind  
of graving, so named as nearly resem-  
bling paint, the word importing half-  
painted: It is done by beating the whole  
into asperity with a hammer, and then  
rubbing it down with a stone to the  
resemblance intended.

**MEYNT, adj.** Mingled. Obsolete.

The last Medway, that trickling streams  
Adown the dale of Kent,

Till with the elder brother Thames  
His back washes be meynt. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

**MIASM, n. f.** [from *maia*, iniquo, to  
infect.] Such particles or atoms as are  
supposed to arise from disordered, put-  
rifying, or poisonous bodies, and to  
affect people at a distance.

The plague is a malignant fever, caused through  
pestilential miasms insinuating into the humoral and  
constituent of the body. *Havney on Consumption.*

**MIC, the plural of mouse.**

At that man the land. *Sam. vi. 5.*

**MICHAELMAS, n. f.** [*Michael* and *mas*.]

The feast of the archangel Michael,  
celebrated on the twenty-ninth of Sep-  
tember.

They compounded to furnish ten oxen after Mi-  
chaelmas for thirty pounds price. *Cicero.*

**To MICHE, v. n.** To be secret or co-  
vered; to be hid.

Many this is micheing malicho; it means mis-  
chance. *Shakespeare.*

**MICHER, n. f.** [from *miche*.] A lazy  
lounger, who skulks about in corners  
and by places, and keeps out of sight;  
a hedge-creeper.

At that man the land is still retained in the cant language  
for an indolent, lazy fellow. It is used in the west-  
ern counties for a truant boy.

How tenderly her tender hands between  
In ivory cage she did the miche bind. *Sidney.*

Shall the blessed son of heav'n prove a miche,  
and eat black-berries? a question not to be ask-  
ed. Shall the son of England prove a thief, and  
take purser? a question to be asked. *Shakespeare.*

**MICKLE, adj.** [m.cel, Saxon.] Much;

great. Obsolete. In Scotland it is pro-  
nounced *muckle*.

This reade is rife that oftentime

Great cumburs fall unsoft:

In humble dales is footing fast,

The trode is not so tickle.

And though one fall through heedless haste,

Yet is his mife not mickle. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

Many a little makes a mickle. *Cumtins Remains.*

If I to-day don't die with Frenchmen's rage,

To-morrow I shall die with mickle age. *Shakespeare.*

O, mickle is the powerful grace, that lies

In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities,

*Shakespeare.*

All this tract that fronts the falling sun,

A noble peer, of mickle trust and power,

Has in his charge. *Milton.*

**MICROCOSM, n. f.** [*micro* and *cosmos*.]

The little world. Man is so called as

being imagined, by some fanciful phi-  
losophers, to have in him something

analogous to the four elements.

You see this in the map of my microcosm. *Shakespeare.*

She to whom this world must itself refer,

As suburbs, or the murels of her;

She, she is dead, she's dead, when thou

this,

Thou know it how lame a creeple this world is.

*Donne.*

As in this our microcosm, the heart

Heat, spirit, motions give to every part:

So Rome's victorious influence did disperse

All her own virtues through the universe. *Derham.*

Philosophers say, that man is a microcosm, or

little world, resembling in miniature every part of

the great, and the body natural may be compared

to the body politic. *Swift.*

**MICROGRAPHY, n. f.** [*micro* and *grapho*.]

The description of the parts of such

very small objects as are discernable

only with a microscope.

The honey bag is the stomach, which they al-  
ways fill to satiate and to spare, vomiting up the

greater part of the honey to be kept against winter:

a curious description and figure of the sting bee in

Mr. Hook's micrography. *Grew's Museum.*

**MICROSCOPE, n. f.** [*micro* and *scopos*;

*microscope*, French.] An optick instru-  
ment, contrived various ways to give

to the eye a large appearance of many

objects which could not otherwise be

seen.

If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest

microscopes, and to discern the smallest hair upon

the leg of a gnat, it would be a curse, and not a

blessing to us, it would make all things appear

rudd and deformed, the most finely polished

crystal would be uneven and rough; the sight of

our own selves would affright us, the smoothest

skin would be beset all over with ragged scales and

bristly hairs. *Bentley.*

The critical eye, that microscope of wit,

Sees hairs and pores, examines bit by bit. *Dunciad.*

**MICROMETER, n. f.** [*micro* and *metron*;

*micrometre*, French.] An instrument

contrived to measure small spaces.

**MICROSCOPICAL, } adj.** [from *micro-*

*microscopical*. } *scope*.]

1. Made by a microscope.

Make microscopical observations of the figure and

bulk of the constituent parts of all fluids.

*Airbutnot and Pope.*

2. Assisted by a microscope.

Evading even the microscopic eye!

Full nature swarms with life. *Thomson's Summer.*

3. Resembling a microscope.

Why has not man a microscopic eye?

For this plain reason, Man is not a fly:

Say what the use, were finer optics given,

To inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n? *Pope.*

**MID.** *adj.* [contracted from *middle*, or derived from *mid*, Dutch.]

1. Middle; equally between two extremes.

No more the mounting larks, while Daphne sings,  
Shall, lifting in *mid* air, suspend their wings. *Pope*.

Ere the *mid* hour of night, from tent to tent,  
Unwary'd, through the numerous host he past. *Rowe*.

2. It is much used in composition.

**MID-COURSE.** *n. f.* [*mid* and *course*.]

Middle of the way.

Why in the East

Darkness ere day's *mid-course*? and morning light,  
More orient in yon western cloud, that draws  
O'er the blue firmament radiant white. *Milton*.

**MID-DAY.** *adj.* [*mid* and *day*.] Meridional, being at noon.

Who shoots at the *mid-day* sun, though he be  
Sure he shall never hit the mark, yet as sure he is  
He shall shoot higher than he who aims but at a *Sidon* y.

Is sparkling eyes, replete with awful fire,  
Dazzled and drove back his enemies,  
Mid-day sun fierce bent against their faces. *Shakespeare*.

Did he not lead you through the *mid-day* sun,  
And clouds of dust? Did not his temples glow  
In the same sultry winds and scorching heats? *Addison*.

**MID-DAY.** *n. f.* Noon; meridian.

Who have before, or shall write after thee,  
Their works, though toughly laboured, will be  
Like infancy or age to man's firm stay,  
Or early or late twilights to *mid-day*. *Dryden*.

**MIDDEST.** *superl. of mid, midstest, midst.*  
Yet the stout fairy 'mongst the *middest* crowd,  
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view. *Spenser*.

**MIDDLF.** *adj.* [middle, Saxon.]

1. Equally distant from the two extremes.

The lowest virtues draw praise from the common people;  
The middle virtues work in them astonishment,  
But of the highest virtues they have no sense. *Bacon's Essays*.

A middle station of life, within reach of those  
conveniences which the lower orders of mankind  
must necessarily want, and yet without embarrassment  
of greatness. *Rogers*.

To deliver all his fleet to the Romans, except  
ten *middle-sized* brigantines. *Arthur's Foot in Cuba*.

I like people of *middle* understanding and middle rank. *Swift*.

2. Intermediate; intervening.

Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends. *Davies*.

3. Middle finger: the long finger.

You first introduce the *middle* finger of the left-hand. *Skorp*.

**MIDDLE.** *n. f.*

1. Part equally distant from two extremities; the part remote from the verge.

There come people down by the *middle* of the land. *Judges*.

With roof so low that under it  
They never stand, but lie or sit;  
And yet so foul, that who is in,  
Is to the *middle* leg in prison. *Hudibras*.

2. The time that passes, or events that happen, between the beginning and end.

The causes and designs of an action are the beginning, the effects of these causes, and the difficulties met with in the execution of these designs, are the *middle*; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties are the end. *Dryden*.

**MIDDLE-AGED.** *adj.* [middle and age.]

Placed about the middle of life.  
A *middle-aged* man, that was half grey, half brown,  
Took a fancy to marry two wives. *L'Estrange*.

The *middle-aged* support fasting the best, because of the oily parts abounding in the blood.

*Asbuton on Aliments.*

I found you a very young man, and left you a *middle-aged* one; you knew me a *middle-aged* man, and now I am an old one. *Swift*.

**MIDDLEMOST.** *adj.* [from *middle*.] Being in the middle.

Why have not some beasts more than four feet,  
suppose six, and the *middlemost* shorter than the rest? *More*.

The outmost fringe vanished first, and the *middlemost* next, and the innermost last. *Newton's Opt.*

The outward stars, with their systems of planets, must necessarily have descended towards the *middlemost* system of the universe, whither all would be most strongly attracted from all parts of a finite space. *Bentley's Sermons*.

**MIDDLING.** *adj.* [from *middle*.]

1. Of middle rank; of condition equally remote from high and low.

A *middling* sort of a man, left well enough to pass by his father, could never think he had enough to long as any man had more. *L'Estrange*.

2. Of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind.

The bigness of a church ought to be no greater than that unto which the voice of a preacher of *middling* lungs will easily extend. *Grout*.

Longinus preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs, to the *middling* or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to any excellence. *Dryden*.

**MIDLAND.** *adj.* [*mid* and *land*.]

1. That which is remote from the coast.

The same name is given to the inlanders, or *midland* inhabitants of this island, by Caesar. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

The *midland* towns abounding in wealth, shew that her riches are internal and domestic. *Hovell*.

The various dialects of the English in the North and West, render their expressions many times unintelligible to the other, and both scarce intelligible to the *midland*. *Hale*.

2. In the middle of the land; mediterranean.

There was the Plymouth Squadron now come in,  
Which twice on Biscay's working bay had been,  
And on the *midland* sea the French had aw'd. *Dryden*.

**MIDGE.** *n. f.* [midge, Saxon.] A gnat.

**MID-HEAVEN.** *n. f.* [*mid* and *heaven*.]

The middle of the sky.

But the hot hell that shew'd in him burns,  
Though in *mid heaven*, soon ended his delight. *Milton*.

**MIDLEG.** *n. f.* [*mid* and *leg*.] Middle of the leg.

He had fifty attendants, young men all, in white fatten, loose coats to the *midleg*, and stockings of white silk. *Bacon*.

**MIDMOST.** *adj.* [from *mid*, or contracted from *middlemost*: this is one of the words which have not a comparative, though they seem to have a superlative degree.] The middle.

Now *vanish* the foremost squadrons meet,  
The *midmost* battles hasting up behind. *Dryden*.

Hear himself repine

At fate's unequal laws: and at the close,  
Which, mercies in length, the *midmost* after drew. *Dryden*.

What dulness dropt among her sons imprecit,  
Like motion, from one circle to the rest:  
So from the *midmost* the rotation spreads  
Round, and more round o'er all the sea of heads. *Pope*.

**MIDNIGHT.** *n. f.* [*mid* and *night*.] *Milton*  
seems to have accented this last syllable.  
The noon of night; the depth of night;  
twelve at night.

To be up after *midnight*, and to go to bed then, is early; so that to go to bed after *midnight*, is to go betimes. *Shakespeare*.

By night he fled, and at *midnight* returns  
From compassing the earth; cautious of day. *Miln*.

After this time came on the *midnight* of the church, wherein the very names of the councils were forgotten, and men did only dream of what had past. *Stillingfleet*.

In all that dark *midnight* of popery there were still some gleams of light, some witnesses that arose to give testimony to the truth. *Atterbury*.

They can tell what altitude the dog-star had at *midnight* or noon in Rome when Julius Caesar was slain. *Watts*.

**MIDNIGHT.** *adj.* Being in the middle of the night.

How now, you secret, black and *midnight* hags?  
What is't you do? *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

I hope my *midnight* studies, to make our countries flourish in mysterious and beneficent arts, have not ungratefully affected your intellect. *Bacon*.

Some solitary cloister will I chuse,  
Conceal my attire, and short sleep be my sleep.  
Broke by the melancholy *midnight* bell. *Dryden*.

**MIDRIFF.** *n. f.* [middle, Saxon.] The diaphragm.

The *midriff* divides the trunk of the body into two cavities; the thorax and abdomen: it is composed of two muscles; the first and superior of these arises from the sternum, and the ends of the ribs on each side. The second and inferior muscle comes from the vertebrae of the loins by two productions, of which that on the right side comes from the first, second, and third vertebrae of the loins, that on the left side is somewhat shorter; and both these productions join and make the lower part of the *midriff*. *Quincy*.

Whereat he only ray'd, and as they talk'd,  
Smote him into the *midriff* with a stone  
That beat out life. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

In the gullet, where it perforateth the *midriff*, the carnosous fibres of that muscular part are inserted. *Ray*.

**MID-SEA.** *n. f.* [*mid* and *sea*.] The Mediterranean sea.

Our Tyrrhene Pharos, that the *mid-sea* meets  
With its embrace, and leaves the land behind. *Dryden*.

**MIDSHIPMAN.** *n. f.* [from *mid*, *ship*, and *man*.]

*Midshipmen* are officers aboard a ship, whose station is some on the quarter deck, others on the poop. Their business is to mind the braces, to look out, and to give about the word of command from the captain and other superior officers. They also assist on all occasions, both in sailing the ships, and in storing and rummaging the hold. *Harri-*

**MIDST.** *n. f.* Middle.

All is well when nothing pleases but God, being thankful in the *midst* of his afflictions. *Taylor*.

Arise, ye subtle spirit, that can spy  
When love is enter'd in a female eye;  
You that can read it in the *midst* of doubt,  
And in the *midst* of frowns can find it out. *Dryden*.

**MIDST.** *adj.* [contracted from *middest*, the superlative of *mid*.] Midmost; being in the middle.

On earth join all ye creatures to extol  
Him first, Him last, Him *midst*, and without end. *Milton*.

In the Slighted Maid, there is nothing in the first act but what might have been said or done in the fifth; nor any thing in the *midst* which might not have been placed in the beginning. *Dryden*.

**MIDSTREAM.** *n. f.* [*mid* and *stream*.] Middle of the stream.

The *midstream*'s his, I creeping by the side,  
Am shoulder'd off by his impetuous tide. *Dryden*.

**MIDSUMMER.** *n. f.* [*mid* and *summer*.]

The summer solstice, reckoned to fall on June the twenty-first.

However orthodox my sentiments relating to publick affairs may be while I am now writing, they may become criminal enough to bring me into trouble before *Midsummer*. *Swift*.

At eve last *Midsummer* no sleep I sought.

*Gay's Pastorals.*

**MIDWAY.** *n. f.* [*mid* and *way*.] The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end.

No *midway* 'twixt these extremes at all. *Shakspeare*.  
He were an excellent man that were made in the *midway* between him and Benedick. the one is too like an image, and says nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldest son, evermore tattling.

*Shakspeare's Much ado about nothing.*

Pity and shame! that they, who to live well stood so fair, should turn aside to tread Paths indirect, or in the *midway* faint! *Milton*.  
The hare laid himself down about *midway*, and took a nap; for I can fetch up the tortoise when I please. *L'Estrange*.

How didst thou arrive at this place of darkness, when so many rivers of the ocean lie in the *midway*? *Broomer*.

**MIDWAY.** *adj.* Being in the middle between two places.

How fearful

And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low!  
The crows and choughs that wing the *midway* air,  
Shew scarce so gross as beetles. *Shakspeare*.

**MIDWAY.** *adv.* In the middle of the passage.

With dry eyes, and with an open look,  
She met his glance *midway*. *Dryden's Boccaccio*.

**MIDWIFE.** *n. f.* [This is derived, both by *Skinner* and *Junius*, from *mid* or *meed*, a reward, and *wif*, Saxon.] A woman who afflicts women in childbirth.  
When man doth die, our body, as the womb,  
And as a *midwife*, death directs it home. *Dante*.  
Without a *midwife* these their throws sustain,  
And bowing, bring their issue forth with pain. *Sandys*.

There saw I how the secret felon wrought,  
And treason lab'ring in the traitor's thought,  
And *midwife* Time the ripen'd plot to murder brought. *Dryden*.

I had as clear a notion of the relation of brothers between them, as if I had all the skill of a *midwife*. *Locke*.

But no man, sure! e'er left his house  
And faddled Ball with thoughts so wild,  
To bring a *midwife* to his spouse,  
Before he knew she was with child. *Prior*.

**MIDWIFERY.** *n. f.* [from *midwife*.]

1. Assistance given at childbirth.  
2. Trade of a midwife.  
3. Act of production; help to production; co-operation in production.  
So hasty fruits, and too covetous flowers,  
Scorning the *midwifery* of ripening showers,  
In spite of frosts, spring from the unwilling earth. *Stepney*.

There was never any thing propounded for publick good, that did not meet with opposition, arising from the humour of such as would have nothing brought into the world but by their own *midwifery*. *Child's Discourse*.

**MIDWINTER.** *n. f.* [*mid* and *winter*.] The winter. *Rice*; December the twenty-first.

Begin when the slow waggoner descends,  
Nor cease your sewing till *Midwinter* ends. *Dryden*.

**MIEU.** *n. f.* [*mine*, French.] Air; look; manner.

In her alone that owns this book is the friend's spirit, and her lofty *mieu*. *Wallis*.  
"Can have more the figure and *mieu* of craggs, rocks, and cliffs?" *Burnet*.

One, in whom an outward *mieu* appear'd  
And turn superior to the vulgar herd. *Prior*.  
What winning graces, what majestic *mieu*,  
She moves a goddess, and she looks a queen. *Pope*.

**MIGHT,** the preterite of *may*.

Matters of such consequence should be in plain words, as little liable as *might* be to doubt. *Locke*.

**MIGHT.** *n. f.* [*micht*, Saxon.] Power; strength; force.

What so strong,

But wanting rest, will also want of *micht*? *Spenser*.  
Quoth she, great grief will not be told,  
And can more easily be thought than said;  
Right so, quoth he, but he that never would,  
Could never; will to *micht* gives greater aid. *Spenser*.

An oath of mickle *micht*. *Shakspeare's Henry V*.  
Wherefore should not strength and *micht*  
These fail, where virtue fails? *Milton's Par. Lost*

**MIGHT and main.** Utmost force; highest degree of strength.

With *micht* and main they chad'd the murd'rous fox,

With brazen trumpets and inflated box. *Dryden*.

This privilege the clergy in England formerly contended for with all *micht* and main. *Ayliffe*.

**MIGHTILY.** *adv.* [from *michtly*.]

1. With great power; powerfully; efficaciously; forcibly.

With whom ordinary means will prevail, surely the power of the word of God, even without the help of interpreters, in God's church worketh *michtly*, not unto their confirmation alone which are converted, but also to their conversion which are not. *Hooker*.

2. Vehemently; vigorously; violently.

Do as adversaries do in law, strive *michtly*, but eat and drink as friends. *Shakspeare*.

1. In a great degree; very much. This is a sense scarcely to be admitted but in low language.

'Therein thou wrong'st thy children *michtly*. *Shakspeare*.

There's ne'er a one of you but trusts a knave,  
That *michtly* deceives you. *Shakspeare*.

An ass and an ape conferring on grievances: the ass complained *michtly* for want of horns, and the ape for want of a tail. *L'Estrange*.

These have in nearer home made to lasting impressions on their minds, that the tradition of the old deluge was *michtly* obscured, and the circumstance of it interwoven and confounded with those of these later deluges. *Woodward*.

I was *michtly* pleased with a story applicable to this piece of philosophy. *Spencer*.

**MIGHTINESS.** *n. f.* [from *michtly*.]

Power; greatness; height of dignity.

Think you see them great,  
And follow'd with gen'ral throng and sweat  
Of thousand friends; then in a moment see,  
How soon this *mightiness* in its misery. *Shakspeare*.  
Will't please your *michtness* to wash your hand? *Shakspeare*.

**MIGHTY.** *adj.* [from *micht*.]

1. Strong; valiant.

The shield of the *mighty* is vixen cast away. *Samuel*.

He is wise in heart, and *mighty* in strength. *Job*.  
Amazement seiz'd

The rebel thrones, but greater rage to see  
Thus fail'd their *mightiest*. *Milton*.

2. Powerful; having great command.

Nimrod began to be a *mighty* one in the earth. *Genesis*.

The Creator, calling forth by name  
His *mighty* angels, gave them sev'ral charge. *Milton*.

3. Powerful by influence.

Jove left the blissful realms above,  
Such is the power of *mighty* love. *Dryden*.

4. Great in number.

He from him will raise

A *mighty* nation. *Milton*.

The dire event

Hath lost us heav'n, and all this *mighty* host  
In horrible destruction laid thus low. *Milton*.

5. Strong in corporeal or intellectual power.

Woe to them that are *mighty* to drink wine. *Isaiah*.

Thou fall'st where many *mighbrier* have been slain. *Broomer*.

6. Impetuous; violent.

A rushing like the rushing of *mighty* waters. *Isaiah*.  
Intreat the Lord, for it is enough, that there be no more *mighty* thunders and hail. *Exodus*.

7. Vast; enormous; bulky.

They sank as lead in the *mighty* waters. *Exodus*.  
Giants of *mighty* bone and bold emprise. *Milton*.

8. Excellent; of superior eminence.

Lydiate excell'd the *mighty* Scaliger and Selden. *Eachard*.

The *mighty* master smil'd. *Dryden*.

9. Forcible; efficacious.

Great is truth, and *mighty* above all this.

10. Expressing or implying power

If the *mighty* works which have been  
there had been done in Sodom, it would have remained. *Matthew*.

11. Important; momentous.

I'll sing of heroes and of kings,  
In *mighty* numbers *mighty* things. *Cavley*.

12. It is often used to express power, bulk, or extent, in a sense of terror or censure

There arose a *mighty* famine in the land. *Luke*.  
The enemies of religion are but brags and iron,  
their mischiefs *mighty*, but their materials mean. *Dodney*.

**MIGHTY.** *adv.* In a great degree. Not to be used but in very low language.

Lord of his new hypothesis he reigns  
He reigns: How long? In some usurper reign,  
And he too *mighty* thoughtful, *mighty* wife.  
Studies new lines. *Prior*.

**MIGRATION.** *n. f.* [*migratio*, *migro*, Lat.]

1. Act of changing residence; removal from one habitation to another.

Aristotle distinguisheth their times of generation, latitancy, and *migration*, sanity, and venation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

2. Change of place; removal.

Although such alterations, transitions, *migrations* of the centre of gravity, and elevations of new islands, had actually happened, yet these shells could never have been reported thereby in the manner we find them. *Woodward's Natural History*.

**MILK.** *adj.* [from *milk*.] Giving milk.

Heine doth, at still of midnight,  
Walk round about an oak, with ragged burns;  
And then he blazes the tree, and takes the cattle,  
And makes *milk* kine yield blood. *Shakspeare*.  
When the faw Pyrrhus make malicious sport,  
In mincing with his sword her husband's limbs,  
The instant burst of clamour that she made,  
Would have made *milk* the burning eyes of heav'n. *Shakspeare*.

The best mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more *milk*, fatten, or keep them from murrain, may be chalk and nitre. *Bacon*.  
Not above fifty-one have been strived, excepting infants at nurse, caused rather by carelessness and infirmity of the *milk* women. *Graunt*.  
With the turneps they feed sheep, *milk*-cows, or fasting cattle. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

**MILD.** *adj.* [*milb*, Saxon]

1. Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compassionate; clement; soft; not severe; not cruel.

The execution of justice is committed to his judges, which is the severer part; but the *mild* part,



part, which is mercy, is wholly left in the king.

*Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

If that mild and gentle God thou be,  
Who dost mankind below with pity see. *Dryden.*

It teaches us to adore him as a mild and merciful being, of infinite love to his creatures. *Rogers.*

Soft; gentle; not violent.

The rosy morn resigns her light,  
And milder glory to the noon. *Waller.*

Nothing reserv'd or fallen was to see,  
But sweet regards, and pleasing saucy; *Dryden.*

Mild was his accent, and his action free.  
Sylvia's like autumn ripe, yet mild as May,  
More bright than noon, yet fresh as early day. *Pope.*

The folding gates diffus'd a silver light,  
And with a milder gleam reflect'd the fight. *Addison.*

Not acrid; not corrosive; not acrimonious; demulcent; assuasive; mollifying; lenitive.

Their qualities are changed by rendering them acrimonious or mild. *Abulnot on Aliments.*

Not sharp; mellow; sweet; having no texture of acidity.

The Irish were transplanted from the woods and intrins into the plains, that, like fruit trees, they might grow the milder, and bear the better and sweeter fruit. *Darwin.*

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays  
Upon two distant pots of dew,  
Not knowing which was mild or stale. *Prior.*

**MILDEW.** *n. f.* [milbeape, Saxon.]

*Mildew* is a disease in plants, caused by a dewy moisture which falls on them, and continuing, for want of the sun's heat, to draw it up, by its acrimonious corrodes, gnaws, and spoils the plant: or, *mildew* is either a concrete substance, which exudes through the pores of the leaves. What the gardeners commonly call *mildew* is an insect, found in great plenty, preying upon this exudation. Others say, that *mildew* is a thick, clammy vapour, exhaled in the Spring and Summer from the plants, blossoms, and even the earth itself, in close, still weather, where there is neither sun nor wind. Miller thinks the true cause of the *mildew* appearing most upon plants, which are exposed to the East, is a dry temperature in the air when the wind blows from that point, which stops the pores of the plants, and prevents their perspiration; whereby the juices of the plants are condensed upon the surface of their leaves, which being of a sweetish nature, insects are inticed thereto.

*Hill.*

Down fell the *mildew* of his sugar'd words.

*Fairfax.*

The *mildew* cometh by closeness of air, and therefore in hills, or champaign grounds, it seldom cometh. *Bacon.*

Soon blasting *mildew*, blacken'd all the grain. *Dryden.*

**TO MILDEW.** *v. a.* To taint with mildew.

Here is your husband, like a *mildew'd* ear,  
Blasting his wholesome brother. *Shakespeare's Ham.*  
He *mildews* the white wheat, and hurts the poor creatures of the earth. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Morals snatch from Plutarch's tatter'd page,  
A *mildew'd* Bacon, or Stagyra's fage. *Gay's Trivia.*

**MILDIY.** *adv.* [from *mild*.]

1. Tenderly; not severely.

Prince, too *mildly* reigning,  
Cease thy sorrow and complaining. *Dryden.*

2. Gently; not violently.

The air once heated maketh the flame burn more *mildly*, and so helpeth the continuance. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**MILDNES.** *n. f.* [from *mild*.]

1. Gentleness; tenderness; mercy; clemency.

This milky gentleness and course of yours;  
You are much more at task for want of wisdom,  
Than prais'd for harmful *mildness*. *Shakespeare.*

The same majestic *mildness* held its place;

Nor lost the monarch in his dying face. *Dryden.*

I saw with what a brow you brav'd your fate;  
Yet with what *mildness* bore your father's hate. *Dryden.*

His probity and *mildness* shows  
His care of friends and scorn of foes. *Addison.*

2. Contrariety to acrimony.

**MILE.** *n. f.* [*mille passus*, Latin.] The usual measure of roads in England, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards, or five thousand two hundred and eighty feet.

We must measure twenty miles to-day. *Shakespeare.*

Within this three mile may you see it coming,  
A moving grove. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

When the enemy appeared, the foot and artillery were four miles behind. *Clarendon.*

Millions of miles, so rapid is their race,  
To cheer the earth they in few moments pass. *Bluckmore.*

**MILESTONE.** *n. f.* [*mile* and *stone*.]

Stone set to mark the miles.

**MILFOL.** *n. f.* [*millefolium*, Latin.] A plant, the same with yarrow.

*Milfoil* and honey-suckles pound,  
With their alluring savours strew the ground. *Dryden.*

**MILINARY.** *adj.* [*milium*, Latin, millet; *milaire*, French.] Small; resembling a millet seed.

The scarf-skin is composed of small scales, between which the excretory ducts of the *military* glands open. *Cuvier.*

**MILINARY fever.** A fever that produces small eruptions.

**MILICE.** *n. f.* [French.] Standing force. A word innovated by Temple, but unworthy of reception.

The two and twentieth of the prince's age is the time assigned by their constitutions for his entering upon the publick charges of their *militia*. *Temple.*

**MILITANT.** *adj.* [*militans*, Lat. *militante*, French.]

1. Fighting; prosecuting the business of a soldier.

Against foul fiends they aid us *militant*,  
They for us fight, they watch and duly ward,  
And their bright squadrons round about us plant. *Spenser.*

2. Engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the church triumphant.

Then are the publick duties of religion best ordered, when the *militant* church doth resemble, by sensible means, that hidden dignity and glory wherewith the church triumphant in heaven is beautified. *Hucker.*

The state of a Christian in this world is frequently compared to a warfare: and this allusion has appeared to just, that the character of *militant* has obtained, as the common distinction of that part of Christ's church sojourning here in this world, from that part of the family at rest. *Rogers.*

**MILITARY.** *adj.* [*militaris*, Latin; *militaire*, French. *Militar* is now wholly out of use.]

1. Engaged in the life of a soldier; soldierly.

He will maintain his argument as well as any military man in the world. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

2. Suited a soldier; pertaining to a soldier; warlike.

In the time of Severus and Antoninus, many, being soldiers, had been converted unto Christ, and notwithstanding continued still in that *military* course of life. *Hucker.*

Although he were a prince in *military* virtue

approved, yet his cruelties weighed down his virtues. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Numbers numberless

The city gates out-pour'd, light-armed troops  
In coats of mail and *military* pride. *Milton.*

The wreaths his grandfire knew to reap  
By active toil, and *military* sweat,  
Pining incline their sickly leaves. *Prior.*

3. Effected by soldiers.

He was with general applause, and great cries of joy, in a kind of *military* election or recognition, saluted king. *Bacon.*

**MILITIA.** *n. f.* [Lat.] The trainbands; the standing force of a nation.

Let any prince think soberly of his forces, except his *militia* be good and valiant soldiers. *Bacon.*

The *militia* was so settled by law, that a sudden army could be drawn together. *Clarendon.*

Unnumber'd flocks round thee fly,  
The light *militia* of the lower sky. *Pope.*

**MILK.** *n. f.* [meelc, Saxon; *melck*, Dut.]

1. The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breast.

Come to my woman's breasts,  
And take my *milk* for gall. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I fear thy nurse,  
It is too full of th' milk of human kindness,  
To catch the nearest way. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

*Milk* is the occasion of tumours of divers kinds. *Waller.*

Illustrious robes of satin and of silk,  
And wanton lawns more soft and white than *milk*. *Beaumont.*

When *milk* is dry'd with heat,  
In vain the milkmaid tugs an empty teat. *Dryden.*

I concluded, if the gout continued, to confine myself wholly to the *milk* diet. *Temple's Miscell.*

Breasts and *milk*-meats are windy to stomachs troubled with acid humours. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. Emulsion made by contusion of seeds.

Pistachio, to carry be good and not musty, joined with almonds in almond *milk*, or made into a *milk* of themselves, like unto almond *milk*, are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon.*

**TO MILK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To draw *milk* from the breast by the hand.

Capacious charger all around were laid  
Full pails, and vessels of the *milking* trade. *Pope.*

2. To suck.

I have given suck, and know  
How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me. *Shakespeare.*

**MILKEN.** *adj.* [from *milk*.] Consisting of milk.

The *milkens* are to be proposed from a constant course of the *milk* diet, continued at least a year. *Temple.*

**MILKER.** *n. f.* [from *milk*.] One that milks animals.

His kine with swelling udders ready stand,  
And lowing for the pail invite the *milk*'s hand. *Dryden.*

**MILKINESS.** *n. f.* [from *milky*.] Softness like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk.

Would I could share thy balmy, even temper,  
And *milkiness* of blood! *Dryden's Cleopatra.*

The saltness and oiliness of the blood absorbing the acid of the chyle, it loses its *milkiness*. *Floyer.*

**MILKLIVERED.** *adj.* [*milk* and *liver*.] Cowardly; timorous; faint-hearted.

Mill-voiced man!  
That bear'st a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs. *Shakespeare.*

**MILKMAID.** *n. f.* [*milk* and *maid*.] Woman employed in the dairy.

When *milk*'s dry with heat,  
In vain the *milkmaid* tugs an empty teat. *Dryden.*

A lovely *milkmaid* he began to regard with an eye of mercy. *Addison.*

**MILKMAN. n. f.** [*milk and man.*] A man who sells milk.

**MILKPAIL. n. f.** [*milk and pail.*] A vessel into which cows are milked.

That very valuable which last week was grazing in the field, waving in the *milk-pail*, or growing in the garden, is now become part of the man.

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

**MILKPAN. n. f.** [*milk and pan.*] Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

Sir Bulke Grey had much and private access to Queen Elizabeth, and did many men good, yet he would say truly of himself, that he was like Robin Goodfellow, for when the mids split the *milk-pail*, or kept any racket, they would lay it upon Robin, to what tales the ladies about the queen told her, or other bad offices that they did, they would put it upon him.

*Guian's Appt.*

**MILKPOTTAGE. n. f.** [*milk and pottage.*] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

For breakfast and supper, milk and *milk-pottage* are very fit for children.

*Loth.*

**MILKSCORE. n. f.** [*milk and score.*] Account of milk owed for, scored on a board.

He is better acquainted with the *milk-score* than his steward's accounts.

*Aldyn.*

**MILKSOP. n. f.** [*milk and sop.*] A soft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

Of a most notorious thief, which lived all his life-time of spoils, one of their bards will say, that he was none of the idle *milk-sops*, that was brought up by the fire-side, but that most of his days he spent in arms, and that he did never eat his meat before he had won it with his sword.

*Spenser.*

A *milk-sop*, on that never in his life felt so much cold as over shoes in snow.

*Shakspeare.*

We have a good passions as yourself, and a woman was never designed to be a *milk-sop*.

*Addison.*

But give him port and potent tacks; From *milk-sop* he starts up mohack.

*Prior.*

**MILKTOOTH. n. f.** [*milk and tooth.*]

*Milk-teeth* are those small teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old, and which he begins to cast about two years and a half after, in the same order as they grew.

*Farmer.*

**MILKTHISTLE. n. f.** [*milk and thistle.*] plants that have a white juice are named milky.] An herb.

**MILKTREFOIL. n. f.** [*cypripis.*] An herb.

**MILKVETCH. n. f.** [*astragalus.* Latin.]

A plant.

*Miller.*

**MILKWEED. n. f.** [*milk and weed.*] A plant.

**MILKWHITE. adj.** [*milk and white.*] White as milk.

She a black silk cap on him begun

To set, for toil of his *milk-white* to serve.

*Sidney.*

Then will I taste short the *rose* of *rose* rose,

With whose sweet smell the air shall be perfum'd.

*Shakspeare.*

The bolt or Cupid fell,

It fell upon a little western flower;

Before *milk-white*, now purple with loves wound;

And maidens call it love in idleness.

*Shakspeare.*

A *milk-white* goat for you I did provide,

Two *milk-white* kids run frisking by her side.

*Dryden.*

**MILKWORT. n.** [*milk and wort.*] A bell-shaped flower.

**MILKWOMAN. n. f.** [*milk and woman.*] A woman whose business is to serve families with milk.

Even your *milk-woman* and your nursery-maid have a fellow-feeling.

*Arbuthnot on John Bull.*

adj. [*from milk.*]

of milk.

ing milk.

Not careful herbs that in these gardens rise,  
Which the kind soil with *milkly* sap supplies,  
Can move the god.

*Pope.*

Some plants upon breaking their vessels yield a *milkly* juice.

*Arbuthnot on Animals.*

3. Yielding milk.

Perhaps my passion he disdains,  
And counts the *milkly* mothers of the plains.

*Johnson.*

4. Soft; gentle; tender; timorous.

His friendship such a faint and *milkly* heart,

It turn in *let*, than two nights?

*Shakspeare.*

This *milkly* gentleness and course of yours,

You are much more at task for want of wisdom,

Than *peris* for harmful mildness.

*Shakspeare.*

**MILKY WAY. n. f.** [*milkly and away.*]

The galaxy.

The *milkly-way*, or via lactea, is a broad white path or track, encompassing the whole heavens, and extending itself in some places with a double path, but for the most part with a single one. Some of the ancients, as Aristotle, imagined that this part consisted only of a certain exhalation hanging in the air; but, by the telescopic observations of this age, it hath been discovered to consist of an innumerable quantity of fixed stars, different in situation and magnitude, from the confused mixture of what light its whole colour is supposed to be occasioned.

*Harris.*

Not need we with a prying eye survey

The distant skies to find the *milkly-way*;

It forcibly intrudes upon our sight.

*Creech.*

How many stars there must be, a naked eye may give us some faint glimpse, but much more a good telescope, directed towards that region of the sky called the *milkly-way*.

*Cheyne.*

**MILL. n. f.** [*μύλος; mola, Latin; mōlin, Dutch; mōln, Saxon; moulin, French; molen, Dutch.*]

An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted. In general an engine in which any operation is performed by means of wind or water; sometimes it is used of engines turned by the hand, or by animal force.

The table, and we about it, did all turn round by water which ran under, and carried it about as a mill.

*Sidney.*

Olive's ground in *mills* their fatness boast.

*Dryden.*

A miller's head, and scapula torn from his body by a rope twisted round his wrist, and suddenly drawn up by the mill.

To *MILL. v. a.* [*from the noun; μύλω; mila, Islandick.*]

1. To grind; to comminute.

2. To beat up chocolate.

3. To stamp coin in the mints.

It would be better for your *milled* medals, if they carried the whole legend on their edges; but at the same time that they are lettered on the edges, they have other inscriptions on the face and the reverse.

*Addison.*

Wood's halfpence are not *milled*, and therefore more easily counterfeited.

*Swift.*

**MILL-COG. n. f.** [*mill and cog.*] The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

The timber is useful for *mill-cogs*.

*Mortimer.*

**MILL-DAM. n. f.** [*mill and dam.*] The mound, by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill.

A layer of lime and of earth is a great advantage in the making heads of ponds and *mill-dams*.

*Mortimer.*

**MILL-HORSE. n. f.** Horse that turns a mill.

A *mill-horse*, still bound to go in one circle.

*Sidney.*

**MILLMOUNTAINS. n. f.** An herb.

*Ainsworth.*

**MILLTEETH. n. f.** [*mill and teeth.*] The grinders; *dentes molares*, double teeth.

The best instruments for cracking bones and nuts are grinders or *mill-teeth*.

*Arbuthnot on Animals.*

**MILLENAIRIAN. n. f.** [*from millenarius, Lat. millenaire, Fr.*] One who expects the millennium.

**MILLENNARY. adj.** [*millenaire, Fr. millenarius, Lat.*] Consisting of a thousand.

The *millenary* subscription, in good manuscripts, is marked with a line cross the top thus  $\overline{\text{m}}$ .

*Arbuthnot on Coins.*

**MILLENNIST. n. f.** [*from mille, Lat.*] One that holds the millennium.

**MILLENNIUM. n. f.** [*Latin.*] A thousand years; generally taken for the thousand years during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, our blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection, before the final completion of beatitude.

We must give a full account of that state called the *millennium*.

*Burns's Theory of the Earth.*

**MILLENNIAL. adj.** [*from millennium, Latin.*] Pertaining to the millennium.

To be kings and priests unto God, is the characteristic of those that are to enjoy the *millennial* happiness.

*Burns.*

**MILLEPEDES. n. f.** [*millepieds, French; mille and pes, Latin.*] Wood-lice, so called from their numerous feet.

It pheasants and putridge are sick, give them *millepeds* and earwigs, which will cure them.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**MILLER. n. f.** [*from mill.*] One who attends a mill.

More water glideth by the mill Than wots the *mill*er of.

*Shakspeare.*

Gillius, who made enquiry of *millers* who dwelt upon its shore, received answer, that the Euripus ebbed and flowed four times a day.

*Froben.*

**MILLER. n. f.** A fly.

*Ainsworth.*

**MILLER'S-THUMB. n. f.** [*mill*er and *thumb*.] A small fish found in brooks, called likewise a bullhead

**MILLESIMAL. adj.** [*millesimus, Latin.*] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts.

To give the square root of the number two, he laboured long in *millesimal* fractions, till he confessed there was no end.

*Watts.*

**MILLET. n. f.** [*milium, Latin; mil and millet, French.*]

1. A plant.

The *millet* hath a loose divided panicle, and each single flower hath a calyx, consisting of two leaves, which are instead of petals, to protect the stamina and pistillum of the flower, which afterwards becomes an oval, shining seed. This plant was originally brought from the eastern countries, where it is still greatly cultivated, from whence we are annually furnished with this grain, which is by many persons much esteemed for puddings.

*Miller.*

In two ranks of cavities is placed a roundish fluff, about the bigness of a grain of millet.

*Woodward on Fossils.*

*Millet* is diarrhetic, cleansing, and useful in diseases of the kidneys.

*Arbuthnot on Animals.*

2. A kind of fish; unless it be misprinted for *mullet*.

Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle; as whiting, mackerel, *millet*.

*Carew.*

**MILLINER.**

**MILLINER. n. f.** [*Believe from Milaner*, an inhabitant of Milan, as a Lombard is a banker.] One who sells ribands and dresses for women.

He was perfumed like a milliner;  
And 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held  
A pouncet box, which ever and anon  
He gave his nose. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The mercers and milliners complain of her want of publick spirit. *Tatler.*

If any one asks Flavia to do something in charity, she will toss him half a crown, or a crown, and tell him, if he knew what a long milliner's bill she had just received, he would think it a great deal for her to give. *Larv.*

**MILLION. n. f.** [*million*, French; *mil liogno*, Italian.]

1. The number of an hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand.

Within thine eyes, sat twenty thousand deaths,  
In thy hands clutch'd as many millions, in  
Thy lying tongue both numbers. *Shakespeare.*

A proverbial name for any very great number.

That the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones, is a truth more evident than many of those propositions that go for principles, and yet there are millions who know not this at all. *Locke.*  
There are millions of truths that a man is not concerned to know. *Locke.*

She found the polish'd glass, whose small convex Enlarges to ten millions of degrees  
The mite, invisible else. *Philips.*

Midst thy own flock, great shepherd, be receiv'd,  
And glad all heav'n with rullions thou hast sav'd. *Prior.*

**MILLIONTH. adj.** [from *million*.] The ten hundred thousandth.

The first embryo of an ant i supposed to be as big as that of an elephant; which nevertheless can never arrive to the *millionth* part of the other's bulk. *Bentley.*

**MILLSTONE. n. f.** [*mill and stone*.] The stone by which corn is comminuted.

No man shall take the nether or the upper mill stone to pledge. *Deut. xxiv. 6.*  
Æsop's beasts saw farther into a millstone than our mobile. *L'Estrange.*

**MILT. n. f.** [*mildt*, Dutch]

1. The sperm of the male fish.

You shall scarce take a carp without a *milt*, or a female without a roe or spawn. *Watson's Angler.*

2. [*Milt*, Saxon.] The spleen.

To MILT. v. a. [from the noun.] To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.

**MILTER. n. f.** [from *milt*.] The he of any fish, the she being called spawner.

The spawner and milter labour to cover their spawn with sand. *Watson's Angler.*

**MILWORT. n. f.** [*asplenon*.] An herb.

**MIME. n. f.** [*mime*, French; *muſus*; *minus*, Latin.] A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth.

Think't thou, *mime*, this is great? *Ben Jonson.*

To MIM. v. n. To play the mime

Think't thou, *mime*, this is great? or that they strive

Whose noise shall keep thy *mining* most alive,  
Whilst thou dost raise some player from the grave,  
Out-dance the babian, or out-boast the brave? *Ben Jonson.*

**MIMER. n. f.** [from *mime*.] A mimick; a buffoon.

Jugglers and dancers, anticke, mummers, *mimers*. *Milton.*

**MIMICAL. adj.** [*mimicus*, Lat.] Imitative; befitting a mimick; acting the mimick.

Man is of all creatures the most mimical in gestures, styles, speech, fashion, or accents. *Watson on Education.*

A mimical daw would needs try the same experiment, but his claws were mackled. *L'Estrange.*

Singers and dancers entertained the people with light songs and mimical gestures, that they might not go away melancholy from serious piece, of the theatre. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

**MIMICALLY. adv.** [from *mimical*] In imitation; in a mimical manner.

**MIMICK. n. f.** [*mimicus*, Latin.]

1. A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner so as to excite laughter.

Like poor Andrew I advance,  
False mimick of my master's dance:  
Around the cord awhile I sprawl,  
And thence, though slow, in earnest fall. *Prior.*

2. A mean or servile imitator.

Of France the mimick, and of Spain the prey. *Ason.*

**MIMICK. adj.** [*mimicus*, Lat.] Imitative.

In Reason's absence *mimick* Fancy wakes  
To imitate her; but misjoining shapes,  
Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams. *Milton.*

The busy head with *mimick* art runs o'er  
The scenes and actions of the day before. *Swift.*

To MIMICK. v. a. [from the noun.] To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burlesque imitation.

Morpheus express'd  
The shape of man, and imitated best;  
The walk, the words, the gesture, could supply,  
The habit *mimick*, and the men belye. *Dryden.*

Who would with care some happy fiction frame,  
So *mimick* truth, it looks the very time. *Crane.*

**MIMICKRY. n. f.** [from *mimick*] Burlesque imitation.

By an excellent faculty in *mimickry*, my correspondent tells me he can assume my air, and give my taciturnity a lyncx which diverts more than any thing I could say. *Spectator.*

**MIMOGRAPHER. n. f.** [*minus* and *grapho*.]

A writer of farces. *Dry.*

**MINACIOUS. adj.** [*minax*, Lat.] Full of threats.

**MINACITY. n. f.** [from *minax*, Latin.] Disposition to use threats.

**MINATORY. adj.** [*minor*, Lat.] Threatening.

The king made a statute monitory and minatory, towards justices of peace, that they should duly execute their office, inviting complaints against them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To MINCE. v. a. [contracted, as it seems, from *minish*, or from *mincer*; *mince*, Fr. small.]

1. To cut into very small parts.

She saw *Pyrrhus* make malicious sport,  
In *mincing* with his sword her husband's limbs. *Shakespeare.*

With a good chopping knife *mince* the two capons as small as ordinary *minced* meat. *Bacon.*

What means the service of the church to imperfectly, and by halves, read over? What makes them *mince* and mangle that in their practice, which they could swallow whole in their subscriptions? *Scott's Sermons.*

Revive the wits;  
But murder first, and *mince* them all to bits. *Dum.*

2. To mention any thing scrupulously, by a little at a time; to palliate; to extenuate.

I know no ways to *mince* it in love, but directly to say I love you. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Iago,  
Thy honesty and love doth *mince* this matter,  
"Making it light to Cassio. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

These gifts,  
Saving your *mincing*, the capacity  
Of your soft cheyveril conscience would receive,  
If you might please to stretch it. *Shakespeare.*

I'll try to force you to your duty:  
For so it is, howe'er you *mince* it,  
Lye we part, I shall evince it. *Hudibras.*

Suan; now *mince* the sin,  
And mollify damnation with a phrase.  
Say you contented not to Sancho's death,  
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

If, to *mince* his meaning, I had either omitted some part of what he said, or taken from the strength of his expression, I certainly had wronged him. *Dryden.*

These, seeing no where water enough to effect a general deluge, were forced to *mince* the matter, and make only a partial one of it, restraining it to Asia. *Wadsworth.*

3. To speak with affected softness; to clip the words.

Behold yon limping dame, whose face between her forks peesages snow, that *minces* virtue, and does strike the head to hear of pleasure's name. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To MINCE. v. n.

1. To walk nicely by short steps, to act with appearance of scrupulousness and delicacy; to affect nicety.

By her side did sit the bold *Snail*,  
Fit mate for such a *mincing* minion,  
Who in her looseness took exceeding joy. *Faery Q.*

I'll turn two *mincing* steps  
Into a manly stride. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

A hawk form for biding by,  
With *mincing* step, small voice, and languid eye. *Dum.*

2. To speak small and imperfectly.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are as much distinguished from each other, as the *mincing* lady from the broad-speaking wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables.*

**MINCINGLY. adv.** [from *mince*.] In small parts; not fully.

Justice requireth nothing *mincingly*, but all with pressed and heaped, and even over-enlarged measure. *Hooker.*

**MIND. n. f.** [*geminb*, Saxon.]

1. The intelligent power.

I am a very foolish, fond old man;  
I fear I am not in my perfect *mind*. *Shakespeare.*

This word being often used for the soul giving life, is attributed abusively to madmen, when we say that they are of a distracted *mind*, instead of a broken understanding; which word, *mind*, we use also for opinion, as, I am of this or that *mind*; and sometimes for men's conditions or virtues, as, he is of an honest *mind*, or a man of a just *mind*;

sometimes for affection; as, I do this for my *mind's* sake; sometimes for the knowledge or principles, which we have without discourse; oftentimes for spirits, angels, and intelligences; but as it is used in the proper signification, including both the understanding agent and possible, it is defined to be a pure, simple, substantial act, not depending upon matter, but having relation to that which is intelligible, as to his first object, or more at large thus, a part or particle of the soul, whereby it doth understand, not depending upon matter, nor needing any organ, free from passion coming from without, and apt to be disordered as eternal from that which is mortal. *Raleigh.*

I thought th' eternal *Mind*  
Had made us masters. *Dryden.*

2. Intellectual capacity.

We say that learning's endless, and blame late For not allowing life a longer date,  
He did the utmost bounds of knowledge find,  
He found them not so large as was his *mind*. *Cowley.*

### 3. Liking; choice; inclination; propensity; affection.

Our question is, Whether all be sin which is done without direction by scripture, and not whether the Israelites did at any time amiss, by following their own *minds* without asking counsel of God? *Hooker.*

We will consider of your suit,  
And come some other time to know our *mind*.  
*Shakespeare.*

Being so hard to me that brought you *mind*,  
I fear she'll prove as hard to you in telling her  
*mind*. *Shakespeare.*

I will have nothing else but only this;  
And now methinks I have a *mind* to it. *Shakespeare.*  
He of the same *mind* one towards another.

*Rom. xii. 16.*  
Hast thou a wife after thy *mind*? *For like has not.*  
*Filios.*

They had a *mind* to French Britain, but they  
have let fall their bit. *Erson's War with Spain.*  
Sudden *mind* arose

In Adam, not to let th' occasion pass,  
Given him by this great conference, to know  
Of things above this world. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Walker coasted on the other side of the river,  
but at such a distance that he had no *mind* to be  
engaged. *Clarendon.*

He had a great *mind* to do it. *Clarendon.*  
All the arguments to a good life will be very  
insufficient to a man that hath a *mind* to be  
wicked, when remission of sins may be had upon  
such cheap terms. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Suppose that after eight years peace he hath a  
*mind* to infringe any of his treaties, or invade a  
neighbouring state, what opposition can we make?  
*Addison.*

### 4. Thoughts; sentiments.

Th' ambiguous god,  
In th' mysterious words, his *mind* express'd,  
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest.  
*Dryden.*

### 5. Opinion.

The earth was not of my *mind*,  
If you suppose, as fearing you, it shook. *Shakespeare.*  
These men are of the *mind*, that they have clearer  
ideas of infinite duration than of infinite space, be-  
cause God has existed from all eternity; but there  
is no real matter coextended with infinite space.  
*Locke.*

The gods permitting traitors to succeed,  
Become not parties in an impious deed;  
And, by the tyrant's murder, we may find,  
That Cato and the gods were of a *mind*. *Granville.*

### 6. Memory; remembrance.

The king knows their disposition; a small touch  
will put him in *mind* of them. *Bacon.*

When he brings  
Over the earth a cloud, will therein be  
His triple colour'd bow, whenon to look,  
And call to *mind* his covenant. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
These, and more than I to *mind* can bring,  
Menelaus has not yet forgot to hug. *Dryden.*  
The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,  
Because the path did'st way out of *mind*. *Dryden.*  
They will put him in *mind* of his own waking  
thoughts, ere these dreams had as yet made then  
impressions on his fancy. *Steele's Sentiments.*

A wholesome law time out of *mind*,  
Had been confirm'd by law's decree. *Swift.*

### To MIND. v. a. [from the noun.]

#### 1. To mark; attend.

His mournful *mind* is swallowed up unwaits,  
Forgetful of his own that *mind* another's cares.  
*Spenser's Faery Queen.*

Not then *mind* thee off, but tender love impoins,  
That I should *mind* thee off, and *mind* thou me.

In the riving of a fish-like muse,  
*mind* no more his verses than his way,  
Of these should drop into a well. *Forster.*  
Cease to request me; let us *mind* our way;  
her song requires another day. *Dryden.*  
I am daily called upon by the word, the *mini-*

sters, and inward suggestions of the holy spirit, to  
attend to those prospects, and *mind* the things that  
belong to his peace. *Rogers.*

#### 2. To put in mind; to remind.

Let me be punished, that have *mind*ed you  
Of what you should forget. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
I desire to *mind* those persons of St. Austin.

*Burnet.*  
Thus *mind*s me of a cobbling colonel. *L'Estrange.*  
I shall only *mind* him, that the contrary suppo-  
sition, if it could be proved, is of little use. *Locke.*  
To MIND. v. n. To incline; to be dis-  
posed.

When one of them *mind*'d to go into rebellion,  
he will convey away all his lordships to foesites in  
trust. *Spenser.*

#### MINDED. adj. [from mind.]

##### 1. Disposed; inclined; affected.

We come to know  
How you stand *mind*'d in the weighty difference  
Between the king and you. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
Whole fellowship therefore unmeet for thee,  
Good reason was thou freely shouldst it dislike,  
And be to *mind* it still. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

If men were *mind*'d to live virtuously, to believe  
a God would be no hindrance to any such design,  
but very much for its advancement. *Tillotson.*  
Pyrrhus is nobly *mind*'d, and I am  
Would live to thank him. *Plutarch.*

##### 2. Mind'd is used in compounds: as, high- mind'd.

I am not high-*mind*'d, I have no proud looks. *Psal.*

##### 3. We say likewise low-*mind*'d.

#### MINDFUL. adj. [mind and full.]

Attentive; heedful; having memory.  
I acknowledge the usefulness of your directions,  
and I promise you to be *mind*'ful of your ad-  
monitions. *Hammond.*

#### MINDFULLY. adv. [from mindful.]

Attentively; heedfully.

#### MINDFULNESS. n. f. [from mindful.]

Attention; regard.

#### MINDELESS. adj. [from mind.]

##### 1. Inattentive; regardless.

Curled Athens, *mind*'less of thy worth,  
Forget now thy great deeds, when neighbour states,  
Bare for thy sword and torse, trod upon them.  
*Shakespeare.*

As the *mind*'less in the silent wood,  
Mindless of *mind*'less age, and hostile care,  
Plays round the rocky cliff, or crystal flood. *Prior.*

##### 2. Not endued with a mind; having no intellectual powers.

God first made angels bodiless, pure, *mind*'s;  
Then other things, which *mind*'less bodies be;  
Last, he made man. *Darwin.*

##### 3. Stupid; unthinking.

Pronounce thee a gross low, a *mind*'less slave,  
Or else a hovering temporizer. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

#### MIND-STRICKEN. adj. [mind and stricken.]

Moved; affected in his mind.  
He had been to *mind*'d *stricken* by the beauty of vir-  
tue in that noble king, though not born his  
subject, he ever professed himself his servant.  
*Sidney.*

MIN, pronoun possessive. *mein*, Saxon; *mein*, German; *mien*, French; *meus*, Latin. It was anciently the practice to use *my* before a consonant, and *mine* before a vowel, which euphony still requires to be observed. *Mine* is always used when the substantive pre-  
cedes: as, *this is my cat; this cat is mine.* Belonging to me.

Thou art a soul in bliss, but I am bound  
Upon a wheel of fire, that *mine* own tears  
Do scald like molten lead. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

When a wife man give thee better counsel, give  
me *mine* again. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

If thou be'st slain, and with no stroke of mine,  
My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still.  
*Shakespeare.*

A friend of *mine* is come to me, and I have no-  
thing to set before him. *Luke.*  
That palm is *mine*. *Dryden.*

MINE. n. f. [*mine*, French; *maen* or *maen*, Welsh, from *maen lapis*, in the plural *meini*.]

##### 1. A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or minerals.

Though steeper bounds your fortune did con-  
fine,  
In your large heart was found a wealthy *mine*.  
*Waller.*

A workman, to avoid idleness, worked in a  
groove or *mine*-pit thereabouts, which was little  
 esteemed. *Bly.*  
A *mine*-digger may meet with a gem, which he  
knows not what to make of. *Boyle.*

The heedless *mine* man aims only at the obtain-  
ing a quantity of such a metal as may be vendible.  
*By.*

##### 2. A cavern dug under any fortification that it may sink for want of support; or in modern war, that powder may be lodged in it, which being fired at a proper time, whatever is over it may be blown up and destroyed.

By what eclipse shall that sun be defac'd?  
What *mine* hath erst thrown down to fair a tower  
What sacrifice hath such a saint dug ac'd?  
*Sidney.*

Build up the walls of Jerusalem, which you  
have broken down, and fill up the *mines* that you  
have digg'd. *Wergg.*

Others to a city strong  
Lay siege, encamped, by batt'ry, scale and *mine*,  
Assaulting. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

#### To MINE. v. n. [from the noun.]

To dig *mines* or burrows; to form any  
hollows underground.

The ranging flock in it by beeches dwells;  
The climbing goats on hill, securely feed,  
The *mining* conies shroud in rocky cells. *Wotton.*

Of this various matter the terrestrial globe consists  
from its surface to the greatest depth we ever dig or  
*mine*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

#### To MINE. v. a. To sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy by slow degrees, or secret means.

It will but skin and film the ulcerous place,  
While rank corruption, *mining* all within,  
Intels unfeels. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

They *mined* the walls, laid the powder, and  
rammed the mouth; but the citizens made a coun-  
termine. *Hayward.*

#### MINER. n. f. [*mineur*, Fr. from *mine*.]

##### 1. One that digs for metals.

By me kings palaces are push'd to ground,  
And *miners* crush'd beneath their *mines* are found.  
*Dryden.*

##### 2. One who makes military mines.

As the bombardier levels his mischief at cities,  
the *miner* busies himself in ruining private houses.  
*Taylor.*

MINERAL. n. f. [*minerals*, Lat.] Fossile  
body; matter dug out of *mines*. All  
metals are minerals, but all minerals  
are not metals. Minerals in the re-  
strained sense are bodies that may be  
melted, but not malleated.

She did confess, she had  
For you a mortal *mineral*; which, being took,  
Should by the minute feed on life, and ling'ring  
By inches waste you. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

The *minerals* of the kingdom, of lead, iron,  
copper, and tin, are of great value. *Bacon.*

Part hidden veins digg'd up, nor hath this earth  
Entrails unlike, of *mineral* and stone. *Milton.*

Minerals;

# MIN

*Minerals*; nitre with vitriol; common salt with allum; and sulphur with vitriol. Woodward.

**MINERAL.** *adj.* Consisting of fossile bodies.

By experience upon bodies in any mine, a man may conjecture at the metallick or mineral ingredients of any mass found there. Woodward.

**MINERALIST.** *n. f.* [from *mineral*] One skilled or employed in minerals.

A mine-digger may meet with a gem or a mineral, which he knows not what to make of till he shews it to a jeweller or a mineralist. Boyle.

The metals and minerals which are lodged in the perpendicular intervals do still grow, to speak in the mineralist's phrase, or receive additional increase. Woodward.

**MINERALOGIST.** *n. f.* [mineralogie, Fr. from *mineral* and *λογος*.] One who dis- courses on minerals.

Many authors deny it, and the exactest mineralogists have rejected it. Brown's Vulg. Errors.

**MINERALOGY.** *n. f.* [from *mineral* and *λογος*.] The doctrine of minerals.

**MINE'VER.** *n. f.* A skin with specks of white. Ainsworth.

**To MINGLE.** *v. a.*

1. To mix; to join; to compound; to unite with something so as to make one mass.

Sulphurous and r'ious foam They found, they mingled, and with subtle art, concocted and adusted, they reduc'd To blackest grain. Milton.

Lament with me! with me your sorrows join, And mingle your united tears with mine! Walsb.

Our sex, our kindred, our houses, and our very names, we are ready to mingle with ourselves, and cannot bear to have others think meanly of them. Watts's Logi. l.

2. To contaminate; to make of dissimilar parts.

To confound the race Of mankind in one root, and Earth with Hell To mingle and involve. Milton.

The best of us appear contented with a mingled, imperfect virtue. Rogers's Sermons.

3. To confuse.

These mingle broils. Milton.

**To MINGLE.** *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with.

Ourself will mingle with society, And play the humble host. Shakespeare's Macbeth. Alcimus had defiled himself wilfully in the times of their mingling with the Gentiles. 2 Mac. xiv. 13.

Nor priests, nor statesmen, Could have completed such an ill as that, If women had not mingled in the mischief. Rowe. She, when she saw her sister nymphs, suppress'd Her rising fears, and mingled with the rest. Addison.

**MINGLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Mix- ture; medley; confused mass.

Trumpeters, With brazen din blast you the city's ear, Make mingle with our rattling tabourines. Shakesp. Neither can I defend my Spanish Fryar, though the comical parts are diverting, and the serious moving, yet they are of an unnatural mingle. Dryden's Duffess.

**MINGLER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who mingles.

**MINIATURE.** *n. f.* [miniature, French; from *minimum*, Latin.]

1. Painting in water-colours with pow- ders tempered with water. A mode of painting almost appropriated to small figures.

2. Representation in a small compass; representation less than the reality.

The water, with twenty bubbles, not content to have the picture of their face in large, would in each of these bubbles set forth the miniature of them. Sidney.

If the ladies should once take a liking to such a diminutive race, we should see mankind epitomized, and the whole species in miniature; in order to keep our posterity from dwindling, we have instituted a tall club. Addison's Guardian.

The hidden ways Of nature wouldst thou know? how first the flames All things in miniature? thy specular orb Apply to well disticted kernels: lo! Strange forms arise, in each a little plant Unbuds its boughs: observe the slender threads Of first beginning trees, their roots, their leaves, In narrow feeds describ'd. Philips.

3. Gay has improperly made it an ad- jective.

Here shall the pencil bid its colours flow, And make a miniature creation grow. Gay.

**MINIKIN.** *adj.* Small; diminutive. Used in slight contempt.

Sleepest, or wakest thou, jolly shepherd, Thy sheep be in the corn, And for one blast of thy minikin mouth, Thy sheep shall take no harm. Shakesp. King Lear.

**MINIKIN.** *n. f.* A small sort of pins.

**MINIM.** *n. f.* [from *minimum*, Latin.]

1. A small being; a dwarf

Not all Minims of nature; some of serpent-kind, Wondrous in length, and corpulence, involv'd Their snaky folds, and added wings. Milton.

2. This word is applied, in the northern counties, to a small sort of fish, which they pronounce *mennum*. See MINNOW.

**MINIMUS.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A being of the least size.

Get you gone, you dwarf, You minimus of hind'ring knot-grass made; You bead, you acorn. Shakesp.

**MINION.** *n. f.* [mignon, Fr.] A favou- rite; a darling; a low dependant; one who pleases rather than benefits. A word of contempt, or of slight and fa- miliar kindness.

Minor, said she, indeed I was a pretty one in those days, I see a number of lads that love you. Sidney.

They were made great courtiers, and in the way of minions, when advancement, the most mortal offence to envy, stirred up their former friend to overthrow them. Sidney.

One, who had been a special minion of Andro- nias, hated us for having dispossessed him of her heart. Sidney.

Go rate thy minion; Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms Before thy sovereign? Shakesp.

His company must do his minion grace, Whilst I at home live for a merry look. Shakesp. Edward sent one army into Ireland, not to conquest, but to guard the person of his minion Piers Gaveston. Davies.

If a man should launch into the history of human nature, we should find the very minions of princes lin'd with conspiracies against their master. L'Estrange.

The drowly tyrant by his minions led, To regal rage devotes some patriot's head. Swift.

**MINIOUS.** *adj.* [from *minium*, Latin.]

Of the colour of red lead or vermillion. Some conceive, that the Red Sea receiveth a red and minious tincture from springs that fall into it. Brown.

**To MINISH.** *v. a.* [from *diminish*; mi- nus, Lat.] To lessen; to lop; to im- pair.

Ye shall not minish ought from your bricks of your daily talk. Ecod. v. 19.

They are minished and brought low through op- pression. Psal. cvii. 39.

Another law was to bring in the silver of the realm to the mint, in making all clipt, minished, or impaired coins of silver, not to be current in payments. Bacon's Henry VII.

**MINISTER.** *n. f.* [minister, Lat. mi- nistre, French.]

1. An agent; one who is employed to any end; one who acts not by any in- herent authority, but under another.

You, whom virtue hath made the princeps of felicity, be not the minister of ruin. Sidney.

Rumok thy belly full; spit, fire, spout, rain: Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire, are my daughters; I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness; But yet I call you severe ministers, That have with two pernicious daughters join'd Your high-engender'd battles, 'gainst a head So old and white as this. Shakesp.

So old and white as this. Shakesp.

Th' internal minister advanc'd, Seiz'd the due victim. Dryd.

Other spirits govern'd by the will, Shoot through their tract, and distant muscles fill; This sovereign, by his arbitrary nod, Retraints or sends his ministers abroad. Blackm.

2. One who is employed in the admini- stration of government.

Kings must be answerable to God, but the mi- nisters to kings, whose eyes, ears, and hands they are, must be answerable to God and man. Bacon.

3. One who serves at the altar; one who performs sacerdotal functions.

Epaphras, a faithful minister of Christ. 1 Col. i. 7. The ministers are always preaching, and the governors putting forth earls against dancing and gaming. Addison.

The ministers of the gospel are especially required to shine as light, in the world, because the distinc- tion of their station renders their conduct more observable; and the presumption of their know- ledge, and the dignity of their office, gives a pe- culiar force and authority to their example. Rogers. Calidus contents himself with thinking, that he never was a friend to heretics and infidels: that he has always been civil to the minister of his parish, and very often given something to the charity-schools. Law.

4. A delegate; an official.

If wrongfully Let God revenge; for I may never lift An angry arm against his minister. Shakesp.

5. An agent from a foreign power with- out the dignity of an ambassador.

**To MINISTER.** *v. a.* [ministro, Latip.]

To give; to supply; to afford.

All the customs of the Irish would minister occasion of a most ample discourse of the original and antiquity of that people. Spenser in Ireland.

Now he that ministriseth seed to the sower, both ministriseth bread for your food and multiply your seed sown. 2 Cor. ix.

The wounded patient bears The artist's hand that ministers the cure. Otway.

**To MINISTER.** *v. n.*

1. To attend; to serve in any office.

At table Eve Ministr'd naked, and their flowing cups With pleasant liquors crown'd. Milton.

2. To give medicines.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd, Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow, Raze out the written troubles of the brain? Shakesp.

3. To give supplies of things needful; to give assistance; to contribute; to afford.

Others ministered unto him of their substance. Luke.

He who has a soul wholly void of gratitude, should let his soul learn of his body; for all the parts of that minister to one another. Sterne. Thera

There is no truth which a man may more evidently make out than the existence of a God; yet he that shall content himself with things as they minister to our pleasures and passions, and not make enquiry a little farther into their causes and ends, may live long without any notion of such a being. *Locke.*

Those good men, who take such pleasure in relieving the miserable for Christ's sake, would not have been less ready to suffer unto Christ himself. *Arthur.*

Nothing is not absolute by good, but relatively, and as it minister to the virtues. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

4. To attend on the service of God.

Whether, therefore, let us prophesy according to the proportion of faith, or ministry, let us wait on our minister. *Rom. xii. 7.*

MINISTERIAL. *adj.* [from *minister*.]

1. Attendant; acting at command.

Understanding is in a man; courage and vivacity in the lion; service, and ministerial officiousness, in the ox. *Brown.*

From essences unfixed, celestial namer, Enlight'ning spirits, and ministerial flame, But we our reason to that sovereign cause, Who bid'st the whole with life. *Pope.*

2. Acting under superior authority.

For the ministerial officers in court, there must be an eye unto them. *Racon's Advice to Fathers.*

Abstinence, the apostle determines, is of no other real value in religion, than as a ministerial cause of moral effect; as it recalls us from the world, and gives a serious turn to our thoughts. *Rogers.*

3. Sacerdotal; belonging to the ecclesiasticks or their office.

These speeches of Jerom and Chrysostom plainly allude unto such ministerial garments as were then in use. *Hosker.*

4. Pertaining to ministers of state, or persons in subordinate authority.

MINISTERIALITY. *adv.* In a ministerial manner.

Supremacy of office, by mutual agreement and voluntary assents, belongs to the father, while the son, out of voluntary condescension, submits to act ministerially, or in capacity of mediator. *Watland.*

MINISTRY. *n. s.* [*ministerium*, Lat.]

Office, service. This word is now contracted to *ministry*, but used by Milton as four syllables.

They that will have their chamber filled with a good scent, make some odorous water be blown about it by their servants mouths that are diligent in that ministry. *Digby.*

This temple to frequent With muskincens and balm rates. *Milton.*

MINISTRAL. *adj.* [from *minister*.] Pertaining to a minister.

MINISTRANT. *adj.* [from *minister*.] Attendant; acting at command. *Pope* accents it, not according to analogy, on the second syllable.

Him thrones, and now, Princedoms, and dominations ministrant, Accompany'd to heav'n-gate. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Ministrant to their queen with busy cue, Four faithful handmaids the soft rites prepare. *Pope.*

MINISTRATIO. *n. s.* [from *ministro*, Latin.]

1. Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or commissioned by another.

God made him the instrument of his providence to me, as he hath made his own love to him, with difference, that God, by his ministratio, loves me to do him a favour. *Taylor.*

Though sometimes effected by the immediate

lust of the divine will, yet I think they are most ordinarily done by the ministratio of angels.

*That's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Service; office; ecclesiastical function.

The profession of a clergyman is an holy profession, because it is a ministratio in holy things, an attendance at the altar. *Lucas.*

If the present ministratio be more glorious than the former, the minister is more holy. *Asterbury.*

MINISTRY. *n. s.* [contracted from *ministerium*; *ministerium*, Latin.]

1. Office; service.

So far is an indistinction of all persons, and, by consequence, an anarchy of all things, so far from being agreeable to the will of God declared in his great household, the world, and especially in all the ministries of his proper household the church, that there was never yet any time, I believe, since it was a number, when some of its members were not more sacred than others. *Spratt's Sermons.*

2. Office of one set apart to preach; ecclesiastical function.

There ministry peritum'd, and race well run, Their doctrine and their story written left, They see. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Saint Paul was miraculously called to the ministry of the gospel, and had the whole doctrine of the gospel from God by immediate revelation, and was appointed the apostle of the Gentiles for propagating it in the heathen world. *Locke.*

3. Agency; interposition.

The natural world, he made after a miraculous manner, but directs the affairs of it ever since by standing rules, and the ordinary ministry of second causes. *Asterbury.*

To all but thee in fits he seem'd to go, And 'twas my ministry to deal the blow. *Parrel.*

The poets introduced the ministry of the gods, and taught the separate existence of human souls. *Bentley.*

4. Business.

He safe from loud alarms, Abhor'd the wicked ministry of arms. *Dryden.*

5. Persons employed in the publick affairs of a state.

I converse in full freedom with many considerable men of both parties; and if not in equal number, it is purely accidental, as happening to have made acquaintance a court more under one ministry than another. *Swift.*

MINIUM. [*Latin*.]

Melt lead in a brazen earthen vessel unglazed, and stir it continually till it be calcinated into a grey powder, this is called the calx of lead; continue the fire, stirring it in the same manner, and it becomes yellow, in this state it is used in painting, and is called minceot or minceit; after this put it into a reverberatory furnace, and it will become further, and become of a fine red, which is the common minium or red lead; among the ancients minium was the name for cinnabar; the modern minium is used externally, and is excellent in cleaning and healing old ulcers. *Hill's Mat. M.*

MINNOCK. *n. s.* Of this word I know not the precise meaning. It is not unlikely that *minnock* and *minx* are originally the same word.

An Ats-nole I fixed on his head; Anon he thusse must be answered, And forth my minnock comes. *Shakespeare.*

MINNOW. *n. s.* [*menue*, French.] A very small fish; a pink; a corruption of *minim*, which see.

Hear you this triton of the minnows? *Shakespeare.*

The minnow, when he is in perfect season, and not sick, which is only presently after spawning, hath a kind of dappled or waved colour, like a panther, on his sides, inclining to a greenish and sky colour, his belly being milk-white, and his back almost black or blackish; he is a sharp biter at a small worm in hot weather, and in the Spring they make excellent minnow tangles; for being

walked well in salt, and their heads and tails cut off, and their guts taken out, being filled with yolk of eggs, primroses, and tansy. *Walton's Angler.*

The nimble turning of the minnow is the perfection of minnow fishing. *Walton's Angler.*

MINOR. *adj.* [Latin.]

1. Petty; inconsiderable.

If there are petty errors and minor lapses, not considerably injurious unto faith, yet is it not safe to condemn intricate fallacies. *Brown.*

2. Less; smaller.

They altered this custom from cases of high concernment to the most trivial debates, the minor part ordinarily entering their protest. *Clarendon.*

The difference of a third part in so large and collective an account is not strange, if we consider how differently they are set in notes and less noticeable numbers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

MINOR. *n. s.*

1. One under age; one whose youth cannot yet allow him to manage his own affairs.

King Richard the Second, the first ten years of his reign, was a minor. *James on England.*

He and his muse might be minors, but the libertines are full grown. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

Long as the year's dull circle seem to run, When the brisk minor pants for twenty-one. *Pope.*

The noblest blood of England having been shed in the grand rebellion, many great families became extinct, or supported only by minors. *Saunders.*

A minor cannot be said to be contentious, because he cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

2. The second or particular proposition in the syllogism.

The second or minor proposition was, that this kingdom hath cause of just fear of overthrow from Spain. *Bacon.*

He supposed that a philosopher's brain was like a forest, where ideas are ranged like animals of several kinds; that the major is the male, the minor the female, which copulate by the middle term, and engender the conclusion. *A Luchner.*

TO MINORATE. *v. a.* [from *minor*, Lat.]

To lessen; to diminish. A word not yet admitted into the language.

This it doth not only by the advantageous assistance of a cube, but by shewing in what degrees distance minorates the object. *Glaucowille.*

MINORATION. *n. s.* [from *minorate*.]

The act of lessening; diminution; decrease. A word not admitted.

Bodies emit virtue without alatement of weight, as is most evident in the loadstone, whose effluences are communicable without a minoration of gravity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerated integrity unto some minoration of our offences. *Brown.*

MINORITY. *n. s.* [*minorité*, Fr. from *minor*, Lat.]

1. The state of being under age.

I mov'd the king, my master, to speak in the behalf of my daughter, in the minority of them both. *Shakespeare.*

He is young, and his minority Is put into the trust of Richard Gloster. *Shakespeare.*

These changes in religion should be staid, until the king were of years to govern by himself: this the people apprehending worse than it was, a question was raised, whether, during the king's minority, such alterations might be made or no. *Hayward.*

Henry the Eighth, doubting he might die in the minority of his son, procured an act to pass, that no statute made during the minority of the king should bind him or his successors, except it were confirmed by the king at his full age. But the first act that passed in king Edward the Sixth's time, was a repeal of that former act; at which time nevertheless the king was minor. *Bacon.*

If there be evidence, that it is not many ages since





# M I R

Some torche bore, some links,  
Before the proud virago *mirax*. *Hudibras*.  
She, when but yet a tender *mirax*, began  
To hold the door, but now sets up for man. *Dryd*.  
**MIRACLE**. *n. f.* [*miracle*, Fr. *miracu-*  
*lum*, Lat.]

1. A wonder; something above human power.

Nothing almost sees *miracles*.  
But misery. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.  
Virtuous and holy, chosen from above,  
To work exceeding *miracles* on earth. *Shak sp.*  
Be not offended, nature's *miracles*,  
Thou art allotted to be seen by me. *Shakespeare*.

2. [In theology.] An effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth.

The *miracles* of our Lord are peculiarly eminent above the lying wonders of deism, in that they were not made out of vain ostentation of power, and to this unprofitable amazement, but for the real benefit and advantage of men, by feeding the hungry, healing all sorts of diseases, ejecting of devils, and raising the dead. *Bentley*.

**MIRACULOUS**. *adj.* [*miraculeux*, French; from *miracle*] Done by miracle; produced by miracle, effected by power more than natural.

Arithmetical progression might easily demonstrate how fast mankind would increase, overpassing as *miraculous*, though indeed natural, that example of the Israelites, who were multiplied in two hundred and fifteen years from seventy unto six hundred thousand able men. *Raleigh's Essays*.

Restore this day, for thy great name,  
Unto his ancient and *miraculous* right. *Herbert*.

Why this strength  
*Miraculous* yet remaining in those locks?  
His might continues in thee not for naught. *Milt*.  
At the first planting of the Christian religion,  
God was pleased to accompany it with a *miraculous* power.

**MIRACULOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *miraculous*] By miracle; by power above that of nature.

It was a singular providence of God, to draw those northern heathen nations down into that Christian par, where they might receive Christianity, and to mingle nations so remote together, to make one blood and kindred of all people, and each to have knowledge of him. *Spenser's Faerie Queene*.  
Turbid was to be slain that very day, and *Aeneas*, wounded as he was, could not have engaged him in the combat, until his hurt had been *miraculously* healed. *Dryden*.

**MIRACULOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *miraculous*] The state of being effected by miracle; superiority to natural power.

**MIRADO**. *n. f.* [Spanish, from *mirar*, to look] A balcony; a gallery whence ladies see thews.

Men in time ye shall not find so bad before  
Gained fame, rich round, or by *mirado*,  
Beneath each lively stream of the under,  
And bowing, took the *mirado* which they had.

**MIRT**. *n. f.* [*mir*, Dutch.] Mud, dirt at the bottom of water.

He has risen from her large flood  
Would have cast a net, and trod in dirt. *Sp*.

Here's that, who too weak to be the  
honest water, which is not more than the  
and the *mir* of the world.

I'm Ralph himself, you may say so  
Who has dragg'd your doubting out of the mire.

I applied to my mother's person, whether it be not  
After that time should be a distinction, and  
and less, than that all should be one and the same.  
*Mary Magdalen's Letter*.

# M I R

Now plung'd in *mire*, now by sharp brambles torn.

*Roscommon*.

**TO MIRE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overwhelm in the mud; to soil with mud.

Why had I not, with charitable hand,  
Took up a beggar's issue at my gates?  
Who smeared thus, and *mire'd* with infamy,  
I might have said no part of it is mine. *Shakespeare*.

**MIRE**. *n. f.* [*myr*, Welsh; *myra*, Saxon; *mier*, Dutch.] An ant; a pismire.

**MIRINESS**. *n. f.* [from *miry*] Dirtiness; fullness of mire.

**MIRKSOME**. *adj.* [*morck*, dark, Danish.] In the derivatives of this set, no regular orthography is observed: it is common to write *murky*, to which the rest ought to conform.] Dark; obscure.

Through *mirksome* air her ready way she make.

*Fairly Queen*.

**MIRROR**. *n. f.* [*miroir*, French; *mirar*, Spanish, to look.]

1. A looking-glass; any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection.

And in his waters which your *mirror* make,  
Behold you faces as to crystal bright. *Spenser*.  
That power which gave me eyes the world to view,

To view myself infused in inward light,  
Whereby my soul, as by a *mirror* true,  
Of her own form may take a perfect light. *Dana*.

Let bright the moon,

But opposite in level'd West was set

His *mirror*, with full face bowing her light

From him. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Shorn of poets, *mirror* of our age,  
Which her whole face beholding on thy stage,  
I was d and displeased with her *mirror* fault, endure  
A remedy like those whom *mirror* cures. *Waller*.

By chance he ty'd a *mirror* which he spoke,  
And prying there beheld his altered look.

And things, he saw his features and his hue  
So much were chang'd, that scarce himself he knew.

*Dryden*.

I ate a *mirror* of the crystal wilds of air,  
In the clear *mirror* of thy ruling star,  
I saw, alas! some dread portent imaged.

*Pope*.

2. It is used for pattern; for that on which the eye ought to be fixed; as men look on a *mirror* to adjust their mien or dress, as a exemplar; an archetype.

The work of nature are no let effect, than if she did both behold and study how to express pure absolute shape of *mirror* always present before her.

*Hooker*.

O goddess, heaven's bright,  
*Mirror* of grace and majesty divine. *Fairly Queen*.  
How farst thou, *mirror* of all martial men?

*Shakespeare*.

Alone of ancient faith in early youth. *Dryden*.

**MIRROR-GLOSS**. *n. f.* [*glenset*, Lat.] A kind of transparent stone. *Dryden*.

**MIRTH**. *n. f.* [*myrrhe*, Saxon.] Merriment; jollity; gaiety, laughter.

To give a *mirrour* to a *mirrour*, to let,  
And keep the turn of uppling with a *mirrour*.

*Shakespeare*.

His eye forget occasion for his wit,  
For every eye at that the eye doth catch,  
The eye turns to a *mirrour* moving rest. *Shak sp.*

Most of the appearing *mirrour* in the world is not  
but the wounded spirit is not seen, but  
was under a *mirrour*. *South*.

With ground to warm the soul,  
Bright *mirrour* of a *mirrour* inspiring bowl. *Pope*.

**MIRTHFUL**. *adj.* [*mirth* and *full*] Mirth; gay; cheerful.

No simple word,  
That shall be uttered at our *mirrour* board,  
shall make us sad next morning. *Ben Jonson*.

# M I S

The feast was serv'd; the bowl was crown'd;  
To the king's pleasure went the *mirrour* round.

*Prior*.

**MIRTHLESS**. *adj.* [from *mirth*] Joyless; cheerless.

**MIRY**. *adj.* [from *mir*.]

1. Deep in mud; muddy

Thou shouldst have heard how her horse fell,  
and she under her horse; thou shouldst have heard  
in how *miry* a place, how she was bemoiled.

*Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew*.

All men who lived lazy lives, and died natural  
deaths, by sickness or by age, went into vast caves  
under ground, all dark and *miry*, full of noisome  
creatures, and there grovelled in endless stench  
and misery. *Temple*.

Deep, through a *miry* lane she pick'd her way,  
Above her ankle rose the chalky clay. *Gay's Trivia*.

So have I seen all coupled hounds  
Dig different ways in *miry* grounds. *Swift*.

2. Consisting of mire.

Shall thou and I sit round about some fountain  
Looking all downwards to behold our cheeks,  
How they are stain'd like meadows, yet not dry,  
With *miry* slime left on them by a flood? *Shakespeare*.

**MIS**, an inseparable particle used in composition to mark an ill sense, or depravation of the meaning: as, *chance*, luck; *mischance*, ill luck; *computation*, reckoning; *miscomputation*, false reckoning; *to like*, to be pleased; *to dislike*, to be offended; from *mes* in Teutonic and French, used in the same sense. Of this it is difficult to give all the examples: but those that follow will sufficiently explain it.

**MISACCEPTATION**. *n. f.* [*mis* and *acceptation*] The act of taking in a wrong sense.

**MISADVENTURE**. *n. f.* [*misadventure*, Fr. *mis* and *adventure*] Mischance, misfortune; ill luck, bad fortune.

Your looks are pale and wild, and do import

Some *misadventure*. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet*.

When a commander, either upon necessity or *misadventure*, falleth into danger, it much advances both his reputation and enterprise, if bravely he behave himself. *Mary Ward*.

The body consisted, after all the losses and *misadventures*, of no less than six thousand foot.

*Clarendon*.

Distinguish betwixt *misadventure* and design.

*L'Estrange*.

The trouble of a *misadventure* now and then, that riches not his innocence or reputation, may not be an ill way to teach him more caution.

*Locke on Education*.

**MISADVENTURED**. *adj.* [from *misadventure*] Unfortunate.

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes,

A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;

Whole *misadventur'd* piteous overthrows

Do with their death bury their parents' strife.

*Shakespeare*.

**MISADVISED**. *adj.* [*mis* and *advised*] Ill directed.

**MISAIMED**. *adj.* [*mis* and *aim*] Not aimed rightly.

The idle *misaimed* enforcing furious way,

Mithing the mark of his *misaimed* flight,

Did fall to ground. *Fairly Queen*.

**MISANTHROPE**. } *n. f.* [*misanthrope*, Gr. }  
**MISANTHROPOS**. } [*misanthropos*, Gr. } A

hater of mankind.

I am a *misanthrope*, and hate mankind. *Shakespeare*.

Alas, poor dean! his only fault

Was to be held a *misanthrope*.

This into general odium drew him. *Swift*.

**MISANTHROPY**. *n. f.* [*misanthropie*, Fr. from

from *misanthropy*.] Hatred of mankind.

**MISAPPLICATION. n. f.** [*mis* and *application*.] Application to a wrong purpose.

The indistinction of many in the community of name, or the *misapplication* of the act of one unto another, hath made some doubt thereof.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The vigilance of those who preside over these charities is so exemplary, that persons disposed to do good can entertain no suspicions of the *misapplication* of their bounty.

*Atterbury.*

It is our duty to be provident for the future, and to guard against whatever may lead us into *misapplications* of it.

*Rogers.*

**To MISAPPLY. v. a.** [*mis* and *apply*.] To apply to wrong purposes.

Virtue itself turns vice, being *misapplied*.

*Shakspeare.*

And vice sometime by action's dignified. The holy treasure was to be received, and issued for holy uses, and not *misapplied* to any other ends.

*H. w.*

He that knows, that whiteness is the name of that colour he has observed in snow, will not *misapply* that word as long as he retains that idea.

*Locke.*

**To MISAPPREHEND. v. a.** [*mis* and *apprehend*.] Not to understand rightly.

That your reasonings may lose none of their force by my *misapprehensions* or misrepresenting them, I shall give the reader your arguments.

*Locke.*

**MISAPPREHENSION. n. f.** [*mis* and *apprehension*.] Mistake; not right apprehension.

It is a degree of knowledge to be acquainted with the causes of our ignorance: what we have to say under this head, will equally concern our *misapprehensions* and errors.

*Glanville.*

**To MISASCRIBE. v. a.** [*mis* and *ascribe*.] To ascribe falsely.

That may be *miscribed* to art which is the bare production of nature.

*Boyle.*

**To MISASSIGN. v. a.** [*mis* and *assign*.] To assign erroneously.

We have not *misassigned* the cause of this phenomenon.

*Boyle.*

**To MISBECOME. v. a.** [*mis* and *become*.] Not to become; to be unbecomely; not to suit.

Either she has a possibility in that which I think impossible, or else impossible I was need not *misbecome*.

*Sidney.*

What to the dauphin from England?

—Scorn and defiance, slight regard, contempt, And any thing that may not *misbecome* The mighty lord.

*Shakspeare, Henry V.*

That boldness which lays yet amongst play-fellows, has such a mixture of rudeness and ill-turned countenance, that those *misbecoming* and dissimulous ways of shuffling in the world must be disdained to make way for better principles.

*Locke.*

Fortius, thou may'st rely upon my conduct, Thy father will not act what *misbecomes* him.

*Adams.*

**MISBEGOTT. } adj. [begot or begotten,**  
**MISBEGOTTEN } with mis.] Unlaw-**  
**fully or irregularly begotten.**

Contaminated, base,

And *misbegotten* blood, I spill on thine. *Shakspeare.*  
Your words have taken such pain, as if they labour'd

To bring man-slaughter into form, set quarrelling Upon the head of valour; which, indeed, is valour *misbegotten*, and come into the world When sects and factions were but newly born.

*Shakspeare.*

The *misbegotten* infant grows, And, ripe for birth, distends with deadly throes

The swelling rind, with unavailing strife, To leave the wooden womb, and pushes into life.

*Dryden.*

**To MISBEHAVE. v. n.** [*mis* and *behave*.] To act ill or improperly.

**MISBEHAVED. adj.** [*mis* and *behave*.] Untaught; ill-bred; uncivil.

Happiness courts thee in her best array;  
But, like a *misbehave*d and sullen wench,  
Thou poust it upon thy fortune and thy love.

*Shakspeare.*

**MISBEHAVIOUR. n. f.** [*mis* and *behave*.] Ill conduct; bad practice.

The *misbehaviour* of our particular persons does not at all affect their cause, since a man may act laudably in some respects, who does not so in others.

*Addison's Freeholder.*

**MISBELIEF. n. f.** [*mis* and *belief*.] False religion; a wrong belief.

**MISBELIEVER. n. f.** [*mis* and *believer*.] One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly.

Yes, if I drew it with a civil intent  
To take a *misbeliever* to my bed,  
It must be so.

*Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

**To MISCALCULATE. v. a.** [*mis* and *calculate*.] To reckon wrong.

After all the care I have taken, there may be, in such a multitude of passages, several misquoted, misinterpreted, and *miscalculated*.

**To MISCALL. v. a.** [*mis* and *call*.] To name improperly.

My heart will sigh when I *miscall* it so. *Shakspeare.*  
The third act, which connects propositions and deductive conclusions from them, the schools call discourse; and we shall not *miscall* it if we name it reason.

*Glanville's Synopsis.*

What you *miscall* their folly is their care. *Dryden.*

**MISARRIAGE. n. f.** [*mis* and *carriage*.]

1. Unhappy event of an undertaking; failure; ill conduct.

Resolutions of reforming do not always justify justice, nor prevent vengeance for former *misarrangements*.

*King Charles.*

When a counsellor, to save himself,  
Would lay *misarrangements* upon his prince,  
Exposing him to publick rage and hate,  
O, 'tis an act as intamously base,  
As should a common soldier skulk behind,  
And thrust his general in the front of war. *Dryden.*

If the neglect or abuse of the liberty he had, to examine what would really make for his happiness, misleads him, the *misarrangements* that follow on it must be imputed to his own election.

*Locke.*

A great part of that time which the inhabitants of the former cult had to spare, and wherewith they made for ill use, was now employed in digging and plowing, and the excess of fertility, which contributed so much to the *misarrangements*, was retracted and cut off. *W. de Vries's Natural History.*

Your cures aloud you tell,

But wily your *misarrangements* conceal. *Glanville.*

How, alas! will he appear in that awful day, when even the sulkings and *misarrangements* of the numerous shall not be concealed, though the mercy of God be magnified in their pardon.

*Rogers.*

2. Abortion; act of bringing forth before the time.

There must be *misarrangements* and abortions, for there are many women with child.

*Glanville.*

**To MISCARRY. v. n.** [*mis* and *carry*.]

1. To fail; not to have the intended event; not to succeed; to be lost in an enterprise; not to reach the effect intended.

Have you not heard of Frederick, the great soldier, who *miscarried* at sea?

*Shakspeare.*

Our sister's man is certainly *miscarried*.

*Shakspeare.*

Is it concluded he shall be protector?

—It is determin'd, not concluded yet.

But so it must be if the king *miscarry*.

*Shakspeare.*

If you *miscarry*,

Your business of the world hath for an end,  
And machination ceases. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

Sweet Bassanio, my ships have all *miscarried*, my creditors grow cruel, my state is very low. *Shakspeare.*

I could mention some projects which I have brought to maturity, and others which have *miscarried*.

*Addison's Guardian.*

No wonder that this expedient should be often *miscarry*, which requires so much art and genius to arrive at any perfection in it.

*Sidney.*

2. To have an abortion.

Give them a *miscarrying* womb and dry breast.

*Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

So many political conceptions, so elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for a delivery, do yet, in the issue, *miscarry*, and prove abortive.

*Southey's Sermon.*

His wife *miscarried*, but the abortion proved a female fetus.

*Pope and Arbuthnot.*

You have proved yourself more tender of another's embryos, than the foster-mothers are of their own, for you have preserved every thing that I *miscarried*.

*Pope.*

**MISCELLANE. n. f.** [*miscellaneous*, Lat.]

This is corrupted into *maslin* or *misslin*. Mixed corn; as, wheat and rye.

It is thought to be of use to make some *miscellaneous* in corn, as if you sow a few beans with wheat, your wheat will be the better.

*Boyle's Nat. Hist.*

**MISCELLANEOUS. adj.** [*miscellaneous*, Lat.] Mingled; composed of various kinds.

Being *miscellaneous* in many things, he is to be received with suspicion, for such an amiable relation must ear in some, and without offence be unbelieved in many.

*Brown.*

And what the people but a herd confus'd,  
A *miscellaneous* rabble, who extol  
Things vulgar, a d well weigh'd scarce worth the  
plate.

*Milton's Par. Reg.*

**MISCELLANEOUSNESS. n. f.** [from *miscellaneous*.] Composition of various kinds.

**MISCELLANY. adj.** [*miscellaneous*, Lat.] Mixed of various kinds.

The power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army, compounded of *miscellaneous* forces of all nations.

*Bacon.*

**MISCELLANY. n. f.** A mass formed out of various kinds.

I regret myself of the presumption of having lent my name to recommend *miscellanies* or works of other men.

*Pope.*

When they have join'd their politicianies,  
Out steps a book of *miscellanies*.

*Swift.*

**To MISCAST. v. a.** [*mis* and *cast*.] To take a wrong account of.

Men *miscast* their day, for in their age they deduce the account not from the day of their birth, but the year of our Lord wherein they were born.

*Frederick's Vulgar Errors.*

**MISCHANCE. n. f.** [*mis* and *chance*.] Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap.

The lady Ceteropia sent him to excuse the *mischance* of her death, urging in that dangerous fort.

*Sidney.*

Extreme dealing had driven her to put herself with a great lady, by which occasion she had stumbled upon such *misadventures* as were little for the honour or benefit.

*Sidney.*

View this to rest, full of bad *misadventures*.

France is revolted.

*Shakspeare, Henry VI.*

Shake rock thy brain,

And never come *misadventure* between us twain.

*Shakspeare.*

Nothing can be a reasonable ground of despising a man but some fault chargeable upon him, and nothing can be a fault that is not naturally in a man's power to prevent, otherwise it is a man's unhappiness, his *misfortune* or calamity, but not his fault.

*Boyle.*

62 MISCHIEF.

**MISCHIEF.** *n. f.* [*meschef*, old French.]  
1. Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and injuriously done.

The law in that case punisheth the thought, for better is a *misdeed* than an inconvenience.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

Come you murthering ministers!

Wherever in your fightful substances

You wait on nature's mischance. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Thy tongue deviseth mischief.

*Psal. lxx. 2.*

Was I the cause of mischief, or the man

Whose lawless lust the civil war began? *Dryden.*

2. Ill consequence; vexatious affair.

States call in foreigners to assist them against a common enemy, but the *mischance* was, these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued. *Swift.*

**To MISCHIEF.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To hurt; to harm; to injure.

If the greatest inward heat be not sweetened by meekness, or not governed by prudence, can it bring to our souls any benefit? rather it *mischief*s them. *Sprate's Sermons.*

**MISCHIEFMAKER.** *n. f.* [from *mischief* and *make*.] One who causes mischief.

**MISCHIEF-MAKING.** *adj.* Causing harm.

Come not thou with mischief making beauty,

To interpose between us, took not on in Rowe.

**MISCHIEVOUS.** *adj.* [from *mischief*.]

1. Harmful; hurtful; destructive; noxious; pernicious; injurious; wicked; used both of persons and things.

This false, wily, doubling disposition is intolerably *mischief*ous to society. *South's Sermons.*

I'm but a half-brother and villain yet,

But mongrel *mischief*ous. *Dryden.*

He had corrupted or deluded most of his servants, telling them that their matter was run mad, that he had disinherited his heir, and was going to settle his estate upon a pauper boy, that if he did not look after their matter he would do some very *mischief*ous thing. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

Spiteful; malicious. *Arbutnot's Hist.*

**MISCHIEVOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *mischief*.]

Noxiously; hurtfully; wickedly.

Nor was the cruel destiny content

To twine it on a belittled beauty too,

But had a fated doom to take a guide

To seek in *mischief*ous flow. *Dryden.*

And pounced full, and then destroyed. *Dryden.*

**MISCHIEVOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *mischief* and *ness*.] Hurtfulness; perniciousness; wickedness.

Compare the harshness, the tenderness, the

modesty, and the impetuosity of him, who in

teeth, with the *mischief*ousness of the

craft, the impudence, the subtlety, the con-

firmed obstinacy found in him, and the

four. *South's Sermons.*

**MISCHIEV.** *adj.* [from *mischief*, Latin.]

Possible to be mischievous.

Acid spirits are subtle liquors, which come out

in distillations, not in distillations, *South's Sermons.*

**MISCHIEVING.** *n. f.* [from *mischief* and *ing*.]

Unfair or false quotation.

Being charged with *mischief*ing and unfair dealing,

it was requisite to say something, hardly is

a tender point. *Collier.*

**To MISCHIEF.** *v.* [*mis* and *chief*.] To

quote wrong.

**MISCLAIM.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *claim*.] Mis-

taken claim.

Error, misapprehension, and forgetfulness, become a sorrow

for some confusion of extreme error. *Bacon.*

**MISCOMPUTATION.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *com-*

*putation*.] False reckoning.

It was a great misfortune for me in *mischief*ing

of that time, that the party had no opinion

of their own reputation and interest. *Clarendon.*

**To MISCONCEIVE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *con-*

*ceive*.] To misjudge; to have a false

notion of.

Ne let false whispers, breeding hidden fears,

Break gentle sleep with *mischief*ous doubt. *Spenser.*

Our endeavour is not so much to overthrow

them with whom we contend, as to yield them

just and reasonable cause of these things, which,

for want of due consideration heretofore, they *mischief*-

conceived. *Hooker.*

*Mischief*ed! Joan of Arc hath been

A virgin from her tender infancy. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

**MISCONCEPTION.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *con-*

*ception*.] False opinion; wrong notion.

The other, which instead of it we are required to

accept, is only by error and *mischief*ing named the

ordinance of Jesus Christ. no one proof being as

yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear

to be so in very deed. *Hooker.*

It cannot be that our knowledge should be other

than an heap of *mischief*ing and error. *Glavin.*

Great errors and dangers result out of a *mischief*-

ception of the names of things. *Harvey on Confession.*

It will be a great satisfaction to see those pieces

of most ancient history, which have been chiefly

preserved in scripture, confirmed anew, and freed

from those *mischief*ing or misrepresentation,

which made them sit uneasily upon the spirit, even

of the best men. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

**MISCONDUCT.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *conduct*.]

Ill behaviour; ill management.

They are industriously proclaimed and aggravated

by such as are guilty or innocent of the same slips

or *mischief*ing in their own behaviour. *Addison.*

It is highly concerned then to reflect, how great

obligations both the memory of their past *mischief*-

ing, and their present obligations, laid on them,

to walk with care and circumspection. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**To MISCONDUCT.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *con-*

*duct*.] To manage amiss; to carry on

wrong.

**MISCONJECTURE.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *con-*

*jecture*.] A wrong guess.

I hope they will pleasantly receive our attempts,

or candidly correct our *mischief*ing. *Bruton.*

**To MISCONJECTURE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *con-*

*jecture*.] To guess wrong.

**MISCONSTRUCTION.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *con-*

*struction*.] Wrong interpretation of

words or things.

It pleased the king to *mischief* us very lately

To take in me upon a *mischief*ing.

When he conjunct, and then in his displeasure,

From me he bound. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

Other contexts, the literal acceptance to be a

*mischief*ing of the tropological expressions. *Logan.*

Think words were very weakly mixed where

they were not to be *mischief*ing. *Stillington.*

**To MISCONSTRUCT.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *con-*

*struct*.] To interpret wrong.

That which he right exposed in buildeth up

Children truth, being *mischief*ing, breedeth error,

between true and false construction the difference

reason must show. *Hooker.*

We would have had you heard

The manner and the purpose of his treatise,

that you might well have signified the same

unto the citizens, who, haply, may

*mischief*ing in him. *Shakspeare's Rich. III.*

Many of the unvarying *mischief*ing would have

*mischief*ed the story of mankind. *Robinson.*

Do not, great Sir, *mischief*ing his intent,

Nor call it like a what was prudent ear,

To guard himself by necessity war. *Dryden.*

A virtuous emperor was much affected to find

his actions *mischief*ing and detested by a party.

*Addison.*

**MISCONTINUANCE.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *con-*

*tinuance*.] Cessation; intermission.

**To MISCONSEL.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *con-*

*sel*.] To advise wrong.

Every thing that is begun with reason

Will come by ready means unto his end,

But things *mischief*ed must needs miswend.

*Spenser.*

**To MISCOUNT.** *v. a.* [*miscount*, Fr.

*mis* and *count*.] To reckon wrong.

**MISCREANCE.** *n. f.* [from *mescreance*

*MISCREANCY.* *n. f.* or *mescreance*, Fr.]

Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a

false religion.

If thou wilt renounce thy *mischief*ing,

And my true liegeman yield thyself for ay,

Life will I grant thee for thy valiance. *Spenser.*

The more usual causes of deprivation are, murder,

man slaughter, heresy, *mischief*ing, atheism, simony.

*Aylmer.*

**MISCREANT.** *n. f.* [*mescreant*, Fr.]

1. One that holds a false faith; one who

believes in false gods.

Their prophets justly condemned them as an

adulterous sect, and a wicked generation of *mischief*-

creants, which had forsaken the living God. *Hooker.*

2. A vile wretch.

Now by Apollo, king,

Thou swear'st thy gods in vain.

—(1) vassal *mischief*ing. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

If extraordinary lenity prove ineffectual, those

*mischief*ing ought to be made sensible that our

constitution is armed with force. *Ashton's Treatise.*

**MISCREANT.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *creant*.]

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**MISCREANT.** *n. f.* [<

stopped the source of these unhappy misdeeds, for which the punishment was sent. *Woodward.*

**MISDEVOTION.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *devotion.*] Mistaken piety.

A place, where *misdevotion* frames  
A thousand prayers to saints, which very names  
The church knew not, heav'n know, not yet.

*Denne.*

**MISDIET.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *diet.*] Improper food.

A drop through his flesh did flow,  
Which by *misdiet* daily greater grew. *Fairy Queen*  
**To MISDISTINGUISH.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *distinguish.*] To make wrong distinctions.

If we imagine a difference where there is none,  
be sure we distinguish where we should not, it  
may not be denied that we *misdistinguish.* *Ho. k.*

**To MISDO.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *do.*] To do wrong; to commit.

Afford me place to shew what recompence  
Twards thee I intend for what I have *misdone.*

*Milton.*

**To MISDO.** *v. n.* To commit faults.

Try the cunning fool  
Not wisely *misdo*ing, but unwisely  
Miled. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
I have *misdo*d, and I ender the merit,  
Loth to acknowledge, but mine loth to part. *Dryd.*

**MISDOER.** *n. f.* [from *misdo.*] An offender; a criminal; a malefactor.

Were they not contained in duty with a tear of  
law, which inflicts sharp punishments to *misdo*ers,  
no man should cry, any thing *misdo*er on his head.

**MISDOING.** *n. f.* [from *misdo.*] Offence; deviation from duty.

The worst is, to think our lives safe so long as  
we keep our minds from the knowledge of men,  
out of our own view, without the awe of that  
all-seeing eye that observes all our *misdo*ings.

*Locke.*

**To MISDOUBT.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *doubt.*]

To suspect of deceit or danger  
Is the only *misdo*ubt me, I was in heaven; for  
quickly I was *misdo*ubt sufficient assurance. *Sidney.*  
I do not *misdo*ubt my wife, but I would be loth  
to join them both together, a man may be too  
confident. *Shakespeare.*

The bird that hath been limed in a bush,  
With trembling wing *misdo*ubtful every bush;  
And lo, the hunter's net comes to the bird,  
Have now the fatal object in my eye,  
Where my poor young was limed, was caught, and  
killed. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

If you *misdo*ubt me that I am not she,  
I know not how I shall assure you farther. *Shakespeare.*  
To believe her words my truth can move,  
Is to *misdo*ubt my reason of my love. *Dryden.*

**MISDOUBT.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *doubt.*]

1. Suspicion of crime or danger.

He can not so precisely weed this land,  
As his *misdo*ubtful present occasion,  
His face so enoird with his friends,  
That, plucking to unlive in enemy,  
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend. *Shakespeare.*

2. Intercution; hesitation

York, steel thy fearful thoughts,  
And change *misdo*ubt to resolution. *Shakespeare.*

**MISE.** *n. f.* [French.] Issue. Law term

*Dict.*

**To MISEMPLOY.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *employ.*]

To use to wrong purposes  
Then frugal fathers gains they *mise*mploy,  
And turn to point and pearl, and every female toy.

*Dryden.*

Some taking things upon trust, *mise*mploy by their  
power by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates  
of others. *Locke.*

That vain and foolish hope, which is *mis*em-  
ployed on temporal objects, produces many sorrows.

*Addison's Spectator.*

They grew dissolute and profane: and by *mis*-  
employing the advantages which God had thrown  
into their lap, provoked him to withdraw them.

*Atterbury.*

**MISEMPLOYMENT.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *em*  
*ployment.*] Improper application.

An improvident expense, and *mise*mployment of  
their time and faculties. *Hart's Origin of Mankind.*

**MISER.** *n. f.* [*miser*, Latin.]

1. A wretched person; one overwhelmed  
with calamity.

Do not disdain to carry with you the woful words  
of a *miser* now despairing; neither be afraid to ap-  
pear before her, bearing the base title of the tender.

*Sidney.*

I wish that it may not prove some ominous fore-  
token of misfortune to have met with such a *miser*  
as I am. *Sidney.*

Fair son of Mars, that seek with warlike spoil  
And great achievements, great yourself to make,  
Vouchsafe to slay your foe for humble *miser*'s sake.

*Spenser.*

2. A wretch; a mean fellow.

Deceitful *miser*, I wife ignoble wretch!  
I am descended of a gentler blood. *Shakespeare.*

3. A wretch covetous to extremity; one  
who in wealth makes himself miserable  
by the fear of poverty. This is the only  
sense now in use.

Though she be dearer to my soul than life  
To many pilgrims, or to *miser*'s gold,  
Rather than wrong Castals I'd forget her. *Orway.*

No silver founts by diving *miser*'s giving,  
Here br'd the rage of ill requited heav'n,  
But such plain roots as piety could raise,  
And only vocal with the Maker's praise. *Pope.*

**MISERABLE.** *adj.* [*miserable*, Fr. *miser*,  
Lat.]

1. Unhappy; calamitous, wretched.

O nation *miserable*,  
With an untitled tyrant, bloody scepter'd!  
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?

*Shakespeare.*

Most *miserable* is the desire that's glorious  
What's more *miserable* than a content? *Shakespeare.*  
There will be a future fire, and then how *miser*-  
able is the voluptuous unbeliever left in the lurch.

*Shakespeare.*

What hopes delude thee, *miserable* man? *Dryden.*

2. Wretched; worthless.

*Miserable* comforters are ye all. *Job, xvi. 2.*

3. Culpably parsimonious; stingy. In  
low language.

4. Despicable; wretched; mean: as, a  
*miserable* person.

**MISERABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *miserable.*]

State of misery.

**MISERABLY.** *adv.* [from *miserable.*]

1. Unhappily; calamitously.

Of the five employed by him, two of them  
quarrelled, one of which was slain, and the other  
hung for it; the third drowned himself; the  
fourth, though rich, came to beg his bread; and  
the fifth was *miserably* rabbed to death. *Scotch.*

2. Wretchedly; meanly

As the love I bear you makes me thus invite  
you, so the same love makes me ashamed to bring  
you to a place where you shall be so, not spoken  
by ceremony but by truth, *miserably* entertained.

*Sidney.*

3. Covetously.

*Ainsworth.*

**MISERY.** *n. f.* [*miseria*, Latin; *miser*,  
French.]

1. Wretchedness; unhappiness.

My heart is drown'd with grief,  
My body round engirt with *miser*y. *Shakespeare.*  
Happiness, in its full extent, is the utmost plea-  
sure we are capable of, and *miser*y the utmost pain.

*Locke.*

Perhaps it may be found more easy to forget the  
language than to part entirely with those temper-  
which we learnt in *miser*y. *Locke.*

2. Calamity; misfortune; cause of mi-  
fery.

When we our betters see bearing our woes,  
We scarcely think our *miser*ies out. *Sidney.*  
The gods from heav'n survey the fatal fruit,  
And mourn the *miser*ies of humankind. *Dryden.*

3. [From *miser*.] Covetousness; avarice.  
Not in use. *Miser* now signifies not  
an unhappy, but a covetous man; yet  
*miser*y now signifies not covetousness but  
unhappiness.

He look'd upon things precious, as they were  
The common muck of the world. he covets less.  
Then *miser*y itself would give. *Shakespeare's Coriol.*

In a tabick of forty thousand pounds charge, I  
with thirty pounds laid out before in an exact mo-  
del, for a little *miser*y may easily breed some ab-  
surdity of greater charge. *Atterbury.*

**MISRESEMB.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *esteem.*]

Disregard; slight.

**To MISRESEMB.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *fashion.*]

To form wrong.

A thing in reason impossible though their *mis*-  
*fashioned* preconceptions appear unto them no less  
certain, than if nature had written it in the very  
foreheads of all the creatures of God. *Hobbes.*

**To MISFORM.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *form.*] To  
put in an ill form.

His mouth was flap down to his teeth's fore,  
And that *misform*d shape misshap'd more. *Spenser.*

**MISFORTUNE.** *n. f.* [*mis* and *fortune.*]

Calamity; ill luck; want of good for-  
tune.

Fortune thus *mis*giving, misery and *mis*fortune is  
all one.

And of *misfortune*, to tune both only the *mis*.

*Sidney.*

What's his delight, or joy, or *mis*fortune's  
Can heart to plunge in sea of *mis*fortune,  
And heap'd with so huge *mis*fortune's reach?

*Shakespeare.*

Consider why the change was wrought,  
You find it his *mis*fortune, not his fault. *Shakespeare.*

**To MISGIVE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *give.*] To

fill with doubt; to deprive of confi-  
dence. It is used always with the re-  
ciprocal pronoun.

As Henry's late pursuing proph-  
Did glad my heart with hope of this young Rich-  
mond.

So doth my heart *mis*give me in their conduct.  
What may betide him, to his harm or ours.

*Shakespeare.*

This is strange! Who hath got the right hand?  
My heart *mis*gives me. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

Yet oft his heart divine of tomorrow all  
*mis*gives me. *Milton.*

His heart *mis*gives me, that these were to man,  
meeting-houses, but, upon communicating his  
poems, I soon made him easy. *Addison's Spectator.*

**MISGIVING.** *n. f.* [from *misgive.*] Doubt;  
distrust.

If a conscience thus qualified and informed, be  
not the measure by which a man may take a true  
estimate of his situation, the sure result in the  
plunge of infinite distress, futurity, and *mis*-  
givings, both as to the means of his present  
duty, and the mind issues of his future reward.

*Smith.*

**To MISGOVERN.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *govern.*]

To govern ill; to administer unfaith-  
fully.

Solyman charged him bitterly, that he had *mis*-  
govern'd the state, and inverted his treasure to his  
own use. *Locke.*

**MISGOVERNED.** *adj.* [from *misgovern.*]

Rude; uncivilized.

*Rude.*





Should not thilke God, that gave him that good,  
Eke cherish his child if in his ways he stood,  
For if he *mistrive* in leudness and lust,  
Little boots all the wealth and the trust. *Spenser.*  
**To MISMANAGE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *manage*.] *To manage ill.*

The debates of princes councils would be in danger to be *mismanaged*, since those who have a great stroke in them are not always perfectly knowing in the forms of syllogism. *Locke.*

**MISMANAGEMENT.** *n. s.* [*mis* and *management*.] Ill management; ill conduct.

It is *mismanagement* more than want of abilities, that men have reason to complain of in those that direct. *Locke.*

The falls of favourites, projects of the great,  
Of old *mismanagements*, taxations new,  
All neither wholly false, nor wholly true. *Pope.*  
**To MISMARK.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *mark*.] 'To mark with the wrong token.

Things are *mismarked* in contemplation and life for want of application or integrity. *Cutler.*

**To MISMATCH.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *match*.] 'To match unsuitably.

What at my years forsaken I had I  
Ugly, or old, *mis* to be to my desires,  
My natural defects had taught me  
To set me down contented. *Southey.*

**To MISNAME.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *name*.] 'To call by the wrong name.

They make one man's fancies, or perhaps failings, confining laws to others, and convey them as much to their successors, who are bold to *misname* all unobsequiousness to their cogitations, pifunction. *Boyle on Colours.*

**MISNOMER.** *n. s.* [*mis* and *nom*.] In law, an indictment, or any other act vacated by a wrong name.

**To MISOBSERVE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *observe*.] Not to observe accurately.

They understand it as easily as they do language, and, if I *mis* say nor, their love to be treated as rational creatures sooner than imagined. *Locke.*

**MISOGAMIST.** *n. s.* [*mis* and *gamos*.] A marriage hater.

**MISOGYNY.** *n. s.* [*mis* and *gyn*.] Hatred of women.

**To MISORDER.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *order*.] 'To conduct ill; to manage irregularly.

If the child *mis* either in forgetting a word, or *mis*ordering the sentence, I would not have the master frown. *Adam.*

Yet few of them come to any great age, by reason of their *mis*ordered life when they were young. *Johnson.*

The time *mis*ordered doth in common sense  
Crowd us, and crush us to this monstrous form,  
To hold our latency up. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

**MISORDER.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Irregularity; disorderly proceedings.

When news was brought to Richard the Second, that his uncle, who sought to reform the *mis*order of his court house, were assembled in a wood near unto the court, he merrily demanded of one Sir Hugh a Laure, who had been a good military man, but was then somewhat disaffected of his wife, what he would advise him to do? Issue out, quoth Sir Hugh, and slay them every mother's son; and when thou hast done, thou hast killed all the faithful friends thou hast in England. *Camden.*

**MISORDERLY.** *adj.* [from *misorder*.] Irregular; unlawful.

His over much fearing of you drives him to seek for me *mis*dearly that, to be helped by some other book, or to be prompted by some other scholar. *Johnson's Schoolmaster.*

**To MISPELL.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *spell*.] 'To spell wrong.

She became a profess enemy to the arts and

sciences, and scarce ever wrote a letter to him without wilfully *mis*spelling his name. *Spectator.*

**To MISPEND.** *v. a.* preterite and part. passive *mis*pent. [*mis* and *spend*.]

1. 'To spend ill; to waste; to consume to no purpose; to throw away.

What a deal of cold business doth a man *mis*pend the better part of life in? In scattering compliments, tendering visits, gathering and venting news. *Ben Jonson's Discovery.*

Let him now endeavour to redeem what he hath *mis*pent by employing more of that leisure in this duty for the future. *Duty of Man.*

First guilty conscience does the mirror bring,  
Then sharp remorse shoots out her angry sting,  
And anxious thoughts, within themselves at strife,  
Upbraid the long *mis*pent, luxurious life. *Dryden.*  
I this writer's want of sense arraign,  
Treat all his empty pages with disdain,  
And think a grave reply *mis*pent and vain. *Blunckie.*

He who has lived with the greatest care will find, upon a review of his time, that he has something to redeem, but he who has *mis*pent much has still a greater concern. *Rogers.*

With men retrieve, as far as they are able, every *mis*pent or unprofitable hour which has slipped from them. *Rogers.*

2. 'To waste, with the reciprocal pronoun.

Now let the ached knife their thirsty limbs  
Dissever, for the genial moisture due  
To a ples, otherwise *mis*pend'st self  
In barren twigs. *Philips.*

**MISPENDER.** *n. s.* [from *mispend*.] One who spends ill or prodigally.

I suspect the excellency of those men's parts who are dissolute, and careless *mis*penders of their time. *North.*

**MISPERSUASION.** *n. s.* [*mis* and *persuasion*.] Wrong notion; false opinion.

Some *mis*persuasions concerning the divine attributes, tend to the corrupting men's manners. *Poetry of Piety.*

**To MISPLACE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *place*.] 'To put in a wrong place.

I'll have this crown of mine cut from my shoulders,

Before I'll see the crown to foul *mis*place d. *Shakespeare.*

What little art govern the world! we need not  
An armed enemy or corrupted friend,  
When service but *mis*place'd, we love mistaken,  
Performs the work. *Duncan's Sophy.*

Is a man betrayed by such agents as he employs?  
He *mis*placed his confidence, took hypocritely for  
sincerity, and so relied upon the services of a pack  
of villains. *South.*

Shall we repine at a little *mis*placed charity, we,  
who could no way forfeit the effect? *Atterbury.*

**To MISPOINT.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *point*.] 'To confuse sentences by wrong punctuation.

**To MISPRISE.** *v. a.* Sometimes it signifies mistaken, from the French verb *mispren*dre, sometimes undervalued or detained, from the French verb *mep*riser. *Hammer.* It is in both senses wholly obsolete.

1. 'To mistake.

You spend your passion on a *mis*prised mood;  
I am not guilty of Lyland's blood. *Shakespeare.*

2. 'To slight; to scorn; to despise.

He's so much in the heart of the world, and especially of my own people who best know him, that I am altogether *mis*prised. *Steele.* As you like it.

Pluck indignation on thy head;  
By the *mis*prising of a maid, too virtuous  
For the contempt of empire. *Shakespeare.*

**MISPRISON.** *n. s.* [from *misprise*.]

1. Scorn; contempt. Not in use.

Here take her hand,  
Proud scornful boy, unworthy this good gift!  
That doth in vile *mis*prison shackle up  
My love, and her desert. *Shakespeare.*

2. Mistake; misconception. Not in use.

'Thou hast mistaken quite,  
And laid thy love juice on some true love's sight;  
Of thy *mis*prison must perforce ensue  
Some true love turn'd, and not a false turn'd true. *Shakespeare.*

We feel such or such a sentiment within us, and herein is no cheat or *mis*prison; it is truly so, and our sense concludes nothing of its rise. *Glanville's Sceptic.*

3. [In common law.] It signifies neglect, negligence, or oversight. *Mis*prison of treason is the concealment, or not disclosing, of known treason, for the which the offenders are to suffer imprisonment during the king's pleasure, lose their goods and the profits of their lands during their lives. *Mis*prison of felony, is the letting any person, committed for treason or felony, or suspicious of either, to go before he be indicted. *Corwell.*

**To MISPROPORTION.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *proportion*.] 'To join without due proportion.

**MISPROUD.** *adj.* [*mis* and *proud*.] Viciously proud. Obsolete.

Now I tell, thy thou know'st thou melt,  
Impudent Henry, there's nothing but head and heels. *Shakespeare.*

**To MISQUOTE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *quote*.] 'To quote falsely.

Look how we can, or sad, or merrily,  
Interpretation will *mis*quote our looks. *Shakespeare.*

For in the case I have taken, there are only a few palaces *mis*quoted. *Shakespeare.*

**To MISRECITE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *recite*.] 'To recite not according to the truth.

He *mis*recites the argument, and denies the consequence, which is clear. *Bentley's ag. ag. Hobb.*

**To MISRECKON.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *reckon*.] 'To reckon wrong; to compute wrong.

Whoever finds a mistake in the sum total, must allow himself out, though it is repeated that he may not see in which article he has *mis*reckoned. *South.*

**To MISRELATE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *relate*.] 'To relate inaccurately or falsely.

To satisfy me that he *mis*related not the experiment, he brought two or three small pieces of glass, which gave me the opportunity of trying it. *Boyle.*

**MISRELATION.** *n. s.* [from *misrelate*.] False or inaccurate narrative.

Mine own was only to press home those things in writing, which had been agitated between us by word of mouth, a course much to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being less subject to mistake and *mis*relation, and wherein paradoxes are more quickly detected. *Bentley.*

**To MISREMEMBER.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *remember*.] 'To mistake by trusting to memory.

If I much *mis*remember not, I had such a spirit from peace, long enough to lose their verdure. *Boyle.*

**To MISREPORT.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *report*.] 'To give a false account of; to give an account disadvantageous and false.

His doctrine was *mis*reported, as though he had every where preached this, not only concerning the Gentiles, but also touching the Jews. *Hooker.*

A man that never yet

Did, as he vouches, *mis*report your grace. *Shakespeare.*

The wrong judgment that misleads us, and

makes the will often fasten on the worst side, lies in *misreporting* upon the various comparisons of these. *Locke.*

**MISREPORT. n. f.** [from the verb.] False account, false and malicious representation.

We defend him not,  
Only desirous to know his crime, as possible  
It may be some mistake, or misreport,  
Some false suggestion, or malicious scandal.

*Denham.*

A by flattery a man is usually brought to open his bosom to his mortal enemy, by detraction, and a malicious misreport of persons, he is often brought to shut the same even to his best and truest friends. *Don Quixote.*

**7 MISREPRESENT. v. a.** [*mis* and *represent*.] To represent not as it is; to tell to disadvantage: *mis* often signifies not only error, but malice or mischief.

Two qualities necessary to a reader before his judgment should be allowed, are common honesty and common sense; and that no man could have misapprehension of that paragraph, unless he were utterly destitute of one or both. *Swift.*

While it is so difficult to learn the springs of some truths, and so easy to forget the circumstances or others, it is no wonder that we should be so grossly misapprehended to the public by curious and inquisitive heads, who proceed altogether upon conjectures. *Swift.*

**MISREPRESENTATION. n. f.** [from *misrepresent*.]

1. The act of misrepresenting.

They have prevailed by *misrepresentations*, and other artifices, to make the successor look upon them as the only persons he can trust. *Swift.*

2. Account maliciously false.

Since I have shown him his foul misdeeds and iniquities, *misrepresentations*, it will become him judiciously to own and retract them. *Albion.*

**MISRULE. n. f.** [*mis* and *rule*.] Tumult, confusion; revel; unjust domination.

In the portal plac'd, the heav'n-born maid,  
In mien, not, and in rule survey'd. *Pope.*

And through his eyes my full loud *misrule*  
Or crying tumult, is for ever heard. *Thomson.*

**Miss. n. f.** [contracted from *mistress*.]

1. The term of honour to a young girl.

Where three or four masters and *misses* in a house, the whole is but a tumult of the diversions of the servants. *Swift.*

2. A strumpet; a concubine; a whore; a prostitute.

All women were of one piece,  
The virtuous matrons and the *misses*. *Hudibras.*

This gentle cock, for he is not his life,  
Six *misses* had before him, for his wife. *Don Quixote.*

**To Miss. v. a.** [*miss*, Dutch and German.] Missed preter. *miss'd* or *miss* part.

1. Not to hit by the mind; to mistake.

To have in their prayers  
Flaw up, nor miss'd the way. *Albion.*

Not can I miss the way, to stand, drawn  
By this new attraction, and instinct. *Swift.*

2. Not to hit by manual aim.

The life was wasted to your jav'lin's point,  
Prince, you have miss'd. *Pope.*

3. To fail of obtaining.

If he desired above all things to have Orgilus,  
Orgilus feared a thing not to miss. *Pasternia.*

So may I, blind fortune I adore me,  
Miss that which one unworthier may attain;  
And die with griefs. *Shakespeare.*

Where shall a man's distracted heart find rest,

When a man *misses* his great end, happiness, he will acknowledge he judg'd not right. *Locke.*

4. To discover something to be unexpectedly wanting.

Without him I found a weakness, and a mis-trustfulness of myself, as one stayed from his best strength, when at any time I *miss'd* him. *Swift.*

In vain have I kept all that this fellow hath in the wilderness, so that nothing was *miss'd*. *1 Sam. xxv. 21.*

5. To be without.

We cannot *miss* him; he does make our fire,  
Fetch in our wood. *Shakespeare's Temp.*

6. To omit.

He that is so tender of himself, that he can never find in his heart so much as to *miss* a meal, by way of punishment for his fault, shews he is not much fallen out with himself. *Duty of Man.*

She would never *miss* one day,  
A walk to fine, a fight to gay. *Pope.*

7. To perceive want of.

My redoubled love and care,  
May ever tend about thee to old age  
With all things grateful cheer'd, and so supply'd,  
That what by me thou hast lost thou shalt not *miss*. *Milton.*

He who has a firm, sincere friend, may want all the rest without *missing* them. *South.*

**To Miss. v. n.**

1. To fly wide; not to hit.

Flying bullets now  
To execute his rage, appear too slow,  
They *miss* or sweep but common soul away. *Walker.*

2. Not to succeed.

The general root of superstition is, that men observe when things *hit*, and not when they *miss*; and commit to memory the one, and forget and pass over the other. *Bacon.*

3. To fail; to mistake.

4. To be lost; to be wanting.

My lord,  
Upon my lady's *missing*, came to me  
With his sword drawn. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Why shepherds we hurt not, neither was there ought *missing* unto them. *1 Sam. xxv. 7.*

I for a time caught up to God, as once  
Moses was in the mount, and *missing* long,  
And the great Ithuriel, who on fiery wheels  
Rode up to heav'n, yet once again to come. *Milton.*

5. To fail, as by accident.

Thy  
All *miss'd*, and each, how he  
To be the inventor *miss'd*, for easy it seem'd,  
Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought  
Impossible. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

6. To fail to obtain, learn, or find: sometimes with *of* before the object.

Centaurus *miss'd* of the Moldavian fell upon Maylat. *Knapton.*

The moral and relative perfections of the Deity  
are only to be understood by us, upon the cast of  
reflection we can make of them. *Atterbury.*

**Miss. n. f.** [from the verb]

1. Lost; want.

I could have better sp'd a better man.  
Oh, I should have a heavy *miss* of thee,  
If I were much in love with vanity. *Shakespeare.*

If these papers have that evidence in them, that will be no great *miss* of those who have lost, and my reader may be satisfied without them. *Locke.*

2. Mistake; error.

He did without any great *miss* in the hardest points of geometry. *Newton's Scholium.*

3. Hurt; harm. Obsolete.

In humble sleep is footing left,  
The trade is not to tickle,  
And though I fall through heedless haste,  
Yet is his *miss* not muckle. *Spenser's Faerie Queene.*

**MISSILE. n. f.** [*missile*, Latin; *missel*, Fr.]

The mass book.

By the rubric of the *missal*, in every solemn mass, the priest is to go up to the middle of the altar. *Staring.*

**To MISSAY. v. n.** [*mis* and *say*.]

1. To speak ill of; to censure. Obsolete.  
Their ill behaviour put us in a *missay*.  
Both of her d'etaine and the *missay* of her. *Don Quixote.*

2. To say wrong.

Diggon Dave, I bid her good day,  
Or Diggon her is, or I *missay*. *Spenser's Faerie Queene.*

We are not deists, but of equal stature, in *missay* n't. *Bacon's Essay in Profane Service.*

**To MISSEEM. v. n.** [*mis* and *seem*.]

1. To make false appearance.

Four Ducen's mee,  
Who with her witchcraft and *missaying* sweet  
Inviged her to fall where she should never. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To misbecome. Obsolete both.

Never knight I saw in such *missaying* plight.  
Fairy Queen.

**To MISSEVE. v. a.** [*mis* and *serve*.]

To serve unfaithfully.

Great men, who *misserved* their country, were  
sind very highly. *Abulpharaz.*

**To MISSEVE. v. a. part.** *missaped* and *missapen*. [*mis* and *shape*.]

1. To shape ill; to form ill; to deform.

A rude *missapen*, monstrous shableness.  
Fairy Queen.

His monstrous scalp down to his teeth it tore,  
And that mistimed shape, *missaped* more. *Fairy Queen.*

Him then she does transform to monstrous  
hues,  
And horribly *missapen* with ugly sights,  
Captiv'd eternally in non mews. *Fairy Queen.*

Let the *missaped* trunk that bears this head  
Be round impaled with a glorious crown. *Shakespeare.*

Pride will have a fall: the beautiful trees go all  
to the wreck here, and only the *missaped* and de-  
picable dwarf is left standing. *L'Estrange.*

Pluto hates his own *missapen* race,  
Her filthier furies fly her hideous face. *Pope.*

They make bold to destroy ill formed and *missaped* productions. *Locke.*

The Alps broken into so many steps and precipices, form one of the most irregular, *missaped* scenes in the world. *Addison.*

We ought not to believe that the banks of the ocean are really deformed, because they have not the form of a regular bulwark, nor that the mountains are *missaped*, because they are not exact pyramids or cones. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Some figure, monstrous and *missaped* appear  
Consider'd singly, or beheld too near,  
Which but proportion'd to their site or place,  
Due distance reconciles to form and grace. *Pope.*

2. In *Shakespeare*, perhaps, it once signifies  
ill directed: as, *to shape a course*.

Thy wit, that ornament to shape and love,  
*Missapen* in the conduct of them both,  
Like powder in a skull-less soldier's flask,  
Lies on fire. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

**MISSILE. adj.** [*missilis*, Lat.] Thrown  
by the hand; striking at distance.

We bend the bow, or wing the *missile* dart. *Pope.*

**MISSION. n. f.** [*missio*, Latin.]

1. Commission; the state of being sent  
by supreme authority.

After tracing the *missio* wild,  
All his great work to come before him set,  
How to begin, how to accomplish best,  
His end of being on earth, and *mission* high. *Milton.*

The divine authority of our *mission*, and the  
powers vested in us by the high priest of our mo-  
tation, Christ Jesus, are publicly disputed and  
denied. *Atterbury.*

2. Persons sent on any account, usually  
to propagate religion.

In this ship, there should be a *mission* of three of  
the brethren of Solomon's house, to give us know-  
ledge

ledge of the sciences, manufactures, and inventions of all the world, and bring us books and patterns; and that the brethren should stay abroad till the new mission. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

### 3. Dismission; discharge. Not in use.

In Cæsar's army, somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet only demanded a *mission* or discharge, though with no intention it should be granted, but thought to wrench him to their other desires, whereupon with one cry they asked *mission*. *Bacon.*

### 4. Faction; party. Not in use.

Glorious deeds, in these fields of late,  
Made emulous *missions* 'mongst the gods themselves,  
And drove great Mars to faction. *Shakespeare.*

**MISSIONARY.** } *n. f.* [*missionaire*, Fr.]  
**MISSIONER.** } One sent to propagate religion.

You mention the presbyterian *missionary*, who hath been persecuted for his religion. *Swift.*

Like mighty *mission* you come,  
Ad partes infidelium. *Dryden.*

**MISSEVE.** *adj.* [*misserie*, French.]

### 1. Such as is sent.

The king grants a licence under the great seal, called a *conge d'eslire*, to elect the person he has nominated by his letters *misserie*. *Ayliffe's Patagon.*

### 2. Used at distance.

In vain with darts a distant *was* they try,  
Shout, and more shout, the *misserie* weapons fly. *Dryden.*

**MISSEVE** *n. f.* [French.]

### 1. A letter sent: it is retained in Scotland in that sense.

Great aids came in to him; partly upon *misserie*, and partly voluntary from many parts. *Bacon.*

### 2. A messenger. Both obsolete.

Rioting in Alexandria, you  
Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts  
Did gibe my *misserie* out of audience. *Shakespeare.*  
While wrapt in the wonder of it came *misserie*  
from the king, who all hail'd me thane of Cawden. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**TO MISPEAK.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *speak*.]

### To speak wrong.

A mother delights to hear  
Her early child *mispeak* half utter'd words. *Dante.*

**TO MISPEAK.** *v. n.* To blunder in speaking.

It is not so; thou hast *mispeake*, misheard;  
Tell o'er thy tale again. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**MIST.** *n. f.* [*mijt*, Saxon.]

### 1. A low thin cloud; a small thin rain not perceived in single drops.

Old Chaucer, like the morning star,  
To us discovers day from fu;  
His light those *mists* and clouds dissolv'd  
Which our duk nation long involv'd. *Derham.*  
And *nests* condens'd to clouds obscure the sky,  
And clouds dissolv'd, the thirsty ground supply. *R. Jonsson.*

A *mist* is a multitude of small but solid globules, which therefore descend, so a vapour, and therefore a watry cloud, is nothing else but a congeries of very small and concave globules, which therefore ascend to that height, in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain suspended, till by some motion in the air, being broken, they descend in solid drops; either small, as in a *mist*, or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain. *Cruve.*

But hovering *mists* around his brows are spread,  
And night with fable shades involves his head. *Dryden.*

A cloud is nothing but a *mist* flying high in the air, as a *mist* is nothing but a cloud here below. *Locke.*

### 2. Any thing that dims or darkens.

My peoples eyes once blinded with such *mists* of suspicion, they are misled into the most desperate actions. *King Charles.*

His passion cast a *mist* before his sense,  
And either made or magnify'd th' offence. *Dryden.*  
VOL. II.

**TO MIST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloud; to cover with a vapour or steam.

Lend me a looking glass,  
If that her breath will *mist* or stain the stone,  
Why then she live. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**MISTAKEABLE.** *adj.* [from *mistake*.]  
Liable to be conceived wrong.

It is not strange to see the distance of a third part in so large an account, if we consider how differently they are set to the in minor and less *mistake* all numbers. *Bacon.*

**TO MISTAKE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *take*.] To conceive wrong; to take something for that which it is not.

These did apprehend a great affinity between their invocation of saints and the heathen idolatry, or else there was no danger one should be *mistaken* for the other. *Stillingfleet.*

This will make the reader very much *mistake*, and misunderstand his meaning. *Locke.*

Fancy passes for knowledge, and what is prettily said is *mistaken* for solid. *Locke.*

Fools into the notion fall,  
That vice or virtue there is none at all:  
Ask your own heart, and nothing is so plain,  
'Tis to *mistake* them coils the time and pain. *Pope.*

**TO MISTAKE.** *v. n.* To err; not to judge right.

Seeing God found folly in his angels, men's judgments, which inhabit these houses of clay, cannot be without their *mistakings*. *Raleigh.*

Seldom any one *mistakes* in his names of simple ideas, or applies the name red to the idea green. *Locke.*

Servants *mistake*, and sometimes occasion misunderstanding among friends. *Swift.*

**MISTAKEN.** *pret. and part. pass. of mistake*, for *mistaken*, and to retained in Scotland.

'This dagger hath *mistaken*, for lo! the sheath  
Lies empty on the buck of Montague,  
The point *mistaken* in my daughter's bosom. *Shakespeare.*

**TO BE MISTAKEN.** To err. [*To mistake*

has a kind of reciprocal sense, *I mistake, je me trompe. I am mistaken, means, I misconceive, I am in an error, more frequently than I am ill understood; but, my opinion is mistaken, means my opinion is not rightly understood.*

'The towns, neither of the one side nor the other, willingly opening their gates to strangers, nor strangers willingly entering for fear of being *mistaken*. *Sedley.*

England is so idly king'd.  
—You are too much *mistaken* in this king;  
Question, your grace, the late ambassadors,  
How modest in exception, and withal  
How terrible in constant resolution. *Shakespeare.*

*Mistake*. Brutal thought to break their yoke,  
But cut the bond of union with that stroke. *H. P.*

**MISTAKEN.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Mist conception; error.

He never shall find out his mate, but such  
As some misfortune brings him, or *my mistake*. *Milton.*  
Infidelity is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of *mistake* in what it believes. *Tell.*

These terrors are not to be charged upon religion, which proceed either from the want of religion, or superstitious *mistakes* about it. *B. W.*

**MISTAKENLY.** *adv.* [from *mistaking*.]  
Erroneously; falsely.

The error is not in the eye, but in the estimative faculty, which *mistakenly* concludes that colour to belong to the wall which does indeed belong to the object. *Boyle on Colours.*

**TO MISTATE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *state*.] To state wrong.

They *mistate* the question, when they talk of pressing ceremonies. *B. P. Sande J.*

**TO MISTEACH.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *teach*.] To teach wrong.

Such guides shall be set over the several congregations as will be sure to *mislead* them. *Sand. J.*  
The extravagances of the lowest life are the more unfortunate disorders of a *misguided* or neglected youth. *L. F. Sand.*

**TO MISTELL.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *tell*.] To tell unfaithfully or inaccurately.

**TO MISTEMPER.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *temper*.] To temper ill; to disorder.

This inundation of *mistemper'd* humour  
Rests by you only to be quitted. *Shakespeare.*

**MISTEY.** *adj.* [from *myster*, trade, Fr.]  
What *miste*, what kind of. Obsolete.

The redoubt knight toward him cross'd fast,  
To weet what *miste* right was so dismay'd,  
There him he find all senseless and agast. *Spenser.*

**TO MISTERM.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *term*.] To term erroneously.

Hence banished, is banish'd from the world;  
And world exil'd is death. That banished  
Is death *misterm'd*. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

**TO MISTHINK.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *think*.]  
To think ill; to think wrong.

How will the country, for these woful chances,  
*Misthink* the king, and not be satisfy'd. *Shakespeare.*

We, the greatest, are *misthought*  
For things that others do. *Shakespeare's Art. and Cleo. p.*

'Thoughts! which how found they harbour in  
thy breast,  
Adam, *misthought* of her to thee so dear! *Milton.*

**TO MISTRIM.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *time*.] Not to time right; not to adapt properly with regard to time.

**MISTINESS.** *n. f.* [from *misly*.] Cloudiness; state of being overcast.

The speedy separation of air upon watry moisture, and velocity of the same into air, appeareth in the sudden vanishing of vapours from glass, or the blade of a sword, such as doth not at all deam to subside the moisture, for the *misiness* scattereth immediately. *Bacon.*

**MISTION.** *n. f.* [from *mistus*, Latin.]  
The state of being mingled.

In animals many actions are mixt, and depend upon their living form as well as that of *mision*, and though they wholly seem to retain unto the body, depart upon dissolution. *Brown.*

Both bodies dry, by the new texture resulting from their *mision*, produce colour. *Boyle on Colours.*

**MISTLETOE.** *n. f.* [*myrtelan*, Saxon; *mistel*, Danish, *bird lime*, and *tan*, a twig.] A plant.

The flower of the *mistletoe* consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a baton, divided into four parts, and bect with wnt; the ovary which is produced in the female flower is placed in a remote part of the plant from the male flower, and consists of four shorter leavs, this becomes a round berry full of a glutinous substance, inclosing a plum heart-shaped seed. This plant is always produced from seed, and is not to be cultivated in the earth, but will always grow upon trees, it is whence the ancient accounted it a super-plaut, who thought it to be an excrecence on the tree without seed. The manner of its propagation is as follows: the *mistletoe* then, which is set upon the berries of this plant in winter when it is dry, doth open the seed from tree to tree, for the viscous part of the berry, which immediately surrounds the seed, doth sometimes fasten it to the outward part of the bird's beak, which, to get disengaged of, he strikes his beak at the branches of a neighbouring tree, and so leaves the seed sticking by this viscous matter to the bark, which, if it lights upon a smooth part of the tree, will fasten itself, and the following winter put out and grow: the trees which this plant doth most readily take upon are the apple, the ash, and some other smooth and trees: whenever a branch of an oak tree hath any

of these plants growing upon it, it is cut off, and preserved by the curious in their collections of natural curiosities. *Milkr.*

It snows do continue, sheeps hardly that fare.  
Crave *mistle* and ivie for them for to spare. *Tiff.*  
A barren and destitute vale, you see it is:  
The trees, though Summer, yet forlorn and lean,  
O'ercome with moss, and baleful *mistle*. *Shakspeare.*  
*Mistle* groweth chiefly upon crab trees, apple trees, sometimes upon hazel, and rarely upon oaks: the *mistle* whereof is counted very medicinal: it is ever green Winter and Summer, and beareth a white glistening berry, and it is a plant utterly differing from the plant upon which it groweth. *Bacon.*

All your temples strow  
With laurel green, and laced *mistle*. *Gay.*  
**MISTLE. adj.** [*mistle* and *like*.] Resembling a mist.

Good Romeo, hide thyself.  
—Not I, unless the breath of heart-sick groans  
*Mistle* unfold me from the starch of eyes. *Shakspeare.*

**MISTOLD, particip. pass. of *mistle*.**

**MISTOOK, particip. pass. of *mistake*.**

Look nymphs, and shepherds look,  
What sudden blaze of majesty,  
Too divine to be *mistook*. *Milton.*

**MISTRESS. n. f.** [*maistresse*, *maistrisse*, Fr.]

1. A woman who governs: correlative to subject or to servant.

Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,  
Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon  
To stand 's auspicious *mistress*. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

Let us prepare  
Some welcome for the *mistress* of the house. *Shakspeare.*

Like the lily,  
That once was *mistress* of the field and flourish'd,  
I'll hang my head and perish. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*  
He'll make your Paris Louvre thank for it,  
Were it the *mistress* court or mighty Louvre. *Shakspeare.*

I will not charm my tongue, I'm bound to speak,  
My *mistress* here lies murther'd in her bed. *Shakspeare. Othello.*

The late queen's gentleman, a knight's daughter,  
To be her *mistress* *mistress*, the queen's queen. *Shakspeare.*

Rome now is *mistress* of the whole world, sea and land, to either pole. *Ben Jonson. Catiline.*  
Wonder not, for reign *mistress* in thy chaps  
Thou canst, who art sole wonder, much less arm  
Thy looks, the heaven of midnights, with a dream. *Milton.*

Those who assent the lunar orb preside,  
O'er lumb'd bodies, and the ocean gorges;  
Whole waves obsequious, or by running  
With the declining or ebbing moon,  
With a sort from her capacious mountain  
As *mistress* of the ocean and the name. *Shakspeare.*

What a mile all specters, a man that had been  
been *mistress* at sea for long. *Shakspeare.*

2. A woman who has something in possession.

They had she enjoyed herself while she was  
*mistress* of her life, and had no other thought  
such as might cut out of quiet feed. *Shakspeare.*

Ages to come, that shall your beauty bea,  
Will thank you for the Indies were;  
Though straggling clouds, a form made a piece  
In your large beauty, and a wondrous mine. *Shakspeare.*

3. A woman skilled in any thing.

A kitter diller all y age wifes to make them-  
selves *mistress* of Wingate's Arithmetic. *Arifon.*

4. A woman's cher.

Eract public schools, provided with the best  
least masters and *mistress*. *Shakspeare.*  
om or beloved and courted.  
y would not suffer the prince to confer with,

or very rarely to see; his *mistress*, whom they pre-  
tended he should forthwith marry. *Clarendon.*

Nice honour still engages to requite  
False *mistresses* and proud with flight for flight. *Gianville.*

6. A term of contemptuous address.

Look you pale, *mistress*,  
Do you perceive the ghastness of her eye? *Shakspeare.*

7. A whore; a concubine.

**MISIRU'ST. n. f.** [*mis* and *trust*.] Diffidence; suspicion; want of confidence.

He needs not our *mistrust*, since he delivers  
Our office, and what we have to do,  
To the direction just. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*  
Not then *mistrust*, but tender love, injoins  
That I should mind thee oft; and mind thou me! *Milton.*

**To MISTRUST. v. a.** [*mis* and *trust*.] To suspect; to doubt; to regard with diffidence.

Will any man allege those human infirmities,  
as reasons why these things should be *mistrusted* or  
doubted of. *Hooker.*

By a divine instinct, men's minds *mistrust*  
Enjoining danger, as by proof we see.  
The waters swell before a perilous storm. *Shakspeare.*

Fate her own book *mistrust* at the sight,  
On that side war, on this a single night. *Rowley.*

The relation of a Spanish youth, that suffered  
a fix concealed under his robe to tear out his  
bowels, is *mistrusted* by men of business. *Brown.*

The generous train complicit,  
Nor stand *mistrust* in virtue's fair disguise. *Pope.*

**MISTRUSTFUL. adj.** [*mistrust* and *full*.] Diffident; doubting.

I hold it cowardice  
To test *mistrustful*, where a noble heart  
Hath pawn'd an open hand in sign of love. *Shakspeare.*

Here the *mistrustful* fowl no harm suspects,  
So late are all things which our king protects. *W. W.*

**MISTRUSTFULNESS. n. f.** [*from mistrustful*.] Diffidence; doubt.

Without him I found a weakness, and a *mistrustful-  
ness* of myself, as I stayed from his best  
strength, when at any time I must him. *Sidney.*

**MISTRUST. v. adv.** [*from mistrustful*.] With distrust; with mistrust.

**MISTRUSTLESS. adj.** [*from mistrust*.] Confident; unsuspecting.

When he doth in the *mistrustless* play,  
Veil'd with night's robe, they stalk the shore  
abroad. *Carver.*

**MISTY. adj.** [*from mist*.] Clouded; overpread with mists.

The morrow fair with purple beams  
Dispers'd the shadows of the *misty* night. *Fairy Q.*

Low howling wolves about the jacks,  
Tha' doing the tragick melancholy night,  
Who wear their drowy, flow, and flapping wings  
Clap dead men's graves, and from their *misty* jaws  
Breathe foul contagious darknets in the air. *Shakspeare.*

Parents overpuzzled their children, while they be-  
hold them through the vapours of affection, which  
darken the appearance, as things seem bigger in *misty*  
morning. *Wotton.*

Now snows with show'rs the *misty* mountain  
ground,  
And floud fields he undrainingly'sound. *Pope.*

3. Obsolete, dark; not plain.

**To MISUNDERSTAND. v. a.** [*mis* and *understand*.] To misconceive; to mistake.

7 words of Tertullian, as they are by them  
altered, are *misperphrased*. *Hooker.*

He sailed in distinguishing two regions, both  
called *Shen*, and altogether *misperphrased* two of the  
four rivers. *Raleigh.*

In vain do men take sanctuary in such *misperphrased*  
expressions as these; and from a false persua-  
sion that they cannot reform their lives, never  
go about it. *Soub.*

This, if it be neglected, will make the reader  
very much mistake and *misperphrased* his meaning. *Locke.*

Were they only designed to instruct the three  
succeeding generations, they are in no danger of  
being *misperphrased*. *Addison.*

The example of a good man is the best direction  
we can follow in the performance of our duty, the  
most exact rules and precept are subject to be *misperphrased*; some at least will mistake their mean-  
ing. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**MISUNDERSTANDING. n. f.** [*from mistrustful*.]

1. Disension; difference; disagreement.

There is a great *misperphrasing* betwixt the  
corpuscular philosophers and the chemists. *Boyle.*

Servant's mistake, and sometimes occasion *misperphrasing*  
among friends. *Swift.*

2. Error; misconception.

Sever the construction of the injury from the  
point of contempt, imputing it to *misperphrasing*  
or fear. *Bacon.*

**MISUSE. n. f.** [*from misuse*.]

1. Abuse; ill use.

2. Bad treatment.

**To MISUSE. v. a.** [*misuse*, French; *mis* and *use*.] To treat or use improperly; to abuse.

You *misuse* the reverence of your place,  
As a false ravourer doth his prince's name  
In deeds dishonourable. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

It hath been their custom formerly to *misuse*  
the fervent zeal of men to religious aims, by  
converting the monies that have been levied for  
such wars to their own services. *Rae b.*

Bachus, that first from out the purple grape  
Crush'd the sweet poison of *misuse* wine. *Milton.*

Michaël makes it appear, that the weakness  
of Italy, once so strong, was caused by the cor-  
rupt practices of the papacy, in depriving and  
*misusing* religion. *Shakspeare.*

**MISUSE. n. f.** [*from the verb*.]

1. Evil or cruel treatment.

Upon whose dead corpse the *misuse* was such  
Such basely, shameless transformation,  
By those Wenchwomen done, as may not be  
Without much shame retold. *Shakspeare.*

2. Wrong or erroneous use.

How names taken for things mislead the un-  
derstanding, the attentive reading of philosophical  
writer, would discover, and that in words little  
suspected of any such *misuse*. *Locke.*

3. Misapplication; abuse.

We have reason to humble ourselves before God  
by fasting and prayer, lest he should punish the  
*misuse* of our mercies, by stopping the course of  
them. *Archbishop.*

**To MISUSE. v. n.** [*mis* and *use*.] To misuse; to distrust. Obsolete.

Latter times things more unknown shall show,  
Why then should witless man so much *misperphrasing*?

**To MISUSE. v. n.** [*mis* and *use*.] To misuse; to distrust. Obsolete.

Every thing begun with reason,  
Will come by ready means into his end;  
But things unaccounted must needs *misperphrasing*. *Hallid.*

In this maze still wand'ring and *misperphrasing*,  
For heaven decreed to conceal the time,  
To make the misadvent more to feel his shame. *Farfax.*

**MISY. n. f.** A kind of mineral.

*Misy* contains no vitrol but that of iron: it is  
a very beautiful mineral, of a fine bright yellow  
colour, of stable structure, and resembles the  
golden marcasites. *Hill.*

**MIRE.**

**MITA. n. f.** [*mite*, French; *mijt*, Dutch.]

1. A small insect found in cheese or corn; a weevil.

Virginity breeds *mites*, like a cheese, consumes itself to the very paring, and dies with feeding its own stomach. *Shaksp.*

The polished glass, whose small convex enlarges to ten millions of degrees, The *mite* invisible else, of nature's hand Left animal. *Philos.*

The idea of two is as distinct from the idea of three, as the magnitude of the earth from that of a *mite*. *Locke.*

2. The twentieth part of a grain.

The Seville piece of eight contains thirteen pennyweight twenty one grains and fifteen *mites*, of which there are twenty in the grain, of sterling silver, and is in value forty three English pence and eleven hundredths of a penny. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any thing proverbially small; the third part of a farthing.

Though any man's corn they do bite, They will not allow him a *mite*. *Tasso.*

Are you defrauded, when he feeds the poor, Our *mite* decreases nothing of your store. *Dryden.*

Did I'er my *mite* with hold From the impotent and old? *Swift.*

4. A small particle.

Put blue bottles into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red, because the ants thrust in their legs, and infuse into them a small *mite* of their thagin liquor, which hath the same effect as oil of vitriol. *Roy on Creation.*

**MITELEA. n. f.** A plant. *Miller.*

**MITHRIDATE. n. f.** [*mithridate*, Fr.]

*Mithridate* is one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor Mithridate, king of Pontus. *Querc.*

But you of learning and religion, And virtue, and such ingenuity, have made A *mithridate*, whose operation Keep off, or cure, what can be done or said. *Dryden.*

**MITHRIDATE mustard. n. f.** [*tbluppi*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

**MITIGANT. adj.** [*mitigans*, Latin.] Lenient; lenitive

**To MITIGATE. v. a.** [*mitigo*, Lat. *mitiger*, Fr.]

1. To temper; to make less rigorous.

We could greatly wish, that the rigour of their opinion were allayed and *mitigated*. *Hobbes.*

2. To alleviate; to make mild; to assuage.

Mishaps are *mitigated* by advice discreet, And counsel *mitigates* the greatest smart. *Fanny R.*  
All it can do is, to devise how that which must be endured may be *mitigated*, and the inconveniences thereof counteracted as near as may be, that when the best things are not possible, the best may be made of those that are. *Locke.*

3. To mollify; to make less severe; to soften.

I undertook Before thee - and, not repenting, this obtain Of right, that I may *mitigate* their doom, On me deriv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To cool; to moderate.

A man has frequent opportunity of *mitigating* the fierceness of a party, or softening the curious, quieting the angry, and rectifying the prejudiced. *Archbishop's Speech.*

**MITIGATION. n. f.** [*mitigatio*, Latin; *mitigation*, French; from *mitigare*.] Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful.

The king would not have one penny abated of that granted to him by parliament, because it might encourage other countries to play the like role or *mitigation*. *Bacon.*

They caused divers subjects to be indicted of sundry crimes; and when the bills were found they committed them, and suffered them to languish long in prison, to extort from them great fines and ransoms, which they termed compositions and *mitigations*. *Bacon's History VII.*

**MITRE. n. f.** [*mitre*, French; *mitra*, Latin.]

1. An ornament for the head.

Not Pantheus, thee, thy *mitre* nor the band Of awful Phœbus, sav'd from unpius hand. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of episcopal crown.

Bishopricks or bannings, *mitres* or faggots, have been the rewards of different persons, according as they pronounced their consecrated syllables, or not. *Warton.*

**MITRE. n. f.** [Among workmen] A kind of joining two boards together. *Miller.*

**MITRE. adj.** [*mitre*, French; from *mitre*] Adorned with a mitre.

Shall the loud herald our success relate, Or *mitre* d'appoint the solemn day? *Prior.*

*Mitre* d'abbots, among us, were those that were exempt from the diocesan jurisdiction, as having within their own precinct episcopal authority, and being lands in parliament were called *mitre* d'abbots. *Dryden's Paragon.*

**MITRENT. adj.** [*mittens*, Latin.] Sending forth; emitting.

The fluxion proceedeth from humours perant in quantity or quality, thrust forth by the part *mitrent* up in the intestine work parts. *Waller's Ser.*

**MITRENS. n. f.** [*mitaine*, French.] It is said that *mit* is the original word;

whence *mittens*, the plural, and after wards *mittens*, as in *chicken*.

1. Coarse gloves for the winter.

December must be expected with a horrid aspect, as also January clad in darkness, holding in their ed *mitens* the sign of Capricorn. *Pica-Lum on January.*

2. Gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.

3. To handle one without *mittens*. To use one roughly. *Yellow plume.*

**MITTIMUS. n. f.** [*Latin*] A warrant by which a justice commits an offender to prison.

**To MIX. v. a.** [*misschen*, Dutch; *misceo*, Latin.]

1. To unite to something else.

Ephraim hath *mix'd* himself among the people. *Isaiah, vii. 8.*

2. To unite various ingredients into one mass.

A *mixed* multitude went up with them, and flocks and herds. *Exodus, xii. 38.*

He sent out of his mouth a blast of fire, and out of his lips a flaming breath, and out of his tongue he cast out sparks and tempests; and they were all *mix'd* together. *2 Esdras.*

Air, and ye elements, the eldest birth Of nature's womb, that in quaternion run Perpetual circle, multiform, and *mix'd* And nourish all things. *Milton.*

3. To form of different substances or kinds.

I have chosen an argument, *mixt* of religious and civil considerations, and likewise *mixt* between contemplative and active. *Bacon's Holy War.*

4. To join; to mingle; to confuse.

Brothers, you *mix* your sadness with some fear; This is the English not the Turkish court. *Shakespeare.*

She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent, What choice to choose for delicate beef, What order, so contriv'd as not to *mix* Tastes, nor well join'd, inclegant, but bring Taste after taste, upheld with kindest change. *Milton.*

**To MIX. v. a.** To be united into one mass, not by junction of surfaces, but by mutual intromission of parts.

But is there yet no other way, besides These painful passages, how we may come To death, and *mix* with one immortal soul? *Milnes.*

If spirit embrace, Total they *mix*, union of pure with pure Denying, or restrain'd conveyance need

As flesh to *mix* with flesh, or soul with soul. *Milnes.*

**MIXEN. n. f.** [*mixen*, Saxon.] A dung-hill; a laystall.

**MIXION. n. f.** [*mixtion*, French; from *mix*.] Mixture; confusion of one thing with another.

Of is perceiving this rule to fall short, have piece'd it out by the *mixion* of variety among bodies, believing it, that which is one is rarer than another. *Reply on Bodin.*

They are not to be lightly pass'd over as elementary or subterranean *mixions*. *Brown.*

**MIXTLY. adv.** [from *mix*] With coalition of different parts into one

**MIXTURE. n. f.** [*mixtura*, Latin.]

1. The act of mixing; the state of being mixed.

O happy *mixtures*, where things contrary do so qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's excess, that neither boldness can make us presume, as well as we are kept under with the fear of our own wretchedness; nor, while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, fear to be able to tyrannize over us. *Hobbes.*

These liquors are expelled out of the body which, by their *mixtures*, convert the aliment into an animal liquid. *Delatrot.*

I, by lateful studied, With monstrous *mixtures* start'd my mother's bed. *Pope.*

2. A mass formed by mingled ingredients.

Concaval—What is this *mixture* do not work a all? *Shakespeare.*

While we live in this world, where good and evil men are blended together, and where there is also a *mixture* of good and evil vices distributed by God, to leave the end, or his providence. *Archbishop's Sermons.*

3. That which is added and mixed.

Neither can God himself be otherwise understood, than as a mind free and disentangled from all corporeal *mixtures*, perceiving and moving all things. *St. Augustine.*

Cicero doubts whether it were possible for a community to exist, that had not a prevailing *mixture* of pity in its constitution. *Adigen's Freeholders.*

**MIXMAZI. n. f.** [A cant word, formed from *maze* by reduplication.] A maze; a labyrinth.

Those who are accustomed to reason have got the true key of books, and the clue to lead them through the *mixmazi* of variety of opinions and authors to truth. *Locke.*

**MIXZEN. n. f.** [*mezzen*, Dutch]

The *mixzen* is a mast in the stern or back part of a ship. In some large ships there are two such masts, that standing next the main mast is called the main *mixzen*, and the other near the poop the bonaventure *mixzen*; the length of a *mixzen* mast is half that of the main-mast, or the same with that of the main topmast from the quarterdeck, and the length of the *mixzen* topmast is half that. *Bailey.*

A commander at sea had his leg fractured by the fall of his *mixzen* topmast. *Wishman's Surgery.*

**MIZZY. n. f.** A bog; a quagmire.

*Amworth.*

**MEMORICKS. n. f.** [*memoricks*.] The act of memory.

**MO. adj.** [*ma*, Saxon, *mas*, Scottish.] Making greater number; more. Obsolete.





It is as the air, invulnerable;

And our vain blows malicious mockery. *Shakefp.*  
Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain show.

To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,  
Like rusty mail in monumental mockery. *Shakefp.*  
What though no friends in table weeds appear,  
Give it an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year,  
And bear about the mockery of woe  
To midnight dances. *Pope's Mique.*

**MOCKING BIRD.** *n. f.* [*mocking* and *bird*] An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.

**MOCKINGLY.** *adv.* [from *mockery*] In contempt; petulantly; with insult.

**MOCKING-STOCK.** *n. f.* [*mocking* and *stock*] A butt for merriment.

**MODAL.** *adj.* [*modale*, Fr. *modalis*, Lat.] Relating to the form or mode, not the essence.

When we speak of faculties of the soul, we affect not with the school, their real distinction from it, but only a modal diversity. *Clarke.*

**MODALITY.** *n. f.* [from *modal*] Accidental difference; modal accident.

The notions of the mouth, by which the voice is discriminated, are the natural elements of speech, and the properties of them in their several compositions, or words made of them, to signify things, or the relations of things, and to be able to communicate notions, is artifice. *Boade.*

**MODUS.** *n. f.* [*modus*, Fr. *modus*, Lat.] 1. External variety; accidental discrimination; accident.

A *modus* is that which cannot subsist in and of itself, but is always assumed as belonging to, and subsisting by, the help of some substance, which, for that reason, is called its subject. *Hutcheson.*

How allow *modus* to be called being in the same perfect sense as a substance is, and some *modus* have evidently more of reality than others. *Hutcheson.*

2. Gradation, degree.  
What *modus* of fire is between each wide extreme,  
The modicum certainty, and the link's beam;  
Of smelt, the beaming lancers between,  
And bound vigorous on the tainted green. *Pope.*

3. Manner, method; form, fashion.  
Our Saviour held  
A table richly spread, in regal *modus*,  
With discipled. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*  
The duty itself being referred upon, the *modus* of doing it may easily be found. *Taylor's Guide.*

4. State; quality.

My death  
Charges the *modus*, for what in me was purchas'd,  
Falls upon thee in a much finer sort,  
For, thou the gallant' wast' succ' lively. *Shakefp.*

5. [*Moar*, French.] Fashion; custom  
There are certain garbs and *modi* of speaking,  
Which vary with the times, the fashion of our  
clothes being not more subject to alteration than  
that of our speech. *Dodson.*

We are to prefer the blessings of Providence be-  
fore the splendid curiosities of *modus* and imagina-  
tion. *DeFoe.*

They were invited from all parts; and the fa-  
vour of learning was the humour and *modus* of the  
age. *Locke.*

As we see on coins the different faces of persons,  
we see too their different habits and *modi*, accord-  
ing to the *modus* that prevailed. *Addison on Modesty.*  
Tho' wrong the *modus*, comp'y; more sense is  
shown.

In wearing others' follies than your own. *Young.*  
If faith itself has diff' in different worn,  
What wonder *modi* in wit should take their turn?  
*Pope.*

**MODEL.** *n. f.* [*modele*, Fr. *modulus*, Lat.]

1. A representation in little of something made or done.

I'll draw the form and *model* of our battle;

Limit each leader to his several charge,  
And part in just proportion our small strength.

*Shakefp.*  
You have the *models* of several ancient temples,  
though the temples and the gods are perished.  
*Addison.*

2. A copy to be imitated.

A fault it would be if some king should build his  
mansion-house by the *model* of Solomon's palace.

They cannot see sin in those means they use,  
with intent to reform to their *models* what they call  
reason. *King Charles.*

3. A mould; any thing which shows or  
gives the shape of that which it incloses.

Nothing can we call our own but death;  
And that small *model* of the human earth,  
Which serves as paste and cover to our bones.

*Shakefp.*  
4. Standard; that by which any thing is  
measured.

As he who presumes steps into the throne of  
God, to his dishonour, measures providence by  
his own little constructed *model*. *Swift.*

5. In *Shakefp.* it seems to have two  
unexampled senses. Something repre-  
sentative

I have commended to his goodness  
The *model* of our chaste loves, his young daughter.

6. Something small and diminutive; for  
*modelle*, a small measure; which, per-  
haps, is likewise the meaning of the  
example affixed to the third sense.

England's *model* to thy inward greatness,  
Like little body with a mighty heart. *Shakefp.*

7. **MODER.** *v. a.* [*moder*, French.] To  
plan; to shape; to mould, to form;  
to delineate.

When they come to *mod* I heav'n,  
And calculate the stars, how they will wick  
The mighty frame. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The government of *moder*ed into the same man-  
ner with that of the Cantons, as much as to form  
a community can imitate those of so large an ex-  
tent. *Addison Italy.*

**MODER.** *n. f.* [from *moder*] Plan-  
ner; schemer; contriver.

Our great *moder*ers of gardens have their ma-  
zins of plants to dispose of. *Spenser.*

**MODERATE.** *adj.* [*moderatus*, Latin;  
*moderé*, Fr.]

1. Temperate; not excessive.  
Sound sleep cometh to *moderate* eating, but  
pangs of the belly are with an insatiable want.

*Lucan. xxxi. 20.*

2. Not hot of temper.  
A number of *moderate* members managed with  
so much art as to obtain a majority, in a town  
house, for passing a vote, that the king's con-  
cessions were a ground for a future settlement.

*Swift.*  
Fixed to one part, but *moderate* to the rest.  
*Pope.*

3. Not luxurious; not expensive  
There's not so much left as to furnish out  
A *moderate* table. *Shakefp.*

4. Not extreme in opinion; not sanguine  
in a tenet.

There are tenets which the *moderate*st of the  
Romans will not venture to affirm. *Southey.*

5. Placed between extremes; holding the  
mean.

Quietly consider the trial that hath been thus  
long had of both kinds of reformation; as well  
this *moderate* kind, which the church of England  
hath taken, as that other more extreme and rigor-  
ous, which certain churches elsewhere have better  
liked. *Hacker.*

6. Of the middle rate.

More *moderate* gifts might have prolong'd his  
date.

Too early fitted for a better state. *Dryden.*  
7. **MODERATE.** *v. a.* [*moderor*, Latin;  
*moderor*, Fr.]

1. To regulate; to restrain; to still; to  
pacify; to quiet; to repress

With equal measure she did *moderate*  
The strong extremities of their rage. *Spenser.*

2. To make temperate; to qualify.

Ye swerthy nations of the torrid zone,  
How well to you is this great bounty known?  
Let frequent gales from the wide ocean rise  
To fan your day, and *moderate* your skies.

*Bl. Moore.*  
By its affluence quality it *moderates* the relaxing  
quality of warm water. *Aboutin et Aliments.*

**MODERATELY.** *adv.* [from *moderate*]

1. Temperately; mildly.

2. In a middle degree.  
Each nymph but *moderately* fair,  
Commanded with no let or hindrance here. *Waller.*  
Blood in a healthy state, when let out, its red  
part should congeal strongly, and soon, in a *moderately*  
tough, and swim in the serum.

*Atkins on elements.*  
**MODERATENESS.** *n. f.* [from *moderate*]

State of being moderate; temperate-  
ness. *Moderateness* is commonly used  
of things, and *moderation* of persons.

**MODERATION.** *n. f.* [*moderatio*, Latin]

1. Forbearance of extremity; the con-  
trary temper to party violence; state of  
keeping a due mean betwixt extremes.

Was it the purpose of these churches, which  
abolished all popish ceremonies, to come back again  
to the middle point of excess and *moderation*?

*H. Ker.*  
A zeal in things pertaining to God, according  
to knowledge, and yet duly temper'd with candour  
and prudence, is the true notion of this much talk-  
ed of, much misunderstood virtue, *moderation*.

*Attorney.*  
In *moderation* placing all my glory,  
While critics call me whig, and whigs a Tory.

*P. Pe.*  
2. Calmness of mind, equanimity. [*mo-  
deration*, Fr.]

Equally mind  
By *moderation* in either state or hour,  
Proper, or advance. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Frugality in expense. *Ainsworth.*

**MODERATOR.** *n. f.* [*moderator*, Latin;  
*modérateur*, French]

1. The person or thing that calms or re-  
strains.

A sober wit, after tedious study, a calmer of  
unquiet thought, a *moderator* of passions, and a  
promoter of contentment. *Waller.*

2. One who presides in a disputation, to  
restrain the contending parties from in-  
decency, and confine them to the ques-  
tion.

Sometimes the *moderator* is more troublesome  
than the actor. *Parsons's Essay.*

How does Philopoleis seasonably commit the  
opponent with the respondent, like a long practiced  
*moderator*? *Moore.*

The first person who speaks when the court is  
set, opens the case to the judge, chairman, or *mo-  
derator* of the assembly, and gives his own reasons  
for his opinion. *Waller.*

**MODERN.** *n. f.* [*moderne*, French; from  
*modernus*, low Latin; supposed a casual  
corruption of *hodiernus*. Vel potius ab  
adverbio *modo*, *modernus*, modernus, ut a *die* *diur-  
nus*. *Ainsworth*]

# 1. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique.

Some of the ancient, and likewise divers of the modern writers, that have laboured in natural magic, have noted a sympathy between the sun and certain herbs. *Bacon.*

The glorious parallels then downward bring  
To modern wonders, and to Britain's king. *Pope.*

# 2. In *Shakespeare*, vulgar; mean; common.

Trifles, such as we present modern friends withal, *Shakespeare.*

The justice

With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,

Fall of wife laws and modern instances. *Shakespeare.*

We have our philosophical persons to make modern and familiar things supernatural and causeless. *Shakespeare.*

# MODERNS. *n. s.* Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.

There are moderns who, with a slight variation, adopt the opinion of Plato. *Boyle on Colours.*

Some by old words to fame have made pretence,  
Ancients in phrase, mere moderns in their sense. *Pope.*

# MODERNISM. *n. s.* [from *modern*.] Deviation from the ancient and classical manner. A word invented by *Swift*.

Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable curtailings and quaint modernisms. *Swift.*

# TO MODERNISE. *v. a.* [from *modern*.] To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things; to change ancient to modern language.

# MODERNNESS. *n. s.* [from *modern*.] Novelty.

# MODEST. *adj.* [*modeste*, Fr. *modestus*, Lat.]

# 1. Not arrogant; not presumptuous; not boastful; bashful.

Of boasting more than of a tomb afraid,  
A soldier should be modest as a maid. *Young.*

# 2. Not impudent; not forward.

Resolve me with all modest haste, which way  
Thou mightst deserve, or they impose this usage. *Shakespeare.*

Her face, as in a nymph, display'd  
A fair fierce boy, or in a boy betray'd  
The blushing beauties of a modest maid. *Dryden.*

# 3. Not loose; not unchaste.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife;  
the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous tool to her husband. *Shakespeare.*

# 4. Not excessive; not extreme; moderate; within a mean.

There appears much joy in him, even so much  
that you could not shew their modest enough without  
a badge of bitterness. *Shakespeare.*

During the last four years, by a modest computation,  
there have been brought into Great Britain six  
millions sterling in bullion. *Adams.*

# MODESTLY. *adv.* [from *modest*.]

# 1. Not arrogantly; not presumptuously.

I may modestly conclude, that whatever errors  
there may be in this play, there are not those  
which have been objected to it. *Dryden.*

First he modestly conjectures,  
His pupil and he sit with lectures;  
Which help'd gravity his pride,  
Yet gave him heart to chide.  
This learn'd, and bold, and tho' well read,  
honest

Modestly bold, and humbly severe. *Pope.*

# 2. Not impudently; not forwardly; with respect.

I, your glist,  
Will modestly discover any artifice  
that of yourself, which you know not of. *Shakespeare.*

# 3. Not loosely; not lewdly; with decency.

# 4. Not excessively; with moderation.

MODESTY. *n. s.* [*modestia*, Fr. *modestas*, Lat.]

# 1. Not arrogance; not presumptuousness.

They cannot, with modesty, think to have found  
out absolutely the best which the wit of men may  
devise. *Hooker.*

# 2. Not impudence; not forwardness; as, his petition was urged with modesty.

# 3. Moderation; decency.

A lord will hear you play;  
But I am doubtful of your modesty,  
Left over eying of his odd behaviour,  
You break into some merry passion. *Shakespeare.*

# 4. Chastity; purity of manners.

Would you not swear,  
All you that see her, that she were a maid,  
By these exterior shews? But she is more,  
Her blush is guiltiness, not modesty. *Shakespeare.*  
Of the general character of women, which is  
modesty, he has taken a most becoming care; for  
his amorous expressions go no farther than virtue  
may allow. *Dryden.*  
Talk not to a lady in a way that modesty will not  
permit her to answer. *Clarissa.*

# MODESTY-PILCE. *n. s.*

A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of  
the stays before, being a part of the tucker, is called  
the modesty-pilce. *Addison.*

# MODICUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] Small portion; pittance.

What modicum of wit he utters; his evasions  
have eas'd thus long. *Shakespeare.*

Though hard their fate,  
A cruise of water, and an ear of corn,

Yet still they grudge that modicum. *Dryden.*

# MODIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *modify*.] That may be diversified by accidental differences.

It appears to be more difficult to conceive a  
distinct, visible image in the uniform, invariable  
essence of God, than in variously modifiable matter;  
but the manner how I see either still escapes my  
comprehension. *Locke.*

# MODIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *modify*.] Divisible by various modes.

# MODIFICATION. *n. s.* [modification, Fr.]

The act of modifying any thing, or  
giving it new accidental differences of  
external qualities or mode.

The chief of all signs is human voice, and the  
several modifications thereof by the organs of speech,  
the letters of the alphabet, formed by the motions  
of the mouth. *Holder.*

The phenomena of colours in refracted or reflected  
light are not caused by new modifications of the  
light variously impinged, according to the various  
terminations of the light and shadow. *Newton.*

If these powers of cognition, volition and sensation,  
are either inherent in matter as such, nor  
ascribable to matter by any motion and modification  
of it, it necessarily follows, that they proceed from  
some cognitive substance, some incorporated inhabitant  
within us, which we call spirit. *Bentley.*

# TO MODIFY. *v. a.* [modifier, French.]

# 1. To change the external qualities or accidents of any thing; to shape.

Yet there is that property in all letters, of aptness  
to be compounded in syllables and words through  
the various motion of the organs, that they modify  
and interminate the voice without appearing  
to interminate. *Holder.*

The middle parts of the broad beam of white  
light which fall upon the paper, did, without any  
concourse of shadow to modify it, become coloured  
all over with a uniform colour, the colour being  
always the same in the middle of the paper as at the  
edges. *Newton.*

# 2. To soften; to moderate.

Of his grace

He modifies his first severe decree,  
The keener edge of battle to rebate. *Dryden.*

# TO MODIFY. *v. a.* To extenuate.

After all this diftancing and modifying upon the  
matter, there is hazard on the yielding side. *L'Estrange.*

# MODILLON. *n. s.* [French; *modiolus*, Latin.]

Modillions, in architecture, are little brackets  
which are often set under the corinthian and composite  
orders, and serve to support the projecture of  
the lapides or drip; this part must be distinguished  
from the great modiol, which is the diameter of  
the pillar; for, as the proportion of an edifice in  
general depends on the diameter of the pillar, so the  
size and number of the modillions, as also the interval  
between them, ought to have due relation to the  
whole fabric. *Harris.*

The modillions or dentelli make a noble show by  
their graceful projections. *Spectator.*

# MODISH. *adj.* [from *mode*.] Fashionable; formed according to the reigning custom.

But you, perhaps, expect a modish feast,  
With am'rous songs, and wanton dances grac'd. *Dryden.*

Hypocrisy, at the fashionable end of the town,  
is very different from hypocrisy in the city, the  
modish hypocrite endeavours to appear more virtuous  
than he really is, the other kind of hypocrite  
more virtuous. *Addison's Spectator.*

# MODISHLY. *adv.* [from *modish*.] Fashionably.

Young children should not be much perplexed  
about putting off their hats, and making legs modishly.  
*Locke.*

# MODISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *modish*.] Affectation of the fashion.

# TO MODULATE. *v. a.* [modular, Latin.]

To form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes.

The nose, lips, teeth, palate, jaw, tongue,  
wreath, lungs, muscles of the chest, diaphragm,  
and muscles of the belly, all serve to make or modulate  
the sound. *Crook's Cymel.*

Could any person so modulate her voice as to deceive  
to many? *Drom.*

Echo propagates around

Each charm of modular sound. *Anon.*

# MODULATION. *n. s.* [from *modulate*; *modulation*, French.]

# 1. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion.

The number of the simple original minerals have  
not been rightly fixed: the matter of two or more  
kinds being mixed together, and by the different  
proportion and modulation of that matter variously  
diversified, have been reputed all different kinds. *Hood's and d.*

The speech, as it is a sound resulting from the  
modulation of the air, has most affinity to the spirit,  
but as it is uttered by the tongue, has immediate  
cognition with the body, and so is the fittest instrument  
to manage a commerce between the invisible  
powers and human souls clothed in flesh.

Government of the Tongue.

# 2. Sound modulated; harmony; melody.

Innumerable songsters, in the freshening shade,  
Their modulations mix, melodious. *Thomson's Spr.*

# MODULATOR. *n. s.* [from *modulate*.] He who forms sounds to a certain key; a tuner; that which modulates.

The tongue is the grand instrument of taste,  
the faithful judge of all our nourishment, the  
artful modulator of our voice, and the necessary  
servant of mastication. *Derham.*

# MODULE. *n. s.* [modulus, Latin.] An empty representation; a model; an external form.

My heart hath one poor string to stay it by,  
Which holds but till thy news be uttered;  
And then, all this thou see'st, is but a cloud  
And modole of confounded royalty. *Shakspeare.*

**MODUS.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Something paid  
as a compensation for tithes on the sup-  
position of being a moderate equivalent.

One terrible circumstance of this bill, is turning  
the tithe of flax and hemp into what the lawyers  
call a *modus*, or a certain sum in lieu of a tenth  
part of the product. *Swift.*

**MODWALL.** *n. f.* [*picus*.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*  
**MOE.** *adj.* [ma, Saxon. See Mo.] More;  
a greater number.

The chronicles of England mention no *mo* than  
only six kings bearing the name of Edward since  
the conquest, therefore it cannot be there should be  
more. *Hooker.*

**MOHAIR.** *n. f.* [*mohere, moire*, French]  
Thread or stuff made of camels or other  
hair.

She, while her lover pants upon her breast,  
Can mark the signs on an Indian chest,  
And when she sees her friend in deep despair,  
Obtrudes how much a chintz exceeds *mohair*. *Pope.*

**MOHOCK.** *n. f.* The name of a cruel  
nation of America given to ruffians who  
infested, or rather were imagined to in-  
fest, the streets of London.

From milk-sop he starts up *mohock*. *Prior.*  
Who has not trembled at the *mohock's* name?

Thou hast fallen upon me with the rage of a  
mad dog, or a *mohock*. *Dennie.*

**MOIDERED.** *adj.* [properly *moddered*, or  
*muddled*] *Crazed.* *Ainsworth.*

**MOIDOR.** *n. f.* A Portugal coin, rated  
at one pound seven shillings.

**MOIETY.** *n. f.* [*moies*, Fr. from *moien*,  
the middle.] Half; one of two equal  
parts.

This contrary being divided into two equal  
*moieties*, the one before, the other after the coming  
of Christ; that part which, since the coming of  
Christ, partly hath embraced, and partly shall em-  
brace, the Christian religion, we term, as by a  
more proper name, the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

The death of Antony  
Is not a single doom, in that name lay  
A *moety* of the world. *Shakspeare, Antony and Cleop.*  
Touch'd with human gentleness and love,  
Forgive a *moety* of the principal. *Shakspeare.*

The militia was settled, a *moety* of which should  
be nominated by the king, and the other *moety* by  
the parliament. *Cromwell.*

As this is likely to produce a cessation of arms  
among one half of our island, it is reasonable that  
the more beautiful *moety* of his majesty's subjects  
should establish a truce. *Addison.*

**TO MOIL.** *v. a.* [*moiller*, French.]

1. To daub with dirt.  
All they which were left were *moil'd* with dirt  
and mure by reason of the deepness of the rotten  
way. *Knolls.*

2. To weary.  
No more tug one another thus, nor *moil* your-  
selves, receive  
Prize equal. *Clayton's Illud.*

**TO MOIL.** *v. n.* [*moiller*, French.]

1. To labour in the mire.  
*Moil* not too much under ground, for the hope  
of mines is very uncertain. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To toil; to drudge.  
The name of the laborious *William Noy*, at-  
torney-general to Charles the First, was anagram-  
matized, *I moil in Law*. *Horace.*  
They toil and *moil* for the interest of their masters,  
that in requital break their hearts. *D'Estrange.*  
Oh the endless misery of the life I lead! cries the

moiling husband; to spend all my days in ploughing.

Now he must *moil*, and drudge for one he loathes.  
*L'Estrange.*  
*Dryden.*

With thee 'twas Marlan's dear delight  
To *moil* all day, and merry-make at night. *Gay.*

**MOIST.** *adj.* [*moiste, moite*, French.]  
1. Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet  
in a small degree.

The hills to their supply  
Vapour, and exhalation dusk and *moist*,  
Sent up amain. *Milton.*

Why were the *moist* in number so outdone,  
That to a thousand dry they are but one?

Many who live well in a dry air, fall into all the  
diseases that depend upon a relaxation in a *moist*  
one. *Blackmore.*  
Nor yet, when *moist* Arcturus clouds the sky,  
The woods and fields their pleasing toils deny. *Arbutnot.*

2. Juicy; succulent. *Pope.*  
*Ainsworth.*

**TO MOIST.** *v. a.* [from *moist*.] To  
To *MOISTEN*. } make damp; to make  
wet to a small degree; to damp.  
Write till your ink be dry; and with your tears  
*Moist* it again; and frame some feeling line.

His breasts are full of milk, and his bones are  
*moistened* with marrow. *Shakspeare.*  
A pipe a little *moistened* on the inside, so as there  
be no drops left, maketh a more solemn sound  
than if the pipe were dry. *Job, xxi. 24.*  
When torrents from the mountains fall no more,  
The swelling river is reduced into his shallow bed,  
With scarce water to *moisten* his own pebbles. *Bacon.*

3. To moisten. *Shakspeare.*  
His breasts are full of milk, and his bones are  
*moistened* with marrow. *Job, xxi. 24.*

When torrents from the mountains fall no more,  
The swelling river is reduced into his shallow bed,  
With scarce water to *moisten* his own pebbles. *Bacon.*

**MOISTENER.** *n. f.* [from *moisten*.] The  
person or thing that moistens.

**MOISTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *moist*.] Damp-  
ness; wetness in a small degree.

Pleasure both kinds take in the *moistness* and  
density of the air. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The small particles of brick or stone the least  
*moistness* would join together. *Addison's Guardian.*

**MOISTURE.** *n. f.* [*moiteur*, French; from  
*moist*.]

1. State of being moist; moderate wet-  
ness.

Sometimes angling to a little river near hand,  
which, for the *moisture* it bestowed upon roots of  
some flourishing trees, was rewarded with their shad-  
ow. *Sidney.*

Set such plants as require much *moisture* upon  
sandy, dry grounds. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
While dryness *moisture*, and drenches heat refills,  
All that we have, and that we are, subsists. *Dryden.*

2. Small quantity of liquid.  
All my body's *moisture*

Scarcely serves to quench my turnace-burning heat.

If some penurious source by chance appear'd  
Scanty of waters, when you scoop it dry,  
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,  
Did he not dash the untasted *moisture* from him?

**MOKE of a net.** The meshes. *Ainsworth.*

**MOKEY.** *adj.* Dark; as, *moky* weather.  
*Ainsworth.* It seems a corruption of  
*murky*. In some places they call it  
*muggy*. Dusky; cloudy.

**MOLE.** *n. f.* [*mœl*, Saxon; *mole*, Fr.  
*mola*, Lat.]

1. A *mole* is a formless concretion of extra-  
vascular blood, which grows into a kind  
of flesh in the uterus, and is called a  
false conception. *Quincy.*

2. A natural spot or discolouration of the  
body.

To nourish hair upon the *mole* of the face, is  
the perpetuation of a very ancient custom.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Such in painting are the warts and *mole*s, which,  
adding a likeness to the face, are not therefore to  
be omitted. *Dryden.*

That Timothy, Trim, and Jack were the same  
person, was proved, particularly by a *mole* under the  
left pap. *Arbutnot.*

The peculiarities in Homer are marks and *mole*s,  
by which every common eye distinguishes him. *Pope.*

3. [From *mole*, Latin; *mole*, French.]  
A mound; a dyke.

Sion is streighten'd on the north side by the sea-  
ruined wall of the *mole*. *Sandys.*

With asphaltick slime the gather'd beach  
They fatten'd; and the *mole* immense wrought on  
Over the foaming deep high-arch'd; a bridge  
Of length prodigious. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The great quantities of stones dug out of the  
rock could not easily conceal themselves, had they  
not been consumed in the *mole*s and buildings of  
Naples. *Addison on Italy.*

But the broad arch the dangerous flood contain,  
The *mole* projected break the rising main. *Pope.*

4. [*Talpa*.] A little beast that works  
under-ground.

Tread softly, that the blind *mole* may not  
Hear a foot fall; we howl are near his cell. *Shakspeare.*

What is more obvious than a *mole*, and yet what  
more palpable argument of Providence? *Mare.*  
*Moles* have perfect eyes, and holes for them  
through the skin, not much bigger than a pin's  
head. *Ray on Creation.*  
Thy arts of building from the bee receive;  
Learn of the *mole* to plow, the worm to weave.

**MOLEBAT.** *n. f.* [*arthragoriscus*] A fish.

**MOLECAST.** *n. f.* [*mole* and *cast*] Hil-  
lock cast up by a mole.

In Spring let the *molecast* be spread, because  
they hinder the mowers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**MOLECATCHER.** *n. f.* [*mole* and *catcher*.]  
One whose employment is to catch  
*mole*s.

Our *molecatcher* cunningly moule for to kill,  
And harrow and cast abroad every hill. *Tyff.*

**MOLEHILL.** *n. f.* [*mole* and *hill*.] Hil-  
lock thrown up by the mole working  
under ground. It is used proverbially,  
in hyperboles, or comparisons from  
something small.

You need your solitariness with the conceits of  
the poets, whose liberal pens can as easily travel  
over in mountains as *molehills*. *Stacy.*

The rocks, on which the salt-sea billows beat,  
And Atlas' tops, the clouds in height that pair,  
Compa'd to his huge person *molehills* be. *Freux.*

A churchwarden, to express Saint Martin's in  
the field, caused to be engraved a martin sitting  
upon a *molehill* between two trees. *Pembam.*

Our politician having baffled conscience, must  
not be completed with rational obligations; and,  
having leapt over such mountains, he down before  
a *molehill*. *South's Sermons.*

Mountains, which to your Maker's view  
Seem less than *molehills* do to you. *Pope's Essay.*

Strange ignorance! that the same man who knows  
How far yond mount above this *molehill* shows,  
Should not perceive a difference great  
Between small incomes and a vast estate! *Dryden.*

**TO MOLEST.** *v. a.* [*molester*, Fr. *molester*,  
Lat.] To disturb; to trouble; to vex.

If they will firmly persist concerning points  
which hitherto have been disputed of, they must  
agree that they have *molested* the church with  
needless opposition. *Hooker.*  
No man shall meddle with them, or *molest* them  
in any matter. *1 Macc. x. 35.*

Pleasure and pain signify whatsoever delights or molests us. *Locke.*

Both are doom'd to death;  
And the dead wake not to molest the living. *Rowe.*

**MOLESTATION.** *n. f.* [*molestia*, Latin; from *molest*.] Disturbance; uneasiness caused by vexation.

Though useless unto us, and rather of molestation, we refrain from killing swallows. *Brown.*

An internal satisfaction and acquiescence, or disquietude and molestation of spirit, attend the practice of virtue and vice respectively. *Norris's Miscel.*

**MOLESTER.** *n. f.* [from *molest*.] One who disturbs.

**MOLETRACK.** *n. f.* [*mole* and *track*.] Course of the mole under-ground.

The pot-trap is a deep earthen vessel set in the ground, with the bum even with the bottom of the moletracks. *Mortimer.*

**MOLEWARP.** *n. f.* [*mole* and *peoppan*, Saxon. See *MOULDWARP*.] A mole.

The molewarp's brains mixt therewithal,  
And with the same the pismire's gall. *Drayton.*

**MO'LLIENT.** *adj.* [*molliens*, Lat.] Softening.

**MO'LLIFIABLE.** *adj.* [from *mollify*.] That may be softened.

**MOLLIFICATION.** *n. f.* [from *mollify*.] 1. The act of mollifying or softening.

For induration or mollification, it is to be inquired what will make metals harder and harder, and what will make them softer and softer. *Bacon.*

2. Pacification; mitigation.

Some mollification, sweet lady. *Shakespeare.*

**MO'LLIFIER.** *n. f.* [from *mollify*.] 1. That which softens; that which appeases.

The root hath a tender, dainty heart; which, when it cometh above ground to the sun and air, vanishes; for it is a great misfeet. *Bacon.*

2. He that pacifies or mitigates.

**MO'LLIFY.** *v. a.* [*mollio*, Latin; *mollir*, French.]

1. To soften, to make soft.

2. To assuage.

Neither herb, nor mollifying plaster, restored them to health. *Wisd. xvi. 12.*

Sores have not been closed, neither bound up, neither mollified with ointment. *Isaiah. i. 6.*

3. To appease, to pacify; to quiet.

Thinking her silent imaginations began to work upon somewhat, to mollify them, as the nature of musick is to do, I took up my harp. *Sidney.*

He brought them to this savage parts,  
And with sweet music mollify'd their stubborn hearts. *Spenser.*

The dove, on the wedding night, finding the knight's aversion, speaks a good word for her self, in hope to mollify the fallen and groggy. *Dryden.*

4. To qualify; to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome.

They would, by yielding to some things, when they refused other, sooner prevail with the house, to mollify their demands, than at first to reclaim them. *Clarendon.*

Cowley thus paints Goliath.

The valley, now his monster seem'd to fill,  
And we, methought, look'd up to him from out the hill;

where the two words, seem'd and methought, have mollified the figure. *Dryden.*

**MOLTEN.** *part. pass.* from *melt*.

Brass is molten out of the stone. *Job. xxviii. 2.*

In a small furnace made of a temperate heat, the heat be such as may keep the metal molten, no more. *Bacon.*

's mystick form the artisans of Greece

None, or molten gold, express. *Prior.*

**MO'LY.** *n. f.* [*moly*, Latin; *moly*, French.]

A plant.

*Moly*, or wild garlic, is of several sorts; as the great *moly* of Homer, the Indian *moly*, the *moly* of Hungary, serpent's *moly*, the yellow *moly*, Spanish purple *moly*, Spanish silver-capped *moly*, Dioscorides's *moly*, the sweet *moly* of Montpellier: the roots are tender, and must be carefully defended from frosts: as for the time of their flowering, the *moly* of Homer flowers in May, and continues till July, and so do all the rest except the last, which is late in September: they are hardy, and will thrive in any soil. *Mortimer.*

The sovereign plant he drew,  
And shew'd its nature, and its wondrous pow'r,  
Black was the root, but milky white the flower;  
*Molly* the name. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**MOLASSES.** } *n. f.* [*melazze*, Italian.]

**MOLASSES.** } Treacle; the spume or scum of the juice of the sugar cane.

**MOME.** *n. f.* A dull, stupid blockhead, a stock, a post: this owes its original to the French word *momon*, which signifies the gaming at dice in masquerade, the rule of which is, that a strict silence is to be observed; whatsoever sum one stakes another covers, but not a word is to be spoken; hence also comes our word *mum* for silence. *Hanmer.*

*Mome*, malhorse, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch! Either get thee from the door, or sit down at the hatch. *Shakespeare.*

**MOMENT.** *n. f.* [*moment*, Fr. *momentum*, Lat.]

1. Consequence; importance; weight; value.

We do not find that our Saviour reproved them of error, for thinking the judgment of the scribes to be worth the objecting, for esteeming it to be of any moment or value in matters concerning God. *Hacker.*

I have seen her die twenty times upon far poorer moments. *Shakespeare.*

What towns of any moment but we have? *Shak.*

It is an abstruse speculation, but also of far less moment and consequence to us than the others; seeing that without this we can evince the existence of God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Force, impulsive weight; actuating power.

The place of publick prayer is a circumstance in the outward form, which hath moment to help devotion. *Hooker.*

Can these or such be any aid to us?

Look they as they were built to shake the world?

Or be a moment to our enterprise? *Ben Jonson.*

'Touch with lightest moment of impulse  
His free-will, to her own inclining let  
In even scale. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He is a capable judge; can hear both sides with an indifferent ear; is determined only by the merits of truth, and so retracts his past errors. *Norris.*

3. An indivisible particle of time.

If I would go to hell for an eternal moment, or so, I could be knighted. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives.*

The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,

Unless the deed go with it: from this moment

The very firstlings of my heart shall be

The firstlings of my hand. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The machinery reasoning of brutes is not a distinct reasoning, but performed in a physical moment. *Hale.*

While I a moment's name, a moment's past;

I'm nearer death in this verse than the last;

What then is to be done? Be wise with speed;

A fool at forty is a fool indeed. *Young.*

Yet thus receiving and returning bliss

In this great moment, in this golden now,

When ev'ry trace of what, or when, or how,  
Shou'd from my soul by raging love be torn. *Prior.*

**MOMENTALLY.** *adv.* [from *momentum*, Lat.] For a moment.

Air but momentarily remaining in our bodies, hath no proportionable space for its conversion, only of length enough to refrigerate the heat. *Broun.*

**MOMENTANEOUS.** } *adj.* [*momentaneus*,

**Mo'MENTANY.** } French; *momentaneus*, Latin.] Lasting but a moment.

Small difficulties, when exceeding great good is sure to ensue; and, on the other side, momentary benefits, when the hurt which they draw after them is unspeakable, are not at all to be respected. *Hooker.*

Flame above is durable and consistent; but with us it is a stranger and momentary. *Bacon.*

**Mo'MENTARY.** *adj.* [from *moment*.] Lasting for a moment; done in a moment.

*Momentary* as a sound,  
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream. *Shakespeare.*

Scarce could the shady king  
The horrid sum of his intentions tell,  
But she, swift as the momentary wing  
Of lightning, or the words he spoke, left hell. *Crafbow.*

Swift as thought the sitting shade  
Through air his momentary journey made. *Dryden.*

Onions, garlick, pepper, salt and vinegar, taken in great quantities, excite a momentary heat and fever. *Abulbrat.*

**MoMY'NTOUS.** *adj.* [from *momentum*, Lat.] Important; weighty; of consequence.

Great Anne, weighing th' events of war  
*Momentous*, in her prudent heart thee choicest. *Philips.*

If any false step be made in the more momentous concerns of life, the whole scheme of ambitious designs is broken. *Addison.*

It would be a very weak thing to give up so momentous a point as this, only because it has been contested. *Waterland.*

**Mo'MMERY.** *n. f.* [or *mummery*, from *mummer*, *momasie*, French.] An entertainment in which maskers play frolicks. See *MONIE*.

All was jollity,  
Feasting and mirth, light wantonness and laughter,  
Piping and playing, merrily and masking,  
Till life fled from us like an idle dream,  
A show of mummery without a meaning. *Rowe.*

**Mo'NACHAL.** *adj.* [*monachal*, French; *monachalis*, Lat. *μοναχικός*.] Monastick; relating to monks, or conventual orders.

**Mo'NACHISM.** *n. f.* [*monachisme*, Fr.] The state of monks; the monastick life.

**Mo'NAD.** } *n. f.* [*μονάδα*.] An indivisible

**Mo'NADE.** } thing.

Disunity is the natural property of matter, which of itself is nothing but an infinite congeries of physical monads. *Morze.*

**Mo'NARCH.** *n. f.* [*monarch*, French; *μοναρχία*.]

1. A governor invested with absolute authority, a king.

I was  
A morsel for a monarch. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Your brother kings and monarchs of the earth

Do all expect that you should rouse yourself, *Shakespeare's*

The father of a family or nation, that uses his servants like children, and advises with them in what concerns the commonweal, and thereby is willingly obeyed by them, is what the schools mean by a monarch. *Temple.*

2. One superior to the rest of the same kind.

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,  
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays  
Supreme in state, and in three more decays. *Dryden.*

With

With ease distinguish'd, is the regal race,  
One monarch wears an open, honest face;  
Shap'd to his size, and godlike to behold,  
His royal body shines with specks of gold. *Dryden.*  
Return'd with dice remorseless sway,  
The monarch savage rends the trembling prey. *Pope.*  
**President.**

Come, thou monarch of the vine,  
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eye,  
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Stak sp. av.*  
**MONARCHAL. adj.** [from *monarch*.] Suit-  
ing a monarch; regal; princely; im-  
perial.

Satan, whom now transcendent glory rais'd  
Above his fellows, with monarchal pride,  
Confused of highest worth, unmov'd thus spake. *Milton.*

**MONARCHICAL. adj.** [monarchique, Fr.  
*monarchique*; from *monarch*.] Vested in a  
single ruler.

That storks will only live in free states, is a  
putty conceit to advance the opinion of popular  
policies, and from antipathies in nature to dispa-  
rage a monarchial government. *Brown.*

The decretals resolve all into a monarchial power  
at Rome. *Baker's Reflections on Liberty.*  
**TO MONARCHISE. v. n.** [from *monarch*.]  
To play the king.

Allowing him a breath, a little scene  
To monarchise, be fear'd, and kill with looks. *Shakespeare.*

**MONARCHY. n. f.** [monarchie, French;  
*monarchie*.]

1. The government of a single person.  
While the monarchy flourish'd, there wanted not  
a protector. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

2. Kingdom; empire.  
I pass  
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.  
The first that there did greet my stranger soul,  
Was my great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,  
Who cri'd aloud, What scourge for perjury  
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence? *Shakespeare.*

This small inheritance  
Contenteth me, and 's worth a monarchy. *Shakespeare.*  
**MONASTERY. n. f.** [monastère, French;  
*monasterium*, Latin.] House of reli-  
gious retirement; convent; abbey; clois-  
ter. It is usually pronounced, and  
often written, *monastery*.

Then courts of king were held in high renown,  
There, virgins honourable vow receiv'd,  
But chaste as maids in monasteries liv'd. *Dryden.*  
In a monastery your devotions cannot carry you  
so far toward the next world, as to make this life  
the light of you. *Pope.*

**MONASTICK. } adj.** [monastique, French;  
*monastical*.] **MONASTICAL. } monasticus, Lat.]** Re-  
ligiously recluse; pertaining to a monk.  
I drive my sutor to forsake the full stream of  
the world, and to live in a monk merely *monastic*.  
*Shakespeare. As you like it.*

The filitious and laity vests of the strictest orders  
of nuns derive the institution of their monastic  
life from the example of John and Elias. *Brown's English Literature.*

When young, you led a life monastick,  
And wore a vest ecclesiastick,  
Now in your age you grow fantastick. *Dutton.*

**MONASTICALLY. adv.** [from *monastick*.]  
Reclusely; in the manner of a monk.  
I have a dozen years more to answer for, all mo-  
nastically pass'd in this country of liberty and de-  
light. *Swift.*

**MONDAY. n. f.** [from *moon* and *day*.]  
The second day of the week.

**MONNEY. n. f.** [monneye, French; *moneta*,  
Latin. It has properly no plural except  
when money is taken for a single piece;

but monies was formerly used for sums.]  
Metal coined for the purposes of com-  
merce.

Importune him for monies: he not ceas't  
With slight denial. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*  
The jealous wittoly knave hath masses of money.  
*Shakespeare.*

You need my help, and you say,  
Shylock, we would have money. *Shakespeare.*  
I will give thee the worth of it in money.  
*1 Kings, xxi. 2.*

Wives the readiest helps  
To betray heady husbands, rob the easy  
And lend the monies on return of lust. *Ben Jonson.*  
Money differs from uncoin'd silver, in that the  
quantity of silver in each piece of money is ascer-  
tain'd by the stamp it bears, which is a publick  
voucher. *Locke.*

My discourse to the hen pick'd has produced  
many correspondents, such a discourse is of gene-  
ral use, and every minded man's money. *Addison.*  
Shall I withhold a little money or food from my  
fellow creature, for that he should not be good  
enough to receive it from me? *Law.*  
People are not oblig'd to receive any money, ex-  
cept of their own coinage by a publick mint. *Swift.*

Those hucksters or money jobbers will be found  
necessity, if this bad money is made current in the  
exchange. *Swift.*

**MONNEYBAG. n. f.** [money and bag.] A  
large purse.

Look to my house; I am right loth to go;  
There is some ill a brewing towards my self,  
For I did dream of moneybags to-night. *Shakespeare.*

My place was taken up by an ill bred puppy,  
with a moneybag under each a in. *Addison's Guard.*

**MONNEYBOX. n. f.** [money and box.] A  
till; repository of ready coin.

**MONNEYCHANGER. n. f.** [money and  
change.] A broker in money.

The usurers or moneychangers being a scandalous  
employment at Rome, is a reason for the high rate  
of interest. *Arbutnot.*

**MONNEYED. adj.** [from *money*.] Rich in  
money: often used in opposition to  
those who are possessed of lands.

Invite a money'd man to lend to the merchants,  
for the continuing and quickening of trade. *Bacon.*

If exportation will not balance importation, away  
must your silver go again, whether it be paid or not  
money'd, for where goods do not, silver must pay  
for the commodities you spend. *Locke.*

Several turned their money into those funds,  
merchants as well as other busy'd men. *Swift.*

With that measure fell in all money'd men;  
such as had a rule of sums by trading with stocks  
and funds, and lend'g upon great interest. *Swift.*

**MONNEYER. n. f.** [monneyer eur, French;  
from *money*.]

1. One that deals in money; a banker.  
2. A coiner of money.

**MONNEYLESS. adj.** [from *money*.] Want-  
ing money; penniless.

The strong expectation of a good certain salary  
will outweigh the loss by bad rents received out of  
land in moneyless times. *Swift.*

**MONNEYMATTER. n. f.** [money and mat-  
ter.] Account of debtor and creditor.

What if you and I, Nick, should enquire how  
money-matters stand between us? *Arbutnot.*

**MONNEYSKRIVENER. n. f.** [money and scri-  
vener.] One who raises money for  
others.

Suppose a young unexperienced man in the  
hands of money-skriveners; such fellows are like  
your wire drawing mills, if they get hold of a  
man's finger, they will pull in his whole body at  
last. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

**MONNEYWORT. n. f.** A plant.

**MONNEYSWORTH. n. f.** [money and worth.]  
Something valuable; something that  
will bring money.

There is either money or moneyworth in all the  
controversies of life, for we live in a mercenary  
world, and it is the price of all things in it. *L'Estrange.*

**MONNGORN. n. f.** [mang, Saxon, and  
corn.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye;  
miscellaneous, or massin.

**MONNGER. n. f.** [mangene, Saxon, a  
trader; from mangian, Saxon, to trade.]  
A dealer; a seller. It is seldom or ne-  
ver used alone, or otherwise than after  
the name of any commodity to express a  
seller of that commodity: as, a fish-  
monger; and sometimes a medler in any  
thing: as, a whoremonger; a news-  
monger.

Do you know me?—Yes, excellent well, you  
are a fish-monger. *Shakespeare.*

The impatient states-monger  
Could now contain himself no longer. *Hudibras.*

**MONNGREL. adj.** [as mangcorn, from mang,  
Saxon, or mengu, to mix, Dutch.] Of  
a mixed breed: commonly written  
mungrel for mangrel.

This rabot  
Is of a mongrel, divers kind,  
Clunk before, and luv behind. *Hudibras.*

Ye monger I work of heav'n, with human shapes,  
That have not just enough of sense to know  
The master's voice. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

I'm but a half strain'd villain yet,  
But monger mischiefous. *Dryden.*

Fide, growling, worthless vetches;  
Mongrels in faction, poor faint hearted traitors. *Atkins.*

His friendships till to few confin'd,  
Were always of the middling kind,  
No tools of rank, or mongrel breed,  
Who fain would pass for lords and peers. *Swift's Misc.*

**MONNIMENT. n. f.** [from *monna*, Lat.] It  
seems here to signify inscription.

Some other we're given and dissent  
Into great nights and to wedges square,  
Some in to mid plates withouten money. *Every Queen.*

**TO MONNISH. v. a.** [mones, Latin.] To  
admonish, of which it is a contraction.

Monish him gently, which shall make him both  
willing to amend, and glad to go forward in love. *Arbutnot's Schoolmaster.*

**MONNISHER. n. f.** [from *monish*.] An  
admonisher; a monitor.

**MONITION. n. f.** [monitio, Lat. monition,  
French.]

1. Information; hint.

We have no visible monition of the returns of  
any other period, such as we have of the day, by  
successive light and darkness. *Haller on Time.*

2. Instruction; document.

Unruly ambition is deaf, not only to the advice  
of friends, but to the counsels and monitions of rea-  
son itself. *L'Estrange.*

Then after sage monition from his friends,  
His talents to employ for nobler ends,  
He turns to politics his dangerous wit. *Swift.*

**MONNITOR. n. f.** [Latin.] One who  
warns of faults, or informs of duty;  
one who gives useful hints. It is used  
of an upper scholar in a school com-  
missioned by the master to look to the  
boys in his absence.

You need not be a monitor to the king; his learn-  
ing is eminent: be but his scholar, and you are  
safe. *Bacon.*

It was the privilege of Adam innocent to have  
these notions also firm and untainted, to carry his  
monition.

monitor in his bosom, his law in his heart, and to have such a conscience as might be its own audit.

*Saunders's Sermon.*

We can but divine who it is that speaks, whether Perillus himself, or his friend and monitor, or a third person.

*Dryden.*

The pains that come from the necessities of nature, are monitors to us to beware of greater mischiefs.

*Locke.*

**MONITORY.** *adj.* [*monitrice*, French; *monitorius*, Latin.] Conveying useful instruction; giving admonition.

Losses, misadventures, and disappointments, are *monitory* and instructive.

*I. E. King.*

He is taken up still, in spite of the *monitory* hint in my essay, with particular men, that he neglects mankind.

*Pope.*

**MONITORY.** *n. f.* Admonition; warning.

A king of Hungary took a bishop prisoner, and kept him prisoner, whereupon the pope wrote a *monitory* to him, for that he had broken the privileges of holy church.

*Lat. Lat.*

**MONK.** *n. f.* [*monec*, Saxon; *monachus*, Latin; *μοναχός*.] One of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances.

'T would prove the verity of certain words, Spoke by a holy monk. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.* Abbotwick, a monk weary of the world, gave over all, and betook himself to a solitary life, and became a melancholy Mahometan monk.

*Kneller.*

The *monkish* monks, the scorn and shame of mankind.

Rouse and prepare once more to take possession, And nestle in their ancient hives again.

*Rever.*

Monks, in some respects, agree with regulars, as in the substantial vows of religion; but in other respects, monks and regulars differ, for that regulars, vows excepted, are not tied up to so strict a rule of life as monks are.

*Aylmer's Paragon.*

**MONKEY.** *n. f.* [*monkin*, a little man.]

1. An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal bearing some resemblance of man.

One of them shewed me a ring that he had of your daughter for a monkey.—Iubal, it was my turquois, I would not have given it for a wilder monkey.

*Shakspeare.*

More new-fangled than an ape; more giddy in my desires than a monkey.

*Shakspeare.*

Other creatures, as well as monkeys, destroy their young ones by senseless fondness.

*Locke on Educ.*

With glittering gold and sparkling gems they shine.

But apes and monkeys are the gods within.

*Grannville.*

2. A word of contempt, or slight kindness.

This is the monkey's own going out, she is persuaded I will marry her.

*Shakspeare.*

Poor monkey! how wilt thou do for a father?

*Shakspeare.*

**MONKERY.** *n. f.* [from *monk*.] The monastic life.

Neither do I meddle with their evangelical perfection of vows, nor the dangerous servitude of their rash and impotent votaries, nor the inconveniences of their monkery.

*Hall.*

**MONKHOOD.** *n. f.* [*monk* and *hood*.] The character of a monk.

He had left off monkhood too, and was no longer obliged to the.

*Atterbury.*

**MONASTIC.** *adj.* [from *monk*.] Monastic; pertaining to monks; taught by monks.

Those publick charities are a greater ornament to this city than all its wealth, and do more real honour to the reformed religion, than is owing to the church of Rome from all those vast and

ous foundations of which the vanity boasts

*Atterbury.*

wise, so common, see the *Bienheureux* mule, a constant of monkish rhyme refuse.

*Smith.*

**MONKS HOOD.** *n. f.* [*consolida regalis*.]

A plant. *Answorth.*

**MONKS-RHUBARD.** *n. f.* A species of dock: its roots are used in medicine.

**MONOCHORD.** *n. f.* [*μονοχρδ* and *χορδ*.]

1. An instrument of one string: as, the trumpet marine.

*Harris.*

2. A kind of instrument anciently of singular use for the regulating of sounds: the ancients made use of it to determine the proportion of sounds to one another. When the chord was divided into two equal parts, so that the terms were as one to one, they called them unisons; but if as two to one, they called them octaves or diapasons: when they were as three to two, they called them fifths or diapentes; if they were as four to three, they called them fourths or diatessérons; if as five to four, they called it diton, or a tierce-major; but if as six to five, then they called it a demi-ton, or a tierce-minor; and lastly, if the terms were as twenty-four to twenty-three, they called it a demiton or dieze, the *monochord* being thus divided, was properly that which they called a system, of which there were many kinds, according to the different divisions of the *monochord*.

*Harris.*

**MONOCULAR.** *adj.* [*μονο* and *oculus*.]

**MONOCULOUS.** *adj.* One-eyed; having only one eye.

He was well served who cut down an ancient white Hawthorn tree, because the budded before others, might be occasion of superstition, had some of the pecked flowers to his eyes, and made him *monocular*.

Those of China repute the sea of the world *monocular*.

**MONODY.** *n. f.* [*μονοδία*, *monodie*, Fr.]

A poem sung by one person not in dialogue.

**MONOGAMIST.** *n. f.* [*μονο* and *γαμος*; *monogame*, Fr.] One who disallows second marriages.

**MONOGAMY.** *n. f.* [*monogamie*, French; *μόνος* and *γαμία*.] Marriage of one wife.

**MONOGRAM.** *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *γράμμα*; *monogramme*, French.] A cypher, a character compounded of several letters.

**MONOLOGUE.** *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *λόγος*; *monologue*, Fr.] A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy.

He gives you an account of himself, and of his returning from the country, in *monologue*; to which unnatural way of narration Terence is subject in all his plays.

*Dryden.*

**MONOMACHY.** *n. f.* [*μονομαχία*; *μόνος* and *μάχη*.] A duel; a single combat.

**MONOME.** *n. f.* [*monome*, Fr.] In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name; as, a b, a a b, a a a b.

*Harris.*

**MONOPETALOUS.** *adj.* [*monopetale*, Fr. *μόνος* and *πέταλον*.] It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, however they may be seemingly cut into many small ones, and those fall off together.

*Quincy.*

**MONOPOLIST.** *n. f.* [*monopoleur*, French.]

One who by engrossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

**TO MONOPOLIZE.** *v. a.* [*μονο* and *πωλίζω*; *monopoler*, French.] To have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

He has such a prodigious trade, that if there is not some stop put, he will *monopolize*; nobody will sell a yard of drapery, or meacery ware, but himself.

*Arbutnot.*

**MONOPOLY.** *n. f.* [*μονοπωλία*; *monopole*, Fr. *μονο* and *πωλίζω*.] The exclusive privilege of selling any thing.

If I had a *monopoly* on't they would have part on't.

*Shakspeare.*

How could he answer't, should the state think fit, To question a *monopoly* of wit?

*Cowley.*

One of the most oppressive *monopolies* imaginable; all others can concern only something without us, but this falls upon our nature, yea upon our reason.

*G. W. of the Tongue.*

Shakspeare rather writ happily than knowingly and justly, and Jonson, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, yet seemed to err, to potency that knowledge, and to make a misapprehension of his language.

*Dryden's Juvenal.*

**MONOPOTER.** *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *πότης*.] A noun used only in some one oblique case.

*Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

**MONOSTICH.** *n. f.* [*μόνος* and *στιχ*.] A composition of one verse.

**MONOSYLLABICAL.** *adj.* [from *monosyllable*.] Consisting of words of one syllable.

**MONOSYLLABLE.** *n. f.* [*monosyllabe*, French; *μόνος* and *σλλαβή*.] A word of only one syllable.

My name of Ptolemy!

It is so long it asks an hour to write it.

I'll change it into Jove or Mars!

Or any other civil *monosyllable*,

That will not tire my hand.

*Dryden's Chloënes.*

Poets, although not infrequently how much our language was already overstocked with *monosyllables*, yet, to save time and pains, introduced that barbarous custom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the measure of their verse.

*Swift.*

*Monosyllable* lines, unless artfully managed, are stiff or languishing; but may be beautiful to express melancholy.

*Pope.*

**MONOSYLLABLED.** *adj.* [*monosyllabe*, Fr. from *monosyllable*.] Consisting of one syllable.

Nine taylor's, if slightly spell'd,

Into one man are *monosyllabled*.

*Cleveland.*

**MONOTONY.** *n. f.* [*μόνο* and *τόνος*; *monotonie*, French.] Uniformity of sound; want of variety in cadence.

I could object to the repetition of the same rhymes within four lines of each other as tinsel to the ear through their *monotony*.

*Pope's Letters.*

**MONSIEUR.** *n. f.* [French.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman.

A Frenchman his companion:

An eminent *monsieur*, that, it seems, much loves A Gallian girl.

*Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

**MONSOON.** *n. f.* [*monsoon*, *monsoon*, Fr.]

*Monsoons* are shifting trade winds in the East Indian ocean, which blow periodically; some for half a year one way, others but for three months, and then shift and blow for six or three months directly contrary.

*Harris.*

The *monsoons* and trade winds are constant and periodic even to the thirtieth degree of latitude all around the globe, and seldom transgress or fall short of those bounds.

*Ray.*

**MONSTER.** *n. f.* [*monstre*, Fr. *monstrum*, Lat.]





Aristotle reduced our loose reasonings to certain rules, and made them conclude in *mood* and figure.  
*Baker on Learning.*

## 2. Style of music.

They move  
In perfect phalanx, to the Dorian mood  
Of flutes, and soft recorders. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Then found them a tune  
Harsh, and of dissonant sound from his complaint.  
*Milton.*

## 3. The change the verb undergoes in some languages, as the Greek, Latin, and French, to signify various intentions of the mind, is called *mood*.

*Clark's Latin Grammar.*

## 4. [From *mod*, Gothick; *mob*, Saxon; *mood*, Dutch; and generally in all Teutonic dialects.] Temper of mind; state of mind as affected by any passion; disposition.

He was in a ghost, with sad amaz'd mood,  
Charming their own thoughts, and in a way wide  
With many eyes. *Shakespeare.*  
The kindly heart was on her gazing mood,  
With pity. *Fanny Queen.*

Eyes unfix'd, the melting mood,  
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian tree.  
Their medicinal gum. *Shakespeare.*  
Clorinda clung to ruth her while mood,  
Few silver drops her cheek cheeks depart. *Fairfax.*  
Solyman, in a melancholy mood, walked up and down in his tent a great part of the night. *Kneller.*  
She was in fittest mood  
For cutting corns, or letting blood. *Hudibras.*

These two kids 't' appear his angry mood  
I bear, of which the furies give him good. *Dryden.*  
He now profuse of tears,  
In suppliant mood fell prostrate at our feet. *Addison.*

## 5. Anger; rage; heat of mind. *Mod*, in Gothick, signifies habitual temper.

That which we move for our better instruction's sake, turneth into anger and cholera in them; yet in then *mood* they cast forth somewhat wherewith, under pain of greater displeasure, we must rest contented. *Hooker.*

## Mo'ODY. *adj.* [from *mood*.]

### 1. Angry; out of humour.

How now, *moody*?  
What is't thou canst demand? *Shakespeare.*  
Chide him rev'rently,  
When you perceive his blood incline to mirth;  
But being *moody*, give him line and scope,  
Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,  
Confound themselves with working. *Shakespeare.*  
Every peevish, *moody* malecontent  
Shall fit the senseless rabbit in an uproar. *Pope.*

### 2. Mental; intellectual: *mob*, in Saxon, signifies the mind.

\* Give me some music: music, *moody* food  
Of us that trade in love. *Shakespeare.*

## MOON. *n. f.* [*moon*; *mina*, Gothick; *mena*, Saxon; *mona*, Islandick; *maane*, Danish; *man*, German; *maen*, Dutch.]

### 1. The changing luminary of the night, called by poets Cynthia or Phœbe.

The moon shines bright: 'twas such a night as this,  
When the sweet lord did gently kiss the trees,  
they did make noise. *Shakespeare.*  
Diana hath her seat from moisten, which is the property of the moon, and by nature cold and moist, and is feigned to be a goddess huntress. *Pearlman.*  
Beneath the mighty ocean's wealthy caves,  
Beneath the eternal fountain of all waves,  
Where their vast court the mother waters keep,  
And disturb'd by moon, in silence sleep. *Cowley.*  
And stars bear witness to the truth! *Dryden.*  
*Ainsworth.*

### 3. [In fortification.] It is used in composition to denote a figure resembling a crescent: as, a half moon.

## MOON-BEAM. *n. f.* [*moon* and *beam*.]

Rays of lunar light.

The division and quivering, which please so much in music, have an agreement with the glimmering of light, as the moon beams playing upon a wave. *Baron's Natural History.*

On the water the moon-beams played, and made it appear like floating quicksilver. *Dryden.*

## MOON CALF. *n. f.* [*moon* and *calf*.]

### 1. A monster; a false conception: supposed perhaps anciently to be produced by the influence of the moon.

How cam it thou to be the siege of this moon-calf? *Shakespeare.*

### 2. A dolt; a stupid fellow.

The potion works not on the part design'd,  
But turns his brain, and stupifies his mind,  
The totted moon calf gapes. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

## MOON-EYED. *adj.* [*moon* and *eye*.]

### 1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon.

### 2. Dim eyed; purblind. *Ainsworth.*

## MOONFERN. *n. f.* [*moon* and *fern*, Latin.]

A plant. *Ainsworth.*

## MOON-FISH. *n. f.*

*Moon fish* is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a half-moon, by which, and his odd twisted shape, he is sufficiently distinguished. *Grew's Museum.*

## MOONLESS. *adj.* [from *moon*.] Not enlightened by the moon.

Whit'd by a friend, one moonless night,  
The Palamon from prison took his flight. *Dryden.*

## MOONLIGHT. *n. f.* [*moon* and *light*.]

The light afforded by the moon.  
Their bishop and his clergy long departed from them by moonlight, to choose in his room any other bishop, had been altogether impossible. *Hooker.*

Thou hast by moonlight at her window sung  
With feigning voice, verses of feigning love. *Shakespeare.*

## MOONLIGHT. *adj.* Illuminated by the moon.

If you will, let's dance in our round,  
And let our feet go with us. *Shakespeare.*  
What he knew ghost along the moonlight shade  
Invite my steps, and points to yonder glade? *Pope.*

## MOON-SEED. *n. f.* [*menispermum*, Latin.]

The *moon-seed* hath a toaceous flower. the point is divided into three parts at the top, and afterwards becomes the fruit or berry, in which is included one first seed, which is, when ripe, hollowed like the appearance of the moon. *Müller.*

## MOONSHINE. *n. f.* [*moon* and *shine*.]

### 1. The lustre of the moon.

Pinch him, and burn him, and turn him about,  
Till candles, and starlight, and moonshine be out. *Shakespeare.*

1, by the moonshine, to the windows went:  
And, ere I was aware, sigh'd to myself. *Dryden.*

### 2. [In burlesque.] A month.

I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines  
Lag of a brother. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

## MOONSHINE. *adj.* [*moon* and *shine*.]

### 1. Illuminated by the moon: both seem a popular corruption of *moon-shining*.

Faints, black, grey, green, and white,  
You moonshine revellets, and shades of night. *Shakespeare.*

Although it was a fair moonshine night, the enemy thought not fit to assault them. *Clarendon.*  
I went to see them in a moonshiny night. *Addison.*

## MOONSTONE. *n. f.* A kind of stone.

*Ainsworth.*

## Mo'ONSTRUCK. *adj.* [*moon* and *struck*.]

Lunatick; affected by the moon.

Demoniac phrensy, mooping melancholy,  
And moonstruck madness. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

## MOON-IREFOIL. *n. f.* [*medicago*, Latin.]

A plant.

The *moon-irefoil* hath a plain orbiculated leaf, shaped like an half-moon. *Müller.*

## Mo'ONWORT. *n. f.* [*moon* and *wort*.]

Stationflower; honesty.

## Mo'ONY. *adj.* [from *moon*.] Lunated; having a crescent for the standard resembling the moon.

Encountering fierce

The Solymean sultan, he overthrew  
His moony troops, returning bravely smear'd  
With Panum blood. *Philips.*

'The Souldan galls th' Illyrian coast;  
But soon the miserable moony host  
Before the victor cross shall fly. *Fenton.*

## MOOR. *n. f.* [*moer*, Dutch; *modder*, Teutonic, clay.]

### 1. A marsh; a fen; a bog; a tract of low and watry grounds.

While in her girlish age she kept sheep on the moor, it chanced that a London merchant passing by saw her, and liked her, begged her of her poor parents, and carried her to his home. *Cowley.*  
In the great level near Thorny, several tracts of oak and fir stand in firm earth below the moor. *Hale.*

Let the marsh of Eltham Bruges tell,  
What colour were their waters that time day,  
And all the moor 'twixt Elverham and Deu. *Spenser.*

### 2. [*Maurus*, Latin.] A negro; a black-a-moor.

I shall answer that better than you can the getting up of the negro's belly, the moor is with child by you. *Shakespeare.*

### To Moor. *v. a.* [*morer*, Fr.] To fasten by anchors or otherwise.

Three more fierce kurns in his angry mood  
Dash'd on the shallows of the moving land,  
And in mid ocean left them moor'd at hand. *Dryden.*

### To Moor. *v. n.* To be fixed by anchors; to be stationed.

Ancas gain'd Cajeta's bay:  
At length on oozy ground his galleys moor,  
Their heads are twin'd to fast, their sterns to shore. *Dryden.*

My vessel, driven by a strong gust of wind,  
Moor'd in a Chan creek. *Addison's Ovid.*

He visited the top of Taurus, and the famous Ararat, where Noah's ark first moor'd. *Arbutnot and Pope's Homer.*

### To blow a Moor. [at the fall of the deer, corrupted from a *moor*, French.] To sound the horn in triumph, and call in the whole company of hunters.

*Ainsworth.*

## Mo'ORCOCK. *n. f.* [*moor* and *cock*.] The male of the moorhen.

## Mo'ORHEN. *n. f.* [*moor* and *hen*.] A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet.

Water fowls, as sea-gulls and moorhens, when they flock and fly together from the sea towards the shores, for show rain and wind. *Bacon.*

## Mo'ORISH. *adj.* [from *moor*.] Fenny; marshy; watry.

In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and firs have lain there till covered by the inundation of the fresh and salt waters, and moorish earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*

Along the moorish fens  
Sighs the sad genius of the coming storm. *Thomson.*

## Mo'ORLAND. *n. f.* [*moor* and *land*.]

Marsh; fen; watry ground.

# M O P

In the south part of Staffordshire they go to the north for seed corn, and they of the north to the south, except in the *moorlands*. *Mortimer's Husb.*  
Or like a bridge that joins a marsh

To *moorlands* of a different parish. *Swift.*

**MOORSTONE.** *n. f.* A species of granite.

The third stratum is of great rocks of *moorstone* and vandy earth. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**MO'ORY.** *adj.* [from *moor*.] Marshy; fenny; watry.

The dust the fields and pastures covers,  
As when thick mists arise from *moory* vales.

In Essex, *moory* land is thought the most proper. *Fairfax.*  
*Non timer.*

**MOOSE.** *n. f.* The large American deer; the biggest of the species of deer.

To **MOOT.** *v. a.* [from *motian*, *mot*, *xemot*, *meeting together*, Saxon; or perhaps, as it is a law term, from *mot*, French.] To plead a mock cause; to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.

**MOOT case or point.** A point or case unsettled and disputable, such as may properly afford a topic of disputation.

In this *moot case* your judgment to refuse,  
Is present death. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Would you not think him crack'd, who would require another to make an argument on a *moot point*, who understands nothing of our laws?

*Locke on Education.*

Let us drop both our pretences, for I believe it is a *moot point*, whether I am more likely to make a master Bull, or you a master Stutti.

*Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

**MO'ORED.** *adj.* Plucked up by the root.

*Ainsworth.*

**MO'OTIER.** *n. f.* [from *moot*] A disputer of moot points.

**MOP.** *n. f.* [moppa, Welsh; mapp, Lat.]

1. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors.

Such is that sprinkling which some careles quean  
Flits on you from her *mop*, but not so clean.

You fly, invoke the gods, then turning, stop  
To rail; the ringing still whirrs on her *mop*. *Swift.*

2. [Perhaps corrupted from *mock*.] A wry mouth made in contempt.

Each one tripping on his toe  
Will be here with *mop* and mow. *Shakespeare.*

To **MOP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with a mop.

To **MOP.** *v. n.* [from *mock*.] To make wry mouths in contempt.

Five fiends have been in poor Tom at once; of  
lust, as Obdicut, Hobbiden, pounce of dumb  
nicks; Mahu, of stealing, Mohu, of murder, and  
Hobbertigibbet, of *mopping* and mowings, who since  
possess his chamber-maids. *Shakespeare.*

An ale sell a *mopping* and blaying at a horn.

*L'Estrange.*

To **MOPE.** *v. n.* [Of this word I cannot find a probable etymology.] To be stupid; to drowse; to be in a constant day-dream; to be spiritless, unactive and inattentive; to be stupid and delirious.

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this king  
of England, to *mope* with his fat-brain'd followers.

*Shakespeare.*

Eyes without feeling, feeling without sight,  
Ears without hands or eyes, smelling fans all,  
Or but a sickly part of one true sense

Could not so *mope*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

I'm in a dream were we divided from them,  
And were brought *moping* hither. *Shakespeare.*

Intestine stone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,  
Demoniack phrensy, *moping* melancholy,  
And moon-struck madness. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The busy craftsman and o'erlabour'd hind,  
Forget the travel of the day in sleep;  
Care only wakes, and *moping* pensiveness;  
With meagre discontented looks they sit,  
And watch the wasting of the midnight taper.

*Roxce.*

To **MOPE.** *v. a.* To make spiritless; to deprive of natural powers.

They say there are charms in herbs, said he,  
and so throw a handful of galls; which was so  
ridiculous, that the young thief took the old man  
to be *moped*. *L'Estrange.*

Severity breaks the mind, and then in the place  
of a disorderly young fellow, you have a low-  
spirited *moped* creature. *Locke.*

**MOPE-LEYS.** *adj.* Blind of one eye.

*Ainsworth.*

**MO'PPEY.** *n. f.* [perhaps from *mop*.] A puppet made of rags, as a mop is made; a fondling name for a girl.

Our sovereign lady: made for a queen?  
With a globe in one hand, and a sceptre in t'other?  
A very pretty *moppet*! *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

**MO'PUS.** *n. f.* [A cant word from *mope*] A drone; a dreamer.

I'm grown a mere *mopus*; no company comes  
But a rabble of tenants. *Swift's Miscell.*

**MO'RAL.** *adj.* [moral, French; moralis, Latin.]

1. Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad.

Keep at the least within the compass of *moral* actions, which have in them vice or virtue. *He l.*  
Laws and ordinances positive he distinguisheth from the laws of the two tables, which were *moral*.

*Hobbes.*

In *moral* actions divine law helpeth exceedingly the law of reason to guide life, but in supernatural it alone guideth.

*Hooke.*

Now, brandish'd weapons glitt'ring in their hands,  
Mankind is broken loose from *moral* bands;  
No rights of hospitality remain,  
The guest, by him who harbour'd him, is slain.

*Dryden.*

2. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue.

France spreads his banners in our noiseless land,  
With plumed helm thy slay'r begins his threat,  
Whilst thou, a *moral* fool, sit'st still and crest.

*Shakespeare.*

3. Popular; customary; such as is known or admitted in the general business of life.

Physical and mathematical certainty may be  
stated infallible; and *moral* certainty may properly  
be stated indubitable. *Watts.*

We have found, with a *moral* certainty, the seat  
of the intellectual axis. *Buget's Theory of the Earth.*

Mathematical things are capable of the strictest demonstration; conclusions in natural philosophy are capable of proof by an induction of experiments; things of a *moral* nature by *moral* arguments, and matters of fact by credible testimony.

*Tillotson.*

A *moral* universality, is when the predicate agrees to the greatest part of the particulars which are contained under the universal subject.

*Watts.*

**MO'RAL.** *n. f.*

1. Morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life: this is rather a French than English sense.

Their *moral* and economy,  
Most perfectly they made agree. *Prior.*

2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.

# M O R

*Benedictus? why benedictus? you have some moral in this benedictus.*

—*Moral!* No, by my troth, I have no moral meaning; I meant plain holy chitelle. *Shakespeare.*  
Expound the meaning or *moral* of his signs and tokens. *Shakespeare's Tem. of the Shrew.*

The *moral* is the first business of the poet, as being the groundwork of his instruction, this being formed, he contrives such a design or fable as may be most suitable to the *moral*. *Dryden's Dufresne.*

I found a *moral* first, and then I studied for a fable, but could do nothing that pleased me. *Swift.*

To **MO'RAL.** *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

To moralize; to make moral reflections. Not in use.

When I did hear

The motley fool thus *moral* on the time,  
My lungs began to crow like chant clerk,  
That fools should be so deep contemplative. *Shak.*

**MORA'LIST.** *n. f.* [moraliste, Fr.] One who teaches the duties of life.

The advice given by a great *moralist* to his friend was, that he should compose his poems, and let that be the work of reason, which would certainly be the work of time. *Alphon.*

**MORA'LITY.** *n. f.* [moralité, French; from *moral*.]

1. The doctrine of the duties of life; ethicks.

The system of *morality*, to be gathered out of the writings of ancient sages, falls very short of that delivered in the gospel. *Swift's Mycelary.*

A necessity of sinning is as impossible in *morality*, as any the greatest difficulty can be in nature. *Baker on Learning.*

2. The form of an action which makes it the subject of reward, or punishment.

The *morality* of an action is founded in the freedom of that principle, by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requisite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it. *South's Sermons.*

To **MO'RALIZE.** *v. a.* [moraliser, Fr.]

1. To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense.

He has left me here behind to expound the meaning or *moral* of his signs and tokens.

—I pray thee *moralize* them. *Shakespeare.*

Did he not *moralize* this spectacle?

—O yes, into thousand families. *Shakespeare.*

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb.

*L'Estrange.*

2. In *Spenser* it seems to mean, to furnish with manners or examples.

Fierce waives and faithful loves shall *moralize* my song. *Fairy Queen.*

3. In *Pier*, who imitates the foregoing line, it has a sense not easily discovered, if indeed it has any sense.

High as their trumpets tune his lyre he strung,  
And with his prince's arms he *moralized* his song.

*Prior.*

To **MO'RALIZE.** *v. n.* To speak or write on moral subjects.

**MO'RALIZER.** *n. f.* [from *moralize*.] He who moralizes.

**MO'RALLY.** *adv.* [from *moral*.]

1. In the ethical sense.

By good, good *morally* is called, bonum honestum, ought chiefly to be understood; and that the good of profit or pleasure, the bonum utile or jucundum, hardly come into any account here. *South.*

Because this, of the two brothers killing each other, is an action *morally* unnatural; therefore, by way of preparation, the tragedy would have begun with heaven and earth in disorder, something physically unnatural. *Rymer.*

2. According to the rules of virtue.

To take away rewards and punishments, is only pleasing to a man who resolves not to live *morally*.

*Dryden.*

3. Popularly; according to the common occurrences of life; according to the common judgment made of things.

It is *morally* impossible for an hypocrite to keep himself long upon his guard. *L. Efrange.*

I am from the nature of the things themselves *morally* certain, and cannot make any doubt of it, but that a mind free from passion and prejudice is more fit to pass a true judgment than such a one as is biassed by affections and interests. *Wilkins.*

The concurring accounts of many such witnesses render it *morally*, or, as we might speak, absolutely impossible that these things should be false.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

**MORALS.** *n. f.* [without a singular.]

The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with respect to others.

Some, as corrupt in their *morals* as vice could make them, have yet been tedious to have their children soberly, virtuously, and piously brought up. *Scot's Sermons.*

Learn then what *morals* critics ought to shew: 'Tis not enough wit, art, and learning join, In all you speak, let truth and candour shine. *P. p.*

**MORALS.** *n. f.* [*morals*, French.] Fen; bog; moor.

Landscapes point out the surest and most fruitful spots, as well as the rocks, and wildernesses, and *moorlands* of the country. *Hutchins's Antiquities.*

Not the deep *morals*

Refus'd, but through the shaking wilderness

Pick your nice way. *Johnson's Autumn.*

**MORBID.** *adj.* [*morbidus*, Latin.] Diseased; in a state contrary to health.

Though every human constitution is *morbid*, yet are these diseases consistent with the common functions of life. *Abuthur.*

**MORBIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *morbid*.] State of being diseased.

**MORBIFFICAL.** *adj.* [*morbis* and *ficus*,] **MORBIFFICK.** *Lat. morbisque*, Pl.] Causing diseases.

The unappealing to malicious in this *morbisick* constitution, exact a more particular regard, which force initiate consumptives must change the air. *Huxley on Consumption.*

This disease is cured by the critical resolution, concoction, and evacuation of the *morbisick* matter. *Arbuthnot.*

**MORBOSE** *adj.* [*morbosus*, Latin.] Proceeding from disease; not healthy.

Malpighi, under galls, comprehends all preternatural and *morbis* tumours and excrescences of plants. *River's Great.*

**MORBOUSITY.** *n. f.* [from *morbosus*, Lat.] Diseased state. A word not in use.

The inference is far, from the organ to the action, that they live eyes, or action some sight was designed, if we except the casual impediments or *morbosities* in individuals. *Bacon.*

**MORDACIOUS.** *adj.* [*mordax*, Latin.] Biting; apt to bite.

**MORDACITY.** *n. f.* [*mordacit  *, Fr. *mordacitas*, from *mordax*, Latin.] Biting quality.

It is to be inquired, whether there be any medium to dissolve any metal that is not fitting or corroding, and openeth the body by sympathy, and not by *mordax* or violent penetration. *Bacon.*

**MORDICANT** *adj.* [*mordax*, Lat. *mordicant*, French.] Biting; acrid.

He presumes, that the mordant quality of bodies must proceed from a fiery ingredient, whereas the light and inflammable parts must be driven away by that time the fire has reduced the body to ashes. *Boyle.*

**MORDICATION.** *n. f.* [from *mordicant*] The act of corroding or biting.

Another cause is mordication of the orifices, especially of the mercately veins; as any thing that

is sharp and biting doth provoke the part to expel, and mustard provoketh sneezing. *Bacon.*

**MORE.** *adj.* [more, Saxon; the comparative of *some* or *great*]

1. In greater quantity; in greater degree. Wrong not that wrong with *more* contempt. *Shakespeare.*

These kind of knives in this plainness

Harbour *more* craft, and *more* corrupt ends

Thou twenty filthy ducking obsequents. *Shakespeare.*

The riches were *more* than that they might dwell together. *G. n. xxxvi. 7.*

Let *more* work be laid upon the men, that they may labour. *Estates, v. 9.*

I then crown my joys, or cure my pain;

Give me more love, or *more* disdain. *Carver.*

2. In greater number. [The comparative of *some* or *many*.] He had to many languages in store, Thine only time shall speak of him in *more*. *Corvoly.*

3. Greater. Now out of use. Of India the *more* and the *less*. *Manderly.* Both *more* and *less* have given him the revolt. *Shakespeare.*

The *more* part advis'd to depart. *Acts, xxi. 12.*

4. Added to some former number. One *more* citizen, Sybil gave. *Dryden.* I'm tired of thine, and would fain give o'er. But Montagu demands one labour *more*. *Addison.* Great Dryden's friends before, With open arms receiv'd one poet *more*. *Pope.*

**MORE.** *adv.*

1. To a greater degree.

He loved Rachel *more* than Leah. *Gen. xxix. 30.*

The spirits of animate bodies are all, in some degree, *more* or less kindled. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Some were of opinion, that feeling *more* and *more* in himself the weight of time, he was not unwilling to bellow upon another some part of the pain. *Hutton.*

The *more* the kindled combat rises higher,

The *more* with fury burns the blazing fire. *Dryden.*

As the blood passeth through narrower channels, the redness disappears *more* and *more*. *Arbuthnot.*

The *more* God has blest any man with estate or quality, just so much less in proportion is the care he takes in the education of his children. *Scot's Misdeeds.*

2. The particle that forms the comparative of *more*.

I am *more* than with my *more* headier will,

To take the indispos'd and sickly fit

For the sound man. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

May you long live a happy infant to your king and country: happy here, and *more* happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

The advantage of learning are *more* lasting than those of arms. *Cicero on Prudence.*

3. Again; a second time. Little did I think I should ever have business of the kind on my hands *more*. *Lucas.*

4. Longer; yet continuing: with the negative particle. Calbus is no *more*! Oh, setting sun!

As in thy red rays thou dost sink to night,

So in his red blood Cassius' day is set. *Shakespeare.*

**MORE.** *n. f.* [A kind of comparative from *some* or *much*.]

1. A greater quantity; a greater degree. Perhaps some of these examples which are adduced under the adverb, with *the* before *more*, should be placed here; but I rather think the *more* to be adverbial.

Were I king,

I should cut off the nobles for their lands;

And my *more* having would be as a sauce

To make me hunger *more*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

An heroic poem requires some great action of war, and as much or *more* of the active virtue than the suffering. *Dryden.*

The Lord do so, and much *more*, to Jonathan. *1 Samuel.*

From hence the greatest part of ill's descend, When lust of getting *more* will have no end. *Dryden.*

They that would have *more* and *more* can never have enough; no, not if a miracle should interpose to gratify their avarice. *L'Estrange.*

A mariner having let down a large portion of his sounding line, he reaches no bottom, whereby he knows the depth to be so many fathoms and *more*, but how much that *more* is, he hath no distinct notion. *Locke.*

2. Greater thing; other thing.

They, who so state a question, do no *more* but separate the parts of it one from another, and lay them so in their due order. *Locke.*

3. Second time; longer time.

They stea'd their course to the same quiet shore, Not parted long, and now to part no *more*. *Pope.*

4. It is doubtful whether the word, in this use, be a noun or adverb.

The dove returned not again unto him any *more*. *Gen. viii.*

Pr'ythee be satisfy'd, he shall be aided,

Or I'll no *more* be king. *Dryden's Cymon.*

Delia, the queen of love, let all deplore!

Delia, the queen of beauty, is now no *more*. *Walpole.*

**MOREL.** *n. f.* [*solanum*, Latin.]

1. The *morel*, is a plant, of which there are several species: when the flower sheds there succeeds a spherical fruit, pretty hard, at first green like an olive, then black, full of a limpid juice and a great number of seeds. *Trevoux.*

Spongy *morels* in strong ragoufts are found,

And in the soup the slimy snail is drown'd. *Gay.*

2. A kind of cherry.

*Morel* is a black cherry, fit for the conservatory before it be thorough ripe, but it is bitter eaten raw. *Mortimer.*

**MORRLAND.** *n. f.* [moorland, Saxon; moor, a mountain, and land.] A mountainous or hilly country: a tract of Staffordshire is called the *Morlands*, from being hilly.

**MOROVER.** *adv.* [*more* and *over*] Beyond what has been mentioned; besides; likewise; also; over and above. *Moreover*, he hath left you all his walks. *SLA.*

He did hold me dear

Above this world, adding thereto, *moreover*,

That he would wed me, or else die my lover. *Shakespeare.*

*Moreover* by them is thy servant warned.

*Psalms, xix. 11.*

**MORLA'Y.** *n. f.* A deadly weapon. *Ainsworth.* *Glaive* and *morle*, French; and *glay m  hr*, Erse; a two-handed broadsword, which some centuries ago was the highlander's weapon.

**MORIGEROUS.** *adj.* [*moriger*, Latin.] Obedient; obsequious.

**MORION.** *n. f.* [French.] A helmet; armour for the head; a casque.

For all his majesty's ships a proportion of swords,

targets, *morions*, and cuirasses of proof should be allowed.  *Raleigh.*

Polish'd steel that cast the view aside,

And crested *morions* with their plumed pride. *Dryden.*

**MORISCO.** *n. f.* [*morisco*, Spanish.] A dancer of the morris or morrish dance.

I have seen

Him caper upright like a wild *morisco*,

Shaking the bloody darts, as he his bells. *Shakespeare.*

**MORRIN.** *n. f.* [Among hunters.] A wild beast, dead through sickness or mischance. *Bailey.*

**MORLING.** *n. f.* [*mort*, Fr.] Wool

**MORTLING.** *n. f.* plucked from a dead sheep. *Ainsworth.*

**MORMO.**

**MORMO.** *n. f.* [*mormo*.] Bugbear; false terror.

**MORN.** *n. f.* [*manne*, Saxon.] The first part of the day; the morning. *Morn* is not used but by the poets.

The cock, that is the trumpet to the morn,  
Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding throat  
Awake the god of day. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Can you forget your golden beds,  
Where you might sleep beyond the morn? *Lee.*  
Friendship shall still thy evening feasts adorn,  
And blooming peace shall ever bless thy morn. *Prior.*

**MORNING.** *n. f.* [*morgen*, Teutonic; but our morning seems rather to come from *morn*.] The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.

One master Brook hath sent your worship a morning's draught of sack. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives.*  
By the second hour in the morning  
Direct the earl to see me. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Morning by morning shall it pass over.  
*Isaiah, xxviii. 19.*

What shall become of us before night, who are weary to early in the morning?  
*Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

The morning is the proper part of the day for study.  
*Dryden.*

Every morning sees her early at her prayers, she rejoices in the beginning of every day, because it begins all her pious rules of holy living, and brings the fresh pleasures of repeating them. *Law.*

**MORNING.** *adj.* Being in the early part of the day.

She looks as clear  
As morning roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shakespeare.*  
Your goodness is as a morning cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away. *Hosea, vi. 5.*

Let us go down after the Philistine by night, and spoil them until the morning light. *1 Sam. xiv. 36.*  
The twining jasmine and blushing rose,  
With blush grace their morning tincts disclose. *Prior.*

All the night they stem the liquid way,  
And end their voyage with the morning ray. *Pope.*

**MORNING GOWN.** *n. f.* A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.

Seeing a great many in rich morning gowns, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early. *Addison.*

**MORNING-STAR.** *n. f.* The planet Venus when she shines in the morning.

Bright as dith the morning-star appear,  
Out of the East, with flaming locks bedight,  
To tell the dawning day is drawing near. *Fanny Fern.*

**MOROSE.** *adj.* [*morosus*, Latin.] Sour of temper; peevish; sullen.

Without these precautions, the man degenerates into a cynick, the woman into a coquette; the man grows sullen and morose, the woman impertinent. *Addison's Spectator.*

Some have deserved censure for a morose and affected taciturnity, and others have made speeches, though they had nothing to say. *Watts on the Mind.*

**MOROSITY.** *adv.* [from *morose*.] Sourly; peevishly.

'Too many are as morosely positive in their age, as they were childishly in their youth.

*Government of the Tongue.*

**MOROSINESS.** *n. f.* [from *morose*.] Sourness; peevishness.

Take care that no sourness and morosities mingle with our serious frame of mind. *Nelson.*

Learn good humour, never to oppose without just reason; abate some degree of pride and morosities. *Watts.*

**MOROSITY.** *n. f.* [*morositas*, Lat. from *morose*.] Moroseness; sourness; peevishness.

Why then be sad,  
But entertain no morosity, brothers, other  
Than a joint burthen laid upon us. *Shakespeare.*

Some morosities  
We must expect, since jealousy belongs  
To age, of scorn, and tender sense of wrongs. *Dunham.*

The pride of this man, and the popularity of that; the levity of one, and the morosity of another. *Clarendon.*

**MORRIS.** } *n. f.* [that is, *moorish*]  
**MORRIS-DANCE.** } or *moorish-dance*.

1. A dance in which bells are gangled, or slaves or swords clashed, which was learned by the Moors, and was probably a kind of Pyrrhick or military dance.

The queen stood in some doubt of a Spanish invasion, though it proved but a *moorish-dance* upon our waves. *Watts.*

One in his catalogue of a feigned library sets down this title of a book, 'The *moorish-dance* of heretics.' *Bacon.*

The fountains and seas, with all their finny drove,  
Now to the moon in wavering *moorish* move. *Milton.*

I took delight in pieces that shewed a country village, *moorish-dancing*, and peasants together by the ears. *Praeger.*

Four reapers danced a *moorish* to oaten pipes. *Spectator.*

2. *Nine men's MORRIS.* A kind of play with nine holes in the ground.

The folds stand empty in the drowned field,  
And crows are lured with the murrain flock;  
The *moorish moor* is riled up with mud. *Shakespeare.*

**MORRIS-DANCER.** *n. f.* [*morris* and *dance*.] One who dances *a la moresca*, the moorish dance.

There went about the country a set of *moorish dancers*, composed of ten men, who danced a *moorish* and a *moorish* pipe. *Temple.*

**MORPHEW.** *n. f.* [*morphee*, French, *morpheus*, low Latin; *morpha*, Italian.] A scurf on the face.

**MORROW.** *n. f.* [*monxen*, Saxon; *morghen*, Dutch.] The original meaning of *morrow* seems to have been *morning*, which being often referred to on the preceding day, was understood in time to signify the whole day next following.

1. The day after the present day.

I would not buy  
Their mercy at the price of one fair word;  
To have it with saying, good *morrow*. *Shakespeare.*

Thou  
Canst pluck night from me, but not lend a *morrow*. *Shakespeare.*

The Lord did that thing on the *morrow*. *Exod. ix. 6.*

Peace, good reader, do not weep,  
Peace, the lovers are asleep,  
Let them sleep, let them sleep on,  
Till this stormy night be gone,  
And the eternal *morrow* dawn,  
Then the curtains will be drawn,  
And they wake with the light,  
Whose day shall never sleep in night. *Crowley.*

To morrow you will live, you always cry,  
In what country doth this *morrow* lie?  
That 'tis to mighty long e'er it arrive:  
Beyond the Indies does this *morrow* live?  
'Tis so far-fetched this *morrow*, that I fear  
'Twill be both very old, and very dear.  
To morrow will I live, the fool does say,  
To day itself's too late, the wife liv'd yesterday. *Cowley.*

2. *To MORROW.* [This is an idiom of the same kind, supposing *morrow* to

mean originally *morning*: as, *to night; to day.*] On the day after this current day.

To morrow comes; 'tis noon; 'tis night:  
This day like all the former flies;  
Yet on he runs to seek delight  
To morrow, till to night he dies. *Prior.*

3. *To morrow* is sometimes, I think improperly, used as a noun.

Our yesterday's *to morrow* now is gone,  
And still a new *to morrow* does come on.  
We by *to morrows* draw out all our store,  
Till the exhausted well can yield no more. *Cowley.*

To morrow is the time when all is to be rectified. *Spectator.*

**MORSE.** *n. f.* [*phoca*] A sea-horse.

That which is commonly called a *sea horse* is properly called a *morse*, and makes not out that shape. *Johnson.*

It seems to have been a tusk of the *morse* or walrus, called by some the sea-horse. *Woodward.*

**MORSEL.** *n. f.* [*morcellus*, low Latin; from *moris*.]

1. A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful.

Yet can't thou to a *morsel* of this feast,  
Having full din'd before. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
And me his patient would full soon devour  
For want of other prey, but knows that I  
Should prove a bitter *morsel*, and his bane. *Milton.*

Every *morsel* to a satiated hunger, is only a new labour to a tired digestion. *South's Sermons.*

He boils the flesh,  
And lays the mangled *morsels* in a dish. *Dryden.*

A wretch is prisoner made,  
Whose flesh, torn off by humps, the ravenous foe  
In *morsels* cut to make it further go. *Tate's Jure.*

A letter to the keeper of the lion requested that it may be the first *morsel* put into his mouth. *Addison.*

2. A piece; a meal.

On these herbs, and fruits and flow'rs,  
Feed first, on each beast next, and fish and fowl,  
No homely *morsels*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A dog crossing a river with a *morsel* of flesh in his mouth, saw, as he thought, another dog under the water, upon the very same adventure. *L'Estrange.*

3. A small quantity. Not proper.

Of the *morsels* of native and pure gold, he had seen some weighed many pounds. *Bye.*

**MORSURE.** *n. f.* [*morsure*, French; *morsura*, Latin.] The act of biting.

**MORT.** *n. f.* [*morte*, French.]

1. A tune sounded at the death of the game.

To be making practis'd smiles,  
As in a looking-glass, and to sigh as 'twere  
The note of th' deer; oh that is entertainment  
My bloom likes not. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. [*Morgt*, Hindick.] A great quantity. Not in elegant use, but preserved colloquially in many parts.

**MORTAL.** *adj.* [*mortalis*, Latin; *mortel*, French.]

1. Subject to death; doomed some time to die.

Nature does require  
Her times of preservation, which, perforce,  
Her frail son amongst my brethren mortal  
Must give my attendance to. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

This corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. *1 Cor. xv. 53.*

Heav'nly powers, where shall we find such love!  
Which of ye will be mortal to redeem  
Man's mortal crime; and just, th' unjust to save. *Milton.*

The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command  
Transgress, inevitably thou shalt die;  
From that day mortal: and this happy state  
Shalt lose. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Deadly;

## 2. Deadly; destructive; procuring death.

Come all you spirits  
That tend on mortal thought, unless me here,  
And fill me from the crown to the toe, top full  
Of cruelty. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
The mortalst poisons practis'd by the West In-  
dians, have some mixture of the blood, fat, or  
flesh of man. *Eaton.*

The trust  
Of this forbidden tree, whose mortal taste  
Brought death into the world, and all our woe.  
*Milton.*  
Some circumstances have been great dilcu-  
ragers of mad, and other, absolutely mortal to it.  
*Temple.*

Hope not, but man! unquestion'd hence to go,  
For I am Pal-mon, thy mortal too. *Dryden.*

## 3. Bringing death.

Safe in the hand of one disposing pow'r,  
Or in the natal, or the mortal hour. *Pope.*

## 4. Inferring divine condemnation; not venial.

'Tis every sin of itself be mortal, yet all are  
not equally mortal, but some more, some less.  
*Parkins.*

## 5. Human; belonging to man.

They met me in the day of success: and I have  
learned by the perfid report, they have more in  
them than mortal knowledge. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
*Macbeth.*

Shall I've the lease of nature, pay his breath  
To time and to custom. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
The voice of God

To mortal ear is dreadful, they believe,  
That Motes might report to them his will,  
And terror cease. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Success, the mark no mortal wit,  
Or surest hand can always hit. *Boswell.*

No one enjoyment but is liable to be lost by ten  
thousand accidents, out of all mortal power to pre-  
vent. *South's Sermons.*

## 6. Extreme; violent. A low word.

The birds were in a mortal apprehension of the  
beetles, till the sparrow reasoned them into under-  
standing. *L'Estrange.*

The nymph grew pale and in a mortal fright,  
Spent with the labour of so long a flight,  
And now despairing, cast a mournful look  
Upon the streams. *Dryden.*

## MORTAL. n. f.

## 1. Man; human being.

Wain poor mortals left behind. *Tibell.*

2. This is often used in ludicrous lan-  
guage.

I can behold no mortal now;  
For what's an eye without a brow? *Prior.*

## MORTALITY. n. f. [from mortal.]

1. Subjection to death; state of a being  
subject to death.

When I saw her die,  
I then did think on your mortality. *Cassius.*  
I point out mistakes in life and religion, that  
we might guard against the spring of error, guilt,  
and sorrow, which surround us in every state of  
mortality. *Watts's Logick.*

## 2. Death.

I beg mortality,  
Rather than life preserv'd with infamy. *Shakespeare.*

Gladly would I meet  
Mortality my sentence. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

## 3. Power of destruction.

Mortality and mercy in Minna  
Live in thy tongue and heart. *Shakespeare.*

## 4. Frequency of death.

The risk of keeping those accounts first began in  
the year 1592, being a time of great mortality.  
*Grant.*

## 5. Human nature.

A single vision to transports them, that it makes  
up the happiness of their lives; mortality cannot  
bear it. *Dryden.*

Take these tears, mortality's relief,  
And till we share your joys, forgive our grief. *Pope.*  
MORTALLY. adv. [from mortal.]

## 1. Irrecoverably; to death.

In the battle of Landen you were not only dan-  
gerously, but, in all appearance, mortally wounded.  
*Dryden.*

2. Extremely; to extremity. A low lu-  
dicrous word.

Adrian mortally envied poets, painters, and arti-  
ficers, in works wherein he had a vein to excel.  
*Bacon's Essays.*

Know all, who would pretend to my good grace,  
I mortally dislike a damning face. *Granville.*

MORTAR. n. f. [mortarium, Lat. mortier,  
French.]1. A strong vessel in which materials are  
broken by being pounded with a pestle.

Except you could bray Christendom in a mortar,  
and mould it into a new paste, there is no possibility  
of an holy war. *Bacon.*

The action of the diaphragm and muscles serves  
for the continuation of the meat in the stomach  
by their constant agitation upwards and downwards,  
resembling the pounding of materials in a mortar.  
*Ray on Creation.*

2. A short wide cannon, out of which  
bombs are thrown.

Those arms which for nine centuries had brav'd  
The wrath of time on antique stone engrav'd,  
Now torn by mortars stand yet undefac'd  
On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd. *Granville.*

MORTAR. n. f. [morter, Dutch; mor-  
tier, French.] Cement made of lime  
and sand with water, and used to join  
stones or bricks.

Mortar, in architecture, is a preparation of lime  
and sand mixed up with water, serving as a cement,  
and used by masons and bricklayers in building of  
walls of stone and brick. Wolfius observes, that  
the sand should be dry and sharp, so as to prick the  
hands when rubbed, yet not earthy, so as to foul the  
water it is wash'd in: he also finds fault with  
masons and bricklayers as committing a great error,  
in letting their lime slacken and cool before they  
make up their mortar, and also in letting their  
mortar cool and die before they use it; therefore  
he advise, that if you expect your work to be well  
done, and to continue long, to work up the lime  
quick, and but a little time, that the mortar  
may not be long before it is used.

I will tread this unbolited villain into mortar, and  
daub the wall of a jakes with him. *Shakespeare's Lear.*  
They had brick for stone, and lime for mortar.

Lime hot out of the kiln mixed soft with water,  
putting sand to it, will make better mortar than  
other. *Mortimer.*

## MORTGAGE. n. f. [mort and gage, Fr.]

1. A dead pledge; a thing put into the  
hands of a creditor.

Th' estate runs out, and mortgages are made,  
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd.  
*Dryden.*

The Romans do not seem to have known the  
secret of paper credit, and securities upon mort-  
gages. *Arluinct.*

The broker,  
Bent on some mortgage, to avoid reproach,  
He seeks bye-streets, and saves th' expensive coach.  
*Gay.*

## 2. The state of being pledged.

The land is given in mortgage only, with full  
intention to be redeemed within one year. *Bacon.*

## To MORTGAGE. v. a. [from the noun.]

To pledge; to put to pledge; to make  
over to a creditor as a security.

Let men contrive how they disentangle their  
mortgag'd souls. *Deay of Fifty.*

They make the widow's mortgag'd ox their  
prey. *Sandys.*

Their not abating of their expensive way of  
living, has forced them to mortgage their best  
mannors. *Arbutnot.*

Some have his lands, but none his treasure's store,  
Lands unmanur'd by us, and mortgag'd o'er and  
o'er. *Hart.*

MORTGAGE. n. f. [from mortgage.] He  
that takes or receives a mortgage.

An act may pass for public registries of land,  
by which all purchasers or mortgagers may be secured  
of all monies they lay out. *Temple's Miscell.*

MORTGAGER. n. f. [from mortgage.] He  
that gives a mortgage.MORTIFEROUS. adj. [mortifer, Latin.]  
Fatal; deadly; destructive.

What is it but a continued perpetuated voice  
from heaven, to give men no rest in their sins,  
no quiet from Christ's importunity, till they awake  
from the lethargick sleep, and arise from to death,  
to mortiferous a state, and permit him to give them  
life? *Hammond.*

These murmurings, like a mortiferous herb, are  
poisonous even in their first spring.

*Government of the Tongue.*

MORTIFICATION. n. f. [mortification,  
French; from mortify]1. The state of corrupting, or losing the  
vital qualities; gangrene.

It appeareth in the gangrene, or mortification of  
flesh, either by opiate, or intenc colds. *Bacon.*  
My griefs ferment and rage,  
Nor less than wounds, immedicable,

Rankle and fester, and gangrene,  
To black mortification. *Milton's Agonistics.*

## 2. Destruction of active qualities.

Inquire what gives impediment to union or restitu-  
tion, which is called mortification; as when quick-  
silver is mortified with turpentine. *Bacon.*

3. The act of subduing the body by hard-  
ships and macerations.

A diet of some fish is more rich and alkaliescent  
than that of flesh, and therefore very improper for  
such as practise mortification. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

## 3. Humiliation; subjection of the passions.

The mortification of our lusts has something in it  
that is troublesome, yet nothing that is unreason-  
able. *Tibell.*

You see no real mortification, or self denial, no  
eminent charity, no profound humility, no heav-  
enly affection, no true contempt of the world, no  
Christian weakness, no sincere zeal, or eminent  
piety, in the common lives of Christians. *Larve.*

## 5. Vexation; trouble.

It is one of the vexatious mortifications of a stu-  
dious man, to have his thoughts disorder'd by a  
tedious visit. *L'Estrange.*

We had the mortification to lose the light of Mu-  
nich, Augsburg, and Ratisbon. *Addison on Italy.*

## To MORTIFY. v. a. [mortifier, French.]

## 1. To destroy vital qualities.

2. To destroy active powers, or essential  
qualities.

What gives impediment to union or restitution  
is called mortification, as when quicksilver is mor-  
tified with turpentine or spittle. *Bacon.*

He mortified pearls in vinegar, and drunk them  
up. *Hakewill.*

Oil of tartar per deliquium has a great faculty  
to find out and mortify acid spirits. *Bryle.*

## 3. To subdue inordinate passions.

The breath no sooner left his father's body,  
But that his wildness, mortified in him,  
Seem'd to die too. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Suppress thy knowing pride,  
Mortify thy learned lust,  
Vain are thy thoughts, while thou thyself art dust.  
*Prior.*

He modestly conjectures,  
His pupil might be tur'd with lectures,  
Which help'd to mortify his pride. *Swift.*

4. To macerate or harash; in order to re-  
duce



duce the body to compliance with the mind.

Their dear causes  
Would to the bleeding and the gaim alarm  
Excite the mortified man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
We mortify ourselves with fish, and think we  
fare coarsely if we abstain from flesh. *Bacon.*

Mortify'd he was to that degree,  
A poorer than himself he would not see. *Dryden.*  
With fasting mortify'd, worn out with tears,  
And bent beneath the load of seventy years. *Harte.*  
5. To humble; to depress; to vex.  
Let my liver rather heat with wine,  
Than my heart cool with mortifying groans.

*Shakespeare.*  
He is controuled by a nod, mortified by a frown,  
and transported by a smile. *Addison's Guardian.*  
How often is the ambitious man mortified with  
the very praises he receives, if they do not rise to  
high as he thinks they ought. *Addison's Spectator.*

TO MORTIFY. *v. n.*

1. To gangrene; to corrupt.  
Try it with capon laid abroad, to see whether it  
will mortify and become tender sooner; or with  
dead flesh with water cast upon them, to see whe-  
ther it will putrify. *Bacon.*

2. To be subdued; to die away.

3. To practise religious severities.  
This makes him careful of every temper of hu-  
mour, give alms of all that he hath, watch, and  
fast, and mortify, and live according to the strictest  
rules of temperance, meekness, and humanity. *Law.*

MORTISE. *n. f.* [*mortaise, mortoise, Fr.*]

A hole cut into wood that another piece  
may be put into it and form a joint.

A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements,  
If it hath ruffian'd to upon the sea,  
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,  
Can hold the mortise? *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Under one skin are parts variously mingled, some  
with cavities, as mortises to receive, others with  
tenons to fit cavities. *Ray.*

TO MORTISE. *v. a.*

1. To cut with a mortise; to join with a  
mortise.

'Tis a massy wheel,  
To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things  
Are mortis'd and ally'd. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
'The walls of spiders leg, are mad,  
We'll mortis'd and finally laid. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

2. It seems in the following passage im-  
properly used:

The one half of the ship being finished, and by  
help of a screw launched into the water, the other  
half was joined by great brass nails mortis'd with  
lead. *Abutment on Coins.*

MORTMAIN. *n. f.* [*morte and main, Fr.*]

Such a state of possession as makes it un-  
alienable; whence it is said to be in a  
dead hand, in a hand that cannot shift  
away the property.

It were meet that some small portion of lands  
were allotted, since no more mortuaries are to be  
looked for. *Spenser.*

MORTPAY. *n. f.* [*mort and pay.*] Dead  
pay; payment not made.

This parliament was merely a parliament of  
war, with some statutes concluding therunto; as  
the severe punishing of mortpayers, and keeping  
back of soldiers wages. *Bacon.*

MORTRESS. *n. f.* [from *mortier de sageffe*  
*Skinner.*] A dish of meat of various  
kinds beaten together.

A mortress made with the brawn of capons,  
stamped, strained, and mingled with like quantity  
of almond butter, is excellent to nourish the weak.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

MORTUARY. *n. f.* [*mortuaire, French*,  
*mortuarium, Latin.*] A gift left by a

man at his death to his parish church  
for the recompence of his personal  
tythes and offerings not duly paid in  
his life-time. *Harri.*

MOSAICK. *adj.* [*mosaïque, French*; sup-  
posed corrupted from *musæus, Latin.*]

Mosaick is a kind of painting in small pebbles,  
cockles, and shells of sundry colours; and of late  
days likewise with pieces of glass figured at plea-  
sure, an ornament, in truth, of much beauty, and  
long life, but of most use in pavements and floor-  
ings. *Wotton.*

Each beauteous flower,  
Iris all hues, roses, and jessamin,  
Rear'd high their flourish'd heads between, and  
wrought

Mosaick. *Milton's Paradis. Lost.*  
The most remarkable remnant of it is a very  
beautiful mosaic pavement, the finest I have ever  
seen in marble; the parts are so well joined toge-  
ther, that the whole piece looks like a continued  
picture. *Addison on Italy.*

MOSCHATEL. *n. f.* [*moschatellina, Lat.*]  
A plant. *Miller.*

MOSQUE. *n. f.* [*mosquée, French*; *moscheit,*  
Turkish] A Mahometan temple.

MOSS. *n. f.* [*muscus, Lat. meos, Sax.*]  
A plant.

Though moss was formerly supposed to be only  
an excrement produced from the earth and trees,  
yet it is no less a perfect plant than those of greater  
magnitude, having roots, flowers, and seeds, yet  
cannot be propagated from seed by any art: the  
botanists distinguish it into many species: it chiefly  
flourishes in cold countries, and in the winter sea-  
son, and is many times very injurious to fruit trees:  
the only remedy in such cases, is to cut down part  
of the trees, and plough up the ground between  
those left remaining; and in the spring, in moist  
weather, you should with an iron instrument scrape  
off the moss. *Macle.*

Moss is a kind of mould of the earth and trees,  
but it may be better used as a rudiment of ge-  
neration. *Bacon.*

Houses then were caves, or homely sheds,  
With twining ozers kne'd, and moss then beds. *Dryden.*

Such mosses as grow upon walls, roof, of houses,  
and other high places, have seeds that, when  
shaken out of their vessels, appear like vapour or  
smoke. *Ray on the Creation.*

TO MOSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
cover with moss.

An oak whose boughs were moss'd with age,  
And high top bald with dry antiquity. *Shakespeare.*

Will these moss'd trees,  
That have out-liv'd the eagle, pay thy herls,  
And skip when thou point'st out? *Shakespeare.*

MOSSINESS. *n. f.* [from *mossy.*] The  
state of being covered or overgrown  
with moss.

The herbs watered at the top, sheweth the  
earth to be very cold, and so doth the mossiness of  
trees. *Bacon.*

MOSSY. *adj.* [from *moss.*] Overgrown  
with moss; covered with moss.

Old trees are more mossy far than young; for  
that the sap is not so thick as to rise all to the  
boughs, but trick by the way, and putrify out  
moss. *Bacon's Natural History.*

About the mossy brooks and springs,  
And all interlurking beauteous things. *Catchy.*

The mossy fountains and the sylvan shades  
Delight no more. *Pope's Musical.*

MOST. *adj.* the superlative of *more*.  
[*mæzt, Saxon; meest, Dutch.*]

1. Consisting of the greatest number; con-  
sisting of the greatest quantity.

Garden fruits which have any acrimony, in them,  
and most sorts of berries, will produce diarrhoea. *Arbutnot.*

He thinks most sorts of learning flourish'd among  
them, and I, that only some sort of learning was  
kept alive by them. *Pope.*

2. Greatest. Obsolete.

They all repair'd both most and least. *Spenser.*  
Mo'st. *adv.* [*maists, Gotick; mæzt, Saxon; meest, Dutch; meft, Danish.*]

1. In the greatest degree.

Coward dogs  
Must spend their mouths, when what they seem to  
threaten

Runs far before them. *Shakespeare.*

He for whose only sake,  
Or most for his, such toils I undertake. *Dryden.*  
Whilst comprehended under that consciousness,  
the little finger is as much a part of itself as what  
is most to. *Locke.*

That which will most influence their carriage will  
be the company they converse with, and the fashion  
of those about them. *Locke.*

2. The particle noting the superlative de-  
gree.

Competency of all other proportions is the most  
incentive to industry, too little makes men de-  
spair, and too much careles. *Decay of Piety.*

The faculties of the supreme spirit most certainly  
may be enlarged without bounds. *Cheyne.*

MOST. [This is a kind of substantive,  
being, according to its signification,  
singular or plural.]

1. The greatest number: in this sense it  
is plural.

Many of the apostles immediate disciples sent or  
carried the books of the four evangelists to most of  
the churches they had planted. *Addison.*

Gravitation, not being essential to matter, ought  
not to be reckoned among those laws which arise  
from the disposition of bodies, such as most of the  
laws of motion are. *Cheyne.*

2. The greatest value: in this sense sin-  
gular.

The report of this repulse flying to London, the  
most was made of that which was true, and many  
failures added. *Hyscard.*

A covetous man makes the most of what he  
has, and can get, without regard to Providence or  
Nature. *Lockington.*

3. The greatest degree; the greatest quan-  
tity; the utmost

A Spaniard will live in India proud a quarter of  
a year, or some months of the year. *Bacon.*

MOSTICK. *n. f.* A painter's staff on  
which he leans his hand when he paints.

*Ainsworth.*

MOSTLY. *adv.* [from *most.*] For the  
greatest part.

This image of God, namely, natural reason, if  
correctly or mostly directed, the right of government  
doth create. *Bacon.*

MOSTUARY. *adv.* [*most and what.*] For  
the most part. Obsolete.

God's promises being the ground of hope, and  
those promises being but seldom absolute, un-  
der condition, the Christian grace of hope  
must be proportioned and temperate to the pro-  
mise, if it exceed that temper and proportion, it  
becomes a tyranny of hope. *Harwood.*

MOTION. *n. f.* Act of moving. *Diect.*

MOTE. *n. f.* [*moet, Saxon; atomus, Lat.*]  
A small particle of matter; any thing  
proverbially little.

You find his mote, the king your mote d d fer;  
But I have found no find in each of these. *Lockington.*

The little mote in the sun do ever stir, though  
there be no wind. *Bacon's Natural History.*

MOTE for might, or must. [*moet, Dutch.*]  
Obsolete.

Most ugly shapes,  
Such as Dame Nature sent mote to see,

Or shame, that ever should so foul defects  
From her most cunning hand escape be. *Fanny D.*  
**MOTH.** *n. f.* [mod., Saxon.] A small  
winged insect that eats cloths and hang-  
ings.

All the vana Pentage fun in Ulysses' absence,  
did but his throat full of *moth*. *Shakespeare.*

Every soldier in the wars should do as my sick  
man in his bed, wash every part out of his con-  
science. *Shakespeare.*

He a *moth* thing conformeth, as a garment  
that is *moth* eaten. *J. J., xiii. 28*

Let *moth* through pages, out their way,  
Your way, your lives, your pipes be forgot,  
And make of all an unvalued blot. *Dryden's Juven.*

**MOTHER.** *n. f.* [moeder, Saxon; *mo-*  
*der*, Danish; *moeder*, Dutch.]

1. A woman that has born a child; cor-  
relative to son or daughter.

Let thy *mother* rather feel thy pride, than lean  
Thy dangerous stoutness. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Come sit down every *mother's* son,  
And breathe your parts. *Shakespeare.*

I had not so much of man in me,  
But all my *mother* came into mine eye,  
And gave me up to tears. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

2. That which has produced any thing.

Air, poor country! It can't  
Be call'd our *mother*, but our *giver*. *Shakespeare.*

The resemblance of the constitution and diet of  
the inhabitants to those of their *mother* country,  
occasions a great affinity in the popular affections.

The flom. B. has a little for a standard, cut-  
ting off the red cloth to the body of the *mother*  
plants. *Dr. Smith's Husbandry.*

3. That which has preceded in time: as,  
a *mother* church to chapels.

4. That which requires reverence and  
obedience.

The good of *mother* church, as well as that of  
civil society, renders a judicious practice necessary.

5. Hysterical passion; so called, as being  
imagined peculiar to women.

This stopping of the stomach might be the  
*mother*; for so much as many were troubled with  
*mother* fits, although few returned to have died of  
them. *Cicero's Letters.*

6. A familiar term of address to an old  
woman; or to a woman dedicated to  
religious austerities.

7. [Moeder, Dutch, from *moeder*, mud]  
A thick substance concurring in li-  
quours; the lees or foam concentered.

If the body be liquid, and not apt to putrefy  
totally, it will cast up a *mother*, or a  
dilatated water. *Boyle.*

Potted towel, and fish come in for it,  
That are the first out the flood with,  
And mouldy *mother* gather on the bowl. *Dryden.*

8. [More properly *moeder*, *moeder*, Dut.]  
A young girl. Now totally obsolete.

A fling for a *mother*, a bow to a boy,  
A whip for a cat. *Dr. Johnson's Dictionary.*

**MOTHER.** *adj.* Had at the birth; na-  
tive.

For whatsoever *mother* wit or art  
Could work, he put in print. *Hudibras's Task.*

Where did you study at his gaudy speech?

—It is extempore, from his own wit. *Shakespeare.*  
Boccaccio lived in the *mother* with Chaucer,  
Had the same genius, and followed the same studies;  
both wrote in verse, and each of them cultivated his  
*mother* tongue. *Dryden.*

At length divine Cecilia came,  
The first of the vocal frame,  
And the former narrow bounds,  
added length to solemn words,  
nature's *mother* wit, and thus unknown he  
came. *Dryden.*

To **MOTHER.** *v. n.* To gather concen-  
tration.

They oint their naked limbs with *mother's* oil.

**MOTHER in law.** *n. f.* [mother and law.]  
The mother of a husband or wife.

I am come to sit at variance the daughter in  
law against the *mother in law*. *Matthew. x. 35*

**MOTHER of pearl.** A kind of coarse  
pearl; the shell in which pearls are ge-  
nerated.

His mortal blade  
In wary breath, year'd with cautious flights,  
Which hit was burn'd gold, and handle strong  
Of *mother of pearl*. *Perry Queen.*

They were of onyx, sometimes of *mother of pearl*.

**MOTHERHOOD.** *n. f.* [from *mother*.] The  
office or character of a mother.

Thou shalt see the blessed mother maid  
Feared more for being good,  
Than for her interdict of *motherhood*. *Dante.*

**MOTHERLESS.** *adj.* [from *mother*.] De-  
stitute of a mother; orphan of a mo-  
ther.

I might show you my children, whom the rigour  
of your justice would make childless orphans, be-  
ing already *motherless*. *Wallington's Memoirs.*

My concern for the three poor *motherless* chil-  
dren obliges me to give you this advice. *Archbishop.*

**MOTHERLY.** *adj.* [from *mother* and *like*.]  
Belonging to a mother; suitable to a  
mother.

They can owe no less than child-like obedience  
to her that hath more than *motherly* power. *H. C.*

They to mend her the great mother, for her  
*motherly* care cherishing her brethren whilst young.

Within her breast though calm, her breast though  
true,

At *motherly* cares and fears got head, and rais'd  
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

When I see the *motherly* airs of my little daugh-  
ter when playing with their puppets, I can't  
but flatter myself that their husbands and children  
will be happy in the possession of such wives and  
mothers. *Adams's Memoirs.*

Though she was a truly good woman, and had a  
sincere *motherly* love for her son John, yet there  
was not that who endeavoured to create a mutual  
understanding between them. *Archbishop.*

**MOTHERLY.** *adv.* [from *mother*.] In  
manner of a mother.

The an don't *motherly* sit on the earth,  
To hatch and to rear, and give all things birth.

**MOTHER of rhyme.** *n. f.* [serjillum, Lat.]  
It hath trailing branches, which are  
not so wordy and hard as those of  
rhyme, but in every other respect is the  
same. *Miller.*

**MOTHERWORT.** *n. f.* [carduus, Latin]  
A plant.

**MOTHERLY.** *adj.* [from *mother*.] Con-  
cerned; full of concensions; draggy,  
fuddled; used of liquors.

**MOTHERLY.** *n. f.* [Mutter, Lat.]  
A murmur.

**MOTHERLY.** *n. f.* [moth and wort.] An  
herb.

**MOTHERLY.** *adj.* [from *moth*.] Full of  
moth.

The hawk hop'd with an old *motherly* lad, the  
flourish of his sword. *Shakespeare.*

**MOTION.** *n. f.* [motion, French; *motio*,  
Latin.]

1. The act of changing place: opposed  
to rest.

Immediate are the acts of God, more swift  
Than time or *motion*. *Milton.*

The sedentary Earth,  
Serv'd by more noble than herself, attains  
Her end without least *motion*. *Milton.*

2. That part of philosophy which con-  
siders bodies as acting on each other;  
to which belong the laws of *motion*.

3. Animal life and action.  
Devoid of sense and *motion*. *Milton.*

The soul  
Of immortal members does preside,  
To all their various provinces divide,  
Each member move, and every *motion* guide. *Bacon.*

4. Manner of moving the body; posture;  
gait.

Speaking or mute, all enchanter and grace  
Attend thee, and each word, each *motion* form. *Milton.*

Virtue too, as well as vice, is clad  
In flesh and blood so weak, that Plato had  
Each idly, what his high fancy once combin'd,  
Virtue with colours, speech and *motion* guide. *Wallace.*

5. Change of posture, action.

By quick instinctive *motion* and strong *Milton.*  
Encouraging thus the bright her younglings  
nigh,

Watching the *motions* of her patient eye. *Dryden.*

6. Military march; or remove.

Set forth guards  
By me encamp'd on yonder hill, expect  
Thence *motion*. *Milton.*

7. Agitation; intestine action.

My womb  
Prodigious *motion* felt, and useful throes. *Milton.*

Cold, cease this forming ocean,  
For what's this troubled *motion*?  
To it at within my breast? *Gay.*

8. Direction; tendency.

In our proper *motion* we descend. *Milton.*

9. Impulse communicated.

Whether that *motion*, virility and operation, were  
by incubation, or how else, the matter is only  
known to God. *R. C.*

Carnality within raises all the combustion with-  
out, this is the great wheel to which the clock  
owes its *motion*. *Dryden's Fables.*

Love awakes the sleep of our the soul,  
And brushing o'er, adds *motion* to the pool. *Dryden.*

10. Tendency of the mind; thought im-  
pression.

Let a good man obey every good *motion* rising in  
his heart, knowing that every such *motion* proceeds  
from God. *South.*

11. Proposal made.

What would you with me?

—Your father and my uncle have made *motion*;  
if it be my luck, so; if not, happy man be his  
dear. *Shakespeare.*

I, our queen and this young prince agree,  
I'll soon my younger daughter, and my joy,  
To him betroth thee, in holy wedlock bands.

—Ye, I agree and thank you for your *motion*. *Shakespeare.*

12. [In old language.] A puppet show.

He composed a *motion* of the prodigal son, and  
march'd a dancer's wife, within a mile where my  
lord lay. *Shakespeare.*

To **MOTION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
To propose.

**MOTIONLESS.** *adj.* [from *motion*.] Want-  
ing motion; being without motion.

We cannot fire the lady that sits here,  
In stony litter, fixt, and *motionless*. *Milton.*

Ha! Did I dream? Is this my hop'd success?  
I grow a statue, still and *motionless*. *Dryden.*

Should our globe have had a greater than  
Of this strong force, by which the parts cohere;  
Things



In the vast wilderness when the people of God had no settled habitation, yet a *moveable* tabernacle they were commanded of God to make. *Hooker.*  
When he made his prayer, he found the boat he was in *moveable* and unbound, the rest remained still fast. *Bacon.*

Any heat whatsoever promotes the ascent of mineral matter, which is subtiler, and consequently *moveable* more easily. *Harmonia's Natural History.*

Any who sees the *lever* must conclude it to be one of the most *moveable* levers in the world, that it is so often shifted out of one channel into another. *Addison in Italy.*

## 2. Changing the time of the year.

The lunar month is natural and periodical, by which the *moveable* festivals of the Christian church are regulated. *Holder.*

**MOVABLES.** *n. f.* [*meubles*, French.] Goods; furniture; distinguished from real or immoveable possessions, as lands or houses.

We seize  
The plate, coin, revenues, and *moveables*,  
Whereof our uncle Gaunt did stand possid. *Shakespeare.*

Let him that moved you hither,  
Remove you hence, I knew you at the first  
You were a *moveable*.

—Why, what's a *moveable*?  
—A jointed stool. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.*  
Surveys rich *moveables* with curious eye,  
Beats down the price, and threatens still to buy. *Dryden.*

**MOVABLENES.** *n. f.* [from *moveable*.] Mobility; possibility to be moved.

**MOVABLY.** *adv.* [from *moveable*.] So as it may be moved.

His back-piece is composed of eighteen plates, *moveably* joined together by as many intermediate skins. *Cuvier.*

**MOVABLES.** *adj.* Unmoved; not to be put out of the place.

The lungs, though untouched, will remain *moveable* as to any expansion or contraction of their substance. *Boyle.*

The Grecian phalanx, *moveable* as a tower,  
On all sides batter'd, yet resists his power. *Pope.*

**MOVEMENT.** *n. f.* [*mouvement*, French.]

1. Manner of moving.  
What further relieves descriptions of battles, is the art of introducing pathetic circumstances about the heroes, which raise a different *movement* in the mind, compassion and pity. *Pope's Essay.*

Under workmen are exact enough at making a single wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjust the several parts, or regulate the *movement*. *Swift.*

## 2. Motion.

Could he whose laws the rolling planets bend,  
Describe or fix one *movement* of the mind. *Pope.*

**MOVING.** *adj.* [*movens*, Latin.] Moving.

If it be in some part *moving*, and in some part quiescent, it must needs be a curve line, and so no radius. *Gregory's Geom.*

**MOVING.** *n. f.* [*movens*, Latin.] That which moves another.

That there is a motion which makes the vicissitudes of day and night, that may assure us, that whether the sun or earth is the common *moving*, cannot be determined but by further appeal. *Glennville's Essay.*

**MOVING.** *n. f.* [from *moving*.]

1. The person or thing that gives motion.  
O thou eternal *moving* of the heavens,  
Look with a gentle eye upon this wretch. *Shakespeare.*

The strength of a spring were better assisted by the labour of some intelligent *moving*, as the heathen gods are supposed to be turned. *Watts.*

nothing that moves, or stands not

You as the soul, as the first *moving*, you  
Vigour and life on every part bestow. *Waller.*  
So girds from the first *moving* motion takes,  
Yet each their proper revolutions make. *Dryden.*

## 3. A proposer.

See here these *moving*, that do prize their honours  
At a crack'd drachm, cushions, leaden spoons,  
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up. *Shakespeare.*

If any question be moved concerning the doctrine of the church of England expressed in the thirty-nine articles, give not the least ear to the *moving* thereof. *Bacon.*

**MOVING.** *participial adj.* [from *move*.] Partheuck; touching; adapted to affect the passions.

Great Jupiter  
The *moving* pray'r of Neus did grant,  
And into men and women turn'd the art. *Blackmore.*

**MOVINGLY.** *adv.* [from *moving*.] Pathetically; in such a manner as to seize the passions.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the *moving* do both more briefly and more *movingly* express, by reason of that poetical form wherewith they are written. *Hooker.*

I would have had them write more *movingly*. *Shakespeare.*

His air, his voice, his looks, and honest soul,  
Speak all so *movingly* in his behalf,  
I dare not trust myself to hear him talk. *Addison.*

**MOUGHT.** for *might*. Obsolete.

**MOULD.** *n. f.* [*moegel*, Swedish.]

1. A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp; now discovered by microscopes to be perfect plants.

All *moulds* are inceptions of putrefaction, as the *mould* of pies and flesh, which *mould* turn into worms. *Bacon.*

Mould is a kind of *mould* of the earth and trees, but may be better sort'd as a rudiment of germination. *Bacon.*

Another special affinity is between plants and *mould*, or putrefaction; for all putrefaction, if it dissolves not in attraction, will, in the end, issue into plants. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The mud made in Summer apt to contract *mould*. *Martin.*

A hermit, who had been shut up in his cell in a college, has contracted a sort of *mould* and rust upon his soul, and all his airs have awkwardness in them. *Watts.*

2. [Mold, Saxon.] Earth; soil; ground in which any thing grows.

These *moulds* that are of a bright chestnut or hazel colour are accounted the best; next to that the dark grey and russet *moulds* are accounted best; the light and dark ash-colour are reckoned the worst, such are usually found on common or hathy ground: the clear tawny is by no means to be approved, but that of a yellowish colour is reckoned the worst of all, this is commonly found in wild and waste parts of the country, and for the most part produces nothing but goss, furr, and fern. All good lands after rain, or breaking up by the spade, will emit a good smell, that being always the best that is neither too unctuous or too lean, but such as will easily dissolve; of a just consistence between sand and clay. *Miller.*

I thought worms devour me, though I turn to *mould*,  
Yet in my flesh I shall his face behold. *Sandys.*

The black earth every where obvious on the surface of the ground, we call *mould*. *Woodward.*

3. Matter of which any thing is made.

When the world began,  
One common mass compos'd the *mould* of man. *Dryden.*

Nature form'd me of her softest *mould*,  
Enfeebled all my soul with tender passions,  
And sunk me even below my weak sex. *Addison.*

4. [*Molde*, Spanish; *moule*, French.] The matrix in which any thing is cast; in which any thing receives its form.

If the liturgies of all the ancient churches be compared, it may be perceived they had all one original *mould*. *Hooker.*

A dangerous president were left for the casting of prayers into certain poetical *moulds*. *Hooker.*

French churches all cast according unto that *mould* which Calvin had made. *Hooker.*

My wife comes foremost; then the honour'd *mould*

Wherein this trunk was fram'd. *Shakespeare.*

You may have fruit in more accurate figures, according as you make the *moulds*. *Bacon.*

The liquid ore he drain'd  
Into fit *moulds* prepar'd, from which he form'd  
First 'his own tools: then what might else be wrought

Futile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

We may hope for new heavens and a new earth, more pure and perfect than the former, as if this was a refiner's fire, to purge out the dross and coarse parts, and then cast the mass again into a new and better *mould*. *Burns.*

Sure our souls were near allied, and thine

Cast in the same poetick *mould* with mine. *Dryden.*

Here in fit *moulds* to Indian notions known,  
Are cast the several kinds of precious stone. *Blackmore.*

## 5. Cast; form.

Neomates for y u,  
Unless you were of gentler, milder *mould*. *Shakespeare.*

William earl of Pembroke was a man of another *mould* and making, being the most universally beloved of any man of that age, and, having a great office, he made the court itself better esteemed, and more revered in the country. *Clarendon.*

Nor virtue, wit, nor beauty, could  
Preserve from death's hand this their heavenly *mould*. *Cavendish.*

Learn  
What creatures there inhabit, of what *mould*,  
Or substance, how endur'd, and what their power,  
And where their weakness. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

So must the writer, whose productions should  
Take with the vulgar, be of vulgar *mould*. *Waller.*

From their main-top joyful news they hear  
Of ships, which by their *mould* bring new supplies. *Dryden.*

Hans Carvel, impotent and old,  
Marr'd a lass of London *mould*. *Prior.*

6. The future or contexture of the skull. *Airworth.*

7. It is used in a sense a little strained by *Shakespeare*.

New honours come upon him,  
Like our strange garments, cleave not to their *mould*,  
But with the end of use. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

7. **MOULD.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To contract concreted matter; to gather *mould*.

In woods, in waves, in wars she wants to dwell,  
And will be found with peril and with pain,  
Ne can the man that *moulds* in idle cell  
Unto her happy mansion attain. *Fairy Queen.*

There be some houses wherein sweet meats will  
relent, and baked meats will *mould*, more than in others. *Bacon.*

To **MOULD.** *v. a.* To cover with *mould*; to corrupt by *mould*.

Very coarse, heavy, *moulded* bread the soldiers thrust upon their lips, railing against Ferdinand, who made no better provision. *Knollys.*

To **MOULD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form; to shape; to model.

I feel  
Of what coarse metal ye are *moulded*. *Shakespeare.*

Here is the cap your worship did bespeak.  
—Why this was *moulded* on a pouting,  
A velvet dish; he, he, 'tis lewd. *Shakespeare.*

The

The king had taken such liking of his person, that he resolv'd to make him a master-piece, and to mould him platonically to his own idea. *Wotton.*  
Did I request thee, Maker! from my clay  
To mould me man? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
He togeth and mouldeth metals, and builds houses. *Hale.*

By education we may mould the minds and manners of youth into what shape we please, and give them the impressions of such habits as shall ever afterwards remain. *Aitbury.*

Then rote the seed of chaos, and of night,  
Of dull and venal a new world to mould,  
And bring Saturnian days of lead and gold.

A faction in England, under the name of unitarian, moulded up their new schemes of religion with republican principles in government. *Swiss.*

For you alone he stole  
The fire that forms a manly soul;  
Then, to complete it every way,  
He moulded it with female clay. *Swift's Miscell.*  
Fabellus would never learn any moral lesson till they were moulded into the form of some fiction or fable like those of *Æsop*. *Watts.*

2. To knead: as, to mould bread. *Ainsw.*  
MOULDABLE. *adj.* [from mould.] That may be moulded.

The differences of figurative and not figurative, mouldable and not mouldable, are plebeian notions. *Bacon's Natural History.*

MOULDER. *n. s.* [from mould.] He who moulds

To MOULDER. *v. n.* [from mould.] To be turned to dust; to perish in dust; to be diminished; to wear or waste away.

If he had sat still, the enemy's army would have moulder'd to nothing, and been exposed to any advantage he would take. *Clarendon.*

Whatever moulders, or is wasted away, is carried into the lower grounds, and nothing brought back again. *Burnet.*

Those formed stones despoiled of their shells, and exposed upon the surface of the ground, in time decay, wear, and moulder away, and are frequently found reduced, and broken to pieces. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To them by smiling Jove 'twas giv'n,  
Great William's glories to recall,  
When statues moulder, and when aches fall. *Pope.*  
Finding his congregation moulder every Sunday and hearing what was the occasion of it, he resolved to give his parish a little Latin in his turn. *Addison's Spectator.*

To MOULDER. *v. a.* [from mould.] To turn to dust; to crumble

The natural histories of Switzerland talk of the fall of those rocks when their foundations have been moulder'd with age, or rent by an earthquake. *Adanson on Italy.*

With nodding arches, broken temples' spires,  
The very tombs now vanish'd like their dead;  
Some felt the silent stroke of moulder'd age,  
Some, hostile fury. *Pope.*

MOULDINESS. *n. s.* [from mouldy.] The state of being mouldy.

Flesh, fish, and plants, after moulder'd, rottenness, or corrupting, will fall to breed worms. *Bacon's Natural History.*

MOULDING. *n. s.* [from mould.] Ornamental cavities in wood or stone.

Hollow mouldings are required in the work. *Alexander.*

MOULDWARP. *n. s.* [mold and beoppan, Saxon.] This is I believe the proper and original name of the *talpa*: a mouldwarp is a creature that turns mould. The word is still retained, though sometimes pronounced *mouldywarf*. A mole; a small animal that throws up the earth.

Above the reach of loathful sinful lust,  
Whose bale effect, through cowardly distrust  
Of his own wings, dare not to heaven fly,  
But like a mouldwarp in the earth doth lie. *Spenser.*

While they play the mouldwarp, unfavorable damp distemper their heads with annoyance only for the present. *Caveto.*

With gins we betray the vermin of the earth, namely, the fish and the mouldwarp. *Walton.*  
MOULDY. *adj.* [from mould.] Overgrown with concretions.

Is thy name Mouldy?

—Yes.

—'Tis the more time thou wert us'd.

—Ha, ha, ha; most excellent. Things that are mouldy lick us. Well said, Sir John. *Shakespeare.*

The marble looks white, as being exposed to the winds and salt sea-vapours, that by continually fretting it preclude it from that mouldy colour which others contract. *Addison.*

To MOUNT. *v. n.* [muyten, Dutch.] To shed or change the feathers; to lose feathers.

Some bud upon moulting turn colour, as Robin-red breasts, after their moulting, grow to be red again by degrees. *Bacon.*

Time shall moul away his wings,

E'er he shall discover

In the whole wide world again

Such a constant lover.

The widow'd turtle hangs her moulting wings,

And to the woods in mournful murmur sings. *Garrick.*

To MOUNCH. *v. a.* [mouch, to eat much.]

To MAUNCH. *v. a.* [maunch, to eat much.] This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the obtunded action of toothless gums on a hard crust, or any thing eatable: it seems to be a corruption of the French word *manger*. *Macbean.*

A tailor's wife had chinquits in her lap,  
And mouncht, and mouncht, and mouncht. *Shakespeare.*

MOUND. *n. s.* [munbian, Saxon, to defend.] Any thing raised to fortify or defend: usually a bank of earth or stone.

His broad branches laden with rich see,  
Did stretch themselves without the outmost bound  
Of this great garden, compass'd with a mound. *Ferry Quercus.*

The sea's a thief, whose liquid surge revolves  
The mounds into salt tears. *Shakespeare.*

And had thrown  
That mountain as his garden mound, high raised. *Milton.*

Such as broke through all mounds of law, such as laugh'd at the sword of vengeance which divine justice had dish'd in their faces. *Southey's Roderick.*

Not coil I still hinder me with hounds and hounds  
To third the chickens, or to leap the mounds. *Dryden.*

The fire of Milan is like a vast garden surrounded by a noble mound work of rock and mountains. *Addison.*

To MOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with a mound.

MOUNT. *n. s.* [mont, French; mons, Latin.]

1. A mountain; a hill.

Jacob offered sacrifice upon the mount. *Gen. xxxi. 54.*

Behold yon mountain's heavy height,  
Made higher with new mounds of snow. *Dryden.*

2. An artificial hill raised in a garden, or other place.

He might see what mounts they had in short time cast, and what a number there was of warlike soldiers. *Kneller.*

3. A publick treasure; a bank. Now obsolete.

These examples confirmed me in a resolution to spend my time wholly in writing; and to put forth that poor talent God hath given me, not to particular exchanges, but to banks or mounds of perpetuity, which will not break. *Bacon.*

To MOUNT. *v. n.* [monter, French.]

1. To rise on high.

Doth the eagle mount up at thy command, and make her nest on high? *Job, iii. 27.*

I'll strive, with trouble'd thoughts, to take a nap;  
Lest laden slumber poise me down to-morrow,  
When I should mount with wings of victory. *Shakespeare.*

A base ignoble mind,

That mounts no higher than a bird can soar. *Shakespeare.*

The fire of trees and houses mounts on high,  
And meets half-way new fires that show'r from sky. *Cowley.*

If the liturgy should be offered to them, it would kindle jealousy, and as the first range of that ladder, which should serve to mount over all their customs. *Clarendon.*

Ambitious meteors set themselves upon the wing, taking every occasion of drawing upward to the sun, not considering, that they have no more time allowed them in their mounting than the single revolution of a day; and that when the light goes from them, they are of necessity to fall. *Dryden.*

2. To tower; to be built up to great elevation.

Though his excellency mount up to the heavens,  
And his head reach unto the clouds, yet he shall perish. *Job, xx. 6.*

3. To get on horseback.

He cry'd, oh! and moun'ted. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

4. [For amount.] To attain in value.

Bring then their bilkins to a strict account.  
Make fair deduction, see to what they mount. *Pope.*

To MOUNT. *v. a.*

1. To raise aloft; to lift on high.

The fire that moun'ts the liquor as it runs o'er,  
Seeming to augment, wastes it. *Shakespeare.*  
What power is it which moun'ts me love to high,  
That makes me see, and cannot tear mine eye? *Shakespeare.*

The air is so thin, that a bird has therein no feeling of her wings, or any resistance of air to mount herself by. *Raleigh.*

2. To ascend; to climb.

Shall we moun't again the royal throne,  
And rule the country as we do now, once our own? *Dryden.*

3. To place on horseback; to furnish with horses.

Three hundred horses, in high stables fed,  
Of that he chose the fittest and the best,  
To moun't the Trojan room. *Dryden's Annals.*

Our reason, acting in conjunction with a well-disciplined, but strong and vigorous fancy, seldom fail to attain their end: they without reason is like a horse without a rider, and reason without fancy is not with a mind. *Græve's Cymbeline.*

4. To embellish with ornaments.

5. To MOUNT guard. To do duty and watch at any particular post.

6. To MOUNT a cannon. To set a piece on its wooden frame for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.

MOUNTAIN. *n. s.* [montaigne, French.]

1. A large hill; a vast protuberance of the earth.

And by his false worship such power he did gain,  
As kept him o' th' moun'tain, and us on the plain. *Raleigh.*

The ark no more now floats, but seems on ground,  
Fast on the top of some high mountain fix'd. *Milton.*  
From Acon's hand a rolling stone there came,  
So large, it half deserv'd a mountain's name. *Dryden.*

2. Any

2. Any thing proverbially huge.

I had been howled, a death that I shudder; for the war swells a man, and what should I have been when I had been howled? I thought I had been a mountain of humanity.

And did I not find nature with some tribe, To make an envious mountain on my back, Where his deformity to mock my body.

**MO'UNTAIN.** *adj.* [*montanus*, Latin.] Found on the mountain; pertaining to the mountains, growing on the mountains.

New from mountain sport, up to your hill, As a young eagle. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*  
You may have found the mountain pines To grow on high tops, and to make a noise, When they are met with the gulls of heaven.

**MO'UNTAIN'ER.** *n. f.* [from *mountain*.]

1. An inhabitant of the mountains.  
A few mountaineers may escape, to continue human race, and yet illiterate rusticks, as mountaineers always are.

2. A savage; a free booter; a rustick.  
You'll find a rustick in a mountain. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*  
No booter, no free booter, or mountaineer, Will do to foul her virgin purity.

**MO'UNTAIN'ER.** *n. f.* [from *mountain*.]  
A hillcock; a small mount. Elegant, but not in use.

He be off slowly stole up like two fair mountaineers in the phantasm of Tempe.

**MO'UNTAINOUS.** *adj.* [from *mountain*.]

1. Hilly; full of mountains.

The ascent of the hill from the sea to the foot of the mountain, and the height of the mountain from the bottom to the top, are to be computed, where you measure the height of a mountain, or of a mountainous land, in respect of the sea.

2. Large as mountains; huge; bulky.

What custom wills in all things, should we do it, Mountaineers would be too high for flight, but such to creep.

Once, in the midst of the seas and skies, A mountain of wonders rose, Where the strong strength will not submit To the force of nature, or the mimes of wit.

3. Inhaling mountains.

In a situation by deluge and earthquake, the mountain which hap to be raised are ignorant and ignorant people, that can give no account of the true path.

**MO'UNTAINOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *mountainous*.] State of being full of mountains.

Armenia is so called from the mountainousness of it.

**MO'UNTAIN PARSLEY.** *n. f.* [*reselinum*, Lat.] A plant.

**MO'UNTAIN-ROSE.** *n. f.* [*Samardula dendron*, Litin.] A plant.

**MO'UNTAIN.** *adj.* [*montant*, French.] Rising on high.

He stood up as a mountain, Although I know, well that I am not.

**MO'UNTAIN.** *n.* [*montari in banco*, Italian.]

1. A desk that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures.

I thought of a mountain of a man's back, So many that I could not count them, Where it stood, I could not count them to rate, As like a mountain, I could not count them, As like a mountain, I could not count them.

Only to show with how small pain The faces of it are cur'd again. *Hudibras*  
But Zephyrus, says Horace in some page, Was the first mountain bank that trod the stage.

It looks like a mountain bank to boast infallible cure. *Dryden*  
*Baker*

2. Any boastful and false pretender.

As noble jugglers, that deceive the eye, Disguised cheaters, playing mountain banks, And many such like liberties of sin.

There are mountain banks, and snotters in the face. *Shakespeare*  
*L'Estrange*

Nothing so impossible in nature but a mountain bank will undertake. *Shakespeare's History of John Bull*

**MO'UNTAIN.** *n. a* [from the noun.] To cheat by false boasts or pretences.

I'll mountebank your loves, Cog their levers from them. *Shakespeare's Comedy*

**MO'UNTAIN.** *n. f.* Amount of a thing in space. Obsolete.

This said, they both a full long mountain Retired, then fleets to run an even race.

**MO'UNT.** *n. f.* [from *mount*.] One that mounts.

Though they to the earth were thrown, Yet quickly they regain'd their own, Such humbly was never shown; They were two gallant mounters. *Dryden's Nymph*  
Few bankers will to heaven be mounters. *Southey*

**MO'UNT.** *n. f.* [*mountie*, French.] The rise of a hawk.

The sport which Basilus would show to Zelmane, was the mount of a hawk, which getting up on his wings, wings with pin, as though the air next to the earth were not hit to fly through, now diminished the sight of himself.

**MO'URN.** *n. n.* [murnan, Saxon.]

1. To grieve; to be sorrowful.

Abraham came to mourn for Sarah, and to weep. *Genesis*  
My vineyard being desolate, mount unto me. *Jeremiah*

They made an appointment to mourn with him, and to comfort him. *Job, iii. 17*

They reposed at the presence of the sun, and mourn at the absence thereof. *Isaiah's Nat. History*

Next came one Who mourn'd for the captive ark, Mourn'd his brutish image, head and hands lost off.

2. To wear the habit of sorrow.

We wear in black, why mourn we not in blood? *Shakespeare*

Friends in sable weed appear, Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn no more, And laugh at the mockery of war.

3. To preserve appearance of grief.

He grieved to be a mourner, and put on mourning apparel. *2 Sam. xiv. 2*

Published that she is dead, Made a mourning orientation, Hang mourning epitaphs. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*

**MO'URN.** *n. a.*

1. To grieve for; to lament.

A flood there all's drown'd, And back the ashy fong; till gently round the angel, on the feet thou floodst at last, enough comforted, as when a father mourns the child, born all a new world at once. *Milton*  
The music that was as him now his happy mourning song. *Dryden*

Portion him to sit falls in tears before me, As if he were dead, was all success. *Shakespeare*

2. To utter in a sorrowful manner.

The lone-lorn wail in the night to the heart and long mourning well. *Milton*

**MO'URN.** *n. f.* [*mourn*, French.] The round end of a staff; the part of a lance

to which the steel part is fixed, or where it is taken off.

He carried his lance, which though strong to give a lance blow indeed, yet so were they couched with hooks near the point, that they prettily represented sheep hooks.

**MO'URNER.** *n. f.* [from *mourn*.]

1. One that mourns; one that grieves.

The kindred of the queen must die at Pomfret. — Indeed I am no mourner for that news, Because they have been still my adversaries. *Shakespeare*  
To cure thy woe, she shows thy name; Left the great mourner should forget That all the race whence Orange came, Made virtue triumph over fate. *Prior*  
From none and not he devoutly kept, Sigh'd with the sick, and with the mourner wept. *Harte*

2. One who follows a funeral in black.

A woman that had two daughters, buried one, and mourners were provided to attend the funeral. *L'Estrange*

He lives to be chief mourner for his son, Before his face his wife and brother burn. *Dryden*

3. Something used at funerals.

The nearer eugh and boulder oak were there. *Dryden*

**MO'URNFUL.** *adj.* [*mourn* and *full*.]

1. Having the appearance of sorrow.

No funeral rites, nor man in mourning weeds, Nor mournful bell shall ring her burial. *Shakespeare*  
The winds within the quivering branches play'd, And dancing trees a mournful music made. *Dryden*

2. Causing sorrow.

Upon his tomb Shall be engrav'd the sack of Orleans; The treacherous manner of his mournful death. *Shakespeare*

3. Sorrowful; feeling sorrow.

The mournful fair, Oft as the toiling years return, With fragrant wreaths and flowing hair, Shall visit her distinguished urn. *Prior*

4. Betokening sorrow; expressive of grief.

No mournful bell shall ring her burial. *Shakespeare*  
On your family's old monument Hang mournful epitaphs. *Shakespeare*

**MO'URNFULLY.** *adv.* [from *mournful*.]

Sorrowfully; with sorrow.  
Beat the drum, that it speak mournfully. *Shakespeare*

**MO'URNFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *mournful*.]

1. Sorrow; grief.

2. Show of grief; appearance of sorrow.

**MO'URNING.** *n. f.* [from *mourn*.]

1. Lamentation; sorrow.

Woe to me, who will deliver me in those days? the beginning of sorrow, and great mourning. *2 Esdras, xvi. 18*

2. The dress of sorrow.

Thy through the master street the corpse conveyed, The hoods to their tops with black were spread, And even the pavements were with mourning laid. *Dryden*

**MO'URNINGLY.** *adv.* [from *mourning*.]

With the appearance of sorrowing.

The king spoke of him admiringly and mourningly. *Shakespeare*

**MO'USE.** plural *mice* *n. f.* [*mus*, Saxon; *mus*, Latin.]

The smallest of all beasts; a little animal haunting houses and corn fields, destroyed by cats.

The eagle England being in prey, To her unguarded nest the weasel Scot Comes sneaking, and to suck her princely eggs; Playing the mouse in absence of the cat. *Shakespeare*

Where mice and rats devour'd poetick bread, And with heroic verse luxuriously were fed. *Dryden*  
Thus



This structure of hair I have observed in the hair of cats, rats, and mice. *Deham's Physico Theol.*  
**To Mouse.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To catch mice.

A feline rowling in his pride of place,  
 Was by a mousing owl hawk'd and kill'd. *Shakspeare*

2. I suppose it means, in the following passage, fly; insidious, or predatory, rapacious; interested.

A whole assembly of mousing spirits, under the mask of zeal and good nature, lay many kingdoms in blood. *Lockhart*

**MOUSE-EAR.** *n. s.* [*mysotis*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller*

**MOUSE-HUNT.** *n. s.* [*mouse* and *hunt*.] Mouse; one that hunts mice.

You have been a mouse-hunt in your time,  
 But I will watch you. *Shakspeare, Romeo and Juliet*

**MOUSE-HOLE.** *n. s.* [*mouse* and *hole*.] Small hole; hole at which a mouse only may run in.

He put the prophet in a mouse-hole; the last man  
 of the bull's head. *Deham's Physico Theol.*

He can creep in it as a mouse-hole, but he is on  
 ground to his ears to get out again. *Shakspeare*

**MOUSE-TRAP.** *n. s.* [from *mouse*.] One that takes mice.

A mouse-trap, will be a mouse-trap. *Lockhart*  
 When you have told in the latter, let the  
 mouse, in pity to the cat, fly to be a good  
 mouse. *Lockhart*

**MOUSE-TRAIL.** *n. s.* [*mouse* and *trail*.] A herb.

**MOUSE-TRAP.** *n. s.* [*mouse* and *trap*.] A snare or gin in which mice are taken.

Many and gallant mice in animals, I have seen  
 to conclude, in their pounce, are not simply me-  
 chanical, altho' with a mouse-trap, or Archimedes' lever,  
 moved mechanically. *Lockhart*

Madness down had the mouse-trap baited. *Prose*

**MOUFI.** *n. s.* [mouff, Saxon.]

1. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received.

The dove came in, and lo, in her mouth was an  
 olive leaf. *Genesis, viii. 11*

There can be no reason given, why a village  
 somewhat longer, or a water-mill, could not have  
 consisted with a mouf. *Lockhart*

2. The opening; that at which any thing enters; the entrance; the part of a vessel by which it is filled and emptied.

He came and lay at the mouth of the haven, di-  
 viding them to fight. *Knell*

See a candle lighted in the bottom of a basin of  
 water, and turn the mouth of a glass over the  
 candle, and it will make the water rise. *Bacon's Natural History*

The mouth is low and narrow, but it is a  
 very entered pretty far in, the ground opens itself in  
 an oval figure. *Lockhart*

The navigation of the Arabick gulf being more  
 dangerous towards the bottom than the upper, Pro-  
 tomy built Berenice at the entry of the gulf. *Lockhart*

3. The instrument of speaking.

Riotous madribs,  
 'To be entangled with these words made vows,  
 Which break themselves in twearing. *Shakspeare*

Either our history shall with full mouth  
 Speak freely of our acts, or else our grave,  
 Like Turkish mure, shall have a tongueless mouth.

Not worshipp'd with a waxen epitaph. *Shakspeare*  
 Call the camel, and inquire at her mouth. *Lockhart*

Every body's mouth will be full of it for the first  
 few days, and in four more the story will talk itself  
 asleep. *Lockhart*

Having frequently in our mouths the name of  
 mercy, we think we have a positive idea of it. *Lockhart*

There is a certain sentence got into every man's  
 mouth, that God accepts the will for the deed.

5 *South's Sermons*

4. A speaker; a rhetorician; the principal orator. In burlesque language.

Every coffee-house has some particular statesman  
 he is known to, who is the mouth of the street  
 where he lives. *Lockhart*

5. Cry; voice.

Coward Jags  
 Mouth'd their mouths, when what they seem to  
 be the men. *Shakspeare, Henry V*

Point for before them. *Shakspeare, Henry V*  
 The horse

They glance a warning, the fabled dragon, and  
 the fabled dragon, the fabled dragon, the fabled dragon.

You don't now think in the crowd,  
 With all the names of Rome to let and free. *Lockhart*

6. Distortion of the mouth; wry face, in this sense, is said to make mouths.

Persevere, come, erit sad to be,  
 Make mouths upon me when I turn my back. *Lockhart*

Against whom make ye a wide mouth, and do  
 out the tongue. *Lockhart*

Why they should keep running away at Co's fall,  
 or how in doing, mouths turn to account in War-  
 wick's mouth, than any other part of England.

I cannot come, I cannot come. *Lockhart*

7. Down in the Mouth. Dejected, clouded in the countenance.

But, upon bringing the matter, it proved to  
 be only a great stone, and a few little mice  
 upon this disappointment they were down in the  
 mouth. *Lockhart*

7. Mouth. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak big; to speak in a strong and loud voice; to vociferate.

Nay, in thought mouth,  
 I'll rant as well as thou. *Shakspeare's Hamlet*

When the gods or Thyestes, tell they write,  
 And for the mouth of the world, I will write,  
 Thou neither like a bellows willst thy face,  
 Nor canst thou thrust in thy throat. *Dryden's P. P.*

I'll bellw out for Rome, and for my count y  
 And mouth at Caesar till I shake the senate. *Lockhart*

To MOUTH. *v. a*

1. To utter with a voice affectedly big, to roll in the mouth with rumble.

Speak the speech as I pronounced it, trippingly  
 on the tongue; but if you mouth it, I have as  
 have the town clerk had look my line. *Shakspeare*

I watch'd by the sleeve he mouth'd it more and  
 more. *Lockhart*

Till with white froth his gown is flav'd o'er. *Lockhart*

2. To chew; to eat; to grind in the mouth.

Come, come let such as be poore go and glean,  
 And offer thy cattle to mouth it up clean. *Lockhart*

Deceitful, his dead claps with steel,  
 The sword of soldiers are his teeth, his phangs;  
 And now he feels mouth'd the flesh of men. *Lockhart*

3. To seize in the mouth.

He keeps them, like an apple, in the corner of  
 his jaw, till mouth'd to be last swallow'd. *Lockhart*

Lucius never fear'd the times;  
 Marcius and Lupus both by name he brought,  
 He mouth'd them, and betwixt his grinder caught. *Lockhart*

4. To form by the mouth.

In regard the cub comes forth involved in the  
 chorion, a thick membrane obscuring the forma-  
 tion, and which the dun dith after tear stand  
 the beholder at first, he imputes the ensuing  
 form to the mouth of the dam. *Lockhart*

MOUDED. *adj.* [from *mouth*.]

1. Furnish'd with a mouth.

One might have said if I dur'd decide,  
 What a Lettice's grave action dignity'd,  
 Or well mouth'd Booth with emphatic proclamation. *Lockhart*

2. In composition, foul mouth'd or contumelious; mealy mouth'd or bashful; and a hard mouth'd horse, or a horse not obedient to the bit.

MOUHD FRIEND. *n. s.* [*mouth* and *friend*.] One who professes friendship without intending it.

May you a better feat never be told,  
 You knot of mouth friends, smoke and I am  
 wiser. *Lockhart*

1. In perfection. *Lockhart*

2. In composition, foul mouth'd or contumelious; mealy mouth'd or bashful; and a hard mouth'd horse, or a horse not obedient to the bit.

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1. In perfection. *Lockhart*

MOUHD. *n. s.* [*mouth* and *full*.]

1. What the mouth contains at once.

2. Any proverbially small quantity.

A great many of the mouthful of north grass,  
 that did not come out of the mouth of the  
 back. *Lockhart*

You to your own. *Lockhart*

To take a mouthful of face, count on. *Lockhart*

MOUHD HONOUR. *n. s.* [*mouth* and *honour*.] Ability outwardly expressed without sincerity.

Honour, love, obedience, terror of men,  
 I don't not look to have, but in their stead,  
 Curses not loud but deep, mouth'd in a breath. *Lockhart*

MOUHDNESS. *adj.* [from *mouth*.] Being without a mouth.

MOW. *n. s.* [*mope*, Saxon, a heap.] A loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up; hay in mow, is hay laid up in a house; hay in rack, is hay heaped together in a field.

Each grain for to be by it on a mow. *Lockhart*

Where I gad, I found him still in view,  
 Woods, dairy, barn, and mow our passion knew. *Lockhart*

Beans when mow'd give in the mow. *Lockhart*

To Mow. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put in a mow.

To Mow. *v. a.* preter. mow'd, part. mow'd.

[*mow*, Saxon. *Mow* the noun, and *mow* the verb, meaning to put in a mow, is pronounced as *now*; *mow* to cut, as *mo*.]

1. To cut with a scythe.

Of all the men that in my town was for me,  
 Was no right but brakes and humbles to be mow'd. *Lockhart*

The one you have  
 To mow down them that would annoy our feet,  
 Is worthy praise. *Lockhart, Henry VI.*

Forth he goes,  
 Like to a horseman, that's tisk'd to see  
 Or all, or lose his life. *Shakspeare's C. C. Lane*

It was the latter growth after the king's mow'd. *Lockhart*

Whatever  
 The scythe of time mow'd down, devour unpunish'd. *Lockhart*

Best, roll and mow carpet-walk, and cantio-  
 mine. *Lockhart*

2. To cut down with speed and violence.

He will mow down all before him, and leave his  
 passage told. *Shakspeare's C. C. Lane*

What valiant foemen, like to autumn's corn,  
 Have we mow'd down. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

Thou and I, methinks, before our troops,  
 May taste late to see, how we can cut a passage,  
 Beg in the noble harvest of the field. *Dryden*

Start on the prophetic watch, and as he lay,  
 Vainly inventing, and prepar'd to pray,  
 He cut off his head. *Dryden's Fennel*

To Mow. *v. n.* To gather the harvest.

Gold, though the least metal, hotter swims.  
 Ours is the harvest when the Indian mow,  
 We plough the deep, and reap what others sow. *Lockhart*

Mow. *Lockhart*



SECRET

1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are not citizens of the United States. This is a result of the large number of immigrants who have come to the United States in recent years, and the fact that many of these immigrants are not naturalized citizens.

...the ... of ...  
...the ... of ...  
...the ... of ...  
...the ... of ...

# MUF

*muddies* the best wit, and makes it only to flutter and froth high. *Greys Carol.*

**MUDSUCKER.** *n. f.* [*mud* and *jack*.] A sea fowl.

In all water-fowl, their legs and feet correspond to that way of life, and in *mudsuckers*, two of the toes are somewhat joined, that they may not easily sink. *Dubam.*

**MUDWALL.** *n. f.* [*mud* and *wall*.]

1. A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud and suffering it to dry.

If conscience contract rust or soil, a man may as well expect to see his face in a *mudwall*, as that such a conscience should give him a true report of his condition. *South.*

2. [*apiaster*.] A bird so called. *Ansforth.*

**MUDWALLED.** *adj.* [*mud* and *wall*.]

Having a mudwall.

As folks from *mudwall'd* tenement

Ping landlords pepper-corn for rent;

Present a turkey, or a hen,

To those might better spare them ten. *Pier.*

**TO MUE.** *v. n.* [*muer*, Fr.] To moult;

to change feathers.

**MUFF.** *n. f.* [*muff*, Swedish.] A soft

cover for the hands in winter.

Feel but the difference soft and rough,

This a gaudy, that a *muff*. *Chasland.*

What! no more favours, not a ribbon more,

Not fan, not *muff*. *Suckling.*

The lady of the spotted *muff* began. *Dryden.*

A child that stands in the dark upon his mother's *muff*, says he stands upon something, he

knows not what. *Locke.*

**TO MUFFLE.** *v. a.* [from *moufle*, Fr. a

winter glove.]

1. To cover from the weather.

His *muffled* texture speaks him a recluse,

His ruins prove him a religious house. *Chasland.*

You must be *muffled* up like ladies. *Dryden.*

The face lies *muffled* up within the garment. *Addison.*

Bilbatus *muff'd* in his fable cloke,

Like an old Druid from his hollow oak. *Young.*

2. To blindfold.

Alas that love, whose view is *muffled* still,

Should without eyes see pathways to his ill. *Shakespeare.*

We've caught the woodcock, and will keep him

*muffled*. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

One underindings he giv'ling in this lower

region, *muffled* up in muffs and darkness. *Glanville.*

Lots of sight is the misery of life, and usually

the fortune of death, when the malefactor

comes once to be *muffled*, and the fatal cloth drawn

over his eyes we know that he is not far from

his execution. *South.*

Bright Luciel

That night his heavenly form obscured with tears;

And since he was forbid to leave the skies,

He *muffled* with a cloud his mournful eyes. *Dryden.*

One *muff'd* up in the infatigability of his feet,

will not enter into debate with a person that will

question any of those things which to him are

sacred. *Locke.*

3. To conceal; to involve.

This is one of the strongest examples of a per-

sonation that ever was: although the king's man-

ner of shewing things, or pieces, and by dark nights,

hath so *muffled* it, that he hath left it almost as a

mystery. *Paten's Henry VII.*

No *muffling* clouds, no hide, internal, can

From his inquiry hide offending man. *Saunders.*

The thoughts of kings are like religious groves,

The walks of *muffled* gods. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

They were in former ages *muffled* up in darkness

superstition. *Abute's History of John Bull.*

**MUFFLE.** *v. n.* [*muffelen*, *moffelen*,

Heb.] To speak inwarly; to speak

at clear and distinct articulation.

# MUL

The freedom or openness and vigour of pronouncing, as in the *Rocca Romana*, and giving somewhat more of aspiration; and the closeness and *muffling*, and lameness of speaking, render the sound of speech different. *Helder.*

**MUFFLER.** *n. f.* [from *muffle*.]

1. A cover for the face.

Fortune is painted with a *muffler* before her eyes, to signify to you that Fortune is blind.

*Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Mr. Hales has found out the best expedients for preventing immediate suffocation from tainted air, by breathing through *mufflers*, which inhibit these vapours. *Arluino on Air.*

2. A part of a woman's dress by which the face was covered.

There is no woman's gown big enough for him; otherwise he might put on a hat, a *muffler*, and a handkerchief, and so escape. *Shakespeare.*

The Lord will take away your tinkling ornaments, chains, bracelets, and *mufflers*. *Isaiah, iii. 19.*

**MUFFTI.** *n. f.* [a Turkish word.] The

high priest of the Mahometans.

**MUG.** *n. f.* [*Skinner* derives it from

*mawg*, Welsh, warm.] A cup to drink

in.

Ah Bowzbee, why dost thou stay so long?

The *mugs* were large, the drink was wondrous

strong. *Gay.*

**MUGGY.** *adj.* [corrupted from *mucky*,

**MUGGISH.** } for damp.] Moist; damp;

mouldy.

Cover with *muggy* straw to keep it moist.

*Mortimer.*

**MUGHOUSE.** *n. f.* [*mug* and *house*.] An

alehouse; a low house of entertainment.

Our sex has dar'd the *mughouse*'s chiefs to meet,

And purchas'd fame in many a well-fought street. *Gay.*

**MUGIENT.** *adj.* [*mugiens*, Latin.] Bel-

lowing.

That a hibern makerth that *mugient* noise of

bumping, by putting his bill into a red, or by

putting the same in water or mud, and after a

while retaining the air, but suddenly excluding it

again, is not easily made out. *Brown.*

**MUGWORT.** *n. f.* [*mugwort*, Saxon; *ar-*

*temisia*, Lat.]

The flowers and fruit of the *mugwort* are very

like those of the wormwood, but grow erect upon

the branches. *Miller.*

Some of the most common simples with us in

England are comfrey, bugle, Paul's-betony, and

*mugwort*. *Wierow.*

**MULATTO.** *n. f.* [Spanish; *mulat*,

French; from *mulus*, Latin.] One be-

got between a white and a black, as

a mule between different species of

animals

**MULBERRY.** } *n. f.* [monberry, Sax.

**MULBERRY tree.** } *morus*, Latin.]

1. The *mulberry tree* hath large, rough,

roundish leaves; the male flowers, or

katkins, which have a calyx consisting

of four leaves, are sometimes produced

upon separate trees, at other times at re-

mote distances from the fruit on the same

tree: the fruit is composed of several

protuberances, to each of which adhere

four small leaves; the seeds are round-

ish, growing singly in each protube-

rance. It is planted for the delicacy of

the fruit. The white *mulberry* is com-

monly cultivated for its leaves to feed

silkworms, in France and Italy, though

the Persians always make use of the

# MUL

common black *mulberry* for that por-

poise. *Miller.*

Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, was content

to use *mor* upon a *run*; and sometimes a *mulberry*

tree, called *morus* in Latin, out of a tun. *Camden.*

2. The fruit of the tree.

The ripest *mulberry*,

That will not hold the handling. *Shakespeare's Cor.*

A body black, round, with small grain like

tubercles on the surface; not very unlike a *mul-*

*berry*. *Woodward's Fossils.*

**MULCT.** *n. f.* [*mulcta*, Latin.] A fine;

a penalty: used commonly of pecuniary

penalty.

Do you then Argive Hellena, with all her trea-

sure here

Restore to us, and pay the *mulct*, that by your

vows is due. *Chapman.*

Because this is a great part, and Eusebius hath

said nothing, we will, by way of *mulct* or pain, lay

it upon him. *Bacon.*

Look humble upward, see his will disclose

The forfeit first, and then the fine impose;

A *mulct* thy poverty could never pay,

Had not eternal wisdom found the way. *Dryden.*

**TO MULET.** *v. a.* [*mulcto*, Latin; *multier*,

French.] To punish with fine or for-

feiture.

Marriage without consent of parents they do not

make void, but they *mulet* it in the inheritance,

for the children of such marriages are not admitted to

inherit above a third part of their parents inheri-

tance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

**MULE.** *n. f.* [*mule*, *mulet*, French; *mula*,

Latin.] An animal generated between

a he ass and a mare, or sometimes be-

tween a horse and a she ass.

You have among you many a purchas'd slave,

Which, like your asses, and your dogs, and *mules*,

You use in abject and in slavish part. *Shakespeare.*

Five hundred asses yearly took the horse,

Producing *mules* of greater speed and force. *Saunders.*

Those effluvia in the mule seed have the greatest

stroke in generation, as is demonstrable in a *mule*,

which doth more resemble the parent, that is, the

ass, than the female. *Roy.*

Twelve young *mules*, a strong laborious race. *Pope.*

**MULETTER.** *n. f.* [*muletter*, French;

*multo*, Latin.] Mule-driver; horse boy.

Base *muletters*,

Like peasant foot-boys, do they keep the walls,

And dare not take up arms like gentlemen. *Shak.*

Your ships are not well mann'd,

Your mariners are *muletters*, reapers. *Shakespeare.*

**MULIEBRITY.** *n. f.* [*muliebris*, Latin.]

Womanhood; the contrary to virility;

the manners and character of woman.

**TO MULL.** *v. a.* [*mollitus*, Latin.]

1. To soften and dispirit, as wine is

when burnt and sweetened. *Hanmer.*

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy,

*Mu'd*, dead, sleepy, insensible. *Shakespeare.*

2. To heat any liquor, and sweeten and

spice it.

Drink new cyder *mull'd*, with ginger warm. *Gay.*

**MULLIN.** *n. f.* [*verbasum*, Latin.] A

plant. *Miller.*

**MULLER.** *n. f.* [*mouleur*, French.] A

stone held in the hand, with which any

powder is ground upon a horizontal

stone. It is now often called improperly

*mullet*

The best grinder is the porphyry, white or green

marble, with a *muller* or upper stone of the same,

cut very even without flaws or holes, you may

make a *muller* also of a flat pebble, by grinding it

smooth at a grind-stone. *Pacham.*

**MULLET.**



**MULLET. n. f.** [*mullus*, Latin; *mulet*, French.] A sea fish.

Of carps and mullets why prefer the great?

Yet for small turbots such esteem profess. *Pope.*

**MULLIGRUBS. n. f.** Twisting of the guts; sometimes sullenness. *Ansforth.*

**MULLOCK. n. f.** Rubbish. *Ansforth.*

**MULSE. n. f.** [*mulsus*, Lat.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey. *Diſt.*

**MULTANGULAR. adj.** [*multus* and *angulus*, Latin] Many cornered; having many corners; polygonal.

**MULTANGULARLY. adv.** [from *multangular*.] Polygonally; with many corners. *Granatus* are multangularly round. *Grav's Cosm.*

**MULTANGULARNESS. n. f.** [from *multangular*.] The state of being polygonal, or having many corners.

**MURICAPULAR. adj.** [*mulus* and *capula*, Latin.] Divided into many partitions or cells. *Diſt.*

**MURICAVOUS. adj.** [*multus* and *cavus*] Full of holes. *Diſt.*

**MURIFARIOUS. adj.** [*multifarius*, Lat.] Having great multiplicity; having different respects; having great diversity in itself.

There is a *multifarius* artifice in the structure of the meanest animal. *M. re's Divine Dialogues.*

When we consider this to *multifarius* congruity of things in reference to ourselves, how can we withhold from inferring, that that which made both dogs and ducks made them with a reference to us? *M. re's Antiques against Atheism.*

His science is not moved by the gusts of fancy and humour which blow up and down the *multifarius* opinionists. *Glavin's to Abius.*

We could not think of a more comprehensive expedient, whereby to assist the frail and torpent memory through so *multifarius* and numerous an employment. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

**MURIFARIOUSLY. adv.** [from *multifarius*] With multiplicity; with great variety of modes or relations.

If only twenty-four parts may be so *multifarius* placed, as to make many millions of millions of differing rows; in the supposition of a thousand parts, how immense must that capacity of variation be? *Bentley's Sermons.*

**MURIFARIOUSNESS. n. f.** [from *multifarius*] Multiplied diversity.

According to the *multifariusness* of this imitability, so are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

**MURIFIDOUS. adj.** [*multifidus*, Latin.] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches.

Those animals are only excluded without sight which are *multiparus* and *multifidus*, which have many at a litter, and have feet divided into many portions. *Brown.*

**MURIFORM. adj.** [*multiformis*, Latin.] Having various shapes or appearances.

Ye that in quaternion live

Perpetual circle, *multiform.* *Milton.*

The best way to convince is proving, by ocular demonstration, the *multiform* and amazing operations of the air-pump and the loadstone. *Watts.*

**MURIFORMITY. n. f.** [*multiformis*, Lat.] Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.

**MURILATERAL. adj.** [*multus* and *lateralis*, Latin.] Having many sides. *Diſt.*

**MURILOQUOUS. adj.** [*multiloquus*, Lat.] Very talkative. *Diſt.*

**MURINOMINAL. adj.** [*multus* and *nomen*, Latin.] Having many names. *Diſt.*

**MURIPAROUS. adj.** [*multiparus*, Lat.] Bringing many at a birth.

Double formations do often happen to *multiparus* generation, more especially that of terjents, whose conceptions being numerous, and their eggs in chains, they may unite into various shapes, and come out in mixed formations. *Brown.*

Animals feeble and timorous are generally *multiparus*, or if they bring forth but few at once, as pigeons, they compensate that by their often breeding. *Ray on the Creation.*

**MURIPIDE. n. f.** [*multipeda*, Lat.] An insect with many feet; a low or wood-louse. *Bailey.*

**MURIPLE. adj.** [*multiplix*, Lat.] A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another several times; as, nine is the *multiplix* of three, containing it three times. *Manifold.*

**MURIPLIABLE. adj.** [*multipliable*, Fr. from *multiplix*] Capable to be multiplied.

**MURIPLIABLENESS. n. f.** [from *multipliable*] Capacity of being multiplied.

**MURIPUBLICABLE. adj.** [from *multiplix*, Lat.] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

**MURIPUBLICAND. n. f.** [*multiplicandus*, Lat.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.

Multiplication hath the *multiplicand*, or number to be multiplied; the multiplier, or number given, by which the *multiplicand* is to be multiplied, and the product, or number produced by the other two. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

**MURIPUBLICATE. adj.** [from *multiplix*, Lat.] Consisting of more than one.

In this *multiplix* number of the eye, the object seen is not multiplied, and appears but one, though seen with two or more eyes. *Derham's Physico-Th.*

**MURIPPLICATION. n. f.** [*multiplication*, Fr. *multiplicatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind.

Although they had divers styles for God, yet under many appellations they acknowledged one divinity; rather conceiving thereby the evidence or acts of his power in several ways than a *multiplix* of essence, or real distractions of unity in any one. *Brown.*

2. [In arithmetick.]

*Multiplication* is the increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increased. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

A man had need be a good arithmetician to understand this author's works: his description runs on like a *multiplix* atom table. *Addison on Medals.*

**MURIPLICATOR. n. f.** [*multiplicateur*, Fr. from *multiplix*, Lat.] The number by which another number is multiplied.

**MURIPPLICITY. n. f.** [*multiplicité*, Fr.]

1. More than one of the same kind.

Had they discoursed rightly but upon this one principle, that God was a being infinitely perfect, they could never have asserted a *multiplix* of gods: for, can one God include in him all perfection, and another God include in him all perfections too? Can there be any more than all? And if this all be in one, can it be also in another? *South.*

Company, he thinks, lessens the shame of vice, by sharing it; and abates the torrent of a common odium, by dividing it into many hangels; and therefore if he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to distract it at least by a *multiplix* of the object. *South's Sermons.*

2. State of being many.

You equal Donne in the variety, *multiplix*, and choice of thoughts. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

**MURIPLEXIOUS. adj.** [*multiplix*, Lat.]

*Manifold.* Not used. *Amythibena* is not an animal of one denomination; for that animal is not one, but *multiplix* of two, or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principal parts. *Brown.*

**MURIPPLIER. n. f.** [from *multiplix*]

1. One who multiplies or increases the number of any thing.

Broils and quarrels are alone the great accumulators and *multipliers* of injuries. *Day of Party.*

2. The multiplier in arithmetick.

Multiplication hath the *multiplicand* and the *multiplier*, or number given, by which the *multiplicand* is to be multiplied. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

To *MURIPLIY. v. a.* *multiplier*, Fr. *multiplico*, Latin.]

1. To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition.

He clappeth his hands amongst us, and *multiplies* his words against God. *Job, xxxiv. 37.*

He shall not *multiply* horses. *Deut. xvii. 16.*

He hath to our just fear gave no final cause, But his growth new to youth's full flower displaying All virtue, grace, and wisdom, to achieve Things highest, great. *multiplies* my tears. *Mile.*

2. To perform the process of arithmetical multiplication.

From one stock of seven hundred years, *multiplying* still by twenty, we shall find the product to be one thousand three hundred forty-seven millions three hundred sixty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To *MURIPLIY. v. n.*

1. To grow in number.

The *multiplying* brood of the ungodly shall not thrive. *Wisd. iv. 3.*

2. To increase themselves

The *multiplying* villanies of nature Do swarm upon him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

We see the infinitely fruitful and productive power of this way of sinning; how it can increase and *multiply* beyond all bounds and measures of actual commission. *South's Sermons.*

**MURIPOTENT. adj.** [*multus* and *potens*, Lat.] Having manifold power; having power to do many different things.

By love *multipliant*,

Thou should'st not bear from me a Greekish member. *Shakespeare's Timon and Cressida.*

**MURIPRESENCE. n. f.** [*multus* and *præsentia*, Lat.] The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.

This sleeveless tale of transubstantiation was suddenly brought into the world, and upon the stage, by that other table of the *multiplix* of Christ's body. *Hall.*

**MURIPRESCIOUS. adj.** [*multifidus*, Latin.] Having variety of knowledge.

**MURIPRESCIOUS. adj.** [*multus* and *filiqua*, Latin.] The same with cornuculate: used of plants, whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels. *Bailey.*

**MURIPRESCIOUS. adj.** [*multifidus*, Latin.] Having many sounds. *Diſt.*

**MURIPRESCIOUS. n. f.** [*multitudo*, French; *multitudo*, Latin.]

1. The state of being many; the state of being more than one.

2. Number collective; a sum of many; more than one.

It is impossible that any *multitude* can be actually infinite, or so great that there cannot be a greater. *Lat.*

3. A great number, loosely and indistinctly.

It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues. *Watts.*

4. A crowd or throng, the vulgar.

He the vast boiling *multitude* admires. *Adison.*

**MULTITUDINOUS.** *adj.* [from *multitudo*.]

1. Having the appearance of a multitude.

Will all great Neptune's oceans with this blood

Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather

The *multitudinous* sea incarnadine,

Making the green one red. *Shakespeare's Macb.*

2. Manifold.

At once pluck out

The *multitudinous* tongue, let them not lick

The sweet that is their poison. *Shakespeare's*

**MULTIVAGANT.** *adj.* [from *multivagus*,

**MULTIVAGOUS.** *Lat.* That wanders or strays much abroad. *Di.*

**MULTIVIOUS.** *adj.* [from *multus* and *via*,

*Lat.*] Having many ways; manifold. *Di.*

**MULTIOCULAR.** *adj.* [from *multus* and *oculus*,

*Lat.*] Having more eyes than two.

He has as *multiculus*, having a many eyes as there are perforations in their cornea. *Derham.*

**MUM.** *interj.* [Of this word the supposed or great is mentioned in *mome*: it

may be observed, that when it is pronounced it leaves the lips closed.

*Mumme*, Danish, a mask; whence *mummers*

and *masks* are the same. *Upton.*] A

word denoting prohibition to speak, or

resolution not to speak; silence; hush.

But to his speech he answered nowhit,

But stood still *mum*, as if he had been dumb,

No sign of sense did shew, no common wit,

As one with griefe and anguish over-come,

And unto every thing did answer *mum*. *Spenser.*

*Mum* then, and no more proceed. *Shakespeare's*

Well said, matter, *mum* and gaze your fill.

*Shakespeare's*

The citizens are *mum*, say not a word. *Shakespeare's*

Intrust it under solemn vows

Of *mum*, and silence, and the rose. *Hudibras.*

**MUM.** *n. f.* [*mamme*, German.] Ale

brewed with whey.

In Shenbank, upon the river Elbe, is a stone

house for the want of which *mum* is made at

Brunswick. *Mer.*

Sedulous and silent

With howls of fasting *mum*. *Pope's*

The clam'rous crowd is hush'd with mugs of

*mum*.

Till all tun'd equal send a general *mum*. *Pope's*

**TO MUMBLE.** *v. n.* [*mumfelen*, Dutch;

*musto*, *Lat.*]

1. To speak inwardly; to grumble; to

mutter; to speak with imperfect sound

or articulation.

As one in a dream, whose diller brain

Is roll'd with troubled *mums*, and twice weaker,

He *mumbl'd* soft, but could not all his silence

break. *Spenser.*

Peace, you *mum* fool;

Utter you a gravity or a group's word. *Shakespeare's*

A *mumbl'd* bag, with age grown double,

Picking dry sticks, and *mumbl'd* cheerful. *Drayton.*

2. To chew; to bite softly; to eat with

lips close.

A man who *mumbl'd* but once to be an ass

Wag his tail the good price of his ass's

laugh upon his ass's jaw

Else, as my ass and now. *Dryden.*

*U. a.*

1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice.

Some carrytale, some pleaser, some slight

zany,

Some *mumble*-news; told our intents before. *Shak.*

Here stood he in the dark,

Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon

To stand 's auspicious mistleifs. *Shakespeare's*

He with *mumbl'd* play is atones the deity.

*Dryden's Jew.*

2. To mouth gently.

Sparrels civilly delight

In *mumbl'ing* of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*

3. To fluster over; to suppress; to utter

imperfectly

The rasi'g of my rabble is an exploit of conse-

quence, and not to be *mumbl'd* up in silence for all

her partners. *Dryden.*

**MUMBLER.** *n. f.* [from *mumble*.] One

that speaks inarticulately; a mutterer.

**MUMBLINGLY.** *adv.* [from *mumbl'ing*.]

With inarticulate utterance.

**TO MUMM.** *v. a.* [*mumme*, Danish.] To

mask, to frolic in disguise.

The thrifless game.

With *mumming* and with *mumbl'ing* all around.

*Hubb.*

**MUMMER.** *n. f.* [*mumme*, Danish.] A

masker; one who performs frolics in a

perfonated dress.

If you chance to be pinch'd with the colick, you

make faces like *mummers*. *Shakespeare's Cor. lanus.*

Jugglers and dunces, anticks, *mummers*. *Milton.*

I began to make that they were a parcel of *mum-*

mers. *Adison.*

Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, linsy woolly bro-

thers;

Give *mummers*!

*Pope's Dunciad.*

**MUMMERY.** *n. f.* [*momeri*, *Fr.*] Mask-

ing; frolic in masks; foolery. This

is sometimes written *mommery*.

Here mirth's but *mummary*,

And sorrow only real be. *Wotton.*

This open day-light doth not shew the masques

and *mummers*, and triumphs of the world, hush to

starch as candle-light. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Your fathers

Did do the *mummary* of foreign strollers. *Fen.*

**MUMMY.** *n. f.* [*mumi*, French; *mamia*,

Latin; denoted by *almasius* from *amo*

*mum*, by *Barbort* from the Arabick.]

1. A dead body preserved by the Egyp-

tian art of embalming.

We have two substances for medicinal use un-

der the name of *mummy*. One is the dried flesh

of human bodies embow'd with myrrh and spices;

the other is the liquor running from such *mum-*

mers when newly prepared, or when affected by great

heat, or by damps; this is sometimes of a liquid,

sometimes of a solid form, as it is preserved in

vial, or suffered to dry: the first kind is brought

in large pieces, of a snail texture, light and

spongy, of a blackish brown colour, and often black

and clammy on the surface, it is of a strong but

not agreeable smell. the second, in its liquid state,

is a thick, opaque, and viscid fluid, of a blackish

and a strong, but not disagreeable smell: in its in-

duced state it is a dry, solid substance, of a fine

shining black colour and close texture, easily

broken, and of a good smell: this sort is ex-

ceedingly dear, and the first sort is cheap, that we

are not to imagine it to be the ancient Egyptian

*mummy*. What our druggists are supplied with is

the flesh of any bodies the Jews can get, who fill

them with the common bitumen for plentiful in

that part of the world, and adding spices, and some

other cheap ingredients, send them to be baked in

an oven till the juices be exhale'd, and the em-

balming matter be penetrat'd. *Hall's Mat. Med.*

Was d'ed in *mummy*, which the skilful

Confer'd of maulen hearts. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

It is strange how long carcases have continued uncorrupt, as appeareth in the *mummies* of Egypt, having lasted some of them three thousand years.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

Sav'd by spice, like *mummies*, many a year,

Old bodies of philosophy appear. *Dunin.*

2. *Mummy* is used among gardeners for a

sort of wax used in the planting and

grafting of trees. *Chambers.*

3. *To beat to a MUMMY.* To beat found-

ly. *Ainsworth.*

**TO MUMP.** *v. a.* [*mompeln*, Dutch.]

1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew

with a continued motion.

Let him not pry nor listen,

Nor fusk about the house

Like a tame *mumping* squirrel with a bell on.

*U. a. y.*

2. To talk low and quick.

3. [In cant language.] To go a begging.

*Ainsworth.*

**MUMPER.** *n. f.* [In cant language.] A

beggar.

**MUMPS.** *n. f.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.] Sullen-

ness; silent anger. *Skinner.*

**MUMPS.** *n. f.* The squinancy. *Ainsworth.*

**TO MUNCH.** *v. a.* [*manger*, French.] To

chew by great mouthfuls. This is like-

wise written to *munch*; see *MOUNCH*.

Say, sweet love, what thou desirest to eat.

— Truly, a peck of provender, I could *munch*

your good dry oats. *Shakespeare's V. d. N. G. 1. v. 1.*

**TO MUNCH.** *v. n.* To chew eagerly by

great mouthfuls.

It is the son of a mare that br len hote, a-I

munch upon the meane. *Dryden's Pen Sebastian.*

**MUNCHER.** *n. f.* [from *munch*.] One

that munches.

**MUND.** *n. f.*

*Mund* is peace, from which our lawyers call a

breach of the peace, *an breach*, to Edmund is

happy peace, *Aethelmund*, noble peace, *Athmund*,

all peace; with which these are much of the same

import: *Irenaeus*, *Hefychius*, *Lemr*, *Pacatus*, *Se-*

*datus*, *Tranquilus*, &c. *Cicero's Candide.*

**MUNDANE.** *adj.* [*mundanus*, *Lat.*] Be-

longing to the world.

The platonical hypothesis of a *mundane* soul will

relieve us. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

The atom, which now constitute heaven and

earth, being once separate in the *mundane* spirit,

could never without God, by the mechanical

affections, have convened into this present frame

of things. *Betty's Sermons.*

**MUNDATION.** *n. f.* [*mundus*, Latin.]

The act of cleansing.

**MUNDATORY.** *adj.* [from *mundus*, *Lat.*]

Having the power to cleanse.

**MUNDICK.** *n. f.* A kind of marcasite

or semimetal found in tin mines.

When any metals are in considerable quantity,

these bodies lose the name of marcasites, and are

called ores: in Cornwall and the West they call

them *mundick*. *Hoadley.*

Besides stones, all the sorts of *mundick* are natu-

rally figured. *Cress's Crystal.*

**MUNDIFICATION.** *n. f.* [*mundas* and

*facio*, Latin.] Cleansing any body, as

from dross, or matter of inferior account

to what is to be cleans'd. *Quincy.*

**MUNDIFICATIVE.** *adj.* [*mundus* and *facio*,

Latin.] Cleansing; having the power

to cleanse.

Gill is very *mundificative*, and was a proper in-

dication to clear the eyes of Job. *Brown.*

We incurred with no addition to the foremen-

tioned *mundification*. *Wymman's Sloggy.*

Q. 2



**To MU'NDIFY.** *v. a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] To cleanse; to make clean.

Simple wounds, such as are *mundificat* and kept clean, do not need any other hand but that of nature. *Brown.*

The ingredients actuate the spirits, absorb the intestinal superfluities, and *mundify* the blood. *Hart.*

**MUNDI VAGANT.** *adj.* [*mundus* and *ago*, Latin.] Wandering through the world. *Dick.*

**MUNDUS.** *n. f.* Stinking tobacco. A cant word.

Exhale a *mundus*, all perfuming scent. *Philips.*

**MU'NERARY.** *adj.* [from *munus*, Latin.] Having the nature of a gift.

**MU'NGREL.** *n. f.* [frequently written *mongrel*. See *MONGREL*.] Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents.

Mallard, greyhound, *mungrel* grum, Hound or spaniel, brace or hym, Or b bital like, or trundle tail. *Shakespeare.*

**MU'NGREL.** *adj.* Generated between different natures; base born; degenerate. 'Twas at the composition of a knave, beggar, coward, pander, and the son and heir of a *mungrel* bitch. *Shakespeare.*

My people are grown half wild, they would not piece out their knives else into such a mixt *mungrel* war. *Haw.*

*Mungrel* curs, brist, snide and soap, whet the fox flies to the thorn, and clap their tails between the legs when an adversary makes head against them. *L. Eyrang.*

A foreign son is sought and a mix'd *mungrel* blood. *Dryden.*

**MUNICIPAL.** *adj.* [*municipal*, French; *municipalis*, *municipium*, Latin.] Belonging to a corporation.

A councillor, bred up in the knowledge of the *municipal* and statute laws, may honestly inform a just prince how far his prerogative extends. *Dryden.*

**MUNIFICENCE.** *n. f.* [*munificence*, Fr. *munificentia*, Latin.]

1. Liberality; the act of giving.

A slave of poverty obscures all the virtues of liberality and *munificence*. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. In *Spenser* it is used, as it seems, for fortification or strength, from *munitiones facere*.

Their impertune sway

This land invaded with like violence, Until that Loecney, for his realms defence, Did head against them make, and strong *munificence*. *Spenser.*

**MUNIFICENT.** *adj.* [*munificus*, Latin.] Liberal, generous.

Is he not our most *munificent* benefactor, our wisest counsellor, and most potent protector? *Atterbury.*

**MUNIFICENTLY.** *adv.* [from *munificent*.] Liberally; generously.

**MU'NIMENT.** *n. f.* [*munimentum*, Latin.]

1. Fortification; strong hold.

2. Support; defence.

The arm our soldier,

Our steel the leg, the tongue our trumpeter; With other *muniments* and petty helps In this our fabrick. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Record; writing upon which claims and rights are founded.

**To MU'NITE.** *v. a.* [*munio*, Latin.] To fortify; to strengthen. A word not in use.

Heat doth attenuate, and the more gross and tangible parts contract, both to avoid vacuum, and to *munite* themselves against the force of the fire. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Men, in the procuring or *munition* of religious unity, must not dissolve the laws of charity and human society. *Bacon.*

**MU'NITION.** *n. f.* [*munition*, French; *munition*, Lat.]

1. Fortification; strong hold.

Victory under pin their conquests jure belli, that they might not be lost by the continuation of external forces of standing armies, castles, garrisons, *munition*. *Haw.*

2. Ammunition; materials for war.

What penny hath Rome borne, What men provided, what *munition* sent, To underprop this action? *Shakespeare's K. John.*  
The king of Tripoli in every hold  
Shut up his men, *munition*, and his treasure. *Faust.*

It is a city, strong and well stored with *munition*. *Sandy.*

**MU'NNION.** *n. f.*

The upright posts, that divide the several lights in a window frame, are called *munions*. *Mox.*

**MU'RALE.** *n. f.* [from *murus*, Latin.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.

**MU'RAL.** *adj.* [*muralis*, *murus*, Latin.] Pertaining to a wall.

And repair'd  
Her *mural* breach, returning whence it row'd. *Milton.*

In the nestarine and the like delicate *mural* fruit, the berry or pruning, the better. *Bartholomew's Kal.*  
A soldier would venture his life for a *mural* crown. *Addison.*

**MURDER.** *n. f.* [*monēon*, *monēder*, Saxon; *murdrum*, law Latin: the etymology requires that it should be written, as it anciently often was, *murther*; but of late the word itself has commonly, and its derivatives universally, been written with *d*.] The act of killing a man unlawfully; the act of killing criminally.

Blood hath been shed ere now, in th' olden time, Ere human statute purg'd the general weal, Ay, and thence too, *murders* have been perform'd Too terrible for th' ear. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Slaughter grows *murder* when it goes too far, And makes a massacre what was a war. *Dryden.*

The killing of their children had, in the account of God, the guilt of *murder*, as the offering them to idols had the guilt of idolatry. *Locke.*

**To MU'NDER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To kill a man unlawfully.

If he dies, I *murder* him, not they. *Dryden.*

2. To destroy; to put an end to.

Canst thou quike and change thy colour, *Murder* thy breath in middle of a word, And then again begin, and stop again? *Shakespeare.*

Let the mutinous winds Strike the proud cedars to the fiery sun, *Murder* rugged impossibility, to make What cannot be, slight work. *Shakespeare's Coriol.*

**MURDER.** *interject.* An outcry when life is in danger.

Kill men in the dark! where be these bloody thieves? *Shakespeare's Othello.*

**MURDERER.** *n. f.* [from *murder*.] One who has shed human blood unlawfully; one who has killed a man criminally.

Thou dost kill me with thy falsehood, and it grieves me not to die, but it grieves me that thou art the *murderer*. *Sidney.*

I am his host,  
Who should against his *murderer* shut the door,  
Not bear the knife myself. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Thou tell'st me there is *murder* in mine eyes,  
'Tis pretty sure,  
That eye, that are the frail'st and softest things,

Who shut their coward gates on atomies,  
Should be call'd tyrants, butchers, *murderers*. *Shakespeare.*

The very horror of the fact had stupified all curiosity, and so dispersed the multitude, that even the *murderer* himself might have escaped. *Wotton.*

Like some rich or mighty *murderer*,  
Too great for prison, which he breaks with gill,  
Who fruther for new mischiefs does appear,  
And dares the world to tax him with the old. *Dryden.*

This stranger having had a brother killed by the conspirator, and so having fought in vain for an opportunity of revenge, chanced to meet the *murderer* in the temple. *Shelton.*

With equal terrors, not with equal guilt,  
The *murderer* dreams of all the blood he spilt. *Shelton.*

**MURDERESS.** *n. f.* [from *murderer*.] A woman that commits murder.

When by thy scorn, O *murderess*, I am dead,  
Then shall my ghost come to thy bed,  
And thee reign'd vental in worse arms shall see. *Dennis.*

Die a s vengeance on the victor shown,  
The *murderess* mother, and confounding son. *Dryden.*

Art thou the *murderess* then of wretched Latus? *Dryden.*

**MURDERMENT.** *n. f.* [from *murder*.] The act of killing unlawfully. Not in use.

To her came message of the *murderment*. *Faust.*

**MURDEROUS.** *adj.* [from *murder*.] Bloody; guilty of murder; addicted to blood.

Upon thy eye balls *murderous* tyranny  
Sits in grim majesty to fright the world. *Shakespeare.*

Oh *murderous* cock-crow! what should such a fool  
Do with to good a wife? *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Enfranchised to fly  
Thence into Egypt, till the *murderous* king  
Were dead, who sought his life, and minding, fill'd  
With infant blood the streets of Bethle-hem. *Milton.*

If the ha-didom'd this earthly me  
With *murderous* rapine and lechuous abuse;  
In everlasting darkness must lie. *Pope.*

**MURE.** *n. f.* [*mur*, French; *murus*, Latin.] A wall. Not in use.

The incessant care and labour of his mind  
Hath wrought the *mure*, that should confine it in,  
So thin, that he looks through and will beak out. *Shakespeare.*

**To MURE.** *v. a.* [*murer*, French; from *murus*, Latin.] To inclose in walls.

All the gates of the city were *mured* up, except such as were reserved to sally out at. *Knapp.*

**MURRENE.** *n. f.* [*murus*, Latin.] An overcoat of a wall. *Ansforth.*

**MURIA'RIK.** *adj.* Partaking of the taste or nature of brine, from *muria*, brine or pickle. *Quincy.*

If the scurvy be entirely *muria'rik*, proceeding from a diet of salt flesh or fish, antiscorbutick vegetables may be given with success, but tempered with acids. *Arbutnot.*

**MURK.** *n. f.* [*morck*, Danish, dark.] Darknefs; want of light.

Ere twice in *murk* and occidental damp,  
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp. *Shakespeare.*

**MURK.** *n. f.* Husks of fruit. *Ansforth.*

**MURKY.** *adj.* [*morck*, Danish.] Dark; cloudy; wanting light.

The *murky* stream,  
The most opportune place, the strong'st suggestion  
Shall never melt mine honour into lust. *Shakespeare.*

So scarred the grim features, and up-turned  
H. nostrils wide into the *murky* air,  
Sagacious of his quarr.

# MUR

A murky form deep lowering o'er our heads  
Hung imminent, that with impervious gloom  
Oppos'd us to Cytherea's silver ray. Addison.

**MURMUR.** *n. f.* [*murmur*, Lat. *mur-*  
*mure*, French.]

1. A low shrill noise.

Haue as it moveth within itself, or is blown  
by a bellows, giveth a *murmur* or interior sound.  
Linnæus's Natural History.

When the wing'd colombe first tempt the sky,  
Or starting, force the tree, the blossoms yield,  
Then a low *murmur* runs along the field. Pope.

Black Melancholy fit,

Deepen the *murmur* of the falling floods,  
And breathe a browner horror on the woods. Pope.

2. A complaint half suppressed; a com-  
plaint not openly uttered.

Some discontents there are; some idle *murmurs*;  
How idle *murmurs*!

The doors are all shut up; the wealthier sort,  
With arms across, are hats upon their eyes,  
Walk to and fro before their silent sleep. Dryden.

**TO MURMUR.** *v. n.* [*murmuro*, Lat. *mur-*  
*muer*, Fr.]

1. To give a low shrill sound.

The *murmuring* surge,  
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles c'ast,  
Can scarce be heard to high. Shakspeare. King Lear

Amid an isle around whose rocky shore  
The forests *murmur*, and the surges roar,  
A goddess guards her enchanted dome. Pope.

The busy bees with a soft *murmuring* strain,  
Invite to gentle sleep the lab'ring swain. Dryden.

2. To grumble; to utter secret and sul-  
len discontent, with *at* before things,  
and *against* before persons.

The good we have enjoy'd from heav'n's free  
will,

And shall we *murmur* to endure the ill? Dryden.

*Murmur* not at your sickness, for thereby you  
will sin against God's providence. Wake.

The good consequences of this scheme, which  
will execute itself without *murmuring* against  
the government, are very visible. Swift.

**MURMURER.** *n. f.* [from *murmur*.]  
One who repines; one who complains  
sullenly; a grumbler; a repiner; a  
complainer.

Heav'n's peace be with him!  
That's christian care enough; for living *murmurers*  
There's places of rebuke. Shakspeare. Henry VIII.

The *murmurer* is turned off to the company  
of those doleful creatures, which were to inhabit  
the ruins of Babylon. Government of the Tongue.

Still might the discontented *murmurer* cry,  
Ah hapless fate of man! the wretch demand once  
to die. Blackstone on the Creation.

**MURMUR.** *n. f.* [*mor nefe*, Fr. from *mor-*  
*ner*, to stun.] Four cards of a fort.

Skinner and Ainsworth.

**MURRAIN.** *n. f.* [The etymology of  
this word is not clear; *mur* is an old  
word for a catarrh, which might well  
answer to the glanders; *muriana*, low  
Latin. Skinner derives it from *mors*, to  
die.] The plague in cattle.

Away rag'd rams, eat I what murrain kill.

Some trials would be made of mixtures of water  
in ponds for cattle, to make them more milch, to  
fatten, or to keep them from murrain. Bacon.

A hallowed band

Could tell what murrains, in what month begun.

**MURRAINE.** *n. f.* A kind of bird.

Among the first sort we reckon coots, meawes,  
s, creyfies and curlews.

**REY.** *adj.* [*morée*, French; *morella*,  
Ital.; from *moro*, a Moor.] Darkly

# MUS

Leaves of some trees turn a little murrey or red-  
dish. Bacon.

They employ it in certain proportions, to tinge  
their glass both with red colour, or with a purplish  
or murrey. Boyle.

Painted glass of a sanguine red, will not ascend  
in powder above a murrey. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Cornelius jumps out, a stocking upon his head,  
and a waistcoat of murrey-coloured tatin upon his  
body. Abbot's Not.

**MURRION.** *n. f.* [often written *morion*  
See MORION. Junius derives it from

*murus*, a wall.] A helmet; a casque;  
armour for the head.

'Tis beef they often in their murrions stew'd,  
And in their basket-hits their beverage brew'd.

**MURTH of CORN.** *n. f.* Plenty of grain.

Ainsworth.

**MUSCADEL.** } *adj.* [*muscat*, *muscadel*,  
*MUSCADINE.* } French; *moscatello*, Ital.

either from the fragrance resembling  
the nutmeg, *nux moscata*, or from *musca*,

a fly; flies being eager of those grapes.]

A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine,  
and sweet pear.

He quafft off the *muscadel*,  
And threw the tops all in the sexton's face. Shakspeare.

**MUSCLE.** *n. f.* [*muscle*, French; *mus-*  
*culus*, Latin; *muscula*, Saxon.]

1. *Muscle* is a bundle of thin and parallel  
plates of fleshy threads or fibres, in-  
closed by one common membrane: all  
the fibres of the same plate are parallel  
to one another, and tied together at ex-  
tremely little distances by short and  
transverse fibres: the fleshy fibres are  
composed of other smaller fibres, in-  
closed likewise by a common mem-  
brane: each lesser fibre consists of very  
small vesicles or bladders, into which  
we suppose the veins, arteries, and  
nerves to open, for every muscle re-  
ceives branches of all those vessels,  
which must be distributed to every fibre:  
the two ends of each muscle or the  
extremities of the fibres are, in the  
limbs of animals, fastened to two bones,  
the one moveable, the other fixed; and  
therefore, when the muscles contract,  
they draw the moveable bone according  
to the direction of their fibres. Quincy.

The instruments of motion are the *muscles*, the  
fibres whereof, contracting themselves, move the  
several parts of the body. Locke.

2. A bivalve shell fish.

Of shell fish, there are winklers, limpers,  
cockles and *muscles*. Curlew's Survey of Cornwall.

It is the observation of Aristotle, that oysters  
and *muscles* grow fuller in the waxing of the moon.

Flakewill.

Two pair of small *muscle* shells was found in a  
limestone quarry. Woodward on Fossils.

**MUSCULITY.** *n. f.* [*musculus*, Latin.]

Mossiness.

**MUSCULAR.** *adj.* [from *musculus*, Lat.]

Relating to muscles; performed by  
muscles.

By the *muscular* motion and perpetual flux of the  
liquids, a great part of the liquids are thrown out  
of the body. Ainsworth.

**MUSCULARITY.** *n. f.* [from *muscular*.]

The state of having muscles.

The guts of a surgeon, taken out and cut to  
pieces, will still move, which may depend upon  
their great thickness and *muscularity*. Grew.

# MUS

**MUSCULOUS.** *adj.* [*musculus*, French;  
*musculosus*, Latin.]

1. Full of muscles; brawny.

2. Pertaining to a muscle.

The uvea has a *musculosus* power, and can dilate  
and contract that round hole, called the pupil of  
the eye, for the better moderating the transmission  
of light. More.

**MUSE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Deep thought; close attention; ab-  
sence of mind; brown study.

The thing's strange did him amazed make,  
That still he sat long time astonished  
As in great *musé*, no word to creature spake.

Fanny Queeque.

He was fill'd

With admiration and deep *musé*, to hear  
Of things so high and strange. Milton.

2. The power of poetry.

Begin my *musé*. Cowley.

The *musé*-inspired train

Triumph, and raise their drooping heads again.  
Wallis.

Lodona's fate, in long oblivion cast,  
The *musé* shall sing, and what she sings shall last.

Pope.

**TO MUSE.** *v. n.* [*musar*, French; *my-*  
*sen*, Dutch; *musso*, Latin.]

1. To ponder; to think close; to study  
in silence.

If he spake countessly, he angled the people's  
hearts; if he were silent, he *mus'd* upon some  
dangerous plot. Sidney.

St. Augustine, speaking of devout men, noteth,  
how they daily frequented the church, how atten-  
tive ear they give unto the chapters read, how  
careful they were to remember the same, and to  
*musé* thereupon by themselves. Hooker.

Cæsar's father oft,

When he hath *mus'd* of taking kingdoms in,  
Bestow'd his lips on that unworthy place.

As it rain'd kisses. Shakspeare.

My mouth shall speak of wisdom; and my heart  
*musé* of understanding. Psalm xlix. 3.

Her face upon a sudden glittered, so that I was  
afraid of her, and *mus'd* what it might be.

2. To muse, x. 25.

All men *mus'd* in their hearts of John, whether  
he were the Christ or not. Luke, iii. 15.

On these he *mus'd* within his thoughtful mind.  
Dryden.

We *musé* so much on the one, that we are apt  
to overlook and forget the other. Atterbury's Ser.

Man superiour walks

Amid the glad creation, *musé* praise,  
And looking lively gratitude. Thomson's Spring.

2. To be absent of mind; to be attentive  
to something not present; to be in a  
brown study.

Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy  
cheeks?

And given my treasures and my rights of thee,  
To thick-eyed *musé* and curs'd melancholy.

Shakspeare.

You suddenly arose and walk'd about,  
*Musé* and sighing with your arms across.

Shakspeare.

The sad king

Feels sudden terror and cold shivering,  
Lifts not to eat, still *musés*, sleeps unfound. Daniel.

3. To wonder; to be amazed.

*Musé* not that I thus suddenly proceed;  
For what I will, I will. Shakspeare.

Do not *musé* at me,

I have a strange infirmity. Shakspeare's Macbeth.

**MUSEFUL.** *adj.* [from *musé*.] Deep think-  
ing; silently thoughtful.

Full of *muséful* moppings, which preface  
The loss of reason, and conclude in rage. Dryden.

**MUSER.** *n. f.* [from *musé*.] One who  
muses; &

**MU'SET. n. f.** [in hunting.] The place through which the hare goes to relief.

*Bailey.*

**MUSE'UM. n. f.** [museion.] A repository of learned curiosities.

**MU'SHROOM. n. f.** [*musheron*, French]

1. *Mushrooms* are by curious naturalists esteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and seeds have not as yet been discovered: the true champignon or *mushroom* appears at first of a roundish form like a button, the upper part of which, as also the stalk, is very white, but being opened, the under part is of a livid flesh colour, but the fleshy part, when broken, is very white; when they are suffered to remain undisturbed, they will grow to a large size, and explicate themselves almost to a flatness, and the red part underneath will change to a dark colour: in order to cultivate them, open the ground about the roots of the *mushrooms*, where you will find the earth very often full of small white knobs, which are the off-sets of young *mushrooms*; these should be carefully gathered, preserving them in lumps with the earth about them, and planted in hot-beds.

*Miller.*

2. An upstart; a wretch risen from a dunghill.

*Mushrooms* come up in a night, and yet they are unfown; and therefore such as are upstarts in state, they call in reproach *mushrooms*.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

Tully, the humble *mushroom* scarcely known,  
The lowly native of a country town.

*Dryden.*

**MU'SHROOM-TONE. n. f.** [*mushroom* and *stone*.] A kind of fossil.

Eighteen *mushroomstones* of the same shape.

*Warton d.*

**MU'SICK. n. f.** [*musicum*; *musique*, It.]

1. The science of harmonical sounds.

The man that hath no *musick* in himself,  
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,  
Is fit for treasons, *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.  
Now look into the *musick* matter's gait,  
Where noble youth its vast expense is taught,  
But eloquence not valu'd at a groat.

*Dryden.*

2. Instrumental or vocal harmony.

When the spake,  
Sweet words, like dropping honey, she did shed,  
And twist the pearl and riddle, softly brake  
A silver sound, that heavenly *musick* seem'd to make.

*Fairy Queen.*

Such *musick*

Before was never made,  
But when of old the sons of musing sung.  
By *musick* minds an equal temper know,  
Nor swell too high, nor sink too low;  
Warriors the fires with animated sounds,  
Pours balms into the bleeding lover's wounds.  
We have dancing masters and *musick* misters

*Arbutnot on Pope.*

3. Entertainments of instrumental harmony.

What *musick*, and dancing, and diversions, and  
Psalms, are to many in the world, that prayer  
and devotion, and psalms are to you.

*Law.*

**MUSICAL. adj.** [*musical*, French; from *musick*.]

1. Harmonious; melodious; sweet sounding.

The merry birds  
Chanted above their cheerful harmony,

And made amongst themselves a sweet consort,  
That quicken'd the dull spirit with *musical* com-  
fort.

*Fairy Queen.*

Sweet bird that shunn'st the noise of folly,  
Most *musical*, most melancholy;  
Thee chauntiest oft the wood among,  
I woo to hear thy even song.

*Milton.*

Neither is it enough to give his author's sense,  
in poetical expressions and in *musical* numbers.

*Dryd.*

2. Belonging to *musick*.

Several *musical* instruments are to be seen in the  
hands of Apollo's muses, which might give great  
light to the dispute between the ancient and mo-  
dern *musick*.

*Addison.*

**MUSICALLY. adv.** [from *musical*.] Har-  
moniously; with sweet sound.

Valentine, *musically* coys,

Shun'd Phædra's aims

*Addison.*

**MUSICALNESS. n. f.** [from *musical*.]  
Harmony.

**MUSICIAN. n. f.** [*musicus*, Latin; *musicien*, French.] One skilled in harmony; one who performs upon instruments of *musick*.

Though the *musicians* that should play to you,  
Stand in the air a thousand leagues from hence,  
Yet I trust they shall be here.

*Shakspeare Henry IV.*

The nightingale, if she should sing by day,  
When every goose is cackling, would be thought  
No better a *musician* than the wren.

*Shakspeare.*

A painter may make a better face than ever  
was; but he must do it by a kind of felicity, as  
a *musician* that maketh an excellent air in *musick*,  
and not by rule.

*Bacon's Essay.*

The praise of Bacchus then the sweet *musician*  
sung;

*Dryden.*

**MUSK. n. f.** [*muschio*, Italian; *muske*, French.]

*Musk* is a dry, light and friable substance of a  
dark blackish colour, with some tinge of a pur-  
plish or blood colour in it, feeling somewhat smooth  
or unctuous: its smell is highly perfumed, and  
too strong to be agreeable in any large quantity: its  
taste is bitterish: it is brought from the East In-  
dies, mostly from the kingdom of Bantam, some-  
times from Tonquin and Cochinchina: the animal  
which produces it is of a very singular kind, not  
agreeing with any established genus: it is of the  
size of a common goat but taller: the bag which  
contains the *musk*, is three inches long and two  
wide, and situated in the lower part of the crea-  
ture's belly.

*Hill.*

Some putrefactions and excrements yield ex-  
cellent odours; as civet and *musk*.

*Bacon.*

**MUSK. n. f.** [*musca*, Lat.] Grape hya-  
cynth or grape flower.

**MUSKAPPLE. n. f.** A kind of apple.

*Answorth.*

**MUSKEAR. n. f.** [*musk* and *cat*.] The  
animal from which *musk* is got.

**MUSKCHERRY. n. f.** A sort of cherry.

*Answorth.*

**MUSKET. n. f.** [*mousquet*, French, *mos-  
chetto*, Italian, a small hawk. Many  
of the fire arms are named from ani-  
mal.]

1. A soldier's handgun.

Thou

Was shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark  
Of smoky *musquets*.

Of smoky *musquets*. *Shakspeare's As you like it*  
We practise to make swifter motions than any  
you have out of your *musket*.

*Bacon.*

They charge their *musquets*, and with hot desire  
Of full revenge, renew the fight with fire.

*Milton.*

He perceived a body of their horse within *musket*-  
shot of him, and was coming upon him.

*Clarendon.*

One was brought to us, shot with a *musket* ball  
on the right side of his head.

*Johnson's Surgery.*

2. A male hawk of a small kind, the se-

male of which is the sparrow hawk; so  
that *eyas musket* is a young unfledged  
male hawk of that kind.

*Hammer.*

Here comes little Robin.—

How now my *eyas musket*, what news with you?

*Shakspeare.*

The *musket* and the corymbel were too weak,  
Too fierce the falcon; but above the rest,  
The noble buzzard ever pleas'd me best.

*Dryden.*

**MUSKETIER. n. f.** [from *musket*.] A  
soldier whose weapon is his *musket*.

Notwithstanding they had lined some hedges with  
*musketiers*, they pursued them till they were dis-  
peised.

*Clarendon.*

**MUSKETTOON. n. f.** [*mousqueton*, French.]  
A blunderbuss, a short gun of a large  
bore.

*Dict.*

**MUSKINESS. n. f.** [from *musk*.] The  
scent of *musk*.

**MUSKMELOON. n. f.** [*musk* and *melon*.]  
A fragrant melon.

The way of mutation of tobacco must be from  
the heat of the earth or sun; we see some leading  
of this in *muskmeleon*, which are sown upon a hot  
bed dunged below, upon a bank turned upon the  
south sun.

*Bacon.*

**MUSKPEAR. n. f.** [*musk* and *pear*.] A  
fragrant pear.

**MUSKROSE. n. f.** [*musk* and *rose*.] A  
rose so called, I suppose, from its fra-  
grance.

In May and June come roses of all kinds, except  
the *musk*, which comes later.

*Bacon.*

Thyris, whose antil strains have oft delay'd  
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal,  
And sweeten'd every *muskrose* of the dale.

*Milton.*

The *muskrose* will, if a lusty plant, bear flowers  
in autumn without cutting.

*Boyle.*

**MUSKY. adj.** [from *musk*.] Fragrant;  
sweet of scent.

Then eternal summer dwells,  
And west wind, with *musky* wing,  
About the cedar nether fling  
Nard and Cassia's balmy smells.

*Milton.*

**MUSLIN. n. f.** [*mousselin*, French.] A  
fine stuff made of cotton.

By the use of certain sture made of cambric or  
*muslin* upon her head, she attained to such an evil  
art in the motion of her eyes.

*Tales.*

In his whip *muslin* needles useles lie,  
And shuttle-cocks across the counter fly.

*Gay.*

**MUSROU. n. f.** [*musroie*, French.] The  
noteband of a horse's bridle.

*Bailey.*

**MUSS. n. f.** A scramble.

When I cry'd ho!  
Like boys unto a *muske*, kings would flout forth,  
And cry, Your will?

*Star. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**MUSSTATION. n. f.** [*musstia*, Latin.]  
Murmur; grumble.

**MUSSULMAN. n. f.** A Mahometan be-  
liever

**MUST. verb. imperfect** [*mussen*, Dutch.]  
To be obliged; to be by necessity. It  
is only used before a verb. *Must* is of  
all persons and tenses, and used of per-  
sons and things.

Do you confess the bond?

— I do.

— Then *must* the Jew be merciful.

— On what compulsion *must* I tell me that.

*Shakspeare.*

*Must* I needs bring thy son unto the land from  
whence thou camest?

*Genesis, xxv. 5.*

Tide, flowers, tide, nature will have it so;

'Tis but what we *must* in our An'uran do.

*Waller.*

Because the time is existent being necessarily

is what he is, 'tis evident that what he may be, or  
hath the power of being, he *must* be.

*Cicero.*

Every father and brother of the convent has a

vice in the election, which must be confirmed by the pope.

**MUST.** *n. f.* [*mustum*, Lat.] New wine; new wort.

If in the *must* of wine, or wort of beer, before it be tunned, the burmage stay a small time, and be often changed, it makes a soymen drink for melancholy.

As a swarm of flies in winter time,  
About the wine pries where sweet *must* is pour'd,  
Beat off, return as oft with humming sound.

The wine if it was fasting to the rest,  
Still working in the *must*, and lately pick'd.

A fugal man that with sufficient *must*  
His cake replenish'd yearly, he no more  
Durst, nor wanted.

Liquors, in the act of fermentation, as *must*  
and new ale, produce spasms in the stomach.

**TO MUST.** *v. n.* [*murt*, Welsh, sinking; *mas*, Dutch, mouldiness; or perhaps from *moist*.] To mould; to make mouldy.

Others are made of stone and lime; but they  
are subject to give and be moist, which will *must*  
them.

**TO MUST.** *v. n.* To grow mouldy.

**MUSTACHES.** *n. f.* [*mustaches*, French.] Whiskers, hair on the upper lip.

This was the manner of the Spaniards, to cut  
off their beards, have only their *mustaches*, which  
they wear long.

**MUSTARD.** *n. f.* [*mustard*, Welsh; *mouillard*, French; *sinapis*] A plant.

The parakeets were naught, and the *mustard* was  
good.

Since I, humble, offensive to its nose,  
The *mustard* of *ard*, dangerous to the nose.

*Mustard*, in great quantities, would quickly  
bring the blood into an alkaline state, and destroy  
the animal.

'Tis yours to strike the soul,  
With thunder rumbling from the *mustard* bowl.

Sack your candle in a bottle, a coffee cup, or a  
*mustard* pot.

**TO MUSTER.** *v. n.* To assemble in order to form an army.

Why does my blood thus *muster* to my heart,  
So dispossessing all my other parts  
Of necessary humors?

They call the death of it,  
And *muster* those, and round the centre stream,  
And draw together.

**TO MUSTER.** *v. a.* [*mousteren*, Dutch] To bring together, to form into an army.

The captain, half of whose soldiers are dead,  
and he other quarter never *mustered* nor seen, de-  
mands payment of his whole account.

Had we no quarrel to *muster*, but that  
Thou art there, but that, we would *muster* all  
From twelve to seventy.

I'll *muster* up my friends, and meet your grace.  
The principal sin of the host *mustered* the  
people.

I could *muster* as well as you  
My gun, and my sword.

Yours *mustered* up with all the  
feeling in the world.

Old Anchises  
Knew his *muster* up, and took the tide.

All the well-wishings and advice which he  
ever *mustered* up to this purpose, have been  
flung to the common people.

A man might have three hundred and eight  
men in his family, without being heir to Adam,

and might *muster* them up, and lead them out  
against the Indians.

Having *mustered* up all the forces he could think  
of, the clouds above, and the deeps below: these,  
says he, are all the stores we have for water, and  
these direct us to no other for the causes of the  
deluge.

**MUSTER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A review of a body of forces.

All the names  
Of thy confederate, too, be no less great  
In hell than here: that when we would repeat  
Our strengths in *muster*, we may name you all.

2. A register of forces *mustered*.

You publish the *muster* of your own hands, and  
proclaim them to amount to that end.  
Deception takes wrong measures, and makes  
false *musters*, which founds a retreat instead of a  
charge, and a charge instead of a retreat.

3. A collection; as, a *muster* of peacocks.

4. To *pass* *MUSTER*. To be allowed.

Such excuses will not *pass* *muster* with God,  
who will allow no man's excuses to be the measure  
of possible or impossible.

Double dealers may *pass* *muster* for a while, but  
all parties wash their hands of them in the conclu-  
sion.

**MUSTERBOOK.** *n. f.* [*muster* and *book*.]  
A book in which the forces are regi-  
stered.

Shallow will serve for Summer: prick him: for  
we have a number of shadows to fill up the *muster-  
book*.

**MUSTERMASTER.** *n. f.* [*muster* and  
*master*.] One who superintends the  
*muster* to prevent frauds.

A noble gentleman, then a *muster-master*, was ap-  
pointed ambassador unto the Turkish emperor.

*Muster-masters* carry the ablest men in their pocket.

**MUSTER-ROLL.** *n. f.* [*muster* and *roll*.]  
A register of forces.

How many insignificant combatants are there  
in the Christian camp, that only lend their names  
to fill up the *muster-roll*, but never dream of going  
upon service?

One tragedy is more than I dare deride,  
Which better than a *muster-roll* dignified;  
Or well-mouth'd Booth with emphasis proclaims,  
Though but perhaps a *muster-roll* of names.

**MUSTILY.** *adv.* [from *musty*.] Mouldi-  
ly.

**MUSTINESS.** *n. f.* [from *musty*.] Mould;  
damp foulness.

Keep them dry and free from *mustiness*.

**MUSTY.** *adj.* [from *musty*.]  
1. Mouldy; spoiled with damp; moist  
and fetid.

Was't thou fain, poor father,  
To hovel thee with swine and rogues forlorn,  
In short and *musty* straw.

Pistaches, to thy be good and not *musty*, made  
into a milk, are an excellent nourisher.

Let these that go by water to Gravesend prefer  
living upon the boards, than on *musty* infectious  
straw.

2. Stale; spoiled with age.

While the glass grows—the proverb is somewhat  
*musty*.

3. Vapid with flatness.

Let not, like Næmus, every error pass;  
The *musty* wine, foul cloth, or greasy glass.

1. Dull; heavy; wanting activity; want-  
ing practice in the occurrences of life.

Xantippe being married to a foolish man who  
has no knowledge of the world, is forced to take

his affairs into her own hands, and to spirit him up  
now and then, that he may not grow *musty* and un-  
fit for conversation.

**MUTABILITY.** *n. f.* [*mutabilité*, French;  
*mutabilis*, Latin.]

1. Changeableness; not continuance in  
the same state.

The *mutability* of that end, for which they are  
made, maketh them also changeable.

My fancy was the air, most free,  
And full of *mutability*,  
Big with chimeras.

Plato confesses that the heavens and the frame  
of the world are corporeal, and therefore subject  
to *mutability*.

2. Inconstancy; change of mind.

Ambitions, covetings, change of pride, d. d. d.,  
Nice longings, flander, *mutability*.

**MUTABLE.** *adj.* [*mutabilis*, Latin.]  
1. Subject to change; alterable.

Of things of the most *mutable* and *mutable* na-  
ture, accidental in their production, and *mutable* in  
their continuance, yet God's providence is as cer-  
tain in him as the memory is of what he has seen.

2. Inconstant; unsettled.

For the *mutable* rank-fence many,  
Let them regard me, as I do not flatter.

I saw thee *mutable*  
Of fancy, fear'd lest one day thou wouldst leave  
me.

**MUTABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *mutable*.]  
Changeableness; uncertainty; instabi-  
lity.

**MUTATION.** *n. f.* [*mutation*, French;  
*mutatio*, Lat.] Change, alteration.

Was nothing but *mutatio*, ay, and that  
From one bad thing to worse.

The vicissitude or *mutation* in the superlunary globe  
are no fit matter for this present argument.

To make plants grow out of the sun or open air  
is a great *mutation* in nature, and may induce a  
change in the feed.

**MUTE.** *adj.* [*mutus*, Fr *mutus*, Latin.]  
1. Silent; not vocal; not having the use  
of voice.

Why did he reason in my soul implant,  
And speech, the effect of reason? To the *mute*  
My speech is lost, my reason to the brute.

Such as the majesty of grief destroys.  
2. Having nothing to say.

Say she be *mute*, and will not speak a word,  
Then I'll commend her volubility.

All that *mute*,  
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts.

All the heavenly choir from *mute*,  
And silence was in heaven.

The whole people of ignoble crowd,  
Made to my questions, in my prates loud,  
Echo'd the word.

**MUTE.** *n. f.*  
1. One that has no power of speech.

Either our history shall with full mouth  
Speak freely of our acts; or else our grave,  
Like Turkish *mute*, shall have a tongue silent mouth.

Your *mute* I'll be;  
When my tongue blabs, then let me never not be.

He that never hears a word spoken, no won-  
der if he remain speechless; as one must do, who  
from an infant should be bred up amongst *mutts*,  
and have no teaching.

Let the figures, to which art cannot give a  
voice, imitate the *mutts* in their actions.

2. A letter which without a vowel can  
make no sound.

Grammarians note the easy pronunciation of a mute before a liquid, which doth not therefore necessarily make the preceding vowel long. *Hoeder.*  
**TO MUTR.** *v. n.* [*mutir*, French.] To dung as birds.

Mine eyes being open, the sparrows *mutr'd* warm dung into mine eyes. *Tob. ii. 10.*

I could not fright the crows,  
 Or the least bird from *muting* on my head.

*Ben Jonson.*

The bird not able to digest the fruit, from her inconverted *muting* ariseth this plant. *Brown.*

**MUTELY.** *adv.* [from *mute*.] Silently; not vocally.

Driving dumb Silence from the portal door,  
 Where he had *mutely* sat two hours before. *Milton.*

**TO MUTILATE.** *v. a.* [*mutiler*, French; *mutilo*, Latin.] To deprive of some essential part.

Such feasting to concede a monstrosity, or *mutilate* the integrity of Adam, preventively conceive the creation of thirteen ribs. *Brown.*

Sylburgius justly complains that the place is *mutilat'd*. *Stillingfleet.*

Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. *Addison.*

Aristotle's works were corrupted, from Strabo's account of their having been *mutilated* and consumed with moisture. *Baker.*

**MUTILATION.** *n. f.* [*mutilation*, French; *mutilatio*, from *mutilo*, Latin.] Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part.

The subject hath been oppressed by fines, imprisonments, *mutilations*, pillories, and banishments. *Clarendon.*

*Mutilations* are not transmitted from father to son, the blind begetting such as can see: cripples, *mutilate* in their own persons, do come out perfect in their generations. *Brown.*

**MUTINE.** *n. f.* [*mutin*, French.] A mutineer; a mover of insurrection. Not in use.

In my heart there was a kind of fighting,  
 That would not let me sleep, methought I lay  
 Worse than the *mutines* in the bilboes. *Shakespeare.*

Like the *mutines* of Jerusalem,  
 Be friends a while. *Shakespeare's King John.*

**MUTINEER.** *n. f.* [from *mutin*, French.] A mover of sedition; an opposer of lawful authority.

The war of the duke of Urbin, head of the Spanish *mutineers*, was unjust. *Bacon.*

Set wide the musty's garden-gate;  
 For there our *mutineers* appoint to meet. *Dryden.*

They have cashiered several of their followers as *mutineers*, who have contradicted them in political conversations. *Adams.*

**MUTINOUS.** *adj.* [*mutiné*, French.] Seditious; busy in insurrection; turbulent.

It tauntingly replied

To th' discontented members, th' *mutinous* parts,  
 That envied his receipt. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The laws of England should be administered, and the *mutinous* severely suppressed. *Hayward.*

Lend me your guards, that if situation fail,  
 Force may against the *mutinous* prevail. *Wallis.*

My ears are deaf with this impatient crowd;  
 Their wants are now grown *mutinous* and loud. *Dryden.*

**MUTINOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiously; turbulently.

A woman, a young woman, a fair woman,  
 was to govern a people in nature *mut n'ussy* proud,  
 and always before used to hard governors. *Sidney.*

Men imprudently often, seditiously and *mutinously* sometimes, employ their zeal for prisons. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Men imprudently often, seditiously and *mutinously* sometimes, employ their zeal for prisons. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Vol. II.

**MUTINOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiousness; turbulence.

**TO MUTINY.** *v. n.* [*mutiner*, Fr.] To rise against authority; to make insurrection; to move sedition.

The spirit of my father begins to *mutiny* against this servitude. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

The people *mutiny*, the tort is mine,  
 And all the soldiers to my will incline. *Waller.*

When Cæsar's army *mutinied*, and grew to trouble some, no argument could appease them. *South.*

**MUTINY.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Insurrection; sedition.

The king fled to a strong castle, where he was gathering forces to suppress this *mutiny*. *Sidney.*

I th' war,  
 Their *mutinies* and revolts, wherein they shew'd  
 Most valour, spoke not for them. *Shakespeare's Cor.*

In most strange postures  
 We've seen him set himself. *Shakespeare.*

—There is a *mutiny* in my mind. *Shakespeare.*

Let's than it the frame  
 Of heav'n were falling, and these elements  
 In *mutiny* had from their axle torn

The steadfast earth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Soldiers grow pernicious to their master who becomes their servant, and is in danger of their *mutinies*, as much as any government of seditions. *Temple.*

**TO MUTTER.** *v. n.* [*muttre*, *mutrare*, Latin.] To grumble; to murmur.

What would you ask me, that I would deny,  
 Or stand to *muttering* on? *Shakespeare's Othello.*

How! what does his cashier'd worship *mutter*? *Shakespeare.*

Sky low'd, and *muttering* thunder some sad drops  
 Wept, at completing of the mortal sin  
 Original! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They may trespass, and do as they please, no man dare accuse them, not so much as *mutter* against them. *Burton.*

Bold Britons, at a brave bear-garden fray  
 Are rous'd, and clattering sticks cry, play, play,

Mean time your filthy foreigner will stare,  
 And *mutter* to himself. *ha, gens barbare!*  
 And it is well he *mutters*, well for him;  
 Our butchers else would tear him limb from limb. *Dryden.*

When the tongue of a beautiful female was cut out, it could not forbear *muttering*. *Addison's Spect.*

**TO MUTTER.** *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation; to grumble forth.

Amongst the soldiers this is *muttered*,  
 That here you maintain several factions. *Shakespeare.*

A kind of men, so loose of soul,  
 That in their sleep will *mutter* their affairs. *Shakespeare.*

Your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath *muttered* perverseness. *Isaiah, lix. 2.*

A hateful prattling tongue,  
 That blows up jealousies, and heightens fears,  
 By *muttering* poisonous whispers in men's ears. *Greecb.*

**MUTTER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obscure utterance.

Without his rod rever'd,  
 And backward *mutters* of disavowing power,  
 We cannot see the lady. *Milton.*

**MUTTERER.** *n. f.* [from *mutter*.] Grumbler; murmurer.

**MUTTERINGLY.** *adv.* [from *muttering*.] With a low voice; without distinct articulation.

**MUTTON.** *n. f.* [*mouton*, French.]

1. The flesh of sheep dressed for food.

The fat of roasted *mutton* or beef, falling on the birds, will waste them. *Swift's Direct. to the Cook.*

2. A sheep. Now only in ludicrous language.

Here's too small a pasture for such store of *mutters*. *Shakespeare.*

The flesh of *mutters* is better tasted where the

sheep feed upon wild thyme and whole some herbs. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Within a few days were brought out of the country two thousand *mutters*. *Hayward's Edward VI.*

**MUTTONFIST.** *n. f.* [*mutton* and *fist*.]

A hand large and red.

Will he who saw the soldier, *muttonfist*,  
 And saw thee maul'd, appeal within the list  
 To witness truth? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

**MUTUAL.** *adj.* [*mutuel*, French; *mutuus*, Lat.] Reciprocal; each acting in return or correspondence to the other.

It is a wild and want in hand,  
 Fetching mad bands, bellowing and neighing loud,  
 If they perchance but hear a trumpet sound,  
 You shall perceive them make a *mutual* stand,  
 By the sweet power of music. *Shakespeare.*

What should most excite a *mutual* flame,  
 You run on each other's side are the same. *Pope.*

**MUTUALLY.** *adv.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocally; in return.

He never bore  
 Like labour with the rest, where the other infra-

Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel,  
 And *mutually* participate. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,  
 Who *mutually* hath answer'd my affection. *Shakespeare.*

The tongue and pen *mutually* visit one another,  
 writing what we speak, and speaking what we write. *Holbro.*

Pellucid substances act upon the rays of light at a distance, in reflecting, reflecting and in-  
 flecting them, and the rays *mutually* agitate the parts of those substances at a distance for heating them. *Newton Opticks.*

They *mutually* teach, and are taught, that lesson of vain confidence and security. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

May I the sacred pleasures know  
 Of strict amity, nor ever want  
 A friend with whom I *mutually* may share  
 Gladness and anguish. *Philips.*

**MUTUALITY.** *n. f.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocity.

Villanous thoughts, Rodrigo! when these *mutualities* to marshal the way, hand at hand comes the incorporate conclusion. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

**MUZZLE.** *n. f.* [*muzeau*, French.]

1. The mouth of any thing; the mouth of a man in contempt.

But ever anon turning her *muzzle* toward me, she threw such a prospect upon me, as might well have given a suit to any weak lover's stomach. *Sidney.*

Huygens has proved, that a bullet continuing in the velocity with which it leaves the *muzzle* of the cannon, would require twenty-five years to pass from us to the sun. *Cibyn.*

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, stir the fire with the tongs; if the tongs be not at hand, use the *muzzle* of the bellows. *Swift.*

2. A fastening for the mouth, which hinders to bite.

The fifth Harry from curbed licence plucks  
 The *muzzle* of restraint, and the wild dog  
 Shall flesh his tooth on ev'ry innocent. *Shakespeare.*

Greyhounds, snowy fair,  
 And tall as flags, ran loose, and cours'd around  
 his chair;  
 With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound. *Dryden.*

**TO MUZZLE.** *v. n.* To bring the mouth near.

The bear *muzzles*, and smells to him, puts his nose to his mouth and to his ears, and at last leaves him. *Leff' onge.*

**TO MUZZLE.** *v. a.*

1. To bind the mouth.

This butcher's cur is venom-mouth'd, and I  
 Have not the pow'r to *muzzle* him; therefore let  
 Not wake him in his slumber. *Shakespeare.*

2

The bear, the boar, and every savage name,  
Wild in effect, though in appearance tame,  
Lay waste thy woods, destroy thy blissful bow'r,  
And, *muzzled* though they seem, the mutts devour.  
*Dryden.*

Through the town with slow and solemn air,  
Led by the nostril, walks the *muzzled* bear. *Gay.*  
2. To fuddle with the mouth close. A  
low word.

The nurse was then *muzzling* and coaxing of  
the child. *L'Estrange.*

3. To restrain from hurt.

My dagger *muzzled*  
Lest it should bite its matter, and so prove,  
As ornaments oft do, too dangerous. *Shakespeare.*  
**MY**, pronoun possessive. [See **MINE**.]  
Belonging to me. *My* is used before a  
substantive, and *mine* anciently and  
properly before a vowel. *My* is now  
commonly used indifferently before  
both. *My* is used when the substan-  
tive follows, and *mine* when it goes  
before: as, *this is my book: this book is*  
*mine.*

Her feet she in *my* neck doth place. *Spenser.*  
I conclude *my* reply with the words of a Christian  
poet. *Bramhall.*

If *my* soul had free election  
To dispose of her affection. *Haller.*

I shall present *my* reader with a journal. *Addison.*

**MYNCHEN**. *n. f.* [*mynchen*, Saxon.] A  
nun. *Dial.*

**MYOGRAPHY**. *n. f.* [*μυογραφία*.] A de-  
scription of the muscles.

**MYOLOGY**. *n. f.* [*μυολογία*, French.] The  
description and doctrine of the muscles.  
To instance in all the particulars, were to write  
a whole system of *myology*. *Chyane's Philology. Prin.*

**MYOPY**. *n. f.* [*μυωπία*.] Shortness of  
sight.

**MYRIAD**. *n. f.* [*μυριάς*.]

1. The number of ten thousand.

2. Proverbially any great number.

Assemble thou,  
Of all those *myriads*, which we lead, the chief.

*Milton.*  
Are there legions of devils who are continually  
designing and working our ruin? there are also  
*myriads* of good angels who are more cheerful and  
officious to do us good. *Tillotson.*

Safe fits the goddess in her dark retreat;  
Around her, *myriads* of ideas wut,  
And endless shapes. *Prior.*

**MYRMIDON**. *n. f.* [*μυρμιδών*.] Any rude  
ruffian; so named from the soldiers of  
Achilles.

The mass of the people will not endure to be go-  
vern'd by Clodius and Cuius, at the head of their  
*myrmidons*, though these be ever to numerous, and  
composed of their own representatives. *Swift.*

**MYRODALAN**. *n. f.* [*myrobalanus*, Lat.]  
A fruit.

The *myrobalans* are a dried fruit, of which we  
have five kinds: they are fleshy, generally with a  
stone and kernel, having the pulpy part more or less  
of an austere acrid taste: they are the production  
of five different trees growing in the East Indies,  
where they are eaten preserved. *Hill.*

The *myrobalan* hath parts of contrary natures;  
for it is sweet, and yet acrid. *Bacon.*

**MYROLOGIST**. *n. f.* [*μυρολόγος* and *ωμολογία*.]  
One who sells unguents.

**MYRRH**. *n. f.* [*myrrha*, Latin; *myrrhe*,  
French.] A gum.

*Myrrh* is a vegetable product of the gum resin  
sent to us in loose granules from the size of  
a pepper corn to that of a walnut, of a reddish  
brown colour with more or less of an admixture of  
yellow. Its taste is bitter and acrid with a peculiar

aromatick flavour, but very nauseous: its smell is  
strong, but not disagreeable: It is brought from  
Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it is wholly  
unknown. Our *myrrh* is the very drug known  
by the ancients under the same name. *Hill.*

The *myrrh* sweet bleeding in the bitter wound.

I dropt in a little honey of roses, with a few  
drops of tincture of *myrrh*. *Wise man's Surgery.*

**MYRRHINE**. *adj.* [*myrrhinus*, Latin.]

Made of the myrrhine stone.

How they quaff in gold,  
Crystal and *myrrhine* cups imbols'd with gems  
And studs of pearl. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

**MYRTIFORM**. *adj.* [*myrtus* and *form*.]

Having the shape of myrtle.

**MYRTLE**. *n. f.* [*myrtus*, Latin; *myrte*,  
French.] A fragrant tree sacred to  
Venus.

The flower of the *myrtle* consists of several  
leaves disposed in a circular order, which expand  
in form of a rose; upon the top of the foot-stalk  
is the ovary, which has a short starlike cup, di-  
vided at the top into five parts, and expanded; the  
ovary becomes an oblong umbilicated fruit, divided  
into three cells, which are full of kidney-shaped  
seeds. *Miller.*

There will I make thee bed of roses,  
With a thousand fragrant posies;  
A cap of flowers, and a girdle  
Imbroided all with leaves of *myrtle*. *Shakespeare.*

I was of late as petty to his ends,  
As is the morn dew on the *myrtle* leaf  
To his grand sea. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleop.*

Democritus would have Concord like a fair vir-  
gin, holding in one hand a pomegranate, in the  
other a bundle of *myrtle*; for such is the nature  
of these trees, that if they be planted, though a  
good space one from the other, they will meet,  
and with twining one embrace the other. *Peacbam.*

Nor can the mute the gallant Sidney pass,  
The plume of war with early laurels crown'd,  
The lover's *myrtle* and the poet's bay. *Tomson.*

**MYSELF**. [*my* and *self*.]

1. An emphatical word added to *I*: as, *I*  
*myself* do it, that is, not I by proxy;  
not another.

As his host,  
I should against his murther shut the door,  
Not be the knife *myself*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. The reciprocal of *I*, in the oblique  
case.

They have mist another pain, against which  
I should have been at a loss to defend *myself*.  
*Swift's Examiner.*

3. *I* is sometimes omitted, to give force  
to the sentence.

*Myself* shall mount the rostrum in his favour,  
And try to gain his pardon. *And. or.*

**MYSTAGOGUE**. *n. f.* [*μυσταγωγός*; *mys-  
tagogus*, Latin.] One who interprets di-  
vine mysteries; also one who keeps  
church relics, and shews them to  
strangers. *Bailey.*

**MYSTERIARCH**. *n. f.* [*μυστηριάρχης* and *αρχή*.]  
One presiding over mysteries.

**MYSTERIOUS**. *adj.* [*mysterieux*, French;  
from *mystery*.]

1. Inaccessible to the understanding; aw-  
fully obscure.

God at last  
To Satan, first in sin, his doom apply'd,  
Though in *mysterious* terms. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Then the true Son of knowledge first appear'd  
And the old dark *mysterious* clouds were clear'd.

2. Artfully perplexed.

Those princes who were distinguished for *mys-  
terious* skill in government, found, by the event, that  
they had ill consulted their own quiet, or the hap-  
piness of their people. *Swift.*

**MYSTERIOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *mysterious*.]

1. In a manner above understanding.

2. Obscurely; enigmatically.

Our duty of preparation contained in this one  
word, try or examine, being after the manner of  
mysteries, *mysteriously* and secretly described, there  
is reason to believe that there is in it very much  
duty. *Taylor's Worshy Communicant.*

Each *their mysteriously* was meant. *Milton.*  
**MYSTERIOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *mys-  
terious*.]

1. Holy obscurity.

My purpose is, to gather together into an union  
all those several portions of truth, and differing ap-  
prehensions of *mysteriousness*. *Taylor's Worshy Comm.*

2. Artful difficulty or perplexity.

To **MYSTERIZE**. *v. a.* [from *mystery*.]

To explain as enigmas.

*Mysterizing* their enigmas, they make the parti-  
cular ones of the twelve tribes accommodable unto  
the twelve signs of the zodiack. *Brown's Vulg. Ex.*

**MYSTERY**. *n. f.* [*μυστήριον*; *mystere*, Fr.]

1. Something above human intelligence;  
something awfully obscure.

They can judge as fully of his worth,  
As I can of those *mysteries* which heav'n  
Will not have earth to know. *Shakespeare's Cor.*

Upon holy days, let the matter of your medita-  
tions be according to the *mystery* of the day, and  
to your ordinary devotions of every day, add the  
prayer which is fitted to the *mystery*. *Taylor.*

It God should please to reveal unto us this great  
*mystery* of the Trinity, or some other *mysteries* in  
our holy religion, we should not be able to under-  
stand them, unless he would bestow on us some new  
faculties of the mind. *Swift.*

2. An enigma; any thing artfully made  
difficult.

To thy great comfort in this *mystery* of all opi-  
nions, here's the twin brother of thy letter.  
*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Important truths still let your fables hold,  
And moral *mysteries* with art unfold. *Granville.*

3. A trade; a calling: in this sense it  
should, according to *Wauberton*, be  
written *mystery*, from *mestier*, French, a  
trade.

And that which is the noblest *mystery*,  
Brings to reproach and common infamy. *Spenser.*  
Instruction, manners, *mysteries* and trades,  
Degrees, obsequances, customs, and laws,  
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shakespeare.*

**MYSTICAL**. *adj.* [*mysticus*, Latin.]

**MYSTICK**. *adj.* [*mysticus*, Latin.]

1. Sacredly obscure.

Let God himself that made me, let not man that  
knows not himself, be my instructor, concerning  
the *mystical* way to heaven. *Hooker.*

From salvation all flesh being excluded this  
way, God hath revealed a way *mystical* and super-  
natural. *Hooker.*

2. Involving some secret meaning; em-  
blematical.

Ye five other wand'ring fires! that move  
In *mystick* dance not without song, resound  
His praise, who out of darkness call'd up light.

It is Christ's body in the sacrament and out  
of it; but in the sacrament not the natural truth,  
but the spiritual and *mystical*. *Taylor's Worshy Com.*  
It is plain from the Apocalypse, that *mystical*  
Babylon is to be consumed by fire. *Burnet.*

3. Obscure; secret.

Let new fears disturb the happy state,  
Know, I have search'd the *mystick* rolls of fate.

**MYSTICALLY**. *adv.* [from *mystical*.] In  
a manner, or by an act, implying some  
secret meaning.

These two in thy sacred bosom hold,  
Till, *mystically* join'd, but one they be.

*Donne.*  
**MYSTI-**



**MYSTICALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *mystical*.]  
Involvement of some secret meaning.

**MYTHOLOGICAL.** *adj.* [from *mythology*.]  
Relating to the explication of fabulous history.

The original of the conceit was probably hieroglyphical, which after became *mythological*, and by tradition stole into a total verity, which was but partially true in its covert sense and morality.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**MYTHOLOGICALLY.** *adv.* [from *mytho-*

*logical*.] In a manner suitable to the system of fables.

**MYTHOLOGIST.** *n. f.* [from *mythology*.]  
A relator or expofitor of the ancient fables of the heathens.

The grammarians and *mythologists* seem to be altogether unacquainted with his writings. *Creech.*

It was a celebrated problem among the ancient *mythologists*, What was the strongest thing, what the wisest, and what the greatest? *Norris.*

**TO MYTHOLOGIZE.** *v. n.* [from *mytho-*

*logy*.] To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.

**MYTHOLOGY.** *n. f.* [*μῦθος* and *λόγος*; *mythologie*, Fr.] System of fables; explication of the fabulous history of the gods of the heathen world.

The modesty of *mythology* deserves to be commended: the scenes there are laid at a distance, it is once upon a time, in the days of yore, and in the land of Utopia. *Bentley.*

## N.

### N A I

**N,** A femivowel, has in English an invariable sound: as, *no, name, net*; it is sometimes after *m* almost lost; as, *condemn, condemn*.

**TO NAB.** *v. a.* [*nappa*, Swedish.] To catch unexpectedly; to seize without warning. A word seldom used but in low language.

**NA'CKER, or NAKFR.** *n. f.* [*concha margaritifera*, Lat.] A shell that contained a pearl.

**NA'DIR.** *n. f.* [Arabick] The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith.

As far as four bright signs comprise  
The distant zenith from the *nad.* lies. *Creech.*

**NAFF.** *n. f.* [*mergus cirrhatus*.] A kind of tufted seabird.

**NAG.** *n. f.* [*nagge*, Dutch.]

1. A small horie. A horse in familiar language.

A hungry lion would fain have been dealing  
With good horseflesh; but the *nag* would be too fleet. *L'Estrange.*

Thy *nags*, the leanest things alive,  
So very hard thou lov'st to drive. *Prior.*

2. A paramour; in contempt.

Your ribauld *nag* of Egypt  
Hoists sails, and flies. *Shakspeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**NAIL.** *n. f.* [*nægl*, Saxon; *nagel*, German.]

1. The hard crust or horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes.

My *nails* can reach unto thine eyes. *Shakspeare.*  
The meanest sculptor in th' *Asilian* square,  
Can imitate in brass the *nails* and hair;  
Expert in trifles. *Dryden.*

The *nails* of our fingers give strength to those  
parts in the various functions they are put to; and  
defend the numerous nerves and tendons that are  
under them. *Ray.*

2. The talons of birds; the claws or paws of beasts.

3. A spike of metal by which things are fastened together.

### N A K

As one *nail* by strength drives out another;  
So the remembrance of my former love  
Is by a newer object soon forgotten. *Shakspeare.*

For the body of ships, no nation doth equal  
England, nor for the oaken timber to build them,  
and we need not borrow iron for spikes or *nails*,  
to fasten them together. *Bacon.*

The load-stone mines in the shore of India,  
are so placed in abundance and vigour, that it  
proves an adventure of hazard to pass those coasts  
in a ship with iron *nails*. *Brown.*

A broken *nail*  
Hung by the handle, on a driven *nail*. *Dryden.*

An equivocal word used for the *nail* of the hand  
or foot, and for an iron *nail* to fasten any thing. *Watts.*

4. A stud; a boss.

For not the desk with silver *nails*,  
Nor bureau of expence,  
Nor standish well japan'd avails  
To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

5. A measure of length; two inches and a quarter.

6. *On the nail.* Readily; immediately;  
without delay. I once supposed it from  
a counter studded with *nails*, but have  
since found in an old record, *solvere*  
*super unguem*. It therefore means into  
the hand.

We want our money on the *nail*,  
The banker's ruin'd if he pays. *Swift's Poems.*

**TO NAIL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with *nails*.

To the cross he *nails* thy enemies,  
The law that is against thee, and the sins  
Of all mankind, with him are crucify'd. *Milton.*  
He clasp'd his hand upon the wounded part.  
The second shaft came swift and unespied,  
And pierc'd his hand, and *nail'd* it to his side. *Dryden.*

2. To stud with *nails*.

In golden armour glorious to behold,  
The rivets of your arms were *nail'd* with gold. *Dryden.*

**NA'ILER.** *n. f.* [from *nail*.] One whose  
trade is to forge *nails*; a nail-maker.

**NAKED.** *adj.* [*nacod*, Saxon.]

1. Wanting clothes; uncovered; bare.

### N A K

A philosopher being asked in what a wife man  
differed from a fool? answered, send them both  
*naked* to those who know them not, and you shall  
perceive. *Bacon.*

He pitying how they stood  
Before him *naked* to the air, that now  
Must suffer change;  
As father of his family, he clad  
Their nakedness with skins of beasts. *Milton.*

2. Unarmed; defenceless; unprovided.

Had I but serv'd my God with half the zeal  
I serv'd my king, he would not in mine age  
Have left me *naked* to mine enemies. *Shakspeare.*

Ungrateful men,  
Behold my bosom *naked* to your swords,  
And let the man that's injur'd strike the blow. *Addison.*

3. Plain; evident; not hidden.

The truth appears to *naked* on my side,  
That any perblind eye may find it out. *Shakspeare.*

4. Mere; bare; wanting the necessary  
additions; simple; abstracted.

Not that God doth require nothing unto happi-  
ness at the hands of men, saving only a *naked* be-  
lief, for hope and charity we may not exclude;  
but that without belief all other things are as no-  
thing, and it is the ground of those other divine  
virtues. *Hobbes.*

**NAKEDLY.** *adv.*

1. Without covering.

2. Simply; merely; barely; in the ab-  
stract.

Though several single letters *nakedly* considered,  
are found to be articulations only of spirit or  
breath, and not of breath vocalized; yet there is  
that property in all letters of aptness to be con-  
joined in syllables. *Miller.*

3. Discoverably; evidently.

So blinds the sharpest counsels of the wise  
This overshadowing Providence on high,  
And dazzleth all their clearest-sighted eyes,  
That they see not how *nakedly* they lie. *Daniel.*

**NAKEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *naked*.]

1. Nudity; want of covering.

My face I'll grime with filth;  
And with presented *nakedness* out-face  
The winds and persecutions of the sky. *Shakspeare.*  
Not he their outward on y, with the skins  
Of beasts; but inward *nakedness*, much more.

# N A M

**Opprobrious** with his robe of righteousness  
 Arraying, cover'd from his Father's sight. *Milton*  
 I entreat my gentle readers to few on their  
 tuckers again, and not to imitate the nakedness  
 but the innocence of their mother Eve. *Addison*  
 Thou to be strong must put off every dress,  
 Thy only armour is thy nakedness. *Pope*

2. Want of provision for defence.  
 Spies, to see the nakedness of the land are come. *Genesis*

3. Plainness; evidence; want of concealment.

Why seek'st thou to cover with excuse  
 That which appears in proper nakedness? *Shakspeare*  
**NALL.** *n. f.* An awl, such as collar-makers or shoemakers use.

Whole bridle and saddle, with leather and nall,  
 With collars and harness. *Tupper*

**NAME.** *n. f.* [*nama*, Saxon; *naem*, Dutch.]

1. The discriminative appellation of an individual.

What is thy name?  
 —Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.  
 —No; though thou call'st thyself a hotter name  
 Than any is in hell.

—My name's Macbeth. *Shakspeare*  
 He called them names after the names his father  
 had called them. *Gen. xxi. 18.*

Thousands there were in darker fame that dwell,  
 Whose names some nobler poem shall adorn. *Dryden*

2. The term by which any kind or species is distinguished.

What's in a name? That which we call a rose,  
 By any other name would smell as sweet. *Shakspeare*  
 If every particular idea that we take in, should  
 have a distinct name, names must be endless. *Locke*

3. Person.

They list with women each degenerate name,  
 Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryden*

4. Reputation; character.

The king's army was the last enemy the west had  
 been acquainted with, and had left no good name  
 behind. *Johnson*

5. Renown; fame; celebrity; eminence; praise; remembrance; memory; distinction; honour.

What men of name resort to him?  
 Sir Walter Herbert, a renowned soldier;  
 And Rie ap Ithons with a valiant crew,  
 And many others of great name and worth. *Shakspeare*

Visit eminent persons of great name abroad, to  
 tell how the life agreeth with the tune. *Bacon*

Here rest thy bones in rich Helena's plains,  
 Thy name, till all age off can have, remains. *Dryden*

A hundred knights  
 Approv'd in fight, and men of mighty name. *Dryden*

These shall be towns of mighty fame,  
 Tho' now they lie obscure, and land without a  
 name. *Dryden*

Bastulus is of great name, whose authority is  
 as much valued amongst the modern lawyers, as  
 Papinian was among the ancients. *Baker*

6. Power delegated; imputed character.

In the name of the people,  
 The power of us is not in us, we  
 are but their slaves. *Shakspeare*

Shakspeare's *Civilianus*  
 putation,  
 rich fallacious arts,  
 I have seen many pious names,  
 as much as my pious names, *Dryden's* *Æneid*  
 famous; noise; noisy; assumed cha

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# N A M

Like the watermen of Thames  
 I row by, and call them names. *Swift's Miscel.*  
**To NAME.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To discriminate by a particular appellation imposed.

I mention here a son of the king's whom Florisel  
 I now name to you, and with speed to pace  
 To speak of Peridita. *Shakspeare*

Thou hast had seven husbands, neither wait thou  
 name'd after any of them. *Top. iii. 8.*

His name was called Jesus, which was so named  
 of the angel before he was conceived. *Luke, ii. 21.*

Thus was the building left  
 Ridiculous, and the work, Confusion, nam'd.

2. To mention by name.

Accustom not thy mouth to swearing: neither  
 use thyself to the naming of the Holy One. *Eccles.*  
 My tongue could name what'er I saw. *Milton*

Those whom the tables name of monstrous size.

3. To specify; to nominate.

Did my father's godson seek your life?  
 He whom my father nam'd? your Edgar. *Shak.*

Bring me him up whom I shall name. *Sam.*  
 Let any one name that proposition, whose terms  
 or ideas were either of them innate. *Locke*

4. To utter; to mention.

I let my name be named on them. *Gen. xlviii.*

5. To entitle.

Celestial, whether among the thrones, or nam'd  
 Of them the highest, *Milnes*

**NAMELESS.** *adj.* [from name.]

1. Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation.

On the cold earth lies the unregarded king,  
 A leader, carcase, and a rambling thing. *Denham*

The milky way,  
 Fram'd of many nameless stars. *Mallet*

Thy reliques, Rowe, to this fair shrine we trust,  
 And, sacred, place by Dryden's awful dust,  
 Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies,  
 To which thy tomb shall guide enquiring eyes. *Pope*

2. One of which the name is not known or mentioned.

Little credit is due to accusations of this kind,  
 when they come from suspected, that is, from  
 nameless pens. *Att. lxxxv.*

Such imagery of greatness ill became  
 A nameless dwarf, or an unknown name. *Harte*

**NAMELY.** *adv.* [from name.] Particularly; specially; to mention by name.

It can be to nature no injury, that of her we say  
 the same which diligent beholders of her works  
 have observed, namely, that the providence for all  
 living creatures nourishment which may suffice. *Harker*

Which of these sorrows is he subject to?  
 To none of these, except it be the last;  
 Namely, some love that drew him off from home. *Shakspeare*

The council making remonstrances unto queen  
 Elizabeth, of the continual conspiracies against her  
 life, and namely, that a man was lately taken,  
 who stood ready in a very suspicious manner to do  
 the deed, advised her to go lets abroad weakly  
 attended. But the queen answered, that she had  
 rather be dead, than put in custody. *Bacon*

For the excellency of the soul, namely, its power  
 of diving in dreams; that several such divina-  
 tions have been made, none can question. *Addison*

Solomon's choice does not only instruct us in  
 that point of history, but furnishes out a very  
 fine moral to us, namely, that he who applies his  
 heart to wisdom, does at the same time take the  
 most proper method for gaining long life, riches,  
 and reputation. *Addison's Guardian*

**NAMEK.** *n. f.* [from name.] One who  
 calls or knows any by name.

**NAMELESS.** *n. f.* One that has the same  
 name with another.

# N A P

Not does the dog-fish at sea, much more make  
 out the dog of land, than that his cognominal, or  
 namefake, in the heavens. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

One author is a mole to another: it is impos-  
 sible for them to discover beauties; they have eyes  
 only for blemishes: they can indeed see the light,  
 as is said of their namefakes; but immediately  
 shut their eyes. *Addison*

**NAP.** *n. f.* [hneppan, Saxon, to sleep.]

1. Slumber; a short sleep. A word ludicrously used.

Mopsa sat swallowing of sleep with open mouth,  
 making such a noise, as no body could lay the  
 stealing of a nap to her charge. *Sidney*

Let your bounty take a nap, and I will awake it  
 anon. *Shakspeare*

The fun had long since in the lap  
 Of Thetis taken out his nap. *Hudibras*

So long as I'm at the forge you are still taking  
 your nap. *L. Esquaire*

2. [hneoppa, Saxon.] Down; villous sub-  
 stance.

Amongst those leaves she made a butterfly  
 With excellent device and wondrous flight;  
 The velvet nap, which on his wings doth lie,  
 The silken down, with which his back is dight. *Spenser*

Jack Cade the clothier means to dress the  
 commonwealth, and set a new nap upon it. *Shak.*

Plants, though they have no prickles, have a  
 kind of downy or velvet rind upon their leaves,  
 which down or nap cometh of a subtil spirit, in a  
 soft or fat substance. *Bacon*

Al! where must needy poet seek for aid,  
 When dust and rain at once his coat invade;  
 His only coat! where dust confus'd with rain  
 Roughens the nap, and leaves a mingled stain. *Swift*

**To NAPP.** *v. a.* [hneppan, Saxon.] To  
 sleep; to be drowsy or secure; to be  
 supinely careless.

They took him napping in his bed. *Hudibras*  
 A wit took a dog napping at his master's door. *L. Esquaire*

What is seriously related by Helmont, that wool  
 linen, steep'd in a vessel that hath wheat in it, will  
 in twenty-one days time turn the wheat into meal,  
 without conjuring, one may guess to have been  
 the philosophy and information of some housewife,  
 who had not so carefully covered her wheat, but  
 that the mice could come at it, and were there  
 taken napping just when they had made an end of  
 their good cheer. *Bentley*

**NAPTAKING.** *n. f.* [nap and take.] Sur-  
 prise; seizure on a sudden; unexpected  
 onset, like that made on men asleep.

Naptaking, assaults, spoilings, and firing, have  
 in our forefathers' days, between us and France,  
 been common. *Carter*

**NAPE.** *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology.  
 Skinner imagines it to come from nap,  
 the hair that grows on it; Junius, with  
 his usual Greek sagacity, from νάπη, a  
 bill; perhaps from the same root with  
 knob.] The joint of the neck behind.

Turn your eyes towards the napes of your necks,  
 and make but an interior survey of your good  
 selves. *Shakspeare*

Domitian dreamed, the night before he was slain,  
 that a golden head was growing out of the nape  
 of his neck. *Bacon*

**NAPERY.** *n. f.* [napery, Italian.] Table  
 linen. *Diet.*

**NAPHEW.** *n. f.* [napus, Latin.] An  
 herb.

**NAPHTHA.** *n. f.* [naphtha, Latin.]

Naphtha is a very pure, clear, and thin mineral  
 fluid, of a very pale yellow, with a cast of brown  
 in it. It is soft and oily to the touch, of a sharp  
 and unpleasing taste, and of a brisk and penetrat-  
 ing

ing smell; of the bituminous kind. It is extremely ready to take fire. *Hill's Mas. Mod.*

Stiabo represents it as a liquation of bitumen. It swims on the top of the water of wells and springs. That found about Babylon is in some springs whitish, though it be generally black, and differs little from Petroleum. *Woodward.*

**NAPPEINESS.** *n. f.* [from *nappy*.] The quality of having a nap.

**NAPKIN.** *n. f.* [from *nap*; which etymology is oddly favoured by *Virgil*, *Tonsisque ferunt mantilia villis; naperia, Italian.*]

1. A cloth used at table to wipe the hands. By art were weaved *nappins*, shirts, and coats, incontinentible by fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.* The same matter was woven into a *nepkin* at Louvain, which was cleaned by being burnt in the fire. *Wilkins.*

*Nappins*, Heliogabalus had of cloth of gold, but they were most commonly of linen, or felt wool. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A handkerchief. Obsolete. This sense is retained in Scotland.

I am glad I have found this *nepkin*; This was her first remembrance from the Moor. *Shakespeare.*

**NAPLESS.** *adj.* [from *nap*.] Wanting nap; threadbare.

Were he to stand for consul, ne'er would he Appear in the market place, nor on him put The *nappless* vesture of humility. *Shakespeare.*

**NAPPY.** *adj.* [from *nap*.] Mr. Lye derives it from *nappe*, Saxon, a cup. Frothy; spumy: from *nap*; whence apples and ale are called lamb's wool.

When I my threather heard, With *nappy* beer I to the barn repair'd. *Gay*

**NARCISSUS.** *n. f.* [Latin; *narcisse*, French.] A daffodil.

Nor *Narcissus* fair

As o'er the fabled fountain hanging still. *Thomson.*  
**NARCO-TICK.** *adj.* [*narcotica*, *narcotique*, French.] Producing torpor, or stupefaction.

*Narcotick* includes all that part of the materia medica, which any way produces sleep, whether called by this name, or hypnoticks, or opiates. *Quincy.*

The ancients esteemed it *narcotick* or stupefactive, and it is to be found in the list of poisons by Dioscorides. *Brown.*

**NARD.** *n. f.* [*nardus*, Latin; *νάρδος*, Gr.]

1. Spikenard; a kind of ointment.

He now is come Into the blissful field, thence groves of myrrh, And flowing odours, castia, *nard* and balm. *Milton.*

2. An odorous shrub.

Smelt, o' the bud o' the brier, Or the *nard* in the fire. *Ben Jonson's Underwoods.*

**NARE.** *n. f.* [*naris*, Latin.] A nostril, not used, except as in the following passage, in affectation.

There is a Machibelian plot, Though every *nare* detect it not. *Hudibras.*

**NARWHALF.** *n. f.* A species of whale.

Those long horns preserved as precious beauties, are but the teeth of *narwhals*. *Brown's Eng. Fr.*

**NARRABLE.** *adj.* [from *narro*, Latin.] Capable to be told or related.

To **NARRATE.** *v. a.* [*narro*, Lat.] To relate; to tell: a word only used in Scotland.

**NARRATION.** *n. f.* [*narratio*, Latin; *narration*, French.] Account; relation; history.

He did doubt of the truth of that *narration*. *Abbot.*

They that desire to look into the *narrations* of the story, or the variety of the matter, we have been careful might have profit. *2 Mac. ii. 24.*

This commandment, containing, among other things, a *narration* of the creation of the world, is commonly read. *White.*

*Homer* introduces the best instructions, in the midst of the plainest *narrations*. *Boome on the Odyssey.*

**NARRATIVE.** *adj.* [*narratif-ve*, French; from *narro*, Latin.]

1. Relating; giving an account.

To judicial acts credit ought to be given, though the words be *narrative*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Storytelling; apt to relate things past.

Age, as *Davenant* says, is always *narrative*. *Dryden.*

The poor, the rich, the valiant and the sage, And boasting youth, and *narrative* old age. *Pope.*

**NARRATIVE.** *n. f.* A relation; an account; a story.

In the instructions I give to others, concerning what they should do, take a *narrative* of what you have done. *South.*

Cynthia was much taken with my *narrative*. *Taylor.*

**NARRATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *narrative*.]

By way of relation.

The words of all judicial acts are written *narratively*, unless it be in sentences wherein dispositive and enacting term are made use of. *Ayliffe's Par.*

**NARRATOR.** *n. f.* [*narrateur*, Fr. from *narro*, Lat.] A teller; a relater.

Consider whether the *narrator* be honest and faithful, as well as skilful, whether he hath no peculiar gain or profit by believing or reporting it. *Harris's G. G.*

**NARROW.** *adj.* [*neapu*, Saxon; from *nyn*.]

1. Not broad or wide; having but a small distance from side to side.

Edward from *Belgia*, Hath pass'd in safety thro' the *narrow* seas. *Shelton.*

The angel stood in a *narrow* place, where was no way to turn either to the right hand or to the left. *Numeri, ii. 16.*

In a *narrow* bottom'd ditch cattle cannot turn. *Motus.*

By being too few, or of an improper figure and dimension to do their duty in perfection, they become *narrow* and incapable of performing their native function. *Bacon's C.*

2. Small; of no great extent: used of time as well as place.

From this *narrow* time of gestation may ensue a smellect in the excretion, but this interesteth no uniformity. *Brown.*

Though the Jews were but a small nation, and confined to a *narrow* compass in the world, yet the first rule of letters and languages is truly to be attributed to them. *Hickins.*

3. Covetous; avaricious.

To *narrow* breaths he comes all wrapt in gain, To swelling hearts he shines in honour's fire. *Snoddy.*

4. Contracted; of confined sentiments; ungenerous.

Nothing more shakes any society than mean divisions between the several orders of its members, and their *narrow* hearted repining at each other's gain. *Spencer.*

The greatest understanding is *narrow*. How much of God and nature is there, whereof we never had any idea? *Greene.*

The hopes of good from those whom we gratify, would produce a very *narrow* and stinted charity. *Smallbridge.*

A salamander grows familiar with a stranger at first sight, and is not so *narrow*-spirited as to observe, whether the person she talks to, be in business or in petticoats. *Addison.*

It is with *narrow* loud people as with narrow neck'd bottles; the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out. *Swift.*

5. Near; within a small distance.

Then *Menechmus* to the head his arrow drove, But made a glancing shot, and mis'd the dove; Yet mis'd so *narrow*, that he cut the cord Which fasten'd by the foot the sitting bird. *Dryden.*

6. Close; vigilant; attentive.

The orb he roam'd With *narrow* search; and with inspection deep Consider'd every creature, which of all Most opportune might serve his wiles. *Milton.*

Many malicious spies are searching into the actions of a great man, who is not always the best prepared for so *narrow* an inspection. *Addison.*

To **NARROW.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To diminish with respect to breadth or wideness.

In the wall he made *narrowed* rests, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house. *1 Kings, vi. 6.*

By reason of the great continent of *Brasil*, the needle deflecteth toward the land twelve degrees; but at the Straits of *Magellan*, where the land is *narrowed*, and the sea on the other tide, it varieth about five or six. *Brown.*

A government, which by alienating the affections, losing the opinions, and crossing the interests of the people, leaves out or its compass the greatest part of their consent, may justly be said, in the same degree, it loses ground, to *narrow* its bottom. *Temple.*

2. To contract; to impair in dignity of extent or influence.

One science is incomparably above all the rest, where it is not by corruption *narrowed* into a trade, for me in or its ends, and secular interests, I mean theology, which contains the knowledge of God and his creatures. *Locke.*

3. To contract in sentiment or capacity of knowledge.

Delicitude does contract and *narrow* our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things in which we are conversant. *Government of the Tongue.*

How hard it is to get the mind *narrowed* by a scanty collection of common ideas, to enlarge itself to a more copious stock. *Locke.*

4. To confine; to limit.

I must find fault with his *narrowing* too much his own bottom, and his unwary tapping the foundation on which he stands. *Waterland.*

By admitting too many things at once into one question, the mind is dazzled and bewildered; whereas by limiting and *narrowing* the question, you take a fuller survey of the whole. *Watson.*

Our knowledge is much more *narrowed*, if we confine ourselves to our own solitary reasoning, without much reading. *Watson.*

5. [In tannery.] A horse is said to *narrow*, when he does not take ground enough, and does not bear far enough out to the one hand or to the other. *Farrier's Dict.*

**NARROWLY.** *adv.* [from *narrow*.]

1. With little breadth or wideness; with small distance between the sides.

2. Contractedly; without extent

The church of England is not so *narrowly* calculated, that it cannot fall in with any regular species of government. *Swift.*

3. Closely; vigilantly; attentively.

My fellow schoolmaster Doth watch Bianca's steps so *narrowly*. *Shakespeare.*

If it be *narrowly* considered, this colour will be reprehended or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*

For a considerable treasure hid in my vineyard, search *narrowly* when I am gone. *I Effinger.*

A man's reputation draws eyes upon him that will *narrowly* inspect every part of him. *Addison.*

4. Nearly

## 4. Nearly; within a little.

Some private vessels took one of the Aquapulca ships, and very narrowly missed of the other. *Swift.*

## 5. Avariciously; sparingly.

**NARROWNESS.** *n. f.* [from *narrow*.]

## 1. Want of breadth or wideness.

In out Gothic cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height, or run out in length. *Addison on Italy.*

## 2. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

That prince, who should be so wise and godlike, as by established laws of liberty to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind, against the opposition of power, and narrowness of party, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke.*

## 3. Confined state; contractedness.

The most learned and ingenious society in Europe, confers the narrowness of human attainments. *Glauville.*

Cheap vulgar arts, whose narrowness affords No flight for thoughts, but poorly ticks at words. *Denham.*

The Latin, a severe and commendous language, often expresses that in one word, which either the barbarity or the narrowness of modern tongues cannot supply in more. *Dryden.*

## 4. Meanness; poverty.

If God will fit thee for this passage, by taking off thy load, and emptying thy bags, and so suit the narrowness of thy fortune to the narrowness of the way thou art to pass, is there any thing but mercy in all this? *South.*

## 5. Want of capacity.

Another disposition in men, which makes them improper for philosophical contemplations, is not so much from the narrowness of their spirit and understanding, as because they will not take time to extend them. *Burton's Theory.*

**NAS.** [from *ne has*, or *has not*.] Obsolete.

For pity'd is mishap that *nas* remedy, But scold'd been deeds of fond foolery. *Spenser.*

**NASAL.** *adj.* [*nasus*, Latin.] Belonging to the nose.

To pronounce the *nasals*, and some of the vowels spiritaly, the *thr* at is brought to labour, and it makes a guttural pronunciation. *Holder.*

When the discharge is less, pass a small probe through the *nasal* duct into the nose every time it is used, in order to dilate it a little. *Sharp's Surg.*

**NASICORNIOUS.** *adj.* [*nasus*, and *cornu*.] Having the horn on the nose.

Some unicorns are among insects; as those four kinds of *nasicornous* beetles described by Moëtus. *Brown.*

**NASTY.** *adj.* [*naft*, *nat*, German, wet.]

## 1. Dirty; filthy; tordid; nauseous; polluted.

St. Thomas More, in his answer to Luther, has thrown out the greatest heap of *nasty* language that perhaps ever was put together. *Atterbury.*

A nice man, is a man of *nasty* deas. *Swift.*

## 2. Obscene; leud.

**NASTILY.** *adv.* [from *nasty*.]

## 1. Dirtily; filthily; nauseously.

The most pernicious infection next the plague, is the smell of the jail, when prisoners have been long and close and *nastily* kept. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

## 2. Obscenely; grossly.

**NASTINESS.** *n. f.* [from *nasty*.]

## 1. Dirt; filth.

Thus caused the seditious to remain within their stations, which by reason of the *nastiness* of the beastly multitude, might more sily be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward.*

Haughty and huge, as High Dutch bridle, *nastiness* and so much pride e oddly join'd by fate. *Pope.*

## Obscenity; grossness of ideas.

Their *nastiness*, then dull obscene talk and ri-

baldry, cannot but be very nauseous and offensive to any who does not baulk his own reason, out of love to their vice. *South.*

A divine might have employed his pains to better pulpore, than in the *nastiness* of Plautus and Aristophanes. *Dryden.*

**NATAL.** *adj.* [*natal*, Fr. *natalis*, Latin.]

**Native; relating to nativity.**

Since the time of Henry III. princes children took names from their *natal* places, as Edward of Carnarvon, Thomas of Brotherton. *Camden.*

Propitious star! whose sacred pow'r Presided o'er the monarch's *natal* hour, Thy radiant voyages for ever run. *Prior.*

**NATAION.** *n. f.* [*natatio*, Lat.] The act of swimming.

In progressive motion, the arms and legs move successively, but in *nataion* both together. *Brown.*

**NATHLESS.** *adv.* [*na*, that is, *not*, the *less*, Saxon.] Nevertheless; formed thus, *nathless*, *nath'less*. Obsolete.

*Nath* ly, my brother, since we parted me Unto this point, we will appease our jar. *Spenser.*

The torrid clime Smote on him fore besides, vaulted with fire. *Nath* ly he so endur'd, 'till on the beach Of that inflamed sea he stood, and call'd His legions. *Austen's Paradise Lost.*

**NATHMORE.** *adv.* [*na* the more.] Never the more. Obsolete.

Yet *nathmore* by his bold hearty speech, Could in blood frozen heart unbolder'd be. *Spenser.*

**NATION.** *n. f.* [*nation*, French; *natio*, Latin.]

## 1. A people distinguished from another people; generally by their language, original, or government.

If Edward III. had prospered in his French wars, and peopled with English the towns which he won, as he began at Calais, driving out the French, his successors holding the same courie, would have filled all France with our *nation*. *Ruegh.*

A *nation* properly signifies a great number of families derived from the same blood, born in the same country, and living under the same government. *Temple.*

## 2. A great number; emphatically.

When after battle I the hel have seen Spread o'er with ghastly shapes, which once were men;

A *nation* crush'd! a *nation* of the brave! A realm of death! and on this side the grave! Are there, said I, who from this side survey, This human chaos, easy smiles away? *Young.*

**NATIONAL.** *adj.* [*national*, French; from *nation*.]

## 1. Publick; general; not private; not particular.

They in their earthly Canaan plac'd, Long time shall dwell and prosper: but when fins *National* interrupt their public peace. *Milton.*

Such a *national* devotion inspires men with sentiments of religious gratitude, and swells their hearts with joy and exultation. *Addison.*

The astonishing victories our armies have been crowned with, were in some measure the blessings returned upon that *national* charity which has been so conspicuous. *Addison.*

God, in the execution of his judgments, never visits a people with public and general calamities, but where their sins are public and *national* too. *Rogers.*

## 2. Bigoted to one's own country.

**NATIONALLY.** *adv.* [from *national*.]

With regard to the nation.

The term adulterous chiefly relates to the Jews, who being *nationally* spousoed to God by covenant, every sin of theirs was in a peculiar manner spiritual adultery. *South.*

**NATIONALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *national*.]

Reference to the people in general.

**NATIVE.** *adj.* [*nativus*, Lat. *natis*, Fr. French.]

## 1. Produced by nature; natural; not artificial.

She more sweet than any bird on bough, Would oftentimes amongst them bear a part, And strive to pass, as she could well enough, Their *natives* musick by their skilful art. *Spenser.*

This doctrine doth not enter by the ear, But of itself is *native* in the breast. *Davies.*

## 2. Natural; such as is according to nature; original.

The members, retired to their homes, reassume the *native* sedateness of their temper. *Swift.*

## 3. Conferred by birth; belonging by birth.

But ours is a privilege ancient and *native*, Hangs not on an ordinance, or power legislative; And first, tis to speak whatever we please. *Denham.*

## 4. Relating to the birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth.

If these men have defeated the law, and outrun *native* punishment; though they can outstrip men, they have no wings to fly from God. *Shakspeare.*

Many of our bodies shall, no doubt, Find *native* graves. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

## 5. Original; that which gave being.

Have I now seen death? is this the way I must return to *native* dust? O fight Of terror, foul, and ugly to behold. *Milton.*

**NATIVE.** *n. f.*

## 1. One born in any place; original inhabitant.

Make no extirpation of the *natives*, under pretence of planting religion; God surely will no way be pleased with such sacrifices. *Bacon's Ad to I. di.*

Tully, the humble multitoon scarcely known, The lowly *natives* of a country town. *Dryden's Jure.*

There stood a monument to Tacitus the historian, to the emperors Tiberius and Floranus, *natives* of the place. *Addison.*

Our *natives* have a fuller habit, squarer, and more extended chests, than the people that be beyond us to the south. *Blackmore.*

## 2. Offspring.

Th' accusation, All cause unborn, could never be the *native* Of our so frank donation. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

**NATIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *native*.] State of being produced by nature.**NATIVITY.** *n. f.* [*nativité*, French.]

## 1. Birth; issue into life.

Concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the *nativity* of our Saviour, in whose birth the births of all are only blessed. *Bacon.*

They looked upon those as the true days of their *nativity*, wherein they were freed from the pains and sorrows of a troublesome world. *Newton.*

## 2. Time, place, or manner of birth.

My husband, and my children both, And you the calenders of their *nativity*, Go to a gossip's feast. *Shakspeare's Comedy of Err.*

They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in *nativity*, chance or death. *Shakspeare.*

When I vow, I weep; and vows so born, In their *nativity* all truth appears. *Shakspeare.*

Thy birth and thy *nativity* is of Canaan. *Ezek.*

## 3. State or place of being produced.

These, in their dark *nativity*, the deep Shall yield us, pregnant with infernal flame. *Milton.*

**NATURAL.** *adj.* [*naturalis*, Lat. *natu-* rel, French.]

## 1. Produced or effected by nature; not artificial.

There is no *natural* motion of any particular heavy body, which is perpetual, yet it is possible for them to contrive such an artificial revolution as shall constantly be the cause of itself. *Wilkins.*

## 2. Illegitimate; not legal.

'Flue would turn the vein of that we call *natural*, to

to that of legal propagation; which has ever been encouraged as the other has been disfavoured by all institutions. *Temple.*

3. Bestowed by nature; not acquired.

If there be any difference in *natural* parts, it should seem that the advantage lies on the side of children born from noble and wealthy parents. *Swift.*

4. Not forced; not farfetched; dictated by nature.

I will now deliver a few of the properest and *naturalist* considerations that belong to this piece. *Watson.*

5. Following the stated course of things.

If solid piety, humility, and a sober sense of themselves, is much wanted in that sex, it is the plain and *natural* consequence of a vain and corrupt education. *Law.*

6. Consonant to natural notions.

Such unnatural connections become, by custom, as *natural* to the mind as sun and light: fire and warmth go together, and so seem to carry with them as *natural* an evidence as self-evident truths themselves. *Lo. &c.*

7. Discoverable by reason, not revealed.

I call that *natural* religion, which men might know, and should be obliged unto, by the mere principles of reason, improved by consideration and experience, without the help of revelation. *Wilkins.*

8. Tender; affectionate by nature.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,  
He wants the *nat'ral* touch. *Shakespeare's Macb.*

9. Unaffected; according to truth and reality.

What can be more *natural* than the circumstances in the behaviour of those women who had lost their husbands on this fatal day? *Addison.*

10. Opposed to violent: as, a *natural* death.

NATURAL. *n. f.* [from *nature*.]

1. An idiot; one whom nature debars from understanding; a fool.

That a monster should be such a *natural*. *Shak.*  
Take the thoughts of one out of that narrow compass he has been all his life confined to, you will find him no more capable of reasoning than a perfect *natural*. *Locke.*

2. Native; original inhabitant. Not in use.

The inhabitants and *naturals* of the place, should be in a state of freemen. *Albat's Desc. of the World.*  
Oppression, in many places, wears the robes of justice, which dominating over the *naturals* may not spare strangers, and strangers will not endure it. *Raleigh's Essays.*

3. Gift of nature; nature; quality. Not in use.

The wretcher are the contempters of all helps; such as presuming on their own *naturals*, decide diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things. *Ben Jonson.*

To consider them in their pure *naturals*, the earl's intellectual faculties were his stronger part, and the duke, his practical. *Watson.*

NATURALIST. *n. f.* [from *natural*.] A student in physicks, or natural philosophy.

Admirable artifice; wherewith Galen, though a mere *naturalist*, was so taken, that he could not but adjudge the honour of a hymn to the wife Creator. *Mor.*

It is not credible, that the *naturalist* could be deceived in his account of a place that lay in the neighbourhood of Rome. *Addison.*

NATURALIZATION. *n. f.* [from *naturalize*.] The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.

The Spartans were nice in point of *naturalization*; whereby, while they kept their compass,

they stood firm; but when they did spread, they became a windfall. *Bacon.*

Encouragement may be given to any merchants that shall come over and turn a certain stock of their own, as *naturalization*, and freedom from customs the two first years. *Temple.*

Enemies, by taking advantage of the general *naturalization* act, invited over foreigners of all religions. *Swift.*

TO NATURALIZE. *v. a.* [from *natural*.]

1. To adopt into a community; to invest with the privileges of native subjects.

The lords informed the king, that the Irish might not be *naturalized* without damage to themselves or the crown. *Davies.*

2. To make natural; to make easy like things natural.

He rises fresh to his hammer and anvil; custom has *naturalized* his labour to him. *South.*

NATURALLY. *adv.* [from *natural*.]

1. According to the power or impulses of unassisted nature.

Our sovereign good is desired *naturally*; God, the author of that natural desire, hath appointed natural means whereby to fulfil it; but man having utterly disabled his nature unto these means, hath had other revealed, and hath received from heaven a law to teach him, how that which is desired *naturally*, must now supernaturally be attained. *Hooker.*

If sense be not certain in the reports it makes of things to the mind, there can be *naturally* no such thing as certainty of knowledge. *Scotch.*

When you have once habituated your heart to a serious performance of holy intercession, you have done a great deal to render it incapable of spite and envy, and to make it *naturally* delight in the happiness of mankind. *Law.*

2. According to nature; without affectation; with just representation.

These things so in my song, I *naturally* may show;

Now as the mountain high; then as the valley low,  
Here fruitful as the mead; there, as the heath bare;

Then, as the gloomy wood, I may be rough, though rare. *Drayton.*

That part

Was aptly fitted, and *naturally* perform'd. *Shakespeare.*  
This answers fitly and *naturally* to the place of the abyss before the deluge, inclos'd within the earth. *Barnet.*

The thoughts are to be measured only by their propriety; that is, as they flow more or less *naturally* from the persons and occasions. *Dryden.*

3. Spontaneously; without art; without cultivation: as, there is no place where wheat *naturally* grows.

NATURALNESS. *n. f.* [from *natural*.]

1. The state of being given or produced by nature.

The *naturalness* of a desire, is the cause that the satisfaction of it is pleasure, and pleasure importunes the will; and that which importunes the will, puts a difficulty on the will refusing or forbearing it. *South.*

2. Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.

He must understand what is contained in the temperament of the eyes, in the *naturalness* of the eyebrows. *Dryden.*

Horace speaks of these parts in an ode, that may be reckoned among the finest for the *naturalness* of the thought, and the beauty of the expression. *Addison.*

NATURE. *n. f.* [*natura*, Latin; *nature*, French.]

1. An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world.

Thou, *Nature*, art my goddess; to thy law  
My services are bound. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

When it was said to Anaxagoras, the Athenians have condemned you to die; he said, and *Nature* them. *Bacon.*

Let the position *Nature* mount, and let  
The coachman Art be set. *Crowley.*  
Heav'n bestows

At home all riches that wise *Nature* needs. *Cowley.*

Simple *Nature* to his hope has giv'n,  
Beyond the cloud-topp'd hill an humbler heav'n. *Pope.*

2. The native state or properties of any thing, by which it is discriminated from others.

Why leap'd the hills, why did the mountains  
shake,

What ail'd them their fix'd *natures* to forsake? *Cowley.*

Between the animal and rational province, some animals have a dark resemblance of the influxes of reason: so between the corporeal and intellectual world, there is man participating much of both *natures*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The *nature* of brutes, besides what is common to them with plants, doth consist in having such faculties, whereby they are capable of apprehending external objects, and of receiving pain or pleasure from them. *Wilkins.*

3. The constitution of an animated body.

*Nature*, as it grows again toward earth,  
Is fashion'd for the journey, dull and heavy. *Shakespeare.*

We're not ourselves,

When *nature*, being oppress'd, commands the mind  
To suffer with the body. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. Disposition of mind; temper.

Nothing could have subdu'd *nature*  
To such a lowliness but his unkind daughters. *Shak.*

A credulous father, and a brother noble,  
Whose *nature* is so far from doing harm,  
That he suspects none; on whose foolish honesty  
My practices ride easy. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

5. The regular course of things.

My end

Was wrought by *nature*, not by vile offence. *Shak.*

6. The compass of natural existence.

If their dam may be judge, the young ages are  
the most beautiful things in *nature*. *Glanville.*

7. The constitution and appearances of things.

The works, whether of poets, painters, moralists, or historians, which are built upon general *nature*, live for ever; while those which depend for their existence on particular customs and habits, a partial view of *nature*, or the fluctuation of fashion, can only be coeval with that which first raised them from obscurity. *Reynolds.*

8. Natural affection, or reverence; native sensations.

Have we not seen

The murdering son ascend his parent's bed,  
Thro' violated *nature* force his way,  
And stain the sacred womb where once he lay? *Pope.*

9. The state or operation of the material world.

He binding *nature* fast in fate,  
Left conscience free and will. *Pope.*

10. Sort; species.

A dispute of this *nature* caused mischief in  
abundance betwixt a king and an archbishop. *Dryden.*

11. Sentiments or images adapted to nature, or conformable to truth and reality.

Only *nature* can please those tastes which are  
unprejudiced and refined. *Addison.*

*Nature* and *Home* were, he found, the same. *Pope.*

12. Physicks; the science which teaches the qualities of things.

*Nature* and *nature's* laws lay hid in night,  
God said, let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope.*

13. Of this word which occurs so frequently, with significations so various,

and so difficultly defined, Boyle has given an explication, which deserves to be epitomized.

*Nature* sometimes means the Author of Nature, or *natura naturans*; v. *Nature* hath made man partly corporeal and partly immaterial. For *nature* in this sense may be used the word *creator*.

*Nature* sometimes means that on whole account a thing is what it is, and is called, as when we define the nature of an angle. For *nature* in this sense may be used *essence* or *quality*.

*Nature* sometimes means what belongs to a living creature at its nativity, or accrues to it by its birth, as when we say, a man is noble by *nature*, or a child is *naturally* forward. This may be exprest by saying, *the man was born so*, or, *the thing was generated such*.

*Nature* sometimes means an internal principle of local motion, as we say, the stone falls, or the flame rises by *nature*, for this we may say, *that the motion up or down is spontaneous, or produced by its proper cause*.

*Nature* sometimes means the established course of things, corporeal, as, *nature* make the night succeed the day. This may be termed *established order*, or *settled course*.

*Nature* means sometimes the aggregate of the powers belonging to a body, especially a living one; as when physicians say, *that nature* is strong, or *natura* left to herself will do the cure. For this may be used, *constitution*, *temperament*, or *structure of the body*.

*Nature* is put likewise for the system of the corporeal works of God, as, there is no phoenix or chimera in *nature*. For *nature* thus applied, we may use *the world*, or *the universe*.

*Nature* is sometimes indeed commonly taken for a kind of semi-deity. In this sense it is best not to use it at all.

Boyle's *True Inquiry into the received Notion of Nature*.

**NATURALLY** *n. f.* [from *nature*.] The state of being produced by nature. A word not used.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we impose not on the second; or what we deny unto nature we impute unto *naturality*. *Brown.*

**NAVAL** *adj.* [*naval*, French; *navalis*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of ships.

Encamping on the main,  
Our *naval* army had besieged Spain,  
They that the whole world's monarch by design'd,  
Are to their ports by our bold fleets confin'd. *Waller.*  
As our high vessels pass their wat'ry way,  
Let all the *naval* world at home pay. *Prior.*

2. Belonging to ships.

Maisters of such numbers of strong and valiant men, as well as of all the *naval* stores that furnish the world. *Temple.*

**NAVE** *n. f.* [*nav*, Saxon.]

1. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves.

Out, out, thou strumpet nature! all you gods  
In general synod take away her power,  
Break all the spokes and felloes from her wheel,  
And bow the round *nave* down the hill of heaven,  
As low as to the fiends! *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

In the wheels of waggons the hollows of the *naves*, by their swift rotations on the ends of the axle-trees, produce a heat sometimes so intense as to set them on fire. *Rais.*

2. [From *navis*, *navis*, old French.] The middle part of the church distinct from the aisles or wings.

It comprehends the nave or body of the church, together with the chancel. *Atterbury's Parergon.*

**NAVEL** *n. f.* [*napela*, *navela*, Saxon.]

1. The point in the middle of the belly by which embryos communicate with the parent.

Imbradden addrest

His javeline at him, and so ript his *navill*, that the woman,

As endlessly it shut his eye, so open'd on the ground,

It pour'd his entrails. *Chapman.*

As children, while within the womb they live,  
Feed by the *navel*: here they feed not so. *Davies.*

The use of the *navel* is to continue the infant unto the mother, and by the vessels thereof to convey its aliments. *Brown.*

Me from the womb the midwife muse did take;  
She cut my *navel*. *Cowley.*

There is a superintending Providence, that some animals will hunt for the teat before they are quite gotten out of the succundines, and parted from the *navelstring*. *De Ham.*

2. The middle; the interior part.

Being next to the war,  
Even when the *navel* of the state was touch'd,  
They would not thread the gates. *Shakespeare.*

Within the *navel* of this hideous wood,  
Immur'd in cypress shades, a forcerer dwells. *Milt.*

**NAVELGALL** *n. f.*

*Navelgall* is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the *navel*, occasioned either by the saddle being split behind, or the stuffing being wanting, or by the crupper buckle sitting down in that place, or some hard weight or knobs lying directly behind the saddle.

**NAVELWORT** *n. f.* [*cotyledon*.] A plant. It hath the appearance of houseleek.

*Miller.*

**NA'VEW** *n. f.* [*napus*, Latin; *navet*, *navau*, French.] A plant. It agrees in most respects with the turnep, but has a lesser root, and somewhat warmer in taste. In the isle of Ely the species which is wild is very much cultivated, it being the cole seed from which they draw the oil. *Miller.*

**NAUGHT** *adj.* [*napt*, *naphipt*, Saxon; that is, *ne aught*, not any thing.] Bad, corrupt; worthless: it is now hardly used but in ludicrous language.

With them that are able to put a difference between things *naught* and things indifferent in the church of Rome, we are yet at controversy about the manner of removing that which is *naught*.

*Hobbs.*

Thy sister, *naught*. Oh Regan! she hath tied  
Sharp tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here. *Shak.*

**NAUGHTY** *n. f.* Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written *nought*. See **AUGHT** and **UGHT**.

*Re; you contented*

To have a son set your decrees at *naught*,  
To pluck down justice from your awful bench.

*Shakespeare.*

**NAUGHTILY** *adv.* [from *naughty*.] Wickedly; corruptly.

**NAUGHTINESS** *n. f.* [from *naughty*.] Wickedness; badness. Slight wickedness or perverseness, as of children.

No remembrance of *naughtiness* delights but mine own, and methinks the accusing his traps might in some manner excuse my fault, which certainly I both do. *Sidney.*

**NAUGHTY** *adj.* The same with *naught*. 1. Bad; wicked; corrupt.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in blood by his *naughty* father. *Sidney.*

*Thet; naughty times*

Put bars between the owners and their rights.

*Shakespeare.*

How far that little candle throws his beams!  
So shines a good deed in a *naughty* world. *Shaksp.*

2. It is now seldom used but in ludicrous censure.

If gentle slumbers on thy temples creep,

But *naughty* man, thou dost not mean to sleep,  
Betake thee to thy bed. *Dryden.*

**NAVICULAR** *adj.* [*navicularis*, Latin; *naviculaire*, French.] In anatomy, the third bone in each foot that lies between the astragalus and ossacuneiformia. *Dist.*

**NAVIGABLE** *adj.* [*navigable*, Fr. *navigabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being passed by ships or boats.

The first peopled cities were all founded upon these *navigable* rivers or their branches, by which the one might give succour to the other. *Raleigh.*

Many have motioned to the council of Spain, the cutting of a *navigable* channel through this small isthmus, so to shorten their common voyages to China, and the Moluccoes. *Heylin.*

Almighty Jove surveys  
Earth, air, and shores, and *navigable* seas. *Dryden.*

**NAVIGABLENESS** *n. f.* [from *navigable*.] Capacity to be passed in vessels.

**TO NAVIGATE** *v. n.* [*navigo*, Latin; *naviger*, French.] To sail; to pass by water.

Drusus, the father of the emperor Claudius, was the first who *navigated* the northern ocean.

*Arbut not on Coins.*

**TO NAVIGATE** *v. a.* To pass by ships or boats.

The Phœnicians *navigated* to the extremities of the western ocean.

**NAVIGATION** *n. f.* [*navigation*, French, from *navigate*.]

1. The act or practice of passing by water.

Our shipping for number, strength, mariners, and all things that appertain to *navigation*, is as great as ever. *Racine.*

The loadstone is that great help to *navigation*.

*Monte.*

Rude as their ships, was *navigation* then,  
No useful compass or meridian known;  
Coasting, they kept the land within their ken,  
And knew no north but when the polestar shone.

*Dryden.*

When Pliny names the Pœni as inventors of *navigation*, it must be understood of the Phœnicians, from whom the Carthaginians are descended.

*Arbut not on Coins.*

2. Vessels of *navigation*.

Thou' you untie the winds, and let them fight  
Against the churches, tho' the yesty waves  
Confound and swallow *navigation* up. *Shakespeare.*

**NAVIGATOR** *n. f.* [*navigateur*, French; from *navigate*.] Sailor; seaman; traveller by water.

By the founding of *navigators*, that sea is not three hundred and sixty foot deep.

*Brerewood.*

The rules of *navigators* must often fail. *Brown.*

The continuance may seem difficult, because the submarine *navigators* will want winds, tides, and the sight of the heavens. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

This terrestrial globe, which before was only a globe in speculation, has since been surmounted by the boldness of many *navigators*.

*Temple.*

**NAU'LAGES** *n. f.* [*naulum*, Latin.] The freight of passengers in a ship.

**NAU'MACHY** *n. f.* [*naumachie*, Fr. *naumachia*, Lat.] A mock sea fight.

**TO NAU'SEATE** *v. n.* [from *nausea*, Latin.] To grow squeamish; to turn away with disgust.

Don't over-fatigue the spirits, lest the mind be seized with a lassitude, and *nauseate*, and grow tired of a particular subject before you have finished it.

*Watts on the Mind.*

**TO NAU'SEATE** *v. a.*

1. To loath; to reject with disgust.

While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the selection seems arbitrary; for many are



any'd up in one age, which are decay'd and nau-  
seated in another. *Brown.*

Old age, with silent pace, comes creeping on,  
Nauseates the praise, which in her youth she won,  
And hates the muse by which she was undone. *Dryden.*

The patient *nauseates* and loaths wholesome foods. *Blackmore.*

Those heads, as stomachs, are not sure the best,  
Which *nauseate* all, and nothing can digest. *Pope.*

2. To strike with disgust.

He let go his hold and turned from her as if  
he were *nauseated*, then gave her a look with his  
tail. *Swift.*

NAUSEOUS. *adj.* [from *nausea*, Latin; *nausée*, French.] Loathsome; disgust-  
ful; regarded with abhorrence.

Those trifles wherein children take delight,  
Grow *nauseous* to the young man's appetite.  
And from those guides our youth requires  
To exercise their minds, our age retires. *Derham.*

Food of a wholesome juice is pleasant to the taste  
and agreeable to the stomach, 'till hunger and thirst  
be well appeased, and then it begins to be less plea-  
sant, and at last even *nauseous* and loathsome. *Ray.*

Old thread bare phrases will often make you go  
out of your way to find and apply them, and are  
*nauseous* to rational hearers. *Swift.*

NAUSEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *nauseous*.] Loathsomely; disgustfully.

This, though cunningly concealed, as well know-  
ing how *nauseous* that drug would go down in a  
lawful monarchy, which was prescribed for a re-  
bellious commonwealth, yet they always kept in  
reserve. *Dryden.*

Their satire's praise;  
So *nauseously* and so unlike they paint. *Garth.*

NAUSEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *nauseous*.] Loathfomeness; quality of raising dis-  
gust.

The *nauseousness* of such company disgusts a rea-  
sonable man, when he sees he can hardly approach  
greatness, but as a mounted cattle, he must first pass  
through the mud and filth with which it is encom-  
passed. *Dryden's Auguzzebe.*

NAUTICAL. *adj.* [nauticus, Lat.] Per-  
NAUTICK. *s.* taining to sailors.

He elegantly shewed by whom he was drawn,  
which depainted the *nautical* compass with *aut*  
*magnus, aut magna.* *Cain.*

NAUTILUS. *n. s.* [Latin; *nautilus*, Fr.] A shell fish furnished with something  
analogous to oars and a sail.

Learn of the little *nautilus* to sail,  
Spread the timor and catch the diving gale. *Pope.*

NAVY. *n. s.* [from *navis*, Latin] An  
assembly of ships, commonly ships of  
war; a fleet.

On the western coast rideth a puissant navy.

Levy money, and retain the same to the trea-  
surer of the navy for his majesty's use. *Clarendon.*

The narrow seas can scarce their navy bear,  
Or crowded vessels can their soldiers hold. *Dryden.*

NAY. *adv.* [na, Saxon, or na aye.]

1. No; an adverb of negation.  
Disputes in wrangling spend the day,  
Whilst one says only *yea*, and t'other *nay*. *Denham.*

2. Not only so, but more. A word of  
amplification.

A good man always profits by his endeavour,  
yea, when he is absent; *nay*, when dead, by his  
example and memory; so good authors in their  
style. *Ber Jon's Discovers.*

He catechized the children in his chamber, giv-  
ing liberty *nay* invitation to as many as would, to  
come and hear. *Fell.*

This is then the alloy of Cvid's writings, which  
is sufficiently recompensed by his other excellen-  
cies; *nay*, this very fault is not without its beau-  
Vol. II.

ties; for the most severe censor cannot but be  
pleased. *Dryden.*

If a son should strike his father, not only the  
criminal but his whole family would be rooted  
out, *nay*, the inhabitants of the place where he  
lived would be put to the sword, *nay*, the place it-  
self would be razed. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. Word of refusal.

They have beaten us openly uncondemned, be-  
ing Romans, and have cast us into prison; and  
now do they thrust us out pively? *nay* verily;  
but let them come themselves and fetch us out.

The fox made several excuses, but the flock  
would not be said *nay*; so that at last he promised  
him to come. *L'Estrange.*

He that will not when he may,  
When he would he shall have *nay*. *Prov.*

NAVYWORD. *n. s.* [nay and word.]

1. The side of denial; the saying *nay*.  
Not in use.

You would believe my saying,  
Hewer you lean to th' *navyword*. *Shak. Wint. Tal.*

2. A proverbial reproach; a bye word.  
If I do not gull him into a *navyword*, and make  
him a common recreation, do not think I have wit  
enough to lie straight in my bed. *Shak. Jears.*

3. A watchword. Not in use.  
I have spoke with her; and we have a *navyword*  
how to know one another. I come to her in white,  
and cry *mum*; she cries *budget*, and by that we  
know one another. *Shakespeare.*

NE. *adv.* [Saxon. This particle was  
formerly of very frequent use, both  
singly and by contraction in compound  
words: as, *nill* for *ne will* or *will not*;  
*nas* for *ne has* or *has not*; *nis* for *ne is*  
or *is not*.] Neither; and not.

His warlike shield all cover'd closely was,  
No might of mortal eye be ever seen,  
Not made of steel, nor of enduring brass. *Spenser.*

NEAF. *n. s.* [neff, Islandick.] A fit. It  
is retained in Scotland; and in the  
plural *neaves*.  
Give me thy *neaf*, Monsieur Mustardseed. *Shak.*

To NEAL. *v. a.* [oncelan, Saxon, to  
kindle.] To temper by a gradual and  
regulated heat.

The workmen let it cool by degrees in such re-  
lentings of fire, as they call their *nealing* heats; lest  
it should shiver by a violent succeeding air in the  
room of fire. *Dugly.*

This did happen for want of the glasses being  
gradually cooled or *nealed*. *Boyle.*

If you file, engrave, or punch upon your steel,  
*neal* it first, because it will make it softer, and  
consequently work easier. The common way is  
to give it a blood red heat in the fire, then let it  
cool of itself. *Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*

To NEAL. *v. n.* To be tempered in fire.  
Reduction is chiefly effected by fire, wherein  
if they stand and *neal*, the imperfect metals va-  
pour away. *Bacon.*

NEAP. *adj.* [nepplob, Saxon; neppitz,  
poor.] Low; decreescent. Used only  
of the tide, and therefore sometimes  
used substantively.

The mother of waters, the great deep, hath lost  
nothing of her ancient bounds. Her motion of ebb-  
ing and flowing, of high springs and dead *neaps*,  
are as constant as the changes of the moon. *Hakewell on Prowd m.*

How doth the sea constantly observe its ebb and  
flows, its springs and *neap* tides, and still retain  
its faithfulness, to convenient for the maintenance of  
its inhabitants. *Ray.*

NEAR, *prep.* [neap, Saxon; *naer*, Dutch  
and Scottish.] At no great distance  
from; close to; nigh; not far from.  
It is used both of place and time.

I have heard thee say,

No grief did ever come so *near* thy heart,  
As when thy lady and thy true love died. *Shaksp.*  
Thou thought'st to help me, and such thanks  
I give,

As one *near* death to those that wish him live. *Shakespeare.*

With blood the dear alliance shall be bought,  
And both the people *near* destruction brought. *Dryden.*

To the warlike steed thy studies bend,  
*Near* Pila's flood the rapid wheels to guide. *Dryden.*

This child was very *near* being excluded out of  
the species of man, barely by his shape. *Locke.*

NEAR. *adv.*

1. Almost.

Whose fame by every tongue is for her minerals  
hurl'd,

*Near* from the mid day's point thro' out the western  
world. *Drayton.*

2. At hand; not far off. Unless it be  
rather in this sense an adjective.

Thou art *near* in their mouth, and far from  
their reins. *Jer. xii. 2.*

He serv'd great Hector, and was ever *near*,  
Not with his trumpet only, but his spear. *Dryden.*

3. Within a little.

Self-pleasing and humorous minds are so sensible  
of every restraint, as they will go *near* to think their  
girdles and garters to be bonds and shackles. *Bacon's Essays.*

This eagle shall go *near*, one time or other, to  
take you for a hare. *L'Estrange.*

He that paid a bushel of wheat per acre, would  
pay now about twenty-five pounds per annum;  
which would be *near* about the yearly value of the  
land. *Locke.*

The Castilian would rather have died in slavery  
than paid such a sum as he found would go *near* to  
ruin him. *Addison.*

NEAR. *adj.*

1. Not distant in place, or time. [Some-  
times it is doubtful whether *near* be an  
adjective or adverb.]

This city is *near* to flee unto. *Genesis, xix. 20.*

Accidents, which however dreadful at a distance,  
at a *nearer* view lost much of their terror. *Fell.*

The will, free from the determination of such  
desires, is left to the pursuit of *nearer* satisfactions. *Locke.*

After he has continued his doubling in his  
thoughts, and enlarged his idea as much as he  
pleases, he is not one jot *nearer* the end of such ad-  
dition than at first setting out. *Locke.*

Whether they *neare* liv'd to the best times,  
When man's Redeemer bled for human crimes;

Whether the hermits of the desert fraught  
With living practice, by example taught. *Harte.*

2. Advanced towards the end of an enter-  
prise or disquisition.

Unless they add somewhat else to define more  
certainly what ceremonies shall stand for best, in  
such sort that all churches in the world should  
know them to be the best, and to know them  
that there may not remain any question about this  
point; we are not a whit the *nearer* for that they  
have hitherto said. *Hooker.*

3. Direct; straight; not winding.

Taught to live the *nearest* way. *Milton.*  
To measure life, learn then betimes, and know  
Toward solid good what leads the *nearest* way. *Milt.*

4. Close; not rambling; observant of style  
or manner of the thing copied.

Hannibal Cato's, in the Italian, is the *nearest*,  
the most poetical, and the most sonorous of any  
translation of the *Æneid*. Yet though he takes the  
advantage of blank verse, he commonly allows  
two-lines for one in Virgil, and does not always hit  
his sense. *Dryden.*

5. Closely related.

If one shall approach to any that is *near* of kin  
to him. *Lev. xviii. 6.*

## 6. Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men with the imputation of being *near* their master. *Shakespeare.*

## 7. Touching; pressing; affecting; dear.

Ev'ry minute of his being thrusts  
Against my *near'st* of life. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He could never judge that it was better to be deceived than not, in a matter of so great and near concernment. *Locke.*

## 8. Perambulous, inclining to covetousness: as, a *near* man.

## NEAR HAND. Closely, without acting or waiting at a distance.

The entering *near hand* into the manner of performance of that which is under deliberation, hath overturned the opinion of the possibility or impossibility. *Bacon's Holy War.*

## NEARLY. *adv.* [from *near*.]

### 1. At no great distance; not remotely.

Mary are the enemies of the priesthood; they are diligent to observe whatever may *nearly* or remotely blemish it. *Atterbury.*

### 2. Closely; pressingly.

*Nearly* it now concerns us, to be sure  
Of our omnipotence. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
It concerneth them *nearly*, to preserve that government which they had trusted with their money. *Swift.*

### 3. In a niggardly manner.

## NEARNESS. *n. f.* [from *near*.]

### 1. Closeness; not remoteness; approach.

God, by union of *nearness*, forbade them to be like the Canaanites or Egyptians. *Hooker.*

Delicate souls *nearness* be helped with *nearness*, and gross with distance, which was well seen in the controversy between Phidias and Alcmenes about the statue of Venus. *Wotton.*

Those blessed spirits that are in such a *nearness* to God, may well be all fire and love, but you at such a distance cannot find the effects of it. *Duppa.*

The best rule is to be guided by the *nearness* or distance at which the repetitions are placed in the original. *Pope.*

### 2. Alliance of blood or affection.

Whether there be any secret passages of sympathy between persons of near blood, as, parents, children, brothers and sisters. There be many reports in history, that upon the death of persons of such *nearness*, men have had an inward feeling of it. *Bacon.*

### 3. Tendency to avarice; caution of expense.

It shews in the king a *nearness*, but yet with a kind of justice. So these little grains of gold and silver helped not a little to make up the great heap. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

## NEAT. *n. f.* [neat nȳren, Saxon; *naui*, Islandick and Scottish.]

### 1. Black cattle; oxen. It is commonly used collectively.

The steer, the heifer, and the calf,  
Are all called *neat*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
Smoke preserveth flesh, as we see in bacon, *neats* tongues, and marmalade beef. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*  
His droves of asses, camels, herds of *neats*,  
And flocks of sheep, view shortly twice as great. *Sandys.*

What care of *neats*, a sheep is to be had,  
I sing, Mæcenæ. *Mary's Virgil.*  
Some kick'd until they in feet, whether  
A shoe be Spanish or *neats* leather. *Hudibras.*

As great a drover, and as great  
A crick too, in hog or *neat*. *Hudibras.*

Set it in rich mould, with *neats* dung and lime. *Mortimer.*

### 2. A single cow or ox.

Both by his calf and his lamb will be known,  
Will a *neat* and a sheep of his own. *Tully.*

Go and get me some repast.

—What say you to a *neat's* foot?

—Tis passing good; I prythee, let me have it. *Shak.*

## NEAT. *adj.* [neat, French; *nitidus*, Lat.]

### 1. Elegant, but without dignity.

The thoughts are plain, yet admit a little quickness and passion, the expression humble, yet as pure as the language will afford, *neat*, but not florid; easy, and yet lively. *Pope.*

### 2. Cleanly.

Herbs and other country messes,  
Which the *neat*-handed Phyllis dresses. *Milton.*

If you were to see her, you would wonder what poor body it was, that was so surprisingly *neat* and clean. *Laro.*

### 3. Pure; unadulterated; unmingled: now used only in the cant of trade, but formerly more extensive.

Tons of sweet old wines, along the wall;  
*Neat* and divine drink. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

When the best of Greece besides, mixe ever, at our cheere,  
My good old ardent wine, with small; and our inferior mates  
Drinke even that mixt wine measured too; thou drinkst without those cruces  
Our old wine, *neate*. *Chapman.*

## NEATHERD. *n. f.* [neathȳrd, Saxon.]

### A cowkeeper; one who has the care of black cattle. *Βεκόλος, bucolus.*

There *neatherd* with cur and his horn,  
Be a fence to the meadow and corn. *Tusser.*

The swains and tardy *neatherds* came, and last  
Menalcas, wet with beating winter mast. *Dryden.*

## NEATLY. *adv.* [from *neat*.]

### 1. Elegantly, but without dignity; sprucely.

I will never trust a man again for keeping his sword clean; nor believe he can have every thing in him, by wearing his apparel *neatly*. *Shakespeare.*

To love an altar built  
Of twelve vast French romances *neatly* gilt. *Pope.*

### 2. Cleanliness.

## NEATNESS. *n. f.* [from *neat*.]

### 1. Spruceness; elegance without dignity.

Pelagius carped at the curious *neatness* of men's apparel. *Hooker.*

### 2. Cleanliness.

## NEB. *n. f.* [nebho, Saxon.]

### 1. Nose; beak; snout. Retained in the north.

How she hold up the *neb* the bill to him,  
And arms her with the boldness of a wife. *Shakespeare.*  
Take a glass with a belly and a long *neb*. *Bacon.*

### 2. [In Scotland.] The bill of a bird.

## NEBULA. *n. f.* [Latin.] It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as also to films upon the eyes.

## NEBULOUS. *adj.* [nebulosus, Lat.] Misty; cloudy.

## NECESSARIES. *n. f.* [from *necessary*.]

### 'Things not only convenient but needful; things not to be left out of daily use. *Quibus doleat natura negatis.*

The supernatural *necessaries* are, the preventing, assisting, and renewing grace of God, which we suppose God ready to annex to the revelation of his will, in the hearts of all that with obedient humble spirits receive and sincerely embrace it. *Hammond.*

We are to ask of God such *necessaries* of life as are needful to us, while we live here. *Duty of Man.*

The right a son has, to be maintained and provided with the *necessaries* and conveniences of life, out of his father's stock, give him a right to succeed to his father's property for his own good. *Lo. ke.*

## NECESSARILY. *adv.* [from *necessary*.]

## 1. Indispensably.

I would know by some special instance, what one article of Christian faith, or what duty required *necessarily* unto all mens salvation there is, which the very reading of the word of God is not apt to notify. *Hooker.*

Everything is endowed with such a natural principle, whereby it is *necessarily* inclined to promote its own preservation and well-being. *Wilkins.*

### 2. By inevitable consequence.

They who recall the church unto that which was at the first, must *necessarily* set bounds and limits unto their speeches. *Hooker.*

### 3. By fate; not free.

The church is not of such a nature as would *necessarily*, once begun, preserve itself for ever. *Pearson.*

They subjected God to a fatal chain of causes, whereas they should have solved the necessity of all inferior events into the free determination of God himself; who executes *necessarily*, that which he first proposed truly. *South.*

## NECESSARINESS. *n. f.* [from *necessary*.]

The state of being necessary.

## NECESSARY. *adj.* [necessarius, Latin.]

### 1. Needful; indispensably requisite.

Being it is impossible we should have the same sanctity which is in God, it will be *necessary* to declare what is this holiness which maketh men be accounted holy ones, and called saints. *Pearson.*

All greatness is in virtue understood;  
'Tis only *necessary* to be good. *Dryden's Aurengzeib.*

A certain kind of temper is *necessary* to the pleasure and quiet of our minds, consequently to our happiness; and that is holiness and goodness. *Tillotson.*

The Dutch would go on to challenge the military government and the revenues, and reckon them among what shall be thought *necessary* for their barrier. *Swift.*

### 2. Not free; fatal; impelled by fate.

Death, a *necessary* end,  
Will come when it will come. *Shakespeare.*

### 3. Conclusive; decisive by inevitable consequence.

They resolve us not, what they understand by the commandment of the word, whether a literal and formal commandment, or a commandment inferred by any *necessary* inference. *White.*

No man can shew by any *necessary* argument, that it is naturally impossible that all the relations concerning America should be false. *Tillotson's Pref.*

## TO NECESSITATE. *v. a.* [from *necessitas*, Lat.]

To make necessary; not to leave free; to exempt from choice.

Hast thou proudly ascribed the good thou hast done to thy own strength, or imputed thy fins and follies to the *necessitating* and inevitable decrees of God? *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

The marquis of Newcastle being pressed on both sides, was *necessitated* to draw all his army into York. *Clarendon.*

Man seduc'd,  
And flatter'd out of all, believing lies  
Against his Maker: no decree of mine  
Concurring to *necessitate* his fall. *Milton.*

Our voluntary service he requires,  
Not our *necessitated*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Neither the Divine Providence, or his determination, persuasions, or inflexions of the understanding or will of rational creatures, doth deceive the understanding or pervert the will, or *necessitate* or incline either to any moral evil. *Ilac.*

The politician never thought that he might fall dangerously sick, and that sickness *necessitate* his removal from the court. *South.*

Th' Eternal, when he did the world create  
And other agents did *necessitate*;  
So what he order'd they by nature do;  
Thus light things mount, and heavy downward go.  
Man only boasts an arbitrary state. *Dryden.*

The perfections of any person may create our veneration; his power, our fear; and his authority

arising thence, a fervile and necessitated obedience; but love can be produced only by kindness. *Rogers.*  
**NECESSITATION.** *n. f.* [from *necessitate*.]  
 The act of making necessary; fatal compulsion.

This necessity, grounded upon the necessitation of a man's will without his will, is so far from lessening those difficulties which flow from the fatal destiny of the *Stoicks*, that it increaseth them.

*Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Where the law makes a certain heir, there is a necessitation to one; where the law doth not name a certain heir, there is no necessitation to one, and there they have power or liberty to choose.

*Bramhall against Hobbes.*

**NECESSITATED.** *adj.* [from *necessity*.] In a state of want. Not used.

This ring was mine, and when I gave it Helen, I had her, if her fortunes ever stood  
*Necessitated* to help, that by this token  
 I would relieve her. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

**NECESSITOUS.** *adj.* [from *necessity*.]  
 Pressed with poverty.

They who were envied, found no satisfaction in what they were envied for, being poor and *necessitous*.  
*Clarindop.*

In legal seizures, and righting himself on those who, though not perfectly insolvent, are yet very *necessitous*, a good man will not be hasty in going to extremities.

*Kentlewell.*

There are multitudes of *necessitous* heirs and penurious parents, parsons in pinching circumstances, with numerous families of children.

*Arbutnot.*

**NECESSITOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *necessitous*.] Poverty; want; need.

Universal peace is demonstration of universal plenty, for where there is want and *necessitousness*, there will be quarrelling.

*Burnet.*

**NECESSITUDE.** *n. f.* [from *necessitudo*, Latin.]

1. Want; need.

The mutual *necessitudes* of human nature necessarily maintain mutual offices between them.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Friendship.

**NECESSITY.** *n. f.* [*necessitas*, Latin.]

1. Cogency; compulsion; fatality.

*Necessity* and chance

Approach not me; and what I will is fate. *Milton.*  
 Though there be no natural *necessity*, that such things must be so, and that they cannot possibly be otherwise, without implying a contradiction; yet may they be so certain as not to admit of any reasonable doubt concerning them.

*Wilkins.*

2. State of being necessary; indispensableness.

Urges the *necessity*, and state of times. *Shaksp.*  
 Racine used the chorus in his *Lithier*, but not that he found any *necessity* of it: it was only to give the ladies an occasion of entertaining the king with vocal music.

*Dryden.*

We see the *necessity* of an augmentation, to bring the enemy to reason.

*Addison.*

3. Want; need; poverty.

The art of our *necessities* is strange,  
 That can make vile things precious. *Shaksp.*  
 The cause of all the distractions in his court or army, proceeded from the extreme poverty and *necessity* his majesty was in.

*Clarendon.*

We are first to consult our own *necessities*, but then the *necessities* of our neighbours have a christian right to a part of what we have to spare. *L'Estrange.*

4. Things necessary for human life.

There should be hours for *necessities*,  
 Not for delights, times to repair our nature  
 With comforting repose, and not for us  
 To waste these times. *Shakspere's Henry VIII.*

Great part of the world are free from the *necessities* of labour and employment, and have their time and fortunes in their own disposal.

*Law.*

5. Cogency of argument; inevitable consequence.

There never was a man of solid understanding, whose apprehensions are sober, and by a pensive inspection advised, but that he hath found by an irresistible *necessity*, one true God and everlasting being.

*Raleigh's II. ii.*

Good nature or beneficence and candour, is the product of right reason, which of *necessity* will give allowance to the failings of others.

*Dryden.*

6. Violence; compulsion.

Never shall

Our heads get out, if once within we be,  
 But stay compell'd by strong *necessity*. *Chapman.*

**NECK.** *n. f.* [*pneca*, Sax. *neck*, Dutch.]

1. The part between the head and body

He'll beat Aufidius' head below his knee,  
 And tread upon his neck. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*

The length of the face twice exceedeth that of the neck. *Brown.*

She clapp'd her leathern wing against your tower,  
 And thrust out her long neck, even to your doors.

*Dryden.*

I look on the tucker to be the ornament and defence of the female neck.

*Addison.*

2. A long narrow part.

The access of the town was only by a neck of land, between the sea on the one part, and the harbour water on the other.

*Bacon.*

Thou walk'st as on a narrow mountain's neck,  
 A dreadful height, with scanty room to tread. *Dryd.*

3. On the Neck; immediately after; from one following another closely.

He depos'd the king,  
 And, on the neck of that, talk'd of the whole state.

*Shakspere.*

The second way to aggregate sin, is by addition of sin to sin, and that is done sundry ways, first by committing one sin on the neck of another; as David sinned, when he added fourthly to adultery.

*Pekins.*

Instantly on the neck of this came news, that Ferdinand and Isabella had concluded a peace. *Bacon.*

4. To break the neck of an affair; to hinder any thing being done; or, to do more than half.

**NECKBEER.** *n. f.* [*neck* and *beef*.] The

coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold to the poor at a very cheap rate.

They'll sell (as cheap as neckbeef) for counters.

*Swift.*

**NECKCLOATH.** *n. f.* [*neck* and *cloath*.]

That which men wear on their neck.

Will she with hufwife's hand provide thy meat,  
 And ev'ry Sunday morn thy *neck-cloth* plant? *Gay.*

**NECKTIEFF.** *n. f.* A gorget; hand-

**NECKERCHIEF.** *n. f.* kerchief for a woman's neck.

**NECKLACE.** *n. f.* [*neck* and *lace*.] An

ornamental string of beads or precious

stones, worn by women on their neck.

Ladies, as well then as now, wore estates in their ears. Both men and women wore torques, chains, or necklaces of silver and gold set with precious stones.

*Arbutnot on Coins.*

Or lose her heart, or necklace, at a ball. *Pope.*

**NECKWEED.** *n. f.* [*neck* and *weed*.]

Hemp: in ridicule.

**NECROMANCER.** *n. f.* [*necro* and *magia*.]

One who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead; a conjurer; an inchanter.

I am employed like the general who was forced to kill his enemies twice over, whom a *necromancer* had raised to life.

*Swift's Mod. claudius.*

**NECROMANCY.** *n. f.* [*necro*; and *magia*; *necromance*, French.]

1. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead.

The resurrection of Samuel is nothing but *divination* in the practice of *necromancy* and popular conception of ghosts. *Brown.*

2. Enchantment; conjuration.

He did it partly by *necromancy*, wherein he was much skilled. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

This palace standeth in the air,

By *necromancy* placed there;

That it no tempest's needs to fear. *Dr. yon.*

**NECTAREN.** *adj.* [from *nectar*.] Tinged with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar.

He gave her to his daughters to imitate  
 In *nectar* of love's flow'rs with ophodil. *Milton.*

How charming is divine philosophy!  
 Not harsh and cruel, as dull fools suppose,

But musical as Apollo's lute,  
 And a perpetual feast of *nectar* sweets,

Where no crude fumes or acrid vapours  
 He with the Nais want to dwell,

Leaving the *nectar* of love.

*Fenton.*

**NECTAREOUS.** *adj.* [*nectareus*, Latin.]

Resembling nectar; sweet as nectar.

Annual for me, the grapes, the rose-tenew,  
 The juice *nectareous* and the balmy dew. *Pope.*

**NECTARINE.** *n. f.* [from *nectar*.] Sweet as nectar.

To their supper-fruits they sell,  
*Nectarine* fruits. *Milton.*

**NECTARINE.** *n. f.* [*nectarine*, French.]

A fruit of the plum kind.

This fruit differs from a peach in having a smooth rind and the flesh firmer. *Miller.*

The only *nectarines* are the murry and the French; of the last there are two sorts, one, which is the best, very round, and the other something long;

of the murry there are several sorts. *Temple.*

**NEED.** *n. f.* [*neob*, Saxon; *noed*, Dutch.]

1. Exigency; pressing difficulty; necessity.

The very stream of his life, and the business he hath heimed, must, upon a warranted *need*, give him a better proclamation.

*Shakspere.*

That spirit that first rush'd on thee,  
 In the camp of Dan,

Be efficacious in thee now at *need*. *Milton.*

In thy native innocence proceed,

And summon all thy reason at thy *need*. *Dryden.*

2. Want; distressful poverty.

Famine is in thy cheeks;  
 Need and oppression stare within thine eyes,

Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back. *Shaksp.*

Defer not to give to him that is in *need*. *Eccles.*

The distant heard, by fame, her pious deeds;

And laid her up for their extreme *need*.

A nature cordial for a fainting mind. *Dryden.*

God sometimes calls upon thee to relieve the *needs* of thy brother, sometimes the necessities of thy country, and sometimes the urgent wants of thy prince.

*Swift.*

3. Want; lack of any thing for use.

God grant we never may have *need* of you. *Shaksp.*

God, who sees all things intuitively, neither stands in *need* of logic, nor uses it. *Baker.*

**TO NEED.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To want; to lack; to be in want of; to require.

Basest beggars

Are in the poorest thing superfluous;

Allow not nature more than nature *needs*.

Man's life is cheap as *chaff*. *Shakspere.*

The whole *need* not a physician, but the sick.

*Mattthew.*

Thou thy regal sceptre shall lay by,

For regal sceptre than no more shall *need*. *Milton.*

To ask whether the will has freedom? is to ask, whether one power has another? A question too absurd to *need* an answer. *Lake.*

**TO NEED.** *v. n.*

1. To be wanted; to be necessary.

More ample spirit than hitherto was wont,  
 Here *needs* me whiles the famous ancestors  
 Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount. *Spenser.*

A a z

# NEE

When we have done it, we have done all that is in our power, and all that *needs*. *Locke*.  
**2. To have necessity of any thing; to be in want of any thing.**

We have instances of perception whilst we are asleep; but how incoherent and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being, those who are acquainted with dreams need not be told. *Locke*.

He that would discount of things, as they agree in the complex idea of extension and solidity, *needs* but use the word body. *Locke*.

**NEEDER. n. f. [from need.]** One that wants any thing.

If the time thrust forth

A cause for thy repeal, we shall not send O'er the vast world, to seek a single man; And lose advantage, which doth ever ead In th' absence of the *needer*. *Shakespeare*.

**NEEDFUL. adj. [need and full.]** Necessary; indispensably requisite.

Give us all things that be *needful*, both for our souls and bodies. *Common Prayer*.

Do you consent we shall acquaint him with it, As *needful* in our loves, fitting our duty? *Shakespeare*.

All things *needful* for defence abound, Mnestheus, and brave Serethus walk the round. *Dryden*.

To my present purpose it is not *needful* to use arguments, to evince the world to be finite. *Locke*.

A lonely desert and an empty land, Shall scarce afford, for *needful* hours of rest, A single house to their benighted guest. *Addison*.

**NEEDFULLY. adv. [from needful.]** Necessarily.

They who Dare for these poems, yet both ask and read, And like them too, must *needfully*, tho' few, Be of the best. *Ben Jonson*.

**NEEDFULNESS. n. f. [from needful.]** Necessity.

**NEEDILY. adv. [from needy.]** In poverty; poorly.

**NEEDLESS. n. f. [from needy.]** Want; poverty.

Whereas men have many reasons to persuade, to use them all at once, weaketh them. For it argueth a *neediness* in every of the reasons, as if one did not trust to any of them, but fled from one to another. *Bacon*.

**NEEDLE. n. f. [næbl, Saxon.]**

**1. A small instrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread, used in sewing.**

For him you waste in tears your widow'd hours, For him your curious *needle* paints the flowers. *Dryden*.

The most curious works of art, the sharpest finest *needles*, doth appear as a blunt rough bar of iron coming from the furnace of the *lopp*. *W. H. W.*

**2. The small steel bar which in the mariners compass stands regularly north and south.**

Go bid the *needle* its dear north forsake, To which with trembling reverence it doth bend. *Cowley*.

The use of the loadstone and the mariners *needle* not then known. *Burns's Theory*.

**NEEDLE-FISH. n. f. [belone; needle and fish.]** A kind of sea-fish.

One rhomboidal bone of the *needle-fish*. *Woodward*.

**NEEDLEFUL. n. f. [needle and full.]** As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

**NEEDLER. } n. f. [from needle.]** He who makes needles.

**NEEDLE-MAKER. } who makes needles.**

**NEEDLEWORK. n. f. [needle and work.]** The business of a sempstress.

... by the needle.

In *needleworks* and embroideries, it is more pleasing to have a lively work upon a lightsome ground, than a dark and melancholy work upon a lightsome ground. *Bacon*.

In a curious brede of *needlework*, one colour falls away by such just decrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see the variety without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other. *Addison*.

**NEEDLESS. adj. [from need.]**

**1. Unnecessary; not requisite.**

Their exception against easiness, as if that did nourish ignorance, proceedeth altogether of a *needle's* jealousy. *Hobbes*.

This sudden stab of rancour I mistook; Play God, I say, I prove a *needle's* coward. *Shakespeare*.

Would not these be great and *needle's* abatements of their happiness, if it were confined within the compass of this life only? *Atterbury*.

Money we either lock up in chests, or waste it in *needle's* and ridiculous expences upon ourselves, whilst the poor and the distressed want it for necessary uses. *Law*.

**2. Not wanting. Out of use.**

For his weeping in the *needle's* stream, Poor dear, quoth he, thou make'st a testament, As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more To that which had too much! *Shakespeare*.

**NEEDLES. adv. [from needle's.]** Unnecessarily; without need.

We render languages more difficult to be learnt, and *needlessly* advance orthography into a troublesome art. *Holder*.

**NEEDLESSNESS. n. f. [from needless.]** Unnecessariness.

To explain St. Paul's epistles, after so great a train of *apositors*, might seem censurable for its *needless* ; did not daily examples of pious and learned men justify it. *Locke*.

**NEEDMENT. n. f. [from need.]** Something necessary.

Behind

His scrip did hang, in which his *needments* he did bind. *Spenser*.

**NEEDS. adv. [neber, Saxon, unwilling.]** Necessarily; by compulsion; indispensably.

The general and perpetual voice of men is as the sentence of God himself, for that which all men live at all times learned, nature herself must needs have said. *Hobbes*.

God must needs have done the thing which they imagine was to be done. *Hobbes*.

I must needs after him, madam, with my letter. *Shakespeare*.

Another being elected and his ambassadors returned, he would needs know the cause of his repulse. *Dau. 1*.

I perceive

Thy mortal fight to fail. objects divine Must needs impair and weary human sense. *Milton*.

To say the principles of nature must needs be such is philosophy makes them, is to set bounds to omnipotence. *Glanville*.

A trial at law must needs be innocent in itself, when nothing else corrupts it; because it is a thing which we cannot but want, and there is no living in this world without it. *Kettlewell*.

I have affairs below,

Which I must needs dispatch before I go. *Dryden*.

**NEEDY. adj. [from need.]** Poor; necessitous; distressed by poverty.

Their gates to all were open evermore, And one fat waiting ever them before, To call in comers by, that *needy* were and poor. *Spenser*.

In his *needy* shop a tortoise hung, An alligator stuffed, and other skins Of ill-fav'd fishes. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet*.

The poor and *needy* pray: thy name. *Psalms*.

We bring into the world a poor *needy* uncertain life, short at the longest, and unquiet at the best. *Temple*.

# NEG

Being put to right himself upon the *needy*, he will look upon it as a call from God to charity. *Kettlewell*.

Nuptials of form, of int'rest, or of state, Those seeds of pride are fruitful in debate: Let happy men for generous love declare, And chaste the *needy* virgin, chaste and fair. *Granov*.

To relieve the *needy*, and comfort the afflicted, are duties that fall in our way every day. *Addison*.

**NE'ER. [for never.]**

It appears I am no horse, That I can argue and discourse; Have but two legs, and ne'er a tail. *Hudibras*.

**TO NEESE. v. n. [nyse, Danish; niefen, Dutch.]** To sneeze; to discharge flatulencies by the nose. Retained in Scotland.

He went up and stretched himself upon him; and the child *neesed* seven times, and opened his eyes. *2 Kings, iv. 35*.

By his *neesings* a light doth shine, and his eyes are like the eye-lids of the morning. *Job, xli. 18*.

**NEF. n. f. [old French; from nave.]**

The body of a church; the nave.

The church of St. Justina, by Palladio, is the most handsome, luminous, disencumbered building in Italy. The long *nef* consists of a row of five cupolas, the cross one has on each side a single cupola deeper than the others. *Addison*.

**NEFARIOUS. adj. [nefarius, Latin.]**

Wicked; abominable.

The most *nefarious* bastards, are they whom the law styles incestuous bastards, which are begotten between ascendants and descendants, and between collateral, as far as the divine prohibition extends. *Ayliffe's Paragon*.

**NEGATION. n. f. [negatio, Latin; negation, Fr.]**

**1. Denial: the contrary to affirmation.**

Our assertions and *negations* should be yea and nay, for whatsoever is more than these is sin. *Rogers*.

**2. Description by denial, or exclusion, or exception.**

*Negation* is the absence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of, or which has no right, obligation, or necessity to be present with it, as when we say a stone is inanimate, or blind, or deaf. *Watts's Logic*.

Chance signifies, that all events called casual, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically and naturally produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of those bodies, with this only *negation*, that those inanimate bodies are not conscious of their own operations. *Bentley*.

**3. Argument drawn from denial.**

It may be proved in the way of *negation*, that they came not from Europe, as having no remainder of the arts, learning, and civilities of it. *Heylyn*.

**NEGATIVE. adj. [negatif, French; negativus, Lat.]**

**1. Denying; contrary to affirmative.**

**2. Implying only the absence of something.**

There is another way of denying Christ with our mouths which is *negative*, when we do not acknowledge and confess him. *Saunders*.

Consider the necessary connection that is between the *negative* and positive part of our duty. *Tillotson*.

**3. Having the power to withhold, though not to compel.**

Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as king, they are not ashamed to seek to deprive me of the liberty of using my reason with a good conscience. *King Charles*.

**NEGATIVE. n. f.**

**1. A proposition by which something is denied.**

Of *negatives* we have far the least certainty; they are usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved. *Tillotson*.

2. A particle of denial; as, *not*.

A purer substance is defin'd,  
But by an heap of *negatives* combin'd;  
Ask what a spirit is, you'll hear them cry,  
It hath no matter, no mortality. *Cleaveland.*

NEGATIVELY. *adv.* [from *negative*.]

## 1. With denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively.

When I asked him whether he had not drunk at all? he answered *negatively*. *Boyle.*

## 2. In form of speech implying the absence of something.

The fathers draw arguments from the Scriptures *negatively*, in reproof of that which is evil; Scriptures teach it *not*, avoid it therefore. *Hosker.*

To this I shall suggest something by way of answer, both *negatively* and *positively*. *Wilkins.*

I shall shew what this image of God in man is, *negatively*, by shewing wherein it does not consist; and *positively*, by shewing wherein it does. *South.*

TO NEGLECT. *v. a.* [*neglectus*, Latin.]

## 1. To omit by carelessness.

Heaven,

Where honour due and reverence none *neglects*. *Milt.*

## 2. To treat with scornful heedlessness.

If he *neglects* to hear them, tell it unto the church. *Matthew.*

This my long suit 'till and my day of grace,  
Those who *neglect* and scorn shall never taste. *Milt.*

## 3. To postpone.

I have been long a sleeper; but I trust  
My absence doth *neglect* no great design,  
Which by my presence might have been concluded. *Shakespeare.*

NEGLECT. *n. s.* [*neglectus*, Latin.]

## 1. Instance of inattention.

## 2. Careless treatment; scornful inattention.

I have perceived a most faint *neglect* of late,  
which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity,  
than as a very pretence or purpose of unkindness. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

## 3. Negligence; frequency of neglect.

Age breeds *neglect* in all, and actions  
Remove in time, like objects remote in place,  
Are not beheld at half their greatness. *Denham.*

## 4. State of being unrepentant.

Rescue my poor remnant from vile *neglect*,  
With virgin honour let my lute be deck'd,  
And decent emblem. *Prior.*

NEGLECTIVE. *n. s.* [from *neglect*.] One who neglects.NEGLECTFULLY. *adv.* [*neglect* and *full*.]1. Heedless; careless; inattentive; with *of*.

Moral ideas not offering themselves to the senses,  
but being to be framed to the understanding, people  
are *neglectful* of a faculty they are apt to think wants nothing. *Locke.*

Though the Romans had no great genius for trade,  
yet they were not enviously *neglectful* of it. *Arbutnot on Cans.*

## 2. Treating with indifference.

If the father cares them when they do well,  
shew a cold and *neglectful* countenance to them  
upon doing ill, it will make them sensible of the difference. *Locke on Education.*

NEGLECTFULLY. *adv.* [from *neglectful*.]

With heedless inattention; careless indifference. A word not used.

NEGLECTION. *n. s.* [from *neglect*.] The state of being negligent.

Sleeping *neglection* doth betray to loss  
The conquests of our scarce cold conqueror. *Shak.*

NEGLECTIVE. *adj.* [from *neglect*.] Inattentive to; regardless of.

I wanted not probabilities sufficient to raise jealousy in any king's heart, not wholly stupid, and *neglective* of the publick peace. *King Charles.*

NEGLENCE. *n. s.* [*neglencia*, Fr.;*neglencia*, Latin.]

## 1. Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly.

## 2. Instance of neglect.

She let it drop by *negligence*,  
And, to th' advantage, I being here, took't up. *Shakespeare.*

NEGLECT. *adj.* [*negligent*, French; *negligens*, Latin.]

## 1. Careless; heedless; habitually inattentive.

My sons, be not now *negligent*; for the Lord hath chosen you to stand before him. *2 Chron. xxix. 11.*

2. Careless of any particular: with *of* before a noun.

Her daughters see her great zeal for religion;  
but then they see an equal earnestness for all sorts of *finery*. They see she is not *negligent* of her devotion, but then they see her more careful to preserve her complexion. *Laro.*

We have been *negligent* in not hearing his voice. *Bar. i. 9.*

## 3. Scornfully regardless.

Let stubborn pride possess thee long,  
And be thou *negligent* of fame;  
With ev'ry mule to grace thy song,  
May'st thou despise a poet's name. *Swift's Miscel.*

NEGLECTFULLY. *adv.* [from *negligent*.]

## 1. Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness.

Insects have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination, and whereas some of the ancients have said that their motion is indeterminate, and their imagination indefinite, it is *negligently* observed; for ants go right forwards to their hills, and bees know the way to their hives. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Of all our elder plays,  
This and *Philaster* have the loudest fame;  
Great are their faults, and glorious is their flame.  
In both our English genius is explicit,  
Lusty and bold, but *negligently* dress'd. *Wallr.*

...n comely figure rang'd my jewels throne,  
Or *negligently* plac'd for thee alone. *Prior.*

## 2. With scornful inattention.

TO NEGOTIATE. *v. n.* [*negociator*, French; from *negotium*, Latin.] To have intercourse of business; to traffick; to treat: whether of public affairs, or private matters.

Have you any commission from your lord to *negotiate* with my face? *Shakespeare.*

She was a busy *negotiating* woman, and in her withdrawing chamber had the fortunate conspiracy for the king against king Richard been hatched. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

It is a common error in *negotiating*, whereas men have many reasons to persuade, they strive to use them all at once, which weakeneth them. *Bacon.*

They that received the talents to *negotiate* with, did all of them, except one, make profit of them. *Hereward.*

A steward to embezzle those goods he undertakes to manage; an ambassador to betray his prince for whom he should *negotiate*, are crimes that double their malignity from the quality of the action. *Dunaj of Pety.*

I can discover none of these late courtesies and negotiations, which that Luther *negotiated* with a black boat. *Shakespeare.*

NEGOTIATION. *n. s.* [*negotiation*, Fr.; from *negotiate*.] Treaty of business, whether publick or private.

Oh how slow, smooth, and bold, so are Spaniards obliged to be in their motion. Though it be a question yet unresolved, whether their affected gravity and slowness in their *negotiations* have tended more to their prejudice or advantage. *Hereward.*

They ceased not from all worldly labour and *negotiation*. *White.*

NEGOTIATOR. *n. s.* [*negociator*, French; from *negotiate*.] One employed to treat with others.

Those who have defended the proceedings of our *negotiators* at Gertruydenburg, dwell much upon their zeal in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands; but say nothing to justify those demands. *Swift.*

NEGRO. *n. s.* [Spanish; *negre*, French.]

A blackmoore.

*Negros* transplanted into cold and flegmatic habitations, continue their hue in themselves and their generations. *Brown.*

NEIF. *n. s.* [*neif*, Islandick; *neef*, Scottish.] Fift. It is likewise written *neaf*.Sweet knight, I kiss thy *neif*. *Shakespeare.*TO NEIGH. *v. n.* [*neagan*, Saxon; *negeu*, Dutch.] To utter the voice of a horse or mare.

Note a wild and wanton herd,  
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,  
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and *neighing* loud. *Shakespeare.*

They were as fed horses, every one *neighing*. *Jeremiah, v. 8.*

Run up the ridges of the rocks again;  
And with shrill *neighings* fill the neighbouring plain. *Dryden.*

The generous horse, that nobly wild,  
*Neighs* on the hills, and dares the angry lion. *Smith.*

NEIGH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The voice of a horse.

It is the prince of palfreys; his *neigh* is like the bidding of monarch, and his countenance enforces homage. *Shakespeare.*

NEIGHBOUR. *n. s.* [*negebur*, Saxon.]

## 1. One who lives near to another.

He sent such an addition of foot, as he could draw out of Oxford, and the *neighbouring* garrisons. *Clarendon.*

A kid sometimes for festivals he slew,  
The choicer part was his sick *neighbour's* due. *Harte.*

## 2. One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility.

Masters, my good friends, mine honest *neighbours*,  
Will you undo yourselves? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

## 3. Any thing next or near.

This man shall let me packing;  
I'll lug the guts into the *neighbour* room. *Shakespeare.*

## 4. Intimate; confidant.

The deep revolving witty Buckingham  
No more shall be the *neighbour* to my counsels. *Shakespeare.*

## 5. [In divinity.] One partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

Since against men are injuries; hurts, losses, and damages whereby our *neighbour* is in his dignity, life, chastity, wealth, good name, or any way justly offended, or by us hindered. *Pinkins.*

The gospel allows no such term as a stranger; makes every man my *neighbour*. *Spratt's Sermons.*

You should always change and alter your *interections*, according as the needs and necessities of your *neighbours* or acquaintance seem to require. *Laro.*

TO NEIGHBOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

## 1. To adjourn to; to confine on.

Wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,  
*Neighbour'd* by fruit of baser quality. *Shakespeare.*

Give me thy hand,  
Be pilot to me, and thy places fill  
Still *neighbour* mine. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

These grow on the lastely ascending hill, that *neighbour* the shore. *Samuel's You n.y.*

Things high equivalent and *neighbouring* value,  
By lot me parted. *Prior.*

## 2. To acquaint with; to make near to.

That being of so young days brought up with him,  
And since so *neighbour'd* to his youth and *haviour*. *Shakespeare.*

NEIGHBOURHOOD. *n. s.* [from *neighbour*.]

## 1. Place adjoining.



One in the *neighbourhood* mortally sick of the small-pox, desiring the doctor to come to him. *Pell.*  
I could not bear

To leave thee in the *neighbourhood* of death,  
But flew in all the haste of love to find thee. *Addis.*

## 2. State of being near each other.

Consider several states in a *neighbourhood*; in order to preserve peace between these states, it is necessary they should be formed into a balance. *Savisi.*

## 3. Those that live within reach of communication.

How ill mean *neighbourhood* your genius suits  
To live like Adam 'midst an herd of brutes! *Harte.*

## NEIGHBOURLY adj. [from neighbour.]

Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil.  
The Scottish lord hath a *neighbourly* charity in him; for he borrowed a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore he would pay when he was able. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The Woodberry is nigh, and *neighbourly* doth live,  
With Abberley his friend. *Dryden.*  
He steals my customers; twelve he has under bonds never to return; judge if this be *neighbourly* dealing. *Arbutnot.*

## NEIGHBOURLY adv. [from neighbour.]

With social civility.

## NEITHER conjunct. [næðə, Saxon, ne either.]

1. Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a negative sentence, and answered by *nor*.  
Fight *neither* with small *nor* great, save only with the king. *1 Kings, xxii. 31.*  
Men lived at home, *neither* intent upon any foreign merchandise, *nor* inquisitive after the lives and fortunes of their neighbours. *Haylyn.*

2. It is sometimes the second branch of a negative or prohibition to any sentence.  
Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it. *Genesis, iii. 3.*

This commandment standeth *not* for a cypher, *neither* is it read and expounded in vain among Christians. *White.*

3. Sometimes at the end of a sentence it follows as a negative; and though not very grammatically, yet emphatically, after another negative; in old English two negatives denied.

If it be thought that it is the greatness of distance, whereby the sound cannot be heard, we see that lightnings and confusions, near at hand, yield no sound *neither*. *Bacon.*

Men come not to the knowledge of which are thought innate, 'till they come to the use of reason, *nor* then *neither*. *Locke.*

## NEITHER pronoun. Not either; nor one nor other,

He *neither* loves,  
Nor either cares for him. *Shakespeare.*  
Which of them shall I take?

Both, one, or *neither*? *no* I can be enjoy'd  
If both remain alive. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The balance, by a propensity to either side, inclined to *neither*. *Pell.*

Suffice it that he's dead, all wrongs die with him:  
Thus I absolve myself, and exculpate him,  
Who sav'd my life and honour, but praise *neither*. *Dryden.*

Experience makes us sensible of both, though our narrow understandings can comprehend *neither*. *Locke.*

They lived with the friendship and equality of brethren, *neither* lord, *neither* slave to his brother, but independent of each other. *Locke.*

## NEOPHAR. n. f. [neophar, Latin.]

Water lily, or water lily.

## NEOPHYTE. n. f. [neophyte, French; ne and phyt.]

One regenerated; a convert.

## NEOTRICK adj. [neotricus, Lat.]

Modern; novel; late.

We are not to be guided either by the misreports of some ancients, or the capricious of one or two *neotricks*. *Crow.*

## NEP. n. f. [nepeta, Latin.]

An herb.

## NEPENTHE. n. f. [nepenthe, Greek.]

A drug that drives away all pains.

There where no passion, pride, or shame transport,  
Lull'd with the sweet *nepenthe* of a court;  
There where no fathers, brothers, friends disgrace,  
Once break their rest, nor stir them from their place. *Pope.*

## NEPHEW. n. f. [nepos, Latin; nepew, French.]

1. The son of a brother or sister.  
Immortal offspring of my brother Jove;  
My brightest *nepew*, and whom best I love. *Dryden.*

I ask, whether in the inheriting of this paternal power, the grandson by a daughter, hath a right before a *nepew* by a brother? *Locke.*

2. The grandson. Out of use.

With what intent they were first published, those words of the *nepew* of Jesus do plainly signify, after that my grandfather Jesus had given himself to the reading of the law and the prophets, and other books of our fathers, and had gotten therein sufficient judgment, he proposed also to write something pertaining to learning and wisdom. *Hooker.*

Her fire at length is kind,  
Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,  
And for his hatching *nepews* smooths the seas, *Dryden.*

3. Descendant, however distant. Out of use.

All the sons of these five brethren reign'd  
By due success, and all their *nepews* late,  
Even thence eleven descents the crown retain'd. *Spenser.*

## NEPHRETICK adj. [nephetick; nephretique, French.]

1. Belonging to the organs of urine.

2. Troubled with the stone.  
The diet of *nephretic* persons ought to be opposite to the alkalescent nature of the salts in their blood. *Arbutnot.*

3. Good against the stone.

The *nephretic* stone is commonly of a uniform dusky green; but some samples I have seen of it that are variegated with white, black, and sometimes yellow. *Woodward.*

## NEPOTISM n. f. [nepotisme, French; nepos, Latin.]

Fondness for nephews.

To this humour of *nepotism* Rome owe, its present splendor, for it would have been impossible to have furnished out so many glorious places with such a profusion of pictures and statues, had not the riches of the people fallen into different families. *Addison.*

## NERVE. n. f. [nervus, Latin; nerv, Fr.]

1. The organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body.

The *nerves* do ordinarily accompany the arteries through all the body; they have also blood vessels, as the other parts of the body. Wherever any *nervus* sends out a branch, or receives one from another, or where two *nerves* join together, there is generally a ganglion or plexus. *Quincy.*

What man dare, I dare:

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear;  
Take any shape but that, and my firm *nerves*  
Shall never tremble. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. It is used by the poets for sinew or tendon.

If equal powres  
Thou wouldst inflame, amidst my *nerves*, as then  
I could encounter with three hundred men. *Chapman.*

Strong Thar, smid discharged a speeding blow  
Full on his neck, and cut the *nerves* in two. *Pope.*

3. Weakness, adj. [from nerve.] Without strength.

There sunk Thalia, *nervelless*, faint and dead,

## NERVOUS. adj. [nervosus, Latin.]

1. Well strung; strong; vigorous.

What *nervous* arms he boasts, how firm his tread,  
His limbs how turn'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Relating to the nerves; having the seat in the nerves.

The venal torrent, murmur'ing from afar,  
Whisper'd no peace to calm this *nervous* war;  
And Philomel, the siren of the plain,  
Sung soporific unisons in vain. *Harte.*

3. [In medical cant.] Having weak or diseased nerves.

Poor, weak, *nervous* creatures. *Cheyne.*

## NERVY. adj. [from nerve.]

Strong; vigorous. Not in use.

Death that dark spirit, in his *nervy* arm doth lie,  
Which being advanc'd, declines, and then men die. *Shakespeare.*

## NESCIENCE. n. f. [from nescio, Latin.]

Ignorance; the state of not knowing.  
Many of the most accomplished wits of all ages, have resolved their knowledge into Socrates his sum total, and after all their pains in quest of science, have sat down in a professed *nescience*. *Glanville.*

## NESH. adj. [nesh, Saxon.]

Soft; tender; easily hurt. *Skinner.*

## NESS.

1. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a substantive, denoting state or quality: as, *poisonous, poisonousness; turbid, turbidness; lovely, loveliness*: from *nisse*, Saxon.

2. The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory; from *nepe*, Saxon; a *nese* of land, or headland.

## NEST. n. f. [nest, Saxon.]

1. The bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her young.

If a bird's *nest* chance to be before thee in the way, thou shalt not take the dam with the young. *Duterenomy, xxii. 6.*

Th' example of the heav'nly lark,  
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark,  
Above the skies let thy proud music sound,  
Thy humble *nest* build on the ground. *Cowley.*

2. Any place where animals are produced.

Redi found that all kinds of putrefaction did only afford a *nest* and aliment for the eggs and young of those insects he admitted. *Bentley.*

3. An abode; place of residence; a receptacle. Generally in a bad sense: as, a *nest* of rogues and thieves.

Came from that *nest*

Of death, contagion, and unnatural sleep. *Shakespeare.*

4. A warm close habitation, generally in contempt.

Some of our ministers having livings offered unto them, will neither, for zeal of religion, nor winning souls to God, be drawn forth from their warm *nests*. *Spenser.*

5. Boxes or drawers; little pockets or repositories.

## To NEST. v. n. [from the noun.]

To build nests.

The cedar stretched his branches as far as the mountains of the moon, and the king of birds *nested* within his leaves. *Howard.*

## NESTLEGG. n. f. [nest and egg.]

An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it.

Books and money laid for stew,  
Like a *nestegg*, to make clients lay. *Hudibras.*

## To NESTLE. v. n. [from nest.]

To settle; to harbour; to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest.



place of the wild country, and there *neffle* till sue-cours came. *Baron.*

A cock got into a stable was *neffling* in the straw among the horses. *L'Estrange.*

The king's sister wents commonly by the wite-side, and *neffles* in hollow banks. *L'Estrange.*

Flut'ring there they *neffle* near the throne, And lodge in habitations not their own. *Dryden.*

The floor is strowed with several plants, amongst which the snails *neffle* all the winter. *Addison.*

Mark where the fly directors creep, Nor to the shore approach too nigh, The monitors *neffle* in the deep, To seize you in your passing by. *Swift's Miscell.*

TO NE'STLE. *v. a.*

1. To house, as in a nest. *Pear heart!*

That I should yet *nestle* thee, 'Thou think'st by howling here to get a part, In a forbidden or forbidding tree. *Dante.*

Cupid found a downy bed, And *nestled* in his hilt head. *Prior.*

2. To cherish, as a bird her young. This Ithacus, so lightly is endear'd To this Minerva, that her hand is ever in his deed. She, like his mother, *nestles* him. *Chapman's Iliad.*

NESTLING. *n. s.* [from *neffle*.] A bird just taken out of the nest.

NET. *n. s.* [*nati*, Gothick; *net*, Saxon.]

1. A texture woven with large interstices or meshes, used commonly as a snare for animals.

Poor bird! thou'dst never fear the *net*, nor lime, The pitfall nor the gin. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

Imp'one me, I am like the fluttering of a bird in a *net*, but cannot at all ease our trouble. *Taylor.*

2. Any thing made with interstitial vacuities.

He made *nets* of chequered work for the chapters upon the top of the pillars. *King's, vii. 17.*

The vegetative tribes, Wrapt in a slimy *net*, and clad with leaves, *Thomson.*

NETHER. *adj.* [*næðen*, Saxon; *neder*, Dutch. It has the form of a comparative, but is never used in expressed, but only in implied comparison; for we say the *nether* part, but never say this part is *nether* than that, nor is any positive in use, though it seems comprised in the word *beneath*. *Nether* is not now much in use.]

1. Lower; not upper.

No man shall take the *nether* or the upper mill-stone to pledge, for he taketh a man's life to pledge. *Deuteronomy, xxiv. 6.*

In his picture are two principal errors, the one in the complexion and hair, the other in the mouth, which commonly they draw with a full and *nether* great lip. *Peckham.*

This odious offspring, Thine own begotten, breaking violent way Tore through my entrails; that with fear and pain Distorted, all my *nether* shape thus grew Transform'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The upper part whereof was whey, The *nether*, orange mix'd with grey. *Hudibras.*

A beauteous maid above, but magic arts, With barking dogs deform'd her *nether* parts. *Rowdemon.*

As if great Atlas from his height Shou'd sink beneath his heav'nly weight, And with a mighty flaw, the flaming wall Shou'd gape immense, and rushing down o'erwhelm this *nether* ball. *Dryden.*

Two poles turn round the globe; The first sublime in heaven, the last is whil'd Below the regions of the *nether* world. *Dryden.*

2. Being in a lower place.

This shows you are above, You justices, that these our *nether* crimes, So speedily can venge. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Numberless were those had angels, seen How'ring on wing under the cope of hell, 'Twixt upper, *nether*, and sunning fires. *Milton.*

3. Infernal; belonging to the regions below.

No less desire To found this *nether* empire, which might rise, In emulation, opp'ose to heav'n. *Milton.*

The gods with hate beheld the *nether* sky, The ghosts repine. *Dryden's Fœdus.*

NETHERMOST. *adj.* [superl. of *nether*.] Lowest.

Great is thy mercy toward me, and thou hast delivered my soul from the *nethermost* hell. *Psalms.*

I am induc'd to meet thee whatever power, Or spirit, of the *nethermost* abyss Might in that noise reside. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

All that can be full of a hell lodged in the very *nethermost* hell, is this, that if the vengeance of God could prepare any place worse than hell for sinners, hell itself would be too good for him. *Scull.*

Hecateus tells us, that the eclipse of the sun was after the manner of a boat, when the concave, as to our sight, appears uppermost, and the convex *nethermost*. *Keil against Burr.*

NETTING. *n. s.* A reticulated piece of work.

NETTLE. *n. s.* [*netel*, Saxon.] A stinging herb well known.

The stawberry grows underneath the *nettle*. *Shak.*

Some so like to thorns and *nettle* live, That none for them can, when they perish, grieve. *Waller.*

TO NETTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sting; to irritate; to provoke.

The princes were so *nettled* at the scandal of this affront, that every man took it to himself. *L'Estr.*

Although at every part of the Apostles discourse some of them might be uneasy and *nettled*, yet a moderate silence and attention was still observed. *Bentley.*

NETWORK. *n. s.* [*net* and *work*.] Any thing reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the interfections.

Nor any skill'd in workmanship emboss'd; Nor any skill'd in loops of sing ring fine; Might in their diverse cunning ever dare, With this so curious *network* to compare. *Spenser.*

A large cavity in the finciput was filled with ribbons, lace, and embroidery, wrought together in a curious piece of *network*. *Addison.*

Whoever contemplates with becoming attention this curious and wonderful *network* of veins, must be transported with admiration. *Blackmore.*

NEVER. *adv.* [*ne ever*, *næfne*, Saxon; *no æfne*, *not ever*.]

1. At no time.

*Never*, alas, the dreadful name That fuels the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

*Never* any thing was so unbred as that odious man. *Congreve.*

By its own force destroy'd, fruition seas'd, And always weary'd, I was *never* pleas'd. *Prior.*

Death shall draw nearer, *never* seeming near. *Pope.*

2. It is used in a form of speech handed down by the best writers, but lately accused, I think, with justice, of solecism: as, *he is mistaken though never so wise*. It is now maintained, that propriety requires it to be expressed thus, *he is mistaken though ever so wise*; that is, *he is mistaken how wise soever he be*. The common mode can only be defended by supplying a very harsh and unprecedented ellipsis; *he is mistaken though so wise, as never was any*: such however is the common use of the word amongst the best authors.

Be it *never* so true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be alienated, a small thing persuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker.*

Ask me *never* so much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye shall say. *Genesis.*

In a living creature, though *never* so great, the sense and the affects of any one part of the body, instantly make a transcurfion throughout the whole body. *Racine.*

They destroyed all, were it *never* so pleasant, within a mile of the town. *Knollys.*

Death may be sudden to him, though it come by *never* so slow degrees. *Dry of Man.*

He that shuts his eyes against a small light, would not be brought to see that which he had no mind to see, let it be placed in *never* so clear a light, and *never* so near him. *Asterbury.*

That prince whom you despise, alth'ough *never* so vigorously, is the principal in war, you but a second. *Swift.*

3. In no degree.

Whosoever has a friend to guide him, may easily his eyes in another man's head, and yet see *never* the worse. *South.*

4. It seems in some phrases to have the sense of an adjective. Not any; but in reality it is *never* ever.

He answered him to *never* a word, inasmuch that the governor marvel'd. *Matt. xvi. 14.*

5. It is much used in composition: as, *never-ending*, having no end; of which some examples are subjoined.

Nature assur'd us by *never*-failing experience, and reason by inflexible demonstration, that our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor durability. *Balgiro.*

But a smooth and steadfast mind, Gentle thoughts and calm desires, Hearts with equal love combin'd, Kindle *never*-dying fires. *Carr.*

Ye myrtle brown, with ivy *never*-fear, I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude. *Milt.*

Your *never*-failing sword made war to cease, And now you heal us with the acts of peace. *Waller.*

So corn in fields, and in the garden flows, Revive and raise themselves with mod'rate shows; But over-charg'd with *never*-ceasing rain, Become too moist. *Waller.*

Our heroes of the former days Deserv'd and gain'd their *never*-fading bays. *Ruskomon.*

Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays, Nor Lamas crown'd with *never*-fading bays. *Dryden.*

Leucippus, with his *never*-erring dart. *Dryden.*

Farewell, ye *never*-opening gates. *Dryden.*

He to quench his drought so much inclin'd, May snowy fields and nitrous pastures find; Meet stores of cold to greedily pursue, And be refresh'd with *never*-wasting food. *Blackmore.*

Norton hung down his *never*-blushing head, And all was hush'd, as folly's self lay dead. *Pope.*

What the weak head with strongest bias rules, Is pride, the *never*-failing vice of fools. *Pope.*

Thy busy *never*-meaning face, Thy scow'd up front, thy state grimace. *Swift.*

NEVERTHELESS. *adv.* [*never the less*.] Notwithstanding that.

They plead that even such ceremonies of the church of Rome as contain in them nothing which is not of itself agreeable to the word of God, ought *nevertheless* to be abolished. *Hooker.*

Many of our men were gone to land, and our ships ready to depart, *nevertheless* the admiral, with such ships only as could suddenly be put in readiness, made forth towards them. *Bacon.*

Creation must needs infer providence; and God's making the world, irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of a dependent nature remains *nevertheless* independent upon him in that respect. *South.*

NEUROLOGY. *n. s.* [*neurōn* and *lógos*.] A description of the nerves.

**NEUROTOMY.** *n. f.* [*νεῦρον* and *τέμνω*.]  
The anatomy of the nerves.

**NEUTER.** *adj.* [*neuter*, Latin; *neutre*, French.]

1. Indifferent; not engaged on either side.

The general division of the British nation is into whigs and tories; there being very few, if any, who stand *neuter* in the dispute, without ranging themselves under one of these denominations.

*Addison's Freeholder.*

2. [In grammar.] A noun that implies no sex.

The adjectives are *neuter*, and animal must be understood to make it grammar. *Dryden.*

A verb *neuter* is that which signifies neither action nor passion, but some state or condition of being, as, *ido*, I sit. *Clarke.*

**NEUTER.** *n. f.* One indifferent and unengaged.

The learned heathens may be looked upon as *neuter* in the matter, when all these prophecies were new to them, and their education had left the interpretation of them indifferent. *Addison.*

**NEUTRAL.** *adj.* [*neutral*, French.]

1. Indifferent; not acting; not engaged on either side.

Who can be wise, amaz'd, temperate and furious, Loyal and *neutral*, in a moment? No man. *Shak.*  
He no sooner heard that King Henry was settled by his victory, but forthwith he sent ambassadors unto him, to pay that he would stand *neutral*.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

The allies may be supplied for money, from Denmark and other *neutral* states. *Addison on the War.*

2. Indifferent; neither good nor bad.

Some things good, and some things ill do seem, And *neutral* some, in her fantastic eye. *Davies.*

3. Neither acid nor alkaline.

Salts which are neither acid nor alkaline, are called *neutral*. *Arthurbut.*

**NEUTRAL.** *n. f.* One who does not act nor engage on either side.

The treacherous who have misled others, and the *neutrals* and the false hearted friends and followers, who have staid aside like a broken bow, are to be noted. *Bacon.*

**NEUTRALITY.** *n. f.* [*neutralité*, French.]

1. A state of indifference; of neither friendship nor hostility.

Men who possess a state of *neutrality* in time, of publick danger, desert the interest of their fellow-subjects. *Addison.*

The king, late greiv'd revolving in his mind, Thick reasons for *neutrality* attend'd. *Gaith's Ovid.*  
All pretences to *neutrality* are justly exploded, only intending the safety and ease of a few individuals, while the publick is embroiled. This was the opinion and practice of the late Cato. *Staff.*

2. A state between good and evil.

I have no health, physician try, that we At best enjoy but a *neutrality*. *Doune.*

**NEUTRALLY.** *adv.* [from *neutral*.] Indifferently; on either part.

**NEW.** *adj.* [*nyūd*, Welsh; *neop*, Saxon, *neuf*, French.]

1. Not old; fresh, lately produced, made, or had; novel. *New* is used of things, and *young* of persons.

What's the *new* garment?  
—That of an hour ago, both hiss the speaker,  
Each minute turns a *new* one. *Shaksp. Merchant.*

2. Not being before.

Do not all men complain how little we know, and how much is still unknown? And can we ever know *more*, unless something *new* be discovered?

*Burnet.*

**Modern**; of the present time.

Whoever converses much among old books, will find something hard to please among *new*. *Temple.*

**Recent** from the former.

Steadfastly purposing to lead a *new* life.

*Common Prayer.*

5. Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty.

Their names inscrib'd unnumber'd ages past,  
From time's first birth, with time itself shall last;  
These ever *new*, nor subject to decay,  
Spread and grow brighter with the length of days.

*Pope.*

6. Not habituated; not familiar.

Such aff'mbles, though had for religion's sake,  
May serve the turn of hereticks, and such as privily  
Will infill their poison into *new* minds. *Hooker.*

Seiz'd with wonder and delight,  
Gaz'd all around me, *new* to the transporting sight.

*Dryden.*

Twelve mules, a strong laborious race,  
*New* to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace. *Pope.*

7. Renovated; repaired, so as to recover the first state.

Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump,  
fat, and almost *new*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

8. Fresh after any thing.

Nor dare we trust so soft a messenger,  
*New* from her sickness to that northern air. *Dryd.*

9. Not of ancient extraction.

A superior capacity for business, and a more extensive knowledge, are steps by which a *new* man often mounts to favour, and outshines the rest of his contemporaries. *Addison.*

**New.** *adv.* This is, I think, only used in composition for *newly*, which the following examples may explain.

As soon as she had written them, a new swarm of thought, stinging her mind, she was ready with her foot to give the *new-born* letters both to death and burial. *Shaksp.*

God hath not then left this to chuse that, neither would regret that to chuse this, were it not for some *new-grown* occasion, making that which hath been better worse. *Hooker.*

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,  
Consoling up aloft his speckled breast,  
And often bounding on the bruised grails,  
As for great joyance of his *new-come* guest.

*Spenser.*

Your master's lines

Are full of *new-sound* oaths, which he will break  
As easily as I do tear this paper. *Shakespeare.*

Will you with those infirmities she owes,  
Unfriend'd, as I am, to our hate,  
Dower'd with our *new*, and stranger'd with our  
oath.

Take her or leave her? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Left by a multitude

The *new-head'd* wound of malice should break out.

*Shakespeare.*

Now hath my soul brought forth her prodigy,  
And I a gasping, *new-deliver'd* mother,

Have woe to woe, sorrow to sorrow join'd. *Shak.*

He saw heaven's blossom with a *new-born* light,  
On which, as on a glorious stranger gaz'd

The golden eyes of night; whose beams made  
bright

The way to Beth lem, and as boldly blaz'd,  
Nor ask'd leave of the sun, by day as night.

*Crashaw.*

I've seen the morning's lovely ray  
Hover o'er the *new-born* day,

With rosy wings to richly bright,  
As if he scorn'd to think of night,

When a ruddy storm, whose foul  
Made heaven's radiant face look foul,

Cald for an untimely night  
To blot the newly plow'd light. *Crashaw.*

Some time, whose broad smooth leaves together  
fold,

And girded on our loins, may cover round  
Those middle parts; that this *new-come* shame,

There sit not, and reproach us as unclean. *Milton.*

Their father's state,  
And *new-entrusted* sceptre. *Milton.*

The *new-created* world, which came in heav'n  
Long had foretold. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

His evil

Thou wast, and from thence createst more good,  
Wastest this *new-made* world, another heav'n.

*Milton.*

All clad in liveliest colours, fresh and fair  
As the bright flowers that crown'd their brighter  
hair;

All in that *new-blown* age which does inspire  
Warmth in themselves, in their beholders fire.

*Cowley.*

If it could, yet that it should always run them  
into such a machine as is already extant, and not  
often into some *new* fashioned one, such as was  
never seen before, no reason can be assigned or ima-  
gined. *Ray on the Creation.*

This English edition is not so properly a transla-  
tion, as a new composition, there being several ad-  
ditional chapters in it, and several *new-moulded*.

*Burnet's Theory.*

*New-sound* lands accrue to the prince whose  
subject makes the first discovery. *Burnet's Theory.*

Let this be nature's frailty, or her fate,  
Or Ligitim's counsel, her *new-chosen* mate. *Dryden.*

Shewn all at once you dazzled to our eyes,  
As *new-born* Pallis did the gods surprise,

When springing forth from Jove's *new-closing*  
wound,

She stuck the wallike spear into the ground. *Dryd.*

A bird *new* made, about the banks the place,  
Not far from thence, and short excursions tries. *Dryd.*

Our house has sent to-day  
To infuse our *new-built* vessel, call'd a play. *Dryd.*

Then curds and cream,  
And *new* laid eggs, which Baucus' huffy care

Turn'd by a gentle fire, and matted are. *Dryden.*

When pleading Matho, borne abroad for air,  
With his fat paunch fills his *new-fashion'd* chair.

*Dryden.*

A *new-form'd* faction does your power oppose,  
The fight's confus'd, and all who met were foes.

*Dryden.*

If thou ken'st from far  
Among the Pleiads a *new-kindled* star;

If any sparkles from the east more bright,  
'Tis she that shines in that propitious light. *Dryd.*

It we consider *new-born* children, we shall have  
little reason to think that they bring many ideas  
into the world with them. *Locke.*

Drummers with yellom-thunder shake the pile,  
To greet the *new-made* bride. *Gay's Trivia.*

Ah Blouzelind! I love thee more by half,  
Than does their fawns, or cows the *new-fallen* calf.

*Gay.*

The proctor exhibits his proxy from the dean  
and chapter, and presents the *new-elected* bishop to  
the vicar-general. *Aylmer.*

The *new-fallen* young here bleating for their  
dams,

The larger here, and there the lesser lambs. *Pope.*

Learn all the *new-fashion* words and oaths.

*Swift.*

**NEWFANGLED.** *adj.* [*new* and *fangle*]

Formed with vain or foolish love of no-  
velty.

At Christmas I no more desire a rose,  
Than with a snow in May's *newfangled* shows;

But like of each thing, that in season grows.

*Shakespeare.*

Those charities are not *newfangled* devices of  
yesterday, but are most of them as old as the re-  
formation. *Atterbury.*

**NEWFANGLEDNESS.** } *n. f.* [from *new-*

**NEWFANGLEDNESS.** } *fangled.*] Vain

and foolish love of novelty.

So to *newfangledness* both of manner, apparel, and  
each thing else, by the custom of self-guilty evil,  
glad to change though often for a worse. *Sidney.*

Yet be them in *newfangledness* did pass. *Hubbard.*

The women would be loth to come behind the  
fashion in *newfangledness* of the manner, if not in  
coarseness of the matter. *Carew.*

**NEWEL.** *n. f.*

1. The compass round which the staircase  
is carried.

Let the stairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair open *newel*, and finely railed in. *Bacon.*

## 2. Novelty.

*NEWING. n. f.* [from *new*.] Yell' or barm. *Spenser.*

*NEWLY. adv.* [from *new*.]

## 1. Freshly; lately.

Her breath indeed those hands have *newly* stopp'd. *Shakespeare.*

They *newly* learned by the king's example, that attenders do not interrupt the conveying of title to the crown. *Bacon.*

Her lips were red, and one was thin, Compar'd to that was next her chin; Some bee had stung it *newly*. *Suckling.*

Herubb'd it o'er with *newly* gather'd mint. *Dryd.*

## 2. In a manner different from the former.

Such is the power of that sweet passion, That it all sordid baseness doth repel, And the refined mind doth *newly* fashion Into a fairer form. *Spenser's Hymn on Love.*

## 3. In a manner not existing before.

*NEWNESS. n. f.* [from *new*.]

## 1. Freshness; lateness; recentness; state of being lately produced.

Their stories, if they had been preserved, and what else was performed in that *newness* of the world, there could nothing of more delight have been left to posterity. *Raleigh.*

In these disturbances, And *newness* of a warring government, I'll avenge them of their former grievances. *Danb.*

When Horace writ his satyrs, the monarchy of his Cæsar was in its *newness*, and the government but just made easy to his conquered people. *Dryd.*

## 2. Novelty; unacquaintance.

Words borrowed of antiquity do lend majesty to stile, they have the authority of years, and out of their intermission do win to themselves a kind of grace like *newness*. *Ben Jonson.*

*Newness* in great matters, was a worthy entertainment for a mind; it was an high taste, fit for the relish. *Scarl.*

## 3. Something lately produced.

There are some *newnesses* of English, translated from the beauties of modern tongues, as well as from the elegance of the Latin; and here and there some old words are sprinkled, which, for their significance and sound, deserved not to be antiquated. *Dryden.*

## 4. Innovation; late change.

Away, my friends, new flight; And happy *newness* that intends old right. *Shakesf.*

## 5. Want of practice.

His device was to come without any device, all in white like a new knight, but so new as his *newness* thamed most of the others long exercise. *Sidney.*

*NEWS. n. f.* without the singular, unless it be considered as singular; *Milton* has joined it with a singular verb. [from *new*; *nouvelles*, French.]

## 1. Fresh account of any thing.

As he was ready to be greatly advanced for some noble pieces of service which he did, he heard *news* of me. *Sidney.*

When Rhea heard these *news*, she fled from her husband to her brother Saturn. *Raleigh.*

Evil *news* rides fast, while good news halts. *Milton.*

With such amazement as weak mothers use, And frantick gesture, he receives the *news*. *Waller.*

We talk in ladies chambers love and *news*. *Cowley.*

Now the books, and now the bells, And now our act the preacher tells, To edify the people;

All our divinity is *new*, And we have made of equal use The pulpit and the Replee. *Denham.*

The amazing *news* of Charles at once was spread, At once the general voice declared Our gracious prince was dead. *Dryden.*

Vol. II.

They have *news*-gatherers and intelligencers distributed into their several walks, who bring in their respective quotas, and make them acquainted with the discourse of the whole kingdom. *Spettator.*

## 2. Something not heard before.

It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich. *L'Estrange.*

## 3. Papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times.

Their papers, filled with a different party spirit, divide the people into different sentiments, who generally consider rather the principles than the truth of the *news*-writer. *Addison.*

Advertise both in every *news*-paper; and let it not be your fault or mine, if our countrymen will not take warning. *Swift.*

*NEWS-MONGER. n. f.* [*news* and *monger*.]

One that deals in news; one whose employment it is to hear and to tell news.

Many tales devis'd, Which oft the ear of greatness needs must hear, By smiling pick-thanks and base *news* mongers. *Shakespeare.*

This was come as a judgment upon him for laying aside his father's will, and turning stockjobler, *news*-monger, and busy body, meddling with other people's affairs. *Absalom.*

*NEWY. n. f.* [epete, Saxon. *Newt* is

supposed by *Skinner* to be contracted from an *evet*.] Eft; small lizard: they are supposed to be appropriated some to the land, and some to the water: they are harmless.

O thou! whose self-same mettle, Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puffed, Engenders the black toad, and adder blue, The gilded *newt*, and eyeless venom'd worm. *Shak.*

*Newts* and blind worms do no wrong; Come not near our fairy queen. *Shakespeare.*

Such humidity is observed in *newts* and water-lizards, especially if their skins be perforated or pricked. *Brown.*

*NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT. n. f.* [*new*, year, and gift.] Present made on the first day of the year.

If I be served such a trick, I'll have my brains taken out and buttered, and give them to a dog for a *new-year's-gift*. *Shakespeare.*

When he sat on the throne distributing *new-year's-gifts*, he had his altar of incense by him, that before they received gifts they might cast a little incense into the fire; which all good christians related to do. *Stirlingfleet.*

*NEXT. adj.* [next, Saxon, by a colloquial change from *neþ* or *nyþ*, the superlative of *neþ* or *nyþ*; *next*, Scottish.]

## 1. Nearest in place; immediately succeeding in order.

Want supplieth itself of what is *next*, and many times the *next* way. *Bacon.*

The queen already sat High on a golden bed; her princely guest Was *next* her side, in order sat the rest. *Dryden.*

The *next* in place and punishment were they, Who prodigally throw their souls away. *Dryden.*

## 2. Nearest in time.

The good man warn'd us from his text, That none could tell whose turn should be the *next*. *Gay.*

## 3. Nearest in any gradation.

If the king himself had staid at London, or, which had been the *next* best, kept his court at York, and sent the army on their proper errand, his enemies had been speedily subdued. *Clarendon.*

O fortunate young man! at least your lays Ate *next* to his, and claim the second praise. *Dryd.*

Finite and infinite, being by the mind looked on as modifications of expansion and duration, the *next* thing to be considered, is, how the mind comes by them. *Locke.*

That's a difficulty *next* to impossible. *Rousse.*

There, blest with health, with business unperplexed,

This life we relish, and ensue the *next*. *Young.*

*NEXT. adv.* At the time or turn immediately succeeding.

The unwary nymph Desir'd of Jove, when *next* he sought her bed, To grant a certain gift. *Addison's Ovid.*

*NIAS. n. f.* [*niass*, Fr.] Simple, silly, and foolish.

A *niass* hawk is one taken *newly* from the nest, and not able to help itself, and hence *niass*, a silly person. *Bailly.*

*NIB. n. f.* [neb, Saxon, the face; *nebbe*, Dutch, the bill.]

1. The bill or neck of a bird. See *NES*.  
2. The point of any thing, generally of a pen.

A tree called the beano, which twines about other trees, with its end hanging downwards, travellers cut the *nib* off it, and presently a spout of water runs out from it as clear as crystal. *Durham.*

*NIBBED. adj.* [from *nib*.] Having a nib. To *NIBBLE. v. a.* [from *nib*, the beak or mouth.]

1. To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly.

Thy turfey mountains, where live *nibbling* sheep, And flat meads thatch'd with flower them to keep. *Shakespeare.*

It is the rose that bleeds, when he *Nibbles* his nice phlebotomy. *Clarendon.*

Had not he better have borne Wat's *nibbling* of his plants and roots now, than the huntsman's eating of him out of house and home? *L'Estrange.*

Many there are who *nibble* without leave; But none, who are not born to taste, survive. *Granville.*

## 2. To bite as a fish does the bait.

The roving trout Greedily sucks in the twining bait, And tugs and *nibbles* the fallacious snout. *Gay.*

To *NIBBLE. v. n.*

1. To bite at.

As pigeons bill, so woodcock would be *nibbling*. *Shakespeare.*

They gape at rich revenues which you hold, And fain would *nibble* at your grandame gold. *Dryden.*

If you would be *nibbling*, here is a hand to stay your stomach. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

This fish plunging himself in mud, and then lifting up his head a little, casts out the string; which the little-fishes taking for a worm, and *nibbling* at it, he immediately plucks them both in together. *Grav's Museum.*

2. To carp at; to find fault with.

Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly falls a *nibbling* at one single passage in it. *Tulstren.*

*NIBBLER. n. f.* [from *nibble*.] One that bites by little at a time.

*NICE. adj.* [nere, Saxon, soft.]

1. Accurate in judgment to minute exactness; superfluously exact. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy.

Such a man was Argalus, as hardly the *nicest* eye can find a spot in. *Sidney.*

Nor be so *nice* in taste myself to know, If what I swallow be a thrush or no. *Dryden.*

Thus critics, of less judgment than caprice, Curious, not knowing, not exact, but *nice*, Form short ideas, and offend in aits, As most in manners, by love to parts. *Pope.*

Our author, happy in a judge so *nice*, Produc'd his play, and begg'd the knight's advice. *Pope.*

She is so *nice* and critical in her judgment, so sensible of the smallest error, that the maid is often forced to grieve and undress her daughters three or four times a-day. *Laro.*

B b a. Delicate.

2. Delicate; scrupulously and minutely cautious.

The letter was not *ni*, but full of charge  
Of den import. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet*.  
Dear love! continue *nice* and chaste,  
For if you yield, you do me wrong,  
Let dueller wits to love's end haste,  
I have enough to woo thee long. *Dante*  
Of honour men it fust, like women *nice*.  
Ratit maiden tempts at unpract and vice. *E. Halifax*

Having been compelled by Gratian, in an ignorant  
age, we ought not to be too *nice* in examining it. *Baker*

3. Fastidious; squeamish.

G. d hath here  
Varied his bounty so with new delights,  
As may compare with heaven, and to taste,  
Think not I shall be *nice*. *Milton*

4. Easily injured; delicate.

With how much ease is a young muse betray'd?  
How *nice* the reputation of the mind? *Rochester*

5. Formed with minute exactness

Indulge me but in love, my other passions  
Shall rise and fall by virtue's *nice* rules. *Aldrich*

6. Requiring scrupulous exactness.

Supposing an injury done, it is a *nice* point to  
proportion the reparation to the degree of the indig-  
nity. *L'Estrange*

My progress in making this *nice* and troublesome  
experiment, I have set down more at large. *Norton*

7. Refined.

A *nice* and subtle happiness I see  
Thou to thyself prop'st, in the choice  
Of thy associates, Adam; and wilt taste  
No pleasure, tho' in pleasure solitary. *Milton*

8. Having lucky hits. This signification is not in use.

When my hours  
Were *nice* and lucky, men did ransom lives  
Of me for jests. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra*

9. To make NICE. To be scrupulous: perhaps from *faire le delicat*.

He that stands upon a slippery place,  
Makes *nice* of no vile hold to stay him up. *Shakespeare*

NICE. *adv* [from *nice*.]

1. Accurately; minutely; scrupulously.

Knives in this plainness.  
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,  
Than twenty silky ducking obsequies  
That stretch their duties *nice*. *Shakespeare's King Lear*  
What mean those ladies which, as tho'  
They were to take a clock to pieces, go  
So *nice* about the bridle? *Dorset*

He ought to study the grammar of his own tongue,  
that he may understand his own country in each  
*nice*, and speak it properly. *Locke*

The next thing of which the gods ought to be  
*nice* determined, are *nice*. *A barbot on Cam*  
At *nice* carving shew thy wit,  
But ne'er presume to cut a bit. *Ben Jonson's Misch*

2. Delicately.

The inconveniences attending the best of govern-  
ments, we quickly feel, and are *nice* sensible of the  
share that we bear in them. *Atterbury*

NICENESS. *n. f.* [from *nice*.]

1. Accuracy; minute exactness.

Where's now that labour *nice* in thy dress,  
And all those arts that did the spark expect? *Dryden*

2. Superfluous delicacy or exactness.

A strange *nice*ness was it in me to reason that  
from the ears of a person representing to much  
worthlessness, which I am not even to rocks, and  
wood is to utter. *Sir p.*

Only some little boats, from Gaul that did her feed  
With trade, which she took for *nice* ends more than  
need. *Dryden*

Unlike the *nice*ness of our modern dam,  
And nymphs, with new affected names. *Wood*

No place than where  
was silent the *nice*ness of their nose. *Dryden*

*n. f.* [from *nice*.]

1. Minute accuracy of thought.

Nor was this *nice*ty of his judgment confined only  
to literature, but was the same in all other parts of  
art. *Prior*

2. Accurate performance, or observance.

As for the workmanship of the old Roman pil-  
lars, the ancients have not kept to the *nice*ty of  
proportion and the rules of art so much as the mo-  
dems. *Addison on Italy*

3. Fastidious delicacy; squeamishness.

He them with speeches meet  
Does fair intreat; no courting *nice*ty,  
But simple true, and eke unfeigned sweet. *Spenser*  
So love doth loath disdainful *nice*ty. *Spenser*

4. Minute observation; punctilious dis-  
crimination; subtilty.

If reputation attend these conquests, which de-  
pend on the fineness and *nice*ty of words, it is no  
wonder if the wit of men so employed, should per-  
plex and subtilize the signification of sounds. *Locke*

His conclusions are not built upon any *nice*ties,  
or solitary and uncommon appearances, but on the  
most simple and obvious circumstances of these ter-  
restrial bodies. *Woodward*

5. Delicate management; cautious treat-  
ment.

Love such *nice*ty requires,  
One blast will put out all his fires. *Swift's Poems*

6. Effeminate softness.

7. Niceties, in the plural, is generally  
applied to dainties or delicacies in  
eating.

NICHAR. *n. f.* A plant. *Miller*  
NICHE. *n. f.* [French.] A hollow in  
which a statue may be placed.

*Niches*, containing figures of white stone or mar-  
ble, should not be coloured in their concavity too  
black. *Wotton*

They not from temples, nor from gods refrain,  
But the poor lares from the *niches* seize,  
If they be little images that please. *Dryden*

On the south a long majestic race  
Of Egypt's priests, the gilded *niches* grace. *Pope*

The heirs to titles and large estates are well  
enough qualified to read pamphlets against religion  
and high flying; whereby they fill their *niches*, and  
carry themselves through the world with that dig-  
nity which best becomes a senator and a saint.

*Swift's Miscel*

NICK. *n. f.* [from *nich*.] Teutonic, the  
twinkling of an eye.]

1. Exact point of time at which there is  
necessity or convenience.

That great instrument of state suffered the fatal  
thread to be spun out to that length for some poli-  
tick respects, and then to cut it off in the very *nick*.  
*Horace's Pical Forest*

What in our watches that in us is found,  
So to the height and *nick* we up be wound,  
No matter by what hand or trick. *Suckling*

That trick,  
Had it come in the *nick*,  
Had touch'd us to the quick. *Denham*

Though dame fortune seem to smile,  
And leer upon him for a while,  
She'll after frown him in the *nick*  
Of all his plumes a dog trick. *Hudibras*

And some with symbols, signs, and tricks,  
Engrav'd in planetary *nicks*,  
With their own influences will fetch them  
Down from their orbs, arrest and catch them.

This *nick* of time is the critical occasion for the  
gaining of a point. *L'Estrange*

2. A notch cut in any thing. [Corrupted  
from *nick* or *notch*.]

3. A score; a reckoning: from reckon-  
ings kept anciently upon tallies, or  
notched sticks.

Launce his man told me, he lov'd her art of all  
*nick*. *Shakespeare*

4. A winning throw. [*niche*, French, a lu-  
dicrous trick.]

Come, seven's the main,  
Cries Ganymede; the usual trick  
Seven, stir a six, eleven a *nick*. *Prior*

To NICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hit; to touch luckily; to perform  
by some slight artifice used at the lucky  
moment.

Is not the winding up of witness  
A *nick*ing more than half the business? *Hudibras*  
The just season of doing things must be *nick'd*,  
and all accidents improved. *L'Estrange*

Take away passion while it is predominant and  
swoas, and just in the critical height of it, *nick* it  
with some lucky or unlucky word, and you may  
certainly over-rule it. *South*

2. To cut in nicks or notches.

His beard they have sing'd off with brands of fire;  
And ever as it blaz'd they threw on him  
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair.  
My master preaches patience, and the whole  
His man with scissars *nicks* him like a fool. *Shakef*  
Breaks watchmen's heads, and chairmen's glasses,  
And thence proceeds to *nick*ing fables. *Prior*

3. To suit, as tallies cut in nicks.

Words *nick*ing and resembling one another, are  
applicable to different significations. *Camden*

4. To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to dis-  
appoint by some trick or unexpected  
turn.

Why should he follow you?  
The itch of his affection should not then  
Have *nick'd* his captainship, at such a point. *Shak*

NICKNAME. *n. f.* [*nom de nique*, Fr.]

A name given in scoff or contempt; a  
term of derision; an opprobrious or  
contemptuous appellation.

The time was, when men were had in price for  
learning; now letters only make men vile. He is  
upbraidingly called a poet, as if it were a con-  
temptible *nickname*. *Ben Jonson*

My mortal enemy hath not only falsely in-  
vited me to be a feigned re son, giving me *nick*-  
names, but also hath offered large sums of money  
to corrupt the pines with whom I have been re-  
tained. *Bacon's Henry VII*

So long as her tongue was at liberty, there was  
not a word got from her, but the same *nickname* in  
derision. *L'Estrange*

To NICKNAME. *v. a.* To call by an op-  
probrious appellation.

You *nickname* virtue vice;  
For virtue's office never breaks men's troth. *Shak*

Less seem these facts which treatens *nick* me  
force, *Dentam*

To NICKSTATE. *v. a.* [*nick*, Latin.] To  
wink.

There are several parts peculiar to brutes, which  
are wanting in man, as the seventh or suspensory  
muscle of the eye, the *nick*ing membrane, and the  
strong aponeuroses on the sides of the neck. *Ray*

NIDE. *n. f.* [*nidus*, Lat.] A brood: as,  
a *nide* of pheasants.

NIDGET. *n. f.* [corrupted from *nothing*  
or *niding*. The opprobrious term with  
which the man was anciently branded  
who refused to come to the royal standard  
in times of exigency.] A coward; a  
dastard.

There was one true English word of greater force  
than them all, now out of all use; it signifieth no  
more than abject, base-minded, false-hearted, coward,  
or *nidget*. *Camden*

NIDIFICATION. *n. f.* [*nidificatio*, Lat.]

The act of building nests.

That place, and that method of *nidification*, doth  
abundantly answer the creature's occasions. *De Ham*

*Nidus*

**NIDING.** *adj.* [from *nid*, Saxon, *vileneis*.] *Niding*, an old English word signifying object, base-minded, false-hearted, coward or niggard.

**NIDOROUS.** *adj.* [*nidoreux*, from *nidor*] Resembling the smell or taste of roasted fat.

Incense and *nidoreux* smells, such as of sacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of contritition of the spirits, and partly also by heating and exalting them.

The signs of the functions of the stomach being depraved, are eruptions with the taste of the aliment, acid, *nidoreux*, or fetid, resembling the taste of rotten eggs.

**NIDOROSITY.** *n. f.* [from *nidoreux*.] Eruption with the taste of undigested roast-meat.

The cure of this *nidorosity* is, by vomiting and purging.

**NIDULATION.** *n. f.* [*nidulator*, Lat.] The time of remaining in the nest.

The ground of this popular practice might be the common opinion concerning the virtue prognostic of halcyons, the natural regard they have unto the winds, and they unto them again, more especially remarking in the time of their *nidulation*, and bringing forth their young.

**NIECE.** *n. f.* [*niece*, *niepce*, French; *nepotis*, Latin.] The daughter of a brother or sister.

My *niece* Plantagenet,  
Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Gloster.

While he thus his *niece* betrays,  
About our isle he builds a wall.

**NIGGARD.** *n. f.* [*ninggr*, Islandick.] A miser; a curmudgeon; a fordid, avaricious, parsimonious fellow.

Then let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds or mud. Let some unjust *niggards* make wares to spoil thy beauty.

Be not a *niggard* of your speech.

Save him as a grudging master,  
As a penurious *niggard* of his wealth.

Be *niggards* of advice on no pretence;  
For the worst avarice is that of sense.

**NIGGARD.** *adj.*

1. Sordid; avaricious; parsimonious.  
One she found  
With all the gifts of bounteous nature crown'd,  
Of gentle blood; but one whose *niggard* fate  
Had set him far below her high estate.

2. Sparing; wary.  
Most free of question, but to our demands  
*Niggard* in his reply.

**To NIGGARD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stint; to supply sparingly.

The deep of night is crept upon our talk,  
And nature must obey necessity;  
Which we will *niggard* with a little rest.

**NIGGARDISH.** *adj.* [from *niggard*.] Having some disposition to avarice.

**NIGGARDLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *niggardly*.] Avarice; fordid parsimony.

*Niggardliness* is not good husbandry, nor generosity, profusion.

**NIGGARDLY.** *adj.* [from *niggard*.]

1. Avaricious; fordidly parsimonious.  
Where the owner of the house will be bountiful,  
It is not for the steward to be *niggardly*.

Love, a penurious god, very *niggardly* of his opportunities, must be watched like a hard-hearted treasurer.

Why are we so *niggardly* to stop at one fifth?  
Why do we not raise it one full moiety, and double our money?

Providence, not *niggardly* but wise,  
Here lavishly bestows, and there denies,  
That by each other's virtues we may rise.

Tiberius was noted for his *niggardly* temper; he used only to give to his attendants their diet.

2. Sparing; wary.  
I know your mind, and I will satisfy it; neither will I do it like a *niggardly* answerer, going no farther than the bounds of the question.

**NIGGARDLY.** *adv.* Sparingly; parsimoniously.

I have long loved her, followed her, ingross'd opportunities to meet her; feed every slight occasion that could but *niggardly* give me sight of her.

**NIGGARDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *niggard*.] Avarice; fordid parsimony. Not used.

All preparations, both for food and lodging, such as would make one detest *niggardness*, it is so flutish a vice.

**NIGH.** *prep.* [*nȳp*, Saxon.] At no great distance from.

They thence  
Stars distant, but *nigh* hand seem'd other worlds.

*Nigh* this recess, with terror they survey,  
Where death maintains his dread tyrannic sway.

**NIGH.** *adv.*

1. Not at a great distance, either in time or place, or course of events; when it is used of time, it is applied to time future.

He was sick *nigh* unto death.

2. To a place near.  
Mordecai sent letters both *nigh* and far.

He drew *nigh* and to me held,  
Ev'n to my mouth, of that same fruit held part,  
Which he had pluck'd.

I will defer that anxious thought,  
And death, by fear, shall not be *nigher* brought.

3. Almost; as, he was *nigh* dead.

**NIGH.** *adj.*

1. Near; not distant; not remote: either in time or place.

The figtree putteth out leaves, summer is *nigh*.

The loud tumult shews the battle *nigh*.

2. Allied closely by blood.  
He committed the protection of his son Asanes to two of his *nigh* kinsmen and assured friends.

His uncle or uncle's son, or any that is *nigh* of kin unto him of his family, may redeem him.

**To NIGH.** *v. n.* [from the participle.] To approach; to advance; to draw near.

Now day is done, and night is *nighing* fast.

**NIGHLY.** *adj.* [from *nigh*, the adjective] Nearly; within a little.

A man born blind, now adult, was taught by his touch to distinguish between a cube and a sphere of the same metal, and *nighly* of the same bigness.

**NIGHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *nigh*.] Nearness; proximity.

**NIGHT.** *n. f.* [*nauts*, Gothick; *nȳt*, Saxon; *nit*, French.]

1. The time of darkness; the time from sun-set to sun-rise.

The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his dutchess will be here this *night*.

In the morning he shall devour the prey, and at *night* divide the spoil.

Let them sleep, let them sleep on,  
'Till this stormy *night* be gone,  
And th' eternal morrow dawn;

Then the curtains will be drawn;  
And they waken with that light,  
Whose day shall never sleep in *night*.

Dirce Tisiphone there keeps the ward,  
Girt in her languine gown by *night* and day,  
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way.

2. The end of the day of life; death.

She clos'd her eyes in everlasting *night*.

3. State or time of ignorance or obscurity.

When learning after the long Gothick *night*,  
Fair o'er the western world diffus'd her light.

4. State of being not understood; unintelligibility.

Nature and Nature's works lay hid in *night*.

5. It is much used in composition.

**To-NIGHT.** *adverbially.* In this night; at this night.

There came into a bitter *to-night* of the children of Israel, to search out the country.

**NIGHTBRAWLER.** *n. f.* [*night* and *brawler*.] One who raises disturbances in the night.

You unlace your reputation,  
And spend your rich opinion for the name  
Of a *nightbrawler*.

**NIGHTCAP.** *n. f.* [*night* and *cap*.] A cap worn in bed, or in undress.

The rabblement houted, and clapt their thopt hands, and threw up their sweaty *night-caps*.

Great mountains have a perception of the disposition of the air to tempests sooner than the valleys below; and therefore they say in Wales, when certain hills have their *night-caps* on, they mean mischief.

How did the humble swain detest  
His prickly beard, and hairy breast!

His *night-cap* border'd round with lace,  
Could give no softness to his face.

**NIGHTCROW.** *n. f.* [*night* and *crow*; *nycticorax*, Lat.] A bird that cries in the night.

The owl shriek'd at thy birth, an evil sign;  
The *night-crow* cry'd, a boding luckless time.

**NIGHTDEW.** *n. f.* [*night* and *dew*.] Dew that wets the ground in the night.

All things are hush'd, as nature's self lay dead,  
The mountains seem to nod their drowsy head;  
The little birds in dreams their songs repeat,  
And sleeping flowers beneath the *night-dew* sweet;  
Even lust and envy sleep.

**NIGHTDOG.** *n. f.* [*night* and *dog*.] A dog that hunts in the night. Used by deer-stealers.

When *night-dogs* run, all sorts of deer are chac'd.

**NIGHTDRESS.** *n. f.* [*night* and *dress*.] The dress worn at night.

The fair ones feel such maladies as these,  
When each new *night-dress* gives a new disease.

**NIGHTED.** *adj.* [from *night*.] Darkened; clouded; black.

It was great ignorance, Gloster's eyes being out,  
To let him live: Edmund, I think, is gone,  
In pity of his misery, to dispatch  
His *nighted* life.

Good Hamlet, cast thy *nighted* colour off,  
And let thine eye look like a friend on Denmark.

**NIGHTFARING.** *n. f.* [*night* and *fare*.] Travelling in the night.

Will a-Wisp misleads *night-faring* clowns,  
O'er hills, and sinking hogs, and pathless downs.

**NIGHTFIRE.** *n. f.* [*night* and *fire*.] Ignis fatuus; Will-a-Wisp.

Foolish *night-fires*, women's and children's wishes,  
Chafes in arras, gilded emptiness;  
These are the pleasures here.

**NIGHTFLY.** *n. f.* [*night* and *fly*.] Moth that flies in the night.



Why rather, sleep, lies thou in smoky erids,  
And hush't with buzzing *night-flies* to thy slumber;  
Than in the perfume'd chambers of the great,  
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody? *Shakspeare.*  
**NIGHTFOUNDERED.** *adj.* [from *night*  
and *funder*.] Lost or distressed in the  
night.

Either some one like us *nightfoundered* here,  
Or else some neighbour woodman, or at work,  
Some roving robber calling to his fellows. *Milton.*

**NIGHTGOWN.** *n. f.* [*night* and *gown*.]  
A loose gown used for an undress.

Since his majesty went into the field,  
I have seen her rise from her bed, throw  
Her *night-gown* upon her. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*  
They have put me in a silk *night-gown*, and a  
gaudy fool's cap. *Addison's Guardian.*

To meagre muse-rid mope, adust and thin,  
In a dun *night-gown* of his own loose skin. *Pope.*

**NIGHTHAG.** *n. f.* [*night* and *bag*.]  
Witch supposed to wander in the night.

Nor uglier follows the *night-hag*, when called  
In secret, siding through the air, she comes  
Lur'd with the smell of infant-blood, to dance  
With Lapland witches. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**NIGHTINGALE.** *n. f.* [from *night* and  
*galen*, Saxon, to sing; *galm*, Teuto-  
nick, is a sound or echo.]

1. A small bird that sings in the night  
with remarkable melody; Philomel.  
I think,

The *nightingale*, if she should sing by day,  
When every goose is cackling, would be thought  
No better a musician than the wren. *Shakspeare.*

Although the wren, thrush, and tongue, be  
the instruments of voice, and by their agitations  
concur in those delightful modulations, yet cannot  
we assign the cause unto any particular formation;  
and I perceive the *nightingale* hath some disadvan-  
tage in the tongue. *Brown.*

Thus the wile *nightingale*, that leaves her home,  
Pursuing constantly the cheerful spring,  
To foreign groves does her old musick bring.  
*Waller.*

2. A word of endearment.

My *nightingale*!  
We'll beat them to their beds. *Shakspeare.*

**NIGHTLY.** *adv.* [from *night*.]

1. By night.

Thou, Sion! and the flowry brooks beneath,  
That wait thy hallow'd feet, and warbling flow,  
*Nightly* I visit. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Let all things suffer,  
Ere we will eat our meal in fear, and sleep  
In the affliction of those terrible dreams  
That shake us *nightly*. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

2. Every night

Soon as the evening shades prevail,  
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,  
And *nightly* to the list'ning earth  
Repeats the story of her birth. *Addison's Spectator.*

**NIGHTLY.** *adj.* [from *night*.] Done by  
night; acting by night; happening by  
night.

May the stars and shining moon attend  
Your *nightly* sports, as you vouchsafe to tell  
What nymphs they were who mortal forms excel.  
*Dryden.*

Soon as the flocks took off the *nightly* dews,  
Two swains, whom long kept wakeful and the  
muse,  
Pound'd o'er the whit'ning with their steely care.  
*Pope.*

**NIGHTMAN.** *n. f.* [*night* and *man*.] One  
who carries away ordure in the night.

**NIGHTMARE.** *n. f.* [*night*, and accord-  
ing to *Temple*, *mara*, a spirit that, in  
the northern mythology, was related to  
dreams or suffocate sleepers.] A stor-

bid oppression in the night, resembling  
the pressure of weight upon the breast.

Saint Withold footed thrice the world,  
He met the *nightmare*, and her name he told;  
Bid her alight, and her troth plight. *Shakspeare.*  
The forerunners of an apoplexy are, dulness,  
drowsiness, vertiges, tremblings, oppressions in  
sleep, and *night-mares*. *A butcher.*

**NIGHTPIECE.** *n. f.* [*night* and *piece*.]

A picture so coloured as to be supposed  
seen by candle light; not by the light  
of the day.

He hung a great part of the wall with *night-*  
*pieces*, that seemed to show themselves by the candles  
which were lighted up; and were so inflamed by  
the sun-shine which fell upon them, that I could  
scarcely forbear crying out fire. *Addison.*

**NIGHTRAIL.** *n. f.* [*night* and *reigl*, Sax.  
a gown or robe.] A loose cover thrown  
over the dress at night.

An antiquary will scorn to mention a pinner or  
*night-rail*; but will talk as gravely as a tatter of  
the church on the vita and populus. *Addison on Mod.*

**NIGHTRAVEN.** *n. f.* [*night* and *raven*;  
*nyctacorax*.] A bird supposed of ill  
omen, that cries loud in the night.

The ill-fac't owl, death's dreadful messenger,  
The hoarse *night-raven*, trump of doleful dire.  
*Spenser.*

I pray his bad voice bode no mischief:  
I had as lief have heard the *night-raven*,  
Come what plague would have come after it. *Shak.*

**NIGHTROBBER.** *n. f.* [*night* and *robber*.]  
One who steals in the dark.

Highways should be fenced on both sides, where-  
by thieves and *night-robbers* might be more easily  
pursued and encountered. *Spenser.*

**NIGHTRULE.** *n. f.* [*night* and *rule*.] A  
tumult in the night.

How now, mad sprite,  
What *night-rule* now about this haunted grove?  
*Shakspeare.*

**NIGHTSHADE.** *n. f.* [*night* and *shade*, Sax.]  
A plant of two kinds; 1. Common  
*nightshade*. [*Solanum*.] 2. Deadly  
*nightshade*. [*belladonna*.]

**NIGHTSHINING.** *adj.* [*night* and *shine*.]  
Shewing brightness in the night.

None of these *night-shinings*, or *night-shining* bodies,  
have been observed in any of the ancient sepulchres.  
*Wilkins's Dædalus.*

**NIGHTSHRIEK.** *n. f.* [*night* and *shriek*.]  
A cry in the night.

I have almost forgot the taste of fears:  
The time has been, my sense would have cool'd  
To hear a *night shriek*; and my fell of hair  
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir,  
As life were in't. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

**NIGHTTRIPPING.** *adj.* [*night* and *trip*.]  
Going lightly in the night.

Could it be prov'd,  
That some *night-tripping* fairy had exchange'd  
In cradle cloaths, our children where they lay,  
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. *Shak.*

**NIGHTWALK.** *n. f.* [*night* and *walk*.]  
Walk in the night.

If in his *night-walk* he met with irregular scho-  
lars, he took their names, and a promise to appear,  
unfent for, next morning. *Walton's Lives of Sanderfen.*

**NIGHTWALKER.** *n. f.* [*night* and *walk*.]  
One who roves in the night upon ill  
designs.

Men that hunt so, be privy stealers, or *night-*  
*walkers*. *Ascham.*

**NIGHTWARBLING.** *adj.* [*night* and *war-*  
*ble*.] Singing in the night.

Now is the pleasant time,  
The cool, the silent, fave where silence yields  
To the *night-warbling* bird. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**NIGHTWARD.** *adj.* [*night* and *ward*.]  
Approaching towards night.

Their *night-ward* studies, wherewith they close  
the day's work. *Milton on Education.*

**NIGHTWATCH.** *n. f.* [*night* and *watch*.]

A period of the night as distinguished  
by change of the watch.

I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate on  
thee in the *night-watches*. *Psalms, lxxiii. 6.*

**NIGRESCENT.** *adj.* [*nigrescent*, Latin.]  
Growing black; approaching to black-  
ness.

**NIGRIFICATION.** *n. f.* [*niger* and *facio*,  
Lat.] The act of making black.

**NIBILITY.** *n. f.* [*nibilité*, French; *nibi-*  
*lum*, Latin.] Nothingness; the state  
of being nothing.

Not being is considered as excluding all substance,  
and then all modes are also necessarily excluded, and  
this we call pure *nibility*, or mere nothing. *Watts.*

**TO NILL.** *v. a.* [from *ne will*, nillan,  
Saxon.] Not to will; to refuse; to  
reject.

Certes, said he, I *nill* thine offer'd grace,  
Ne to be made so happy do intend,  
Another bliss before mine eyes I place,  
Another happiness, another end. *Spenser.*

In all affections the concurth still;  
If now, with man and wife to will and *nill*  
The self-same things, a note of concord be,  
I know no couple better can agree. *Ben Jonson.*

**NILL.** *n. f.* The shining sparks of brass  
in trying and melting the ore.

**TO NIM.** *v. a.* [*nemen*, Dutch, to take.]  
To take. In cant, to steal.

They'll question Mars, and by his look  
Detect who twas that *nimm'd* a cloak. *Hudibras.*  
They could not keep themselves honest of their  
fingers, but would be *nimming* something or other for  
the love of thieving. *L'Estrange.*

**NIMBLE.** *adj.* [from *nim* or *numan*, Sax.  
tractable.] Quick; active; ready;  
speedy; lively; expeditious.

They being *nimble*-jointed than the rest,  
And more industrious, gather'd more store. *Spenser.*  
You *nimble* lightning, dart your blinding flames  
Into her scornful eyes. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

You have dancing shoes  
With *nimble* soles. *Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

His off'ring soon propitious fire from heaven  
Consum'd with *nimble* glance and grateful steam;  
'Tis the other's not, for his was not sincere. *Milton.*

Thro' the mid seas the *nimble* pinnacle sails,  
Alas! from Crete before the northern gales. *Pope.*  
**NIMBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *nimble*.] Quick-  
ness; activity; speed; agility; readi-  
ness; dexterity; celerity; expedition;  
swiftness.

The hounds were straight uncoupled, and ere  
long the *flag* thought it better to trust to the  
*nimble*ness of his feet, than to the slender fortifica-  
tion of his lodging. *Sidney.*

Himself shewing at one instant both steadiness  
and *nimble*ness. *Sidney.*

All things are therefore partakers of God; they  
are his offspring, his influence is in them, and the  
personal wisdom of God is for that very cause laid  
to excel in *nimble*ness or agility, to pierce into all  
intellectual, pure and subtle spirits, to go through  
all, and to reach unto every thing. *Haker.*

We, lying still,  
Are full of rest, defence and *nimble*ness. *Shakspeare.*

Ovid ranged over all Parnassus with great *nim-*  
*ble*ness and agility; but as he did not much cue  
for the toil requisite to climb the upper part of  
the hill, he was generally roving about the bottom.  
*Addison's Guardian.*

**NIMBLEWITTEN.** *adj.* [*nimble* and *wit*.]  
Quick; eager to speak.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, when a certain *nimble-*



witted counsellor at the bar, who was forward to speak, did interrupt him often, said unto him, There is a great difference betwixt you and me; a pain to me to speak, and a pain to you to hold your peace. *Bacon.*

**NIMBLY.** *adv.* [from *nimble*.] Quickly; speedily; actively.

He capers *nimbly* in a lady's chamber, To the lascivious playing of a lute. *Shakespeare.*

The air *Nimbly* and sweetly recommends itself. *Shakespeare.*  
Most legs can *nimbly* run, tho' some be lame. *Davies.*

The liquor we poured from the crystals, and set it in a digesting furnace to evaporate more *nimbly*. *Boyle.*

**NIMBLESS.** *n. f.* Nimbleness. *Spenser.*

**NIMIETY.** *n. f.* [nimitas, school Latin.] The state of being too much.

**NIMMER.** *n. f.* [from *nim*.] A thief; a pilferer.

**NINCOMPPOO.** *n. f.* [A corruption of the Latin *non compos*.] A fool; a trifle.

An old ninnyhammer, a dotard, a *nincompoo*, is the best language she can afford me. *Addison.*

**NINE.** *n. f.* [nūn, Gothick; nigon, Saxon.] One more than eight; one less than ten.

The wayward sisters, Thus do go about, about, Thrice to thine, and thence to mine, And thrice again, to make up *nine*. *Shakespeare.*

A thousand scruples may startle at first, and yet in conclusion prove but a *nine-days wonder*. *I. Esdras.*

At ninety—me a modern and a dunce. *Pope.*  
The ruins are *nine* in ten owing to affection, and not to the want of understanding. *Swift.*

**NINETYFOLD.** *n. f.* [nine and fold.] Ninety times; any thing nine times repeated.

This huge convex of fire, Outragious to devour, immures us round *ninetyfold*. *Milton.*

**NINEPENCE.** *n. f.* [nine and pence] A silver coin valued at nine pence.

Three silver pence, and a *nine pence* bent. *Gay's Pastorals.*

**NINEPINS.** *n. f.* [nine and pins.] A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl.

A painter made blossoms upon trees in December, and schoolboys playing at *nine pins* upon ice in July. *Peacham.*

For as when merchants break, o'erthrown Like *nine-pins*, they strike others down. *Hudibras.*

**NINESCORE.** *adj.* [nine and score] Nine times twenty.

Eugenius has two hundred pounds a year; but never values himself above *nine score*, as not thinking he has a right to the tenth part, which he always appropriates to charitable uses. *Addison.*

**NINETEEN.** *adj.* [nigontyne, Saxon.] Nine and ten; one less than twenty.

*Nineteen* in twenty of perplexing words might be changed into easy ones, such as occur to ordinary men. *Swift.*

**NINETEENTH.** *adj.* [nigonteoða, Sax.] The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth.

In the *nineteenth* year of King Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, came Nabuzaradan. *2 Kings.*

**NINETIETH.** *adj.* [hundnigonteoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of ninety; the tenth nine times told.

**NINETY.** *adj.* [hundnigontiz, Saxon.] Nine times ten.

Enos lived *ninety* years and begat Cainan. *Genesis.*

**NINNY.** *n. f.* [nino, a child, Spanish.] A fool; a simpleton.

What a pious *ninny's* this? *Shakespeare's Temp.*  
The dean was so shabby, and look'd like a *ninny*, That the captain suppos'd he was curate. *Swift.*

**NINNYHAMMER.** *n. f.* [from *ninny*.] A simpleton.

Have you no more manners than to rail at Hoccus, that has fayed that clod-pated, numskull'd, *ninny-hammer* of yours from ruin, and all his family? *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

**NINTH.** *adj.* [negoda, Saxon.] That which precedes the tenth; the first after the eighth; the ordinal of nine.

Upon a strict observation of many, I have not found any that see the *ninth* day. *Brown.*

**TO NIP.** *v. a.* [nippen, Dutch.]

1. To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth.

In oranges and lemons, the *nipping* of their rind giveth out then smell more. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

2. To cut off by any slight means.

The small shoots that extract the sap of the most leading branches, must be *nip'd* off. *Mortimer.*

3. To blast; to destroy before full growth.

This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms, And bears his blushing honours thick upon him; The third day comes a frost, a killing frost; And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely His greatness is a ripening, *nips* his root; And then he falls as I do. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

A flower doth spread and dye, Thou would'st extend me to some good, Before I were by frost's extremity *nip'd* in the bud. *Herbert.*

His delivery now proves Abortive, as the first-born bloom of spring, *Nip'd* with the tagging rear of winter's frost. *Milton.*  
Had he not been *nipped* in the bud, he might have made a formidable figure in his own works among posterity. *Addison.*

From such encouragement it is easy to guess to what perfection I might have brought this work, had it not been *nip'd* in the bud. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

4. To pinch as frost.

The air bites shrewdly, it is very cold.— It is a *nipping* and an eager air. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
When icicles hang by the wall, And Dick the shepherd blows his nail; When blood is *nip'd*, and ways be foul, Then nightly sing, the starsing wail. *Shakespeare.*

5. To vex; to bite.

And sharp remorse his heart did prick and *nip*, That drops of blood thence like a well did play. *Spenser.*

6. To satirise; to ridicule; to taunt sarcastically.

But the right gentle mind would bite his lip To hear the javel to good men to *nip*. *Hubb r'd.*  
Quick wits commonly be in desire new fangled, in purpose unconstant; bold with any person, busy in every matter; soothing such as be present, *nipping* any that is absent. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

**NIP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pinch with the nails or teeth.

I am sharply taunted, yea, sometimes with pinche, *nips*, and bobs. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

2. A small cut.

What this, a sieve? 'tis like a demicannon; What up and down car'd like an apple-tart? Here's ship, and *nip*, and cut, and slash and slash, Like to a center in a barber's shop. *Shakespeare.*

3. A blast.

So hasty fruits and too ambitious show'rs, Scorning the midwifery of rip'ning show'rs, In spite of frosts, spring from th' unwilling earth, But find a *nip* untimely as their birth. *Spenser.*

4. A rant; a sarcasm.

**NIPPER.** *n. f.* [from *nip*.] A satirist. Out of use.

Ready backbiters, fore *nippers*, and spiteful reporters privily of good men. *Ascham.*

**NIPPER.** *n. f.* [from *nip*.] Small pin-cers.

**NIPFINGLY.** *adv.* [from *nip*.] With bitter sarcasm.

**NIPPLE.** *n. f.* [nypele, Saxon.]

1. The teat; the dug; that which the sucking young take into their mouths.

The babe that milks me— I would, while it was smiling in my face, Have pluck'd my *nipple* from his boneless gums. *Shakespeare.*

In creatures that nourish their young with milk, are adapted the *nipples* of the breast to the mouth and organs of suction. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. It is used by Chapman of a man.

As his foe, went then suffic'd away, Thous *Aetolus* threw a dart, that did his pile convey Above his *nipple*, through his lungs. *Chapman.*  
3. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.

In most other birds there is only one gland, in which are divers little cells ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the *nipple* of the oil bag. *Darwin's Physico-Theology.*

**NIPPLEWORT.** *n. f.* [Lampiana.] A weed.

**NI SI PRIUS.** *n. f.* [In law.] A judicial writ, which lieth in case where the inquest is panelled and returned before the justices of the bank; the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the ease of the country. It is directed to the sheriff, commanding that he cause the men impanelled to come before the justices in the same county, for the determining of the cause there, except it be so difficult that it need great deliberation: in which case, it is sent again to the bank. It is so called from the first words of the writ *nisi apud talem locum prius venerint*; whereby it appeareth, that justices of assizes and justices of *nisi prius* differ. So that justices of *nisi prius* must be one of them before whom the cause is depending in the bench, with some other good men of the county associated to him. *Cowell.*

**NIT.** *n. f.* [nitru, Saxon.] The egg of a louse, or small animal.

The whame, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horses, in summer, not by stinging them, but only by th' insidious nose, or tickling them in sticking their *nits*, or eggs, on the hair. *Darwin.*

**NITENCY.** *n. f.* [nitentia, Latin.]

1. Lustre; clear brightness.

2. [From the Latin, *nitro*.] Endeavour; spring to expand itself.

The atoms of fire accelerate the motion of these particles; from which acceleration their spring, or endeavour outward, will be augmented; that is, those zones will have a strong *nitency* to fly wider open. *Boyle.*

**NITING.** *n. f.* [or *niding*; see *NIDING*.] A coward, dastard, poltroon.

**NITID.** *adj.* [nitidus, Lat.] Bright; shining; lustrous.

We restore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and *nitid* yellow, by putting them into fire and aquafortis, which take off the adventitious filth. *Boyle on Colours.*

**NITRE.** *n. f.* [nitre, French; nitrum, Latin.]

The salt which we know at this time, under the name of *nitre* or *nitric* salt, is a crystalline substance.

cid, but somewhat whitish substance, of an acid and bitterish taste, imparting a peculiar taste of coldness upon the tongue. This salt, though it affords, by means of fire, an acid spirit capable of dissolving almost every thing, yet manifests no sign of its containing any acid at all in its crude state. *Nitre* is of the number of those salts which are naturally blended in imperceptible particles in earths, stones, and other fossil substances, as the particles of metals are in their ores: it is sometimes however found pure, in form of an efflorescence, either on its ores or on the surface of old walls, these efflorescences dissolved in proper water, shooting into regular and proper crystals of *nitre*. The earth from which *nitre* is made, both in Persia and the East-Indies, is a kind of yellowish marl found in the bare cliffs of the sides of hills exposed to the northern and eastern winds, and never in any other situation. The natrum or *nitre* of the ancients, is a genuine, native, and pure salt, extremely different from our *nitre*, and from all other native salts; being a fixed alkali plainly of the nature of those made by fire from vegetables, yet being capable of a regular crystallization, which those salts are not. It is found on or very near the surface of the earth, in thin flat cakes, spongy, light, and friable; and when pure, of a pale brownish white colour. In scripture we find that the salt called *nitre* would ferment with vinegar, and had an abstrusive quality, properties which perfectly agree with this salt, but not with salt-petre, as do many different qualities ascribed to it by the ancients.

*Hill on Fossils.*

Some tumultuous cloud,  
Instinct with fire and *nitre*, hurried him. *Milton.*  
Some steep their sled, and some in cauldrons boil,  
With vigorous *nitre* and with lees of oil. *Dryden.*  
**NITROUS.** *adj.* [*nitreux*, French; from *nitre*.] Impregnated with nitre; consisting of nitre.

Earth and water, mingled by the heat of the sun,  
gather *nitrous* fatness more than either of them  
have severally. *Bacon.*

The northern air being more fully charged with  
those particles supposed *nitrous*, which are the el-  
ement of fire, is fittest to maintain the vital heat  
in that activity which is sufficient to move such  
an unwieldy bulk with due celerity. *Ray.*

He to quench his drought so much inclin'd,  
My snowy fields and *nitrous* pastures find,  
Meet stores of cold to greedily pursue,  
And be refresh'd with never-wasting food.

*Blackmore.*

**NITRY.** *adj.* [from *nitre*.] Nitrous.

Winter my theme confines; whole *nitry* wind  
Shall crush the slabby *nitre*, and kennels bind. *Gay.*  
**NITTY.** *adv.* [from *nitty*.] Loufly.

One Bell was put to death at Tyburn for moving  
a new rebellion, he was a man *nit'ty* needy, and  
therefore adventitious. *Hn. ward.*

**NITTY.** *adj.* [from *nit*.] Abounding  
with the eggs of lice.

**NIVAL.** *adj.* [*ivalis*, Latin.] Abound-  
ing with snow. *DiA.*

**NIVIOUS.** *adj.* [*nivens*, Latin.] Snowy;  
resembling snow.

Cinabar becomes red by the acid exhalation of  
sulphur, which otherways presents a pure and *niv-  
ous* white. *Brown.*

**NIZY.** *n. f.* [from *niz*.] A dunce; a  
simpleton. A low word.

True critics laugh, & did the trifling *nizy*  
Go read Quintilian. *Arton.*

**NO.** *adv.* [na, Saxon]

1. The word of refusal: contrary to *yea*  
or *yes*.

Our courteous Antony,  
Whom re't the word of *no*, wot an heard speak,  
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the scaff. *Shakespeare.*

Thenceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd  
In silent tears, and honest kerry *no*. *Shakespeare.*

If you will not consider these things now, the  
time will shortly come when you shall consider them  
whether you will or no. *Calamy's Sermons.*

2. The word of denial, opposite to con-  
cession or affirmation.

I think it would not fort amiss, to handle the  
question, whether a war for the propagation of the  
Christian faith, without another cause of hostility,  
be lawful or *no*, and in what cases? *Baron.*

3. It sometimes confirms a foregoing ne-  
gative.

My name's Macbeth:—  
—The Devil himself could not pronounce a title  
More hateful to mine ear.—  
—No, nor more fearful. *Shakespeare.*

Never more  
This hand shall combat on the crooked shore:  
No; let the Grecian power's oppress in fight,  
Unhappy'd perish in their tyrant's sight. *Dryd. Rom.*

4. It sometimes strengthens a following  
negative; *no not*, not even.

No not the bow which so adorns the skies,  
So glorious is, or boasts so many dies. *Wall r.*  
**No.** *adj.*

1. Not any; none.

Let there be *no* strife between me and thee. *Gen.*  
Some dire misfortune to portend,  
No enemy can match a friend. *Swift.*  
Woman and fool are two hard things to hit,  
For true *no* meaning puzzles more than wit. *Pope.*  
No wit to flatter left of all his store,  
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more. *Pope.*  
No weeping orphan saw his father's stores  
Our shrines irradiate, or imblaze the floors. *Pope.*  
Our bard  
No common object to your sight displays. *Pope.*  
Poor Edwin was no vulgar boy. *Brattie.*

2. It seems an adjective in these phrases,  
*no longer*, *no more*, *no where*; though  
sometimes it may be so commodiously  
changed to *not*, that it seems an adverb:

as, the days are yet *no* shorter.  
When we saw that they were *no* where, we came  
to Samuel. *Samuel, x. 14.*  
In vain I reach my feeble hands to join  
In sweet embraces; ah! *no* longer thine. *Dryden.*  
3. *No one*; none; not any one.

No one who doth good to thee only from whom  
he expects to receive good, can ever be fully satis-  
fied of his own sincerity. *Smalridge.*

**TO NOBILITAS.** *n. f.* [*nobilitas*, Lat.]  
To ennoble; to make noble.

**NOBILITY.** *n. f.* [*nobilitas*, Latin.]

1. Antiquity of family joined with splen-  
dour.

When I took up Boccaccio unawares, I fell on the  
same argument of preferring virtue to nobility of  
blood, and titles, in the story of Sigismunda. *Dryd.*  
Long galleries of ancestors,  
Challenge, nor wonder, or esteem from me,  
"Virtue alone is true nobility." *Dryden.*

2. Rank or dignity of several degrees,  
conferred by sovereigns. Nobility in  
England is extended to five ranks;  
duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron.

3. The persons of high rank; the per-  
sons who are exalted above the com-  
mons.

It is a purpos'd thing,  
To curb the will of the nobility. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

4. Dignity; grandeur; greatness.

Though the hated Amphialus, yet the nobility  
of his courage prevailed over it; and the desired  
he might be pardoned that youthful error; con-  
sidering the reputation he had to be the best knight  
in the world; so as hereafter he governed himself,  
as one remembering his fault. *Sidney.*  
but ah, my muse, I would thou hadst facility  
To work my goddess so by thy invention,  
On me to cast those eyes where shines nobility.

*Sidney.*

Base men, being in love, have then a nobility in  
their natures more than is native to them. *Shakespeare.*  
They thought it great their sov'reign to controul,  
And nam'd their pride, nobility of soul. *Dryden.*

**NO'BLE.** *adj.* [*noble*, French; *nobilis*,  
Latin.]

1. Of an ancient and splendid family.

2. Exalted to a rank above commonalty.  
From virtue first began,  
The difference that distinguish'd man from man:  
He claim'd no title from descent of blood,  
But that which made him noble, made him good.

*Dryd n.*

3. Great; worthy; illustrious: both men  
and things.

Thus this man died, leaving his death for an ex-  
ample of a noble courage, and a memorial of vir-  
tue. *2 M.c. vi. 31.*

To vice industrious, but to nobler deeds  
Tim'rous. *Milton.*

A noble stroke he lifted high,  
Which hung not, but with tempest fell. *Milton.*

Those two great things that engross the desires  
and designs of both the nobler and ignobler sort of  
mankind, are to be found in religion; namely,  
wisdom and pleasure. *South.*

4. Exalted; elevated; sublime.

My share in pale Pyrene I resign,  
And claim no part in all the mighty nine:  
Statues, with winding ivy crown'd, belong  
To nobler poets, for a nobler song. *Dryden.*

5. Magnificent; stately: as, a noble pa-  
rade.

6. Free; generous; liberal.

7. Principal; capital: as, the heart is  
one of the noble parts of the body.

**NO'BLE.** *n. f.*

1. One of high rank.  
Upon the nobles of the children of Israel he laid  
not his hand. *Exodus.*

How many nobles then should hold their places  
That must strike fail to spirits of vile sort! *Shak.*  
What the nobles once said in Parliament, Noli-  
mus leges Anglice mutari, is imprinted in the  
hearts of all the people. *Bacon.*

The nobles amongst the Romans took care in  
their last wills, that they might have a lamp in  
their monuments. *Wickin.*

See all our nobles begging to be slaves,  
See all our fools aspiring to be knaves. *Pope.*

It may be the disposition of young nobles, that  
they expect the accomplishments of a good edu-  
cation without the least expence of time or study.

*Swift's Modern Education.*

The second natural division of power, is of such  
men who have acquired large possessions, and con-  
sequently dependencies; or descend from ancestors  
who have left them great inheritances, together  
with an hereditary authority: these easily unite in  
thoughts and opinions. Thus commences a great  
council or senate of nobles, for the weighty affairs  
of the nation. *Swift.*

Men should press forward in Fame's glorious  
chace,

Nobles look backward, and so lose the race.

*Young.*

2. A coin rated at six shillings and eight-  
pence; the sum of six and eight pence.  
He coined nobles, of noble, fair, and fine gold.

*Camden.*

Many fair promotions  
Are daily given, to ennoble those  
That scarce, some two days since, were worth a  
noble. *Shakespeare.*

Upon every writ procured for debt or damage,  
amounting to forty pounds or more, a noble, that  
is six shillings and eight-pence, is, and usually  
hath been paid to fine. *Bacon.*

**NO'BLE Liverwort.** [Hepatica.] A plant.

**NO'BLEMAN.** *n. f.* [*noble* and *man*.] One  
who is ennobled.

If I blush,

It is to see a *nobleman* want manners. *Shakespeare.*

The *nobleman* is he, whose noble mind  
Is fill'd with unborn worth. *Dryden's Wife of Bath.*

NOBILITY. *n. f.* [from *noble*.]

1. Greatness; worth; dignity; magnanimity.

The nobleness of life

Is to do this; when such a mutual pair,  
And such a twain can do't. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleo.*

Any thing

That my ability may undergo,  
And nobleness impose. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

True nobleness would

Learn him forbearance from to foul a wrong.

*Shakespeare.*

He that does as well in private between God and  
his own soul, as in public, hath given himself a  
testimony that his purposes are full of honesty,  
*nobleness*, and integrity. *Taylor.*

Greatness of mind, and nobleness, their seat  
Build in her loveliest. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There is not only a congruity herein between the  
*nobleness* of the faculty and the object, but also the  
faculty is enriched and advanced by the worth of  
the object. *Hale.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune,  
which was the effect of your *nobleness*, but you  
have been solicitous of my reputation, which is  
that of your kindness. *Dryden.*

2. Splendour of descent; lustre of pedigree.

NOBLESSE. *n. f.* [*noblesse*, French.]

1. Nobility. This word is not now used  
in any sense.

For branch of *noblesse*, flower of chivalry,  
That with your worth the world amazed make. *Spenser.*

2. Dignity; greatness.

Thou whose *noblesse* keeps one stature still,  
And one true posture, thou bestig'd with ill.

*Ben Jonson.*

3. Noblemen collectively.

Let us haste to hear it,  
And call the *nobles* to the audience. *Shakespeare.*  
I know no reason we should give that advantage  
to the commonalty of England to be foremost  
in brave actions, which the *nobles* of France would  
never suffer in their peasants. *Dryden.*

NOBLY. *adv.* [from *noble*.]

1. Of ancient and splendid extraction.

Only a few and laurel did adorn  
His colleague Cato, tho' *nobly* born:  
He shar'd the pride of the triumphal bay,  
But *Marius* won the glory of the day. *Dryden.*

2. Greatly; illustriously; magnanimously.

Did he not straight the two delinquents tear,  
That were the slaves of drink and thralls of sleep?  
Was not that *nobly* done? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

This face he could have scap'd, but would not

Honour for life; but rather *nobly* chose  
Death from their fears, than safety from his own.

*Deham.*

3. Grandly; splendidly.

There could not have been a more magnificent  
design than that of *Trajan's* pillar. Where could  
an emperor's ashes have been so *nobly* lodged, as in  
the midst of his metropolis, and on the top of  
so exalted a monument? *Addison on Italy.*

NOBODY. *n. f.* [no and *body*.] No one;  
not any one.

This is the tone of our catch play'd by the pic-  
ture of *nobody*. *Shakespeare's Comedy.*

It fell to *Coke's* turn, for whom *nobody* cared,  
to be made the sacrifice; and he was out of his  
office. *Clarendon.*

If in company you offer something for a jest,  
and *nobody* seconds you on your own laughter,  
you may condemn their taste, and appeal to better  
judgments; but in the mean time you make a very  
indifferent figure. *Swift's Modesty.*

NO'CENT. *adj.* [*nocens*, Latin.]

1. Guilty; criminal.

The earl of Devonshire being interested in the  
blood of York, that was rather feared than *no'cent*;  
yet as one, that might be the object of others' plots,  
remained prisoner in the Tower during the king's  
life. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. Hurtful; mischievous.

His head, well-stor'd with subtle wiles;  
Not yet in horrid shade, or dismal den,  
Nor *no'cent* yet, but on the grassy herb,  
Fearless unfer'd he slept. *Milton's Paradise L.*

The warm limbeck draws

Salubrious waters from the *no'cent* brood. *Philips.*  
They meditate whether the virtues of the one  
will exalt or diminish the force of the other, or cor-  
rect any of its *no'cent* qualities. *Watts on the Mind.*

NOCK. *n. f.* [*noctua*, Italian.]

1. A slit; a nick; a notch.

2. The fundament. *Les fesses.*

When the date of *nock* was out,  
Off dropt the sympathetic snout. *Hudibras*

To NOCK. *v. a.* To place upon the  
notch.

Then took he up his bow  
And *noct* his shaft, the ground whence all their  
future griefs did grow. *Chapman*

NOCTAMBULO. *n. f.* [*nox* and *ambulo*,  
Latin.] One who walks in his sleep.

Respiration being carried on in sleep, is no argu-  
ment against its being voluntary. What shall we  
say of *noctambul's*? There are voluntary motions  
carried on without thought, to avoid pain. *Ascham.*

NOCTIDIAL. *adj.* [*noctis* and *ates*, Lat.]

Comprising a night and a day.  
The *noctidial* day, the lunar periodic month, and  
the solar year, are natural and universal, but in-  
commensurate each to another, and difficult to be  
reconciled. *Holder.*

NOCTIFEROUS. *adj.* [*nox* and *fera*.]

Bringing night. *Dict.*

NOCTIVAGANT. *adj.* [*noctivagus*, Lat.]

Wandering in the night. *Dict.*

NOCTUARY. *v. f.* [from *noctis*, Latin.]

An account of what passes by night.

I have got a parcel of visions and other miscellan-  
ies in my *noctuary*, which I shall send to enrich  
your paper. *Addison.*

NOCTURN. *n. f.* [*nocturne*, Fr. *nocturnus*,  
Lat.] An office of devotion performed

in the night.

The reliques being conveniently placed before  
the church-door, the vigils are to be celebrated  
that night before them, and the *nocturn* and the  
matins for the honour of the saints whose the re-  
liques are. *Stillington.*

NOCTURNAL. *adj.* [*nocturnus*, Latin.]

Nightly.

From gilded roof, depending lamps display  
*Nocturnal* beams, that emulate the day. *Dryden.*

I beg leave to make you a present of a dream,  
which may serve to fill your readers till such time  
as you yourself shall gratify the public with any of  
your *nocturnal* discoveries. *Addison.*

NOCTURNAL. *n. f.* An instrument by  
which observations are made in the  
night.

That projection of the stars which includes all  
the stars in our horizon, and therefore reaches to  
the thirty eighth degree and a half of southern lati-  
tude, though its centre is the north pole, gives us a  
better view of the heavenly bodies as they appear  
every night to us, and it may serve for a *nocturnal*,  
and shew the true hour of the night. *Watts.*

To NOD. *v. n.* [Of uncertain derivation:  
no, Greek; *nuto*, Latin; *annutid*,  
Welsh.]

1. To decline the head with a quick mo-  
tion.

Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts;  
Your enemies with nodding of their plumes,  
Fan you into despair. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Cleopatra hath *nodd*ed him to her. *Shakespeare.*

On the faith of Jove rely,  
When *nodd*ing to thy suit he bows the sky. *Dryden.*

2. To pay a slight bow.

Cassius must bend his body,  
If Cæsar carelessly but *nod* on him. *Shakespeare.*

3. To bend downwards with quick mo-  
tion.

When a pine is hewn on the plains,  
And the last mortal stroke alone remains,  
Lying in pangs of death, and threat'ning all,  
This way and that she *nods*, considering where to  
fall. *Dryden.*

He climbs the mountain rocks,  
Fird by the *nodd*ing verdure of its brow. *Thomson.*

1. To be drowsy.

Your two predecessors were famous for their  
dreams and visions, and contrary to all other au-  
thors, never pleased their readers more than when  
they were *nodd*ing. *Addison.*

NOD. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick declination of the head.

Children being to be restrained by the parents  
only in vicious things; a look or *nod* only ought  
to correct them when they do amiss. *Lucke on Ed.*  
A mighty king I am, an earthly God;  
Nations obey my word, and wait my *nod*;  
And life or death depend on my decree. *Prior.*

2. A quick declination.

Like a drunken sailor on a mast,  
Ready with every *nod* to tumble down  
Into the fatal bowels of the deep. *Shakespeare.*

3. The motion of the head in drowsiness.

Every drowsy *nod* shakes their doctrine, who  
teach that the soul is always thinking. *Locke.*

4. A slight obeisance

Will he give you the *nod*? *Shakespeare.*  
Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to  
have my cap than my heart, I will practise the  
insinuating *nod*, and be off to them most counten-  
terly. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

NODATION. *n. f.* [from *nodo*.] The  
state of being knotted, or act of mak-  
ing knots.

NODDER. *n. f.* [from *nod*.] One who  
makes *nods*.

A set of *nodd*ers, winkers, and whisperers, whose  
business is to strangle all other off pring of wit in  
their birth. *Pope.*

NODDLE. *n. f.* [*pnol*, Saxon.] A head,  
in contempt.

Her care shall be

To comb your *noddle* with a three-legg'd stool.

Let our wines without mixture, or stain, be all  
fine. *Ben Jonson.*

Or call up the master, and break his dull *noddle*.

My head's not made of brass,

As friar Bacon's *noddle* was. *Hudibras.*

He would not have it said before the people,  
that images are to be worshipped with latria, but  
rather the contrary, because the distinctions neces-  
sary to defend it are too subtle for their *noddles*. *Stillington.*

Come, master, I have a project in my *noddle*,  
that shall bring my mistress to you back again,  
with as good will as ever she went from you.

Why shouldst thou try to hide thyself in youth?  
Impartial *Proserpine* beholds the truth;

And laughing at so fond and vain a task,  
Will strip thy hoary *noddle* of its mask. *Addison.*

Thou that art ever half the city's grace,  
And add'st to solemn *noddles*, solemn pace. *Forten.*

NOBODY. *n. f.* [from *naudin*, French.]

A simpleton; an idiot.

The whole race of hawling, fluttering *noddies*,

by

by what title so ever dignified, are akin to the as in this fable. *L'Estrange.*

**NODE.** *n. f.* [*nodus*, Latin.]

1. A knot; a knob.

2. A swelling on the bone.

If *node* be the cause of the pain, foment with spirit of wine wherein opium and saffron have been dissolved. *W. f. man.*

3. Interfection.

All these variations are finished in nineteen years, nearly agreeing with the course of the *nodes*, i. e. the points in the ecliptic where the moon crosseth that circle as she passeth to her northern or southern latitude, which *nodes* are called the head and tail of the dragon. *Holden.*

**NODOSITY.** *n. f.* [from *nodus*, Latin.] Complication; knot

These the midwife cutteth off, contriving them into a knot close unto the body of the infant, from whence ensueeth that tortuosity, or complicated *nodosity* we call the navel. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**NOBIOUS.** *adj.* [*nodus*, Lat.] Knotty; full of knots.

This is seldom affected with the gout, and when that becometh *nodous*, men continue not long after. *Brown.*

**NO'DUL.** *n. f.* [*nodulus*, Latin.] A small lump.

Those minerals in the strata, are either found in grains, or else they are amassed into balls, lumps, or *nodules*; which *nodules* are either of an irregular figure, or of a figure somewhat more regular. *Woodward's Natural History.*

**NO'GEN.** *adj.* Hard; rough; harsh.

He put on a hard, coarse, *nggen*, shirt of Pendrell's. *F. scope of King Charles.*

**NO'GIN.** *n. f.* [*nosel*, German.] A small mug.

Frog laughed in his sleeve, gave the squire the other *nggin* of brandy, and clapped him on the back. *Arbuthnot.*

**NO'ANCE.** *n. f.* [See **ANNOIANCE**] Mischief; inconvenience.

To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to mis, For lender and borrower *no'ance* it is. *Tupper.*

The single and peculiar life is bound, With all the strength and armour of the mind, To keep itself from *no'ance*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**TO NOIE.** *v. a.* To annoy. An old word disused.

Let servant be ready with mattock in hand, To stub out the bushes that *noie* the land. *Tupper.*

**NOI'ER.** *n. f.* [from *noie*.] One who annoys. An old word in disuse.

The north is a *noier* to grass of all sorts, The east a destroyer to herbs and all fruits. *Tupper.*

**NOR'OUS.** *adj.* [*noioso*, Italian.] Hurtful; mischievous; troublesome; inconvenient. Obsolete.

Being bred in a hot country, they found much hair on their faces to be *noious* unto them. *Spenser.*

The false Duessa leaving *noious* night, Return'd to stately palace of dame Pride. *Spenser.*

But neither darkness foul, nor filthy bands, Nor *noious* smell his purpose could withhold. *Spenser.*

**NOISE.** *n. f.* [*noise*, French.]

1. Any kind of sound.

*Noises*, as of waters falling down, sounded about them, and sad visions appeared unto them. *Wisdan.*

Whether it were a rattling sound, or a melodious *noise* of birds among the spreading branches, these things made them swoon. *Wisdan*, xvii. 18.

Great motions in nature pass without sound or *noise*. The heavens turn about in a most rapid motion, without *noise* to us perceived; though in some dreams they have been said to make an excellent music. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Fear

... your hearts, while thro' the life they hear

A lasting *noise*, as horrid and as loud As thunder makes before it breaks the cloud. *Waller.*

2. Outcry; clamour; boasting or importunate talk.

What *noise* have we had about transplantation of diseases, and transfusion of blood? *Baker.*

3. Occasion of talk.

Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague, which has made so much *noise* through all ages, and never caught the least infection. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. A concert. Obsolete.

**TO NOISE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sound loud.

Harm

Those terrois, which thou speak'st of, did me none;

Tho' *noising* loud and threatening nigh. *Milton.*

**TO NOISE.** *v. a.* To spread by rumour, or report.

All these sayings were *noised* abroad throughout all the hill country. *Luke*, i. 65.

I shall not need to relate the affluence of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince's being there had been quickly *noised*. *Wotton.*

They might buzz and whisper it one to another; and tacitly withdrawing from the presence of the apostle, they then lift up their voices and *noised* it about the city. *Bentley.*

**NOI'SFUL.** *adj.* [*noise* and *full*.] Loud; clamorous.

That cunning, guardian of rich Holland's trade, Whose *noisful* valour does no foe invade, And weak assistance will his friends destroy. *Dryd.*

**NOI'SLESS.** *adj.* [from *noise*.] Silent; without sound.

On our quick'st decrees, Th' inaudible and *ways* foot of time Sings, ere we can effect them. *Shakespeare.*

So *noisless* would I live, such dearth to find, Like timely fruit, not shaken by the wind, But ripely dropping from the sapless bough. *Dryd.*

Convin'd, that *noisless* piety might dwell In secular retreats, and flourish well. *Harte.*

**NOI'SINESS.** *n. f.* [from *noisy*.] Loudness of sound; importunity of clamour.

**NOI'SMAKER.** *n. f.* [*noise* and *maker*.] Clamorous.

The issue of *nois* is, the making of the *noismakers* still more ridiculous. *L'Estrange.*

**NOI'SOME.** *adj.* [*noioso*, Italian.]

1. Noxious; mischievous; unwholesome.

In case it may be proved, that among the number of interland orders common unto both, there are particulars, the use whereof is utterly unlawful in regard of some special bad and *noisome* quality; there is no doubt but we ought to relinquish such rites and orders, what freedom forever we have to retain the other still. *Hooker.*

The brake and the cockle are *noisome* too much. *Tupper.*

All my plants I save from nightly ill Of *noisome* winds, and blasting vapours chill. *Milton.*

Graveless *noisome* from the neighb'ring fen, And his own Cære sent three hundred men. *Dryd.*

The *noisome* pestilence, that in open war Terrible, marches thro' the mid-day air, And feasters death. *Prior.*

2. Offensive; disgusting.

The fierce effects, will be Both *noisome* and infectious. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is *noisome*. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

The filthiness of his smell was *noisome* to all his army. *2 Maccabees*, ix. 9.

An error in the judgment, is like an imposthume in the head, which is always *noisome*, and frequently mortal. *South.*

**NOI'SOMELY.** *adv.* [from *noisome*] With

a foetid stench; with an infectious steam.

**NOI'SOMENESS.** *n. f.* [from *noisome*.] Aptness to disgust; offensiveness.

If he must needs be seen, with all his filth and *noisomeness* about him, he promises himself however, that it will be some alloy to his reproach, to be but one of many to march in a troop. *South.*

**NOI'SY.** *adj.* [from *noise*.]

1. Sounding loud.

2. Clamorous; turbulent.

O leave the *noisy* town, O come and see Our country cottis, and live content with me!

To *noisy* fools a grave attention lend. *South.*

Although he employs his talents wholly in his closet, he is sure to raise the hatred of the *noisy* crowd. *Swift.*

**NOLL.** *n. f.* [*hnol*, Saxon.] A head; a noddle.

An ass's *noll* I fixed on his head. *Shakespeare.*

**NOLI me tangere.** [Latin.]

1. A kind of cancerous swelling, exasperated by applications.

2. A plant.

*Noli me tangere* may be planted among your flowers, for the rarity of it. *Motimer.*

**NOLI'TION.** *n. f.* [*nolito*, Lat.] Unwillingness; opposed to *volition*.

Proper acts of the will are, *volition*, *nolition*, choice, resolution, and command; in relation to subordinate faculties. *Hale.*

**NO'MANCY.** *n. f.* [*nomance*, *nomancie*, Fr. *nomen*, Latin; and *manter*, Greek.] The art of divining the fates of persons by the letters that form their names. *Dryd.*

**NO'MBLES.** *n. f.* The entrails of a deer.

**NOMENCLATOR.** *n. f.* [Lat. *nomenclateur*, Fr.] One who calls things or persons by their proper names.

There were a set of men in old Rome called *nomenclators*; men who could call every man by his name. *Addison.*

Are envy, pride, avarice, and ambition, such ill *nomenclators* that they cannot furnish appellations for their owners? *Swift.*

**NOMENCLATURE.** *n. f.* [*nomenclature*, French; *nomenclatura*, Latin.]

1. The act of naming.

To say where notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or *nomenclature* for it, is but a shift of ignorance. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. A vocabulary; a dictionary.

The watry plantations fall not under that *nomenclature* of Adam, which unto terrestrial animals assigned a name appropriate unto their natures. *Brown.*

**NO'MINAL.** *adj.* [*nominalis*, Lat.] Referring to names rather than to things; not real; titular.

Profound in all the *nominal*, And real ways beyond them all. *Hudibras.*

The *nominal* definition, or derivation of the word is not sufficient to describe the nature of it. *Pearson.*

The *nominal* essence of gold is that complex idea the word gold stands for; as a body yellow, of a certain weight, malleable, fusible and fixed. But the real essence is the constitution of the insensible parts of that body on which those qualities depend. *Locke.*

Were these people as anxious for the doctrines essential to the church of England, as they are for the *nominal* distinction of adhering to its interests. *Addison.*

**NO'MINALLY.** *adv.* [from *nominal*.] By name; with regard to a name; titularly.

**TO NO'MINATE.** *v. a.* [*nomino*, Lat.]

1. To

## 1. To name; to mention by name.

Suddenly to *nominate* them all,  
It is impossible. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
One lady, I may civilly spare to *nominate*, for  
her sex's sake, whom he termed the spider of the  
court. *Wotton.*

## 2. To entitle; to call.

Aread, old father, why of late  
Didst thou behight me born of English blood,  
Whom all a fairy's son doen *nominate*. *Spenser.*

## 3. To set down; to appoint by name.

If you repay me not on such a day, let the forfeit  
Be *nominated* for an equal pound  
Of your fair flesh to be cut off. *Shakespeare.*  
Never having intended, never designed any heir  
in that sense, we cannot expect he should *nominate*  
or appoint any person to it. *Lut.*

**NOMINATION.** *n. f.* [*nomination*, Fr. from *nominate*.]

## 1. The act of mentioning by name

The forty one immediate electors of the duke,  
must be all of several families, and of them  
twenty-five at least concur to this *nomination*.  
*Wotton.*

Hammond was named to be of the assembly of  
divines, his invincible loyalty to his prince, and  
obedience to his mother, the church, not being so  
valid arguments against his *nomination*, as the re-  
pute of his learning and virtue were on the other  
part, to have some title to him. *Fell.*

## 2. The power of appointing.

The *nomination* of persons to places, being so  
principal and inseparable a flower of his crown,  
he would reserve to himself. *Atterdon.*

In England the king has the *nomination* of an  
archbishop, and after *nomination*, he sends a con-  
gild to the dean and chapter, to elect the person  
elected by him. *Ayliffe.*

**NOMINATIVE.** *n. f.* [in grammar, *nominatif*, French.] The case that primari-  
ly designates the name of any thing,  
and is called right, in opposition to the  
other cases called oblique.

**NON.** *adv.* [Lat.] Not. It is never used  
separately, but sometimes prefixed to  
words with a negative power.

Since you to *non-regardance* cast my faith,  
Lave you the maner breathe'd tyrant still. *Shakespeare.*

Behold also there a lay *non-residency* of the rich,  
which in times of peace too much neglecting their  
habitations, may seem to have provoked God to  
neglect them. *Helyar.*

A mere inclination to matters of duty, men  
reckon a willing of that thing, when they are  
justly charged with an actual *non-performance*  
of what the law requires. *South.*

For an account at large of bishop Sanderson's last  
judgment, concerning God's concurrence, or *non-*  
concurrence with the actions of men, and the posi-  
tive entity of sins of commission, I refer you to  
his letters. *Purcell.*

The third sort of agreement or disagreement in  
our ideas, which the perception of the mind is em-  
ployed about, is co-existence, or *non-existence* in  
the same subject. *Locke.*

It is not a *non-act*, which introduces a custom, a  
custom being a common usage. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*  
In the imperial chamber this answer is not ad-  
mitted, viz. I do not believe it as the matter is al-  
leged. And the reason of this *non-admission* is,  
its great uncertainty. *Ayliffe.*

An apparitor came to the church, and informed  
the parson, that he must pay the tithes to such a  
man, and the bishop certified the ecclesiastical court  
under his seal on the *non-payment* of them, that  
he refused to pay them. *Ayliffe.*

The *non-appearance* of persons to support the  
united sense of both houses of parliament can ne-  
ver be construed as a general diffidence of being  
able to support the charge against the patent and  
patentee. *Swift.*

This may be accounted for by the turbulence  
of passions upon the various and surprising turns of  
Vol. II.

good and evil fortune, in a long evening at play;  
the mind being wholly taken up, and the conse-  
quence of *non-attention* so fatal. *Swift.*

**NONAGE.** *n. f.* [*non* and *age*.] Minori-  
ty; time of life before legal maturity.

In him there is a hope of government;  
Which in his *nonage*, counsel under him,  
And in his full and ripen'd years, himself  
Shall govern well. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Be love but there, let poor six years  
Be pos'd with the maturest fears

Man trembles at, we straight shall find  
Love knows no *non-age*, nor the mind. *Crashaw.*

We have a mistaken apprehension of antiquity,  
calling that so which in truth is the world's *nonage*.  
*Glanville.*

'Tis necessary that men should first be out of their  
*nonage*, before they can attain to an actual use of  
this principle, and withal, that they should be  
ready to exert and exercise their faculties. *Wilkins.*

Those charters were not avoidable for the king's  
*nonage*; and if there could have been any such  
pretext, that alone would not avoid them. *Hale.*

After Chaucer there was a *nonage*, a *nonage*, a *nonage*,  
a *nonage*, before Walter and Denham were in  
being; and our numerals were in their *nonage* till  
these last appeared. *Dryden.*

In their tender *nonage*, while they spread  
Their springing leaves, and lift their infant head,  
Indulge their childhood, and the nursing spare.  
*Dryden.*

**NONCE.** *n. f.* [The original of this word  
is uncertain; *Skinner* imagines it to  
come from *own* or *once*; or from *nutz*,  
German, *need* or *use*: *Junius* derives it  
less probably from *noiance*; to do for the  
*nonce* being, according to him, to do it  
merely for mischief.] Purpose; intent;  
design. Not now in use.

I saw a wolf  
Nursing two whelps, I saw her little ones  
In wanton dalliance the tit to crave,  
While the her neck wreath'd from them for the  
*nonce*. *Spenser.*

They used at first to fume the fish in a house  
built for the *nonce*. *Carew.*

When in your motion you are hot,  
And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him  
A chance for the *nonce*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Such a light and metall'd dance;  
Saw you never;  
And they lead men for the *nonce*,  
That turn round like grindle-stones. *Ben Jonson.*

A voider for the *nonce*,  
I wrong the devil should I pick their bones.  
*Cowley.*

Coming ten times for the *nonce*,  
I never yet could see it flow but once. *Cotton.*

**NONCONFORMITY.** *n. f.* [*non* and *con-*  
*formity*.]

1. Refusal of compliance.

The will of our Maker, whether discovered by  
reason or revelation, carries the highest authority  
with it, a conformity or *nonconformity* to it, deter-  
mines then actions to be morally good or evil.  
*Watts's Logic.*

2. Refusal to join in the established reli-  
gion.

Since the liturgy, rites, and ceremonies of our  
church are so much stuck at, and all upon a plea  
of conscience, it will concern us to examine the  
force of this plea, which our adversaries are still  
setting up as the ground pillar and buttress of *non-*  
*conformity*. *South.*

The lady will plead the toleration which allows  
her *nonconformity* in this particular. *Addison's Spectator.*

**NONCONFORMIST.** *n. f.* [*non* and *con-*  
*formist*.] One who refuses to join in  
the established worship.

On his death-bed he declared himself a *non-con-*  
*formist*, and had a fanatick preacher to be his spi-  
ritual guide. *Swift.*

**NONE.** *adj.* [See one, nan, ne one, Sax.]

1. Not one: used both of persons and  
things.

Ye shall see when *none* pursueth you. *Levi.*  
That killing power is *none* of thine,  
I gave it to thy voice and eyes:

Thy sweets, thy graces, all are mine;  
Thou art my star, shin'st in my skies. *Carew.*

That fowl, which is *none* of the lightest, can  
easily move itself up and down in the air without  
fluting its wings. *Wilkins.*

Another, which is *none* of the least advantages  
of hope is, its great efficacy in preserving us from  
sitting too high a value on present enjoyments.

*Addison's Spectator.*

2. Not any: *no* was in this sense used an-  
ciently before a consonant, and *none* be-  
fore a vowel.

Six days shall ye gather it, but on the Sabbath  
there shall be *none*. *Exodus, xvi. 26.*

Thy life shall hang in doubt, and thou shalt have  
*none* assurance of this life. *Dexter's poetry, xxviii.*

Before the deluge, the air was calm; *none* of  
those tumultuary motions of vapours, which the  
mountains and winds cause in ours. *Burnet's Theory.*

The most glaring and notorious passages, are  
*none* of the finest. *Felton on the Cliffs.*

3. Not other.

This is *none* other but the house of God, and  
the gate of heaven. *Genesis, xxviii. 17.*

4. *None* of sometimes signifies only empha-  
tically nothing.

My people would not hearken to my voice: and  
Israel would *none* of me. *Psalms, lxxxi. 11.*

5. *None* is always used when it relates to  
a substantive going before; as, we shall  
have *no* wine: wine we shall have *none*.

6. *None* seems originally to have signified,  
according to its derivation, *not one*, and  
therefore to have had no plural, but it  
is now used plurally.

Terms of peace were *none*  
Vouchsaf'd. *Milton.*

In at this gate *none* pass  
The vigilance here plac'd, but such as come  
Well known from heav'n. *Milton.*

Not think though men were *none*  
That heav'n would want spectators, God want  
praise. *Milton.*

**NONENTITY.** *n. f.* [*non* and *entity*.]

1. Nonexistence; the negation of being.

When they say nothing from nothing, they must  
understand it as excluding all causes. In which  
sense it is most evidently true; being equivalent to  
this proposition, that nothing can make itself, or,  
nothing cannot bring its no-felt out of *nonentity*  
into something. *Bentley.*

2. A thing not existing.

There was no such thing as rendering evil for  
evil, when evil was truly a *nonentity*, and no where  
to be found. *South.*

We have heard, and think it pety that your in-  
quisitive genius should not be better employed, than  
in looking after that theological *nonentity*.  
*Arbutnot and Pope.*

**NONEXISTENCE.** *n. f.* [*non* and *exist-*  
*ence*.]

1. Inexistence; negation of being.

2. The thing not existing.

A method of many writers, which depreciates  
the esteem of miracles, is, to save not only real ve-  
rites, but also *nonexistences*. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

**NONJURING.** *adj.* [*non* and *jura*, Latin.]

Belonging to those who will not swear  
allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

This objection was offered me by a very pious,  
learned, and worthy gentleman of the *nonjuring*  
party. *Swift.*

**NONJUROR.** *n. f.* [from *non* and *jura*.]

One who, conceiving James II. unjust-  
C. c



ly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.

**NONNATURALIS.** *n. f.* [*non naturalia*, Latin.] Physicians reckon these to be six, viz. air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and excretion, and the passions of the mind.

The six *nonnaturalis* are such as neither naturally constitute, nor merely destructive, do preserve or destroy according unto circumstances. *Brown.*

**NONPAREIL.** *n. f.* [*non and pareil*, Fr.] Excellence unequalled.

1. My lord and master loves you: O such live Cuckles but recompens'd, tho' you were crown'd The very real of beauty. *Shakspeare Twelfth Night.*

2. A kind of apple.

3. Printer's letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

**NONPLUS.** *n. f.* [*non and plus*, Latin.] Puzzle; inability to say or do more. A low word.

Let it seem never so strange and impossible, the *nonplus* of my reason will yield a fairer opportunity to my faith. *South.*

One or two rules, on which their conclusions depend, in most men have govern'd all their thoughts: take these from them and they are at a loss, and their understanding is perfectly at a *nonplus*. *Locke.*

Such an artifice did not begin the matter at a venture, and when put to a *nonplus*, pause and hesitate which way he should proceed; but he had first in his comprehensive intellect a complete idea of the whole or general body. *Bentley.*

**TO NONPLUS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confound; to puzzle; to put to a stand; to stop.

Nor is the composition of our own bodies the only wonder; we are as much *nonplus* by the most contemptible worm and plant. *Glanville's Scipio.*

His parts were to accomplish, That right or wrong he never was *nonplus*. *Hudibras.*

That sin that is a pitch beyond all those, must needs be such an one as must *nonplus* the devil himself to proceed farther. *South.*

What, you are confounded, and stand mute? Somewhat *nonplus* to hear you deny your name. *Dryden.*

Tom has been eloquent for half an hour together, when he has been *nonplus* by Mr. Dry's desiring him to tell what it was that he endeavoured to prove. *Spektator.*

**NONRESIDENCE.** *n. f.* [*non and residence*.] Failure of residence.

If the character of persons chosen into the church had been regarded, there would be fewer complaints of *nonresidence*. *Swift.*

**NONRESIDENT.** *n. f.* [*non and resident*.] One who neglects to live at the proper place.

As to *nonresidents*, there are not ten clergymen in the kingdom who can be termed *nonresidents*. *Swift.*

**NONRESISTANCE.** *n. f.* [*non and resist-ance*.] The principle of not opposing the king; ready obedience to a superior.

**NONSENSE.** *n. f.* [*non and sense*.] 1. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language.

"Till understood, all tales, Like *non-sense*, are not true nor false. *Hudibras.*

Many copies dispersed gathering new faults, I saw more *non-sense* than I could have crammed into my head. *Dryden.*

This *non-sense* got into all the following editions by a mistake of the stage editors. *Pope on Shakspeare.*

2. Trifles; things of no importance. A low word.

What's the world to him, 'Tis *non-sense* all. *Thomson.*

**NONSENSICAL.** *adj.* [from *non-sense*.] Unmeaning; foolish.

They had produced many other inept combinations, or aggregate forms of particular things, and nonsensical systems of the whole. *Roy on Creation.*

**NONSENSICALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *non-sensical*.] Ungrammatical jargon; foolishness, absurdity.

**NONSOLVENT.** *adj.* [*non and solvent*.] Who cannot pay his debts.

**NONSOLUTION.** *n. f.* [*non and solution*.] Failure of solution.

Athenians instances enigmatical propositions, and the forfeitures and rewards upon their solution and non-solution. *Brown.*

**NONSPARING.** *adj.* [*non and sparing*.] Merciless; all destroying.

Is it I expole Those tender limbs of thine to the event Of the *non-sparing* war? *Shakspeare.*

**TONONSUIT.** *v. a.* [*non and suit*.] To deprive of the benefit of a legal process for some failure in the management.

The addresses of both houses of parliament, the council, and the declarations of most counties and corporations, are laid aside as of no weight, and the whole kingdom of Ireland *tononsuit*, in default of appearance. *Swift.*

**NOODLE.** *n. f.* [from *noddle* or *noddy*.] A fool; a simpleton.

**NOOK.** *n. f.* [from *een boek*, German.] A corner; a covert made by an angle or intersection.

Safely in harbour Is the king's ship, in the deep nook, where once Thou call'dst me up. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

Buy a foggy and a dirty farm In that nook in the life of Albion. *Shakspeare.*

Thus entered the light-excluding cave, And though it fought some unmost nook to have The glen. *Chapman.*

The waves were driven out of their great beds, into a little nook of land near the river of Strangford, where they claim a little territory. *Darwin.*

Meander, who is said to intricate to be, Hath not so many turns, nor cranking nooks as she. *Dryden.*

Unsphere The spirit of Plato to unfold What worlds or what vast regions hold Th' immortal mind that hath forgot Her mansion in this filthy nook. *Milton's Poems.*

Ithuriel and Zephon, Search thro' this garden, leave unsearch'd nook or chink. *Milton.*

A third form'd within the ground A various mold, and from the boiling cells, By strange conveyance, fill'd each hollow nook. *Milton.*

**NOON.** *n. f.* [*non*, Saxon; *nauna*, Welsh; *none*, Erse; supposed to be derived from *nona*, Latin, the ninth hour, at which their *canna* or chief meal was eaten; whence the other nations called the time of their dinner or chief meal, though earlier in the day, by the same name.]

1. The middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the sun is in the meridian; midday.

Fetch forth the stocks, there shall he sit 'till noon. *Shakspeare.*

'Till noon! 'till night, my lord. *Shakspeare.*

The day already half his race had run, And summon'd him to due repose at noon. *Dryden.*

If I turn my eyes at noon towards the sun, I cannot avoid the ideas which the light or sun produces in me. *Locke.*

In days of poverty his heart was light: He sung his hymns at morning, noon, and night. *Hunter.*

2. It is taken for midnight.

Full before him at the noon of night, He saw a quire of ladies. *Dryden.*

**NOON.** *adj.* Meridional.

How oft the noon, how oft the midnight bell, That iron tongue of death with solemn knell, On toll's errands, as we vainly roam, Knocks at our hearts, and finds our thoughts from home. *Touss.*

**NOONDAY.** *n. f.* [*noon and day*.] Mid-day.

The bird of night did sit, Ev'n at noon-day, upon the market-place, Hooting and shrieking. *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.*

The dimmings of our intellectual eye, Aristotle fully compares to those of an owl at noonday. *Byle.*

**NOONDAY.** *adj.* Meridional.

The scorching sun was mounted high, In its lustre to the noon-day sky. *Addison's Ovid.*

**NOONING.** *n. f.* [from *noon*.] Repose or repast at noon.

**NOONTIDE.** *n. f.* [*noon and tide*.] Mid-day; time of noon.

Sorrow breaks fastons and reposeing hours, Makes the night morning, and the noon-day night. *Shakspeare.*

**NOONTIDE.** *adj.* Meridional.

Phaeton hath tumbled from his car, And made an evening at the noontide prick. *Shak.*

All things in best order to invite Noontide repast, or afternoon's repose. *Milton.*

We expect the morning red in vain, 'Tis hid in vapours, or obscur'd in rain. The noontide yellow we in vain require; 'Tis black in storm, or red in lightning fire. *Prior.*

**NOOSE.** *n. f.* [*nojada*, entangled; a word found in the glosses of *Lippinus*. Mr. Lye.] A running knot which the more it is drawn binds the closer.

Canst thou with a weak angle strike the whale? Catch with a hook, or with a noose, instead? *Sandys.*

Where the hangman does dispose, To special friend the knot of noose. *Hudibras.*

They run their necks into a noose, They'd break 'em after, to break loose. *Hudibras.*

Fall'n he falls into some dangerous noose, And then as meanly labours to get loose. *Dryden.*

A rope and a noose are no jesting matters. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

**TO NOOSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a noose; to catch; to entrap.

The sin is woven with threads of different sizes, the least of them strong enough to noose and entrap us. *Government of the Tongue.*

**NOSE.** *n. f.* [*rubicilla*, Latin.] A kind of bird called a bullfinch or redtail.

**NOR.** *conjunct.* [*ne or*.]

1. A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition; correlative to *neither* or *not*.

I neither love, nor fear thee. *Shakspeare.*

Neither love will twine, nor hay. *Marvell.*

2. Two negatives are sometimes joined, but not according to the propriety of our present language, though rightly in the Saxon.

Mine eyes, Which I have darted at thee, hurt thee not; Nor, I am sure there is no force in eyes That can do hurt. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

3. *Neither* is sometimes included in *nor*, but not elegantly.

Before



Before her gates, hill wolves and lions lay;  
Which with her virtuous drugs so tame the made,  
That wolf, nor lion, would one man invade.

Chapman.

Pow'r, disgrace, nor death could ought divert  
Thy glorious tongue thus to reveal thy heart.

Daniel.

Simois nor Xanthus shall be wanting there;  
A new Achilles shall in arms appear.

Dryden.

4. Nor is in poetry used in the first branch  
for neither.

Idle nymph, I pray thee, be  
Modest, and not follow me,  
I nor love myself, nor thee.

Ben Jonson.

Nor did they nor perceive their evil plight,  
Or the fierce puns not feel.

Milton.

But how perplexit, alas! is human fate?

I whom nor avarice, nor pleasures move;  
Yet must myself be made a slave to love.

Wolfe.

NORTH. *n. f.* [north, Saxon.] The  
point opposite to the sun in the meri-  
dian.

More unconstant than the wind: who woos  
Iv'n now the frozen bosom of the north;  
And being angry d'puffs away from thence,  
Turning his face to the dew dropping south.

Shakespeare.

The tyrannous breathing of the north  
Shakes all our buds from blooming.

Shakespeare.

Th' eternal frozen region of the north.

Dryden.

NORTH. *adj.* Northern; being in the  
north.

This shall be your north border from the great sea  
to mount Hiei.

Numbers, xxxiv. 7.

NORTH-EAST. *n. f.* [noord-oost, Dutch.]

The point between the north and east.

John Cabot, a Venetian, the father of Sebastian  
Cabot, in behalf of Henry the Seventh of England,  
discovered all the north-east coasts heretofore, from the  
Cape of Florida in the south, to Newfoundland  
and Terra Labrador in the north.

Huylin.

The inferior is towards the south-east, the  
inferior is towards the south, and the Adriatic on the  
north side, were commanded by three different  
nations.

Arbutnot.

NORTHERLY. *adj.* [from north.] Being  
towards the north.

The northerly and southerly winds, commonly  
effected the changes of cold and warm weather,  
travelling the effects of the cold or warmth of the  
atmosphere.

Derham.

NORTHERN. *adj.* [from north.] Being  
in the north.

Proud northern lord, Clifford of Cumberland.

Shakespeare.

If we erect a red hot wire until it cool, and  
hang it up with wax and untwisted silk, where the  
lower end which cooled next the earth doth rest,  
that is the northern point.

Brown.

NORTHSTAR. *n. f.* [north and star.]  
The polestar; the lodestar.

If her breath were as terrible as her termina-  
tions, there were no living near her, for would in-  
fect to the north-star.

Shakespeare.

NORTHWARD. *adj.* [north and ward,  
Saxon.] Being towards the north.

NORTHWARD. *adv.* [north and ward,  
Saxon.] Towards the  
north.

Mislike me not for my complexion,  
The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun,  
Bring me the fairest creature northward born,  
Where Phoebus fire first thaws the rickets,  
And prove whose blood is redder.

Shakespeare.

Going northward aloof, as long as they had any  
doubt of being pursued, at last they crossed the  
ocean to Spain.

Eucan.

Northward beyond the mountains we will go,  
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow.

Dryden.

A close prisoner in a room, twenty foot square,

being at the northside of his chamber, is at liberty  
to walk twenty foot southward, not walk twenty  
foot northward.

Locke.

NORTHWEST. *n. f.* [north and west.]  
The point between the north and west.

The bathing places, that they may remain un-  
der the sun until evening, he exposeth unto the  
summer setting, that is northwest.

Brown.

NORTH-WIND. *n. f.* [north and wind.]  
The wind that blows from the north.

The clouds were fled,

Driven by a keen northwind.

Milton.

When the fierce northwind, with his airy forces  
Rears up the Baltic to a foaming fury.

Watts.

NOSE. *n. f.* [næse, nora, Saxon.]

1. The prominence on the face, which is  
the organ of scent, and the emunctory  
of the brain.

Down with the nose,

Take the bridge quite away

Of him that, his particular to foretend,

Smells from the general weal.

Shakespeare.

Nose of Turks and Tartars lips.

Southey.

Our decrees,

Dead to infiction, to themselves are dead,

And liberty plucks justice by the nose.

Shakespeare.

There can be no reason given why a visage  
somewhat longer, or a nose flatter, could not have  
coincided with such a soul.

Locke.

Poetry takes me up so entirely, that I scarce see  
what passes under my nose.

Pope's Letter.

2. The end of any thing.

The lungs are as bellows, the aspera arteria is  
the roof of the bellows.

Haiden's Elements of Speech.

3. Scent; sagacity.

We are not offended with a dog for a better nose  
than his master.

Collier on Envy.

4. To lead by the Nose. To drag by  
force: as a bear by his ring. To lead  
blindly.

Thou' authority be a stubborn bear,

Yet he is oft led by the nose with gold.

Shakespeare.

In suits which a man doth not understand, it  
is good to refer them to some friend, but let him  
consult well his referendaries, else he may be led by  
the nose.

Bacon.

That some occult design doth lie

In bloody cynarthonachy,

Is plain enough to him that knows,

How faints lead brothers by the nose.

Hudibras.

This is the method of all popular flames, when  
the multitude are to be led by the nose into a fool's  
parade.

L'Estrange.

5. To thrust one's Nose into the affairs of  
others. To be meddling with other  
people's matters: to be a busy body.

6. To put one's Nose out of joint. To  
put one out in the affections of another.

To Nose. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To scent; to smell.

Nose him as you go up the stairs.

Shakespeare.

2. To face; to oppose.

To Nose. *v. n.* To look big; to bluster.

Adulterous Anthony

Gives his potent regiment to a trull

That noses it against us.

Shakespeare.

NOSEBLEED. *n. f.* [nose and bleed; mil-  
lefolium.] A kind of herb.

NOSEGAY. *n. f.* [nose and gay.] A posie;  
a bunch of flowers.

She had four and twenty nese-gays for the shearers.

Shakespeare.

Ariel sought

The close recesses of the virgin's thought;

As on the nese-gay in her breast reclined,

He watch'd the ideas rising in her mind.

Pope.

Get you gone in the country to dress up nese-gays  
for a holy-day.

Arbutnot's History of John Bull.

NOSELESS. *adj.* [from nose.] Wanting  
a nose; deprived of the nose.

Mangled Myrmidons,

Noseless, and handleless, hackt and chapt, come to  
him.

Shakespeare.

NOSOLORY. *n. f.* [nosos and logos.] Doc-  
trine of diseases.

NOSORRICK. *adj.* [nosos and rick.] Pro-  
ducing diseases.

The qualities of the air are nosorrick; that is,  
have a power of producing diseases.

Arbutnot.

NOSSESMART. *n. f.* [nose and smart, nase-  
tum.] The herb cress.

NOSTRIL. *n. f.* [noze and dyl.] a hole,  
Saxon.] The cavity in the nose.

Turn then my best self reputation to

A twon that may strike the dust of nostril.

Shakespeare.

Stunk, which the nose is brought abhor, are not  
the most pernicious.

Brown's Natural History.

He found the nose, Adam, and in thy nostrils  
breath'd

Milton.

The breath of life

The secondary action subsists in concomitancy  
with the other, so the nostrils are useful both for  
respiration and smelling, but the principal use is  
smelling.

Brown.

These ripe fruits recreate the nostrils with their  
aromatic scent.

Mor's Divine Dialogues.

NOSTRUM. *n. f.* [Lat.] A medicine  
not yet made publick, but remaining  
in some single hand.

Very extraordinary, and one of his nostrums, let  
it be sent upon his monument, *He is a doctor  
whose nostrum is, for no body ever used it before.*

Scolding Fleet.

What drop or nostrum can this plague remove?

Pope.

NOT. *adv.* [ne aupt, Sax. niet, Dutch.]

1. The particle of negation, or refusal.

If thou be the world's great parent,

Few falls it then that with thy furo is fervour

Thou hast allied as well the not deserver,

At him that doth thy lovely heels despise?

Spenser.

His countenance like mine not.

Shakespeare.

The man held his peace, to wit, whether the

Lord had made his journey prosperous or not.

German.

The question is, may I do it, or may I not do it?

Sardis.

He is invulnerable, I not.

Milton.

Let each man do as to his fancy seems,

I war, not I, till you have better dreams.

Dryden.

This objection hinders not but that the heroic  
action enterprised for the Christian cause, and exe-  
cuted happily, may be as well executed now as it  
was of old.

Dryden.

Grammar being to teach men not to speak, but  
to speak correctly, where rhetoric is, or necessary,  
grammar may be spared.

Locke on Education.

This day, be bread and peace my lot;

All life beneath the sun

Thou know'st if best bestow'd or not,

And let thy will be done.

Pope's Universal Prayer.

2. The first member of a negative sen-  
tence, followed by not or neither.

I was not in safety, neither had I rest.

Job.

Not for price nor reward.

Izaak.

3. A word of exception.

I will for this afflict the seed of David, but not  
for ever.

King.

4. A word of prohibition, or deprecation.

Stand in awe, and sin not.

Psalms.

Forake me, O Lord; O my God, be not far  
from me.

Psalms.

5. It denotes cessation or extinction. No  
more.

Thine eyes are upon me, and I am not.

Job, vii.

NOTABLE. *adj.* [notable, Fr. notabilis,  
Latin.]

1. Remarkable; memorable; observable:  
it is now scarcely used, but in irony.

The success of this war was too notable to be  
unknown to your ears; which, it seems, all worthy  
fame hath glory to come unto.

Sidney

# NOT

The same is notified in the *notablest* places of the dioceses. *Wbingsie.*

At Kilkenny, many *notable* laws were enacted, which shew, for the law doth best discover enormities, how much the English colonies were corrupted. *Duo es.*

Two young men appeared *notable* in strength, excellent in beauty and comely in apparel. *2 Mar.*

They bore two or three charges from the horse with *notable* courage, and without being broken. *Claridon.*

Both armies lay still without any *notable* action, for the space of ten days. *Claridon.*

Vairo's aviary is still so famous, that it is reckoned for one of those *notables* which foreign nations record. *Addison.*

It is impossible but a man must have first pass'd this *notable* stage, and got his confidence thoroughly debauched and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin. *South.*

2. Careful; bustling: in contempt and irony.

This absolute monarch was a *notable* a guardian of the fortunes, as of the lives of his subjects. When any man grew rich, to keep him from being dangerous to the state, he sent for all his goods. *Addison's Freholder.*

**NOTABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *notable*.] Appearance of business; importance: in contempt.

**NOTABLY.** *adv.* [from *notable*.]

1. Memorably; remarkably.

This we see *notably* proved, in that the oft pulling of hedges conduces much to their lasting. *Baron's Natural History.*

Herein doth the endless mercy of God *notably* appear, that he vouchsafeth to accept of our repentance, when we repent, though not in particular as we ought to do. *Perkins.*

2. With consequence; with shew of importance: ironically.

Mention Spain or Poland, and he talks very *notably*, but if you go out of the gazette, you drop him. *Addison.*

**NOTARIAL.** *adj.* [from *notary*.] Taken by a notary.

It may be called an authentick writing, though not a publick instrument, through want of a *notarial* evidence. *Ayliffe.*

**NOTARY.** *n. f.* [*notaire*, French; from *notarius*, Lat.] An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick.

There is a declaration made to have that very book, and no other set abroad, wherein their present authorised *notaries* do write these things fully and openly, which being written and there read, by their own open testimony acknowledged to be their own. *Hooker.*

Go with me to a *notary*, I'll make thee your bond. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

One of those with him, being a *notary*, made an entry of this act. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

So I but your recorder am in this, Or mouth and speaker of the verse, A ministerial *notary*, for tis Not I, but you and fame that make this verse. *Donne.*

They have in each province, intendants and *notaries*. *Temple.*

**NOTATION.** *n. f.* [*notio*, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks; as by notes or letters.

*Notation* teaches how to denote any number by certain notes and characters, and to declare the value thereof, being so described, and that is by degrees and periods. *Cocker.*

2. Meaning; signification.

*Notation* being primarily of use in architecture, has no other literal *notation* but what belongs to a building. *Hamon.*

giving to the very *notation* of the

# NOT

word, imports a double knowledge, one of a divine law, and the other of a man's own action; and so is the application of a general law, to a particular instance of practice. *South.*

**NOTCH.** *n. f.* [*noctia*, Italian.]

1. A nick; a hollow cut in any thing; a notch.

The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces in the margin, of a pyramidal figure appositely set, and with transverse *notches*. *Greuv.*

From his rug the skewer he takes, And on the stick ten equal *notches* makes. There take my tally of ten thousand pound. *Swift.*

2. It seems to be erroneously used for *nick*.

He shew'd a comma ne'er could claim A place in any British name; Yet making here a perfect notch, Thrusts your poor vowel from his *notch*. *Swift.*

To **NOTCH.** *v. a* [from the noun.] To cut in (small) holes.

He was too hard for him directly before Coriol, he *notched* him and *notched* him like a carbonado. *Shakespeare.*

The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces, cancellated and transversely *notched*. *Greuv's Museum.*

From him whose quills stand quiver'd at his ear, To him who *notches* ticks at Westminster. *Pope.*

**NOTCHWHE'D.** *n. f.* [*notch* and *weed*; *artiphix olida*] An herb called orach.

**NOTLE.** [for *note*] May not.

Be let him then admire, But yield his sense to be too blunt and base That *notle* without an bound fine footing trace. *Spenser.*

**NOTE.** *n. f.* [*nota*, Latin; *notte*, Fr.]

1. Mark; token: as Bellarmine's *notes* of the church.

Whoever appertain to the visible body of the church, they have also the *notes* of external protection whereby the world knoweth what they are. *Hooker.*

2. Notice; heed.

Give order to my servants that they take No *note* at all of our being absent hence. *Shakespeare.*

I will bestow some precious on this virgin, Worthy the *note*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Reputation; consequence.

Divers men of *note* have been brought into England. *Abbott.*

Andronicus and a *note* of *note* among the apostles. *Romans.*

As for metals, authors of good *note* assure us, that even they have been observed to grow. *Boyle.*

4. Reproach; stigma.

The more to aggravate the *note*, With a foul taylor's name stuff I thy throat. *Shakespeare.*

5. Account; information; intelligence; notice. Not used.

Like that from Naples Can have no *note*, unless the sun were post, The man's thimble's too slow. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

In suits of favour, the first coming ought to take little place, so far forth consideration may be had of his merit, that if intelligence of the matter could not otherwise have been had but by him, advantage be not taken of the *note*, but the party left to his other means, and in some sort recompensed for his discovery. *Bacon.*

6. State of being observed.

Small matters come with great commendation, because they are continually in use and in *note*; whereas the occasion of any great virtue cometh but on festivals. *Bacon.*

7. Tune; voice; harmonick or melodious sound.

These are the *notes* whereat are drawn from the hearts of the multitude so many sighs; with these tunes their minds are exasperated against the lawful guides and governors of their souls. *Hooker.*

The wakeful bird tunes her nocturnal *note*. *Mil.*

# NOT

I now must change those *notes* to tragick. *Mil.*

You that can tune your sounding string so well, Of ladies beauties and of love to tell; Once change your *note*, and let your lute report The justest griet that ever touch'd the court. *Walker.*

One common *note* on either lyre did strike, And knaves and fools we both abhor'd alike. *Dryden.*

8. Single sound in musick.

From harmony, from heavenly harmony! This universal frame began: From harmony to harmony, Thro' all the compass of the *notes* it ran, The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*

9. Short hint; small paper; memorial regifter.

He will'd me In heedfull'st reservation to buildow them, As *notes* whose faculties inclusive were, More than they were in *note*. *Shakespeare.*

In the body of wisdom to the lie, As through the body's window she must look, Her divers powers of sense to exercise, By guth ring *notes* out of the world's great book. *Darwin.*

10. Abbreviation; symbol; musical character.

Contract it into a narrow compass by short *notes* and abbreviations. *Baker or Learning.*

11. A small letter.

A hollow cane within her hand she brought, But in the concave had inclin'd a *note*. *Dryden.*

12. A written paper.

I cannot get over the prejudice of taking some little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their sermons, perhaps my frequent hearing of foreigners, who never make use of *notes*, may have added to my disgust. *Scuyt.*

13. A paper given in confession of a debt.

His *note* will go farther than my bond. *Asch.*

14. Explanatory annotation.

The best writers have been perplexed with *notes*, and obscured with illustrations. *Fitz on the Customs.*

This put him upon a close application to his studies. He kept much at home, and with *notes* upon Homer and Plautus. *Lucas.*

To **NOTE.** *v. a* [*nota*, Latin; *noter*, Fr.]

1. To observe; to remark, to heed; to attend; to take notice of.

The fool hath much pined away. No more of that, I have *noted* it well. *Shakespeare.*

If much you *note* him, You shall offend him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Some things may in passing be fitly *noted*. *Hammond.*

I began to *note*

The stormy Hyades, the rainy goat. *Addison's Oss.*

Wandering from climate to climate, observant they'd, Their manners *noted*, and their states survey'd. *Pope.*

2. To deliver; to set down.

Saint Augustin speaking of devout men, *noteth* how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they gave unto the lessons and chapters read. *Hooker.*

*Note* it in a book, that it may be for ever and ever. *Izaak, xxx. 5.*

3. To charge with a crime: with *of* or *for*.

*Sine veste Drinnam*, agrees better with Livia, who had the fame of chastity, than with either of the Julia's, who were both *noted* of incontinency. *Dryden.*

4. [In musick] To set down the notes of a tune.

**NOTEBOOK.** *n. f.* [*note* and *book*] A book in which notes and memorandums are set down.

Cassius all his faults observ'd; Set in a *notebook*, learn'd, and conn'd by rote, To call into my teeth. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

**NOTED.**

# NOT

**NOTED.** *part. adj.* [from *note*.] Remarkable; eminent; celebrated.

A noted chymist procured a privilege, that none but he should vend a spirit. *Boyle.*

Justinian's laws, if we may believe a noted author, have not the force of laws in France or Holland. *Baker.*

**NOTER.** *n. s.* [from *note*.] He who takes notice.

**NOTHING.** *n. s.* [no and thing; *nothing*, Scotch.]

1. Negation of being; nonentity; universal negation: opposed to *something*.

It is most certain, that there never could be *nothing*. For if there could have been an instant, wherein there was *nothing*, then either *nothing* made something, or something made itself, and so was, and acted, before it was. But if there never could be *nothing*, then there is, and was, a being of necessity, without any beginning. *Grego.*

We do not create the world from *nothing* and by *nothing*; we ascribe an eternal God to have been the efficient cause of it. *Bentley.*

This *nothing* is taken either in a vulgar or philosophical sense, so we say there is *nothing* in the cup in a vulgar sense, when we mean there is no liquor in it, but we cannot say there is *nothing* in the cup, in a strict philosophical sense, while there is air in it. *Harris.*

2. Nonexistence.

Mighty flames characterless are grated  
To dusty nothing. *Shakespeare's Titus and Coriolanus.*

3. Not any thing, no particular thing.

There shall *nothing* die. *Jeremiah, ix. 4.*

Yet had his aspect a being of love,  
But such a face as promises him sincere. *Dryden.*

Philosophy wholly speculative is barren, and produces *nothing* but vain ideas. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

A thing at all was done, while any thing is  
mained undone. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

4. No other thing.

*Nothing* but a steady reflection brought to practice, God's grace used, his commandments obeyed, and his aid begged, *nothing* but this will enable you to God's acceptance. *Wesley's Prayer for Deacons.*

Words are made to declare something, where they are, by those who pretend to instruct, otherwise used, they conceal indeed something, but that which they conceal, is *nothing* but the ignorance, error, or stupidity of the talker, for there is, in truth, *nothing* else under them. *Locke.*

5. No quantity or degree.

The report which the troops of horse make, would add *nothing* of courage to their fellows. *Clarendon.*

6. No importance; no use; no value

The outward show of churches, draws the rude people to the reverencing and frequenting thereof, whereas some of our late too nice souls say, there is *nothing* in the solemn form of the church. *Spears's Ireland.*

Behold, ye are of *nothing*, and your work of naught. *Isaiah.*

7. No possession of fortune.

A most homely shepherd; a man that from very *nothing* is grown into an unspokeable estate. *Shakespeare's Henry's Tale.*

8. No difficulty; no trouble.

We are industrious to preserve our bodies from slavery, but we make *nothing* of suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts. *Ray.*

9. A thing of no proportion.

The charge of making the ground, and other wife, is great, but *nothing* to the profit. *Bacon.*

10. Trifle; something of no consideration or importance:

I had rather have one scratch my head 'till 'tis fun,  
When the alum were stuck, than idly sit  
To hear my *nothing* monster'd. *Shakespeare.*

My dear *nothing*, take your leave,

No longer must you be deceived. *Grasshopper.*

# NOT

'Tis *nothing*, says the fool, but says the friend,  
This *nothing*, Sir, will bring you to your end.

Do I not see your dropful belly swell? *Dryden.*

That period includes more than a hundred sentences that might be writ to expiate multiplication of *nothing*s, and all the fatiguing perpetual business of having no business to do. *Pope's Letters.*

Narcissus is the glory of his race;  
For who does *nothing* with a better grace? *Young.*

11. *Nothing* has a kind of adverbial signification. In no degree; not at all.

Who will make me a liar, and make my speech  
nothing worth? *Job, xxiv. 25.*

Aurora, *nothing* dismayed with the greatness of  
the Turk's fleet, still kept on his course. *Kneller.*

But Adam with such counsel *nothing* sway'd. *Milton.*

**NOTHINGNESS.** *n. s.* [from *nothing*.]

1. Nihilism; nonexistence.

His art did express  
A quintessence even from *nothingness*,  
From dull privations, and lean emptiness. *Donne.*

2. *Nothing*; thing of no value.

I a *nothingness* in deed and name,  
Did seem to hurt his forested carcass. *Hudibras.*

**NOTICE.** *n. s.* [notice, French; *notitia*, Latin.]

1. Remark; heed; observation; regard.

The thing to be regarded in taking *notice* of a child's misdeed is, what root it springs from. *Locke.*

This is done with little *notice*: very quick the  
actions of the mind are performed. *Locke.*

How ready is envy to mingle with the *notices*  
which we take of other persons! *Watts.*

2. Information; intelligence given or received.

I have given him *notice*, that the duke of Cornwall and his duchess will be here. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**NOTIFICATION.** *n. s.* [notification, French; *notification*, Latin.]

1. Act of making known; representation by marks or symbols.

Four or five touches, elevated or depressed out of  
their order, either in breadth or lengthways, may,  
by agreement, give great variety of no *figures*. *Hill on Speech.*

2. To *notify*. *v. a.* [notify, French; *notifico*, Latin.] To declare; to make known; to publish.

There are other kind of laws, which *notify* the  
will of God. *Hooker.*

Good angels operate upon the mind of man, by  
those respective appellations by which they are  
*notified* and conveyed to the mind. *South.*

This solar month is by civil sanction *notified* in  
authentic calendars the chief measure of the year:  
a kind of standard by which we measure time. *Hill.*

**NOTION.** *n. s.* [action, French; *notio*, Latin.]

1. Thought; representation of any thing formed by the mind; idea; image; conception.

Being we are at this time to speak of the  
propagation of the church, therefore I shall not look  
upon it as comprehending any more than the sons  
of men. *Pascal.*

The fiction of some beings which are not in  
nature, second nature, a the logicians call them,  
has been founded on the conjunction of two na-  
tures, which have a real separate being. *Dryden.*

Many actions are punished by law, that are acts  
of ingratitude, but this is merely accidental to  
them, as they are such acts; for if they were pun-  
ished properly under that *notion*, and upon that  
account, the punishment would equally reach all  
actions of the same kind. *South.*

What hath been generally agreed on, I content  
myself to allude under the *notion* of principles, in  
order to what I have farther to write. *Newson.*

There is nothing made a more common subject

# NOT

of discourse than nature and it's laws; and yet  
few agree in their *notions* about these words.

*Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

That *notion* of hunger, cold, sound, colour,  
thought, wish, or fear, which is in the mind, is  
called the idea of hunger, cold, sound, wish, &c.

*Watts's Logic.*

2. Sentiment; opinion.

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,  
And not molest us; unless we ourselves  
Seek them with wand'ring thoughts and *notions* vain. *Milton.*

It would be incredible to a man who has never  
been in France, should one relate the extravagant  
*notion* they entertain of themselves, and the mean  
opinion they have of their neighbours. *Addison.*

Sensual wits they were, who, it is probable,  
took pleasure in ridiculing the *notion* of a life to  
come. *Atterbury.*

3. Sense; understanding; intellectual power. This sense is frequent in  
Shakespeare, but not in use.

His *notion* weakens, his discernings  
Are lethargy'd. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

So tall, as earthly *notion* can receive. *Milton.*

**NOTIONAL.** *adj.* [from *notion*.]

1. Imaginary; ideal; intellectual; sub-  
sisting only in idea; visionary; fantastical.

The general and indefinite contemplations and  
*notions*, of the elements and their conjugations,  
of the influences of heaven, are to be set aside,  
being but *notional* and ill limited; and definite  
axioms are to be drawn out of measured instances. *Bacon.*

Happiness, object of that waking dream  
Which we call life, mistaking; fugitive theme  
Of my pursuing verse, ideal shade,  
*Notional* good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*

We must be wary, lest we ascribe any real sub-  
sistence or personality to this nature or chance, for  
it is merely a *notional* and imaginary thing; an ab-  
stract universal, which is properly *nothing*; a con-  
ception of our own making, occasioned by our  
reflecting upon the settled course of things; de-  
noting only thus much, that all those bodies move  
and act according to their essential properties, with-  
out any consciousness or intention of so doing. *Bentley.*

2. Dealing in ideas, not realities.

The most forward *notional* dictators sit down  
in a contented ignorance. *Glennville's Scripps.*

**NOTIONALITY.** *n. s.* [from *notional*.]

Empyre, ungrounded opinion. A word  
not in use.

I stood at the advance of science, by discredit-  
ing empty and talkative *notional* y. *Glennville.*

**NOTIONALLY.** *adv.* [from *notional*.] In  
idea; mentally; in our conception,  
though not in reality.

The whole rational nature of man consists of two  
faculties, and standing and will, whether really or  
*notionally* distinct, I shall not dispute. *Newson's Hist.*

**NOTORIETY.** *n. s.* [notoriété, French; *notorietas*, Latin.] Public knowledge;  
public exposure.

We find that a multitude of pagan testimonies  
may be produced for all these remarkable passages;  
and indeed of several, that more than answer your  
expectation, as they were not subjects in their own  
nature to be exposed to public *notoriety*. *Addison.*

**NOTORIOUS.** *adj.* [notorius, Latin; *notaire*, French.] Publicly known; evi-  
dent to the world; apparent; not hid-  
den. It is commonly used of things  
known to their disadvantage; whence,  
by those who do not know the true sig-  
nification of the word, an atrocious  
crime is called a *notorious* crime, whe-  
ther public or secret.

What need you make such ado in cloaking a matter too notari- *Whigsfre.*

The goodness of your intercepted pickets  
You writ to the pope against the king, your good-  
ness, *Shakspeare.*

Since you provoke me, shall be most *notorious.*  
*Shakspeare.*

I shall have law in Ephesus, *Shakspeare.*  
In the time of king Edward III. the impedi-  
ments of the conquest of Ireland are *notorious.*  
*Davies.*

This presbyterian man of war congratulates a  
certain *notorious* muftic, committed by a zealot of  
his own devotion. *Waller.*

We think not fit to condemn the most *notorious*  
misfaction before he hath had licence to propose his  
plea. *Pell.*

What *notori* service is there that doth not bie  
with a man's reputation? *Talbot.*

The inhabitants of Naples have been always  
very *notori* for leading a life of laziness and plea-  
sure, which arises partly out of the plenty of their  
country, and partly out of the temper of their cli-  
mate. *Johnson.*

The bishops have procured time in the advance-  
ment of rent, although it be *notori* that they do  
not receive the third penny of the tithes. *Southey.*

NOTORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *notorious.*]  
Publickly; evidently; openly.

The exposing himself *notori*, did sometimes  
change the fortune of the day. *Clarendon.*

This is *notori*ly discoverable in some differences  
of bulk or form. *Brown.*

Ovid tells us, that the eagle was *notori*ly  
known at Rome, though it be best to observe to  
other ages. *Dryden.*

Should the genius of a nation be more fixed in  
government, than in morals, learning, and com-  
plexion, which do all *notori*ly vary in every age.  
*Johnson.*

NOTORIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *notorious.*]  
Publick fame; notoriety.

To NOTI. *v. a.* To hear. *Answer.*

NOTWITHAT. *n. f.* [not and without.]

Of wheat there are two sorts, French, which  
is headed, and requireth the best soil, and *not-*  
*withat*, so termed because it is unbanded, being  
contented with a meaner earth. *Cato.*

NOTWITHSTANDING. *conj.* [This word,  
though in conformity to other writers  
called here a conjunction, is properly a  
participial adjective, as it is compounded  
of *not* and *withstanding*, and answers  
exactly to the Latin *non obstante*; it is  
most properly and analogically used in  
the ablative case absolute with a noun;  
as, *he is rich notwithstanding he is less*; it  
is not so proper to say, *he is rich not-*  
*withstanding he has lost much*, yet this  
mode of writing is too frequent. Addison  
has used it: but when a sentence fol-  
lows, it is more grammatical to insert  
*that*; as, *he is rich notwithstanding that*  
*he has lost much*. When *notwithstanding*  
is used absolutely, the expression is  
elliptical, *this* or *that* being understood,  
as in the following passages of Hooker.]

1. Without hindrance or obstruction from.

Those on whom Christ bestows miraculous  
cures, were so transported, that their gratitude made  
them, *notwithstanding* his prohibition, proclaim the  
wonders he had done for them. *Dryden.*

2. Although. It is *not* proper.

A person languishing under an ill habit of body,  
may lose several ounces of blood, and yet not  
weaken him for a time, in order to a new  
assault into the remaining matter, and draw into it  
new supplies. *Johnson.*

3. Nevertheless; however.

They which honour the law as an image of the  
wisdom of God himself, are *notwithstanding* to know  
that the same had an end in Christ. *Hooker.*

The knowledge is small, which we have on  
earth concerning things that are done in heaven:  
*notwithstanding* this much we know even of saints  
in heaven, that they pray. *Hooker.*

He hath a tear for pity, and a hand  
Open as day, for melting charity:  
Yet *notwithstanding* being incens'd, he's flint;  
As humorous as winter. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

NOTUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The southwind.

With adverse blast upturns them from the south,  
*Notus* and Ater black, with thunderous clouds  
From Sierra Luana. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

NOVATION. *n. f.* [novatio, Lat.] The  
introduction of something new.

NOVATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] The intro-  
ducer of something new.

NOVEL. *adj.* [novellus, Latin; nouvelle,  
French.]

1. New; not ancient; not used of old;  
unusual.

The Presbyterians are exacters of submission to  
their *novel* injunctions before they are stamped  
with the authority of law. *King Charles.*  
It is no *novel* usage, but though void of  
other title, has the pretence of many ages. *Dryden.*

Such is the constant strain of this blessed saint,  
who every where brands the Arian doctrine, as the  
new, *novel*, upstart heresy, folly and madness. *Waller.*

2. [In the civil law.] Appendant to the  
code, and of later enactment

by the *novel* constitutions, burial may not be  
denied to any one. *Waller.*

NOVEL. *n. f.* [nouvelle, French.]

1. A small tale, generally of love.

Nothing of a foreign nature, like the trifling  
novels which Apollon inserted in his poems. *Dryden.*  
His mingled fame in bobolus pastoral  
The cowards' *novels*, and the duncans' toils. *Pope.*

2. A law annexed to the code.

By the civil law, no one was to be ordained a  
priester till he was thirty-five years of age, though  
by a later *novel* it was sufficient, if he was above  
twenty. *Aylmer.*

NOVELTY. *n. f.* [from *novel.*]

1. Innovator; asserter of novelty.

Telephus, who hath renounced the philosophy of  
Parmenides is the best of *novelty*. *Pope.*  
The others of this time were not schismatical,  
or *novelty* in the means of the isbath. *Waller.*

Who nature's secrets to the world did teach,  
Yet that great soul our *novelty* was unreach. *Dryden.*

The foolishness of some affected *novelty* have dis-  
credited the *novelty*. *Johnson.*

The abettors and fasciners of them he ranks  
with the Montons, Argenmonites, and various  
others, condemn'd heretics, brands them as *novel-*  
*ty* of the isbath appearing. *Waterland.*

2. A writer of novels.

NOVELTY. *n. f.* [nouvelty, French.]

1. Newness; state of being unknown to  
former times.

They which do that which men of account did  
before them, are, although they do amiss, yet the  
less faulty, because they are not the authors of  
harm and doing will, their actions are freed  
from prejudice or *novelty*. *Hooker.*

2. Freshness; recentness; newness with  
respect to a particular person.

*Novelty* is only in request, and it is dangerous to  
be aged in any kind of course. *Shakspeare.*

As reason entertains our speculations with  
great brightness, so it enlivens them with new, and  
*novelty* is the great parent of pleasure; upon which

account it is that men are so much pleased with va-  
riety. *Southey.*

NOVEMBER. *n. f.* [Latin.] The ele-  
venth month of the year, or the ninth  
reckoned from March, which was,  
when the Romans named the months,  
accounted the first.

*November* is drawn in a garment of changeable  
green, and black upon his head. *Peacham.*

NOVENARY. *n. f.* [novenarius, Latin.]

Number of nine; nine collectively.

It demy by parts and numbers impleth climac-  
terical years, that is, septennaries and *novenaries*. *Brown.*

Looking upon them as in their original differ-  
ences and combinations, and as selected out of a  
natural flock of nine quaternions, or four *novena-*  
*ries*, their nature and differences be most obvious  
to be understood. *Holder.*

NOVERCAL. *adj.* [novercalis, from no-  
verca, Latin.] Having the manner of  
a stepmother; befeeling a stepmother.

When the whole tribe of birds by incubation  
produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation,  
that some few families should do it in a more *no-*  
*vercal* way. *Dryden.*

NOUGHT. *n. f.* [ne aught, not any thing,  
Saxon; as therefore we write *aught* not  
*ought* for any thing, we should, accord-  
ing to analogy, write *naught* not *naught*  
for *nothing*; but a custom has irrever-  
sibly prevailed of using *naught* for *bad*,  
and *naught* for *nothing*.]

1. Not any thing; nothing.

Who cannot see this palpable device?  
Yet who so bold, but says he sees it not?  
Bad is the world, and it will come to naught,  
When such ill dealings must be seen in the night. *Shakspeare.*

Such smiling rogues as these smooth every passion  
Rage, aiming, and turn their hellish looks  
With every gale and vary of their masters,  
As knowing *naught*, like dogs, but still wiling. *Shakspeare.*

Ye are of nothing, and your work of *naught*. *Job, ch. 24.*

Be frustrate all ye stratagems of hell,  
And devilish machination come to naught. *Milton.*

2. In no degree. A kind of adverbial  
signification, which *nothing* has some-  
times.

In young Rinaldo hence desires he spy'd,  
And noble heart, of self impatient,  
To wealth or sovereign power he *naught* apply'd. *Pope.*

3. To set at NOUGHT. Not to value;  
to slight; to scorn; to disregard.

Ye have set at *naught* all my counsel, and would  
none of my reproof. *Prov. i. 25.*

NOVICE. *n. f.* [novice, French; novitius,  
Latin.]

1. One not acquainted with any thing;  
a fresh man; one in the rudiments of  
any knowledge.

Triple-twin'd whore! 'tis thou  
Hast sold me to this *novice*. *Shakspeare.*

Bring me to the sight of Isabella,  
A *novice* of this place. *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*

You are *novices*; 'tis a world to see  
How tame, when men and women are alone,  
A meacock wretch can make the curfew throw. *Shakspeare.*

We have *novices* and apprentices, then the suc-  
cession of the former employed men do not fail. *Bacon.*

If any unexperienced young *novice* happens into  
the fatal neighbourhood of such pests, presently  
they are plying his full purse and his empty pate. *Southey.*

I am

I am young, a *novice* in the trade,  
The fool of love, unpractis'd to persuade;  
And want the soothing arts that catch the fair,  
But caught myself lie struggling in the snare.  
And she I love, or laughs at all my pain,  
Or knows her worth too well, and pays me with disdain.  
*Dryden.*

In these experiments I have set down such circumstances, by which either the phenomenon might be rendered more conspicuous, or a *novice* might more easily try them, or by which I did try them only.  
*Newton's Opticks.*

2. One who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow; a probationer.

NOVI'TIATE. *n. f.* [*noviciat*, French.]

1. The state of a novice; the time in which the rudiments are learned.

This is so great a masterpiece in sin, that he must have passed his tyrocinium or *novitiate* in sinning. Before he come to this, he never to quick a proficient.  
*Suth.*

2. The time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

NOVITY. *n. f.* [*novitas*, Latin.] Newness; novelty.

Some conceive she might not yet be certain, that only man was privileged with speech; and being in the novity of the creation and uncertainty of all things, might not be affrighted to hear a serpent speak.  
*Bacon.*

NOUL. The crown of the head. See NOLL.

NOULD. Ne would; would not. *Spenser.*

NOUN. *n. f.* [*noun*, old French; *nomen* Latin.] The name of any thing in grammar.

A *noun* is the name of a thing, whether substance, mode or relation, which in speech is used to signify the same when there is occasion to affirm or deny any thing about it, or to express any relation it has to any other thing.  
*Charles.*

Thou hast men about thee, that usually talk of a *noun* and a verb, and such abominable words as no christian ear can endure to hear.  
*Shakespeare.*

The boy, who scarce has paid his entrance down,  
To his proud pedant, or declin'd a *noun*.  
*Dryden.*

TO NOURISH. *v. a.* [*nurrir*, French; *nurro*, Latin.]

1. To encrease or support by food, or aliment of any kind.

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it.  
*Job, xlv. 14.*

Thro' her *nourish'd* powers enlarg'd by thee,  
She springs aloft.  
*Keats's Sonnet.*

You are to honour, improve, and perfect the spirit that is within you: you are to prepare it for the kingdom of heaven; to *nourish* it with the love of God and of virtue, to adorn it with good works, and to make it as holy and heavenly as you can.  
*Lowe.*

2. To support; to maintain.

Whilst I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band,  
I will stir up in England some black storm.  
*Shak.*

Him will I follow, and this house forgo  
That *nourish* me a maid.  
*Chapman.*

Pharaoh's daughter took him up, and *nourish'd* him for her own son.  
*Acts, viii. 21.*

3. To encourage; to foment. Out of use.

What madness was it with such proofs to *nourish* their contentions, when there were such effectual means to end all controversy?  
*Hobbes.*

In soothing them, we *nourish* 'gainst our senate  
The cockle of rebellion.  
*Shakespeare.*

Yet to *nourish* and advance the early virtue of young persons was his more chosen desire.  
*Fell.*

Gorgias hired soldiers, and *nourish'd* war continually with the Jews.  
*2 Mac. x. 14.*

4. To train, or educate.

Thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ, *nourish'd* up in the words of faith.  
*1 Tim. iv. 6.*

I travel not, neither do I *nourish* up young men, nor bring up virgins.  
*Isaiah, xlii. 4.*

5. To promote growth or strength, as food.

In vegetables there is one part more nourishing than another, as grains and roots *nourish* more than their leaves.  
*Bacon.*

TO NOURISH. *v. n.* To gain nourishment. Unusual.

Fruit trees grow full of moss, which is caused partly by the colonels of the ground, whereby the parts *nourish* less.  
*Bacon.*

NOURISHABLE. *adj.* [from *nourish*.] Susceptible of nourishment.

The chyle is mixed herewith, partly for its better conversion into blood, and partly for its more ready adhesion to all the *nourishable* parts.  
*Crow.*

NOURISH. *n. f.* [from *nourish*.] The person or thing that nourishes.

Sleep, chief *nourisher* in life's feast.  
*Shakespeare.*

A restorer of thy life, and a *nourisher* of thine old age.  
*Ruth.*

Milk warm from the cow is a great *nourisher*, and a good remedy in contumacious  
*Bacon.*

Brain and women's dung is d up together to rot, is a very great *nourisher* and conducer to a fruit tree.  
*Bacon.*

Please to taste  
These bounties, which our *nourisher* hath cou'd  
The earth to yield.  
*Paradise Lost.*

NOURISHMENT. *n. f.* [*nourissement*, Fr.]

1. That which is given or received, in order to the support or encrease of growth or strength; food; sustenance; nutriment.

When the *nourishment* grows unfit to be assimilated, or the central heat grows too feeble to assimilate it, the motion ends in confusion, putrefaction, and death.  
*Newton's Opticks.*

2. Nutrition, support of strength.

By temperance taught,  
In what thou eat'st and drink'st, seeking from thence

Due *nourishment*, no gluttonous delight.  
*Milton.*

The limbs are exhausted by what is called an atrophy, and grow lean and thin by a defect of *nourishment*, occasioned by an inordinate scorbutick or crunk heat.  
*Plunket.*

3. Sustentation; supply of things needful.

He instructeth them, that as in the one place they use to teach their bodies, so they may in the other learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls.  
*Hooker.*

NOURISHING. *n. f.* The creature nursed; nursing.

NOURISHURE. *n. f.* [*nouriture*, French:] this was afterwards contracted to *nurture*. Education; institution.

Thither the great magician Merlin came,  
As was his use, oftentimes to visit me;  
For he had charge my discipline to frame,  
And tutors *nurture* to oversee.  
*Spenser.*

TO NOUSEL. *v. a.* [The same, I believe, with *nuxzel*, and both in their original import corrupted from *nurle*.] To nurse up.

Bald friars and knavish shavelings sought to *nousel* the common people in ignorance, lest being once acquainted with the truth of things, they would in time smell out the untruth of their packed plot and masspenny religion.  
*Spenser.*

TO NOUSEL. *v. a.* [*nuxzele*, *noozele*, *noose*, or *nozel*; from *noze*.] To entrap; to entangle; as in a noose or trap. They *nousele* hogs to prevent their digging, that is, put a ring in their noses.

NOUW. *adv.* [nu, Saxon; *nun*, German.]

1. At this time; at the time present.

I travel not, neither do I *nourish* up young men, nor bring up virgins.  
*Isaiah, xlii. 4.*

5. To promote growth or strength, as food.

In vegetables there is one part more nourishing than another, as grains and roots *nourish* more than their leaves.  
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The chyle is mixed herewith, partly for its better conversion into blood, and partly for its more ready adhesion to all the *nourishable* parts.  
*Crow.*

Thy servants trade hath been about cattle, from our youth even until *now*.  
*Gen. xlv. 24.*

Refer all the actions of this short and dying life to that state which will shortly begin, but never have an end; and this will approve itself to be wisdom at last, whatever the world judge of it *now*.  
*Tillotson.*

*Now* that languages abound with words standing for such combinations, an usual way of getting these complex ideas, is by the explication of those terms that stand for them.  
*Locke.*

A patient of mine is *now* living, in an advanced age, that thirty years ago did, at several times, cast up from the lungs a large quantity of blood.  
*Blackmore.*

2. A little while ago; almost at the present time.

*Now* the blood of twenty thousand men  
Did triumph in my race, and they are fled.  
*Shak.*

How true our path is,  
They that but *now* for honour and for plate,  
Made the sea blith, with blood religionate.  
*Waller.*

3. At one time; at another time.

*Now* high, *now* low, *now* madder up, *now* mil.  
*Pope.*

4. It is sometimes a particle of connection, like the French *or*, and Latin *autem*. as, if this be true, he is guilty; *now* this is true, therefore he is guilty.

*Now* whatsoever he did or suffered, the end thereof was to open the doors of the kingdom of heaven, which our iniquities had shut up.  
*Hooker.*

He seeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him. *Now* to affect the malice of the people, is as bad as that which he dislikes, to flatter them.  
*Shakespeare.*

Then cried they all again, saying, Not this man, but Barabbas; *now* Barabbas was a robber.  
*St. John.*

Natural reason persuades man to love his neighbour, because of similitude of kind: because mutual love is necessary for man's welfare and preservation, and every one desires another should love him. *Now* it is a maxim of Nature, that one do to others, according as he would himself be done to.  
*White.*

Pheasants which are granivorous birds, the young live mostly upon ants eggs. *Now* birds, being of a hot nature, are very voracious, therefore there had need be an infinite number of insects produced for their sustenance.  
*Key.*

The other great and undying mischief, which befalls men, is by their being disappointed. *Now* by calling civil good, a man is misrepresented to others in the way of flattery and detraction.  
*South.*

Helim bethought himself, that the first day of the full moon of the month Tazra, was near at hand. *Now* it is a received tradition among the Persians, that the souls of the royal family, who are in a state of bliss, do, on the first full moon after their decease, pass through the eastern gate of the black palace.  
*Addison's Guardian.*

The praise of doing well  
Is to the ear, as odour to the smell.

*Now* if some fine penance, however small,  
Into the abject urn should fall,  
The odour die.  
*Pope.*

The only motives that can be imagined of obedience to laws, are either the value and certainty of rewards, or an apprehension of justice and severity. *Now* neither of these, exclusive of the other, is the true principle of our obedience to God.  
*Regis.*

A human body forming in such a fluid in any imaginable posture, will never be reconcilable to this hydrostatical law. There will be always something lighter beneath, and something heavier above. *Now* what can make the heavier particles of bone ascend above the lighter ones of flesh, or depress these below those, against the tendency of nature?  
*Bentley.*

5. After this; since things are so, in familiar speech.

How shall any man distinguish *now* betwixt a

parasite and a man of honour, where hypocrisy and interest look like duty and affection? *L. Efrange.*

6. *Now and then*; at one time and another uncertainly. This word means, with regard to time, what is meant by *here and there*, with respect to place.

*Now and then* they ground themselves on human authority, even when they most pretend divine. *Hooker.*

*Now and then* something of extraordinary, that is any thing of your production, is requisite to refresh your character. *Dryden.*

A most effectual argument against spontaneous generation is, that there is no new species produced, which would *now and then* happen, were there any such thing. *Ray.*

He who resolves to walk by the gospel rule of forbearing all revenge, will have opportunities every *now and then* to exercise his forgiving temper. *A. Lebury.*

They *now and then* appear in the offices of religion, and avoid some scandalous enormities. *Rogers.*

7. *Now and then* are applied to places considered as they rise to notice in succession.

A mead here, there a heath, and *now and then* a wood. *Drayton.*

*Now*. *n. f.* Present moment. A poetical use.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past, But an eternal *now* does ever last. *Cowley.*

She vanish'd, we can scarcely say she dy'd, For but a *now* did heav'n and earth divide: This moment perfect health, the next was death. *Dryden.*

Not less ev'n in this despicable *now*, Than when my name fill'd Africk with affrights. *Dryden.*

*Nowadays*. *adv.* [This word, though common and used by the best writers, is perhaps barbarous.] In the present age.

Not so great as it was wont of yore, It's *nowadays*, ne half so strat and dote. *Spenser.*

Reason and love keep little company together *nowadays*. *Shakespeare.*

It was a vesal and a virgin fire, and disordred as much from that which passes by this name *nowadays*, as the vital heat from the burning of a fever. *South.*

Such are those principles, which by reason of the bold cavil of perverse and unreasonable men, we are *nowadays* put to defend. *Tilghson.*

What men of spirit *nowadays*, Come to give sober judgment of new plays. *Garrick.*

*Nowed*. *adj.* [*nowé*, French.] Knotted; inwreathed.

Reuben is conceived to bear three bar as waved, Judah a lion rampant, Dan a serpent *nowed*. *Provan.*

*Noves*. *n. f.* [from *nou*, old French.] The marriage knot. Out of use.

Thou shalt look round about and see Thousands of crown'd souls that try to be Themselves thy crown, thus at thy *noves*; The virgin births with which they spouse Made tributary thy fair load. *Crafter.*

*Nowhere*. *adv.* [*no* and *where*.] Not in any place.

Some men, of whom we think very reverently, have in their books and writings *nowhere* mentioned or taught that such things should be in the church. *Hooker.*

True pleasure and a safe freedom are *nowhere* to be found but in the practice of virtue. *Tilghson.*

*Nowise*. *adv.* [*no* and *wise*: this is commonly spoken and written by ignorant barbarians, *noways*.] Not in any manner or degree.

A power of natural gravitation, without contact or impulse, can in *nowise* be attributed to matter. *Bentley.*

*Noxious*. *adj.* [*noxius*, Latin.]

1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; mischievous; destructive; pernicious; unwholesome.

Preparation and correction, is not only by addition of other bodies, but separation of noxious parts from their own. *Provan.*

Kill noxious creatures, where 'tis fit to save, This only just prerogative we have. *Dryden.*

See pale Orion sheds unwholesome dew, Arise, the pines a noxious shade diffuse; Sharp Boreas blows, and nature feels decay, Time conquers all, and we must time obey. *Pope.*

Noxious seeds of the disease are contained in a smaller quantity in the blood. *Blackmore.*

2. Guilty; criminal.

Those who are noxious in the eye of the law, are justly punished by them to whom the execution of the law is committed. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

3. Unfavourable; unkindly

Too frequent an appearance in places of much resort, is noxious to spiritual promotions. *Swift.*

*Noxiousness*. *n. f.* [from *noxius*.] Hurtfulness; insalubrity.

The writers of politics have warned us of the noxiousness of this doctrine to all civil governments, which the christian religion is very far from disturbing. *Hammond.*

*Noxiously*. *adv.* [from *noxius*.] Hurtfully; perniciously.

*Nozle*. *n. f.* [from *nose*.] The nose; the snout; the end.

It is nothing but a pauntry old sconce, with the nozle broke off. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mistr. Scib.*

*To Nubble*. *v. a.* [properly to knobble, or knobble, from knob, for a clenched fist.] To bruise with handy cuffs. *Ansforth.*

*Nubiferous*. *adj.* [*nubifer*, Lat.] Bringing clouds. *Dick.*

*To Nubilate*. *v. a.* [*nubilo*, Lat.] To cloud. *Dick.*

*Nubile*. *adj.* [*nubile*, French; *nubilis*, Lat.] Marriageable; fit for marriage.

The cowslip smiles, in brighter yellow dress, Than that which veils the nubile virgin's breast. *Prior.*

*Nuciferous*. *adj.* [*nuces* and *fero*, Latin.] Nutsbearing. *Dick.*

*Nucleus*. *n. f.* [Latin.] A kernel; any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated.

The crusts are each in all parts nearly of the same thickness, their figure suited to the nucleus, and the outer surface of the stone exactly of the same form with that of the nucleus. *Woodward.*

*Nudation*. *n. f.* [*nudation*, French; *nudo*, Latin.] The act of making bare or naked.

*Nudity*. *n. f.* [*nudité*, French; *nudus*, Latin.] Naked parts.

There are no such licences permitted in poetry, any more than in painting, to design and colour obscene and lascivious. *Dryden.*

*Nuel*. See *Nevil*.

*Nugacity*. *n. f.* [*nugax*, Latin.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour.

*Nugation*. *n. f.* [*nugor*, Latin.] The act or practice of trifling.

The opinion, that putrefaction is caused either by cold, or peregrine and preternatural heat, is but nugatory. *Bacon.*

*Nugatory*. *adj.* [*nugatorius*, Latin.] Trifling; futile; insignificant.

Some great men of the last age, before the mechanical philosophy was revived, were too much addicted to this nugatory art, when occult quality,

and sympathy and antipathy were admitted for satisfactory explanations of things. *Bentley.*

*Nuisance*. *n. f.* [*nuisance*, French.]

1. Something noxious or offensive.

This is the har's lot, he is accounted a pest and a nuisance; a person marked out for infamy and scorn. *South.*

A wife man who does not assist with his counsel, a rich man with his charity, and a poor man with his labour, are perfect nuisances to a commonwealth. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. Something that incommodates the neighbourhood.

Nothing is so necessary to be swept away, as dirt out of the streets. *Kentwell.*

*To Null*. *v. a.* [*nullus*, Lat.] To annihilate; to deprive of existence.

Enchanted eggs and warbling charms, No more on me have power, their force is null'd. *Milton.*

Reason hath the power of nulling or forgetting all other operations of bodies. *Grew's Colours.*

*Null*. *adj.* [*nullus*, Latin.] Void; of no force; ineffectual.

With what impatience must the music behold The wife, by her procuring husband sold?

For tho' the law makes null th' adulterous deed Of lands to her, the cuckoo may succeed. *Dryden.*

Their sales are accounted to be null and invalid by many. *Leffly.*

The pope's confirmation of the church lands to those who hold them by King Henry's donation, was null and fraudulent. *Swift.*

*Null*. *n. f.* Something of no power, or no meaning. Marks in ciphered writing which stand for nothing, and are inserted only to puzzle, are called nulls.

If part of the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or ciphers in the privation of translation. *Bacon.*

*Nullibely*. *n. f.* [from *nullibi*, Lat.] The state of being nowhere.

*To Nullify*. *v. a.* [*nom nullus*, Lat.] To annul; to make void.

*Nullity*. *n. f.* [*nullité*, French.]

1. Want of force or efficacy.

It can be no part of my business to overthrow this distinction, and to shew the nullity of it; which has been solidly done by most of our polemick writers. *South.*

The jurisdiction is opened by the party, in default of justice from the ordinary, as by appeals or nullities. *Asylife.*

2. Want of existence.

A hard body struck against another hard body, will yield an exterior sound, in so much as it the percussion be over soft, it may induce a nullity of sound, but never an interior sound. *Bacon.*

*Numb*. *adj.* [*benumen*, *benumbed*, Sax.]

1. Torpid; deprived in a great measure of the power of motion and sensation; chill; motionless.

Like a stony statue, cold and numb, *Shakespeare.* Leaning long upon any part maketh it numb and aslep; for that the compression of the pulse fetcheth not the spirits to have free access; and therefore when we come out of it, we feel a stinging or pricking, which is the re-entrance of the spirits. *Bacon.*

2. Producing chillness; benumbing.

When we both lay in the field, Frozen almost to death, how he did lap me Ev'n in his garments, and did give himself All thib and naked to the numb cold night. *Shak.*

*To Numb*. *v. a.* To make torpid; to make dull of motion or sensation; to deaden; to stupify.



Bottom bidders, with roaring voices,  
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bates sense,  
Pins, wooden prickles, nails, springs of rofentary;  
And with this horrible object, from low farms,  
Inforce their charity. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The clapping charm, and thaw the numbing spell. *Milton.*

Plough, sows, sows, and naked sows the land,  
For lassy winter numbs the lab'ring hand. *Dryden.*

The pleasing song, oft well repeated tale,  
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,  
And numbing coldness has embrac'd the ear. *Prior.*

**NUMBNESS.** *n. f.* [from *numbed*.]  
Torpor; interruption of sensation.

If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little,  
Only a kind of stupor or numbness. *Wifman's Sur.*

**TO NUMBER.** *v. a.* [from *numbrer*, French;  
*numero*, Latin.]

1. To count; to tell; to reckon how many.

It a man can number the dust of the earth, then  
shall thy seed also be numbered. *Genesis, xlii.*

I will number you to the sword. *Isaiah, lxx. 12.*

The gold, the vest, the tripods number'd o'er,  
All there he found. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To reckon as one of the same kind.

He was numbered with the transgressors, and bare  
the sin of many. *Isaiah, liii. 12.*

**NUMBER.** *n. f.* [*nombre*, French; *numerus*, Latin.]

1. The species of quantity by which it is computed how many.

Hye thee from this slaughter-house,  
Left thou increase the number of the dead. *Shakspeare.*

The silver, the gold, and the vessels, were weighed  
by number and by weight. *Exra, viii. 34.*

There is but one gate for strangers to enter at,  
that it may be known what numbers of them are  
in the town. *Addison.*

2. Any particular aggregate of units, as even or odd.

This is the third time; I hope good luck lies  
in odd numbers; they say there is divinity in odd  
numbers, either in nativity, chauce, or death.

*Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

3. Many; more than one.

Much of that we are to speak may seem to a  
number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark, and  
intricate. *Hooker.*

Water lilly hath a root in the ground; and so  
have a number of other herbs that grow in ponds.

Ladies are always of great use to the party they  
espouse, and never fail to win over numbers. *Addison.*

4. Multitude that may be counted.

Of him came nations and tribes out of number. *2 Ed. iii. 7.*

Loud as from numbers without number. *Milton.*

5. Comparative multitude.

Numbers itself importeth not much in armies,  
where the people are of weak courage: for, as Virgil  
says, it never troubles a wolf how many the  
sheep be. *Bacon.*

6. Aggregated multitude.

If you will, some few of you shall see the place,  
and then you may, send for your sick, and the rest  
of your number, which ye will bring on land.

*Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Sir George Summers, sent thither with nine  
ships and five hundred men, lost a great part of their  
numbers in the Isle of Bermudas. *Hrylyn.*

7. Harmony; proportions calculated by number.

They, as they move  
Their stately dance in numbers that compute  
Days, months, and years, tow'rd his all-cheering  
lamp,  
Turn swift. *Milton.*

8. Verses; poetry.

Vol. II.

Then fast on thoughts that voluntary move,  
Harmonious numbers, as the warbling bird.  
Sings darkling. *Milton.*

Yet should the muses bid my numbers roll  
Strong as their charms, and gentle as their soul. *Pope.*

9. [In grammar.]

In the noun is the variation or change of termination to signify a number more than one. When men first invented names, their application was to single things; but soon finding it necessary to speak of several things of the same kind together, they found it likewise necessary to vary or alter the noun.

*Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

How many numbers is in nouns?—Two. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**NUMBERER.** *n. f.* [from *number*.] He who numbers.

**NUMBERLESS.** *adj.* [from *number*.] Innumerable; more than can be reckoned.

I forgive all;  
There cannot be those numberless offences  
Gainst me. *Shakspeare.*

About his chariot numberless were pour'd  
Cherub and seraph. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Though numberless, I never shall forget.  
The soul converses with numberless beings of her own creation. *Addison's Spectator.*

Travels he then a hundred leagues,  
And suffers numberless fatigues. *Swift's Miscel.*

**NUMBERS.** *n. f.* [*nombrs*, Fr.] The entrails of a deer. *Bailey.*

**NUMBNESS.** *n. f.* [from *numb*.] Torpor; interruption of action or sensation; deadness; stupefaction.

Stir, nay, come away;  
Bequeath to death your numbness; for from him  
Dear life redeems you. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

Till length of years,  
And sedentary numbness, craze my limbs  
To a contemptible old age obscure. *Milton.*

Cold numbness strait beraves  
Her corps of sense, and th' air her soul receives. *Denham.*

Silence is worse than the fiercest and loudest aculations; since it may proceed from a kind of numbness or stupidity of conscience, and an absolute dominion obtained by sin over the soul, so that it shall not so much as dare to complain, or make a stir. *South.*

**NUMERABLE.** *adj.* [*numrabilis*, Latin.] Capable to be numbered.

**NUMERAL.** *adj.* [*numeral*, French; from *numerus*, Latin.] Relating to number; consisting of number

Some who cannot retain the several combinations of numbers in their distinct orders, and the dependance of so long a train of numeral progressions, are not able all their lifetime regularly to go over any moderate series of numbers. *Locke.*

**NUMERALLY.** *adv.* [from *numeral*.] According to number.

The blasts and undulatory breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their course, nor are they numerally fear'd by navigators. *Brown.*

**NUMERARY.** *adj.* [*numerus*, Latin.] Any thing belonging to a certain number.

A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a *numery* canon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**NUMERATION.** *n. f.* [*numeration*, French; *numeratio*, Latin.]

1. The art of numbering.

Numeration is but still the adding of one unite more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign, whereby to know it from those before and after. *Locke.*

2. Number contained.

In the legs or organs of progression in animals, we may observe an equality of length, and parity of numeration. *Brown.*

3. The rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

**NUMERATOR.** *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. He that numbers.

2. [*Numerateur*, French.] That number which serves as the common measure to others.

**NUMERICAL.** *adj.* [from *numerus*, Latin.]

1. Numeral; denoting number; pertaining to numbers.

The numerical characters are helps to the memory, to record and retain the several ideas about which the demonstration is made. *Locke.*

2. The same not only in kind or species, but number.

Contemplate upon his astonishing works, particularly in the resurrection and separation of the same numerical body, by a re-union of all the scattered parts. *South.*

**NUMERICALLY.** *adv.* [from *numerical*.] With respect to sameness in number.

I must think it improbable, that the sulphur of antimony would be but numerically different from the distilled butter or oil of roles. *Boyle.*

**NUMERIST.** *n. f.* [from *numerus*, Latin.] One that deals in numbers.

We cannot assign a respective fatality unto each which is concordant unto the doctrine of the numerist. *Brown.*

**NUMEROUSITY.** *n. f.* [from *numerosus*, Latin.]

1. Number; the state of being numerous.

Of assertion if numerosity of assertions were a sufficient demonstration, we might sit down herein as an unquestionable truth. *Brown.*

2. Harmony; numerous flow.

**NUMEROUS.** *adj.* [*numerosus*, Latin.]

1. Containing many; consisting of many; not few; many.

Queen Elizabeth was not so much observed for having a numerous, as a wise council. *Bacon.*

We reach our foes,  
Who now appear so numerous and bold. *Wallis.*

Many of our schisms in the west were never heard of by the numerous Christian churches in the east of Asia. *Leffly.*

2. Harmonious; consisting of parts right-ly numbered; melodious; musical.

Thy heart, no ruder than the rugged stone,  
I might, like Cyprius, with my num'rous moan  
Melt to compassion. *Waller.*

His verses are so numerous, so various, and so harmonious, that only Virgil, whom he professedly imitated, has surpassed him. *Dryden.*

**NUMEROUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *numerosus*.]

1. The quality of being numerous.

2. Harmony; musicalness.

That which will distinguish his style is, the numerosity of his verse. There is nothing so delicately turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

**NUMMARY.** *adj.* [from *nummus*, Latin.] Relating to money.

The money drachma in process of time decreased; but all the while the ponderal drachma continued the same, just as our ponderal libra remains, as it was, though the nummary hath much decreased. *Arithmeton on Coins.*

**NUMMULAR.** *adj.* [*nummularius*, Latin.] Relating to money.

**NUMMULL.** *n. f.* [Probably from *numb*, dull, torpid, insensible, and *skull*.]

1. A dullard; a dunce; a dolt; a block-head.

They have talked like nummulls. *Arithmeton.*

2. The head, in burlesque.

D U

Or toes and fingers, in this case,  
Of *Nymphs* felt should take the place *Prior*.  
**NUMSKULLED.** *adj.* [from *numskull*.]  
Dull; stupid; dolish.

Hocus has saved that clod-pated, *numskulled*,  
ninnyhammer of yours from ruin, and all his fam-  
ily. *Arbutnot*.

**NUN.** *n. f.* A woman dedicated to the  
severer duties of religion, secluded in a  
cloister from the world, and debarred by  
a vow from the converse of men.

My daughters  
Shall all be playing *nuns*, not weeping queens.

A devout *nun* had vowed to take some young  
child, and bestow her whole life, and utmost in-  
dustry, to bring it up in strict piety. *Hammond*.

The most blooming toast in the island might  
have been a *nun*. *Addison*.

Ev'ry shepherd was undone,  
To see her cloister'd like a *nun*. *Swift's Miscell.*

**NUN.** *n. f.* [*parus minor*.] A kind of  
bird. *Ainsw*

**NUNCIATURE.** *n. f.* [from *nuncio*, Lat.]  
The office of a nuncio.

**NUNCIO.** *n. f.* [Italian; from *nuncio*,  
Latin.]

1. A messenger; one that brings tidings.  
She will attend it better in thy youth,  
Than in a *nuncio* of more grave aspect. *Shakspeare*.

They honoured the *nuncios* of the spring; and  
the Rhodian had a solemn song to welcome in the  
swallow. *Brown*.

2. A kind of spiritual envoy from the  
pope.

This man was honoured with the character of  
*nuncio* to the Venetians. *Atterbury*.

**NUNCHION.** *n. f.* A piece of victuals  
eaten between meals.

Laying by their swords and truncheons,  
They took their breakfasts or their *nunchions*.  
*Hudibras*.

**NUNCUPATIVE.** *adj.* [*nuncupatus*, Lat.]

**NUNCUPATORY.** *adj.* [*nuncupatus*, Fr.]

1. Publicly or solemnly declaratory.

2. Verbally pronounced, not written.

**NUNDINAL.** *adj.* [*nundinal*, French;  
**NUNDINARY.** *adj.* [from *nundina*, Lat.]

Belonging to fairs. *Dryden*.

**NUNNERY.** *n. f.* [from *nun*.] A house  
of nuns; of women under a vow of  
chastity, dedicated to the severer duties  
of religion.

I put your sister into a *nunnery*, with a strict  
command not to see you, for fear you should  
have wrought upon her to have taken the habit.  
*Dryden*.

**NUPTIAL.** *adj.* [*nuptial*, French; *nup-  
tialis*, Latin.] Pertaining to marriage;  
constituting marriage; used or done in  
marriage.

Confirm that unity  
With *nuptial* knot, if thou vouchsafe to grant  
Rome to England's king. *Shakspeare*.

Because propagation of families proceedeth from  
the *nuptial* copulation, I desired to know of him  
what laws and customs they had concerning mar-  
riage. *Bacon*.

Then, when he sat  
They light the *nuptial* torch. *Milton's Par. I. 3.*

Whoever will partake of God's secrets, must  
pare off whatsoever is amiss, not eat of this sacri-  
fice with a defiled head, nor come to this feast  
without a *nuptial* garment. *Taylor*.

Wied with her love, and with ambition led,  
[neighbouring princes court her *nuptial* bed.  
*Dryden*.

Our eternal peace be seal'd by this,  
The first aidout of a *nuptial* kiss. *Dryden*.

**NUPTIALS.** *n. f.* Like the Latin with-  
out singular. [*nuptiae*, Latin.]

1. Marriage.

This is the triumph of the *nuptial* day,  
My better *nuptials*, which in spite of fate,  
For ever join me to my dear Morat. *Dryden*.

2. It is in *Shakspeare* singular, but con-  
trarily to use.

Lift up your countenance, as 'twere the day  
Of celebration of that *nuptial*, which  
We two have sworn shall come. *Shakspeare*.

**NURSE.** *n. f.* [*nourrice*, French.]

1. A woman that has the care of an-  
other's child.

Unnatural curiosity has taught all women, but  
the beggar, to find out *nurses*, which necessity only  
ought to commend. *Ralegh*.

2. A woman that has care of a sick per-  
son.

Never master had  
A page so kind, so dutiful, diligent,  
So feat, to *nurse*-like. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline*.

One Mrs. Quickly, which is in the manner of  
his *nurse*, or his dry *nurse*, or his cook. *Shakspeare*.

3. One who breeds, educates, or protects.

Rome, the *nurse* of judgement,  
Invited by your noble self, hath sent  
One general tongue unto us. *Shakspeare Henry VIII.*

We must lose  
The country, our dear *nurse*, or else thy person,  
Our comfort in the country. *Shakspeare Coriolanus*.

4. An old woman in contempt.

Can tales more senseless, ludicrous, and vain,  
By winter-fires old *nurses* entertain? *Blackmore*.

5. The state of being nursed.

Can wedlock know so great a curse,  
As putting husbands out to *nurse*? *Cleland*.

6. In composition, any thing that supplies  
food.

Put into your breeding pond three melters for or e  
(spawner; but if into a *nurse* pond or breeding pond,  
then no care is to be taken. *Walton*.

To **NURSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun, or by  
contraction from *nourish*; *nourrir*, Fr.]

1. To bring up a child or any thing  
young.

I was *nursed* in swaddling clothes with care.  
*Wisdome*, vii. 7.

Him in Egyptian robes Aricia bore,  
And *nursed* him with the maisty shore. *Dryden*.

2. To bring up a child not one's own.

Shall I call a nurse of the Hebrew women, that  
she may *nurse* the child? *Exodus*, ii. 7.

3. To feed; to keep; to maintain.

Thy daughters shall be *nursed* at thy side  
*Isaiah*, lx. 4.

Our monarchs were acknowledged here.  
That they their churches *nursing* fathers were.  
*Denham*.

The Niseans in their dark abode,  
*Nursed* secretly with milk the thriving God.  
*Addison*.

4. To tend the sick.

5. To pamper; to foment; to encour-  
age; to soften; to cherish.

And what is strength, but an effect of youth,  
which if time *nurse*, how can it ever cease? *Dante*.

By what fate has vice so thriven amongst us,  
and by what hands been *nursed* up into so uncon-  
trived a dominion? *Locke*.

**NURSER.** *n. f.* [from *nurse*.]

1. One that nurses. Not used.

See where he lies, inhered in the arms  
Of the most bloody *nurse* of his harms. *Shakspeare*.

2. A promoter; a fomentor.

**NURSERY.** *n. f.* [from *nurse*.]

1. The act or office of nursing.

I lov'd her most, and thought to set my rest  
On her kind *nursery*. *Shakspeare's King Lear*.

2. That which is the object of a nurse's  
care.

She went forth among her fruits and flowers,  
To visit how they prosper'd; bud and bloom  
Her *nursery*; they at her coming sprang,  
And touch'd by her fair tendance gladder grew.  
*Milton*.

3. A plantation of young trees to be  
transplanted to other ground.

Your *nursery* of stocks ought to be in a more  
barren ground than the ground is whereunto you  
remove them. *Bacon*.

My paper is a kind of *nursery* for authors, and  
some who have made a good figure here, will hereafter  
flourish under their own names. *Addison*.

4. Place where young children are nursed  
and brought up.

I th' swathing cloaths, the other from their  
*nursery*  
Were stol'n. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline*.

You see before you the spectacle of a Plantage-  
net, who hath been carried from the *nursery* to the  
sanctuary, from the sanctuary to the dismal prison,  
from the prison to the hand of the cruel tormentor,  
and from that hand to the wide wilderness; for so  
the world hath been to me. *Bacon*.

Forthwith the devil did appear,  
Not in the shape in which he plies  
At mis's elb w when he lies;  
Or stands before the *nursery* doors,  
To take the naughty boy that roars. *Prior*.

They have publick *nurseries*, where all parents  
are obliged to send their infants to be educated.  
*Swift*.

5. The place or state where any thing  
is fostered or brought up, from a  
*nursery* of children; or whence any  
thing is to be removed, from a *nursery*  
of trees.

This keeping of cows is of itself a very idle life,  
and a fit *nursery* for a thief. *Spenser on Ireland*.

To see fair *Adria*, *nursery* of arts,  
I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy. *Shakspeare*.

A luxurious court is the *nursery* of diseases; it  
breeds them, it encourages, nourishes, and enter-  
tains them. *L'Estrange*.

A *nursery* erects its head,  
Where queens are form'd and future heroes bred;  
Where unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry.  
*Dryden*.

**NURSING.** *n. f.* [from *nurse*.] One  
nursed up; a fondling.

Then was she held in foreign dignity,  
And made the *nursing* of nobility. *Spenser*.

I was his *nursing* once, and choice delight,  
His destin'd from the womb. *Milton's Agonistes*.

In their tender nonage, while they spread  
Their springing leaves and lift their infant head,  
Indulge their childhood, and the *nursing* spare.  
*Dryden*.

**NURTURE.** *n. f.* [contracted from *nour-  
riture*, French.]

1. Food; diet.

For this did th' angel twice descend?  
Ordain'd thy *nurture* holy, as of a plant  
Select and sacred. *Milton's Agonistes*.

2. Education; institution. Little used.

She should take order for bringing up of wards  
in good *nurture*, not suffer them to come into bad  
hands. *Spenser*.

The thorny point  
Of bare distress, hath ta'en from me the shew  
Of smooth civility; yet am I inland bred,  
And know some *nurture*. *Shakspeare As you like it*.

To **NURTURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to train; to bring up.

Thou broughtest it up with thy righteousness,  
and *nurtured* it in thy law, and reformed it with  
thy judgment. *2 Esdr. viii. 12.*

He was *nurtured* where he had been born in his  
first rudiments, till the years of ten. *Watson*.

When an insolent despiser of discipline, *nurtured*  
into

into impudence, shall appear before a church governor, severity and resolution are that governor's virtues. *South.*

2. To *nurture up*; to bring by care and food to maturity.

They suppose mother earth to be a great animal, and to have *nurtured up* her young offspring with a conscious tenderness. *Bentley.*

To *NUSTLE*. *v. a.* To fondle; to cherish. Corrupted from *nurse*. See *NUZZLE*. *Ainsworth.*

*NUT*. *n. f.* [*hnut*, Saxon; *noot*, Dutch; *noix*, French.]

1. The fruit of certain trees; it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell. If the shell and kernel are in the centre of a pulpy fruit, they then make not a nut but a stone.

One chance'd to find a *nut*

In the end of which a hole was cut,  
Which lay upon a hazel root,

There scatter'd by a squirrel;  
Which out the kernel gotten had;  
When quoth this *Fay*, dear queen be glad,  
Let Oberon be ne'er to mad,

I'll let you *saie* from peril. *Drayton's Nymph's.*  
*Nuts* are hard of digestion, yet possess some good medicinal qualities. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. A small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels.

This faculty may be more conveniently used by the multiplication of several wheels, together with *nuts* belonging unto each, that are used for the roasting of meat. *Wilkins.*

Clocks and jacks, though the screws and teeth of the wheels and *nuts* be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled, will hardly move. *Ray.*

*NU'TROWN*. *adj.* [*nut* and *brown*]

Brown like a nut kept long.

Young and old come forth to play,  
Till the live-long daylight fail,  
Then to the spicy *nutchbrown* ale. *Milton's Poems.*

When this *nutchbrown* sword was out,  
With stomach huge he laid about. *Hudibras.*

Two milk-white kids run frisking by her side,  
For which the *nutchbrown* lass, *Elithacis*,  
Full often offer'd many a savoury kiss. *Dryden.*

King *Haidenute*, 'midst Danes and Saxons stout,  
Carous'd in *nutchbrown* ale, and din'd on grout. *King.*

*NU'TCRACKERS*. *n. f.* [*nut* and *crack*.]  
An instrument used to enclose nuts and break them by pressure.

He cast every human feature out of his countenance, and became a pair of *nut-crackers*. *Addison's Spectator.*

*NU'TGALL*. *n. f.* [*nut* and *gall*.] Hard excrescence of an oak.

In vegetable excretions, maggots terminate in flies of constant shapes, as in the *nutgalls* of the ourlandish oak. *Brown.*

*NU'THATCH*. } *n. f.* [*picus martius*]

*NU'TJOBBER*. } A bird. *Ainsworth.*

*NU'TPECKER*. }

*NU'THOOK*. *n. f.* [*nut* and *hook*.]

1. A stick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered.

2. It was anciently, I know not why, a name of contempt.

*Nutbook*, *nutbook*, you lie. *Shakspeare Henry IV.*

*NU'TMEG*. *n. f.* [*nut* and *muguet*, French.]

The *nutmeg* is a kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach, and separated from that and from its investient coat, the mace, before it is sent over to us; except that the whole fruit is sometimes sent over in pickle, by way of sweet-meat or as a curiosity. There are two kinds of *nutmeg*; the male, which is long and cylindrical, but it has less of the fine aromatick flavour than the female, which is of the shape of an olive. *Hill.*

The second integument, a dry and flosculous coat, commonly called mace; the fourth, a kernel included in the shell, which lieth under the mace, is the same we call *nutmeg*. *Brown.*

I to my pleasant gardens went,  
Where *nutmegs* breathe a fragrant scent. *Sandy.*

*NU'TSHELL*. *n. f.* [*nut* and *shell*.]

1. The hard substance that incloses the kernel of the nut.

I could be bounded in a *nutshell*, and count myself a king of infinite space. *Shakspeare.*

It seems as easy to me, to have the idea of space empty of body, as to think of the hollow of a *nutshell* without a kernel. *Locke.*

2. It is used proverbially for any thing of little value.

A fox had me by the back, and a thousand pound to a *nutshell*, I had never got off again. *L'Estrange.*

*NU'TTREE*. *n. f.* [*nut* and *tree*.] A tree that bears nuts.

Of trees you shall have the *nuttree* and the oak. *Peacham.*

Like beating *nuttrees*, make a larger crop. *Dryden.*

*NUTRICATION*. *n. f.* [*nutricatio*, Lat.]

Manner of feeding or being fed.

Besides the teeth, the tongue of this animal is a second argument to overthrow this airy *nutrition*. *Brown.*

*NU'TRIMENT*. *n. f.* [*nutrimentum*, Lat.]

That which feeds or nourishes; food; aliment.

This slave  
Has my lord's meat in him,

Why should it thrive and turn to *nutriment*? *Shak.*

The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and *nutriment*, diffused into all the parts of the body. *South.*

Does not the body thrive and grow,  
By food of twenty years ago?

And is not virtue in mankind  
The *nutriment* that feeds the mind? *Swift's Misc.*

*NUTRIMENTAL*. *adj.* [from *nutriment*.]

Having the qualities of food; alimental.

By virtue of this oil vegetables are *nutrimental*, for this oil is extracted by animal digestion as an emulsion. *Arbutnot.*

*NUTRITION*. *n. f.* [from *nutritio*, *nutrio*, Latin; *nutrition*, French.]

1. The act or quality of nourishing, supporting strength, or encreasing growth.

New parts are added to our substance to supply our continual decayings; nor can we give a certain

account how the Aliment is so prepared for *nutrition*, or by what mechanism it is so regularly distributed. *Glare's Scylla.*

The obstruction of the glands of the mesenteries is a great impediment to *nutrition*; for the lymph in those glands is a necessary constituent of the Aliment before it mixeth with the blood. *Arbutnot.*

2. That which nourishes; nutriment.

Let's properly.

Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot,

To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot. *Pope.*

*NUTRITIOUS*. *adj.* [from *nutrio*, Latin.]

Having the quality of nourishing.

O may'st thou often see

Thy furrows whiten'd by the woolly rain

*Nutritious*! secret nitre lurks within. *Philips.*

The heat equal to incubation is only *nutritious*; and the *nutritious* juice itself resembles the white of an egg in all its qualities. *Arbutnot.*

*NU'TRITIVE*. *adj.* [from *nutrio*, Latin.]

Nourishing; nutrimental; alimental.

While the secretory, or separating glands, are too much widened and extended, they suffer a great quantity of *nutritive* juice to pass through. *Blackmore.*

*NU'TRITURE*. *n. f.* [from *nutrio*, Latin.]

The power of nourishing. Not used.

Never make a meal of flesh alone, have some other meat with it of less *nutriture*. *Harvey.*

To *NUZZLE*. *v. a.* [This word, in its original signification, seems corrupted from *nurse*; but when its original meaning was forgotten, writers supposed it to come from *nozzle* or *nose*, and in that sense used it.]

1. To nurse; to foster.

Old men long *nuzzled* in corruption, scorn  
them that would seek reformation. *Sidney.*

2. To go with the nose down like a hog.

He charged through an army of lawyers, sometimes with sword in hand, at other times *nuzzling* like an eel in the mud. *Arbutnot.*

Sir Roger shook his ears, and *nuzzled* along,  
well satisfied that he was doing a charitable work. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

The blessed benefit, not there confin'd,  
Drops to the third, who *nuzzles* close behind. *Pope.*

*NYMPH*. *n. f.* [*νύμφη*; *nympha*, Latin.]

1. A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters.

And as the moisture which the thirsty earth  
Sucks from the sea, to fill her empty veins,  
From out her womb at last doth take a birth,  
And runs a *nympb* along the grassy plains. *Davies.*

2. A lady. In poetry.

This resolve no mortal dame,  
None but those eyes cou'd have o'erthrown;  
The *nympb* I dare not, need not name. *Wallier.*

*NYMPHISH*. *adj.* [from *nympb*.] Relating to nymphs; ladylike.

Tending all to *nympbish* war. *Drayton.*

*NYS*. [A corruption of *ne is*.] None is; not is. Obsolete.

Thou findest fault, where *nys* to be found,  
And buidest strong work upon a weak ground. *Spenser.*

# O.

## O A K

**O** Has in English a long sound; as, *drone, groan, stone, alone, cloke, broke, coal, droll*; or short, *got, knot, shot, prong, long*. It is usually denoted long by a fervile *a* subjoined; as, *moan*; or by *e* at the end of the syllable; as, *bone*: when these vowels are not appended, it is generally short, except before *ll*; as, *droll, scroll*; and even then sometimes short; as, *loll*.

1. **O** is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation.

O that we, who have resisted all the designs of his love, would now try to defeat that of his anger!

*Decay of Piety.*

O! were he present, that his eyes and hands might see, and urge, the death which he commands.

*Dryden.*

2. **O** is used with no great elegance by *Shakespeare* for a circle or oval.

Can this cockpit hold

The vasty field of France? or may we cram within this wooden *O*, the very casks That did affright the air at Agincourt?

*Shaksp.*

**OAF**. *n. f.* [This word is variously written; *auff, ofe, and oph*; it seems a corruption of *ouph*, a demon or fairy; in German *als*, from which *elf*; and means properly the same with *changeling*; a foolish child left by malevolent *ouphs* or *fairies*, in the place of one more witty, which they steal away.]

1. A changeling; a foolish child left by the fairies.

These, when a child haps to be got, Which after proves an idiot, When folk perceives it thriveth not, The fault therein to smother.

Some silly doating brainless calf, That understands things by the half, Says that the fairy left this *oaf*,

And took away the other. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

2. A dolt; a blockhead; an idiot.

**OAFISH**. *adj.* [from *oaf*.] Stupid; dull; doltish.

**OAFISHNESS**. *n. f.* [from *oafish*.] Stupidity; dulness.

**OAK**. *n. f.* [ac, æc, Saxon; which, says *Skinner*, to shew how easy it is to play the fool, under a shew of literature and deep researches, I will, for the diversion of my reader, derive from *oaks*. a house; the *oak* being the best timber for building. *Skinner* seems to have had *Junius* in his thoughts, who on this very word has shewn his usual fondness for Greek etymology, by a derivation more ridiculous than that by which *Skinner* has ridiculed him. *Ac* or *ok*, says the grave critick, signified among the Saxons, like *robur* among

the Latins, not only an *oak* but *strength*. and may be well enough derived, *non incommode deduci potest*, from *ἀλκῆ*, strength; by taking the three first letters, and then sinking the *λ*, as is not uncommon; *quercus*.]

The *oak-tree* hath male flowers, or katkins, which consist of a great number of small slender threads. The embryos, which are produced at remote distances from these on the same tree, do afterwards become acorns, which are produced in hard scaly cups: the leaves are sinuated. The species are five.

*Miller.*

He return'd with his brows bound with *oak*.

*Shaksp.*

He lay along

Under an *oak*, whose antique root peeps out Upon the brook that brawls along this wood.

*Shak.*

No tree beareth so many bastard fruits as the *oak*. for besides the acorns, it beareth galls, *oak* apples, *oak* nuts, which are inflammable, and *oak* berries, sticking close to the body of the tree without stalk.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

The monarch *oak*, the patriarch of the trees, Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees: Three centuries he grows, and three he stays Supreme in state; and in three more decays.

*Dryden.*

An *oak* growing from a plant to a great tree, and then lopped, is still the same *oak*.

*Locke.*

A light earthy, stony, and sparry matter, incrustured and affixed to *oak* leaves.

*Woodward on Foss.*

Let India boast her plants, nor envy we The weeping amber and the balmy tree, While by our *oaks* the precious loads are born, And realms commanded which those trees adorn.

*Pope.*

**OAK EVERGREEN**. *n. f.* [*ilex*.]

The fruit is an *acorn* like the common *oak*. The wood of this tree is accounted very good for many sorts of tools and utensils; and affords the most durable charcoal in the world.

*Miller.*

**OAKAPPLE**. *n. f.* [*oak* and *apple*.] A kind of spongy excrescence on the *oak*.

Another kind of excrescence is an exudation of plants joined with putrefaction, as in *oakapples*, which are found chiefly upon the leaves of *oaks*.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

**OAKEN**. *adj.* [from *oak*.] Made of *oak*; gathered from *oak*.

No nation doth equal England for *oaken* timber wherewith to build ships.

*Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

By lot from Jove I am the pow'r Of this fair wood, and live in *oaken* bow'r.

*Milton.*

Clad in white velvet all their troop they led, With each an *oaken* chaplet on his head.

*Dryden.*

An *oaken* garland to be worn on festivals, was the recompence of one who had covered a citizen in battle.

*Adelphon.*

He snatched a good tough *oaken* cudgel, and began to brandish it.

*Arbutnot's John Bull.*

**OAKENPIN**. *n. f.* An apple.

*Oakenpin*, so called from its hardness, is a lasting fruit, yields excellent liquor, and is near the nature of the Westbury apple, though not in form.

*Mortimer.*

**OAKUM**. *n. f.* [A word probably formed

## O A T

by some corruption.] Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp, with which, mingled with pitch, leaks are stopped.

They make their *oakum*, wherewith they chalk the seams of the ships of old feet and weather-beaten ropes, when they are over spent and grown so rotten as they serve for no other use but to make rotten *oakum*, which moulders and washes away with every sea as the ships labour and are tossed.

*Raleigh.*

Some drive old *oakum* thro' each seam and rift; Their left hand does the calking non guide, The rattling mallet with the right they lift.

*Dryd.*

**OAD**. *n. f.* [ape, Saxon; perhaps by allusion to the common expression of plowing the water, from the same root with *oar*, to plow; *aro*, Latin.] A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water, the resistance made by water to the *oar* pushing on the vessel.

Th' *oars* were silver,

Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke, and made The water which they beat, to follow faster, As amorous of their strokes.

*Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

So tow'rd's a ship the *oar* finn'd gallies ply, Which wanting sea to ride, or wind to fly, Stands but to fall reveng'd.

*Denham's Poems.*

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern And untaught Indian, on the stream did glide, E'er sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,

Or fin-like *oars* did spread from either side. *Dryd.* Its progressive motion may be effected by the help of several *oars*, which in the outward ends of them shall be like the fins of a fish to contract and dilate.

*Wilkins.*

**TO OAR**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To row.

He more undaunted on the ruin rode, And *oar'd* with labouring arms along the flood.

*Pope.*

**TO OAR**. *v. a.* To impel by rowing.

His bold head

Bore the contentious wave, he kept, and *oar'd* Himself with his good arms in lusty strokes To th' shore.

*Shakspere's Tempest.*

**OARY**. *adj.* [from *oar*.] Having the form or use of *oars*.

The swan with arched neck,

Between her white wings mantling, proudly rows Her state with *oary* feet.

*Milton.*

His hair transforms to down, his fingers meet, In *oary* films, and shape his *oary* feet.

*Addison.*

**OAST**. *n. f.* A kiln. Not in use.

Empty the binn into a hog-bag, and carry them immediately to the *oast* or kiln, to be dried.

*Mortimer.*

**OATCAKE**. *n. f.* [*oat* and *cake*.] Cake made of the meal of *oats*.

Take a blue stone they make haver or *oatcakes* upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron.

*Peacham.*

**OATEN**. *adj.* [from *oat*.] Made of *oats*; bearing *oats*.

When

When shepherds pipe on *oaten straws*,  
And merry larks are ploughmen's clocks. *Shaksp.*  
**OATH.** *n. f.* [*aith*, Gothick; *að*, Sax.]  
The distance between the noun *oath*,  
and the verb *swear*, is very observable,  
as it may shew that our oldest dialect is  
formed from different languages.] An  
affirmation, negation, or promise, cor-  
roborated by the attestation of the Di-  
vine Being.

Read over Julia's heart, thy first best love,  
For whose dear sake thou then did'st rend thy faith  
Into a thousand *oaths*; and all those *oaths*  
Descended into perjury to love me. *Shaksp.*

All the *oath*-rites laid,  
I then ascended her adorned bed. *Chapman.*

We have consultations, which inventions shall  
be published, which not and take an *oath* of se-  
crecy for the concealing of those which we think  
fit to keep secret. *Bacon.*

Those called to any office of trust, are bound by  
an *oath* to the faithful discharge of it: but an *oath*  
is an appeal to God, and therefore can have no in-  
fluence, except upon those who believe that he is.

**OATHABLE.** *adj.* [from *oath*. A word  
not used.] Capable of having an oath  
administered.

You're not *oathable*,

Altho' I know you'll swear  
Into strong shudders th' immortal gods. *Shaksp.*

**OATHBREAKING.** *n. f.* [*oath* and *break*.]  
Perjury; the violation of an oath.

His *oathbreaking* he mended thus,

By now forswearing that he is forsworn. *Shaksp.*

**OATMALT.** *n. f.* [*oat* and *malt*.] Malt  
made of oats.

In Kent they brew with one half *oatmalt*, and  
the other half *baileymalt*. *Mortimer.*

**OATMEAL.** *n. f.* [*oat* and *meal*.] Flower  
made by grinding oats.

*Oatmeal* and butter, outwardly applied, dry the  
scalp on the head. *Arbutnot on Alimen's.*

Our neighbours tell me oft, in joking talk,

Of ashes, leather, *oatmeal*, bran, and chalk. *Gay.*

**OATMEAL.** *n. f.* [*panicum*.] An herb.

**OATS.** *n. f.* [*aten*, Saxon.] A grain,  
which in England is generally given to  
horses, but in Scotland supports the  
people.

It is of the grass leaved tribe; the flowers have  
no petals, and are disposed in a loose panicle: the  
grain is eatable. The meal makes tolerable good  
bread. *Muller.*

The *oats* have eaten the horses. *Shaksp.*

It is bare mechanism, no otherwise produced than  
the turning of a wild *outboard*, by the insinuation  
of the particles of moisture. *Lock.*

For your lean cattle, fodder them with barley  
straw first, and the *oat* straw last. *Mortimer's Illust.*  
His horse's allowance of *oats* and beans, was  
greater than the journey required. *Swift.*

**OATTHISTLE.** *n. f.* [*oat* and *thistle*.] An  
herb.

**OBAMBULATION.** *n. f.* [*obambulo*,  
from *obambulo*, Latin.] The act of  
walking about. *Diet.*

**TO OBDUCE.** *v. a.* [*obduco*, Latin.] To  
draw over as a covering.

No animal exhibits its face in the native col-  
our of its skin but man; all others are covered  
with feathers, hair, or a cortex that is *obduced*  
over the cutis. *Hale.*

**OBDUCATION.** *n. f.* [from *obduccio*, *ob-*  
*duco*, Latin.] The act of covering, or  
laying a cover.

**OBDURACY.** *n. f.* [from *obduratus*.] In-

flexible wickedness; impenitence; hard-  
ness of heart.

Thou think'st me as far in the Devil's book, as  
thou and Falstaff, for *obduracy* and persistency.

*Shaksp.* *Henry IV.*  
God may, by a mighty grace, hinder the abso-  
lute completion of sin in final *obduracy*. *South.*

**OBDURATE.** *n. f.* [*obduratus*, Latin.]

1. Hard of heart; inflexibly obstinate in  
ill; hardened; impenitent.

Oh! let me teach thee for thy father's sake,  
That gave thee life, when well he might have slain  
thee;

Be not *obdurate*, open thy deaf ears. *Shaksp.*

If when you make your prayers,

God should be so *obdurate* as yourselves,

How would it fare with your departed souls? *Shaksp.*

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;

Thou stern, *obdurate*, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shaksp.*

To convince the proud what signs avail,

Or wonders move th' *obdurate* to relent;

They harden'd more, by what might more reclaim. *Milton.*

*Obdurate* as you are, oh! hear at least

My dying prayers, and grant my last request. *Dryd.*

2. Hardened; firm; stubborn; always  
with some degree of evil.

Sometimes the very custom of evil makes the  
heart *obdurate* against whatsoever instructions to the  
contrary. *Hobbes.*

A pleasing forcery could charm

Pain for a while, or anguish, and excite

Fallacious hope, or arm th' *obdurate* breast

With stubborn patience, as with triple steel. *Milton.*

No such thought ever strikes his marble, *ob-*

*durate* heart, but it presently flies off and rebounds

from it. It is impossible for a man to be thorough

paced in ingratitude, till he has shook off all fetters

of pity and compassion. *South.*

3. Harsh; rugged.

They joined the most *obdurate* consonants with-

out one intervening vowel. *Swift.*

**OBDURATELY.** *adv.* [from *obduratus*.]

Stubbornly; inflexibly; impenitently.

**OBDURATENESS.** *n. f.* [from *obduratus*.]

Stubbornness; inflexibility; impeni-

tence.

**OBDURATION.** *n. f.* [from *obduratus*.]

Hardness of heart; stubbornness.

What occasion it had given them to think, to

their greater *obduracy* in evil, that through a for-

ward and wanton desire of innovation, we did con-

stantly those things, for which conscience was

prejudiced? *Hobbes.*

This barren season is always the reward of obsti-

nate *obduracy*. *Hammond.*

**OBDURED.** *adj.* [*obduratus*, Latin.] Hard-

ened; inflexible; impenitent.

This saw his hapless foes, but stood *obdured*,

And to rebellious fight rallied their powers

Intestate. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**OBEEDIENCE.** *n. f.* [*obediencia*, Fr. *obe-*

*diencia*, Latin.] Obsequiousness; sub-

mission to authority; compliance with

command or prohibition.

If you violently proceed against him, it would

shake in pieces the heart of his *obedience*. *Shaksp.*

Thy husband

Craves no other tribute at thy hands,

But love, fair looks, and true *obedience*. *Shaksp.*

His servants ye are, to whom ye obay, whether

of sin unto death, or of *obedience* unto righteous-

ness. *Rom. iv. 16.*

It was both a strange commission, and a strange

*obedience* to a commission, for men to furiously

assailed, to hold their hands. *Bacon.*

In vain thou bidst me to forbear,

*Obedience* were rebellion here. *Conway.*

Nor can this be,

But by fulfilling that which thou didst want,

*Obedience* to the law of God, imposed  
On penalty of death. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

We must beg the grace and assistance of God's  
spirit to enable us to forsake our sins, and to walk  
in *obedience* to him. *Duty of Man.*

The *obedience* of men is to imitate the *obedience*  
of angels, and rational beings on earth, are to live  
unto God, as rational beings in heaven live unto  
him. *Law.*

**OBE'DIENT.** *adj.* [*obediens*, Lat.] Sub-  
missive to authority; compliant with  
command or prohibition; obsequious.

To this end did I write, that I might know  
the proof of you, whether ye be *obedient* in all  
things. *2 Cor. ii. 9.*

To this her mother's plot

She, seemingly *obedient*, like wife hath

Made promise. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Religion hath a good influence upon the people,

to make them *obedient* to government, and peaceable

one towards another. *Tillotson.*

The chief his order give, with due regard,

With due *obedience*, wait the chief command. *Page.*

**OBE'DIENTIAL.** *adj.* [*obediens*, French;  
from *obedient*.] According to the rule  
of obedience.

Faith is such as God will accept of, when it  
affords fiducial reliance on the promises, and *obe-*  
*dient* submission to the command. *Hammond.*

Faith is then perfect, when it produces in us a  
fiducial assent to whatever the gospel has revealed,  
and an *obedient* submission to the commands.

*Wake's Prep. for Death.*

**OBE'DIENTLY.** *adv.* [from *obedient*.]  
With obedience.

We should behave ourselves reverently and *obe-*  
*diently* towards the Divine Majesty, and justly and  
charitably towards men. *Tillotson.*

**OBEISANCE.** *n. f.* [*obeisance*, French.]  
This word is formed by corruption from  
*abaisance*, an act of reverence.] A bow;  
a courtesy; an act of reverence made  
by inclination of the body or knee.

Bartholomew my page,

See dress'd in all suits like a lady;

Then call him Madam, do him all *obeisance*. *Shaksp.*

Bathsheba bowed and did *obeisance* unto the king.

*1 Kings, i. 16.*

The lords and ladies paid

Their homage, with a low *obeisance* made;

And seem'd to venerate the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

**OBELEISK.** *n. f.* [*obeliscus*, Latin.]

1. A magnificent high piece of solid  
marble, or other fine stone, having  
usually four faces, and lessening up-  
wards by degrees, till it ends in a  
point like a pyramid. *Harris.*

Between the statues *obelisks* were plac'd,

And the learn'd walls with hieroglyphicks grac'd. *Pope.*

2. A mark of censure in the margin of a  
book, in the form of a dagger [†].

He published the translation of the Septuagint,  
having compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by  
asterisks what was defective, and by *obelisks* what  
redundant. *Grew.*

**OBEQUITA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *obequito*,  
Lat.] The act of riding about.

**OBERRA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *oberro*, Lat.]  
The act of wandering about.

**OBL'ISE.** *adj.* [*obesus*, Latin.] Fat; laden  
with flesh.

**OBL'ISENESS.** } *n. f.* [from *obesa*.] Morbid  
**OBL'ISITY.** } fatness; incumbrance of  
flesh.

On these many diseases depend; as on the strit-  
ness of the chest, a phthisis; on the largeness of  
the veins, an atrophy; on their spindliness *Bow.*

*Grew's Conject.*

**OBJ. v. a.** [*obscure*, French; *obedire*, Latin.]

1. To pay submission to; to comply with, from reverence to authority.

The will of Heaven  
Be done in this and all things! *Shakespeare.*

In a situation, that women are a temple  
To seek in rule, in ceremony, and away,  
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey. *Shakespeare.*

Let not him enter in your mortal body, that ye  
should *obey*, in the lust the conf. *Romans*, vi, 12.  
The ancient hunter yet a leoparded king *obeyed*. *Dryden.*

Was she thy God, that her thou didst obey,  
Before his voice? *Athen's Paralytic*, *Legg.*

Attack and India shall his power obey,  
He shall extend his propagated way  
Beyond the solar year, without the starry way. *Dryden.*

2. It had formerly sometimes to before the person obeyed, which Addison has mentioned as one of Milton's latinisms; but it is frequent in old writers; when we borrowed the French word we borrowed the syntax, *obéir au roi*.

He commanded the trumpets to sound, to which  
the two brave knights *obeying*, they performed  
their courts, breaking their slaves. *Sidney.*

The first bark, *obeying* to her mind,  
Forth launched quickly, in the did desire. *Spenser.*

His servants ye are, to whom ye *obey*. *Romans.*  
Not did they not perceive the evil plight  
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel.

Yet to their general's voice they soon *obey'd*. *Milton.*

**OBJECT. n. f.** [*objet*, French; *objectum*, Latin.]

1. That about which any power or faculty is employed.

The flat unrais'd spirit, that hath dur'd,  
On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth  
So great an *object*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

They are her farthest reaching instrument,  
Yet they no beams unto their *objects* send;  
But all the rays are from their *objects* sent,  
And in the eyes with pointed angles end. *Darwin.*

The *object* of true faith is, either God himself,  
or the word of God. God who is believed in,  
and the word of God as the rule of faith, or matter to be believed. *Hilmond.*

The act of faith is applied to the *object* according to the nature of it; to what is already past, as past, to what is to come, as still to come; to that which is present, as it is still present. *Perizon.*

Those things in ourselves, are the only proper *objects* of our zeal, which, in others, are the unquestionable subjects of our praises. *Sparr.*

Truth is the *object* of our understanding, as good is of the will. *Dryden's Dufresny.*

As you have no mistress to serve, to let your own soul be the *object* of your daily care and attendance. *Larue.*

2. Something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind.

Dishonour not your eye  
By throwing it on any *object*. *Shakespeare.*

Why else this double *object* in our sight,  
Of sight pursu'd in the air, and on the ground. *Milton.*

This passenger felt some degree of concern, at the sight of so moving an *object*, and therefore withdrew. *Attelury.*

3. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by something else.

The adverbial after a verb transitive, or a sentence in room thereof, is called, by grammarians, *object* of the verb. *Clarke.*

**OTGLASS. n. f.** Glass remotest from the eye.

An *object-glass* of a telescope I once mended, by grinding it on pitch, with putty, and leaning easily on it in the grinding, lest the putty should scratch it. *Newton's Opticks.*

**TO OBJECT. v. a.** [*objecter*, French; *objectio*, *objectum*, Latin.]

1. To oppose; to present in opposition.

Flowers growing feathered in divers beds, will shew more to us that they be *object* to view at once. *Bacon.*

Pallas to their eyes  
The mist *objected*, and condens'd the skies. *Pope.*

2. To propose as a charge criminal; or a reason adverse: with *to* or *against*.

Were it not some kind of blindness to be like unto misdeeds and heartens, it would not so usually be *objected*; men would not think it any advantage in the cause of religion to be able therewith justly to charge their adversaries. *Hobbes.*

The book requirerth due examination, and giveth liberty to *object* any crime *against* such as are to be ordered. *Hobbes.*

Men in all deliberations find ease to be of the negative side, and affect a credit to *objection* and several difficulties; for when propositions are denied, there is an end of them; but if they be allowed, it requirerth a new work, which false point of wisdom is the bane of business. *Bacon.*

The old truth was, *object* ingratitude, and ye *object* all crimes: and is it not as old a truth, is it not a higher truth, *object* rebellion, and ye *object* all crimes? *Hobbes.*

This the adversaries of faith have too much reason to *object against* too many of its professors; but *against* the faith itself nothing at all. *Sparr.*

It was *objected against* a late painter, that he drew many graceful pictures, but few of them were like. *Dryden.*

Others *object* the poverty of the nation, and difficulties in furnishing greater supplies. *Addison.*

There was but this single fault that Erasmus, though an enemy, could *object* to him. *Atterbury.*

**OBJECTION. n. f.** [*objection*, French; *objectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of presenting any thing in opposition.

2. Criminal charge.

Speak on, Sir,  
I dare your worst *objections*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

3. Adverse argument.

There is a *objection* to all estates a secret war. I know well this *objection* to the *objection* and not the decision; and that it is after retorted. *Bacon.*

Whosoever makes such *objections* against an hypothesis, hath a right to be heard, let his temper and genius be what it will. *Burnet.*

4. Fault found.

I have shewn your verses to some, who have made that *objection* to them. *Watts's Letter.*

**OBJECTIVE. adj.** [*objectif*, Fr. *objectus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into *objective* and subjective. *Objective* certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself, and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other in our minds. *Watts's Logic.*

2. Made an object; proposed as an object: residing in objects.

If this one small piece of nature still affords new matters for our discovery, when should we be able to search out the vast treasures of *objective* knowledge that lies within the compass of the universe? *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**OBJECTIVELY. adv.** [from *objective*.]

1. In manner of an object.

This may fitly be called a determinate idea, when, such as it is at any time *objectively* in the mind, it is annexed, and without variation deter-

mined to an articulate sound, which is to be steadily the sign of that same object of the mind. *Locke.*

2. In the state of an object.

The basilisk should be destroyed, in regard he is a receiver of the rays of his antipathy and venomous emission, which *objectively* move his sense. *Brown.*

**OBJECTIVENESS. n. f.** [from *objective*.]

The state of being an object.

Is there such a motion or *objectiveness* of external bodies, which produceth light? The faculty of light is fitted to receive that impression or *objectiveness*, and that *objectiveness* fitted to that faculty. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**OBJECTOR. n. f.** [from *object*.] One who offers objections; one who raises difficulties.

But these *objectors* must the cause upbraid,  
That has not mortal man immortal made. *Blackmore.*

Let the *objectors* consider, that these irregularities must have come from the laws of mechanism. *Bentley.*

**OBJUR. [a corruption of *obscure*, or *obscure*.]**

Funeral obsequies. *Ainsworth.*

**TO OBJURGATE. v. a.** [*objurgo*, Lat.]

To chide; to reprove.

**OBJURGATION. n. f.** [*objurgatio*, Lat.]

Reproof; reprehension.

If there be no true liberty, but all things come to pass by inevitable necessity, then what are all interrogations and *objurgations*, and reprehensions and expostulations? *Bramhall.*

**OBJURGATORY. adj.** [*objurgatorius*, Lat.] Reprehensory; culpatory; chiding.

**OBLATE. adj.** [*oblatus*, Latin.] Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid.

By gravitation bodies on this globe will press towards its center, though not exactly thither, by reason of the *oblate* spheroidal figure of the earth, arising from its diurnal rotation about its axis. *Cbeyn's Philosophical Principles.*

**OBLATION. n. f.** [*oblation*, French; *oblatus*, Latin.] An offering; a sacrifice; any thing offered as an act of worship or reverence.

She looked upon the picture before her, and straight sigh'd, and straight tears followed, as if the idol of duty ought to be honoured with such *oblation*. *Sidney.*

Many conceive in the *oblation* of Jephtha's daughter, not a natural but a civil kind of death, and a separation from the world. *Brown.*

The will gives worth to the *oblation*, as to God's acceptance, sets the poorest giver upon the same level with the richest. *Scrub.*

The kind *oblation* of a falling tem. *Dryden.*

Behold the coward, and the brave,  
All make *oblations* at this shrine. *Swift.*

**OBLECTATION. n. f.** [*oblectatio*, Latin.]

Delight; pleasure.

**TO OBLIGATE. v. a.** [*obligo*, Latin.]

To bind by contract or duty.

**OBLIGATION. n. f.** [*obligatio*, from *obligo*, Lat. *obligation*, French.]

1. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract.

Your father lost a father;  
That father his; and the survivor bound  
In filial *obligation*, for some term,  
To do obsequious sorrow. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

There was no means for him as a Christian, to satisfy all *obligations* both to God and man, but to offer himself for a mediator of an accord and peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Nothing can be more reasonable than that such creatures should be under the *obligation* of accepting such evidence, as in itself is sufficient for their conviction. *Wilkins.*

The



The better to satisfy this obligation, you have early cultivated the genius you have to arms. *Dryd.*  
No ties can bind, that from constraint arise,  
Where either's forc'd, all obligation dies. *Granville.*  
2. An act which binds any man to some performance.

The heir of an obliged person is not bound to make restitution, if the obligation passed only by a personal act; but if it passed from his person to his estate, then the estate passes with all its burthen.

*Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude.

Where is the obligation of any man's making me a present of what he does not care for himself?

*L'Esperance.*

So quick a sense did the Israelites entertain of the merits of Gideon, and the obligation he had laid upon them, that they tender him the regal and hereditary government of that people. *South.*

OBLIGATORY. *adj.* [obligatoire, French; from obligate.] Imposing an obligation; binding; coercive: with *to* or *on*.

And concerning the lawfulness, not only permissively, but whether it be not obligatory to Christian princes and states. *Bacon.*

As long as the law is obligatory, so long our obedience is due. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

A people long used to hardships, look upon themselves as creatures at mercy, and that all impositions laid on them by a stronger hand, are legal and obligatory. *Swift.*

If this patent is obligatory on them, it is contrary to acts of parliament, and therefore void.

To OBLIGE. *v. a.* [obligere, French; obligeo, Latin.]

1. To bind; to impose obligation; to compel to something.

All these have moved me, and some of them obliged me to commend these my labours to your grace's patronage. *White.*

The church hath been thought fit to be called Catholic, in reference to the universal obedience which it precepteth, both in regard of the persons, obliging men of all conditions, and in relation to the precepts, requiring the performance of all the evangelical commands. *Pea son.*

Religion obliges men to the practice of those virtues which conduce to the preservation of our health. *Tillotson.*

The law must oblige in all precepts, or in none. If it oblige in all, all are to be obeyed, if it oblige in none, it has no longer the authority of a law. *Regis.*

2. To indebt; to lay obligations of gratitude.

He that depends upon another, must Oblige his honour with a boundless truth. *Waller.*

Since love obliges not, I from this hour Assume the right of man's despotic power. *Dryden.*

Vain wretched creature, how art thou misled,  
To think thy wit these godlike notions bred!  
These truths are not the product of thy mind,  
But dropt from heav'n, and of a nobler kind:  
Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy sight,  
And reason saw not, till faith sprung the light.  
Thus man by his own strength to heaven would soar,

And would not be oblig'd to God for more. *Dryden.*

When int'rest calls off all her sneaking train,  
When all th' oblig'd desert, and all the vain,  
She waits or to the scaffold or the cell. *Pope.*

To those hills we are obliged for all our metals,  
and with them for all the conveniences and comforts of life. *Bentley.*

3. To please; to gratify.

A great man gets more by obliging his inferior, than by disdaining him; as a man has a greater advantage by sowing and dressing his ground, than he can have by trampling upon it. *South.*

Some natures are so sour and so ungrateful, that they are never to be obliged. *L'Esperance.*

Happy the people, who preserve their honour,  
By the same duties that oblige their prince!

*Addison's Cato.*

OBLIGEE. *n. f.* [from oblige.] The person bound by a legal or written contract.

OBLIGEMENT. *n. f.* [obligement, Fr.] Obligation.

I will not resist, whatever it is, either of divine or human obligation, that you lay upon me.

*Milton's Education.*

Let this fair princess but one minute stay  
A look from her will your obligements pay. *Dryden.*

OBLIGER. *n. f.* He who binds by contract.

OBLIGING. *part. adj.* [obligant, Fr. from oblige.] Civil; compliant; respectful; engaging.

Nothing could be more obliging and respectful than the lion's letter was, in appearance; but there was death in the true intent. *L'Esperance.*

Monseigneur Strozzi has many curiosities, and is very obliging to a stranger who desires the sight of them. *Addison.*

Obliging creatures! make me see

\* All that disgrac'd my better, met in me. *Pope.*

So obliging that he ne'er oblig'd.

OBLIGINGLY. *adv.* [from obliging.]

Civilly; complaisantly.  
Eugenius informs me very obligingly, that he never thought he should have disliked any passage in my paper. *Addison.*

I see her taste each nauseous draught,  
And so obligingly am caught;  
I bless the hand from whence they came,  
Nor dare distort my face for shame. *Swift's Misc.*

OBLIGINGNESS. *n. f.* [from obliging.]

1. Obligation; force.  
They look into them not to weigh the obligingness, but to quarrel the difficulty of the injunctions: not to direct practice, but excuse prevarications. *Deay of Pircy.*

2. Civility; complaisance.  
OBLIGATION. *n. f.* [obligatio, from obliquo, Lat.] Declination from straightness or perpendicularity; obliquity.

The change made by the obliquation of the eyes, is least in colours of the densest than in thin substances. *Newton's Opticks.*

OBLIQUE. *adj.* [oblique, French; obliquus, Latin.]

1. Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel.

One by his view

Mought deem him born with ill-dispos'd skies,  
When oblique Saturn sat in the house of th' agonies. *Spenser.*

If found he stopped and rereruffled, it cometh about on the other side in an oblique line. *Bacon.*

May they not pity us, condemn'd to bear  
The various heav'n of an oblique sphere;  
While by fix'd laws, and with a just return,  
They feel twelve hours that shade for twelve that burn. *Prior.*

Bavaria's stars must be accus'd which shone,  
That fatal day the mighty work was done,  
With rays oblique upon the Gallic sun. *Prior.*

It has a direction oblique to that of the former motion.

Criticks form a general character from the observation of particular errors, taken in their own oblique or imperfect views, which is as unjust, as to make a judgment of the beauty of a man's body, from the shade it casts in such and such a position. *Brace.*

2. Not direct; indirect; by a side glance.

Has he given the lie  
In circle, or oblique, or semicircle?  
Or direct parallel; you must challenge him. *Shaks.*

3. [In grammar.] Any case in nouns except the nominative.

OBLIQUELY. *adv.* [from oblique.]

1. Not directly; not perpendicularly.  
Of meridian altitude, it hath but twenty-three degrees, so that it plays but obliquely upon us, and as the sun duth about the twenty third of January. *Brown.*

Declining from the noon of day,

The sun obliquely shoots his burning ray. *Pope.*

2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning.

They haply might admit the truths obliquely levelled, which bathfulness persuaded not to enquire for. *Fells.*

His discourse tends obliquely to the detracting from others, or the extolling of himself. *Addison.*

OBLIQUENESS. *n. f.* [obliquité, Fr. from oblique.]

OBLIQUITY. *n. f.* [from oblique.]

1. Deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity.

Which else to several species thou must ascribe  
Mov'd contrary with thwart obliquities. *Milton.*

2. Deviation from moral rectitude.

There is in rectitude, beauty, as a contrarywise in obliquity, deformity. *Hooker.*

Count Rhodophil, cut out for government and high affairs, and balancing all matters in the scale of his high understanding, hath rectified all obliquities. *Howell.*

For a rational creature to conform himself to the will of God in all things, carries in it a rational rectitude or goodness; and to disobey or oppose his will in any thing, imports a moral obliquity. *South.*

To OBLITERATE. *v. a.* [oblitero, ob and latus, Latin.]

1. To efface any thing written.

2. To wear out; to destroy; to efface.

Wars and desolations obliterate many ancient monuments. *Hale.*

Let men consider themselves as ensnared in that unhappy contract, which has rendered them part of the Devil's possession, and contrive how they may obliterate that reproach, and disentangle their mortgaged souls. *Deay of Pircy.*

These simple ideas, the understanding can no more refuse to have, or alter, or blot them out, than a mirror can refuse, alter, or obliterate the images which the objects set before it produce. *Locke.*

OBLITERATION. *n. f.* [obliteratio, Lat.]

Effacement; extinction.

Considering the casualties of wars, transmigration, especially that of the general flood, there might probably be an obliteration of all those monuments of antiquity that ages precedent at some time have yielded. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

OBLIVION. *n. f.* [oblivio, Latin.]

1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance.

Water drops have worn the stones of Troy,  
And blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,  
And mighty states characterless are grated  
To dusty nothing. *Shakspeare's Troil. and Cressida.*

Thou shouldst have heard many things of worthy memory, which now shall die in oblivion, and thou return unexperienced to thy grave. *Shakspeare.*

Knowledge is made by oblivion, and to purchase a clear and wantantable body of truth, we must forget and part with much we know. *Brace.*

Can they imagine, that God has therefore forgot their sins, because they are not willing to remember them? Or will they measure his pardon by their own oblivion? *Scotch.*

Among our crimes oblivion may be set;  
But 'tis our king's perfection to forget. *Dryden.*

2. Amnesty; general pardon of crimes in a state.

By the act of oblivion, all offences against the crown, and all particular trespasses between subject and subject, were pardoned, remitted, and utterly extinguished. *Dugue.*

**OBVIOUS.** *adj.* [*obvisus*, Latin.]  
Causing forgetfulness.

Raze out the written trouble of the brain,  
And with some sweet oblivious antidote  
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The British toils  
Fruit to see the crowding ghosts descend  
Unnumber'd, well-avenge'd, they quit the cares  
Of mortal life, and drink th' oblivious lake. *Philips.*

Oh born to see what none in fee awake!  
Behold the wonders of th' Italian lake. *Pope.*

**OBLONG.** *adj.* [*oblong*, French; *oblongus*, Latin.] Longer than broad; the same with a rectangle parallelogram, whose sides are unequal. *Harris.*

The best figure of a garden I esteem an oblong upon a desert. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

Every particle, supposing them globular or not very oblong, would be above nine million times their own length from any other particle. *Bentley.*

**OBLONGLY.** *adv.* [from *oblong*] In an oblong form.

The surface of the temperate climates is larger than it would have been, had the globe of our earth, or of the planets, been either spherical, or oblongly spheroidal. *Cory.*

**OBLONGNESS.** *n. f.* [from *oblong*] The state of being oblong.

**OBLIQUE.** *n. f.* [*obliquus*, Latin.]  
1. Centurious speech; blame, slander; reproach.

Reasonable moderation hath freed us from being  
Deferentially subject unto that bitter kind of obliquy,  
whereby as the church of Rome doth, under the  
colour of love towards those things which be harm-  
less, maintain extremely most hurtful corruptions;  
so we peradventure might be upbraided, that under  
colour of hatred towards those things that are cor-  
rupt, we are on the other side as extreme, even  
against most harmless ordinances. *Locke.*

Here new aspersions, with new obloquies,  
Are laid on old defects. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
Canst thou with impious obloquy condemn  
The just decree of God, pronounc'd and sworn?

Shall names that made your city the glory of the  
earth, be mentioned with obloquy and detraction?  
*Addison.*

Every age might perhaps produce one or two true  
genius, if they were not sunk under the censure  
and obloquy of plodding, servile, imitating pedants.  
*Swift.*

2. Cause of reproach; disgrace. Not proper.

My chastity's the jewel of our house,  
Bequeathed down from many ancestors;  
Which were the greatest obloquy if th' world  
In me to lose. *Shakespeare.*

**OBMUTE SCENCE.** *n. f.* [from *obmutus*, Latin.] Loss of speech.

A vehement fear often produceth obmutus. *Brown.*

**OBNOXIOUS.** *adj.* [*obnoxius*, Latin.]

1. Subject.

I propound a character of justice in a middle  
form, between the heretofore discourses of phar-  
sies, and the writings of lawyers, which are  
tied and obnoxious to their particular laws. *Locke.*

2. Liable to punishment.

A poor obnoxious, this traitor land,  
Like fasting Hester, as before you stand,  
We charge your sceptre. *Waller.*

We know ourselves obnoxious to God's judgements,  
and that he is a God of mercy and patience;  
and that we might not have the least suspicion of  
unwillingness to forgive, he hath sent his only  
son into the world, by his dismal sufferings  
and death, to expiate our offences. *Calamy.*  
Thy name, O Venerable, the kinder power  
our plains; and it held the Mantuan towers,

Obnoxious by Cremona's neighbouring crime,  
The wings of swans, and stronger pinion'd rhyme  
Shall raise aloft. *Dryden.*

3. Reprehensible; not of sound reputation.

Conceiving it most reasonable to search for pri-  
mitive truth in the primitive writers, and not to  
suffer his understanding to be preposited by the  
contrived and interested schemes of modern, and  
withal obnoxious authors. *Fell.*

4. Liable; exposed.

Long hostility had made their friendship weak in  
itself, and more obnoxious to jealousies and distrusts.  
*Hayward.*

But what will not ambition and revenge  
Descend to? who aspires, must down as low  
As high he soar'd, obnoxious first or last,  
To base things. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To Jews obnoxious on the gassy floor. *Dryden.*

They leave the government a trunk naked, de-  
fenceless, and obnoxious to every storm. *Davenant.*

**OBNOXIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *obnoxious*.]

Subjection; liability to punishment.

**OBNOXIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *obnoxious*.]

In a state of subjection; in the state of  
one liable to punishment.

**OBNOBILATE.** *v. a.* [*obnubilare*, Lat.]

To cloud; to obscure.

**OBOLUS.** *n. f.* [*obolus*, Latin.] In phar-  
macy, twelve grains. *Ainsworth.*

**OBREPTION.** *n. f.* [*obreptio*, Latin.]

The act of creeping on with secrecy or  
by surprise.

**OBROGATE.** *v. a.* [*obrogo*, Latin.]

To proclaim a contrary law for the  
dissolution of the former. *Dist.*

**OBSCENE.** *adj.* [*obscenus*, Fr. *obscenus*, Latin.]

1. Indecent; not agreeable to chastity of  
mind; causing lewd ideas.

Chemos th' obscene dread of Moab's sons. *Milt.*  
Words that were once chaste, by frequent use  
grow obscene and uncleanly. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Offensive; disgusting.

A gildle foul with greafe mends his obscene attire. *Dryden.*

Home as they went, the sad discourse renew'd,  
Of the sciences down to death pursu'd,  
And of the light obscene to lately view'd. *Dryd.*

3. Inauspicious; ill-omened.

Care shuns thy walks, as at the cheerful light  
The groaning ghosts, and birds obscene take flight.

It is the sun's fate like your's, to be displeasing  
to owls and obscene animals, who cannot bear his  
lustre. *Pope's Letters.*

**OBSCENELY.** *adv.* [from *obscene*] In an  
impure and unchaste manner.

**OBSCENENESS.** *n. f.* [*obscenitas*, French,

**OBSCENITY.** } from *obscene*.] Impurity  
of thought or language; unchastity;  
lewdness.

Mr. Cowley asserts plainly, that obscenity has no  
place in wit. *Dryden.*

These fables were temper'd with the Italian se-  
verity, and free from any note of infamy or ob-  
scenity. *Dryden.*

Thou art wickedly devout,  
In Tiber dunking thrice by break of day,  
To wash th' obscenity of night away. *Dryden.*

No pardon vile obscenity should find,  
Tho' wit and art conspire to move your mind. *Pope.*

**OBSCURATION.** *n. f.* [*obscuratio*, Latin.]

1. The act of darkening.

2. A state of being darkened.

As to the sun and moon, their obscuration or  
change of colour happens commonly before the  
eruption of a fiery mountain. *Burnet.*

Thou art wickedly devout,  
In Tiber dunking thrice by break of day,  
To wash th' obscenity of night away. *Dryden.*

No pardon vile obscenity should find,  
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No pardon vile obscenity should find,  
Tho' wit and art conspire to move your mind. *Pope.*

**OBSCURE.** *adj.* [*obscur*, French; *obscurus*, Latin.]

1. Dark; unenlightened; gloomy, hin-  
dering sight.

Whoso curseth his father or mother, his lamp  
shall be put out in obscure darkness. *Proverbs.*

Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet  
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss,  
And thro' the palpable obscure find out  
His uncouth way? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Living in the dark.

The obscure bird clamour'd the live-long night.  
*Shakespeare.*

3. Not easily intelligible; abstruse; diffi-  
cult.

I explain some of the most obscure passages, and  
those which are most necessary to be understood,  
and this according to the manner wherein he used  
to express himself. *Dryden.*

4. Not noted; not observable.

He says, that he is an obscure person; one, I  
suppose, that is in the dark. *Attorney.*

**TO OBSCURE.** *v. a.* [*obscurare*, Latin.]

1. To darken; to make dark.

They are all couched in a pit hard by Herne's  
oak, with obscured lights; which at the very instant  
of Falstaff's and our meeting, they will at once  
display to the night. *Shakespeare.*

Sudden the thunder blackens all the skies,  
And the winds whistle, and the furies roll  
Mountains on mountains, and obscure the pole. *Pope.*

2. To make less visible.

What must I hold a candle to my shames?  
They in themselves, good sooth, are too, too light.  
Why, 'tis an office of discovery, love,  
And I should be obscur'd. *Shakespeare.*

Thinking by this retirement to obscure himself  
from God, he infringed the omniscency and essen-  
tial ubiquity of his Maker. *Brown's Vul. Et.*

3. To make less intelligible.

By private consent it hath been used in dangerous  
times to obscure writing, and make it hard to be  
read by others not acquainted with the intrigue.

There is scarce any duty which has been so obscured  
by the writings of learned men, as this. *Wake.*

4. To make less glorious, beautiful, or  
illustrious.

Think'st thou, vain spirit, thy glories are the  
same,  
And seest not sin obscures thy godlike frame?

I know thee now by thy ungrateful pride,  
That shows me what thy faded looks did hide. *Dryd.*

5. To conceal; to make unknown.

O might I here  
In solitude live savage, in some glade  
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable  
To sun or starlight, spread their umbrage broad.

*Milton.*

**OBSCURELY.** *adv.* [from *obscurus*.]

1. Not brightly; not luminously; darkly.

2. Out of sight; privately; without no-  
tice; not conspicuously.

Such was the rite of this prodigious fire,  
Which in mean buildings first obscurely bred,  
From thence did soon to open streets aspire. *Dryd.*

There live retir'd,  
Content thyself to be obscurely good. *Addison.*

3. Not clearly; not plainly; darkly to  
the mind.

The woman's seed at first obscurely told,  
Now amplier known, thy favour and thy lord. *Milt.*

**OBSCURITAS.** *n. f.* [*obscuritas*, Latin;

**OBSCURITY.** } *obscuritas*, French.]

1. Darkness; want of light.

Lo! a day of darkness and obscurity, tribulation  
and anguish upon the earth. *Ezra, xi. 3.*

Should Cynthia quit thee, Venus, and each star,  
It would not form one thought dark as thine are:  
I could lend them obscuring now, and say,  
Out of myself there should be no more day. *Dante.*

2. Unnoticed

## 2. Unnoticed state; privacy.

You are not for *obscurely* design'd,  
But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind.

*Dryden.*

## 3. Darkness of meaning.

Not to mention that *obscureness* that attends prophetic raptures, there are divers things knowable by the bare light of nature, which yet are so uneasy to be satisfactorily understood by our imperfect intellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear obscure.

*Boyle on Colours.*

That this part of sacred scripture had difficulties in it: many causes of *obscurity* did readily occur to me.

*Locke.*

What lies beyond our positive idea towards infinity, lies in *obscurity*, and has the undeterminate confusion of a negative idea, wherein I know I do not comprehend all I would, it being too large for a finite capacity.

*Locke.*

OBSCURATION. *n. f.* [*obscratio*, from *obscurus*, Latin.] Intreaty; supplication.

That these were comprehended under the *sacra*, is manifest from the old form of *obscuration*.

*Stillingfl.*

OBSEQUIES. *n. f.* [*obsequies*, French.] I know not whether this word be not anciently mistaken for *exequies*, *exequie*, Latin: this word, however, is apparently derived from *obsequium*.

## 1. Funeral rites; funeral solemnities.

There was Dorilaus valiantly requiting his friends help, in a great battle deprived of life, his *obsequies* being not more solemnized by the tears of his partakers, than the blood of his enemies.

*Sidney.*

Fair Juliet, that with angels doth remain,  
Accept this latest favour at my hand;  
That living honour'd thee, and being dead,  
With funeral *obsequies* adorn thy tomb.

*Shakespeare.*

I spare the widows tears, their woeful cries,  
And howling at their husbands *obsequies*;  
How Theseus at these funerals did assist,  
And with what gifts the mourning dames dismiss.

*Dryden.*

His body shall be royally interr'd,  
I will, myself,  
Be the chief mourner at his *obsequies*.  
Alas! poor Poll, my Indian talker dies,  
Go birds and celebrate his *obsequies*.

*Creech.*

## 2. It is found in the singular, perhaps more properly.

Or tune a song of victory to me,  
Or to thyself, sing thine own *obsequy*.  
Him I'll solemnly attend,  
With silent *obsequy* and funeral train,  
Home to his father's house.

*Milton's Agonistes.*

OBSEQUIOUS. *adj.* [from *obsequium*, Latin.]

## 1. Obedient; compliant; not resisting.

Adore not to the rising son, that you forget the father, who rais'd you to this height; nor be you so *obsequious* to the father, that you give just cause to the son to suspect that you neglect him. *Baron.*  
At his command th' up-rooted hills retir'd  
Each to his place; they heard his voice, and went *obsequious*.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I follow'd her; the what was honour knew,  
And, with *obsequious* majesty, approv'd  
My pleaded reason.  
See how th' *obsequious* wind and liquid air  
The Theban swan does upward bear.

*Cowley.*

A genial cherishing heat acts so upon the fit and *obsequious* matter, as to organize and fashion it according to the exigencies of its own nature.

*Boyle.*

His servants weeping,  
*Obsequious* to his orders, bear him higher. *Addison.*  
The vote of an assembly, which we cannot reconcile to public good, has been conceived in a private brain, afterwards supported by an *obsequious* party.

*Savisi.*

2. In *Shakespeare*, it seems to signify, funeral; such as the rites of funerals require.

Vol. II.

Your father lost a father;

That father his; and the survivor bound

In filial obligation, for some term,

To do *obsequious* sorrow.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

OBSEQUIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obsequious*.]

## 1. Obediently; with compliance.

They rise, and with respectful awe,

At the word giv'n, *obsequiously* withdraw.

*Dryden.*

We cannot reasonably expect, that any one should readily and *obsequiously* quit his own opinion, and embrace ours with a blind resignation.

*Locke.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it signifies, with funeral rites; with reverence for the dead.

I a while *obsequiously* lament

The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster.

*Shakespeare.*

OBSEQUIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *obsequious*.] Obedience; compliance.

They apply themselves both to his interest and humour, with all the arts of flattery and *obsequiousness*, the sweetest and the readiest way to advance a man.

*Scutb.*

OBSEVRABLE. *adj.* [from *obsevero*, Lat.]

Remarkable; eminent; such as may deserve notice.

They do bury their dead with *obsevrable* ceremonies.

*Albion.*

These proprieties affix'd unto bodies from considerations deduced from east, west, or those *obsevrable* points of the sphere, will not be justified from such foundations.

*Brown.*

I took a just account of every *obsevrable* circumstance of the earth, stone, metal, or other matter, from the surface quite down to the bottom of the pit, and entered it carefully into a journal.

*Woodward's Natural History.*

The great and more *obsevrable* occasions of exercising our courage, occur but seldom.

*Rogers.*

OBSEVRABLY. *adv.* [from *obsevrable*.] In a manner worthy of note.

It is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky, as is *obsevrably* recorded in some histories.

*Brown.*

OBSEVRANCE. *n. f.* [*obsevrance*, French; *obsevero*, Latin.]

## 1. Respect; ceremonial reverence.

In the wood, a league without the town,

Where I did meet thee once with Helena,

To do *obsevrance* on the morn of May.

*Shakespeare.*

Art thou left his bed, resolv'd to pay  
*Obsevrance* to the month of merry May.

*Dryden.*

## 2. Religious rite.

Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy *obsevrances*, and never lay the least restraint on the business or diversions of this life.

*Rogers.*

## 3. Attentive practice.

Use all th' *obsevrance* of civility,

Like one well studied in a sad offence

To please his grandam.

*Shakespeare.*

Love rigid honesty

And strict *obsevrance* of impartial laws.

*Roocommon.*

If the divine laws were propoed to our *obsevrance*, with no other motive than the advantages attending it, they would be little more than an advice.

*Rogers's Sermons.*

## 4. Rule of practice.

There are other strict *obsevrances*;

As, not to see a woman.

*Shakespeare.*

## 5. Careful obedience.

We must attend our Creator in all those ordinances which he has prescribed to the *obsevrance* of his church.

*Rogers.*

## 6. Observation; attention.

There can be no observation or experience of greater certainty, as to the increase of mankind, than the strict and vigilant *obsevrance* of the calculations and registers of the bills of births and deaths.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

## 7. Obedient regard; reverential attention.

Having had such experience of his fidelity as *obsevrance* abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him.

*Milton.*

OBSEVRANT. *adj.* [*obsevrans*, Latin.]

## 1. Attentive; diligent; watchful.

These writers, which gave themselves to follow and imitate others, were *obsevrant* spectators of those masters they admired.

*Raleigh.*

Wandering from climate to climate *obsevrant* they'd,  
Their manners noted, and their states survey'd.

*Pope.*

## 2. Obedient; respectful; with of.

We are told how *obsevrant* Alexander was of his master Aristotle.

*Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

## 3. Respectfully attentive; with of.

She now *obsevrant* of the parting ray,  
Eyes the calm sun-set of thy various day.

*Pope.*

## 4. Meantly dutiful; submissive.

How could the most base men attain to honour but by such an *obsevrant* slavish course.

*Raleigh.*

OBSEVRANT. *n. f.* [This word has the accent on the first syllable in *Shakespeare*.] A slavish attendant. Not in use.

These kind of knaves in this plainness,  
Harbour more craft, and more corrupt ends,  
Than twenty filthy ducking *obsevrants*;  
That stretch their duties nicely.

*Shakespeare.*

OBSERVATION. *n. f.* [*observatio*, from *obsevero*, Latin; *observation*, French.]

## 1. The act of observing, noting, or remarking.

These cannot be infused by *observation*, because they are the rules by which men take their first apprehensions and *observations* of things; as the being of the rule must be before its application to the thing directed by it.

The rules of our practice are taken from the conduct of such persons as fall within our *observation*.

*Rogers.*

## 2. Notion gained by observing; note; remark; animadversion.

In matters of human prudence, we shall find the greatest advantage by making wise *observations* on our conduct, and of the events attending it.

*Watts's Logic.*

## 3. Obedience; ritual practice.

He freed and delivered the Christian church from the external *observation* and obedience of all such legal precepts, as were not simply, and formally moral.

*White.*

OBSERVATOR. *n. f.* [*observateur*, French; from *obsevero*, Latin.] One that observes; a remarker.

The *observer* of the bills of mortality, hath given us the best account of the number that late plagues have swept away.

*Hale.*

She may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say,  
Good *observer*, not so fast away.

*Dryden.*

OBSERVATORY. *n. f.* [*observatoire*, Fr.]

A place built for astronomical observations.

Another was found near the *observatory* in Greenwich Park.

*Woodward on Fossils.*

To OBSERVE. *v. a.* [*observer*, Fr. *obsevero*, Lat.]

## 1. To watch; to regard attentively.

Remember, that as thine eye *observes* others, so art thou *observed* by angels and by men.

*Taylor.*

## 2. To find by attention; to note.

It is *observed*, that many men who have seemed to repent when they have thought death approaching, hate yet, after it hath pleas'd God to restore them to health, been as wicked, perhaps worse, as ever they were.

*Duty of Man.*

If our idea of infinity be got from the power we *observe* in ourselves, at repeating without end our own ideas, it may be demand'd why we do not attribute infinity to other ideas, as well as these of space and duration.

One may *observe* them discourse and reason pretty well, of several other things, before they can tell twenty.

*Locke.*

3. To

## 3. To regard or keep religiously.

A night to be much *observed* unto the Lord, for bringing them out of Egypt. *Exodus, xli. 42.*

## 4. To practice ritually.

In the days of Enoch, people *observed* not circumcision, or the Sabbath. *White.*

## 5. To obey; to follow.

6. OBSERVE. *v. n.*

## 1. To be attentive.

*Observing* men may form many judgments by the rules of similitude and proportion, where causes and effects are not entirely the same. *Watt.*

## 2. To make a remark.

I *observe*, that when we have an action against any man, we must for all that look upon him as our neighbour, and love him as ourselves, paying him all that justice, peace and charity, which are due to all persons. *Kentwell.*

Wherever I have found her notes to be wholly another's, which is the case of some hundreds, I have barely quoted the true proprietor, without *observing* upon it. *Pope's Letters.*

OBSERVER. *n. s.* [from *observare*]

## 1. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; close remarker.

He reads much;  
He is a great *observer*, and he looks  
Quite through the deed of men. *Shakespeare.*  
*Angelo.*

There is a kind of character in thy life,  
That to th' *observer* doth thy history  
Fully unfold. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
Careful *observers* may foretell the hour,  
By sure prognostics when to dread a show'r. *Swift.*

## 2. One who looks on; the beholder.

If a slow-paced star had stol'n away,  
From the *observer's* marking, he might stay  
Three hundred years to see it again. *Donne.*  
Company, he thinks, lessens the shame of vice,  
By sharing it, and therefore, if he cannot wholly  
avoid the eye of the *observer*, he hopes to distract it  
at least by a multiplicity of objects. *South.*  
Sometimes purulent matter may be discharged  
from the glands in the upper part of the wind-pipe,  
while the lungs are sound and uninfected, which  
now and then has imposed on undistinguishing *ob-*  
*server's*. *Blackmore.*

## 3. One who keeps any law or custom or practice.

Many nations are superstitious, and diligent  
*observers* of old customs, which they receive by  
tradition from their parents, by recording of their  
bards and chronicles. *Spenser.*

The king after the victory, as one that had been  
bred under a devout mother, and was in his na-  
ture a great *observer* of religious forms, caused 'le  
Deum to be solemnly sung in the presence of the  
whole army upon the place. *Baron.*

He was so strict an *observer* of his word, that  
no consideration whatever could make him break  
it. *Pror.*

Himself often read useful discourses to his ser-  
vants on the Lord's day, of which he was always a  
very strict and solemn *observer*. *Atterbury.*

OBSERVINGLY. *adv.* [from *observare*.]

Attentively; carefully.

There is some snail of goodness in things evil,  
Would men *observingly* discern it out. *Shakespeare.*

OBSSESSION. *n. s.* [from *obsessio*, Latin.]

The act of besieging.

## 2. The first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession.

OBSIDIONAL. *adj.* [from *obsidionalis*, Latin.]

Belonging to a siege. *Diet.*

OBSOLETE. *adj.* [from *obsoletus*, Latin.]

Worn out of use; disused; unfashionable.  
These words may be laudably revived, when  
they are more sounding, or more significant than  
the old. *Dryden.*

What if there be an old dormant statute or two  
against him, are they not now *obsolete*? *Swift.*

OBSOLETNESS. *n. s.* [from *obsoletus*.]

State of being worn out of use; unfashionableness.

OBSTACLE. *n. s.* [from *obstacle*, French; *obstaculum*, Latin.]

Something opposed; hindrance; obstruction.

Conscience is a blushing shame-fac'd spirit,  
That mutinies in a man's bottom: it fills  
One full of *obstacle*. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

If all *obstacles* were cut away,  
And that my path were even to the crown,  
As the ripe reverence and due of birth. *Shakespeare.*  
Disparity in age seems a greater *obstacle* to an in-  
timate friendship than inequality of fortune. For  
the humours, business, and diversions, of young and  
old, are generally very different. *Collins.*

Some conjectures about the origin of mountains  
and islands, I am obliged to look into, that they  
may not remain as *obstacles* to the left skittul.  
*Woodward's Natural History.*

What more natural and usual *obstacle* to those  
who take voyages, than winds and storms. *Pope.*

OBSTETRICIAN. *n. s.* [from *obstetricor*, Latin.]

The office of a midwife.

OBSTETRICAL. *adj.* [from *obstetrica*, Latin.]

Midwifish; befitting a midwife; doing  
the midwife's office.

There all the learn'd shall at the labour stand,  
And Douglas lend his soft *obstetric* hand. *Pope.*

OBSTINACY. *n. s.* [from *obstinatus*, French; *obstinatio*, Latin; from *obstinatus*.]

Stubbornness; contumacy; pertinacy; per-  
sistency.

Choosing rather to use extremities, which might  
drive men to desperate *obstinacy*, than apply mode-  
rate remedies. *Kemp Charles.*

Most writers use their words loosely and uncer-  
tainly, and do not make plain and clear deductions  
or words one from another, which were not diffi-  
cult to do, did they not find it convenient to shelter  
their ignorance, or *obstinacy*, under the obscurity of  
their terms. *Locke.*

What crops of wit and honesty appear,  
From spleen, from *obstinacy*, hate or fear. *Pope.*

OBSTINATE. *adj.* [from *obstinatus*, Latin.]

Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in reso-  
lution. As a quality used, it has an ill  
sense; but relative, it is neutral.

The queen is *obstinate*,  
Stubborn to justice, apt to accuse it, and  
Disdainful to be try'd by't. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
Yield,

Except you mean with *obstinate* repulse  
To slay your sovereign. *Shakespeare.*

I have known great cures done by *obstinate* resolu-  
tions of drinking no wine. *Temple.*

Her father did not fail to find,  
In all she spoke, the greatness of her mind;  
Yet thought she was not *obstinate* to die,  
Nor deem'd the death she promis'd was so nigh. *Dryden.*

Look on Simon's mate,  
No ais so meek, no ais so *obstinate*. *Pope.*

OBSTINATELY. *adv.* [from *obstinatus*.]

Stubbornly; inflexibly; with unshaken  
determination.

Pembroke abhorred the war as *obstinately*, as he  
loved hunting and hawking. *Clarendon.*  
A Greek made himself their prey,  
T' impose on their belief, and Troy betray;  
Fix'd on his aim, and *obstinately* bent  
To die unslighted, or to circumvent. *Dryden.*

The man resolv'd, and steady to his trust,  
Inflexible to ill, and *obstinately* just,  
Can the rude rabble's influence resist. *Addison.*

My fix'd mind maintains his royal trust,  
Tho' tempted chaste, and *obstinately* just. *Pope.*

OBSTINATENESS. *n. s.* [from *obstinatus*.]

Stubbornness.

OBSTINATION. *n. s.* [from *obstipare*, Lat.]

The act of stopping up any passage.

OBSTREPEROUS. *adj.* [from *obstreperus*, Lat.]

Loud; clamorous; noisy; turbulent;  
vociferous.

Those *obstreperous* scepticks are the bane of divi-  
nity, who are so full of the spirit of contradiction,  
that they raise daily new disputes. *Hovell.*

Those *obstreperous* villains shout, and know not  
for what they make a noise. *Dryden.*

The players do not only connive at his *obstre-*  
*perous* approbation, but repair at their own cost  
whatever damages he makes. *Addison.*

OBSTREPEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *obstreperus*.]

Loudly; clamorously; noisily.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *obstreperus*.]

Loudness; clamour; noise;  
turbulence.

OBSTRUCTION. *n. s.* [from *obstruere*, Latin.]

Obligation; bond.  
He hath full right to exempt  
Whom so it pleases him by choice,  
From national *obstruction*. *Milton's Agonistes.*

To OBSTRUCT. *v. a.* [from *obstruere*, Latin.]

1. To block up; to bar.  
He them beholding, soon  
Comes down to see their city, ere the tow'r  
Obstructs them in their way. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
In their passage through the glands in the lungs,  
they *obstruct* and swell them with little tumours. *Blackmore.*

Fat people are subject to weakness in fevers,  
because the fat, melted by feverish heat, *obstructs*  
the small canals. *Arbuthnot.*

## 2. To oppose; to retard; to hinder; to be in the way of.

No cloud interpos'd,  
On star to *obstruct* his light. *Milton.*

OBSTRUCTION. *n. s.* [from *obstruere*.]

One that hinders or opposes.

OBSTRUCTION. *n. s.* [from *obstruere*, Latin; *obstruction*, French, from *obstruere*.]

1. Hindrance; difficulty.  
Sure God by these discoveries did design,  
That his clear light thro' all the world should shine;  
But the *obstruction* from that discord springs,  
The prince of darkness makes 'twixt Christian kings. *Denham.*

## 2. Obstacle; impediment; that which hinders.

All *obstructions* in parliament, that is, all free-  
dom in differing in votes, and debating matters with  
reason and candour, must be taken away. *Kemp Charles.*

In his winter quarters the king expected to meet  
with all the *obstructions* and difficulties his enraged  
enemies could lay in his way. *Clarendon.*

Whenever a popular assembly, free from *obstruc-*  
*tions*, and already possessed of more power than an  
equal balance will allow, shall continue to think that  
they have not enough, I cannot see how the same  
causes can produce different effects among us, from  
what they did in Greece and Rome. *Swift.*

## 3. [In physick.]

The blocking up of any canal in the human  
body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid  
through it, on account of the increased bulk of  
that fluid, in proportion to the diameter of the  
vessel. *Quincy.*

4. In Shakespeare it once signifies some-  
thing heaped together.

Aye, but to die, and go we know not where;  
To lie in cold *obstruction*, and to rot,  
This is the vilest motion to become  
A *obstructed* clod. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

OBSTRUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *obstruere*, French, from *obstruere*.]

Hindering; causing im-  
pediment.  
Having thus separated, this doctrine of God's  
predetermining all events from three other things

confounded with it, it will now be discernible how  
noxious and *obstructive* this doctrine is to the super-  
striding all good life. *Hammond.*

**OBSTRUCTIVE.** *n. f.* Impediment; ob-  
stacle.

The second *obstructive* is that of the fiduciary,  
that faith is the only instrument of his justification,  
and excludes good works from contributing any  
thing towards it. *Hammond.*

**OBSTRUENT.** *adj.* [*obstruens*, Latin.]  
Hindering; blocking up.

**OBSTUPEFACTION.** *n. f.* [*obstupefacio*,  
Latin.] The act of inducing stupidity,  
or interruption of the mental powers.

**OBSTUPEFACTIVE.** *adj.* [from *obstupe-  
facio*, Latin.] Obstructing the mental  
powers; stupifying.

The force of it is *obstupefactive*, and no other.  
*Abbot.*

**To OBTAIN.** *v. a.* [*obtenir*, French; *ob-  
tineo*, Latin.]

1. To gain; to acquire; to procure.

May be that I may obtain children by her. *Gen.*  
We have obtained an inheritance. *Ephesians*, i. 11.  
The juices of the leaves are obtained by expres-  
sion. *Artusnot.*

2. To impetrate; to gain by the conces-  
sion or excited kindness of another.

In such our prayers cannot serve us as means to  
obtain the thing we desire. *Hooker.*

By his own blood he entered in once into the holy  
place, having obtained eternal redemption for us.  
*Hebrews*, ix. 12.

If they could not be obtained of the proud tyrant,  
then to conclude peace with him upon any condi-  
tions. *Knolles.*

Some pray for riches, riches they obtain;  
But watch'd by robbers for their wealth are slain.  
*Dryden.*

The conclusion of the story I forbore, because I  
could not obtain from myself to shew Absalom un-  
fortunate. *Dryden.*

Whatever once is denied them, they are certainly  
not to obtain by crying. *Locke on Education.*

**To OBTAIN.** *v. n.*

1. To continue in use.

The Theodosian Code, several hundred years  
after Justinian's time, did obtain in the western  
parts of Europe. *Eaker.*

2. To be established; to subsist in nature  
or practice.

Our impious use no longer shall obtain,  
Brothers no more, by brothers shall be slain. *Dryd.*

The situation of the sun and earth, which the  
theorist supposes, is so far from being preferable to  
this which at present obtains, that this hath infi-  
nitely the advantage of it. *Woodward.*

Where wasting the public treasure has obtained  
in a court, all good order is banished. *Darvanti.*

The general laws of fluidity, elasticity, and gra-  
vity, obtain in animal and inanimate tubes. *Cheyne.*

3. To prevail; to succeed. Not in use.

There is due from the judge to the advocate,  
some commendation where causes are fair pleaded;  
especially towards the side which obtaineth not. *Bac.*

**OBTAINABLE.** *adj.* [from *obtain*.]

1. To be procured.

Spirits which come over in distillation, miscible  
with water, and wholly combustible, are obtain'd  
from plants by previous fermentation. *Artusnot.*

2. To be gained.

What thinks he of his redemption, and the rate  
it cost, not being obtainable unless God's only Son  
would come down from heaven, and be made man,  
and pay down his own life for it. *Kettwell.*

**OBTAINER.** *n. f.* [from *obtain*.] He who  
obtains.

**To OBTEMPERATE.** *v. a.* [*obtemperer*,  
French; *obtempero*, Latin.] To obey.  
*Dist.*

**To OBTEND.** *v. a.* [*obtendo*, Latin.]

1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition.

2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of  
any thing.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,  
Obtending Heav'n for what'er ills befall. *Dryden.*

**OBTENEBRATION.** *n. f.* [*ob* and *tene-  
bra*, Latin.] Darkness; the state of  
being darkened; the act of darkening;  
cloudiness.

In every megrim or vertigo, there is an *obtenebra-  
tion* joined with a semblance of turning round. *Bar.*

**OBTENSION.** *n. f.* [from *obtend*.] The  
act of obtaining.

**To OBTEST.** *v. a.* [*obtestor*, Latin.] To  
beseech; to supplicate.

Suppliants demand  
A truce, with olive branches in their hand;  
Obtest his clemency, and from the plain  
Beg leave to draw the bodies of their slain. *Dryd.*

**OBTESTATION.** *n. f.* [*obtestatio*, Latin;  
from *obtest*.] Supplication; entreaty.

**OBRECTATION.** *n. f.* [*obrectatio*, Lat.]  
Slander; detraction; calumny.

**To OBTRUDE.** *v. a.* [*obtrude*, Latin.]

To thrust into any place or state by force  
or imposture; to offer with unreasonable  
importunity.

It is their torment, that the thing they shun  
doth follow them; truth, as it were, even *obtrud-  
ing* itself into their knowledge, and not permitting  
them to be so ignorant as they would be. *Hooker.*

There may be as great a vanity in retiring and  
withdrawing men's conceits from the world, as in  
*obtruding* them. *Bacon.*

Some things are easily granted; the rest ought  
not to be *obtruded* upon me with the point of the  
sword. *King Charles.*

Who can abide, that against their own doctors  
six books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent,  
be, under pain of a curse, imperiously *obtruded* upon  
God and his church? *Hall.*

Why shouldst thou then *obtrude* this diligence  
In vain, where no acceptance it can find? *Milton.*

Whatever was not by them thought necessary,  
must not by us be *obtruded* on, or forced into that  
catalogue. *Hemmond.*

A cause of common error is the credulity of  
men; that is, an easy assent to what is *obtruded*,  
or believing at first ear what is delivered by others.  
*Brown.*

The objects of our senses *obtrude* their particular  
ideas upon our minds, whether we will or no; and  
the operations of our minds will not let us be with-  
out some obscure notions of them. *Locke.*

Whether thy great forefathers came  
From realms that bear Vesputio's name;  
For so conjectures would *obtrude*,  
And from thy painted skin conclude. *Swift.*

**OBTRUDER.** *n. f.* [from *obtrude*.] One  
that obtrudes.

Do justice to the inventors or publishers of the  
true experiments, as well as upon the *obtruders* of  
false ones. *Boyle.*

**OBTRUSION.** *n. f.* [from *obtrusus*, Lat.]  
The act of obtruding.

No man can think it other than the method of  
slavery, by savage rudeness and importunate *obtru-  
sions* of violence, to have the mist of his error and  
passion dispelled. *King Charles.*

**OBTRUSIVE.** *adj.* [from *obtrude*.] In-  
clined to force one's self, or any thing  
else, upon others.

Not obvious, not *obtrusive*, but retir'd  
The more desirable. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**To OBTUND.** *v. a.* [*obtundo*, Lat.] To  
blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden.

Avicen countermands letting blood in choleric  
bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of  
gall, *obtunding* its acrimony and fierceness. *Harvey.*

**OBTURATION.** *n. f.* [from *obturatus*,  
Lat.] The act of stopping up any thing  
with something smeared over it.

**OBTUSANGULAR.** *adj.* [from *obtus* and  
*angulus*.] Having angles larger than right  
angles.

**OBTUSE.** *adj.* [*obtus*, Latin.]

1. Not pointed; not acute.

2. Not quick; dull; stupid.

Thy senses then

*Obtuse*, all taste of pleasures must forego. *Milton.*

3. Not shrill; obscure: as, an *obtuse*  
found.

**OBTUSELY.** *adv.* [from *obtus*.]

1. Without a point.

2. Dully; stupidly.

**OBTUSENESS.** *n. f.* [from *obtus*.] Blunt-  
ness; dulness.

**OBTUSION.** *n. f.* [from *obtus*.]

1. The act of dulling.

2. The state of being dulled.

*Obtusion* of the senses, internal and external.  
*Harvey.*

**OBVENTION.** *n. f.* [*obvenio*, Latin.]

Something happening not constantly  
and regularly, but uncertainly; inci-  
dental advantage.

When the country grows more rich and better  
inhabited, the tithes and other *obventions*, will also  
be more augmented and better valued. *Spenser.*

**To OVERT.** *v. a.* [*obverso*, Latin.]

To turn towards.

The laborant with an iron rod stirred the kladled  
part of the nitre, that the fire might be more dif-  
fused, and more parts might be *obverted* to the air.  
*Boyle.*

A man can from no place behold, but there will  
be amongst innumerable superficials, that look  
some one way, and some another, enough of them  
*obverted* to his eye to afford a confused idea of light.  
*Boyle on Colours.*

An erect cone placed in an horizontal plane, at  
a great distance from the eye, we judge to be no-  
thing but a flat circle, if its base be *obverted* towards  
us. *Watts's Logic.*

**To OEVIAE.** *v. a.* [from *obvius*, Lat.]

*obvius*, French.] To meet in the way;

to prevent by interception.

To lay down every thing in its full light, so as  
to *obviate* all exceptions, and remove every diffi-  
culty, would carry me out too far. *Woodward.*

**O'BVIOUS.** *adj.* [*obvius*, Lat.]

1. Meeting any thing; opposed in front  
to any thing.

I to the evil turn

My *obvious* breast; arming to overcome  
By suffering, and earn rest from labour won. *Milt.*

2. Open; exposed.

Whether such room in nature unpossess  
Only to shine, yet sense to contribute  
Each orb a glimpse of light, convey'd so far  
Down to this habitable, which returns  
Light back to them, is *obvious* to dispute. *Milton.*

3. Easily discovered; plain; evident;  
easily found; *Swift* has used it harshly  
for easily intelligible.

Why was the light

To such a tender ball as th' eye contain'd,  
So *obvious* and so easy to be quench'd? *Milton.*

Enterain'd with thoughts,  
Where *obvious* duty ere while appear'd thoughtless.  
*Milton.*

They are such lights as are only *obvious* to every  
man of sense, who loves poetry and understands it.  
*Dryden.*

I am apt to think many words difficult or ob-  
scure, which are *obvious* to scholars. *Swift.*

These sentiments, whether they be impressed on  
the soul, or arise at *obvious* reflections of our reason,  
Etc.



Small natural, because they have been found in all ages.

All the great lines of our duty are clear and obvious; the extent of it understood, the obligation acknowledged, and the wisdom of complying with it freely confessed.

**O'bvious**. *adv.* [from *obvious*.]

1. Evidently; apparently.

All purely identical propositions *obviously* and at first blush contain no instruction.

2. Easily to be found.

For Prince, Spain, and other foreign countries, the volumes of their laws and lawyers have *obviously* particular place and precedence of their magistrates and dignities.

3. Naturally.

We may then more *obviously*, yet truly liken the civil state to bulwarks, and the church to a city.

**O'bviousness**. *n. f.* [from *obvious*.] State of being evident or apparent.

Slight experiments are more easily and cheaply tried; I thought their easiness, or *obviousness* fitter to recommend than depreciate them.

**To O'bumb**. *v. a.* [*obumbro*, Lat.]

To shade; to cloud.

The rays of royal majesty, reverberated so strongly upon Villorio, dispelled all those clouds which did hang over and *obumbrate* him.

**Obumbration**. *n. f.* [from *obumbro*, Lat.] The act of darkening or clouding.

**O'ccasion**. *n. f.* [*occasion*, French; *occasio*, Lat.]

1. Occurrence; casualty; incident.

The laws of Christ we find rather mentioned by *occasion* in the writings of the Apostles, than any solemn thing directly written to comprehend them in legal form.

2. Opportunity; convenience.

Me unwetting, and unaware of such mishap, she brought to mischief through *occasion*, Where this same wicked villain did me light upon.

Because of the money returned in our sacks are we brought in, that he may seek *occasion*, fall upon us, and take us for bondmen.

Use not liberty for an *occasion*. Let me not let pass *Occasion* which now smiles.

I'll take th' *occasion* which he gives to bring Him to his death.

With a mind as great as theirs he came To find at home *occasion* for his shame, Where dark confusions did the nations hide.

From th' admonition they took only *occasion* to reblouse their fault, and to sleep again.

This one has *occasion* of observing more than once in several fragments of antiquity, that are still to be seen in Rome.

3. Accidental cause.

Have you ever heard what was the *occasion* and first beginning of this custom? That woman that cannot make her fault her husband's *occasion*, let her never nurse her child herself, for she will breed it like a fool.

The fair for whom they strove, Nor thought, when she beheld the light from far, Her beauty was th' *occasion* of the war.

Concerning ideas lodged in the memory, and up on *occasion* revived by the mind, it takes notice of them as of a former *occasion*.

4. Reason not cogent, but opportune.

Your business calls on you, And you embrace th' *occasion* to depart.

5. Incidental need; casual exigence.

Never master had A page so kind, so dutious, diligent, So tender over his *occasions*.

My *occasions* have found time to use them toward a supply of money.

They who are desirous of a name in painting, should read with diligence, and make their observations of such things as they find for their purpose, and of which they may have *occasion*.

Syllogism is made use of on *occasion* to discover a fallacy hid in a rhetorical flourish.

The ancient canons were very well fitted for the *occasion* of the church in its purer ages.

God hath put us into an imperfect state, where we have perpetual *occasion* of each other's assistance.

A prudent chief not always must display His powers in equal ranks, and fair array, But with th' *occasion* and the place comply, Conceal his force, nay, seem sometimes to fly.

**To O'ccasion**. *v. a.* [*occasioner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To cause casually.

Who can find it reasonable that the soul should, in its retirement, during sleep, never light on any of those ideas it borrowed not from sensation, preserve the memory of no ideas but such, which being *occasioned* from the body, must needs be left natural to a spirit.

The good Platonist condemns the foolish thoughts which a reflection on the prosperous state of his affairs had sometimes *occasioned* in him.

2. To cause; to produce.

I doubt not, whether the great increase of that disease may not have been *occasioned* by the custom of much wine introduced into our common tables.

A consumption may be *occasioned* by running sores, or sinuous fistulas, whose secret caves and winding burrows empty themselves by copious discharges.

By its styptic quality it affects the nerves, very often *occasioning* tremors.

3. To influence.

If we enquire what it is that *occasion* men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes, and neglect others which have as much an aptness to be combined, we shall find the reason to be the end of language.

**O'ccasional**. *adj.* [*occasional*, Fr. from *occasion*.]

1. Incidental; casual.

Thus much is sufficient out of scripture, to verify our explication of the deluge, according to the Mosaiical history of the flood, and according to many *occasional* reflections dispersed in other places of scripture concerning it.

2. Producing by accident.

The ground of *occasional* original heresies, was the amazement and sudden silence the unexpected appearance of wolves does often put upon travellers.

3. Produced by occasion or incidental exigence.

Besides these constant times, there are likewise *occasional* times for the performance of this duty.

Those letters were not writ to all; Nor first intended but *occasional*, Their absent sermons.

**O'ccasionally**. *adv.* [from *occasional*.]

According to incidental exigence; incidentally.

Authority and reason on her wait, As one intended first, not after made *Occasionally*.

I have endeavoured to interweave with the assertions some of the proofs whereon they depend, and *occasionally* scatter several of the more important observations throughout the work.

**O'ccasioner**. *n. f.* [from *occasion*.] One that causes, or promotes, by design or accident.

She with true lamentations made known to the world, that her new greatness did no way comfort her in respect of her brother's loss, whom she studied all means possible to revenge upon every one of the *occasioners*.

Some men will lead me as if I were a wilful and resolved *occasioner* of my own and my subjects miseries.

In case a man dig a pit and leave it open, whereby it happeneth his neighbour's beast to fall therein and perish, the owner of the pit is to make it good, in as much as he was the *occasioner* of that loss to his neighbour.

**O'ccasion**. *n. f.* [*occasio*, from *occare*, Latin.] The act of blinding or making blind.

Those places speak of obduration and *occasion*, so as if the blindness that is in the minds, and hardness that is in the hearts of wicked men, were from God.

**O'ccident**. *n. f.* [from *occidens*, Lat.] The west.

The envious clouds are bent To dim his glory, and to stain the track Of his bright passage to the *occident*.

**O'ccidental**. *adj.* [*occidentalis*, Latin.] Western.

Ere twice in muck and *occidental* damp, Moist Hesperus hath quenched his sleepy lamp.

If she had not been drained, she might have tiled her palaces with *occidental* gold and silver.

East and west have been the obvious conceptions of philosophers, magnifying the condition of India above the setting and *occidental* climates.

**O'cciduous**. *adj.* [*occidens*, Lat.] Western.

**O'ccipital**. *adj.* [*occipitalis*, Latin.]

Placed in the hinder part of the head.

**O'cciput**. *n. f.* [Latin.] The hinder part of the head.

His broad-brim'd hat Hangs o'er his *occiput* most quaintly, To make the knave appear more faintly.

**O'ccision**. *n. f.* [from *occiso*, Latin.]

The act of killing.

**To O'cclude**. *v. a.* [*occludo*, Lat.] To shut up.

They take it up, and roll it upon the earths, whereby *occluding* the pores they conserve the natural humidity, and so prevent corruption.

**O'cclosure**. *adj.* [*occlusus*, Lat.] Shut up; closed.

The appulse is either plenary and *occlude*, so as to preclude all passages of breath or voice through the mouth; or else partial and pervious, so as to give them some passages out of the mouth.

**O'cculsion**. *n. f.* [from *occlusio*, Latin.]

The act of shutting up.

**O'ccult**. *adj.* [*occultus*, French; *occultus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiscouvrable.

If his *occult* guilt Do not itself unkenneled in one speech, It is a damned ghost that we have seen.

An artist will play a lesson on an instrument without minding a stroke; and our tongues will run divisions in a tune not missing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere; which effects are to be attributed to some secret act of the soul, which to us is utterly *occult*, and without the ken of our intellects.

These instincts we call *occult* qualities; which is all one with saying that we do not understand how they work.

These are manifest qualities, and their causes only are *occult*. And the Aristotelians give the name of *occult* qualities not to manifest qualities, but to such qualities only as they supposed to lie hid in bodies, and to be the unknown causes of manifest effects.

**O'ccultation**. *n. f.* [*occultatio*, Lat.]

In astronomy, is the time that a star or planet is hid from our sight, when eclipsed by interposition of the body



of the moon, or some other planet between it and us. *Harris.*

**OCCULTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *occult.*] Secrecy; state of being hid.

**OCCUPANCY.** *n. f.* [from *occupans*, Lat.] The act of taking possession.

Of moveables, some are things natural; others, things artificial. Property in the first is gained by occupancy, in the latter by improvement. *Warburton.*

**OCCUPANT.** *n. f.* [from *occupans*, Lat.] He that takes possession of any thing.

Of beasts and birds the property passeth with the possession, and goeth to the occupant; but of civil people not so. *Bacon.*

**TO OCCUPATE.** *v. a.* [from *occupo*, Latin.] To possess; to hold; to take up.

Drunk men are taken with a plain delusion in voluntary motion; for that the spirits of the wine oppress the spirits animal, and occupy part of the place where they are, and so make them weak to move. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**OCCUPATION.** *n. f.* [from *occupation*, Fr. *occupatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of taking possession.

Spain hath enlarged the bounds of its crown within this last sixscore years much more than the Ottomans: I speak not of matches or unions, but of arms, occupations, invasions. *Bacon.*

2. Employment; business.

Such were the distresses of the then infant world, so incessant their occupations about provision for food, that there was little leisure to commit any thing to writing. *Woodward.*

In your most busy occupations, when you are never so much taken up with other affairs, yet now and then send up an ejaculation to the God of your salvation. *Wake.*

3. Trade; calling; vocation.

The red pestilence strike all trades in Rome, And occupations perish. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.* He was of the same craft with them, and wrought, for by their occupation they were tent-makers. *Acts.*

**OCCUPIER.** *n. f.* [from *occupy*.]

1. A possessor; one who takes into his possession.

If the title of occupiers be good in a land unpeopled, why should it be bad accounted in a country peopled thinly? *Raleigh.*

2. One who follows any employment.

Thy merchandise and the occupiers of thy merchandise shall fall into the midst of the seas. *Ezek. xxvii. 27.*

**TO OCCUPY.** *v. a.* [from *occupier*, Fr. *occupo*, Lat.]

1. To possess; to keep; to take up.

How shall he that occupieth the room of the unlearned say Amen at thy giving of thanks, feeling he understandeth not what thou sayest? *1 Corinthians.*

Powder being suddenly fired altogether, upon this high rarefaction, requirerth a greater space than before its body occupied. *Brown.*

He must assert infinite generations before that first deluge; and then the earth could not receive them, but the infinite bodies of men must occupy an infinite space. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To busy; to employ.

An archbishop may have cause to occupy more chaplains than fix. *Act of Henry VIII.*

They occupied themselves about the sabbath, yielding exceeding praise to the Lord. *2 Maccabees.*

How can he get wisdom that driveth oxen and is occupied in their labours, and whose talk is of bullocks? *Eccles. xxxviii. 25.*

He that giveth his mind to the law of the most high, and is occupied in the meditation thereof, will seek out the wisdom of all the ancient, and be occupied in prophecies. *Eccles. xxxix. 1.*

3. To follow as business.

They occupy their business in deep waters. *Common Prayer.*

Merchants were in thee to occupy thy merchandise. *Ex. xxvii. 9.*

4. To use; to expend.

All the gold occupied for the work, was twenty and nine talents. *Exodus, xxxviii. 24.*

**TO OCCUPY.** *v. a.* To follow business.

He called his ten servants, and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto them, Occupy till I come. *Luke, xix. 13.*

**TO OCCUR.** *v. a.* [from *occurro*, Latin.]

1. To be presented to the memory or attention.

There doth not occur to me any use of this experiment for profit. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The mind should be always ready to turn itself to the variety of objects that occur, and allow them as much consideration as shall be thought fit. *Locke.*

The far greater part of the examples that occur to us, are so many encouragements to vice and disobedience. *Rogers.*

2. To appear here and there.

In scripture though the word *heir* occur, yet there is no such thing as *heir* in our author's sense. *Locke.*

3. To clash; to strike against; to meet.

Bodies have a determinate motion according to the degrees of their external impulse, their inward principle of gravitation, and the resistance of the bodies they occur with. *Bentley.*

4. To obviate; to intercept; to make opposition to. A latinism.

Before I begin that, I must occur to one specious objection against this proposition. *Bentley.*

**OCCURRENCE.** *n. f.* [from *occurrence*, French; from *occur*: this was perhaps originally *occurrents*.]

1. Incident; accidental event

In education most time is to be bestowed on that which is of the greatest consequence in the ordinary course and occurrences of that life the young man is designed for. *Locke.*

2. Occasional presentation.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual occurrence and expectation of something new. *Watts.*

**OCCURRENT.** *n. f.* [from *occurrent*, French; *occurrents*, Lat.] Incident; any thing that happens.

Contentions were as yet never able to prevent two evils, the one a mutual exchange of unfeeling and unjust disgraces, the other a common hazard of both, to be made a prey by such as study how to work upon all occurrents, with most advantage in private. *Hooker.*

He did himself certify all the news and occurrents in every particular, from Calice, to the mayor and aldermen of London. *Bacon.*

**OCCURSION.** *n. f.* [from *occursum*, Latin.] Clash; mutual blow.

In the resolution of bodies by fire, some of the dissipated parts may, by their various *occursum* occasioned by the heat, stick closely. *Boyle.*

Now should those active particles, ever and anon justified by the *occursum* of other bodies, so orderly keep their cells without alteration of site. *Glanville.*

**OCEAN.** *n. f.* [from *ocean*, Fr. *oceanus*, Lat.]

1. The main; the great sea.

The golden sun salutes the morn, And, having gilt the ocean with his beams, Gallops the zodiac. *Shakespeare.*

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood Clean from my hand? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Any immense expanse.

Time, in general, is to duration, as place to extension. They are so much of those boundless oceans of eternity and immensity, as is set out and distinguished from the rest, to denote the position of finite real beings, in those uniform, infinite oceans of duration and space. *Locke.*

**OCEAN.** *adj.* [This is not usual, though conformable to the original import of

the word.] Pertaining to the main or great sea.

Is bulk as huge as that sea beast Leviathan, which God of all his works Created hugest that swim th' ocean stream. *Milton.*

Bounds were set

To darkness, such as bound the ocean wave. *Milton.*

**OCEANICK.** *adj.* [from *ocean*.] Pertaining to the ocean. *DiG.*

**OCELLATED.** *adj.* [from *ocellatus*, Latin] Resembling the eye.

The white butterfly lays its offspring on cabbage leaves; a very beautiful reddish ocellated one. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

**OCHRE.** *n. f.* [from *ochre*, Fr. *oxyde*.]

The earths distinguished by the name of ochres are those which have rough or naturally dusty surfaces, are but slightly coherent in their texture, and are composed of fine and soft argillaceous particles, and are readily diffusible in water. They are of various colours; such as red, yellow, blue, green, black. The yellow sort are called ochres of iron, and the blue ochres of copper. *Hill.*

**OCHREOUS.** *adj.* [from *ochre*.] Consisting of ochre.

In the intricacies of the flakes is a grey, chalky, or ochreous matter. *Woodward on Effluvia.*

**OCHREY.** *adj.* [from *ochre*.] Partaking of ochre.

This is conveyed about by the water; as we find in earthy, ochrey, and other loose matter. *Woodward.*

**OCHIMY.** *n. f.* [formed by corruption from *alchemy*.] A mixed base metal.

**OCTAGON.** *n. f.* [from *okta* and *gonia*.] In geometry, a figure consisting of eight sides and angles; and this, when all the sides and angles are equal, is called a regular octagon, which may be inscribed in a circle. *Harris.*

**OCTAGONAL.** *adj.* [from *octagon*.] Having eight angles and sides.

**OCTANGULAR.** *adj.* [from *okto* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having eight angles. *DiG.*

**OCTANGULARNESS.** *n. f.* [from *octangulus*.] The quality of having eight angles. *DiG.*

**OCTANT.** *adj.* In astrology, is, when OCTILE. } a planet is in such an aspect or position with respect to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle or forty-five degrees. *DiG.*

**OCTAVE.** *n. f.* [from *oktave*, Fr. *oktavus*, Latin.]

1. The eighth day after some peculiar festival.

2. [In music.] An eighth or an interval of eight sounds.

3. Eight days together after a festival. *Ainsworth.*

**OCTAVO.** [Lat.] A book is said to be in octavo when a sheet is folded into eight leaves. *DiG.*

They accompany the second edition of the original experiments, which were printed first in English in octavo. *Boyle.*

**OCTENNIAL.** *adj.* [from *oktennium*, Lat.]

1. Happening every eighth year.

2. Lasting eight years.

**OCTOBER.** *n. f.* [from *oktober*, Lat. *oktobra*, French.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; upon his head a garland of oak leaves, in

his right hand the sign scorpio, in his left a basket of services. *Peacocks.*

**OCTO'PRICAL. adj.** Having eight sides. *Diſt.*

**OCTO'GENARY. adj.** [*octogeni*, Latin.] Of eighty years of age. *Diſt.*

**O'CTONARY. adj.** [*octonarius*, Lat.] Belonging to the number eight. *Diſt.*

**OCTONOCULAR. adj.** [*octo* and *oculus*.] Having eight eyes.

Most animals are binocular; spiders for the most part octonocular, and some senocular. *Verham.*

**OCTOPETALOUS. adj.** [*octo* and *petala*, Gr.] Having eight flower leaves. *Diſt.*

**O'COSTYLE. n. f.** [*octo* and *styla*, Gr.] In the ancient architecture, is the face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns. *Harris.*

**OCTUPLE. adj.** [*octuplus*, Lat.] Eight fold. *Diſt.*

**O'CULAR. adj.** [*oculaire*, French; from *oculus*, Lat.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye.

Prove my love a whore, Be sure of it; give me the ocular proof, Or thou hadst better have been born a dog. *Shak.*

He that would not believe the menace of God at first, it may be doubted whether before an ocular example he believed the curse at first. *Brown.*

**O'CULARLY. adv.** [from *ocular*.] To the observation of the eye.

The same is ocularly confirmed by Vives upon Austin. *Brown.*

**O'CLATE. adj.** [*oculatus*, Lat.] Having eyes; knowing by the eye.

**O'CULIST. n. f.** [from *oculus*, Latin.] One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.

If there be a speck in the eye, we take it off, but he were a strange oculist who would pull out the eye. *Bacon.*

I am no oculist, and if I should go to help one eye and put out the other, we should have an untoward business. *L'Estrange.*

**O'CLUSUS belli.** [Latin.] The *oculus belli* of jewellers, probably of Pliny, is an accidental variety of the agat kind; having a grey horny ground, circular delineations, and a spot in the middle, resembling the eye; whence its name. *Woodward.*

**ODD. adj.** [*udda*, Swedish.]

1. Not even; not divisible into equal numbers.

This is the third time; I hope Good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shakespeare.*

What verity there is in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man by even and odd; ascribing the odd unto the right side, and the even unto the left, and so by parity of imparity of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes. *Brown.*

2. More than a round number; indefinitely exceeding any number specified.

The account of the profits of Ulster, from the fifth year of Edward III. until the eighth, do amount but to nine hundred and odd pounds. *Darwin on Ireland.*

Sixteen hundred and odd years after the earth was made, it was destroyed in a deluge of water. *Burton's Theory.*

The year, without regard to days, ends with an odd day and odd hours, odd minutes, and odd seconds of minutes; so that it cannot be measured by any even number of days, hours, or minutes. *Hobbes.*

3. Particular; uncouth; extraordinary; not like others; not to be numbered among any class. In a sense of contempt or dislike.

Her madnets hath the odd frame of sense, Such a dependency of thing on thing, As e'er I heard in madnets. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*  
Of three, kind boy, I ask no red and white, To make up my delight, No odd becoming graces, Black eyes, or little know not what's in faces. *Suckling.*

When I broke loose from writers who have employed their wit and parts in propagating of vice, I did not question but I should be treated as an odd kind of a fellow. *Spitator.*

No fool Pythagoras was thought; He made his listening scholars stand, Their mouth still cover'd with their hand; Else, may be, some odd thinking youth, Might have refus'd to let his ears Attend the musick of the spheres. *Prior.*

This blue colour being made by nothing else than by reflection of a specular superficies, seems to odd a phenomenon, and so difficult to be explained by the vulgar hypothesis of philosophers; that I could not but think it deserved to be taken notice of. *Newton's Opticks.*

So proud I am no slave, So impudent I own myself no knave, So odd, my country's ruin makes me grave. *Pope.*

To counterpoise this bias of the mode, Some for renown are singular and odd; What other men dislike is sure to please Of all mankind these dear antipodes. *Young.*

4. Not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded.

I left him cooling of the air with sighs, In an odd angle of the isle. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
There are yet missing some few odd lads that you remember not. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

5. Strange; unaccountable; fantastical.

How strange or odd does'er I bear myself, As I, perchance, hereafter shall think meet, To put an antic disposition on. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
It is an odd way of uniting parties to deprive a minority of part of their ancient right, by constituting it on a faction, who had never any right at all. *Swift.*

Patients have sometimes coveted odd things which have relieved them, as salt and vinegar. *Arctobrot.*  
With such odd maxims to thy stock retreat, Nor furnish mirth for matter of state. *Young.*

6. Uncommon; particular.

The odd names to perform all three perfectly is, Joannes Scholasticus. *Aitcham's Schoolmaster.*

7. Unlucky.

The trust Othello puts him in, On some odd time of his infamy, Will shake this island. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

8. Unlikely in appearance; improper.

Mr. Locke's Essay would be a very odd book for a man to make himself master of, who would get a reputation by critical writings. *Addison's Spectator.*

**ODDLY. adv.** [from *odd*.] This word and *oddness*, should, I think, be written with one *d*; but the writers almost all combine against it.]

1. Not evenly.

2. Strangely; particularly; irregularly; unaccountably; uncouthly; contrarily to custom.

How oddly will it found, that I Must ask my child forgiveness. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
One man is pressed with poverty, and looks somewhat oddly upon it. *Callen on the Sphinx.*  
The dreams of sleeping men are made up of the waking man's ideas, though for the most part oddly put together. *Locke.*

This child was near being excluded out of the species of man barely by his shape. It is certain a figure a little more oddly turned had cast him, and he had been executed. *Locke.*

The real essence of substances we know not; and therefore are so undetermined in our nominal essences, which we make ourselves, that if several

men were to be asked concerning *formally* shaped fetus, whether it were a man or no? one should meet with different answers. *Locke.*

Her awkward love indeed was oddly fated; She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*

As matters in the clare obscure, With various light your eyes allure; A flaming yellow here they spread; Draw off in blue, or charge in red; Yet from these colours oddly mix'd, Your sight upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior.*

They had seen a great black substance lying on the ground very oddly shaped. *Swift.*

Fossils are very oddly and elegantly shaped, according to the modification of their constituent salts, or the cavities they are formed in. *Bentley.*

**ODDNESS. n. f.** [from *odd*.]

1. The state of being not even.  
2. Strangeness; particularity; uncouthness; irregularity.

Cicero begged it as an alms of the historians, to remember his consulship: and observe the oddness of the event; all their histories are lost, and the vanity of his request stands recorded in his own writings. *Dryden.*

A knave is apprehensive of being discovered; and this habitual concern puts an oddness into his looks. *Collier.*

My wife fell into a violent disorder, and I was a little discomposed at the oddness of the accident. *Swift.*

**ODDS. n. f.** [from *odd*.]

1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other.

Between these two cases there are great odds. *Hooker.*

The case is yet not like, but there appeareth great odds between them. *Sp. n. on Ireland.*

I will lay the odds that ere this year expire, We bear our civil sword and native fire, As far as France. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

I chiefly who enjoy So far the happier lot, enjoying thee Pie-cement by so much *cis*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Shall I give him to partake Full happiness with me? or rather not; But keep the odds of knowledge in my power Without co-partner? *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Crummel, with odds of number and of fate, Remov'd this bulwark of the church and state. *Waller.*

All these thus unequally furnished with truth, and advanced in knowledge, I suppose of equal natural parts; all the odds between them has been the different scope that has been given to their understandings to range in. *Locke.*

Judging is balancing an account, and determining on which side the odds lie. *Locke.*

2. More than an even wager; more likely than the contrary.

Since every man by nature is very prone to think the best of himself, and of his own condition, it is odds but he will find a throw temptation. *South.*

The presbyterian party endeavoured one day to introduce a debate about repeating the test clause, when there appeared at least four to one odds against them. *South.*

Some bishop bestows upon them some considerable benefice, when 'tis odds they are already encumbered with a numerous family. *Swift's M. J.*

3. Advantage; superiority.

And tho' the sword, some understand, In force had much the odds of wood, 'Twas nothing in; both sides were balance'd So equal, none knew which was vallant fr. *Hud. bras.*

4. Quarrel; debate; dispute.

I can't speak Any beginning to this peevish odds. *Shak. Othello.*

What is the night? Almost at odds with the morning, which is, which. *Shakespeare.*

He flatter into one gross scheme or other  
That sets us all at odds. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The fox, the ape, and the humble bee,  
Were still at odds, being but three;  
Until the goose came out of door,  
And staid the odds by adding four. *Shakespeare.*

Gods of whatso'er degree,  
Refuse not what themselves have given,  
Or any brother God in heav'n;  
Which keeps the peace among the Gods,  
Or they must always be at odds. *Swift's Miscell.*

**ODE. n. f.** [*ὕμνημα*.] A poem written to be  
sung to music; a lyric poem. The  
ode is either of the greater or less kind.  
The less is characterised by sweetness  
and ease; the greater by sublimity,  
rapture, and quickness of transition.

A man haunts the forest that abuses our young  
plants with carving Rosalind on their barks, hangs  
odes upon hawthorns and elegies on brambles, all  
forthwith deifying the name of Rosalind. *Shakespeare.*

O run, prevent them with thy humble ode,  
And lay it lowly at his blessed feet. *Milton.*

What work among you scholar Gods!  
Phœbus must write him am'rous odes,  
And thou, poor cousin, must compose  
His letters in tubulative prose. *Prior.*

**ODIBLE. adj.** [from *odi*.] Hateful.

**ODIOUS. adj.** [*odiosus*, Fr. *odiosus*, Lat.]

1. Hateful; detestable; abominable.

For ever all goodness will be most charming; for  
ever all wickedness will be most odious. *Spratt.*

Hatred is the passion of defence, and there is a  
kind of hostility included in its very essence. But  
then, if time could have been hated in the world,  
when there was scarce any thing odious, it would  
have acted within the compass of its proper object. *South.*

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence  
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince;  
Expel from Italy that odious name. *Dryden.*

She breathes the *odious* fume  
Of nauseous steams, and poisons all the room. *Grannille.*

2. Exposed to hate.

Another means for raising money, was, by in-  
quiring after offences of officers in great place,  
who as by unjust dealing they became most odious,  
so by justice in their punishments the prince ac-  
quired both love and applause. *Heyward.*

He had rendered himself odious to the parlia-  
ment. *Clarendon.*

3. Causing hate; invidious.

The seventh from thee,  
The only righteous in a world perverse,  
And therefore hated, therefore to beset  
With foes, for daring single to be just,  
And utter odious truth, that God would come  
To judge them with his saints. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. A word expressive of disgust: used by  
women.

Green fields, and shady groves, and crystal  
springs,  
And larks, and nightingales, are odious things;  
But smoke, and dust, and noise, and crowds de-  
light. *Young.*

**ODIOUSLY. adv.** [from *odious*.]

1. Hateful; abominably.

Had thy love, still odiously pretended,  
Even as it ought, sincere, it would have taught thee  
Far other reasonings. *Milton's Argumts.*

2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate.

Arbitrary power no sober man can fear, either  
from the king's disposition or his practice; or even,  
where you would odiously lay it, from his mini-  
sters. *Dryden.*

**ODIOUSNESS. n. f.** [from *odious*.]

1. Hatred.

Have a true sense of his sin, of its odiousness, and  
of its danger. *Wake.*

2. The state of being hated.

There was left of the blood royal, an aged gentle-  
man of approved goodness, who had gotten nothing  
by his cousin's power but danger from him, and  
anxious fears for him. *Silvery.*

**ODIUM. n. f.** [Latin.] Invidiousness;  
quality of provoking hate.

The odium and offences which some men's ri-  
gour or remissness had contracted upon my govern-  
ment, I was resolved to have expiated. *King Charles.*

She threw the odium of the fact on me,  
And publicly avow'd her love to you. *Dryden.*

Projectors, and inventors of new taxes, being  
hateful to the people, seldom fail of bringing odium  
upon their master. *Donnant.*

**ODONTALGICK. adj.** [*ὀδὸν* and *ἀλγος*.]  
Pertaining to the tooth-ach.

**ODORATE. adj.** [*odoratus*, Lat.] Scented,  
having a strong scent, whether scetid or  
fragrant.

Smelling is with a communication of the breath,  
or vapour of the object odorate. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

**ODORIFEROUS. adj.** [*odorifer*, Lat.]  
Giving scent; usually sweet of scent;  
fragrant; perfumed.

A bottle of vinegar to be buried, came forth more  
lively and odoriferous, smelling almost like a violet. *Bacon.*

There stood in this room presses that enclosed  
Robes odoriferous. *Chapman.*

Gentle gales,  
Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense  
Native perfumes, and waft whence they stole  
These balmy spoils. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Smelling bodies send forth effluvia of steams,  
without sensibly waiting. A gram of musk will  
send forth odoriferous particles for scores of years,  
without its being spent. *Locke.*

**ODORIFEROUSNESS. n. f.** [from *odorife-  
rous*.] Sweetness of scent; fragrance.

**ODOROUS. adj.** [*odoratus*, Lat.] Fragrant;  
perfumed; sweet of scent.

Such fragrant flowers do give most odorous smell,  
But her sweet odour did them all excel. *Spenser.*

Their private roote on od'rous timber boies,  
Such as might palaces for kings adorn. *Walker.*

We smell, because parts of the odorous body touch  
the nerves of our nostrils. *Cheyre's Phil. Pr.*

**ODOUR. n. f.** [*odor*, Latin; *odeur*, Fr.]

1. Scent, whether good or bad.

Democritus, when he lay a dying, sent for loaves  
of new bread, which having opened and poured a  
little wine into them, he kept himself alive with  
the odour till a certain feast was past. *Bacon.*

Intuitions in air, for so we may call odours, have  
the same diversities with insuflions in water; in  
that the several odours which are in one flower or  
other bouy, issue at several times, some earlier, some  
later. *Bacon.*

They refer sapor unto salt, and odour unto sul-  
phur; they vary much concerning colour. *Brown.*

Where silver riv'lets play thro' flow'ry meads,  
And woodbines give their sweets, and limes their  
shades,  
Black kennels absent, odours she regrets,  
And stops her nose at beds of violets. *Young.*

2. Fragrance; perfume; sweet scent.

Me seem'd I smelt a garden of sweet flowers,  
That dainty odours from them throw around,  
For daisies fit to deck their lovers' bow'rs. *Spenser.*

By her intercession with the king she would lay  
a most reasonable and popular obligation upon the  
whole nation, and leave a pleasant odour of her  
grace and favour to the people behind her. *Clarendon.*

The Levites burned the holy incense in such  
quantities as refreshed the whole multitude with its  
odours, and filled all the region about them with  
perfume. *Addison.*

**OE. This combination of vowels does**

not properly belong to our language,  
nor is ever found but in words derived  
from the Greek, and not yet wholly

conformed to our manner of writing;  
or has in such words the sound of E.

**OECONOMICKS. n. f.** [*oikonomia*; *oeko-  
mike*, French, from *economy*.] Both it  
and its derivatives are under *economy*.  
Management of household affairs.

A prince's leaving his business wholly to his mi-  
nisters, is as dangerous an error in politics, as a  
master's committing all to his servant, is in *oecon-  
omicks*. *L'Estrange.*

**OECUMENICAL. adj.** [*oikoumenike*, from  
*oikoumenē*.] General; respecting the  
whole habitable world.

This Nicene council was not received as an *oece-  
menical* council in any of the eastern patriarchates,  
excepting only that of Constantinople. *Sinclair.*

We must not make a computation of the Catho-  
lick church from that part of it which was within  
the compass of the Roman empire, though called  
*oecumenical*. *Leffley.*

**OEDEMA. n. f.** [*ὄδημα*, from *oideō*, to  
swell.] A tumour. It is now and

commonly by surgeons confined to a  
white, soft, insensible tumour, proceed-  
ing from cold and aqueous humours,  
such as happen to hydropick constitu-  
tions. *Quincy.*

**OEDEMATOUS. } adj.** [from *oedema*.] Per-  
taining to an oedema.

It is primarily generated out of the effusion of  
melancholick blood, or secondarily out of the dregs  
and remainder of a phlegmonous or *oedematous* tu-  
mour. *Horsley.*

The great discharge of matter, and the extremity  
of pain, wasted her, *oedematous* swellings arose in  
her legs, and she languished and died. *Wifman.*

**OBLIAD. n. f.** [from *oel*, Fr.] Glimpse;  
wink; token of the eye.

She gave *oblads* and most speaking looks  
To noble Edmund. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**O'ER. contracted from over.** See **OVER.**

His tears defac'd the surface of the well,  
With circle after circle as they fell,  
And now the lovely face but half appears,  
O'er-run with wrinkles and defac'd with tears. *Addison.*

**OESOPHAGUS. n. f.** [from *οἶσος*, wicker,  
from some similitude in the structure of

this part to the texture of that;  
and *φάγω* to eat.] The gullet; a long,  
large, and round canal, that descends

from the mouth, lying all along be-  
tween the windpipe and the joints of  
the neck and back, to the fifth joint

of the back, where it turns a little to  
the right, and gives way to the de-  
scending artery; and both run by one

another, till at the ninth the *oesophagus*  
turns again to the left, pierces the mid-  
riff, and is continued to the left orifice

of the stomach. *Quincy.*

Wounds penetrating the *oesophagus* and *aspera*  
arteria, require to be stitched close, especially those  
of the *oesophagus*, where the sustenance and saliva  
so continually presseth into it. *Wifman's Surgery.*

**OF. prep.** [or, Saxon.]

1. It is put before the substantive that fol-  
lows another in construction; as, of  
these part were slain; that is, part of  
these.

I cannot instantly raise up the gross  
Of full three thousand ducats. *Shakespeare.*

He to his natural endowments of a large inven-  
tion, a ripe judgment, and a strong memory, has  
joined the knowledge of the liberal arts. *Dryden.*

All men naturally fly to God in extremity, and  
the most atheistical person in the world, when tor-  
mented.

of all hopes of any other relief, is forced to acknowledge him. *Talbot.*

The routing of the mind with some degrees of vigour, does set it free from those idle companions. *Locke.*

The value of land is raised only by a greater plenty of money. *Locke.*

They will receive it at last with an ample accumulation of interest. *Smallridge.*

## 2. It is put among superlative adjectives.

The most renowned of all are those to whom the name is given Philippinae. *Abbot.*

We profess to be animated with the best hopes of any men in the world. *Tillotson.*

At midnight, the most dismal and unseasonable time of all other, all those virgins arose and trimmed their lamps. *Tillotson.*

We are not to describe our shepherds as shepherds at this day really are, but as they may be conceived then to have been, when the best of men followed the employment. *Pope.*

Peace, of all worldly blessings, is the most valuable. *Small.*

## 3. From.

The captain of the Helots, with a blow whose violence grew of fury, not of strength, or of strength proceeding of fury, struck Palladius upon the side of the head. *Sidney.*

One that I brought up of a puppy, one that I say'd from drowning. *Shakespeare.*

He borrowed a box of the ear of the English man, and swore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakespeare.*

It was called Coreyra, of Coreyra the daughter of Æolus. *Sandys's Travels.*

## 4. Concerning; relating to.

The quarrel is now of fame and tribute, Of of wrongs done unto confederates, But for your own republick. *Ben Jonson.*

This cannot be understood of the first disposition of the waters, as they were before the flood. *Burne.*

All have this sense of war. *Smallridge.*

## 5. Out of.

Yet of this little he had some to spare, To feed the famish'd and to clothe the bare. *Dryden.*

Look once again, and for thy husband lost, Lo all that's left of him, thy husband's ghost. *Dryden.*

## 6. Among.

He is the only person of all others, for an epic poem. *Dryden.*

Of all our heroes thou canst boast alone, That Jove, whene'er he thunders, calls thee son. *Dryden.*

Neither can I call to mind any clergyman of my own acquaintance who is wholly exempt from this error. *Swift.*

## 7. By. This sense was once very frequent, but is not now in use.

She dying Shall be lamented, pitied, and excus'd Of every bearer. *Shakespeare.*

Like heav'n in all, like earth in this alone, That thou great states by her support do stand, Yet she herself supported is of none, But by the finger of the Almighty's hand. *Davies.*

I was friendly entertained of the English consul. *Sandys.*

Left a more honourable man than those he bid seen of him. *Nelson's Expostals.*

## 8. According to.

The senate And people of Rome of their accustomed greatness, Will sharply and severely vindicate Not only any fact, but any practice 'Gainst the state. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

They do of right belong to you, being most of them first preached amongst you. *Tillotson.*

I ancerd, whose unlight Was shad'd in his fair daughter's daily sight, When his state affairs were done, Would pass his pleasing hours with her alone. *Dryden.*

## 9. Noting power, ability, choice, or spontaneity. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Some soils put forth odorate herbs of themselves; as wild thyme. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Of himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty. *Steph.*

The Venice glassis would crack of themselves. *Boyle.*

Of himself is none, But that eternal infinite and one, Who never did begin, who ne'er can end; On him all beings, as their source, depend. *Dryden.*

The thirsty cattle, of themselves abstain'd From water, and their grassy tarc disdain'd. *Dryden.*

To assert mankind to have been of himself, and without a cause, hath this invincible objection against it, that we plainly see every man to be from another. *Tillotson.*

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles, that is, no bodies, can either move of themselves, or of themselves alter the direction of their motion. *Boyle.*

A free people, as soon as they fall into any acts of civil society, do of themselves divide into three powers. *Swift.*

Howe'er it was civil in angel or elf, For he ne'er could he. *Swift.*

He said it so well of himself. *Swift.*

## 10. Noting properties, qualities, or condition.

He was a man of a decayed fortune, and of no good education. *Clarendon.*

The colour of a body may be changed by a liquor which of itself is of no colour, provided it be saline. *Boyle.*

The fresh eglantine exhale'd a breath, Whole odours were of power to taste from death. *Dryden.*

A man may suspend the act of his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really of a nature, in itself and consequences, to make him happy or no. *Locke.*

The value of land is raised, when remaining of the same fertility it comes to yield more rent. *Locke.*

## 11. Noting extraction.

Lunsford was a man of an ancient family in Suffex. *Clarendon.*

Mr. Rowe was born of an ancient family in Devonshire, that for many ages had made a handsome figure in the world. *Rowe's Life.*

## 12. Noting adherence, or belonging.

Tubal, a wealthy Hebrew of my tribe, Will furnish me. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Play that in towns and temples of our own, The name of great Anchites may be known. *Dryden.*

## 13. Noting the matter of any thing.

The chariot was all of cedar, gilt and adorned with crystal, save that the fore-end had pannels of sapphires set in borders of gold, and the hinder end the like of emeralds of the Peru colour. *Bacon.*

The common materials which the ancients made their ships of, were the wild ash, the evergreen oak, the beech, and the alder. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

## 14. Noting the motive.

It was not of my own choice I undertook this work. *Dryden.*

Our sov'reign Lord has ponder'd in his mind The means to spare the blood of gentle kind; And of his grace and inborn clemency, He modifies his first severe decree. *Dryden.*

## 15. Noting form or manner of existence.

As if our Lord, even of purpose to prevent this fancy of extemporal and voluntary prayers, had not left of his own framing, one which might remain as a part of the church liturgy, and serve as a pattern whereby to frame all other prayers with efficacy, yet without superfluity of words. *Hooker.*

## 16. Noting something that has some particular quality.

Mother, says the thrush, never had any such a friend as I have of this swallow. No, says she, *Boyle.*

nor ever mother such a fool as I have of this same thrush. *Boyle.*

17. Noting faculties of power granted. If any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth. *1 Peter, iv. 11.*

18. Noting preference, or prepossession. Your highness shall repose you at the Tower. — I do not like the Tower of any place. *Shakespeare.*

19. Noting change of one state to another. O miserable of happy! is this the end Of this new glorious world, and me so late The glory of that glory, who now become Accurs'd, of blessed? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

20. Noting casualty. Good nature, by which I mean beneficence and candour, is the product of right reason; which of necessity will give allowance to the failures of others, by considering that there is nothing perfect in mankind. *Dryden.*

21. Noting proportion. How many are there of an hundred, even amongst scholars themselves. *Locke.*

22. Noting kind or species. To cultivate the advantages of success, is an affair of the cabinet; and the neglect of this necessity may be of the most fatal consequence to a nation. *Swift.*

23. It is put before an indefinite expression of time: as, of late, in late times; of old, in old time. Of late, divers learned men have adopted the three hypothetical principles. *Boyle on Colours.*

In days of old there liv'd, of mighty fame, A valiant prince, and Theseus was his name. *Dryden.*

*Off adv. [of, Dutch.]*

1. Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs: as, to come off; to fly off; to take off; which are found under the verbs.

2. It is generally opposed to on: as, to lay on; to take off. In this case it signifies, disunion; separation; breach of continuity.

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practise the insinuating nod, and be off to them most counterteritly. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Where are you, Sir John? come, off with your boots. *Shakespeare's C.*

See The lurking gold upon the fatal tree; Then rend it off. *Dryden.*

A piece of silver coined for a shilling, that half the silver clipped off, is no more a shilling than a piece of wood, which was once a sealed yard, is still a yard, when one half of it is broke off. *Locke.*

3. It signifies distance. West of this forest, scarcely off a mile, In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakespeare.*

About thirty paces off were placed liquefactive. *Knolls.*

4. In painting or statuary it signifies projection or relief. 'Tis a good piece; This comes off well and excellent. *Shakespeare.*

5. It signifies evanescence; absence or departure. Competitions intermit, and go off and on as it happens, upon this or that occasion. *L'Estrange.*

6. It signifies any kind of disappointment; defeat; interruption; adverse division: as, the affair is off; the match is off.

7. On the opposite side of a question. The questions no way touch upon puritanism, either off or on. *Sandys.*

8. From; not toward. Philoclea, whose delight of hearing and seeing was before a day from interrupting her, gave herself to be seen unto her with such a lightning of beauty

beauty upon Zelmara, that neither she could look nor would look off. *Sidney.*

9. **Off hand; not studied.**

Several starts of fancy off hand look well enough. *L'Estrange.*

10. **To be off.** In common talk, signifies to recede from an intended contract or design.

11. **To come off.** To escape by some accident or subterfuge.

12. **To get off.** To make escape.

13. **To go off.** To desert; to abandon.

14. **To go off.** Applied to guns, to take fire and be discharged: borrowed from the arrow and bow.

15. **Well or ill off.** Having good or bad success.

16. **Off,** whether alone or in composition, means, either literally or figuratively, disjunction, absence, privation, or distance.

**Off. interject.** An expression of abhorrence, or command to depart.

Off, or I fly for ever from thy sight. *Smith.*

**Off prep.**

1. **Not in.**

I continued feeling again the same pain; and finding it grow violent I burnt it, and felt no more after the third time, was never off my legs, nor kept my chamber a day. *Temple.*

2. **Distant from.**

Cicero's Tusculum was at a place called Grotto, remote, about two miles off this town, though most of the modern writers have fixed it to Iteana. *Addy in Italy.*

**O'FFAL. n. s.** [off fall, says Skinner, that which falls from the table: perhaps from *offa*, Latin.]

Waste meat; that which is not eaten at the table.

He let out the offal of his meat to interest, and kept a register of such debitors in his pocket book. *Admiral.*

3. **Carriage; coarse flesh.**

I should have fatted all the region kites With this slave's offal. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Cram'd, and gorg'd, nigh burst

With suck'd and glutted offal. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. **Refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value.**

To have right to deal in things sacred, was accounted an argument of a noble and illustrious descent, (1) would not accept the offals of other profusion. *South.*

If a man borrow his lot, That after death his mould'ring limbs shall rot, A secret sting remains within his mind; The fool is to his own cast offal kind. *Dryden.*

They commonly sat hung with offal corns. *Martinez.*

4. **Any thing of no esteem.**

What trash is Rome? what rubbish and what offal? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

**OFFENCE. n. s.** [offence, French; *offensa*, from *offendo*, Latin.]

1. **Crime; act of wickedness.**

Thither with speed their hasty course they ply'd, Where Christ the Lord for our offences dy'd. *Faust.*

Thou hast stol'n that, which after some few hours Were thine without offence. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

2. **A transgression.**

If, by the law of nature, every man hath not a power to punish offences against it, I see not how the magistrates of any community can punish an alien of another country. *Locke.*

3. **Injury.**

I have given my opinion against the authority of two great men, but I hope without offence to their *Vol. II.*

memories; for I loved them living, and reverence them dead. *Dryden.*

4. **Displeasure given; cause of disgust; scandal.**

Giving no offence in any thing, that the ministry be not blamed. *2 Cor. vi. 3.*

He remembered the injury of the children of Bean, who had been a snare and an offence unto the people. *1 Macc. iv.*

The pleasures of the touch are greater than those of the other senses; as in warming upon cold, or refrigeration upon heat. For as the pains of the touch are greater than the offences of other senses, so likewise are the pleasures. *Bacon.*

By great and scandalous offences, by incorrigible misdemeanours, we may incur the censure of the church. *Pearson.*

5. **Anger; displeasure conceived.**

Earnest in every patient humour, and making himself brave in his liking, he was content to give them just cause of offence when they had power to make just revenge. *Sidney.*

6. **Attack; act of the assailant.**

Cour city, that seemed incorporated in his heart, would not be persuaded to offer any offence, but only to stand upon the best defensive guard. *Sidney.*

I have equal skill in all the weapons of offence. *Rubens.*

**OFFENCEFUL. adj.** [offence and full.]

Injurious; giving displeasure.

It seems your most offenceful act

Was mutually committed. *Shakespeare.*

**OFFENCELESS. adj.** [from offence.] Unoffending; innocent.

You are but now cast in his mood, a punishment more u. policy than in malice; even to as one would beat his offenceless dog to affront an imperious lion. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

**To OFFEND. v. a.** [offendo, Latin.]

1. **To make angry; to displease.**

If much you note him  
You shall offend him, and extend his passion:  
Feed, and regard him not. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Three sorts of men my soul hath, and I am greatly offend'd at all in life. *Lucius. xv. 2.*

The emperor himself came running to the place in his armour, severely reproving them of cowardice who had forsaken the place, and grievously offend'd with them who had kept such negligent watch. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

Gross sins are plainly seen, and easily avoided by persons that profess religion. But the indiscreet and dangerous use of innocent and lawful things, as it does not shock and offend our consciences, so it is difficult to make people at all sensible of the danger of it. *Larv.*

2. **To assail; to attack.**

He was fain to defend himself, and withal to offend him, that by an unlucky blow the poor Philomenus fell dead at his feet. *Sidney.*

3. **To transgress; to violate.**

Many tear  
More to offend the law. *Blind.*

4. **To injure.**

Cheaply you sin, and punish crimes with ease, Not as th' offend'd, but the offenders please. *Dryden.*

**OFFEND. v. n.**

1. **To be criminal; to transgress the law.**

This man, that of earthly matter maketh graven images, knoweth himself to offend above all others. *Wisd. xiv. 13.*

Whoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all. *James. ii.*

The bishops therefore of the church of England did noways offend by receiving from the Roman church into our divine service, such materials, circumstances or ceremonies as were religious and good. *White.*

2. **To cause anger.**

I shall offend, either to detain or give it. *Shakespeare.*

3. **To commit transgression; with against.**

Our language is extremely imperfect, and in

many instances it offends against every part of grammar. *Sidney.*

**OFFENDER. n. s.** [from *to offend*.]

1. **A criminal; one who has committed a crime; a transgressor; a guilty person.**

All that watch for iniquity are cut off, that make a man an offender for a word. *Isa. xxix. 21.*

Every actual sin, besides the three former, must be considered with a fourth thing, to wit, a certain stain, or blot, which it imprints and leaves in the offender. *Perkins.*

So like a fly the poor offender dies;  
But like the wasp, the rich escapes and flies. *Dubham.*

How shall I lose the sin, yet keep the sense,  
And love th' offence, yet detest th' offender? *Pope.*

The conscience of the offender shall be sharper than an avenger's sword. *Clarissa.*

He that, without a necessary cause, absents himself from public prayers, cuts himself off from the church, which hath always been thought to unhappy a thing, that it is the greatest punishment the governor of the church can lay upon the worst offender. *Duty of Man.*

2. **One who has done an injury.**

All vengeance comes too short,  
Which can pursue th' offender. *Shakespeare.*

**OFFENDRESS. n. s.** [from *offender*.] A woman that offends.

Virginity murders itself, and should be buried in highways out of all sanctified limit, as a desperate offendress against nature. *Shakespeare.*

**OFFENSIVE. adj.** [offensif, French; from *offensus*, Latin.]

1. **Causing anger; displeasing; disgusting.**

Since no man can do ill with a good conscience, the consolation which we herein seem to find is but a meer deceitful pleasing of ourselves in error, which must needs turn to our greater grief, if that which we do to please God most, be for the manifold defects thereof offensive unto him. *Hooker.*

It shall suffice, to touch such customs of the East as seem offensive and repugnant to good government. *Spenser.*

2. **Causing pain; injurious.**

It is an excellent opener for the liver, but offensive to the stomach. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The sun was in Cancer, in the hottest time of the year, and the heat was very offensive to me. *Brown's Travels.*

Some particular acrimony in the stomach sometimes makes it offensive, and which custom at last will overcome. *Arbutnot.*

3. **Assailant; not defensive.**

He recounted the benefits, and favours that he had done him, in provoking a mighty and potent king by an offensive war in his quarrel. *Bacon.*

We enquire concerning the advantages and disadvantages betwixt those military offensive engines used among the ancients, and those of these latter ages. *Wilkins.*

Their avoiding, as much as possible, the defensive part, where the main stress lies, and keeping themselves chiefly to the offensive; perpetually objecting to the Catholic scheme, instead of clearing up the difficulties which clog their own. *Waterland.*

**OFFENSIVELY. adv.** [from *offensive*.]

1. **Mischievously; injuriously.**

In the least thing done offensively against the good of men, whose benefit we ought to look for as our own, we plainly shew that we do not acknowledge God to be such as indeed he is. *Hooker.*

2. **So as to cause uneasiness or displeasure.**

A lady had her sight disordered, so that the images in her hangings did appear to her, if the room were not extraordinarily darkened, embellished with several offensive vivid colours. *Bly.*

3. **By way of attack; not defensively.**

**OFFENSIVENESS. n. s.** [from *offensive*.]



## 1. Injuriousness; mischief.

## 2. Cause of disgust.

The muscles of the body, being preserved sound and limber upon the bones, all the motions of the parts might be explicated with the greatest ease and without any *offensiveness*. *Grew's Museum.*

To OFFER. *v. a.* [*offero*, Latin; *offrir*, French.]

## 1. To present; to exhibit any thing so as that it may be taken or received.

Some ideas forwardly *offer* themselves to all men's understandings; some sort of truths result from any ideas, as soon as the mind puts them into propositions. *Locke.*

Servants placing happiness in strong drink, make court to my young master, by *offering* him that which they love. *Locke.*

The heathen women under the Mogul, *offer* themselves to the flames at the death of their husbands. *Collier.*

2. To sacrifice; to immolate; to present as an act of worship: often with *up*, emphatical.

They *offer'd* unto the Lord of the spoil which they had brought, seven hundred oxen. *2 Chron.*

An holy priesthood to *offer up* spiritual sacrifices. *1 Pet. ii. 5.*

Whole herds of *offer'd* bulls about the fire, And bristled boars, and woolly sheep, expire. *Dryden.*

When a man is called upon to *offer up* himself to his conscience, and to resign to justice and truth, he should be so far from avoiding the list, that he should rather enter with inclination, and thank God for the honour. *Collier.*

## 3. To bid, as a price or reward.

Nor, shouldst thou *offer* all thy little store, Will rich Isias yield, but *offer* more. *Dryden.*

## 4. To attempt; to commence.

Lyfianthus armed about three thousand men, and began first to *offer* violence. *2 Mac. iv. 40.*

## 5. To propose.

In that extent wherein the mind wanders in remote speculations, it stirs not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have *offer'd* for its contemplation. *Locke.*

Our author *offers* no reason. *Locke.*

To OFFER. *v. n.*

## 1. To be present; to be at hand; to present itself.

'Th' occasion *offers*, and the youth complies. *Dryden.*

## 2. To make an attempt.

No thought can imagine a greater heart to see and condemn danger, where danger would *offer* to make any wrongful thrusting upon him. *Seneca.*

We came close to the shore, and *offer'd* to land. *Bacon.*

One *offers*, and in *offring* makes a stay, Another forward sets, and doth no more. *Daniel.*

I would treat the pope and his cardinals roughly, if they *offer'd* to see my wife without my leave. *Dryden.*

3. With *at*, to make an attempt.

I will not *offer at* that I cannot master. *Bacon.*

I hope they will take it well that I should *offer at* a new thing, and could not bear presuming to meddle where any of the learned pens have ever touched before. *Groun.*

Write down and make signs to him to pronounce them, and guide him by shewing him by the motion of your own lips to *offer at* one of those letters; which being the first, he will stumble upon one of them. *Hollier.*

The masquerade succeeded so well with him, that he would be *offering at* the shepherd's voice and call too. *Leff. anger.*

It contains the grounds of his doctrine, and *offers at* somewhat towards the disproof of mine. *Atterbury.*

Without *offering at* any other remedy, we hastily engaged in a war, which hath cost us sixty millions. *Swift.*

OFFER. *n. s.* [*offre*, French, from the verb.]

## 1. Proposal of advantage to another.

Some nymphs there are, too conscious of their face;

These swell their prospects, and exalt their pride, When *offers* are disdain'd, and love deny'd. *Pope.*

## 2. First advance.

Force compels this *offer*,

And it proceeds from policy, not love.—

—Mowbray, you overween to take it so:

This *offer* comes from mercy, not from fear. *Shakespeare.*

What wouldst beg, Laertes, That shall not be my *offer*, not thy asking? *Shak.*

## 3. Proposal made.

'Th' *offer* he doth make,

Were not for him to give, nor them to take. *Dan.*

I enjoined all the ladies to tell the company, in case they had been in the hege, and had the same *offer* made them as the good women of that place, what every one of them would have brought off with her, and have thought most worth the saving. *Addison's Spectator.*

It carries too great an imputation of ignorance, or folly, to quit and renounce former tenets upon the *offer* of an argument which cannot immediately be answered. *Locke.*

The Arians, Eunomians and Macedonians, were then formally and solemnly challenged by the Catholics, to refer the matter in dispute to the concurring judgment of the writers that lived before the controversy began; but they declined the *offer*. *Watson.*

## 4. Price bid; act of bidding a price.

When stock is high, they come between,

Making by second hand their *offers*;

'Then cunningly retire unseen,

With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*

## 5. Attempt; endeavour.

Many motions, though they be unprofitable to expel that which hurteth, yet they are *offers* of nature, and cause motions by consent; as in groaning, or crying upon pain. *Bacon.*

It is in the power of every one to make some essay, some *offer* and attempt, so as to shew that the heart is not idle or insensible, but that it is full and big, and knows itself to be so, though it wants strength to bring forth. *South's Sermons.*

One sees in it a kind of *offer* at modern architecture, but at the same time that the architect has shown his distance of a more orthodox manner, one may see that they were not arrived at the knowledge of the true way. *Addison on Italy.*

## 6. Something given by way of acknowledgment

Fair streams that do vouchsafe in your cleanness to represent unto me my blubbered face, let the tribute *offer* of my tears procure your stay awhile with me, that I may begin yet at last to find something that piques me. *Sidney.*

OFFERER. *n. s.* [*from offer*.]

## 1. One who makes an offer.

Bold *offerers*

Of suite and gifts to thy renowned wife. *Clapman.*

## 2. One who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.

If the mind of the *offerer* be good, 'this is the only thing God respecteth. *Hooker.*

When he commanded Abraham to sacrifice Isaac, the place of the offering was not left undetermined, and to the *offerer's* discretion. *South's Sermons.*

OFFERING. *n. s.* [*from offer*.] A sacrifice; any thing immolated, or offered in worship.

Plucking the entrails of an *offering* forth, They could not find a heart within the beast. *Shakespeare.*

They are polluted *offerings*, more abhor'd Than spotted livers in the sacrifice. *Shakespeare.*

When thou shalt make us foul an *offering* for sin, he shall see his seed. *Isaiah, liii. 10.*

The gloomy god Stood mute with awe, to see the golden rods, Admir'd the destin'd *offring* to his queen, A venerable gift so rarely seen. *Dryden.*

What nations now to Juno's pow'r will pray, Or *off'ring* on my lighted altars lay? *Dryden.*

I'll favour her, —

That my awaken'd soul may take her flight,

Renew'd in all her strength, and fresh with life,

An *offering* fit for heaven. *Addison's Cato.*

Inferior *offerings* to thy god of vice

Are duly paid in saddles, cards, and dice. *Young.*

OFFERTORY. *n. s.* [*offertoire*, French.]

## The act of offering.

He went into St. Paul's church, where he made *offertory* of his standards, and had orisons and Te Deum sung. *Bacon.*

The administration of the sacrament he reduced to an imitation, though a distant one, of primitive frequency, to once a month, and therewith its anciently inseparable appendant, the *offertory*. *Fell.*

OFFERTURE. *n. s.* [*from offer*.] Offer;

proposal of kindness. A word not in use.

'Thou hast prevented us with *offertures* of thy love, even when we were thine enemies. *King Charles.*

OFFICE. *n. s.* [*office*, French; *officium*, Latin.]

## 1. A publick charge or employment; magistracy.

You have contriv'd to take

From Rome all featon'd *office*, and to wind

Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shakespeare.*

Methought this staff, mine *office*-badge in court,

Was broke in twain. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The influence of *office*. *Shakespeare.*

Is it the magistrate's *office*, to hear causes or suits

at law, and to decide them? *Kettleworth.*

## 2. Agency; peculiar use.

All things that you should use to do me wrong,

Deny their *office*. *Shakespeare.*

In this experiment the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* or so many prisms, every interval producing the phenomenon of one prism. *Newton's Opticks.*

## 3. Business; particular employment.

'The sun was sunk, and after him the star

Of Hesperus, whose *office* is to bring

'twilight upon the earth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

## 4. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered.

Wolves and bears

Casting their savageness aside, have done

Like *offices* of pity. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Alas! I ord, I see you are obsequious in your love,

and I protest regular to a hair's breadth, not only

in the simple *office* of love, but in all the accountment,

consequence, and ceremony of it. *Shakespeare.*

I would I could do a good *office* between you. *Shakespeare.*

The wolf took occasion to do the fox a good

*office*. *L'Estrange.*

You who your pious *offices* employ,

To save the reliques or abandon'd Troy. *Dryden.*

## 5. Act of worship.

'This gate

Instructs you how to adore the heavens, and bows you

To morning's holy *office*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

## 6. Formulary of devotions.

Whoever hath children and servants, let him

take care that they say their prayers before they

begin their work: the Lord's prayer, the ten com-

mandments, and the creed, is a very good *office* for

them, if they are not fitted for more regular *offices*. *Taylor.*

## 7. Rooms in a house appropriated to particular business.

What do we but draw anew the model

In fewer *offices*? at least admit *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Let *offices* stand at distance, with some low gal-

leries to pass from them to the palace itself. *Bacon.*



**1. [Officina, Latin.]** Place where business is transacted.

What shall good old York see there,  
But empty lodgings and unfurnish'd walls,  
Unpeopled offices, untrodden stones? *Shakespeare.*  
Empson and Dudley, though they could not but  
hear of these scruples in the king's conscience, yet  
as if the king's soul and his money were in several  
offices, that the one was not to intermeddle with  
the other, went on with as great rage as ever. *Bacon.*  
He had set up a kind of office of address; his ge-  
neral correspondencies by letters. *Fell.*

**To OFFICE. v. a. [from the noun.]** To perform; to discharge; to do.

I will begone; altho'  
The air of Paradise did fan the house,  
And angels offic'd all. *Shakespeare.*

**OFFICER. n. s. [officier, French.]**

**1. A man employed by the publick.**

'Tis an office of great worth,  
And you an officer fit for the place. *Shakespeare.*

Submit you to the people's voices,  
Allow their officers, and be content  
To suffer lawful censure. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The next morning there came to us the same officer  
that came to us at first to conduct us to the  
stranger's house. *Bacon.*

If it should fall into the French hands, all the  
princes would return to be the several officers of his  
court. *Templ.*

As a magistrate or great officer, he locks him-  
self up from all approaches. *South's Sermons.*

Birds of prey are an emblem of rapacious offi-  
cers. A superior power takes away by violence  
from them, that which by violence they took away  
from others. *L'Estrange.*

Since he has appointed officers to hear it, a suit  
at law in itself must needs be innocent. *Kettleworth.*

**2. A commander in the army**

If he did not nimbly ply the spade,  
His truly officer ne'er fail'd to crack  
His knotty cudgel on his toughest back. *Dryden.*

I summon'd all my officers in haste;  
All came resolv'd to die in my defence. *Dryden.*

'He had disposition he made in landing his men,  
shews him not only to be much inferior to Pom-  
pey as a sea officer, but to have had little or no  
skill in that element. *Arbutnot.*

**3. One who has the power of apprehend-  
ing criminals, or man accountable to  
the law.**

The thieves are possest with fear  
So strongly, that they dare not meet each other;  
Each takes his fellow for an officer. *Shakespeare.*

We charge you  
To go with us unto the officers. *Shakespeare.*

**OFFICERED adj. [from officer.]** Com-  
manded; supplied with commanders.

What could we expect from an army officered by  
Irish papists and outlaws? *Addison's Freeholder.*

**OFFICIAL. adj. [official, Fr. from office.]**

**1. Conducive; appropriate with regard  
to use.**

In this animal are the guts, the stomach, and  
other parts official unto nutrition, which, were its  
aliment the empty reception of air, their provisions  
had been superfluous. *Brown.*

**2. Pertaining to a publick charge**

The tribunes  
Endue you with the people's voice. Remains  
That in th' official marks invested, you  
non do meet the senate. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

**FI'CIAL. n. s.**

Official is that person to whom the cognizance of  
causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical  
jurisdiction. *Ayliffe.*

A poor man found a priest over-familiar with  
his wife, and because he spake it abroad and could  
not prove it, the priest sued him before the bishop's  
official for defamation. *Camden.*

**OFFICIALTY. n. s. [officialité, Fr. from**

**official.]** The charge or post of an offi-  
cial.

The office of an officialty to an archdeacon.

**To OFFICIATE. v. a. [from officio.]** To  
give, in consequence of office.

All her number'd stars that seem to rowl  
Spaces incomprehensible, for such  
Their distance argues, and their swift return  
Diurnal, merely to officiate light  
Round this opacous earth, this punctual spot. *Milton.*

**To OFFICIATE. v. n.**

**1. To discharge an office, commonly in  
worship.**

No minister officiating in the church, can with a  
good conscience omit any part of that which is  
commanded by the aforelaid law. *Sanderfon.*

Who of the bishops or priests that officiate at  
the altar, in the places of their sepulchres, ever said  
we offer to thee Peter or Paul? *Stillingsfleet.*

To prove curates no servants, is to tell us them  
from that contempt which they will certainly fall  
into under this notion; which, considering the  
number of persons officiating this way, must be very  
prejudicial to religion. *Cuddeker.*

**2. To perform an office for another.**

**OFFICIAL. adj. [from officina, a shop.]**  
Used in a shop, or belonging to it:  
thus official plants and drugs are those  
used in the shops.

**OFFICIOUS. adj. [officieux, French;  
officiosus, Lat.]**

**1. Kind; doing good offices.**

Yet, not to earth are those bright luminaries  
Officious; but to thee, earth's habitation. *Milton.*

**2. Importunely forward.**

You are too officious  
In her behalf that scorns your services. *Shakesp.*  
At Taunton they killed in fury an officious and  
eager commissioner for the subsidy. *Bacon.*

Cato, perhaps  
I'm too officious, but my forward cares  
Would fain preserve a life of so much value. *Add.*

**OFFICIOUSLY. adv. [from officious.]**

**1. Importunately forward.**

The most corrupt are most obsequious grown,  
And those they scorn'd, officiously they own. *Dryd.*  
Flatt'ring crowds officiously appear,  
To give themselves, not you, a happy year. *Dryd.*

**2. Kindly; with unask'd kindness.**

Let thy goats officiously be nurs'd,  
And led to living streams to quench their thirst. *Dryden.*

**OFFICIOUSNESS. n. s. [from officious.]**

**1. Forwardness of civility, or respect, or  
endeavour. Commonly in an ill sense.**

I shew my officiousness by an offering, though I  
betray my poverty by the measure. *South.*

**2. Service.**

In whom is required understanding as in a man,  
courage and vivacity as in a lion, service and mi-  
nisterial officiousness as in the ox, and expedition as  
in the eagle. *Brown.*

**OFFING. n. s. [from off.]** The act of  
steering to a distance from the land.

**OFFSET. n. s. [off and set.]** Sprout;  
shoot of a plant.

They are multiplied not only by the seed, but  
many also by the root, producing offsets or creeping  
under ground. *Roy.*

Some plants are raised from any part of the  
root, others by offsets, and in others the branches  
set in the ground will take root. *Locke.*

**OFFSCOURING. n. s. [off and scour.]**  
Recrement; part rubbed away in clean-  
ing any thing.

Thou hast made us the offscouring and refuse  
in the midst of the people. *Lamentations, iii. 45.*

Being accounted, as St. Paul says, the very filth  
of the world, and the offscouring of all things.

*Kettlewell.*

**OFFSPRING. n. s. [off and spring.]**

**1. Propagation; generation.**

All things coveting to be like unto God in being  
ever, that which cannot hereunto attain personally,  
doth seem to continue itself by offspring and pro-  
pagation. *Hooker.*

**2. The thing propagated or generated;  
children; descendants.**

When the fountain of mankind  
Did draw corruption, and God's curse, by sin;  
This was a charge that all his heirs did bind,  
And all his offspring grew corrupt therein. *Davies.*  
To the gods alone  
Our future offspring, and our wives are known. *Dryden.*

His principal actor is the son of a goddess, not  
to mention the offspring of other deities. *Addison.*

**3. Procreation of any kind.**

Thou' both fell before their hour,  
Time on their offspring hath no power;  
Nor fire nor rote their days shall blast,  
Nor death's dark vale their days o'ercast. *Denham.*

**To OFFUSCATE. v. a. [offusco, Latin;  
offusquer, French.]** To dim; to cloud;  
to darken.

**OFFUSCATION. n. s. [from offuscate.]**  
The act of darkening.

**OFF. adv. [oft, Saxon.]** Often; fre-  
quently; not rarely; not seldom.

In labours more abundant, in stripes above mea-  
sure, in prisons more frequent, in deaths oft. *2 Corinthians, ii. 23.*

It may be a true faith, for so much as it is; it is  
one part of true faith, which is oft mistaken for the  
whole. *Hammond.*

Favours to none, to all the smiles extends,  
Oft she rejects, but never once offends. *Pope.*

**OFFTEN. adv. [from oft, Saxon; in the  
comparative, oftner; superlative, oft-  
nest.]** Oft; frequently; many times;  
not seldom.

The queen that bore thee,  
Oftner upon her knees than on her feet,  
Died ev'ry day the liv'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and  
thine oftner infirmities. *1 Timothy, v. 23.*

In journeying oft, in perils in the wilderness. *2 Cor. ii. 26.*

A lusty black-brow'd girl, with forehead broad  
and high,

That oft had bewitch'd the sea gods with her eye. *Dryden.*

Who does not more admire Cicero as an author,  
than as a consul of Rome, and does not oftner talk  
of the celebrated writers of our own country in  
former ages, than of any among their contempo-  
raries? *Addison's Freeholder.*

**OFFTENTIMES. adv. [often and times.]**

From the composition of this word it is  
reasonable to believe, that oft was once  
an adjective, of which oftner was the  
plural; which seems retained in the  
phrase thine oftner infirmities. See OF-  
TEN.] Frequently; many times; often.

Is our faith in the blessed Trinity a matter need-  
less, to be so oftentimes mentioned and opened in  
the principal part of that duty which we owe to  
God, our public prayer? *Hooker.*

The difficulty was by what means they could ever  
arrive to places oftentimes so remote from the ocean. *Woodward.*

It is equally necessary that there should be a fu-  
ture state, to vindicate the justice of God, and  
solve the present irregularities of Providence, whe-  
ther the best men be oftentimes only, or always the  
most miserable. *Atterbury.*

**OFFTIMES. adv. [oft and times.]** Fre-  
quently; often.

*Of times nothing profits more  
Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right,  
Well manag'd.* *Milton's Paradise Lost*  
*Of times before I hither did resort,  
Charm'd with the conversation of a man  
Who led a rural life.* *Dryden and Lee.*  
**OGE'E.** } *n. f.* A sort of moulding in  
**OGE'VE.** } architecture, consisting of a  
round and a hollow; almost in the form  
of an S, and is the same with what Vi-  
truvius calls cima. Cima reversa, is an  
ogee with the hollow downwards. *Harris.*  
**TO OGLE.** *v. a.* [*oggh*, an eye, Dutch.]  
To view with side glances, as in fond-  
ness; or with a design not to be heeded.  
From their high scaffold with a trumpet cheek,  
And ogling all their audience, then they speak. *Dryden.*

If the female tongue will be in motion, why  
should it not be set to go right? Could they talk of  
the different aspects and conjunctions of planets, they  
need not be at the pains to comment upon ogling  
and clandestine marriages. *Ad. n.*

Whom is he ogling yonder? himself in his look-  
ing glass. *Arbutnot.*

**OGLER.** *n. f.* [*oggheler*, Dutch.] A sly  
gazer; one who views with side glances.  
Upon the diffuse of the neck-piece, the tribe of  
oglers stared the fair sex in the neck rather than in  
the face. *Ad. n.*

Jack was a prodigious ogler; he would ogle you  
the outside of his eye inward, and the white up-  
ward. *Arbutnot.*

**OGLIO.** *n. f.* [from *olla*, Spanish.] A  
dish made by mingling different kinds  
of meat; a medley; a hotchpotch.

These general motives of the common good, I  
will not so much as once offer up to your lordship,  
though they have still the upper end; yet, like  
great ogles, they rather make a shew than provoke  
appetite. *Suckling.*

Where is there such an oglio or medley of various  
opinions in the world again, as those men entertain  
in their service, without any scruple as to the di-  
versity of their sects and opinions? *K. Charles.*

He that keeps an open house, should consider that  
there are ogles of guests, as well as of dishes; and  
that the liberty of a common table is as good a  
tacit invitation to all sorts of intruders. *L'Estr.*

**OGRESSES.** *n. f.* [in heraldry.] Cannon  
balls of a black colour.

**OH.** *interj.* An exclamation denoting  
pain, sorrow, or surprise.

He,  
Like a full acorn'd boar, a German one,  
Cry'd, ob! and mounted. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
Ob me! all the horse have got over the river,  
what shall we do? *Walton's Angler.*

My eyes confess it,  
My every action speaks my heart aloud,  
But ob, the madness of my high attempt  
Speaks louder yet! *Dryden. Spanish Fryar.*

**OIL.** *n. f.* [*oel*, Saxon; *olum*, Latin.]

1. The juice of olives expressed.  
Bring pure oil olive beaten for the light. *Exod.*
2. Any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter.  
In most birds there is only one gland; in which  
are divers cells, ending in two or three larger cells,  
lying under the nipple of the oil bag. *Derham.*
3. The juices of vegetables, whether ex-  
pressed or drawn by the still that will  
not mix with water.

Oil with chemists called sulphur, is the second  
of their hypostatical, and of the true five chymical  
principles. It is an inflammable, unctuous, subtle  
substance, which usually rises after the spirit. The  
oil is attribute to this principle all diversity of co-  
lour. There are two sorts of oil; one, which  
swim upon water, as oil of sweet and laven-  
which the chemists call essential, and another  
which probably is mixt with salts, and will

sink in water, as the oil of guaiacum and cloves.

After this expressed oil, we made trial of a di-  
stilled one; and for that purpose made choice of the  
common oil or spirit. *Harris.*

A curious artist long inur'd to toil  
Of gentler sort, with combs, and fragrant oils,  
Whether by chance, or by some god inspir'd,  
So toucht his curls, his mighty soul was fir'd. *Boyle.*

**TO OIL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
smear or lubricate with oil.

The men fell a rubbing of armour, which a great  
while had lain oiled. *Wotton.*

Amber will attract straws thus oiled, it will con-  
vert the needles of dials, made either of brass or  
iron, although they be much oiled, for in those  
needles consisting free upon their center there can  
be no adhesion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Swift oils many a spring which Harley moves. *Swift.*

**OIL COLOUR.** *n. f.* [oil and colour.] Co-  
lour made by grinding coloured sub-  
stances in oil.

Oilcolours, after they are brought to their due  
temper, may be preserved long in some degree of  
softness, kept all the while under water. *Bzyl.*

**OILINESS.** *n. f.* [from *oily*.] Unctuous-  
ness; greasiness; quality approaching  
to that of oil.

Basil hath fat and succulent leaves; which oil-  
ness, if drawn forth by the sun, will make a very  
great change. *Bacon.*

Wine is inflammable, so as it hath a kind of  
oiliness. *Bacon.*

Smoke from unctuous bodies and such whole  
oil is evident, he nameth odor. *Brown.*

Chyle has the same principles as milk, viscosity  
from the calcous parts, an oiliness from the buty-  
raceous parts, and an acidity from the tartareous.

The flesh of animals which live upon other  
animals, is most antacid; though offensive to the  
stomach sometimes by reason of their oiliness. *Floyer.*

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**OILMAN.** *n. f.* [oil and man.] One  
who trades in oils and pickles.

**OIL SHOP.** *n. f.* [oil and shop.] A shop  
where oils and pickles are sold.

**OILY.** *adj.* [from *oil*.]

1. Consisting of oil; containing oil; hav-  
ing the qualities of oil.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, will not dis-  
charge, not because it sticketh faster, but because  
an preyeth upon water and flame, and fire upon oil.

Watry substances are more apt to putrify than  
oily. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Flame is grosser than gross fire, by reason of the  
mixture with it of that viscid oily matter, which,  
being drawn out of the wood and candle, serves  
for tewel. *Digby.*

2. Fat; greasy.

This oily rascal is known as well as Paul's;  
Go call him forth. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

**OILY GRAIN.** *n. f.* A plant. *Miller.*

**OILY PALM.** *n. f.* A tree. It grows  
as high as the mainmast of a ship. The  
inhabitants make an oil from the pulp  
of the fruit, and draw a wine from  
the body of the trees, which inebriates;  
and with the rind of these trees they  
make mats to lie on. *Miller.*

**TO OINT.** *v. a.* [*oint*, Fr.] To anoint;  
to smear with something unctuous.

They oint their naked limbs with mother'd oil,  
Or from the founts where living sulphurs boil,  
They mix a med'cine to loment their limbs. *Dryd.*

Ismarus was not wanting to the war,  
Directing ointed arrows from afar;  
And death with poison arm'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

**ONIMENT.** *n. f.* [from *oint*.] Un-  
guent; unctuous matter to smear any  
thing.

Life and long health that gracious oniment gave,  
And deadly wounds could heal, and rear again  
The senseless corpse appointed for the grave. *Spens.*

**OKER.** *n. f.* [see *UCHRE*.] A colour.

And Ktairus taking for his younglings cark,  
Left greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,  
Busy with oker did their shoulders mark. *Sidney.*

Red oker is one of the most heavy colours; yel-  
low oker is not so, because it is clearer. *Dryden.*

**OLD.** *adj.* [*alib*, Saxon; *alt*, German.]

1. Past the middle part of life; not young.

To old age since you yourself aspire,  
Let not old age disgrace my high desire. *Sidney.*

He waxes high and low, young and old. *Shak.*

Wanton as girls, as old wives tabulous. *Cowley.*

'Tis greatly wile to know, before we're told,  
The melancholy news that we grow old. *Tyng.*

2. Decayed by time.

Raiment waxed not old upon thee. *Deuteronomy.*

3. Of long continuance; begun long ago.

When Gardiner was sent over as ambassador  
into France, with great pomp, he spoke to an old  
acquaintance of his that came to take his leave  
of him. *Candian's Remains.*

4. Not new.

Ye shall eat of the old store. *Leviticus.*

The vine beareth more grapes when it is young;  
but grapes that make better wine when it is old;  
for that the juice is better concocted. *Bacon.*

5. Ancient; not modern.

The Ligurians were an old nation, and in-  
jured to hardship; which was the reason of the  
old Ligurians. *Ad. n.*

6. Of any specified duration.

How old art thou?—Not so young, Sir, to love  
a woman for flinging; nor so old, to rest on her  
for any thing. I have years on my back forty-  
eight. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Plead you to me, fair dame? I know you not:

In t'phorus I am but two hours old,

As strange unto your town as to your talk. *Shak.*

He did unfold

Within an ox-hide, that'd at nine years old,

All th' airie blasts, that were of stormie kinds. *Copman.*

Any man that shall live to see thirty persons  
descended of his body alive together, and all above  
three years old, makes this feast, which is done at  
the cost of the state. *Bacon.*

7. Substituting before something else.

I qual fecity with them to hold,

Thou need'st not make new songs, but sing the old. *Cowley.*

The Latian king, unless he shall submit,

Own his old promise, and his new forget,

Let him in arms the power of Turnus prove. *Dryden.*

He must live in danger of his house falling about  
his ears, and will find it cheaper to build it from  
the ground in a new form; which may not be so  
convenient as the old. *Swift.*

8. Long practised.

Then said I unto her that was old in adulteries,  
will they now commit whoredoms with her? *Exekiel's*

9. A word to signify in burlesque lan-  
guage, more than enough.

Here will be old Utis; it will be an excellent  
stratagem. *Shakespeare's*

Here's a knocking indeed; if a man were por-  
ter of hell gate, he should have old turning the key. *Shakespeare.*

10. Of old; long ago; from ancient  
times.

These things they cancel, as having been insti-  
tuted in regard of occasions peculiar to the times of  
old, and as being now superfluous. *Hosker.*

Whether such virtue spent of old now fail'd  
More argels to create. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A land

A land there is, *Hesperia nam'd of old*,  
The soil is fruitful, and the men are bold;  
Now call'd Italia, from the leader's name. *Dryden.*

In days of *old* there liv'd of mighty fame,  
A valiant prince, and Theseus was his name; *Dryd.*  
**OLD FASHIONED.** *adj.* [*old and fashion.*]  
Formed according to obsolete custom.

Some are offended that I turned these tales into  
modern English; because they look on Chaucer as  
a dry, *old-fashioned* wit, not worth reviving. *Dryd.*

He is one of those *old-fashioned* men of wit and  
pleasure, that shews his parts by railery on mar-  
riage. *Addison.*

**OLDEN.** *adj.* [from *old*; perhaps the  
Saxon plural.] Ancient. This word  
is not now in use.

Blood hath been shed ere now, i' th' *olden* time,  
Ere human statute purg'd the gen'ral weal. *Shaksp.*

**OLDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *old*.] Old age;  
antiquity; not newness; quality of be-  
ing old.

This policy and reverence of ages, makes the  
world bitter to the best of our times; keeps our  
fortunes from us till our *oldness* cannot relish them.

*Shakspere's King Lear.*

**OLEAGINOUS.** *adj.* [*oleaginus*, Lat. from  
*oleum*; *oleagineux*, French.] Oily;  
unctuous.

The sap, when it first enters the root, is earthy,  
watery, poor, and scarce *oleag nous*. *Arbutnot.*

**OLEAGINOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *oleagi-  
nous*.] Oiliness.

In speaking of the *oleaginousness* of urinous spi-  
rits, I employ the word most rather than all. *B-y-le.*

**OLEANDER.** *n. f.* [*oleandre*, Fr.] The  
plant rosebay.

**OLEASTER.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Wild olive;  
a species of olive. It is a native of  
Italy, but will endure the cold of our  
climate, and grow to the height of fix-  
teen or eighteen feet. It blooms in  
June, and perfumes the circumambient  
air to a great distance. *Miller.*

**OLEOSE.** *adj.* [*oleosus*, Lat.] Oily.

Ruin water may be endued with some vegetating  
or prolific virtue, derived from some saline or *oley*  
particles it contains. *Ray.*

In falcons is a small quantity of gall, the *oleous*  
parts of the chyle being spent most on the fat.

*Floyer in the Humours.*

**TO OLFACT.** *v. a.* [*olfactus*, Latin.] To  
smell. A burlesque word.

There is a Machiavilian plot,  
Tho' every rare *olfact* it not. *Hudibras.*

**OLFACTORY.** *adj.* [*olfactoire*, Fr. from  
*olfacio*, Lat.] Having the sense of  
smelling.

Effluvia, or invisible particles that come from  
bodies at a distance, immediately affect the *olfactory*  
nerves. *Locke.*

**OLIDUS.** *adj.* [*olidus*, Lat.] Sunk-

**OLIDOUS.** *ing*; *stuid*.

In a direct cat a different and offensive odour pro-  
ceeds, partly from its food, that being especially  
fish, whereof this humour may be a garous excre-  
tion and *olid* n. separation. *Brown.*

The first salt would have been not unlike that of  
men's urine; of which *olid* and despicable liquor I  
chose to make an instance, because chemists are  
not wont to take care for extracting the first salt  
of it. *Boyle.*

**OLIGARCHY.** *n. f.* [*oligarchia*.] A form  
of government which places the su-  
preme power in a small number; ari-  
stocracy.

The worst kind of *oligarchy* is, when men are  
governed indeed by a few, and yet are not taught  
to know what those few be, whom they should  
obey. *Sidney.*

We have no aristocracies but in contemplation;  
all *oligarchies*, wherein a few men domineer, do  
what they list. *Burton.*

After the expedition into Sicily, the Athenians  
chose four hundred men for administration of affairs,  
who became a body of tyrants, and were called an  
*oligarchy*, or tyranny of the few; under which  
hateful denomination they were soon after deposed.

*Swift.*

**OLLIO.** *n. f.* [*olla*, Span.] A mixture;  
a medley. See **OLLIO**.

Ben Jonson, in his *Sejanus* and *Catiline*, has  
given us this *ollio* of a play, this unnatural mixture  
of comedy and tragedy. *Dryden.*

I am in a very chaos to think I should forget  
myself. But I have such an *ollio* of affairs, I know  
not what to do. *Congreve.*

**OLITORY.** *n. f.* [*olitor*, Latin.] Be-  
longing to the kitchen garden.

Gather your *olitory* seeds. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

**OLIVASTER.** *adj.* [*olivastre*, Fr.] Dark  
ly brown; tawny.

The countries of the Abyssines, Barbary, and  
Peru, where they are tawny, *olivaster*, and pale,  
are generally more sandy. *Bacon.*

**OLIVE.** *n. f.* [*olive*, French; *olca*, Lat.]  
A plant producing oil; the emblem of  
peace; the fruit of the tree.

The leaves are for the most part oblong and  
ever-green, the flower consists of one leaf, the  
lower part of which is hollowed; but the upper part  
is divided into four parts, the ovary, which is fixed  
in the center of the flower cup, becomes an oval,  
soft, pulpy fruit, abounding with a fat liquor in-  
closing an hard rough stone. *Miller.*

To these, heav'n's, in thy nativity,  
Adjudg'd an *olive* branch and laurel crown,  
As likely to be blest in peace and war. *Shakspere.*

In the purlows of this forest, stands  
A sheepcote fence'd about with *olive* trees. *Shaksp.*  
The seventh year thou shalt let it rest. In  
like manner thou shalt deal with thy vineyard, and  
*olive* yard. *Exodus, xxiii. 11.*

Their *olive*-bearing town. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
It is laid out into a grove, a vineyard, and an  
allotment for *olives* and herbs. *Broom.*

**OMBRE.** *n. f.* [*lumbie*, Spanish.] A  
game of cards played by three.

He would willingly carry her to the play, but  
she had rather go to lady Centaure's, and play at  
*ombre*. *Taylor.*

When *ombre* calls, his hand and heart are free,  
And, join'd to two, he fails not to make three.

*Toung.*

**OMEGA.** *n. f.* [*ωμεία*.] The last letter  
of the alphabet, therefore taken in the  
Holy Scripture for the last.

I am alpha and *omega*, the beginning and the  
ending. *Revelations.*

**OMELET.** *n. f.* [*omelette*, French.] A  
kind of pancake made with eggs.

**OMEN.** *n. f.* [*omen*, Latin.] A sign  
good or bad; a prognostick.

Hammond would steal from his fellows into  
places of privacy, there to say his prayers, *omen* of  
his future pacifick temper and eminent devo-  
tion. *Fell.*

When young kings begin with scorn of justice,  
They make an *omen* to their after reign. *Dryden.*  
The speech had *omen*, that the Trojan race  
Should find repose, and this the time and place. *Dryden.*

Choose out other smiling hours,  
Such as have lucky *omen* shed  
O'er forming laws and empires rising. *Prior.*

**OMENED.** *adj.* [from *omen*.] Containing  
prognosticks.

Fame may prove,  
Or *omen'd* voice, the messenger of love,  
Propitious to the teach. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**OMENTUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.]

The cawl, called also *reticulum*, from its struc-  
ture resembling that of a net. When the perito-  
neum is cut, as usual, and the cavity of the ab-  
domen laid open, the *omentum* or cawl presents itself  
first to view. This membrane, which is like a  
wide and empty bag, covers the greatest part of  
the guts. *Quincy.*

**OMER.** *n. f.* A Hebrew measure about  
three pints and a half English. *Bailey.*

**TO OMIMATE.** *v. a.* [*ominor*, Latin.]

To foretoken; to shew prognosticks.

This *omimates* sadly, as to our divisions with the  
Romans. *Decay of Piety.*

**OMINATION.** *n. f.* [from *ominor*, Lat.]  
Prognostick.

The falling of salt is an authentick presagement  
of ill luck, yet the same was not a general pro-  
gnostick of future evil among the ancients; but a  
particular *omination* concerning the breach of  
friendship. *Brown.*

**OMINOUS.** *adj.* [from *omen*.]

1. Exhibiting bad tokens of faturity;  
foreboding ill; inauspicious.

Let me be duke of Clarence;

For Gloster's dukedom is *ominous*. *Shakspere.*

Pomfret, thou bloody prison,

Fatal and *ominous* to noble peers. *Shakspere.*

These accidents, the more rarely they happen,  
the more *ominous* are they esteem'd, because they  
are never observed but when sad events do ensue.

*Maynard.*

Roving the Celtic and Iberian fields,  
He last betakes him to this *ominous* wood. *Milton.*

As in the heathen worship of God, a sacrifice  
without an heart was accounted *ominous*, so in the  
christian worship of him, an heart without a sacri-  
fice is worthless. *Scutb.*

Pardon a father's tears,  
And give them to Charinus' memory;  
May they not prove as *ominous* to thee! *Dryden.*

2. Exhibiting tokens good or ill.

Though he had a good *ominous* name to have  
made a peace, nothing followed. *Racon's Hen. VII.*

It brave to him, and *ominous* does appear,

To be oppos'd at first, and conquer here. *Country.*

**OMINOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *ominous*.] With  
good or bad omen.

**OMINOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *ominous*.]

The quality of being ominous.

**OMISSION.** *n. f.* [*omissus*, Latin.]

1. Neglect to do something; forbearance  
of something to be done.

Whilst they were held back purely by doubts  
and scruples, and want of knowledge without their  
own faults, their *omission* was fit to be conniv'd at.

*Kittellwell.*

If he has made no provision for this change, the  
*omission* can never be repaired, the time never re-  
deemed. *Rogers.*

2. Neglect of duty, opposed to commis-  
sion or perpetration of crimes.

*Omission* to do what is necessary,

Seals a commission to a blank of danger. *Shaksp.*

The most natural division of all offences, is into  
those of *omission* and those of commission. *Addison.*

**TO OMIT.** *v. a.* [*omitto*, Lat.]

1. To leave out; not to mention.

These personal comparisons I *omit*, because I  
would say nothing that may favour of a spirit of  
flattery. *Bacon.*

Great Cato there, for gravity renown'd,

Who can *omit* the Gracchi, who declare  
The Scipios' worth? *Dryden.*

2. To neglect to practise.

Her father *omitted* nothing in her education, that  
might make her the most accomplished woman of  
her age. *Addison.*

**OMITTANCE.** *n. f.* [from *omit*.] For-  
bearance. Not in use.

He said, mine eyes were black, and my hair  
black.

*And.*

And now I am remember'd, scorn'd at me!  
I marvel why I answer'd not again;  
But that's all one, *omittance* is no quittance.

*Shakespeare.*

**OMNIPARIOUS.** *adj.* [*omnifariam*, Lat.]  
Of all varieties or kinds.

These particles could never of themselves, by  
*omnifarious* kinds of motion, whether fortuitous or  
mechanical, have fallen into this visible system.

*Bentley.*

But if thou *omnifarious* drinks wou'dst brew;  
In sides the orchard, ev'ry hedge and bush  
Affords assist me.

*Philips.*

**OMNIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*omnis* and *fero*, Lat.]  
Allbearing.

*DiD.*

**OMNIFIC.** *adj.* [*omnis* and *facio*, Lat.]  
All-creating.

Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou deep,  
prate!

Still then th' *omnific* word, your discord end.

**OMNIFORM.** *adj.* [*omnis* and *forma*,  
Lat.] Having every shape.

*DiD.*

**OMNIGENOUS.** *adj.* [*omnigenus*, Latin]  
Consisting of all kind.

*DiD.*

**OMNIPARITY.** *n. f.* [*omnis* and *par*,  
Latin.] General equality.

Their own working heads affect, without com-  
mandment of the word, to wit, *omniparity* of  
churchmen.

*White.*

**OMNIPOTENCE.** } *n. f.* [*omnipotentia*,  
**OMNIPOTENCY.** } Latin.] Almighty  
power; unlimited power.

Whatever fortune

Can give or take, love wants not, or despises;  
Or by his own *omnipotent* supplies.

*Dentham.*

As the soul bears the image of the divine wil-  
dom, so this part of the body represents the *omni-  
potency* of God, whilst it is able to perform such  
wonderful effects.

*Wilkins.*

The greatest danger is from the greatest power,  
and that is *omnipotency*.

*Tillotson.*

How are thy servants blest, O Lord,  
How sure is their defence,  
Eternal wisdom is their guide,  
Their help, *omnipotence*.

*Addison.*

Will *omnipotence* neglect to save

The suffering virtue of the wife and brave?

*Pope.*

**OMNIPOTENT.** *adj.* [*omnipotens*, Latin.]  
Almighty; powerful without limit; all-  
powerful.

You were also Jupiter, a swan, for the love of  
Leda: oh *omnipotent* love! how near the god drew  
to the complexion of a goose!

*Shakespeare.*

The perfect being must needs be *omnipotent*,  
both as self-existent and as immense; for he that  
is self-existent, having the power of being, hath  
the power of all being; equal to the cause of all be-  
ing, which is to be *omnipotent*.

*Greco.*

**OMNIPRESENCE.** *n. f.* [*omnis* and *præ-  
sens*, Latin.] Ubiquity; unbounded  
presence.

He also went

Invisible, yet staid, such privilege

Hath *omnipresence*.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Adam, thou know'st his *omnipresence* fills

Land, sea, and air.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The soul is involved and present to every part;  
and if my soul can have its effectual energy upon  
my body with ease with how much more facility  
can a being of infinite existence and *omnipre-  
sence*, of infinite wisdom and power, govern a great  
but finite universe?

*Hale.*

**OMNIPRESENT.** *adj.* [*omnis* and *præ-  
sens*, Latin.] Ubiquitary; present in  
every place.

Omniscient master, omnipresent king.

To thee, to thee, my last distress I bring.

*Prior.*

**OMNISCIENCE.** } *n. f.* [*omnis* and *scien-  
tia*, Latin.] Bound-

knowledge; infinite wisdom.

In all this misconstruction of my actions, as I  
have no judge but God above me, so I can have  
comfort to appeal to his *omniscience*.

*King Charles.*

Thinking by reticement to obscure himself from  
God, Adam infringed the *omniscience* and essential  
ubiquity of his Maker, who, as he created all  
things, is beyond and in them all.

*Brown.*

An immense being does strangely fill the soul;  
and *omnipotency*, *omniscience*, and infinite goodness,  
enlarge the spirit while it fixly looks upon them.

*Burnet.*

Since thou boast'st th' *omniscience* of a God,  
Say in what cranny of Sebastian's soul,  
Unknown to me, to loath'd a crime is lodg'd?

*Dryden.*

**OMNISCIENT.** *adj.* [*omnis* and *scio*,  
Lat.] Infinitely wise; knowing without  
bounds; knowing every thing.

Py no means trust to your own judgment alone;  
for no man is *omniscient*.

*Bacon's Advice to Virgils.*

What can scape the eye  
Of God all-seeing, or deceive his heart

*Omniscient?*

Whatever is known, is some way present;

and that which is present, cannot but be known

by him who is *omniscient*.

*South.*

It is one of the natural notions belonging to the  
Supreme Being, to conceive of him that he is *omni-  
scient*.

*Wilkins.*

Omniscient master, omnipresent king,

To thee, to thee, my last distress I bring,

*Prior.*

**OMNISCIUS.** *adj.* [*omnis* and *scio*, Lat.]  
All-knowing. Not in use.

I dare not pronounce him *omniscient*, that being  
an attribute individually proper to the Godhead,  
and incommunicable to any created substance.

*Halewell on Providence.*

**OMNIVOROUS.** *adj.* [*omnis* and *voro*,  
Latin.] All-devouring.

*DiD.*

**OMOPATE.** *n. f.* [*omn* and *opate*.]  
The shoulder blade.

*DiD.*

**OMPHALOPTICK.** *n. f.* [*ὀμφαλός* and  
*ὀπτικός*.] An optick glass that is convex  
on both sides, commonly called a con-  
vex lens.

*DiD.*

**ON.** *prep.* [*aen*, Dutch; *an*, German.]  
1. It is put before the word, which signi-  
fies that which is under, that by which  
any thing is supported, which any thing  
strikes by falling, which any thing co-  
vers, or where any thing is fixed.

He is not lolling *on* a lewd love bed,

But *on* his knees at meditation.

*Shakespeare. Rich. III.*

What news?

—Richmond is *on* the seas.

—There let him sink, and be the seas on him.

*Shakespeare.*

Distracted terror knew not what was best;

On what determination to abide.

*Daniel's Cle. War.*

How soon hath Time, the subtle thief of youth,  
Stol *on* his wing my three and twentieth year.

*Milton.*

As some, to witness truth, Heav'n's call obey,  
So some *on* earth must, to confirm it, stay.

They stooping low,  
Perch'd *on* the double tree.

*Dryden.*

On me, on me let all thy fury fall,  
Nor en from me, since I deserve't all.

*Pope.*

2. It is put before any thing that is the  
subject of action.

Th' unhappy husband, husband now no more,  
Died *on* his tuneful harp his loss deplore.

*Dryden.*

3. Noting addition or accumulation.  
Mischiefs *on* mischiefs, greater still and more,  
The neighbouring plain with arms is cover'd o'er.

*Dryden.*

4. Noting a state of progression.  
Ho Mæris! whither *on* thy way to fast?

This leads to town.

*Dryden.*

5. It sometimes notes elevation.

These past provisions for thy vineyard's reign,  
On hills above, or in the lowly plain.

*Dryden.*

The spacious firmament on high.

*Addison.*

6. Noting approach or invasion.

Their navy ploughs the wat'ry main,

Yet soon expect it *on* your shores again.

*Dryden.*

7. Noting dependance or reliance.

On God's providence and *on* your bounty, all  
their present support and future hopes depend.

*Smallbridge.*

8. At, noting place.

On each side her,

Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling

Cupids.

*Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

9. It denotes the motive or occasion of any  
thing.

The same prevalence of genius, the world can-  
not pardon your concealing, *on* the same consid-  
eration; because we neither have a living Varus nor  
a Horace.

*Dryden.*

The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory,  
must not be expressed like the ecstasy of a harlequin  
*on* the receipt of a letter from his mistress.

*Dryden.*

The best way to be used by a father on any oc-  
casion, to reform any thing he wishes mended in  
his son.

*Locke.*

We abstain *on* such solemn occasions from things  
lawful, out of indignation that we have often gra-  
tified our lives in things unlawful.

*Smallbridge.*

10. It denotes the time at which any  
thing happens: as, this happened *on* the  
first day. *On* is used, I think, only  
before day or hour, not before deno-  
minations of longer time.

In the second month, *on* the twenty-seventh day.

*Gemfis.*

11. It is put before the object of some  
passion.

Compassion *on* the king commands me stoop.

*Shakespeare.*

Could tears recal him into wretched life,  
Their sorrow hurts themselves; *on* him is lost.

*Dryden.*

12. In forms of denunciation it is put be-  
fore the thing threatened.

Hence *on* thy life; the captive maid is mine,  
Whom not for price or prayers I will resign.

*Dryden.*

13. Noting imprecation.

Sorrow *on* thee, and all the pack of you,  
That triumph thus upon my misery!

*Shakespeare.*

14. Noting invocation.

On thee, dear wife, in deserts all alone,  
He call'd.

*Dryden's King. Georg.*

15. Noting the state of a thing fired.

This sense seems peculiar, and is per-  
haps an old corruption of a fire.

The earth shook to see the heavens on fire,  
And not in fear of your nativity.

The horses burst as they stood fast tied in the  
stables, or by chance breaking loose, ran up and  
down with their tails and manes *on* a light fire.

*Kneller's History of the Turks.*

His fancy grows in the progress, and becomes *on*  
fire like a chariot wheel by its own rapidity.

*Pope.*

16. Noting stipulation or condition.

I can be satisfied *on* more easy terms.

*Dryden.*

17. Noting distinction or opposition.

The Rhodians, *on* the other side, mindful of  
their former honour, valiantly repulsed the enemy.

*Kneller.*

18. Before it, by corruption, it stands for  
of.

This tempest,

Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded

The sudden breach *on*'s.

A whirling gamester has but a poor trade *on*'s,  
who fills his pockets at the price of his reputation.

*Locke's Education.*

19. Noting the manner of an event.

Note,

How much her mind is alter'd *on* the sudden.

*Shak.*

20. *On*, the same with *upon*. See *UPON*.  
*On*. *adv.*

1. Forward; in succession.

As he forbore one act, so he might have forborn another, and after that another, and so on, till he had by degrees weakened, and at length mortified and extinguished the habit itself. *South.*

If the tenant fail the landlord, he must fail his creditor, and he his, and so on. *Locke.*

These smaller particles are again composed of others much smaller, all which together are equal to all the pores or empty spaces between them; and so on perpetually till you come to solid particles, such as have no pores. *Newton.*

2. Forward; in progression.

On indeed they went; but oh! not far; A fatal stop travails'd their head-long course. *Dun.*

So saying, on he led his radiant hics. *Milton.*

My halting days fly on with full career. *Milton.*

Hopping and flying, thus they led him on To the slow lake. *Dryden.*

What kindled in the dark the vital flame, And ere the heart was form'd, push'd on the red'ning stream; *Blackmore on Creation.*

Go to, I did not mean to chide you;

On with your tale. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

3. In continuance; without ceasing.

Let them sleep, let them sleep on,

Till this stormy night be gone,

And th' eternal morrow dawn. *Crawford.*

Sing on, sing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd. *Dryd.*

You roam about, and never are at rest;

By new desires, that is, new torments still possess:

As in a feverish dream you still drink on,

And wonder why your thirst is never gone. *Dryden.*

The peasants defy the sun; they work on in the hottest part of the day without intermission. *Locke.*

4. Not off; as, he is neither on nor off; that is, he is irresolute.

5. Upon the body, as part of dress. His cloaths were neither on nor off; they were disordered. See *OFF*.

A long cloak he had on. *Sidney.*

Stiff in brocade, and pinch'd in stays,

Her patches, paint, and jewels on;

All day let envy view her face,

And Phillis is but twenty-one. *Prior.*

A painted vest prince Vostager had on,

Which from a naked Piet his grandfire won. *Blackmore.*

6. It notes resolution to advance forward; not backward.

Since 'tis decreed, and to this period lead

A thousand ways, the noblest path we'll tread;

And bravely on, till they or we, or all,

A common sacrifice to honour fall. *Denham.*

7. It is through almost all its significations opposed to off, and means approach, junction, addition, or presence.

*On*. *interj.* A word of incitement or encouragement to attack; elliptically for go on.

Therefore on, or strip your sword stark-naked;

for meddle you must. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Cheerly on, courageous friends,

To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,

By this one bloody trial of sharp war. *Shakespeare.*

On then, my muse! and fools and knaves expose,

And, since thou can't not make a friend, make foes. *Young.*

*Once*. *adv.* [from one.]

1. One time.

Trees that bear mast, are fruitful but once in two years; the cause is, the expence of sap. *Bacon.*

Forthwith from out the ark a raven flies,

And after him the surer messenger,

A dove, sent forth once and again to spy

Green trees or ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Once every morn he march'd, and once at night.

*Cowley.*

You came out like some great monarch, to take a town but once a year, as it were for your diversion, though you had no need to extend your territories. *Dryden.*

O virgin! daughter of eternal night, Give me this once thy labour to sustain My right, and execute my just disdain. *Dryden.*

In your tuneful lays,

Once more resound the great Apollo's praise. *Pope.*

2. A single time.

Who this heir is, he does not once tell us. *Locke.*

3. The same time.

At once with him they rose;

Their rising all at once was as the sound

Of thunder heard remote. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Fix'd with this thought, at once he stain'd the

breast,

And on the lips a burning kiss impress'd. *Dryden.*

4. At a point of time indivisible.

Night came on, not by degrees prepar'd,

But all at once; at once the winds arise,

The thunders roll. *Dryden's Cimon and Iphigeneia.*

Now that the fixed stars, by reason of their

immense distance, appear like points, unless so

far as their light is dilated by refraction, may ap-

pear from hence, that when the moon passes over

and eclipses them, their light vanishes, not gra-

dually like that of the planets, but all at once. *Newton.*

5. One time, though no more.

Fuscinus, those ill deeds that fully fame,

In blood once tainted, like a current run

From the lewd father to the lewder son. *Dryden.*

6. At the time immediate.

This hath all its force at once, upon the first

impression, and is ever afterwards in a declining

state. *Asterbury.*

7. Formerly; at a former time.

Thereon his arms and once lov'd portrait lay,

Thither our fatal marriage-bed convey. *Denham.*

My soul had once some foolish fondness for thee,

But hence 'tis gone. *Addison.*

8. Once seems to be rather a noun than

an adverb, when it has at before it,

and when it is joined with an adjective:

as, *this once, that once.*

*ONE*. *adj.* [an, one, Saxon; *een*, Dutch;

*ein*, German; *is*, Greek.]

1. Less than two; single; denoted by an

unit.

The man he knew was one that willingly

For one good look would hazard all, *Daniel.*

Pindarus the poet, and one of the wisest, ac-

knowledge'd also one God the most high, to be the

father and creator of all things. *Raleigh.*

Love him by parts in all your num'rous race,

And from those parts sum one collected grace;

Then when you have refin'd to that degree,

Imagine all in one, and think that one is he. *Dryd.*

2. Indefinitely; any; some one.

We shall

Present our services to a fine new prince,

One of these days. *Shakespeare.*

I took pains to make thee speak, taught thee

each hour

One thing or other. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

3. It is added to any.

When any one heareth the word of the king-

dom, and understandeth it not, then cometh the

wicked one and catcheth away that which was

sown in his heart. *Matth. xiii. 19.*

If any one prince made a felicity in this life, and

left fair fame after death, without the love of his

subjects, there were some colour to despise it. *Suckling.*

4. Different; diverse: opposed to another.

What a precious comfort to have so many, like

brothers, commanding one another's fortunes? *Shakespeare.*

It is one thing to draw outlines true, the features

like the proportions exact, the colouring tolerable;

and another thing to make all these graceful. *Dryd.*

Suppose the common depth of the sea, taking one place with another, to be about a quarter of a mile. *Burnet.*

It is one thing to think right, and another thing

to know the right way to lay our thoughts before

others with advantage and clearness. *Locke.*

My legs were closed together by so many wrap-

pers one over another, that I looked like an Egyp-

tian mummy. *Addison.*

There can be no reason why we should prefer

any one action to another, but because we have greater

hopes of advantage from the one than from the

other. *Smallbridge.*

Two bones rubbed hard against one another, or

with a file, produce a fetid smell. *Arbutnot.*

At one time they keep their patients so warm,

as almost to stifles them, and all of a sudden the

cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*

5. One of two opposed to the other.

Ask from the wide side of heaven unto the other,

whether there hath been any such thing as this. *Deuteronomy, iv. 32.*

Both the matter of the stone and marchasite,

had been at once fluid bodies, till one of them, prob-

ably the marchasite, first growing hard, the other,

as being yet of a more yielding consistence, ac-

commodated itself to the harder's figure. *Boyle.*

6. Not many; the same.

The church is therefore one, though the members

may be many; because they all agree in one faith.

There is one Lord and one faith, and that truth once

delivered to the saints; which whosoever shall re-

ceive, embrace, and profess, must necessarily be

accounted one in reference to that profession: for if

a company of believers become a church by believ-

ing, they must also become one church by believing

one truth. *Pearson.*

7. Particularly one.

One day when Phæbe fair,

With all her band, was following the chase,

This nymph quite tur'd with heat of scorching air,

Sat down to rest. *Spenser.*

One day, in turning some uncultur'd ground,

In hopes a free-stone quarry might be found,

His mattock met resistance, and behold,

A casket burst, with diamonds fill'd and gold, *Harte.*

8. Some future.

Heav'n waxeth old, and all the spheres above

Shall one day faint, and then swift motion stay;

And time itself, in time shall cease to move,

But the soul survives and lives for aye. *Davies.*

*ONE*. *n. f.* [There are many uses of the

word *one*, which serve to denominate

it a substantive, though some of them

may seem rather to make it a pronoun

relative, and some may perhaps be con-

sidered as consistent with the nature of

an adjective, the substantive being un-

derstood.]

1. A single person.

If one by one we wedded all the world,

She you killed would be unparallel'd. *Shakespeare.*

Although the beauties, riches, honours, sciences,

virtues, and perfect one of all men were in the pre-

sent possession of one, yet somewhat beyond and above

all this there would still be sought and earnestly

thirsted for. *Hocher.*

From his lofty steed he flew,

And raising one by one the suppliant crew,

To comfort each. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

If one must be rejected, one succeed,

Make him my lord, within whose faithful breast

Is fix'd my image, and who loves me best. *Dryden.*

When join'd in one, the good, the fair, the great,

Descends to view the miser humble seat. *Granville.*

2. A single mass or aggregate.

It is one thing only as a heap is one. *Blackmore.*

3. The first hour.

Till 'tis one o'clock, our dance of custom

Let us not forget. *Shakespeare.*

4. The same thing.

I answer'd not again;

But that's all one. *Shakespeare.*



To be in the understanding, and not to be understood, is all *one*, as to say any thing is, and is not in the understanding. *Locke.*

5. A person, indefinitely and loose.

A good acquaintance with method will greatly assist every *one* in ranging human affairs. *Watts.*

6. A person, by way of eminence.

Ferdinand

My father, king of Spain, was reckon'd *one*,  
The wisest prince that there had reign'd. *Shakespeare.*

7. A distinct or particular person.

That man should be the teacher is no part of the matter; for birds will learn *one* of another.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

No nations are wholly aliens and strangers the *one* to the other.

*Bacon's Holy War.*

The obedience of the *one* to the call of grace, when the other, supposed to have sufficient, if not an equal measure, obeys not, may reasonably be imputed to the humble, malleable, melting temper.

*Hammond.*

*One* or other sees a little box which was carried away with her, and so discovers her to her friends.

*Dryden.*

8. Persons united.

As I have made *ye one*, lords, *one* remain.

So I grow stronger, you more honour gain. *Shakespeare.*

9. Concord; agreement; one mind.

The king was well instructed how to carry himself between Ferdinand and Philip, resolving to keep them at *one* within themselves. *Bacon.*

He is not at *one* with himself what account to give of it. *Tillotson.*

10. [*On, l'on*, French.] It is used sometimes a general or indefinite nominative for any man, any person. For *one* the English formerly used *men*: as, *they live obscurely*, men know not how; or *die obscurely*, men mark not when. *Afcham.* For which it would now be said, *one knows not how, one knows not when; or, it is not known how* ] Any person; any man indefinitely.

It is not so worthy to be brought to heroical effects by fortune or necessity, like Ulysses and Aeneas, as by one's own choice and working. *Sidney.*

*One* may be little the wiser for reading this dialogue, since it neither sets forth what Liana is, nor what the cause should be which threatens her with death. *Sidney.*

*One* would imagine these to be the expressions of a man blessed with ease, affluence, and power; not of one who had been just stripped of all those advantages. *Atterbury.*

For provoking of urine, *one* should begin with the gentlest first. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

For some time *one* was not thought to understand Aristotle, unless he had read him with Averroes's comment. *Baker.*

11. A person of particular character.

Then must you speak

Of *one* that lov'd not wisely, but too well;  
Of *one* not easily jealous, but being wrought  
Perplexed in the extreme. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

With lives and fortunes trusting *one*  
Who so discreetly us'd his own. *Waller.*

Edward I. was *one* who very well knew how to use a victory, as well as obtain it. *Hob.*

*One* who contemned divine and human laws. *Dryden.*

Forgive me, if the title I afford  
To *one*, whom nature meant to be a lord. *Hart.*

12. *One* has sometimes a plural, either when it stands for persons indefinitely; as, *the great ones of the world*: or when it relates to some thing going before, and is only the representative of the antecedent noun. This relative mode of speech, whether singular or plural, is in my ear not very elegant, yet is used by good authors.

Be not found here; hence with your little *one*. *Shakespeare.*

Does the son receive a natural life? The subject enjoys a civil *one*: that's but the matter, this the form. *Holyday.*

These successes are more glorious which bring benefit to the world, than such ruinous *ones* as are dyed in human blood. *Glenn.*

He that will overlook the true reason of a thing which is but *one*, may easily find many false *ones*, error being infinite. *Tillotson.*

The following plain rules and directions, are not the less useful because they are plain *ones*. *Atterbury.*

There are many whose waking thoughts are wholly employed on their sleeping *ones*. *Addison.*

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who might possibly have been a good *one*, had he been invested with an authority limited by law. *Addison's Freeholder.*

This evil fortune which attends extraordinary men, hath been imputed to divers causes that need not be set down, when so obvious an *one* occurs, that when a great genius appears, the dunces are all in conspiracy against him. *Swift.*

13. *One another*, is a mode of speech very frequent; as, *they love one another*; that is, *one of them loves another: the storm beats the trees against one another*; that is, *one against another*.

In democratical governments, war did commonly unite the minds of men; when they had enemies abroad, they did not contend with *one another* at home. *Davenant.*

*ONE berry*. n. s. [*aconitum*, Latin.]

Wulf'sbane, or monk'sbane.

*ONE ED*. adj. [*one and eye*.] Having only one eye.

A sign-post dauber would disdain to paint  
The *oney'd* hero on his elephant. *Dryden.*

The mighty family

Of *oney'd* brothers hasten to the shore. *Addison.*

*ONIROCRITICAL*. adj. [*insonia*, Greek, Gr. *onirocritique*, Fr. it should therefore according to analogy be written *onirocritical* and *onirocritick*.] Interpretative of dreams.

If a man has no mind to pass by abruptly from his imagined to his real circumstances, he may employ himself in a new kind of observation which may *oney'd* correspond has directed him to make. *Addison's Spectator.*

*ONEIROCRITICK*. n. s. [*onirocritique*, Gr.]

An interpreter of dreams.

Having survey'd all ranks and professions, I do not find in any quarter of the town an *onirocritick*, or an interpreter of dreams. *Addison's Spectator.*

*ONENESS*. n. s. [*from one*] Unity; the quality of being one.

Our God is one, or rather very *oneness* and mercy unity, having nothing but itself in itself, and not consisting, as all things do besides God, of many things. *Hosker.*

The *oneness* of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the several hypostases, is the one eternal indivisible divine nature, and the eternity of the son's generation, and his co-eternity, and his consubstantiality with the Father when he came down from Heaven and was incarnate. *Hammond.*

*ONERARY*. adj. [*onerarius*, Lat. *one-raise*, French.] Fitted for carriage or burthens; comprising a burthen.

*TO ONERATE*. v. a. [*onero*, Lat.] To load; to burthen.

*ONERATION*. n. s. [*from onerate*.] The act of loading.

*ONEROUS*. adj. [*oneroux*, French; *onerous*, Latin.] Burthenfome; oppressive.

A banished person, absent out of necessity, retains all things *onerous* to himself, as a punishment for his crime. *Swift.*

tains all things *onerous* to himself, as a punishment for his crime. *Swift.*

*O'NION*. n. s. [*oignon*, Fr. *cape*, Latin.]

A plant.

If the boy have not a woman's gift

To rain a shower of commanded tears,

An *union* will do well. *Shakespeare.*

I an *as*, am *union-y'd*. *Shakespeare.*

This is every cook's opinion,

No sav'ry dish without an *union*;

But left your kissing should be spoil'd,

Your *onions* must be thoroughly boil'd. *Swift.*

*O'NLY*. adj. [*from one, only, or onelike*.]

1. Single; *one* and no more.

'Of all whom fortune to my sword did bring,

This *only* man was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*

2. This and no other.

The *only* child of shade'sful Savernake, *Dryden.*

The logic now in use has long possessed the chair, as the *only* art taught in the schools for the direction of the mind in the study of the sciences. *Locke.*

3. This above all other: as, he is the *only* man for musick.

*O'NLY*. adv.

1. Simply; singly; merely; barely.

I propose my thoughts *only* as conjectures. *Burnet.*

The posterity of the wicked inherit the fruit of their fathers' vices; and that not *only* by a just judgment, but from the natural course of things. *Tillotson.*

All who deserve his love, he makes his own; And to be lov'd himself, needs *only* to be known. *Dryden.*

The practice of virtue is attended not *only* with present quiet and satisfaction, but with comfortable hope of a future recompence. *Nelson.*

Not must this condition be exercised by us, *only* for grosser evils, but when we live the best. *Wake.*

2. So and no otherwise.

Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart, was *only* evil continually. *Genesis*, vi. 5.

3. Singly without more: as, *only begotten*.

*ONOMANCY*. n. s. [*onoma* and *manthia*.]

Divination by a name.

Destinies were superstitiously, by *onomancy*, deciphered out of names, as though the names and natures of men were insitible, and fatal necessities concurred herein with voluntary motion. *Cumden.*

*ONOMANTICAL*. adj. [*onoma* and *manthia*.]

Predicting by names.

Theodotus, when curious to know the success of his wars against the Romans, an *onomantical* or name-wisard Jew, willed him to shut up a number of twine and give some of them Roman names, others Gothish names with several marks, and there to leave them. *Cumden.*

*ONSET*. n. s. [*on* and *set*]

1. Attack; storm; assault; first brunt.

As well the soldier dieth, which standeth still,  
As he that gives the bravest onset. *Sidney.*

All breathless, wray, faint,

Him spying, with fresh onset he assail'd,

And kindling new his courage, seeming quaint,

Struck him to hugely, that through great constraint

He made him stoop. *Spenser.*

The shout

Of battle now began, and rushing found

Of onset. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Sometimes it gains a point; and presently it finds itself baffled and beaten off, yet still it renews the onset, attacks the difficulty afresh; plants this reasoning and that argument, like so many intellectual batteries, till at length it forces a way into the obstinate enclosed truth. *South.*

Without men and provisions it is impossible to secure conquests that are made in the first onset of an invasion. *Addison.*

Observe

The first impetuous onset of his grief;

Use every artifice to keep him steady. *Philips.*





Homer *opens* his poem with the utmost simplicity and modesty; he continually grows upon the reader. *Notes on Odyssey.*

To OPE. } v. n.  
To O'PEN. }

1. To unclofe itself; not to remain shut; not to continue closed

The hundred doors  
Ope of themselves; a rushing whirlwind roars  
Within the cave. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
Unnumber'd treasures ope at once,  
From each she nicely culls with curious toil,  
And decks the goddess. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

2. To bark. A term of hunting.  
If I cry out thus upon no trail, never trust me  
When I open oga n. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
The night restores our actions done by day;  
As hounds in sleep will open for their prey. *Dryden.*  
Hark! the dog opens, take thy certain aim;  
The woodcock flutters. *Gay's Rural Sports.*

OPE. } adj. [Ope is scarcely used but by  
O'PEN. } old authors, and by them in  
the primitive not figurative sense.]

1. Unclosed; not shut.

The gates are ope; now prove good seconds;  
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them;  
Not for the flimsies. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Most sacrilegious murder hath broke ope  
The Lord's anointed temple, and stole thence  
The life of th' building. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Then sent Sanballak his servant, with an open  
letter in his hand. *Nehemiah, vi. 5.*  
With the same key set ope the door  
Wherewith you lock'd it fast before. *Cleaveland.*  
Thro' the gate,  
Wide open and unguarded, Satan pass'd. *Milton.*  
They meet the chiefs returning from the fight,  
And each with open arms embrac'd her chosen  
knight. *Dryden.*

He, when Æneas on the plain appears,  
Meets him with open arms and falling tears. *Dryd.*  
The bounce broke ope the door. *Dryden.*  
The door was ope, they blindly grope the way.  
*Dryden.*

2. Plain; apparent; evident; publick.

They crucify to themselves the Son of God  
afresh, and put him to an open shame. *Hebrews.*  
He hettully en ag d would needs to open arms.  
*Dayton.*  
Th' under-work, transparent, shews too plain;  
Where open acts accuse, th' excuse is vain. *Daniel.*

3. Not wearing disguise; clear; artless; sincere.

He was so secret therein, as not daring to be  
open, that to no creature he ever spake of it.  
*Sidney.*  
Lord Cordes, the hotter he was against the Eng-  
lish in time of war, had the more credit in a  
negotiation of peace, and betwix was held a man  
open and of good faith. *Bacon.*  
Th' French are always yer, sam hat, and talka-  
tive, the Italians stiff, ceremonious, and reserved.  
*Adrijen.*

This reserved mysterious way of acting towards  
persons, who in right of their just expected a more  
open treatment, was imputed to some hidden design.  
*Swiss.*

His generous, open, undesigning heart,  
Has begg'd his rival to solicit for him. *Addis n.*

4. Not clouded; clear.

With dry eyes, and with an open look,  
She met his glance thus. *Dryden's Eccl. ec.*  
Thou shalt thy Craggs  
On the east ore another; no shine;  
With aspect open shall erect his head. *Pope.*

5. Not hidden; exposed to view.

In that little spot of ground that lies between  
of two great oceans of eternity, we are to ex-  
pose our thoughts, and lay open the treasures of  
the divine wisdom and goodness hid in this part of  
the and providence. *Burnet.*  
I principles require reasoning and discourse  
the certainty of their truths. they lie

not open as natural characters engraven on the  
mind. *Locke.*

6. Not refrained; not denied; not pre-  
cluded.

If Demetrius and the craftsmen have a matter  
against any man, the law is open, and there are  
deputies; let them implead one another. *Acts, xix.*

7. Not cloudy; not gloomy.

An open and warm winter portendeth a hot and  
dry summer. *Bacon's Natural History.*

8. Uncovered.

Here is better than the open air. *Shakespeare.*  
And when at last in pty, you will die,  
I'll watch your birth of immortality;  
Then, turtle-like, I'll to my mate repair,  
And teach you your first flight in open air. *Dryden.*

9. Exposed; without defence.

The service that I truly did his life,  
Hath left me open to all injuries. *Shakespeare.*

10. Attentive.

Thine eyes are open upon all the sons of men, to  
give every one according to his ways. *Jeremiah.*  
The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous,  
and his ears are open unto their cry. *Psal. xxxiv.*

O'PENER. n. f. [from open.]

1. One that opens; one that unlocks;  
one that uncloses.

True opener of mine eyes,  
Much better seems this vision, and more hope  
Of peaceful days portends, than those two past.  
*Milton.*

2. Explainer; interpreter.

To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itself;  
The very opener and intelligencer  
Between the grace, the sanctities of heav'n,  
And our dull workings. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

3. That which separates; disuniter.

There may be such openers of compound bodies,  
because there wanted not some experiments in which  
it appeared. *Boyle.*

OPENEY'LD. adj. [open and eye.] Vig-  
ilant; watchful.

While you here do snoring lie,  
Open'd conspiracy  
His time doth take. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

OPENHAND'ED. adj. [open and hand.]

Generous; liberal; munificent.

Good heav'n, who renders mercy back for mercy,  
With openhand'd, it shall repay you. *Rowe.*

OPENHEART'ED. adj. [open and heart.]

Generous; candid; not meanly subtle.  
I know him well, he's free and openhearted. *Dryd.*  
Of an openhearted generous minister you are not  
to say that he was in an intrigue to betray his  
country, but in an intrigue with a lady. *Arbutnot.*

OPENHART'EDNESS. n. f. [open and

heart.] Liberality; frankness; sincerity;  
munificence; generosity.

O'PENING. n. f. [from open.]

1. Aperture; breach.

The fire thus up, makes its way through the  
cracks and openings of the earth. *Woodward.*

2. Discovery at a distance; faint know-  
ledge; dawn.

God has been pleas'd to dissipate this confusion  
and chaos, and to give us some openings, some  
dawnings of liberty and settlement. *South's Sermons.*  
The opening of your glory was like that of light;  
you shone to us from afar, and disclosed your first  
beams on distant nations. *Dryden.*

O'PENLY. adv. [from open.]

1. Publickly; not secretly; in sight; not  
obscurely.

Their actions, always spoken of with great hon-  
our, are now called openly into question. *Hooker.*  
Prayers are faulty, not whensoever they be  
openly made, but when hypocrisy is the cause of  
open praying. *Hooker.*  
Why should you put me to deny  
This claim which now you wear so openly? *Shakefp.*

I knew the time,

Now full, that I no more should have obscure,  
But openly begin, as best becomes  
The authority which I deriv'd from heav'n. *Milton.*  
How grossly and openly do many of us contradict  
the precepts of the gospel, by our ungodliness and  
worldly lusts. *Tillotson.*

We express our thanks by openly owning our pa-  
rentage, and paying our common devotions to  
God on this day's solemnity. *Atterbury.*

2. Plainly; apparently; evidently; with-  
out disguise.

Darrah  
Too openly does love and hatred show;  
A bounteous master, but a deadly foe. *Dryden.*  
OPENMOUTH'ED. adj. [open and mouth.]  
Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; vociferous.

Up comes a lion openmouthed toward the ass.  
*L'Esperance.*

O'PENNESS. n. f. [from open.]

1. Plainness; clearness; freedom from  
obscurity or ambiguity.

Deliver with more penness your answers  
To my demands. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

2. Plainness; freedom from disguise.

The noble openness and freedom of his reflections,  
are expressed in lively colours. *Beltorville's Letters.*  
Their letters, all written in the openness of friend-  
ship, will prove what were my real sentiments.  
*Pope's Letters.*

O'PERA. n. f. [Italian.]

An opera is a poetical tale or fiction, presented  
by vocal and instrumental music, adorned with  
scenes, machines, and dancing. *Dryden.*  
You will hear what plays were acted that week,  
which is the finest song in the opera. *Leav.*

O'PERABLE. adj. [from operor, Latin.]

To be done; practicable. Not in use.

Being incapable of operable circumstances, or  
rightly to judge the prudentiality of affairs, they  
only gaze upon the visible success, and therefore  
condemn or cry up the whole proposition. *Brown.*

O'PERANT. adj. [operant, Fr.] Active;

having power to produce any effect.  
A word not in use, though elegant.

Earth, yield me roots!  
Who seeks far better of thee, sauce his palate  
With thy most operant poison. *Shakespeare's Timon.*  
I must leave thee, love, and shortly too;  
My operant powers their functions leave to do.  
*Shakespeare.*

To O'PERATE. v. n. [operor, Latin;

operer, Fr.] To act; to have agency;  
to produce effects; with on before the  
subject of operation.

The virtues of private persons operate but on a  
few; their sphere of action is narrow, and their  
influence is confined to it. *Atterbury.*

Bodies produce ideas in us, manifestly by im-  
pulse, the only way which we can conceive bodies  
operate in. *Locke.*

It can operate on the guts and stomach, and  
thereby produce distinct ideas. *Locke.*

A plain convincing reason operates on the mind  
both of a learned and ignorant hearer as long as they  
live. *Swift.*

Where causes operate freely, with a liberty of in-  
difference to this or the contrary, the effect will  
be contingent, and the certain knowledge of it  
belongs only to God. *Watts.*

OPERATION. n. f. [operatio, Latin; ope-  
ration, Fr.]

1. Agency; production of effects; influ-  
ence.

There are in men operations natural, rational,  
supernatural, some political, some finally ecclesiasti-  
cal. *Hooker.*

By all the operations of the orbs,  
From whom we do exist and cease to be,  
Here I disclaim all my paternal care. *Shakespeare.*

All

All *operations* by transmission of spirits, and imagination, work at distance, and not at touch.

Bacon's *Natural History*.

Waller's presence had an extraordinary *operation* to procure any thing desired.

Clarendon.

The tree whose *operation* brings

Knowledge of good and ill, thins to taste. Milton.

If the *operation* of these salts be in convenient glasses promoted by warmth, the ascending steams may easily be caught and reduced into a penetrant spirit.

Boyle.

Speculative painting, without the assistance of manual *operation*, can never attain to perfection, but slothfully languishes; for it was not with his tongue that Apelles performed his noble works. Dryden.

The pain and sickness caused by manna, are the effects of its *operation* on the stomach and guts by the size, motion, and figure of its insensible parts. Locke.

2. Action; effect. This is often confounded with the former sense.

Repentance and renovation consist not in the life, wish, or purpose, but in the actual *operations* of good life. Hammond.

Many medicinal drugs of rare *operation*. Heylyn.

That false fruit

Far other *operation* first display'd,  
Carnal desire inflaming. Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

The offices appointed, and the powers exercised in the church, by their institution and *operation* are holy. Pearson.

In this understanding piece of clock-work, his body as well as other senseless matter has colour, warmth, and softness. But these qualities are not subsistent in those bodies, but are *operations* of fancy begotten in something else. Bentley.

3. [In chirurgery.] The part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments.

4. The motions or employments of an army.

**OPERATIVE**. *adj.* [from *operate*.] Having the power of acting; having forcible agency; active; vigorous; efficacious.

To be over-curious in searching how God's all-piercing and *operative* spirit distinguishing gave form to the matter of the universal, is a search like unto his, who, not contented with a known Ford, will presume to pass over the greatest rivers in all parts where he is ignorant of their depths. Raleigh.

Many of the nobility endeavoured to make themselves popular, by speaking in parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty; and he thought a little discountenance upon those persons would suppress that spirit within themselves, or make the poison less *operative* upon others. Clarendon.

In actions of religion we should be zealous, active, and *operative*, so far as prudence will permit. Taylor.

This circumstance of the promise must give life to all the rest, and make them *operative* toward the producing of good life. Decay of Piety.

It holds in all *operative* principles, especially in morality, in which, not to proceed, is certainly to go backward. South.

The will is the conclusion of an *operative* syllogism. Norris.

**OPERATOR**. *n. s.* [*opérateur*, French; from *operate*.] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect.

An imaginary *operator* opening the first with a great deal of nicety, upon a cursory view it appeared like the head of another. Addison's *Spectator*.

To administer this dose, there cannot be fewer than fifty thousand *operators*, allowing one *operator* to every thirty. Swift.

**OPEROSUS**. *adj.* [*operosus*, Latin.] Laborious; full of trouble and tediousness.

Such an explication is purely imaginary, and also very *operose*; they would be as hard put to it to get rid of this water, when the usage was to cease, as they were at first to procure it. Bannet.

Written language, as it is more *operous*, so it is more digested, and is permanent. Holder.

**OPHIOPHAGOUS**. *adj.* [*ὄφις* and *φαγέω*.] Serpenteating. Not used.

All snakes are not of such poisonous qualities as common opinion presumeth; as is confirmable from *ophiophagus* nations, and such as feed upon serpents. Brown.

**OPHITES**. *n. s.* A stone resembling a serpent.

*Ophtus* has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green, oblong, and usually near square. Woodward.

**OPHTHALMIC**. *adj.* [*ophtalmique*, Fr. from *ὄφθαλμος*, Greek.] Relating to the eye.

**OPHTHALMY**. *n. s.* [*ophtalmie*, French; from *ὄφθαλμος*, Greek.] A disease of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the vessels and collected into those parts. Ditt.

The use of cool applications, externally, is most easy to the eye; but after all, there will sometimes ensue a troublesome *ophtalmia*. Sharp's *Surgery*.

**OPATE**. *n. s.* A medicine that causes sleep.

They chose atheism as an *opiate*, to fill those frightening apprehensions of hell, by inducing a dulness and lethargy of mind, rather than to make use of that native and salutary medicine, a hearty repentance. Bentley.

Thy thoughts and music change with every line;  
No sameness of a prattling stream is thine,  
Which with one unison of murmur flows,  
*Opiate* of inattention and repose. Harris.

**OPATE**. *adj.* Soporiferous; somniferous; narcotick; causing sleep.

The particular ingredients of those magical ointments, are *opiate* and soporiferous. For anointing of the forehead and back bone, is used for procuring dead sleeps. Bacon.

All their shape

Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those  
Of Argus, and more wakeful than to drouze,  
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the pastoral reed  
Of Hermes, or his *opiate* rod. Milton.

Lettuce, which has a milky juice with an anodyne or *opiate* quality resolvent of the bile, is proper for melancholy. Arbuthnot.

**OPIFIC**. *n. s.* [*opificium*, Lat.] Workmanship; handiwork. Ditt.

**OPIFICER**. *n. s.* [*opifex*, Latin.] One that performs any work; artist. A word not received.

There is an infinite distance betwixt the poor mortal artist, and the almighty *opificer*. Bentley.

**OPINABLE**. *adj.* [*opinar*, Latin.] Which may be thought. Ditt.

**OPINATION**. *n. s.* [*opinar*, Lat.] Opinion; notion. Ditt.

**OPINATOR**. *n. s.* [*opinar*, Lat.] One who holds an opinion.

Consider against what kind of *opinators* the reason above given is levelled. Hall.

To **OPIN**. *v. n.* [*opinar*, Lat.] To think; to judge; to be of opinion.

Fear is an ague, that forsakes  
And haunts by fits those whom it takes;  
And they'll *opine* they feel the pain  
And blows they felt to-day, again. Hudibras.

In matters of mere speculation, it is not material to the welfare of government, or themselves, whether they *opine* right or wrong, and whether they be philosophers or no. South.

But I, who think more highly of our kind,  
*Opine*, that nature, as in duty bound,  
Deephid the shining mischief under ground. Pope.

**OPINATIVE**. *adj.* [from *opinion*.]

1. Stiff in a preconceived notion.

2. Imagined; not proved.

It is difficult to find out truth, because it is but such inconsiderable proportions scattered in a mass of *opiniative* uncertainties; like the silver in Hiero's crown of gold. Glenville.

**OPINIATOR**. *n. s.* [*opiniatre*, French.]

One fond of his own notion; inflexible; adherent to his own opinion.

What will not *opiniators* and self believing men dispute of and shake doubt of? Rivington.

Life's left for Robert, Governor; a man of a four and forty name, a great *opiniator*, and one who must be over one before he would believe that he could be so. Clarendon.

For all his exact plot, down was he cast from all his greatness, and forced to end his days in a mean condition; as it is pity but all such foolish *opiniators* should. South.

**OPINIATRE**. *adj.* [French.] Obstinate; stubborn.

Instead of an able man, you desire to have him an insignificant wrangler, *opiniatre* in discourse, and plying himself in contradicting others. Locke.

**OPINIATRETY**. *n. s.* [*opiniatreté*, Fr.]

**OPINIATRY**. *n. s.* Obstinacy; inflexibility; determination of mind; stubbornness. This word, though it has been tried in different forms, is not yet received, nor is it wanted.

Left popular *opiniatry* should arise, we will deliver the chief opinions. Brown's *Vulgar Errors*.

The one lets the thoughts upon wit and false colours, and not upon truth; the other teaches fallacy, wrangling and *opiniatry*. Locke on *Education*.

So much as we ourselves comprehend of truth and reason, so much we possess of real and true knowledge. The floating of other men's opinions in our brains, makes us not one jot the more knowing, though they happen to be true; what in them was science, is in us but *opiniatry*. Locke.

I can pass by *opiniatry*, and the busy meddling of those who thrust themselves into every thing.

Woodward's *Letters*.

I was extremely concerned at his *opiniatry* in leaving me; but he shall not get rid so. Pope.

**OPINION**. *n. s.* [*opinion*, French; *opinio*, Latin.]

1. Persuasion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge.

*Opinion* is a light, vain, crude, and imperfect thing, settled in the imagination, but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the tincture of reason. Ben Jonson.

*Opinion* is, when the assent of the understanding is so far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not altogether without a mixture of uncertainty or doubting. Hall.

Time wears out the fictions of *opinion*, and doth by degrees discover and unmask that fallacy of ungrounded persuasions, but confirms the distinctions and sentiments of nature. Hutcheson.

Bless be the princes who have fought  
For pompous names, or wide dominions,  
Since by their error we are taught,  
That happiness is but *opinion*. Prior.

2. Sentiments; judgment; notion.

Where no such settled customs hath made it law, then it hath force only according to the strength of reason and circumstances joined with it, or as it shews the *opinion* and judgment of them that made it; but not at all as if it had any commanding power of obedience. Selden.

Can they make it out against the common sense and *opinion* of all mankind, that there is no such thing as a future state of misery for such as have lived ill here?

Charity itself commands us, where we know no ill, to think well of all; but friendship, that always goes a pitch higher, gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good *opinion* of his friend.

*Scarb.*

We may allow this to be his *opinion* concerning heirs, that where there are divers children the eldest son has the right to be heir.

*Locke.*

Philosophers are of *opinion*, that infinite space is possessed by God, without omnipresence.

*Locke.*

A story that Bacon sufficiently shews us the *opinion* that an author entertained of the cri-

*Addison.*

### 3. Favourable judgment.

In actions of arms small matters are of great moment, especially when they tend to raise an *opinion* of command.

*Hayward.*

However I have no *opinion* of those things; yet so much I conceive to be true, that strong imagination hath more force upon things living, than things merely inanimate.

*Bacon.*

If a woman had no *opinion* of her own person and dress, she would never be angry at those who are of the opinion with herself.

*Lavo.*

**OPINION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To opine; to think. A word out of use, and unworthy of revival.

The Stoicks *opined* the soul of man dwelt about the moon, and those of fools who dwelt about the earth; whereas the Epicureans held nothing after death.

*Brown.*

That the soul and the angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, is generally *opinioned*.

*Glanville.*

**OPINIONATIVE.** *adj.* [from *opinion*] Fond of preconceived notions; stubborn.

Striking at the root of pedantry and *opinionative* assurance, would be no hindrance to the world's improvement.

*Glanville.*

One would rather chuse a reader, without art, than one ill instructed with learning, but *opinionative* and without judgment.

*Burnet.*

**OPINIONATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *opinionative*.] Stubbornly.

**OPINIONATIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *opinionative*] Obstinacy.

**OPINIONIST.** *n. f.* [*opinioniste*, French, from *opinion*.] One fond of his own notions.

Every conceited *opinionist* sets up an insupportable chair in his own brain.

*Glanville to Albius.*

**OPIPAROUS.** *adj.* [*opiparus*, Lat.] Symptomaticus.

*Dr. J.*

**OPITULATION.** *n. f.* [*opitulation*, Latin.] An aiding; a helping.

*Ditt.*

**OPIMUM.** *n. f.* A juice, partly of the resinous, partly of the gummy kind. It is brought to us in flat cakes or masses very heavy and of a dense texture, not perfectly dry; its colour is a dark brownish yellow, its smell is of a dead faint kind; and its taste very bitter and very acrid. It is brought from Natolia, Egypt, and the East-Indies, produced from the white garden poppy; with which the fields of Asia-Minor are in many places sown. When the heads grow to maturity, but are yet soft, green, and full of juice, incisions are made in them, and from every one of these a few drops flow of a milky juice, which soon hardens into a solid confidence. The finest *opium* proceeds from the first incisions. What we generally have is the mere crude juice, worked with water, or honey sufficient to give it into form. Externally applied

it is emollient, relaxing, and discutient, and greatly promotes suppuration. A moderate dose of *opium* taken internally, is generally under a grain, yet custom will make people bear a dram, but in that case nature is vitiated. Its first effect is the making the patient cheerful; it removes melancholy, and dissipates the dread of danger; the Turks always take it when they are going to battle; it afterwards quiets the spirit, eases pain, and disposes to sleep. After the effect is over, the pain generally returns in a more violent manner; the spirits become lower than before, and the pulse languid. An immoderate dose of *opium* brings on drunkenness, cheerfulness, and loud laughter, at first, and, after many terrible symptoms, death itself. Those who have accustom ed themselves to an immoderate use of *opium*, are apt to be faint, idle, and thoughtless; they lose their appetite, and grow old before their time.

*Hill.*

Sleep hath forsok and given me o'er To death's benumbing *opium* as my only cure.

*Mil.*

The colour and taste of *opium* are, as well as its soporific or anodyne virtues, more powers depending on its primary qualities, whereby it is fitted to produce different operations on different parts of our bodies.

*Locke.*

**OPULENCE.** *n. f.* [*opulus*, *ople*, and *tree*.] A sort of tree.

*Ainsworth.*

**OPUSALSAMUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Balm of Gilead.

**OPPONAX.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A gum resin in small loose granules, and sometimes in large masses, of a strong disagreeable smell, and an acid and extremely bitter taste, brought to us from the East, and known to the Greeks; but we are entirely ignorant of the plant which produces this drug.

*Hill.*

**OPPIDAN.** *n. f.* [*oppidanus*, Lat.] A townsman, or inhabitant of a town.

**TO OPPIGNATE.** *v. a.* [*oppignero*, Latin.] To pledge; to pawn. Not in use.

The duke of Guise Henry was the greatest usurer in France, for that he had turned all his estate into obnoxious, meaning, that he had sold and *oppignored* all his possessions, to give large donations to other men.

*Exon.*

Ferdinando merchanted with France, for the re- turning Roussillon and Cerignan, *oppignated* to them.

*Bacon.*

**TO OPPIATE.** *v. a.* [*oppilo*, Latin; *oppiler*, Fr.] To heap up obstructions.

**OPPIATION.** *n. f.* [*oppiation*, French; from *oppilate*.] Obstruction; matter heaped together.

The ingredients prescribed in their substance ac- tuate the spirits, include *oppiations*, and mundify the blood.

*Harvey.*

**OPPIATIVE.** *adj.* [*oppiative*, French.] Obstructive.

**OPPLET.** *adj.* [*oppletus*, Latin.] Filled; crowded.

**OPPOSITIVE.** *adj.* [*oppositus*, Lat.] Opposite; adverse.

Ere the foundation of this earth were laid, It was *opposite* to our fears and our pain, That joy still sought, should never be attain'd.

*Prior.*

**OPPOSITIVE.** *n. f.* [*oppositus*, Latin.]

### 1. Antagonist; adversary.

2. One who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet, correlative to the defendant or respondent.

Inasmuch as ye go about to destroy a thing which is in force, and to draw in that which hath not as yet been received, to impose on us that which we think not ourselves bound unto; that therefore ye are not to claim in any countenance other than the plaintiffs or *opponents* part.

*Huck.*

How becomingly does Philopollis exercise his office, and seasonably commit the *opponent* with the respondent, like a long practised moderator.

*Merc.*

**OPPORTUNE.** *adj.* [*opportune*, French; *opportunus*, Latin.] Seasonable; convenient; fit; timely; well-timed; proper.

There was nothing to be added to this great king's felicity, being at the top of all worldly bliss, and the perpetual constancy of his profane face, but an *opportune* death to withdraw him from any future blow of fortune.

*Po. v.*

Will lift us up in spite of fate,

Neater our ancient seat; perhaps in view

Of those bright confines, whence with neighbouring

And *opportune* excursion, we in y chance

Re-enter heaven.

*Butcher's 1<sup>st</sup> act 1<sup>st</sup> sc.*

Consider'd every creature, which of all

Most *opportune* might serve his wiles, and found

The serpent subtillest beast of all the field.

*M. v.*

**OPPORTUNITY.** *adv.* [from *opportune*.] Seasonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place.

He was resolved to chide a war rather than to have Bretagne caused by France, being situated to *opportunitly* to a very England either for coast or trade.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

Again I these the cause proper of action, that they off *opportunitly*, whereof I am therefore *opportunitly* induced to say somewhat.

*Watson.*

The experiment does *opportunitly* supply the deficiency.

*Byrd.*

**OPPORTUNITY.** *n. f.* [*opportunitas*, Fr. *opportunitas*, Latin.] Fit time; fit place; time; convenience; suitability of circumstances to any end.

A woman will make more *opportunities* than he finds. Men's behaviour should be like their ap- parel, not too straight, but free for exercise.

*Bacon.*

*Opportunity*, like a sudden gust,

Hath swell'd my calmer thought into a tempest.

Accorded *opportunitly*

That work'd out thoughts into desires, desires

To resolutions; those being sure and quicken'd,

Thou gav'st them birth, and bring'st them forth to

act on.

*De Witt.*

Thou their advice be good, their counsel wise,

Yet lengthen'd their *opportunities*.

*Pope m.*

I had an *opportunity* to see the clouds descend,

and after it was past, to ascend again so high as to

get over part of the mountain.

*Leaves of the 1<sup>st</sup> of 1744.*

I expect no *opportunities* of doing good, nor check

thy desire of doing it, by a vain fear of what may

happen.

*Macbeth.*

All poets have taken an *opportunity* to give long

descriptions of the night.

*Bacon.*

**TO OPPOSE.** *v. a.* [*oppos*, French; *oppono*, Latin.]

1. To act against; to be adverse; to hinder; to resist.

There's no bottom, none

In my voluptuousness; and my desire

All continent impediments would o'erbear,

That did *oppose* my will.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. To put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival.

If all men are not naturally equal, I am sure all slaves are; and then I may, without presumption, *oppose* my single opinion to his.

*Locke.*

3. To place as an obstacle.

Since he stands obdurate,  
And that no lawful means can carry me  
Out of his envy's reach, I do oppose  
My patience to his fury.  
I thro' the least pin'd their evil d' race,  
Engag'd the heav'n, oppos'd the stormy main;  
But billows roar'd and tem, cits rag'd in vain. *Dryd.*

4. To place in front; to place over against.  
Her grace sat down.

In a rich chair of state, opposing freely  
The beauty of her person to the people. *Shaksp.*

7. **OPPOSITIVE** *v. n.*

1. To act adversely.

A servant, thrill'd with remorse,  
Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword  
To his great master. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

He practised to dispatch such of the nobility as  
were like to oppose against his followers in it,  
and in such sort to encounter and weaken it, as  
that they should be no impediment to him.

2. To object in a disputation; to have the  
part of raising difficulties against a tenet  
supposed to be right.

**OPPOSITIVE** *adj.* [from *oppose*.] Irre-  
futable; not to be opposed.

I could bear it longer, and not fall  
To quarrel with your justice, *Shaksp. Macb.*

**OPPOSITIVE** *n. s.* [from *oppose*.] One that  
opposes; antagonist; enemy; rival.

Now the fair goddess fortune  
I all deep in love with thee, and let great charms

Mitigate thy opposite favours: bold gentleman!  
Prosperity in thy page. *Shaksp. Cymb.*

Brave wit, that have made essays worthy of im-  
mortality, yet by reason of envy and more pe-  
culiar oppositions, have submitted to fate, and are al-  
most lost in oblivion. *Gl. Oppos.*

I do not see how the monster could have con-  
tinued in their stations, if their opposites had agreed  
about the methods by which they should be raised.

A hardy modern chief,  
A bold opposer of a vine belief. *Blackmore.*

**OPPOSITE** *adj.* [opposite, French; op-  
positus, Latin.]

1. Placed in front; facing each other.

To the other five,  
Their planetary motions and aspects,

In textile, square, time and opposites,  
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Adverse; repugnant.

Nothing is a foreign nature, like the rising  
noisy, by which the road is nudged into another  
sort of pleasure, opposite to that which is designed  
in an epic poem. *Dryden.*

This is a position very uneasy to the lust and  
passions, and opposite to the strongest desires of flesh  
and blood. *August.*

3. Contrary.

In this fallen state of man religion begins with  
repentance and conversion, the two opposite terms  
of which are God and sin.

Particles of speech have divers, and sometimes  
almost opposite significations. *Locke.*

**OPPOSITE** *n. s.* Adversary; opponent;  
antagonist; enemy.

To the best and wisest, while they live, the world  
is continually a toward opposite, a curious observer  
of their defects and imperfections; then virtue it  
afterwards as much admires. *Hobbes.*

He is the most skilful, bloody, and fatal opposite  
that you could have found in Illyria. *Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.*

The knight whom fate or happy chance  
Shall grace his arms so far in equal fight,  
From out the bars to force his opposite,  
The pure of valour and of love shall gain. *Dryden.*

**OPPOSITELY** *adv.* [from *opposite*.]

1. In such a situation as to face each  
other.

The latter pair are joined edge to edge, but not

oppositely with their points downward, but upward.  
Grew.

2. Adversely.

I oft have seen, when dawn was ripe to mow,  
And now the dry and brittle straw did grow,  
Winds from all quarters oppositely blow. *May.*

**OPPOSITION** *n. s.* [from *opposite*.] The  
state of being opposite.

**OPPOSITION** *n. s.* [opposition, French;  
oppositio, Latin.]

1. Situation so as to front something op-  
posed; placing over against.

2. Hostile resistance.

He  
Cry'd Oh! and mournd; found no opposition  
From what he look'd on should be aid. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

Virtue which braves the storm,  
And all temptation can overcome  
Most shines, and most is not perceived above. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

He considers himself as a man at the  
hazard of his own life as an enemy of himself  
when he took Anchitus on his shoulders, and bore  
him into the jaws of the lion and the tiger.

3. Contrariety of affection.

They who never find the experiment of a holy  
life, measure the laws of God not by their own  
fictitious good, but by their own reality and  
which they find in their own hearts. *Locke.*

4. Contrariety of interest; contrariety of  
measures.

When the church is taken for the persons mak-  
ing profession of the christian faith, the catholic  
is often raised in opposition to heretics and schis-  
matics. *Locke.*

5. Contrariety of meaning; diversity of  
meaning.

The parts of every true opposition do always both  
concern the same subject, and have reference to  
the same thing, with otherwis they are but in their  
opposition, not in truth.

The use of language and custom of speech, in  
all authors I have met with, has gone upon this  
rule or maxim, that expressive terms are always to  
be understood in opposition only to what they are  
opposed to, and not in opposition to what they are  
not opposed to. *Waterland.*

6. Inconsistency.

Reason can never permit the mind to reject a  
greater evidence to embrace what is less evident,  
nor allow it to entertain probably in opposition to  
knowledge and certainty. *Locke.*

**TO OPPOSE** *v. a.* [oppositus, Latin.]

1. To crush by hardship or unreasonable  
severity.

Her I and Judith were oppos'd together, and all  
that took them captives held them fast, they re-  
fused to let them go. *Shaksp. Judith.*

Alas! a mortal must oppose of this  
Whom fate has loaded with a weight of woes, *Pope.*

2. To overpower; to subdue.

We're not ourselves,  
When nature, being oppos'd, commands the mind  
To listen with the body. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

In blazing height of noon,  
The sun oppos'd, is plung'd in thickest gloom. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

**OPPRESSION** *n. s.* [oppression, French,  
from *oppress*.]

1. The act of oppressing; cruelty; seve-  
rity.

If thou seest the oppressions of the poor, marvel  
not at the matter, for he that is higher than the  
highest regardeth. *Ecclesi.*

2. The state of being oppressed; misery.

Famine is in thy cheeks,  
Need and oppression stare within thine eyes  
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

Cæsar himself has work, and our oppression  
Exceeds what we expected. *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

3. Hardship; calamity.

We are all subject to the same accidents; and  
when we see any under particular oppression, we  
should look upon it as the common lot of human  
nature. *Addison.*

4. Dulness of spirits; lassitude of body.

Dronings, oppression, heaviness, and lassitude,  
are signs of a too plentiful meal. *Arbutnot.*

**OPPRESSIVE** *adj.* [from *oppress*.]

1. Cruel; inhuman; unjustly exactious  
or severe.

2. Heavy; overwhelming.

Alas, teach thy friendly arm,  
And help me to support that terrible frame,  
That nature's strength is not sufficient to  
And sink beneath its load. *Romeo's Farewell.*

To call the lot of one oppressive weight,  
That puts a curse on it, is an emblem of a state. *Pope.*

**OPPRESSOR** *n. s.* [oppressor, French,  
from *oppress*.] One who harasses others  
with unreasonable or unjust severity.

I from oppressor did the poor defend,  
The fatherless, and such as had no friend. *Sidney.*

The cries of orphans, and the oppressor's  
Had reach'd the stars. *Dryden.*

Poor wretches employed to relieve the oppressed,  
and to punish the oppressor, become great blessings.

**OPPROBRIOUS** *adj.* [from *opprobrium*,  
Latin.]

1. Reproachful; disgraceful; causing in-  
famy; scurrilous.

Thine self pronounced them blessed, that should  
for his name take be subject to all kinds of igno-  
mies and opprobrious maledictions. *Hobbes.*

They are themselves unjustly aspersed, and vin-  
dicate themselves in terms no less opprobrious than  
those by which they are attacked. *Addison.*

2. Blasted with infamy.

I will not here defile  
My unblasted name with his opprobrious name. *Dan.*

Solomon he led by hand to build  
His temple, and against the temple of God,  
On the opposite side. *Milton.*

**OPPROBRIOUSLY** *adv.* [from *opprobri-  
ous*.] Reproachfully; scurrilously.

Think you, this little prating York  
Was not incited by his tale in other,  
To taunt and scorn you thus opprobriously? *Shaksp.*

**OPPROBRIOUSNESS** *n. s.* [from *oppro-  
brious*.] Reproachfulness; scurrility.

**TO OPPOSE** *v. a.* [opponere, Latin.]

1. To oppose; to attack; to resist.

For the ecclesiastical laws of this land we are led  
by a great reason to observe, that ye be by no  
means bound to oppose them. *Milton.*

They said the manner of their impeachment they  
could not but conceive did oppose the rights of pa-  
riament. *Clarendon.*

If nothing can oppose his love,  
And virtue envious ways can prove,  
What cannot he confide to do  
That brings both love and virtue too? *Hudibras.*

The ingredients reclude opulations, mundry the  
blood, and oppose putrefaction. *Harvey.*

**OPPUGANCY** *n. s.* [from *oppugn*.]

Opposition.

Take but degree away, untune that string,  
And hark what discord follows, each thing meets  
In meet opposition. *Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.*

**OPPUGNER** *n. s.* [from *oppugn*.] One  
who opposes or attacks.

The modern and degenerate Jews be, upon the  
score of being the great enemies of man's free will,  
not causelessly esteemed the great oppugners of God's  
free grace. *Bohn.*

**OPUS MATH.** *n. s.* [opus mathematicum.] Late edu-  
cation; late erudition.

**OPSONATION** *n. s.* [opsonatio, Latin.]

Catering; a buying provisions. *Dick.*

**O'PTABLE.** *adj.* [*obtabilis*, Latin.] De-  
sirable; to be wished.

**O'PTATIVE.** *adj.* [*optativus*, Latin.] Ex-  
pressive of desire. [In grammar.]

The verb undergoes in Greek a different for-  
mation to signify wishing, which is called the *opta-*  
*tive mood.* *Clarke.*

**O'PTICAL.** *adj.* [*ὀπτικός*, Greek.] Relating to  
the science of optics.

It seems not agreeable to what anatomists and  
*optical writers* deliver, touching the relation of the  
two eyes to each other. *Boyle.*

**O'PTICIAN.** *n. s.* [from *optick*.] One skill-  
ed in optics.

**O'PTICK.** *adj.* [*ὀπτικός*; *optique*, French.]

1. Visual; producing vision; subservient  
to vision.

May not the harmony and concord of colours  
arise from the proportions of the vibrations prepa-  
rated through the fibres of the *optick* nerves into  
the brain, as the harmony and discord of sounds  
arise from the proportions of the vibrations of the  
air? *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Relating to the science of vision.

Where our master handleth the contractions of  
pillars, we have an *optick* rule, that the higher they  
are, the less should be always their diminution  
abst, because the eye itself doth contract all objects,  
according to the distance. *Watt n.*

**O'PTICK.** *n. s.* An instrument of light,  
an organ of sight.

Can any thing escape the perspicacity of eye,  
which were before light, and in whose *opticks* there  
is no opacity? *Br own.*

Our corporeal eyes we find,  
Dazzle the *opticks* of our mind. *Dennam.*

You may neglect, or quench, or hate the flame,  
Whose smoke too long obscure'd your rising name,  
And quickly cold indifference will ensue,  
When you lose's joys thro' honour's *optick* view. *Prin.*

Why has not man a microscopick eye?

For this plain reason, man is not a fly.  
Say what the use, were finer *opticks* giv'n,  
T' inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n? *Pope.*

**O'PTICKS.** *n. s.* [*ὀπτικά*.] The science of  
the nature and laws of vision.

No spherical body of what bigness soever illu-  
minates the whole sphere of another, although it  
illuminate something more than half of a lesser, ac-  
cording unto the doctrine of *opticks*. *Brown.*

Those who desire satisfaction must go to the ad-  
mirable treatise of *opticks* by Sir Isaac Newton.

**O'PTIMACY.** *n. s.* [*optimates*, Latin.]  
Nobility; body of nobles.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare  
co-ordination of power, a wholesome mixture be-  
twixt monarchy, *optimacy*, and democracy. *Howel.*

**O'PTIMITY.** *n. s.* [from *optimus*.] The  
state of being best.

**O'PTION.** *n. s.* [*optio*, Latin.] Choice;  
election.

He decreed to punish the contumacy finally, by  
assigning them their own *options*. *Hammond.*

A transplantation must proceed from the *optio* of  
the people, else it founds like an exile, for the co-  
lonies must be raised the leave of the king, and  
not by his command. *Bacon.*

Which of these two words we will receive, he  
hath left to our *option*. *Smallidge.*

**O'PULENCY.** *n. s.* [*opulence*, Fr. *opu-*  
*lence*, Latin.] Wealth;

richer; affluence.

It must be a discovery of the infinite flatteries  
that follow youth and *opulency*. *Shakespeare.*

After eight years spent in outward *opulency* and  
red murmur, that it was not greater; after  
masses of money and great wealth gotten, he  
mented. *Clarendon.*

He had been a person not only of great *opulency*,  
but authority. *Afterbury.*

There in full *opulence* a banker dwelt,  
Who all the joys and pangs of riches felt;  
His side-board glitter'd with imagin'd plate,  
And his proud fancy held a vast estate. *Swift.*

**O'PULENT.** *adj.* [*opulent*, French; *opu-*  
*lentus*, Latin.] Rich; wealthy; af-  
fluent.

He made him his ally, and provoked a mighty  
and *opulent* king by an offensive war in his quarrel. *Bacon.*

To begin with the supposed policy of gratifying  
only the rich and *opulent*!—does our wife man think  
that the grandee whom he courts does not see  
through all the little plots of his courtship? *South.*

**O'PULENTLY.** *adv.* [from *opulent*.] Rich-  
ly; with splendour.

**OR.** *conjunct.* [*oder*, Saxon.]

1. A disjunctive particle, marking distri-  
bution, and sometimes opposition.

Inquire what the ancients thought concerning this  
word, whether it was to perish or no; whether to  
be destroyed or to stand eternally? *Burnet.*

He my muse's homage should receive,  
If I cou'd write, or Holles could forgive. *Garth.*

By intense study, or application to business that  
requires little action, the digestion of foods will  
soon proceed more slowly, and with more uneasiness. *Blackmore.*

Every thing that can be divided by the mind into  
two or more ideas, is called complex. *Watts.*

2. It corresponds to *either*: he must *either*  
fall or fly.

At Venice you may go to any house *either* by  
land or water. *Addison.*

3. It sometimes, but rather inelegantly,  
stands for *either*.

I or thy vast bounties are so numberless,  
That them or to conceal, or else to tell,  
Is equally impossible. *Cowley.*

4. Or is sometimes redundant, but is then  
more properly omitted.

How great soever the sins of any unreformed  
person are, Christ died for him because he died for  
all, only he must reform and forsake his sins, or  
else he shall never receive benefit of his death. *Hammond.*

5. [Or, or æne, Saxon.] Before, or  
ever, is by *or æne*. Obsolete.

Or we go to the declaration of this psalm, it shall  
be convenient to shew who did write this psalm. *Fisher.*

The dead man's knell  
Is there scarce ask'd for whom, and good men's  
lives

Expire before the flowers in their cups,  
Dying or ere they sicken. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Learn before thou speak, and use physick or *or æne*  
thou be sick. *Ecclus. xviii. 19.*

**OR.** *n. s.* [French.] Gold. A term of  
heraldry.

The show'ry arch  
With list'd colours gay, or, azure, gules,  
Delights and puzzles the beholders eyes. *Philips.*

**O'RACH.** *n. s.* [*atreples*.] There are thir-  
teen species; garden *orach* was culti-  
vated as a culinary herb, and used as  
spinach, though it is not generally liked  
by the English, but still esteemed by the  
French. *Miller.*

**O'RACLE.** *n. s.* [*oracle*, French, *oracu-*  
*lum*, Latin.]

1. Something delivered by supernatural  
wisdom.

The main principle whereupon our belief of all  
things therein contained dependeth, is, that the  
scriptures are the *oracles* of God himself. *Hooker.*

2. The place where, or person of whom

the determinations of heaven are in-  
quired.

Why, by the verities on thee made good,  
May they not be my *oracles* as well,  
And set me up in hope? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

God hath now sent his living *oracle*  
Into the world to teach his final will,  
And sends his spirit of truth henceforth to dwell,  
In pious hearts, an inward *oracle*.

To all truth requisite for men to know. *Milton.*

3. Any person or place where certain de-  
cisions are obtained.

There mighty nations shall enquire their doom,  
The world's great *oracle* in times to come. *Pope.*

4. One famed for wisdom; one whose  
determinations are not to be disputed.

To O'RACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
utter oracles. A word not received.

No more shalt thou by *oracling* abuse  
The gentiles. *Milton.*

**O'RACULAR.** *adj.* [from *oracle*.]

**O'RACULOUS.** *adj.* [from *oracle*.]

1. Uttering oracles; resembling oracles.

Thy counsel would be as the *oracle* of  
Urim and thummim, those *oraculous* gems  
On Aaron's breast, or tongue of seers old  
Infallible. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

Here Charles contrives the ordering of his states,  
Here he resolves his neighbouring princes fates;  
What nation shall have peace, where war be made,  
Determin'd is in this *oraculous* shade. *Waller.*

They have something venerable and *oraculous*, in  
that unadorned gravity and shortness in the ex-  
pression. *Pope.*

Th' *oraculous* seer frequents the Pharian coast,  
Proteus a name tremendous o'er the main. *Pope.*

2. Positive; authoritative; magisterial,  
dogmatical.

Though their general acknowledgments of the  
weakness of human understanding look like cold  
and sceptical discouragements; yet the particular  
expressions of their sentiments are as *oraculous* as  
if they were omniscient. *Glanville's Sceptics.*

3. Obscure; ambiguous; like the an-  
swers of ancient oracles.

He spoke *oraculous* and fly,  
He'd neither grant the question, nor deny. *King.*

**O'RACULOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *oraculous*.]  
In manner of an oracle.

The testimonies of antiquity, and such as pass  
*oraculously* amongst us, were not always so exact as  
to examine the doctrine they delivered. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Hence rise the branching beech and vocal oak,  
Where Jove of old *oraculously* spoke. *Dryden.*

**O'RACULOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *oracular*.]  
The state of being *oracular*.

**O'RAISON.** *n. s.* [*oraison*, Fr. *oratio*, Lat.]

Prayer; verbal supplication; or oral  
worship: more frequently written *orison*.  
This word is pronounced short both by  
*Shakespeare* and *Dryden*; *orison* is some-  
times long and sometimes short.

Stay, let's hear the *oraisons* he makes. *Shakespeare.*  
Business might shorten, not disturb her pray'r;  
Heav'n had the best, if not the greater share;  
An active life, long *oraisons* forbids,  
Yet still she pray'd, for still she pray'd by deeds. *Dryden.*

**O'RAL.** *adj.* [*oral*, French; *os*, *oris*,  
Latin.] Delivered by mouth; not  
written.

Oral discourse, whose transient faults dying with  
the sound that gives them life, and so not subject  
to a strict review, more easily escapes observation.  
*Locke on Education.*

St. John was appealed to as the living oracle of  
the church; and as his *oral* testimony lasted the  
first century, many have observed, that by a par-  
ticular providence several of our Saviour's disciples,  
and



and of the early converts, lived to a very great age, that they might personally convey the truth of the gospel to those times which were very remote.

**O'RALLY. adv.** [from *oral*.] By mouth; without writing.

Oral tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws of a kingdom, because they are complex, not easily traducible to so great a distance of ages. *Hale.*

**O' R A N G E. n. f.** [*orange*, French; *aurantia*, Lat.] The leaves have two lobes or appendages at their base like ears, and cut in form of a heart; the fruit is round and depressed, and of a yellow colour when ripe, in which it differs from the citron and lemon. The species are eight. *Miller.*

I will discharge it in your straw-colour'd beard, your orange tawny beard. *Shakespeare.*

The notary came aboard, holding in his hand a fruit like an orange, but of oval or two-lobed orange tawny and scarlet, which eat a most excellent odour, and is used for a preservative against infection. *Poore's New Atlante.*

The ideas of orange colour and azure, produced in the mind by the same infusion of lignum nephriticum, are no less distinct ideas than those of the same colours taken from two different bodies. *Locke.*

Fine oranges, sauce for your veal, Are charming when squeezed in a pot of brown ale. *Swift.*

The Punic plant ope'd his rose-like flow'rs; The orange breath'd his aromatic powers. *Haste.*

**O' R A N G E R Y. n. f.** [*orangerie*, French.] Plantation of oranges.

A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orange-y, or artificial green house. *Swift.*

**O' R A N G E M O S K. n. f.** A species of pear.

**O' R A N G E T A W N E Y. n. f.** [*orange and tawney*] Red, resembling an orange.

Batons, or knights of Nova Scotia, are commonly distinguished from others by a ribbon of orange tawney. *Holyn.*

**O' R A N G E W I F E. n. f.** [*orange and wife*] A woman who sells oranges.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in beating a cause between an orange wife and a foetus fellow. *Shakespeare.*

**O' R A T I O N. n. f.** [*oration*, French; *oratio*, Latin.] A speech made according to the laws of rhetoric; a harangue; a declamation.

There shall I try, In my oration, how the people take The cruel issue of these bloody men. *Shakespeare.*

This gives life and spirit to every thing that is spoken, awakens the dullest spirits, and adds a singular grace and excellency both to the person and his oration. *Wat.*

**O' R A T O' R I C A L. ad.** [from *orator*.] Rhetorical; befitting an orator.

Where he speaks in an oratorical, affecting, or persuasive way, let this be explained by other places where he treats of the same theme in a doctrinal way. *Watts.*

**O' R A T O U R. n. f.** [*orateur*, French; *orator*, Latin.]

1. A public speaker; a man of eloquence.

Poor queen and son! your labour is but lost; For Warwick is a subtle orator. *Shakespeare.*

As when of old some orator renown'd, In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence flourish'd, since mute! to some great cause address'd, stood in himself collected; while each part, Motion, each act, won audience. *Milton.*

It would be altogether vain and improper in

matters belonging to an orator to pretend to strict demonstration. *Wilkins.*

The constant design of both these orators in all their speeches, was to drive some one particular point. *Swift.*

I have listened to an orator of this species, without being able to understand one single sentence. *Swift.*

Both orators so much renown'd, In their own depths of eloquence were drown'd. *Dryden.*

2. A petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.

**O' R A T O R Y. n. f.** [*oratoria*, *ars*, Latin.]

1. Eloquence; rhetorical expression.

Each pasture stor'd with sheep feeding with sober security, while the pretty lambs with bleating oratory, craved the dams comfort. *Sidney.*

When a world of men Could not pr'vail with all their oratory, Yet hath a woman's kindness over-rul'd. *Shakespeare.*

When my oratory grew toward end, I bid them that did love their country's good, Cry, God save Richard! *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

Sighs now breath'd Unutterable, which the spirit of prayer Inspird, and wing'd for heav'n with speedier flight Than loudest oratory. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

By this kind of oratory, and professing to decline their own inclinations and wishes, purely for peace and unity, they prevailed over those who were still surprised. *Clarendon.*

Hammond's subjects were such as had greatest influence on practice, which he press'd with most affectionate tenderness, making tears part of his oratory. *Fell.*

The former, who had to deal with a people of much more politeness, learning, and wit, laid the greatest weight of his oratory upon the strength of his arguments. *Swift.*

Come harmless characters, that no one hit, Come Henley's oratory, Osborn's wit. *Pope.*

2. Exercise of eloquence.

The Romans had seized upon the fleet of the Antates, among which there were six armed with rostrals, with which the consul Menenius adorned the public place of oratory. *Arbutnot.*

3. [*Oratoire*, French.]

Oratory signifies a private place, which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone, and not for the general celebration of divine service. *Ayliffe's Purge-n.* They began to erect to themselves oratories not in any sumptuous or stately manner, which neither was possible by reason of the poor estate of the church, and had been perilous in regard of the world's envy towards them. *Hosier.*

Do not omit thy prayers for want of a good oratory or place to pray in; nor thy duty for want of temporal encouragements. *Taylor.*

**O R B. n. f.** [*orbe*, French; *orbis*, Latin.]

1. Sphere; orbicular body.

A mighty collection of water inclosed in the bowels of the earth, constitutes an huge orb in the interior or central part; upon the surface of which orb of water the terrestrial states are expanded. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Circular body.

They with a storm of darts to distance drive The Trojan chief; who held at bay from far, On his Vulcanian orb sustain'd the war. *Dryden.*

3. Mundane sphere; celestial body; light of heaven.

In the floor of heav'n There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st, But in his motion like an angel sings, Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubins. *Shakespeare.*

4. Wheel; any rolling body.

Of his fierce chariot roll'd as with the sound Of torrent floods. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. Circle; line drawn round.

Does the sun learn action from the father? Yet

all his activity is but in the epicycle of a family; whereas a subject's motion is in a larger orb. *Hayday.*

6. Circle described by any of the mundane spheres.

Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, framed to their conceit eccentricities and epicycles, and a wonderful engine of orbs, though no such things were. *Bacon.*

With smiling aspect you serenely move In your fifth orb, and rule the realm of love. *Dryden.*

7. Period; revolution of time.

Self-begot, self-raisd, By our own quick'ning power, when fatal course Had circled his full orb, the birth mature Of this our native heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

8. Sphere of action

Will you again unknot This churlish knot of all abhorred war, And move in that obedient orb again, Where you did give a tan and par rail light? *Shakespeare.*

9. It is applied by Milton to the eye, as being luminous and spherical.

A drop serene hath quench'd then orb, On our confusion veil'd. *Milton.*

**O R B A T I O N. n. f.** [*orbatus*, Latin.] Privation of parents or children.

**O' R B E D. adj.** [from *orb*.]

1. Round; circular; orbicular.

All those sayings will I overbear, And all those swearings keep as true in soul, As doth that orb'd continent the fire, That severs day from night. *Shakespeare.*

2. Formed into a circle.

Truth and justice then Will down return to men, Orb'd in a rainbow, and like glories wearing. *Milton.*

3. Rounded.

A golden axle did the work uphold, Gold was the beam, the wheels were orb'd with gold. *Arbutnot.*

**O R B I' C U L A R. adj.** [*orbiculaire*, French; *orbiculatus*, Latin.]

1. Spherical.

He shall monarchy with thee divide Of all tawny, parted by th' ethyereal bounds, His quadrature from thy orb and world. *Milton.*

2. Circular; approaching to circularity.

The form of their bottom is not the same, for where it before it was of an orbicular make, they now look as if they were pressed. *Addison.*

By a circle I understand not here a perfect geometrical circle, but an orbicular figure, whose length is equal to its breadth, and which as to sense may seem circular. *Newton.*

**O R B I' C U L A R L Y. adv.** [from *orbicular*.] Spherically; circularly.

**O R B I' C U L A R N E S S. n. f.** [from *orbicular*] The state of being orbicular.

**O R B I' C U L A T E D. adj.** [*orbiculatus*, Latin.] Moulded into an orb.

**O' R B I T. n. f.** [*orbite*, Fr. *orbita*, Lat.]

1. The line described by the revolution of a planet.

Suppose more suns in proper orbit roll'd, Dissolv'd the snows and chace'd the polar cold. *Blackmore.*

Suppose the earth placed nearer to the sun, and revolve for instance in the orbit of Mercury; there the whole ocean would even boil with extremity of heat, and be all exhaur'd into vapours; all plants; and animals would be scorched. *Bentley.*

2. A small orb. Not proper.

Attend, and you discern it in the hair Conduct and noggin, or reclaim a hair; Or roll the lust'rous orb of an eye, Or in full joy elaborate a sigh. *Young.*

**O' R B I T Y. n. f.** [*orbis*, Latin.] Lots,

or want of parents or children. *Bacon.*

**O' R B Y.**

**ORD.** *adj.* [from *orb.*] Resembling an orb. Not used.

It smote Atreides' *orb* target; but runne not through the braile. *Chapman.*

When now *orb* did  
The world was with the spring, and *orb* houses  
Had gone the round againe, through hebes and  
flowers. *Chapman.*

**ORC.** *n. s.* [*orca*, Lat. *orca*.] A sort of sea-fish.

An island salt and bare,  
The haunt of seals and *orcs*, and sea-maws clang. *Milton.*

**ORCHAL.** *n. s.* A stone from which a blue colour is made. *Ainsworth.*

**ORCHARD.** *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

**ORCHARD.** *n. s.* [either *hortyard* or *crwart* yard, says *Skinner*; one year, Saxon. *Junius.*] A garden of fruit-trees.

Planting of orchards is very profitable, as well as  
pleasant. *Bacon's Advice to Pilgrims.*

They overcome their riches, not by making  
Barbs, orchards, fish-pools. *Ben Jonson.*

His pension house from an incommensurable ruin  
he had rendered a fair and pleasant dwelling, with  
the conveniences of gardens and orchards. *Fell.*

Her private orchards wall'd on every side,  
To lawless Sylvans all access deny'd. *Pope.*

**ORCHESIRE.** *n. s.* [French; *orchestre*.] The place where the musicians are set at a publick show.

**ORD.** *n. s.* An edge or sharpness; as in *ordelm*, *ordbright*, &c. and in the Islandish tongue, *ord* signifies a spear or dart. *Gibson.*

*Ord*, in old English, signified *beginning*;  
whence probably the proverbial phrase  
*odds [ords] and ends*, for scraps or remnants, and perhaps *orts* for waste provision.

**TO ORDAIN.** *v. a.* [*ordaino*, Latin, *ordonner*, French.]

1. To appoint; to decree.

Know the cause why musick was *ordain'd*,  
Was it not to refresh the mind of man

After his studies, or his usual pain? *St. Asaph.*  
Jeremiah *ordain'd* a feast. *1 Kings, xii. 32.*  
As many as were *ordain'd* to eternal life, believed. *Acts.*

He commanded us to testify that it is he which  
was *ordain'd* of God to be the judge of quick and  
dead. *Acts, x. 42.*

Is souls oppress'd and dumb with grief,  
The Gods *ordain* this kind relief,  
That musick should in sound convey  
What dying lovers dare not say. *Waller.*

The scene of death, and place *ordain'd* for punishment.  
*Dryden.*

My beaten bonds to what they *ordain*,  
For I was born to love, and die to reign. *Prior.*

2. To establish; to settle, to institute.

*Ord*, old laws, which use the sword of Caesar  
Hath too much mangl'd. *St. Asaph's Conclusions.*  
I will *ordain* a place for Israel. *1 Chron. xvii. 9.*  
God from Sinai descending, with himself  
In thunder, lightnings, and loud thunders sound,  
*Ordain* them laws. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He *ordain'd* laws *ordain'd*, and some to tend the choice  
Of holy senates, and some by voice. *Dr. Den.*

3. To set in an office.

All signified unto you by a man, who is *ordain'd*  
over the others, shall be utterly destroyed. *1 Peter.*

4. To invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.

Meleager was *ordain'd* by Asian bishops, and yet  
his ordination was never questioned. *St. Asaph.*

**ORDAINE.** *n. s.* [from *ordain*.] He who ordains.

**ORDAL.** *n. s.* [*ordal*, Saxon; *ordalium*, low Latin; *ordalie*, French.] A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to Heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron; or being thrown, I suppose, into the water; whence the vulgar trial of witches.

Their *ordal* laws they used in doubtful case,  
when clear proofs wanted. *Hakewill on Providence.*  
In the time of king John, the purgation per-  
soner or equum, or the trial by *ordal*, continued,  
but it ended with this king. *Hall.*

**ORDER.** *n. s.* [*ordo*, Latin; *ordre*, Fr.]

1. Method; regular disposition.

To know the true state of Solomon's house, I  
will keep this *order*, I will set forth the end of our  
foundation, the instruments for our works, the  
several employments assigned, and the ordinances we  
observe. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

As St. Paul was full of the doctrine of the gos-  
pel, so it lay all clear and in *order*, open to his  
view. *Locke.*

2. Established process.

The moderator, when either of the disputants  
breaks the rules, may interpose to keep them to  
*order*. *Waller.*

3. Proper state.

Any of the faculties wanting, or out of *order*,  
produce suitable defects in men's understanding. *Locke.*

4. Regularity; settled mode.

This *order* with her for ever accords,  
Which *ordain'd* is all form of *order* take. *Daniel.*  
Kings are the fathers of their country, but un-  
less they keep their own estates, they are such fathers  
as the sons maintain, which is against the *order* of  
Nature. *Darwin.*

5. Mandate; precept; command.

Give *orders* to my servants, that they take  
No note of our being absent. *Shakespeare.*  
If the lords of the council issued out any *order*  
against them, or if the king sent a proclamation  
for their return to their houses, presently some  
noblemen published a protestation against those *orders*  
and proclamations. *Clarendon.*

Upon this new fright, an *order* was made by both  
houses for dismissing all the popish in England,  
upon which, and the like *order*, though freedom  
any thing was after done, yet it served to keep up  
the apprehensions of the people, of danger and de-  
sign, and to secure them from any reverence or  
affection to the queen. *Clarendon.*

When Christians became a distinct body, courts  
were set up by the *order* of the Apostles to make way  
to minister judicial process. *Kitchin.*

I have received an *order* under your hand for a  
thousand pounds, my *order* at length. *Farley.*

6. Rule; regulation.

The church hath authority to establish that for  
an *order* at one time, which at another time it may  
abolish, and in both dwell. *Hobbes.*

7. Regular government.

The night, their number, and the sudden act  
Would dash all *order*, and protect their fact. *Daniel.*  
As there is no church, where there is no *order*,  
no ministry; so where the same *order* and ministry  
is, there is the same church. *Payson.*

8. A society of dignified persons distin-  
guished by marks of honour.

The several chairs of *order* look you *Order*,  
With pieces of stam and every precious flower. *Shak.*  
Princes many times make themselves desires, and  
set their hearts upon roys; sometimes upon a build-  
ing; sometimes upon erecting of an *order*. *Bacon.*

She left immortal trophies of her fame,  
And to the nobles *order* gave the name. *Dryden.*

By shining marks distinguished they appear,  
And various *order* of various emblems bear. *Granville.*

9. A rank, or class.

The king commanded the high priest and the

priests of the second *order*, to bring forth out of the  
temple all the vessels. *2 Kings, xxiii. 4.*

The Almighty seeing,  
From his transcendent seat the saints among,  
To those bright *orders* utter'd thus his voice. *Mit.*

Like us you make of the equivocal word dig-  
nity, which is of *order*, or office, or dominion, or  
nature; and you artificially blend and confound all  
together. *Whitehead.*

10. A religious fraternity.

Find a barefoot brother out,  
One of our *order* to associate me,  
Here visiting the sick. *Shak. j. Romeo and Juliet.*

11. [In the plural.] Hierarchical state.

If the faults of men in *orders* are only to be  
judged among themselves, they are all in some sort  
parties. *Dryden.*

Having in his youth made a good progress in  
learning, that he might dedicate himself more en-  
tirely to religion, he entered into holy *orders*, and  
in a few years became renowned for his sanctity of  
life. *Addison's Spectator.*

When Ouranius first entered into holy *orders*, he  
had haughtiness in his temper, a great contempt  
and disgust for all foolish and unreasonable people,  
but he has prayed away this spirit. *Lucan.*

12. Means to an end.

Virgins must remember, that the virginity of the  
body is only excellent in *order* to the purity of the  
soul, for in the same degree that virgins live more  
spiritually than other persons, in the same degree  
is their virginity a more excellent state. *Locke.*

We should believe reverently towards the Di-  
vine Majesty, and justly towards men, and in *order*  
to the better discharge of these duties, we should  
govern ourselves in the use of sensual delights with  
temperance. *Locke.*

The best knowledge is that which is of greatest  
use in *order* to our eternal happiness. *Tillotson.*

What we see is in *order* only to what we do not  
see, and both these states must be joined together. *Arminius.*

One man pursues power in *order* to wealth, and  
another wealth in *order* to power, which last is the  
surer way, and generally followed. *Swift.*

13. Measures; care.

It were meet you should take some *order* for the  
soldiers, which are now first to be discharged and  
disposed of some way, which may otherwise grow  
to a great inconvenience as all this that you have  
quit us from. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Provide me soldiers,

Whilst I take *order* for mine own affairs. *Shak. j.*

The money printed unto the king, he took no  
*order* for, albeit Solistratus required it. *2 Macc. vi.*

If any of the family be distressed, *order* is taken  
for their relief and competent means to live. *Bacon.*

14. [In architecture.]

A system of the several numbers, ornaments,  
at proportion of columns and pilasters, or it is a  
regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a  
building, especially those of a column, so as to  
form one beautiful whole, or *order* is a certain rule  
for the proportion of columns, and for the ratio  
which some of the parts ought to have on the  
count of the proportions that are given them.  
There are five *orders* of columns; three of which  
are Greek, viz. the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian;  
and two Italian, viz. the Tuscan and Composite.  
The whole is composed of two parts, at least, the  
column and the entablature, and of four parts at  
the most; where there is a pedestal under the co-  
lumn, and one acroter or little pedestal on the top  
of the entablature. The column has three parts,  
the base, the shaft, and the capital; which parts  
are all different in the several *orders*.

In the Tuscan *order*, any height being given, di-  
vide it into ten parts and three quarters, call it  
diameters, by diameters is meant the thickness of  
the shaft at the bottom, the pedestal having two,  
the column with base and capital, seven; and the  
entablature one and three quarters.

In the Doric *order*, the whole height being given,  
is divided into twelve diameters or parts, and one

third of the pedestal having two and one third, the column eight, and the entablature two.

In the ionic order, the whole height is divided into thirteen diameters and a half, the pedestal having two and two thirds, the column nine, and the entablature one and four fifths.

In the corinthian order, the whole height is divided into fourteen diameters and a half; the pedestal having three, the column nine and a half, and the entablature two.

In the composite order, the whole height is divided into fifteen diameters and one third; the pedestal having three and one third, the column ten, and the entablature two.

In a colonnade or range of pillars, the intercolumniation or space between columns in the tuscan order, is four diameters. In the doric order, two and three quarters, in the ionic order, two and a quarter, in the corinthian order, two; and in the composite order, one and a half. *Builder's Dict.*

**ORDER, v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to conduct.

To him that ordereth his conversation aright, will I shew the salvation of God. *Psal. l. 27.*

As the sun when it riseth in the heaven, so is the beauty of a good wife in the ordering of her house. *Eccles. xvi. 16.*

Thou hast ordered all in measure, number, and weight. *Wisdom. xi. 20.*

Has being asked how a man should order his life? answered, as if a man should live long, or die quickly. *Bacon.*

2. To manage; to procure.

The kitchen clerk that lighd Digestion, Did order all the cates in seemly wise. *Spenser.*

3. To methodise; to dispose fitly.

These were the orderings of them in their service, to come into the house of the Lord. *1 Chron. xxiv. 19.*

4. To direct; to command.

5. To ordain to sacerdotal function.

The book requirerth due examination, and giveth liberty to object any crime against such as are to be ordered. *Whigist.*

**ORDER, v. n.** To give command; to give direction.

So spake the universal Lord, and seem'd so ordering. *Milton.*

**ORDERER, n. s.** [from order.] One that orders, methodises, or regulates.

That there should be a great disposer and orderer of all things, a wise rewarder and punisher of good and evil, hath appeared so equitable to men, that they have concluded it necessary. *Suckling.*

**ORDERLESS, adj.** [from order.] Disorderly; out of rule.

All form is formless, order orderless, Save what is opposite to England's love. *Shakspeare.*

**ORDERLINESS, n. s.** [from orderly.] Regularity; methodicalness.

**ORDERLY, adj.** [from order.]

1. Methodical; regular.

The book requirerth but orderly reading. *Hooker.*

2. Observant of method.

Then to their dams Let's in their young; and wondrous orderly. With manly haste, dispatch his housewifery. *Chapman.*

3. Not tumultuous; well regulated.

Balfour, by an orderly and well-governed march, passed in the king's quarters without any considerable loss, to a place of safety. *Clarendon.*

4. According with established method.

As for the orders established, with the law of Nature, of God and man, do all favour that which is in being, till orderly judgment of decision be given against it, it is but justice to exact obedience of you. *Hooker.*

A clergy reformed from popery in such a manner, as happily to preserve the mean between the

two extremes, in doctrine, worship, and government, perfected this reformation by quiet and orderly methods, free from those confusions and tumults that elsewhere attended it. *Atterbury.*

**ORDERLY, adv.** [from order.] Methodically; according to order; regularly; according to rule.

All parts of knowledge have been thought by wise men to be then most orderly delivered and proceeded in, when they are drawn to their first original. *Hooker.*

Ask him his name, and orderly proceed To swear him. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

Make it orderly and well, According to the fashion of the time. *Shakspeare.*

It is walled with brick and stone, intermixed orderly. *Sandys.*

How should those active particles, justified by the occurrence of other bodies, whereof there is an infinite store, to orderly keep their cells without any alteration of site? *Glanville.*

In the body, when the principal parts, the heart and liver, do their offices, and all the inferior smaller vessels act orderly and duly, there arises a sweet enjoyment upon the whole, which we call health. *South's Sermons.*

**ORDINABLE, adj.** [ordino, Latin.] Such as may be appointed.

All the ways of economy God hath used toward a rational creature, to reduce mankind to that course of living which is most perfectly agreeable to our nature, and by the mercy of God ordainable to eternal bliss. *Hammond.*

**ORDINAL, adj.** [ordinal, French; ordinalis, Latin.] Noting order: as, second, third.

The moon's age is thus found: add to the epoch the day of the month and the ordinal number of that month from March inclusive, because the epoch begins at March, and the sum of those, casting away thirty or twenty-nine, as often as it ariseth, is the age of the moon. *Holder.*

**ORDINAL, n. s.** [ordinal, French; ordinale, Lat.] A ritual; a book containing orders. *Ainsworth.*

**ORDINANCE, n. s.** [ordonnance, French.]

1. Law; rule; prescript.

It seemeth hard to plant any found ordinance, or reduce them to a civil government; since all their ill customs are permitted unto them. *Spenser.*

Let Richard and Elizabeth, The true successors of this royal house, By God's fair ordinance, be together! *Shakspeare.*

2. Ordinance of God.

One ordinance is to exclude the other, much less to include the other, and least of all to undervalue which is the most eminent. *Taylor.*

3. Appointment.

To shew bare heads, To my ordinance stood up. *Shakspeare.*

4. A cannon.

It is now general for distinction ordinance; it is not common perhaps word cannon is introduced mistaken for cannon. It is only used in a collective sense before nouns than one.

And wondrously vaulting, to dance, To make your trespasss and return your mock, In second accent to his ordinance. *Shakspeare.*

**ORDINARILY, adv.** [from ordinary.]

1. According to established rules; according to settled method.

We are not to look that the church should change her public laws and ordinances, made according to that which is judged ordinarily and commonly fittest for the whole, although it chance

that for some particular men the same be found inconvenient. *Hesher.*

Springs and rivers do not derive the water which they ordinarily refund, from rain. *Woodward.*

2. Commonly; usually.

The instances of human ignorance were not only clear ones, but such as are not to ordinarily suspected. *Gloucester.*

Prayer ought to be more than ordinarily fervent and vigorous before the sacrament. *South.*

**ORDINARY, adj.** [ordinarius, Latin.]

1. Established; methodical; regular.

Though in arbitrary governments there may be a body of laws observed in the ordinary forms of justice, they are not sufficient to secure any rights to the people, because they may be dispensed with. *Adison's Freeholder.*

The standing ordinary means of conviction failing to influence them, it is not to be expected that any extraordinary means should be able to do it. *Atterbury.*

Through the want of a sincere intention of pleasing God in all our actions, we fall into such irregularities of life, as by the ordinary means of grace we should have power to avoid. *Lupton.*

2. Common; usual.

Yet did she only utter her doubt to her daughters, thinking, since the world was past, she would attend a further occasion, lest over much haste might seem to proceed of the ordinary mistake between sisters in law. *Sidney.*

It is sufficient that Moses have the ordinary credit of an historian given him. *Tillotson.*

This designation of the person our author is more than ordinary obliged to take care of, because he hath made the conveyance, as well as the power itself, sacred. *Locke.*

There is nothing more ordinary than children's receiving into their minds propositions from their parents; which being fastened by degrees, are at last, whether true or false, rivetted there. *Locke.*

Method is not less requisite in ordinary conversation, than in writing. *Addison.*

3. Mean; of low rank.

These are the paths wherein ye have walked, that are of the ordinary sort of men; these are the very steps ye have trodden, and the manifest degrees whereby ye are of your guide, and directors trained up in that school. *Hooker.*

Men of common capacity, and but ordinary judgment, are not able to discern what things are fittest for each kind and state of regiment. *Hooker.*

Every ordinary reader, upon the publishing of a new poem, has will and ill-nature enough to turn several passages of it into ridicule, and very often in the right place. *Addison.*

My speculations, when sold single, are delights for the rich and wealthy; after some time they come to the market in great quantities, and are every ordinary man's money. *Addison.*

You will wonder how such an ordinary fellow as Wood, could get his majesty's broad seal. *Swift.*

4. Ugly; not handsome: as, she is an ordinary woman.

**ORDINARY, n. s.**

1. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes.

The evil will of all their parishioners they had constrain'd, No to the ordinary of them complain'd. *Hubbard.*

If fault be in these things any where justly found, law hath referred the whole disposition and redress thereof to the ordinary of the place. *Hooker.*

2. Settled establishment.

Spain had no other wars save those which were grown into an ordinary; now they have coupled therewith the extraordinary of the Valtoline and Palatinate. *Bacon.*

3. Actual and constant office.

Villiers had an intimation of the king's pleasure to be his cupbearer at large, and the summer following he was admitted in ordinary. *Wotton.*

He at last accepted, and was soon after made chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. *Fell.*

## 4. Regular price of a meal.

Our courteous Antony,  
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast;  
And for his ordinary pays his heart  
For what his eyes eat only. *Shakespeare.*

## 5. A place of eating established at a certain price.

They reckon all their errors for accomplishments;  
And all the odd words they have picked up  
In a coffee-house, or a gaming ordinary, are produced  
As flowers of style. *Swift.*

ORDINATE. *v. a.* [ordinatus, Lat.]

## To appoint.

Finding how the certain right did stand,  
With full consent thus in did ordinate  
The heir apparent to the crown and land. *Daniel.*

ORDINATE. *adj.* [ordinatus, Lat.] Regular; methodical.

Ordinate figures are such as have all their sides  
and all their angles equal. *Ray on the Creation.*

ORDINATION. *n. s.* [ordinatio, Latin; from ordinate.]

## 1. Established order or tendency, consequent on a decree.

Every creature is good, partly by creation, and  
partly by ordination. *Perkins.*  
Virtue and vice have a natural ordination  
to the happiness and misery of life respectively. *Norris.*

## 2. The act of investing any man with sacerdotal power.

Though ordained by Arian bishops, his ordination  
was never questioned. *Stillingfleet.*

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the  
dignity of a prime ruler of the church, and en-  
trusted with a large diocese under the immediate  
government of their respective elders; and those  
deriving authority from his ordination. *South.*

ORDNANCE. *n. s.* [This was anciently written more frequently ordinance; but ordnance is used for distinction.] Canon; great guns.

Have I not heard great ordnance in the field?  
And heaven's artillery thunder in the skies? *Shak.*  
When a ship heels or rolls in foul weather, the  
breaking noise of ordnance is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*

There are examples of wounded persons that  
have roared for anguish and torment at the dis-  
charge of ordnance, though at a very great distance. *Bentley.*

ORDONNANCE. *n. s.* [French.] Disposition of figures in a picture.ORDURE. *n. s.* [ordure, French; from ordres, Latin Skinner] Dung; filth.

Gard'ners with ordure hide those roots  
That shall first spring and be most delicate. *Shak.*  
Working upon human ordure, and by long pre-  
paration rendering it odoriferous, he turns it into  
a delicate food. *Bentley.*

We added fat pollutions of our own,  
It encreased the steaming ordure of the stage.  
Renew'd by ordure's sympathetic force,  
As oil with magick juices for the course,  
Vigorous he rises. *Bentley.*

ORE, *n. s.* [one, or ona, Saxon; ore, Dutch, a mine.]

## 1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its fossil state.

Round about him lay every side,  
Great heaps of gold that never would be spent;  
Of which some were rude ore not purify'd  
Of Muziber's devouring element. *Spenser.*

They would have brought them the gold ore  
aboard their ship. *Raleigh's Apology.*

A hill not far,  
One with a glossy scurf, undoubted sign  
Of ore in his womb was hid metallic ore,  
Of work of sulphur. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Who have labour'd more  
To search the treasures of the Roman store,  
Or dig in Grecian mines for purer ore? *Reform.*  
Quick-silver ore of this mine is the richest of all  
ores I have yet seen, for ordinarily it contains in it  
half quick-silver, and in two parts of ore, one part  
of quick-silver, and sometimes in three parts of  
ore, two parts of quick silver. *Brown.*

We walk in dreams on fairy land,  
Where golden ore lies mixt with common sand. *Dryden.*

Those who unripe veins in mines explore,  
On the rich bed again the warm turf lay,  
Till time digests the yet imperfect ore,  
And know it will be gold another day. *Dryden.*  
Those profounder regions they explore,  
Where metals ripen in vast caves of ore. *Garib.*

## 2. Metal.

The liquid ore he drain'd,  
First his own tools, then what might else be  
wrought,  
Fusile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
OREWEED. *n. s.* A weed either grow-  
ing upon the rocks under  
high water mark, or broken from the  
bottom of the sea by rough weather,  
and cast upon the next by the wind and  
flood. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

OREGILD. *n. s.* The restitution of goods  
or money taken away by a thief by  
violence, if the robbery was committed  
in the day-time. *Ainsworth.*

OREAL. *n. s.* Lees of wine.ORGAN. *n. s.* [organe, French; ὄργανον.]

## 1. Natural instrument; as the tongue is the organ of speech, the lungs of respiration.

When he shall hear she died upon his words,  
The ever lovely organ of her life  
Shall come apparell'd in more precious habit,  
Than when she liv'd indeed. *Shakespeare.*  
For a mean and organ, by which this operative  
virtue might be continued, God appointed the light  
to be united, and gave it also motion and heat. *Raleigh.*

The aptness of birds is not so much in the con-  
formity of the organs of speech, as in their atten-  
tion. *Bacon.*

Can judge and chide, with at the body's aid,  
I ho' on such things they are working still,  
As thro' the body they convey'd. *Davies.*

## 2. An instrument or vessel consisting of pipes filled with water, and of stops touched by the hand. [French.]

A hand of a vast extension, a prodigious  
number of fingers playing upon the pipes  
in the world, and making every particular  
note. *Keil.*

He made in more lengthen'd notes  
His majestic, solemn organ blow. *Pope.*

ORGANICAL. *adj.* [organique, French; organicus, Latin.]

ORGANISM. *n. s.* [organismus, Latin.]  
The act of organs co-operating

to produce the hymnick notes  
of the organ. *Shakespeare's Temp.*  
The organ of the heavenly hierarchy.  
A serpent tongue.

Organic, or impulse of vocal air,  
His fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milton.*

The organical structure of human bodies, where-  
by they live and move, and are vitally informed by  
the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise,  
powerful, and beneficent being. *Bentley.*

## 2. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art, to a certain end.

Read with them those organical arts which enable  
men to discourse and write perspicuously, ele-

gantly, and according to the fittest style of lofty,  
mean, or lowly. *Milton.*

## 3. Respecting organs.

She could not produce a monster of any thing  
that had more vital and organical parts than a rock  
of marble. *Ray.*

They who want the sense of discipline, or hear-  
ing, are by consequence deprived of speech, not by  
any immediate organical indisposition, but for want  
of discipline. *Holdei.*

ORGANICALLY. *adv.* [from organical.]

By means of organs or instruments; by  
organical disposition of parts.

All stones, metals, and minerals, are real ve-  
getables; that is, grow organically from seeds, as  
well as plants. *Locke.*

ORGANICALNESS. *n. s.* [from organical.] State of being organical.ORGANISM. *n. s.* [from organ.] Organical structure.

How admirable is the natural structure or organ-  
ism of bodies. *Grew's Cosmol.*

ORGANIST. *n. s.* [organiste, French; from organ.] One who plays on the organ.

An organist serves that office in a publick choir. *Boyle.*

ORGANIZATION. *n. s.* [from organize.]

Construction in which the parts are so  
disposed as to be subservient to each  
other.

Every man's senses differ as much from others  
in their figure, colour, site, and infinite other pecu-  
liarities in the organization, as any one man's can  
from itself, through divers accidental variations. *Glennville's Scepis.*

That being then one plant, which has such an  
organization of parts in one coherent body, partak-  
ing of one common life, it continues to be the  
same plant, though that life be communicated to  
new particles of matter, in a like continued orga-  
nization. *Locke.*

To ORGANIZE. *v. a.* [organiser, French; from organ.] To contrive so as that one part co-operates with another; to form organically.

As the soul doth organize the body, and give un-  
to every member that substance, quantity, and shape,  
which nature seeth most expedient, so the inward  
grace of sacraments may teach what serveth best  
for their outward form. *Hooker.*

A genial and cherishing heat so acts upon the  
fit and obsequious matter, wherein it was harboured,  
as to organize and fashion that disposed matter ac-  
cording to the exigencies of its own nature. *Boyle.*

Those nobler faculties in the mind, matter orga-  
nized could never produce. *Ray on the Creation.*

The identity of the same man consists in a par-  
ticipation of the same continued life, by constantly  
fleeing particles in succession vitally united to the  
same organized body. *Locke.*

ORGANOFT. *n. s.* [organ and oft.] The loft where the organs stand.

Five young ladies of no small fame for their  
great severity of manners, would go no where with  
their lovers but to an organoft in a church, where  
they had a cold treat and some few opera songs. *Taylor.*

ORGANPIPE. *n. s.* [organ and pipe.] The pipe of a musical organ.

The thunder,  
That deep and dreadful organpipe, pronounced  
The name of Prosper. *Shakespeare's Temp.*

ORGANY. *n. s.* [organum, Latin.] An herb.ORGASM. *n. s.* [orgasme, Fr. ὄργασμα.]

## Sudden vehemence.

This rupture of the lungs, and consequent spit-  
ting of blood, usually arises from an orgasm, or im-  
moderate motion of the blood. *Blackmore.*

By means of the curious lodgment and inosulation of the auditory nerves, the *organs* of the spirits should be allayed, and perturbations of the mind quieted. *Darb.m.*

**OROEIS.** *n. f.* [from *oroeis*, called like-wife *organizing*.] Both seem a corruption of the orkenyling, as being taken on the Orkney coast. *Ainsworth.*

**ORGI'LOUS.** *adj.* [*orgueilleux*, French.] Proud; haughty. Not in use.

From isles of Greece  
The princes *orgilous*, their high blood chafed,  
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships. *Shakespeare.*

**OR'GIES.** *n. f.* [*orgies*, French; *orgia*, Latin.] Mad rites of Bacchus; frantick revels.

These are nights  
Solemn to the shining rites  
Of the fairy prince and knights,  
While the moon their *orgies* lights. *B. n. Jonson.*  
She feign'd nocturnal *orgies*; left my bed,  
And, mix'd with Trojan dames, the dances led. *Dryden.*

**OR'ICHALCH.** *n. f.* [*orichalcum*, Latin.] Brass.

Not Bilbo steel, nor brass from Corinth set,  
Nor costly *orichalc* from strange Phœnicæ,  
But stich as could both Phœbus' arrows ward,  
And th' hailing darts of heav'n beating hard. *Spenser.*

**OR'IENT.** *adj.* [*oriens*, Latin.]

1. Rising as the sun.  
Moon that now meet'st the *orient* sun, now fly'st  
With the fix'd stars. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
When fair morn *orient* in heav'n appear'd. *Milton.*

2. Eastern; oriental.  
3. Bright; shining; glittering; gaudy; sparkling.

The liquid drops of tears that you have shed,  
Shall come again transform'd to *orient* pearl;  
Advantaging their loan with interest,  
Ostenting double gun of happiness. *Shakespeare.*

There do breed yearly an innumerable company  
of gnats, whose property is to fly unto the eye of  
the lion, as being a bright and *orient* thing. *Albion.*

We have spoken of the cause of *orient* colours in  
birds; which is by the fineness of the stainer. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Morning light

More *orient* in yon western cloud, that draws  
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white.

In thick shelter of black shades imbow'd,  
He offers to each weary traveller  
His *orient* liquor in a crystal glass,  
To quench the drouth of Phœbus. *Milton.*

The chiefs about their necks the scutcheons  
wore,

With *orient* pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryden.*

**OR'IENT.** *n. f.* [*orient*, French.] The east; the part where the sun first appears.

**ORIENTAL.** *adj.* [*oriental*, Fr.] Eastern; placed in the east; proceeding from the east.

Your ships wait as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to Pœgum upon the *oriental* seas, as far as to the borders of the east Tartary. *Bacon.*

Some ascribing hereto the generation of gold, conceive the bodies to receive some appropriate influence from the sun's ascendent and *oriental* radiations. *Brown.*

**ORIENTAL.** *n. f.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

They have been of that great use to following ages, as to be imitated by the Arabians and other *orientals*. *Gray.*

**ORIENTALISM.** *n. f.* [from *oriental*.] An idiom of the eastern languages; an eastern mode of speech.

**ORIENTALITY.** *n. f.* [from *oriental*.] State of being oriental.

His revolution being regular, it hath no efficacy peculiar from its *orientality*, but equally disfereth his beams. *Br. van.*

**ORIFICE.** *n. f.* [*orifice*, French; *orificium*, Lat.] Any opening or perforation.

The prince of Orange, in his first hurt by the Spanish boy, could find no means to stanch the blood, but was fain to have the *orifice* of the wound stopped by men's thumbs, succeeding one another for the space of two days. *Bacon.*

Their mouths

With hideous *orifice* gap'd on us wide,  
Portending hollow truce *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Ætna was bored through the top with a monstrous *orifice*. *Addison.*

Blood-letting, Hippocrate's faith, should be done with broad lancers or swords, in order to make a large *orifice* by stabbing or punction. *Abutnot.*

**ORIFLAMB.** *n. f.* [probably a corruption of *aureiflamma*, Latin; or *flamme d'or*, French; in like manner as *argument* is corrupted.] A golden standard. *Ainsworth.*

**ORIGAN.** *n. f.* [*organ*, French; *origanum*, Latin.] Wild marjoram.

I saw her in her proper hue,  
Bathing herself in *organ* and thyme. *Spenser.*

**ORIGIN.** *n. f.* [*origine*, French; **ORIG'INAL.** *n. f.* [*origo*, Lat.]]

1. Beginning; first existence.  
The sacred historian only treats of the *origins* of terrestrial animals. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Fountain; source; that which gives beginning or existence.

Nature, which contains its *origin*,  
Cannot be border'd certain in itself. *Shakespeare.*

If any station upon earth be honourable, theirs was; and their posterity therefore have no reason to blush at the memory of such an *original*. *Atterbury.*

Some philosophers have placed the *original* of power in admiration, either of surpassing form, great valour, or superior understanding. *Darwin.*

*Original* of beings! pow'r divine!  
Since that I live and that I think, is thine. *Prior.*

These great orbs,

Primitive founts, and *origins* of light. *Prior.*

3. First copy; archetype; that from which any thing is transcribed or translated.

In this sense *origin* is not used.

Compare this translation with the *original*, the three first stanzas are rendered almost word for word, not only with the same elegance, but with the same turn of expression. *Addison.*

External material things, as the objects of sensation; and the operations of our minds within, as the objects of reflection; are the only *originals* from whence all our ideas take their beginnings. *Locke.*

4. Derivation; descent.

They, like the seed from which they sprung, accurst,

Against the gods immortal hated nurs'd;  
An impious, arrogant, and cruel brood,  
Expelling their *original* from blood. *Dryden.*

**ORIG'INAL.** *adj.* [*original*, French; *originalis*, Lat.] Primitive; pristine; first.

The *original* question was, whether God hath forbidden the giving any worship to himself by an image?

Had Adam obeyed God, his *original* perfection, the knowledge and ability God at first gave him, would still have continued. *Wake.*

You fill, fair mother, in your offspring trace  
The stock of beauty Justin d'or for the rice;  
Kind nature forming them, the pattern took,  
From heaven's first work, and Eve's *original* look. *Prior.*

**ORIGINALLY.** *adv.* [from *original*.]

1. Primarily; with regard to the first cause; from the beginning.

A very great difference between a king that holdeth his crown by a willing act of estates, and one that holdeth it *originally* by the law of nature and descent of blood. *Bacon.*

As God is *originally* holy in himself, so he might communicate his sanctity to the sons of men, whom he intended to bring unto the fruition of himself. *Pearson.*

A present blessing upon our faith, is neither *originally* due from God's justice, nor becomes due to us from his veracity. *Smallidge.*

2. At first.

The metallic and mineral matter, found in the perpendicular intervals of the strata, was *originally*, and at the time of the deluge, lodged in the bodies of those strata. *Woodward.*

3. As the first author.

For what *originally* others writ,  
May be to well disguis'd and to improv'd,  
That with some justice it may pass for yours. *Reichmann.*

**ORIG'INALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *original*.] The quality or state of being original.

**ORIGINARY.** *adj.* [*originaire*, French; from *origin*.]

1. Productive; causing existence.

The production of animals in the *originary* way, requires a certain degree of warmth, which proceeds from the sun's influence. *Cheyne.*

2. Primitive; that which was the first state.

Remember I am built of clay, and must  
Resolve to my *originary* dust. *Sandys on Job.*

**OR'IGINATE.** *v. a.* [from *origin*.] To bring into existence.

**TO ORIGINATE.** *v. n.* To take existence.

**ORIGINATION.** *n. f.* [*originatio*, Latin; from *originate*.]

1. The act or mode of bringing into existence; first production.

The tradition of the *originatio* of mankind seems to be universal, but the particular methods of that *originatio* exagitated by the heathen, were particular. *Hale.*

This eruca is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common *originatio* of all caterpillars. *Ray.*

Descartes first introduced the fancy of making a world, and deducing the *originatio* of the universe from mechanical principles. *Kail.*

2. Descent from a primitive.

The Greek word used by the apostles to express the church, signifieth, a calling forth, if we look upon the *originatio*. *Pearson.*

**ORISONS.** *n. f.* [*oraison*, French. This word is variously accented; *Shakespeare* has the accent both on the first and second syllables; *Milton* and *Crashaw* on the first, others on the second.] A prayer; a supplication.

Nymph, in thy *orisons*  
Be all my sins remember'd. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Alas! your too much love and care of me  
Are heavy *orisons* gainst this poor wretch. *Shakespeare.*

He went into St. Paul's church, where he had  
*orisons* and Te Deum sung. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

My wakeful lay shall knock  
At th' *oriental* gates, and duly mock  
The early Larks shrill *orisons*, to be  
An anthem at the day's nativity. *Crashaw.*

His daily *orisons* attract our ears. *Sandys on Job.*

Lowly they bow'd, adoring, and began  
Their *orisons*, each morning duly paid. *Milton.*

So went he on with his *orisons*,  
Which, if you mark them well, were wife ones. *Cassan.*

Here at dead of night  
The hermit sat, mid his *orisons*, hears  
Aghast the voice of time-disparting towers. *Dryden.*

H h 2



The midnight clock attests my fervent pray'rs,  
The rising sun my visions declares. *Hart.*  
**ORE.** *n. f.* [*orca*, Latin.] A sort of great fish.

**O'LOP.** *n. f.* [*overloop*, Dutch.] The middle deck. *Skinner.*

A small ship of the king's called the *Pensie*, was assailed by the *Lyon*, a principal ship of Scotland, wherein the *Pensie* so applied her shot, that the *Lyon's* *overloop* was broken, her sails and tackling torn; and lastly, she was boarded and taken. *Hayward.*

**ORNAMENT.** *n. f.* [*ornamentum*, Latin; *ornement*, French.]

1. Embellishment; decoration.

So may the outward shows be least themselves;  
The world is still deceiv'd with ornaments. *Shakspeare.*

2. Something that embellishes.

Ivorie, wrought in ornaments to decke the cheekes of horse. *Chapman.*

The Tuscan chief to me has sent  
Their crown, and ev'ry regal ornament. *Dryden.*

No circumstances of life can place a man so far below the notice of the world, but that his virtues or vices will render him, in some degree, an ornament or disgrace to his profession. *Rogers.*

3. Honour; that which confers dignity.

They are abused and injured, and betrayed from their only perfection, whenever they are taught, that any thing is an ornament in them, that is not an ornament in the wisest amongst mankind. *Law.*

The persons of different qualities in both sexes, are indeed allowed their different ornaments; but these are by no means costly, being rather designed as marks of distinction than to make a figure. *Addison.*

**ORNAMENTAL.** *adj.* [from *ornament*.]

Serving to decoration; giving embellishment.

Some think it most ornamental to wear their bracelets on their wrists, others about their ancles. *Brown.*

If the kind be capable of more perfection, though rather in the ornamental parts of it, than the essential, what rules of morality or respect have I broken, in naming the defects, that they may hereafter be amended? *Dryden.*

Even the Heathens have esteemed this variety not only ornamental to the earth, but a proof of the wisdom of the Creator. *Woodward.*

If no advancement or knowledge can be had from universities, the time there spent is lost; every ornamental part of education is better taught elsewhere. *Swift on Religion.*

**ORNAMENTALLY.** *adv.* [from *ornamental*.] In such a manner as may confer embellishment.

**ORNAMENTED.** *adj.* [from *ornament*.] Embellished; bedecked. This is, I think, a word of late introduction, not very elegant.

**ORNATE.** *adj.* [*ornatus*, Latin.] Bedecked; decorated; fine.

What thing of sea or land,  
Female of sex it seems,

That so bedeck'd, ornate and gay,  
Comes this way sailing? *Milton's Agonistes.*

**ORNATENESS.** *n. f.* [from *ornate*.] Finery; state of being embellished.

**ORNATURE.** *n. f.* [*natus*, Lat.] Decoration. *Answer.*

**ORNISCOPE.** *n. f.* [*ornis* and *scope*.] One who examines the flight of birds in order to foretell futurity.

**ORNITHOLOGY.** *n. f.* [*ornis* and *logos*.] A discourse on birds.

**ORPHAN.** *n. f.* [*orphanos*; *orphelin*, Fr.] One who has lost father or mother.

Poor orphan in the wide world scattered,  
As budding branch sent from the native tree,  
And thrown forth until it be withered:  
Such is the state of man. *Spenser.*

Who can be bound by any solemn vow  
To leave the orphan of his patrimony,  
To wailing the widow from her custom'd right,  
And have no other reason for his wrong,  
But that he was bound by a solemn oath? *Shakspeare.*

Sad widows, by thee rised, weep in vain,  
And ruin'd orphans of thy rapes complain. *Sandys.*

The sea with spoils his angry bullets strow,  
Widows and orphans making as they go. *Waller.*

Pity, with a parent's mind,  
This helpless orphan whom thou leav'st behind. *Dryden.*

Collections were made for the relief of the poor, whether widows or orphans. *Nelson.*

**ORPHAN.** *adj.* [*orphelin*, French.] Bereft of parents.

This king, left orphan both of father and mother, found his estate, when he came to age, so disjointed even in the noblest and strongest limbs of government, that the name of a king was grown odious. *Sidney.*

**ORPHANAGE.** *n. f.* [*orphelinage*, French.]

**ORPHANISM.** [from *orphan*.] State of an orphan.

**ORPIMENT.** *n. f.* [*auripigmentum*, Lat. *orpiment*, *orpin*, French.]

True and genuine *orpiment* is a foliaceous fossil, of a fine and pure texture, remarkably heavy, and its colour is a bright and beautiful yellow, like that of gold. It is not hard but very tough, easily bending without breaking: *Orpiment* has been supposed to contain gold, and is found in mines of gold, silver, and copper, and sometimes in the strata of marl. *Hill.*

For the golden colour, it may be made by some small mixture of *orpiment*, such as they use to brass in the yellow alchymy; it will easily recover that which the iron loseth. *Bacon.*

**ORPHANTROPHY.** *n. f.* [*orphanos*; and *trope*.] An hospital for orphans.

**ORPINE.** *n. f.* [*orpin*, Fr. *telephon*, Lat.] Liver or rose root, *amacampheros*, *Telephum*, or *Rhodia radis*. A plant. *Miller.*

Cool violets and *orpin* growing still,  
Embathe'd balm and cheerful galingale. *Spenser.*

**ORRERY.** *n. f.* An instrument which by many complicated movements represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. It was first made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician born at Litchfield, and so named from his patron the earl of Orrery: by one or other of this family almost every art has been encouraged or improved.

**ORRIS.** *n. f.* [*oris*, Lat.] A plant and flower. *Miller.*

The nature of the *orris* root is almost singular; for roots that are in any degree sweet, it is but the same sweetness with the wood or leaf; but the *orris* is not sweet in the leaf, neither is the flower any thing so sweet as the root. *Bacon.*

**ORRIS.** *n. f.* [old French.] A sort of gold or silver lace.

**ORTS.** *n. f.* seldom with a singular. [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *ort*, German, the fourth part of any thing; by Mr. *Lye* more reasonably from *orda*, Irish, a fragment. In Anglo Saxon, *ord* signifies the beginning; whence in some provinces *odds* and *ends*, for *ords* and *ends*, signify remnants, scattered pieces, refuse; from *ord* thus used probably came *orts*.] Refuse; things left or thrown away. Obsolete.

He must be taught, and train'd, and bid go forth;  
A barren-spirited fellow, one that feeds  
On abject arts and imitations. *Shakspeare.*  
The fractions of her faith, *orts* of her love,  
The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques  
Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diordne. *Shakspeare.*

Much good do't you then;  
Brave pluff and velvet men  
Can feed on *orts*, and safe in your stage-cloths,  
Dare quit, upon your oaths,  
The staggers, and the stage-wrights too. *Ben Jonson.*

**ORTHODOX.** *adj.* [*orthos*; and *doxis*.]

**ORTHODOXAL.** *adj.* [*orthodox*, French.] Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical. *Orthodoxal* is not used.

Be you persuaded and settled in the true protestant religion professed by the church of England, which is as sound and *orthodox* in the doctrine thereof, as any Christian church in the world. *Bacon.*

An uniform profession of one and the same *orthodox* verity, which was once given to the saints in the holy Apostles days. *White.*

Eternal bliss is not immediately superfructed on the most *orthodox* beliefs; but as our Saviour saith, If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them; the doing must be first superfructed on the knowing or believing, before any happiness can be built on it. *Hammond.*

Origen and the two Clemens's, their works were originally *orthodox*, but had been afterwards corrupted, and interpolated by heretics in some parts of them. *Waterland.*

**ORTHODOXY.** *adv.* [from *orthodox*.] With soundness of opinion.

The doctrine of the church of England, expressed in the thirty-nine articles is so soundly and so *orthodoxly* settled, as cannot be questioned without extreme danger to the honour of our religion. *Bacon.*

**ORTHODOXY.** *n. f.* [*orthodoxia*; *orthodoxie*, Fr. from *orthodox*.] Soundness in opinion and doctrine.

Basil himself bears full and clear testimony to Gregory's *orthodoxy*. *Waterland.*

I do not attempt explaining the mysteries of the Christian religion; since Providence intended there should be mysteries, it cannot be agreeable to piety, *orthodoxy*, or good sense, to go about it. *Swift.*

**ORTHODROMICKS.** *n. f.* [from *orthos*; and *dromos*.] The art of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe. *Harris.*

**ORTHODROMY.** *n. f.* [*orthos*; and *dromos*; *orthodromia*, Fr.] Sailing in a straight course.

**ORTHOGON.** *n. f.* [*orthos* and *gonia*.] A rectangled figure.

The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments, your cylinder for vaulted turrets and round buildings; your *orthogon* and pyramid, for sharp steeples. *Paacham.*

**ORTHO'GONAL.** *adj.* [*orthogonai*, French; from *orthogon*.] Rectangular.

**ORTHOGRAPHER.** *n. f.* [*orthos* and *graphein*.] One who spells according to the rules of grammar.

He was wont to speak plain, like an honest man and a soldier; and now he is turn'd *orthographer*, his words are just so many strange dishes. *Shakspeare.*

**ORTHOGRAPHICAL.** *adj.* [from *orthography*.]

1. Rightly spelled.

2. Relating to the spelling.

I received from him the following letter, which, after having rectified some little *orthographical* mistakes, I shall make a present of to the public. *Addison's Spectator.*



### 3. Delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plot.

In the *orthographical* schemes there should be a true delineation and the just dimensions of each face, and of what belongs to it. *Mortimer.*

### ORTHOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *orthographical*.]

#### 1. According to the rules of spelling.

#### 2. According to the elevation.

### ORTHOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*ὀρθογραφία*; *orthographie*, French.]

#### 1. The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled.

This would render languages much more easy to be learned, as to reading and pronouncing, and especially as to the writing them, which now as they stand we find to be troublesome, and it is no small part of grammar which treats of *orthography* and right pronunciation. *Holder.*

#### 2. The art or practice of spelling.

In London they clip their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs; all which reduced to writing, would entirely confound *orthography*. *Swift.*

#### 3. The elevation of a building delineated.

You have the *orthography* or upright of this ground-plot, and the explanation with a scale of feet and inches. *Moxon.*

### ORTHOPNEA. *n. f.* [*ὀρθοπνῆα*; *orthopnée*, Fr.] A disorder of the lungs, in which respiration can be performed only in an upright posture.

His disease was an asthma oft turning to an *orthopnea*; the cause a translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey.*

### ORTIVE. *adj.* [*ortive*, French; *ortivus*, Latin.] Relating to the rising of any planet or star.

### ORTOLAN. *n. f.* [French.] A small bird accounted very delicious.

Nor *ortolan* nor godwits. *Cowley.*

### O'VAL. *n. f.* [*orvale*, French; *orvala*, Latin.] The herb clary. *Diet.*

### ORVIETAN. *n. f.* [*orvietano*, Italian; so called from a mountebank at Orvieto in Italy.] An antidote or counter poison; a medicinal composition or elixuary good against poison. *Bailey.*

### OSCHEOCELE. *n. f.* [*ὀσχοcele* and *κῆλη*.] A kind of hernia when the intestines break into the scrotum. *Diet.*

### OSCILLATION. *n. f.* [*oscillum*, Latin.] The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

### OSCILLATORY. *adj.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] Moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

The actions upon the solids are stimulating or increasing their vibrations, or *oscillatory* motions. *Arbutnot.*

### OSCI'ANCY. *n. f.* [*oscitantia*, Latin.]

#### 1. The act of yawning.

#### 2. Unusual sleepiness; carelessness.

If persons of circumspect piety have been overtaken, what security can there be for our wreckless *oscitancy*? *Gov. of the Tongue.*

It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of transcribers, who, to dispatch their work the sooner, used to write all numbers in cyphers. *Addison's Spectator.*

### OSCI'TANT. *adj.* [*oscitans*, Latin.]

#### 1. Yawning; unusually sleepy.

#### 2. Sleepy; sluggish.

Our *oscitant* last piety gave vacancy for them, and they will now lend none back again. *Decay of Piety.*

### OSCITATION. *n. f.* [*oscito*, Lat.] The act of yawning.

I shall defer considering this subject till I come to my treatise of *oscitation*, laughter, and ridicule. *Taylor.*

### O'SIER. *n. f.* [*osier*, French; *vitis*.] A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water, of which the twigs are used for basket-work.

The rank of *osiers*, by the murmuring stream, Left on your right hand, brings you to the place. *Shakespeare.*

Ere the sun advance his burning eye, I must fill up this *osier* cage of ours With baleful weeds and precious juiced flowers. *Shakespeare.*

Car comes crown'd with *osier*, segs, and weeds. *Drayton.*

Bring them for food sweet boughs and *osiers* cut, Nor all the winter long thy hay-rick shut. *May.* Like her no nymph can willing *osier* bend, In basket-works, which painted streaks commend. *Dryden.*

Along the marshes spread, We made the *osier*-fringed bank our bed. *Pope.*

### O'SMUND. *n. f.* A plant. It is sometimes used in medicine. It grows upon bogs in divers parts of England. *Miller.*

### O'SPRAY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *offfraga*, Lat.] The sea-eagle, of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the air, all the fish in the water turn up their bellies, and lie still for him to seize which he pleases. *Hannor.*

I think he'll be to Rome, As is the *ospray* to the fish, who takes it By sovereignty of nature. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Among the fowls shall not be eaten, the eagle, the *offfraga*, and the *ospray*. *Numbers, xi. 13.*

### O'SSELET. *n. f.* [French.] A little hard substance arising on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones; it grows out of a gummy substance which fastens those bones together. *Farrier's Dict.*

### O'SSICLE. *n. f.* [*ossiculum*, Latin.] A small bone.

There are three very little bones in the ear, upon whose right constitution depends the due tension of the tympanum; and if the action of one little muscle, which serves to draw one of these *ossicles* fixt to the tympanum, be lost or abated, the tension of that membrane ceasing, sound is hindered from coming into the ear. *Holder.*

### OSSI'FICK. *adj.* [*ossa* and *facio*, Latin.] Having the power of making bones, or changing caraceous or membranous to bony substance.

If the caries be superficial, and the bone firm, you may by medicaments consume the moisture in the caries, dry the bone, and dispose it, by virtue of its *ossific* faculty, to thrust out callus, and make separation of its caries. *Wifman.*

### OSSIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *ossify*.] Change of caraceous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance.

*Ossifications* or indurations of the artery, appear so constantly in the beginnings of aneurisms, that it is not easy to judge whether they are the cause or the effect of them. *Sharp.*

### OSSI'FRAGE. *n. f.* [*offfraga*, Latin; *offfragus*, Fr.] A kind of eagle, whose flesh is forbid under the name of gryphon. The *offfraga* or *ospray*, is thus called, because it breaks the bones of animals in order to come at the marrow. It is said to dig up bodies in church-yards, and eat what it finds in the bones, which has been the occasion

that the Latins call it *avis bustaria*. See *OSPRAY*. *Calmer.*

### To O'SSIFY. *v. a.* [*ossa* and *facio*.] To change to bone.

The dilated *osia* every where in the neighbourhood of the cyst is generally *ossified*. *Sharp's Surg.* *Ossivorous*, *adj.* [*ossa* and *voro*.] Devouring bones.

The bore of the gullet is not in all creatures alike answerable to the body or stomach; as in the fox, which feeds on bones, and swallows whole, or with little chewing; and next in a dog and other *ossivorous* quadrupeds, it is very large. *Drham.*

### O'SSUARY. *n. f.* [*ossuarium*, Lat.] A charnel house; a place where the bones of dead people are kept. *Diet.*

### OST. } *n. f.* A vessel upon which hops

### OUST. } or malt are dried. *Diet.*

### OSTENSIBLE. *adj.* [*ostendo*, Lat.] Such

as is proper or intended to be shown.

### OSTENSIVE. *adj.* [*ostensif*, Fr. *ostendo*, Latin.] Showing; betokening.

### OSTENT. *n. f.* [*ostentum*, Latin.]

#### 1. Appearance; air; manner; mien.

Use all th' observance of civility, Like one well studied in a sad *ostent*, To please his grandam. *Shakespeare's Mar. of Ven.*

#### 2. Show; token. These senses are peculiar to *Shakespeare*.

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts To courtship, and such fair *ostents* of love As shall conveniently become you there. *Shakespeare.*

#### 3. A portent; a prodigy; any thing ominous.

To stirre our scales up, that admir'd, whereof a fact to cleane

Of all ill as our sacrifice, so fearful an *ostent* Should be the issue. *Chapman.*

Latinus, frighted with this dire *ostent*, For counsel to his father Faunus went; And sought the shades renown'd for prophecy, Which near Alburnia's sulph'rous fountain lie. *Dryden.*

### OSTENTATION. *n. f.* [*ostentation*, Fr. *ostentatio*, Latin.]

#### 1. Outward show; appearance.

If these shows be not outward, which of you But is four Volcians? —

—March on my fellows, Make good this *ostentation*, and you shall Divide in all with us. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

You are come A market-maid to Rome, and have prevented The *ostentation* of our loves. *Shakespeare.*

#### 2. Ambitious display; boast; vain show.

This is the usual sense.

If all these secret springs of detraction still, yet a vain *ostentation* of wit lets a man on attacking an established name, and sacrificing it to the mirth and laughter of those about him. *Addison's Spectator.*

He knew that good and bountiful minds were sometimes inclined to *ostentation*, and ready to cover it with pretence of inciting others by their example, and therefore checks this vanity: 'Take heed, says he, that you do not your' alms before men, to be seen. *Atterbury.*

With all her lustre, now, her lover warns; Then out of *ostentation*, hides her charms. *Young.*

The great end of the art is to strike the imagination. The painter is therefore to make no *ostentation* of the means by which this is done; the spectator is only to feel the result in his bosom. *Reynolds.*

#### 3. A show; a spectacle. Not in use.

The king would have one present the princes with some delightful *ostentation*, show, pageant, an tick, or firework. *Shakespeare.*

### OSTENTATIOUS. *adj.* [*ostento*, Lat.] Boastful; vain; fond of show; fond to expose to view.

Your modesty is so far from being *ostentatious* of the good you do, that it blushes even to have it known; and therefore I must leave you to the satisfaction of your own conscience, which, though a silent panegyric, is yet the best. *Dryden.*

They let Ulysses into his disposition, and he seems to be ignorant, credulous, and *ostentatious*. *Broomer.*  
**OSTENTATIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *ostentatious*.] Vainly; boastfully.

**OSTENTATIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *ostentatious*.] Vanity; boastfulness.

**OSTENTATOUR.** *n. f.* [*ostentateur*, Fr. *ostento*, Lat.] A boaster; a vain setter to show.

**OSTEOCOLLA.** *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *κόλλα*; *ostecolle*, Fr.] *Osteocolla* is frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

*Osteocolla* is a spar, generally coarse, concreted with earthy or stony matter, precipitated by water, and incrustated upon sticks, stones, and other like bodies. *Woodward.*

**OSTEOCOPE.** *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *κόπε*; *osteo-cope*, French.] Pains in the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that encompass them. *Dict.*

**OSTEOLOGY.** *n. f.* [*ὀστέον* and *λογία*; *osteo-logia*, French.] A description of the bones.

Richard Farloe, well known for his acuteness in dissection of dead bodies, and his great skill in *ostology*, has now laid by that practice. *Taiter.*

**OSTIARY.** *n. f.* [*ostium*, Latin.] The opening at which a river disembogues itself.

It is received, that the Nilus hath seven *ostiaris*, that is, by seven channels disburtheneth itself unto the sea. *Brown.*

**OSTLER.** *n. f.* [*hostelier*, French.] The man who takes care of horses at an inn. The smith, the *ostler*, and the boot catcher, ought to partake. *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*

**OSTLERY.** *n. f.* [*hostelerie*, French.] The place belonging to the ostler.

**OSTRACISM.** *n. f.* [*ὀστρακισμός*; *ostracisme*, Fr.] A manner of passing sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell which the voter threw into a vessel. Banishment; public censure.

Virtue in courtiers hearts  
Suffers an *ostracism*, and departs;  
Profit, ease, fitness, plenty, bid it go,  
But whither, only knowing you, I know. *Donne.*

Public envy is as an *ostracism*, that eclipseth men when they grow too great; and therefore it is a bridge to keep them within bounds. *Bacon's Essays.*

Hyperbolus by suffering did reduce  
The *ostracism*, and sham'd it out of use. *Cleaveland.*

Thus man, upon a flight and false accusation of favouring arbitrary power, was banished by *ostracism*; which in English would signify, that they voted he should be removed from their presence and council for ever. *Swift.*

**OSTRACITES.** *n. f.* *Ostracites* expresses the common oyster in its fossil state.

*Hill's Materia Medica.*

**OSTRICH.** *n. f.* [*ostruche*, French; *struthio*, Lat.] *Ostrich* is ranged among birds. It is very large, its wings very short, and the neck about four or five spans. The feathers of its wings are in great esteem, and are used as an ornament for hats, beds, canopies: they are red of several colours, and made into

pretty tufts. They are hunted by way of course, for they never fly; but use their wings to assist them in running more swiftly. The *ostrich* swallows bits of iron or brass, in the same manner as other birds will swallow small stones or gravel, to assist in digesting or comminuting their food. It lays its eggs upon the ground, hides them under the sand, and the sun hatches them. *Calmer.*

I'll make thee eat iron like an *ostrich*, and swallow my sword like a great pin, ere thou and I part. *Shakespeare.*

Gavest thou the goodly wings unto the peacock? or wings and feathers unto the *ostrich*? *Job, xxxix.*  
The Scots knights errant fight, and fight to eat,  
Their *ostrich* stomachs make their swords their meat. *Claaveland.*

Modern *ostriches* are dwindled to meer larks, in comparison with those of the ancients. *Arbutnot.*

**OTACOUSTICK.** *n. f.* [*ὠτα* and *αὐξω*; *otacoustique*, French.] An instrument to facilitate hearing.

In a hare, which is very quick of hearing, it is supplied with a bony tube; which, as a natural *otacoustick*, is so directed backward, as to receive the smallest and most distant sound that comes behind her. *Grew's Cosmol.*

**O'THER.** *pron.* [*oðer*, Saxon; *autre*, French.]

1. Not the same; not this; different. In this sense it seems an adjective, yet in the plural, when the substantive is suppressed, it has, contrarily to the nature of adjectives, a plural termination: as, *of last week three days were fair, the others rainy.*

Of good actions some are better than *other* some. *Hooker.*

Will it not be receiv'd  
That tury have don't?—  
—Who dares receive it *other*? *Shakespeare.*

The dismayed matrons and maidens, some in their houses, *other* some in the churches, with floods of tears and lamentable cries, poured forth their prayers to the Almighty, craving his help in that their hard distress. *Knolles.*

He that will not give just occasion to think, that all government in the world is the product only of force and violence, and that men live together by no *other* rules but that of beasts, where the strongest carries; and so lay a foundation for perpetual disorder and mischief, tumult, sedition, and rebellion; things that the followers of that hypothesis so loudly cry out against, must of necessity find out another state of government. *Lacks.*

No leases shall ever be made *other* than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder. *Swift.*

2. Not I, or he, but some one else: in this sense it is a substantive, and has a genitive and plural.

Were I king,  
I should cut off the nobles for their lands;  
Desire his jewels and this *other's* house. *Shakespeare.*

Physicians are some of them so conformable to the humour of the patient, as they press not the cure of the disease; and some *other* are so regular in proceeding according to art; as they respect not the condition of the patient. *Bacon.*

The confusion arises, when the one will put their sickle into the *other's* harvest. *Leffly.*

Never allow yourselves to be idle, whilst *others* are in want of any thing that your hands can make for them. *Laws.*

The king had all he crav'd, or could compel,  
And all was done—let *others* judge how we'll. *Daniel.*

3. Not the one, not this, but the contrary.

There is that controlling worth in goodness, that the will cannot but like and desire it; and on the *other* side, that odious deformity in vice, that it never offers itself to the affections of mankind, but under the disguise of the *other*. *South.*

4. Correlative to *each*.

In lowliness of mind let *each* esteem *other* better than themselves. *Philippians, ii. 3.*

Scotland and thou did *each* in *other* live,  
Nor would'st thou her, nor could'st she thee survive. *Dryden.*

5. Something besides.

The learning of Latin being nothing but the learning of words, join as much *other* real knowledge with it as you can. *Locke.*

6. The next.

Thy air,  
Thou *other* gold-bound brow, is like the first;  
A third is like the former. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

7. The third part.

Blind my hair up: as 'twas yesterday?  
No, nor th' *other* day. *Bun Jonson.*

8. It is sometimes put elliptically for *other thing*; something different.

I can expect no *other* from those that judge by single sights and rash measures, than to be thought fond or insistent. *Glanville.*

**OTHERGATES.** *adv.* [*other* and *gate*, for *way*.] In another manner.

If Sir Toby had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *othergates* than he did. *Shakespeare.*

**OTHERGUISE.** *adv.* [*other* and *guise*.] This is often pronounced and sometimes written *othergues*.] Of another kind.

**OTHERWHERE.** *adv.* [*other* and *where*.] In other places.

As Jews they had access to the temple and synagogues, but as Christians they were of necessity forced *otherwhere* to assemble themselves. *Hooker.*

His godlike acts, and his temptations fierce,  
And former sufferings, *otherwhere* are found. *Milton.*

**OTHERWHILE.** *adv.* [*other* and *while*.] At other times.

**OTHERWISE.** *adv.* [*other* and *wise*.]

1. In a different manner.

They only plead, that whatsoever God revealeth, as necessary for all Christian men to do and believe, the same we ought to embrace, whether we have received it by writing or *otherwise*; which no man denieth. *Hooker.*

The whole church hath not tied the parts unto one and the same thing; they being therein left each to their own choice, may either do as others do, or else *otherwise*, without any breach of duty at all. *Hooker.*

The evidences for such things are not so infallible, but that there is a possibility that the things may be *otherwise*. *Wilkins.*

In these good things, what all others should practise, we should scarce know to practise *otherwise*. *Spratt.*

Thy father was a worthy prince,  
And merited, alas! a better fate;  
But heaven thought *otherwise*. *Addison's Cato.*

2. By other causes.

Sir John Norris failed in the attempts of Lisbon, and returned with the loss, by sickness and *otherwise*, of eight thousand men. *Raleigh.*

3. In other respects.

It is said truly, that the best men *otherwise*, are not always the best in regard of society. *Hooker.*

Men seldom consider God any *otherwise* than in relation to themselves, and therefore want some extraordinary benefits to excite their attention, and engage their love. *Rogers.*

**OTTER.** *n. f.* [*otter*, Saxon; *lutra*, Lat.] An amphibious animal that preys upon fish.

The toes of the *otter's* hinder feet, for the better swimming, are joined together with a membrane.

as in the bevir; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canin; and in his tail, which is fellin, or a long taper; so that he may not be unduly called *puerens aquaticus*, or the water polecat. He makes himself burrows on the water-side, as a bevir; is sometimes tamed, and taught, by nimbly surrounding the fishes, to drive them into the net. *Grew.*

At the lower end of the hall is a large *otter's* skin stuffed with hay. *Addison's Spectator.*

Would you preserve a num'rous hanny race?  
Let your fierce dogs the rav'nous *otter* chase;  
Th' amphibious monster ranges all the shores,  
Darts thro' the waves, and ev'ry haunt explores. *Gay.*

**OVAL.** *adj.* [*ovale*, French; *ovum*, an egg.] Oblong; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.

The mouth is low and narrow, but, after having entered pretty far in the grotto, opens itself on both sides in an oval figure of an hundred yards. *Addison.*

Mercurius, nearest to the central sun,  
Does in an oval orbit circling run;  
But rarely is the object of our sight,  
In solar glory sunk. *Blackmore.*

**OVAL.** *n. s.*  
A triangle is that which has three angles, or an oval is that which has the shape of an egg. *Watts's Logic.*

**OVARIOUS.** *adj.* [from *ovum*.] Consisting of eggs.

He to the rocks  
Dire clinging gathers his *ovarious* food. *Thomson.*

**OVARY.** *n. s.* [*ovaire*, French; *ovarium*, Latin.] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed.

The *ovary* or part, where the white involveth it, is in the second region of the matrix, which is somewhat long and invetted. *Brown.*

**OVARION.** *n. s.* [*ovation*, French; *ovatio*, Latin.] A lesser triumph among the Romans allowed to those commanders who had won a victory without much bloodshed, or defeated some less formidable enemy. *Dia.*

**OVAT.** *n. s.* [*cruca pileosa*, Latin.] A  
**OVUST.** sort of caterpillar; an insect. *Dia.*

**OUCH.** *n. s.* An ornament of gold or jewels.

*Oucher* or spangs, as they are of no great cost, so they are of most glory. *Bacon.*

**OUCH** of a boar. The blow given by a boar's tusk. *Ainsworth.*

**OVEN.** *n. s.* [open, Saxon.] An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard,  
And from his wild devouring oven sent

A flake of fire, that flashing in his beard,  
Him all amaz'd. *Spenser.*

Here's yet in the world hereafter, the kneading, the making of the cake, the heat of the oven, and the baking. *Shakespeare.*

Bats have been found in *ovens* and other hollow close places, matted one upon another; and therefore it is likely that they sleep in the winter, and eat nothing. *Bacon.*

**OVER** hath a double signification in the names of places, according to the different situations of them. If the place be upon or near a river, it comes from the Saxon *open*, a brink or bank: but if there is in the neighbourhood another of the same name, distinguished by the addition of *nother*, then *over* is from the Gothick *ufar*, above. *Gibson's Camd.*

**OVER.** *prep.* [*ufar*, Gothick; *open*, Saxon.]

1. Above, with respect to excellence or dignity.

How happy some, or other some can be!

Thro' Athens I am thought as fair as she. *Shak.*

Young Pallas shone conspicuous o'er the rest;

Gilded his arms, embroider'd was his vest. *Dryden.*

High over all, was your great conduct shown,

You fought our safety, but forgot your own. *Dryd.*

The commentary which attends this poem, will have one advantage over most commentaries, that it is not made upon conjectures. *Pope.*

It will afford field enough for a divine to enlarge on, by shewing the advantages which the Christian world has over the Heathen. *Swift.*

2. Above, with regard to rule or authority. Opposed to under.

The church has over her bishops, able to silence the factious, no less by their preaching than by their authority. *South.*

Captain, yourself are the fittest to live and reign not over, but next and immediately under the people. *Dryden.*

3. Above in place. Opposed to below.

He was more than over shoes in love. *Shakespeare.*

The street should see as the walkt over head. *Shak.*

Thrice happy is that humble pair,

Beneath the level of all care,

Over whose heads those arrows fly,

Of sad distrust and jealousy. *Waller.*

4. Across; from side to side: as, he leaped over the brook.

Come o'er the brook Bessy to me,

She dares not come over to thee. *Shakespeare.*

Certain lakes and pits, such as that of Aven-

us, poison birds which fly over them. *Bacon.*

The greeks fly o'er the barn, the bees in arms

Drive headlong from their waxen cells in swarms. *Dryden.*

5. Through; diffusively.

All the world over, those that received not the commands of Christ and his doctrines of purity and perseverance, were signally destroyed. *Hammond.*

6. Upon.

Wise governors have as great a watch over fame, as they have of the actions and designs. *Bac.*

Angelic quires

Sung heav'nly anthems of his victory

Over temptation and the tempter proud. *Milton.*

7. Before. This is only used in over night.

On their intended journey to proceed,

And over night whatso thereto did need. *Hulberd.*

8. It is in all senses written by contraction o'er.

**OVER.** *adv.*

1. Above the top.

Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down and shaken together and running over, shall men give. *Luke, vi. 38.*

2. More than a quantity assigned.

Even here likewise the laws of nature and reason be of necessary use, yet somewhat over and besides them is necessary, namely human and positive law. *Hooker.*

When they had mete it, he that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack. *Exodus, xvi. 18.*

The ordinary soldiers having all their pay, and a month's pay over, were sent into their countries. *Hayward.*

The eastern people determined their digit by the breadth of barley-corns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a hand's breadth: a small matter over or under. *Arbutnot.*

3. From side to side.

The fan of an Indian king, made of the feathers of a peacock's tail, composed into a round form, bound altogether with a circular rim, above a foot over. *Grew.*

4. From one to another.

This golden cluster the herald delivereth to the Tisfan, who delivereth it over to that son that he had chosen. *Bacon.*

5. From a country beyond the sea.

It hath a white berry, but is not brought over with the coral. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They brought new customs and new vices o'er;  
Taught us more arts than honest men require. *Philips.*

6. On the surface.

The first came out red all over, like an hairy garment. *Genesis.*

7. Past. This is rather the sense of an adjective.

Solinian pausing upon the matter, the heat of his fury being something over, suffered himself to be intreated. *Knollys.*

Meditate upon the effects of anger; and the best time to do this is to look back upon anger when the fit is over. *Bacon.*

What the garden choicest bears

To sit and taste, till this meridian heat

Be over, and the sun more cool decline. *Milton.*

The act of stealing was soon over, and cannot be undone, and for it the sinner soonly answerable to God or his vicerent. *Taylor.*

He will, as soon as his first surprize is over, begin to wonder how such a favour came to be bestowed on him. *Atterbury.*

There youths and nymphs in comfort gay,  
Shall hail the rising, close the parting day;

With me, alas! with me those joys are o'er,

For me the vernal garlands bloom no more. *Pope.*

8. Throughout; completely.

Well,

Have you read o'er the letters I sent you? *Shakespeare.*

Let them argue over all the topics of divine goodness and human weakness, yet how trifling must be their plea! *South's Sermons.*

9. With repetition; another time.

He o'er and o'er divides him,

'Twixt his unkindness and his kindness. *Shakespeare.*

Sitting or standing still confin'd to roar,

In the same verse, the same rules o'er and o'er. *Dryden.*

Longing they look, and gazing at the sight,

Devour her o'er and o'er with vail delight. *Dryden.*

Thou, my Hector, art thyself alone,

My parents, brothers, and my lord in one:

O kill not all my kindred o'er again,

Nor tempt the dangers of the duty plain;

But in this row'r, for our defence, remain. *Dryd.*

When children forget, or do an action awkwardly, make them do it over and over again, till they are perfect. *Locke.*

If this miracle of Christ's rising from the dead, be not sufficient to convince a resolved libertine, neither would the rising of one new from the dead be sufficient for that purpose; since it would only be the doing that over again which hath been done already. *Atterbury.*

The most learned will never find occasion to act over again what is fabled of Alexander the Great, that when he had conquered the eastern world, he wept for want of more worlds to conquer. *Watts.*

He cramm'd his pockets with the precious store,  
And ev'ry night review'd it o'er and o'er. *Harte.*

10. Extraordinary; in a great degree.

The word symbol should not seem to be over difficult. *Baker.*

11. Over and above. Besides; beyond what was first supposed, or immediately intended.

Moses took the redemption money of them that were over and above. *Numbers, iii. 49.*

He gathered a great mass of treasure, and gained over and above the good will and esteem of all people wherever he came. *L'Estrange.*

12. Over against. Opposite; regarding in front.

In Ticinum is a church with windows only from above. It repeateth the voice thirteen times, if you stand by the close end of the wall, over against the door. *Bacon.*

I visit his picture, and place myself over against it whole hours together. *Addison's Spectator.*

Over.

Over against this church stands a large hospital, erected by a thiemakur. *Addison on Italy.*

13. To give over. To cease from.

Their when they praise, the world believes no more,

Than when they promise to give scribbling o'er. *Pope.*

14. To give over. To attempt to help no longer: as, his physicians have given him over; his friends who advised him, have given him over.

15. In composition it has a great variety of significations; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech in a sense equivalent to more than enough; too much.

*Devilish Macbeth*

By many of these trains hath fought to win me Into his pow'r; and modest wisdom plucks me From over-credulous haste. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

St. Hierom reporteth, that he saw a satyr, but the truth hereof I will not rashly impugn, or overboldly affirm. *Pembroke*

These over-busy spirits, whose labour is their only reward, hunt a shadow and chase the wind. *Disney of Poetry.*

If the ferment of the breast be vigorous, an over-fermentation in the part productively a phlegmon. *Wifeman.*

A gangrene doth arise in phlegmons, through the unfeasonable application of over-cold medicaments. *Wifeman.*

Poets, like lovers, should be bold and dare; They spoil their business with an over-care; And he who servilely creeps after sense, Is safe, but ne'er will reach an excellence. *Dryden.*

Wretched man o'erfeels His cram'd desires with more than nature needs. *Dryden.*

Bending o'er the cup, the tears she shed, Serr'd by the posture to discharge her head, O'er-fill'd before. *Dryden's Boocce.*

As they are likely to over-flourish their own cause, their flattery is hardest to be discovered: for who would imagine himself guilty of putting tricks upon himself? *Collier.*

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability; suitable to that state of mediocrity he has placed us in here; wherein to check our over-confidence and presumption, we might, by every day's experience, be made sensible of our short-sightedness. *Locke.*

This part of grammar has been much neglected, as some others over-diligently cultivated. It is easy for men to write one after another of cases and genders. *Locke.*

It is an ill way of establishing this truth, and silencing atheists, to take some men's having that idea of God in their minds, for the only proof of a deity; and out of an over-fondness of that darling invention, cashier all other arguments. *Locke.*

A grown person suiting with honey, no sooner hears the name of it, but his fancy immediately carries sickness and qualms to his stomach: had this happened to him by an over-dose of honey when a child, all the same effects would have followed, but the cause would have been mistaken, and the antipathy counted natural. *Locke.*

Take care you over-burn not the turf; it is only to be burnt so as may make it break. *Martineau.*

Don't over-fatigue the spirits, lest the mind be seized with a lassitude, and thereby mutilate and grow tired of a partial subject. *Watt.*

The memory of the learner should not be too much crowded with a tumultuous heap of ideas; one idea effaces another. An over-greedy grasp does not retain the largest handful. *Watt.*

To OVER-ABOUND. v. n. [over and abound.] To abound more than enough.

*Both imbibe*

Fitting congenial juice, so rich the soil, So much does fruitful moisture o'er-abound. *Philips.*

The learned, never over-abounding in transitory coin, should not be discontented. *Pope's Letters.*

To OVER-ACT. v. a. [over and act.] To act more than enough.

You over-act, when you should underdo: A little call yourself again, and think. *Ben Jonson.*

Princes courts may over-act their reverence, and make themselves laughed at for their foolishness and extravagant relative worship. *Stillingfleet.*

Good men often blemish the reputation of their piety, by over-acting some things in religion; by an indiscreet zeal about things wherein religion is not concerned. *Tillotson.*

He over-acted his part; his passions, when once let loose, were too impetuous to be managed. *Atterbury.*

To OVER-ARCH. v. a. [over and arch.] To cover as with an arch.

Where high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods, Brown with o'er-arching shades and pendant woods. *Pope.*

To OVER-AWE. v. a. [over and awe.] To keep in awe by superior influence.

The king was present in person to overlook the magistrates, and to over-awe these subjects with the terror of his sword. *Spenser.*

Her graceful innocence, her every air Of gesture, or least action, over-aw'd His malice. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I could be content to be your chief tormentor, ever paying you mock reverence, and sounding in your ears the empty title which inspired you with presumption, and over-awed my daughter to comply. *Addison's Guardian.*

*A thousand fears*

To OVER-AWE when he appears. *Graville's Poems.*

To OVER-BALANCE. v. a. To weigh down; to preponderate.

Not doubting but by the weight of reason I should counterpoise the over-balancing of any factions. *King Charles.*

The hundred thousand pounds per annum, wherein we over-balance them in trade, must be paid us in money. *Locke.*

When these important considerations are set before a rational being, acknowledging the truth of every article, should a bare single possibility be of weight enough to over-balance them? *Rogers.*

OVER-BALANCE. n. s. [over and balance.] Something more than equivalent.

Our exported commodities would, by the return, encroach the treasure of this kingdom above what it can ever be by other means, than a mighty over-balance of our exported to our imported commodities. *Temple.*

The mind should be kept in a perfect indifference, not inclining to either side, any further than the over-balance of probability gives it the turn of assent and belief. *Locke.*

OVER-BATTLE. adj. [Of this word I know not the derivation; battles is to grow fat, and to battle, is at Oxford to feed on trust.] Too fruitful; exuberant.

In the church of God sometimes it cometh to pass, as in over-battle grounds; the fertile disposition whereof is good, yet because it exceedeth due proportion, it bringeth abundantly, through too much rankness, things less profitable, whereby that which principally it should yield, either prevented in place or defrauded of nourishment, faileth. *Hooker.*

To OVER-BEAR. v. a. [over and bear.] To repress; to subdue; to overwhelm; to bear down.

What more savage than man, if he see himself able by fraud to over-reach, or by power to over-bear the laws? *Hooker.*

My desire All continent impediments would o'er-bear, That did oppose my will, *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The ocean o'er-seeing of his fate, Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste, Than young Laertes, in a pious head, O'er-bears your officers. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Our counsel, it pleas'd your highness, To over-bear. *Shakespeare's King John.*

Gloster, thou shalt well perceive, That nor in birth or for authority, The bishop will be over-borne by thee. *Shakespeare.*

The Turkish commanders, with all their forces, assailed the city, thrusting their men into the breaches by heaps, as if they would, with very multitudes, have discouraged or over-borne the Christians. *Kauffman.*

The point of reputation, when news first came of the battle lost, did over-bear the reason of war. *Bacon.*

Yet fortune, valour, all is over-borne By numbers; as the long resisting bank By the impetuous torrent. *Denham.*

A body may as well be over-born by the violence of a shallow, rapid stream, as swallowed up in the gulph of smooth water. *L'Estrange.*

Crowding on the last the first impulse, Till over-born with weight the Cyprians fell. *Dryden.*

The judgment, if swayed by the over-hearing of passion, and stored with lubricious opinions instead of cleanly conceived truths, will be erroneous. *Glaville's Sceptis.*

Take care that the memory of the learner be not too much crowded with a tumultuous heap, or over-bearing multitude of documents at one time. *Watts.*

The horror or loathsomeness of an object may over-bear the pleasure which results from its greatness, novelty, or beauty. *Addison.*

To OVER-BID. v. a. [over and bid.] To offer more than equivalent.

You have over-bid all my past sufferings, And my future too. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

To OVER-BLOW. v. n. [over and blow.] To be past its violence.

Led with delight, they thus beguile the way, Until the blustering storm is over-blown. *Spenser.*

All those tempests being over-blown, there long after arose a new storm which over-run all Spain. *Spenser.*

Thisague fit of fear is over-blown, An easy task it is to win our own. *Shakespeare.*

Seiz'd with secret joy, When storms are over-blown. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To OVER-BLOW. v. a. [over and blow.] To drive away as clouds before the wind.

Some angel that beholds her there, Instruct us to record what she was here; And when this cloud of sorrow's over-blown, Thro' the wide world we'll make her graces known. *Waller.*

OVER-BOARD. adv. [over and board.] See BOARD.] Off the ship; out of the ship.

The great assembly met again; and now he that was the cause of the tempest being thrown over-board, there were hopes a calm should ensue. *Howell.*

A merchant having a vessel richly freighted at sea in a storm, there is but one certain way to save it, which is, by throwing its rich lading over-board. *South.*

The trembling dotard to the deck he drew, And hoisted up and over-board he threw; This done, he seiz'd the helm. *Dryden.*

He obtained liberty to give them only one day before he leaped over-board, which he did, and then plunged into the sea. *L'Estrange.*

Though great ships were commonly bad sea-boats, they had a superior force in a sea engagement; the shock of them being sometimes so violent, that it would throw the crew on the upper deck of lesser ships over-board. *Arbutnot.*

To OVER-BULK. v. a. [over and bulk.] To oppress by bulk.

The feeding pride.

In rank Achilles, must or now be cropt,  
Or shedding, breed a nursery of like evils,  
To over-bulk us all. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.*

To OVER-BURDEN. *v. a.* [over and burden.] To load with too great weight.

If the were not cloyed with his company, and that the thought not the earth over-burthened with him, she would cool his fiery grief. *Sidney.*

To OVER-BUY. *v. a.* [over and buy.] To buy too dear.

He, when want requires, is only wile,  
Who slight's not foreign aids, nor over-buys;  
But on our native strength, in time of need, relies. *Dryden.*

To OVER-CARRY. *v. a.* [over and carry.]

To hurry too far; to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.

He was the king's uncle, but yet of no capacity to succeed; by reason whereof his natural affection and duty was left easy to be overcarried by ambition. *Hayward.*

To OVER-CAST. *v. a.* part. *over cast.* [over and cast.]

1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom.

As they pass,  
The day with clouds was sudden over-cast. *Spenser.*  
The Robin, over-cast the night;  
The starry welkin cover thou anon,  
With drooping fogs, as black as Acheron.

Our days of age are sad and over-cast, in which we find that of all our vain passions and affections past, the sorrow only abideth. *Raleigh.*

I of fumes and humid vapours made,  
No cloud in so serene a mansion find,  
To over-cast her ever shining mind. *Waller.*

I hope clouds that over-cast our morn shall fly,  
Dispell'd to farthest corners of the sky. *Dryden.*

The dawn is over-cast, the morning fairs,  
And heavily in clouds brings on the days. *Addison.*

2. To cover. This sense is hardly retained but by needle-women, who call that which is encircled with a thread, *over-cast.*

When malice would work that which is evil,  
and in working avoid the suspicion of an evil intent, the colour wherewith it *over-casts* itself is always a fair and plausible pretence of seeking to further that which is good. *Hooker.*

Their arms abroad with gray moss over-cast,  
And their green leaves trembling with every blast. *Spenser.*

3. To rate too high in computation.

The king, in his account of peace and calms, did much over-cast his fortunes, which proved full of broken seas, tides, and tempests. *Bacon.*

To OVER-CHARGE. *v. a.* [over and charge.]

1. To oppress; to cloy; to surcharge.

On air we feed in every instant, and on meats but at times; and yet the heavy load of abundance, wherewith we oppress and over-charge nature, maketh her to sink unawares in the mid-way. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

A man may as well expect to grow stronger by always eating, as wiser by always reading. Too much over-charges nature, and turns more into disease than nourishment. *Cicero.*

2. To load; to crowd too much.

Our language is over-charged with consonants. *Pope.*

3. To burthen.

He whispers to his pillow  
The secrets of his over-charged soul. *Shakespeare.*

4. To rate too high.

Here's Gloster, a foe to citizens,  
Over-charging your free parties with large fines. *Shakespeare.*

5. To fill too full.

Vol. II.

Her heart is but over-charg'd; she will recover. *Shakespeare.*

The fumes of passion do as really intoxicate, and confound the judging and discerning faculty, as the fumes of drink discompose and stupify the brain of a man over-charged with it. *South.*

If they would make distinct abstract ideas of all the varieties in human actions, the number must be infinite, and the memory over-charged to little purpose. *Locke.*

The action of the Iliad and Æneid, in themselves exceeding short, are so beautifully extended by the invention of episodes, that they make up an agreeable story sufficient to employ the memory without over-charging it. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. To load with too great a charge.

As cannons over-charg'd with double cracks. *Shak.*

Who in deep mipes for hidden knowledge toils,  
Like guns over-charg'd, breaks, mingles, or recoils. *Denham.*

To OVER-CLOUD. *v. a.* [over and cloud.]

To cover with clouds.

The silver empress of the night,  
Over-clouded, glimmers in a fainter light. *Tuckel.*

To OVER-CLOY. *v. a.* [over and cloy.]

To fill beyond satiety.

A scum of Britons and base lackey peasants,  
Whom their over-cloy'd country vomits forth  
To desperate adventures and destruction. *Shakespeare.*

To OVER-COME. *v. a.* pret. *overcame;* part. pass. *overcome;* anciently *overcomen*, as in *Spenser*. [overcomen, Dutch.]

1. To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish.

They overcomen, were deprived  
Of their proud beauty, and this one moiety  
Transform'd to fish, for their bold surquedry. *Spenser.*

This wretched woman overcame  
Of anguish rather than of crime hath been. *Spenser.*  
Of whom a man is overcome, of the same, is he brought in bondage. *1 Peter, ii. 19.*

Fire by thicker air overcomes,  
And downward forc'd in earth's capacious womb,  
Alters its particles; is fire no more. *Prior.*

2. To surmount.

Miranda is a constant relief to poor people in their misfortunes and accidents; there are sometimes little misfortunes that happen to them, which of themselves they could never be able to overcome. *Lowe.*

3. To overflow; to surcharge.

Th' unfallow'd glebe  
Yearly overcomes the granaries with stores. *Philips.*

4. To come over or upon; to invade suddenly. Not in use.

Can't such things be,  
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,  
Without our special wonder? *Shakespeare.*

To OVER-COME. *v. n.* To gain the superiority.

That thou mightest be justified in thy sayings,  
and mightest overcome when thou art judged. *Romans, iii. 4.*

OVER-COME. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

He who overcomes.

To OVER-COUNT. *v. a.* [over and count.]

To rate above the true value.

Thou know'st how much  
We do over-count thee. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

To OVER-COVER. *v. a.* [over and cover.]

To cover completely.

Shut me nightly in a charnel house,  
Over-cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,  
With reeky thanks and yellow chaplains skulls. *Shakespeare.*

To OVER-CROW. *v. a.* [over and crow.]

To crow as in triumph.

A base varlet, that being but of late grown out of the dunghill, beginneth now to over-crow the high mountains, and make himself the great protector of all out-laws. *Spenser.*

To OVERDO. *v. a.* [over and do.] To do more than enough.

Any thing is over-done is from the purpose of playing; whose end is to hold the mirror up to nature. *Shakespeare.*

Nature, so intent upon finishing her work, much oftener overdoes than under-does. You shall hear of twenty animals with two heads, for one that hath none. *G. v.*

When the meat is over-done, lay the fault up on your lady who hurried you. *Swift.*

To OVER-DRESS. *v. a.* [over and dress.]

To adorn lavishly.

In all, let Nature never be forgot;  
But treat the goddess like a modest fair,  
Nor over-dress, nor leave her wholly bare. *Pope.*

To OVER-DRIVE. *v. a.* [over and drive.]

To drive too hard, or beyond strength.

The flocks and herds with young, if men should over-drive one day, all will die. *Cicero, xxxiii. 13.*

To OVER-EYE. *v. a.* [over and eye.]

1. To superintend.

2. To observe; to remark.  
I am doubtful of your modesties,  
Left over-eying of his odd behaviour,  
You break into some merry passion. *Shakespeare.*

To OVER-EMPTY. *v. a.* [over and empty.]

To make too empty.

The women would be loth to come behind the fashion in newfangledness of the manner, if not in costliness of the matter, which might over-empty their husbands purses. *Cicero.*

OVERFALL. *n.* [over and fall.] Cata-

ract.

Postatus addeth, that those which dwell near those falls of water, are deaf from their infancy, like those that dwell near the overfalls of Nilus. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

To OVER-FLOAT. *v. n.* [over and float.]

To swim; to float.

The town is fill'd with slaughter, and over-floats,  
With a red deluge, their increasing moats. *Dryden.*

To OVER-FLOW. *v. n.* [over and flow.]

1. To be fuller than the brim can hold.

While our strong walls secure us from the foe,  
Ere yet with blood our ditches over-flow. *Dryden.*

Had I the same consciousness that I saw Noah's flood, as that I saw the over-flowing of the Thames last winter, I could not doubt, that I who saw the Thames over-flowed, and viewed the flood at the general deluge, was the same self. *Locke.*

2. To exuberate; to abound.

A very ungrateful return to the author of all we enjoy, but such an over-flowing plenty too much inclines men to make. *Rogers.*

To OVER-FLOW. *v. a.* pret. *over-flowed;* part. pass. *over-flowed* or *over-flown.*

1. To fill beyond the brim.

Suppose thyself in as great a sadness as ever did load thy spirit, would'st thou not bear it cheerfully if thou wert sure that some excellent fortune would relieve and recompense thee so as to over-flow all thy hopes? *Taylor.*

New milk that all the winter never fails,  
And all the summer over-flows the pails. *Dryden.*

2. To deluge; to drown; to over-run; to over-power.

The Scythians, at such time as the northern nations over-flowed all Christendom, came down to the sea-coast. *Spenser.*

Clanias over-flow'd th' unhappy coast. *Dryden.*  
Do not the Nile and the Niger make yearly inundations in our days, as they have formerly done? and are not the countries so over-flown, still situate between the tropics? *Bemly.*

Sixteen hundred and odd years after the earth was made, it was over-flowed and destroy'd in a deluge of water, that overflooded the face of the whole earth, from pole to pole, and from east to west. *Linnæus.*

Thus



Thus oft by mariners are shown,  
Earl Godwin's castles *over-flow*. *Swift.*  
**OVER-FLOW.** *n. f.* [*over* and *flow*.] In-  
undation; more than fulness; such a  
quantity as runs over; exuberance.

Did he break out into tears?  
—In great measure.

—A kind *over-flow* of kindness. *Shakespeare.*  
Where there are great *over-flows* in fens, the  
drowning of them in winter maketh the summer  
following more fruitful, for that it keepeth the  
ground warm. *Bacon's Natural History.*

It requires pains to find the coherence of ab-  
struse writings: so that it is not to be wondered,  
that St. Paul's epistles have, with many, passed  
for disjointed pious discourses, full of warmth and  
seal and *over-flows* of light, rather than for calm,  
strong, coherent reasonings all through. *Lacke.*

After every *over-flow* of the Nile, there was not  
always a menfuration. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
The expression may be ascribed to an *over-flow*  
of gratitude in the general disposition of Ulysses.

**OVER-FLOWING.** *n. f.* [*from over-flow*.]  
Exuberance; copiousness.

When men are young, they might vent the *over-*  
*flowings* of their fancy that way. *Denham.*

When the *over-flowings* of ungodliness make us  
afraid, the ministers of religion cannot better dis-  
charge their duty of opposing it. *Rogers.*

**OVER-FLOWINGLY.** *adv.* [*from over-*  
*flowing*.] Exuberantly; in great abun-  
dant. A word not elegant nor in use.

Nor was it his indigence forced him to make  
the world; but his goodness pressed him to impart  
the goods which he so *overflowingly* abounds with.

**To OVER-FLY.** *v. a.* [*over* and *fly*.] To  
cross by flight.

A failing kite

Can scarce *o'er fly* them in a day and night. *Dryd.*  
**OVER-FORWARDNESS.** *n. f.* [*over* and  
*forwardness*.] Too great quickness;  
too great readiness.

By an *over-forwardness* in courts to give coun-  
tenance to frivolous exceptions, though they make  
nothing to the true merit of the cause, it often hap-  
pens that causes are not determined according to  
their merits. *Hale.*

**To OVER-FREIGHT.** *v. a.* pret. *over-*  
*freighted*; part. *over-fraught*. [*over* and  
*freight*.] To load too heavily; to fill  
with too great quantity.

A boat *over-fraught* with people, in towing  
down the river, was, by the extreme weather,  
sunk. *Garrow.*

Grief, that does not speak,  
Whispers the *o'er-fraught* heart and bids it break.

Sorrow has so *o'er-fraught*

This sinking barque, I shall not live to shew  
How I abhor my first rash crime. *Denham.*

**To OVER-GET.** *v. a.* [*over* and *get*.] To  
pass; to leave behind.

With six hours hard riding, through so wild  
places, as it was rather the cunning of my horse  
sometimes, than of myself, to rightly hit the way,  
I *over-got* them a little before night. *Sidney.*

**To OVER-GLANCE.** *v. a.* [*over* and  
*glance*.] To look hastily over.

I have, but with a cursory eye,  
*Over-glanc'd* the articles. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

**To OVER-GO.** *v. a.* [*over* and *go*.]  
1. To surpass; to excel.

Thinking it beyond the degree of humanity to  
have a wit so far *over-going* his age, and such dread-  
ful terror proceed from so excellent beauty. *Sidney.*

Great Nature hath laid down at last  
The mighty birth wherewith so long she went,  
To *over-went* the time of ages past,  
To lie in upon our lost content. *Daniel.*

**To cover.** Obsolete.

All which, my thoughts say, they shall never do,  
But rather that the earth shall *covergo*  
Some one at least. *Chapman.*

**To OVER-GO'GE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *gorge*.]  
To gorge too much.

Art thou grown great,  
And, like ambitious Sylla, *over-gorg'd*? *Shakesp.*  
**OVER-GREAT.** *adj.* [*over* and *great*.]  
Too great.

Though putting the mind unprepared upon an  
unusual stress ought to be avoided: yet this must  
not run it, by an *over-great* shyness of difficulties,  
into a lazy sauntering about obvious things. *Lacke.*

**To OVER-GROW.** *v. a.* [*over* and *grow*.]  
To cover with growth.

Roof and floor, and walls were all of gold,  
But *over-grown* with dust and old decay,  
And hid in darkness that none could behold  
The hue thereof. *Spenser.*

The woods and desert caves,  
With wild thyme and the gadding vine *o'er-grown*,  
And all their echoes mourn. *Milton.*

To rise above.

If the binds be very strong and much *over-grow*  
the poles, some advise to strike off their heads with  
a long switch. *Mortimer.*

**To OVER-GROW.** *v. n.* To grow beyond  
the fit or natural size.

One part of his army, with incredible labour, cut  
away thorough the thick and *over-grown* woods,  
and so came to Solyma. *Knutson.*

A huge *over-grown* ox was grazing in a meadow.  
*L'Estrange.*

Him for a happy man I own,  
Whose fortune is not *over-grown*. *Swift.*

**OVER-GROWTH.** *n. f.* [*over* and *growth*.]  
Exuberant growth.

The *over-growth* of some complexion,  
Oft breaking down the pales and forts of reason.

The fortune in being the first in an invention,  
doth cause sometimes a wonderful *over-growth* in  
riches. *Bacon.*

Supposed to a sequent king, who seeks  
To stop their *over-growth*, as in-mate guests  
Too numerous. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**To OVER-HALE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *hale*.]  
1. To spread over,

The *over-haled* Phœbus gan avail  
His weary walls, and now the frosty night  
Her mantle black thro' heaven gan *over-hale*. *Spenser.*

2. To examine over again: as, he *over-*  
*haled* my account.

**To OVER-HANG.** *v. a.* [*over* and *hang*.]  
To jut over; to impend over.

Land the eye a terrible aspect,  
Let the brow overwhelm it,  
As fearfully as doth a galled rock  
*O'er-hang* and jutting his confounded base, *Shakesp.*

Hide me, ye forests, in your closest bow'rs,  
Where flows the murm'ring brook, inviting dreams,  
Where bord'ring hazle *over-hangs* the streams. *Gay.*

If you drink tea upon a promontory that  
*over-hangs* the sea, it is preferable to an assembly.

**To OVER-HANG.** *v. n.* To jut over.

The rock was craggy cliff, that *over-hung*  
Still as it rose, impossible to climb. *Milton.*

**To OVER-HARDEN.** *v. a.* [*over* and  
*harden*.] To make too hard.

By laying it in the air, it has acquired such a  
hardness, that it was brittle, like *over-hardened*  
steel. *Boyle.*

**OVER-HEAD.** *adv.* [*over* and *head*.]  
Aloft; in the zenith; above; in the  
ceiling.

*Over-head* the moon  
Sits arbitress, and nearer to the earth  
Wheels her pale course. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The four stars *over-head*, represent the four chil-  
dren. *Addison.*

**To OVER-HEAR.** *v. a.* [*over* and *hear*.]  
To hear those who do not mean to be  
heard.

I am invisible,  
And I will *over-hear* their conference. *Shakesp.*

They had a full sight of the infants at a mask  
dancing, having *over-heard* two gentlemen who  
were tending towards that sight, after whom they  
peeped. *Wotton.*

That such an enemy we have who strikes  
Our ruin, both by thee inform'd I learn;  
And from the passing angel *over-heard*. *Milton.*

They were so loud in their discourse, that a black-  
berry from the next hedge *over-heard* them.

The nurse,  
Though not she words, the marmors *over-heard*. *Dryden.*

The winds *over-hearing* the word pilbery re-  
peated, stunk away privately. *Addison.*

**To OVER-HEAT.** *v. a.* [*over* and *heat*.]  
To heat too much.

Pleas'd with the form and coolness of the place,  
And *over-heated* by the morning chace. *Addison.*

It must be done upon the receipt of the wound,  
before the patient's spirits be *over-heated* with pain  
or fever. *Wifman.*

**To OVER-HEED.** *v. a.* [*over* and *heed*.]  
To overtake; to reach.

As his fair leman flying through a brook,  
He *over-heed* nought moved with her piteous look. *Spenser.*

**To OVER-JOY.** *v. a.* [*over* and *joy*.] To  
transport; to ravish.

He that puts his confidence in God only, is nei-  
ther *over-joyed* in any great good things of this life,  
nor sorrowful for a little thing. *Taylor's Guid.*

The bishop, partly astonished and partly *over-*  
*joyed* with these speeches, was struck into a sad  
silence for a time. *Hayward.*

This love-sick virgin, *over-joy'd* to find  
The boy alone, still follow'd him behind. *Addison.*

**OVER-JOY.** *n. f.* Transport; ecstasy.

The mutual conf'rence that my mind hath had,  
Makes me the bolder to salute my king  
With ruder terms, such as any wit affords,  
And *over-joy* of heart doth minister. *Shakespeare.*

**To OVERLA-BOUR.** *v. a.* [*over* and *la-*  
*bour*.] To take too much pains on any  
thing; to harass with toil.

She without noise will *over-see*  
His children and his family;  
And order all things till he come,  
Sweaty and *over-labour'd*, home. *Dryden.*

**To OVERLADE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *lade*.]  
To overburthen.

Thus to throng and *over-lade* a soul  
With love, and then to have a room for fear,  
That shall all that controul,  
What is it but to rear

Our passions and our hopes on high.  
That thence they may defirey

The noblest way how to despair and die? *Suckling.*

**OVERLARGE.** *adj.* [*over* and *large*.]  
Larger than enough.

Our attainments cannot be *over-large*, and yet  
we manage a narrow fortune very unthrifely.

**OVERLAPPINGLY.** *adv.* [*over* and *lap*.]  
With exaggeration. A mean word, now  
obsolete.

Although I be far from their opinion who write  
too *overlappingly*, that the Arabian tongue is in use  
in two third parts of the inhabited world, yet I find  
that it extendeth where the religion of Mahomet  
is professed. *Bruxwood.*

**To OVERLAY.** *v. a.* [*over* and *lay*.]  
1. To oppress by too much weight or  
power.



Some commons are barren, the nature is such,  
And some *over-lays* the commons too much.

*Tupper.*

Not only that mercy which keepeth from being  
*over-laid* and oppress, but mercy which saveth from  
being touched with grievous miseries.

*Hooker.*

When any country is *over-laid* by the multitude  
which live upon it, there is a natural necessity com-  
pelling it to disburthen itself and lay the load upon  
others.

*Releigh.*

We praise the things we hear with much noise  
willingness than those we see; because we envy the  
present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves  
instructed by the one, and *over-laid* by the other.

*Ben Jonson.*

Good laws had been antiquated by the course of  
time, or *over-laid* by the corruption of manners.

*King Charles.*

Our sins have *overlaid* our hopes. *King Charles.*  
The strong Entreaties came in Arcite's aid,  
And Palamon with odds was *over-laid*.

*Dryden.*

## 2. To smother with too much or too close covering.

Nor then destroys it with too fond a stay,  
Like mothers, which their infants *over-lay*.

*Milton.*

The new-born babes by nurses *over-laid*.

*Dryd.*

## 3. To smother; to crush; to overwhelm.

They quickly stifled and *over-laid* those infant  
principles of piety and virtue, sown by God in their  
hearts; so that they brought a voluntary darkness  
and stupidity upon their minds.

*Saunders's Sermons.*

The gods have made your noble mind for me,  
And her insipid soul for l'olomy:

*A heavy lump of earth without doisee,*

A heap of ashes that *o'er-lays* your fire.

*Dryden.*

The stars, no longer *over-laid* with weight,  
Exert their heads from underneath the mists,

*And upward shoot.*

*Dryden.*

Season the passions of a child with devotion,  
which seldom dies; though it may seem extinguished  
for a while, it breaks out as soon as misfortunes  
have brought the man to himself. The fire may be  
covered and *over-laid*, but cannot be entirely  
quenched and smothered.

*Addison's Spectator.*

In preaching, no men succeed better than those  
who trust to the fund of their own reason, ad-  
vanced but not *over-laid* by commerce with books.

*Baust.*

## 4. To cloud; to over-cast.

Phœbus' golden face it did stain,  
As when a cloud his beams doth *over-lay*.

*Spenser.*

## 5. To cover superficially.

The *over-laying* of their chapters was of silver,  
and all the pillars were filled with silver.

*Exodus.*

By his precept a sanctuary is fram'd  
Of cedar, *over-laid* with gold.

*Milton.*

## 6. To join by something laid over.

Thou art impower'd  
To fortify thus far, and *over-lay*,  
With this portentous bridge, the dark abyss.

*Milt.*

## To OVERLEAP. v. a. [over and leap.]

To pass by a jump.

*A step*

On which I must fall down or else *o'erleap*,  
For in my way it lies.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

In vain did Nature's wife command  
Divide the waters from the land;  
If daring ships and men prophane  
Th' eternal fences *over-leap*,

*And pass at will the boundless deep.*

*Dryden.*

## OVERLEATHER. n. s. [over and leather.]

The part of the shoe that covers the  
foot.

I have sometimes more feet than shoes; or such  
shoes as my toes look through the *over-leather*.

*Shakespeare.*

## OVERLIGHT. w. s. [over and light.]

Too strong light.

An *over-light* maketh the eyes dark, inasmuch  
as perpetual looking against the sun would cause  
blindness.

*Bacon.*

## To OVERLIVE. v. a. [over and live.]

live longer than another; to survive; to  
out-live.

Mulidorus, who shewed a mind not to *over-live*,  
Pyrcies, prevailed.

*Sidney.*

He concludes in hearty prayers,  
That your attempts may *over-live* the hazard  
And fearful meeting of their opposite.

*Shakespeare.*

They *over-lived* that envy, and had their pen-  
dons afterwards.

*Hayward.*

## To OVERLIVE. v. n. To live too long.

Why do I *over-live*?  
Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out  
To deathless pain?

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

## OVERLIVER. n. s. [from over live.]

Survivor; that which lives longest.

A peace was concluded, to continue for both the  
kings lives, and the *over-liver* of them.

*Bacon.*

## To OVERLOAD. v. a. [over and load.]

To burthen with too much.

The memory of youth is charged, and *over-*  
*loaded*, and all they learn is meer ja gon.

*Fulton.*

Men *over-loaded* with a large estate  
May spill their treasure in a nice conceit;  
The rich may be polite, but oh! 'tis sad,  
To say you're curious, when we swear you're mad.

*Young.*

## OVERLONG. adj. [over and long.]

Too long.

I have transgressed the laws of oratory, in making  
my periods and parentheses *over-long*.

*Boyle.*

## To OVERLOOK. v. a. [over and look.]

1. To view from a higher place.

The pile *o'er-look'd* the town, and drew the sight,  
Surpris'd at once with reverence and delight.

*Dryd.*

I will do it with the same respect to him, as if  
he were alive, and *over-looking* my paper while I  
write.

*Dryden.*

## 2. To examine by the eye; to peruse.

Would I had *o'er-look'd* the letter.

*Shakespeare.*

## 3. To superintend; to over-see.

He was present in person to *over-look* the magi-  
strates, and to oversee those subjects with the terror  
of his sword.

*Spenser.*

In the greater out-patishes many of the poor pa-  
risoners through neglect do perish, for want of  
some heedful eye to *over-look* them.

*Graunt.*

## 4. To review.

The time and care that are required,  
To *over-look* and file, and polish well,  
Eight poets from that necessary toll.

*Roscommon.*

## 5. To pass by indulgently.

This part of good-nature which consists in the  
pardoning and *over-looking* of faults, is to be exercis'd  
only in doing ourselves justice in the ordinary  
commerce of life.

*Addison.*

In vain do we hope that God will *over-look* such  
high contradiction of sinners, and pardon offences  
committed against the plain convictions of con-  
science.

*Rogers.*

## 6. To neglect; to slight.

Of the two relations, Christ *over-look'd* the  
meaner, and denominated them solely from the  
more honourable.

*Saith.*

To *over-look* the entertainment before him, and  
languish for that which lies out of the way, is sick-  
ly and servile.

*Collier.*

The suffrage of our poet laureat should not be  
*over-look'd*.

*Addison.*

Religious fear, when produced by just apprehen-  
sions of a divine power, naturally *over-looks* all hu-  
man greatness, that stands in competition with it,  
and extinguishes every other terror.

*Addison.*

The happiness of mankind, *over-looking* those solid  
blessings which they already have, set their hearts  
upon somewhat they want.

*Atterbury.*

They *over-look* truth in the judgements they pass  
on adversity and prosperity. 'The temptations that  
attend the former they can easily see, and dread at  
a distance; but they have no apprehensions of the  
dangerous consequences of the latter.

*Atterbury.*

## OVERLOOKER. n. s. [over and look.]

The original word signifies an overlooker, or

one who stands higher than his fellows and over-  
looks them.

*Watts.*

## OVERLOOK. n. s. The same with overlook.

In extremity we carry our ordinance better than  
we were wont, because our neither *over-laps* are  
raised commonly from the water; to wit, between  
the lower part of the port and the sea.

*Raleigh.*

## OVERMASTED. adj. [over and mast.]

Having too much mast.

Cloanthus, better man'd, pursu'd him fast,  
But his *o'er-masted* gaily check'd his haste.

*Dryden.*

## To OVERMASTER. v. a. [over and master.]

To subdue; to govern.

For your desire to know what is between us,  
O'er-master it as you may.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

So sleeps a pilot, whilst poor bark is prest  
With many an unmerciful *o'er-mast'ring* wave.

*Crashaw.*

They are *o'er-mast'ring* with a storm of diuakards,  
the only soldiery left about them, or else comply  
with all rapines and violences.

*Milton in Education.*

## To OVRMATCH. v. a. [over and match.]

To be too powerful; to conquer; to  
oppress by superior force.

I have seen a swan  
With bootless labour swim against the tide,  
And spend her strength with *over-matching* waves.

*Shakespeare.*

Sir William Lucy, with me  
Set from our *o'er-match'd* forces forth for aid.

*Shak.*

Alas, let I, who erst  
Thought none my equal, now be *over-match'd*.

*Paradise Regain'd.*

How great is your curiosity be, our excess is  
greater, and does not only *over-match*, but supplant  
it.

*Decay of Poetry.*

He from that length of time dire omens drew,  
Of English *o'er-match'd*, and Dutch too strong,  
Who never fought three days but to pursue.

*Dryd.*

It moves our wonder, that a foreign guest  
Should *over-match* the most, and match the best.

*Dryden.*

## OVERMATCH. n. s. [over and match.]

One of superior powers; one not to be  
overcome.

Spain is no *over-match* for England, by that  
which leadeth all men, that is, experience and  
reason.

*Bacon.*

Ever was his *over-match*, who, self-deceiv'd  
And rash, before hand had no better weigh'd  
The strength he was to cope with on his own.

*Milt.*

In a little time there will scarce be a woman of  
quality in Great-Britain, who would not be an *over-*  
*match* for an Irish priest.

*Addison.*

## OVERMEASURE. n. s. [over and mea-]

sure.] Something given over the due  
measure.

## To OVERMIX. v. a. [over and mix.]

To mix with too much.

Those things these parts *o'er-rule*, no joys shall  
know,

Or little measure *over-mix* with woe.

*Crowe.*

## OVERMOST. adj. [over and most.]

Highest; over the rest in authority.

*Ansley.*

## OVERMUCH. adj. [over and much.]

Too much; more than enough.

It was the custom of those former ages, in their  
*over-much* gratitude, to advance the first authors of  
an useful discovery among the number of their gods.

*Wilkins.*

An *over-much* use of salt, besides that it occasions  
thirst and *o'er-much* drinking, has other ill effects.

*Locke.*

## OVERMUCH. adv. In too great a degree.

The fault which we find in them is, that they  
*over-much* abridge the church of her power in their  
things. Whereupon they re-charge us, as if in their  
things we gave the church a liberty which hath no  
limits or bounds.

*Hooker.*

Perhaps  
I also erred, in *over-much* admiring  
What seem'd in thee so perfect, that I thought  
No evil durst attempt thee.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

# OVE

Defect not then to *over-much* thyself,  
Who hast of sorrow thy full load besides. *Milton.*

**OVERMUCH. n. s. [from *over-much*.]** More than enough.

By attributing *over-much* to things  
Less excellent, as thou thyself perceiv'st. *Milton.*  
With respect to the blessings the world enjoys,  
even good men may ascribe *over-much* to them-  
selves. *Gray.*

**OVERMUCHNESS. n. s. [from *over-much*.]**

Exuberance; superabundance. A word  
not used nor elegant.

There are words that do as much raise a style, as  
others can depress it; superabundance and *over-much-*  
*ness* amplifies. It may be above faith, but not above  
a mean. *Bin Jonson.*

**OVERNIGHT. n. s. [from *over and night*.]** This

seems to be used by *Shakespeare* as a  
noun, but by *Addison* more properly, as  
I have before placed it, as a noun with  
a preposition. Night before bed-time.

If I had given you this at *over-night*,  
She might have been overtaken. *Shakespeare.*

Will confesses, that for half his life his head  
ached every morning with reading men *over-night*.  
*Addison.*

**TO OVERNAME. v. a. [from *over and name*.]**

To name in a series.

*Over-name* them; and as thou namest them I  
will describe them. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*

**TO OVEROFFICE. v. a. [from *over and office*.]**

To insult by virtue of an office.

This might be the fate of a politician which  
this *over-offices*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**OVEROFFICIOUS. adj. [from *over and officious*.]**

Too busy; too importunate.

This is an *over-officious* truth, and is always at  
a man's heels; so that if he looks about him, he  
must take not care of it. *Collier.*

**TO OVERPASS. v. a. [from *over and pass*.]**

1. To cross

I stood on a wide river's bank,  
Which I must needs *over-pass*,  
When on a sudden Torrismond appear'd,  
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly *over*. *Dryden.*  
What have my Scyllas and my Syrtis done,  
When these they *over-pass*, and those they floun? *Dryden.*

2. To over-look; to pass with disregard

The complaint about psalms and hymns might  
as well be *over-pass* without any answer, as it is  
without any cause brought forth. *Hooker.*

I read the satire thou entitlest first,  
And laid aside the rest, and *over-pass*,  
And swore, I thought the writer was accurst,  
That his first satire had not been his last. *Harrington.*

Remember that Pelican conjueror,  
A youth, how all the beauties of the east  
He slightly view'd, and lightly *over-pass'd*. *Milton.*

3. To omit in a reckoning

Arithmetical progression demonstrates how far  
mankind would increase, *over-passing* as miracu-  
lous, though indeed natural, that example of the  
Israelites who were multiplied in two hundred or  
fifteen years, from seventy to sixty thousand ar-  
men. *Raleigh.*

4. To omit; not to receive; not to com-  
prise.

If the grace of him which saveth *over-pass*  
some, so that the part of the church for them  
be not received, this may leave to the hidden  
judgments of righteousness. *Hooker.*

**OVERPASS. part. adj. [from *over pass*.]**

Gone; pass.

What canst thou swear by now?—  
By time to come—  
That thou hast wronged in the time *over-pass*.  
*Shakespeare.*

**OVERPAY. v. a. [from *over and pay*.]** To  
beyond the price.

# OVE

Take this purse of gold,  
And let me buy your friendly help thus far,  
Which I will *over-pay*, and pay again.  
When I have found it. *Shakespeare.*

You have yourself your kindness *over-paid*,  
He ceases to oblige you can upbraid. *Dryden.*  
Wilt thou with pleasure hear thy lover's strains,  
And with one heavenly smile *over-pay* his pains? *Prior.*

**TO OVERPERCH. v. a. [from *over and perch*.]**

To fly over.

With love's light wings did I *over-perch* these  
walls.

For stony limits cannot hold love out. *Shakespeare.*

**TO OVERPEER. v. a. [from *over and peer*.]**

To over-look; to hover above. It is  
now out of use.

The ocean *over-peering* of his list,  
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste,  
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,  
*Over-beats* your officers. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Your argosies with portly fall  
Do *over-peer* the petty traffickers,  
That curtsy to them, do them reverence. *Shakespeare.*

Mountainous error would be too highly heapt,  
For truth to *over-peer*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Thus yields the cedar to the ax's edge,  
Whose top branch *over-pass'd* Jove's spreading tree,  
And kept low shrubs from winter's powerful wind. *Shakespeare.*

They are invincible by reason of the *over-peering*  
mountains that back the one, and slender fortifica-  
tions of the other to land-ward. *Sandy's Journey.*

**OVERPLUS. n. s. [from *over and plus*.]** Sur-

plus; what remains more than sufficient.

Some other sinners there are, from which that  
*overplus* of strength in persuasion doth arise.

A great deal too much of it was made, and the  
*overplus* remained still in the mortar. *L'Estrange.*

It would look like a fable to report, that this  
gentleman gives away all which is the *overplus* of a  
great fortune. *Addison.*

**TO OVERPLY. v. a. [from *over and ply*.]** To

employ too laboriously.

What supports me, dost thou ask?  
The conscience, friend, I have lost them *over-plied*,  
In liberty's defence. *Milton's Poems.*

**TO OVERPOSE. v. a. [from *over and pose*.]**

To outweigh.

Whether *over-poses* who have lost their thighs will  
float; their lungs being able to waft up their bodies,  
which are in others *over-posed* by the hinder legs;  
we have not made experiment. *Brown.*

The scale  
*Over-posed* by darkness, less the night prevail;  
And day, that lengthen'd in the summer's height,  
Shortens till winter, and is lost in night. *Croch.*

**OVERPOSE. n. s. [from the verb.]** Pre-

ponderant weight.

Horace, in his first and second book of odes, was  
still rising, but came not to his meridian till the  
third. After which his judgment was an *over-*  
*pose* to his imagination. He grew too cautious  
to be bold enough, for he descended in his fourth  
by slow degrees. *Dryden.*

Some *over-poses* of Iway by turns they share,  
In peace the people, and the prince in war. *Dryden.*

**TO OVERPOWER. v. a. [from *over and power*.]**

To be predominant over; to oppress by  
superiority.

Now in danger it's, now known in arms  
Not to be *over-powered*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

As much light *over-powers* the eye, so they who  
have weak eyes, when the ground is covered with  
snow, are wont to complain of too much light. *Boyle.*

Reason allows none to be confident, but him  
only who governs the world, who knows all things,  
and can do all things; and can neither be sur-  
prised nor *over-powered*. *South.*

After the death of Crassus, Pompey found him-

# OVE

self outwitted by Cassar; he broke with him, *over-*  
*powered* him in the senate, and caused many unjust  
decrees to pass against him. *Dryden.*

The historians make these mountains the hand-  
ards of the rise of the water; which they could  
never have been, had they not been standing when  
it did so rise and *over-power* the earth. *Woodward.*

Inspiration is, when such an *over-powering* im-  
pression of any proposition is made upon the mind,  
by God himself, that gives a convincing and in-  
dubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it.  
*Winn's Logick.*

**TO OVERPRESS. v. a. [from *over and press*.]**

To bear upon with irrepressible force; to  
overwhelm; to crush.

Having an excellent horse under him, when he  
was *over-pressed* by some, he avoided them. *Sidney.*

Michael's argo main promontories flung,  
And *over-press'd* whole legions weak with sin. *Rafsonman.*

When a prince enters on a war, he ought ma-  
turely to consider whether his coffers be full, his  
people rich by a long peace and free trade, not *over-*  
*pressed* with many burthensome taxes. *Swift.*

**TO OVERPRISE. v. a. [from *over and prize*.]**

To value at too high price.

Parents *over-prize* their children, while they be-  
hold them through the vapours of affection. *Wotton.*

**OVERRANK. adj. [from *over and rank*.]** Too

rank.

It produces *over-rank* birds. *Mortimer.*

**TO OVERRATE. v. a. [from *over and rate*.]**

To rate at too much.

While vain shows and scenes you *over-rate*,  
Tis to be feared;—  
That as a fire the former house *over-throw*,  
Machines and tempests will destroy the new. *Dryden.*

To avoid the temptations of poverty, it concerns  
us not to *over-rate* the conveniences of our station,  
and in estimating the proportion fit for us, to fix  
it rather low than high; for our desires will be pro-  
portioned to our wants, real or imaginary; and our  
temptations to our desires. *Rogers.*

**TO OVERREACH. v. a. [from *over and reach*.]**

1. To rise above.

The mountains of Olympus, Athos, and Atlas,  
*over-reach* and surmount all winds and clouds. *Kaligi.*

Sixteen hundred years after the earth was made,  
it was *over-flowed* in a deluge of water in such  
excess, that the floods *over-reach'd* the tops of the  
highest mountains. *Barnet.*

To deceive; to go beyond; to cir-  
cumvent. A sagacious man is said to  
have a long *reach*.

What more cruel than man, if he see himself  
able by fraud to *over-reach*, or by power to over-  
bear the laws whereunto he should be subject? *Hooker.*

I have laid my brain in the sun and dried it,  
that it wants matter to prevent so gross *over-reach-*  
*ing*. *Shakespeare.*

Shame to be overcome, or *over-reach'd*,  
Would utmost vigour raise, and rais'd unite. *Milton.*

A man who had been matchless held  
In cunning, *over-reach'd* where least he thought;  
To save his credit, and for very sight,  
Still will be tempting him who soils him still. *Milr.*

There is no pleasanter encounter than a trial of  
skill betwixt sharpers to *over-reach* one another.

Forbidding oppression, defrauding and *over-reach-*  
*ing* one another, perfidiously and treachery.

We may no more sue for them than we can  
tell a lie, or swear an unlawful oath, or *over-reach*  
in their cause, or be guilty of any other transgres-  
sion. *Kettlewell.*

Such a principle is ambition, or a desire of fame,  
by which many vicious men are *over-reach'd*, and  
engaged contrary to their natural inclination in a  
glorious and laudable course of action. *South.*

John had got an impression that Lewis was to  
deadly causing a man, that he was afraid to ven-  
ture

run himself alone with him; at last he took heart  
Of grace; let him come up, quoth he, it is but  
sticking to my point, and he can never over-reach  
History of John Bull.

To OVERREACH. *v. a.* A horse is said  
to over-reach, when he brings his hinder  
feet too far forwards, and strikes his toes  
against his fore-shoes. *Farrier's Dict.*

OVERREACHER. *n. s.* [from over-reach.]  
A cheat; a deceiver.

To OVERREAD. *v. a.* [over and read.]  
To peruse.

The contents of this is the return of the dulce;  
you shall anon over-read it at your pleasure. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERRED. *v. a.* [over and red.] To  
smear with red.

Prick thy face and over-red thy fear,  
Thou lily-liver'd boy. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

To OVERRIPE. *v. a.* [over and ripen.]  
To make too-ripe.

Why droops my lord, like over-ripen'd corn,  
Hanging the head with Ceres' pensive load?  
*Shakspeare.*

To OVERROAST. *v. a.* [over and roast.]  
To roast too much.

'Twas burnt and dried away,  
And better 'twere, that both of us did fast,  
Since of ourselves, ourselves ate cholerick,  
Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERRULE. *v. a.* [over and rule.]

1. To influence with predominant power;  
to be superior in authority.

Which humour perceiving to over-rule me, I  
strave against it. *Sidney.*

That which the church by her ecclesiastical au-  
thority shall probably think and desire to be true or  
good, must in congruity of reason over-rule all other  
inferior arguments whatsoever. *Hooker.*

Except our own private, and but probable res-  
olutions, be by the law of publick determinations  
over-ruled, we take away all possibility of sociable  
life in the world. *Hooker.*

What if they be such as will be over-ruled with  
some one, whom they dare not displease? *Whigfite.*

His passion and animosity over-ruled his con-  
science. *Clarendon.*

A wife man shall over-rule his stars, and have a  
greater influence upon his own content, than all the  
constellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor.*  
He is acted by a passion which absolutely over-  
rules him; and so can no more recover himself,  
than a bowl rolling down an hill stop itself in the  
middle of its career. *South.*

'Tis temerity for men to venture their lives upon  
unequal encounters; unless where they are obliged  
by an over-ruling impulse of conscience and duty.  
*L'Estrange.*

A man may, by the influence of an over-ruling  
planet, be inclined to lust; and yet by the force of  
reason overcome that bad influence. *Swift.*

2. To govern with high authority; to su-  
perintend.

Wherefore does he not now come forth and  
openly over-rule, as in other matters he is ac-  
customed? *Hayward.*

3. To supersede: as in law to over-rule a  
plea, is to reject it as incompetent.

Thirty acres make a farthing land, nine farthings  
a Cornish acre, and four Cornish acres a knight's  
fee. But this rule is over-ruled to a greater or  
lesser quantity, according to the fruitfulness or  
barrenness of the soil. *Cicero.*

To OVERRUN. *v. a.* [over and run.]

1. To harass by incursions; to ravage; to  
rove over in a hostile manner.

Those barbarous nations that over-run the world,  
possessed those dominions, whereof they are now  
so called. *Spenser.*

Till the tears she shed,  
Like envious floods over-ran her lovely face,  
she was the fairest creature in the world. *Shakspeare.*

They say, who count it glorious to subdue  
By conquest far and wide, to over-run  
Large countries, and in field great battles win,  
Great cities by assault. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The nine  
Their fainting force to shameful flight compell'd,  
And with resistless force over-run the field. *Dryden.*  
Gustavus Adolphus could not enter this part of  
the empire after having over-run most of the rest.  
*Adair.*

A commonwealth may be over-run by a power-  
ful neighbour, which may produce bad consequences  
upon your trade and liberty. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. To out-run; to pass behind.

Pyrocles being come to sixteen, over-run his age  
in growth, strength, and all things following it,  
that not Musidorus could perform any action on  
horse or foot more strongly, or deliver that strength  
more nimbly, or become the delivery more grace-  
fully, or employ all more virtuously. *Sidney.*

We may out run,  
By violent swiftness, that which we run at,  
And lose by over-running. *Shakspeare.*

Ahimsa ran by the way of the plain, and over-ran  
Cush. *2 Samuel, xviii. 23.*

Galileus noteth, that if an open trough, where-  
in water is, be driven faster than the water can fol-  
low, the water gathereth upon an heap towards the  
hinder end, where the motion began; which he  
supposeth, holding the motion of the earth to be  
the cause of the ebbing and flowing of the ocean;  
because the earth over-runneth the water. *Bacon.*

3. To overspread; to cover all over.

With an over-running flood he will make an  
utter end of the place. *Nabum, i. 8.*

This disposition of the parts of the earth, shews  
us the four steps of some kind of ruin which hap-  
pened in such a way, that at the same time a ge-  
neral flood of waters would necessarily over-run the  
whole earth. *Burnet.*

His tears defar'd the surface of the well,  
And now the lovely face but half appears,  
O'er-run with wrinkles and deform'd with tears.  
*Addison.*

4. To mischief by great numbers; to  
pester.

To flatter foolish men into a hope of life where  
there is none, is much the same with betraying  
people into an opinion, that they are in a virtuous  
and happy state, when they are over-run with pas-  
sion, and drowned in their lusts. *L'Estrange.*

Were it not for the incessant labours of this in-  
dustrious animal, Egypt would be over-run with  
crocodiles. *Addison.*

Such provision made, that a country should not  
want springs as were convenient for it; nor be  
over-run with them, and afford little or nothing  
else; but a supply every where suitable to the ne-  
cessities of each climate and region of the globe.  
*Woodward's Natural History.*

5. To injure by treading down.

6. Among printers, to be obliged to  
change the disposition of the lines and  
words in correcting, by reason of the  
insertions.

To OVERRUN. *v. n.* To overflow; to  
be more than full.

Though you have left me,  
Yet still my soul over-runs with fondness towards  
you. *Smilh.*

Cattle in inclosures shall always have fresh pasture,  
that now is all trampled and over-run. *Spenser.*

To OVERSEE. *v. a.* [over and see.]

1. To superintend; to overlook.

He had charge my discipline to frame,  
And tutors nouriture to oversee. *Spenser.*  
She without noise will oversee  
His children and his family. *Dryden.*

2. To overlook; to pass by unheeded; to  
omit.

I who resolve to oversee  
No lucky opportunity.

Will go to council to advise  
Which way I encounter, or surprize. *Hudibras.*  
Oversaw. *v. a.* [from oversee.] Mit-  
taken; deceived.

A common received error is never utterly over-  
thrown, till such time as we go from signs unto  
causes, and then some manifest root or fountain  
thereof common unto all, whereby it may clearly  
appear how it hath come to pass that so many have  
been overseen. *Hooker.*

Such overseers, as the overseers of this build-  
ing, would be so overseen as to make that which is  
narrower, contain what is larger. *Holyday.*

They rather observed what he had done and ful-  
filled for the king and for his country, without fur-  
ther enquiring what he had omitted to do, or been  
overseen in doing. *Clarendon.*

OVERSEER. *n. s.* [from oversee.]

1. One who overlooks; a superintendent.  
There are in the world certain voluntary over-  
seers of all books, whose censure would fall sharp  
on us. *Hooker.*

Jehiel and Azariah were overseers unto Conaniah.  
*Chronicles.*

To entertain a guest, with what a care  
Would he his household ornaments prepare;  
Hajafs his servants, and as a risen stand,  
To keep them working with a thrat'ning wand.  
Clean all my plate, he cries. *Dryden.*

2. An officer who has the care of the  
parochial provision for the poor.

The church-wardens and overseers of the poor  
might find it possible to discharge their duties,  
whereas now in the greater out-parishes many of the  
poorest parishioners, through neglect, do perish for  
want of some heedful eye to overlook them. *Grant.*

To OVERSET. *v. a.* [over and set.]

1. To turn bottom upwards; to throw off  
the basis; to subvert.

The tempests met,  
The sailors master'd, and the ship o'er set. *Dryden.*

It is forced through the hiatus of the bottom  
of the sea with such vehemence, that it puts the  
sea into horrible perturbation, even when there is  
not the least breath of wind; oversetting ships in  
the harbours, and sinking them. *Woodward.*

Would the confederacy exert itself, as much to  
annoy the enemy, as they do for their defence,  
we might bear them down with the weight of our  
armies, and over-set the whole power of France.  
*Addison.*

2. To throw out of regularity.

His action against Caxline ruined the canal,  
when it saved the city; for it so twell'd his soul,  
that ever afterwards, it was apt to be over-set with  
vanity. *Dryden.*

To OVERSET. *v. n.* To fall off the ba-  
sis; to turn upside down.

Part of the weight will be under the axle-tree,  
which will so far counterpoise what is above it, that  
it will very much prevent the over-letting. *Motus.*

To OVERSHADE. *v. a.* [over and shade.]

To cover with any thing that causes  
darkness.

Dark cloudy death o'er-shades his beams of life,  
And he not seen, nor hears us. *Shakspeare.*

No great and mighty subject might eclipse or  
over-shade the imperial power. *Bacon.*

If a wood of leaves o'er-shade the tree,  
In vain the hind shall vex the threatening floor,  
For empty chaff and straw will be thy store. *Dryden.*  
Should we mix our friendly talk,  
O'er-shaded in that far'ric walk;  
Both pleas'd with all we thought we wanted, *Prior.*

To OVERSHADOW. *v. a.* [over and sha-  
dow.]

1. To throw a shadow over any thing.  
Weeds choke and over-shadow the corn, and  
bear it down, or starve and deplete it of nourish-  
ment. *Bacon.*

Death,  
Let the damp of thy dull breath

*Over-shadow* even the shade,  
And make darkness self afraid. *Crawshaw.*

Darkness must *over-shadow* all his bounds,  
Palpable darkness, and blot out three days. *Milton.*  
3. To shelter; to protect; to cover with  
superior influence.

My *over-shadowing* spirit and might, with thee  
I send along: ride forth, and bid the deep  
Within appointed bound. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

On her *come*  
The Holy Ghost, *of the Highest*  
*O'er-shadow* her. *Milton.*

7. *OVERSHOOT*. *v. a.* [over and shoot.]

To fly beyu  
Often it drops, *disproportion*  
Of distance or appl. *Reason.*

7. *OVERSHOOT*. *v. a.*

1. To shoot beyond the mark.  
Every inordinate appetite defeat  
faction, by *overshooting* the mark it aims. *Filmer.*

2. To pass swiftly over.

High-raised on fortune's hill, now apples he spies,  
*O'ershoots* the valley which beneath him lies,  
Forgets the depths between, and travels with his  
eyes. *Marte.*

3. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To  
venture too far; to assert too much.

Leave it to themselves to consider, whether they  
have in this point or not *overshot themselves*;  
which is quickly done, even when our meaning is  
most sincere. *Hobbes.*

In finding fault with the laws, I doubt me, you  
shall much *overshoot yourself*, and make me the  
more dislike your other *doctrines* of that govern-  
ment. *Spenser on Ireland.*

For any thing that I can learn of them, you have  
*over-shot yourself* in reckoning. *Whigston.*

OVERSIGHT. *n. f.* [from over and fight.]

1. Superintendence.

They gave the money, being told, unto them  
that had the *oversight* of the house. *2 Kings, xii.*  
Feed the flock of God, taking the *over-sight*  
thereof, not by constraint, but willingly. *1 Peter.*

2. Mistake; error.

Amongst so many huge volumes, as the infinite  
pains of St. Augustine have brought forth, what  
one hath gotten greater love, commendation, and  
honour, than the book wherein he carefully owns  
his *over-sights* and sincerely condemneth them?  
*Hobbes's Pref.*

They watch their opportunity to take advantage  
of their adversaries *over-sight*. *Kettlewell.*  
Not to his son, he mark'd this *oversight*,  
And then mistook reverse of wrong for right. *Pope.*

7. *OVERSIZ*. *v. a.* [over and size.]

1. To surpass in bulk.

Those bred in a mountainous country, *over-size*  
those that dwell on low levels. *Sand's Journey.*

2. [Over and size, a compost with which  
maisons cover walls.] To plaster over.

He, thus *over-sized* with coagulated gore,  
Old grandfire Plam seeks. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

7. *OVERSKIP*. *v. a.* [over and skip.]

1. To pass by leaping.

Presume not, ye that are sheep, to make your-  
selves guides of them that should guide you; nei-  
ther seek ye to *over-skip* the fold, which they about  
you have pitched. *Hobbes.*

2. To pass over.

Mark if to get through the *over-skip* the vest,  
Mark if the read *over-skip* the name. *Donne.*

3. To escape.

When that *over-skip* me in the day,  
Wherein I high not, false, for thy sake,  
The next ensuing hour some foul mischance  
Turns me. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

When alone suffers, suffers most in the mind,  
When the mind much suffrance does *over-skip*,  
When both mates and bearing fellowship. *Shakespeare.*

7. *OVERSLEEP*. *v. a.* [over and sleep.]

To sleep too long.

7. *OVERSLIP*. *v. a.* [over and slip.]

To pass undone, unnoticed, or unguessed;  
to neglect.

The carelessness of the justices in imposing this  
tax, or the negligence of the constables in collect-  
ing it, or the backwardness of the inhabitants in  
paying the same, *over-slipped* the time. *Carver.*

No that hath *over-slipped* such opportunities; is to  
beware and retrieve them betimes. *Hammond.*

It were injurious to *over-slip* a noble act in the  
duke during this employment, which I must cele-  
brate above all his expenses. *Wotton.*

7. *OVERSNOW*. *v. a.* [over and snow.]

To cover with snow.

These I wielded while my bloom was warm,  
Ere age unfurrow my nerves, or time *over-snow'd*  
my head. *Dryden's Amis.*

OVERSOLD. *part.* [from over and sell.]

Sold at too high a price.

Life with ease I can disclaim,  
And think it *over-sold* to purchase fame. *Dryden.*

OVERSOON. *adv.* [over and soon.]

Too soon.

The lad may prove well enough, if he *over-soon*  
think not too well of himself, and will bear away  
that he heareth of his elders. *Sidney.*

OVERSPENT. *part.* [over and spend.]

Wearied; harassed; forspent. The  
verb *overspend* is not used.

Thestylis wild thyme and garlick beats,  
For harvest-hinds, *overspent* with toil and heats. *Dryden.*

7. *OVERSPREAD*. *v. a.* [over and spread.]

To cover over; to fill; to scatter over.

Whether they were Spaniards, Gauls, Africans,  
Goths, or some other which did *overspread* all  
Christendom, it is impossible to affirm. *Spenser.*

Of the three sons of Noah was the whole earth  
*overspread*. *Genesis, ix, 19.*

Darkness Europe's face did *overspread*,  
From lazy cells, where superstition bred. *Deepest.*

Not a deluge that only over-run some particular  
region; but that *overspread* the face of the whole  
earth from pole to pole, and from east to west. *Burnet.*

7. *OVERSTAND*. *v. a.* [over and stand.]

To stand upon conditions.

Her's they shall be, if you refuse the price;  
What madman would *overstand* his market twice? *Dryden.*

7. *OVERSTARE*. *v. a.* [over and stare.]

To stare wildly.

Some warlike sign must be used; either a flo-  
venly bulkin, or an *overstaring* frowned head. *Afcham.*

7. *OVERSTOCK*. *v. a.* [over and stock.]

To fill too full; to crowd.

Had the world been eternal, it must long ere this  
have been *overstocked*, and become too narrow for  
the inhabitants. *Withins.*

If raidery had entered the old Roman coasts, we  
should have been *overstocked* with medals of this na-  
ture. *And son.*

Some bishop, not *overstocked* with relations, or  
attached to favourites, bestows some inconsiderable  
benefice. *Kruijs.*

Since we are so bent upon enlarging our flocks,  
it may be worth enquiring what we shall do with  
our wool, in case Barnstable should be ever *over-*  
*stocked*. *Swift.*

7. *OVERSTORE*. *v. a.* [over and store.]

To store with too much.

Fishes are more numerous than beasts or birds,  
as appears by their numerous spawn; and of all  
these should come to maturity, even the ocean itself  
would have been long since *overstored* with fish. *Hale.*

7. *OVERSTRAIN*. *v. n.* [over and strain.]

To make too violent efforts.

Crassus lost himself, his equipage, and his army,  
by *overstraining* for the Parthian gold. *Camden.*

He wished all painters would imprint this lesson  
deeply in their memory, that with *overstraining*  
and earnestness of finishing their pieces, they often  
did them more harm than good. *Dryden's Duf.*

7. *OVERSTRETCH*. *v. a.* [over and stretch.]

To stretch too far.

Confessions were apt to *overstretch* their privi-  
leges, in which St. Cyprian made a notable stand  
against them. *Attyff.*

7. *OVERSWAY*. *v. a.* [over and sway.]

To over-rule; to bear down.

When they are the major part of a general as-  
sembly, then their voices being more in number,  
most *over-sway* their judgments who are fewer. *Hobbes.*

Great command *over-sways* our order. *Shakespeare.*

Some great and powerful nations *over-sway* the  
rest. *Boyd.*

7. *OVERSWELL*. *v. a.* [over and swell.]

To rise above.

Fill, Lucius, fill the wine *over-swell* the cup;  
I cannot drink too much of Brutus' love. *Shakespeare.*

When his banks the prince of rivers, Po,  
Doth *over-swell*, he breaks with hideous fall. *Fairf.*

7. *OVERT*. *adj.* [over, French.] Open;

publick; apparent.

To vouch this, is no proof,  
Without more certain and more *overt* test,  
Than these thin habits and poor likelihoods. *Shakespeare.*

*Overt* and apparent virtues bring forth praise;  
but there be secret and hidden virtues that bring  
forth fortune; certain deliveries of a man's self. *Bacon.*

My repulse at Hull was the first *overt* essay to  
be made how patiently I could bear the loss of my  
kingdoms. *King Charles.*

The design of their destruction may have been  
projected in the dark; but when all was ripe,  
their enemies proceeded to so many *overt* acts in  
the face of the nation, that it was obvious to  
the meaneest. *Swift.*

Whereas human laws can reach no further than  
to restrain the *overt* action, religion extends to  
the secret motions of the soul. *Rogers.*

7. *OVERTLY*. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

Openly.

7. *OVERTAKE*. *v. a.* [over and take.]

1. To catch any thing by pursuit; to come  
up to something going before.

We durst not continue longer to near her con-  
fines, lest her plagues might suddenly *overtake* us  
before we did cease to be partakers with her sins. *Hobbes.*

If I had given you this at over-night,  
She might have been *overtaken*; and yet she writes  
Pursuit would be but vain. *Shakespeare.*

I shall see  
The winged vengeance *overtake* such children. *Shakespeare.*

The enemy said, I will pursue, I will *overtake*,  
I will divide the spoil. *Exodus, xv, 9.*

My soul, more earnestly releas'd,  
Will out-skip hays, as bullets flown before  
A later bullet may *overtake*, the powder being more. *Donne.*

To *overtake* move a speedy pace,  
Or *overtake* will soon *overtake* thee in the chase. *Dryd.*

How much he should for fear vengeance should  
*overtake* him, before he has made his peace with  
God! *Experi.*

2. To take by surprise.

If a man be taken by surprise, ye which are  
spiritual reformers, as are the spirit of meek-  
ness. *Galatians, vi, 1.*

It is full out, that through infirmity we be  
*overtaken* by any temptation, we must labour to  
rise again, and turn from one sin to God, and  
speedy repentance. *Forbes.*

7. *OVERTEAR*. *v. a.* [over and tear.]

To make too violent efforts.

To **h**arthen with too heavy duties or **i**njunctions.

That office is performed by the parts with diffi-  
culty, because they were *overstuffed*. *Hurvy.*

To **O**VERTAX. *v. a.* [*over* and *tax*.]  
To tax too heavily.

To **O**VERTHROW. *v. a.* [*over* and  
*throw*; *preter. overthrew*; *part. over-*  
*thrown*.]

1. To turn upside down.

Pittacus was a wife and valliant man, but his  
wife *overthrew* the table when he had invited his  
friends. *Taylor.*

2. To throw down.

The *overthrown* he rais'd, and as a hero  
Drove them before him. *Milton.*

3. To ruin; to demolish.

When the walls of Thebes he *overthrew*,  
His fatal hand my royal father slew. *Dryden.*

4. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish.

Our endeavour is not so much to *overthrow* them  
with whom we contend, as to yield them reasonable  
causes. *Hooker.*

To Sujah next your conquering army drew,  
Him they surpris'd, and easily *overthrew*. *Dryden.*

5. To destroy; to subvert; to mischief;  
to bring to nothing.

She found means to have us accused to the king,  
as though we went about some practise to *overthrow*  
him in his own estate. *Sidney.*

Here's Glo'ster  
O'er charging your free purses with large fines,  
That seeks to *overthrow* religion. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou walkest in peril of thy *overthrowing*.  
*Eccles. xiii. 13.*

God *overthroweth* the wicked for their wicked-  
ness. *Proverbs.*

O loss of one in heav'n, to judge of wile  
Since Satan fell, whom folly *overthrew*. *Milton.*

**O**VERTHROW. *n. s.* [*from the verb.*]

1. The state of being turned upside down.

2. Ruin; destruction.

Of those christian oratories, the *overthrow* and  
ruin is desired, not by infidels, pagans, or Turks,  
but by a special refined sect of Christian believers.  
*Hooker.*

They return again into Florida, to the murder  
and *overthrow* of their own countrymen. *Abbot.*  
I serve my mortal foe,  
The man who caus'd my country's *overthrow*.  
*Dryden.*

3. Defeat; discomfiture.

From without came to mine eyes the blow,  
When to mine inward thoughts did faintly yield;  
Both these conspir'd poor reason's *overthrow*;  
False in myself, thus have I lost the field. *Sidney.*  
Quiet soul, depart;

For I have seen our enemies *overthrow*. *Shakespeare.*  
From these divers Scots reared more harm by  
victory than they found among their enemies by  
their *overthrow*. *Hayward.*

Poor Hannibal is maul'd,  
The theme is giv'n, and strait the council's call'd,  
Whether he should to Rome directly go,  
To reap the fruit of the dire *overthrow*. *Dryden.*

4. Degradation.

His *overthrow* heap'd happiness upon him;  
For then, and not till then, he felt himself  
And found the blessedness of being little. *Shakespeare.*

**O**VERTHROWER. *n. s.* [*from overthrow*.]

He who overthrows.

**O**VERTHWART. *adj.* [*over* and  
*thwart*.]

1. Opposite; being over against.

We whisper, for fear our *overthwart* neighbours  
Should hear us, and betray us to the government.  
*Dryden.*

2. Crossing any thing perpendicularly.

*Overthwart*, adverse; contradictory; cross.  
Two or three acts disposed them to cross and

oppose any proposition; and that *overthwart* hu-  
mour was discovered to rule in the breasts of many.

*Clarendon.*

**O**VERTHWART. *prep.* Across: as, he laid  
a plank *overthwart* the brook. This is  
the original use.

**O**VERTHWARTLY. *adv.* [*from over-*  
*thwart*.]

1. Across; transverse'y.

The brawn of the thigh shall appear, by draw-  
ing small hair strokes from the hip to the knee,  
shadowed again *overthwart*. *Peasam on Drawing.*

2. Pervicaciously; perversely.

**O**VERTHWARTNESS. *n. s.* [*from over-*  
*thwart*.]

1. Posture across.

2. Pervicacity; perverseness.

**O**VERTOK. *pret. and part. pass. of over-*  
*take*.

To **O**VERTOP. *v. a.* [*over* and *top*.]

1. To rise above; to raise the head above.

Pile your dust upon the quick and dead,  
T' *overtop* old Pelion or the flevis head  
Of blue Olympus. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
In the dance the graceful goddess leads  
The quite of nymphs, and *overtops* their heads.  
*Dryden.*

2. To excel; to surpass.

Who ever yet  
Have stood to charity, and display'd th' effects  
Of disposition gentle, and of wisdom  
O'ertopping woman's power. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
As far as the soul *overtops* the body, so far its  
pains, or rather mournful sensations, exceed those  
of the carcass. *Harvey.*

3. To obscure; to make of less import-  
ance by superior excellence.

Whereas he had been heretofore an arbiter of  
Europe, he should now grow less, and be *over-*  
*topped* by to great a conjunction. *Bacon.*

One whom you love,  
Had champion kill'd, or trophy won,  
Rather than thus be *overtopp'd*,  
Would'st you not wish his laurels cropt? *Swift.*

To **O**VERTRIPE. *v. a.* [*over* and *trip*.]

To trip over; to walk lightly over.

In such a night,  
Did Thisbe fearfully *overtrip* the dew,  
And saw the lion's shadow ere himself,  
And ran dismay'd away. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*

**O**VERTURE. *n. s.* [*overture*, French.]

1. Opening; disclosure; discovery.

I wish  
You had only in your silent judgment try'd it,  
Without more *overtures*. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

2. Proposal; something offered to consi-  
deration.

Mac Morugh moved Henry to invade Ireland,  
and made an *overture* unto him for obtaining of  
the sovereign lordship thereof. *Davies on Ireland.*  
All these fair *overtures*, made by men well  
esteem'd for honest dealing, could not take place.  
*Hayward.*

We with open breast  
Stand ready to receive them, if they like  
Our *overture*, and turn not back peevish. *Milton.*  
Withstand the *overtures* of ill, and be intent and  
serious in good. *Fall.*

The earl of Pembroke, who abhorred the war,  
promoted all *overtures* towards a commodation with  
great importunity. *Clarendon.*

If a convenient supply offers itself to be seized  
by force or gained by fraud, human nature persuades  
us to hearken to the inviting *overtures*. *Rogers.*

Suppose five hundred men proposing, debating,  
and voting according to their own little or much  
reason, abundance of indigested and abortive,  
many pernicious and foolish *overtures* would arise.  
*Swift.*

To **O**VERTURN. *v. a.* [*over* and *turn*.]

1. To throw down; to topple down; to  
subvert; to ruin.

He is wise in heart and mighty in strength--  
which removeth the mountains, and *overturneth*  
them in his anger. *Job.*

These will sometimes *overturn*, and sometimes  
swallow up towns, and make a general confusion in  
nature. *Burmet.*

This he obviates, by saying we see all the ideas  
in God, which is an answer to this objection, but  
such an one as *overturns* his whole hypothesis, and  
renders it useless, and as unintelligible as any of  
those he has laid as. *Locke.*

But he comes round about again, and *overturns*  
every stone that he had laid. *Lesley.*

If we will not encourage publick works of bene-  
ficence, till we are secure that no storm shall *over-*  
*turn* what we help to build, there is no room left  
for charity. *Astlebury.*

A monument of deathless fame,  
A woman's hand *overturns*. *Roscoe.*

2. To over-power; to conquer.

Pain excessive *overturns* all patience. *Milton.*

**O**VERTURNER. *n. s.* [*from overturn*.]

Subverter.

I have brought before you a robber of the publick  
treasure, an *overturner* of law and justice, and the  
destruction of the Sicilian province. *Swift.*

To **O**VERVALUE. *v. a.* [*over* and *value*.]

To rate at too high a price.

We have just cause to stand in some fear, lest  
by thus *overvaluing* their sermons they make the  
price and estimation of scripture, otherwise notified,  
to fall. *Hooker.*

To *overvalue* human power is likewise an esti-  
mation of human weakness. *Hooker.*

To **O**VERVEIL. *v. a.* [*over* and *veil*.]

To cover.

The day begins to break, and night is fled,  
Whole pitchy mantle *overveil'd* the earth. *Shakespeare.*

To **O**VERVOTE. *v. a.* [*over* and *vote*.]

To conquer by plurality of votes.

The lords and commons might be content to be  
*overvoted* by the major part of both houses, when  
they had used each their own freedom. *K. Charles.*

To **O**VERWATCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *watch*.]

To subdue with long want of rest.

Morpheus is dispatch'd;  
Which done, the lazy monarch *overwatch'd*,  
Down from his propping elbow drops his head,  
Dissolv'd in sleep, and shrinks within his bed.  
*Dryden.*

**O**VERWATCHED. *adj.* Tired with too  
much watching.

While the dog hunted in the river, he had with-  
drawn himself to pacify with sleep his *over-watched*  
eyes. *Sidney.*

**O**VERWEAK. *adj.* [*over* and *weak*.] Too  
weak; too feeble.

Perennial persuasions, after mankind began to for-  
get the original giver of life, became in all *overweak*  
to resist the first inclination of evil; or after, when  
it became habitual, to constrain it. *Raleigh.*

To **O**VERWEARY. *v. a.* [*over* and *weary*.]

To subdue with fatigue.

Might not Palinurus fall asleep and drop into the  
sea, having been *over-weary'd* with watching? *Dryden.*

To **O**VERWEATHER. *v. a.* [*over* and  
*weather*.] To batter by violence of  
weather.

How like a younker or a prodigal,  
The shav'd back puts from her native boy,  
Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind?  
How like the prodigal doth the return,  
With *over-weather'd* ribs and ragged sails,  
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the trumpet wind!  
*Shakespeare.*

To **O**VERWEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *wen*.]

1. To think too highly; to think with ar-  
rogance.



2. To reach beyond the truth of any thing in thought; especially in the opinion of a man's self. *Hammer.*

Oft have I seen a hot reasoning wit,  
Run back and bite, because he was with-held.

My master b... for me, to whose feeling  
follows I mi... ally, as I o... to  
think to. *Shakespeare.*

Less he  
These i... rags of France,  
their lives. *Shakespeare.*

Take...  
Thy...  
Study the be...  
But of thyself an...  
They...  
And at thy growing virtue.  
No angel find in thee. *Milton.*

Satan might have learn'd  
Let's overweening, since he said in Job,  
Whole constant perseverance overcame  
Where's his cruel malice could invent. *Milton.*

No man is so bold, rash, and overweening of  
his own works, as an ill painter and a bad poet. *Dryden.*

Enthusiasm, though founded neither on reason  
nor revelation, but rising from the conceits of a  
warmed or overweening brain, works more power-  
fully on the persuasions and actions of men, than  
either or both together. *Locke.*

Men of fair minds and not given up to the over-  
weening of self-flattery, are frequently guilty of it  
in many cases, one with amazement hears the  
sayings, and is astonished at the obstinacy, of a  
worthy man who yields not to the evidence of rea-  
son. *Locke.*

Now enters overweening pride,  
And scandal even gaping wide. *Swift.*

- OVERWEENINGLY. *adv.* [from *overween*.] With too much arrogance; with too high an opinion.

To OVERWEIGH. *v. a.* [over and weigh.] To preponderate.

Sharp and subtle discourses of wit, procure many  
times very great applause; but being laid in the bal-  
ance with that which the habit of sound experience  
delivers, they are overweighed. *Hobbes.*

My unsull'd name, th' austereness of my life,  
Will to your accusation overweigh,  
That you shall stifle in your own report. *Shakespeare.*

- OVERWEIGHT. *n. s.* [over and weight.] Preponderance.

Sinking into water is but an overweight of the  
body, in respect of the water. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

- To OVERWHELM. *v. a.* [over and whelm.] 1. To crush underneath something violent and weighty.

What age is this, where honest men,  
Plac'd at the helm,  
A sea of some foul nature open,  
Shall overwhelm. *Ben Jonson.*

Back do I toss this treason to thy head,  
With the hell hated *overwhelm* thy heart. *Shakespeare.*

How trifling an apprehension is the shame of  
being laughed at by fool, when compar'd with that  
everlasting shame and astonishment which shall  
overwhelm the sinner, when he shall appear before  
the tribunal of Christ. *Perr.*

Blind they rejoice, though now even now they  
fall;  
Death hastes again; one hour *overwhelm* them all. *Pope.*

2. To overlook gloomily.

Let the brow *overwhelm* it,  
As fearfully is doth a galled rock  
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base. *Shakespeare.*

An apothecary late I noted,  
In talk'd words with *overwhelming* brows,  
Rolling of snuff. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

- OVERWHELMINGLY. *adv.* [from *overwhelm*.] In such a manner as to overwhelm. Inelegantly, and not in use.

Men should not tolerate themselves one minute in  
any known sin, nor impudently betray their souls to  
sin for that which they call light and trivial,  
which is so indeed, in respect of the acquiescence, but  
*overwhelmingly* ponderous in regard of the peni-  
tious consequences. *Decay of Piety.*

- OVERWISE. *adj.* [over and wise.] Wise to affectation.

Make not thyself *overwise*. *Eccl. vii. 16.*

- OVERWROUGHT. *part.* [over and wrought.] 1. Labour'd too much.

Apelles said of Protogenes, that he knew not  
when to give over. A work may be *overwrought*,  
as well as underwrought: too much labour often  
takes away the spirit, by adding to the polishing;  
so that there remains nothing but a dull correct-  
ness, a piece without any considerable faults, but  
with few beauties. *Dryden.*

2. Worked all over.

Of Gothick structure was the northern side,  
*Overwrought* with ornaments of barbarous pride. *Pope.*

3. It has in *Shakespeare* a sense which I know not well how to reconcile to the original meaning of the word, and therefore conclude it misprinted for *over-raught*; that is, *overreached* or cheated.

By some device or other,  
The villain is *overwrought* of all my money:  
They say this town is full of cozenage. *Shakespeare.*

- OVERWORN. *part.* [over and worn.] 1. Worn out; subdued by toil.

With watching *overworn*, with care oppress'd,  
Unhappy I had laid me down to rest. *Dryden.*

2. Spoiled by time.

The jealous *overworn* widow and herself,  
Are mighty gossips in this monarchy. *Shakespeare.*

- OVERYEARED. *adj.* [over and year.] Too old.

Among them dwelt  
A maid, whose fruit was none, not *overyear'd*. *Fairfax.*

- OVERZEALOUS. *adj.* [over and zealous.] Too zealous.

It is not in such weighty necessity to determine  
one way or the other, as some *overzealous* for or  
against the immutability of the soul, have been  
forward to make the world believe. *Locke.*

- OUCHT. *n. s.* [aphrit, that is, a whit, Saxon.] This word is therefore more properly written *ought*. See AUGHT.] Any thing; not nothing.

For *ought* that I can understand, there is no part  
but the bare English pale, in which the Irish have  
not the greatest footing. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He asked him if he saw *ought*. *Mark, viii. 23.*  
To do *ought* good never will be our task;  
But ever to do ill our sole delight. *Milton.*

Universal Lord! be bounteous still  
To give us only good; and if the night  
Have gather'd *ought* of evil, or conceal'd,  
Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark. *Milton.*

- OUGHT. *verb imperfect*; in the second person *oughtest*. [This word the etymologists make the preterite of *owe*, but it has often a present signification.]

1. [Preterite of *owe*.] Owed; was bound to pay; have been indebted.

Apprehending the occasion, I will add a conti-  
nuance to that happy motion, and besides give you  
some tribute of the love and duty I long have *ought*  
you. *Spelman.*

This blood which men by treason sought,  
That followed, sir, which to myself I *ought*. *Dryden.*

2. To be obliged by duty.

Know how thou *oughtest* to behave. *Timon.*  
Speak boldly as I *ought* to speak. *Ephesians.*  
She acts just as she *ought*.

But never, never reach'd one generous thought. *Pope.*

Judges *ought* to remember, that their office is to  
interpret law, and not to make or give law. *Burton.*

We *ought* to profess our dependance upon him,  
and our obligations to him for the good things we  
enjoy. We *ought* to publish to the world our sense  
of his goodness with the voice of praise, and tell of  
all his wondrous works. We *ought* to comfort his  
servants and children in their afflictions, and relieve  
his poor distressed members in their manifold ne-  
cessities; for he that giveth alms, sacrificeth praise. *Milton.*

3. To be fit; to be necessary.

These things *ought* not so to be. *Yam.*  
If grammar *ought* to be taught, it must be to one  
that can speak the language already. *Locke.*

4. Applied to persons it has a sense not easily explained. To be fit, or necessary that he should.

*Ought* not Christ to have suffered? *Locke.*

5. *Ought* is both of the present and past tenses, and of all persons except the second singular.

- OVIIFORM. *adj.* [ovum and forma, Lat.] Having the shape of an egg.

This notion of the mundane egg, or that the  
world was *oviform*, hath been the sense and language  
of all antiquity. *Burns.*

- OVI-PAROUS. *adj.* [ovum and pario, Lat.] Bringing forth eggs; not viviparous.

That fishes and birds should be *oviparous*, is a  
plain sign of providence. *Mor's Ant. against Atoms.*

Birds and *oviparous* creatures have eggs enough  
at first conceived in them to serve them for many  
years laying. *Ray.*

- OUNCE. *n. s.* [once, French; uncia, Lat.] A name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight.

In troy-weight, an *ounce* is twenty penny  
weights; a penny-weight twenty-four  
grains.

The blood he hath lost,  
Which I dare vouch is more than that he hath  
By many an *ounce*, he dropt it for his country. *Shakespeare.*

A sponge dry weigheth one *ounce* twenty six  
grains; the same sponge being wet, weigheth four-  
teen *ounces* six drams, and three quarters. *Bacon.*

- OUNCE. *n. s.* [once, French; onza, Span-  
ish.] An animal between a panther and a cat.

The *ounce*,  
The libbard, and the tiger, as the mole  
Rising, the crumbled earth above them threw  
In hillocks. *Milton's Paradise l. 8.*

- OUFHE. *n. s.* [auff, Teutonic.] A fairy; a goblin.

San Page and my little son, we'll dress  
Archons, *ouffs*, and fairies, green and white. *Shakespeare.*

- OUJ. *adj.* [from *ouj*.] Elfin.

gray, green, and white,  
Yellows and shades of night,  
You *ouj*, fixed destiny, *Shakespeare.*

- OVA. *prim.* [Saxon.] Pertaining to us.

Lead our first battle, by... and we  
Shall take upon us what... *Shakespeare.*

Our will is given almighty,  
Our wit is given to love him.  
But God could not be known...  
But by his works which through the sense are shewn. *50*



our little world this soul of ours  
 ing only one, and to one body ty'd,  
 Doth use on divers objects divers powers,  
 And to are her effects diversify'd. *Davies.*  
*Our* soul is the very fame being it was yesterday.  
 last year, twenty years ago. *Beattie*

## 2. When the substantive goes before, it is written *ours*.

Edmund, whole virtue in this instance  
 So much commands itself, you shall be *ours*. *Shak.*  
 Thou that hast fashion'd twice this soul of *ours*,  
 So that she is by double title thine. *Davies.*  
 Be *ours*, who e'er thou art,

Forget the Greeks. *Denham*  
 'Tis allian, shock by Montezuma's powers,  
 Has, to resist his forces, call'd in *ours*. *Dryden.*  
 The same thing was done by them in suing in  
 their courts, which is now done by us in suing in  
*ours*. *Kettnerworth.*

Reading furnishes the mind only with materials  
 of knowledge, it is thinking makes what we read  
*ours*: it is not enough to cram ourselves with a  
 great load of collections, unless we chew them over  
 again, they will not give us strength. *Leech.*  
 Their organs are better disposed than *ours*, for  
 receiving grateful impressions from sensible objects.  
*Atobany.*

## OURSELF. reciprocal pronoun. [the plural of myself.]

### 1. We; not others: it is added to *we* by way of emphasis or opposition.

*We ourselves* might distinctly number in words  
 a great deal further than we usually do, would we  
 find out but some fit denominations to signify them  
 by. *Locke.*

### 2. Us; not others, in the oblique cases.

Sate in *ourselves*, while on *ourselves* we stand,  
 The sea is *ours*, and that defends the land. *Dryden.*  
 Our confusion is not intended to instruct God,  
 who knows our sins much better than ourselves do,  
 but it is to humble *ourselves*, and therefore we  
 must not think to have confessed aught till that be  
 done. *Duty of Man.*

## OURSELF is used in the regal style.

To make society  
 The sweeter welcome, we will keep *ourselves*  
 Till supper-time alone. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 We *ourselves* will follow  
 In the main battle. *Shakespeare's...*  
 Not to much a treaty can be obtained, unless  
 we would denude *ourselves* of all force to defend us.  
*Cambridge.*

## OUSE. *n. f.* Tanners bark; rather *oose*.

## OU'ST. *n. f.* [orle, Saxon.] A black bird.

The merry lark her matters sings alight,  
 The thrush replies, the rook detects in plays,  
 The *ou'st* flutters, the outdoek warbles fort;  
 So goodly a league, with sweet consent,  
 To this day's merriment. *Spenser.*  
 The *ou'st* cock to black of hue,  
 With orange tawny bill. *Shakespeare's...*  
 Thrushes, and *ou'sts*, or blackbirds, were com-  
 monly sold for three pence a-piece. *Task and.*

## To OUST. *v. a.* [ouster, iter, French.]

### 1. To vacate; to take away.

Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare  
 formerly, and thereby wages of law *ousted*, which  
 discouraged many suits. *Locke.*

### 2. To deprive; to eject.

Though the deprived bishops and clergy went  
 out upon account of the oath, yet this made no  
 schism. No not even when they were actually de-  
 prived and *ousted* by act of parliament. *L. 1 v.*

## OUT. *adv.* [ut, Saxon; ut, Dutch.]

### 1. Not within.

The gown with stiff embroidery flung,  
 Looks charming with a slighter lining,  
 The *out*, if Indian figures tan,  
 The inside must be rich and plain. *Prior.*

### 2. It is generally opposed to *in*.

*Vol. II.*

That blind rascally boy, that abuses every one's  
 eyes because his own are *out*, let him be judge how  
 deep I am in love. *Shakespeare.*

### 3. In a state of disclosure.

Fruits and grains are half a year in concocting,  
 whereas leaves are *out* and perfect in a month. *Bacon.*

### 4. Not in confinement or concealment.

Nature her custom holds,  
 Let shame say what it will, when these are gone  
 The woman will be *out*. *Shakespeare.*

### 5. From the place or house.

*Out* with the dog, says one, what *out* is that  
 say another whip him *out*, say the third. *Swift.*

### 6. From the inner part.

This is the place where the priests shall hold the  
 trespass offering, that they bear it not *out* into the  
 utter court, to sanctify the people. *Exodus, xlvii.*

### 7. Not at home: as, when you called I was *out*.

### 8. In a state of extinction.

It was great ignorance, Gloucester's eyes being *out*,  
 To let him live, where he arrives he moves  
 All hearts. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 This candle burns not clear, 'tis I must snuff it,  
 Then *out* it goes. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
 Bid thy ceremony give thee *out*!  
 Think'st thou the six years will go *out*  
 With titles blown from aulation? *Shakespeare's...*  
 Her candle goeth not *out* by night. *Prior.*

### 9. In a state of being exhausted.

When the butt is *out* we will drink water, not  
 a drop before, bear up and board them. *Shakespeare.*  
 Large coils are prepared for drying meat, and  
 when they are *out*, it you happen to be weary in any  
 dish, lay the fault upon want of coils. *Swift.*

### 10. Not in employment; not in office.

So we'll live and lead poor rogues  
 Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,  
 Who lose, and who wins, who's in, who's *out*.  
*Shakespeare.*

### 11. Not in any sport or party.

The knave will stick by thee he will not *out*,  
 he is true bred. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
 I am not to *out* I should be,  
 But I'll ne'er *out*. *Shakespeare's Art and Craft.*  
 I never was *out* at a mad frolic, though this is  
 the maddest I ever undertook. *Dryden.*

### 12. 'To the end.

He reap'd no fruit of conquest, but these blessings.  
*Dryden.*

### 13. Loudly; without restraint.

At all I laugh, he laughs no *out*,  
 The only difference is, I dare laugh *out*. *Pope.*  
 The title I long, not have I heard *out*,  
 Thy father knows me ad. *Shakespeare's...*

### 14. Not in the hands of the owner.

If the laying of taxes upon commodities does  
 affect the land that is *out* at rack rent, it is plain  
 does equally affect all the other land in England too.  
*Locke.*

### 15. In an error.

As he that hath been often told his fault,  
 And still persists, is a impatient  
 As a mule in that which always play,  
 And yet is at variance at the same note. *Romans.*

### 16. At a loss; in a puzzle.

Like a dull actor now,  
 I have forgot my part, and I am *out*,  
 Even to a full disgrace. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

### 17. With torn cloaths. The parts being *out*, that is, not covered.

Evidence is *out*;  
 Who hither coming, at all news and news,  
 For this had title. *Dryden.*

### 18. Away, so as to consume.

Let all persons avoid niceness in their clothing  
 on diet, because they dress *out* all their  
 opportunities of *out*, and sleep out the  
 care for the souls. *Taylor.*

### 19. Deficient: as, *out* of pocket, noting *out*.

Upon the great Bible, he was *out* fifty pounds,  
 and reimburs'd himself only by selling two copies.  
*Full.*

### 20. It is used emphatically before *alas*.

*Out, alas!* no bird  
 Is troubled like a lover's mind. *Suckling.*

### 21. It is added emphatically to verbs of discovery.

If we will not do so, be sure your sin will find  
 you *out*. *Numbers, xxxii. 23.*

## OUT. interj.

### 1. An expression of abhorrence or expulsion.

*Out* on thee, rude man! thou dost shame thy  
 mother. *Shakespeare's...*  
*Out*, valet, from my sight. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
*Out*, you mad-headed ape! a weazel hath not  
 such a deal of spleen. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
*Out* of my door, you witch! you hag!  
*Out, out, out*. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
*Out, out, hyena*, there are tiny wined arts,  
 To break all truth. *Milton's Adam's...*

### 2. It has sometimes *away* after it.

*Out* upon this ball, said fellow-shap. *Shakespeare's...*  
*Out* upon it, I have lov'd  
 Three whole days together,  
 And am like to love three more,  
 If it were not for *out*. *Suckling.*

### OUT. *of* *pref.* [Of seems to be the preposition, and *out* only to modify the sense of *of*.]

#### 1. From; noting produce.

So many *Out* and *Out*,  
*Out* of the cooked down must on's rise. *Spenser.*  
 That *out* coming many hundred years *out*,  
 could not know what was *out* in former ages, nor  
 deliver certainty of any thing, but what they reigned  
 on, that of a undelivered heads. *Spenser.*  
*Out* and *out* have been seen to grow *out*  
 of steeples, but they manifestly grow *out* of clefts.  
*Bacon.*

#### 2. Not in; noting exclusion, dismissal, abstinence, or dereliction.

It is better than Ovid, he touches the passions  
 more delicately, and performs all this *out* of his  
 own mind, without diving into the sciences for a  
 laugh. *Dryden.*

#### 3. Not in; noting exclusion, dismissal, abstinence, or dereliction.

It is better than Ovid, he touches the passions  
 more delicately, and performs all this *out* of his  
 own mind, without diving into the sciences for a  
 laugh. *Dryden.*

#### 4. Not in; noting exclusion, dismissal, abstinence, or dereliction.

It is better than Ovid, he touches the passions  
 more delicately, and performs all this *out* of his  
 own mind, without diving into the sciences for a  
 laugh. *Dryden.*

#### 5. Not in; noting exclusion, dismissal, abstinence, or dereliction.

It is better than Ovid, he touches the passions  
 more delicately, and performs all this *out* of his  
 own mind, without diving into the sciences for a  
 laugh. *Dryden.*

#### 6. Not in; noting exclusion, dismissal, abstinence, or dereliction.

It is better than Ovid, he touches the passions  
 more delicately, and performs all this *out* of his  
 own mind, without diving into the sciences for a  
 laugh. *Dryden.*

#### 7. Not in; noting exclusion, dismissal, abstinence, or dereliction.

It is better than Ovid, he touches the passions  
 more delicately, and performs all this *out* of his  
 own mind, without diving into the sciences for a  
 laugh. *Dryden.*

#### 8. Not in; noting exclusion, dismissal, abstinence, or dereliction.

It is better than Ovid, he touches the passions  
 more delicately, and performs all this *out* of his  
 own mind, without diving into the sciences for a  
 laugh. *Dryden.*

#### 9. Not in; noting exclusion, dismissal, abstinence, or dereliction.

It is better than Ovid, he touches the passions  
 more delicately, and performs all this *out* of his  
 own mind, without diving into the sciences for a  
 laugh. *Dryden.*

#### 10. Not in; noting exclusion, dismissal, abstinence, or dereliction.

It is better than Ovid, he touches the passions  
 more delicately, and performs all this *out* of his  
 own mind, without diving into the sciences for a  
 laugh. *Dryden.*

#### 11. Not in; noting exclusion, dismissal, abstinence, or dereliction.

It is better than Ovid, he touches the passions  
 more delicately, and performs all this *out* of his  
 own mind, without diving into the sciences for a  
 laugh. *Dryden.*

#### 12. Not in; noting exclusion, dismissal, abstinence, or dereliction.

It is better than Ovid, he touches the passions  
 more delicately, and performs all this *out* of his  
 own mind, without diving into the sciences for a  
 laugh. *Dryden.*

#### 13. Not in; noting exclusion, dismissal, abstinence, or dereliction.

It is better than Ovid, he touches the passions  
 more delicately, and performs all this *out* of his  
 own mind, without diving into the sciences for a  
 laugh. *Dryden.*

#### 14. Not in; noting exclusion, dismissal, abstinence, or dereliction.

It is better than Ovid, he touches the passions  
 more delicately, and performs all this *out* of his  
 own mind, without diving into the sciences for a  
 laugh. *Dryden.*

#### 15. Not in; noting exclusion, dismissal, abstinence, or dereliction.

It is better than Ovid, he touches the passions  
 more delicately, and performs all this *out* of his  
 own mind, without diving into the sciences for a  
 laugh. *Dryden.*

#### 16. Not in; noting exclusion, dismissal, abstinence, or dereliction.

It is better than Ovid, he touches the passions  
 more delicately, and performs all this *out* of his  
 own mind, without diving into the sciences for a  
 laugh. *Dryden.*

#### 17. Not in; noting exclusion, dismissal, abstinence, or dereliction.

It is better than Ovid, he touches the passions  
 more delicately, and performs all this *out* of his  
 own mind, without diving into the sciences for a  
 laugh. *Dryden.*





# OUT

Upon the approach of the king's troops under general Willy, who was used to the *old* way of making war, we put in practice passive obedience.

**To OUTLAST.** *v. a.* [out and last.] To surpass in duration.

God himself make their candles burn the longer, but which make them harder, unless outlast other candles of the same.

What is When not from Helic is But sacred writ, we borrow This with the fabric of the Filder than light, and than

**OUTLAW.** *n. f.* [utlaga, it excluded from the benefit of law.] A robber; a bandit

An outlaw in a castle keeps. Gathering unto him in the foresting and lanes out of the woods and mountains, he marches forth into the English pie.

As long as they were out of the protection of the law, so as every Englishman might kill them, now should they be other than outlaws and enemies to the crown of England?

You may as well spread out the unloved maps Of misadventure by an outlaw's den, And tell me it is false, as bid me hope Danger will let a helpless maiden pine.

**To OUTLAW.** *v. a.* To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

Now outlawed from my blood, he sought my life.

He then is drunken. Is outlawed by himself and kind of all Did with his sword strike into his veins.

Like to the eagle, a catallan person, outlawed and preferred by evil laws, to all their nations that are outlawed and proscribed by the law of nature and nations.

All those spots that are withdrawn, which should afford him to good, or fortify him against ill, and have been exposed to all that will abuse him.

**OUTLAWRY.** *n. f.* [from outlaw.] A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

By profession and law, Outlaws, Ancestry, and blood, Have put to death and banished for.

Dives were returned knight, and his son to the parliament, many of which had been by Richard III. attended by.

**To OUTLEAP.** *v. a.* [out and leap.] To pass by leaping; to start beyond.

**OUTLEAP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sally; flight; escape.

Since youth must be some liberty, some outleaps, they might be the use of a soldier, and then no very great harm come of it.

**OUTLET.** *n. f.* [out and let.] Passage outwards; discharge outwards; egress; passage of egress.

Common and foreign plantation are very necessary, as outlets to a populous nation.

The enemy was deprived of that of his.

So escapes the misdeed, the narrow way, and makes small outlet into open air.

# OUT

inlets nor outlets of any vices; that they neither give admission to the temptation, nor be expressive of the conception of them.

**OUTLINE.** *n. f.* [out and line.] Contour; line by which any figure is defined; extremity.

Painters, by their outlines, colours, lights, and shadow, represent the form in pictures.

**To OUTLIVE.** *v. a.* [out and live.] To live beyond; to survive.

Will there nobel trees, That have in the cold, and dry heel, and sleep when thou point it out.

Yet then there is hope a great many in more May well be hit had a year.

He that outlives the day, and comes late home, Will find a tipple when that he comes.

Thou must outlive Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change

To wither, weak, and grave. Time, which make them then fane, To Cowley leave did not give.

The laster grows with a drive, by conputing upon a supposition, that they will be a little, to that that will in it.

Freedom, wealth, honour, which we value most, I wish they would continue a period give, They live too long who live in a day.

It is of great consequence that noble families are going to decay, because their titles are then cut off.

For when I see me, and then die as soon as I live, I see the poor had, and some the year.

**OUTLIVE.** *n. f.* [out and live.] To survive.

**To OUTLOOK.** *v. a.* [out and look.] To face down; to browbeat

I could think very true in the world, To be a conquest, and to be a conquest, To be a conquest, and to be a conquest.

**To OUTRAGE.** *v. a.* [out and rage.] To exceed in rage; to outrage

She went down that I have seen, as that day of yours, and I have beheld.

**OUTRAGING.** *part. adj.* [out and rage.] Not in the common course of order; removed from the general scheme.

The last survey I proposed of the four last, empire, was that of the Arabian.

We have taken all the outraging parts of the Spanish monarchy, and made impression upon the very heart of it.

**To OUTMEASURE.** *v. a.* [out and measure.] To exceed in measure.

The present age hath attempted perpetual motions and revolutions, and these revolutions might outlast the exemplary mobility, and outmeasure time itself.

**To OUTNUMBER.** *v. a.* [out and number.] To exceed in number.

Each one came in to great a body to the open, and they were not the enemy.

**To OUTMARCH.** *v. a.* [out and march.] To leave behind in the march.

The last of the foot, which, by reason of the heat, was not able to do great expedition.

**OUTMOST.** *adj.* [out and most.] Remote from the middle.

As from her arm works a broken foe.

# OUT

If any man suppose that it is not reflected by the air, but by the *chief* superficial parts of the glass, there is still the same difficulty.

The gentility of men are ready to catch a reason from the immense distance of the starry heavens, and the *new* walls of the world.

**OUTPARISH.** *n. f.* [out and parish.] Parish not lying within the walls.

In the greater *outparishes* many of the poorer parishes, through neglect, do perish for want of some herald eye to overlook them.

**OUTPART.** *n. f.* [out and part.] Part remove from the centre or main body.

The appointed to supply the bishop's jurisdiction and other judicial offices in the *outparts* of his diocese.

**To OUTPASS.** *v. a.* [out and pass.] To outgo; to leave behind.

Could not outpass this, or the house learned in and be.

**To OUTPOUR.** *v. a.* [out and pour.] To emit; to send forth in a fire.

He looked and the white number, numberless The city gates *outpoured*, light and troops.

**To OUTPRICE.** *v. a.* [out and prize.] To exceed in the value set upon it.

Either your own good misdeeds, or She's *outpriced* by a title.

**To OUTRAGE.** *v. a.* [outrage, French.] To injure violently or contumeliously; to insult roughly and tumultuously.

Alas, how can that do the *outrage* of the world, And heavenly virgin thus *outraged*, How can the *outrage* just to long withold?

The new put divers young bloods into such a furor as the English ambassadors were not without good to be *outraged*.

Bate and innocent mind, *outrage* men, when they have hope of doing it without victim.

This interview *outrages* all decency, the torments of modesty, and betrays her virtue, by giving too long an audience.

**To OUTRAGE.** *v. n.* To commit excess; to outrage. Not in use.

Three or four great ones in count with *outrage* of speech, huge holes, monstrous hats, and garish colour.

**OUTRAGE.** *n. f.* [outrage, French.] 1. Open violence, tumultuous mischief.

He wrought great *outrage*, w time all the country where he went.

He with himself in secret throw, To fly the vengeance for his *outrage* due.

He has been known to commit *outrage*, And church factions.

Uncharitably with me have you said, And thencefully my hope, by you are butchered;

My charity is *outraged*.

2. His word seems to be used by Philips for mere commotion, without any ill import, contrary to the universal use of writers.

See with what *outrage* from the treasury north, The earl's *outrage* drew forth his wings.

**OUTRAGE.** *adj.* [outrageux, Fr.] It shall be written *outrageux*; but the *outrageux* otherwise.

1. Violent; *outrageux*; exorbitant; tumultuous;

Under him they *outrage* the most *outrage* villains, that a

As she went, her tongue in In fond reproach and terms of *outrage* Provoking him by her *outrage* To heap more vengeance on that *outrage*.

They

*They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss,  
As frigid as a few dark, wasteful, wild.* *Milton.*

When he knew his rival freed and gone,  
He twells with wrath, he makes *extraneous* moan.  
He fumes, he fumes, he fumes, he flaps, the ground,  
The hollow tower with clamorous rings around. *Dryden.*

2. Excessive; passing reason or decency.

My characters of Antony and Cleopatra, though  
they are favourable to them, have nothing of *extraneous* panegyric. *Dryden.*

3. Enormous; atrocious.

Think not, although in writing I profess  
The manner of thy vile *extraneous* crime.  
That therefore I have forg'd. *Shakspeare.*

OUTRAGEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *outrageous*.]

Violently; tumultuously; furiously.

That people will have colour of English  
given them, by which they will poll and pierce  
*outrageously*, as the very enemy can do worse. *Shakspeare.*

Let last burn never to *outrageously* for the present,  
yet I will in time chill those hearts. *Shakspeare.*

OUTRAGEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *outrageous*.]

Fury; violence.

Anger, more different than Homer has contented  
himself with the publicity of his date, without  
bringing them to the *outrageousness* of blows. *Dryden.*

To OUTREACH. *v. a.* [out and reach.]

To go beyond.

This idiom is derived from too many different  
and, that the cause and author *outrageousness* remem-  
brance. *Shakspeare.*

Our fortifiers could never deem to high  
crime is pardoned, whereas the *outrageousness* that met,  
and exceeds the regular functions of murder. *Bacon.*

To OUTRIDE. *v. a.* [out and ride.]

To pass by riding.

The advantage age from youth hath won,  
As not to be *outridden*, though out-run. *Dryden.*

OUT-RIDER. *n. f.* [out and rider.]

A summoner whose office is to cite men  
before the sheriff. *Dryden.*

OUTRIGHT. *adv.* [out and right.]

1. Immediately; without delay.

When their watches had the ropes about their  
necks, the first was to be pardoned, the last hanged  
*outright*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Completely.

By direct accomplishment in the bull,  
He might be *outright*, and all the steel express. *Shakspeare.*

To OUTROAR. *v. a.* [out and roar.]

To exceed in roaring.

Out as I were  
Upon the hill of Edin, to *outrouar*.  
The horned head! *Shakspeare's Hamlet and Cleopatra.*

OUTRODE. *n. f.* [out and rode.]

Ex-  
cursion.

He let his men and footmen, to the end that  
issuing out, they might make *outrides* upon the  
way of Judah. *Mal. xv. 41.*

To OUTROOT. *v. a.* [out and root.]

To extirpate; to eradicate.

Pernicious discord seems  
Outrooted from our more than iron age;  
Since none, not even our king, approach their  
temples. *Shakspeare.*

With my rank of war's destructive rage,  
But whence unum'd. *Row's Amb. Sep Mother.*

To OUTRUN. *v. a.* [out and run.]

1. To leave behind in running.

By leaving the house of Iphigeneia to breathe,  
It will be *outrun*, fully, in the end. *Shakspeare.*

The expedition of my violent love  
Outruns the punishment. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

We may *outrun*,  
By violent swiftness, that which we run at. *Shakspeare.*

When things are come to the execution, there is  
a celerity comparable to celerity, like the motion  
of a bullet in the air, which slings so swift as it  
outruns the eye. *Bacon.*

This advantage age from youth hath won,  
As not to be outtidden, though out-run. *Dryden.*

2. To exceed.

We *outrun* the present income, as not doubting  
to reimburse ourselves out of the profits of some  
future project. *Addison.*

OUTSCAPE. *n. f.* [out and scape.]

Power  
of escaping.

It fast  
Our power to lift aside a log so vast,  
As but a dull *outscape*. *Shakspeare.*

To OUTSIDE. *v. a.* [out and sail.]

To leave behind in sailing.

The word signifies a ship that *outsails* other ships.  
*Shakspeare.*

To OUTSCORN. *v. a.* [out and scorn.]

To bear down or confront by contempt;  
to despise; not to mind.

He it is that little world of man that *outscore*  
The world to do his conquering wind and rain. *Shakspeare.*

To OUTSELL. *v. a.* [out and sell.]

1. To exceed in the price for which a thing  
is sold; to sell at a higher rate than an  
other.

It would soon increase to such a height, as to  
outsell our neighbours, and thereby advance to a  
position of an experienced commodities. *Temple.*

2. To gain an higher price.

Her price *outsold* the other's gift,  
And yet she *outsold* the other's gift. *Shakspeare.*

To OUTSTAY. *v. a.* [out and stay.]

1. To emit lustre.

Witness my son, now in the shade of death;  
While his light *outstays* him, thy cloudy wrath  
Hath in eternal darkness folded up. *Shakspeare.*

2. To excel in lustre.

By Shakspeare's, Jonson's, Fletcher and me,  
Our stage *outstays* Rome's *outstays*. *Dryden.*

Beauty in the *outstays* are so eminently joined in  
your royal highness, that it were not easy for any  
but a poet to determine which of them *outstays* the  
other. *Dryden.*

Homer does not only *outstays* all other poets in  
the variety, but also in the novelty of his charac-  
ter. *Dryden.*

We should for such as would *outstays* the nobility  
of part of their fellow subjects, as much in their  
generosity as in their cause. *Shakspeare.*

Such account as a tribute due to the memory  
of the only, who have *outstays* the rest of the  
world by their rank as well as their virtues. *Shakspeare.*

Happy you!  
While charms as fair as other nymphs *outstays*,  
As other nymphs are excell'd by mine. *Pope.*

To OUTSHOOT. *v. a.* [out and shoot.]

1. To exceed in shooting.

The few and you  
Will learn to *outshoot* you in your proper bow. *Dryden.*

2. To shoot beyond.

Men are inclined never to *outshoot* at their fore-  
fathers mark, but write one after another, and to  
the dance goes round in a circle. *Newton.*

OUTSIDE. *n. f.* [out and side.]

1. Superficies; surface; external part.

What pity that to exquisite an *outside* of a head  
should not have one grain of sense in it. *Epiphanius.*

The leather *outside*, buffious as it was,  
Gave way and bent. *Dryden.*

2. Extreme part; part remote from the  
middle.

Hold an arrow in a flame for the space of ten pulses,  
and when it cometh forth, those parts which were  
on the *outside* of the flame are blacked and turned  
into a coal. *Bacon.*

3. Superficial appearance.

You shall find his vanities forepent  
Were but the *outside* of the Roman Brutus,  
Coveting dissection with a coat of lolly. *Shakspeare.*

The ornaments of conversation, and the *outside*

of fashionable manners, will come in their due  
time. *Locke.*

Created beings see nothing but our *outside*, and  
can therefore only frame a judgment of us from our  
exterior actions. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. The utmost. A barbarous use.

Two hundred laid upon an acre, they reckon  
the *outside* of what is to be laid. *Mortimer.*

5. Person, external man.

Fortune forbid, my *outside* have not charm'd  
her. *Shakspeare.*

Your *outside* promise as much as can be ex-  
pected in a gentleman. *Bacon.*

What a *outside* you, what transport thee to it  
A *outside* of a *outside*, and *outside* of a *outside*.  
Thy *outside* of a *outside* of a *outside*. *Milton.*

6. Outer side; part not enclosed.

I sit in the door of my chamber, and found  
the family standing on the *outside*. *Shakspeare.*

To OUTSIDE. *v. a.* [out and sit.]

To sit  
beyond the time of any thing.

He that prolongs his meals and sacrifices his  
time, as well as his other conveniences, to his  
luxury, how quickly does he *outside* his pleasure? *Shakspeare.*

To OUTSLEEP. *v. a.* [out and sleep.]

To sleep beyond.

Lovers, to bed, tis almost fairy time;  
I fear we shall *outsleep* the coming morn. *Shakspeare.*

To OUTSPEAK. *v. a.* [out and speak.]

To speak something beyond; to exceed.

Rich food and ornaments of household  
I find at such proud rate, that it *outspeaks*  
Possession of a subject. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

To OUTSPORT. *v. a.* [out and sport.]

To sport beyond.

Let us teach ourselves that honourable sport,  
Not to *outsport* discretion. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

To OUTSPREAD. *v. a.* [out and spread.]

To extend; to diffuse.

With *outspread* we fly. *Pope.*

To OUTSTAND. *v. a.* [out and stand.]

1. To support; to resist.

Each could demolish the other's work with ease  
enough, but not a man of them to *outstand* the first at-  
tack that was made. *Shakspeare.*

2. To stand beyond the proper time.

I have *outstood* my time, which is material  
To the tender of our period. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

To OUTSTAND. *v. n.* To protuberate  
from the main body.

To OUTSTARE. *v. a.* [out and stare.]

To face down; to brow-beat; to out-  
face with effrontery.

I would *outstare* the sternest eyes that look,  
To win the day. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Thou canst not win low, this for pride and eye,  
Outstare the hills of late-brook tyranny. *Shakspeare.*

OUTSTREET. *n. f.* [out and street.]

Street  
in the extremities of a town.

To OUTSTRETCH. *v. a.* [out and stretch.]

To extend; to spread out.

Make him stand upon the mole-hill,  
That caught at mountains with *outstretch'd* arms. *Shakspeare.*

*Outstretch'd* he lay, on the cold ground, and *outstretch'd*  
Curs'd his creation. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A mountain, at whose verdant feet  
Lay pleasant, *outstretch'd* in a view wide  
Does Thebes burn? *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

And must not she with *outstretch'd* arms receive  
him? *Shakspeare.*

And with an equal ardour meet his vows? *Shakspeare.*

To OUTSTRIP. *v. a.* [This word Skinner  
derives from *out* and *sprizen*, to *sprint*,  
German. I know not whether it might  
not have been originally *out-trip*, the  
being

[being afterward inserted.] To outgo; to leave behind in a race.

If thou wilt *out-strip* death, go cross the seas, And live with Richmond from the reach of hell.

Shakespeare.

Do not smile at me, that I boast her off;  
For thou shalt find, she will *out-strip* all praise,  
And make it halt behind her. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
Thou both the *out-strip* in thyself hast more  
Than that went before.

Ben Jonson.

Will you *out-strip* my release,  
Or before her being more.

Donne.

He got the start  
and thereby *out-strip*  
of knowledge.

With such array Harpich  
Her Thracian courser, and  
flood.

To OUT-SWEEPEN. *v. a.* [out and sweep.]

To excel in sweetness.

The leaf of eglantine, which not so harder,  
*Out-sweeten'd* not thy breath. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To OUTSWEAR. *v. a.* [out and swear.]

To overpower by swearing.

We shall have old swearing,  
But we'll *out-face* them, and *out-swear* them too.

Shakespeare.

To OUT-TO-NGUE. *v. a.* [out and tongue.]

To bear down by nose.

Let him do his spite.  
My services which I have done the hignory,  
Shall *out-tongue* his complaints. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

To OUTTALK. *v. a.* [out and talk.]

To overpower by talk.

This gentleman will *out-talk* us all. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To OUT-VALUE. *v. a.* [out and value.]

To transcend in price.

He gives us in this life an earnest of expected  
joys, that *out-values* and transcends all those  
momentary pleasures it requires us to forsake. *Gray's*

To OUTVENOM. *v. a.* [out and venom.]

To exceed in poison.

'Tis slander;  
Whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose tongue  
*Out-venoms* all the worms of Nile. *Shakespeare's*

To OUTVIE. *v. a.* [out and vie.]

To exceed; to surpass.

For failed flock, on fruitful plains,  
Fair Britain all the world *out-vies*. *Dryden*

To OUTVILLAIN. *v. a.* [out and villain.]

To exceed in villainy.

He hath a villain'd villainy in ear, that the sa-  
rity rears him. *Shakespeare's*

To OUTVOICE. *v. a.* [out and voice.]

To out-roar; to exceed in clamour.

The British beach  
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,  
Whose shouts and claps *out-voice* the deep-man's  
sea. *Shakespeare's*

To OUTVOTE. *v. a.* [out and vote.]

To conquer by plurality of suffrages.

They were *out-voted* by other sects of phoso-  
phers, neither for fa- nor by beliefs than them  
selves. *Sail*

To OUTWALK. *v. a.* [out and walk.]

To leave one in walking.

OUTWALK. *n. s.* [out and walk.]

1. Outward part of a building.

Superficial appearance.

For confirmation that I am much more  
my *out-walk*, open this pause, and take  
it contains. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

OUTWARD. *adj.* [utpæarb, Saxon.]

1. Materially external.

2. External; opposed to inward: visible.

If these shews be not *outward*, which of you  
But is four Volscians? *Shakespeare's Coriarius.*

Oh what may man within him hide,  
'A tough angel on the *outward* side! *Shakespeare's*

His calls and invitations of us to that repentance,  
not on *outward*, in the ministry of the word, but  
also inward, by the motions of the Spirit.

Duty of Man.

He took a low ring leave, but who can tell  
What *outward* had might inward love conceal?

Dryden.

3. Extrinsic; adventitious.

Princes have their titles for their glories,  
An *outward* honour, for an inward toil. *Shakespeare's*

Part in peace, and having mourn'd your sin  
For *outward* and Eden lost, had paradise within. *Dryden.*

4. Foreign, not intestine.

It was intend'd to raise an *outward* war to join  
with some sedition within doors. *Howard.*

5. Tending to the out-parts.

'The fire will force its *outward* way,  
Or, in the prison pent, consume the prey. *Dryden.*

6. [In theology.] Carnal; corporeal;

not spiritual.

When the soul being inwardly moved to lift it-  
self up by prayer, the *outward* man is surprized in  
some outer posture; God will rather look to the in-  
ward motions of the mind, than to the *outward*  
form of the body. *Duffu.*

We may also pray against temporal punishments,  
that is, any *outward* affliction, but this with sub-  
mission to God's will, according to the example of  
Christ. *Duty of Man.*

OUTWARD. *n. s.* External form.

I do not think  
So fair an *outward*, and such stuff within,  
Endows a man but him. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

OUTWARD. *adv.*

1. To foreign parts: as, a ship *outward*

bound.

2. To the outer parts.

OUTWARDLY. *adv.* [from outward.]

1. Externally: opposed to inwardly.

That which inwardly a man should be, the  
church *outwardly* ought to testify. *L. L.*

Gray'd with the *outward* remaining in their tears  
However *outwardly* they seem to consent,  
Yet the *outward* which their wounded honour bear.

Dryden.

2. In appearance; not sincerely.

Many wicked men are often inclined with some  
inward reverence for that goodness which they can  
not be persuaded to *outwardly* say, which they *out-  
wardly* turn to *outwardly*. *Sparr.*

OUTWARDS. *adv.* Towards the out

parts.

Do not black bodies conceive heat more easily  
from light than those of other colours do, by rea-  
son that the light falling on them is not reflected  
*outwardly*, but enters the bodies, and is often re-  
flected and refracted within them until it be diffused  
and lost. *Newton's Opticks.*

To OUTWEAR. *v. a.* [out and wear.]

1. To pass tediously.

By the stream, it is the night *out-wear*,  
Thus it is already, how shall nature bear  
The dews descending and nocturnal air? *Pope.*

2. To last longer than something else.

To OUTWEIGH. *v. a.* [out and weigh.]

To extirpate as a weed.

Witch is a fine, and jealousy a weed,  
The sparks soon quench, the springing weed *out-  
weighed*. *Spenser.*

To OUTWEIGH. *v. a.* [out and weigh.]

1. To exceed in gravity.

These instruments require so much strength for  
the supporting of the weight to be moved, as may

be equal unto it, besides that other *out-weighted*  
power whereby it is *out-weighted* and *out-weighted*. *Wilkins.*

2. To preponderate; to excel in value or

influence.

If any think brave death *out-weighs* bad life,  
Let him express his disposition. *Shakespeare's*

All your care is for your prince I see,  
Your truth to him *out-weighs* your love to me.

Dryden.

Whenever he finds the hardship of his slavery  
*out-weighs* the value of his life, it is in his power,  
by resisting the will of his master, to draw on him-  
self the death he desires. *Locke.*

The marriage of the clergy is attended with the  
poverty of some of them, which is balanced and  
*out-weighed* by many single advantages. *Atterbury.*

To OUTWEIGH. *v. a.* [out and weigh.]

To pour out. Not in use.

As when old father Nilus begins to swell,  
With timely price about the Egyptian vale,  
His fative waves do fertile shore *out-weigh*,  
And overflow each plain and lowly dale. *Spenser.*

To OUTWIT. *v. a.* [out and wit.]

To cheat; to overcome by stratagem.

The truest hearted any man is, the more liable  
he is to be *out-witted* on; and then the world calls  
it *out-witting* a man, when he is only *out-knaved*. *L'Estrange.*

Justice forbids demanding, or going beyond our  
birth in any matter, when we can over-reach  
and *out-wit* him in the game. *Kittredge.*

After the death of Cato, Pompey found him-  
self *out-witted* by Cicer, and broke with him.

Dryden.

Nothing is more equal in justice, and indeed  
more natural in the direct consequence of effects and  
causes, than for men wickedly wit to *out-wit* them-  
selves, and for such as wrestle with Providence, to  
trip up their own heels. *South.*

OUTWORK. *n. s.* [out and work.]

The parts of a fortification next the enemy.

Take care of our *out-work*, the navy royal, which  
are the wall of the kingdom, and every great ship  
is an impregnable fort, and our many safe and  
commodious ports as the redoubts to secure them.

Bacon.

Death hath taken in the *out-work*,  
And now afflicts the fort, I feel, I feel him  
Gravely my heart-tinger. *D. M.*

OUTWORK. *n. s.* [from out-work.]

Consumed or destroyed by use.

Better at home he had rid, idle,  
Inglorious, and idly, with age *out-work*. *Milton.*

To OUTWREST. *v. a.* [out and wrest.]

To extort by violence.

The glowing anguish  
Rivked for force and fier'd inwardly,  
'Till that the truth thereof I did *out-wrest*. *Spenser.*

OUTWROUGHT. *part.* [out and wrought.]

Out-done; exceeded in efficacy.

In your violent acts,  
The fall of torrents and the noise of tempests,  
The boying of Charybdis, the sea's wildnet,  
The eating force of flames, and wings of winds,  
Be all *out-wrought* by your transcendent tunes. *Ben Jonson.*

To OUTWORTH. *v. a.* [out and worth.]

To value.

Out *outworth* a book  
And *outworth* Henry VIII.

To OWE. *v. a.* [out and owe.]

I owe, or I ought,

1. To be obliged.

I owe you n. *outworth* youth,  
That which I owe *outworth* of Venice.  
Let none seek me *outworth* of Venice.

The faith they owe. *outworth* of Venice.

A son owes help and love. *outworth* of Venice.

is a subject less indebted to

All your parts of pious duty, *outworth* of Venice.

You owe your Ormond nothing but a son. *outworth* of Venice.

Thou



Thou hast deserv'd more love than I can show,  
But 'tis thy fate to give, and mine to owe. *Dryden.*  
If, upon the general balance of trade, English  
merchants owe to foreigners one hundred thousand  
pounds, if commodities do not, our money must  
go out to pay it. *Locke.*

2. To be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged  
for.

By me upheld, that he may know how frail  
His fall'n condition is, and to me owe  
All his deliverance, and to none but me. *Milton.*

3. To have from any thing as the conse-  
quence of a cause.

O deem thy fall not owe'd to man's decree,  
Jove hated Greece, and punish'd Greece in thee. *Pope.*

4. To possess; to be the right owner of.  
For *owe*, which is, in this sense, ob-  
solete, we no use *own*.

Thou dost here usurp  
The name thou *ow'st* not, and hast put thyself  
Upon this island as a spy. *Shakespeare's Temp.*

Fate, shew thy force; ourselves we do not owe;  
What is decreed must be; and be this too. *Shakespeare.*

Not poppy nor mandragora,  
Nor all the drowsy sinners of the world,  
Shall ever meile thee to that sweet sleep  
Which thou *owest* thyself to. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

If any happy eye  
This roving wanton shall descry,  
Let the finder surely know  
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that owe  
The winged wand'ring. *Craford.*

**OWING.** part. [from *owe*. A practice  
has long prevailed among writers, to  
use *owing*, the active principle of *owe*,  
in a passive sense, for *owed* or *due*. Of  
this impropriety some writers were  
aware, and having no quick sense of  
the force of English words, have used  
*due*, in the sense of consequence or im-  
putation, which by other writers is only  
used of *debt*. We say, the money is *due*  
to me; they say likewise, the effect is  
*due* to the cause.]

1. Consequential.

This was *owing* to an indifference to the plea-  
sures of life, and an aversion to the pomp of it. *Locke.*

2. Due as a debt. Here *due* is undoubt-  
edly the proper word.

You are both too bold;  
I'll teach you all what's owing to your queen. *Dryden.*

The debt *owing* from one country to another,  
cannot be paid without real effects sent thither to  
that value. *Locke.*

3. Imputable to, as an agent.

If we estimate things, what in them is *owing*  
to nature, and what to labour, we shall find in  
most of them *owing* to be on the account of labour. *Locke.*

The custom of particular impeachments was not  
limited any more than that of struggles between  
nobles and commons, the ruin of Greece was  
*owing* to the former, as that of Rome was to the  
latter. *Swift.*

**OWL.** } *n. f.* [ule, Saxon; *bulote*  
**OWLET.** } French and Scottish.] A  
bird that flies about in the night and  
catches mice.

Adder's fork, and blind *goblin's* sting,  
Lizard's leg, and *owlet's* wing  
For a charm. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Return to her!  
No! rather I'll be all roofs, and chuse  
To be a comrade with the wolf and *owl*. *Shakespeare.*

'Twas when the dog-star's unpropitious ray  
Saw every brain, and wither'd every bay;  
Sick was the sun, the *owl* forsook his bow'r.

*Dunciad.*

Then Lady Cynthia, mistress of the shade,  
Goes, with the fashionable *owls*, to bed. *Young.*

**O'WLER.** *n. f.* One who carries contra-  
band goods: in the legal sense, one  
that carries out wool illicitly. Perhaps  
from the necessity of carrying on an  
illicit trade by night: but rather, I be-  
lieve, a corruption of *wooller*, by a col-  
loquial neglect of the *w*, such as is  
often observed in *woman*, and by which  
*goodwife* is changed to *goody*. *Wooler*,  
*ooler*, *owler*.

By running good, these graceless *owlers* gain.  
*Swift.*

We understand by some *owlers*, old people in  
France. *Vattel.*

**OWN.** *n. f.* [agen, Saxon; *eygen*, Dut.]

1. This is a word of no other use than as  
it is added to the possessive pronouns,  
my, thy, his, our, your, their. It seems  
to be a substantive; as, *my own*, *my pe-  
culiar*: but is, in reality, the participle  
passive of the verb *owe*, in the parti-  
ciple *owen* or *own*, *my own*; the thing  
*ownd* by, or belonging to me.

Inachus in his *own* alone,  
Wept not another's losses, but his *own*. *Dryden.*

2. It is added generally by way of em-  
phasis or corroboration.

I yet never was forsown,  
Scarcely have coveted what was *my own*. *Shakespeare.*

Every nation made gods of their *own*, and put  
them in high places. *2 Kings, xvii. 29.*

For my *own* share one beauty I design,  
Engage your honours that she shall be mine. *Dryden.*

It is a conceit rather than understanding, if it  
must be under the restraint of receiving and hold-  
ing opinions by the authority of any thing but  
their *own* perceived evidence. *Locke.*

Will the linen wash, or hosen darn,  
And knit thee gloves make of her *own* upon yarn? *Gay.*

Poison and pain were to her soul unknown,  
Convinced that virtue only is our *own*. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes it is added to note oppo-  
sition or contradistinction; domestic; not  
foreign; mine, his, or yours; not  
another's.

There he labours, there he toils with his *own*,  
Keen in the revolution of one year. *Dante.*

'Tis a morning's labour that readily for us out-  
witted, and bested it in a day's pay. *Epistle.*

**TO OWN.** *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To acknowledge; to avow for one's  
own.

When you come, find me out,  
And *own* me for your son. *Dryden's Clemens.*

2. To possess; to claim; to hold by right.

Tell me, ye Trojans, for that name you *own*;  
Nor is your count upon our *own* unknown. *Dryden.*

Others on earth o'er human race preside,  
Of these the chief, the care of nations *own*,  
And guard with arms divine the British throne. *Pope.*

3. To avow.

Nor hath it been thus only amongst the most  
civilized nations, but the barbarous Indians like-  
wise have *owned* that tradition. *Within.*

I'll venture out alone,  
Since you, fair princess, my protection *own*. *Dryden.*

4. To confess; not to deny.

Make this truth so evident, that those who are  
unwilling to *own* it may yet be ashamed to deny it.

Others will *own* their weakness of understanding.  
*Locke.*

It must be *owned*, that, generally speaking,

good parents are never more fond of their daugh-  
ters, than when they see them too fond of them-  
selves. *Law.*

**O'WNEERSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *owner*.] Pro-  
perty; rightful possession.

In a real action the proximate cause is the  
property or *ownership* of the thing in controversy.

*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**O'WNER.** *n. f.* [from *own*] One to whom  
any thing belongs; master; rightful  
possessor.

Stays but till her *owner* comes aboard. *Shakespeare.*

It is not enough to break in upon my garden,  
Climbing my walls in quest of me the *owner*,  
But thou wilt be a thief. *Shakespeare.*

Here she's avow'd, because it happeneth that the  
*owner* has incurred the forfeiture of eight years  
profit of his lands, before he cometh to the know-  
ledge of the process against him. *Bacon.*

They intend advantage in my labours,  
With no small profit daily to my *owner*. *Milton.*

These wait the *owner's* last despatch,  
And what's permitted to the flames invade. *Dryden.*

A freehold, though but in ice and snow, will  
make the *owner* pleased in the possession, and stout  
in the defence of it. *Addison.*

That small muscle draws the nose upwards, when  
it expresses the contempt which the *owner* of it has  
upon some thing he does not like. *Addison.*

Victory hath not made us insolent, nor have we  
taken advantage to gain any thing beyond the ho-  
nour of restoring every one's right to their just  
*owners*. *Atterbury.*

What is this art, which must our care employ?  
The *owner's* site that other men enjoy. *Pope.*

**OWRE.** *n. f.* [*urus jabutus*, Latin.] A  
beast. *Ainsworth.*

**Ox.** *n. f.* plur. **OXEN.** [oxa, Saxon; *oxe*,  
Danish]

1. The general name for black cattle.

The black *ox* had not trod on his foot. *Camden.*

Sheep run not hit to entreat from the wolf,  
Or horse or *ox* from the leopard. *Shakespeare.*

I saw the river Chubb, a tributary by the  
poets for making the white that drink of it.  
The inhabitants of that country have still the same  
opinion, and have a great many *oxen* of a whitish  
colour to confirm them in it. *Addison.*

2. A castrated bull

The horns of *oxen* and cows are longer than in the  
bulls, which is caused by abundance of moisture. *Bacon.*

Although there be naturally more males than  
females, yet generally, that is, on making gold-  
mines, a great weather, there are fewer. *Grant.*

The old *ox* is slow in doing a low,  
With out an unit to draw the plough. *Dryden.*

The *ox* is slow in doing a low,  
And *ox* half-wild. *Thomson's Summer.*

**OXBALE.** *n. f.* [*buphanos*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

**O'XEYE.** *n. f.* [*buphtalmus*.] A plant. *Miller.*

**O'XFLEY.** *n. f.* [from *ox* and *fly*; *talbanus*,  
Latin.] A fly of a particular kind.

**OXGANG of land.** *n. f.* Twenty acres. *Ainsworth.*

**OXHEAL.** *n. f.* [from *ex* and *heal*; *bel-  
lebari nigri radix*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

**OXLEP.** *n. f.* [from *ex* and *lip*; *orris pri-  
mula*, Latin.] The same with *cowslip*,  
a vernal flower.

A bank whereon the wild thyme blows,  
Where *oxlip* and the nodding violet grows. *Shakespeare.*

**OXSTALL.** *n. f.* [*ox* and *stall*.] A stall  
for oxen.

**OXTONGUE.** *n. f.* [*buglossa*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*





I can compare such productions to nothing but rich pieces of patchwork, sewed together with *patchwork*. *Felton*.

His horse is vicious, for which reason I tie him close to his manger with a *patchwork*. *Addison*.

The cable was as thick as *patchwork*. *Swift*.

PA'CKWAX. *n*

Several par-  
man; as the  
pa. kwax

## PACT.

A con-  
The que-  
concerning the  
her daughter out

PA'CTION. *n. f.* [*pa*

Latin.] A bargain.  
The French king sent for  
venox, to remove the earl of  
gency of Scotland, and reverse it.

There never could be any room for  
passions, between the supreme being and his intel-  
ligent creatures. *Chapman*.

PACT'IOUS. *adj.* [*pa*

Latin.] Set-  
tled by covenant.

PAD. *n. f.* [from *paab*, Saxon; whence

likewise path, or paad.]

## 1. The road; a foot-path.

We have seen this to be the discipline of the  
state, as well as of the pad. *L'Estrange*.

The squire of the pad and the knight of the post,  
Find their pains no more baulk'd, and their hopes  
no more croft. *Prior*.

## 2. An easy paced horse.

I let him walk asfoot with his pad in his hand;  
but let not them be accounted no poets who mount  
and shew their horsemanship. *Dryden*.

A grey pad is kept in the stable with great care,  
out of regard to his past services. *Addison*.

I would have set you on an easier pad, and reliev-  
ed the wandering knight with a night's lodging.

*Pope's Letters*.

## 3. A robber that infests the roads on foot.

## 4. A low soft saddle; a cushion or bolster;

properly a faddle or bolster stuffed with  
straw. [*Pajado*, Spanish, of *paja*, straw.]

Tremelius was called *strophia* or *low*, because he  
hid his neighbour's fow under a pad, and com-  
manded his wife to lie thereon; he swore that he  
had no fow but the great fow that lay there, point-  
ing to the pad and the fow his wife.

We shall not need to say what lack  
Of leather was upon his back;  
For that was hidden under pad. *Hudibras*.

To PAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To travel gently.

2. To rob on foot.

3. To beat a way smooth and level.

PA'DAR. *n. f.* Grouts; coarse flour.

In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years  
of such power and savour, all that came out could  
not be expected to be pure and fine meal, but must  
have amongst it *padar* and bran in this lower age  
of human fragility. *Wotton*.

PA'DDER. *n. f.* [from *pad*.] A robber;

a foot highwayman.

Spurr'd as jockies use, to break,  
Or padders to secure a neck. *Hudibras*.

Worse than all the warring tiles, and worse  
Than thousand padders, is the poet's curie,  
Rogues that in dog days cannot rhyme forbear;  
But without money ready, to make you hear. *Dryden*.

He advanced himself by a voluntary engaging  
of unjust quarrels, he has no better pretence to  
our than what a resolute and successful paddler  
challenge. *Caillie*.

PA'DLE. *v. n.* [*patouiller*, French.]

to row; to beat water as with oars.

As the men were paddling for their lives. *L'Estrange*.

Paddling ducks the standing lake desire. *Gay*.

## 2. To play in the water.

The brain has a very unpromising aspect for  
thinking: it looks like an odd sort of bog for fancy  
to paddle in. *Collier*.

A wolf lapping at the head of a fountain, spied  
a lamb paddling a good way off. *L'Estrange*.

## 3. To finger.

Paddling palms, and pinching fingers,  
And making practis'd smiles.

As in a looking glass. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.

PA'DDLER. *n. f.* [*pattal*, Welsh.]

1. An oar, particularly that which is used

by a single rower in a boat.

2. Any thing broad like the end of an

oar.

Have a paddle upon thy weapon. *Dent*. xxiii. 13.

PA'DDLER. *n. f.* [from *paddle*.] One

who paddles. *Ainsworth*.

PA'DDLESTAFF. *n. f.* [from *paddle* and

*staff*.] A staff headed with broad iron.

PA'DDOCK. *n. f.* [*pada*, Saxon; *padde*,

Dutch.] A great frog or toad.

Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,  
Working her former rooms in waxy frame;  
The grisly toad-stool grown there mought I see,  
And loathing paddocks lorded on the same. *Spenser*.

The paddock, or frog paddock, breeds on the  
land, is bony and big, especially the she. *Walton*.

The water snake whom fish and paddocks fed,  
With staring scales lies poison'd. *Dryden*.

PA'DDOCK. *n. f.* [corrupted from *par-*

*rack*.] A small inclosure for deer, or

other animals.

PAD'ELION. *n. f.* [*pas de lion*, French; *pes*

*leonis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth*.

PA'DLOCK. *n. f.* [*padde*, Dutch.] A

lock hung on a staple to hold on a link.

Let all her ways be unconfus'd;  
And clap your padlocks on her mind. *Prior*.

To PA'DLOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

fasten with a padlock.

Some illiterate people have padlock'd all those  
pens that were to celebrate their heroes, by silencing  
Grub-street. *J. Bull*.

PAD-NAG. *n. f.* [from *pad* and *nag*.] An

ambling nag.

An easy pad-nag to ride out a mile. *Dr. Pope*.

PA'DOWPIPE. *n. f.* [*pes leoninus*, Latin.]

An herb. *Ainsworth*.

PA'E'AN. *n. f.* [from the songs sung at

festivals to Apollo, beginning *To Paeon*.]

A song of triumph.

O may I live to hail the glorious day,  
And sing loud paeans thro' the crowded way! *Reverend*.

See from each clime the learn'd their incense bring;  
Hear, in all tongues consenting paeans ring. *Pope*.

PA'GAN. *n. f.* [*paganus*, Saxon; *pa-*

*ganus*, Latin; from *pagus*, a village; the

villages continuing heathen after the ti-

ties were christian.] A Heathen; one

not a Christian.

PA'GAN. *adj.* Heathenish.

their cloaths are after such a pagan cut too,  
That sure they have worn out Christendom. *Shak*.

The secret ceremonies I conceal;  
Unconth, perhaps unlawful, to reveal;  
But such they were as pagan use requir'd. *Dryden*.

PA'GANISM. *n. f.* [*paganisme*, French;

from *pagan*.] Heathenism.

The name of popery is more odious than very  
*paganism* amongst divers of the more simple sort.

Our labarum, in a state of paganism, you have on  
a coin of Tiberius. It stands between two other  
ensigns. *Addison*.

PAGE. *n. f.* [*page*, French.]

## 1. One side of the leaf of a book.

If a man could have opened one of the pages of  
the divine counsel, and seen the event of Joseph's  
being sold, he might have dried up the young man's  
tears. *Taylor*.

Thy name to Phœbus and the muses known,  
Shall in the front of ev'ry page be shown. *Dryden*.

A printer divides a book into sheets, the sheets  
into pages, the pages into lines, and the lines into  
letters. *Watts*.

2. [*Page*, French.] A young boy attend-

ing, rather in formality than servitude,  
on a great person.

The fair goddess Fortune,  
Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms  
Misguide thy opposers' swords!  
Prosperity be thy page! *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

Pages following him,  
Even at the heels, in golden multitudes. *Shakespeare*.

He had two pages of honour, on either hand one.

Where is this mankind now? who lives to age  
Fit to be made Methusalem his page? *Donne*.

This day thou shalt my rural page see,  
For I have dress'd them both to wait on thee. *Dryden*.

Philip of Macedon had a page attending in his  
chamber, to tell him every morning, Remember,  
O king, that thou art mortal. *Waller*.

To PAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark the pages of a book.

2. To attend as a page.

Will these moss'd trees  
That have out-liv'd the eagle, page thy heels,  
And skip when thou point it out? *Shakespeare*.

PA'GEANT. *n. f.* [Of this word the

etymologists give no satisfactory ac-  
count. It may perhaps be *payen geant*,  
a *payen* giant, a representation of triumph

uled at return from holy wars; as we  
have yet the Saracen's head.]

1. A statue in a show.

2. Any show; a spectacle of entertainment.

When all our *pagants* of delight were plaid,  
Our youth got into play the woman's part,  
And I was trimm'd in madam Julia's gown. *Shakespeare*.

I'll play my part in fortune's *pagant*. *Shak*.

This wide and universal theatre,  
Presents more woful *pagants* than the scene  
Where we play. *Shakespeare's As you like it*.

Strange and unnatural, set a stay and see  
This *pagant* of a prodigy. *Caillie*.

The poets contrived the following *pagant* or  
machine for the pope's entertainment, a huge  
floating mountain that was split in the top in imi-  
tation of Parnassus. *Addison*.

## 3. It is used in a proverbial and general

sense for any thing showy without stabi-  
lity or duration.

Thus unlancated pass the proud away,  
The prize of tools, and *pagant* of a day. *Pope*.

The breath of others raises our tenour,  
Our own as soon blows the *pagant* down. *Young*.

PA'GIANT. *adj.* Showy; pompous; offen-

tatious; superficial.

Were she ambitious, she'd disdain to own  
The *pagant* pomp of such a seivile throne. *Dryden*.

To PA'GIANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To exhibit in show; to represent.

With ridiculous and awkward action,  
Which, slanderer, *pagant* imitation calls,  
He *pagants* us. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*.

PA'GENTRY. *n. f.* [from *pagant*.]

Pomp; show.

Inconveniences are consequent to dogmatizing,  
supposing men in the right; but if they be in the  
wrong, what a ridiculous *pagentry* is it to see such  
a philosophical gravity set man but a solecism. *Government of the Tongue*.

Such

Seen pageantry be to the people shown;  
There boast thy horse's trappings and thy own. *Dryden.*

**PAGINAL.** *adj.* [*pagina*, Lat.] Consisting of pages.

An expression proper unto the *paginal* books of our times, but not so agreeable unto volumes or rolling books, in use among the Jews. *Brown.*

**PAGOD.** *n. s.* [a corruption of *poutghad*, which in the Persian signifies a house of idols. *Fryer's Travels.*]

1. An Indian idol.  
They worship idols called *pagods*, after such a terrible representation as we make of devils. *Stillingfleet.*

2. The temple of the idol.  
See thronging millions to the *pagod* rub,  
And offer country, parent, wife, or son. *Pope.*

**PAIN.** *adj.* the preterite and participle passive of *pay*.

This punishment pursues the unhappy maid,  
And thus the purple hair is dearly paid. *Dryden.*

**PAINLES.** *n. s.* [*paralyssis*, Latin.] Flowers, also called cowslips. *Diæ.*

**PAIL.** *n. s.* [*paila*, Spanish.] A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried.

In the country when wool is new shorn, they set *pails* of water in the same room, to increase the weight. *Bacon.*

New milk that all the winter never fails,  
And all the summer overflows the *pails*. *Dryden.*

**PAILFUL.** *n. s.* [*pail* and *full*.] The quantity that a pail will hold.

Yon same cloud cannot chuse but fall by *pail*-fuls. *Shakespeare.*

**PAILMAIL.** *n. s.* [The same with *pail* mail, a beater or mail to strike the ball.] Violent; boisterous.

A stroke with a *pailmail* beetle upon a bowl, makes it fly from it. *Digby on the Soul.*

**PAIN.** *n. s.* [*paen*, French; *pin*, Saxon; *pana*, Latin.]

1. Punishment denounced.  
There the princesses determining to bathe themselves, thought it was so privileged a place, upon pain of death, as nobody durst presume to come thither. *Sidney.*

On pain of death no person being so bold,  
Or daring hardy, as to touch the list. *Shakspeare.*

Interpose, on pain of my displeasure,  
Betwixt their swords. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

None shall presume to fly under pain of death, with wings of any other man's making. *Addison.*

2. Penalty; punishment.  
Because Eusebius hath yet said nothing, we will, by way of mulct or pain, lay it upon him. *Bacon.*

3. Sensation of uneasiness.  
As the pains of the touch are greater than the offences of the other senses; so likewise are the pleasures. *Bacon.*

Pain is perfect misery, the worst  
Of evils; and excessive, overturns  
All patience. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He would believe, but yet is still in pain;  
Presses the pulse, and feels the leaping vein. *Dryden.*

What pain do you think a man must feel, when his conscience lays this folly to his charge? *Laws.*

4. [In the plural.] Labour; work; toil.  
Many have taken the pains to get out of Europe to reside as friars in America. *Abbot.*  
One labourer and teneth pains, maketh haste, and is so much the more behind. *Regius, xl. 11.*  
The pains they had taken was very great. *Clarendon.*

If philosophy be uncertain, the former will conclude it vain; and the latter may be in danger of pronouncing the same on their pains, who seek it, if after all their labour they must reap the wind, mere opinion and conjecture. *Glauville.*

She needs no weary steps ascend,  
All seems before her feet to bend;  
And here, as she was born, she lies,  
High without taking pains to rise. *Waller.*

The deaf person must be discreetly treated, and by pleasant usage wrought upon to take some pains at it, watching your seasons and taking great care, that he may not hate his task, but do it cheerfully. *Holder.*

If health be such a blessing, it may be worth the pains to discover the regions where it grows, and the springs that feed it. *Temple.*

They called him a thousand fools for his pains. *L'Estrange.*

Some natures the more pains a man takes to reclaim them, the worse they are. *L'Estrange.*

Her nimble feet refuse  
Their wonted speed, and she took pains to lose. *Dryden.*

The same with pains we gain, but lose with ease,  
Sure some to vex, but never all to please. *Pope.*

A reasonable clergyman, if he will be at the pains, can make the most ignorant man comprehend what is his duty, and convince him that he ought to perform it. *Swift.*

5. Labour; task. The singular is, in this sense, obsolete.

"He first arrived on the grassy plain,  
And fairly paced forth with easy pain. *Spenser.*

"One pain in a cottage doth take,  
When t'other trim bowers do make. *Tusser.*

When of the dew, which th' eye and ear do take  
From flowers abroad, and bring into the brain,  
She doth within both wax and honey make; *Davies.*

This work is hers, this is her proper pain.  
When a lion shakes his dreadful mane,  
And angry grows, if he that first took pain *Waller.*

To tame his youth, approach the haughty beast,  
He bends to him, but frights away the rest.

6. Uneasiness of mind, about something absent or future; anxiety; solicitude.  
It bid her feel  
No future pain for me; but instant wed  
A lover more proportion'd to her bed. *Prior.*

If the church were once thus settled, we need then be in less pain for the religion of our prince. *Leffey.*

7. The throws of child-birth.  
She bow'd herself and travell'd; for her pains  
Came upon her. *1 Samuel, iv. 19.*

To PAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To afflict; to torment; to make uneasy.

I am pained at my very heart, because thou hast heard, O my soul, the sound of the trumpet. *Jeremiah, iv. 10.*

Shedrops a doubtful word that pains his mind,  
And leaves a rankling jealousy behind. *Dryden.*

Excess of cold as well as heat, pains us, because it is equally destructive to that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life. *Locke.*

Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg, that just before had been so much pained by the fetter. *Addison.*

2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To labour. Little used.

Though the lord of the liberty do pain himself to yield equal justice unto all, yet can there not but great abuses lurk in so absolute a privilege. *Spenser.*

He pained himself to raise his note. *Dryden.*

**PAINFUL.** *adj.* [*pain* and *full*.]

1. Full of pain; miserable; beset with affliction.

Is there yet no other way, besides  
These painful passages, how we may come  
To death? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Giving pain; afflictive.

Evils have been more painful to us in the prospect, than by their actual pressure. *Addison.*

I am sick of this bad world;  
The day-light and the sun grow painful to me. *Addison.*

Long abstinence may be painful to acid constitutions, by the uneasy sensation it creates in the stomach. *Arbutnot.*

3. Difficult; requiring labour.

The painful service,  
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood  
Shed for my thankless country, are required  
But with that surname. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

When I thought to know this, it was too painful for me. *Psalms lxxiii. 16.*

Surat he took, and the sea preventing same,  
By quick and painful marches hither came. *Dryden.*

Let's flow 'till we touch the painful string,  
Awake from slumber, and attempt to sing. *Swift.*

4. Industrious; laborious; exceeding labour.

To dress the garden, labour is requir'd,  
Nor must the sinful husbandman be tir'd. *Dryden.*

Great abilities, when employed as God directs,  
do but take the owners of them greater and more  
painful servants to their neighbours: however, they  
are real blessings when in the hands of good men. *Swift.*

**PAINFULLY.** *adv.* [from *painful*.]

1. With great pain or affliction.

2. Laboriously; diligently.

Such as sit in ease at home, raise a benefit out of their hunger and thirst, that serve their prince and country pains by abroad. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Robin red-breast painfully  
Did cover them with leaves. *Children in the Wood.*

**PAINFULNESS.** *n. s.* [from *painful*.]

1. Affliction; sorrow; grief.

With diamond in window glass the graved,  
Erone die, and end this ugly painfulness. *Sidney.*

No custom can make the painfulness of a debauch easy or pleasing to a man; since nothing can be pleasant that is unnatural. *South.*

2. Industry; laboriousness.

Painfulness by feeble means shall be able to gain that which in the plenty of more forcible instruments, is through sloth and negligence lost. *Harker.*

**PAINIM.** *n. s.* [*payen*, French.] Pagan; infidel.

The cross hath been an ancient bearing, even before the birth of our Saviour, among the *Painims* themselves. *Pea-ham.*

Whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,  
Slay *Painims* vile that force the fair. *Titchel.*

**PAINIM.** *adj.* Pagan; infidel.

Champions bold,  
Defy'd the best of *Painim* chivalry  
To mortal combat, or carrier with lance. *Milton.*

The Solymean sultan he o'erthrew,  
His moony troops returning bravely unear'd  
With *Painim* blood effus'd. *Philips.*

**PAINLESS.** *adj.* [from *pain*.] Free from pain; void of trouble.

He frequently blest God for so far indulging to his infirmities, as to make his disease so painless to him. *Fell.*

The deaths thou show'st are forc'd;  
Is there no smooth descent? no painless way  
Of kindly mixing with our native clay? *Dryden.*

**PAINSTAKER.** *n. s.* [*pains* and *take*.]

Labourer; laborious person.

I'll prove a true *painstaker* day and night,  
I'll fight and card, and keep our children tight. *Gey.*

**PAINSTAKING.** *adj.* [*pains* and *take*.]

Laborious; industrious.

**PAINT.** *v. a.* [*peindre*, French.]

1. To represent by delineation and colours.

Live to be the show and gaze o' th' time;  
We'll have thee, as our rarer monsters are,  
Painted upon a pole. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. To cover with colours representative of something.

Who fears a sentence or an old man's law,  
Shall by a painted cloth be kept in awe. *Shakspeare.*

L. 2

3. To represent by colours, appearances, or images.

Till we from an author's words *paint* his very thoughts in our minds, we do not understand him.

When folly grows antick we must *paint* it; Come then, the ground prepare.

4. To describe.

The lady I Diff'yal? The wifed.

5. To colour.

Such is hi The earth with The darkest skies

6. To deck with a or ostentation.

Hath not old custom map Than that of painted pomp? More free from peril than the crown Jezebel painted her face and tired

To PAINT. v. n. To lay colours on the face.

Oh! if to dance all night, and dress all day, Charm'd the small-pox, or chas'd old age away, To patch, nay ogle, might become a fault, 'Not would it sure be such a sin to *paint*.

PAINT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Colours representative of any thing.

Words are the *paint* by which their thoughts are shown, And nature is their object to be drawn.

The church of the annunciation looks beautiful in the inside, all but one corner of it being covered with statues, gilding, and *paint*. Her charms in breathing *paint* engage, Her modest cheek shall warm a future age.

2. Colours laid on the face.

Together lay her pray'r book and her *paint*. Arts on the mind, like *paint* upon the face, Fright him, that's worth your love, from your embrace.

PAINTER. n. f. [peintre, French; from paint.] One who professes the art of representing objects by colours

In the placing let some care be taken how the painter did stand in the working. Beauty is only that which makes all things as they are in their proper and perfect nature, which the best painters always chuse by contemplating the forms of each.

PAINTING. n. f. [from paint.]

1. The art of representing objects by delineation and colours.

If painting be acknowledged for an art, it follows that no arts are without their precepts. 'Tis in life as 'tis in painting, Much may be right, yet much be wanting.

2. Picture; the painted resemblance.

This is the very painting of your sin; This is the air drawn dagger which you said Led you to Duncan. Painting is welcome:

The painting is also the natural man: For since dishonesty sticks with man's nature, He is but outside: Even such as they give out.

3. Colours laid on.

If any such be here That love this painting, wherein you see me drawn, Express his disposition.

TURE. n. f. [peinture, French.] The art of painting. A French word. next realm she stretch'd her sway, here near adjoining lay, a province.

The showy arch With lifted colours gay, or, cause, gales, Delights and puzzles the beholder's eye, That views the waxy breeds with thousand shows Of painture vary'd.

PAIR. n. f. [paire, French; par, Latin.]

1. Two things facing one another, as a pair of gloves.

2. A man and wife.

Such pairs in love and mutual honour join'd

Had liv'd long marry'd and a happy pair; Now old in love.

3. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace.

All his lovely looks, his pleasing fires, All his sweet motions, all his taking smiles, He does into one pair of eyes convey. The many pairs of nerves branching themselves to all the parts of the body, are wonderful to behold.

To PAIR. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To be joined in pairs; to couple, as male and female.

Your hand, my Perdita, to turtles pair.

2. To suit; to fit as a counterpart.

Had our pince seen the hour, he had pair'd Well with this lord; there was not a full month Between their births.

My heart was made to fit and pair with thine, Simple and plain, and fraught with artless tenderness.

To PAIR. v. a.

1. To join in couples.

Minds are so hardly match'd, that ev'n the first, Tho' pair'd by heav'n, in Paradise were curs'd.

2. To unite as correspondent or opposite.

Turtles and doves with differing hues unite, And glossy jet is pair'd with shining white.

PALACE. n. f. [palais, French; palatium, Latin.] A royal house; an house eminently splendid.

We with colours spread, March'd thro' the city to the palace gates. Their heads to their foundations. The palace yard is fill'd with floating tides, And the last comers bear the former to the sides.

The sun's bright palace on high columns rais'd, With burning gold and flaming jewels blas'd.

The old man early rose, walk'd forth and late On polish'd stone before his palace gates.

PALACIOUS. adj. [from palace.] Royal; noble; magnificent.

London encreases daily, turning of great palacious houses into small tenements.

PALANQUIN. n. f. Is a kind of covered carriage used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves, and wherein persons of distinction are carried.

PALATABLE. adj. [from palate.] Gustful; pleasing to the taste.

There is nothing so difficult as the art of making advice agreeable. How many devices have been made use of to render this bitter potion palatable?

They by th' alluring odour drawn in haste, Fly to the dust-cates, and crowding slip Their palatable bane.

PALATE. n. f. [palatum, Latin.]

1. The instrument of taste, the upper part or roof of the mouth.

Be made as soft as yours, and let their palates Be season'd with such viands.

The ivory feet were carved into the shape of lions; without these their greatest dainties could not relish to their palates. Light and colours come in only by the eyes; all kind of sounds only by the ears; the several tastes and smells by the nose and palate.

By nerves about our palate plac'd, She likewise judges of the taste: Else, dismal thought! our wardlike men Might drink thick port for fine champagne.

The vulgar boil, the learned roast an egg; Hard task to hit the palate of such guests.

2. Mental relish; intellectual taste.

It may be the palate of the soul is indisposed by littlestness or sorrow. The men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle as dress'd up by the schoolmen.

PA'LATICK. adj. [from palate.] Belonging to the palate; or roof of the mouth.

The three labials, p. m. n. are parallel to the three gingival r. d. n. and to the three palatrick

PALATINATE. n. f. [palatinatus, Lat.] The county wherein is the seat of a count palatine, or chief officer in the court of an emperor, or sovereign prince.

PA'LATINE. n. f. [palatin, French; from palatinus of palatium, Latin.] One invested with regal rights and prerogatives.

These absolute palatines made barons and knights, did exercise high justice in all points within their territories.

PA'LATINE. adj. Possessing royal privileges.

Many of those lords, to whom our kings had granted those petty kingdoms, did exercise jura regalia, inasmuch as there were no less than eight counties palatine in Ireland at one time.

PALE. adj. [pale, French; pallidus, Latin.]

1. Not ruddy; not fresh of colour; wan; white of look.

Look I so pale, lord Dorset, as the rest?— Ay, my good Lord; and no man in the preience, But his red colour hath forsok his cheeks.

2. Not high coloured; approaching to colourless transparency.

When the upine turns pale, the patient is in danger.

3. Not bright; not shining; faint of lustre; dim.

The night, methinks, is but the day light sick, It looks a little pale.

To PALE v. a. [from the adjective.] To make pale.

The glow-worm shows the matin to be near, And 'gins to pale his unreflectual fire.

PALE. n. f. [palus, Latin.]

1. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to inclose grounds.

Get up by this rail; I'll peck you on the pale's else.

As their example still prevails, She tempts the stream, or leaps the pales.

2. Any inclosure.

A demesne, which was then judged very convenient for the whole church, even by the whole, those few escaped, which beat out of the common pale.



*Legally* doe feet never fail.  
To walk the studious cloister's *pale*,  
And love the high embow'd roof. *Milton.*

Having been burn within the *pale* of the church,  
and so brought up in the Christian religion, by  
which we have been partakers of those precious ad-  
vantages of the word and sacraments. *Dury of Man.*  
He hath proposed a standing revelation, so well  
confirmed by miracles, that it should be needless  
to recur to them for the conviction of any man  
born within the *pale* of christianity. *Atterbury.*

Confine the thoughts to exercise the breath;  
And keep them in the *pale* of words till death. *Daniel.*

3. Any district or territory.

There is no part but the bare English *pale*, in  
which the Irish have not the greatest footing. *Spenser.*  
The lords justices put arms into the hands of di-  
vers noblemen of that religion within the *pale*. *Clarendon.*

4. The *pale* is the third and middle part  
of the scutcheon, being derived from  
the chief to the base, or nether part of  
the scutcheon, with two lines. *Peacham.*

PALE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with pales.

The diameter of the hill of twenty foot, may  
be *paled* in with twenty deals of a foot broad. *Mortimer.*

2. To inclose; to encompass.

Whate'er the ocean *pale*s, or lky inclips,  
Is thine. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The English beech  
*Pales* in the flood with men, with wives and boys. *Shakespeare.*

Will you *pale* your head in Henry's glory,  
And rob his temples of the diadem,  
Now in his life? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

PALEYED. *adj.* [*pale* and *eye*.] Having  
eyes dimmed.

No nightly trance, or breathed spell,  
Inspires the *paley'd* priest from the prophetic cell. *Milton.*

Shrines, where their vigils *paley'd* virgins keep,  
And pitying saints, whose statues lean to weep. *Pope.*

PALEFACED. *adj.* [*pale* and *face*.] Hav-  
ing the face wan.

Why have they dar'd to march  
So many miles upon her peaceful bosom,  
Frighting her *palefac'd* villages with war? *Shakespeare.*

Let *palefac'd* fear keep with the mean-born man,  
And find no harbour in a royal heart. *Shakespeare.*

PALELY. *adv.* [from *pale*.] Wanly;  
not freshly; not ruddily.

PALENESS. *n. f.* [from *pale*.]

1. Wanness; want of colour; want of  
freshness; sickly whiteness of look.

Her blood durst not yet come to her face, to take  
away the name of *paleness* from her most pure  
whiteness. *Sidney.*

The blood the virgin's cheek forsook,  
A livid *paleness* spreads o'er all her look. *Pope.*

2. Want of colour; want of lustre.

The *paleness* of this flow'r  
Beway'd the faintness of my mother's heart. *Shakespeare.*

PALENDAR. *n. f.* A kind of coasting vel-  
sel. Obsolete.

Solyman sent over light-horsemen in great *pale-  
ndars*, which running all along the sea coast, carried  
the people and the cattle. *Knave's History.*

PALEOUS. *adj.* [*palea*, Latin.] Husky;  
chaffy.

This attraction we tried in *paless* and *paless*  
bodies. *Brown.*

PALETTE. *n. f.* [*palette*, French.] A  
light board on which a painter holds  
his colours when he paints.

Let the ground of the picture be of such a  
mixture, as there may be something in it of every  
colour that composes your work, as it were the  
contents of your *palette*. *Dryden.*

Ere yet thy pencil tries her nicer tails,  
Or on thy *palette* lie the blended oils,  
Thy careless chalk has half achiev'd thy art,  
And her just image makes Cleora start. *Tickel.*

When sage Minerva rose,  
From her sweet lips smooth elocution flows,  
Her skilful hand an iv'ry *palette* grac'd,  
Where shining colours were in order plac'd. *Gay.*

PALEFREY. *n. f.* [*palefroy*, French.] A  
small horse fit for ladies: it is always  
distinguished in the old books from a  
war horse.

Her wanton *palefroy* all was overspread  
Withinsel trappings, woven like a wave. *Spenser.*  
The damsel is mounted on a white *palefroy*, as  
an emblem of her innocence. *Addison's Spectator.*

PALEFREYED. *adj.* [from *palefroy*.] Rid-  
ing on a palefroy.

Such dire achievements sings the bard that tell  
Of *palefroy'd* dames, bold knights, and magic  
spells. *Tickel.*

PALIFICATION. *n. f.* [*palus*, Latin.]  
The act or practice of making ground  
firm with piles.

I have said nothing of *palification* or piling of  
the ground plot commanded by Vitruvius, when we  
build upon a moist soil. *Watson.*

PALINDROME. *n. f.* [*παλινδρομα*, *παλιν*  
and *δρομα*.] A word or sentence which  
is the same read backward or forwards:  
as, *madam*; or this sentence, *Subi dura*  
*a rudibus*.

PALINODE. *n. f.* [*παλινωδια*.] A re-  
PALINODY. cantation.

I of thy excellence have oft been told;  
But now my ravish'd eyes thy face behold:  
Who therefore in this weeping *palinod*  
Abhor myself, that have displeas'd my God,  
In dust and ashes mourn. *Sandy's Par. on Job.*

PALISADE. *n. f.* [*palisade*, French;  
PALISADO. *n. f.* [*palisado*, Spanish; from  
*palus*, Lat.] Pales set by way of in-  
closure or defence.

The Trojans round the place a rampire cast,  
And *palisades* about the trenches plac'd. *Dryden.*

The wood is useful for *palisades* for fortifica-  
tions, being very hard and durable. *Mortimer.*

The city is surrounded with a strong wall, and  
that wall guarded with *palisades*. *Brown.*

TO PALISADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
To inclose with palisades.

PALESH. *adj.* [from *pale*.] Somewhat  
pale.

Spirit of nitre makes with copper a *paleish* blue;  
Spirit of urine a deep blue. *Abrahamson on Air.*

PALL. *n. f.* [*pallium*, Latin.]

1. A cloak or mantle of state.

With princely pace,  
As fair Aurora in her purple *pall*,  
Out of the East the dawning day doth call;  
So forth she comes. *Spenser.*

Let gorgeous tragedy  
In scepter'd *pall* come weeping by. *Milton.*

2. The mantle of an archbishop.

An archbishop ought to be consecrated and  
anointed, and after consecration he shall have the  
*pall* sent him. *Ascham.*

3. The covering thrown over the dead.

The right side of the *pall* old Egeus kept,  
And on the left the royal Thebes wept. *Dryden.*

TO PALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
cloak; to invest.

Come, thick night,  
And *pall* thee in the dunest smock of hell,  
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes. *Shakespeare.*

TO PALL. *v. a.* [Of this word the ety-  
mologists give no reasonable account:

perhaps it is only a corruption of *pale*,  
and was applied originally to colours.]  
To grow vapid; to become insipid.

Empty one bottle into another swiftly, lest the  
drink *pall*. *Bacon.*

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,  
Fades in the eye, and *palls* upon the sense. *Addison.*

TO PALL. *v. a.*

1. To make insipid or vapid.

Reason and reflection, representing perpetually  
to the mind the mean-ness of all sensual gratifica-  
tions, blunt the edge of his keenest desires, and *pall*  
all his enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

Wit, like wine, from happier climates brought,  
Dash'd by these rogues, turns English common-  
draught.

They *pall* Moore's and Lopes' sprightly strain. *Swift.*

2. To impair spriteliness; to dispirit.

A miracle  
Their joy with unexpected sorrow *pall'd*. *Dryden.*

Ungrateful man,  
Base, barbarous man, the more we raise our love,  
The more we *pall*, and cool, and kill his ardour. *Dryden.*

3. To weaken; to impair.

For this,  
I'll never follow thy *pall'd* fortunes more. *Shakespeare.*

4. To cloy.

*Palled* appetite is humourous, and must be gra-  
tified with sauces rather than food. *Taylor.*

PALETTE. *n. f.* [*palettes*, in Chaucer; which  
was probably the French word from  
*paille*, straw, and secondarily, a bed.]

1. A small bed; a mean bed.

Why rather, sleep, lie'st thou in sneaky cribs,  
Upon uneasy *palettes* stretching thee,  
And hush'd with luzzing night flies to thy slumber,  
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,  
Under the canopies of costly state,

And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody? *Shakespeare.*

His secretary was laid in a *palette* near him for  
ventilation of his thoughts. *Watson's Buckingham.*

If your stray attendance be yet lodg'd,  
Or shroud within these limits, I shall know,  
Ere morrow wake, or the low-roued lark  
From her thatch'd *palette* rise. *Milton.*

2. [*Palette*, French.] A small measure,  
formerly used by surgeons.

A surgeon drew from a patient in four days,  
twenty-seven *palettes*, every *palette* containing three  
ounces. *Hakewill.*

3. [In heraldry; *palus minor*, Latin.] A  
little post.

PALLMALL. *n. f.* [*pila* and *malleus*, Lat.  
*pale maille*, French.] A play in which  
the ball is struck with a mallet through  
an iron ring.

PALEIAMENT. *n. f.* [*pallium*, Latin.]  
A dress; a robe.

The people of Rome  
Send thee by me their tribute,  
This *pallament* of white and spotless hue. *Shakespeare.*

PALLIARISE. *n. f.* [*palliari*, Fr.]  
Fornication; whoring. Obsolete.

TO PALLIATE. *v. a.* [*pallio*, Latin;  
from *pallium*, a cloak; *pallier*, Fr.]

1. To cover with excuse

They never hide or *palliate* their vices, but ex-  
pose them freely to view. *Swift.*

2. To extenuate; to soften by favourable  
representations.

The fault is to extenuate, *palliate*, and indulge. *Dryden.*

3. To cure imperfectly or temporarily,  
not radically; to ease, not cure.

PALLIATION. *n. f.* [*palliation*, French;  
from *palliate*.]

1. Extenu-

# 1. Extenuation; alleviation; favourable representation.

I saw clearly through all the pious disguises and soft palliations of some men. *King Charles.*

Such bitter invectives against other men's faults, and indulgence or palliation of their own, shews their real lies in their spleen. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

# 2. Imperfect or temporary, not radical cure; mitigation, not cure.

If the just cure of a disease be full of peril, let the physic amount to palliation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

**PALLIATIVE.** *adj.* [*palliatif*, French; from *palliate*.]

# 1. Extenuating; favourably representative.

# 2. Mitigating; not removing; temporarily or partially, not radically curative.

Consumption pulmonary feld. m. admits of other than a palliative cure, and is generally incurable when hereditary. *Arbutnot.*

**PALLIATIVE.** *n. f.* [from *palliate*.] Something mitigating; something alleviating.

It were more safe to trust to the general aversion of our people against this coin, than apply these palliatives which weak, peevish, or averse politicians administer. *Swift.*

**PALLID.** *adj.* [*pallidus*, Latin.] Pale; not high-coloured; not bright. *pallid* is seldom used of the face.

Of every sort, which in that meadow grew, They gather'd some; the violet *pallid* blue. *Spens.*

When from the *pallid* sky the sun descends. *Thomson.*

Whilst, on the margin of the beaten road, Its *pallid* bloom sick-smelling hen bane show'd. *Hurte.*

**PALM.** *n. f.* [*palma*, Latin; *palmier*, Fr.]

# 1. A tree of great variety of species; of which the branches were worn in token of victory: it therefore implies superiority.

There are twenty-one species of this tree, of which the most remarkable are, the greater *palm* or date-tree. The dwarf *palm* grows in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, from whence the leaves are sent hither and made into flag-brooms. The only *palm* is a native of Guinea and Cape Verd island, but has been transplanted to Jamaica and Barbadoes. It grows as high as the main mast of a ship. *Miller.*

Get the start of the majestic world, And bear the *palm* alone. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*

Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil, than the abundant growing of the *palm* trees without labour of man. This tree alone giveth unto man whatsoever his life beggeth at nature's hand. *R. L. g. b.*

Above others who carry away the *palm* for excellence, is Maurice Landgrave of Hess. *Pearbam.*

Fruits of *palm*-trees, pleasantest to thirst And hunger both. *Milton.*

Thou youngest virgin, daughter of the skies, Whose *palm* new pluck'd from Paradise, With spreading branches more sublimely rise. *Dryden.*

# 2. Victory; triumph. [*palme*, French]

Namur sublu'd is England's *palm* alone; The rest besieg'd, but we contain'd the town. *Dryden.*

# 3. The hand spread out; the inner part of the hand. [*palma*, Latin.]

By this virgin *palm* now kissing thine, I will be thine. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Drinks of extreme thin parts fretting, put upon the back of your hand, with a little stay, *palm* through to the *palm*, and yet taste mild to the mouth. *Bacon.*

Seeking my success in love to know, I try'd the infallible prophetic way, A *palm* leaf upon my *palm* to lay. *Dryden.*

# 4. A hand, or measure of length, comprising three inches. [*palme*, French.]

The length of a foot is a sixth part of the stature; a span one eighth of it; a *palm* or hand's breadth one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth or inch one seventy-second; a forefinger's breadth one ninety-sixth. *Holder on Time.*

Henry VIII. of England, Francis I. of France, and Charles V. emperor, were so provident, as scarce a *palm* of ground could be gotten by either, but that the other two would set the balance of Europe upright again. *Bacon.*

The same hand into a fist may close, Which instantly a *palm* expanded shows. *Denham.*

**TO PALM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

# 1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers.

*Palming* is held foul play amongst gamblers. *Dryden.*

They *palm'd* the trick that lost the game. *Prior.*

# 2. To impose by fraud.

If not by scriptures, how can we be sure, Reply'd the panther, what tradition's pure? For you may *palm* upon us new for old. *Dryden.*

Moll White has made the country ring with several imaginary exploits *palm'd* upon her. *Addison's Spectator.*

# 3. To handle.

Frank carves very ill, yet will *palm* all the meat. *Prior.*

# 4. To stroak with the hand. [*palmar*, Latin.]

**PALMER.** *n. f.* [from *palm*.] A pilgrim: they who returned from the holy land carried branches of *palm*. My sceptre, for a *palmer's* walking staff. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Behold yon life, by *palmer*s, pilgrims trod, Men bearded, bald, cowl'd, uncowl'd, shod, unshod. *Pope.*

**PALMERWORM.** *n. f.* [*palmer* and *worm*.] A worm covered with hair, suppos'd to be so called because he wanders over all plants.

A flesh fly, and one of those hairy worms that resemble caterpillars and are called *palmerworms*, being conveyed into one of our small receivers, the bee and the fly lay with their bellies upward, and the worm fermed suddenly struck dead. *Boyle.*

**PALMETTO.** *n. f.* A species of the *palm*-tree: it grows in the West-Indies to be a very large tree; with the leaves the inhabitants thatch their houses. These leaves, before they are expanded, are cut and brought into England to make women's plaited hats; and the berries of these trees were formerly much used for buttons.

Broad o'er my head the verdant cedars wave, And high *palmettos* lift their graceful shade. *Thomson.*

**PALMIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*palma* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing palms. *Di. d.*

**PALMIPED.** *adj.* [*palma* and *pes*, Lat.] Webfooted; having the toes joined by a membrane.

It is described like *stipipes*, whereas it is a *palmipede* or finfooted like swans. *Brown.*

Water-fowl which are *palmipede*, are whole footed, have very long necks, and yet but short legs, as swans. *Ray.*

**PALMISTER.** *n. f.* [from *palma*.] One who deals in palmistry. *Di. d.*

**PALMISTRY.** *n. f.* [*palma*, Latin.]

# 1. The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm.

We shall not query what truth is in *palmistry*, or divination from lines of our hands of high denomination. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Here while his canting drone-pipe scan'd

The mystick figures of her hand, He tripples *palmistry*, and dials

On all her fortune-telling lines. *Chaucer's.*

With the fond maids in *palmistry* he deals; They tell the secret first which he reveals. *Prim.*

# 2. Addison uses it humorously for the action of the hand.

Going to relieve a common beggar, he found his pocket was picked; that being a kind of *palmistry* at which this vermin are very dextrous. *Addison's Spectator.*

**PALMY.** *adj.* [from *palm*.] Bearing palms.

In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome, A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,

The graves stood tenantless. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

She pass'd the region which Panchaea join'd, And flying, left the *palmy* plains behind. *Dryden.*

**PALPABILITY.** *n. f.* [from *palpable*.] Quality of being perceivable to the touch.

He first found out *palpability* of colours; and by the delicacy of his touch, could distinguish the different vibrations of the heterogeneous rays of light. *Mart. Scriblerus.*

**PALPABLE.** *adj.* [*palpable*, French; *palper*, Latin.]

# 1. Perceptible by the touch.

Art thou but A dagger of the mind, a false creation? I see thee yet in form as palpable, As this which now I draw. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Darkness must overshadow all his bounds, *Palpable* darkness! and blot out three days. *Mil.*

# 2. Gross; coarse; easily detected.

That grosser kind of heathen idolatry, whereby they worshipp'd the very works of their own hands, was an absurdity to reason to *palpable*, that the prophet David comparing idols and idolaters together maketh almost no odds between them. *Hooker.*

They grant we err not in *palpable* manner, we are not openly and notoriously impious. *Hooker.*

He must not think to shelter himself from to *palpable* an absurdity, by this impertinent distinction. *Thomson.*

Having no surer guide, it was no wonder that they fell into gross and *palpable* mistakes. *Woodward's Natural History.*

# 3. Plain; easily perceptible.

That they all have so testified, I see not how we should possibly with a proof more *palpable*, than this manifestly received and every where continued custom of reading them publicly. *Hooker.*

They would no longer be content with the invisible monarchy of God, and God dismissed them to the *palpable* dominion of Saul. *Holyday.*

Since there is so much dissimilitude between cause and effect in the more *palpable* phenomena, we can expect no less between them and their invisible efficient. *Glanville.*

**PALPABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *palpable*.] Quality of being palpable; plainness; grossness.

**PALPABLY.** *adv.* [from *palpable*.]

# 1. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch.

# 2. Grossly; plainly.

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury, that had *palpably* taken shares of money; before they gave up their verdict, they prayed of the senate a guard, that they might do their consciences justice. *Bacon.*

**PALPATION.** *n. f.* [*palpatio*, *palper*, Lat.]

The act of feeling.

**TO PALPITATE.** *v. a.* [*palpito*, Latin; *palpiter*, Fr.] To beat as the heart; to flutter; to go pit a pat.

**PALPITATION.** *n. f.* [*palpitation*, Fr. from *palpitate*.] Beating or panting:

that

that alteration in the pulse of the heart, upon frights or any other causes, which makes it felt: for a natural uniform pulse goes on without distinction.

The heart strikes five hundred fort of pulses in an hour; and heated such continual palpitations, through anxiety and distraction, that pain would it break.

I knew the good company too well to feel any palpitations at their approach.

Anxiety and palpitations of the heart, are a sign of weak fibres.

Her bosom heaves With palpitations wild.

**PALSGRAVE.** *n. f.* [*palsgraff*, German.] A count or earl who has the overseeing of a prince's palace.

**PALSY.** *adj.* [from *palsy*.] Afflicted with the palsy; paralytic.

**PALSIED.** *adj.* [from *palsy*.] Diseased with a palsy.

Pall'd, thy blazed youth  
Becomes assuaged, and doth beg the aims  
Of palsy'd old.

Let not old age long stretch his palsy'd hand;

**PALSY.** *n. f.* [*paralysis*, Lat. thence *paralyss*, *paraly*, *palsy*, *palsy*.] A privation of motion or feeling, or both, proceeding from some cause below the cerebellum, joined with a coldness, flaccidity, and at last wasting of the parts. If this privation be in all the parts below the head, except the thorax and heart, it is called a paraplegia; if in one side only, a hemiplegia; if in some parts only of one side, a paralysis. There is a threefold division of a palsy; a privation of motion, sensation remaining; a privation of sensation, motion remaining; and lastly, a privation of both together.

The palsy, and not fear, provokes me.

**TO PALTER.** *v. n.* [from *paltron*.] To shift; to dodge; to play tricks. Not in use.

To the young man send humble treaters,  
And part in the suit of lowliness.

**TO PALTER.** *v. a.* To squander: as, he palters his fortune.

**PALTERER.** *n. f.* [from *palter*.] An unsincere dealer; a shifter.

**PALTRINESS.** *n. f.* [from *paltrey*.] The state of being paltry.

**PALTRY.** *adj.* [*paltrey*, French, a scoundrel; *paltrocce*, a low whore, Italian.] Sorry; worthless; despicable; contemptible; mean.

Then turn your forces from this paltry siege,  
And stir them up against a mightier task.

Whole compass is paltry and carried too true,  
Such husbandry useth that many do hate.

For knights are bound to feel no blows  
From paltry and unequal foes.

When such paltry slaves presume  
To mix in treason, if the plot succeeds,  
They're thrown neglected by; but if it fails,  
They're sure to die like dogs.

**PALY.** *adj.* [from *pale*.] Pale. Used only in poetry.

Faint would I go to chafe his paly lips  
With twenty thousand kisses.

Fire answers fire, and through their paly flames  
Each battle sees the other's umber'd face.

**PAM.** *n. f.* [probably from *palm*, victory; as *trump* from *triumph*.] The knave of clubs.

Ev'n mighty pam that kings and queens o'erthrew,  
And mow'd down armies in the fights of war.

**TO PAMPER.** *v. a.* [*pamperare*, Italian.] To glut; to fill with food; to faginate; to feed luxuriously.

It was even as two physicians should take one  
Sick body in hand, of which the former would minister  
all things meet to purge and keep under the  
body, the other to pamper and strengthen it suddenly  
again; whereof what is to be looked for but a most  
dangerous relapse?

You are more intemperate in your blood  
Than Venus, or those pamper'd animals  
That rage in savage sensuality.

They are contented as well with mean food, as  
those that with the rarities of the earth do pamper  
their voracities.

Praise swelled thee to a proportion ready to burst,  
It brought thee to feed upon the air, and to starve  
thy soul, only to pamper thy imagination.

Diffend his chine and pamper him for sport.  
His lordship jolls within at ease,  
Pampering his pounce with foreign rarities.

**PAMPHLET.** *n. f.* [*par un flet*, Fr. Whence this word is written anciently, and by Caxton, *paunflet*.] A small book; properly a book sold unbound, and only stitched.

Com'st thou with deep premeditated lines,  
With written pamphlets studiously devis'd?

Since I have been reading many English pamphlets  
and to classes of the Sabbath, I can hardly find  
any treatise wherein the use of the common service  
by the minister, and the due frequenting thereof by  
the people, is once named among the duties or of  
fices of sanctifying the Lord's day.

He could not, without some tax upon him; it  
and his ministers for the not executing the law,  
look upon the bold licence of some in printing pamphlets.

As when some writer in a publick cause,  
His pen, to save a sinking nation, drags;  
While all is calm, his arguments prevail,  
Till power discharging all her stormy bags,  
Flutters the feeble pamphlet into rags.

**TO PAMPHLET.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write small books.

I put pen to paper, and something I have done,  
though in a poor pamphletting way.

**PAMPHLETEER.** *n. f.* [from *pamphlet*.] A scribbler of small books.

The squibs are those who in the common phrase  
are called libellers, lampooners, and pamphleteers.

With great injustice I have been pelted by pamphleteers.

**TO PAN.** *v. a.* An old word denoting to close or join together.

**PAN.** *n. f.* [*panne*, Saxon.]

1. A vessel broad and shallow, in which provisions are dressed or kept.  
This were but to leap out of the pan into the fire.

The pliant brass is laid  
On anvils, and of heads and limbs are made,  
Pans, cans.

2. The part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder.

Our attempts to fire the gun-powder in the pan  
of the pistol, succeeded not.

3. Any thing hollow: as, the brain pan.

**PANACEA.** *n. f.* [*panacee*, French; *πανακεια*.] An universal medicine.

**PANACEA.** *n. f.* An herb.

**PANADA.** *n. f.* [from *panis*, bread.]

**PANADO.** } Food made by boiling bread in water.

Their diet ought to be very sparing; gruels, panados, and chicken broth.

**PANCAKE.** *n. f.* [*pan* and *cake*.] Thin pudding baked in the frying pan.

A certain knight swore by his honour they were good pancakes, and swore by his honour the mul-tard was naught.

The flour makes a very good pancake, mixed with a little wheat flour.

**PANCRATICAL.** *adj.* [*παν* and *κρατικός*.] Excelling in all the gymnastick exercises.

He was the most pancratical man of Greece, and, as Galen reporteth, able to persist erect upon an oily plank, and not to be removed by the force of three men.

**PANCREAS.** *n. f.* [*πᾶν* and *κρέας*.] The pancreas, or sweet bread, is a gland of the conglomerate sort, situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebrae of the loins: it lies across the abdomen, reaching from the liver to the spleen, and is strongly tied to the peritonaeum, from which it receives its common membranes. It weighs commonly four or five ounces. It is about six fingers breadth long, two broad, and one thick. Its substance is a little soft and supple.

**PANCREATICK.** *adj.* [from *pancreas*.] Contained in the pancreas.

In man and viviparous quadrupeds, the food moistened with the saliva is first chewed, then swallowed into the stomach, and is evacuated into the intestines, where being mixed with the choler and pancreatic juice, it is further subtilized, and easily finds its way in at the straight orifices of the ileocolic veins.

The bile is so acid that nature has furnished the pancreatic juice to temper its bitterness.

**PANCY.** } *n. f.* [corrupted, I suppose, from *panacy*, *panacea*.] A flower; a kind of violet.

The daughters of the flood have search'd the  
For violet pale, and crop'd the poppy's head;  
To please the sight, and calms sweet to  
find.

The real essence of gold is as impossible for us to know, as for a blind man to tell in what flower the colour of a pansy is, or is not to be found, whilst he has no idea of the colour of a pansy.

From the brute beasts humanity I learn'd,  
And in the pansy's life God's providence discern'd.

**PANDECT.** *n. f.* [*pandecta*, Latin.]

1. A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science.

It were to be wished, that the commons would form a *pan-dict* of their power and privileges, to be confirmed by the entire legislative authority. *Swift.*

2. The digest of the civil law.

**PANDE-MICK.** *adj.* [*πάσις*; and *δῆμος*.] Incident to a whole people.

Those instances bring a consumption, under the notion of a *pandemic* or *endemic*, or rather vernacular disease, to England. *Harvey.*

**PANDER.** *n. s.* [This word is derived from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of *Troilus* and *Cressida*; it was therefore originally written *pandar*, till its etymology was forgotten.] A pimp; a male bawd; a procurer; an agent for the lust or ill designs of another.

Let him, with his cap in hand,  
Like a bawd *pander*, hold the chamber door  
Whilst by a slave

His fairest daughter is contaminated. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou art the *pander* to her dishonour, and equally  
to me dishonest. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

If ever you prove false to one another, since I  
have taken such pains to bring you together, let  
all pitiful goets-between be called *panders* after my  
name. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

The sons of happy punks, the *pander's* heir,  
Are privileged

To clap the first, and rule the theatre. *Dryden.*  
Thou hast confest'd thyself the conscious *pander*  
Of that pretended passion;

A single witness infamously known,  
Against two persons of unquestion'd fame. *Dryden.*  
My obedient honesty was made

The *pander* to thy lust and black ambition. *Roscoe.*

**PA'NDER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
To pimp; to be subservient to lust or  
passion.

I proclaim no shame,  
When the compulsive ardour gives the charge,  
Since first itself as actively doth burn,  
And reason *panders* will. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**PANDERLY.** *adj.* [from *pander*] Pimp-  
ing; pimplike.

Oh you *panderly* rascals! there's a conspiracy  
against me. *Shakespeare.*

**PANDICULATION.** *n. s.* [*pandiculans*,  
Latin.] The restlessness, stretching,  
and uneasiness that usually accompany  
the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

Windy spirits, for want of a due volatilization,  
produce in the nerves a *pandiculation*, or oscillation,  
or flutter, or cramp in the muscles. *Pleyer.*

**PANE.** *n. s.* [*paneau*, French.]

1. A square of glass.

The letters appear'd reverse thro' the *pane*,  
But in Stella's bright eyes they were plac'd right  
again. *Swift.*

The face of Eleanor owes more to that single  
*pane* than to all the glasses she ever consulted.  
*Pope's Letters.*

2. A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.

Him all repute  
For his device in handsome a suit,  
To judge of lace, pink, *pane*, print, and plait,  
Of all the court to be the best conceit. *Donne.*

**PANEGYRICK.** *n. s.* [*panegyricus*, Fr.  
*πανηγυρικός*.] An eulogy; an encomiastick  
piece.

The Athenians met at the sepulchres of those  
 slain at Marathon, and there made *panegyrics* up-  
on them. *Sedding's Fleet.*

That which is a satire to other men must be a  
*panegyric* to your lordship. *Dryden.*

As he continues the exercises of these eminent  
 virtues, he may be one of the greatest men that  
 our age has bred, and leave materials for a *pan-*

*gyrick*, not unworthy the pen of some future Pliny.  
*Prior.*

To *chaff* our *spices*, when themes like these  
 increase,

Shall *panegyric* reign, and confute coals? *Young.*  
**PANEGYRIST.** *n. s.* [from *panegyric*;  
*panegyristes*, French.] One that writes  
praise; encomiast.

Add these few lines out of a far more ancient  
*panegyrist* in the time of Constantine the Great.  
*Camden.*

**PA'NEL.** *n. s.* [*panellum*, Latin; *panneau*,  
French.]

1. A square, or piece of any matter in-  
serted between other bodies.

The chariot was all of cedar, save that the fore  
end had *panels* of sapphires, set in borders of gold.  
*Bacon.*

Maximilian his whole history is digested into  
twenty-four square *panels* of sculpture in bas relief.  
*Addison on Italy.*

This fellow will join you together as they join  
wainscot; then one of you will prove a shunk *panel*,  
and, like green timber, warp. *Shakespeare.*

A bungler thus, who scarce the nail can hit,  
With driving wrong will make the *panel* split.  
*Swift.*

2. [Panel, *panellum*, Latin; *panneau* of the French  
*panne*, id est, *pellis* or *peau*, a piece or  
pane in English.] A schedule or roll,  
containing the names of such jurors as  
the sheriff provides to pass upon a  
trial. And empannelling a jury, is  
nothing but the entering them into the  
sheriff's roll or book. *Corwell.*

Then twelve of such as are indifferent, and are  
returned upon the principal *panel*, or the tales,  
are sworn to try the same, according to evidence.  
*Hale's History of England.*

**PANG.** *n. s.* [either from *pain*, or *bang*,  
Dutch, uneasy.] Extreme pain; sud-  
den paroxysm of torment.

Say, that some lady  
Hath for your love as great a *pang* of heart,  
As you have for Olivia. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

See how the *pangs* of death do make him grin.  
*Shakespeare.*

Suff'rance made  
Almost each *pang* a death. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Farth trem-  
ble from her entrails, as again,  
In *pangs*; and *unwilling* gave a second groan. *Milton.*

Juno, pitying her disastrous fate,  
Sends Iris down, her *pangs* to mitigate. *Denham.*

My son advance  
Still in new impudence, new ignorance.  
Success let others teach, learn thou from me  
*Pang*, without birth, and fruitless industry. *Dryden.*

I will give way  
To all the *pangs* and fury of despair. *Addison.*

I saw the hoary traitor  
Grin in the *pangs* of death, and bite the ground.  
*Addison.*

Ah! come not, write not, think not once of me;  
Nor share one *pang* of all I felt for thee. *Pope.*

**PA'NG.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
torment cruelly.

If fortune divorces  
It from the bearer; 'tis a *pa'ng* rance *panging*,  
As soul and body's parting. *Shakespeare.*

I grieve myself  
To think, when thou shalt be dislogg'd by her,  
Whom now thou trust'st on, how thy memory  
Will then be *pa'ng'd* by me. *Shakespeare.*

**PA'NICK.** *adj.* [from *pan*, groundless fears  
being supposed to be sent by *pan*.]  
Violent without cause, applied to fear.

The sudden stir and *panick* fear, when chance  
etern was carried away by Reynard. *Camden's Remains.*

Which many respect to be but a *panick* terror,  
and men do fear they justly know not what.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I left the city in a *pa'nic* flight;  
Lions they are in council, lambs in fight. *Dryden.*

**PA'NICK.** *n. s.* [*panick*.] A sudden  
fright without cause.

**PANNADE.** *n. s.* The curvet of a horse.  
*Ainsworth.*

**PA'NNEL.** *n. s.* [*panneel*, Dutch; *panneau*,  
French.] A kind of ruttick saddle.

A *panneel* and wanty, pack-saddle and ped,  
With line to fetch litter, and halters for head. *Tupper.*

His strutting ribs on both sides show'd  
Like furrows he himself had plow'd;  
For underneath the skirt of *pannel*,  
Twixt every two there was a channel. *Hudibras.*

**PA'NNEL.** *n. s.* The stomach of a hawk.  
*Ainsworth.*

**PA'NNICLE.** } *n. s.* A plant.

**PA'NNICK.** } *n. s.* A plant.

The *pannick* is a plant of the millet kind, differ-  
ing from that, by the disposition of the flowers  
and seeds, which, of this, grow in a close thick  
spike; it is sowed in several parts of Europe, in  
the fields, as corn, for the sustenance of the in-  
habitants, it is frequently used in particular places  
of Germany to make bread. *Miller.*

September is shown with a cheerful countenance;  
in his left hand a handful of millet, oats, and *pan-*  
*nick*. *Præbium.*

*Pannick* affords a soft demulcent nourishment.  
*Ashbourn.*

**PA'NNIER.** *n. s.* [*panier*, French.] A  
basket; a wicker vessel, in which fruit,  
or other things, are carried on a horse.

The worthless brute  
Now turns a mill, or drags a loaded life,  
Beneath two *panniers*, and a baker's wife. *Dryden.*

We have resolv'd to take away their whole club  
in a pair of *panniers*, and imprison them in a cup-  
board. *Addison.*

**PA'NOPLY.** *n. s.* [*πανοπλία*.] Complete  
armour.

In arms they stood  
Of golden *panoply*, refulgent hot!  
Soon banded. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

We had need to take the christian *panoply*, to  
put on the whole armour of God. *Roy on Creation.*

**PA'NSEY.** *n. s.* A flower. See *PANCY*.

**PA'NT.** *v. n.* [*panter*, old French.]

1. To palpitate; to beat as the heart in  
sudden terror, or after hard labour.

Yet might her piteous heart be seen to *pa'nt* and  
quake. *Spenser.*

Below the bottom of the great abyss,  
There where one centre reconciles all things,  
The world's profound heart *panter*. *Cresshaw.*

If I am to lose by fight the lost *panter*, which  
I have always felt when I heard your voice, pull  
out these eyes before they lead me to be ungrateful.  
*Taiter.*

2. To have the breast heaving, as for  
want of breath.

Plum *panter* for breath from out his cell,  
And opens wide the grinning jaws of hell. *Dryden.*

Miranda will never have her eyes swelt with fat-  
ness, or *pa'nt* under a heavy load of flesh, till she  
has changed her religion. *Law.*

3. To play with intermission.

The whiffing breeze  
*panter* on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

4. To long; to wish earnestly; to wish after  
or for.

They *pa'nt* after the dust of the earth, on the  
head of the poor. *Anon, ii. 7.*

Who *panter* for glory finds but short repose,  
A breath revives him; and a breath o'erthrows. *Pope.*

**PANT.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Palpi-  
tation; motion of the heart.

Leap thou, a fire and all,  
Through proof of harness, to thy heart, and there  
Ride on the *panter* triumphing. *Shakespeare.*

**PA'NTALOO.**

**PANTALON. n. f.** [*pantalon*, French.] A man's garment anciently worn, in which the breeches and stockings were all of a piece. *Hanmer.*

The sixth age shifts  
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,  
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side.  
*Shakespeare.*

The French we conquer'd once,  
Now give us laws for *pantaloons*,  
The length of breeches, and the garters. *Hudibras.*  
**PANTEUS. n. f.** [*dyspnea*] The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

**PANTHEON. n. f.** [*πανθεων*] A temple of all the gods.

**PANTHER. n. f.** [*πανθηρ*; *panthera*, Lat. *panthere*, French.] A spotted wild beast; a pard.

An' it please your majesty,  
To hunt the *panther* and the hare with me,  
With horn and hound. *Shakespeare.*

Pin, on the universal, is painted with a goat's face, about his shoulders, a *panther's* skin. *Peacock.*  
The *panther's* speckled hide

Flow'd o'er his armour with an eddy pride. *Pope.*  
**PANTILI. n. f.** A gutter tile.

**PANTINGLY. adv.** [from *panting*] With palpitation.

She heav'd the name of father  
Pantingly forth, as if it pierc'd her heart. *Shakespeare.*

**PANTIER. n. f.** [*panetier*, French.] The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread. *Hanmer.*

When my old wife liv'd,  
She was both *panther*, butler, cook. *Shakespeare.*  
He would have made a good *panter*, he would have chipped bread well. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

**PANTOFLE. n. f.** [*pantoufle*, Fr. *pantofola*, Italian.] A slipper.

Melpomene has on her feet, her high cothurn or tragick *pantofles* of red velvet and gold, beset with pearls. *Piccolini.*

**PANTOMIME. n. f.** [*παῖς* and *μῦθος*; *pantomime*, French.]

1. One who has the power of universal mimicry; one who expresses his meaning by mute action; a buffoon.

Not that I think those *pantomimes*,  
Who vary action with the times,  
Are less ingenious in their art,  
Than those who duly act one part. *Hudibras.*

2. A scene; a tale exhibited, only in gesture and dumb shew.

He put off the representation of *pantomimes* till late hours, on market-days. *Abbot.*

**PANTON. n. f.** A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

*Farrier's Dict.*

**PANTRY. n. f.** [*paneterie*, French; *panarium*, Latin.] The room in which provisions are reposit.

The Italian artizans distribute the kitchen, *pantry*, bakehouse, under ground. *Wotton's Acc't.*  
What work they make in the *pantry* and the larder. *L'Estrange.*

He shuts himself up in the *pantry* with an old gipsy, once in a twelvemonth. *Addison's Spectator.*

**PAP. n. f.** [*papa*, Italian; *pappe*, Dutch; *papilla*, Latin.]

1. The nipple; the dug sucked.

Some were so from their source endu'd,  
By great dame Nature, from whose fruitful *pap*  
Their well-heads spring. *Spenser.*

Out sword, and wound

The *pap* of Pyramus.—  
Ay, that left *pap*, where heart doth hop. *Shakespeare.*

An infant sucking to the *paps* would press,  
And meets, instead of milk, a falling tear. *Dryden.*

Vol. II.

In weaning young creatures, the best way is never to let them suck the *paps*. *Ray on Creation.*  
That Timothy Trim and Jack were the same person, was proved, particularly by a mole under the left *pap*. *Abbot.*

2. Food made for infants, with bread boiled in water.

Sleep then a little, *pap* content is making. *Sidney.*  
The noble soul by age grows luster;  
We must not starve, nor hope to pamper her  
With woman's milk and *pap* unto the end. *Dante.*

Let the powder, after it has done boiling, be well beaten up with fair water to the consistence of thin *pap*. *Boyle.*

3. The pulp of fruit. *Ainsworth.*

**PAPA. n. f.** [*παππᾱ*; *papa*, Latin.] A fond name for father, used in many languages.

Where there are little misters and misters in a house, bribe them, that they may not tell tales to *papa* and mamma. *Swift.*

**PAPACY. n. f.** [*papat*, *papauté*, French; from *papa*, the pope.] Popedom; office and dignity of bishops of Rome.

Now there is ascended to the *papacy* a personage, that though he loves the chair of the *papacy* well, yet he loveth the carpet above the chair. *Baron.*

**PAPAI. adj.** [*papal*, French.] Popish; belonging to the pope; annexed to the bishoprick of Rome.

The pope released Philip from the oath, by which he was bound to maintain the privileges of the Netherlands, this *papal* indulgence hath been the cause of so many hundred thousands slain. *Raleigh.*

**PAPAW. n. f.** [*papaya*, low Latin; *papaya*, *papayer*, French.] A plant.

The fair *papaw*,  
Now but a seed, preventing Nature's law,  
In half the circle of the hasty year,  
Projects a shade, and lovely trusts does wear. *Waller.*

**PAPAVEOUS. adj.** [*papaveous*; from *papaver*, Lat. a poppy.] Resembling poppies.

Mandrakes afford a *papaveous* and unpleasant odour, whether in the leaf or apple. *Bacon.*

**PAPER. n. f.** [*papier*, French; *papyrus*, Latin.]

1. Substance on which men write and print; made by macerating linen rags in water, and then grinding them to pulp and spreading them in thin sheets.

I have seen her unlock her closet, take forth *paper*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Piece of paper.

'Tis as impossible to draw regular characters on a trembling mind, as on a shaking *paper*. *Locke.*

3. Single sheet printed, or written. It is used particularly of essays or journals, or any thing printed on a sheet. [*Feuille volante*.]

What see you in those *papers*, that you lose  
So much complexion? look ye how they change!  
Their cheeks are *papery*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

4. It is used for deeds of security, or bills of reckoning.

He was too careless after bargains, that he never received receipt of *paper* of any to whom he lent, nor bond of any for performance of covenants. *Fell.*

Nothing is of more credit or request, than a petulant *papery*, or teasing verities. *Ben Jonson.*  
They brought a *paper* to me to be sign'd. *Dryden.*  
Do the punts and *papers* lie? *Swift.*

**PAPER. adj.** Any thing slight or thin

There is but a thin *papery* wall between great discoveries and a perfect ignorance of them. *Burnet.*

To **PAPER. v. a.** [from the noun.] To register.

He makes up the file  
Of all the gentry; and his own letters  
Must fetch in him the *papers*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
**PAPERMAKER. n. f.** [*paper* and *maker*.] One who makes paper.

**PAPERMILL. n. f.** [*paper* and *mill*.] A mill in which rags are ground for paper.

Thou hast caused printing to be used; and contrary to the king, and his dignity, thou hast built a *paper-mill*. *Shakespeare.*

**PAPESCENT. adj.** Containing *pap*; inclinable to *pap*.

Demulcent, and of easy digestion, moistening and resolvent of the bile, are vegetable ropes, as honey, and the juices of ripe fruit; some of the cooling, lactescent, *papescent* plants; as cickory and lettuce. *Abbot on Aliments.*

**PAPILIO. n. f.** [Latin; *papillon*, Fr.] A butterfly; a moth of various colours.

Conjecture cannot estimate all the kinds of *papilos*, natives of this island, to sail short of three hundred. *Ray.*

**PAPILIONACEOUS. adj.** [from *papilio*, Latin.]

The flowers of some plants are called *papilionaceous* by botanists, which represent somewhat of the figure of a butterfly, with its wings displayed; and here the petals, or flower leaves, are always of a difform figure: they are four in number, but joined together at the extremities: one of these is usually larger than the rest, and is erected in the middle of the flower, and by some called vexillum: the plants that have this flower are of the leguminous kind; as peas, vetches, &c. *Quincy.*

All leguminous plants are, as the learned say, *papilionaceous*, or bear butterfly flowers. *Hall.*

**PAPILLARY. adj.** [from *papilla*.] Having

**PAPILLOUS. adj.** [from *papilla*.] Having

resemblances of paps.

Malpighi conclude, because the outward cover of the tongue is perforated, under which lie *papillary* parts, that in these the taste lies. *Deshamps.*

Nutritious materials that slip through the defective *papillary* strainers. *Blackmore.*

The *papillosus* inward coat of the intestines is extremely sensible. *Abbot on Aliments.*

**PAPIST. n. f.** [*papiste*, French; *papista*, Latin.] One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome.

The principal clergyman had frequent conferences with the prince, to persuade him to change his religion, and become a *papist*. *Carleton.*

**PAPISTICAL. adj.** [from *papist*.] Popish; adherent to popery.

There are some *papistical* practitioners among you. *White.*

**PAPISTRY. n. f.** [from *papist*.] Popery; the doctrine of the Romish church.

*Papistry*, as a standing pool, covered and overflowed all England. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

A great number of parishes in England consist of rude and ignorant men, drowned in *papistry*. *White.*

**PAPPOUS. adj.** [*papposus*, low Latin.]

Having that soft light down, growing out of the seeds of some plants; such as thistles, dandelion, hawk-weeds, which buoys them up so in the air, that they can be blown any where about with the wind; and, therefore, this distinguishes one kind of plants, which is called papposa, or pappos flowers. *Quincy.*

Another thing argumentative of providence is, that *pappos* plumage growing upon the top of some seeds, whereby they are wafted with the wind, and by that means disseminated far and wide. *Ray on the Creation.*

Dandelion, and most of the *pappos* seeds, have long numerous feathers, by which they are wafted every way. *Deshamps.*



**PA'PPY.** *adj.* [from *pap*] Soft; succulent; easily divided.

These were converted into fens, where the ground, being springy, sucked up the water, and the loosened earth twisted into a soft and pappy substance.

Burnet.

Its tender and pappy flesh cannot, at once, be fitted to be nourished by solid diet.

Ray.

**PAR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] State of equality; equivalence; equal value. This word is not elegantly used, except as a term of traffick.

To estimate the *par*, it is necessary to know how much silver is in the coin of the two countries, by which you change the bill of exchange.

Locke.

Exchange bills are below *par*.

Swift.

My friend is the second after the treasurer; the first of the great officers are much upon a *par*.

Swift.

**PARABLE.** *adj.* [*parabihis*, Latin.] Easily procured. Not in use.

They were not well wits unto *parable* physic, or remedies easily acquired, who derived medicine from the phoenix.

Brown.

**PARABLE.** *n. f.* [*παράβολή*; *parabole*, French.] A similitude; a relation under which something else is figured.

Blasphemous took up his *parable*, and said.

Numbers.

In the *parable* of the talents, our Saviour plainly teaches us that men are rewarded according to the improvements they make.

Nelson.

What is thy fellow *parable* to me?

My body is from all diseases free.

Dryden.

**PARABOLA.** *n. f.* [Latin.]

The *parabola* is a conic section, arising from a cone being cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides, or parallel to a plane that touches one side of the cone.

Harris.

Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less than they are now, at the same distances from the sun, they would not have revolved in concentric circles as they do, but have moved in hyperbolas or *parabolas*, or in ellipses, very eccentric.

Bentley.

**PARABOLICAL.** *adj.* [*parabolique*, Fr.]

**PARABOLICK.** *adj.* from *parabole*.

1. Expressed by parable or similitude.

Such from the text derive the *parabolical* exposition of Christ.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The scheme of these words is figurative, as being a *parabolical* description of God's vouchsafing to the world the invaluable blessing of the gospel, by the first birth of a king.

Steele.

2. Having the nature or form of a parabola. [from *parabola*.]

The pillowed seat of the excelsior does not lie in the same superficies with the water, but rises up a hillock above its level, and is of an hyperbolic or *parabolical* figure.

Ray.

The bow of the rainbow is a *parabolical* curve.

Locke.

**PARABOLICALLY.** *adv.* [from *parabola*.]

1. By way of parable or similitude.

These words, notwithstanding *parabolically* intended, admit no literal sense.

Locke.

2. In the form of a parabola.

**PARABOLISM.** *n. f.* In algebra, the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the terms.

Diaz.

**PARABOLOID.** *n. f.* [*παράβολοειδής* and *ἰδω*.]

A *paraboloid* curve in geometry, whose ordinates are supposed to be in duplicate, subquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their respective abscissae: there is another species; for if you suppose the diameter, multiplied into the square

of the abscissae, to be equal to the cube of the ordinate; then the curve is called a semicircular *paraboloid*.

Harris.

**PARACENTESIS.** *n. f.* [*παράκέντησις*, *παράκέντησις*, to pierce; *paracentese*, Fr.]

That operation, whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out any matter; as tapping in a tympany.

Quincy.

**PARACENTRICAL.** *adj.* [*παράκέντρικος* and *κεντρικός*, *paracentrick*, Fr.] Deviating from circularity.

Since the planets move in the elliptick orbits, in one of which four revolutions, and, by a radius from the sun, describe equal areas in equal times, we must but cut slaw for the *paracentrick* motion, that may make the orbits circular.

Chyren.

**PARADE.** *n. f.* [*parade*, French.]

1. Shew; ostentation.

He is not led forth as to a review, but as to a battle, nor a *parade* for *parade*, but execution.

Granville.

Be rich, but of your wealth make no *parade*. At least, before your master's debts are paid.

Swift.

2. Procession; assembly of pomp.

The king performed, the *parade* paid, In his return'd the grand *parade*.

Swift.

3. Military order.

The cherubim stood arm'd To their night watches in *parade*.

Milton.

4. Place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard.

5. Guard; posture of defence.

As from him to make judgment of men by their *parade*, which often shews itself in little things, when they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard.

Locke on Education.

**PARADIGM.** *n. f.* [*παράδειγμα*.] Example.

**PARADISIACAL.** *adj.* [from *paradise*.] Designating paradise; making paradise.

The *paradisiacal* situation of *paradisiacal* earth in reference to the sea.

Burnet.

Such a mediocrity of heat would be so far from exalting the earth to a more happy and *paradisiacal* state, that it would turn it to a barren wilderness.

Woodward's Natural History.

The summer is a kind of heaven, when we wander in a *paradise* among groves and gardens, but, at these seasons, we are like our poor first parents, toiled out of that agreeable, though solitary life, and forced to look about for more people to help to bear our labours, to get into warmer houses, and live together in cities.

Pope.

**PARADISE.** *n. f.* [*παράδεισος*; *paradise*, French.]

1. The blissful regions, in which the first pair was placed.

Longer in that *paradise* to dwell, The law I gave to nature him forbids.

Milton.

2. Any place of felicity.

Consideration, like an angel, came, And with the offending Adam out of him; Leaving his body as a *paradise*.

Shakespeare.

The *paradise* and contain celestial spirits.

Shakespeare.

If he should lead her into a *paradise*, it were even so to lead her into a *paradise*.

Shakespeare.

Is mortal *paradise* of such sweet flesh?

Shakespeare.

The earth shall all be *paradise*, far happier place Than this of idleness, and far happier days.

Milton.

**PARADOX.** *n. f.* [*paradoxe*, French; *παράδοξος*.] A tenet contrary to received opinion; an assertion contrary to appearance; a position in appearance absurd.

A gloss there is to colour that *paradox*, and

make it appear in shew not to be altogether unreasonable.

Hooker.

You unlearn too strict a *paradox*, Striving to make an ugly deed look fair.

Shakespeare.

"It is an unnatural *paradox* in the doctrine of causes, that evil should proceed from goodness."

Holmes.

In their love of God, men can never be too affectionate; it is as true, though it may seem a *paradox*, that in their hatred of sin, men may be sometimes too passionate.

Spratt.

'Tis not possible for any man in his wits, though never so much addicted to *paradoxes*, to believe otherwise, but that the whole is greater than the part; that contradictions cannot be both true; that three and three make six, that four is more than three.

Williams.

**PARADOXICAL.** *adj.* [from *paradox*.]

1. Having the nature of a paradox.

What hath been every where opinioned by all men, is more than *paradoxical* to dispute.

Brown.

Strange it is, how the curiosity of men, that have been active in the instruction of beasts, among those many *paradoxical* and unheard-of imitations, should not attempt to make one speak.

Brown.

These will seem strange and *paradoxical* to one that takes a prospect of the world.

Norris.

2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

**PARADOXICALLY.** *adv.* [from *paradox*.]

In a *paradoxical* manner; in a manner contrary to received opinions.

If their vanity of approving singular puts them upon advancing *paradoxes*, and proving them as *paradoxically*, they are usually laughed at.

Collins.

**PARADOXICALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *paradox*.] State of being paradoxical.

**PARADOXOLOGY.** *n. f.* [from *paradox*.]

The use of paradoxes.

Perpend the difficulty, which obscurity, or unavoidable *paradoxology*, must put upon the attempt.

Brown.

**PARAGOGUE.** *n. f.* [*παράγωγος*; *paragoge*, French.] A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word,

without adding any thing to the sense of it: as, *vast*, *vastly*.

Dick.

**PARAGON.** *n. f.* [*paragon*, from *parage*, equality, old French; *paragone*, Ital.]

1. A model; a pattern; something supremely excellent.

An angel or, if not,

An earthly *paragon*.

Shakespeare.

Turns was never graced before with such a *paragon* to their queen.

Shakespeare's Tempest.

2. Companion; fellow.

Alone he rode without his *paragon*.

Spenser.

**TO PARAGON.** *v. a.* [*paragonner*, Fr.]

1. To compare; to parallel; to mention in competition.

The picture of Pamela, in little form, he wore in a tablet, purposing to *paragon* the little one with Artista's length; not doubting but, even in that little quantity, the excellency of that would shine through the weakness of the other.

Saunders.

I will give thee bloody teeth,

If thou with Cæsar *paragon* again

My man of men.

Shakespeare.

Proud seat

Of Lucifer, so by allusion call'd

Of that bright star to Satan *paragon'd*.

Milton.

2. To equal; to be equal to.

He hath achiev'd a maid

That *paragon* description and wild fame;

One that excels the quirks of blazoning pens.

Shakespeare.

We will wear our mortal state with her,

Catharine our queen, before the first creature

That a *paragon* d'it' world.

Shakespeare.

**PARAGRAPH.** *n. f.* [*paragraphe*, Fr.

παράγραφη.]



*παράγραφον*.] A distinct part of a discourse.

On his last *paragraph*, I have transcribed the most important parts.

**PARAGRAPHEMICALLY**. *adv.* [from *paragraph*.] By paragraphs; with distinct breaks or divisions.

**PARALLACTICAL**. *adj.* [from *parallax*.] **PARALLACTICK**. *lax.* Pertaining to a parallax.

**PARALLAX**. *n. f.* [*παράλλαξις*.] The distance between the true and apparent place of the sun, or any star viewed from the surface of the earth.

By what strange *parallax* or optick skill  
Of vision multiply'd. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

Light moves from the sun to us in about seven or eight minute time, which distance is about 7 millions of English miles, supposing the horizontal distance of the sun to be about twelve seconds.

*Newton's Opticks.*

**PARALLEL**. *adj.* [*παράλληλος*; *parallelus*, French.]

1. Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance.

Disturbing the order and theory of causes, perpendicular to their effects, he draws them aside into things where they run *parallel*, and their proper motions would never meet together. *Brown.*

2. Having the same tendency.

When honour runs *parallel* with the law of God and our country, it cannot be too much cherished; but when the dictates of honour are contrary to those of religion and equity, they are the great deprivations of human nature. *Addison.*

3. Continuing the resemblance through many particulars; equal; like.

The foundation principle of perpetuicism is exactly *parallel* to an acknowledged nothing.

*Glanville.*

I shall observe something *parallel* to the wooing and wedding suit in the behaviour of persons of figure.

*Addison.*

In the *parallel* place before quoted.

*Lesly.*

Compare the words and phrases in one place of an author, with the same in other places of the same author, which are generally called *parallel* places.

*Watts.*

**PARALLEL**. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Line continuing its course, and still remaining at the same distance from another line.

Who made the spider *parallel* design,  
Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line? *Pope.*

2. Line on the globe marking the latitude.

3. Direction conformable to that of another line.

Diffusions, like small streams, are first begun, Scarce then they rise, but gather as they run; So lines, that from their *parallel* decline, More they proceed, the more they still disjoin.

*Guthrie.*

4. Resemblance; conformity continued through many particulars; likeness.

Such a resemblance of all parts,  
Life, death, age, fortune, nature, arts;  
She lights her torch at theirs to tell,  
And shew the world this *parallel*.

*Denham.*

'Twixt earthly females and the moon,  
All *parallels* exactly run.

*Swift's Miscellany.*

5. Comparison made.

The *parallel* holds in the gainfulness, as well as laboriousness of the work.

*Diccy of Pity.*

A reader cannot be more rationally entertained, than by comparing and drawing a *parallel* between his own private character, and that of other persons.

*Addison.*

6. Any thing resembling another.

Thou ungrateful brute, if thou wouldst find thy *parallel*, go to hell, which is both the region and the emblem of ingratitude.

*South.*

For work, like thee, let death's journals tell,  
None but thyself can be thy *parallel*.

*Pope.*

**PARALLEL**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place, so as always to keep the same direction with another line.

The Azores having a middle situation between these continents and that vast tract of America, the needle seemeth equally distracted by both, and diverting unto neither, doth *parallel* and place itself upon the true meridian.

*Brown.*

2. To keep in the same direction; to level.

The loyal sufferers abroad became subjected to the worst effect of banishment, and even there expelled and driven from their habitations, to *paralleling* in their exiles the most immediate objects of that monster's fury.

*Fill.*

His line is *parallel'd*  
E'en with the stroke and line of his great justice.

*Stoughton.*

3. To correspond to.

That he stretched out the north over the empty places, seems to *parallel* the expansion of David, he stretching out the earth upon the waters.

*Burns.*

4. To be equal to; to resemble through many particulars.

In the fire, the destruction was so swift, sudden, vast, and miserable, as nothing can *parallel* in story.

*Dryden.*

5. To compare.

I *parallel'd* more than once, our idea of substance, with the Indian philosopher's he-knew-not-what, which supported the tortoise.

*Locke.*

**PARALLELISM**. *n. f.* [*parallelisme*, Fr. from *parallel*.] State of being parallel.

The *parallelism* and due proportioned inclination of the axis of the earth.

*More's Divine Dial.*

Speaking of the *parallelism* of the axis of the earth, I demand, whether it be better to have the axis of the earth steady and perpetually *parallel* to itself, or to have it carelessly tumble this way and that way?

*Ray on the Creation.*

**PARALLELOGRAM**. *n. f.* [*παράλληλον* and *γραμμή*; *parallelograme*, French.]

In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

*Harris.*

The experiment we made in a loadstone of a *parallelogram*, or long figure, wherein only inverting the extremes, as it came out of the fire, we altered the poles.

*Brown.*

We may have a clear idea of the area of a *parallelogram*, without knowing what relation it bears to the area of a triangle.

*Watts.*

**PARALLELOGRAMICAL**. *adj.* [from *parallelogram*.] Having the properties of a parallelogram.

**PARALLELOPIPED**. *n. f.* [from *parallelipede*, French.] A solid figure contained under six parallelograms, the opposites of which are equal and parallel; or it is a prism, whose base is a parallelogram: it is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and height.

*Harris.*

Two prisms alike in shape I tied so, that their axes and opposite sides being parallel, they composed a *parallelipiped*.

*Newton.*

Crytals that hold lead are yellowish, and of a cubic or *parallelipiped* figure.

*Woodward.*

**PARALOGISM**. *n. f.* [*παράλογισμος*; *paralogisme*, Fr.] A false argument.

'That because they have not a bladder of gall, like those we observe in others, they have no gall at all, is a *paralogism* not admissible, a fallacy that dwells not in a cloud, and needs not the sun to scatter it.

*Brown's Falgar Errors.*

Modern writers, making the drachma less than the denarius, others equal, have been deceived by a double *paralogism*, in standing too nicely upon the bare words of the ancients, without examining the things.

*Abraham.*

If a syllogism agree with the rule, give us the construction of it, it is called a true argument. If it disagree with these rules, it is a *paralogism*, or false argument.

*Watts.*

**PARALOGY**. *n. f.* False reasoning.

That Methuselah was the longest lived of all the posterity of Adam, we quickly believe, but that he must needs be so, is perhaps below judgment to deny.

*Brown.*

**PARALYSIS**. *n. f.* [*παράλυσις*; *paralytic*, French.] A palsy.

**PARALYTICAL**. *adj.* [from *paralysis*; **PARALYTICK**. *lax.* *paralytique*, French.]

Palsied; inclined to palsy.

Nought shall in profit, that the charming fair,  
Angelic, softer work of heav'n, draws  
To the cold flaking *paralytic* hand,  
Senseless of beauty.

*Pr.*

If a nerve be cut, or straightly bound, that goes to any muscle, that muscle shall immediately lose its motion; which is the cure of *paralysis*.

*Fahim.*

The difficulties of breathing and swallowing, without any tumour after long diseases, proceed commonly from a retolusion or *paralytic* disposition of the parts.

*Abraham.*

**PARAMETER**. *n. f.* The latus rectum of a parabola, is a third proportional to the abscissa and any ordinate; so that the square of the ordinate is always equal to the rectangle under the *parameter* and abscissa: but, in the ellipsis and hyperbola, it has a different proportion.

*Harris.*

**PARAMOUNT**. *adj.* [per and mount.]

1. Superiour; having the highest jurisdiction: as, lord *paramount*, the chief of the feigniory: with to.

Leagues within the state are ever pernicious to monarchies; for they raise an obligation, *paramount* to obligation of sovereignty, and make the king, tanquam unus ex nobis.

*Bacon.*

The dogmatist's opinioned assurance is *paramount* to argument.

*Glanville.*

If all power be derived from Adam, by divine institution, this is a right antecedent and *paramount* to all government; and therefore the positive laws of men cannot determine that which is itself the foundation of all law.

*Locke.*

Mankind, seeing the apostles possessed of a power plainly *paramount* to the powers of all the known kings, whether angels, or demons, could not question their being inspired by God.

*Watts.*

2. Eminent; of the highest order.

John a Chamber was hanged upon a gibbet raised a stage higher in the midst of a square below, as a traitor *paramount*; and a number of his chief accomplices were hanged upon the lower story round him.

*Bacon.*

**PARAMOUNT**. *n. f.* The chief.

In order came the grand internal powers,  
'Midst came their mighty *paramounts*.

*Watts.*

**PARAMOUR**. *n. f.* [par and amour, Fr.]

1. A lover or wooer.

Upon the floor

A lovely berry of last ladies' fat,  
Conjunct of many a jolly *paramour*,  
The wench them did in modesty re-mate,  
And each one sought his lady to aggrate.

*Spenser.*

No reason then for her

To wanton with the sun her lusty *paramour*.

*Mil.*

2. A mistress. It is obsolete in both senses, though not inelegant or unmusical.

Shall I believe

That unsubstantial death is amorous,

And that the lean abhorred monster keeps  
Thee here in dark to be his paramour; *Shakspeare.*  
**PARANYPHE.** *n. f.* [*παράνυφος* and *παράνυφος*,  
*paranympe*, French.]

1. A bridegroom; one who leads the bride to her marriage.

The Timbrian bride

Had not so soon preferred

Thy *paranympe*, wouldst thou to thee compar'd,

Succession in thy bed. *Milton's Agamemnon.*

2. One who countenances or supports another.

Thou hath got a *paranympe* and a solicitor, a  
variant and an advocate. *Taylor's Works by Comm.*

**PARAPHRASE.** *n. f.* [*παράφρασις*, *παράφρασις*,  
*paraphrase*, French.] A brazen table fixed to a pillar,  
on which laws and proclamations were  
anciently engraved; also a table set up  
publicly, containing an account of the  
rising and setting of the stars, eclipses  
of the sun and moon, the seasons of  
the year, &c. whence astrologers give  
this name to the tables, on which they  
draw figures according to their art.

*Philips.*

Our forefathers, observing the course of the  
sun, and marking certain mutations to be in  
his progress through the zodiac, set them down in  
these *paraphrases*, or astronomical canons. *Brown.*

**PARAPET.** *n. f.* [*παράπετος*, *parapet*,  
*petra*, Italian.] A wall breast high.

There was a wall or *parapet* of teeth set in our  
mouth to restrain the petulance of our words.

*Ben Jonson.*

**PARAPHIMOSIS.** *n. f.* [*παράφωσις*; *para-*  
*phimosis*, Fr.] A disease when the  
preputium cannot be drawn over the  
glans.

**PARAPHERNALIA.** *n. f.* [Lat. *para-*  
*pherna*, Fr.] Goods in the wife's  
disposal.

**PARAPHRASE.** *n. f.* [*παράφρασις*; *para-*  
*phrasia*, Fr.] A loose interpretation;  
an explanation in many words.

All the laws of nations were but a *paraphrase*  
upon this standing rectitude of nature, that was  
ready to enlarge itself into suitable determinations,  
upon all emergent objects and occasions. *South.*

In *paraphrase*, or translation with latitude, the  
author's words are not so strictly followed as his  
sense, and that too amplified, but not altered:  
such is Mr. Warton's translation of Virgil's fourth  
Æneid. *Dryden.*

**TO PARAPHRASE.** *v. a.* [*paraphraser*,  
French; *παράφρασις*.] To interpret with  
latitude of expression, to translate loosely.

We are permitted to *paraphrase* our own  
words, to give ourselves room for the licence and  
richness of our advantages. *Shakspeare.*

What might *paraphrase* of that we mean?

Where translation is more literal, they may  
*paraphrase*.—But it is inevitable, that, under a  
paraphrase of *paraphrasing* and translating, a way  
should be offered of treating authors to a man-  
ifest disadvantage. *Pope in the Crit.*

**PARAPHRASE.** *s. c.* [*paraphrase*, Fr.  
*παράφρασις*.] A interpreter; one  
who explains in many words.

The best for public audience are such, as,  
following a middle course between the rigor of  
literal translations and the liberty of *paraphrase*,  
select a few numbers and plain notes, deliver the  
sense. *Locke.*

Children *paraphrase* renders Cato by  
Athenian.

**PARAPHRASICAL.** *adj.* [from *para-*  
*phrasia*.] Lax in

interpretation; not literal; not verbal.

**PARAPHRENTIS.** *n. f.* [*παράφρενσις* and *παράφρενσις*,  
*paraphrentis*, French.]

*Paraphrentis* is an inflammation of the dia-  
phragm. The symptoms are a violent fever, a  
most exquisite pain increased upon inspiration, by  
which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which  
the greatest pain is in expiration. *Arbuthnot.*

**PARAQUETO.** *n. f.* A little parrot.

**PARASANGA.** *n. f.* [*parasang*.] A Per-  
sian measure of length.

Since the mind is not able to frame an idea of  
any space without parts, instead thereof it makes  
use of the common measure, which, by familiar  
use, in each country, have imprinted themselves  
on the memory; as inches and feet, or cubits and  
*parasang*. *Locke.*

**PARASITE.** *n. f.* [*parasite*, French;  
*parasita*, Lat.] One that frequents rich  
tables, and craves his welcome by flattery.

He is a flatterer,

A *parasite*, a keeper back of death,  
Who grins would dissolve the bands of life,  
Which life hopes longer. *Shakspeare.*

Moll smiling, smooth, detested *parasites*,  
Coarctate destroyers, affable wolves, meek bears,  
You fools of fortune. *Shakspeare.*

Diogenes, when mice came about him, as he  
was eating, said, I see that even Diogenes nourishes  
his *parasites*. *Bacon.*

Thou, with trembling fear,  
Or like a tawny *parasite*, obey'd;  
Thy to thyself scarce fit the truth foretold. *Milton.*  
The people live at not for their king's delight,  
To curb a puppy, or raise a *parasite*. *Dryden.*

**PARASITICAL.** *adj.* [*parasitique*, Fr.  
*parasitic*, from *parasite*.] Flat-  
tering; wheedling.

The bishop received small thanks for his *para-*  
*sitic* presentation. *Hakewell on Providence.*

Some *parasitic* preachers have dared to call  
their martyrs, who died fighting against me.

*King Charles.*

**PARASOL.** *n. f.* A small canopy or um-  
brello carried over the head, to shelter  
from rain and the heat of the sun. *Di.*

**PARASYNEXIS.** *n. f.* In the civil law, a  
conventicle or unlawful meeting. *Di.*

**TO PARBOIL.** *v. a.* [*parbouiller*, French.]  
To half boil; to boil in part.

*Parboil* two large capons upon a soft fire, by  
the space of an hour, till, in effect, all the blood  
be gone. *Bacon.*

From the sea into the ship we turn,  
Like *parboil'd* wretches, on the coals to burn.

*Donne.*

Like the scum starved men did draw  
From *parboil'd* shoes and boots. *Donne.*

**TO PARBREAK.** *v. n.* [*brecker*, Dutch.]  
To vomit. Obsolete.

**PARBRIAL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Vo-  
mit. Obsolete.

Her filthy *parbrials* all the place defiled has.

*Spenser.*

**PARCEL.** *n. f.* [*parcelle*, French; *par-*  
*ticula*, Latin.]

1. A small bundle.
2. A part of the whole; part taken se-  
parately.

Women, Silenus, had they mark'd him  
In *parcels*, as I did, would have gone near  
To lay in love with him. *Shakspeare.*

I drew from her a parcel of earnest heart,  
That I would all my pilgrimage relate;  
Whereof by *parcels* she had something heard,  
But not distinctly. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

A inventory of an importing,  
The several *parcels* of his plate, his treasure,  
Rich stuff and ornaments of household. *Shak.*

With what face could such a great man have  
begged such a *parcel* of the crown lands, one a  
vast sum of money, another the forfeited estate?

*Davenant.*

I have known pensions given to particular persons,  
any one of which, if divided into smaller *parcels*,  
and distributed to those who distinguish themselves  
by wit or learning, would answer the end. *Deu fr.*

The same experiment succeed on two *parcels* of  
the white of an egg, only it grows somewhat  
thicker upon mixing with an acid. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A quantity or mass.

What can be rationally conceived in so transpa-  
rent a substance as water for the production of these  
colours, besides the various sizes of its fluid and  
globular *parcels*? *Newton.*

4. A number of persons: in contempt.

This youthful *parcel*

Of noble batchelors stand about, bestowing. *Shakspeare.*

5. Any number or quantity: in contempt.

They came to this conclusion; that unless they  
could, by a *parcel* of fair words and pretences, en-  
gage them into a confederacy, there was no good to  
be done. *L'Estrange.*

**TO PARCEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide into portions.

If they allot and *parcel* out several perfections  
to several duties, do they not, by this, admit con-  
tradictions, making duty only to such a measure  
perfect? whereas a duty implies perfection beyond  
all measure. *South.*

Those gloriolous kings would *parcel* out my power,  
And all the raptures of my land devour. *Dryden.*

2. To make up into a mass.

What a wounding shame, that mine own ser-  
vant should *parcel* the sum of my disgrace by ad-  
dition of his envy! *Shakspeare.*

**PARCELNER.** *n. f.* [In common law.]

When one dies possessed of an estate,  
and having issue only daughters, or  
his sisters be his heirs; so that the lands  
descend to those daughters or sisters:  
these are called *parcelners*, and are but  
as one heir. *Di.*

**PARCENARY.** *n. f.* [from *parcener*, Fr.]

A holding or occupying of land by  
more persons pro indiviso, or by joint  
tenants, otherwise called coparceners:  
for if they refuse to divide their com-  
mon inheritance, and chuse rather to  
hold it jointly, they are said to hold in  
parcenary. *Cowell.*

**TO PARCH.** *v. a.* [from *παρακαίνω*, says

Junius; from *percequo*, says Skinner:  
neither of them seem satisfied with  
their conjecture: perhaps from *perustus*,  
burnt, to *perust*, to *parch*; perhaps  
from *parcament*, the effect of fire upon  
parchment being almost proverbial.]  
To burn slightly and superficially; to  
scorch; to dry up.

Hath thy fiery heart so *parch'd* thine entrail,  
That not a tear can fill? *Shakspeare.*

Did he so often lodge in open field  
In winter's cold, and summer's *parching* heat,

To conquer France? *Shakspeare Henry IV.*

Torrid heat,

And vapours as the Libyan air adust,  
Began to *parch* that temperate clime. *Milton.*

I'm stupor'd with sorrow, past relief  
Of tears; *parch'd* up and wither'd with my grief.

*Dryden.*

Without this circular motion of our earth, our  
hemispheres would be continued to perpetuate cold  
and darkness, the other continually roasted and  
*parch'd* by the sun beams. *Ray.*

The Sun an star

With his sultry breath infects the sky;  
The ground below is *parch'd*, the heavens above us  
dry. *Dryden.*

*Lu.*

## Full fifty years

I have endur'd the biting winter's blast,  
And the severer heats of parching summer. *Rome.*  
The skin grows parched and dry, and the whole  
body lean and meagre. *Blackmore.*  
A man distressed with thirst in the parch'd  
places of the wilderness, searches every pit, but  
finds no water. *R. G. 11.*

To PARCH. *v. n.* To be scorched.

We were better parch in Asick sun,  
Than in the pride and salt scorn of his eyes. *Shak.*  
If to prevent the acrospiring, it be thrown thin,  
many corals will dry and parch into barley. *Martin.*

PARCHMENT. *n. f.* [*parchemin*, French, *pergamena*, Latin.] Skins dressed for the writer. Among traders, the skins of sheep are called parchment, those of calves vellum.

Is not this a lamentable thing, that the skin of  
an innocent lamb should be made parchment; that  
parchment, being scribbled o'er, should undo a man?

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

In the coffin, that had the books, they were  
found as fresh as if newly written, being written  
in parchment, and covered with watch candles of  
wax. *Bacon.*

Like flying shades before the clouds we flew,  
We shrink like parchment in consuming flame. *Dryden.*

PARCHMENT-MAKER. *n. f.* [*parchment* and *maker*.] He who dresses parchment.PARD. } *n. f.* [*pardus*, *pardalis*, Lat.]  
PARDAL. } The leopard; in poetry,  
any of the spotted beasts.

The pardal swift, and the tyger cruel. *Spenser.*  
As fox to lambs, as wolf to better's calf,  
As pard to the hind, or step-dame to her son. *Shakespeare.*

Ten brace of grey-hounds, snowy fair,  
And tall as stags, ran loose, and cours'd around his  
chair,

A match for pards in flight, in grappling for the  
bear. *Dryden.*

To PARDON. *v. a.* [*pardonner*, Fr.]

1. To excuse an offender.  
When I beheld you in Cilicia,  
An enemy to Rome, I pardon'd you. *Dryden.*
2. To forgive a crime.  
I will pardon all their inquiries. *Jeremiah.*  
Forgiveness to the injur'd does belong,  
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*

3. To remit a penalty.  
That thou may'st see the difference of our spirit,  
I pardon thee thy life before thou ask it. *Shakespeare.*
4. Pardon me, is a word of civil denial,  
or slight apology.  
Sir, pardon me, it is a letter from my brother. *Shakespeare.*

PARDON. *n. f.* [*pardon*, French; from  
the verb.]

1. Forgiveness of an offender.
2. Forgiveness of a crime.  
He that pleads great men, shall get pardon for  
iniquity. *Luther xx. 27.*  
A slight pamphlet, about the elements of archi-  
tecture, hath been entertained with some good  
among my friends. *Milton.*  
But infinite in pardon is my judge. *Milton.*  
What better can we do than prostrate fall  
Before him reverent, and there confess  
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg, with tears  
Wat'ring the ground? *Milton.*  
There might you see  
Indulgencies, dispensies, pardons, bulls,  
The sport of winds. *Milton.*
3. Remission of penalty.
4. Forgiveness received.  
A man may be safe as to his condition, but, in  
the mean time, dark and doubtful as to his ap-

prehensions: secure in his garden, but miserable  
in the ignorance of it, and to passing all his days  
in the disconsolate, uneasy vicissitudes of hopes  
and fear, at length go out of the world, not  
knowing whither he goes. *South.*

5. Variant of forgiveness, or exemption  
from punishment.

The battle done, and they within our power,  
Shall never see his pardon. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
PARDONABLE. *adj.* [*pardonable*, French;  
from *pardon*.] Venial; excusable.

That which we do being evil, notwithstanding  
ing by so much more pardonable, by how much  
the exigencies of so doing, or the difficulty of do-  
ing otherwise, is greater, unless this necessity or  
difficulty have originally risen from ourselves. *Hooker.*

A blind man sitting in the chimney corner is  
*pardonable* enough, but sitting at the helm, he is  
intolerable. *South.*

What English readers, unacquainted with Greek  
or Latin, will believe me, when we confess we  
derive all that is *pardonable* in us from ancient  
fountains? *Dryden.*

PARDONABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *pardon-  
able*.] Venialness; susceptibility of  
pardon.

Saint John's word is, all sin is transgression of  
the law; Saint Paul's, the wages of sin is death:  
put these two together, and this conceit of the  
natural *pardonableness* of sin vanishes away. *Hail.*

PARDONABLY. *adv.* [from *pardonable*.]  
Venially; excusably.

I may judge when I write more or less *pardon-  
ably*. *Dryden.*

PARDONER. *n. f.* [from *pardon*.]

1. One who forgives another.  
This is his pardon, purchas'd by such sin,  
For which the pardoner himself is in. *Shakespeare.*
2. One of the fellows that carried about  
the pope's indulgencies, and sold them  
to such as would buy them, against  
whom Luther incensed the people of  
Germany. *Conuel.*

To PARE. *v. a.* [This word is reasonably  
deduced by Skinner from the French  
phrase, *parer les ongles*, to dress the  
horses hoofs when they are shaved by  
the farrier: thus we first said, *pare* your  
nails; and from thence transferred the  
word to general use.] To cut off ex-  
tremities of the surface; to cut away  
by little and little; to diminish. If  
*pare* be used before the thing diminish-  
ed, it is followed immediately by its  
accusative; if it precedes the thing  
taken away, or agrees in the passive  
voice with the thing taken away, as a  
nominative, it then requires a particle,  
as *away*, off.

The creed of Athanasius, and that sacred hymn  
of glory, than which nothing doth sound more  
heavenly in the ears of faithful men, are now  
reckoned as superfluities, which we must in any  
case *pare away*, lest we cloy God with too much  
service. *Hooker.*

I have not alone  
Employ'd you where high profits might come home;  
But *par'd* my present havings to bestow  
My bounties upon you. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
I am a man, whom fortune hath cruelly scratch'd.  
—'Tis too late to *pare* her nails now. *Shakespeare.*  
The lion, mov'd with pity, did endure  
To have his princely paw all *par'd away*. *Shakespeare.*  
The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of  
clergy, ordaining that clerks convict should be burn-  
ed in the hand. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Pick out of tales the mirth, but not the sin,  
He *pares* his apple, that will cleanly feed. *Herbert.*

Whoever will partake of God's secrets, must  
first look into his own, he must *pare off* whatso-  
ever is unright, and not without holiness approach  
to the holiest of all holies. *Taylor.*

All the mountains were *pared off* the earth,  
and the surface of it lay even, or in an equal con-  
vexity every where with the surface of the sea. *Burnet.*

The most poetical parts, which are description  
and images, were to be *pared away*, when the body  
was swollen into too large a bulk for the representa-  
tion of the stage. *Dryden.*

The sword, as it was justly drawn by us, so  
can it force us to be sheathed, till the power of  
the great trouble of our peace be so far *pared* and  
reduced, as that we may be under no apprehensions.

*Atterbury.*  
'Twere well if she would *pare* her nails. *Pope.*

PARACORICK. *adj.* [*παράκορικός*.] Hav-  
ing the power in medicine to comfort,  
mollify, and assuage. *Diff.*PARENCHYMA. *n. f.* [*παργχυμα*.]  
A spongy or porous substance; in phy-  
sick, a part through which the blood  
is strained for its better fermentation  
and perfection. *Diff.*PARENCHYMATOUS. } *adj.* [from *paren-  
chyma*.] Relating to the parenchyma; spongy.

Ten thousand seeds of the plant hat's-tongue,  
hardly make the bulk of a pepper-corn. Now  
the covers and true body of each seed, the *paren-  
chymatous* and ligneous parts of both moderately  
multiplied, afford an hundred thousand millions of  
formed atoms in the space of a pepper-corn. *Grew.*

Those parts, formerly reckoned *parenchymatous*,  
are now found to be bundles of exceedingly small  
threads. *Clyne.*

PARENÉTICK. [*παραινέτικός*.] Hortatory.  
PARENESIS. *n. f.* [*παράλησις*.] Persua-  
sion; exhortation. *Diff.*PARENT. *n. f.* [*parent*, French; *parens*,  
Latin.] A father or mother.

All true virtues are to honour true religion as  
their *parent*, and all well ordered commonwealths to  
love her as their chiefest stay. *Hooker.*

His custom was, during the warmer season of the  
year, to spend an hour before evening-prayer in  
teaching, whereat the *parents* and older sort were  
wont to be present. *Fille.*

As a publick *parent* of the state,  
My justice, and thy crime, requires thy fate. *Dryden.*  
In vain on the dissembled mother's tongue  
Had cunning art, and sly persuasion hung,  
And real care in vain and native love  
In the true *parent's* panting breast had strove. *Prior.*

PARENTAGE. *n. f.* [*parentage*, French;  
from *parent*.] Extraction; birth; con-  
dition with respect to the rank of pa-  
rents.

A gentleman of noble *parentage*,  
Of fair demerits, youthful and nobly allied. *Shakespeare.*

Though men esteem the low of *parentage*,  
Thy father is th' Eternal King. *Milton.*  
To his loves go,

And from himself your *parentage* may know. *Dryden.*  
We find him not only boasting of his *parentage*,  
as an Israelite at large, but particularizing his de-  
cent from Benjamin. *Atterbury.*

PARENTAL. *adj.* [from *parent*.] Becom-  
ing parents; pertaining to parents.

It overthrows the careful course and *parental*  
provision of nature, whereby the young ones, newly  
excluded, are sustained by the dam. *Brown.*

These eggs hatched by the warmth of the sun  
into little worms, feed without any need of *parental*  
care. *Dryden.*

Young ladies, on whom *parental* controul sits  
heavily, give a man of intrigue room to think that  
they want to be parents. *Clayton.*

PARENTO

**PARENTATION.** *n. f.* [from *parento*, Latin.] Something done or said in honour of the dead.

**PARENTHESIS.** *n. f.* [*parenthesis*, Fr. *παρενθεσις*, *ἡ*, and *τις*.] A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which incloses it: being commonly marked thus, ( ).

In vain is my person excepted by a *parenthesis* of words, when so many are aimed against me with sword.

In his Indian relations, are contained strange and incredible accounts, he seldom mentioned, without a derogatory *parenthesis*, in any author. *Brown.*

Thou shalt be seen,  
The with some short *parenthesis* between,  
High on the throne of wit.

Don't suffer every occasional thought to carry you away into a long *parenthesis*, and thus stretch out your discourse, and divert you from the point in hand.

**PARENTHETICAL.** *adj.* [from *parenthesis*.] Pertaining to a parenthesis.

**PARER.** *n. f.* [from *pare*.] An instrument to cut away the surface.

A hone and a *parer*, like sole of a boot,  
To pare away grafts, and to raise up the root.

**PARERGY.** *n. f.* [*παρηγορη* and *εργον*.] Something unimportant; something done by the by.

Scripture being serious, and commonly omitting such *parergies*, it will be unreasonable to condemn all laughter.

**PARGET.** *n. f.* Plaster laid upon roofs of rooms.

Gold was the *parget*, and the ceiling bright  
Did shine all fealy with great plates of gold;  
The floor with risp and enamel was dight. *Spenser.*  
Of English tale, the coarser sort is called plaster or *parget*, the finer, spaid.

**TO PARGET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plaster; to cover with plaster.

There are not more arts of disguising our corporeal blemishes than our moral, and yet, while we thus paint and *parget* our own deformities, we cannot allow any the least imperfection of another's to remain undetected.

**PARGETER.** *n. f.* [from *parget*.] A plasterer.

**PARHELION.** *n. f.* [*παρηλια* and *ἡλιος*.] A mock sun.

To neglect that supreme resplendency, that shines in God, for those dim representations of it, that we so doat on in the creature, is as absurd, as it were for a Persian to offer his sacrifice to a *parhelion*, instead of adoring the sun.

**PARITAL.** *adj.* [from *pari*, Latin.] Constituting the sides, or walls.

The lower part of the *parietal* and upper part of the temporal bones were fractured.

**PARIETARY.** *n. f.* [*parietaire*, French.] An herb.

**PARING.** *n. f.* [from *pare*.] That which is pared off any thing; the rind.

Virginity breeds mites, much like a cheese, and consumes itself to a very *paring*.

To his guest thou art a *paring*,  
He eat himself the rind of thee.  
In May, after rain, the surface of the earth, and with the *parings* raise your hill high, and enlarge their breadth.

**IS.** *n. f.* [*aconitum*.] An herb.

**ISH.** *n. f.* [*parochia*, low Latin, French; of the Greek *παροικια*, *um conventus, accleratus, sacra*

*vicinia*.] The particular charge of a secular priest. Every church is either cathedral, conventual, or parochial: cathedral is that where there is a bishop seated, so called a cathedra: conventual consists of regular clerks, professing some order of religion, or of a dean and chapter, or other college of spiritual men: parochial is that which is instituted for saying divine service, and administering the holy sacraments to the people dwelling within a certain compass of ground near unto it. Our realm was first divided into *parishes* by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year of our Lord 636.

Dametas came piping and dancing, the merriest man in a *parish*.

By the Catholic church is meant no more than the common church, into which all such persons as belonged to that *parish*, in which it was built, were wont to congregate.

The tythe, his *parish* freely paid, he took,  
But never ludd, or curs'd with bell or book.

**PARISH.** *adj.*

1. Belonging to the parish; having the care of the parish.

A *parish* priest was of the pilgrim train,  
An awful, reverend, and religious man.  
Not *parish* clerk, who calls the psalms to clear.

The office of the church is performed by the *parish* priest, at the time of his interment.

A man, after his natural death, was not capable of the least *parish* office.

The *parish* allowance to poor people, is very seldom a comfortable maintenance.

2. Maintained by the parish.

The ghost and the *parish* girl are entire new characters.

**PARISHIONER.** *n. f.* [*parishien*, French; from *parish*.] One that belongs to the parish.

I praise the Lord for you, and so may my *parishioners*; for their sons are well tutored by you.

Had bishop Valentine, what day this is,  
All the air is the diocese;  
And all the living creatures  
And other birds are thy *parishioners*.

In the greater our parishes, many of the *parishioners*, through neglect, do perish.

I have deposited thirty marks, to be distributed among the poor *parishioners*.

**PARITOR.** *n. f.* [for *apparitor*.] A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law.

You shall be summoned by an host of *paritors*; you shall be sentenced in the spiritual court.

**PARTY.** *n. f.* [*parité*, French; *paritas*, Latin.] Equality; resemblance.

We may here justly tax the dishonesty and shamefulness of the mouths, who have upbraided us with the opinion of a certain stoical *party* of sin.

That Christ or his apostles ever commanded to set up such a *party* of presbyters, and in such a way as those Scots endeavour, I think is not very disputable.

Survey the total set of animals, and we may, in their legs or organs of progression, observe an equality of length and *party* of numeration, not any to have an odd leg, or the movers of one side not exactly answered by the other.

Those accidental occurrences, which excited So crates to the discovery of such an invention, might fall in with that man that is of a perfect *party* with Socrates.

This agreement, in essential characters, makes rather an identity than a *party*.

Women could not live in that *parity* and equality of expence with their husbands, as now they do.

By an exact *parity* of reason, we may argue, if a man has no sense of those kindneses that put upon him, from one like himself, whom he loves and knows, how much less shall his heart be affected with the grateful sense of his favours, whom he converses with only by imperfect speculations, by the discourses of reason, or the discoveries of faith?

**PARK.** *n. f.* [*peaynuc*, Saxon; *parc*, French.] A piece of ground inclosed and stored with wild beasts of chase, which a man may have by prescription or the king's grant. Manwood, in his forest-law, defines it thus: a park is a place for privilege for wild beasts of venery, and also for other wild beasts that are beasts of the forest and of the chase: and those wild beasts are to have a firm peace and protection there, so that no man may hurt or chase them within the park, without license of the owner: a park is of another nature, than either a chase or a warren; for a park must be inclosed, and may not lie open; if it does, it is a good cause of seizure into the king's hands: and the owner cannot have action against such as hunt in his park, if it lies open.

We have *parks* and inclosures of all sorts of beasts and birds, which we use not only for view or recreation, but likewise for dissections and trials.

**TO PARK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose as in a park.

How are we *park'd*, and bounded in a pale?  
A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,  
Maz'd with a yelping kennel of French curs.

**PARKER.** *n. f.* [from *park*.] A park-keeper.

**PARKLEAVES.** *n. f.* An herb.

**PARLE.** *n. f.* [from *parler*, Fr.] Conversation; talk; oral treaty; oral discussion of any thing.

Of all the gentlemen,  
That every day with *parle* encounter me,  
In thy opinion, which is worthiest love?  
Our trumpet call'd you to the general *parle*.

The bishop, by a *parle*, is, with a show of combination, cunningly betray'd.

Why meet we thus, like wrangling advocates,  
To urge the justice of our cause with words?  
I hate this *parle*; 'tis tame: if we must meet,  
Give me my arms.

**TO PARLEY.** *v. n.* [from *parler*, Fr.] To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to discuss any thing orally. It is much used in war for a meeting of enemies to talk.

A Turk desired the captain to send some, with whom they might more conveniently *parley*.

He *parleys* with her a while, as imagining she would advise him to proceed.

**PARLEY.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Oral treaty; talk; conference; discussion by word of mouth.

Seek rather by *parley* to recover them, than by the sword.

Well, by my will, we shall admit no *parley*:  
A rotten case abides no handling.

Summon a *parley*, we will talk with him.

Let us resolve never to have any *parley* with our lusts,

lusts, but to make some considerable progress in our repentance. *Citany.*

*Parley* and holding intelligence with guilt in the most trivial things, he pronounced as treason to ourselves, as well as unto God. *Pell.*

No gentle means could be essay'd;

'Twas beyond *parley* when the fuge was laid. *Dryd.*

Force never yet a generous heart did gain;

We yield on *parley*, but are storm'd in vain. *Dryd.*

Yet when some better sated youth

Shall with his am'rous *parley* in us thee,

Reflect one moment on his truth,

Who, dying thus, persists to love thee. *Prior.*

**PARLIAMENT.** *n. f.* [*parliamentum*,

low Latin; *parlement*, French.] In

England, is the assembly of the king

and three estates of the realm; namely,

the lords spiritual, the lords temporal,

and commons, for the debating of mat-

ters touching the commonwealth, espe-

cially the making and correcting of

laws; which assembly or court is, of all

others, the highest, and of greatest au-

thority. *Cowel.*

The king is fled to London,

To call a present court of *parliament*. *Shakspeare.*

Far be the thought of this from Henry's heart,

To make a shambles of the *parliament* house.

*Shakspeare.*

The true use of *parlements* is very excellent,

and is often called, and continued as long as is neces-

sary. *Bacon.*

I thought the right way of *parlements* the most

safe for my crown, as best pleasing to my people.

*King Charles.*

These are mob readers: if Virgil and Martial

stood for *parliament* men, we know who would carry

it. *Dryden.*

**PARLIAMENTARY.** *adj.* [from *parlia-*

*ment*.] Enacted by parliament; per-

taining to parliament.

To the three first titles of the two houses, or

lower, and conquest, were added two more; the

authorities *parliamentary* and *papal*. *Bacon.*

Many things, that obtain as common law, had

their original by *parliamentary* acts or constitu-

tions, made in writings by the king, lords, and

commons. *Hale.*

Credit to run ten millions in debt, without *par-*

*liamentary* security, I think to be dangerous and

illegal. *See fr.*

**PARLOUR.** *n. f.* [*parloir*, French; *parla-*

*torio*, Italian.]

1. A room in monasteries, where the reli-

gious meet and converse.

2. A room in houses on the first floor,

elegantly furnished for reception or en-

tertainment.

Can we judge it a thing seemly for a man to go

about the building of an house to the God of

heaven, with no other appearance than if his end

were to rear up a kitchen or a *parlour* for his own

use? *Holker.*

Back again fair Alma led them right,

And soon into a goodly *parlour* brought. *Shens.*

It would be infinitely more shameful, in the diets

of the kitchen, to receive the entertainments of the

*parlour*. *South.*

Roof and sides were like a *parlour* made

A soft recess, and a cool summer shade. *Dryden.*

The first, forgive my verse it to diffuse,

Perform'd the kitchen's and the *parlour's* use;

The second, better bolted and immur'd,

From wolves his out-door family secur'd. *Harte.*

**PARLOUS.** *adj.* [This might seem to

come from *parler*, French, to speak;

but *parous* derives it, I think rightly,

from *perilous* in which it answers to the

Latin *improbis*.] Keen; sprightly;

wagglish. 7

Midas durst communicate

To none but to his wife his ears of state;

One must be trusted, and he thought her fit.

As passing prudent, and a *parious* wit. *Dryden.*

**PARLOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *parlous*.]

Quickness; keanness of temper.

**PARMA-CITY.** *n. f.* Corruptly for

*perma-citi*. *Anfanti.*

**PARNILL.** *n. f.* [The diminutive of *per-*

*tronilla*.] A punk; a slut. Obsolete.

*Skinner.*

**PAROCHIAL.** *adj.* [*parochialis*, from *pa-*

*rochia*, low Latin.] Belonging to a

parish.

The married state of *parochial* pastors hath given

them the opportunity of sitting a more exact and

universal pattern of holy living to the people com-

mitted to their charge. *Atterbury.*

**PARODY.** *n. f.* [*parodie*, Fr. *παρωδια*.]

A kind of writing, in which the words

of an author or his thoughts are taken,

and by a slight change adapted to some

new purpose.

The imitations of the ancients are added to

gether with some of the *parodies* and allusions to the

most excellent of the moderns. *Pope's Dunciad.*

**TO PARODY.** *v. a.* [*parodier*, French;

from *parody*.] To copy by way of pa-

rody.

I have translated, or rather *parodied*, a poem

of Horace, in which I introduce you advising me.

*Pope.*

**PARONYMOUS.** *adj.* [*παρωνυμος*.] Re-

sembling another word.

Shew your critical learning in the etymology of

terms, the synonymous and the *paronyms* or

kindred names. *Watts.*

**PAROLE.** *n. f.* [*parole*, French.] Word

given as an assurance, promise given

by a prisoner not to go away.

Love's votaries enthal each other's soul,

Till both of them live but up in *parole*. *Guarantied.*

Be very tender of your honour, and not fall in

love, because I have a scruple whether you can

keep your *parole*, if you become a prisoner to the

ladies. *Swift.*

**PARONOMASIA.** *n. f.* [*παρωνομασια*.]

A rhetorical figure, in which, by the

change of a letter or syllable, several

things are alluded to. It is called in

Latin, *agnominatio*. *Dict.*

**PARROQUET.** *n. f.* [*parroquet*, or *perro-*

*quet*, Fr.] A small species of parrot.

The great red and blue, are parrots; the

middlemost, called *parroquets*, and the lesser, *par-*

*roquets*; in all above twenty sorts. *Grew.*

I would not give my *parroquet*

For all the doves that ever flew. *Prior.*

**PARONYCHIA.** *n. f.* [*παρωνυχια*; *parony-*

*chia*, French.] A preternatural swelling

or sore under the root of the nail in

one's finger; a felon; a whitlow. *Dict.*

**PAROTID.** *adj.* [*parotide*, Fr. *παρωτι-*

*δα* and *ωτις*.] Salivary: so named

because near the ears.

Beasts, and birds, having one common use of

spittle, are furnished with the *parotid* glands, which

help to supply the mouth with it. *Grew.*

**PAROTIS.** *n. f.* [*παρωτις*.] A tumour

in the glandules behind and about the ears,

generally called the emunctories of the

brain; though, indeed, they are the

external fountains of the saliva of the

mouth. *Wiseman.*

**PAROXYSM.** *n. f.* [*παρωσμος*; *paroxys-*

*me*, French.]

French.] A fit; periodical exacerbation

of a disease.

I fancied to myself a kind of cast, in the change

of the *paroxysm*. *Dryden.*

Amorous girls, through the fury of an hysterick

*paroxysm*, are cast into a trance for an hour.

The greater distance of time there is between the

*paroxysms*, the fever is less dangerous, but more

obstinate. *Albucru.*

**PARRICIDE.** *n. f.* [*parricide*, French;

*parricida*, Latin.]

1. One who destroys his father.

I tell him the revenging gods

'Gainst *parricides* did set their thunder bend;

Speke with how manifold and strong a bond

The child was bound to the father. *Shakspeare.*

2. One who destroys or invades any to

whom he owes particular reverence, as

his country or patron.

3. [*Parricide*, French, *parricidium*, Lat.]

The murder of a father; murder of one

to whom reverence is due.

Although he were a prince in military virtue ap-

proved, and likewise a good law-maker, yet his

cruelties and *parricides* weighed down his virtues.

*Bacon.*

Morat was always bloody, now he's safe;

And has so far in usurpation gone,

He will by *parricide* secure the throne. *Dryden.*

**PARRICIDAL.** } *adj.* [from *parricida*,

**PARRICIDIOUS.** } Latin] Relating

to parricide; committing parricide.

He is now paid in his own way, the *parr-*

*icidius* animal, and punishment of murderers is

upon him. *Brown.*

**PARROT.** *n. f.* [*perroquet*, French.] A

particoloured bird of the species of the

hooked bill, remarkable for the exact

imitation of the human voice. See

**PARROQUET.**

Some will evermore peep through their eyes,

And laugh like *parrots* at a bag-piper. *Shakspeare.*

Who taught the *parrot* human notes to try?

'Twas witty want, hence hunger to appease. *Dryd.*

**TO PARRY.** *v. n.* [*parir*, French.] To

put by thrusts; to fence.

A man of courage, who cannot fence, and will

put all upon one thrust, and not stand *parrying*, has

the odds against a moderate fencer. *Locke.*

I could

By dint of logick strike thee mute;

With learned skill, now push, now *parry*,

From Daint to blow and vary. *Prior.*

**TO PARSE.** *v. a.* [from *pars*, Latin.] To

resolve a sentence into the elements or

parts of speech. It is a word only used

in grammar schools.

Let him continue the letter into English, and

*parse* it over perfectly. *Ascham's Scholemaster.*

Let scholars reduce the words to their original, to

the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs, and

give an account of their formations and changes,

their syntax and dependencies, which is called

*parsing*. *Watts on the Mode.*

**PARSIMONIOUS.** *adj.* [from *parsimony*.]

Covetous; frugal; sparing. It is some-

times of a good, sometimes of a bad

sense.

A prodigal king is nearer a tyrant, than a *par-*

*simonious*, for store at home draweth not his con-

templations abroad, but want supplieth itself of

what is next. *Bacon.*

Extraordinary funds for one campaign may spare

the expence of many years, whereas a long *par-*

*simonious* war will drain us of more men and money.

*And Jon.*

*Parimonious* age and rigid wisdom. *Rover.*

**PARSIMONIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *parsimo-*



and complain he is not used as a subject, he is not suffered to have the free benefit of the law. *Spenser.*

**PARTIALITY** is properly the understanding's judging according to the inclination of the will and affections, and not according to the exact truth of things, or the merits of the cause. *South's Sermons.*

As there is a *partiality* to opinions, which is apt to mislead the understanding; so there is also a *partiality* to studies, which is prejudicial to knowledge. *Locke.*

**PARTIALIZE**. *v. a.* [*partializer*, Fr. from *partial*.] To make partial. A word, perhaps, peculiar to *Shakespeare*, and not unworthy of general use.

'Such neighbour-nearness to our sacred blood Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialize* Th' unstooping firmness of my upright soul.' *Shakespeare.*

**PARTIALLY**. *adv.* [from *partial*.] With unjust favour or dislike.

In part; not totally.

'That stole into a total verity, which was but *partially* true in its covert sense.' *Brown.*

The message he brought opened a clear prospect of eternal salvation, which had been but obscurely and *partially* fit in the shadows of the law. *Rogers.*

**PARTIBILITY**. *n. f.* [from *partible*.] Divisibility; separability.

**PARTIBLE**. *adj.* [from *part*.] Divisible; separable.

Make the moulds *partible*, glued or cemented together, that you may open them, when you take out the fruit. *Bacon.*

The same body, in one circumstance, is more mighty, and, in another, is more *partible*. *Dunby.*

**PARTICIPABLE**. *adj.* [from *participate*.] Such as may be shared or partaken.

Plato, by his ideas, means only the divine essence with this connotation, as it is variously imitable or *participable* by created beings. *Norris's Miscellanies.*

**PARTICIPANT**. *adj.* [*participant*, Fr. from *participate*.] Sharing; having share or part: with of.

During the parliament, he published his proclamation, offering pardon to all such as had taken arms, or been *participant* of any attempts against him; so as they submitted themselves. *Bacon.*

The prince saw he should confer with one *participant* of more than monkish speculations. *Wotton.*

If any part of my body be so mortified, as it becomes like a rotten branch of a tree, it putrefies, and is not *participant* of influence derived from my soul, because it is now no longer in it to quicken it. *Hale.*

**TO PARTICIPATE**. *v. n.* [*participo*, Lat. *participo*, French.]

1. To partake; to have share.

Th' other instruments Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel; And mutually *participate*. *Shakespeare.*

2. With of.

An aged citizen brought forth all his provisions, and said, that as he did communicate unto them his store, so would he *participate* of their wants. *Hayward.*

3. With in.

His delivery, and thy joy thereon, In both which we, as next, *participate*. *Milton.*

4. To have part of more things than one.

Few creatures *participate* of the nature of plants and metals both. *Bacon.*

God, when heav'n and earth he did create, Form'd man, who should of both *participate*. *Danham.*

Those bodies, which are under a light, which extended and distributed equally through all, did *participate* of each others colours. *Dryden.*

To have part of something common in another.

The species of audibles seem to *participate* more

with local motion, like percussions made upon the air. *Bacon.*

**TO PARTICIPATE**. *v. n.* To partake; to receive part of; to share.

As Christ's incarnation and passion can be available to no man's good, which is not made partaker of Christ, neither can we *participate* him without his presence. *Hooker.*

The French seldom achieved any honourable acts without Scottish hands, who therefore are to *participate* the glory with them. *Camden's Remains.*

Such as I seek, fit to *participate* All rational delight; wherein the brute Cannot be human comfort. *Milton.*

**PARTICIPATION**. *n. f.* [*participation*, French; from *participate*.] 1. The state of sharing something in common.

Civil society doth more content the nature of man, than any private kind of solitary living; because, in society, this good of mutual *participation* is so much larger. *Hooker.*

Their spirits are so married in conjunction, with the *participation* of society, that they flock together in consent, like many wild geese. *Shakspeare.*

A joint coronation of himself and his queen might give any countenance to *participation* of title. *Bacon.*

2. The act or state of receiving or having part of something.

All things seek the highest, and covet more or less the *participation* of God himself. *Hooker.*

Those deities are so by *participation*, and subordinate to the supreme. *Stillingfleet.*

What an honour, that God should admit us unto such a blessed *participation* of himself? *Atterbury.*

Convince them, that brutes have the least *participation* of thought, and they retract. *Bentley.*

Your genius should mount above that mist, in which its *participation* and neighbourhood with earth long involved it. *Pope.*

3. Distribution; division into shares.

It suffices not, that the country hath wheat with to sustain even more than to live upon it, if means be wanting whereby to divide convenient *participation* of the general store into a great number of well-deservers. *Raleigh.*

**PARTICIPIAL**. *adj.* [*participialis*, Lat.]

Having the nature of a participle.

**PARTICIPIALITY**. *adv.* [from *participle*.]

In the sense or manner of a participle.

**PARTICIPLE**. *n. f.* [*participium*, Lat.]

1. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.

A *participle* is a particular sort of adjective, formed from a verb, and together with its signification of action, passion, or some other manner of existence, signifying the time thereof. *Clark.*

2. Any thing that participates of different things. Not used.

The *participles* or confiners between plants and living creatures, are such as are fixed, though they have a motion in their parts: such as oysters and cockles. *Bacon.*

**PARTICLE**. *n. f.* [*particule*, French; *particula*, Latin.]

1. Any small portion of a greater substance.

From any of the other unreasonable demands, the houses had not given their commissioners authority in the least *particle* to exceed. *Clarendon.*

There is not one grain in the universe, either too much or too little, nothing to be added, nothing to be spared; nor so much as any one *particle* of it, that mankind may not be either the better or the worse for, according as 'tis applied. *Leibniz.*

With *particles* of heavenly fire, The God of nature did his soul inspire. *Dryden.*

Curious wits, With rapture, with astonishment reflect On the small size of atoms, which unite To make the smallest *particle* of light. *Blackmore.*

It is not impossible, but that microscopes may, at length, be improved to the discovery of the *particles* of bodies, on which their colours depend. *Newton's Opticks.*

Bless with more *particles* of heavenly flame. *Granville.*

2. A word unvaried by inflexion.

Till Arianism had made it a matter of sharpness and subtilty of wit to be a found believing christian, men were not curious what syllables or *particles* of speech they used. *Hooker.*

The Latin varies the signification of verbs and nouns, not as the modern languages, by *particles* prefixed, but by changing the last syllables. *Locke on Education.*

*Particles* are the words, whereby the mind signifies what connection it gives to the several affirmations and negations, that it unites in one continued reasoning or narration. *Locke.*

In the Hebrew tongue, there is a *particle*, consisting but of one single letter, of which there are reckoned up above fifty several significations. *Locke.*

**PARTICULAR**. *adj.* [*particulier*, Fr.]

1. Relating to single persons; not general.

He, as well with general orations, as *particular* dealing with men of most credit, made them see how necessary it was. *Sidney.*

As well for *particular* application to special occasions, as also in other manifold respects, infinite treasure of wisdom are abundantly to be found in the holy scripture. *Hooker.*

2. Individual; one distinct from others.

Wherever one plant draweth such a *particular* juice out of the earth, as it qualifyeth the earth, so as that juice which remaineth is fit for the other plant; there the neighbourhood doth good. *Bacon.*

This is true of actions considered in their general nature or kind, but not considered in their *particular* individual instances. *South.*

Artists, who propose only the imitation of such a *particular* person, without election of ideas, have often been reproached for that omission. *Dryden.*

3. Noting properties or things peculiar.

Of this prince there is little *particular* memory; only that he was very studious and learned. *Bacon.*

4. Attentive to things single and distinct.

I have been *particular* in examining the reason of children's inheriting the property of their father, because it will give us farther light in the inheritance of power. *Locke.*

5. Single; not general; one among many.

Rather performing his general commandment, which had ever been, to embrace virtue, than any new *particular*, sprung out of passion, and contrary to the former. *Sidney.*

6. Odd; having something that eminently distinguishes him from others. This is commonly used in a sense of contempt.

**PARTICULAR**. *n. f.*

1. A single instance; a single point.

I must reserve some *particulars*, which it is not lawful for me to reveal. *Bacon.*

Those notions are universal, and what is universal must needs proceed from some universal constant principle, the same in all *particulars*, which can be nothing else but human nature. *South.*

Having the idea of an elephant or an angle in my mind, the first and natural enquiry is, whether such a thing does exist? and this knowledge is only of *particulars*. *Locke.*

The master could hardly sit on his horse for laughing, all the while he was giving me the *particulars* of his story. *Addison.*

Vespasian he resembled in many *particulars*. *Swift.*

2. Individual; private person.

It is the greatest interest of *particulars*, to advance



vance the good of the community. *L'Estrange.*

### 3. Private interest.

Our wisdom must be such, as doth not propose to itself to show our own *particular*, the part and immoderate desire whereof poisoneth where-soever it taketh place; but the scope and mark, which we are to aim at, is the publick and common good. *Hooker.*

They apply their minds even with hearty affection and zeal, at the least, unto those branches of publick prayer, wherein their own *particular* is moved. *Hooker.*

His general lov'd him

In a most dear *particular*. *Shakespeare.*

We are likewise to give thanks for temporal blessings, whether such as concern the publick, as the prosperity of the church, or nation, and all remarkable deliverances afforded to either, or else such as concern our *particular*. *Duty of Man.*

### 4. Private character; single self; state of an individual.

For his *particular*, I'll receive him gladly;  
But not one follower. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

### 5. A minute detail of things singly enumerated

The reader has a *particular* of the books, wherein this law was written. *Aylmer's Paragon.*

### 6. In particular. Peculiarly; distinctly.

Invention is called a muse, authors ascribe to each of them, in *particular*, the sciences which they have invented. *Dryden.*

And if we will take them, as they were directed, in *particular* to her, or in her, as their representative, to all other women, they will, at most, concern the female sex only, and import no more but that subjection, they should ordinarily be in, to their husbands. *Locke.*

Thus in *particular* happens to the lungs.

### PARTICULARITY. n. f. [*particularite*, French; from *particular*.]

#### 1. Distinct notice or enumeration.

So did the boldness of their affirmation accompany the greatness of what they did affirm, even descending to *particularities*, what kingdoms he should overcome. *Seneca.*

#### 2. Singleness; individuality; single act; single case.

Knowledge imprinted in the minds of all men, whereby both general principles for directing of human actions are comprehended, and conclusions derived from them, upon which conclusions generally, in *particularity*, the choice of good and evil. *Locke.*

#### 3. Petty account; private incident.

To see the titles that were most agreeable to such an emperor, the histories that he lay in open to, with the like *particularities* only to be met with on medals, are certainly not a little pleasing. *Addison.*

#### 4. Something belonging to single persons.

Let the general trumpet blow his blast,  
*Particularities* and petty sounds  
To cease. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

#### 5. Something peculiar.

I saw an old heathen altar, with this *particularity*, that it was hollowed like a dish at one end; but not the end on which the sacrifice was laid. *Addison on Italy.*

He applied himself to the coquette's heart; there occurred many *particularities* in this dissection. *Addison.*

### To PARTICULARIZE. v. a. [*particulariser*, French; from *particular*.] To mention distinctly; to detail; to shew minutely.

The heannets that afflict us, is an inventory to *particularize* their abundance. *Shakespeare's Conscience.*

He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but *particularizes* his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury.*

### PARTICULARLY. adv. [from *particular*.]

### 1. Distinctly; singly; not universally.

Providence; that universally casts its eye over all the creation, is yet pleased more *particularly* to fasten it upon some. *South's Sermons.*

### 2. In an extraordinary degree.

This exact propriety of Virgil, I *particularly* regarded as a great part of his character. *Dryden.*

With the flower and the leaf I was *particularly* pleased, both for the invention and the moral, that I commend it to the reader. *Dryden.*

### To PARTICULARIZE. v. a. [from *particular*.] To make mention singly. Obsolete.

I may not *particularize* of Alexander Hales, the irretrievable doctor. *Camden's Remains.*

### PARAISAN. n. f. [*paraisan*, French.]

#### 1. A kind of pike or halberd.

Find out the prettiest *paraisan* plot we can, And make him with *paraisans* and *paraisans*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Shall I strike at it with my *paraisan*? *Shakespeare.*

#### 2. [From *part*, French.] An adherent to a faction.

Some of these *paraisans* concluded, the government had hired men to *paraisan* and *paraisan*. *Addison.*

I would be glad any *paraisan* would help me to a tolerable reason, that, because Claudius and Cui agree with me in a few singular notions, I must blindly follow them in all. *Swift.*

#### 3. The commander of a party detached from the main body upon some sudden excursion.

#### 4. A commander's leading staff. *Ainsworth.*

### PARTITION. n. f. [*partition*, French; *partitio*, Latin.]

#### 1. The act of dividing; a state of being divided.

We were together, Like to a dove, when we were parted, But yet an under *partition*. *Shakespeare.*

#### 2. Division; separation; distinction.

We have, in this world, our churches divided by certain *partitions*, although not so many in number as theirs. *Hooker.*

Can we not *Partition* make with spectacles so precious "I wot fair and foul?" *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

We shall be winnow'd with to rough a wind, That even our coin shall seem as light as chaff, And good from bad find no *partition*. *Shakespeare's The day, month, and year, measured by them, are used as standard measures, as likely others arbitrarily deduced from them by *partition* or collection. *Hobbes on Time.**

#### 3. Part divided from the rest; separate part.

Laid in a small *partition*; and the rest Ordain'd for us to his Lord best known. *Milton.*

#### 4. That by which different parts are separated.

It doth not follow, that God, without respect, doth teach us to erect between us and them a *partition* wall of difference, in such things indifferent as have been disputed. *Hooker.*

Make *partitions* of wood in a hoghead, with holes in them, and mark the difference of their loads from that of an hoghead. *Without such *partitions*.* *Bacon.*

*Partition* firm and sure, The waters underneath from those above Dividing. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Enclosures our fashions have made in the church, become a great *partition* wall to keep others out of it. *Dryden's Piety.*

An one end of it is a great *partition*, designed for an opera. *Addison.*

The *partition* between good and evil is broken down; where one sin has entered, regions will force their way. *Bayly.*

### 5. Part where separation is made.

The mound was newly made, no sight could pass Betwixt the nice *partition* of the grass, The well-united fods so closely lay. *Dryden.*

### To PARTITION. v. a. To divide into distinct parts.

These sides are uniform without, though severally *partitioned* within. *Bacon.*

### PARILET. n. f. As name given to a hen; the original signification being a ruff or band, or covering for the neck.

*Hanmer.*

Thou dotard, thou art woman tir'd; unroofed By thy dame *parilet* head. *Shakespeare.*

Tir'd with pun'd ruffs, and fans, and *parilet* strips. *Hall.*

Dame *parilet* was the sovereign of his heart; He feather'd her. *Dryden's Fables.*

### PARTLY. adv. [from *part*.] In some measure; in some degree; in part.

That part, which, since the coming of Christ, *partly* hath embraced, and *partly* shall hereafter embrace the Christian religion, we term, as by a more proper name, the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

They thought it reasonable to do all possible honour to their memories, *partly* that others might be encouraged to the same patience and fortitude, and *partly* that virtue, even in this world, might not lose its reward. *Nelson.*

The inhabitants of Naples have been always very notorious for leading a life of laziness and pleasure, which I take to arise out of the wonderful plenty of their country, that does not make labour necessary to them, and *partly* out of the temper of their climate, that relaxes the fibres of their bodies, and disposes the people to such an idle indolent humour. *Addison on Italy.*

### PARTNER. n. f. [from *part*.]

#### 1. Partaker; sharer; one who has part in any thing; associate.

My noble *partner*  
You greet with present grace. *Shakespeare's Much.*  
Those of the race of Sam were no *partners* in the unbelieving work of the tower. *Ruler's High.*

To undergo  
Myself the total crime; or to accuse  
My other self, the *partner* of my life. *Milton.*

Sapor, king of Persia, had an heaven of glass, which, sitting in his estate, he trod upon, calling himself brother to the sun and moon, and *partner* with the stars. *Pearl-born.*

The soul continues in her action, till her *partner* is again qualified to bear her company. *Addison.*

#### 2. One who dances with another.

Laid in your ladies every one; sweet *partner*, I must not yet forsake you. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

### To PARTNER. v. a. [from the noun.]

To join; to associate with a partner.

A lady who  
So fair, and fasten'd to an empty,  
Would make the great king double to be *partner'd*.

With tomboys, hir'd with self-exhibition,  
Which your own cotlers yield. *Shakespeare.*

### PARTNERSHIP. n. f. [from *partner*.]

#### 1. Joint interest or property.

He does possession keep,  
And is too wise to hazard *partnership*. *Dryden.*

#### 2. The union of two or more in the same trade.

'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, *partnerships*, and all manner of civil dealings, to have a strict regard to the disposition of those we have to do withal. *L'Estrange.*

### PARTOOK. Preterite of *partake*.

### PARTRIDGE. n. f. [*perdrix*, French; *partridge*, Welsh; *perdix*, Latin.] A bird of game.

The king is come out to seek a *partridge*, as when one doth hunt a *partridge* in the mountains.

*Samuel, xvi. 20.*

*Partu.*

**PARTURIENT.** *adj.* [*parturiens*, Latin.]

About to bring forth.

**PARTURITION.** *n. f.* [from *parturio*, Latin.] The state of being about to bring forth.

Confirmation of parts is required, not only unto the previous conditions of birth, but also unto the *parturition* of a very birth. *Brown.*

**PARTY.** *n. f.* [*partié*, French.]

1. A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others; a faction.

When any of these combatants strips his terms of ambiguity, I shall think him a champion for truth, and not the slave of vain glory or a *party*. *Locke.*

This account of *party* patches will appear improbable to those who live at a distance from the fashionable world. *Adams.*

*Party* writers are so sensible of the secret virtue of an *innuendo*, that they never mention the *q—n* at length. *Spektor.*

This *party* rage in women only serves to aggravate animosities that reign among them. *Adams.*

As he never leads the conversation into the violence and rage of *party* disputes, I listened to him with pleasure. *Tatler.*

Division between those of the same *party*, exposes them to their enemies. *Pope.*

The most violent *party* men are such; as, in the conduct of their lives, have discovered least sense of religion or morality. *Swift.*

2. One of two litigants.

When you are hearing a matter between *party* and *party*, if pinched with the cholicke, you make faces like mummers, and dismiss the controversy more entangled by your hearing: all the peace you make in their cause, is calling both *parties* knives. *Shakespeare.*

The cause of both *parties* shall come before the judges. *Exodus.*

If a bishop be a *party* to a suit, and excommunicates his adversary; such excommunication shall not bar his adversary from his action. *Ayliffe.*

3. One concerned in any affair.

The child was prisoner to the womb, and is freed and entranced, not a *party* to The anger of the king, nor guilty of The trespass of the queen. *Shakespeare.*

I do suspect this trait To be a *party* in this injury. *Shakespeare.*

4. Side; persons engaged against each other.

Our foes compell'd by need, have peace embrac'd, The peace, both *parties* want, is like to last. *Dryden.*

5. Cause; side.

Hisle came in, to make their *party* good. *Dryden.*

6. A select assembly.

Let me extol a cat, on oysters sit, I'll have a *party* at the Bedford-head. *Pope.*

If the clergy would a little study the arts of conversation, they might be welcome at every *party*, where there was the least regard for politeness or good sense. *Swift.*

7. Particular person; a person distinct from, or opposed to, another.

As she paced on, she was stopped with a number of trees, so thickly placed together, that she was afraid she should, with rushing through, stop the speech of the lamentable *party*, which she was so desirous to understand. *Sidney.*

The minister of justice may, for publick example, virtuously will the execution of that *party*, whose pardon another, for consanguinity's sake, as vintners may desire. *Hooker.*

If the jury found, that the *party* slain was of English race, it had been adjudged felony. *Darwin.*

How shall this be compall'd? canst thou bring me the *party*? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

The smoke received into the nostrils, causes the us if he were drunk. *Albat.*

The imagination of the *party* to be cured, is not needful to concur; for it may be done without the knowledge of the *party* wounded. *Bacon.*

He that confesses his sin, and prays for pardon, hath punished his fault: and then there is nothing left to be done by the offended *party*, but to return to charity. *Taylor.*

Though there is a real difference between one man and another, yet the *party* who has the advantage usually magnifies the inequality. *Collins.*

8. A detachment of soldiers: as, he commanded the *party* sent thither.

**PARTY-COLOURED.** *adj.* [*party* and *coloured*.] Having diversity of colours.

The fulsome ewes, Then conceiving, did, in yeanning time, Fall *party-colour'd* lambs. *Shakespeare.*

The leopard was valuing himself upon the lustre of his *party-coloured* skin. *I. Ffrange.*

From one father both, Both girt with gold, and clad in *party-colour'd* cloth. *Dryden.*

Constrain'd him in a bird, and made him fly With *party-colour'd* plumes a chattering pie. *Dryden.* I looked with as much pleasure upon the little *party-coloured* assembly, as upon a bed of tulips. *Adams's Spectator.*

Nor is it hard to beauty's each month With files of *party-colour'd* fruits. *Philips.*

Four knives in garb succinct, a trusty band, And *party-colour'd* troops, a shining train, Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*

**PARTY-JU'KY.** *n. f.* [In law.] A jury in some trials half foreigners and half natives.

**PARTY MAN.** *n. f.* [*party* and *man*.] A factious person; an abettor of a party.

**PARTY-WALL.** *n. f.* [*party* and *wall*.] Wall that separates one house from the next.

'Tis an ill custom among bricklayers to work up a whole story of the *party-walls*, before they work up the fronts. *Morton.*

**PARVIS.** *n. f.* [French.] A church or church-porch: applied to the mootings or law-disputes among young students in the inns of court, and also to that disputation at Oxford, called *disputatio in parvis*. *Bailey.*

**PARVITUDE.** *n. f.* [from *parvus*, Latin.]

Littleness; minuteness. Not used.

The little ones of *parvitude* cannot reach to the same floor with them. *Glanville.*

**PARVITY.** *n. f.* [from *parvus*, Latin.]

Littleness; minuteness. Not used.

What are these for fineness and *parvity*, to those minute animalcula discovered in pepper-water? *Ray.*

**PAS.** *n. f.* [French.] Precedence; right of going foremost.

In her poor circumstances, she still preserved the mien of a gentlewoman; when she came into any full assembly, she would not yield the *pas* to the best of them. *Abutnot.*

**PASCHAL.** *adj.* [*pascal*, French; *pascalis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the passover.

2. Relating to Easter.

**PASH.** *n. f.* [*paz*, Spanish, a kiss.] A face. *Hanmer.*

Thou want'st a rough *pash*, and the shoots that I have, To be full like me. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

**TO PASH.** *v. a.* [*persen*, Dutch.] To strike; to crush.

With my armed fist I'll *pash* him o'er the face. *Shakespeare.*

Thy cunning engines have with labour rais'd My heavy hanger, like a mighty weight, To fall and *pash* thee dead. *Dryden.*

**PASQUE-FLOWER.** *n. f.* [*pulsatilla*, Lat.]

A flower. *Miller.*

**PASQUIL.** *n. f.* [from *pasquino*, a

**PASQUIN.** } statue at Rome, to  
**PASQUINA'DE.** } which they affix any  
lampoon or paper of satirical observa-  
tion.] A lampoon.

He never valued any *pasquils* that were dropped up and down, to think them worthy of his revenge. *Howell.*

The *pasquils*, lampoons, and libels, we meet with now-a-days, are a sort of playing with the four and twenty letters, without sense, truth, or wit. *Tatler.*

**TO PASS.** *v. n.* [*passer*, French; *passus*, a step, Latin.]

1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be progressive. Commonly with some particle.

Tell him his long trouble is *passing* Out of this world. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

If I have found favour in thy sight, *pass* not away from thy servant. *Genesis.*

While my glory *passeth* by, I will put thee in a cleft of the rock, and will cover thee, while I *pass* by. *Exodus, xxxiii. 22.*

Thus will I cut off him that *passeth* out, and him that returneth. *Ezekiel, xxxv. 7.*

This heap and this pillar be witnesses, that I will not *pass* over to thee, and that thou shalt not *pass* over it and this pillar unto me for harm. *Genesis.*

An idea of motion not *passing* on, is not better than an idea of motion at rest. *Locke.*

Heddlers of those cares with anguish stung, He felt their fleeces as they *pass'd* along. *Pope.*

If the cause be visible, we stop at the instrument, and seldom *pass* on to him that directed it. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. To go; to make away.

Her face, her hands were torn With *passing* through the brakes. *Dryden.*

3. To make a change from one thing to another.

Others dissatisfied with what they have, and not trusting to those innocent ways of getting more, fall to others, and *pass* from just to unjust. *Templ.*

4. To vanish; to be lost.

Trust not too much to that enchanting face; Beauty's a charm, but soon the charm will *pass*. *Dryden.*

5. To be spent; to go away progressively.

The time, when the thing existed, is the idea of that space of duration which *passed* between some fixed period and the being of that thing. *Locke.*

We see, that one who fixes his thoughts very intently on one thing, so as to take but little notice of the succession of ideas that *pass* in his mind, whilst he is taken up with that earnest contemplation, lets slip out of his account a good part of that duration, and thinks that time shorter than it is. *Locke.*

6. To be at an end; to be over.

Their officious haste, Who would before have born him to the sky, Like eager Romans, ere all rites were *pass'd*, Did let too soon the sacred eagle fly. *Dryden.*

7. To die; to pass from the present life to another state.

The pangs of death do make him grin; Disturb him not, let him *pass* peaceably. *Shakespeare.*

8. To be changed by regular gradation.

Inflammations are translated from other parts to the lungs, a pleurisy easily *passeth* into a peripneumony. *Arbutnot.*

9. To go beyond bounds. Obsolete.

Why this *pass*s, Mr. Ford—you are not to go loose any longer, you must be pinnioned. *Shakespeare.*

10. To be in any state.

I will cause you to *pass* under the rod, and I will bring you into the bond of the covenant. *Ezekiel, xx. 37.*

## 11. To be enacted.

Many of the nobility spoke in parliament against those things, which were most grateful to his majesty, and which still *passed*, notwithstanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*

Neither of these bills have yet *passed* the house of commons, and some think they may be rejected. *Swift.*

12. To be effected; to exist. Unless this may be thought a noun with the articles suppressed, and be explained thus: it came to the *pass* that.

I have heard it enquired, how it might be brought to *pass* that the church should every where have able preachers to instruct the people. *Hooker.*

When the case required dissimulation, if they used it, it came to *pass* that the former opinion of their good faith made them almost invisible. *Bacon.*

13. To gain reception; to become current: as, this money will not *pass*.

That trick, said she, will not *pass* twice. *Hudib.*  
Though frauds may *pass* upon men, they are as open as the light to him that searches the heart. *L'Estrange.*

Their excellencies will not *pass* for such in the opinion of the learned, but only as things which have less of error in them. *Dryden.*

False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood, and no body will commend bad writers, that is acquainted with good. *Felton on the Cliffs.*

The grossest suppositions *pass* upon them, that the wild Irish were taken in toys; but that, in some time, they would grow tame. *Swift.*

## 14. To be practised artfully or successfully.

This practice hath most shrewdly *pass* upon thee, But when we know the grounds and authors of it, Thou shalt be both the plaintiff and the judge. *Shakespeare.*

## 15. To be regarded as good or ill.

He rejected the authority of councils, and so do all the reformed; so that this won't *pass* for a fault in him, till 'tis proved one in us. *Atterbury.*

## 16. To occur; to be transacted.

If we would judge of the nature of spirits, we must have recourse to our own consciousness of what *passes* within our own mind. *Watts.*

## 17. To be done.

Zeal may be let loose in matters of direct duty, as in prayers, provided that no indirect act *pass* upon them to defile them. *Taylor.*

## 18. To heed; to regard. Not in use.

As for these silken-coated slaves, I *pass* not; It is to you, good people, that I speak, O'er whom, in time to come, I hope to reign. *Shakespeare.*

## 19. To determine finally; to judge capitally.

Though well we may not *pass* upon his life, Without the form of justice; yet our power Shall do a court'sy to our wrath. *Shakespeare.*

## 20. To be supremely excellent.

Sir Hudibras's *passing* worth, The manner how he sallied forth. *Underwood.*

## 21. To thrust; to make a push in fencing.

To see thee fight, to see thee *pass* thy puns. *Shakespeare.*

Both advance

Against each other, and with sword and lance They lash, they foil, they *pass*, they strive to bore Their corsets. *Dryden.*

## 22. To omit.

Full piteous seems young Alma's case, As in a luteless gamester's place, She would not play, yet must not *pass*. *Prior.*

## 23. To go through the alimentary duct.

Substances hard cannot be dissolved, but they will *pass*; but such, whose tenacity exceeds the powers of digestion, will neither *pass*, nor be converted into aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

## 24. To be in a tolerable state.

A middling sort of man was left well enough to

*pass* by his father, but could never think he had enough, so long as any had more. *L'Estrange.*

## 25. To Pass away. To be lost; to glide off.

Defining the soul to be a substance that always thinks, can serve but to make many men suspect, that they have no souls at all, since they find a good part of their lives *pass* away without thinking. *Locke.*

## 26. To Pass away. To vanish.

To PASS. *v. a.*

## 1. To go beyond.

As it is advantageous to a physician to be called to the cure of a declining disease, so it is for a commander to suppress a sedition, which has *passed* the height: for in both the noxious humour doth first weaken, and afterwards waste to nothing. *Hayward.*

2. To go through: as, the horse *passed* the river.

3. To spend; to live through.  
Were I not assured he was removed to advantage, I should *pass* my time extremely ill without him. *Collins.*

You know in what deluding joys we *pass*  
The night that was by heav'n decreed our last. *Dryden.*

We have examples of such, as *pass* most of their nights without dreaming. *Locke.*

The people, free from cares, serene and gay,  
*Pass* all their mild untroubled hours away. *Addison.*

In the midst of the service, a lady who had *passed* the winter at London with her husband, entered the congregation. *Addison.*

## 4. To impart to any thing the power of moving.

Dr. Thurston thinks the principal use of inspiration to be, to move, or *pass* the blood, from the right to the left ventricle of the heart. *Derham.*

## 5. To carry hastily.

I had only time to *pass* my eye over the medals, which are in great number. *Addison on Italy.*

## 6. To transfer to another proprietor.

He that will *pass* his land,  
As I have mine, may let his hand  
And heave unto this deed, when he hath read,  
And make the purchase spread. *Herbert.*

## 7. To strain; to percolate.

They speak of severing wine from water, *passing* it through ivy wood. *Bacon's Natural History.*

## 8. To vent; to pronounce.

How many thousands take upon them to *pass* their censures on the personal actions of others, and pronounce boldly on the affairs of the publick? *Watts.*

They will commend the work in general, but *pass* so many fly remarks upon it afterwards, as shall destroy all their cold praises. *Watts on the Mind.*

## 9. To utter ceremoniously.

Many of the lords and some of the commons *passed* some compliments to the two lords. *Clarendon.*

## 10. To utter solemnly or judicially.

All this makes it more prudent, rational, and pious, to search our own ways, than to *pass* sentence on other men. *Hammond.*

He *pass* his promise, and was as good as his word. *L'Estrange.*

## 11. To transmit; to procure to go.

Waller *passed* over five thousand horse and foot by Newbridge. *Clarendon.*

## 12. To put an end to.

This night  
We'll *pass* the business privately and well. *Shakespeare.*

## 13. To surpass; to excel.

She wore sweeter than any bird on bough,  
Would oftentimes amongst them bear a part,  
And strive to *pass*, as she could well enough,  
Their native musick by her skilful art. *Spenser.*

Whom dost thou *pass* in beauty? *Eximius.*

Mauiat, thou gav'st far nobler epigrams  
To thy Domitian, than I can my James;

But in my royal subject I *pass* thee.  
Thou flattered'st thine, mine cannot flatter'd be, *B. n. Jonson.*

The ancestor and all his heirs,  
Though they in number *pass* the stars of heav'n,  
Are still but one. *Darwin.*

## 14. To omit; to neglect; whether to do or to mention.

If you fondly *pass* our proffer'd offer,  
'Tis not the rounder of your old fac'd wall's  
Can hide you. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Let me o'erleap that custom; for I cannot  
Put on the gown, stand naked, and entreat them,  
Pleaze you that I may *pass* this doing. *Shakespeare.*

I *pass* the wars, that spotted linxes make  
With their fierce rivals. *Dryden.*

I *pass* their warlike pomp, their proud array. *Dryden.*

## 15. To transcend; to transgress.

They did *pass* those bounds, and did return since  
-that time. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

## 16. To admit; to allow.

The money of every one that *passeth* the account,  
let the priests take. *2 Kings, xii. 4.*

I'll *pass* them all upon account,  
As if your nat'ral self had don't. *Hudibras.*

## 17. To enact a law.

How does that man know, but the decree may  
be already *passed* against him, and his allowance of  
mercy spent? *South.*

Among the laws that *pass'd*, it was decreed,  
That conquer'd Thebes from bondage should be  
freed. *Dryden.*

Could the same parliament which address'd with  
so much zeal and earnestness against this evil, *pass*  
it into a law? *Swift.*

His majesty's ministers proposed the good of the  
nation, when they advis'd the *passing* this patent. *Swift.*

## 18. To impose fraudulently.

Th' indulgent mother did her care employ,  
And *pass'd* it on her husband for a boy. *Dryden.*

## 19. To practise artfully; to make succeed.

Time lays open frauds, and after that discovery  
there is no *passing* the same trick upon the mic. *L'Estrange.*

20. To send from one place to another: as, *pass* that beggar to his own parish.

21. To Pass away. To spend; to waste.  
The father waketh for the daughter, lest she  
*pass* away the flower of her age. *Ecclesi. xlii. 9.*

## 22. To Pass by. To excuse; to forgive.

However God may *pass* by single sinners in this  
world; yet when a nation combines against him,  
the wicked shall not go unpunished. *Tillotson.*

## 23. To Pass by. To neglect; to disregard.

How far ought this enterprize to wait upon these  
other matters, to be mingled with them, or to *pass*  
by them, and give law to them, as inferior unto it-  
self? *Bacon.*

It conduces much to our content, if we *pass*  
by those things which happen to our trouble, and  
consider that which is prosperous: that, by the re-  
presentation of the better, the worse may be blotted  
out. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Certain passages of scripture we cannot, without  
injury to truth, *pass* by here in silence. *Burnet.*

## 24. To Pass over. To omit; to let go unregarded.

Better to *pass* him o'er, than to relate  
The cause I have your mighty fire to hate. *Dryden.*

It does not belong to this place to have that point  
debated, nor will it hinder our pursuit to *pass* it  
over in silence. *Watts.*

The poet *passes* it over as hastily as he can, as  
if he were afraid of staying in the cave. *Dryden.*

The queen asked him, who he was; but he *pass'd*  
over this without any reply, and reserves the greatest  
part of his story to a time of more leisure. *Bryant.*

PASS. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

## 1. A narrow entrance; an avenue.

The straight *pass* was damm'd  
With dead men. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

It would be easy to defend the *pass* into the whole country, that the king's army should never be able to enter. *Clarendon.*

Truth is a strong hold, fortified by God and nature, and diligence is properly the understanding's laying siege to it; so that it must be perpetually observing all the avenues and *passes* to it, and accordingly making its approaches. *Saurb.*

2. *Passage*; road.

The *pass*ians had no *pass* to the Red Sea, but through the territory of Solomon, and by his sufferance. *Raleigh.*

Pity tempts the *pass*,  
But the tough metal of my heart resists. *Dryden.*

3. A permission to go or come any where. They shall protect all that come in, and send them to the lord deputy, with their safe-conduct or *pass*, to be at his disposition. *Spenser on Ireland.*

We had thus be done,  
When evil deed have their permissive *pass*,  
And not the punishment. *Shakespeare.*

Give quiet *pass*  
Through your dominions; for this entrapize. *Shake.*  
My friends remember'd me of home, and laid,  
If ever fate would fight my *pass*; I laid  
It should be now no more. *Chapman.*

A gentleman had a *pass* to go beyond the seas. *Clarendon.*

4. An order by which vagrants or impudent persons are sent to their place of abode.

5. *Push*; thrust in fencing.

'Tis dangerous when the biter nature comes  
Between the *pass* and fell intended points  
Of mighty opposites. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

The king hath laid, that in a dozen *passes* between you and him, he shall not exceed you three hits. *Shakespeare.*

With seeming innocence the crowd beguiled;  
But made the desperate *pass*, when he smil'd. *Dryden.*

6. *State*; condition.

To what a *pass* are our minds brought, that, from the tight line of virtue, are wryed to these crooked shifts. *Sidney.*

After king Henry united the isles, they laboured to reduce both English and Irish, which work, to what *pass* and perfection it was brought in queen Elizabeth's reign, hath been declared. *Darwin's State of Ireland.*

In my fears of hospitable Jove,  
Thou didst fit to this *pass* my affections move. *Chapman.*

I could see plate, hanging, and paintings about my house till you had the ordering of me, but I am now brought to such *pass*, that I can see nothing at all. *Leffrange.*

Matters have been brought to this *pass* that it one among a man's sin had any blemish, he laid him aside for the ministry, and such an one was presently approved. *Saurb.*

*PASSABLE*. *adj.* [*passible*, French; from *pass*.]

1. Possible to be passed or travelled through or over.

His body is a *passible* carcass, if he be not hurt. It is a thoughtless for steel. *Shakespeare.*  
Antiochus departed in all haste, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea *passible* by foot. *Mac.*

2. Supportable, tolerable; allowable.

They are crafty and of a *passible* reach of understanding. *Hutchins.*

Lay by Virgil, my *pass*ion will appear a *passible* beauty when the original music is absent. *Dryden.*

White and red well mingled on the face, make what was before but *passible*, appear beautiful. *Dryden.*

3. Capable of admission or reception.

In counterfeits, it is with men as with false money; one piece is more or less *passible* than another. *Leffrange.*

These stage advocates are not only without truth, but without colour: could they have made the slender *passible*, we should have heard farther. *Collier.*

4. Popular; well received. This is a sense less usual.

Where there is no eminent odds in sufficiency, it is better to take with the more *passible*, than with the more able. *Bacon.*

A man of the one faction, which is most *passible* with the other, commonly giveth best way. *Bacon.*

*PASSADO*. *n. f.* [Italian.] A push; a thrust

A duellist, a gentleman of the very first house; sh! the mortal *passado*. *Shakespeare.*

*PASSAGE*. *n. f.* [*passage*, French.]

1. Act of passing; travel; course; journey.

The story of such a *passage* was true, and Jason with the rest went indeed to rob Colchos, to which they might arrive by boat. *Raleigh's History.*

So shalt thou best prepar'd endure  
Thy mortal *passage* when it comes. *Milton.*

All have liberty to take fish, which they do by standing in the water by the holes, and so intercepting their *passage* take great plenty of them, which otherwise would follow the water under ground. *Brown's Travels.*

Live like those who look upon themselves as being only on their *passage* through this state, but as belonging to that which is to come. *Atterbury.*

Though the *passage* be troublesome, yet it is cure, and final in a little time, bring us ease and peace at the last. *Wake.*

In souls prepar'd, the *passage* is a breath  
From time's darkness, from life to death. *Harte.*

2. *Kind*; way.

Human actions are so uncertain as that seemeth the best course, which hath most *passages* out of it. *Bacon.*

The land enterprise of Panama was grounded upon a false account, that the *passage* towards it were no better fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*

Is there yet no other way besides  
These painful *passages*, how we may come  
To death, and mix with our conatural dust? *Miln.*

Against which open'd from beneath  
A *passage* down to th' earth, *passage* wide. *Milton.*

'Tis bleed to death was one of the most desirable *passages* of his world. *Pell.*

When the *passage* is open, land will be turned into a great *passage*; when shut, to a *passage*. *Temple.*  
The Persian army had advanced into the straight *passages* of Cilicia, by which means Alexander with his small army was able to fight and conquer them. *Saurb.*

The *passage* made by many a winding way,  
Reach'd even the room in which the tyrant lay. *Dryden.*

He plies him with redoubled strokes;  
Wheels as he wheels; and with his pointed dart  
Explores the nearest *passage* to his heart. *Dryden.*

I wish'd for the wings of an eagle, to fly away to those happy seats; but the genius told me there was no *passage* to them, except through the gates of death. *Addison.*

I have often stopp'd all the *passages* to prevent the ants going to their own nest. *Addison.*

When the gravel is separated from the kidney, oily substances relax the *passages*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Entrance or exit; liberty to pass.

What, are my doors oppos'd against my *passage*? *Shakespeare.*

You shall furnish me  
With cloake, and coate, and make my *passage* free  
For low'd Dulrichus. *Chapman.*

4. The state of decay. Not in use.

Would some part of my young years  
Might but redeem the *passage* of your age! *Shake.*

5. Intellectual admittance; mental acceptance.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every

rational man, however little versed in scholastick learning, among whom I expect it will have a fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles. *Dugby.*

6. Occurrence; hap.

It is no sort of common *passage*, but  
A strain of earnest. *Shakespeare.*

7. Unsettled state; aptness by condition or nature to change the place of abode.

Traders in Ireland are but factors; the cause must be rather an ill opinion of security than of gain: the last induces the poorer traders, young beginners, or those of *passage*; but without the first, the rich will never stir in the country. *Temple.*

In man the judgment shoots at flying game;  
A bird of *passage*! lost as soon as found;  
Now in the moon perhaps, now under ground. *Pope.*

8. Incident; transaction.

This business as it is a very high *passage* of state, so it is worthy of serious consideration. *Maynard.*

Thou do'st sit in thy *passages* of life  
Make me believe that thou art only mark'd  
For the hot vengeance of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

9. Management; conduct.

Upon consideration of the conduct and *passage* of affairs in former times, the state of England ought to be cleared of an imputation cast upon it. *Darwin.*

10. Part of a book; single place in a writing. [*Endroit*, French.]

A Critick who has no taste nor learning, seldom ventures to praise any *passage* in an author who has not been before received by the publick. *Addison.*

As to the *passages*, all the *passages* are as fabulous as the vision at the beginning. *Pope.*

How commentators each dark *passage* shun,  
And hold their farthing candle to the sun. *Young.*

*PASSER*. Preterite and participle of *pass*.

Why sayest thou, my way is hid from the Lord,  
and my judgment is *passed* over from my God? *Isaiah, xl. 27.*

He affirmed, that no good law *passed* since king William's accession, except the act for preserving the game. *Addison.*

The destruction of a life *passed* away in vanity and among the shadows of pomp, may be soon finely drawn in the same place. *Addison's Spectator.*

*PASSENGER*. *n. f.* [*passager*, French.]

1. A traveller; one who is upon the road; a wayfarer.

All the way, the wanton damsel found  
New mirth, her *passenger* to entertain. *Spenser.*

What hollowing, and what stir is this?  
These are my mates that make their wills their law,  
Have some unhappy *passenger* in chase. *Shakespeare.*

The nodding horror of whose shady brows  
Threats the forlorn and wand'ring *passenger*. *Milton.*

Apelles, when he had finished any work, exposted it to the sight of all *passengers*, and concealed himself to hear the censure of his faults. *Dryden.*

2. One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.

The diligent pilot in a dangerous tempest doth attend the unskillful words of a *passenger*. *Sidney.*

*PASSENGER falcon*. *n. f.* A kind of migratory hawk. *Ainsworth.*

*PASSER*. *n. f.* [from *pass*.] One who passes; one that is upon the road.

Under you ride the home and foreign shipping  
in so near a distance, that, without troubling the *passer*, or borrowing Stentor's voice, you may confer with any in the town. *Garew.*

Have we so soon forgot,  
When, like a matron, butcher'd by her sons,  
And cast beside some common way, a spectacle  
Of horror and affright to *passers* by,  
Our groaning country bled at every vein? *Roscoe.*

*PASSIBILITY*. *n. f.* [*passibilité*, French; from *passible*.] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

The last doubt, touching the *passibility* of the matter of the heavens, is drawn from the eclipses of the sun and moon. *Hakewill.*

*PASSIBLE*.

**PASSIBLE.** *adj.* [*passibilis*, French; *passibilis*, Latin.] Susceptive of impressions from external agents.

Theodoret disputeth with great earnestness, that God cannot be said to suffer; but he thereby meaneth Christ's divine nature against Apollinarius, which held even deity itself *passible*. *Hooker*.

**PASSIBLENESS.** *n. s.* [from *passibilis*.] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

It drew after it the heresy of the *passibility* of the deity; the deity of Christ was become, in their conceits, the same nature with the humanity that was *passible*. *Brerewood*.

**PASSING.** *participial adj.* [from *passi*.]

1. Supreme; surpassing others; eminent. No strength of arms shall win this noble fort, Or shake this puissant wall, such *passing* might Have spells and charms, if they be laid aright. *Fairfax*.

2. It is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word. Exceeding.

Oberon is *passing* fell and wroth, *Shakespeare*.  
*Passing* many know it: and so many,  
That of all nations there abides not any,  
From where the morning rises and the sun  
To where even and night their courses run! *Chapman*.

Many in each region *passing* fair  
As the noon sky; more like to goddesses  
Than mortal creatures. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

She was not only *passing* fair,  
But was withal discreet and debonnaire. *Dryden*.  
Full soon by bonfire and by bell,  
We learnt our liege was *passing* well. *Gey*.

**PASSINGBELL.** *n. s.* [*passing* and *bell*.]  
The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul: it is often used for the bell which rings immediately after death.

Those loving papers  
Thicken on you now, as pray'st ascend  
To heaven in troops at a good man's *passing*. *H. Donne*.

A talk of tumult, and a breath  
Would serve him as his *passingbell* to death. *Daniel*.  
Before the *passingbell* begun,  
The news through half the town has run. *Swift*.

**PASSION.** *n. s.* [*passion*, French; *passio*, Latin.]

1. Any effect caused by external agency. A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move, and when set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it. *Locke*.

2. Susceptibility of effect from external action.

The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, scissible and not scissible, and many other *passions* of matter, are plebeian notions, applied to the instruments men ordinarily practise. *Bacon*.

3. Violent commotion of the mind. All the other *passions* fleet to air, As doubtful thoughts and rash embrac'd despair. *Shakespeare*.

Thou every thing becomes, to chide, to laugh,  
To weep: whose every *passion* fully thrives  
To make itself in thee fair and admired. *Shakespeare*.  
I am doubtful, lest  
You break into some merry *passion*,  
And so offend him:

If you should smile, he grows impatient. *Shakespeare*.  
In loving thou do'st well, in *passion* not;  
Wherein true love consists not. *Milton*.

Cruel his eye, but cast  
Signs of remorse and *passion*, to behold  
The fellows of his crime condemn'd  
For ever now to have their lot in pain.

*Passion's* too fierce to be in fetters bound,  
And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden*.  
All the art of rhetoric, besides order and

perspicuity, only moves the *passions*, and thereby misleads the judgment. *Locke*.

4. Anger.

The word *passion* signifies the receiving any action, in a large philosophical sense; in a more limited philosophical sense, it signifies any of the affections of human nature; as love, fear, joy, sorrow: but the common people confine it only to anger. *Watts*.

5. Zeal; ardour.

Where statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can have no *passion* for the glory of their country, nor any concern for the figure it will make. *Addison on Medals*.

6. Love.

For your love,  
You kill'd her father: you confess'd you drew  
A mighty argument to prove your *passion* for the  
daughter. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus*.

He, to grate me more,  
Publicly own'd his *passion* for Amestris. *Rowe*.  
Survey yourself, and then forgive your slave,  
Think what a *passion* such a form must have. *Granville*.

7. Eagerness.

A bare little of that violent *passion* for fine  
cloaths, so predominant in your sex. *Swift*.

8. Emphatically. The last suffering of the Redeemer of the world.

He shew'd himself alive after his *passion*, by many  
infallible proofs. *Acts*, i. 3.

**TO PASSION.** *v. n.* [*passionner*, French; from the noun.] To be extremely agitated; to express great commotion of mind. Obsolete.

'Twas Ariadne *passioning*  
For Theseus' peijury and unjust flight. *Shakespeare*.

**PASSION-FLOWER.** *n. s.* [*granadilla*, Latin.] A flower. *Miller*.

**PASSION-WEEK.** *n. s.* The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

**PASSIONATE.** *adj.* [*passionné*, French.]

1. Moved by passion; feeling or expressing great commotion of mind.

My whole endeavour is to resolve the conscience, and to shew what, in this controversy, the heart is to think, if it will follow the light of sound and sincere judgment, without either cloud of prejudice or mist of *passionate* affection. *Hale*.

Thucydides observes, that men are much more *passionate* for injustice than for violence; because the one coming as from an equal seems rapine; when the other proceeding from one stronger is but the effect of necessity. *Clarendon*.

In his prayers, as his attention was fixt and steady, so was it inflamed with *passionate* fervors. *Fell*.

Good angels looked upon this ship of Noah's with a *passionate* concern for its safety. *Burnet*.  
Men, upon the near approach of death, have been rouz'd up into such a lively sense of their guilt, such a *passionate* degree of concern and remorse, that, if ten thousand ghosts had appeared to them, they scarce could have had a fuller conviction of their danger. *Atterbury*.

2. Easily moved to anger.

Homer's Achilles is haughty and *passionate*, impatient of any restraint by laws, and arrogant in arms. *Pindar*.

**TO PASSIONATE.** *v. a.* [from *passion*.] An old word. Obsolete.

1. To affect with passion.

Great pleasure mix'd with pitiful regard,  
That godly king and queen did *passionate*,  
Whilst they his pitiful adventures heard,  
That oft they did lament his luckless stage. *Spenser*.

2. To express passionately.

Thy niece and I want hands,  
And cannot *passionate* our tender grief  
With folded arms. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus*.

**PASSIONATELY.** *adv.* [from *passionate*.]

1. With passion; with desire, love, or hatred; with great commotion of mind.

Whoever *passionately* covets any thing he has not, has lost his hold. *L'Esrange*.

If sorrow expresses itself never so loudly and *passionately*, and discharge itself in never so many tears, yet it will no more purge a man's heart, than the washing of his hands can cleanse the rottenness of his bones. *South's Sermons*.

I made Meleinda, in opposition to Nourmahal, a woman *passionately* loving of her husband, patient of injuries and contempt, and constant in her kindness. *Dryden*.

2. Angrily.

They lay the blame on the poor little ones, sometimes *passionately* enough, to divert it from themselves. *Locke*.

**PASSIONATENESS.** *n. s.* [from *passionate*.]

1. State of being subject to passion.

2. Vehemence of mind.

To love with some *passionateness* the person you would marry, is not only allowable but expedient. *Boyle*.

**PASSIVE.** *adj.* [*passif*, French; *passivus*, Latin.]

1. Receiving impression from some external agent.

High above the ground  
Their march was, and the *passive* air upborne  
Their nimble tread. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

The active informations of the intellect, filling the *passive* reception of the will, like storm clothing with matter, grew actuate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South*.

As the mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its simple ideas, so it exacts several acts of its own, whereby, out of its simple ideas, the other is formed. *Locke*.

The *vis inertiae* is a *passive* principle by which bodies persist in their motion or rest, receive motion in proportion to the force impelling it, and resist as much as they are resisted: by this principle alone, there never could have been any motion in the world. *Newton's Opticks*.

2. Unresisting; not opposing.

Not those alone, who *passive* own her laws,  
But who, weak rebels, more advance her cause. *Pope*.

3. Suffering; not acting.

4. [In grammar.]

A verb *passive* is that which signifies passion or the effect of action: as *doceri*, I am taught. *Clarke's Latin Grammar*.

**PASSIVELY.** *adv.* [from *passive*.]

1. With a passive nature.

Though some are *passively* inclin'd,  
The greater part degenerate from their kind. *Dryden*.

2. Without agency.

A man may not only *passively* and involuntarily be rejected, but also may, by an act of his own, cast out or reject himself. *Pearson*.

**PASSIVENESS.** *n. s.* [from *passive*.]

1. Quality of receiving impression from external agents.

2. Passibility; power of suffering.

We shall lose our *passiveness* with our being, and be as incapable of suffering as heaven can make us. *Deacy of Pely*.

3. Patience; calmness.

Gravity and *passiveness* in children is not from discretion, but phlegm. *Fell*.

**PASSIVITY.** *n. s.* [from *passive*.] *Passiveness*. An innovated word.

There being no mean between penetrability and impenetrability, between *passivity* and activity, these being contrary and opposite, the infinite refraction of the one quality is the position of its contrary. *Cibeyne's Philosophical Principles*.

**PASSOVER.** *n. s.* [*pass* and *over*.]



1. A feast instituted among the Jews in memory of the time when God, smiting the first born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the habitations of the Hebrews.

The Jews *passover* was at hand, and Jesus went up. *Jhn. ii. 13.*

The Lord's *passover*, commonly called Easter, was ordered by the common law to be celebrated every year on a Sunday. *Ayliffe.*

2. The sacrifice killed  
Take a lamb, and kill the *passover*. *Exodus.*  
**PASSPORT. n. f.** [*passport*, French.]  
Permission of passage.

Under that pretext, vain she would have given a secret *passport* to her affection. *Salney.*

Giving his reason *passport* for to pass  
Whether it would, or it would let him die. *Sidney.*

Let him depart; his *passport* shall be made,  
And crowns for convoy put into his purse. *Shakspeare.*

Having used extreme caution in granting *passports* to Ireland, he conceived that paper not to have been delivered. *Clarendon.*

The gospel has then only a free admission into the ascent of the understanding, when it brings a *passport* from a rightly disposed will; as being the faculty of dominion, that commands all, that shuts out, and lets in, what objects it pleases. *South.*

Admitted in the shining throng,  
He shows the *passport* which he brought along;  
His *passport* is his innocence and grace,  
Well known to all the natives of the place. *Dryden.*  
At our meeting in another world;  
For thou hast drunk thy *passport* out of this. *Dryd.*  
Dame nature gave him comeliness and health,  
And fortune, for a *passport*, gave him wealth. *Harte.*

**PAST. participial adj.** [from *pass*.]

1. Not present; not to come.

*Pass*, and to come, seem best; things present worth. *Shakspeare.*

For several months *past*, papers have been written upon the best publick principle, the love of our country. *Swift.*

This not alone has shone on ages *past*,  
But lights the present, and shall warm the last. *Pope.*

2. Spent; gone through; undergone.

A life of glorious labours *past*. *Pope.*

**PAST. n. f.** Elliptically used for *past time*.

The *past* is all by death possest,  
And frugal fate that guards the rest,  
By giving bids us live to-day. *Fenton.*

**PAST. preposition.**

1. Beyond in time.

Sarah was delivered of a child, when she was *past* age. *Hebrews. vi. 11.*

2. No longer capable of.

Fervent prayers he made, when he was esteemed *past* sense, and so spent his last breath in committing his soul unto the Almighty. *Hayward.*

*Past* hope of conquest, 'twas his last care  
Like falling Cæsar decently to dye. *Dryden.*

Many men have not yet sinned themselves *past* all sense or feeling, but have some regrets; and when their spirits are at any time disturbed with the sense of their guilt, they are for a little time more watchful over their ways; but they are soon disheartened. *Calamy's Sermons.*

3. Beyond; out of reach of.

We will not  
Prostitute our *past* to malady  
To empiricks. *Shakspeare's All's well that ends well.*

What's gone, and what's *past* help,  
Should be *past* grief. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

That France and Spain were taught the use of  
Shipping by the Greeks and Phœnicians is a thing  
*past* questioning. *Heylyn.*

Love when once *past* government, is consequent  
By *past* shame *L'Estrange.*

Her life she might have had; but the despair  
Had put it *past* her care. *Dryden.*

I'm stupify'd with sorrow, *past* relief.  
Of tears. *Dryden.*

That the bare receiving a farm should sink a man into a servile state, is *past* my comprehension. *Collier on Pride.*

That he means paternal power, is *past* doubt from the inference he makes. *Locke.*

4. Beyond; further than.

We will go by the king's high way, until we be *past* thy borders. *Numbers. xxi. 22.*

5. Above; more than.

The northern Irish Scots have bows not *past* three quarters of a yard long, with a string of wretched hemp, and their arrows not much above an ell. *Spencer on Ireland.*

The same inundation was not deep, not *past* forty foot from the ground. *Bacon.*

**PASTE. n. f.** [*paste*, French.]

1. Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious: such as flour and water for bread or pies; or various kinds of earth mingled for the potter.

Except you could bray Christendom in a mortar, and mould it into a new *paste*, there is no possibility of an holy war. *Bacon.*

With particles of heav'nly fire  
The God of nature did his soul inspire;  
Which wife Prometheus temper'd into *paste*,  
And mixt with living streams, the godlike image cast. *Dryden.*

When the gods moulded up the *paste* of man,  
Some of their dough was left upon their hands. *Dryden.*

He has the whitest hand that ever you saw, and raises *paste* better than any woman. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Flour and water boiled together so as to make a cement.

3. Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.

**TO PASTE. v. a.** [*pastor*, French; from the noun.] To fasten with paste.

By *pasting* the vowels and consonants on the sides of dice, his eldest son played himself into spelling. *Locke.*

Young creatures have learned their letters and syllables, by having them *past* upon little flat tablets. *Watts.*

**PASTEBOARD. n. f.** [*paste* and *board*.]

Masses made anciently by *pasting* one paper on another: now made sometimes by macerating paper and casting it in moulds, sometimes by pounding old cordage, and casting it in forms.

Tintoret made chambers of board and *pasteboard*, proportioned to his models, with doors and windows, through which he distributed, on his figures, artificial lights. *Dryden.*

I would not make myself merry even with a piece of *pasteboard*, that is invested with a publick character. *Addison.*

**PASTEBOARD. adj.** Made of pasteboard.

Put silkworms on whitened brown paper into a *pasteboard* box. *Mortimer.*

**PASTEL. n. f.** [*glastum*.] An herb.

**PASTER. n. f.** [*pasturum*, French.]

1. That part of the leg of a horse between the joint next the foot and the hoof.

I will not change my horse with any that treads on four *pasterns*. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

The colt that for a stallion is design'd,  
Upright he walks on *pasterns* firm and straight,  
His motions easy, prancing in his gait. *Dryden.*

Being heavy, he should not tread stiff, but have a *pastern* made him, to break the force of his weight: by this his body hangs on the hoof, as a coach doth by the leathers. *Græw.*

2. The legs of a human creature in contempt.

So straight she walk'd, and on her *pasterns* high  
If seeing her behind, he lik'd her pace.  
Now turning short, he better lik'd her face. *Dryd.*  
**PASTIL. n. f.** [*pastillus*, Latin; *pastille*, French.] A roll of paste.

To draw with dry colours, make long *pastils*, by grinding red lead with strong wort, and so roll them up like pencils, drying them in the sun.

**PASTIME. n. f.** [*pass* and *time*.] Sport; amusement; diversion.

It was more requisite for Zelmane's hurt to rest, than sit up at those *pastimes*; but she, that felt no wound but one, earnestly desired to have the *pastorals*. *Sidney.*

I'll be as patient as a gentle stream,  
And make a *pastime* of each weary step,  
Till the last step has brought me to my love. *Shak.*

*Pastime* passing excellent,  
If husbanded with modesty. *Shakspeare.*

With these  
Find *pastime*, and bear rule; thy realm is large. *Milton.*

A man, much addicted to luxury, recreation, and *pastime*, should never pretend to devote himself entirely to the sciences, unless his soul be so refined, that he can taste these entertainments eminently in his closet. *Watts.*

**PASTOR. n. f.** [*pastor*, Latin; *pasteur*, old French.]

1. A shepherd.

Receive this present by the muses made,  
The pipe on which the Aërean *pastor* play'd. *Dryden.*

The *pastor* shears their hoary beards,  
And eases of their hair the loaden herds. *Dryden.*

2. A clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has souls to feed with sound doctrine.

The *pastor* maketh suits of the people, and they with one voice testify a general assent thereunto, or he joyfully beginneth, and they wish like alacrity follow, dividing between them the sentences which with they strive, which shall much shew his own, and stir up others zeal to the glory of God. *Hooker.*

The first branch of the great work belonging to a *pastor* of the church, was to teach. *South.*

All bishops are *pastors* of the common flock. *Lesley.*

A breach in the general form of worship was reckoned too unpopular to be attempted, neither was the expedient then found out of maintaining separate *pastors* out of private purses. *Swift.*

**PASTORAL. adj.** [*pastoralis*, Latin; *pastoral*, French.]

1. Rural; rustick; befitting shepherds; imitating shepherds.

In those *pastoral* pastimes, a great many days were sent to follow their flying predecessors. *Sidney.*

2. Relating to the care of souls.

Their lord and master taught concerning the *pastoral* care he had over his own flock. *Hooker.*

The bishop of Salisbury recommendeth the tenth satire of Juvenal, in his *pastoral* letter, to the serious perusal of the divines of his diocese. *Dryden.*

**PASTORAL. n. f.** A poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects upon a country life: or according to the common practice in which speakers take upon them the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolick.

*Pastoral* is an imitation of the action of a shepherd; the form of this imitation is dramatick or narrative, or mixed of both, the fable simple, the manners not too polite nor too rustick. *Pope.*

The best actors in the world, for tragedy, comedy, history, *pastoral*. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

There ought to be the same difference between *pastorals* and elegies, as between the life of the country and the court; the latter should be smooth, clean, tender, and passionate; the thoughts may be



be bold, more gay, and more elevated than in *pastoral*. *Walsb.*

**PASTRY.** *n. f.* [*pastissaris*, French; from *paste*.]

1. The act of making pies.

Let never flesh machines your *pastry* try,  
Unless grandees or magistrates are by,  
Then you may put a dwarf into a pie. *King.*

2. Pies or baked paste.

Remember  
The feed cake, the *pastry*, and the fermenty pot. *Tuffin.*

Beasts of chase, or fowls of game,  
In *pastry* built, or from the spit, or boil'd,  
Gris amber steam'd. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

3. The place where *pastry* is made.

They call for dates and quinces in the *pastry*. *Shakespeare.*

**PASTRY COOK.** *n. f.* [*pastry* and *cook*]  
One whose trade is to make and sell  
things baked in *paste*.

I wish you knew what my husband has paid to  
the *pastrycooks* and confectioners. *Arbutnot.*

**PASTURABLE.** *adj.* [from *pasture*.] Fit  
for pasture.

**PASTURAGE.** *n. f.* [*pasturage*, French.]

1. The business of feeding cattle.

I wish there were ordinances, that whosoever  
keepeth twenty kine, should keep a plough going,  
for otherwise all men would fall to *pasturage*, and  
none to husbandry. *Spenser.*

2. Lands grazed by cattle.

France has a sheep by her to shew, that the  
riches of the country consisted chiefly in flocks and  
*pasturage*. *Addison.*

3. The use of pasture.

Cattle fatt'd by good *pasturage*, after violent  
motion, die suddenly. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**PASTURE.** *n. f.* [*pasture*, French.]

1. Food; the act of feeding.

Unto the conservation is required a solid *pasture*,  
and a food congenious unto nature. *Brown.*

2. Ground on which cattle feed.

A careless herd,  
Full of the *pasture*, jumps along by him,  
And never stays. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*  
When there was not room for their herds to feed  
together, they, by consent, separated and enlarged  
then *pasture* where it best liked them. *Locke.*

The new tribes look abroad  
On nature's common, far as they can see  
Or wing, their range and *pasture*. *Thomson's Spring.*

3. Human culture; education. Not used.

From the first *pasture* of our infant age,  
To elder cares and man's severer page  
We lush the pupil. *Dryden.*

To **PASTURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To place in a pasture.

To **PASTURE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To graze on the ground.

The cattle in the fields and meadows green,  
Those rare and solitary; these in flocks  
*Pasturing* at once, and in broad herds upspring. *Milton.*

**PASTY.** *n. f.* [*paste*, French.] A pie of  
crust rais'd without a dish.

Of the *paste* a coffin will I rear,  
And make two *pasties* of your shameful heads. *Shakespeare.*

I will confess what I know; if ye pinch me like  
a *pasty*, I can say no more. *Shakespeare.*

If you'd fright an alderman and mayor,  
Within a *pasty* lodge a living hare. *King.*

A man of sober life,  
Not quite a madman, though a *pasty* fell,  
And much too wise to walk into a well. *Pope.*

**PAT.** *adj.* [from *pas*, Dutch. *Skinner.*]

Fit; convenient; exactly suitable either  
as to time or place. This is a low  
VOL. II.

word, and should not be used but in  
burlesque writings.

*Pat, pat*; and here's a marvellous convenient  
place for our rehearsal. *Shak. Mid. Night's Dream*  
Now I might do it *pat*, now he is prying. *Shakespeare.*

They never saw two things so *pat*,  
In all respects, as this and that. *Hudibras.*

Zuinglius dream'd of a text, which he found  
very *pat* to his doctrine of the Eucharist. *Atterbury.*

He was sorely put to't at the end of a verse,  
Because he could find no word to come *pat* in. *Swift.*

**PAT.** *n. f.* [*pate*, French, is a foot, and  
thence *pat* may be a blow with the  
foot.]

1. A light quick blow; a tap.

The least noise is enough to disturb the opera-  
tion of his brain; the *pat* of a shuttle cock, or the  
creaking of a jack will do. *Collier.*

2. Small lump of matter beat into shape  
with the hand.

To **PAT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
strike lightly; to tap.

Children prove, whether they can rub upon the  
breast with one hand, and *pat* upon the forehead  
with another, and fit tightly, they *pat* with both. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Gay *pats* my shoulder, and you vanish quite. *Pope.*

**PATACHE.** *n. f.* A small ship. *Ainsworth*

**PATACON.** *n. f.* A Spanish coin worth  
four shillings and eight pence English. *Ainsworth.*

To **PATCH.** *v. n.* [*puttizer*, Danish; *pez-  
zare*, Italian.]

1. To cover with a piece sewed on.

They would think themselves miserable in a  
*patched* coat, and yet their minds appear in a pie  
bald livery of coarse patches and borrowed shreds. *Locke.*

2. To decorate the face with small spots  
of black silk.

In the middle boxes, were several ladies who  
*patched* both sides of their faces. *Addison's Spect.*  
We begg'd her but to *patch* her face,  
She never lent us proper place. *Swift.*

3. To mend clumsily; to mend so as that  
the original strength or beauty is lost.

Any thing mended, is but *patch'd*. *Shakespeare.*  
Physick can but mend our crazy state,  
*Pat* an old building, not a new create. *Dryden.*

Broken limbs, common prudence sends us to  
the surgeons to piece and *patch* up. *L'Estrange.*

4. To make up of shreds or different  
pieces. Sometimes with *up* emphatical.

If we seek to judge of those times, which the  
scriptures set us down without error, by the reigns  
of the Assyrian princes, we shall but *patch* up the  
story at adventure, and leave it in confusion. *Raleigh's History.*

His glorious end was a *patch'd* work of fate,  
Ill sort'd with a soft effeminate life. *Dryden.*

There is that visible symmetry in a human body,  
as gives an intrinsic evidence, that it was not  
formed successively and *patched* up by piece meal. *Ben Jon.*

Enlarging an author's sense, and building fancies  
of our own upon his foundation, we may call *pa-  
raphrasing*, but more properly changing, adding,  
*patching*, piecing. *Estlin.*

**PATCH.** *n. f.* [*pezzo*, Italian.]

1. A piece sewed on to cover a hole.

*Patches* set upon a little breach,  
Discredit more in hiding of the flaw;  
Than did the flaw before it was so *patch'd*. *Shak.*

If the shoe be ripe, or *patches* put;  
He's wounded! see the plaster on his foot. *Dryd.*

2. A piece inserted in mosaic or varie-  
gated work.

They suffer their hands to appear in a pie bald

livery of coarse patches and borrowed shreds, such  
as the common opinion of those they converse with  
clothe them in. *Locke.*

3. A small spot of black silk put on the  
face.

How! providence! and yet a Scottish crew!  
Then madam Nature wears black patches too. *Claydon.*

If to every common funeral,  
By your eye martyr'd, such grace were allow'd,  
Your face wou'd wear not patches, but a cloud. *Swift.*

They were patched differently, and cast hostile  
glances upon one another, and their patches were  
placed in different situations as party signals to  
distinguish friends from foes. *Addison.*

This the morning omens seem'd to tell;  
Thrice from my trembling hand the patch box fell. *Pope.*

4. A small particle; a parcel of land.

We go to gain a little *patch* of ground,  
That hith in it no profit but the name. *Shakespeare.*

5. A patry fellow. Obsolete.

What a py'd nunny's this? thou scurvy *patch*! *Shakespeare.*

**PATCHER.** *n. f.* [from *patch*.] One that  
patches; a botcher.

**PATCHERY.** *n. f.* [from *patch*.] Bot-  
chery; bungling work; forgery. A  
word not in use.

You hear him cogg, see him dissemble,  
Know his gross *patchery*, love him, and feed him,  
Yet remain assur'd that he's a made up villain. *Shakespeare.*

**PATCHWORK.** *n. f.* [*patch* and *work*.]

Work made by sewing small pieces of  
different colours interchangeably toge-  
ther.

When my cloaths were finished, they look'd like  
the *patchwork*, only mine were all of a colour. *Swift.*

Whoever only reads to transcribe shining re-  
marks, without entering into the genius and spirit  
of the author, will be apt to be misled out of the  
regular way of thinking; and all the product of  
all this will be found a manifest incoherent piece of  
*patchwork*. *Swift.*

Foreign her air, her robe's discordant pride  
In *patchwork* flitting. *Pope.*

To *patch-work* learn'd quotations are ally'd,  
Both strive to make out poverty our pride. *Young.*

**PATE.** *n. f.* [This is derived by *Skinner*  
from *pâte*, Fr.] The head. Now com-  
monly used in contempt or ridicule;  
but anciently in serious language.

Senilest man, that himself doth hate,  
To love another;

Hure take thy lover's token on thy *pate*. *Spenser.*

Behold the despair,  
By custom and covetous *pates*,

By gaps and opening of gates. *Tuffin.*

He is a traitor, let him to the tower,  
And crop away that factious *pate* of his. *Shakespeare.*

Steal by line and level is an excellent *pate* of *poet*. *Shakespeare.*

That fly devil,  
That broker that still breaks the *pate* of faith,  
That daily breakvow. *Shakespeare.*

Who dares  
Say this man is a flatterer? The learned *pate*

Duck, to the golden fool. *Shakespeare.*

Thank your gentle fate,

That, for a bruise'd or broken *pate*,

Has freed you from those knobs that grow

Much harder on the married brow. *Hudibras.*

If only to attend men for asserting the  
church's dignity, many will rather chuse to neglect  
their duty, than to get a broken *pate* in the church's  
service. *South.*

If any young novice happens into the neighbour-  
hood of flatterers, presently they are plying his full

park and empty *pate* with address'd suitable to his vanity. *South.*

**PATED.** *adj.* [from *pate*.] Having a *pate*. It is used only in composition: as, long-*pated* or cunning; shallow-*pated* or foolish.

**PATFACTION.** *n. f.* [*patfactio*, Lat.] Act or state of opening. *Dinsworth.*

**PATEN.** *n. f.* [*patna*, Lat.] A plate. Not in use.

The floor of heav'n  
Is thick I did with *patens* of bright gold;  
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st.  
But in his motion like an angel sings. *Shakespeare.*

**PATENT.** *adj.* [*patens*, Latin; *patent*, French]

1. Open to the perusal of all: as, letters *patent*.

In Ireland, where the king disposes of bishopricks merely by his letters *patent*, without any Congé d'Elire, which is still kept up in England; though to no other purpose than to shew the ancient right of the church to elect her own bishops. *Leffey.*

2. Something appropriated by letters *patent*.

Madder is esteem'd a commodity that will turn to good profit, so that, in king Charles the first's time, it was made a *patent* commodity. *Mortimer.*

**PATENT** *n. f.* A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege.

If you are so fond over her iniquity, give her *patent* to offend, if it touch not you, it comes near no body. *Shakespeare.*

So will I grow, so live, so die,  
Ere I will yield my virgin *patent* up  
Unto his lordship. *Shakespeare, Mid. Night's Dream.*

We are censured as obstinate, in not complying with a royal *patent*. *Swift.*

**PATENTEE.** *n. f.* [from *patent*.] One who has a *patent*.

If his tenant and *patentee* dispose of his gift, without his kingly consent, the lands shall revert to the king. *Bacon.*

In the *patent* granted to lord Dartmouth, the securities obliged the *patentee* to receive his money back upon every demand. *Swift.*

**PATER-NOSTER.** *n. f.* [Lat.] The Lord's prayer

**PATERNAL** *adj.* [*paternus*, Latin; *paternel*, French]

1. Fatherly; having the relation of a father; pertaining to a father.

I disclaim all my *paternal* care,  
Propriety and property of the d,  
And as a stranger to my heart and me  
Hold thee. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

Grace signifies the *paternal* favour of God to his elect children. *Hawward.*

Admirers frequent on *paternal* of his fellow  
Christian or governors of the church. *Hemmerd.*  
They spend their days in joy undam'd; and  
dwell

Long time in peace, by families and tribes,  
Under *paternal* rule. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Hereditary; received in succession from one's father.

Men plough with *en* of their own  
Then small *paternal* of their own. *Dryden.*

He had his *paternal* title from the *union* of  
the conqueror. *Dryden.*

Retreat betimes  
To thy *paternal* seat, the Sabine field,  
Where the great Cato toil'd with his own hands. *Addison.*

**PATERNITY** *n. f.* [from *paternus*, Lat.] Fatherhood; the relation of a father.

The world, while it had sanctity of people, un-

derwent no other dominion than *paternity* and elder-

ship. *Raleigh.*  
A young heir, kept short by his father, might be known by his countenance; in this case, the *paternity* and filiation leave very sensible impressions. *Arbutnot.*

This origination in the divine *paternity*, as bishop Pearson speaks, hath antiently been looked upon as the affection of the unity. *Waterland.*

**PATH.** *n. f.* [*pad*, Saxon.] Way; road; track. In conversation it is used of a narrow way to be pass'd on foot; but in solemn language means any passage.

For darkness, where is the place thereof; that thou shouldst know the *paths* to the house thereof. *Job, xxxviii. 20.*

On the glad earth the golden age renew,  
And thy great father's *path* to heav'n pursue. *Dryd.*  
The dewy *paths* of meadows we will tread. *Dryd.*

There is but one road by which to climb up, and they have a very severe law against any that enters the town by another *path*, lest any new one should be worn on the mountain. *Addison on Italy.*

**PATHEMETICAL.** *adj.* [*παθητικός*; *pathe-metick*, Fr.]

Affecting the passions; passionate; moving.

His page that handle of wit;  
'Tis most *pathetick*. *Shakespeare.*

How *pathetick* is that exposition of Job, when, for the trial of his patience, he was made to look upon himself in this deplorable condition. *Spett.*

Tully considered the dispositions of a sincere and let mercurial nation, by dwelling on the *pathetick* part. *Swift.*

While thus *pathetick* to the prince he spoke,  
From the brave youth the streaming passion broke. *Pope.*

**PATHEMETICALLY.** *adv.* [from *pathetick*.]

In such a manner as may strike the passions.

These reasons, so *pathetickally* urged and so admirably raised by the propopoeia of nature, speaking to her children with so much authority, deserve the pains I have taken. *Dryden.*

**PATHEMETICALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *pathetick*.] Quality of being *pathetick*; quality of moving the passions.

**PATHLESS.** *adj.* [from *path*.] Untrodden; not marked with paths.

Ask thou the citizens of *pathless* woods;  
'What cut the air with wings, what swim in floods? *Samuel.*

Like one that had been led astray  
Through the heav'n's wide *pathless* way. *Milton.*  
In fortune's empire blindly thus we go.  
And wander after *pathless* destiny.

Whole dark solitudes since prudence cannot know,  
In vain it would provide. *Dryden.*

Through mists obscure she wings her tedious way,  
Not wanders dazzled with too bright a day;  
And from the summit of a *pathless* coast  
See infin'ty, and in that light is lost. *Prior.*

**PATHONOMIC.** *adj.* [*παθονομικός*, *pathon-omic*, and *νομικός*.] Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designing the essence or real nature of the disease; not symptomatick.

He has the true *pathonomic* sign of love, jealousy, for no body will suffer his mistress to be treated so. *Arbutnot.*

**PATHOLOGICAL.** *adj.* [*pathologiquus*, Fr. from *pathology*.] Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.

**PATHOLOGIST.** *n. f.* [*παθολόγος* and *λόγος*.] One who treats of pathology.

**PATHOLOGY.** *n. f.* [*παθολογία* and *λόγος*.]

*pathologie*, French.] That part of medicine which relates to the distempers, with their differences, causes, and effects, incident to the human body. *Quincy.*

**PATHWAY.** *n. f.* [*path* and *way*.] A road; in common acceptation, a narrow way to be pass'd on foot.

Alas, that love, whose view is muffled still,  
Should without eyes see *pathways* to his ill. *Shak.*  
In the way of righteousness is life, and in the *pathway* thereof there is no death. *Prov. xii. 28.*

When in the middle *pathway* balks the snake,  
O lead me, guard me from the sultry hours. *Gay.*

**PATIBLE.** *adj.* [from *patior*, Latin.] Sufferable; tolerable. *Ditt.*

**PATIBULARY.** *adj.* [*patibulaire*, French; from *patibulum*, Latin.] Belonging to the gallows. *Ditt.*

**PATIENCE.** *n. f.* [*patience*, French; *patientia*, Latin.]

1. The power of suffering; calm endurance of pain or labour.

The king becoming graces,  
Devotion, *patience*, courage, forbitude;  
I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare's Marbeth.*  
Christ's fortitude and *patience* have their opportunity in times of affliction and persecution. *Spence.*

Frequent debauch to habitude prevails,  
*Patience* of toil and love of virtue fails. *Prig.*

2. The quality of expecting long without rage or discontent; long-suffering.

Necessary *patience* in seeking the Lord, is better than he that leadeth his life without a guide. *Eccles. ix. 32.*

Have *patience* with me, and I will pay thee all. *Matthew.*

3. Perseverance; continuance of labour.

He learnt with *patience*, and with meekness taught,  
His life was but the comment of his thought. *Harte.*

4. The quality of bearing offences without revenge or anger.

The hermit then assum'd a bolder tone,  
His rage was kindled, and his *patience* gone. *Harte.*

5. Sufferance; permission.

By their *patience* be it spoken, the apostles preached as well when they wrote, as when they spake the gospel. *Hucker.*

6. An herb: A species of dock.

*Patience*, an herb, makes a good boiled salad. *Mortim.*

**PATIENT.** *adj.* [*patient*, French; *patient*, Latin.]

1. Having the quality of enduring: with of before the thing endured.

To this outward structure was joined strength of constitution, *patient* of severest toil and hardship. *Fell.*

Wheat, which is the best sort of grain, of which the purest bread is made, is *patient* of heat and cold. *Ray.*

2. Calm under pain or affliction.

Be *patient*, and I will stay. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*  
Grieved, but unmov'd, and *patient* of your scorn, I die. *Dryden's Theodorus.*

3. Not revengeful against injuries.

4. Not easily provoked.

Warn them that are unruly, support the weak, be *patient* toward all men. *1 Thessalonians, v. 14.*

5. Persevering; calmly diligent.

Whatever I have done is due to *patient* thought. *Newton.*

6. Not hasty; not viciously eager or impetuous.

Too-industrious to be great,  
Not *patient* to expect the turns of fate,  
They open'd camps deform'd by civil light. *Prior.*

**PATIENT.** *n. f.* [*patient*, French.]

1. That

1. That which receives impressions from external agents.

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate, that it often involves the agent and the patient.

*Government of the Tongue.*

To proper patients he kind agents brings,  
In various leagues binds disfiguring things. *Greech.*

Action and passion are modes which belong to substances; when a smith with a hammer strikes a piece of iron, the hammer and the smith are both agents or subjects of action; the one supreme, and the other subordinate: the iron is the patient or the subject of passion, in a philosophical sense, because it receives the operation of the agent. *Watts.*

2. A person diseased. It is commonly used of the relation between the sick and the physician.

You deal with me like a physician, that seeing his patient in a peevish fever, should chide instead of administering help, and bid him be sick no more. *Sidney.*

Through ignorance of the disease, through unreasonableness of the time, instead of good he worketh hurt, and out of one evil throweth the patient into many miseries. *Spenser.*

A physician utters various methods for the recovery of sick persons; and though all of them are disagreeable, his patients are never angry. *Addison.*

3. It is sometimes, but rarely, used absolutely for a sick person.

Not will the raging fever's fire abate  
With golden canopies or beds of state;  
But the poor patient will as soon be found  
On the hard mattress or the mother ground. *Dryd.*

It is wonderful to observe, how inapprehensive these patients are of their disease, and backward to believe their case is dangerous. *Blackmore.*

- To PATIENT. *v. a.* [*patienter*, French] To compose one's self; to behave with patience. Obsolete.

Patient yourself, madam, and pardon me. *Shak.*

- PATIENTLY. *adv.* [from *patient*.]

1. Without rage under pain or affliction.

Lament not, Eve, but patiently resign  
What justly thou hast lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Ned is in the gout,  
Lies rack'd with pain, and you without,  
How patiently you hear him groan!  
How glad the case is not your own! *Swift.*

2. Without vicious impetuosity; with calm diligence.

That which they grant, we gladly accept at their hands, and wish that patiently they would examine how little cause they have to deny that which as yet they grant not. *Hobbes.*

Could men but once be persuaded patiently to attend to the dictates of their own minds, religion would gain more proselytes. *Calamy's Sermons.*

- PATINE. *n. f.* [*patina*, Latin.] The cover of a chalice. *Ainsworth.*

- PARTLY. *adv.* [from *pat*.] Commonly; fitly.

- PATRIARCH. *n. f.* [*patriarche*, Fr. *patriarca*, Latin.]

1. One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family.

So spake the patriarch of mankind; but Eve  
Persisted, yet submits. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,  
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees;  
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays  
Supreme in state; and in three more decays. *Dryd.*

2. A bishop superior to archbishops.

The patriarchs for an hundred years had been of one house, to the prejudice of the church, and there yet remained one bishop of the same kindred. *Raleigh.*

Where secular primates were heretofore given,  
The ecclesiastical laws have ordered patriarchs and ecclesiastical primates to be placed. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

- PATRIARCHAL. *adj.* [*patriarchal*, Fr. from *patriarch*.]

1. Belonging to patriarchs; such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs.

Such drowsy sedentary souls have they,  
Who would to patriarchal years live on,  
Fix'd to hereditary clay,  
And know no climate but their own. *Norris.*

Nimrod enjoyed this patriarchal power; but he  
Against right enlarged his empire, by seizing violently on the rights of other lords. *Locke.*

2. Belonging to hierarchical patriarchs.

Archbishops or metropolitans in France are immediately subject to the pope's jurisdiction; and, in other places, they are immediately subject to the patriarchal sees. *Ayliffe.*

- PATRIARCHATE. *n. f.* [*patriarchat*, French; from *patriarch*.] A bishoprick superior to archbishopricks.

Between ecclesiastical, the questions are as ancient as the differences between Rome and any other of the old patriarchates. *Selden.*

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices; as that of the pontificate, a patriarchal see, and archbishoprick. *Ayliffe.*

- PATRIARCHY. *n. f.* Jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate

Calabria pertained to the patriarch of Constantinople, as appeareth in the novel of Leo Sophus, touching the precedence of metropolitans belonging to that patriarchy. *Brewster.*

- PATRICIAN. *adj.* [*patricien*, French; *patricius*, Lat.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian.

I see  
Th' insulting tyrant prancing o'er the field,  
His horses' hoofs wet with patrician blood. *Addis.*

- PATRICIAN. *n. f.* A nobleman.

Noble patricians, patrons of my right,  
Defend the justice of my cause with arms. *Shaksp.*  
You'll find Gracchus, from patrician grown  
A fencer and the scandal of the town. *Dryd.*  
Your daughters are all married to wealthy patricians. *Swift.*

- PATRIMONIAL. *adj.* [*patrimonial*, Fr. from *patrimony*.] Possessed by inheritance.

The expence of the duke of Ormond's own great patrimonial estate, that came over at that time, is of no small consideration in the stock of this kingdom. *Temple.*

Their patrimonial sloth the Spaniards keep,  
And Philip first taught Philip how to sleep. *Dryd.*

- PATRIMONIALLY. *adv.* [from *patrimonial*.] By inheritance.

Good princes have not only made a distinction between what was their own patrimonially, as the civil law books term it, and what the state had an interest in. *Davenant.*

- PATRIMONY. *n. f.* [*patrimonium*, Lat. *patrimoine*, French.] An estate possessed by inheritance.

Inclosures they would not forbid, for that had been to forbid the improvement of the patrimony of the kingdom. *Bacon.*

No might the heir, whose father hath, in play,  
Wasted a thousand pounds of ancient rent,  
By painful earning of one groat a day,  
Hope to restore the patrimony spent. *Davies.*

In me all  
Posterity stands curs'd! for patrimony  
That I must leave ye, sons. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

For his redemption, all my patrimony  
I am ready to forego and quit. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Their ships like wasted patrimonies shew,  
Where the thin scattering trees admit the light,  
And shun each other's shadows as they grow. *Dryden.*

The shepherd last appears,  
And with him all his patrimony bears;

His house and household gods, his trade of war,  
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cure. *Dryden.*

- PATRIOT. *n. f.*

1. One whose ruling passion is the love of his country.

Patrists who for sacred freedom stood. *Titch.*  
The firm patriot there,  
Who made the welfare of mankind his care,  
Shall know he conquer'd. *Addis's Cato.*

Here to a full flow from a more general cause,  
Such tenacious patriots find the dying laws. *Payson.*

2. It is sometimes used for a factious disturber of the government.

- PATRIOTISM. *n. f.* [from *patriot*.] Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.

- To PATROCINATE. *v. a.* [*patrocinor*, Latin; *patrocinier*, old French.] To patronize; to protect; to defend. *Dic.*

- PATROLE. *n. f.* [*patrouille*, French, old French.]

1. The act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept.

2. Those that go the rounds.

O thou! by whose almighty nod the scale  
Of empire rises, or alternate falls,  
Send forth the saving virtues round the land  
In bright patrol. *Thompson's Summer.*

- To PATROLE. *v. n.* [*patrouiller*, French.]

- To go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

These outguards of the mind are sent abroad,  
And still patrolling beat the neighboring road;  
Or to the parts remote obedient fly,  
Keep posts advanc'd, and on the frontier lie. *Blaikmore.*

- PATRON. *n. f.* [*patron*, French; *patronus*, Latin]

1. One who countenances, supports, or protects. Commonly a wretch who supports with insolence, and is paid with flattery.

I'll plead for you as for my patron. *Shakspere.*  
Ne'er let me pass in silence Work's name;  
Ne'er cease to mention the continu'd debt,  
Which the great patron only would forget. *Prior.*

2. A guardian saint.

Thou amongst those saints, whom thou dost see,  
Shalt be a saint, and thine own nation's friend  
And patron. *Spenser.*

St. Michael is mentioned as the patron of the Jews, and is now taken by the Christians, as the protector general of our religion. *Dryden.*

3. Advocate; defender; vindicator.

We are no patrons of those things; the best defence whereof is speedy redress and amendment. *Hobbes.*

Whether the minds of men have naturally imprinted on them the ideas of extension and number, I leave to those who are the patrons of innate principles. *Locke.*

4. One who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.

Far more the patrons than the clerks inflame,  
Patrons of lust afraid, but not of vice,  
Or swollen with pride, or sunk in avarice. *Wesley.*

- PATRONAGE. *n. f.* [from *patron*.]

1. Support; protection.

Lady, most worthy of all duty, how falls it out, that you, in whom all virtue shines, will take the patronage of virtue, the only rebellious handmaid against virtue? *Sidney.*

Here's patronage, and here our heart desires,  
What breaks its bonds, what draws the closer ties,  
Shows what rewards our services may gain,  
And how too often we may court in vain. *Greene.*

2. Guardianship of saints.

From certain passages of the poets, several ships made choice of some god as other for their guardians, as among the Roman Catholics every vessel

is recommended to the *patronage* of some particular saint. *Addis. n.*

3. Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.

To *PATRONAGE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To patronise; to protect. A bad word. Darest thou maintain the former words thou speak'st?

—Yes, sir, as well as you dare *patronage*. The envious barking of your saucy tongue. *Shak.*

An out-law in a castle keeps,

And uses it to *patronage* his theft. *Shakespeare.*

*PATRONAL*. *adj.* [from *patronus*, Latin.]

Protecting; supporting; guarding; defending; doing the office of a patron.

The name of the city being discovered unto their enemies, their penates and *patronal* gods might be called forth by charms. *Bacon.*

*PATRONESS*. *n. f.* [feminine of *patron*; *patrona*, Latin.]

1. A female that defends, countenances, or supports.

Of close escapes the aged *patroness*,

Blacker than earth, her sable mantle spread,

When with two trusty maids in great distress,

Both from mine uncle and my realm I fled. *Fairf.*

All things should be guided by her direction, as the foreign *patroness* and protectress of the enterprise. *Bacon.*

Retriending me night, best *patroness* of grief,

Over the pole thy thickest mantle throw. *Milton.*

He petitioned his *patroness*, who gave him for answer, that providence had assigned every bird its proportion. *L'Estrange.*

It was taken into the protection of my *patroness* at court. *Swift.*

2. A female guardian saint.

To *PATRONISE*. *v. a.* [from *patron*] To protect; to support; to defend; to countenance.

Churchmen are to be had in due respect for their work sake, and protected from scorn; but if a clergyman be loose and scandalous, he must not be *patronised* nor winked at. *Bacon.*

As tenderness of conscience against good laws, is hypocritically, and *patronised* by none but men of design, who look upon it as the fittest engine to get into power. *Swift.*

I have been esteemed and *patronised* by the grandfather, the father, and the son. *Dryden.*

*PATRONYMICK*. *n. f.* [*πατρωνυμικόν*, *patronymique*, Fr.] Name expressing the name of the father or ancestor: as, *Tydidæ*, the son of Tydeus.

It ought to be rendered the son, Teclonides being a *patronymick*. *Bacon.*

*PATTEN* of a pillar. *n. f.* Its base.

*Ainsworth.*

*PATTEN*. *n. f.* [*pain*, French.] A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women, to keep them from the dirt.

Their shoes and *pattens* are snouted and piked more than a finger long, crooking upwards, which they call crackower, which were fastened to the knees with chains of gold and silver. *Camden.*

Good housewives

Underneath th' umbrella's oily fluid, Safe through the wet on clinking *pattens* tread. *Gay.*

*PATTENMAKER*. *n. m.* [*patten* and *maker*] He that makes *pattens*.

To *PATTER*. *v. n.* [from *pate*, French, floor.] To make a noise like the tick steps of many feet.

Pattering hail comes pouring on the main,

When Jupiter descends in harden'd rain. *Lucan.*

The falling shower is scarce to *patter* heard

As wander through the forest walks. *Thomf.*

*PATTERN*. *n. f.* [*patron*, French; *patroon*, Dutch.]

1. The original proposed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied; an exemplar.

As though your desire were, that the churches of old should be *pattens* for us to follow, and even glasses wherein we might see the practice of that which by you is gathered out of scripture. *Hooker.*

I will be the *pattern* of all patience;

I will say nothing. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

A *pattern* to all princes living with her,

And all that shall succeed. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*

The example and *pattern* of the church of Rome. *Clarendon.*

Lose not the honour you have early won,

But stand the blameless *pattern* of a son. *Dryden.*

Measure the excellency of a virtuous mind,

not as it is the copy, but the *pattern* of regal power. *Greene.*

*Pattens* to rule by are to be fought for out of good, not loose reigns. *Davenant.*

This *pattern* should be our guide, in our present state of pilgrimage. *Atterbury.*

Christianity commands us to act after a nobler *pattern* than the virtues even of the most perfect men. *Rogers.*

Take *pattern* by our sister star,

Delude at once and bless our sight;

When you are seen, be seen from far,

And civilly chafe to shine by night. *Swift.*

2. A specimen; a part shown as a sample of the rest.

A gentleman sends to my shop for a *pattern* of stuff; if he like it, he compares the *pattern* with the whole piece, and probably we bargain. *Swift.*

3. An instance; an example.

What God did command touching Canaan, the same concerneth not us otherwise than only as a fearful *pattern* of his just displeasure against sinful nations. *Hooker.*

4. Any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

To *PATTERN*. *v. a.* [*patronner*, French; from the noun.]

1. To make an imitation of something; to copy.

Ay, such a place there is, where we did hunt, *Pattern'd* by that the poet in describes. *Shakspeare.*

2. To serve as an example to be followed. *Neither* sense is now much in use.

When I that censure him do so offend, Let mine own judgment *pattern* out my death, And nothing come in partial. *Shakspeare.*

*PAVAN*. *n. f.* A kind of light tripping

*PAVIN*. *n. f.* dance. *Ainsworth.*

*PAUCILOQUY*. *n. f.* [*pauciloquium*, Lat.]

Sparing and rare speech. *Dick.*

*PAUCITY*. *n. f.* [*paucitas*, from *paucus*, Latin.]

1. Fewness; smallness of number.

The multitude of parishes, and *paucity* of schools. *Hakl.*

In such slender corpuscles as those of colour,

may easily be conceived a greater *paucity* of protuberant corpuscles. *Boyle.*

Socrates well understood what he said touching the rarity and *paucity* of friends. *L'Estrange.*

2. Smallness of quantity.

This *paucity* of blood is agreeable to many other animals, as lizards, frogs, and other fishes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To *PAVE*. *v. a.* [*pavio*, Latin; *paver*, French.]

1. To lay with brick or stone; to floor with stone.

Should the kneel down,

Her brother's ghost his *paved* bed would break,

And take her hence in horror. *Shakspeare.*

Let not the court be *paved*, for that striketh up a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon.*

From this chymic flame

I see a city of more precious mold, With silver *pav'd*, and all divine with gold. *Dryd.*

The streets are *paved* with brick or freestone. *Addison.*

2. To make a passage easy.

It might open and *pave* a prepared way to his own title. *Bacon.*

*PAVEMENT*. *n. f.* [*pavimentum*, Latin.]

Stones or bricks laid on the ground; stone floor. Floor is used of stone, but

*pavement* never of wood.

The marble *pavement* closes, he is enter'd

Into his radiant roof. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,

And *pavement* stars seen in the galaxy. *Milton.*

The long laborious *pavement* here he treads,

That to proud Rome th' admiring nations leads. *Addison.*

The foundation of Roman ways was made of rough stone joined together with cement, upon

this was laid another layer, consisting of small stones and cement, to plane the inequalities of the lower

stratum in which the stones of the upper *pavement*

were fixed: for there can be no very durable *pavement*, but a double one. *Arbutnot.*

*PAVER*. *n. f.* [from *pave*.] One who

*PAVIER*. *n. f.* lays with stones.

For thee the sturdy *paver* thumps the ground,

Whilst ev'ry stroke his lab'ring lungs rebound. *Gay.*

*PAVILION*. *n. f.* [*pavillon*, French.] A

tent; a temporary or moveable house.

Flowers being under the trees, the trees were to them a *pavilion*, and the flowers to the trees a musical floor. *Dryden.*

She did lie

In her *pavilion*, cloth of gold, of tissue. *Shakspeare.*

He, only he, heav'n's blew *pavilion* spreads,

And on the ocean's dancing billows treads. *Sandys.*

It was usual for the enemy, when there was a king in the field, to demand in what part of the camp he resided, that they might avoid firing upon the royal *pavilion*. *Addison.*

The glowing fury springs,

Once more invades the guilty dome, and shrouds

its bright *pavilions* in a veil of clouds. *Pope.*

To *PAVILION*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with tents.

Jacob in Mahanaim saw

The field *pavilion'd* with his guardians bright. *Milt.*

2. To be sheltered by a tent.

With his batt'ning flocks the careful swain

Abides *pavilion'd* on the grassy plain.

*PAUNCH*. *n. f.* [*panse*, French; *pança*,

Spanish; *pantex*, Latin.] The belly;

the region of the guts.

Demades, the orator, was talkative, and would eat hard: Antipater would say of him, that he was like a sacrifice, that nothing was left of it but the tongue and the *paunch*. *Bacon.*

Pleading Macho born abroad for air,

With his fat *paunch* fills his new-fashion'd chair. *Dryden.*

To *PAUNCH*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To pierce or rip the belly; to exte-

rate; to take out the paunch; to evi-

cerate.

With a log

Batter his skull, or *paunch* him with a stake. *Shak.*

Chiron attack'd Talthibius with such might,

One pail had *paunch'd* the huge hydroptic knight. *Garrick.*

*PAUPER*. *n. f.* [Latin.] A poor person;

one who receives alms.

*PAUSE*. *n. f.* [*pause*, French; *pausa*,

low Latin; *pausa*.]

1. A stop; a place or time of intermis-

sion.

Neither could we ever come to any *pause*, where-  
on to rest our assurance this way. *Hooker.*

Comes a fellow crying out for help,  
And Cassio following with determin'd sword,  
To execute upon him; this gentleman  
Steps in to Cassio, and entreats his *pause*. *Shakspeare.*  
Some *pause* and respite only I require,  
Till with my tears I shall have quenched my fire. *Denham.*

The punishment must always be rigorously ex-  
acted, and the blows by *pauses* laid on till they  
reach the mind, and you perceive the signs of a  
true sorrow. *Locke.*

Whilst those exalted to primeval light,  
Only perceive some little *pause* of joys  
In those great moments when their god employs  
The r minority. *Prior.*

What *pause* from woe, what hopes of comfort  
bring

The names of wife or great? *Prior.*  
Our discourse is not kept up in conversation,  
but falls into more *pauses* and intervals than in our  
neighbouring countries. *Addison.*

## 2. Suspense; doubt.

I like a man to double business bound,  
I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin,  
And both neglect. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

## 3. Break; paragraph; apparent separation of the parts of a discourse.

He writes with warmth, which usually neglects  
method, and those partitions and *pauses* which  
men educated in the schools observe. *Locke.*

## 4. Place of suspending the voice marked in writing thus —

## 5. A stop or intermission in music.

## To PAUSE. v. n.

## 1. To wait; to stop; not to proceed; to forbear for a time, used both of speech and action.

Tarry, *pa-se* a day or two,  
Before you hazard: for in chusing wrong  
I lose your company, therefore forbear a while. *Shakspeare.*

Give me leave to read philosophy,  
And, while I *pause*, give in your harmony. *Shak.*  
*Pausing* a while, thus to herself she mus'd. *Milton.*

As one who in his journey baits at noon,  
Though bent on speed, so here th' archangel *paus'd*,  
Between a world destroy'd and world restor'd. *Milt.*

## 2. To deliberate.

Beat Worcester to death, and Vernon too,  
Other offenders we will *pause* upon. *Shakspeare.*  
Soliman, *pausing* a little upon the matter, the  
heat of his fury being over, suffered himself to be  
intimated. *Knotes.*

## 3. To be intermitted.

What awe did the slow solemn knell inspire,  
The pealing organ, and the *pausing* choir,  
And the last words, that dunt to dunt convey'd? *Tuckel.*

## PAUSER. n. s. [from *pause*.] He who pauses; he who deliberates.

The expedition of my violent love  
Outruns the *pauser*, reason. *Shakspeare's Macb.*

## PAW. n. s. [*parven*, Welch.]

## 1. The foot of a beast of prey.

One chose his ground,  
Whence rushing he might surest seize them both,  
Grip'd in each *paw*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The bear, that tears the prey, and when pur-  
sued, lest he become a prey, goes backward into  
his den that the hunter rather mistakes, than  
finds the way of his *paw*. *Holyday.*

The bee and serpent know their stings, and the  
bear the use of his *paw*. *More against Atheism.*

If lions had been brought up to painting, where  
you have one lion under the feet of a man, you  
should have had twenty men under the *paw* of a  
lion. *L'Estrange.*

Each claims possession,  
For both their *paws* are fastened on the prey. *Dryd.*

## 2. Hand. In contempt.

Be civil to the wretch imploring,  
And lay your *paws* upon him without roaring. *Dryden.*

## To PAW. v. n. [from the noun.] To draw the fore foot along the ground.

The fiery courser, when he hears from far  
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,  
Pricks up his ears, and trembling with delight  
Shifts place, and *paws*, and hopes the promised  
fight. *Dryden.*

The impatient courser pants in every vein,  
And *pawing*, seem to beat the distant plain;  
Hills, vales, and floods appear already cross'd,  
And, ere he starts, a thousand steps are lost. *Pope.*  
Once, a fiery horse, *pawing* with his hoofs,  
Struck a hole in my handkerchief. *Swift.*

## PAW. v. a.

## 1. To strike with a drawn stroke of the fore foot.

His hot courser *paw'd* th' Hungarian plain,  
And advers' legions stood the shock in vain. *Tuckel.*

## 2. To handle roughly.

## 3. To fawn; to flatter.

## PA'WED. adj. [from *parw*.]

## 1. Having paws.

## 2. Broad footed.

## PAWN. n. s. [*pand*, Dutch; *pan*, Fr.]

## 1. Something given to pledge as a security for money borrowed or promise made.

Her oath for love, her honour's *pawn*. *Shakspeare.*  
As for mortgaging and pawning, men will not  
take *paawns* without use; or they will look for the  
restitution. *Bacon.*

He retains much of his primitive esteem, that  
abroad his very word will counteract the bond or  
*pawn* of another. *Howe.*

Here's the very heart, and soul, and life-  
blood of Gomez, *paawns* in abundance, till the  
next bribe helps their husbands to redeem them. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

## 2. The state of being pledged.

Sweet wife, my honour is at *pawn*,  
And, but my going, nothing can redeem it. *Shakspeare.*

Redeem from broking *pawn* the blemish crown,  
Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt. *Shakspeare.*

## 3. A common man at chefs.

Here I a *pawn* admit,  
That still advancing high'r,  
At top of all became  
Another thing and name. *Cowley.*

## To PAWN. v. a. [from the noun.] To pledge; to give in pledge. It is now seldom used but of pledges given for money.

I hold it cowardice  
To rest mistrustful, where a noble heart  
Hath *pawn'd* an open hand in sight of love. *Shakspeare.*

Let's lead him on with a fine baited delay, till  
he hath *pawn'd* his horses. *Shakspeare.*

I dare *pawn* down my life for him, that he  
hath writ this to feed my affection to your honour. *Shakspeare.*

Will you thus break your faith?  
— I *pawn'd* you none. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

I promise'd you redress. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*  
I'll *pawn* the little blood which I have left,  
To save the innocent. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

If any thought annoys the gallant youth,  
'Tis dear remembrance of that fatal glance,  
For which he lately *pawn'd* his heart. *Waller.*

She who before had mortgag'd her estate,  
And *pawn'd* the last remaining piece of plate. *Dryden.*

One part of the nation is *pawned* to the other,  
with hardly a possibility of being ever redeemed. *Swift.*

## PA'WBROKER. n. s. [*paron* and *broker*.]

## One who lends money upon pledge.

The usurers or money-changers were a sort of  
a scandalous employment at Rome, those money-  
lenders seem to have been little better than our  
*parawbrokers*. *Arbutnot.*

## To PAY. v. a. [*paier*, French; *upagar*, Spanish; *pacare*, Latin.]

## 1. To discharge a debt. It is applied to debts of duty, as well as debts of com- merce.

You have done enough, and have perform'd  
A tant like borrow, and indeed *paid* down  
More penitence, than done trespass. *Shakspeare.*  
Your son has *paid* a soldier's debt;  
He only liv'd but till he was a man. *Shakspeare.*  
She does what she will, say what she will, take  
all, *pay* all. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
The king and prince  
Then *paid* their off rings in a sacred grove  
To Hercules. *Dryden.*

An hundred talents of silver did the children of  
Ammon *pay*. *2 Chronicles, xxvii. 5.*

I have peace-offerings with me, this day have I  
*paid* my vows. *Psalms, vii. 14.*

## 2. It is opposed to borrow.

The wicked borroweth, and *payeth* not again. *Psalms.*

## 3. To dismiss one to whom any thing is due with his money: as, he had paid his labourers.

## 4. To atone; to make amends by suffer- ing: with for before the cause of pay- ment.

If this prove true, they'll *pay* for't. *Shakspeare.*  
Hold I promiseous, whose untam'd desire  
Rival'd the sun with his own heat'nly fire,  
Now doom'd the Scythian vulture's endless prey,  
Severely *pays* for animating clay. *Reformers.*

Men of parts, who were to act according to the  
result of their debates, and often *pay* for their  
mistakes with the r heads, found thole scholastic  
forms of little use to discover truth. *Locke.*

## 5. To heat.

I follow'd me close, and, with a thought, seven  
of the eleven I *paid*. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

Forty things more, my friend, which you know  
true,  
For which, or *pay* me quickly, or I'll *pay* you. *Ben Jonson.*

## 6. To reward; to recompense.

She I love, or laugh at all my pain,  
Or knows her worth too well, and *pays* me with  
disdain. *Dryden's Knig's Tale.*

## 7. To give the equivalent for any thing bought.

Riches are got by consuming less of foreign  
commodities, than what by commodities or labour  
is *paid* for. *Locke.*

It is very possible for a man that lives by cheat-  
ing, to be very punctual in *paying* for what he buys;  
but then every one is assured that he does not do  
so out of any principle of true honesty. *Law.*

## PAY. n. s. [from the verb.] Wages; hire; money given in return for service.

Come on, brave soldiers, doubt not of the day;  
And, that once gotten, doubt not of large *pay*. *Shakspeare.*

The soldier is willing to be converted, for  
there is neither *pay* nor plunder to be got. *L'Estr.*

Money, instead of coming over for the *pay* of  
the army, has been transmitted thither for the *pay*  
of those forces called from thence. *Temple.*

Here only merit constant *pay* receives,  
Is blast in what it takes, and what it gives. *Pope.*

## PA'YABLE. adj. [*paialle*, French; from *pay*.]

## 1. Due; to be paid.

The marriage-money, the princess brought, was  
*payable* ten days after the solemnization. *Bacon.*

The farmer rates or compounds the sums of  
money.



money payable to her majesty, for the alienation of lands, made without or by licence. *Bacon.*

2. Such as there is power to pay.

To repay by a return equivalent, is not in every one's power; but thanks are a tribute payable by the poorest. *South.*

**PAYDAY.** *n. f.* [*pay and day.*] Day on which debts are to be discharged, or wages paid.

Labourers pay away all their wages, and live upon that till next payday. *Locke.*

**PAYER.** *n. f.* [*paieur, Fr. from pay.*] One that pays.

**PAYMASTER.** *n. f.* [*pay and master.*] One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received.

Howsoever they may bear fall for a time, yet are they to lose paymasters in the end, that few have held out their lives safely. *Hayward.*

If we desire that God should approve us, it is a sign we do his work, and expect him our paymaster. *Taylor.*

**PAYMENT.** *n. f.* [*from pay.*]

1. The act of paying.

Persons of eminent virtue, when advanced, are less envied, for their fortunes seemeth but due unto them, and no man envieth the payment of a debt. *Bacon.*

2. The thing given in discharge of debt or promise.

Thy husband commits his body To painful labour both by sea and land, And craves no other tribute at thy hands But love, fair looks, and true obedience; Too little payment for to great a debt. *Shakespeare.*

3. A reward.

Give her an hundred marks. — An hundred marks! by this light I'll ha' more. An ordinary groom is for such payment. *Shakespeare.* The wages that sin bargains with the sinner, are life, pleasure, and profit; but the wages it pays him with, are death, torment, and destruction; he that would understand the falsehood and deceit of sin thoroughly, must compare its promises and its payments together. *South.*

4. Chastisement; sound beating.

**TO PAYSE.** *v. n.* [*Used by Spenser for payse.*] To balance.

Ne was it island then, ne was it pays'd Amid the ocean waves, but all was desolate. *Spenser.*

**PAYSER.** *n. f.* [*for paiser.*] One that weighs.

To manage this coinage, porters bear the tin, payers weigh it, a steward, comptroller and receiver keep the account. *Carew.*

**PEA.** *n. f.* [*pesum, Latin; pira, Saxon; pers, French.*]

A *pea* hath a papilionaceous flower, and out of his empalment rises the pointal, which becomes a long pod full of roundish seeds, the stalks are fistulous and weak, and seem to perforate the leaves by which they are embraced; the other leaves grow by pairs along the midrib, ending in a tendril. The species are sixteen: 1. The greater garden pea, with white flowers and fruit. 2. Hotspur pea. 3. Dwarf pea. 4. French dwarf pea. 5. Pea with an elegant husk. 6. Sickle pea. 7. Common white pea. 8. Green roundival pea. 9. Grey pea. 10. Red roundival pea. 11. Rose pea. 12. Spanish pea. 13. Marrow fat or Dutch pea. 14. Union pea. 15. Serpenter pea. 16. Pig pea. *Milto.*

**PEACE.** *n. f.* [*paix, French; pax, Lat.*]

1. Respite from war.

Believe us in peace; so please us in peace, that war may be always more odious to us than necessary. *Illydry.*

The Dane and Swede, rous'd up to fierce alarms, In the wise conduct of her pious aims;

Soon as her fleets appear, their terrors cease, And all the northern world lies hush'd in peace. *Addison.*

2. Quiet from suits or disturbances.

The king gave judgment against Warren, and commanded that Sherborn should hold his land in peace. *Dawson.*

3. Rest from any commotion.

4. Stillness from riots or tumults.

Keep peace upon your lives, he dies that strikes again. *Shakespeare.*

All assembled here in arms against God's peace and the king's, we charge you to repair to your dwelling places. *Shakespeare.*

Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of peace. *Shakespeare.*

5. Reconciliation of differences.

Let him make peace with me. *Isaiah, xxvii. 5.*

6. A state not hostile.

If I have rewarded evil unto him that was at peace with me, let the enemy persecute my soul. *Psalms vii. 4.*

There be two false peaces or unities: the one grounded upon an implicit ignorance. *Bacon.*

7. Rest; quiet; content; freedom from terror; heavenly rest.

Well, peace be with him that hath made us heavy! — Peace be with us, lest we be heavier! *Shakespeare.*

Peace be unto thee, fear not, thou shalt not die. *Judges, vi. 23.*

The God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing, that ye may abound in hope. *Romans.* Religion directs us rather to secure inward peace than outward ease, to be more careful to avoid everlasting torment than light afflictions. *Tillotson.*

8. Silence; suppression of the thoughts.

'Twill out; — I peace!

No, I will speak as liberal as the air. *Shakespeare.*

In an examination, a freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very lawfully had almost all the words; and amongst other things, he asked in form one of the examiners, who was a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, Sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? he answered, I would have stood behind his chair and held my peace. *Buon.*

She said, and held her peace; Aeneas went Sad from the cave. *Dryden.*

9. [In law.] That general security and quiet which the king warrants to his subjects, and of which he therefore avenges the violation; every forcible injury is a breach of the king's peace.

**PEACE.** *interjection.* A word commanding silence.

Peace! fear, thou comest too late, when already the arm is taken. *Shakespeare.*

Hark! peace!

It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal bellman, Which gives the stern'st good night. *Shakespeare.*

Peace, good reader do not weep;

Peace, the lovers are asleep. *Crashaw.*

But peace, I must not quarrel with the will

Of highest dispensation. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Silence, ye troubled waves, and, thou deep,

peace!

Said then th' omniscient word. *Milton.*

I pity thee peace!

Perhaps she thinks they are too near of blood. *Dryden.*

**PEACE-OFFERING.** *n. f.* [*peace and offer.*]

Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

A sacrifice of peace-offering offered without blemish. *Lev. iii. 1.*

**PEACEFUL.** *adj.* [*from peace.*]

1. Free from war; free from tumult.

The reformation of England was introduced in a peaceable manner, by the supreme power in parliament. *Swift.*

2. Quiet; undisturbed.

The laws were first intended for the reformation of abuse, and peaceable continuance of the subject. *Spenser.*

I, Philo, untouch'd on my peaceable shield, Nor take it amiss, that so little I heed thee; I've no envy to thee, and some love to myself, Then why should I answer, since first I must read thee. *Prior.*

3. Not violent; not bloody.

The Chaldeans flattered both Caesar and Pompey with long lives and a happy and peaceable death, both which fell out extremely contrary. *Hal.*

4. Not quarrellsome; not turbulent.

The most peaceable way for you, if you do take a thief, is to let him shew himself, and steal out of your company. *Shakespeare.*

These men are peaceable, therefore let them dwell in the land and trade. *Genesis, xxiv. 21.*

**PEACEABLENESS.** *n. f.* [*from peaceable.*]

Quieness; disposition to peace.

Plant in us all those precious fruits of piety, justice, and charity, and peaceableness, and bowels of mercy toward all others. *Hammard's Fundam.*

**PEACEABLY.** *adv.* [*from peaceable.*]

1. Without war; without tumult.

To his crown she him restor'd, In which he dy'd, made ripe in death by old, And after will'd it should to her remain, Who peaceably the same long time did wield. *Spenser.*

2. Without tumult or commotion.

The balance of power was provided for, else Pistratus could never have governed so peaceably, without changing any of Solon's laws. *Swift.*

3. Without disturbance.

The pangs of death do make him grin; Disturb him not, let him pass peaceably. *Shakespeare.*

**PEACEFUL.** *adj.* [*peace and full.*]

1. Quiet; not in war: a poetical word.

That rous'd the Tyrrhene realm with loud alarms,

And peaceful Italy involv'd in arms. *Dryden.*

2. Pacifick; mild.

As one disarm'd, his angel all he lost, And thus with peaceful words uprais'd his soon. *Milton.*

The peaceful power that governs love repairs

To fast upon soft vows and silent prayers. *Dryden.*

3. Undisturbed; still; secure.

Succeeding monarchs heard the subjects cries,

Not less dispos'd the peaceful cottage rise. *Pope.*

**PEACEFULLY.** *adv.* [*from peaceful.*]

1. Without war.

2. Quietly; without disturbance.

Our lov'd earth; where peacefully we slept, And far from heav'n quiet possession kept. *Dryden.*

3. Mildly; gently.

**PEACEFULNESS.** *n. f.* [*from peaceful.*]

Quiet; freedom from war or disturbance.

**PEACEMAKER.** *n. f.* [*peace and maker.*]

One who reconciles differences.

Peace, good queen;

And what not on these too furious poets;

For blessed are the peacemakers. *Shakespeare.*

Think us

Those we profess, peace-makers, friends, and servants. *Shakespeare.*

**PEACEPARTED.** *adj.* [*peace and parted.*]

Dismiss'd from the world in peace.

We should payhane the service of the dead,

To sing a requiem, and such rest to her

As to peaceparted souls. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**PEACH.** *n. f.* [*pesche, French; malum persicum, Latin.*]

A tree and fruit.

September is drawn with a cheerful countenance: In his left hand a handful of millet, withal carrying a cornucopiae of ripe peaches, pears, and pomegranates. *Peacham.*

The



The sunny wall  
Presents the downy peach. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
**TO PEACH.** *v. n.* [Corrupted from *im-peach*.] To accuse of some crime.  
If you talk of *peaching*, I'll *peach* first, and see  
whose oath will be believed; I'll trounce you. *Dryden.*

**PEACH-COLOURED.** *adj.* [*peach* and *colour*.] Of a colour like a peach.

One Mr. Caper comes to jall at the suit of  
Mr. Threepile the mercer, for some four suits of  
*peach-coloured* fatten, which now peaches him a  
beggar. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

**PEACHICK.** *n. s.* [*pea* and *chick*.] The  
chicken of a peacock.

Does the finveling *peachick* think to make a  
cuckold of me? *Southey.*

**PEACOCK.** *n. s.* [*papa*, Saxon; *pavo*,  
Latin. Of this word the etymology is  
not known: perhaps it is *peak* cock,  
from the tuft of feathers on its head;  
the peak of women being an ancient  
ornament: if it be not rather a cor-  
ruption of *beaucoq*, French, from the  
more striking lustre of its spangled train.]  
A fowl eminent for the beauty of his  
feathers, and particularly of his tail.

Let hantuck Talbot triumph for a while;  
And, like a *peacock*, sweep along his tail. *Shakespeare.*  
The birds that are hardiest to be drawn, are the  
tame birds; as cock, turkey-cock and *peacock*. *Penham.*

The *peacock*, not at thy command, assumes  
His glorious train; nor ostrich her rare plumes. *Sandys.*

The *peacock's* plumes thy tackle must not fail,  
Nor the dear purchase of the table's tail. *Gay.*

**PEACHEN.** *n. s.* [*pea* and *ben*; *pava*, Lat.]  
The female of the peacock.

**PEAK.** *n. s.* [*peac*, Saxon; *pique*, *pic*,  
French.]

1. The top of a hill or eminence.

Or on Meander's bank or Latmus' peak. *Pope.*

2. Any thing acuminated.

3. The rising forepart of a head-dress.

**TO PEAK.** *v. n.* [*pequeno*, Spanish, *little*;  
perhaps *lean*: but I believe this word  
has some other derivation: we say a  
withered man has a sharp face; Fal-  
staff dying, is said to have a *nose as*  
*sharp as a pen*: from this observation, a  
sickly man is said to *peak* or grow ac-  
uminated, from *pique*.]

1. To look sickly.

Weary ten nights, nine times nine,  
Shall he dwindle, *peak*, and pine. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make a mean figure; to sneak.

I, a dull and muddied mettled rascal, *peak*,  
Like John a dreams, unpregnant of any cause. *Shakespeare.*

The *peaking* cornuto her husband, dwelling in  
a continual larum of jealousy, comes me in the in-  
stant of our encounter. *Shakespeare.*

**PEARL.** *n. s.* [Perhaps from *pello*, *pellere*  
*lympna*.]

1. A succession of loud sounds: as of  
bells, thunder, cannon, loud instru-  
ments.

They were saluted by the way, with a fair *pearl*  
of artillery from the tower. *Hayward.*

The breach of faith cannot be so highly express-  
ed, as in that it shall be the last *pearl* to call the  
judgments of God upon men. *Bacon's Essays.*

Woods of oranges will smell into the sea perhaps  
twenty miles; but what is that, since a *pearl* of  
ornament will do as much, which moveth in a  
small compass? *Bacon.*

A *pearl* shall rouse their sleep;  
Then all thy saints assembled, thou shalt judge -  
Bad men and angels. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

I myself,  
Vanquish'd with a *pearl* of words, O weakness!  
Gave up my fort of silence to a woman. *Milton.*  
From the Moon's camp the noise grows louder  
Still;

*Pearls* of shouts that rend the heavens. *Dryden.*  
Oh! for a *pearl* of thunder that would make  
Earth, sea, and air, and heaven and Cato tremble!

2. It is once used by *Shakespeare* for a low  
dull noise, but improperly.

Ere to black Hecat's summons  
The shard-born beetle with his drowsy hums,  
Hath rung night's yawning *pearl*, there shall be  
done

A deed of dreadful note. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**TO PEARL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
play solemnly and loud.

Let the *psalm* organ blow  
To the full voice and quire below,  
In service high and anthems clear,  
As may, with sweetness through mine ear,  
Dissolve me into ecstasies,  
And bring all heav'n before mine eyes. *Milton.*  
The *peaking* organ, and the pausing choir;  
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd.

**TO PEARL.** *v. a.*

1. To assail with noise.

Nor was his ear less *pearl'd*  
With noises loud and ruinous, than when Bellona  
forms,

With all her batt'ring engines, bent to raise  
Some capital city. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To stir with some agitation: as, to  
*pearl* the pot, is when it boils to stir the  
liquor therein with a ladle. *Ainsworth.*

**PEAR.** *n. s.* [*poire*, French; *pyrum*, Lat.]

The species are eighty-four: 1. Little musk  
*pear*, commonly called the supreme. 2. The  
Chio *pear*, commonly called the little bastard musk  
*pear*. 3. The hasting *pear*, commonly called  
the green chiffel. 4. The red muscadelle; it is  
also called the fairest. 5. The little muscat.  
6. The jargonelle. 7. The Windsor *pear*. 8. The  
orange musk. 9. Great blanket. 10. The little  
blanket *pear*. 11. Long Italian blanket *pear*.  
12. The skinless *pear*. 13. The musk robin  
*pear*. 14. The musk drone *pear*. 15. The green  
orange *pear*. 16. Cadollette. 17. The Mar-  
dalene *pear*. 18. The great orange *pear*. 19. The  
August muscat. 20. The rose *pear*. 21. The  
perfumed *pear*. 22. The summer bon chretien,  
or good christian. 23. Sulvati. 24. Rose water  
*pear*. 25. The chucky *pear*. 26. The russet  
*pear*. 27. The pounce's *pear*. 28. The great  
mouth water *pear*. 29. Summer burgamot. 30.  
The Autumn burgamot. 31. The Swift bur-  
gamot. 32. The red butter *pear*. 33. The  
dean's *pear*. 34. The long green *pear*; it is  
called the Autumn muddy water *pear*. 35. The  
white and grey monsieur John. 36. The flower-  
et muscat. 37. The vine *pear*. 38. Rouffeline  
*pear*. 39. The knave's *pear*. 40. The green  
sugar *pear*. 41. The marquise's *pear*. 42. The  
burnt *pear*, it is also called the virgin of Xantonee.  
43. Le Beladry; it is so called, from Heli,  
which is a forest in Bretagne between Bannes  
and Nantz, where this *pear* was found. 44. The  
crasane, or burgamot crasane; it is also called  
the fat butter *pear*. 45. The lansac, or dauphin  
*pear*. 46. The dry martin. 47. The villain of  
Anjou; it is also called the tulip *pear* and the great  
orange. 48. The large stalked *pear*. 49. The  
Amadot *pear*. 50. Little lard *pear*. 51. The  
good Lewis *pear*. 52. The Colmar *pear*; it is  
also called the manna *pear* and the late bur-  
gamot. 53. The winter long green *pear*, or the  
landry wilding. 54. La virgule, or la virguleuse.  
55. Poue d'Ambrette; this is so called from its  
musky flavour, which resembles the smell of the

sweet fultan flower, which is called Ambrette in  
France. 56. The winter thorn *pear*. 57. The  
St. Germain *pear*, or the unknown of la Fare; in  
being first discovered upon the banks of a river  
called by that name in the parish of St. Germain.  
58. The St. Augustine. 59. The Spanish bon  
chretien. 60. The pound *pear*. 61. The wild-  
ling of Calisy, a forest in Brittany, where it was  
discovered. 62. The lord Martin *pear*. 63. The  
winter citron *pear*; it is also called the musk  
orange *pear* in some places. 64. The winter  
russet. 65. The gate *pear*: this was discovered  
in the province of Poitou, where it was much  
esteemed. 66. Bergamotte Bugi; it is also called  
the Easter burgamot. 67. The winter bon chre-  
tien *pear*. 68. Carillac or cadillac. 69. La pa-  
toulle. 70. The double flowering *pear*. 71.  
St. Martial; it is also called the angelic *pear*.  
72. The wilding of Chaumontelle. 73. Car-  
melle. 74. The union *pear*. 75. The aurate.  
76. The fine pretent; it is also called St. Samp-  
son. 77. Le roufflet de Rennes. 78. The sum-  
mer thorn *pear*. 79. The egg *pear*, so called  
from the figure of its fruit, which is shaped like  
an egg. 80. The orange tulip *pear*. 81. La  
manfuette. 82. The German muscar. 83. The  
Holland burgamot. 84. The *pear* of Naples.

Miller.  
They would whip me with their fine wits, till  
I were as crest fallen as a dried *pear*. *Shakespeare.*

August shall bear the form of a young man, of  
a choleric aspect, upon his arm a basket of *pears*,  
plums, and apples. *Pricham.*

The juicy *pear*  
Lies in a soft profusion scatter'd round. *Thomson.*

**PEARCH.** *n. s.* [*perica*, Latin.]

1. A long pole for various uses.

2. A kind of fish.

**PEARCH-STONE.** *n. s.* [from *pear* and  
*stone*.] A sort of stone.

**PEARL.** *n. s.* [*perle*, French; *perla*,  
Spanish; supposed by *Salmasius* to come  
from *spherula*, Latin.]

1. *Pearls*, though esteemed of the num-  
ber of gems by our jewellers, are but  
a dissembler in the creature that pro-  
duces them: the fish in which *pearls*  
are most frequently found is, the East  
Indian berbes or *pearl* oyster: others are  
found to produce *pearls*; as the com-  
mon oyster, the muscle, and various  
other kinds; but the Indian *pearls* are  
superior to all: some *pearls* have been  
known of the size of a pigeon's egg; as  
they increase in size, they are less fre-  
quent and more valued: the true shape  
of the *pearl* is a perfect round; but  
some of a considerable size are of the  
shape of a *pear*, and serve for ear-rings.

Hill.

A *pearl* julep was made of a distilled milk.  
*Wjeman.*

Flowers purified, blue and white,  
Like sapphire, *pearl*, in rich embroidery  
Buckled below fair knight-hood's bending knee.

Cataracts *pearl* coloured, and those of the colour  
of burnished iron, are esteemed proper to endure  
the needle. *Sharp.*

2. [Poetically.] Any thing round and  
clear, as a drop.

Dropping liquid *pearl*,  
Before the cruel queen, the lady and the girl  
Upon their tender knees begg'd mercy. *Drayton.*

**PEARL.** *n. s.* [*albugo*, Latin.] A white  
speck or film growing on the eye.

*Ainsworth.*

**PEARLED.** *adj.* [from *pearl*.] Adorned  
or set with pearls.

# PEA

The water nymphs  
Held up their *pearled* wrists, and took her in,  
Bearing her straight to aged Nereus' hall. *Milton.*

**PEARLED.** *adj.* [*pearl* and *eye*] Having a speck in the eye.

**PEARLGRASS.** } *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsw.*

**PEARLPLANT.** } *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsw.*

**PEARLWORT.** } *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsw.*

**PEARLY.** *adj.* [*from pearl*.]

1. Abounding with pearls; containing pearls.  
Some in their *pearly* shells at ease, attend  
Most nutriment. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
2. Resembling pearls.  
Which when the heard, full *pearly* floods  
In her eyes might view. *Dayton.*  
'Tis sweet the blissing morn to view,  
And plains adorn'd with *pearly* dew.  
For what the day detours, the nightly dew  
Shall to the morn in *pearly* drops renew. *Dryden.*  
Anon was invested with a *pearly* shell, hav-  
ing the futures finely displayed upon its surface. *Woodward.*

**PEARMAN.** *n. f.* An apple.  
*Pearmain* is an excellent and well known fruit. *Mortimer.*

**PEARTREE.** *n. f.* [*pear* and *tree*.] The tree that bears pears.  
The *pear-tree* crickets will have to borrow his name of *pop*, *lie*. *Bacon.*

**PEASANT.** *n. f.* [*paisant*, French.] A hind; one whose business is rural labour.  
He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which, he saith, is the life of a *peasant* or churl. *Spenser.*  
I had rather coin my heart, than wring  
From the hard hand, of *peasants* their vile traff. *Shakespeare.*  
The poor *peasants* in the Alpine countries, diverted themselves in the fields, and after their labour, would be lively and brisk. *Brown's Travels.*  
"It is difficult for us, who are bred up with the same infirmities about us with which we were born, to rate our thoughts and imaginations to those intellectual perfections that attended our nature in the time of ignorance, as it is for a *peasant* bred up in the obscurities of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the unseen splendours of a court. *South.*  
The citizens bring two thousand men, with which they could make head against twelve thousand *peasants*. *Addison.*

**PEASANTRY.** *n. f.* Peasants; rusticks; country people.  
How many then should cover, that stand bare?  
How much I w<sup>d</sup> *peasantry* would then be gleaned  
From the true seed of honour? how much honour  
Picked from the chaff? *South.* *Mer. to of Venus.*  
The *peasantry* in France, under a much heavier pressure of want and poverty than the day-labourers of England of the reformed religion, understood it much better than those of a higher condition among us. *Locke.*

**PEASCOB.** } *n. f.* [*pea*, *cod*, and *shell*]

**PEASHELL.** } The husk that contains peas.  
Thou art a shed'd *peaf*. *d. Shakspeare. King Lear.*  
I saw a green caterpillar as big as a small *peaf*. *Watson.*  
As *peas* once I chid'd, I chanc'd to see  
One was closely hid with three times three.  
For the door the *peaf* is a secret lord. *Gay.*

**PEASE.** *n. f.* [*Pea*, when it is mentioned as a single body, makes *peas*; but when spoken of collectively, as food or a species, it is called *pease*, anciently *pasen*; pura, Saxon; *pois*, French; *pisso*, Italian; *pisum*, Latin.] Food of

# PEC

Some *peasen* and beans in the wane of the moon;  
Who soweth their sooner, he soweth too soon. *Tupper.*

**PEASE,** deprived of any aromatic parts, are mild and demulcent; but, being full of aerial particles, are flatulent. *Arbutnot.*

**PEAT.** *n. f.* A species of turf used for fire.  
Turf and *peat*, and cowheards, are cheap fuels and last long. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Carew, in his survey of Cornwall, mentions notes found in *peat* earth two miles east of St. Michael's mount. *Woodward.*

**PEAT.** *n. f.* [*from petit*, French.] A little fondling; a darling; a dear play thing.  
It is now commonly called *pet*.  
A pretty *peat*! it is best put finger in the eye,  
An the knew why. *Shakspeare. Taming of the Shrew.*  
A citizen and his wife  
Both riding on one horse, upon the way  
I overlook; the wench a pretty *peat*. *Donne.*

**PEBBLE.** } *n. f.* [*pæbolyzana*,  
**PEBBLESTONE.** } Saxon.] A stone distinct from flints, being one in layers, but in one homogeneous mass, though sometimes of many colours. Popularly a small stone.  
Through the midst of it ran a sweet brook,  
which did both hold the eye open with her azure streams, and yet seek to close the eye with the purling noise it made upon the *pebble stones* it ran over. *Sidney.*  
The bishop and the duke of Gloucester's men,  
Forbidden late to carry any weapon,  
Have fill'd their pockets full of *pebble stones*. *Shakspeare.*  
Suddenly a file of boys delivered such a shower of *pebble* loose shot, that I was fain to draw mine honour in. *Shakspeare.*  
You may see *pebbles* gathered together, and a crust of cement between them, as hard as the *pebbles*. *Bacon.*  
Collecting toys,  
As children gath'ring *pebbles* on the shore. *Milton.*  
Winds murm'ring through the leaves your long delay;  
And fountains o'er the *pebbles* chide your stay. *Dryden.*  
Another body, that hath only the resemblance of a *pebble* loose shot, that I was fain to draw mine honour in. *Shakspeare.*  
The city of a town of modules, is found lodged in the earth, and is at a train by the water departing at the conclusion of the deluge; this fort, called by the lapidaries *pebble-crystal*, is in shape irregular. *Woodward.*

**PEBBLE-CRYSTAL.** *n. f.*  
The city of a town of modules, is found lodged in the earth, and is at a train by the water departing at the conclusion of the deluge; this fort, called by the lapidaries *pebble-crystal*, is in shape irregular. *Woodward.*

**PEBBLED.** *adj.* [*from pebble*.] Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.  
This bank fan spreading in a *pebbled* shore. *Thomson.*

**PEBBLY.** *adj.* [*from pebble*.] Full of pebbles.  
I stood titubous above I see the sands,  
The *pebbly* gravel next. *Thomson.*

**PECCABILITY.** *n. f.* [*from peccable*.] State of being subject to sin.  
Where the common *peccability* of mankind is urged to induce commiseration towards the offenders: if this be of force in sin, where the concurrence of the will renders the person more inexcusable, it will surely hold much more in bare error which is purely involuntary. *Deacy of Piety.*

**PECCABLE.** *adj.* [*from pecco*, Lat.] Liable to sin.  
**PECCADILLO.** *n. f.* [*Spanish*; *peccadillo*, French.] A petty fault; a slight crime; a venial offence.  
He means those little vices, which we call follies and the defects of the human understanding, or at most the *peccadillos* of life, rather than the magical vices to which men are hurried by their unruled passions. *Dryden.*

# PEC

'Tis low ebb with his accuracy, when such *peccadillos* as these are put in to swell the charge. *Asbury.*

**PECCANCY.** *n. f.* [*from peccans*.] Bad quality.  
Apply refrigerants without any preceding evacuation, because the disease took its original rise from the disaffection of the part, and not from the *peccancy* of the humours. *Wieman.*

**PECCANT.** *adj.* [*peccant*, French; *peccans*, Latin.]

1. Guilty; criminal.  
From them I will not hide  
My judgments, how with mankind I proceed;  
As how with *peccant* angels late they saw. *Milton.*  
That such a *peccant* creature should disapprove and repent of every violation of the rules of just and honest, this right reason could not but infer. *South's Sermons.*
2. Ill disposed; corrupt; bad; offensive to the body; injurious to health. It is chiefly used in medical writers.  
With laxatives preserve your body sound,  
And purge the *peccant* humours that abound. *Dry.*  
Such as have the bile *peccant* or deficient are relieved by bitters, which are a sort of subsidiary gall. *Arbutnot.*
3. Wrong; bad; deficient; unformal.  
Nor is the party cited bound to appear, if the citation be *peccant* in form or matter. *Ayliffe.*

**PECK.** *n. f.* [*from pocca*, or perhaps from *pat*, a vessel. *Skinner.*]

1. The fourth part of a bushel.  
Burn our vessels, like a new  
Seal'd *peck* or bushel, for being true. *Hudibras.*  
To every hint of alms, some put a *peck* of un-  
slacked lime, which they cover with the alms till  
rain slacks the lime, and then they spread them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
He drove about his turnips in a cart;  
And from the same machine told *pecks* of peace. *King.*
2. Proverbially. [*In low language.*] A great deal.  
Her finger was so small, the ring  
Would not stay on which they did bring;  
It was too wide a *peck*;  
It look'd like the great collar just  
About our young col's neck. *Suckling.*

**TO PECK.** *v. a.* [*bequer*, French; *pecken*, Dutch.]

1. To strike with the beak as a bird.  
She was his only joy, and he her pride,  
She, when he walk'd, went *pecking* by his side. *Dryden.*  
Can any thing be more surprising, than to consider Cicero observing, with a religious attention, after what manner the chickens *pecked* the grains of corn thrown them? *Addison.*
2. To pick up food with the beak.  
She was his only joy, and he her pride,  
She, when he walk'd, went *pecking* by his side. *Dryden.*
3. To strike with any pointed instrument.  
With a pick-ax of iron about sixteen inches long, sharpened at the one end to *peck*, and flat-headed at the other to drive little iron wedges to cleave rocks. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
4. To strike; to make blows.  
Two contrary factions, both inveterate enemies of our church, which they are perpetually *pecking* and striking at with the same malice. *South.*  
They will make head against a common enemy, whereas mankind lie *pecking* at one another, till they are torn to pieces. *LeStrange.*
5. The following passage is perhaps more properly written to *pick*, to *throw*.  
Get up o' th' rail, I'll *pick* you o'er the pales else. *Shakspeare.*

**PECKER.** *n. f.* [*from peck*.]

1. One that pecks.
2. A kind of bird: as, the wood *pecker*.  
The timouise and the *pecker* hungry blood,  
And Progne with her bosom stain'd in blood. *Dryden.*

**PE'CKLED.** *adj.* [corrupted from *speckled*.] Spotted; varied with spots.

Some are *peckled*, some greenish. *Walton's Angler.*

**PECTI'NAL.** *n. f.* [from *pecten*, Latin, a comb.]

There are other fishes whose eyes regard the heavens, as plain and cartilaginous fishes, as *prædinals*, or such as have their bones made laterally like a comb. *Brown.*

**PE'CTINATED.** *adj.* [from *pecten*.] Standing from each other like the teeth of a comb.

To sit cross-legg'd or with our fingers *pectinated*, is accounted bad. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**PECTINA'TION.** *n. f.* The state of being *pectinated*.

The complication or *pectination* of the fingers was an hieroglyphic of impediment. *Brown.*

**PE'CTORAL.** *adj.* [from *pectoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the breast.

Being troubled with a cough, *pectorals* were prescribed, and he was thereby relieved. *Wifman.*

**PE'CTORAL.** *n. f.* [*pectorale*, Latin; *pectoral*, French.] A breast-plate.

**PE'CUATE.** *n. f.* [*peculatus*, Latin; *peculation*, Fr.] Robbery of the publick; theft of publick money.

**PE'CUATOR.** *n. f.* [*peculator*, Latin.] Robber of the publick.

**PE'CU'LIAR.** *adj.* [*peculiaris*, from *peculum*, Latin; *pecule*, French.]

1. Appropriate; belonging to any one with exclusion of others.

I agree with Sir William Temple, that the word humour is *peculiar* to our English tongue; but not that the thing itself is *peculiar* to the English, because the contrary may be found in many Spanish, Italian, and French productions. *Swift.*

2. Not common to other things.

The only sacred hymns they are that christianity hath *peculiar* unto itself, the other being songs too of praise and of thanksgiving, but songs wherewith as we serve God, so the Jews likewise. *Hosier.*

One *peculiar* nation to itself.

Even all the rest, of whom to be invoc'd. *Milton.*

Space and duration being ideas that have something very abstruse and *peculiar* in their nature, the comparing them one with another may be of use for their illustration. *Locke.*

3. Particular; single. To join *most* with *peculiar*, though found in *Dryden*, is improper.

I neither fear, nor will provoke the war; My fate is Juno's most *peculiar* care. *Dryden.*

**PE'CU'LIAR.** *n. f.*

1. The property; the exclusive property.

By tincture or reflection, they augment Their small *peculiar*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

Revenge is so absolutely the *peculiar* of Heaven, that no consideration whatever can empower even the best men to assume the execution of it. *South.*

2. Something abscinded from the ordinary jurisdiction.

Certain *peculiar* there are, some appertaining to the dignities of the cathedral church at Exon. *Carr.*

Some *peculiar* exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishops. *Lecky.*

**PE'CU'LIARITY.** *n. f.* [from *peculiar*.] Particularity; something found only in one.

If an author possessed any distinguishing marks of style or *peculiarity* of thinking, there would remain in his least successful writings some few tokens whereby to discover him. *Swift.*

**PE'CU'LIARLY.** *adv.* [from *peculiar*.]

1. Particularly; singly.

Vol. II.

That is *peculiarly* the effect of the sun's variation. *Woodward.*

2. In a manner not common to others.

Thus Tivy boasts this beast *peculiarly* her own. *Drayton.*

When his danger increased, he then thought fit to pray *peculiarly* for him. *Felt.*

**PE'CU'NIARY.** *adj.* [*pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, Latin; *pecuniaire*, French.]

1. Relating to money.

Their impostures delude not only unto *pecuniary* defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death. *Brown.*

2. Consisting of money.

Pain of infamy is a severer punishment upon ingenuous natures than a *pecuniary* mulct. *Bacon.*

The injured person might take a *pecuniary* mulct by way of atonement. *Broom.*

**PED.** *n. f.* [commonly pronounced *pad*.]

1. A small pack-saddle. A *ped* is much shorter than a pannel, and is raised before and behind, and serves for small burdens.

A pannel and wanty, pack-saddle and *ped*. *Tusser.*

2. A basket; a hamper.

A *huk* is a wicker *ped*, wherein they use to carry fish. *Spenser.*

**PEDAGOGICAL.** *adj.* [from *pedagogus*.]

Suiting or belonging to a schoolmaster.

**PEDAGOGUE.** *n. f.* [*pedagogus*, Lat. *παιδαγωγός*, *païs* and *agw.*] One who teaches boys; a schoolmaster; a pedant.

Few *pedagogues* but curse the barren chair, Like him who hang'd himself for mere despair And poverty. *Dryden.*

**TO PEDAGOGUE.** *v. a.* [*παιδαγωγέω*, from the noun.] To teach with superciliousness.

This may confine their younger files, Whom Dryden *pedagogues* at Will's; But never could be meant to tie Authentic wits, like you and I. *Prior.*

**PEDAGOGY.** *n. f.* [*παιδαγωγία*.] Preparatory discipline.

The old sabbath appertained to the *pedagogy* and rudiments of the law, and therefore when the great Master came and fulfilled all that was prefigured by it, it then ceased. *Whitt.*

In time the reason of men ripening to such a pitch, as to be above the *pedagogy* of Moses's rod and the discipline of types, God thought fit to display the substance without the shadow. *South's Sermons.*

**PED'AL.** *adj.* [*pedalis*, Latin.] Belonging to a foot.

**PED'ALS.** *n. f.* [*pedalis*, Latin; *pedales*, French.] The large pipes of an organ: so called because played upon and stopp'd with the foot. *Di. &.*

**PEDA'NEOUS.** *adj.* [*pedaneus*, Latin.] Going on foot. *Di. &.*

**PEDANT.** *n. f.* [*pedant*, French.]

1. A schoolmaster.

A *pedant* that keeps a school in th' church. *Shakespeare.*

The boy who scarce has paid his entrance down To his proud *pedant*, or declin'd a noun. *Dryden.*

2. A man vain of low knowledge; a man awkwardly ostentatious of his literature.

The *pedant* can hear nothing but in favour of the conceits he is amorous of. *Glanville.*

The preface has so much of the *pedant*, and so little of the conversation of men in it, that I shall pass it over. *Addison.*

In learning let a nymph delight, The *pedant* gets a mistress by't. *Swift.*

Pursuit of fame with *pedants* fills our schools, And into coxcombs bumsishes our people. *Young.*

**PEDA'NTICK.** *adj.* [*pedantesque*, Fr. *pedantical*, from *pedant*.] Awkwardly ostentatious of learning.

Mr. Cheeke had eloquence in the Latin and Greek tongues; but for other sufficiencies *pedant* it enough. *Hayward.*

When we see any thing in an old satyr that looks forced and *pedantick*, we ought to consider how it appeared in the time the poet writ. *Addison.*

The obscurity is brought over them by ignorance and age, made yet more obscure by their *pedantical* elucidators. *Felt.*

A spirit of contradiction is so *pedantick* and hateful, that a man should watch against every instance of it. *Watts.*

We now believe the Copernican system; yet we shall still use the popular terms of sun-rise and sun-set, and not introduce a new *pedantick* description of them from the motion of the earth. *Bentley.*

**PEDA'NTICALLY.** *adv.* [from *pedantical*.] With awkward ostentation of literature.

The earl of Roscommon has excellently rendered it, too faithfully, indeed, *pedant* only; 'tis a faith like that which proceeds from superstition. *Dryden.*

**PE'DANTRY.** *n. f.* [*pedanterie*, French.]

Awkward ostentation of needless learning.

'Tis a practice that favours much of *pedantry*, a reserve of puerility we have not shaken off from school. *Brown.*

Horace has enticed me into this *pedantry* of quotation. *Cowley.*

Make us believe it, if you can: it is in Latin, if I may be allowed the *pedantry* of a quotation, non persuadebis, et amfi persuasoris. *Addison.*

From the universities the young nobility are sent for fear of contracting any airs of *pedantry* by a college education. *Swift.*

**TO PE'DDLE.** *v. n.* To be busy about trifles. *Ainsworth.* It is commonly written *piddle*: as, what *piddling* work is here.

**PEDER'RO.** *n. f.* [*pedrero*, Spanish, from *pedra*, a stone with which they charged it.] A small cannon managed by a swivel. It is frequently written *pa-terero*.

**PED'ESTAL.** *n. f.* [*pedestal*, French.]

The lower member of a pillar; the basis of a statue.

The poet bawls, And shakes the statues and the *pedestals*. *Dryden.*

In the centre of it was a grim idol; the foremost of the *pedestal* was curiously embossed with a triumph. *Addison.*

So stiff, so mute! some statue would you swear Stept from its *pedestal* to take the air. *Pope.*

**PED'E'STRIOUS.** *adj.* [*pedestris*, Latin.]

Not winged; going on foot.

Men conceive they never lie down, and enjoy not the position of rest, ordained unto all *pedestrian* animals. *Brown.*

**PED'ICLE.** *n. f.* [from *pedis*, Latin; *pediculus*, French.] The footstalk, that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.

The cause of the holding green, is the close and compact substance of their leaves and *pedicles*. *Bacon.*

**PED'ICULAR.** *adj.* [*pedicularis*, Latin; *pediculaire*, Fr.] Having the phthirians or lousy distemper. *Ainsworth.*

**PE'DIGREE.** *n. f.* [*per* and *degré*. *Skin*.] Genealogy; lineage; account of descent.

I am no herald to enquire of men's *pedigrees*, it sufficeth me if I know their virtues. *Sidney.*

You tell a *pedigree* Of threescore and two years, a silly time. *Shakespeare.*

Alterations of surnames, which in former ages

have been very common, have obscured the truth of our *pedigrees*, that it will be no little labour to deduce many of them. *C Camden.*

To the old heroes hence was giv'n  
A pedigree which reach'd to heav'n. *Waller.*  
The Jews preserved the *pedigrees* of their several tribes, with a more scrupulous exactness than any other nation. *Atterbury.*

**PEDIMENT.** *n. f.* [*pedis*, Latin.] In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates, windows, and niches: it is ordinarily of a triangular form, but sometimes makes the arch of a circle. *Dict.*

**PEDLER.** *n. f.* [*a petty dealer*; a contraction produced by frequent use.] One who travels the country with small commodities.

All as a poor *pedler* he did wend,  
Bearing a trusse of triffles at his back;  
As bells and babies and gaffies in his pack. *Spens.*  
If you did but hear the *pedler* at the door, you would never dance again after a tabor and pipe. *Shakespeare.*

He is wit's *pedler*, and retails his wares  
At wakes and wallais, meetings, markets, fairs. *Shakespeare.*  
Had thy Ulysses at the tack  
Of Troy brought thee his *pedler's* pack. *Cleveland.*  
A narrow education may beget among some of the clergy in possession such contempt for all innovation, as merchants have for *pedlars*. *Swift.*  
Ade was so exceeding strong,  
He bore the skies upon his back,  
Just as a *pedler* does his pack. *Swift.*

**PEDLERY.** *adj.* [from *pedler*.] Wares sold by pedlers.

The sufferings of these of my rank are trifles in comparison of what all those are who travel with fish, poultry, *pedlary* ware to sell. *Swift.*

**PEDDLING.** *adj.* Petty dealing; such as pedlers have.

So slight a pleasure I may part with, and find no mists, this *peddling* profit I may resign, and 'twill be no breach in my escape. *Decay of Piety.*

**PEDOBAPTISM.** *n. f.* [*pædo*, and *baptismus*.] Infant baptism. *Dict.*

**PEDOBAPTIST.** *n. f.* [*pædo* and *baptista*.] One that holds or practises infant baptism.

**TO PEE.** *v. a.* [*peler*, French; from *pellis*, Latin.]

1. To decorticate; to flay.  
The skilful shepherd *peel'd* me certain wads,  
And fluck'd them up before the tuisome ewes. *Shak.*

2. [From *piller*, to rob.] To plunder.  
According to analogy this should be written *pill*.

Who once just and temperate conquer'd well,  
But govern all the nations under yoke,  
Reeling their provinces, exhausted all  
But lust and rapine. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

Lord-like at ease, with arbitrary pow'r,  
To *peel* the chiefs, the people to devour,  
These traitors are thy talents. *Dryden.*

**PELL.** *n. f.* [*pellis*, Lat. *pelus*, Fr.] The skin or the rind of any thing.

**PEL.** *n. f.* [*pelus*, French.] A broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.

**PEER.** *n. f.* [from *peel*.]

One who strips or flays.

robber; a plunderer.

Get otes with her sucking a *peer* is found.

Will to the master and work to some ground. *Tupper.*

As 'tis a *peer* of land, sow it upon lands that are rank. *Mort.*

**TO PEEP.** *v. n.* [This word has no etymology, except that of *Skinner*, who derives it from *opheffen*, Dutch, to lift up; and of *Casaubon*, who derives it from *brumvæn*, a *spy*; perhaps it may come from *pip*, *pipio*, Latin, to cry as young birds: when the chickens first broke the shell and cried, they were said to begin to *pip* or *peep*; and the word that expressed the act of crying, was by mistake applied to the act of appearing that was at the same time: this is offered till something better may be found]

1. To make the first appearance.

She her gay painted plumes disordered,  
Seeing at last herself from danger rid,  
Peeps forth and soon renews her native pride. *Spens.*  
Your youth,

And the true blood which *peeps* forth fairly through it,  
Do plainly give you out an untaught shepherd. *Shakespeare.*

England and France brought through their amity,  
Bred him some prejudice, for from this league,  
*Peep'd* harms that menace'd him. *Shakespeare.*  
I can tell his pride

*Peep* through each part of him. *Shakespeare.*  
The timorous maiden blossoms on each bough  
*Peep* forth from their first blushes, so that now

A thousand rudely hopes smil'd in each bud,  
And flatter'd every greedy eye that stood. *Craspaw.*  
When words not hers, and more than human

found,  
She makes th' obedient ghosts *peep* trembling through the ground. *R. Jonson.*

Earth, but not at once, her visage rears,  
And *peeps* upon the seas from upper grounds. *Dryd.*  
Fair as the face of nature did appear,  
When flowers first *peep'd*, and trees did blossoms

bear,  
And winter had not yet deform'd th' inveterate year. *Dryden.*

Printing and letters had just *peep'd* abroad in the world, and the restorer of learning wrote very calmly against one another. *Atterbury.*

Though but the very white end of the sprout  
*peep* out in the warm part of the couch, break it open, you will find the sprout of a greater largeness. *Motrua's Husbandry.*

So pleas'd at first the towering Alps we try,  
And the first clouds and mountains from the last;  
But those attain'd, we tremble to survey  
The growing labours of the lengthen'd day,  
Th' increasing prospect tires our wand'ring eyes,  
Hills *peep* o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise. *Pope.*

Most souls but *peep* out once in age,  
Dull sullen prisoners in the body's cage. *Pope.*

2. To look slyly, closely, or curiously; to look through any crevice.

Who is the same, which at my window *peeps*. *Spenser.*

Come thick night!  
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;  
Nor heav'n *peep* through the blanket of the dark  
To cry hold! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Nature hath fram'd a strange fellow in her time;  
Some that will evermore *peep* through their eyes,  
And laugh like parrots at a bag-piper. *Shakespeare.*

A fool will *peep* in at the door. *Ecl. xxi. 23.*  
The twinkling leaves through which he play'd,  
Dappling the walk with light and shade,  
Like lattice-windows give the spy  
Room but to *peep* with half an eye. *Cleveland.*

All doors are shut, no servant *peeps* abroad,  
Whil' others outward went on quick dispatch. *Dryd.*  
The daring flames *peep* in, and saw from far  
The awful beauties of the sacred quire;  
But since it was prophand by civil war,  
Heav'n thought it fit to have it purg'd by fire. *Dryden.*

Be just in all you say, and all you do;  
Whatever be your birth, you're true to be  
A *peer* of the first magnitude to me. *Dryden.*

**TO PEE.** *v. n.* [by contraction from *appear*.]

1. To come just in sight.  
As the sun breaks through the darkest cloud,  
So honour *peers* in the meek habit. *Shakespeare.*

Yet many of your horsemen *peer*,  
And gallop o'er the field: *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
Ev'n through the hollow eyes of death  
I spy life *peer*ing. *Shakespeare.*

See how his gorget *peers* above his gown,  
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben Jon.*

2. To

From each tree  
The feather'd people look down to *peer* on me. *Dryden.*  
Those remote and vast bodies were formed not  
merely to be *peep'd* at through an optick glass. *Bentley's Sermons.*

O my muse, just distance keep;  
Thou art a maid, and must not *peer*. *Prior.*  
In vain his little children *peering* out  
Into the mingling storm, demand their fire. *Thomson.*

**PEEP.** *n. f.*

1. First appearance: a, at the *peer* and first break of day.

2. A sly look.

Would not one think, the almanackmaker was  
creat out of his grave to take t' other *peer* at the stars? *Swift.*

**PEEPER.** *n. f.* Young chickens just breaking th' shell.

Dishe I chuse, though little, yet genteel;  
Snail, the first course, and *peepers* crown the meat. *Beaumont.*

**PEEPHOLE.** *n. f.* [*peer* and *hole*]

**PEEPINGHOLE.** *n. f.* Hole through which one may look without being discovered.

The fox spied him through a *peeping-hole*, he had found out to the what news. *1st King.*

By the *peep* holes in his crest,  
Is it not virtually content,  
That there his eyes took distant aim? *Prior.*

**PEER.** *n. f.* [*pair*, French]

1. Equal; one of the same rank.  
His *peer*, upon this evidence  
Have found him guilty of high treason. *Shakespeare.*

Amongst a man's *peers*, a man shall be sure of familiarity: and therefore it is good a little to keep rate. *Ben Jon.*

Oh! what is man, great maker of mankind!  
That thou to him so great respect dost bear!  
That thou adorst him with to bright a mind,  
Mak'st him a king, and ey'n an angel's *peer*. *Davies.*

2. One equal in excellence or endowments.

All these did wise Ulysses lead, in counsell *peer* to Jove. *Chapman.*

In song he never had his *peer*,  
From sweet Cecilia down to chancleer. *Dryden.*

3. Companion; fellow.  
He all his *peers* in beauty did surpass. *Spenser.*

If you'd move to night  
In the dances, with what sight  
Of your *peers* you were beheld,  
That it every motion swell'd. *Ben Jon.*

Who bear the bows were knights in Arthur's reign,  
Twelve they, and twelve the *peers* of Charlemagne. *Dryden.*

4. A nobleman, as distinct from a commoner: of nobility we have five degrees, who are all nevertheless called *peers*, because their essential privileges are the same.

I see thee compass with thy kingdom's *peer*,  
That speak my salutation in their minds:  
Had king of Scotland! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

King Henry's *peers* and chief nobility  
Destroy'd themselves, and lost the realm of France. *Shakespeare.*

Be just in all you say, and all you do;  
Whatever be your birth, you're true to be  
A *peer* of the first magnitude to me. *Dryden.*

**TO PEE.** *v. n.* [by contraction from *appear*.]

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I spy life *peer*ing. *Shakespeare.*

See how his gorget *peers* above his gown,  
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben Jon.*

2. To

2. To look narrowly; to peep.

Now for a clodelike hare in foun they *peer*,  
Now belt and cudgel squirrels leap do move,  
Now the ambitious lark with mirror clear  
They catch, while he, fool! to himself makes love.  
*Sidney*

Hell itself will pass away,  
And leave her dolorous mansion to the *peering* day.  
*Milton*

*Peering* in maps for ports, and piers, and roads,  
Add every object that might make me fear  
Misfortune to my ventures.  
*Shakespeare*

PEERAGE. *n. f.* [*pairis*, French; from *peer*]

1. The dignity of a peer.

His friendships he to few confin'd;  
No fools of rank or mongrel breed,  
Who fann would pass for lords indeed;  
Where titles give no right or power,  
And *peerage* is a wither'd flower.  
*Swift*

2. The body of peers.

Not only the penal laws are in force against  
papists, and their number is contemptible, but also  
the *peerage* and commons are excluded from parlia-  
ment.  
*Dryden*

PEERDOM. *n. f.* [from *peer*.] Peerage.  
*Ainsworth*

PEERLESS. *n. f.* [female of *peer*.] The  
lady of a peer; a woman ennobled.

Stateman and patriot ply alike the stocks;  
*Peerless* and butler share alike the box.  
*Pope*

PEERLESS. *adj.* [from *peer*.] Unequal-  
led; having no peer.

I bind,  
On pain of punishment, the world to weat,  
We stand up *peerless*.  
*Shakespeare*

Her *peerless* feature, joined with her birth,  
Approves her fit for none, but for a king.  
*Shakespeare*

Hesperus, that led  
The starry host, rode brightest; till the moon,  
Rising in cloudy majesty, at length,  
Apparent queen, unveil'd her *peerless* light.  
*Milton*

Such music worthiest were to praise  
The *peerless* light of her immortal praise,  
Whose lustre leads us.  
*Milton*

Her dress, her shape, her marchless grace,  
Were all objects d, as well as heav'nly face;  
With such a *peerless* majesty she stands,  
As in that day she took the crown.  
*Dryden*

PEERLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *peerless*.]

Universal superiority.

PEERLESS. *adj.* [This word *Junius*,  
with more reason, he commonly  
discovers, supposes to be formed  
ruption from *perverse*; *Skinner* rather  
derives it from *berish*, as we say *waspy*.  
*ish*.]

1. Petulant; waspish; easily offended;  
irritable; irascible; soon angry; per-  
verse; morose; querulous; full of ex-  
pressions of discontent; hard to please.

She is *peerish*, sullen, forward,  
Proud, disobedient, stubborn, lacking duty.  
*Shak.*

It thou hast the metal of a king,  
Being wrong'd as we are by this *peerish* town,  
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,  
As we will ours, against these lousy walls.  
*Shakespeare*

Neither will it be satire or *peerish* invective to  
affirm, that infidelity and vice are not much dimi-  
nished.  
*Swift*

2. Expressing discontent, or fretfulness.

For what can breed more *peerish* incongruities,  
Than man to yield to female lamentations?  
*Sidney*

I will not presume  
To send such *peerish* tokens to a king.  
*Shakespeare*

Those deserve to be doubly laughed at, that  
are *peerish* and angry for nothing to no purpose.  
*L'Estrange*

PEEVISHLY. *adv.* [from *peerish*.] An-  
grily; querulously; morosely.

He was so *peerishly* opinionative and proud, that  
he would neither ask nor hear the advice of any.

PEEVISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *peerish*.] Ira-  
scibility; querulousness; fretfulness;  
perverseness.

Some miscarriages in government might escape  
through the *peerishness* of others; envying the pub-  
lick should be managed without them. *K. Charles*

It will be an unpardonable, as well as childish  
*peerishness*, if we undervalue the advantages of our  
knowledge, and neglect to improve it. *Locke*

You may find  
Nothing but acid left behind:  
From passion you may then be freed,  
When *peerishness* and spleen succeed.  
*Swift*

PEG. *n. f.* [*pegge*, Teutonic.]

1. A piece of wood driven into a hole,  
which does the office of an iron nail.

Solid bodies forthwew rain; as boxes and pgs  
of wood, when they draw and wind hard. *Bacon*

The teeth are about thirty in each jaw; all of  
them caryculares or *peg* teeth, not much unlike  
the tusks of a mastiff. *Grew*

If he be choleric, we shall treat him like his  
little friend, and hang him upon a *peg* till he  
comes to himself. *Ainsworth*

The *pegs* and nails in a great building, though  
they are but little valued in themselves, are abso-  
lutely necessary to keep the whole frame together.  
*Atkyns's Spectator*

A finer petticoat can neither make you richer,  
more virtuous, or wise, than if it hung upon a  
*peg*. *Swift*

2. The pins of an instrument in which  
the strings are strained.

You are well tun'd now, but I'll let down  
The *pegs* that make this music. *Shakespeare*

3. To take a *PEG* lover. To deprecate; to  
sink; perhaps from relaxing the cords of  
musical instruments.

Remember how in arms and politics,  
We shall have worried all your holy tricks,  
Tieparr'd your party with intrigue,  
And took your grandees down a *peg*. *Hudibras*

4. The nick-name of Margaret.

To *PEG*. *v. a.* To fasten with a *peg*.  
I will rend an oak,  
And *peg* thee in his knotty entail, till  
I houl't howl'd away twelve winters. *Shakespeare*

Taking the shoots of the past springs, and *peg-*  
ging them down in very rich earth, by that time  
twelvemonth they will be ready to remove. *Frederick*

PELF. *n. f.* [In low Lat. *peltra*, not known  
whence derived; *penne*, in Norman, is  
the thought of this. *all worldly pelf*.]

Hardy cit,  
Thou dost view my direct countenance;  
I read thee rash and headless of thyself,  
To trouble my full seat and heaps of precious *pelf*.  
*Spenser*

Of traffick or return she never taketh care;  
Not provident of *pelf*, as many islands are. *Drayton*

Immortal gods, I crave no *pelf*,  
I pray for no man but myself. *Shakespeare*

He call'd his money in  
But the prevailing love of *pelf*  
Soon split him on the former shelf:  
He put it out again. *Dryden's Horace*

To the poor if he refus'd his *pelf*,  
He us'd them full as kindly as himself. *Swift*

PELICAN. *n. f.* [*pelicanus*, low Latin;  
*pelican*, French.]

There are two sorts of *pelicans*; one lives upon  
the water and feeds upon fish; the other keeps in  
deserts, and feeds upon serpents and other reptiles:

the *pelican* has a peculiar tenderness for its young;  
it generally places its nest upon a craggy rock: the  
*pelican* is supposed to admit its young to suck blood  
from its breast. *Gaimet*

Should discarded fathers  
Have this little mercy on their flesh;  
'Twas this flesh begot those *pelican* daughters. *Shak.*

The *pelican* hath a beak broad and flat, like the  
slice of apothecaries. *Hakewill or Providence*

PELLET. *n. f.* [from *pila*, Latin; *pelote*,  
French.]

1. A little ball.

A cube or *pellet* of yellow wax as much as half  
the spirit of wine, burnt only eight, seven pulses,  
*Bacon*

That which is sold to the merchants is made  
into little *pellets*, and sealed. *Sanays*

I dressed with little *pellets* of lint. *Wijman*

2. A bullet; a ball to be shot.

The force of gunpowder hath been ascribed to  
rarefaction of the earthy substance into flame,  
and to follow with a dilatation: and therefore, lest  
two bodies should be in one place, there must needs  
also follow an expulsion of the *pellet* or blowing  
up of the mine: but these are ignorant speculations;  
for flame, if there were nothing else, will be suffu-  
cated with any hard body, such as a *pellet* is, or  
the barrel of a gun; so as the hard body would kill  
the flame. *Bacon*

How shall they reach us in the air with those  
*pellets* they can hardly roll upon the ground?  
*L'Estrange*

In a shooting trunk, the longer it is to a certain  
limit, the more torribly the air pushes and drives  
the *pellet*. *Ray*

PELLETED. *adj.* [from *pellet*.] Consist-  
ing of bullets.

My brave Egyptians all,  
By the distanding of this *pelleted* arm,  
Lie graveless. *Shakespeare*

PELLICLE. *n. f.* [*pellicula*, Latin.]

1. A thin skin.

After the discharge of the fluid, the *pellicle* must  
be broke. *Sharp*

2. It is often used for the film which  
gathers upon liquors impregnated with  
salts or other substances, and evaporated  
by heat.

PELLITORY. *n. f.* [*parietaria*, Latin.]  
An herb.

PELLMELL. *adv.* [*pelle mesle*, French.]  
Confusedly; tumultuously; one among  
another; with confused violence.

When we have dash'd them to the ground,  
Then die each other; and *pel mell*  
Make work upon ourselves. *Shakespeare, King John*

Never yet did intercession want  
Such moody beggars, starving for a time  
Of *pel mell* havoc and confusion. *Shakespeare*

After these senators have in such manner, as  
you have heard, battered episcopal govern-  
ment with their paper-shot, then they fall *pel-*  
lically the service book. *Waller*

To fall back and retreat again *pel mell*,  
*Hudibras*

PELLS. *n. f.* [*pellis*, Latin.]

Clerk of the *pell*, an officer belonging to the  
exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a  
parchment roll called *pellis acceptum*, the roll of  
receipts; and also makes another roll called *pellis*  
*extantum*, a roll of the disbursements. *Bale*

PELLUCID. *adj.* [*pellucidus*, Latin.]  
Clear; transparent; not opaque; not  
dark.

The colours are owing to the intermixture of fo-  
reign matter with the proper matter of the stone;  
this is the case of agates and other coloured stones,  
the colours of several wherof may be extracted,  
and the bodies rendered as *pellucid* as crystal, with-  
out sensibly damaging the texture. *Woodward*

If water be made warm in any *pellucid* vessel  
emptied of air, the water in the vacuum will  
bubble and boil as vehemently as it would in the  
open air in a vessel set upon the fire, till it conceives  
a much greater heat. *Newton's Optics*

P p 2 PELLO



**PELLUCIDITY.** { *n. f.* [from *pellucid.*] **PELLUCIDNESS.** { Transparency; clearness; not opacity.

The air is a clear and pellucid medium, in which the insensible particles, or dissolved matter float, without troubling the *pellucidity* of the air, when on a sudden by a precipitation they gather into visible misty drops that make clouds. *Locke.*

We consider their *pellucidness*, and the vast quantity of light that passes through them without reflection. *Keil.*

**PELT.** *n. f.* [from *jellis*, Latin.]

1. Skin; hide.

The camel's hair is taken for the skin or *pelt* with the hair upon it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A scabby tetter on their *pelt* will stick, When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick. *Dryden.*

2. The quarry of a hawk all torn *Amfaw.*

**PELT-MONGER.** *n. f.* [*pellio*, Latin; *pelt* and *monger*.] A dealer in raw hides.

**TO PELT.** *v. a.* [*peltern*, German, *Skin ner*; contracted from *pellet*, Mr. Lye.]

1. To strike with something thrown. It is generally used of something thrown, rather with teasing frequency than destructive violence.

Poor naked wretches, where'er you are, That hide the *pelting* of this pitiless storm! How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides, Your loop'd and window'd raggedness defend you? *Shakespeare.*

Do but stand upon the foaming shore, The chiding billows seem to *pelt* the clouds. *Shak.*  
No zealous brother there would want a stone To maul us cardinals, and *pelt* pope Joan. *Dryden.*  
Obscure persons have insulted men of great worth, and *pelted* them from covers with little objections. *Atterbury.*

The whole empire could hardly subdue me, and I might easily with *stones pelt* the metropolis to pieces. *Swift.*

2. To throw; to cast.

My Phillis me with *pelted* apples plies, Then tipping to the woods the wanton hies. *Dryd.*

**PELTING.** *adj.* This word in *Shakespeare* signifies, I know not why, mean; paltry; pitiful.

Could great men thunder, Jove could ne'er be quiet,

For every *pelting* petty officer Would use his heav'n for thunder. *Shakespeare.*

Tops falling in the land, Have every *pelting* river made to proud,

That they have overrun their continents. *Shakespeare.*

They from sleepcoates and poor *pelting* villages Enforce their charity. *Shakespeare.*

A timent or *pelting* farm. *Shakespeare.*

**PELVIS.** *n. f.* [Latin.] **PELVIS.** *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. An instrument of writing.

Never durst poet touch a *pen* to write, Until his ink were temper'd with love's sighs. *Shakespeare.*

For every *pelting* petty officer Would use his heav'n for thunder. *Shakespeare.*

Who write whatever time shall bring to pass, With *pens* of adamant on plates of brass. *Dryden.*

He takes the papers, lays them down again, And, with unwilling fingers, nicks the *pen*. *Dryden.*

He remembers not that he took off *pen* from paper till he had done. *Keil.*

I can, by designing to others, tell what new idea it shall exhibit the next moment, barely by drawing my *pen* over it, which will neither appear, if my hands stand still, or though I move my *pen*, if my eyes be shut. *Locke.*

2. Feather.

The *pen* that did his pinions bind, Were like main yard, with flying canvas lin'd. *Spenser.*

3. Wing: though even here it may mean feather.

Feather'd soon and fledg'd, They summ'd their *pens*; and soaring th' air sublime,

With clang despis'd the ground. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. [From *peannan*, Saxon.] A small inclosure; a coop.

My father stole two geese out of a *pen*. *Shakespeare.*

The cook was ordered to dress capons for supper, and take the best in the *pen*. *L'Estrange.*

She in *pens* his flocks will fold. *Dryden's Hor.*

Ducks in thy ponds, and chickens in thy *pens*, And be thy turkeys numerous in thy hens. *King.*

**TO PEN.** *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *pent* [peannan and pinban, Saxon.]

1. To coop; to shut up; to incage; to imprison in a narrow place.

Away with her, and *pen* her up. *Shakespeare.*

My heavy son Private in his chamber *pens* himself. *Shakespeare.*

The plaster alone would *pen* the humour already contained in the part, and forbid new humour. *Bacon.*

Their armour help'd their harm, crush'd in and bruise'd.

Into their substance *pent*. *Milton.*

As when a prowling wolf Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey,

Watching where shepherds *pen* their flocks at eve In hurdled cotes, amid the field secure,

Leaps o'er the fence with ease into the fold. *Milton.*

The glass, wherein it is *pen*ned up, hinders it to deliver itself by an expansion of its parts. *Boyle.*

The prevention of mischief is prescribed by the Jewish custom, they *pen* up their daughters, and permit them to be acquainted with none. *Harvey.*

Ah! that your business had been mine, To *pen* the sheep. *Dryden.*

2. [From the noun; pret. and part. pass. *pen*ned.] To write. It probably meant at first only the manual exercise of the pen, or mechanical part of writing;

but it has been long used with relation to the stile or composition.

For prey these shepherds two he took, Whose metal stiff he knew he could not bend

With hearay pictures, or a window look, With one good dance, or letter finely *pen*'d. *Sidney.*

I would be loath to cast away my speech; for, besides that I have very well *pen*'d, I have taken great pains to *pen* it. *Shakespeare.*

Read this challenge, mark but the *penning* of it. *Shakespeare.*

A sentence spoken by him in English, *pen*ned out of his mouth by tongue, was let down by for trial of our orthodoxy. *Camden's Remains.*

their requested sermons, and *pen*ned notes with his own hand. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

The precepts *pen*ned, or preached by the holy Apostles, were as divine and as perpetual in respect of obligation. *White.*

The digesting my thoughts into order, and the setting them down in writing was necessary; for without such strict examination, as the *penning* them affords, they would have been disjointed and roving ones. *Digby on the Soul.*

Almost condemn'd, he mov'd the judges thus: Hear, but instead of me, my Oedipus,

The judges hearing with applause, at th' end Freed him, and said, no fool such lines had *pen*'d. *Denham.*

Gentlemen should extempore, or after a little meditation, speak to some subject without *penning* of any thing. *Locke.*

Should I publish the praises that are so well *pen*ned, they would do honour to the persons who write them. *Addison.*

Twenty fools I never saw Come with petitions fairly *pen*'d,

Desiring I should stand their friend. *Swift.*

**PENAL.** *adj.* [*penal*, Fr. from *pæna*, Lat.]

1. Denouncing punishment; enacting punishment.

Gratitude plants such generosity in the heart of man, as shall more effectually incline him to what is brave and becoming than the terror of any penal law. *South.*

2. Used for the purposes of punishment; vindictive.

Adamantine chains and *penal* fire. *Milton.*

**PENALTY.** *n. f.* [*penalité*, old French:] Liability to punishment; condemnation to punishment.

Many of the ancients denied the Antipodes, and some unto the *penalty* of contrary affirmations; but the experience of navigations can now alert them beyond all dubitation. *Brown.*

**PENALTY.** *n. f.* [from *penalité*, old Fr.]

1. Punishment; censure; judicial infliction.

Political power is a right of making laws with *penalties* of death, and consequently all less *penalties*, for preserving property, and employing the force of the community in the execution of laws. *Locke.*

Beneath her footstool, Science groans in chains, And wit dreads exile, *penalties*, and pains. *Dunnd.*

2. Forfeiture upon non-performance.

Lend this money, not as to thy friend, But lend it rather to thine enemy,

Who, if he break, thou may'st with better face Exact the *penalty*. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

**PENCE.** *n. f.* The plural of *penny*; formed from *pennies*, by a contraction usual in the rapidity of colloquial speech.

The same servant found one of his fellow-servants, which owed him an hundred *pence*, and took him by the throat. *Matthew.*

**PENCIL.** *n. f.* [*penicillum*, Latin.]

1. A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours.

The Indians will perfectly represent in feathers whatsoever they see drawn with *pencils*. *Heylyn.*

*Pencils* can by one slight touch restore Smiles to that changed face, that wept before. *Dryden.*

For thee the groves green liv'ries wear, For thee the graces lead the dancing hours,

And nature's ready *pencil* paints the flow'rs. *Dryden.*

A sort of pictures there is, wherein the colour as laid by the *pencil* on the table odd figures. *Locke.*

Some bright idea of the master's mind, Where a new world leaps out at his command,

And ready nature waits upon his hand. *Pope.*

2. A black lead pen, with which cut to a point they write without ink.

Mark with a *pen* or *pencil* the most considerable things in the books you desire to remember. *Watts.*

3. Any instrument of writing without ink.

**TO PENCIL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paint.

Painting is almost the natural man; For since dishonour trafficks with man's nature,

He is but outside: *pencil'd* figures are Ev'n such as they give out. *Shakespeare.*

Purple of all kinds diffus'd their odorous pow'rs, Where nature *pencils* butterflies on flow'rs. *Harte.*

**PENDANT.** *n. f.* [*pendant*, French.]

1. A jewel hanging in the ear.

The spirits Some thrill the mazy ringlets of her hair,

Some hang upon the *pendents* of her ear. *Pope.*

2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament.

Untipe fruit, whose verdant stalks do cleave Close to the tree, which grieves no less to leave

The



The smiling *pendant* which adorns her face,  
And until Autumn on the bough should grow,  
Waller.

### 3. A pendulum. Obsolete.

To make the same *pendant* go twice as fast as it did, or make every undulation of it in half the time it did, make the line, at which it hangs, double in geometrical proportion to the line at which it hanged before. *Deity on the S. ul.*

### 4. A small flag in ships.

**PENDENCE.** *n. f.* [from *pendeo*, Latin.]  
Sloveness; inclination.

The Italians give the cover a graceful *pendence* or sloveness, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two shall serve for the elevation of the highest top or ridge from the lowest. *Wilton.*

**PENDENCY.** *n. f.* [from *pendeo*, Latin.]  
Suspense; delay of decision.

The judge shall pronounce in the principal cause, nor can the appellant allege *pendency* of suit. *Styliffe.*

**PENDENT.** *adj.* [*pendens*, Latin; some write *pendant*, from the French.]

### 1. Hanging.

Quant in green she shall be loose enrob'd  
With ribbons *pendant*, staring about her head. *Shakespeare.*

I sometimes mournful verse indite, and sing  
Of desperate lady near a purling stream,  
Or lover *pendent* on a willow tree. *Plin'ps.*

### 2. Jutting over.

A *pendent* rock,  
A forked mountain, or blue promontory  
With tier upon tier, that nod unto the world,  
And mock her eyes with air. *Shakespeare.*

### 3. Supported above the ground.

They brought, by wondrous art  
Pontifical, a ridge of *pendant* rock  
(Over the vex'd abyss. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**PENDING.** *adj.* [*pendente lre.*] De-  
pending; remaining yet undecided.

A person *pending* suit with the diocesan, shall be defended in the possession. *Styliffe.*

**PENDULOSITY.** *n. f.* [from *pendu-*  
**PENDULOUSNESS.** *lous.*] The state  
of hanging; suspension.

His legs he increased by riding, that  
The humours descended upon their *pendulosity*,  
having no support or suppetaneous stability. *Brown's Vulgar Errurs.*

**PENDULOUS.** *adj.* [*pendulus*, Latin.]

Hanging; not supported below.

All the plagues that in the *pendulous* air  
Hang fated over men's faults, light on thy daughters. *Shakespeare.*

Bellerophon's horse framed of iron, and placed  
between two loadstones with wings expanded, hung  
*pendulous* in the air. *Brown.*

The grinders are furnished with three roots,  
and in the upper jaw often four, because these are  
*pendulous*. *Ray.*

**PENDULUM.** *n. f.* [*pendulus*, Latin; *pen-*  
*dule*, French.] Any weight hung so as  
that it may easily swing backwards  
and forwards, of which the great law is, that  
its oscillations are always performed in  
equal time.

Upon the bench I will so handle 'em,  
That the vibration of this *pendulum*  
Shall make all taylor's yards of one  
Unanimous opinion. *Hudibras.*

**PENETRABLE.** *adj.* [*penetrable*, Fr.  
*penetrabilis*, Latin.]

1. Such as may be pierced; such as may  
admit the entrance of another body.

Let him try thy dart,  
And pierce his only *penetrable* part. *Dryden.*

2. Susceptive of moral or intellectual im-  
pression.

I am not made of stone,  
But *penetrable* to your kind entreaties. *Shakespeare.*

And let me wring your heart, for so I shall,  
If it be made of *penetrable* stuff. *Shakespeare.*

**PENETRABILITY.** *n. f.* [from *penetrable*.]  
Susceptibility of impression from an-  
other body.

There being no mean between *penetrability* and  
impenetrability, passivity and activity, they being  
contrary; therefore the infinite rarefaction of the  
one quality is the position of its contrary. *Ckeyne.*

**PENETRAIL.** *n. f.* [*penetralia*, Latin.]  
Interior parts. Not in use.

The heart relists purulent fumes, into whose  
*penetrails* to insinuate some time must be allowed. *Hawkey.*

**PENETRANCY.** *n. f.* [from *penetrant*.]  
Power of entering or piercing.

The subtilty, activity and *penetrancy* of its efflu-  
via no obstacle can stop or repel, but they will make  
their way through all bodies. *Ray.*

**PENETRANT.** *adj.* [*penetrant*, Fr.]  
Having the power to pierce or enter;  
sharp; subtle.

If the operation of these salts be in convenient  
glasses promoted by warmth, the ascending steams  
may easily be caught and reduced into a *penetrant*  
spirit. *Boyle.*

The food, mingled with some dissolvent juices,  
is evacuated into the intestines, where it is further  
subtilized and rendered so fluid and *penetrant*, that  
the finer part finds its way in at the straight in-  
fices of the lacteous veins. *Ray.*

**TO PENETRATE.** *v. a.* [*penetro*, Lat.  
*penetrer*, French.]

1. To pierce; to enter beyond the sur-  
face; to make way into a body.

Marrow is, of all other oily substances, the most  
*penetrating*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. To affect the mind.

There shall we clearly see the uses of these  
things, which here were too subtle for us to *pene-*  
*trate*. *Ray.*

**TO PENITRATE.** *v. n.*

1. To make way.

Court virtues bear, like gems, the highest rate,  
Born where heav'n's influence scarce can *penetrate*:  
Though the same sun with all diffusive rays  
Smile in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,  
We praise the stronger effort of his pow'r,  
And always set the gem above the flower. *Pope.*

2. To make way by the mind.

If we reached no farther than metaphor, we  
rather fancy than know, and are not yet *penetrated*  
into the infide and reality of the thing. *Locke.*

**PENETRATION.** *n. f.* [*penetration*, Fr.  
from *penetrare*.]

1. The act of entering into any body.

It warms  
The universe, and to each inward part  
With gentle *penetration*, though unseen,  
Shoots invisible virtue even to the deep. *Milton.*

2. Mental entrance into any thing ab-  
struse.

A *penetration* into the abstruse difficulties and  
depths of modern algebra and fluxions, is not worth  
the labour of those who design either of the three  
learned professions. *Watts.*

3. Acuteness; sagacity.

The proudest admirer of his own parts might  
consult with others, though of inferior capacity and  
*penetration*. *Watts.*

**PENETRATIVE.** *adj.* [from *penetrare*.]

1. Piercing; sharp; subtle.

Let not air be too gross, nor too *penetrative*, nor  
subject to any foggy noisomeness from fells. *Wotton.*

2. Acute; sagacious; discerning.

O thou, whose *penetrative* wisdom found  
The south sea rocks and shelves, where thousand  
drown'd. *Swift's Miscellany.*

3. Having the power to impress the mind.

Thy master thus with pleicht arms, bending down  
His corrigible neck, his face subdu'd  
To *penetrative* shame? *Shakespeare.*

**PENITRATIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *pene-*  
*trative*.] The quality of being *pene-*  
*trative*.

**PENGUIN.** *n. f.* [*anser magellanicus*, Lat.]

1. A bird. This bird was found with this  
name, as is supposed, by the first dis-  
coverers of America; and *penguin* sig-  
nifying in Welsh a white head, and the  
head of this fowl being white, it has  
been imagined that America was peo-  
pled from Wales; whence *Hudibras*:  
Bilish Indians nam'd from penguins.

*Grew* gives another account of the  
name, deriving it from *pinguis*, Latin,  
*fat*; but is, I believe, mistaken.

The *penguin* is so called from his extraordi-  
nary fatness: for though he be no higher than a  
large goose, yet he weighs sometimes sixteen  
pounds; his wings are extreme short and little,  
altogether unsuited for flight, but by the help  
whereof he swims very swiftly. *Grew's Musaeum.*

### 2. A fruit.

The *penguin* is very common in the West Indies,  
where the juice of its fruit is often put into punch,  
being of a sharp acid flavour: there is also a wine  
made of the juice of this fruit, but it will not  
keep good long. *Muller.*

**PENINSULA.** *n. f.* [Latin, *penes insula*;  
*peninsule*, Fr.] A piece of land almost  
surrounded by the sea, but joined by a  
narrow neck to the main.

Afide of Milbrook lieth the *peninsula* of Inswick,  
on whose neckland standeth an ancient house. *Canter.*

**PENINSULATED.** *adj.* [from *peninsula*.]  
Almost surrounded by water.

**PENITENCE.** *n. f.* [*penitence*, French;  
*penitentia*, Latin.] Repentance; sor-  
row for crimes; contrition for sin, with  
amendment of life or change of the  
affections.

Death is desert'd, and *penitence* has room  
To mitigate, if not reverse the doom. *Dryden.*

**PENITENT.** *adj.* [*penitent*, French;  
*penitens*, Latin.] Repentant; contrite  
for sin; sorrowful for past transgressions,  
and resolutely amending life.

Much it joys me  
To see you become so *penitent*. *Shakespeare.*

Not in the land of their captivity  
Humbled themselves, or *penitent* besought  
The God of their forefathers. *Milton.*

Provoking God to raise them enemies;  
From whom as oft he saves their *penitent*. *Milton.*

The proud he tan'd, the *penitent* he cheer'd,  
Nor to rebuke the rich offender fear'd;  
His preaching much, but more his practice wrought,  
A living sermon of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

**PENITENT.** *n. f.*

1. One sorrowful for sin.  
Concealed treasures shall be brought into use by  
the industry of converted *penitents*, whose care shall  
the impartial laws shall dedicate to the worms of  
the earth. *Buchan.*

The repentance which is formed by a grateful  
sense of the divine goodness towards him, is re-  
solved on while all the appetites are in their strength:  
the *penitent* conquers the temptations of sin in their  
full force. *Rogers.*

2. One under censures of the church, but  
admitted to penance.

The.

The counterfeit Dionysius describes the practice of the church, that the catechumens and penitents were admitted to the lessons and psalms, and then excluded. *Strlingfleet.*

3. One under the direction of a confessor.

**PENITENTIAL.** *adj.* [from *penitence*.] Expressing penitence; enjoined as penance.

I have done penance for contemning love, whose high unpeevish thoughts have punished me with bitter falls and penitential groans. *Shakespeare.*

Is it not strange, that a rational man should adore looks and gait, and shed penitential tears at the smell of a decayed onion? *South.*

**PENITENTIAL.** *n. f.* [*penitenciel*, Fr. *penitenciale*, low Latin.] A book directing the degrees of penance.

The penitentials or book of penance contained such matters as related to the imposing of penance, and the reconciliation of the person that suffered penance. *Aylmer.*

**PENITENTIARY.** *n. f.* [*penitencier*, Fr. *penitenciarium*, low Latin.]

1. One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance.

Upon the loss of Urbin, the duke's undoubted right, no penitentiary, though he had enjoined him never to straight penance to expiate his first offence, would have counselled him to have given over pursuit of his right, which he prosperously re-obtained. *Bacon.*

The great penitentiary with his counsellors prescribes the measure of penance. *Aylmer's Pauceron.*

2. A penitent; one who does penance.

A pison restrained John Northampton's liberty, who, for abusing the same in his unruly mayoralty of London, was condemned hither as a perpetual penitentiary. *Carver.*

To maintain a painful fight against the law of sin, is the work of the penitentiary. *Hammond.*

3. The place where penance is enjoined.

**PENITENTLY.** *adv.* [from *penitent*] With repentance; with sorrow for sin; with contrition.

**PENKNIFE.** *n. f.* [*pen* and *knife*] A knife used to cut pens

Some schoolmen, fitter to guide penknives than swords, precisely stand upon it. *Bacon.*

We might as soon fell an oak with a penknife. *Il l'ayday.*

**PENMAN.** *n. f.* [*pen* and *man*.]

1. One who professes the act of writing.

2. An author; a writer.

The four evangelists, with'n fifty years after our Saviour's death, engaged to writing that history which had been published only by the apostles and disciples; the further confirmation of these books penmen will subunder another part of this discourse. *Al.*

The descriptions which the evangelists give, show that both our blessed Lord and his story were deeply affected. *Atterbury.*

**PENNACHED.** *adj.* [*pennaché*, French.]

Applied to flowers when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is radiated and diversified neatly without any confusion. *Trevoux.*

Carefully protect them from violent rain your penach'd tulips, cover them with matting. *Beaumont.*

**PENNANCE.** *n. f.* [*penance*, old French for *penitence*.] In religion either public or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin.

And bitter penance, with an iron whip, was wont him once to discipline every day. *Spenser.*

Mew her up.

Make her bear the penance of her tongue. *Shakespeare.*

No penitentiary, though he had enjoined him never to straight penance to expiate his first offence, would have counselled him to have given over the pursuit of his right. *Bacon.*

The scourge

Inexorable, and the torturing hour

Calls us to penance. *Milner's Paradise Lost.*

A Lorian surgeon, who whipp'd the naked part with a great rod of nettles till all over blistered, persuaded him to perform this penance in a sharp fit he had. *Temple.*

**PENNANT.** *n. f.* [*pennon*, French.]

1. A small flag, ensign, or colours.

2. A tackle for hoisting things on board.

*Ainsworth.*

**PENNATED.** *adj.* [*pennatus*, Latin.]

1. Winged.

2. Pennated, amongst botanists, are those leaves of plants which grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk; as those of ash and walnut-tree. *Quincy.*

**PENNON.** *n. f.* [from *pen*.]

1. A writer.

2. A pencase. *Ainsworth.* So it is called in Scotland.

**PENILESS.** *adj.* [from *penny*.] Moneyless; poor; wanting money.

**PENNON.** *n. f.* [*pennon*, Fr.] A small flag or colour.

Her yellow locks crisped like golden wire, About her shoulders weren loosely shed, And when the wind amongst them did inspire, They waved like a pennon wide dispire. *Spenser.*

Hurry sweeps through our land With pennons painted in the blood of Harleu. *Shakespeare.*

High on his pointed lance his pennon bore, His Cretan fight, the conquer'd Minotaur. *Dryden.*

**PENNY.** *n. f.* plural *penie*. [*penig*, Sax.]

A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling: a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered, the copper halfpence and farthings being only *nummorum famuli*, a subordinate species of coin.

She sighs and shakes her empty shoes in vain, No silver penny to reward her pain. *Dryden.*

One frugal on his birth day fears to dine, Does at a penny cost his herbs repine. *Dryden.*

2. Proverbially. A small sum.

You shall hear

The legions, now in Gallia, sooner landed In our not scaling Britain, than have tidings Of any penny tribute paid. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

We will not lend thee a penny. *Shakespeare.*

Because there is a multitude of gain in buying and selling, take not the utmost penny that is lawful, for although it be lawful, yet it is not safe. *Taylor.*

3. Money in general.

Pepper and Sabeau incense take:

And with post-haste thy running markets make; Be sure to turn the penny. *Dryden.*

It may be a contrivance of some printer, who hath a mind to make a penny. *Swift's Miscellany.*

**PENNYROYAL**, or *pudding grass* *n. f.*

[*pulegium*, Lat.] A plant. *Müller.*

**PENNYWEIGHT.** *n. f.* [*penny* and *weight*.]

A weight containing twenty-four grains troy weight.

The Seville piece of eight is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pennyweights in the pound worse than the English standard, which fourteen pennyweights, contains thirteen pennyweights, twenty-one grains and fifteen mites, of which there are twenty in the grain of sterling silver, and is in value forty-three English pence and eleven hundredths of a penny. *Aschmole.*

**PENNYWISE.** *adj.* [*penny* and *wise*] One who saves small sums at the hazard of

larger; one who is a niggard on improper occasions.

Be not pennywise; riches have wings and fly away of themselves. *Bacon.*

**PENNYWORTH.** *n. f.* [*penny* and *worth*.]

1. As much as is bought for a penny.

2. Any purchase; any thing bought or sold for money.

As for corn it is nothing natural, save only for barley and oats, and some places for rye; and therefore the larger pennyworths may be allowed to them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Pirates may make cheap pennyworths of their pillage.

And purchase friends. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

I lay nothing to him, for he hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian, and you may come into court, and swear that I have a poor pennyworth of the English. *Shakespeare.*

Lucian affirms, that the souls of uferers after their death are translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain certain days for poor men to take their pennyworths out of their bones and sides by cudgel and spur. *Pemberton.*

Though in purchases of church lands men have usually the cheapest pennyworths, yet they have not always the best bargains. *South.*

3. Something advantageously bought; a purchase got for less than it is worth.

For fame he pray'd, but let the event declare He had no mighty pennyworth of his pray'r. *Dryden.*

4. A small quantity.

My friendship I distribute in pennyworths to those about me and who displease me least. *Swift.*

**PENSILE.** *adj.* [*pensilis*, Latin.]

1. Hanging; suspended.

Two trepidations; the one manifest and local, as of the bell when it is pensile; the other, secret of the minute parts. *Bacon.*

This ethereal space, Yielding to earth and sea the middle place, Anxious I ask you, how the pensile ball Should never strive to rise, nor never sea, to fall. *Prior.*

2. Supported above the ground.

The monks brought, erected the spacious dome, Or forms the pillars long extended rows, On which the planted grove aim'd its garden glow. *Prior.*

**PENSILENESS.** *n. f.* [from *pensile*.] The state of hanging.

**PENSION.** *n. f.* [*pension*, French.] An

allowance made to any one without an equivalent. In England it is generally understood to mean pay given to a state hireling for treason to his country.

A charity bestowed on the education of her young subjects has more merit than a thousand pensions to those of a higher fortune. *Addison.*

He has lived with the great without flattery, and been a friend to men in power without pensions. *Pope.*

Chimeras for airy pensions of renown, Devotes his service to the state, and crown. *Tung.*

**TO PENSION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support by an arbitrary allowance.

One might expect to see medals of France in the highest perfect on, when there is a society pensioned and set apart for the designing of them. *Addison on Medals.*

The hero William, and the martyr Charles, One knighted Blackmore, and one pension'd Quarles. *Pope.*

**PENSIONARY.** *adj.* [*pensionnaire*, Fr.] Maintained by pensions

Scorn his household policies, His silly plots and pensionary spies. *Donne.*

They were devoted by pensionary obligations to the state. *Houel.*

**PENSIONER.** *n. f.* [from *pension*.]

1. One

1. One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another; a dependant. Prices of things necessary for sustentation grew excessive, to the hurt of *penfioners*, soldiers, and all hired servants. *Candlen.*

Hovering dreams,

The sickle *penfioners* of Morpheus' train. *Milton.*  
Those persons whom he trusted with his great secret and greatest business, his charity, seldom had recourse to him, but he would make enquiry for new *penfioners*. *Fell.*

The sector is maintained by the perquisites of the curate's office, and therefore is a kind of *penfioner* to him. *Collet.*

2. A slave of state hired by a stipend to obey his master.

In Britain's senate he a seat obtains,  
And on more *penfioners* St. Stephen gains. *Pope.*

PL'NSIVE. *adj.* [*penfiv*, French; *penervo*, Italian.]

1. Sorrowfully thoughtful; sorrowful; mournfully serious; melancholy.

I think it still a good work, which they in their *penfiv* care for the well bestowing of time account waste. *Hooker.*

Are you at leisure, holy father?—  
—My leisure serves me, *penfiv* daughter, now. *Shakespeare.*

Anxious cares the *penfiv* nym, h oppress,  
And secret passions labour'd in her breast. *Pope.*

2. It is generally and properly used of persons; but *Prior* has applied it to things.

We at the sad approach of death shall know  
The truth, which from these *penfiv* numbers flow,  
That we pursue false joy, and suffer real woe. *Prior.*

PL'NSIVELY. *adv.* {from *penfiv*.} With melancholy; sorrowfully; with gloomy seriousness.

So fair a lady did I spy,  
On herbs and flowers, she walked *penfively*  
Mild, but yet love she proudly did forsake. *Spenser.*

PE'NSIVENESS. *n. f.* {from *penfiv*.} Melancholy; sorrowfulness; gloomy seriousness.

Concerning the blessings of God, whether they tend unto this life or the life to come, there is great cause why we should delight more in giving thanks than in making requests for them, inasmuch as the one hath *penfivness* and fear, the other always joy annexed. *Hooker.*

Wouldst thou unlock the door  
To cold despair and gnawing *penfivness*? *Herbert.*

PENT. *part. pass.* of *pen*. Shut up.

That my *pent* heart may have some scope to beat. *Shakespeare.*

The son of Clarence have I *pent* up close. *Shak.*  
The soul pure fire, like ours, of equal force;  
But *pent* in flesh, must issue by discourse. *Dryden.*

*Pent* up in Ulica he vainly forms  
A poor epitome of Roman greatness. *Adel.*

PENTACA'PULAR. *adj.* [*pentaka* and *capfular*.] Having five cavities.

PENTACHORD. *n. f.* [*pentaka* and *chorde*.] An instrument with five strings.

PENTAE'DRUS. *adj.* [*pentaka* and *edra*.] Having five sides.

The *pentae'drus* columnar coralloid bodies are composed of plates let lengthways, and passing from the surface to the axis. *Woodward.*

PEN'TAGON. *n. f.* [*pentagon*, Fr. *pentaka* and *gonia*.] A figure with five angles.

I know of that famous piece at Capralora, cast by Baraccio into the form of a *pentagon* with a circle inscribed. *Watson.*

PEN'TAGONAL. *adj.* {from *pentagon*.} Quinquangular; having five angles.

The body being cut transversely, its surface appears like a net made up of *pentagonal* meshes, with a *pentagonal* star in each mesh. *Woodward.*

PENTAMETER. *n. f.* [*pentametre*, French; *pentametrum*, Latin.] A Latin verse of five feet.

Mr. Ditch may possibly play some *pentameters* upon us, but he shall be answered in Alexandrines. *Adel.*

PENTANGULAR. *adj.* [*pentaka* and *angular*.] Five cornered.

His thick and bony scales stand in rows, so as to make the flesh almost *pentangular*. *Crew.*

PENTAPETALOUS. *adj.* [*pentaka* and *petala*.] Having five petals or leaves.

PENTASPAST. *n. f.* [*pentaspaste*, French; *pentaka* and *pastu*.] An engine with five pulleys.

PENTASTICK. *n. f.* [*pentaka* and *stick*.] A composition consisting of five verses.

PENTASTYLE. *n. f.* [*pentaka* and *style*.] In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.

PENTATEUCH. *n. f.* [*pentaka* and *teuch*.] *pentateuch*, French.] The five books of Moses.

The author in the ensuing part of the *pentateuch* makes not unfrequent mention of the angels. *Dentley.*

PEN'TECOST. *n. f.* [*pentekostis*; *pentakoste*, French.]

1. A feast among the Jews.

*Pentecost* signifies the fiftieth, because this feast was celebrated the fiftieth day after the feast of Nisan, which was the second day of the feast of the passover; the Hebrews call it the feast of weeks, because it was kept seven weeks after the passover: they then offered the first fruits of the wheat harvest, which then was completed: it was instituted to oblige the Israelites to repair to the temple there to acknowledge the Lord's dominion, and as to render thanks to God for the law he had given them from mount Sinai, on the fiftieth day after their coming out of Egypt. *Caban.*

2. Whitsuntide.

'Tis since the nuptial of Lucentio,  
Come *pentecost* as quickly as it will,  
Some five and twenty years. *Shakespeare.*

PENTECOSTAL. *adj.* {from *pentecost*.} Belonging to Whitsuntide.

I have composed sundry collects, made up out of the church collects, with some little variation, as the collects adventual, quadragesimal, paschal or *pentecostal*. *Sanderjon.*

PENTHOUSE. *n. f.* [*pent*, from *pentaka*, French, and *house*.] A shed hanging out aloof from the main wall.

This is the *penthouse* under which Lorenzo desired us to make a stand. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

Sleep shall neither night nor day  
Hang upon his *penthouse* lid. *Shakespeare.*

The Turks lurking under their *penthouse*, laboured with mattocks to dig up the foundation of the wall. *Knotter.*

Those defensive engines, made by the Roman into the form of *penthouses*, to cover the assailant from the weapons of the besieged, would be presently batter'd in pieces with stones and blocks. *W. H. H.*

My *penthouse* eye-brows and my shaggy beard  
Offend your sight; but these are manly signs. *Dryden.*

The chill rain  
Drops from some *penthouse* on her wretched head. *Rowe.*

PEN'TICE. *n. f.* [*appentir*, French; *pentice*, Italian. It is commonly supposed a corruption of *penthouse*; but perhaps *pentice* is the true word.] A sloping roof.

Climes that fear the falling and lying of much snow, ought to provide more inclining *pentices*. *Watson.*

PE'NTILE. *n. f.* [*pent* and *tile*.] A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof; they are often called pantiles.

*Pentiles* are thirteen inches long, with a button to hang on the laths; they are hollow and circular. *Watson.*

PENT up. *part. adj.* [*pent*, from *pen*, and *up*.] Shut up.

Close *pent up* guilt,  
Give your confiding continents. *Shakespeare.*

PENULTIMATE. *adj.* [*penultimus*, Latin.] Last but one.

PENUMBRA. *n. f.* [*pena* and *umbra*, Lat.] An imperfect shadow; that part of the shadow which is half light.

The breadth of this image anted to the sun's diameter, and was about seven inches and the eighth part of an inch, including the *penumbra*. *Newton.*

PEN'URIOUS. *adj.* {from *penuria*, Latin.}

1. Niggardly; sparing; not liberal; sordidly mean.

What more can our *penurious* reason want  
To the large whale or called elephant? *Prior.*

2. Scant; not plentiful.

Some *penurious* spring by chance appear'd  
Scanty of water. *Addison.*

PEN'URIOUSLY. *adv.* {from *penurious*.} Sparingly; not plentifully.

PEN'URIOUSNESS. *n. f.* {from *penurious*.}

1. Niggardliness; parsimony.

It we consider the infinite industry and *penuriousness* of that people, it is no wonder that, notwithstanding they furnish as great taxes as their neighbours, they make a better figure. *Adel.*

2. Scantiness; not plenty.

PE'NURY. *n. f.* [*penuria*, Latin.] Poverty; indigence.

The *penury* of the ecclesiastical estate. *Hobbes.*  
Who can perfectly declare  
The wondrous cradle of thy infancy:  
When thy great mother Venus first thee bare,  
Begot of plenty and of *penury*. *Spenser.*

Sometimes am I king;  
Then treason makes me wish myself a beggar;  
And so I am: then crushing *penury*

Persuades me, I was better when a king;  
Then I am king'd again. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

All innocent they were exp'd to hardship and *penury*, which, without you, they could never have escaped. *Spenser.*

Let them not still be obstinately blind,  
Still to divert the good design'd,  
Or with malignant *penury*

To stave the royal virtues of his mind. *Dryden.*  
May they not justly to our climes upbraid  
Shameless of night, and *penury* of shade? *Prior.*

PE'ONY. *n. f.* [*paonia*, Latin.] A flower. *Miller.*

A physician had often tried the *peony* root unseasonably gathered without success; but having gathered it when the decreasing moon passes under Aries, and tied the slit root about the necks of his patients, he had freed more than one from epileptical fits. *Boyle.*

PE'OPLE. *n. f.* [*peuple*, French; *populus*, Latin.]

1. A nation; those who compose a community. In this sense is read *peoples*.

Prophecy again before many *peoples* and nations and tongues. *Revelations*, x. 11.

Ants are a *people* not strong, yet they prepare their meat in summer. *Proverbs*, xxi. 25.

What is the city but the *people*?  
True, the *people* are the city. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

2. The vulgar.

I mark like beasts of common *people* dye,  
Unless you write my elegy. *Cowley.*

The knowing artist may  
Judge better than the *people*, but a play  
Made for delight,  
If you approve it not, has no excuse. *Waller.*  
3. The commonality; not the princes or  
nobles.

Of late  
When corn was given gratis, you repin'd,  
Scandal'd the suplicants; for the *people* call'd them  
Tame plebeians, flatterers. *Shakespeare.*  
Mankind shall mount the rostrum in his favour,  
And strive to gain his pardon from the *people*.  
*Addison.*

#### 4. Persons of a particular class

It is a mistake to suppose that every  
combination of *pep*, the music will be the  
same. *Bacon.*

A small red flower in the stubble fields country  
is called the windpipe. *Bacon.*

#### 5. Men, or persons in general. In this sense, the word *people* is used indefinitely, like *on* in French.

The frogs petitioning for a king, bids *people*  
have a care of struggling with heaven. *J. Efrange.*  
*People* were tempted to lend by great premiums  
and large interest. *See fit's Miscellaneous.*

Watery liquor will keep an animal from starving  
by distilling the fluids; for *people* have lived twenty-  
four days upon nothing but water. *Abraham.*

*People* in adversity should preserve laudable cus-  
tom. *Clarissa.*

#### To *PEOPLE*. *v. a.* [*peupler*, French.] To stock with inhabitants.

Suppose that Brute, or whosoever else that first  
peopled this island, had arrived upon Thames, and  
called the island after his name Britannia. *Raleigh.*  
He would not be alone, who all things can;  
But *peopled* heav'n with angels, earth with man.  
*Dryden.*

Beauty a monarch is  
Which kingly power magnificently proves  
By crowds of slaves, and *peopled* empire loves. *Dryden.*  
A *peopled* city marks a desert place. *Dryden.*  
Impetuous death directs his eben lance;  
*Peoples* great Henry's tombs, and leads up Holben's  
dance. *Prior.*

#### *PEPASTICKS* *n. f.* [*πεπαστικα*.] Medicines which are good to help the rawness of the stomach and digest crudities. *Diet.*

#### *PEPPER* *n. f.* [*piper*, Latin; *poivre*, Fr.]

We have three kinds of *pepper*; the black, the  
white, and the long, which are three different  
fruits produced by three distinct plants: black *pep-  
per* is a dried fruit of the size of a vetch and round-  
ish, but rather of a deep brown than a black  
colour; with this we are supplied from Java,  
Maabar, and Sumatra, and the plant has the  
same heat and fiery taste that we find in the *pepper*.  
White *pepper* is commonly facitious, and prepared  
from the black by taking off the outer bark; but  
there is a third sort, which is a perfume fruit natu-  
rally white: long *pepper* is a fruit gathered while  
unripe and dried, of an inch or an inch and half  
in length, and of the thickness of a large goose  
quill. *Hist.*

Scatter o'er the blooms the pungent dust  
Of *pepper*, fatal to the stately tribe. *Thomson.*

#### To *PEPPER*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

##### 1. To sprinkle with pepper.

##### 2. To beat; to mangle with shot or blows

I have *peppered* two of them; two I have paid,  
two rogues in buckram suits. *Shakspeare Henry IV.*

#### *PEPPERBOX* *n. f.* [*pepper* and *box*.] A box for holding pepper.

I will now take the leacher; he cannot creep  
into a halfpenny purse nor into a *pepperbox*. *Shakspeare.*

#### *PEPPERCORN* *n. f.* [*pepper* and *corn*.] Any thing of inconsiderable value.

Our performances, though dues, are like those  
*peppercorns* which freeholders pay their landlords to  
acknowledge that they hold all from him. *Boyle.*

Folks from mud-wall'd tenement  
Bring landlords *peppercorn* for rent. *Prior.*

#### *PEPPERMINT* *n. f.* [*pepper* and *mint*; *piperitis*.] Mint eminently hot.

#### *PEPPERWORT* *n. f.* [*pepper* and *wort*.] A plant. *Miller.*

#### *PEPTICK* *adj.* [*πεπτικος*.] What helps digestion. *Answorth.*

#### *PERACUTE* *adj.* [*peracutus*, Latin.] Very sharp; very violent.

Malign, continual *peracute* fevers, after most  
dangerous attacks, suddenly remit of the ardent  
heat. *Harvey.*

#### *PERADVENTURE* *adv.* [*par adventure*, French.]

##### 1. Perhaps; may be; by chance.

That wherein they might not be like unto either,  
was such *peradventure* as had been no whit less un-  
lawful. *Hooker.*

As you return, visit my house; let our old ac-  
quaintance be renew'd; *peradventure* I will with  
you to court. *Shakespeare.*

What *peradventure* may appear very full to me,  
may appear very crude and unimaged to a stranger.  
*Digby.*

##### 2. Doubt; question. It is sometimes used as a noun, but not gracefully nor properly.

Though men's persons ought not to be hated,  
yet without all *peradventure* their practices justly  
may. *South.*

#### To *PERAGRATE*. *v. a.* [*peragro*, Lat.] To wander over; to ramble through.

*Diſc.*

#### *PERAGRATION* *n. f.* [from *peragrate*.] The act of passing through any state or space.

A month of *peragration* is the time of the moon's  
revolution from any part of the zodiac unto the  
same again, and this containeth but twenty-seven  
days and eight hours. *Brown.*

The moon has two accounts which are her  
months or years of revolution; one her periodick  
month, or month of *peragration*, which chiefly  
respects her own proper motion or place in the  
zodiac, by which she like the sun performs her  
revolution round the zodiac from any one point to  
the same again. *Holder on Time.*

#### To *PERAMBULATE*. *v. a.* [*perambulo*, Latin.]

##### 1. To walk through.

##### 2. To survey, by passing through.

Persons the lord deputy should nominate to view  
and *perambulate* Irish territories, and thereupon to  
divide and limit the same. *Darwin on Ireland.*

##### 3. To visit the boundaries of the parish.

#### *PERAMBULATION* *n. f.* [from *perambu- lare*.]

##### 1. The act of passing through or wander- ing over.

The duke looked still for the coming back of  
the Armada, even when they were wandering and  
making their *perambulation* of the northern seas.  
*Bacon.*

##### 2. A travelling survey.

France is a square of five hundred and fifty  
miles travel, thronging with such multitudes,  
that the general calcul, made in the last *peram-  
bulation*, exceeded eighteen millions. *Hovel.*

##### 3. A district; limit of jurisdiction.

It might in point of conscience be demanded,  
by what authority a private person can extend a  
personal correction beyond the persons and bounds  
of his own *perambulation*? *Holyday.*

##### 4. Survey of the bounds of the parish annually performed.

#### *PERCHANCE* *adv.* [*par* and *chance*.] Per- chance; perhaps. Not used.

A virtuous man will be virtuous in solitude,  
and not only in theatio, though *perchance* it will be  
more strong by glory and fame, as an heat which is  
doubled by reflection. *Bacon.*

#### *PERCEANT* *adj.* [*perçant*, French.] Piercing; penetrating. Obsolete.

Wondrous quick and *perceant* was his spright  
As eagles eyes, that can behold the sun. *Spenser.*

#### *PERCEIVABLE* *adj.* [from *perceive*.] Per- ceptible; such as falls under perception.

The body, though it really moves, yet not  
changing *perceivable* distance with some other  
bodies, as fast as the ideas of our own minds  
will follow one another, seems to stand still; as the  
hands of clocks. *Locke.*

That which we perceive when we see figure,  
as *perceivable* by sight, is nothing but the termi-  
nation of colour. *Locke.*

#### *PERCEIVABLY* *adv.* [from *perceivable*.]

In such a manner as may be observed  
or known.

#### To *PERCEIVE*. *v. a.* [*perceptio*, Latin.]

##### 1. To discover by some sensible effects.

Consider,  
When you above *perceive* me like a crow,  
That it is place which lessens and sets off. *Shakspeare.*

##### 2. To know; to observe.

Jesus *perceived* in his spirit, that they so reasoned  
within themselves. *Mark, ii. 8.*

His sons come to honour, and he knoweth it  
not, and they are brought low, but he *perceiveth*  
it not. *Job, xiv. 21.*

Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes,  
and *perceive* it by our own understandings, we are  
still in the dark. *Locke.*

How do they come to know that themselves  
think, when they themselves do not *perceive* it?  
*Locke.*

##### 3. To be affected by.

The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collec-  
tion of the matter of tempests before the air here  
below. *Bacon.*

#### *PERCEPTIBILITY* *n. f.* [from *percep- tible*.]

##### 1. The state of being an object of the senses or mind; the state of being per- ceptible.

##### 2. Perception; the power of perceiving. Not proper.

The illumination is not so bright and fulgent,  
as to obscure or extinguish all *perceptibility* of the  
reason. *Mor.*

#### *PERCEPTIBLE* *adj.* [*perceptible*, Fr. *perceptus*, Latin.] Such as may be known or observed.

No sound is produced but with a *perceptible* blast  
of the air, and with some resistance of the air  
struck. *Bacon.*

When I think, remember, or abstract; these in-  
trinsic operations of my mind are not *perceptible*  
by my sight, hearing, taste, smell, or feeling.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

It perceives them immediately, as being imme-  
diately objected to and *perceptible* to the sense; as I  
perceive the sun by my sight. *Hale.*

In the anatomy of the mind, as of the body,  
more good will accrue to mankind by attending to  
the large, open, and *perceptible* parts than by  
studying too much finer nerves. *Pope.*

#### *PERCEPTIBLY* *adv.* [from *perceptible*.]

In such a manner as may be perceived.  
The woman decays *perceptibly* every week. *Pope.*

#### *PERCEPTION* *n. f.* [*perception*, French; *perceptio*, Latin.]

The power of perceiving; knowledge;  
consciousness.

Matter hath no life nor *perception*, and is not  
conscious of its own existence. *Bentley's Sermons.*

*Perception* is that act of the mind, or rather a  
passion or impression, whereby the mind becomes  
conscious

conscious of any thing; as when I feel hunger, thirst, cold, or heat. *Watson.*

2. The act of perceiving; observation.

3. Notion; idea.

By the inventors, and their followers that would seem not come too short of the *perceptions* of the leaders, they are magnified. *Hale's Origin of Man.*

4. The state of being affected by something.

Great mountains have a *perception* of the disposition of the air to tempests: sooner than the vallies below; and therefore they say in Wales, when certain hills have their night-caps on, they mean mischief. *Bacon.*

This experiment discovereth *perception* in plants to move towards that which should comfort them, though at a distance. *Bacon.*

PERCEPTIVE. *adj.* [*perceptus*, Latin.]

Having the power of perceiving.

There is a difficulty that pincheth: the soul is awake and solicited by external motions, for some of them reach the *perceptive* region in the most silent repose and obscurity of night: what is it then that prevents our sensations? *Glanville.*

Whatever the least real point of the essence of the *perceptive* part of the soul does perceive, every real point of the *perceptive* must perceive at once. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

PERCEPTIVITY. *n. f.* [from *perceptive*.]

The power of perception or thinking. *Locke.*

PERCH. *n. f.* [*perca*, Latin; *perche*, Fr.]

The *perch* is one of the fishes of prey, that, like the pike and trout, carries his teeth in his mouth: he dare venture to kill and destroy several other kinds of fish: he has a hooked or hog back, which is armed with stiff bristles, and all his skin armed with thick hard scales, and hath two fins on his back: he spawns but once a year, and is held very nutritive. *Walton's Angler.*

PERCH. *n. f.* [*pertica*, Latin; *perche*, Fr.]

1. A measure of five yards and an half; a pole.

2. [*perche*, Fr.] Something on which birds roost or sit.

For the narrow *perch* I cannot ride. *Dryden.*

To PERCH. *v. n.* [*percher*, French; from the noun.] To sit or roost as a bird.

He *percheth* on some branch thereby,

To weather him and his moist wings to dry. *Spens.*

The world is grown so bad,

That wrens make prey where eagles dare not *perch*. *Shakespeare.*

The morning mufes *perch* like birds, and sing

Among his branches. *Crispian.*

Let owls keep close within the tree, and not *perch*

upon the upper boughs. *South.*

They wing'd their flight aloft, then stooping low,

*Perch'd* on the double tree, that bears the golden

bough. *Dryden.*

Glory, like the dazling eagle, stood

*Perch'd* on my bever in the Granic flood;

When Fortune's self my standard trembling bore,

And the pale fates stood frightened on the shore. *Lee.*

Hosts of birds that wing the liquid air,

*Perch'd* in the boughs, had nightly lodging there. *Dryden.*

To PERCH. *v. a.* To place on a perch.

It would be notoriously perceptible, if you could

*perch* yourself as a bird on the top of some high

steeple. *More.*

As evening dragon came,

Affailant on the *perched* roosts,

And nests in order rang'd

Of some villatic fowl. *Milton's Agonistes.*

PERCHANCE. *adv.* [*per* and *chance*.]

Perhaps; peradventure.

How long within this wood intend you stay?

—*Perchance* till after Theseus' wedding day. *Shak.*

Finding him by nature little studious, she chose

rather to endure him with ornaments of youth; as

VOL. II.

dancing and fencing, not without aim then *perchance* at a courtier's life. *Watson.*

Only Smithfield ballad *perchance* to embalm the memory of the other. *L'Estrange.*

PERCHERS. *n. f.* Paris candles used in England in ancient times; also the larger sort of wax candles, which were usually set upon the altar.

PERCIPIENT. *adj.* [*percipiens*, Latin.] Perceiving; having the power of perception.

No article of religion hath credibility enough for them; yet these cautious and quicksighted gentlemen can wink and swallow this lottish opinion about *percipient* atoms. *Bentley.*

Sensation and perception are not inherent in matter as such; for if it were so, every stock or stone would be a *percipient* and rational creature. *Bentley.*

PERCIPIENT. *n. f.* One that has the power of perceiving.

The soul is the sole *percipient*, which hath animadversion and sense properly so called, and the body is only the receiver of corporeal impressions. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

Nothing in the extended *percipient* perceives the whole, but only part. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

PERCLOSE. *n. f.* [*per* and *close*.] Conclusion; last part. Obsolete.

By the *perclose* of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such an one as travelleth in fear of revengement. *Raleigh.*

To PERCOLATE. *v. a.* [*percolo*, Lat.]

To strain through.

The evidences of fate are *percolated* through a vast period of ages. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

PERCOLATION. *n. f.* [from *percolate*.]

The act of straining; purification or

separation by straining.

Experiments touching the straining and passing

of bodies one through another, they call *percolation*. *Bacon.*

Water passing through the veins of the earth is rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by any *percolations* we can make, but the saline particles will pass through a tenfold filtre. *Ray.*

To PERCUSS. *v. a.* [*percussus*, Latin.]

To strike.

Flame *percussed* by air giveth a noise; as in blowing of the fire by bellows; and so likewise flame

*percussing* the air strongly. *Bacon.*

PERCUSSION. *n. f.* [*percussio*, Lat. *percussion*, French.]

1. The act of striking; stroke.

With thy grim looks, and

The thunder-like *percussion* of thy fouds,

Thou mad'st thine enemies shake. *Shakespeare.*

The *percussion* of the greater quantity of air is

produced by the greatness of the body *percussing*. *Bacon.*

Some note, that the times when the stroke or

*percussion* of an envious eye doth most hurt are,

when the party envied is beheld in glory. *Bacon.*

The vibrations or tremors excited in the air by

*percussion*, continue a little time to move from the

place of *percussion* in concentric spheres to great

distances. *Newton's Opticks.*

Marbles taught him *percussion* and the laws of

motion, and tops the centrifugal motion. *Arbut.*

2. Effect of sound in the ear.

In double rhymes the *percussion* is stronger. *Rymer.*

PERCUTIENT. *n. f.* [*percutiens*, Latin.]

Striking; having the power to strike.

Inequality of sounds is accidental, either from

the roughness or obliquity of the passage, or from

the doubling of the *percutient*. *Bacon.*

PERDITION. *n. f.* [*perditio*, Latin; *perdition*, French.]

1. Destruction; ruin; death.

Upon tidings now arrived, importing the meer

*perdition* of the Turkish fleet, every man puts himself in triumph. *Shakespeare.*

We took ourselves for free men, seeing there was no danger of our utter *perdition*, and lived most joyfully; going abroad, and seeing what was to be seen. *Bacon.*

Quick let us part! *Perdition*'s in thy presence, And horror dwells about thee! *Addison's Cato.*

2. Loss.

There's no soul lost, Nay not so much *perdition* as an hair Betid to any creature in the vessel Thou saw'st sink. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

3. Eternal death.

As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of knowledge, all men's salvation and some men's endless *perdition* are things so opposite, that whoever doth affirm the one, must necessarily deny the other. *Hooker.*

Men once fallen away from undoubted truth, do *perdition* wander for ever more in vices unknown, and daily travel towards their eternal *perdition*. *Religion's History.*

PERDUE. *adv.* [This word, which

among us is adverbially taken, comes from the French *perdue*, or forlorn

hope; as, *perdue* or advanced centinel.] Close; in ambush.

Few minutes he had lain *perdue*,

To guard his desperate avenue. *Hudibras.*

PERDULOUS. *adj.* [from *perdo*, Latin.]

Lost; thrown away.

There may be some wandering *perdulous* wishes of known impossibilities; as a man who hath committed an offence, may wish he had not committed it: but to choose efficaciously and impossibility, is as impossible as an impossibility. *Bramhall.*

PERDURABLE. *adj.* [*perdurable*, French;

*perdure*, Lat.] Lasting; long continued.

A word not in use, nor accented ac-

cording to analogy.

Confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of

*perdurable* toughness. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

O *perdurable* shame! let's stab ourselves. *Shak.*

The vigorous sweat

Doth lend the lively springs their *perdurable* heat, *Drayton.*

PERDURABLY. *adv.* [from *perdurable*.]

Lastingly.

Why would he, for the momentary trick,

Be *perdurably* fin'd? *Shak. Measure for Measure.*

PERDURATION. *n. f.* [*perduro*, Latin.]

Long continuance.

PEREGAL. *adj.* [Fr.] Equal. Obsolete.

Whilom thou wast *peregal* to the best,

And wont to make the jolly shepherds glad;

With piping and dancing, did pass the rest. *Spens.*

To PEREGRINATE. *v. n.* [*peregrinus*,

Latin.] To travel; to live in foreign

countries. *Dick.*

PEREGRINATION. *n. f.* [from *peregrinus*,

Lat.] Travel; abode in foreign coun-

tries.

It was agreed between them, what account he

should give of his *peregrination* abroad. *Bacon.*

It is not amiss to observe the heads of doctrine,

which the apostles agreed to publish in all their

*peregrinations*. *Hammond.*

That we do not contend to have the earth pass

for a paradise, we reckon it only as the land of

our *peregrination*, and aspire after a better country. *Bentley.*

PEREGRINE. *adj.* [*peregrin*, old Fr.

*peregrinus*, Latin.] Foreign; not na-

tive; not domestick.

The received opinion, that putrefaction is caused

by cold or *peregrine* and preternatural heat, is but

nugation. *Bacon.*

To PEREMPT. *v. a.* [*peremptus*, Latin.]

To kill; to crush. A law term.

Q1



Nor is it any objection, that the cause of appeal is *perempted* by the defetion of an appeal; because the office of the judge continues after such instance is *perempted*. *Ayliffe.*

**PEREMPTION.** *n. s.* [*peremptio*, Latin; *peremption*, French.] Crush; extinction. Law term.

This *perempt* not instance was introduced in favour of the publick, lest suits should be rendered perpetual. *Ayliffe.*

**PEREMPTORILY.** *adv.* [from *peremptory*.] Absolutely; positively; so as to cut off all farther debate.

Norfolk denies them *peremptorily*. *Daniel.*

Not to speak *peremptorily* or conclusively, touching the point of possibility, till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution. *Bacon.*

Some organs are so *peremptorily* necessary, that the extinguishment of the spirits doth speedily follow, but yet so as there is an interim. *Steele.*

In all conferences it was insisted *peremptorily*, that the king must yield to what power was required. *Clarendon.*

God's laws *peremptorily* injoin us, and the things therein implied do straightly oblige us to partake of the holy sacrament. *Killevell.*

Some talk of letters before the deluge; but that is a matter of mere conjecture, and nothing can be *peremptorily* determined either the one way or the other. *Woodward.*

Never judge *peremptorily* on first appearances. *Cliff.*

**PEREMPTORINESS.** *n. s.* [from *peremptory*.] Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism.

*Peremptiveness* is of two sorts; the one a magisterialness in matters of opinion; the other a positiveness in relating matters of fact. *Gove. of the Tongue.*

Self-conceit and *peremptiveness* in a man's own opinion are not commonly reputed vices. *Tillotson.*

**PEREMPTORY.** *adj.* [*peremptorius*, low Latin; *peremptoire*, French; from *peremptus*, killed.] Dogmatical; absolute; such as destroys all further expostulation.

If I entertaine

As *perempt* a desire, to level with the plaine

A cities, where they loved to live; stand not betwixt my ire

And what it aims at.

*Chapman.*

As touching the apostle, wherein he was to resolve and *peremptory*, our Lord Jesus Christ made manifest unto him, even by intuitive revelation, wherein there was no possibility of errour. *Hooker.*

He may have fifty-six exceptions *peremptorily* against the jurors, of which he shall shew no cause. *Spencer.*

To-morrow be in readiness to go;

Excuse it not, for I am *perempt* y.

Not den h himself

*Stal*

In mortal fury is half so *peremptory*,

As we to keep this city. *Shakespeare's King John.*

'Though the text and the doctrine run *peremptory* and absolute, whosoever denies Christ shall assuredly be denied by him; yet still there is a tacit condition, unless repentance intervene. *South.*

The more modest confess, that learning was to give us a fuller discovery of our ignorance, and to keep us from being *peremptory* and dogmatical in our determinations. *Collier.*

He would never talk in such a *peremptory* and discouraging manner, were he not assured that he was able to subdue the most powerful opposition against the doctrine which he taught. *Addison.*

**PERENNIAL.** *adj.* [*perennis*, Latin.]

1. Lasting through the year.

If the quantity were precisely the same in these *perennial* fountains, the difficulty would be greater. *Chryne.*

Perpetual; unceasing.

The matter wherewith these *perennial* clouds are drest, is the sea that surrounds them. *Harvey.*

**PERENNITY.** *n. s.* [from *perennitas*, Lat.] Equality of lasting through all seasons; perpetuity.

That springs have their origin from the sea, and not from rains and vapours, I conclude from the *perennity* of divers springs. *Dunham's Physico-Theol.*

**PERFECT.** *adj.* [*perfectus*, Latin; *parfait*, French.]

1. Complete; consummate; finished; neither defective nor redundant.

We count those things *perfect*, which want nothing requisite for the end whereto they were instituted. *Hooker.*

Anon they move

In *perfect* phalanx.

*Milton.*

Uriel, no wonder if thy *perfect* fight

See far and wide.

*Milton.*

Whoever thinks a *perfect* work to see,

Thinks what he er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be

*Pope.*

As full as *perfect* in a hair, as heart.

*Pope.*

2. Fully informed; fully skilful.

Within a ken our army lies;

Our men more *perfect* in the use of arms,

Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;

Then reason wills our hearts should be as good.

*Shakespeare.*

Fair dame! I am not to you known,

Though in your state of honour I am *perfect*.

*Shakespeare.*

I do not take myself to be so *perfect* in the privileges of Bohemia, as to handle that part; and will not offer at that I cannot master. *Bacon.*

3. Pure; blameless; clear; immaculate.

This is a sense chiefly theological.

My parts, my title, and my *perfect* soul

Shall manifest me rightly. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Thou shalt be *perfect* with the Lord thy God.

*Deut. xviii.*

4. Confident; certain.

'Thou art *perfect* then, our ship hath touch'd upon The deserts of Bohemia. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

To **PERFECT.** *v. a.* [*perfectus*, from *perfectio*, Latin; *parfaire*, French.]

1. To finish; to complete; to consummate; to bring to its due state.

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us. *1 John, iv. 12.*

Beauty now must *perfect* my renown;

With that I govern'd him that was his life. *Waller.*

In substances, rest not in the ordinary complex idea commonly received, but enquire into the nature and properties of the things themselves, and thereby *perfect* our ideas of their distinct species. *Locke.*

Endeavour not to settle too many habits at once, lest by variety you confound them, and so *perfect* none. *Locke.*

What toil did honest Curio take

To get one medal wanting yet,

And *perfect* all his Roman set?

*Prior.*

2. To make skilful; to instruct fully.

Her cause and yours

I'll *perfect* him withal, and he shall bring you

Before the duke. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

**PERFECTER.** *n. s.* [from *perfect*.] One that makes perfect.

This practice was altered; they offered not to Mercury, but to Jupiter the *perfecter*. *Bacon.*

**PERFECTION.** *n. s.* [*perfectio*, Latin; *perfection*, French.]

1. The state of being perfect.

Man doth seek a triple *perfection*; first a sensual, consisting in those things which very life itself requireth, either as necessary supplements or as ornaments thereof; then an intellectual, consisting in those things which none underneath man is capable of, lastly, a spiritual and divine, consisting in those things whereunto we tend by supernatural means here, but cannot here attain. *Hooker.*

It is a judgment main'd and most imperfect, That will condemn *perfection* so could err

Against all rules of nature. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

True virtue being united to the heavenly grace of faith makes up the highest *perfection*. *Milton.*

No human understanding being absolutely secured from mistake by the *perfection* of its own nature, it follows that no man can be infallible but by supernatural assistance. *Tillotson.*

Many things impossible to thought, Have been by need to full *perfection* brought. *Dryden.*

Too few, or of an improper figure and dimension to do their duty in *perfection*. *Blackmore.*

The question is not, whether gospel *perfection* can be fully attained, but whether you come as near it as a sincere intention and careful diligence can carry you. *Lowe.*

2. Something that concurs to produce supreme excellence. In this sense it has a plural.

What tongue can her *perfections* tell, In whose each part all pens may dwell? *Sidney.*

An heroic poem requires, as its last *perfection*, the accomplishment of some extraordinary undertaking, which requires more of the active virtue than the suffering. *Dryden.*

3. Attribute of God.

If God be infinitely holy, just, and good, he must take delight in those creatures that resemble him most in these *perfections*. *Ainslie.*

4. Exact resemblance.

To **PERFECTIONATE.** *v. a.* [*perfectior*, Fr. from *perfection*.] To make perfect; to advance to perfection. This is a word proposed by *Dryden*, but not received, nor worthy of reception.

Painters and Sculptors, chusing the most elegant natural beauties, *perfect* the idea, and advance their art above nature itself in her individual productions; the utmost mastery of human performance. *Dryden.*

He has founded an academy for the progress and *perfecting* of painting. *Dryden.*

**PERFECTIVE.** *adj.* [from *perfect*.] Conducing to bring to perfection: with of.

Praise and adoration are actions *perfective* of our souls. *Moss.*

Eternal life shall not consist in endless love; the other faculties shall be employed in actions suitable to, and *perfective* of their natures. *Ray on the Cnat.*

**PERFECTIVELY.** *adv.* [from *perfective*.] In such a manner as brings to perfection.

As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect, so *perfectively* in the fancy; so that virtue is the force of reason in the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end. *Grew.*

**PERFECTLY.** *adv.* [from *perfect*.]

1. In the highest degree of excellence.

2. Totally; completely.

Chawing little sponges dipt in oil, when *perfectly* under water, he could longer support the want of respiration. *Boyle.*

Words equal to our thoughts those ideas only which they have been wont to be signs of, but cannot introduce any *perfectly* new and unknown simple ideas. *Locke.*

3. Exactly; accurately.

We know bodies and their properties most *perfectly*. *Locke.*

**PERFECTNESS.** *n. s.* [from *perfect*.]

1. Completeness; consummate excellence; perfection.

2. Goodness; virtue. A scriptural word. Put on charity, which is the bond of *perfectness*. *Col. iii. 14.*

3. Skill.

Is this your *perfectness*? *Shakespeare.*

**PERFIDIOUS.** *adj.* [*perfidus*, Latin; *perfid*, French.]

1. Treacherous; false to trust; guilty of violated faith.

Tell



Tell me, *perfidious*, was it fit  
To make my cream a perquisite,  
And bid to mend your wages? *Widow and Cat.*  
2. Expressing treachery; proceeding from  
treachery.

O spirit accur'd,  
Forsaken of all good, I see thy fall  
Determined, and thy hapless crew involv'd  
In this *perfidious* fraud. *Milton.*

**PERFIDIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *perfidious*.]  
Treacherously; by breach of faith.

*Perfidiously*  
He has betray'd your business, and given up,  
For certain drops of salt, your city Rome. *Shakspeare.*  
They eat *perfidiously* their words,  
And swai their ears through two inch boards.

Can he not deliver us possession of such places as  
would put him in a worse condition, whenever he  
should *perfidiously* renew the war? *Swift's Miscell.*  
**PERFIDIOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *perfidious*.]  
The quality of being perfidious.

Some things have a natural deformity in them;  
as perjury, *perfidiousness*, and ingratitude. *Johnson.*

**PERFIDY.** *n. s.* [*perfidia*, Latin; *perfidie*, French.] Treachery; want of  
faith; breach of faith

**PERFLATE.** *adj.* [from *perfla*, Latin.]  
Having the wind driven through.

**TO PERFLATE.** *v. a.* [*perfla*, Latin.]  
To blow through.

If eastern winds did *perfla* our climates more  
frequently, they would clarify and refresh our air.

The first consideration in building of cities, is  
to make them open, airy, and well *perflated*.

**PERFLATION.** *n. s.* [from *perfla*.] The  
act of blowing through.

Mineers, by *perflations* with large bellows, give  
motion to the air, which ventilates and cools the  
mines.

**TO PERFORATE.** *v. a.* [*perfora*, Lat.]  
To pierce with a tool; to bore.

Draw the bough of a low fruit tree newly bud-  
ded without twitting, into an earthen pot *perforate*  
at the bottom, and then cover the pot with earth,  
it will yield a very large fruit. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
A *perforated* bladder does not swell. *Boyle.*

The labour'd chyle pervades the pores,  
In all the arterial *perforated* throes. *Blackmore.*

The aperture was limited by an opaque circle  
placed between the eye glass and the eye, and  
*perforated* in the middle with a little round hole  
for the rays to pass through to the eye. *Newton.*  
Worms *perforate* the guts. *Arbutnot.*

**PERFORATION.** *n. s.* [from *perforate*.]  
1. The act of piercing or boring.

The likeliest way is the *perforation* of the body  
of the tree in several places one above another, and  
the filling of the holes. *Baill.*

The industrious *perforation* of the tendons, of the  
second joints of fingers and toes, and the drawing  
the tendons of the third joints through them.

2. Hole; place bored.

That the nipples should be made spongy, and  
with such *perforations* as to admit passage to the  
milk, are arguments of providence. *Ray on Creation.*

**PERFORATOR.** *n. s.* [from *perforate*.]  
The instrument of boring.

The patient placed in a convenient chair, dip-  
ping the trocar in oil, stab it suddenly through  
the teguments, and withdrawing the *perforator*,  
leave the waters to empty by the canula. *Skimp.*

**PERFORCE.** *adv.* [*per* and *force*.] By  
violence; violently.

Guyon to him leaping, said  
His hand, that trembled as one truly'd,  
And though himself were at the light dismay'd,  
Yet him *perforce* restrain'd. *Spenser.*

Jealous Oberon would have the child,  
But the *perforce* withholds the loved boy. *Shakspeare.*

She amaz'd, her cheeks  
All trembling and ailing, full of spots,  
And pale with death at hand, *perforce* the breaks  
Into the inmost rooms. *Pemberton on Poetry.*

**TO PERFORM.** *v. a.* [*performare*, Ital.]

To execute; to do; to discharge; to  
attchive an undertaking; to accom-  
plish.

All three set among the foremost ranks of fame  
for great minds to attempt, and great force to *per-  
form* what they did attempt. *Swamy.*

Hast thou, spirit,  
*Perform'd* to point the tempest that I had thee?  
*Shakspeare.*

What cannot you and I *perform* upon  
Th' unguarded Duncan? *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*  
I will cry unto God that *performeth* all things  
for me. *Psalms.*

Let all things be *performed* after the law of God  
diligently. *1 Ekdas, viii. 21.*

Thou, my love,  
*Perform* his fun'ral with paternal care. *Dryden.*  
You *perform* her office in the sphere,  
Beast of her blood, and make a new Platonick year. *Dryden.*

He effectually *performed* his part, with great in-  
tegrity, learning, and acuteness; with the exact-  
ness of a scholar, and the judgment of a complete  
divine. *Waterland.*

**TO PERFORM.** *v. n.* To succeed in an  
attempt.

When a poet has *performed* admirably in several  
illustrious places, we sometimes also admire his  
very errors. *Watts.*

**PERFORMABLE.** *adj.* [from *perform*.]  
Practicable; such as may be done.

Men forget the relations of history, affirming  
that elephants have no joints, whereas their actions  
are not *performable* without them. *Brown.*

**PERFORMANCE.** *n. s.* [from *perform*.]

1. Completion of something designed;  
execution of something promised.

His promises were, as he then was, mighty;  
But his *performance*, as he now is, nothing. *Shak.*  
Promising is the very air of the thing, it opens  
the eyes of expectation: *performance* is ever the  
duller for his act, and but in the plainer kind of  
people, the deed is quite out of use. *Shakspeare.*

Perform the doing of it, that as there was a  
readiness to will, so there may be a *performance*.

The only means to make him successful in the  
*performance* of these great works, was to be above  
contempt. *South.*

Men may, and must differ in their employ-  
ments, but yet they may all act for the same end,  
as dutiful servants of God, in the right and pious  
*performance* of their several callings. *Lath.*

2. Composition; work.

In the good poem of other men, I can only be-  
stee, that 'tis the hand of a good master, but in  
your *performance* 'tis scarcely possible, for me to be  
deceived. *Dryden.*

Few of our comic *performances* give good examples.

3. Action; something done.

In this starchy agitation, besides her wilking  
and other actual *performances*, what have you heard  
her say? *Shakspeare.*

**PERFORMER.** *n. s.* [from *perform*.]

1. One that performs any thing.

The merit of services is seldom attributed to  
the true and exact *performer*. *Shakspeare.*

2. It is generally applied to one that  
makes a publick exhibition of his skill.

**TO PERFRICATE.** *v. n.* [*perfrico*, Lat.]  
To rub over.

**PERFRICATION.** *adj.* [from *perfrico*.]  
That which perfumes.

**PERFUME.** *n. s.* [*parfume*, French.]

1. Strong odour of sweetness used to give  
scents to other things.

Pomanders and knots of powders for drying  
rheums are not so strong as *perfumes*; you may  
have them continually in your hand, whereas *per-  
fumes* you can take but at times. *Bacon.*

*Perfumes*, though gross bodies that may be sen-  
sibly wafted, yet fill the air, so that we can put  
our nose in no part of the room where a *perfume* is  
burned, but we smell it. *Digby.*

2. Sweet odour; fragrance.

Even the rough ticks with tender myrtle bloom,  
And trodden weeds had cut a rich *perfume*.

No rich *perfumes* refresh the fruitful field,  
Nor fragrant herbs their native incense yield. *Pope.*  
Pinks and roses bloom,  
And every bramble sheds *perfume*. *Gay.*

**TO PERFUME.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To scent; to impregnate with sweet  
scent.

Your papers

Let me have them very well *perfum'd*,  
For this is sweeter than perfume itself  
To whom they go. *Shakspeare's King of the Shires.*

Why rather, deep, list thou in smoky cribs,  
And hush'd with buzzing night-flies to thy slumber,  
Than in the *perfum'd* chambers of the great,  
Under the canopies of costly state,  
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody? *Shak.*

Then will I raise aloft the milk-white rose,  
With whose sweet smell the air shall be *perfum'd*.

The distilled water of wild poppy, mingled at  
half with rose water, take with some mixture of  
a few cloves in a *perfuming* pan. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Smells adhere to hard bodies; as in *perfuming*  
of gloves, which sheweth them corporeal. *Bacon.*  
The pains she takes are vainly meant  
To hide her amorous heart,

'Tis like *perfuming* an ill scent,  
The smell's too strong for art. *Granville.*

See spicy clouds from lowly Sharon rise,  
And Carmel's flow'ry top *perfumes* the skies! *Pope.*

**PERFUMER.** *n. s.* [from *perfume*.] One  
whose trade is to sell things made to  
gratify the scent.

A moss the *perfumers* have out of apple trees,  
that hath an excellent scent. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*  
Fill issued from *perfumers* shops  
A cloud of saffronable tops. *Swift.*

**PERFUMCTORILY.** *adv.* [*perfumtorid*,  
Latin.] Carelessly; negligently; in  
such a manner as to satisfy external  
form.

For unjustly tasting his eye *perfumtoridly* upon it,  
and believing it had been drawn by mature advice,  
no longer received it, than he delivered it to the  
lord he oper. *Clarendon.*

For seriously to heert the clearness and evidence  
of these proofs, and not *perfumtoridly* pass over all  
the passages of the gospel, which are written on  
purpose that we may believe, without weighing  
them. *Lucas.*

Whereas all legick is reducible to the four prin-  
cipal operations of the mind, the two first of these  
have been handled by Aristotle very *perfumtoridly*;  
of the fourth he has said nothing at all. *Baker.*

**PERFUMCTORY.** *adj.* [*perfumtorid*, Lat.]  
Slight; careless, negligent.

A transient and *perfumtorid* examination of things  
lead men into considerable mistakes, which a  
more correct and rigorous scrutiny would have de-  
tected. *Woodward.*

**TO PERFUSE.** *v. a.* [*perfusus*, Latin.]  
To tincture; to overspread.

Thou dregs immediately *perfuse* the blood with  
melancholy, and cause obstructions. *Haller.*

**PERFUSION.** *adv.* [*per* and *hups*.] Per-  
adventure; it may be.

*Perhaps* the good old man that kiss'd his son,  
And left a blessing on his head,  
His arms about him spread,  
Hopes yet to see him ere his glass be run. *Flatman.*  
Some what excellent may be invented, *perhaps*  
more excellent than the first design, though Virgil  
must be still excepted, when that *perhaps* takes  
place. *Dryden.*

His thoughts inspir'd his tongue,  
And all his soul receiv'd a real love;  
*Perhaps* new graces darted from her eyes,  
*Perhaps* soft pity charm'd his yielding soul,  
*Perhaps* her love, *perhaps* her kingdom charm'd  
him. *Smith.*

It is not his intent to live in such ways as, for  
ought we know, God may *perhaps* pardon, but  
to be diligent in such ways, as we know that  
God will infallibly reward. *Law.*

**PERIAPT.** *n. f.* [περίαπτος.] Amulet;  
charm worn as preservative against dis-  
ease or mischief. *Hanmer.*

The regent conquers, and the Frenchmen fly;  
Now help, ye charming spells and *periapts.* *Shak.*  
**PERICARDIUM.** *n. f.* [μερί and καρδιά;  
*pericarde*, French.]

The *pericardium* is a thin membrane of a conick  
figure, that resembles a purse, and contains the  
heart in its cavity: its basis is pierced in five  
places, for the passage of the vessels which enter  
and come out of the heart: the use of the *peri-*  
*cardium* is to contain a small quantity of clear  
water, which is separated by small glands in it,  
that the surface of the heart may not grow dry  
by its continual motion. *Quincy.*

**PERICARPIMUM.** *n. f.* [περί and καρπίδι;  
*pericarpe*, Fr.] In botany, a pellicle or  
thin membrane encompassing the fruit  
or grain of a plant, or that part of a  
fruit that envelopes the seed.

Besides this use of the pulp or *pericarpium* for  
the guard of the seed, it serves also for the sus-  
tenance of animals. *Roy.*

**PERICLITATION.** *n. f.* [from *periclitor*,  
Latin; *periclitur*, French.]

1. The state of being in danger.
2. Trial; experiment.

**PERICRANIUM.** *n. f.* [from *μερί* and  
*cranium*; *pericrane*, French.]

The *pericranium* is the membrane that covers  
the skull: it is a very thin and nervous membrane  
of an exquisite sense, such as covers immediately  
not only the cranium, but all the bones of the  
body, except the teeth; for which reason it is also  
called the *periosteum*. *Quincy.*

Having divided the *pericranium*, I saw a fissure  
running the whole length of the wound. *Wijman.*

**PERICULOUS.** *adj.* [periculōsus, Latin.]  
Dangerous; jeopardous; hazardous. A  
word not in use.

As the moon every seventh day arriveth unto a  
contrary sign, so Saturn, which remaineth about  
as many years in one sign, and holdeth the same  
consideration in years as the moon in days, doth  
cause these *periculous* periods. *Brown.*

**PERIERGY.** *n. f.* [περί and ἔργον.] Need-  
less caution in an operation; unnecessary  
diligence.

**PERIGEE.** } *n. f.* [μερί and γῆ; *perigée*,  
**PERIGEUM.** } } Is a point in the  
heavens, wherein a planet is said to be  
in its nearest distance possible from the  
earth. *Harris.*

By the proportion of its motion, it was at the  
station, at the beginning of Aries, and the *peri-*  
geum nearest point in Libra. *Brown.*

**PERIHELION.** *n. f.* [μερί and ἥλιος;  
*perihelios*, Fr.] Is that point of a planet's  
orbit wherein it is nearest the sun.

*Harris.*

Sir Isaac Newton has made it probable, that  
the comet, which appeared in 1680, by approach-  
ing to the sun in its *perihelium*, acquired such a  
degree of heat, as to be 50000 years a cooling.

*Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

**PERIL.** *n. f.* [peril, French; *perikel*,  
Dutch; *periculum*, Latin.]

1. Danger; hazard; jeopardy.

Dear Pirocles, be liberal unto me of those  
things, which have made you indeed precious to  
the world, and now doubt not to tell of your *perils*.  
*Sidney.*

How many *perils* do unfold

The righteous man to make him daily fall? *Spens.*  
In the act what *perils* shall we find,  
If either place, or time, or other course,  
Cause us to alter th' order now assign'd. *Daniel.*

The love and pious duty which you pay,  
Have paid the *perils* of so hard a way. *Dryden.*  
Strong, healthy and young people are more in  
*peril* by pestilential fevers, than the weak and old.  
*Arbutnot.*

2. Denunciation; danger denounced.

I told her,  
On your displeasure's *peril*,  
She should not visit you. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

**PERILOUS.** *adj.* [perileux, French; from  
*peril*]

1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger.

Alterations in the service of God, for that they  
impair the credit of religion, are therefore *perilous*  
in common-weals, which have no continuance  
longer than religion hath all reverence done unto it.  
*Hooker.*

Her guard is chastity;

She that has that is clad in complete steel,  
And like a quiver'd nymph with arrows keen  
May trace huge forests and unharbour'd heaths,  
Infamous hills and sandy *perilous* wilds. *Milton.*

Dictate propitious to my dutious ear,  
What arts can captivate the changeful fear:  
For *perilous* th' assay, unheard th' toil  
To elude the preference of a God by guile. *Pope.*

2. It is used by way of emphasis, or ludi-  
crous exaggeration of any thing bad.

Thus was th' accomplish'd squire endu'd  
With gifts and knowledge *perilous* shrewd. *Hudibr.*

3. Smart; witty. In this sense it is, I  
think, only applied to children, and  
probably obtained its signification from  
the notion that children eminent for  
wit do not live; a witty boy was there-  
fore a *perilous* boy, or a boy in danger.  
It is vulgarly *parlous*.

'Tis a *perilous* boy,  
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;  
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shaksp.*

**PERILOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *perilous*.]  
Dangerously.

**PERILOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *perilous*.]  
Dangerousness.

**PERIMETER.** *n. f.* [μερί and μέτρον;  
*perimetre*, Fr.] The compass or sum  
of all the sides which bound any figure  
of what kind soever, whether rectilinear  
or mixed.

By compressing the glasses still more, the dia-  
meter of this ring would increase, and the breadth  
of its orbit or *perimeter* decrease, until another  
new colour emerged in the centre of the last.  
*Newton.*

**PERIOD.** *n. f.* [periode, French; *peri-*  
*odos*.]

1. A circuit.
2. Time in which any thing is performed,  
so as to begin again in the same manner.

Tell those, that the sun is fixed in the centre,  
that the earth with all the planets roll round the  
sun in their several *periods*, they cannot admit  
a syllable of this new doctrine. *Watts.*

3. A stated number of years; a round of  
time, at the end of which the things  
comprised within the calculation shall  
return to the state in which they were  
at the beginning.

A cycle or *period* is an account of years that  
has a beginning and end, and begins again as often  
as it ends. *Holder.*

We stile a lesser space a cycle, and a greater by  
the name of *period*, and you may not improperly  
call the beginning of a large *period* the epocha  
thereof. *Holder on Time.*

4. The end or conclusion.

If my death might make this island happy,  
And prove the *period* of their tyranny,  
I would expend it with all willingness;  
But mine is made the prologue to their play. *Shak.*

There is nothing so secret that shall not be  
brought to light within the compass of our world;  
whatsoever concerns this sublunary world in the  
whole extent of its duration, from the chaos to  
the last *period*. *Burnet's Theory.*

What anxious moments pass between  
The birth of plots and their last fatal *periods*!  
Oh! 'tis a dreadful interval of time. *Addison.*

5. The state at which any thing termi-  
nates.

Beauty's empires, like to greater states,  
Have certain *periods* set, and hidden fates. *Suc.*  
Light-conserving stones must be set in the sun  
before they retain light, and the light will appear  
greater or lesser, until they come to their utmost  
*period*. *Digby.*

6. Length of duration.

Some experiment would be made how by art to  
make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period*;  
as to make a stalk of wheat last a whole year.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

7. A complete sentence from one full stop  
to another.

*Periods* are beautiful, when they are not too  
long. For so they have their strength too as in a  
pike or javelin. *Ben Jonson.*

Is this th' confidence you gave me?  
I am on it safely, not a *period*  
shall be unsaid for me. *Milton.*

Syllogism is made use of to discover a fallacy,  
cunningly wrap up in a smooth *period*. *Locke.*

For the assistance of memories, the first words  
of every *period* in every page may be written in  
distinct colours. *Watts.*

8. A course of events, or series of things  
memorably terminated; as, the *periods*  
of an empire.

From the tongue  
The unfinished *period* falls. *Thomson's Spring.*

**TO PERIOD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
put an end to. A bad word.

Your letter he desires  
To those have shut him up, which failing to him,  
*Periods* his comfort. *Shaksp. Lear.*

**PERIODICAL.** } *adj.* [periodique, French;  
**PERIODICK.** } from *period*.]

1. Circular; making a circuit; making  
a revolution.

Was the earth's *periodick* motion always in the  
same plane with that of the diurnal, we should  
miss of those kindly increases of day and night.  
*Deham.*

Four moons perpetually roll round the planet  
Jupiter, and are carried along with him in his *pe-*  
*riodical* circuit round the sun. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. Happening by revolution at some stated  
time.

Astrological undertakers would raise men out of  
some stony soil, impregnated with the influence of  
the stars upon some remarkable and *periodical* con-  
junctions. *Bentley.*

3. Regular; performing some action at  
stated times.

The confusion of mountains and hollows fur-  
nished

ished me with a probable reason for those *periodical* fountains in Switzerland, which flow only at such particular hours of the day. *Arbutnot.*

#### 4. Relating to periods or revolutions.

It is implicitly denied by Aristotle in his politics, in that discourse against Plato, who measured the vicissitude and mutation of states by a *periodical* fatality of number. *Brown.*

**PERIODICALLY.** *adv.* [from *periodical*.] At stated periods.

The three tides ought to be understood of the space of the night and day, then there will be a regular flux and reflux thrice in that time every eight hours *periodically*. *Brown.*

**PERIOSTEUM.** *n. s.* [*περίστω* and *ὄστω*; *perioste*, French.]

All the bones are covered with a very sensible membrane, called the *periosteum*. *Cbryn.*

**PERIPHERY.** *n. s.* [*περί* and *φίω*; *peripherie*, French.] Circumference.

Neither is this sole vital faculty sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the *periphery* or outward parts. *Harvey.*

**TO PERIPHRASE.** *v. a.* [*periphrase*, French.] To express one word by many; to express by circumlocution.

**PERIPHRAISIS.** *n. s.* [*περιφρασις*; *periphrasis*, French.] Circumlocution; use of many words to express the sense of one: as, for death, we may say, *the loss of life*.

She contains all bliss, And makes the world but her *periphrasis*. *Cleau.*

They make the gates of Thebes and the mouths of this river a constant *periphrasis* for this number seven. *Brown.*

They shew their learning uselessly, and make a long *periphrasis* on every word of the book they explain. *Watts.*

The *periphrasis* and circumlocutions, by which Homer expresses the single act of dying, have supplied succeeding poets with all their manners of phrasing it. *Pope.*

**PERIPHRASTICAL.** *adj.* [from *periphrasis*.] Circumlocutory; expressing the sense of one word in many.

**PERIPNEUMONY.** *n. s.* [*περί* and *πνέω*; *peripneumonia*, French.] An inflammation of the lungs.

Lungs oft imbibing phlegmatick and melancholic humours, are now and then deprehended tedious, by dissipation of the subtiler parts, and lapidification of the grosser that may be left indurated, through the gross reliques of *peripneumonia* or inflammation of the lungs. *Harvey.*

A *peripneumony* is the last fatal symptom of every disease, for no body dies without a stagnation of the blood in the lungs, which is the total extinction of breath. *Arbutnot.*

**TO PERISH.** *v. n.* [*perir*, French; *pereo*, Latin.]

1. To die; to be destroyed; to be lost; to come to nothing. It seems to have for or *wish* before a cause, and by before an instrument. *Locke* has by before the cause.

I burn, I pine, I *perish*,  
If I atchieve not this young modest girl. *Shaksf.*  
If I have tern any *perish* for want of clothing, then let mine arm fall from my shoulder blade. *Joh.* xxxi. 20.

He keepeth back his soul from the pit, and his life from *perishing* by the sword. *Joh.* xxxiii. 18.  
They *perish* quickly from off the good land. *Deut.* xi. 18.

*Perish* with hunger. *Luke.* xv. 17.  
The sick, when their case comes to be thought desperate, are carried out and laid on the earth to *perish* without assistance or pity. *Locke.*

Characters drawn on dust, that the first breath of wind effaces, are altogether as useful as the thoughts of a soul that *perish* in thinking. *Locke.*

Exposing their children, and leaving them in the fields to *perish* by want, has been the practice. *Locke.*

Still when the lust of tyrant pow'r succeeds,  
Some Athens *perishes*, or some Tully bleeds. *Pope.*  
In the Iliad, the anger of Achilles had caused the death of so many Grecians; and in the Odyssey, the subjects *perished* through their own fault. *Pope.*

#### 2. To be in a perpetual state of decay.

Duration, and time which is a part of it, is the idea we have of *perishing* distance, of which no two parts exist together, but follow in succession, as expansion is the idea of lasting distance, all whose parts exist together. *Locke.*

#### 3. To be lost eternally.

These, as natural brute beasts made to be destroyed, speak evil of the things they understand not, and shall utterly *perish*. *2 Pet.*

O suffer me not to *perish* in my sins: Lord carest thou not that I *perish*, who wilt that all should be saved, and that none should *perish*? *Morison.*

**TO PERISH.** *v. a.* To destroy; to decay. Not in use.

The splitting rocks cow'd in the sinking sands,  
And would not dash me with their ragged sides;  
Because thy flinty heart, more hard than they,  
Might in thy palace *perish* Margaret. *Shakspeare.*  
Rise, prepar'd in black, to mourn thy *perish'd* lord. *Dryden.*

He was so reserved, that he would impart his secrets to nobody; whereupon this closeness did a little *perish* his understandings. *Collier.*

Familiar now with grief your ears refrain,  
And in the public weep forget your own,  
You weep not for a *perish'd* lord alone. *Pope.*

**PERISHABLE.** *adj.* [from *perish*.] Liable to perish; subject to decay; of short duration.

We derogate from his eternal power to ascribe to them the lame dominion over our immortal soul which they have over all bodily substances and *perishable* natures. *Rah. g.*

To these purposes nothing can so much contribute as metals of undoubted authority not *perishable* by time, nor confined to any certain place. *Addison.*

It is princes greatest present feculty to reign in their subjects hearts, but there are too *perishable* to preserve their memories, which can only be done by the pens of faithful historians. *Swift.*  
Human nature could not sustain the reflection of having all its scheme and expectations to determine with this frail and *perishable* composition of flesh and blood. *Rigby.*

Thrice has he seen the *perishable* kind  
Of men decay. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**PERISHABLENESS.** *n. s.* [from *perishable*.] Liableness to be destroyed; liableness to decay.

Suppose an island separate from all commerce but having nothing because of its commonness, and *perishableness* fit to supply the place of money, what reason could any have to enlarge possession beyond the use of his family? *Locke.*

**PERISTALTICK.** *adj.* [*περιστάλτις*; *peristaltic*, French.]

*Peristaltick* motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downwards and voided. *Quincy.*

The *peristaltick* motion of the guts, and the continual expression of the fluids, will not suffice the least matter to be applied to one point the least instant. *Arbutnot.*

**PERISTE'RION.** *n. s.* The herb vervain.

**PERISTYLE.** *n. s.* [*peristyle*, French.]

A circular range of pillars.

The Villa Gordiana had a *peristyle* of two hundred pillars. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

**PERISTOSTOLE.** *n. s.* [*περί* and *στολή*.]

The pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse; namely, that of the systole or contraction of the heart, and that of diastole or dilatation. *Diæ.*

**PERITONE'UM.** *n. s.* [*περιτόνιον*; *peritoneine*, French.] This lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin and soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels contained in the lower belly, covering all the inside of its cavity. *Diæ.*

Wounds penetrating into the belly, are such as reach no farther inward than to the *peritoneum*. *Wifeman.*

**PERJURE.** *n. s.* [*perjurus*, Latin.] A perjured or forsworn person. A word not in use.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,  
Thou *perjure*, thou simulator of virtue,  
Thou art incestuous. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

**TO PERJURE.** *v. a.* [*perjuro*, Latin.] To forswear; to taint with perjury. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun: as, *be perjured himself*.

Who should be trusted now, when the right hand is *perjur'd* to the bosom? *Shakspeare.*

The law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless and disobedient, for perjured persons. *1 Timothy*, i. 10.

**PERJURER.** *n. s.* [from *perjure*.] One that swears falsely.

The common oath of the Scythians was by the sword and fire; for that they accounted those two special divine powers, which should work vengeance on the *perjurers*. *Spenser.*

**PERJURY.** *n. s.* [*perjurium*, Lat.] False oath.

My great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,  
Cried aloud—What scourge for *perjury*  
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence?  
And to be vanish'd. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

**PERIWIG.** *n. s.* [*perruque*, French.] Adornitious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldness.

Her hair is auburn, mine is perfect yellow;  
It that be all the difference in his love,  
I'll get me such a colour'd *perwig*. *Shakspeare.*

It offends me to hear a robustous *perrwig*-pated fellow rear a passion to tatters, to split the ears of the groundlings. *Shakspeare.*

The sun's  
Dishevel'd beams and scatter'd fires  
Serve but for ladies *perrwigs* and tresses  
In lovers sonnets. *Donne.*

Madam Time, be ever bald,  
I'll not thy *perrwig* be call'd. *Chaveland.*

For vailing of their visages his highness and the  
marquis bought each a *perrwig*, somewhat to over-  
shadow their foreheads. *Wotton.*

They used false hair or *perrwig*. *Arbutnot.*  
From her own head Megara takes  
A *perrwig* of twisted snakes. *Swift.*

**TO PERIWIG.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To dress in false hair.

Now when the winter's keener breath began  
To crystallize the Baltick ocean,  
To glaze the lakes, to bridle up the floods,  
And *perrwig* with snow the bald-pate woods. *Sylvestre.*

Near the door an entrance gapes,  
Crowded round with antic shapes,  
Discord *perrwig'd* with snakes,  
See the dreadful strides she takes. *Swift's Miscell.*

**PERIWINKLE.** *n. s.*

1. A small shell fish; a kind of fish snail  
Tereus is represented by a lady of a brownish complexion, her hair dishevelled about her shoulders, upon her head a coronet of *periwinkle* and crescent shells. *Prædant.*

2. [*Ulematis*] A plant.

There are in use, for the prevention of the cramp, bands of green *periwinkle* tied about the left of the leg. *Bacon.*

The common similes with us are comfrey, bugle, ladies mantle, and *periwinkle*. *Wife and Surgeon.*

To PERK. *v. n.* [from *perch*.] *Skinner*  
To hold up the head with an affected briskness.

It, after all, you think it a disgrace,  
That Edward's mists thus *perks* it in your face;  
To see a piece of fading flesh and blood,  
In all the rest so impudently good;  
Fie! let the modest matrons of the town  
Come here in crowds, and stare the flumpster down. *Pope.*

To PERK. *v. a.* To dress; to prank.

'Tis better to be lowly boyn,  
And range with humble livers in content,  
Than to be *perk'd* up in a glist'ring grief,  
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakspeare Henry VIII.*

PERK. *adj.* Peit; brisk; airy. Obsolete.

My ragged ronts  
Wont in the wind, and wag their wiggle tails,  
*Perk* as a peacock, but nought avail. *Spenser.*

PERILOUS. *adj.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerous;  
full of hazard.

A *perilous* passage lies,  
Where many matron's haunts, making false melodies. *Spenser.*

Late he far'd  
In Phœdia's fleet back over the *perilous* shard. *Spenser.*

PERMAGY. *n. s.* A little Turkish boot.

*Diſt.*

PERMANENCE. } *n. s.* [from *permanent*.]  
PERMANENCY. }

1. Duration; consistency; continuance in the same state; lastingness.

Salts, they say, is the basis of solidity and *permanency* in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variously blended together, but would remain uncompacted. *Boyle.*

Shall I dispute whether there be any such material being that hath such a *permanency* or fixedness in being? *Hale.*

From the *permanency* and immutability of nature hitherto, they argued its *permanency* and immutability for the future. *Burton.*

2. Continuance in rest.

Such a punctum to our conceptions is almost equivalent to *permanency* and rest. *Bentley.*

PERMANENT. *adj.* [from *permanent*, Fr. *permanens*, Latin.]

1. Durable; not decaying; unchanged.

If the authority of the maker do prove unchangeableness in the laws which God hath made, then must all laws which he hath made be necessarily forever *permanent*, though they be but of circumstance only. *Hobbes.*

That eternal duration should be at once, is utterly unconceivable, and that one *permanent* instant should be commensurate or rather equal to all successions of ages. *Mure.*

Pure and unchange'd, and needing no defence  
From sins, as did the traitor innocent;  
Their joy sincere, was in more sorrow mixt.  
Eternity stands *permanent* and fixt. *Dryden.*

2. Of long continuance.

His meaning is, that in these, or such other light injuries, which either leave no *permanent* tinct, or only such as may be born without any great prejudice, we should exercise our patience. *Kentwell.*

PERMANENTLY. *adv.* [from *permanent*.]  
Durable; lastingly.

does, like a compact or consistent body

deny to mingle *permanently* with the contiguous liquor. *Boyle.*

PERMANSION. *n. s.* [from *permaneo*, Latin.] Continuance.

Although we allow that hares may exchange their sex sometimes, yet not in that vicissitude it is presumed; from female unto male, and from male to female again, and so in a circle without a *permanens* in either. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

PERMEABLE. *adj.* [from *permeo*, Latin.] Such as may be passed through.

The pores of a bladder are not easily *permeable*: by air. *Boyle.*

To PERMEATE. *v. a.* [from *permeo*, Lat.]

To pass through.

This heat evaporates and elevates the water of the abys, pervading not only the fissures, but the very bodies of the strata, *permeating* the intestines of the sand, or other matter whereof they consist. *Wadward's Natural History.*

PERMEANT. *adj.* [from *permeans*, Latin.]

Passing through.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the *permeant* parts at the mouth of the mefericals. *Brown.*

PERMEATION. *n. s.* [from *permeate*.]

The act of passing through.

PERMISCIBLE. *adj.* [from *permisceo*, Lat.] Such as may be mingled.

PERMISSIBLE. *adj.* [from *permisus*, Latin.]

What may be permitted.

PERMISSION. *n. s.* [from *permissio*, French; *permissus*, Lat.] Allowance; grant of liberty.

With thy *permission* then, and thus forewarn'd,  
The willing I go. *Milton.*

You have given me your *permission* for this address, and encouraged me by your perusal and approbation. *Dryden.*

PERMISSIVE. *adj.* [from *permittere*, Lat.]

1. Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving.

We bid this be done,  
When evil deeds have their *permissive* pass,  
And not the punishment. *Shakspeare.*

Hypocrisy, the only evil that walks  
Invisible, except to God alone  
By his *permissive* will, through heav'n and earth. *Milton.*

2. Granted; suffered without hindrance; not authorized or favoured.

If this doth authorize usury, which before was but *permissive*, it is better to mitigate usury by declaration, than to suffer it to rage by connivance. *Bacon's Essays.*

Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom us'd  
*Permissive*, and acceptance found. *Milton.*

With what *permissive* glory since his fall  
Was left him, or false glitter. *Milton's Par. L.*

PERMISSIVELY. *adv.* [from *permissive*.]

By bare allowance; without hindrance.

As to a war for the propagation of the christian faith, I would be glad to hear spoken concerning the lawfulness, not only *permissively*, but whether it be not obligatory to christian princes to design it. *Hazen's Holy War.*

PERMISTION. *n. s.* [from *permistus*, Latin.]

The act of mixing.

To PERMIST. *v. a.* [from *permistio*, Latin; *permistire*, French.]

1. To allow without command.

What things God doth neither command nor forbid, the same he *permist* with approbation either to be done or left undone. *Hobbes.*

2. To suffer, without authorizing or approving.

3. To allow; to suffer.

Women keep silence in the churches: for it is, not *permitted* unto them to speak. *1 Cor. xiv. 34.*

Ye gliding ghosts, *permit* me to relate  
The mystick wonders of your silent state. *Dryden.*  
Age oppresses us by the same degrees that it instructs us, and *permits* not that our mortal members, which are frozen with our years, should retain the vigour of our youth. *Dryden.*

We should not *permit* an allowed, possible, great and weighty good to slip out of our thoughts, without leaving any selfish, any desire of itself there. *Locke.*

After men have acquired as much as the laws *permit* them, they have nothing to do but to take care of the publick. *Swift.*

4. To give up; to resign.

Nor love thy life, nor hate; but what thou liv'st,  
Live well, how long, how short, *permit* to heav'n. *Milton.*

If the course of truth be *permitted* unto itself, it cannot escape many errors. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
To the gods *permit* the rest. *Dryden.*

Where'er can urge ambitious youth to fight,  
She pompously displays before their sight,  
Laws, empire, all *permitted* to the sword. *Dryden.*  
Let us not aggravate our sorrows,  
But to the god *permit* the event of things. *Addison.*

PERMIT. *n. s.* A written permission from an officer for transporting of goods from place to place, showing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMITTANCE. *n. s.* [from *permittere*.]  
Allowance; forbearance of opposition; permission. A bad word.

When this system of air comes, by divine *permittance*, to be corrupted by poisonous acrimonious freams, what havoc is made in all living creatures? *Deism's Physico-Theology.*

PERMIXTION. *n. s.* [from *permixtus*, Lat.]

The act of mingling; the state of being mingled.

They fell into the opposite extremity of one nature in Christ, the divine and human natures in Christ, in their conceits, by *permixtion* and confusion of substances, and of properties growing into one upon their adoration. *Brewster.*

PERMUTATION. *n. s.* [from *permutatio*, Fr. *permutatio*, Latin.] Exchange of one for another.

A *permutation* of number is frequent in languages. *Bentley.*

Gold and silver, by their rarity, are wonderfully fitted for the use of *permutation* for all sorts of commodities. *Ray.*

To PERMUTE. *v. a.* [from *permuto*, Latin; *permutare*, French.] To exchange.

PERMUTER. *n. s.* [from *permutans*, French; from *permuto*.] An exchanger; he who permutes.

PERNICIOUS. *adj.* [from *perniciosus*, Lat. *pernicieux*, French.]

1. Mischievous in the highest degree; destructive.

To remove all out of the church, whereat they flew themselves to be sorrowful, would be, as we are persuaded, hurtful, is not *pernicious* thereunto. *Hobbes.*

I call you servile ministers,  
That have with two *pernicious* daughters join'd  
Your high engender'd battles, 'gainst a head  
So old and white as this. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Let this *pernicious* hour  
Stand as accused in the kalendar! *Shakspeare.*

2. [*Pernix*, Lat.] Quick. An use which I have found only in *Milton*, and which, as it produces an ambiguity, ought not to be imitated.

Part incentive reed  
Provide, *pernicious* with one touch to fire. *Milton.*

**PERNICIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *pernicious*.]

Destructively; mischievously; ruinously.

Some wilful wits wilfully against their own knowledge, *perniciously* against their own conscience have tauglit. *Alfham*

All the commons

Hate him *perniciously*, and with him  
Ten fathom deep. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*

**PERNICIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *pernicious*.]

The quality of being pernicious.

**PERNICITY.** *n. f.* [from *pernix*.] Swift-  
ness; celerity.

Others armed with hard shells, others with  
prickles, the rest that have no such armature en-  
dued with great swiftness or *pernicity*. *Rayon Great.*

**PERORATION.** *n. f.* [*peroratio*, Latin.]

The conclusion of an oration.

What means this passionate discourse?

This *peroration* with such circumstances? *Shakespeare.*

True woman to the last—my *peroration*

I come to speak in spite of suffocation. *Smart.*

**PERPEND.** *v. a.* [*perpendo*, Latin.]

To weigh in the mind; to consider at-  
tentively.

Thus it remains and the remainder thus;

*Perpend.* *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

*Perpend*, my princess, and give ear. *Shakespeare.*

Consider the different conceits of men, and duly

*perpend* the imperfection of their discoveries. *Brown.*

**PERPENDER.** *n. f.* [*perpignus*, French.]

A coping stone.

**PERPENDICLE.** *n. f.* [*perpendicular*, Fr.

*perpendicularum*, Lat.] Any thing hang-  
ing down by a strait line. *Dier.*

**PERPENDICULAR.** *adj.* [*perpendicu-*

*laire*, French; *perpendicularis*, Latin.]

1. Crossing any other line at right angles.

Of two lines, if one be perpendicular,

the other is perpendicular too.

If in a line oblique they atoms rove,

Or in a *perpendicular* they move;

If some advance not slower in their race,

And some more swift, how could they be entangled?

*Blackmore.*

The angle of incidence, is that angle, which the

line, described by the incident ray, contains with

the *perpendicular* to the reflecting or refracting sur-  
face at the point of incidence. *Newton's Optiks.*

2. Cutting the horizon at right angles.

Some define the *perpendicular* altitude of the

highest mountains to be four miles. *Brown.*

**PERPENDICULAR.** *n. f.* A line crossing

the horizon at right angles.

Though the quantity of water thus rising and

falling be nearly constant as to the whole, yet it

varies in the several parts of the globe; by reason

that the vapours float in the atmosphere, and are

not restored down again in a *perpendicular* upon

the same precise tract of land. *Woodward.*

**PERPENDICULARLY.** *adv.* [from *perpen-*

*dicular*.]

1. In such a manner as to cut another

line at right angles.

2. In the direction of a strait line up and

down.

Ten masts attach make not the altitude

Which thou hast *perpendicularly* fall'n. *Shakespeare.*

Iron refrigerated North and South, not only ac-

quire a directive faculty, but if cooled upright and

*perpendicularly*, they will also obtain the same.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Shoot up an arrow *perpendicularly* from the earth,

the arrow will return to your foot again. *Alton.*

All weights naturally move *perpendicularly* down-

ward. *Ray.*

**PERPENDICULARITY.** *n. f.* [from *per-*

*pendicular*.] The state of being per-

pendicular.

The meeting of two lines is the primary essential

mode or difference of an angle; the *perpendicularity*  
of these lines is the difference of a right angle.

*Watts's Logic*

**PERPENSION.** *n. f.* [from *perpend*] Con-  
sideration. Not in use.

Unto reasonable *perpensions* it hath no place in  
some sciences. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

**TO PERPETRATE.** *v. a.* [*perpetro*  
Latin; *perpetrer*, French.]

1. To commit; to act. Always in an il-  
lense.

Hear of such a crime

As tragic poets, since the birth of time,

Ne'er feign'd a thronging audience to amaze;

But true and *perpetrated* in our days. *Tate's Jew*

My tender infants by my careful fire,

These they returning will to death require,

Will *perpetrate* on them the first design,

And take the forfeit of their heads for mine. *Dryden.*

The forest, which, in after-times,

Fierce Romulus, for *perpetrated* crimes,

A sacred refuge made. *Dryden*

2. It is used by *Butler* in a neutral sense  
in compliance with his verse, but not  
properly.

Succeds, the mark no mortal wit,

Or surest hand, can always hit;

For whatso'er we *perpetrate*,

We do but row, we're steer'd by fate. *Hudibras*

**PERPETRATION.** *n. f.* [from *perpetrate*.]

1. The act of committing a crime.

A desperate discontented assassin would, after

the *perpetration*, have honested a mere private re-

venge. *Wotton*

A woman, who lends an ear to a seducer, may

be infensibly drawn into the *perpetration* of the most

violent acts. *Clarissa.*

2. A bad action.

The strokes of divine vengeance, or of men's

own consciences, always attend injurious *perpetra-*

tions. *King Charles.*

**PERPETUAL.** *adj.* [*perpetuel*, French;

*perpetuus*, Latin.]

1. Never ceasing; eternal with respect to

futurity.

Under the same moral, and therefore under the

same *perpetual* law. *Holyday*

Mine is a love, which must *perpetual* be,

If you can be so just as I am true. *Dryden.*

2. Continual; uninterrupted; perennial.

Within those banks rivers now

Stream, and *perpetual* draw their humid train. *Alston.*

By the muscular motion and *perpetual* flux of the

liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the

body. *Arbutnot.*

3. Perpetual screw. A screw which acts

against the teeth of a wheel, and con-

tinues its action without end.

A *perpetual* screw hath the motion of a wheel

and the force of a screw, being both infinite.

*Willkins's Mathematical Magic.*

**PERPETUALLY.** *adv.* [from *perpetual*.]

Constantly; continually; incessantly.

This verse is every where sounding the very thing

in your ears; yet the numbers are *perpetually* var-

ied, so that the same sounds are never repeated

twice. *Dryden.*

In passing from them to great distances, doth it

not grow denser and denser *perpetually*; and thereby

cause the gravity of those great bodies towards one

another? *Newton's Opticks.*

The bible and common prayer book in the vul-

gar tongue, being *perpetually* read in churches,

have proved a kind of standard for language, espe-

cially to the common people. *Swift.*

**TO PERPETUATE.** *v. a.* [*perpetuer*,

French; *perpetuo*, Latin.]

To make perpetual; to preserve from

extinction; to eternize.

Medals, that are at present only mere curiosities,  
may be of use in the ordinary commerce of life, and  
at the same time *perpetuate* the glories of her ma-  
jesty's reign. *Addison.*

Man cannot devise any other method so likely  
to preserve and *perpetuate* the knowledge and be-  
lief of a revelation so necessary to mankind. *Forbes.*

2. To continue without cessation or inter-  
mission:

What is it, but a continued *perpetuated* voice from  
heaven, resounding for ever in our ears? to give  
men no rest in their sins, no quiet from Christ's  
importunity, till they awake from their lethargick  
sleep, and arise from so mortiferous a state, and  
permit him to give them life. *Hanmonds.*

**PERPETUATION.** *n. f.* [from *perpetuate*.]

The act of making perpetual; incessant  
continuance.

Nourishing hair upon the moles of the face, is  
the *perpetuation* of a very ancient custom. *Brown.*

**PERPETUITY.** *n. f.* [*perpetuité*, French;

*perpetuitas*, Latin.]

1. Duration to all futurity.

For men to alter those laws, which God for *per-*

*petuity* hath established, were presumption most in-

tolerable. *Hooker.*

Yet am I better

Than one that's sick o' th' gout, since he had rather

Groan so in *perpetuity*, than be cur'd

By the sure physician, death. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Time as long again

Would he fill'd up with our thanks;

And yet we should, for *perpetuity*,

Go hence in debt. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Nothing wanted to his noble and heroic in-

tections, but only to give *perpetuity* to that which

was in his time so happily established. *Bacon.*

There can be no other assistance of the *perpetuity*

of this church, but what we have from him that

built it. *Pearson.*

2. Exemption from intermission or cessa-

tion.

A cycle or period begins again as often as it ends,

and so obtains a *perpetuity*. *Holder.*

What the gospel enjoins is a constant disposition

of mind to practise all christian virtues, as often as

time and opportunity require, and not a *perpetuity*

of exercise and action; it being impossible at one

and the same time to discharge variety of duties. *Nelson.*

3. Something of which there is no end.

A mess of pottage for a birth-right, a present re-

past for a *perpetuity*. *South.*

The ennobling property of the pleasure, that

accrues to a man from religion, is, that he that

has the property, may be also sure of the *perpetuity*.

*South.*

The laws of God as well as of the land

Abhor a *perpetuity* should stand,

Estates have wings, and hang in fortune's power.

*Pope.*

**TO PERPLEX.** *v. a.* [*perplexus*, Latin.]

1. To disturb with doubtful notions; to

entangle; to make anxious; to tease

with suspense or ambiguity; to distract;

to embarrass; to puzzle.

Being greatly *perplexed* in his mind, he deter-

mined to go into Persia. *Mac. iii. 31.*

Themselves with doubts the day and night *per-*

*plex.* *Dunham.*

He *perplexed* the minds of the fair sex with nice

speculations of philosophy, when he should engage

their hearts. *Dryden.*

We can distinguish no general truths, or at least

shall be apt to *perplex* the mind. *Locke.*

My way of stating the main question is plain and

clear; yours obscure and ambiguous: mine is fitted

to instruct and inform; yours to *perplex* and con-

found a reader. *Waterland.*

2. To make intricate; to involve; to

complicate.

Their



Their way  
Lies through the *perplex'd* paths of this drear wood.  
Milton.

We both are involv'd  
In the same intricate *perplex'd* distress.  
Addison.  
What was thought obscure, *perplex'd*, and too  
hard for our weak parts, will lie open to the under-  
standing in a fair view.  
Locke.

3. To plague; to torment; to vex. A  
sense not proper, nor used.

Chloe's the wonder of her sex,  
'Tis well her heart is tender,  
How might such killing eyes *perplex*,  
With virtue to defend her.  
Granville.

PERPLEX. *adj.* [*perplex*, French; *perplexus*, Lat.] Intricate; difficult. *Perplexed* is the word in use.

How the soul directs the spirits for the motion  
of the body, according to the several animal ex-  
igents, is *perplex* in the theory.  
Granville's *Scip.*

PERPLEXEDLY. *adv.* [from *perplexed*.]  
Intricately; with involuement.

PERPLEXEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *perplexed*.]  
1. Embarrassment; anxiety.

2. Intricacy; involuement; difficulty.  
Obscurity and *perplexedness* have been cast upon  
St. Paul's Epistles from without.  
Locke.

PERPLEXITY. *n. f.* [*perplexité*, French.]  
1. Anxiety; distraction of mind.

The fear of him ever since hath put me into  
such *perplexity*, as now you found me.  
Sidney.  
*Perplexity* not suffering them to be idle, they  
think and do, as it were, in a phrensy.  
Hooker.

The royal virgin, which beheld from far,  
In pensive plight and sad *perplexity*,  
The whole achievement of this doubtful war,  
Came running fast to greet his victory.  
Spenser.

2. Entanglement; intricacy.  
Let him look for the labyrinth; for I cannot  
discern any, unlets in the *perplexity* of his own  
thoughts.  
Stillington.

PERPOTATION. *n. f.* [*per* and *potō*, Lat.]  
The act of drinking largely.

PERQUISITE. *n. f.* [*perquisitus*, Latin.]  
Something gained by a place or office  
over and above the settled wages.

Tell me, *perfidious*, was it fit  
To make my cream a *perquisite*,  
And steal to mend your wages?  
Widow and Cat.

To an honest mind, the best *perquisites* of a  
place are the advantages it gives a man of doing  
good.  
Addison.

To what your lawful *perquisites* amount.  
Swift.

PERQUISITED. *adj.* [from *perquisite*.]  
Supplied with *perquisites*.  
But what avails the pride of gardens rare,  
However royal, or however fair,  
If *perquisit*d varlets frequent stand,  
And each new walk must a new tax demand?  
Savage.

PERQUISITION. *n. f.* [*perquisitus*, Latin.]  
An accurate inquiry; a thorough search.  
Ainsworth.

PERRY. *n. f.* [*poire*, French; from  
*poire*.] Cyder made of pears.

Perry is the next liquor in esteem after cyder, in  
the ordering of which, let not your pears be over-  
ripe before you grind them; and with some sort  
of pears, the mixing of a few crabs in the grinding  
is of great advantage, making *perry* equal to the  
redstreak cyder.  
Mortimer.

TO PERSECUTE. *v. a.* [*persecutus*, Fr.  
*persecutus*, Latin.]

To harass with penalties; to pursue  
with malignity. It is generally used of  
penalties inflicted for opinions.

A *persecuted* this way unto the death.  
Acts, xxii.  
To pursue with repeated acts of ven-  
geance or enmity.

They might have fallen down, being *persecuted* of  
vengeance, and scattered abroad.  
Wisdom, xl. 20.

Relate,  
For what offence the queen of heav'n began  
To *persecute* so brave, so just a man.  
Dryden.  
3. To importune much: as, he *persecutes*  
me with daily solicitations.

PERSECUTION. *n. f.* [*persecution*, Fr.  
*persecutio*, Latin; from *persecute*.]

1. The act or practice of persecuting.  
The Jews raised *persecution* against Paul and  
Barnabas, and expelled them.  
Acts, xiii. 50.  
He endeavoured to prepare his charge for the  
reception of the impending *persecution*; that they  
might adorn their profession, and not at the same  
time suffer for a cause of righteousness, and as evil  
doers.  
Fell.

Heavy *persecution* shall arise  
On all, who in the worship persevere  
Of spirit and truth.  
Milton.

The deaths and sufferings of the primitive  
Christians had a great share in the conversion of  
those learned Pagans, who lived in the ages of *per-  
secution*.  
Addison.

2. The state of being persecuted.

Our necks are under *persecution*; we labour and  
have no rest.  
Lamentations, v. 5.

Christian fortitude and patience had their oppor-  
tunity in times of affliction and *persecution*.  
Spratt.

PERSECUTOR. *n. f.* [*persecuteur*, French;  
from *persecute*.] One who harasses others  
with continued malignity.

What man can do against them, not afraid,  
Though to the death, against such cruelties  
With inward confessions recompens'd;  
And oft supported so, as shall amaze  
Their proudest *persecutors*.  
Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

Henry rejected the pope's supremacy, but retained  
every corruption besides, and became a cruel *persecu-  
tor*.  
Swift.

PERSEVERANCE. *n. f.* [*perseverance*, Fr.  
*perseverantia*, Latin.] This word was  
once improperly accented on the second  
syllable.]

1. Persistence in any design or attempt;  
readiness in pursuits; constancy in pro-  
gress. It is applied alike to good and  
ill.

The king, becoming graces,  
Bounty, *perseverance*, mercy, lowliness;  
I have no reason in them.  
Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

*Perseverance* keeps honour bright:  
To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,  
Like rusty mail in monumental mockery.  
Shakespeare.  
They hate repentance more than *perseverance* in  
a fault.  
King Charles.

Wait the seasons of providence with patience and  
*perseverance* in the duties of our calling, what dif-  
ficulties soever we may encounter.  
L'Estrange.

Patience and *perseverance* overcome the greatest  
difficulties.  
Clarissa.

And *perseverance* with his batter'd shield.  
Brooke.

2. Continuance in a state of grace.  
We place the grace of God in the throne, to  
rule and reign in the whole work of conversion,  
*perseverance*, and salvation.  
Hammond.

PERSEVERANT. *adj.* [*perseverant*, Fr.  
*perseverans*, Latin.] Persisting; con-  
stant.  
Ainsworth.

TO PERSEVERE. *v. n.* [*persevere*, Latin;  
*perseverer*, French.] This word was an-  
ciently accented less properly on the  
second syllable.] To persist in an at-  
tempt; not to give over; not to quit  
the design.

But my rude musick, which was wont to please  
Some dainty ears, cannot with any skill  
The dreadful tempest of her wrath appease,  
Nor move the dolphin from her stubborn will;  
But in her pride she doth *persevere* still.  
Spenser.

Thrice happy, if they know  
Their happiness, and *persevere* upright!  
Milton.

Thus beginning, thus we *persevere*;  
Our passions yet continue what they were.  
Dryden.

To *persevere* in any evil course, makes you un-  
happy in this life, and will certainly throw you into  
everlasting torments in the next.  
Wake.

PERSEVERINGLY. *adv.* [from *persevere*.]  
With perseverance.

TO PERSIST. *v. n.* [*persisto*, Latin;  
*persistor*, Fr.] To persevere; to con-  
tinue firm; not to give over.

Nothing can make a man happy, but that which  
shall last as long as he lasts, for an immortal soul  
shall *persist* in being, not only when profit, plea-  
sure, and honour, but when time itself, shall cease.  
Fell.

If they *persist* in pointing their batteries against  
particular persons, no laws of war forb'd the mak-  
ing reprisals.  
Addison.

PERSISTANCE. } *n. f.* [from *persist*. *Per-*  
PERSISTENCY. } *sistence* seems more  
proper.]

1. The state of persisting; steadiness;  
constancy; perseverance in good or bad.

The love of God better can consist with the in-  
deliberate commissions of many sins, than with an  
allowed *persistance* in any one.  
Gow's *1st Tongue*.

2. Obstinacy; obduracy; contumacy.  
Thou think'st me as far in the devil's book, as  
thou and I'll last, for obduracy and *persistancy*.  
Shakespeare.

PERSISTIVE. *adj.* [from *persist*.] Steady,  
not receding from a purpose; persever-  
ing.

The protractive trials of great love,  
To find *persistive* constancy in men.  
Shakespeare.

PERSON. *n. f.* [*personne*, French; *per-  
sona*, Latin.]

1. Individual or particular man or woman.

A *person* is a thinking intelligent being, that has  
reason and reflection, and can consider itself as it-  
self, the same thinking thing in different times  
and places.  
Locke.

2. Man or woman considered as opposed  
to things, or distinct from them.

A zeal for *persons* is far more easy to be pervert-  
ed, than a zeal for things.  
Spratt.

To that we owe the safety of our *persons* and the  
propriety of our possessions.  
Atterbury.

3. Individual; man or woman.

This was then the church, which was daily in-  
creased by the addition of other *persons* received into  
it.  
Pearson.

4. Human being, considered with respect  
to mere corporal existence.

'Tis in her heart alone that you must reign;  
You'll find her *person* difficult to gain.  
Dryden.

5. Man or woman considered as present,  
acting or suffering.

If I am traduc'd by tongues which neither know  
My faculties nor *person*;  
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake  
That virtue must go through.  
Shakespeare.

The rebels maintained the fight for a small time,  
and for their *persons* shew'd no want of courage.  
Baum.

6. A general loose term for a human  
being; one; a man.

Be a *person's* attainments ever so great, he should  
always remember that he is God's creature.  
Clarissa.

7. One's self; not a representative.

When I purpos'd to make a war by my lieute-  
nant, I made declaration thereof to you by my  
chancellor; but now that I mean to make a war  
upon France in *person*, I will declare it to you my-  
self.  
Bacon's *Henry VII.*

Our Saviour in his own *person*, during the time  
of his humiliation, duly observed the Sabbath of  
12



the fourth commandment, and all other legal rites and observations. *Wbuc.*

The king in *person* visits all around,  
Comforts the sick, congratulates the sound,  
And holds for thrice three days a royal feast. *Dryd.*

## 8. Exterior appearance.

For her own *person*,  
It beggar'd all description. *Shak.peare.*

## 9. Man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue.

All things are lawful unto me, saith the apostle, speaking, as it seemeth, in the *person* of the christian gentile for the maintenance of liberty in things indifferent. *Hooker.*

These tables Cicero pronounced, under the *person* of Crassus, were of more use and authority than all the books of the philosophers. *Baker on Lea.ning.*

## 10. Character.

From his first appearance upon the stage, in his new *person* of a sycophant or juggler, instead of his former *person* of a prince, he was exposed to the derision of the courtiers and the common people, who looked about him, that one might know where the owl was, by the flight of birds. *Bacon.*

He hath put on the *person* not of a robber and murderer, but of a traitor to the state. *Hayward.*

## 11. Character of office.

I then did use the *person* of your father;  
The image of his power lay then in me:  
And in th' administration of his law,  
While I was busy for the commonwealth,  
Your highness pleased to forget my place. *Shak.peare.*

How different is the same man from himself,  
As he sustains the *person* of a magistrate and that of a friend? *S. utib.*

## 12. [In grammar.] The quality of the noun that modifies the verb.

Dorus the more blushed at her smiling, and she the more smiled at his blushing; because he had, with the remembrance of that plight he was in, forgot in speaking of himself the third *person*. *Sidney.*

If speaking of himself in the first *person* singular has various meanings, his use of the first *person* plural is with greater latitude. *Locke.*

## PERSONABLE. *adj.* [from *person*.]

### 1. Handsome; graceful; of good appearance.

Were it true that her son Ninias had such a stature as that Semiramis, who was very *personable*, could be taken for him; yet it is unlikely that she could have held the empire forty-two years after by any such subtlety. *Relapb.*

### 2. [In law.] One that may maintain any plea in a judicial court. *Ansforth.*

## PERSONAGE. *n. f.* [*personage*, French.]

### 1. A considerable person; man or woman of eminence.

It was a new sight fortune had prepared to those woods, to see these great *personages* thus run one after the other. *Sidney.*

It is not easy to research the actions of eminent *personages*, how much they have blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Watson.*

### 2. Exterior appearance; air; stature.

She hath made compare  
Between our statures, she hath urg'd his height;  
And with her *personage*, her tall *personage*,  
She hath prevail'd with him. *Shak.peare.*

The lord Sudley was fierce in courage, courtly in fashion, in *personage* stately, in voice magnificent, but somewhat empty of matter. *Hayward.*

### 3. Character assumed.

The great diversion is masking; the Venetians, naturally grave, love to give into the follies of such trifling, when disguised in a false *personage*. *Addison.*

### 4. Character represented.

Some persons must be found out, already known by history, whom we may make the actors and *personages* of this fable. *Brown.*

## PERSONAL. *adj.* [*personel*, French; *personalis*, Latin.]

## 1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real.

Every man so termed by way of *personal* difference only. *Hooker.*

## 2. Affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to one's private actions or character.

For my part,

I know no *personal* cause to spurn at him;  
But for the general. *Shak.peare's Julius Caesar.*

It could not mean, that Cain as elder had a natural dominion over Abel, for the words are conditional; if thou dost well: and so *personal* to Cain. *Locke.*

Publick reproofs of sin are general, though by this they lose a great deal of their effect, but in private conversations the application may be more *personal*, and the proofs whereto directed come home. *Rogers.*

If he imagines there may be no *personal* pride, vain fondness of themselves, in those that are patched and dressed out with so much glitter of art or ornament, let him only make the experiment. *Law.*

## 3. Present; not acting by representative.

The favourites that the absent king,  
In deputation left,  
When he was *personal* in the Irish war. *Shak.peare.*

This immediate and *personal* speaking of God Almighty to Abraham, Job, and Moses, made not all his precepts and dictates, delivered in this manner, simply and eternally moral; for some of them were *personal*, and many of them ceremonial and judicial. *Wbuc.*

## 4. Exterior; corporal.

This heroic constancy determined him to desire in marriage a princess, whose *personal* charms were now become the least part of her character. *Addison.*

## 5. [In law.] Something moveable; something appendant to the person, as money; not real, as land.

This sin of kind not *personal*,  
But real and hereditary was. *Davies.*

## 6. [In grammar.] A personal verb is that which has all the regular modification of the three persons; opposed to impersonal, that has only the third.

## PERSONALITY. *n. f.* [from *personal*.]

The existence or individuality of any one.

Person belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happiness and misery: this *personality* extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness, whereby it imputes to itself past actions, just upon the same ground that it does the present. *Locke.*

## PERSONALLY. *adv.* [from *personal*.]

### 1. In person; in presence; not by representative.

Approbation not only they give, who *personally* declare their assent by voice, sign, or act, but also when others do it in their names. *Hooker.*

I could not *personally* deliver to her  
What you commanded me, but by her woman  
I sent your message. *Shak.peare's Henry VIII.*

There are many reasons, why matters of such a wonderful nature should not be taken notice of by those Pagan writers, who lived before our Saviour's disciples had *personally* appeared among them. *Addison.*

### 2. With respect to an individual; particularly.

She bore a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king. *Bacon.*

### 3. With regard to numerical existence.

The converted man is *personally* the same he was before, and is neither born nor created a new in a proper literal sense. *Rogers.*

## PERSONATE. *v. a.* [from *persona*, Latin.]

### 1. To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented.

This lad was not to *personate* one that had been long before taken out of his cradle, but a youth that had been brought up in a court, where infinite eyes had been upon him. *Bacon.*

### 2. To represent by action or appearance; to act.

Herself a while she lays aside, and makes  
Ready to *personate* a mortal pain. *Cryshaw.*

### 3. To pretend hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun.

It has been the constant practice of the Jesuits to send over emissaries, with instructions to *personate* themselves members of the several sects amongst us. *Saiff.*

### 4. To counterfeit; to feign. Little in use.

Piety is opposed to that *personated* devotion under which any kind of impurity is disguised. *Haward.*

Thus have I played with the dramatick in a *personated* scepticism. *Glanville's Suppl.*

### 5. To resemble.

The lofty cedar *personates* thee. *Shak.peare.*

### 6. To make a representative of, as in picture. Out of use.

Whole eyes are on this sovereign lady fixt,  
One do I *personate* of Timon's frame,  
Whom fortune with her iv'ry hand wafte to her. *Shak.peare.*

### 7. To describe. Out of use.

I am thinking what I shall say; it must be a *personating* of himself; a sayr against the interests of prosperity. *Shak.peare.*

I will drop in his way some obscure epistles of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the shape of his leg, the manner of his gait, the expression of his eye, forehead and complexion, he shall find himself most feelingly *personated*. *Shak.*

## PERSONATION. *n. f.* [from *personate*.]

Counterfeiting of another person.

This being one of the strangest examples of a *personation* that ever was, it deserveth to be discovered and related at the full. *Bacon.*

## PERSONIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *personify*.]

Protopopoeia; the change of things to persons; as,

Conscience heard his voice. *Milton.*

## TO PERSONIFY. *v. a.* [from *person*.] To change from a thing to a person.

## PERSPECTIVE. *n. f.* [*perspectif*, French; *perspectiva*, Latin.]

### 1. A glass through which things are viewed.

If it tend to danger, they turn about the *perspective*, and show it so little, that he can scarce discern it. *D. nam.*

It may import us in this calm, to hearken to the storms raising abroad; and by the best *perspectives* to discover from what coast they break. *Templ.*

You hold the glass, but turn the *perspective*,  
And farther off the lessen'd object drive. *Dryd. n.*

Faith for reason's glimmering light shall give  
Her immortal *perspective*. *Prior.*

### 2. The science by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real situation.

Medals have represented their buildings according to the rules of *perspective*. *Addison on Medals.*

### 3. View; vision.

Lofty trees, with sacred shades,  
And *perspectives* of pleasant glades,  
Where nymphs of brightest form appear. *Dryden.*

## PERSPECTIVE. *adj.* Relating to the science of vision; optick; optical.

We have *perfective* house, where we make demonstrations of all light, and radiations, and out of things uncoloured and transparent, we can represent unto you all several colours. *Bacon.*

**PERSPICACIOUS.** *adj.* [*perspicax*, Lat.] Quick-sighted; sharp of sight.

It is as nice and tender in feeling, as it can be *perspicacious* and quick in seeing. *S. ult.*

**PERSPICACIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *perspicacius*.] Quickness of sight.

**PERSPICACITY.** *n. f.* [*perspicacitas*, Fr.] Quickness of sight.

He that laid the foundations of the earth cannot be excited the fiery of the mountains, nor can there any thing elude the *perspicacity* of those eyes, which were before light, and in whole optics there is no opacity. *Bacon.*

**PERSPICUENCY.** *n. f.* [*perspicuus*, Lat.] The act of looking sharply. *Deid.*

**PERSPICILL.** *n. f.* [*perspicillum*, Lat.] A glass through which things are viewed; an optical glass. Little used.

Let truth be Ne'er so far distant, yet chronology, Sharp-sighted as the eagle's eye, in it can Out-stare the broad-beam'd day's meridian, Will have a *perspicill* to find her out, And though the night of error and dark doubt Dismen the dawn of truth's eternal ray, As when the rosy morn buds into day. *Craftav.*

The *perspicill*, as well as the needle, hath enlarged the habitable world. *Glimmer's Suppl.*

**PERSPICUITY.** *n. f.* [*perspicuitas*, French; from *perspicuus*.]

1. Transparency; translucency; diaphaneity.

As for diaphaneity and *perspicuity*, it enjoyeth that most eminently, as having its earthy and salinous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left impureous. *Bacon.*

2. Clearness to the mind; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

The verses containing precepts, have not so much need of ornament as of *perspicuity*. *Dryden.*

*Perspicuity* consists in the using of proper terms for the thoughts, which a man would have pass from his own mind into that of another's. *Locke.*

**PERSPICUOUS.** *adj.* [*perspicuus*, Lat.]

1. Transparent; clear; such as may be seen through; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque.

As contrary causes produce the like effects, so even the same proceed from black and white, for the clear and *perspicuous* body effecteth white, and that white a black. *P. a. Bacon.*

2. Clear to the understanding; not obscure; not ambiguous.

The purpose of *perspicuous* even as substance, whose grossness hith characters run up. *Stat. ff.*

All this is to *perspicuous*, to un-muddle, that I need not be over-intrusive in the proof of it. *S. ult.*

**PERSPICUOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *perspicuus*.] Clearly; not obscurely.

The case is no longer made than resolved; it is made not enwrapped, but plainly and *perspicuously*. *Bacon.*

**PERSPICUOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *perspicuus*.] Clearness; freedom from obscurity; transparency; diaphaneity.

**PERSPIRABLE.** *adj.* [from *perspire*.]

1. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores.

In an animal under a course of hard labour, almost too vaporous or *perspirable* will subject it to a strong perspiration, debility, and ruddy. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Emission; emitting perspiration. Not

Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or sides of the feet, which are parts more *perspirable*. and children are not hairy, for that their skins are most *perspirable*. *Bacon.*

That this attraction is performed by effluvia, is plain and granted by most; for electricities will not commonly attract, unless they become *perspirable*. *Brown.*

**PERSPIRATION.** *n. f.* [from *perspire*.] Excretion by the cuticular pores.

Insensible perspiration is the last and most perfect action of animal digestion. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**PERSPIRATIVE.** *adj.* [from *perspire*.] Performing the act of perspiration.

**TO PERSPIRE.** *v. n.* [*perspiro*, Latin.]

1. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores.

2. To be excreted by the skin. Water, milk, whey, taken without much exercise, so as to make them *perspire*, relax the belly. *Arbutnot.*

**TO PERSTRINGE.** *v. a.* [*perstringo*, Lat.] To graze upon; to glance upon. *Deid.*

**PERSUADABLE.** *adj.* [from *persuade*.] Such as may be persuaded.

**TO PERSUADE.** *v. a.* [*persuadeo*, Lat. *persuader*, French.]

1. To bring to any particular opinion.

Let every man be fully *persuaded* in his own mind. *Romans.*

We are *persuaded* better things of you, and things that accompany salvation. *Hebrews*, vi. 9. Joy over them that are *persuaded* to salvation. *2. Eldus*, vii.

Let a man be ever so well *persuaded* of the advantage of virtue, yet, till he hunger and thirst after righteousness, his will will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this contented great good. *Locke.*

Men should seriously *persuade* themselves, that they have here no abiding place, but are only in their passage to the heavenly Jerusalem. *W. ake.*

2. To influence by argument or expostulation. *Persuasion* seems rather applicable to the passions, and *argument* to the reason; but this is not always observed.

Phineas's beauty not only *persuaded*, but to *persuade* as all hearts must yield Phineas's beauty used violence, and no heart could resist. *S. du y.*

They that were with Simon, being led with covetousness, were *persuaded* for money. *2. M. x.*

To sit loose leg'd, or with one finger pecked, is accounted bad, and friends will *persuade* us from it. *Brown.*

How incongruous would it be for a mathematician to *persuade* with eloquence, to use all imaginable insinuations and untruths, that he might prevail with his hearers to believe that three and three make six. *Wilkins.*

I should be glad if I could *persuade* him to write such another cutick on any thing of mine; for when he condemns any of my poems, he makes the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

3. To inculcate by argument or expostulation.

To children afraid of vain images, we *persuade* confidence by making them handle and look near such things. *Taylor.*

4. To treat by persuasion. A mode of speech not in use.

Twenty merchants have all *persuaded* with him; But none can drive him from the envious plea Of forfeiture. *Shakespeare.*

**PERSUADE.** *n. f.* [from *persuade*.] One who influences by persuasion; an important adviser.

The earl, speaking in thatammerous language

people, but make them conceive, by the haughtiness of delivery of the king's errand; that himself was the author or principal *persuader* of that counsel. *Bacon.*

He soon is mov'd By such *persuaders* as are held upright. *Daniel.*

Hunger and thirst at once, Pow'rtful *persuaders* quicken'd at the scent Of that alluring trait, and d me so keen. *Milton.*

**PERSUASIBLE.** *adj.* [*persuasibilis*, Lat. *persuassibile*, Fr. from *persuadeo*, Latin.]

To be influenced by persuasion.

It makes us apprehend our own interest in that obedience, makes us tractable and *persuassible*, contrary to that blusth stubbornness of the horse and mule, which the Mahomet reproaches. *Government of the Tongue.*

**PERSUASIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *persuassibile*.] The quality of being flexible by persuasion.

**PERSUASION.** *n. f.* [*persuasion*, French; from *persuadus*, Latin.]

1. The act of persuading; the act of influencing by expostulation; the act of gaining or attempting the passions.

If I prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer, For thou hast all the arts of *persuasion*, Trust me, and let me know thy love's success. *Urry y.*

2. The state of being persuaded; opinion.

The most certain ken of evident goodness is, if the general *persuasion* of all men does so account it. *H. u. i.*

You are abus'd in too bold a *persuasion*. *Locke.*

When we have no other certainty of being in the right, but our own *persuasion*, that we are so, this may often be but making one error the gain for another. *Government of the Tongue.*

The obedient and the men of practice shall de upon those clouds, and triumph over then present imperfections, till *persuasion* pass into knowledge, and knowledge advance into assurance, and all come at length to be completed in the beautiful vision. *Scott.*

**PERSUASIVE.** *adj.* [*persuasivus*, French; from *persuade*.] Having the power of persuading; having influence on the passions.

In prayer, we do not so much respect what precepts at delivereth, touching the method of *persuasive* utterance in the presence of great men, as what doth most avail to our own edification in party and godly zeal. *Hacker.*

Let Martinus resume his father discourse, as well for the *persuasive* as for the constant, touching the means that may conduce unto the enterprise. *Bacon.*

Notwithstanding the weight and fineness of the arguments to persuade, and the light of man's intellect to meet this *persuasive*, evidence with a sustainable assent, no assent followed, nor were men the city actually persuaded. *Smith.*

**PERSUASIVELY.** *adv.* [from *persuasivus*.] In such a manner as to persuade.

The serpent with me *Persuasively* hath so prevail'd, that I Have also tasted. *Milton.*

Many who live upon their estates cannot so much as tell a story, much less speak clearly and *persuasively* in any business. *Locke.*

**PERSUASIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *persuasivus*.] Influence on the passions.

An opinion of the successfulness of the work being as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as either the authority of command, or the *persuasiveness* of promises, or pungency of monitions can be. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

**PERSUASORY.** *adj.* [*persuasorius*, Lat. from *persuade*.] Having the power to persuade.

**PERT.** *adj.* [*pert*, Welsh; *pert*, Dutch; *appert*, French.]

1. Lively; brisk; smart.

Awake the *pert* and nimble spirit of mirth;  
Turn melancholy forth to funerals. *Shakespeare.*  
On the tawny sands and shelves,  
Trip the *pert* fairies and the dapper elves. *Milton.*  
From *pert* to stupid sinks lupinely down,  
In youth a coxcomb, and in age a clown. *Spectator.*

2. Saucy; petulant; with bold and garrulous loquacity.

All servants might challenge the same liberty,  
and grow *pert* upon their masters, and when this  
sauciness became universal, what less mischief  
could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion?  
*Collier on Pride.*

A lady bids me in a very *pert* manner mind my  
own affairs, and not pretend to meddle with their  
lens. *Addison.*

Vanessa  
Scarce lift'ed to their idle chat,  
Further than sometimes by a frown,  
When they grew *pert*, to pull them down. *Swift.*

**PERTAIN.** *v. n.* [*pertinere*, Latin.]

To belong; to relate.

As men hate those that affect that honour by  
ambition, which *pertaineth* not to them, so are they  
more odious, who through fear betray the glory  
which they have. *Hayward.*

A chevron or ruler of an house, a very honour-  
able bearing, is never seen in the coat of a king,  
because it *pertaineth* to a mechanical profession. *Pea-bum.*

**PERTURBATION.** *n. f.* [*per* and *tere-  
bratio*, Latin.] The act of boring  
through. *Amfworth.*

**PERTINACIOUS.** *adj.* [from *perlinax*.]

1. Obstinate; stubborn; perversely refo-  
lute.

One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Sanderfon  
to be so hold, so troublesome and illogical in the  
dispute, as forced him to say, that he had never  
met with a man of more *pertinacious* confidence  
and less abilities. *Walton.*

2. Resolute; constant; steady.

Diligence is a steady, constant, and *pertinacious*  
study, that naturally leads the soul into the know-  
ledge of that, which at first seemed locked up  
from it. *South.*

**PERTINACIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *perlinax*.]

Obstinately; stubbornly.

They deny that freedom to me, which they *per-  
tinaciously* challenge to themselves. *King Charles.*  
Great have fought to ease themselves of all the  
evil of affliction by disputing subtilly against it, and  
*pertinaciously* maintaining that afflictions are no real  
evils, but only in imagination. *Talbot.*

Metals *pertinaciously* resist all transmutation; and  
though one would think they were turned into a  
different substance, yet they do but as it were lurk  
under a vizard. *Ray.*

**PERTINACITY.** *n. f.* [*perlinacia*,  
*PERTINACIOUSNESS.* Latin; from  
*perlinacius*.]

1. Obstinacy; stubbornness.

In this reply was included a very gross mistake,  
and it with *perlinacia* maintained, a capital error. *Bacon.*

2. Resolution; constancy.

**PERTINACY.** *n. f.* [from *perlinax*.]

1. Obstinacy; stubbornness; perversity.

Their *perlinacy* is such, that when you drive  
them out of one form, they assume another. *Diss.*  
It holds forth the *perlinacy* of ill fortune, in  
pursuing people into their graves. *L'Estrange.*

2. Resolution; steadiness; constancy.

St. Gorgonia played with passion and *perlinacy*,  
till she obtained relief. *Taylor.*

**PERTINENCE.** *n. f.* [from *perlinere*,  
*PERTINENCY.* Latin.] Justness of

relation to the matter in hand; pro-  
priety to the purpose; appositeness.

I have shewn the fitness and *perlinency* of the  
apostle's discourse to the persons he addressed to,  
whereby it appeareth that he was no babbler, and  
did not talk at random. *Bentley.*

**PERTINENT.** *adj.* [*perlinens*, Latin;  
*perlinent*, French.]

1. Related to the matter in hand; just to  
the purpose; not useless to the end  
proposed; apposite; not foreign from  
the thing intended.

My caution was more *perlinent*  
Than the rebuke you gave it. *Shakespeare.*  
I set down, out of experience in business, and  
conversation in books, what I thought *perlinent* to  
this business. *Bacon.*

Here I shall seem a little to digress, but you will  
by and by find it *perlinent*. *Bacon.*  
If he could find *perlinent* treatises of it in books,  
that would reach all the particulars of a man's be-  
haviour, his own ill-fashioned example would spoil  
all. *Locke.*

2. Relating; regarding; concerning. In  
this sense the word now used is *perlin-*  
*ing*.

Men shall have just cause, when any thing *per-  
linent* unto faith and religion is doubted of, the  
more willingly to incline their mind towards that  
which the sentence of so grave, wise and learned in  
that faculty shall judge most sound. *Hobbes.*

**PERTINENTLY.** *adv.* [from *perlinent*.]

Appositely; to the purpose.

Be modest and reserved in the presence of thy  
betters, speaking little, answering *perlinently*, not  
interpolating without leave or reason. *Taylor.*

**PERTINENTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *perlinent*.]

Appositeness.

**PERTINGENT.** *adj.* [*perlingens*, Latin.]

Reaching to; touching.

**PERTLY.** *adv.* [from *perlin*.]

1. Briskly; smartly.

I find no other difference betwixt the common  
town-wits and the downright country fools, than  
that the first are *perlin* in the wrong, with a little  
more gaiety; and the last neither in the right nor  
the wrong. *Pope.*

2. Saucily; petulantly.

Yonder walls, that *perlin* front your tower,  
Yond towers, whose wanton tops do butt the clouds,  
Must knit their own rest. *Shakespeare.*

When you *perlin* raise your snout,  
Flirt, and gibe, and laugh, and shout;  
Thus, among Hibernian asses,  
For sheer wit, and humour passes. *Swift.*

**PERTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *perlin*.]

1. Brisk folly; faucliness; petulance.

Dulness dighted eye'd the lively dunce,  
Remembering she herself was *perlin* once. *Pope.*

2. Petty liveness; spriteliness without  
force, dignity, or fondity.

There is in Shaftesbury's works, a lively *perlin*  
and a parade of literature, but it is hard that we  
should be bound to admire the reveries. *Watts.*

**PERTINENT.** *adj.* [*perlinens*, Latin.]

Passing over.

**PERTURB.** *v. a.* [*perturbo*,  
**PERTURBATE.** Latin.]

1. To disquiet; to disturb; to deprive of  
tranquillity.

Rest, rest, *perlin* spirit. *Shakespeare.*  
His warbling flesh with anguish burns,  
And his *perlin* soul within him mourns. *Sandys.*

2. To disorder; to confuse; to put out  
of regularity.

They are content to suffer the penalties annexed,  
rather than *perlin* the publick peace. *K. Charles.*  
The instant and brutal faculties controlled  
the logg'rons of truth; pleasure and profit over-

swaying the instructions of honesty, and sensuality  
*perlin* the reasonable commands of virtue. *Bacon.*

The accession or secession of bodies from the  
earth's surface *perlin* not the equilibration of either  
hemisphere. *Bacon.*

**PERTURBATION.** *n. f.* [*perturbatio*, Latin;  
*perlin*, French.]

1. Disquiet of mind; deprivation of tran-  
quillity.

Love was not in their looks, either to God,  
Nor to each other: but apparent guilt,  
And shame, and *perlin*, and despair. *Milton.*  
The soul, as it is more immediately and strongly  
affected by this part, so doth it manifest all its  
passions and *perlin* by it. *Ray.*

2. Restlessness of passions

Natures, that have much heat, and great and  
violent desires and *perlin*, are not ripe for  
action, till they have passed the meridian of their  
years. *Bacon's Essay.*

3. Disturbance; disorder; confusion; com-  
motion.

Although the long dissensions of the two houses  
had had lucid intervals, yet they did ever hang  
over the kingdom, ready to break forth into new  
*perlin* and calamities. *Bacon.*

4. Cause of disquiet.

O polish'd *perlin* golden care!  
That keep'st the ports of slumber open wide  
To many a watchful night: sleep with it now,  
Yet not to sound, and half so deeply sweet,  
As he, whose brow with homely biggen buns,  
Sleeps out the watch of night. *Shakespeare.*

5. Commotion of passions.

Restore yourselves unto your temper, fathers;  
And, without *perlin*, hear me speak. *Ben Jonson.*

**PERTURBATION.** *n. f.* [*perlin*, Latin;  
*perlin*, French.] Raiser of com-  
motions.

**PERTUSED.** *adj.* [*perlin*, Latin.] Bored;  
punched; pierced with holes. *DeB.*

**PERTUSION.** *n. f.* [from *perlin*, Latin.]

1. The act of piercing or punching.

The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's  
time, was by stabbing or *perlin*, as it is per-  
formed in horses. *Arbutnot.*

2. Hole made by punching or piercing.

An empty pot without earth in it, may be put  
over a fire, but the better, if some few *perlin* be  
made in the pot. *Bacon.*

**TO PERVADE.** *v. a.* [*perlin*, Latin.]

1. To pass through an aperture; to per-  
meate.

The labour'd chyle *perlin* the pores  
In all the arterial perforated shores. *Blackmore.*  
Paper dipped in water or oil, the oculus mundi  
stone steeped in water, linen-cloth oiled or var-  
nished, and many other substances soaked in such  
liquors as will intimately *perlin* their little pores,  
become by that means more transparent than other-  
wise. *Newton.*

2. To pass through the whole extension.

Matter, once bereaved of motion, cannot of itself  
acquire it again, nor till it be thrust by some other  
body from without, or be intrinsically moved by  
an immaterial self-active substance, that can pene-  
trate and *perlin* it. *Bentley.*

What but God

*Perlin*, adjusts and agitates the whole? *Talbot.*

**PERVASION.** *n. f.* [from *perlin*.] The  
act of pervading or passing through.

It seldom be made rather by the ingress and  
transcursions of the atoms of fire, than by the  
back propagation of that motion, with which fire  
beats upon the outside of the vessels, that con-  
tain the matter to be melted: both those kinds of  
fluidity, ascribed to salt-petre, will appear to be  
caused by the *perlin* of a foreign body. *Byle.*

**PERVERSE.** *adj.* [*perlin*, French; *per-  
lin*, Latin.]

## 1. Distorted from the right.

And nature breeds

*Perverse*, all monstrous, all prodigious things. *Mil.*

## 2. Obdurate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable.

Thou for the testimony of truth hast born

Universal reproach, far worse to bear

Than violence, for this was all thy care,

To stand approv'd in sight of God, though worlds

Judg'd thee *perverse*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*To so *perverse* a sex all grace is vain,It gives them courage to offend again. *Dryden.*

## 3. Petulant; vexatious; peevish; desirous to cross and vex; cross.

O gentle Romeo,

If thou dost love, pronounce it faithfully,

Or if you think I am too quickly won,

I'll frown and be *perverse*, and say thee nay,So thou wilt woo: but else not for the world. *Shak.***PERVERSELY. adv.** [from *perverse*] With intent to vex; peevishly; vexatiously; spitefully; crossly; with petty malignity.Men *perverse*ly take up piques and displeasures at others, and then every opinion of the disliked person must partake of his fate. *Deay of Piety.*Men that do not *perverse*ly use their words, or on purpose set themselves to cavil, seldom mistake the signification of the names of simple ideas. *Locke.*

A patriot is a dangerous post,

When wanted by his country most,

*Perverse*ly comes in evil times,Where virtues are imputed crimes. *Swift.***PERVERSENESSE. n. f.** [from *perverse*]

## 1. Petulance; peevishness; spiteful crossness.

Virtue hath some *perverse*ness; for she will Neither believe her good, nor others ill. *Donne.*

Her whom he wishes most, shall seldom gain

Through his *perverse*ness; but shall see her gain'dBy a far worse. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*The *perverse*ness of my fate is such,That he's not mine, because he's mine too much. *Dryden.*

When a friend in kindness tries

To shew you where your error lies,

Conviction does but more incense;

*Perverse*ness is your whole defence. *Swift.*

## 2. Perversion; corruption. Not in use.

Neither can this be meant of evil governors or tyrants; for they are often establishing lawful potentates; but of some *perverse*ness and defection in the nation itself. *Bacon.***PERVERSION. n. f.** [from *perverſion*, French; from *perverse*.] The act of perverting; change to something worse.Women to govern men, slaves freemen, are much in the same degree; all being total violations and *perversions* of the laws of nature and nations. *Bacon.*He supposes that whole reverend body are so far from disliking popery, that the hope of enjoying the abbey lands would be an effectual incitement to their *perversion*. *Swift.***PERVERSIY. n. f.** [from *perverſid*, French; from *perverse*.] Perverseness; crossness.What strange *perverſity* is this of man! When 'twas a crime to taste the lightning tree, He could not then his hand refrain. *Norris.***TO PERVERT. v. a.** [from *pervert*, Latin; *pervertir*, French.]

## 1. To distort from the true end or purpose.

Instead of good they may work ill, and *pervert*justice to extreme injustice. *Spens. State of Ireland.*

If thou seest the oppression of the poor, and vio-

lating of justice in a province, marvel not.

If then his providence

Of our evil seek to bring forth good,

Thou must be to *pervert* that end,Of good still to find means of evil. *Milton.*He has *perverted* my meaning by his glosses; and interpreted my words into blasphemy, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden.*Porphyry has wrote a volume to explain this cave of the nymphs with more piety than judgment; and another person has *perverted* it into obscenity; and both allegorically. *Bloom.*We cannot charge any thing upon their nature, till we take care that it is *perverted* by their education. *Law.*

## 2. To corrupt; to turn from the right; opposed to convert, which is to turn from the wrong to the right.

The heinous and despicable act

Of Satan, done in Paradise, and how

He in the serpent had *perverted* Eve,

Her husband she, to taste the fatal fruit,

Was known in heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*The subtle practices of Eusebius, bishop of Constantinople, in *perverting* and corrupting the most pious emperor Valens. *Waterland.***PERVERTER. n. f.** [from *pervert*.]

## 1. One that changes any thing from good to bad; a corrupter.

Where a child finds his own parents his *perverters*, he cannot be so properly born, as damued into the world. *South.*

## 2. One who distorts any thing from the right purpose.

He that reads a prohibition in a divine law, had need be well satisfied about the sense he gives it, lest he incur the wrath of God, and be found a *perverter* of his law. *Stillingfleet.***PERVERTIBLE. adj.** [from *pervert*.] That may be easily perverted. *Ainsworth.***PERVICACIOUS. adj.** [from *pervix*, Lat.] Spitefully obstinate; peevishly contumacious.May private devotions be efficacious upon the mind of one of the most *pervixious* young creatures! *Clarissa.*But in his ale most *pervixious*. *Denham.***PERVICACIOUSLY. adv.** [from *pervixacious*.] With spiteful obstinacy.**PERVICACIOUSNESS. n. f.** [from *pervixacia*, Latin; from *pervixacious*.]**PERVICACITY. n. f.** [from *pervixacious*.] Spiteful obstinacy.**PERVIVIOUS. n. f.** [from *pervixius*, Latin.]

## 1. Admitting passage; capable of being permeated.

The Egyptians used to say, that unknown darkness is the first principle of the world, by darkness they mean God, whose secrets are *pervivious* to no eye. *Taylor.*Leda's twins, Conspicuous both, and both in act to throw Their trembling lances brandish'd at the foe, Nor had they mis'd; but he to thickets fled, Conceal'd from aiming spears, not *pervivious* to the speed. *Dryden.*Those lodged in other earth, more lax and *pervivious*, decayed in tract of time, and rotted at length. *Woodward.*

## 2. Pervading; permeating. This sense is not proper.

What is this little, agile, *pervivious* fire,This fluttering motion which we call the mind? *Prior.***PERVIVIOUSNESS. n. f.** [from *pervivious*.] Quality of admitting a passage.The *perviviousness* of our receiver to a body much more subtle than air, proceeded partly from the looser texture of that glass the receiver was made of, and partly from the enormous heat, which opened the pores of the glass. *Boyle.*There will be found another difference besides that of *perviviousness*. *Holden's Elements of Speech.***PERUKE. n. f.** [from *peruque*, French.] A cap of false hair; a periwig.I put him on a linen cap, and his *peruke* over that. *Wilmot.***TO PERUKE. v. a.** [from the noun.] To dress in additional hair.**PERUKE MAKER. n. f.** [from *peruke* and *maker*.]

A maker of perukes; a wig-maker.

**PERUSAL. n. f.** [from *peruse*.] The act of reading.As pieces of miniature must be allowed a closer inspection, so this treatise requires application in the *perusal*. *Woodward.*If upon a new *perusal* you think it is written in the very spirit of the ancients, it deserves your care, and is capable of being improved. *Ainsbury.***TO PERUSE. v. a.** [from *per* and *use*.]

## 1. To read.

*Peruse* this writing here and thou shalt knowThe treason. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*The petitions being thus prepared, do you constantly set apart an hour in a day to *peruse* those petitions. *Bacon.*Carefully observe, whether he takes the distinguishing perfections or the specifick qualities of the author whom he *peruses*. *Addison.*

## 2. To observe; to examine.

I hear the enemy:

Out some light horsemen, and *peruse* their wings. *Shakespeare.*I've *perus'd* her well;

Beauty and honour in her are so mingled,

That they have caught the king. *Shakespeare.*Myself I then *perus'd*, and limb by limbSurvey'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.***PERUSER. n. f.** [from *peruse*.] A reader; examiner.The difficulties and hesitations of every one will be according to the capacity of each *peruser*, and as his penetration into nature is greater or less. *Woodward.***PESADNE. n. f.***Pesade* is a motion a horse makes in raising or lifting up his forequarters, keeping his hind legs upon the ground without stirring. *Farrier's Dict.***PESSARY. n. f.** [from *peſſaire*, French] Is an oblong form of medicine, made to thrust up into the uterus upon some extraordinary occasions.Of cantharides he prescribes five in a *peſſary*, cutting off their heads and feet, mixt with myrrh. *Abutnot.***PEST. n. f.** [from *peſte*, French; *peſtis*, Lat.]

## 1. Plague; peilence.

Let fierce Achilles

The god propitiate, and the *pest* assuage. *Pope.*

## 2. Any thing mischievous or destructive.

At her words the hellish *pest*Forbore. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Of all virtues justice is the best;

Valour without it, is a common *pest*. *Waller.*The *pest* a virgin's face and bosom bears,

High on her crown a rising snake appears,

Guards her black front, and hisses in her hairs. *Eope.***TO PESTER. v. a.** [from *peſter*, French.]

## 1. To disturb; to perplex; to harass; to turmoil.

Who then shall blame

His *peſter'd* senses to recoil and start,

When all that is within him does condemn

Itself for being there? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*He hath not fail'd to *peſter* us with message,Imposing the surrender of those lands. *Shakespeare's*We are *peſtered* with mice and rats, and to thisend the cat is very serviceable. *Mere against Arbeiſ.*A multitude of scribblers daily *peſter* the world with their insufferable stuff. *Dryden.*They did so much *peſter* the church and elude the people, that contradictions themselves asserted by Rabbits were equally revered by them as the infallible will of God. *Swift.*

At home he was pursu'd with noise;  
Abroad was *pest*'d by the boys. *Swift.*

2. To encumber.

Fitches and pease  
For *pest*'ing too much on a bowl they lay. *Tusser.*  
The people crowding near within the *pest*'d  
room. *Drayton.*

Confin'd and *pest*'d in this pinted here,  
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being. *Milton.*  
**PESTERER. n. s.** [from *pester*.] One  
that *pest*ers or disturbs.

**PESTEROUS. adj.** [from *pester*.] Encum-  
bering; cumbersome.

In the statute against vagabonds note the dis-  
like the parliament had of gaoling them, as that  
which was chargeable, *pest* rous, and of no open  
example. *Bacon's Henry vi.*

**PESTHOUSE. n. s.** [from *pest* and *house*.]  
A hospital for persons infected with  
the plague.

**PESTIFEROUS. adj.** [from *pestifer*, Lat.]  
1. Destructive; mischievous.

Such is thy audacious wickedness,  
Thy leud, *pestiferous*, and disreputous pranks,  
The very infants prattle of thy pride. *Shakespeare.*  
You, that have discover'd secrets, and made such  
*pestiferous* reports of men nobly held, must die. *Shakespeare.*

2. Pestilential; malignant; infectious.  
It is easy to conceive how the streams of *pestiferous*  
bodies taint the air, while they are alive and hot. *A. Burton.*

**PESTILENCE. n. s.** [from *pestilentia*, Fr. *pesti-  
lencia*, Latin.] Plague; pest; conta-  
gious distemper

The red *pestilence* strike all trades in Rome,  
And occupations perish. *Shakespeare.*

When my eye beheld Olivia first,  
Methought the pangs of the air of *pestilence*. *Shakespeare.*

**PESTILENT. adj.** [from *pestilent*, French; *pesti-  
lent*, Latin.]

1. Producing plagues; malignant.

Great ringing of bells in populous cities diffu-  
sated *pestilent* air, which may be from the con-  
cussion of the air, and not from the sound. *Bacon.*

Heavy moulded bread the soldiers thrusting upon  
their spears raised against king Ferdinand, who  
with such corrupt and *pestilent* bread would feed  
them. *Knolles.*

To those people that dwell under or near the  
equator, a perpetual spring would be a most *pestilent*  
and insupportable summer. *Bentley.*

2. Mischievous; destructive.

There is nothing more contagious and *pestilent*  
than some kinds of harmony; than some nothing  
more strong and potent unto good. *Hooker.*

Which precedent, of *pestilent* import,  
Against thee, Henry, had been brought. *Daniel.*

The world abounds with *pestilent* books, writ-  
ten against this doctrine. *Swift's Miscellany.*

3. In ludicrous language, it is used to ex-  
aggerate the meaning of another word.

One *pestilent* fine,  
His beard no bigger than thin,  
Walk'd on before the rest. *Suckling.*

**PESTILENTIAL. adj.** [from *pestilential*, Fr.  
*pestilens*, Latin.]

1. Partaking of the nature of pestilence;  
producing pestilence; infectious; conta-  
gious.

These with the air passing into the lungs, in-  
fect the mass of blood, and lay the foundation of  
*pestilential* fevers. *Woodward.*

Five involv'd  
In *pestilential* vapours, stench, and smoky. *Addison.*

2. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious.

If government depends upon religion, then this  
shows the *pestilential* design of those that attempt  
to injure the civil and ecclesiastical interests. *South.*

**PESTILENTLY. adv.** [from *pestilent*.]  
Mischievously; destructively.

**PESTILLATION. n. s.** [from *pestillum*, Latin.]  
The act of pounding or breaking in a  
mortar.

The best diamonds are comminable, and so far  
from breaking hammers, that they submit unt-  
to *pestillation*, and resist not any ordinary *pestile*. *Breton.*

**PESTLE. n. s.** [from *pestillum*, Latin.] An in-  
strument with which any thing is broken  
in a mortar.

What real alteration can the beating of the *pestile*  
make in any body, but of the texture of it? *Locke.*  
Upon our vegetable food the teeth and jaws act  
as the *pestile* and mortar. *A. Burton.*

**PESTLE of Pork. n. s.** A gammon of  
bacon. *Answorth.*

**PET. n. s.** [This word is of doubtful  
etymology; from *despit*, French; or  
*impetus*, Latin; perhaps it may be de-  
rived some way from *petit*, as it implies  
only a little fume or fret.]

1. A slight passion; a slight fit of peevish-  
ness.

If all the world  
Should in a *pet* of temperance feed on pulse,  
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but freeze,  
Th' all-giver would be unthankt, would be un-  
prais'd. *Milton.*

If we cannot obtain every vain thing we ask,  
our next business is to take *pet* at the refusal. *L'Es-  
p.*  
Life, given for noble purposes, must not be  
thrown up in a *pet*, nor whined away in love. *Culter.*

They cause the proud their visits to delay,  
And send the godly in a *pet* to pray. *Pope.*

2. A lamb taken into the house, and  
brought up by hand. A cadd lamb.  
[Probably from *petit*, little.] See **PEAT.**  
*Hammer.*

**PETAL. n. s.** [from *petalum*, Latin.]

*Petal* is a term in botany, signifying those fine  
coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all  
plants: whence plants are distinguished into mo-  
nopetalous, whose flower is one continued leaf;  
tripetalous, pentapetalous, and polypetalous, when  
they consist of three, five, or many leaves. *Quincy.*

**PETALOUS. adj.** [from *petal*.] Having  
petals.

**PETARD. } n. s.** [from *petard*, French; *pe-  
PETARD. } tardo*, Italian.]

A *petard* is an engine of metal, almost in the  
shape of an hat, about seven inches deep, and about  
five inches over at the mouth; when charged with  
fine powder well beaten, it is covered with a ma-  
dric or plank, bound down fast with ropes, run-  
ning through handles, which are round the rim  
near the mouth of it: this *petard* is applied to gates  
or barriers of such places as are designed to be  
surprised, to blow them up: they are also used in  
countermines to break through into the enemies  
galleries. *Military Dictionary.*

'Tis the sport to have the engineers  
Hoist with his own *petard*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Find all his having and his holding,  
Reduc'd to eternal noise and scolding;  
The conjugal *petard* that tears  
Down all portcullises of cars. *Hudibras.*

**PETECHIAL. adj.** [from *petechia*, Lat.]  
Pestilentially spotted.

In London are many fevers with buboes and  
carbuncles, and many *petechial* or spotted fevers. *A. Burton.*

**PETTERWORT. n. s.** [from *Ancyren*.] A plant.

**PETTY. adj.** [French.] Small; incon-  
siderable.

By what small *petit* hints does the mind recover  
a vanishing notion? *South.*

**PETITION. n. s.** [from *petitio*, Latin.]

1. Request; intreaty; supplication; prayer.

We must propose unto all men certain *petitions*  
incident and very material in causes of this nature. *Hooker.*

My next poor *petition*  
Is, that his noble grace would have some pity  
Upon my wretched woman. *Shakespeare.*

Let my life be given at my *petition*, and my people  
at my request. *Essex, viii. 3.*

Then didst choose this house to be cased by thy  
name, and to be a house of prayer and *petition* for  
thy people. *1 Macc. viii.*

We must not only send up *petitions* and thoughts  
now and then to heaven, but must go through all  
our worldly business with a heavenly spirit. *Law.*

2. Single branch or article of a prayer.

They pray'd that the mightiest possibls his heart,  
And no pretending rival than a part;  
This last *petition* heard of all her pray'rs. *Dryden.*

**TO PETITION. v. a.** [from the noun.]

To solicit; to supplicate.  
You have *petition'd* all the gods.

For my prosperity. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The mother *petitioned* her gods to bestow upon  
them the greatest gift that could be given. *Addison.*

**PETITIONARILY. adv.** [from *petitionary*.]  
By way of begging the question.

This doth but *petitionarily* infer a dextrality in  
the heavens, and we may as reasonably conclude a  
right and left laterality in the ark of Noah. *Brown.*

**PETITIONARY. adj.** [from *petition*.]

1. Supplicatory; coming with petitions.

Pardon thy *petitionary* countrymen. *Shakespeare.*  
It is our base *petitionary* breath  
That blows 'em to this greatness. *Ben Jonson.*

2. Containing petitions or requests.

*Petitionary* prayer belongeth only to such as  
are in themselves impotent, and stand in need of  
relief from others. *Hooker.*

I return only yes or no to *questionary* and *peti-  
tionary* epistles of half a yard long. *Swift.*

**PETITIONER. n. s.** [from *petition*.] One  
who offers a petition.

When you have received the petitions, and it  
will please the *petitioners* well to deliver them into  
your own hand, let your secretary first read them,  
and draw lines under the material parts. *Bacon.*

What pleasure can it be to be encumbered with  
dependencies, thronged and surrounded with *peti-  
tioners*? *South.*

Their prayers are to the reproach of the *peti-  
tioners*, and to the confusion of vain desires. *L'Es-  
p.*

His woes broke out, and begg'd relief  
With tears, the dumb *petitioners* of grief. *Dryden.*

The Roman matrons prebated a petition to  
the fathers; this raised so much raillery upon  
the *petitioners*, that the ladies never after offered  
to direct the lawgivers of their country. *Addison.*

**PETITORY. adj.** [from *petitorius*, Latin, *peti-  
toire*, French.] Pertaining; claiming  
the property of any thing. *Answorth.*

**PETRE. n. s.** [from *petra*, a stone, Lat.] Nitre;  
salt petre. See **NITRE**

Powder made of impure and greasy *petre*, hath  
but a weak emission, and gives but a faint report. *Brown.*

The vessel was first well sealed to prevent crack-  
ing, and covered to prevent the falling in of any  
thing that might unseasonably kindle the *petre*. *Berke-  
ley.*  
Nitre, while it is in its native state, is called  
*petre-lute*, when refined salt *petre*. *Woodward.*

**PETRESCENT. adj.** [from *petreus*, Latin.]

Growing stone; becoming stone.

A cave, &c. whose arched roof there dropped  
down a *petrescent* liquor, which oftentimes before  
it could fall to the ground congealed. *Boyle.*

**PETRIFICATION. n. s.** [from *petrifica*, Lat.]

1. The act of turning to stone; the state  
of being turned to stone.

Its concretionary spirit has the seeds of petrification  
and gorgon within itself. *Brown.*

2. That which is made stone.



Look over the variety of beautiful shells, *petrifications*, ores, minerals, stones, and other natural curiosities.

**PETRIFICATIVE**. *adj.* [from *petrification*, Lat.] Having the power to form stone.

There are many to be found, which are but the lapidescences and petrificative mutation of bodies.

**PETRIFICATION**. *n. f.* [*petrification*, French; from *petrify*.] A body formed by changing other matter to stone.

In these strange petrifications, the hardening of the bodies seems to be effected principally, if not only, as in the induration of the fluid substances of an egg into a chick, by altering the disposition of their parts.

**PETRIFICK**. *adj.* [*petrificus*, Lat.] Having the power to change to stone.

Winter's breath,  
A nitrous blast that strikes petrific death.

Death with his mace petrifick, cold and dry,  
As with a trident, smote.

**TO PETRIFY**. *v. a.* [*petrifier*, French, *petra* and *fo*, Latin.]

1. To change to stone.

2. To make callous; to make obdurate.

Schism is mark'd out by the apostle to the Hebrews, as a kind of petrifying crime, which induces induration.

Though their souls be not yet wholly petrifick, yet every act of sin makes gradual approaches to it.

Full in the midst of Euclid dip at once,  
And petrify a genius to a dunce.

Who stifle nature, and subside on art,  
Who coin the face, and petrify the heart.

**TO PETRIFY**. *v. n.* To become stone.

Like Niobe we marble grow,  
And petrify with grief.

**PETROL**. *n. f.* [*petrole*, French.]

*Petrol* or *petroleum* is a liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs.

**PETRONEL**. *n. f.* [*petrnel*, French.] A pistol; a small gun used by a horse man.

And he with *petronel* upheav'd,  
Instead of shield the blow receiv'd.

**PETTCOY**. *n. f.* [*gnaphalium minus*.] An herb.

**PETTRICOAT**. *n. f.* [*petit* and *coat*.] The lower part of a woman's dress.

What trade art thou, Feeble?—A woman's thy-  
stor, sir.—Wilt thou make as many holes in an enemy's battle, as thou hast done in a woman's pettricoat?

Her feet beneath her pettricoat,  
Like little mice, hole in and out,  
As if they fear'd the light.

It is a great complement to the sex, that the virtues are generally seen in pettricoats.

To my chok'd typhus, of spectral note,  
We trust the important change, the pettricoat;  
Oft have we known that feventful fence to fill,  
Though stiff with hoops, and arm'd with ribs of whale.

**PETTIFOGGER**. *n. f.* [corrupted from *petti-voguer*; *petit* and *voguer*, Fr.] A petty (small) rate lawyer.

The worst and thinnest and least client'd pettifoggers get, under the sweet bait of revenge, more plentiful than a nation of actions.

Your pettifoggers damn their souls  
To share with knives in cheating fools.

Consider, my dear, how indecent it is to abandon your shop and follow pettifoggers; there is a great difference between two country chieftains about

a barren acre, but you draw yourself in as bail, surety, or solicitor.

Physicians are apt to despise empirics; lawyers, pettifoggers; and merchants, pedlars.

**PETTTINESS**. *n. f.* [from *petty*.] Smallness; littleness; inconsiderableness; unimportance.

The losses we have borne, the subjects we have lost, and the disgrace we have digested;  
To answer which, his pettiness would bow under.

**PETTTISH**. *adj.* [from *pett*.] Fretful; peevish.

Nor doth their childhood prove their innocence;  
They're toward, pettish, and unus'd to smile.

**PETTTISHNESS**. *n. f.* [from *pettish*.] Fretfulness; peevishness.

Like children, when we lose our favourite plaything, we throw away the rest in a fit of pettishness.

**PETTTIOES**. *n. f.* [*petty* and *tor*.]

1. The feet of a sucking pig.

2. Feet in contempt.

My good clown grew so in love with the wenches song, that he would not sin his pettiness, till he had both tune and words.

**PETTY**. *n. f.* [Italian.] The breast; figuratively, privacy.

**PETTY**. *adj.* [*petit*, French.] Small; inconsiderable; inferior; little.

When he had no power,  
But was a petty servant to the state,  
He was your enemy.

It is a common experience, that dogs know the do, killer; when, as in time of infection, some petty fellow is sent out to kill the dogs.

It importeth not much, some petty alteration of distance it may make.

Will God incense his ire  
For such a petty trespass?

From thence a thousand lesser poets sprung,  
Like petty princes from the fall of Rome.

I try believe one only chief and great God, which hath been from all eternity; who, when he proposed to make the world, made first other gods of a principal order; and after, the sun, moon, and stars, as petty gods.

By all I have read of petty commonwealths, as well as the great ones, it seems to me, that a free people divide themselves into three powers.

Bolonia water'd by the petty Rhine.

Can an example be given, in the whole course of this war, where we have treated the petty prince, with whom we have had to deal, in so contemptuous a manner?

**PETULANCE**. *n. f.* [*petulance*, Fr. *petulantia*, Lat.] Sauciness; peevishness; wantonness.

It was excellently said of that philosopher, that there was a wall of parapet of teeth set in our mouth, to restrain the petulance of our words.

Such was others petulancy, that they joyed to see their betters financially outraged and abused.

Wise men knew, that which looked like pride in some, and like petulance in others, would, by experience in affairs and conversation amongst men, be in time wrought off.

However their numbers, as well as their insolence and perverseness increased, many instances of petulancy and scurrility are to be seen in their pamphlets.

There appears in our age a pride and petulancy in youth, zealous to cast off the tendiments of their fathers and teachers.

**PETULANT**. *adj.* [*petulans*, Latin; *petulant*, French.]

1. Saucy; perverse.

If the opponent lets victory incline to his side, let him shew the force of his argument, without

too importunate and petulant demands of an answer.

2. Wanton.

The tongue of a man is so petulant, and his thoughts so variable, that one should not lay too great stress upon any present speeches and opinions.

**PETULANTLY**. *adv.* [from *petulant*.]

With petulance; with saucy pertness.

**PEW**. *n. f.* [*puye*, Dutch.] A feat inclosed in a church.

When Sir Thomas More was lord chancellor, he did use, at mass, to sit in the chancel, and his lady in a pew.

Should our sex take it into their heads to wear trunk breeches at church, a man and his wife would fill a whole pew.

She decently, in form, pays heav'n its due;  
And makes a civil visit to her pew.

**PEWET**. *n. f.* [*piewit*, Dutch; *vannillus*.]

1. A water fowl.

We reckon the dip-chick, so named of his diving and littleness, pulchus, peewits, meawes.

2. The lapwing.

**PEWTER**. *n. f.* [*peauter*, Dutch.]

1. A compound of metals; an artificial metal.

Nine parts or more of tin, with one of regulus of antimony, compose pewter.

Coarse pewter is made of fine tin and lead.

The pewter, into which no water could enter, became more white, and like to silver, and less flexible.

Pewter dishes, with water in them, will not melt easily, but without it they will, nay, butter or oil, in themselves inflammable, yet, by their moisture, will hinder melting.

2. The plates and dishes in a house.

The eye of the mistress was wont to make her pewter shine.

**PEWTERER**. *n. f.* [from *pewter*.] A smith who works in pewter.

He shall charge you and discharge you with the motion of a pewterer's hammer.

We caused a skilful pewterer to clothe the vessel in our presence with solder exquisitely.

**PHENOMENON**. *n. f.* See **PHENOMENON**. This has sometimes *phenomena* in the plural.

[*Phaenomenon*, Gr.] An appearance in the works of nature.

The paper was black, and the colours intense and thick, that the *phenomenon* might be conspicuous.

**PHAGEDENA**. *n. f.* [*phagidena*; from *phageo*, to eat.] An ulcer, where the sharpness of the humours eats away the flesh.

**PHAGIDENICK**. *adj.* [*phagedenique*, French.] Eating; corroding.

*Phagedenic* medicines, are those which eat away fungous or proud flesh.

A bubo, according to its malignancy, either proves easily curable, or terminates in a phagedenic ulcer with jagged lips.

When they are very putrid and consusive, which circumstances give them the name of foul phagedenic ulcers, some spirits of wine should be added to the fermentation.

**PHALANX**. *n. f.* [*phalanx*, Latin; *phalange*, French.] A troop of men closely embodied.

Far otherwise than inviolable saints, in cubic phalanx firm, advanced entire, invulnerable, impenetrably arm'd.

The Grecian phalanx, mov'd as a tow'r,  
On all sides batter'd, yet resists his power.

**PHANTASM**. *n. f.* [*Phantasma*, Gr.]

**PHANTASMA**. *n. f.* [*phantasma*, Gr.] Vain and airy appearance;



something appearing only to imagination.

All the interim is  
Like a *phantasma* or a hideous dream. *Shakespeare.*  
This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court.

A *phantasm*, a monacho, and one that makes sport  
To the prince and his book-mates. *Shakespeare.*

They believe, and they believe amiss, because  
they be but *phantasies* or apparitions. *Raleigh's Hist.*

If the great ones were in forwardness, the people  
were in fury, entertaining this airy body or *phantasm*  
with incredible affection; partly out of their  
great devotion to the house of York, partly out  
of proud humour. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Why,  
In this infernal vale first met, thou call'st  
Me father, and that *phantasm* call'st my son. *Milt.*  
Assaying, by his devilish art, to reach  
The organs of her fancy, and with them forge  
Illusions, as he list, *phantasms* and dreams. *Milton.*

PHANTASTICAL. } See FANTASTICAL.

PHANTASTICK. }

PHANTOM. *n. f.* [*phantome*, French.]

1. A spectre; an apparition.

If he cannot help believing, that such things he  
saw and heard, he may still have room to believe  
that what this airy *phantom* said is not absolutely  
to be relied on. *Atterbury.*

A constant vapour o'er the palace flies;  
Strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise;  
Dreadful as hermits dreams in haunted shades,  
Or bright as visions of expiring maids. *Pope.*

2. A fancied vision.

Restless and impatient to try every overture of  
present happiness, he hunts a *phantom* he can never  
overtake. *Rogers.*

As Pallas will'd, along the fable skies,  
To calm the queen, the *phantom* sister flies. *Pope.*

PHARISÆICAL. *adj.* [from *pharisee*.]

Ritual; externally religious; from the  
sect of the Pharisees, whose religion  
consisted almost wholly in ceremonies.

The causes of superstition are pleasing and sen-  
sual rites, excess of outward and *pharisaical* ho-  
liness, over great reverence of traditions which  
cannot but load the church. *Bacon.*

Suffer us not to be deluded with *pharisaical*  
washings instead of christian reformings. *K. Charles.*

PHARMACEUTICAL. } *adj.* [*φαρμακeutikē*,  
PHARMACEUTICK. } from *φάρμακον*.]

Relating to the knowledge or art of  
pharmacy, and preparation of medi-  
cines.

PHARMACOLOGIST. *n. f.* [*φαρμακολόγος* and  
*λόγος*.] One who writes upon drugs.

The ostrea is recommended by the *pharmacolo-*  
*gists* as an absorbent and conglutinator of broken  
bones. *Woodward on Puffins.*

PHARMACOLOGY. *n. f.* [*φάρμακον* and  
*λογία*.] The knowledge of drugs and  
medicines.

PHARMACOPŒIA. *n. f.* [*φάρμακον* and  
*ποιήω*; *pharmacopée*, French.] A dis-  
pensatory; a book containing rules for  
the composition of medicines.

PHARMACOPOLIST. *n. f.* [*φάρμακον* and  
*πώληω*; *pharmacopole*, Fr.] An apothecary;  
one who sells medicines.

PHARMACY. *n. f.* [from *φάρμακον*, a me-  
dicine; *pharmacia*, French.] The art  
or practice of preparing medicines; the  
trade of apothecary.

Each dose she goddess weighs with watchful eye,  
So nice her art in impious *pharmacy*. *Caen.*

PHAROS. } *n. f.* [from *Pharos* in Egypt.]

PHARE. } A light-house; a lantern

Shew the shore to direct sailors.

He augmented and repaired the port of Orlé,  
built a *pharos* or light-house. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

PHARYNGOTOMY. *n. f.* [*φάρυγξ* and  
*τομή*.] The act of making an incision  
into the wind-pipe, used when some tu-  
mour in the throat hinders respiration.

PHASELS. *n. f.* [*phaseoli*, Lat.] French  
beans. *Answerth.*

PHASIS. *n. f.* In the plural *phases*  
[*φάσις*; *phases*, French.] Appearance ex-  
hibited by any body; as the changes of  
the moon.

All the hypotheses yet contrived, were built upon  
too narrow an inspection of the *phases* of the uni-  
verse. *Clauville.*

He o'er the seas shall love or fame pursue,  
And other months, another *phase* view;  
Fixt to the rudder, he shall boldly steer,  
And pass those rocks which Tiphys us'd to fear. *Cicero.*

PHASM. *n. f.* [*φάσμα*.] Appearance;  
phantom; fancied apparition.

Thence proceed many aerial fictions and *phasms*,  
and chimeras created by the vanity of our own  
hearts or seduction of evil spirits, and not planted  
in them by God. *Hammond.*

PHEASANT. *n. f.* [*φάισαν*, Fr. *phasianus*,  
from *Phasis*, the river of Cholchos.] A  
kind of wild cock.

The hardest to draw are tame birds; as the cock,  
peacock, and *phasant*. *Peacocks on Drawing.*  
Preach as I please, I doubt our curious men  
Will chide a *phasant* still before a hen. *Pope.*

PHEER. *n. f.* A companion. See FEER.  
*Spenser.*

TO PHEERE. *v. a.* [perhaps to *feaze*.] To  
comb; to fleece; to curry.  
An he be proud with me, I'll *pheer* his pride. *Shakespeare.*

PHENICOPTER. *n. f.* [*φαινικοπτέρη*; *phie-*  
*nicopteris*, Lat.] A kind of bird, which  
is thus described by *Martial*:

*Dat mihi penna rubens nomen sed lin-*  
*gua gulefis*

*Nota juxta; quid si garrula lingua foret?*  
He blended together the divers of quillheads, the  
brains of pheasants and peacocks, tongues of *phe-*  
*nicopters*, and the molts or lampies. *Hakewell.*

PHENIX. *n. f.* [*φαινίξ*; *phenix*, Lat.] The  
bird which is supposed to exist single,  
and to rise again from its own ashes.

There is one rice, the *phenix* throne, one *phenix*  
At this hour reigning there. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
To all the towns he seems a *phenix*. *Milton.*  
Having the idea of a *phenix* in my mind, the  
first enquiry is, whether such a thing does exist? *Locke.*

PHENOMENON. *n. f.* [*φαινόμενον*; *pheno-*  
*mene*, French: it is therefore often writ-  
ten *phenomenon*; but being naturalised,  
it has changed the *e*, which is not in  
the English language, to *i*. But if it  
has the original plural termination *pha-*  
*nomena*, it should, I think, be written  
with *e*.]

1. Appearance; visible quality.

Short-sighted minds are unfit to make *philo-*  
*sophers*, whose business it is to describe, in compre-  
hensive theories, the *phenomena* of the world and  
their causes. *Burnet.*

These are curiosities of little or no moment to  
the understanding the *phenomena* of nature. *Newton.*

The most considerable *phenomenon* belonging to  
terrestrial bodies is gravitation, whereby all bodies  
in the vicinity of the earth press towards its centre. *Newton's Sermons.*

2. Any thing that strikes by any new ap-  
pearance.

PHIAL. *n. f.* [*phiala*, Latin; *phiole*, Fr.]  
A small bottle.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole  
With juice of curbed hebenon in a *phial*. *Shakespeare.*  
He proves his explanations by experiments made  
with a *phial* of water, and with globes of glass filled  
with water. *Newton.*

PHILANTHROPY. *n. f.* [*φιλαν* and *άνθρω-*  
*πία*.] Love of mankind; good nature.

Such a transient temporary good nature is not  
that *philanthropy*, that love of mankind, which de-  
serves the title of a moral virtue. *Addison.*

PHILIPPICK. *n. f.* [from the invectives  
of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.] Any invective declamation.

PHILOLOGER. *n. f.* [*φιλόλογος*.] One  
whose chief study is language; a gram-  
marian; a critic.

*Philologers* and critical discourses, who look be-  
yond the shell and obvious exterior of things, will  
not be angry with our narrower explorations. *Brown.*  
You expect, that I should discourse of this mat-  
ter like a naturalist, not a *philologist*. *Boyle.*

The best *philologists* say, that the original word  
does not only signify domestic, as opposed to for-  
eign, but also private, as opposed to common. *Spencer's Sermons.*

PHILOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *philology*.]  
Critical; grammatical.

Studies, called *philological*, are history, language,  
grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and criticism. *Watts.*  
He who pretends to the learned professions, if  
he doth not arise to be a critic himself in *phi-*  
*lological* matters, should frequently converse with  
dictionaries, paraphrases, commentators, or other  
criticks, which may relieve any difficulties. *Watts.*

PHILOLOGIST. *n. f.* See PHILOGER.

A critic; a grammarian.

PHILOLOGY. *n. f.* [*φιλολογία*; *philo-*  
*logie*, French.] Criticism; grammati-  
cal learning. See PHILOGICAL.

Temper all discourses of *philology* with interper-  
sions of morality. *Walker.*

PHILOMELA. } *n. f.* [from *Philemela*,  
PHILOMELA } changed into a bird.]

The nightingale.  
Time drives the flocks from field to fold,  
When others rage, and *philemels* grow cold,  
And *philemel* becometh dumb. *Shakespeare.*

Admires the jay the insects gilded wings,  
Or hears the hawk when *philemela* sings? *Pope.*

PHILOMET. *adj.* [corrupted from *feuille*  
*verte*, a dead leaf.] Coloured like a  
dead leaf.

One of them was blue, another yellow, and ano-  
ther *philemet*; the fourth was of a pink colour, and  
the fifth of a pale green. *Addison.*

PHILOSOPHEME. *n. f.* [*φιλοσόφημα*.] Prin-  
ciple of reasoning; theorem. An un-  
usual word.

You will learn how to address yourself to children  
for their benefit, and derive some useful *philo-*  
*sophemes* for your own entertainment. *Watts.*

PHILOSOPHER. *n. f.* [*φιλοσοφία*, Latin;  
*philosophe*, French.] A man deep in  
knowledge, either moral or natural.

Many found in belief have been also great *philo-*  
*sophers*. *Hooker.*

The *philosopher* hath long ago told us, that ac-  
cording to the divers natures of things, so must the  
evidences to them be, and that 'tis an argument  
of an undisciplined wit not to acknowledge this. *Watts.*

They all our former *philosophers* despise,  
And would our faith by force of reason try. *Dryden.*

If the *philosophers* by us had been too wary in  
their observations and sincere in their reports, as  
those, who call themselves *philosophers*, ought to  
have been, our acquaintance with the book, here  
about us had been much greater. *Locke.*

Adam, in the state of innocence, came into the world a *philosophy*, which sufficiently appeared by his writing the nature of things upon their names; he could view essences in the universe, and read terms without the comment of their respective properties. *South.*

**PHILOSOPHERS** *stone. n. s.* A stone dreamed of by alchemists, which, by its touch, converts base metals into gold.

That stone

*Philosophers* in vain so long have sought. *Milton.*

**PHILOSOPHICAL.** *adj.* [*philosophique*, French; from *philosophy*.]

1. Belonging to philosophy; suitable to a philosopher; formed by philosophy.

Others in virtue plac'd felicity:

The stoick last in *philosophick* pride

By him call'd virtue; and his virtuous man,

Wise, perfect in himself, and all possessing. *Milton.*

How could our chymick friends go on

To find the *philosophick* stone? *Pror.*

When the safety of the publick is endangered, the appearance of a *philosophical* or affected indolence must arise either from stupidity or perfidiousness. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Skilled in philosophy.

We have our *philosophical* persons to make modern and familiar things supernatural and causeless. *Shakespeare.*

Acquaintance with God is not a speculative knowledge, built on abstracted reasonings about his nature and essence, such as *philosophical* minds often busy themselves in, without reaping from thence any advantage towards regulating their passions, but practical knowledge. *Atterbury.*

3. Frugal; abstemious.

This is what nature's wants may well suffice:

But since among mankind so few there are,

Who will conform to *philosophick* fare,

I'll mingle something of our times to please. *Dryd.*

**PHILOSOPHICALLY.** *adv.* [from *philosophical*.] In a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely.

The law of commonwealths that cut off the right hand of malefactors, if *philosophically* executed, is impartial; otherwise the amputation not equally punisheth all. *Brown.*

No man has ever treated the passion of love with so much delicacy of thought and of expression, or searched into the nature of it more *philosophically* than Ovid. *Dryden.*

If natural laws were once settled, they are never to be reversed; to violate and infringe them, is the same as what we call miracle, and doth not sound very *philosophically* out of the mouth of an atheist. *Bentley's Sermons.*

7. **PHILOSOPHIZE.** *v. a.* [from *philosophy*.] To play the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher; to moralize; to search into nature; to inquire into the causes of effects.

Quintus occult to Aristotle, must be so to us; and we must not *philosophize* beyond sympathy and antipathy. *Glennville.*

The wax *philosophized* upon the matter, and finding out at last that it was burning made the brick so hard, cast itself into the fire. *Leffrange.*

Two doctors of the schools were *philosophizing* upon the advantages of mankind above all other creatures. *Leffrange.*

Some of our *philosophy* n. s. divines have too much exalted the faculties of our souls, when they have annihilated, that by their force mankind has been able to find out God. *Dryden.*

**PHILOSOPHY.** *n. s.* [*philosophie*, Fr. *philosophia*, Latin.] Knowledge natural or moral.

Had never read, heard, nor seen any thing, I never any taste of *philosophy* nor inward feeling

in myself, which for a while I did not call to my recour. *Sidney.*

Hang up *philosophy*;

Unless *philosophy* can make a Juliet,

Displant a crown, reverse a prince's doom,

It helps not. *Shakespeare.*

The progress you have made in *philosophy*, hath enabled you to benefit yourself with what I have written. *Dryd.*

2. Hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained.

We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our *philosophy*, and the doctrines in our schools. *Locke.*

3. Reasoning; argumentation.

Of good and evil much they argu'd then,

Vain wisdom all and taste *philosophy*. *Milton.*

His decisions are the judgment of his passions not of his reason, the *philosophy* of the sinner not of the man. *Rogers.*

4. The course of sciences read in the schools.

**PHILTER.** *n. s.* [*philtra*; *philtre*, French.]

Something to cause love.

The melting kiss that tips

The jellied *philtre* of her lips. *Cleveland.*

This cup a cure for both our ills has brought,

You need not fear a *philtre* in the draught. *Dryd.*

A *philtre* that has neither drug nor enchantment in it, love if you would taste love. *Alaïsin.*

To **PHILTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To charm to love.

Let not those that have repudiated the more inviting sins, shew themselves *philtred* and bewitched by this. *Gow. of the Rengue.*

**PHIZ.** *n. s.* [This word is formed by a ridiculous contraction from *physiognomy*, and should therefore, if it be written at all, be written *phyz*.] The face, in a sense of contempt.

His air was too proud, and his features amiss,

As if being a traitor had alter'd his *phiz*. *Stepney.*

**PHLEBOTOMIST.** *n. s.* [*phlebotomiste*, Fr. from *φλεβ* and *τομή*.] One that opens a vein; a bloodletter.

To **PLEBOTOMIZE.** *v. a.* [*phlebotomiser*, French; from *phlebotomy*.] To let blood.

The frail bodies of men must have an evacuation for their humours, and be *phlebotomized*.

*Shovel's England's Tears.*

**PHLEBOTOMY.** *n. s.* [*φλεβοτομία*, *φλεβ*, *φλεβ*, vena, and *τομή*; *phlebotomie*, Fr.] Bloodletting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.

*Phlebotomy* is not cure, but mischief; the blood so flowing as if the body were all vein. *Halyday.*

Although in indispositions of the liver or spleen, considerations are made in *phlebotomy* to their situation, yet, when the heart is affected, it is thought as effectual to bleed on the right as the left. *Brown.*

Pains for the spending of the spirits, come nearest to the copious and swift loss of spirits by *phlebotomy*. *Stavely.*

**PHLEGM.** *n. s.* [*φlegma*; *phlegma*, Fr.]

1. The watry humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is supposed to produce sluggishness or dulness.

Make the proper use of each extreme, And write with fury, but correct with *phlegm*. *Rofomon.*

He who supreme in judgment, as in wit, Might boldly censure, as he boldly writ, Yet judg'd with coolness, though he sung with fire; His precepts teach but what his works inspire. Our critics take a contrary extreme, They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm*. *Pope.*

Let melancholy rule supreme, Choler preside, or blood or *phlegm*.

It makes no difference in the case, Nor is complexion honour's place. *Swift.*

2. Water, among the chymists.

A linen cloth, dipped in common spirit of wine, is not burnt by the flame, because the *phlegm* of the liquor defends the cloth. *Boyle.*

**PHLEGMAGOGUES.** *n. s.* [*φlegμαγος* and *αγος*; *phlegmagogue*, French.] A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm, and leave the other humours.

The pituitous temper of the stomachic ferment must be corrected, and *phlegmagogues* must evacuate it. *Flores.*

**PHLEGMATICK.** *adj.* [*φlegματικος*; *phlegmaticus*, Fr. from *phlegm*.]

1. Abounding in phlegm.

The putrid vapour, though exciting a fever, do colliquate the *phlegmatick* humours of the body. *Harvey.*

Chewing and smoking of tobacco is only proper for *phlegmatick* people. *Arbushet on Aliments.*

2. Generating phlegm.

A neat's foot, I fear, is too *phlegmatick* a meat. *Shakespeare.*

Negroes transplanted into cold and *phlegmatick* habitations, continue their hue in themselves and generations. *Brown.*

3. Watry.

Spirit of wine is inflammable by means of its oily parts, and being distilled often from salt of tartar, grows by every distillation more and more aqueous and *phlegmatick*. *Newton.*

4. Dull; cold; frigid.

As the inhabitants are of a heavy *phlegmatick* temper, if any leading member has more fire than comes to his share, it is quickly tempered by the coldness of the rest. *Addison.*

Who but a husband ever could persuade

His heart to leave the bosom of thy love,

For any *phlegmatick* design of state? *Southey.*

**PHLEGMON.** *n. s.* [*φλεγμων*.] An inflammation; a burning tumour.

*Phlegmon*, or inflammation, is the first degeneration from good blood, and mark of kin to it. *Wifeman.*

**PHLEGMONOUS.** *adj.* [from *phlegmon*.]

Inflammatory; burning.

It is generated secondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a *phlegmonous* or *oedematick* tumour. *Harvey.*

**PHLEMB.** *n. s.* [from *phlebotomus*, Lat.]

A beam, so it is commonly written; an instrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow; particularly in bleeding of horses.

**PHLOGISTON.** *n. s.* [*φλογιστον*, from *φλογω*.]

1. A chemical liquor extremely inflammable.

2. The inflammable part of any body.

**PHONICKS.** *n. s.* [from *φωνη*.] The doctrine of sounds.

**PHONOCA'MPTICK.** *adj.* [*φωνη* and *καμπη*.]

Having the power to inflect or turn the sound, and by that to alter it.

The magnifying the sound by the polyphonicisms or repercussions of the rocks, and other *phonocampick* objects. *Darham.*

**PHOSPHOR.** *n. s.* [*phosphorus*, Lat.]

**PHOSPHORUS.** *n. s.* [*phosphorus*, Lat.]

1. The morning star.

Why sit we sad when *phosphorus* shines so clear? *Pope.*

2. A chemical substance which, exposed to the air, takes fire.

*Phosphorus* is obtained by distillation from urine purified by the force of a very vehement and long-continued fire. *Pemberton.*

Of lambent flame you have when sheets in a handful of *phosphorus*.

Liquid and solid *phosphorus* show their names more conspicuously, when exposed to the air. *Obeyn.*  
**PHRASE.** *φράσις.*

1. An idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to a language.

2. An expression; a mode of speech.

Now mine the sea,  
 And mollify damnation with a phrase;  
 Say you consented not to Sancho's death,  
 But barely not forbid it. *Dryden.*

To fear the Lord, and depart from evil, are  
 phrases which the scripture useth to express the sum  
 of religion. *Tillotson.*

3. Style; expression.

Thou speak'st  
 In better phrase and matter than thou didst. *Shak.*

**TO PHRASE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
 stile; to call; to term;

These sum,  
 For so they phrase them, by their heralds challenged  
 The noble spirits to arms. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

**PHRASEOLOGY.** *n. f.* [*φρασεολογία* and *λογία*.]

1. Style; diction.

The scholars of Ireland seem not to have the least  
 conception of a stile, but run on in a flat phraseo-  
 logy, often mingled with barbarous terms. *Swift.*

2. A phrase book.

**PHRENITIS.** *n. f.* [*φρενίτις*.] Madness;  
 inflammation of the brain.

It is allowed to prevent a phrenitis. *Wise man.*

**PHRENETICK.** *adj.* [*φρεναιτικός*; *phrene-*

**PHRENETICK.** *adj.* [*φρεναιτικός*, French.] Mad;  
 inflamed in the brain; frantick.

*Phreneticks* imagine they see that without, which  
 their imagination is affected with within. *Marway.*

What astrum, what phrenetick mood,  
 Makes you thus lavish of your blood? *Hudibras.*

The world was little better than a common fold  
 of phreneticks and bedlams. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

**PHRENSY.** *n. f.* [from *φρενίς*; *phre-*  
*nesis*, French; whence, by contraction,  
*phrensy*] Madness; frantickness. This  
 is too often written *fr frenzy*. See  
**FRENZY.**

Many never think on God, but in extremity of  
 fear, and then perplexity not suffering them to be  
 idle, they think and do as it were in a phrensy.  
*Hooker.*

Demoniack phrensy, moping melancholy. *Milton.*  
 Would they only please themselves in the delu-  
 sion, the phrensy were more innocent; but luna-  
 ticks will needs be kings. *Dunlop of Piet.*

*Phrensy* or inflammation of the brain, profuse  
 hemorrhages from the nose resolve, and copious  
 bleeding in the temporal arteries. *Artub. Aliments.*

**PHTHISICAL.** *adj.* [*φθισικός*; *phthisique*,  
 French; from *phthisick*.] Wasting.

Collection of purulent matter in the capacity of  
 the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly  
 impell the patient into a phthisical consumption.

*Harvey on Consumptions.*

**PHTHISICK.** *n. f.* [*φθισίς*; *phthisic*,  
 French.] A consumption.

His disease was a phthisick or asthma oft incurring  
 to an orthopnea. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

**PHTHISIS.** *n. f.* [*φθισίς*.] A consump-  
 tion.

If the lungs be wounded deep, though they  
 escape the first nine days, yet they terminate in a  
 phthisis or fistula. *Wise man.*

**PHYLACTERY.** *n. f.* [*φυλακτήριον*; *phy-*  
*lactery*, French.] A bandage on which  
 was inscribed some memorable sentence.

The phylacteries on their wrists and foreheads  
 were looked on as spells, which would yield them  
 impunity for their disobedience. *Hammond.*

Golden sayings,  
 On large phylacteries expressive writ,

**PHYSICAL.** *adj.* [*physique*, French; from  
*physick*.]

1. Relating to nature or to natural phi-  
 losophy; not moral.

The physical notion of necessity, that without  
 which the work cannot possibly be done; it can-  
 not be affirmed of all the articles of the creed, that  
 they are thus necessary. *Hammond.*

I call that physical certainty which doth depend  
 upon the evidence of sense, which is the first and  
 highest kind of evidence of which human nature  
 is capable. *Wilkins.*

To reflect on those innumerable secrets of na-  
 ture and physical philosophy, which Homer wrought  
 in his allegories, what a new scene of wonder may  
 this afford us! *Pope.*

Charity in its origin is a physical and necessary  
 consequence of the principle of re-union. *Cb yne.*

2. Pertaining to the science of healing:  
 as, a physical treatise, physical herbs.

3. Medicinal; helpful to health.

Is Brutus sick? and is it physical  
 To walk unbraced, and suck up the humours  
 Of the dank morning? *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

The blood I drop is rather physical  
 Than dangerous to me. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

4. Resembling physick: as, a physical  
 taste.

**PHYSICALLY.** *adv.* [from *physical*.]

1. According to nature; by natural opera-  
 tion; in the way or sense of natural  
 philosophy; not morally.

Time measuring out their motion, informs us of  
 the periods and terms of their duration, rather than  
 effecteth or physically produceth the same. *Brown.*

The outward act of worship may be considered  
 physically and abstractly from any law, and so it de-  
 pends upon the nature of the intention, and morally,  
 as good or evil: and so it receives its denomi-  
 nation from the law. *Stillingfleet.*

Though the act of the will commanding, and  
 the act of any other faculty executing that which  
 is so commanded, be physically and in the precise  
 nature of things distinct, yet morally as they  
 proceed from one entire, free, moral agent, may  
 pass for one and the same action. *Saunders's Sermons.*

I do not say, that the nature of light consists in  
 small round globules, for I am not now treating phy-  
 sically of light or colours. *Locke.*

2. According to the science of medicine;  
 according to the rules of medicine.

He that lives physically, must live miserably.

*Chaucer.*

**PHYSICIAN.** *n. f.* [*physicien*, French;  
 from *physick*.] One who professes the  
 art of healing.

Trust not the physician,  
 His antidotes are poison, and he stays  
 More than you rob. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

Some physicians are so conformable to the humour  
 of the patient, as they press not the true cure of  
 the disease; and others are so regular, as they re-  
 spect not sufficiently the condition of the patient.

*Bacon's Essays.*

His gratulatory verse to king Henry is not more  
 witty than the epigram upon the name of Nico-  
 laus, an ignorant physician, who had been the  
 death of thousands. *Pepham of Poetry.*

Taught by thy art divine, the sage physician  
 Eludes the urn; and chafes, or exiles death. *Prior.*

**PHYSICK.** *n. f.* [*φυσική*, which, origi-  
 nally signifying natural philosophy, has  
 been transferred in many modern lan-  
 guages to medicine.]

1. The science of healing.

Were it my business to understand physick, wou'd  
 not the safer way be to consult nature herself in the  
 history of diseases and their cures, than oppose the  
 principles of the dogmatists, methodists, or chy-  
 mists? *Locke.*

2. Medicines; remedies.

In itself we desire health, physick only for  
 health's sake. *Hack.*

Use physick or ever thou be sick. *Ecc. xviii. 19.*  
 Prayer is the best physick for many melancholy  
 diseases. *Peacocks.*

He escapes the best, who nature to repair  
 Draws physick from the fields in draughts of vital air.  
*Dryden.*

As all seasons are not proper for physick, so all  
 times are not fit for purging the body politick.  
*Darwin.*

3. [In common phrase.] A purge.

The people use physick to purge themselves of  
 humours. *Abbot.*

**TO PHYSICK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To purge; to treat with physick; to  
 cure.

The labour we delight in physicks pain. *Shakespeare.*  
 It is a gallant child; one that indeed physicks  
 the subject, makes old hearts fresh. *Shakespeare.*

Give him allowance as the worthier man;  
 For that will physick the great myrmidon  
 Who broils in loud applause. *Shakespeare.*

In virtue and in health we love to be instructed,  
 as well as physicked with pleasure. *L'Estrange.*

**PHYSICO THEOLOGY.** *n. f.* [from *physico*  
 and *theology*.] Divinity enforced or il-  
 lustrated by natural philosophy.

**PHYSIOGNOMY.** *n. f.* [*physiognomist*,  
**PHYSIOGNOMIST.** *n. f.* Fr. from *physio-*  
*gnomy*.] One who judges of the temper  
 or future fortune by the features of the  
 face.

Dionysius, when he should have been put to  
 death by the Turk, a physiognomist wished he might  
 not die, because he would sow much dissension  
 among the Christians. *Peacocks.*

Apelles made his pictures so very like, that a  
 physiognomist and fortune-teller foretold, by looking  
 on them, the time of their deaths whom those  
 pictures represented. *Dryden.*

Let the physiognomist examine his features.  
*Aschmole and Pope.*

**PHYSIOGNOMICK.** *adj.* [*physiognomus-*

**PHYSIOGNOMONICK.** *adj.* [*φυσιογνωμονικός*; from *physio-*  
*gnomy*.] Drawn from the contempla-  
 tion of the face; conversant in contem-  
 plation of the face.

**PHYSIOGNOMY.** *n. f.* [for *physio-*  
*gnomy*; *φυσιογνωμονία*; *physiognomie*, Fr.]

1. The act of discovering the temper, and  
 foreknowing the fortune, by the features  
 of the face.

In all physiognomy, the lineaments of the body  
 will discover those natural inclinations of the mind  
 which dissimulation will conceal, or discipline will  
 suppress. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. The face; the cast of the look.

The astrologer, who spells the stars,  
 Mistakes his globes, and in her brighter eye  
 Interprets heaven's physiognomy. *Claveland.*

They'll find in the physiognomies

O'er the planets all men's destinies. *Hudibras.*

The end of portraits consists in expressing the  
 true temper of those persons which it represents, and  
 to make known their physiognomy. *Dryden's Duress.*  
 The distinguishing characters of the face, and  
 the lineaments of the body, grow more plain and  
 visible with time and age; but the peculiar phy-  
 siognomy of the mind is most discernible in children.  
*Locke.*

**PHYSIOLOGICAL.** *adj.* [from *physiology*.]  
 Relating to the doctrine of the natural  
 constitution of things.

Some of them seem rather metaphysical than  
 physiological notions. *Boyle.*

**PHYSIOLOGIST.** *n. f.* [from *physiology*.]  
 One versed in physiology; a writer of  
 natural philosophy.

**PHYSIOLOGY.** *n. f.* [*φύσις* and *λογία*.]

**physiologie**, French.] The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature. Disputing *physiology* is of no accommodation to your designs. *Glanville*.

Philosophers adapted their description of the deity to the vulgar, otherwise the conceptions of mankind could not be accounted for from their *physiology*. *Bentley*.

**PHYSSY**, *n. f.* I suppose the same with *suise*. See *FUSEE*.

Some witches are made with four wheels, some have strings and *physies*, and others none. *Locke*.

**PHYTIOROUS**, *adj.* [*phitos* and *voros*, Latin.] That eats grass or any vegetable.

Hairy animals, with only two large foreteeth, are all *phytiorous*, and called the hare-kind. *Ray*.

**PHYTOGRAPHY**, *n. f.* [*phutos* and *γραφω*.] A description of plants.

**PHYTOLOGY**, *n. f.* [*phitos* and *λογία*.] The doctrine of plants; botanical discourse.

**PICACLE**, *n. f.* [*piaculum*, Latin.] An enormous crime. A word not used.

To tear the paps that gave them suck, can there be a greater *picacle* against nature, can there be a more execrable and horrid thing? *Howell*.

**PICULAR**, *adj.* [*piacularis*, from *piaculus*, Latin.]

1. Expiatory; having the power to atone.
2. Such as requires expiation.

It was *piaculous* unto the Romans to pare their nails upon the nundinae, observed every ninth day. *Brown*.

3. Criminal; atrociously bad.

While we think it so *piaculous* to go beyond the ancients, we must necessarily come short of genuine antiquity and truth. *Glanville*.

**PIA-MATER**, *n. f.* [Latin.] A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.

**PIANET**, *n. f.* [*picus varius*.]

1. A bird; the lesser wood-pecker. *Bailey*.
2. The magpie. The name is retained in Scotland.

**PIASTER**, *n. f.* [*piastra*, Italian.] An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value. *DiA*.

**PIAZZA**, *n. f.* [Italian.] A walk under a roof supported by pillars.

He stood under the *piazza*. *Arb. and Pope's Scribl.*

**PICA**, *n. f.* Among printers, a particular size of their types or letters. It is probably so called from having been first used among us in printing the *ps*, an old book of liturgy.

**PICARON**, *n. f.* [from *picare*, Italian.] A robber; a plunderer.

Corfica and Majorca in all wars have been the nests of *picarons*. *Temple's Miscellanies*.

**PICCAGE**, *n. f.* [*piccagium*, low Latin.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths. *Ainsworth*.

**To PICK**, *v. a.* [*pi-tien*, Dutch.]

1. To cull; to chuse; to select; to glean; to gather here and there. It has commonly *out* after it when it implies selection, and *up* when it means casual occurrence.

This fellow *picks up* wit as pigeons peas. *Shakspeare*.

He hath *pick'd out* an ad,

Under whose heavy sense your brother's life falls into forfeit. *Shakspeare Measure for Measure*.

Trust me, sweet,

this silence yet I *pick'd* a welcome.

And in the modesty of fearful duty

I read as much, as from the rattling tongue Of saucy and audacious eloquence. *Shakspeare*.

Contempt putteth an edge upon anger more than the hurt itself; and when men are ingenious in *picking out* circumstances of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. *Bacon*.

The want of many things fed him with hope, that he should *out* of these his enemies distresses pick some fit occasion of advantage. *Knolles's Hist.*

They must *pick me out* with shackles tir'd, To make them sport with blind activity. *Milton*.

What made thee *pick* and chuse her out, T' employ their forerives about? *Hudibras*.

How many examples have we seen of men that have been *pick'd up* and relieved out of starving necessities, afterwards conspire against their patrons? *L'Estrange*.

If he would compound for half, it should go hard but he'd make a shift to *pick it up*. *L'Estrange*.

A painter would not be much commended, who should *pick out* this cavern from the whole *Æneids*; he had better leave them in their obscurity. *Dryden*.

Imitate the bees, who *pick* from every flower that which they find most proper to make honey. *Dryden*. He that is nourished by the acorns he *picked up* under an oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himself. *Locke*.

He asked his friends about him, where they had *picked up* such a blockhead. *Addison's Spectator*.

The will may *pick and chuse* among these objects, but it cannot create any to work on. *Cheyne*.

Deep through a miry lane she *pick'd* her way, Above her ankle rose the chalky clay. *Gay*.

Thus much he may be able to *pick out*, and willing to transfer into his new history; but the rest of your character will probably be dropped on account of the antiquated stile they are delivered in. *Swift*.

Heav'n, when it strives to polish all it can, Its last, best work, but forms a foster man, *Picks* from each sex, to make the fairer's blest, Your love of pleasure, our desire of rest. *Pope*.

2. 'To take up; to gather; to find industriously.

You owe me money, Sir John, and now you *pick* a quarrel to beguile me of it. *Shakspeare Henry IV.*

It was believed, that Perkin's escape was not without the king's privity, who had him all the time of his flight in a line; and that the king did this, to *pick* a quarrel to put him to death. *Bacon*.

They are as peevish company to themselves as to their neighbours; for they're not one circumstance in nature, but they *pick* and find matters to *pick* a quarrel at. *L'Estrange*.

*Pick* the very refuse of those harvest fields. *Thomson*. She has educated several poor children, that were *picked up* in the streets, and put them in a way of honest employment. *Lavo*.

3. To separate from any thing useless or noxious, by gleaming out either part; to clean by picking away filth.

For private friends, his answer was, He could not stay to *pick* them in a pile Of mucky chaff. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus*.

It hath been noted by the ancients, that it is dangerous to *pick* one's ears whilst he yaweth; for that in yawning, the minor parchment of the ear is extended by the drawing of the breath. *Bacon*.

He *picks* and culls his thoughts for conversation by suppressing some, and communicating others. *Addison*.

4. To clean, by gathering off gradually any thing adhering.

Hops is a pleasant premeditation of enjoyment; as when a dog expects, till his master has done *picking* a bone. *Mora*.

You are not to wash your hands, till you have *pick'd* your salad. *Swift*.

5. [*Piquer*, French.] To pierce; to strike with a sharp instrument.

*Pick* an apple with a pin fall of holes not deep, and smooze it with spirits, to see if the virtual heat of the strong waters will not mature it. *Bacon*.

In the face; a wart or fiery pustule, heated by scratching or *picking* with nails, will terminate corrosive. *Wijman*.

6. To strike with bill or beak; to peck. The eye that mocketh at his father, the ravens of the valley shall *pick out*. *Proverbs, xxx. 17.*

7. [*Picare*, Italian.] To rob.

The other night I fell asleep here, and had my pocket *picked*; this house is turn'd bawdy-house, they *pick* pockets. *Shakspeare*.

They have a design upon your pocket, and the word confidence is used only as an instrument to *pick it*. *South*.

8. To open a lock by a pointed instrument.

Did you ever find That any art could *pick* the lock, or power Could force it open? *Denham*.

9. To *PICK a hole* in one's coat. A proverbial expression for finding fault with another.

**To PICK**, *v. n.*

1. To eat slowly and by small morsels.

Why stand'st thou *picking*? is thy palate sore, That bete and radishes will make thee roar? *Dryden*.

2. To do any thing nicely and leisurely.

He was too warm on *picking* work to dwell, But faggoted his notions as they fell, And if they rhym'd and rattled, all was well. *Dryden*.

**PICK**, *n. f.* [*pique*, Fr.] A sharp-pointed iron tool.

What the miners call chert and whern, the stone-cutters *nicomias*, is so hard, that the *picks* will not touch it; it will not split but irregularly. *Woodward*.

**PICKAPACK**, *adv.* [from *pack*, by a reduplication very common in our language.] In manner of a pack.

In a hurry she whips up her darling under her arms, and carries the other a *pickpack* upon her shoulders. *L'Estrange*.

**PICKAXE**, *n. f.* [*pick* and *axe*.] An axe not made to cut but pierce; an axe with a sharp point.

Their tools are a *pickaxe* of iron, seventeen inches long, sharpened at the one end to peck, and flat-headed at the other to drive non wedges. *Carver*.

I'll hide my master from the flies, as deep As these poor *pickaxes* can dig. *Shakspeare's Cymb.*

As when bands Of pioneers, with spade and *pickaxe* arm'd, Forerun the royal camp, to trench a field. *Milton*.

**PICKBACK**, *adj.* [corrupted perhaps from *pickpack*.] On the back.

As our modern wits behold, Mounted a *pickback* on the old, Much farther off. *Hudibras*.

**PICKED**, *adj.* [*pique*, French.] Sharp; smart.

Let the stake be made *picked* at the top, that the jay may not settle on it. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

**To PICKER**, *v. a.* [*piccare*, Italian.]

1. To pirate; to pillage; to rob. *Ainsworth*.
2. To make a flying skirmish.

No sooner could a hint appear, But up he started to *pickers*, And made the stoutest yield to mercy, When he engag'd in controversy. *Hudibras*.

**PICKER**, *n. f.* [from *pick*.]

1. One who picks or culls.

The *pickers* pick the hops into the hair-cloth. *Mortimer*.

2. A pickaxe; an instrument to pick with.

With an iron *picker* clear the earth out of the hills. *Mortimer*.

**PICKEREL**, *n. f.* [from *pike*.] A small pike.

**PICKEREL-WEED**, *n. f.* [from *pike*.] A water plant, from which *pikes* are said to be generated.

The lye or pike is the tyrant of the fresh waters; they are bred, some by generation, and some not; as of a weed called *pickrel-wood*, unless Gather be mistaken. *Walton.*

**PICKLE.** *n. f.* [*pickel*, Dutch.]

1. Any kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved.

Thou shalt be whipt with wire, and stew'd in brine,

Smarting in lingring pickle. *Shakespeare.*

Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle; as whiting and mackerel. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

He instructs his friends that d'c with him in the best pickle for a walnut. *Addison's Spectator.*

A third sort of antiscorbuticks are called astringent; as capers, and most of the common pickles prepared with vinegar. *Arbutnot.*

2. Thing kept in pickle.

3. Condition; state. A word of contempt and ridicule.

How canst thou in this pickle? *Shakespeare.*

A physician undertakes a woman for sore eyes; his way was to dub her with ointments, and while she was in that pickle carry off a spoon. *L'Estrange.*

Poor Umbra left in this abandon'd pickle, 'E'en sets him down. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

**PICKLE,** or *pickel.* *n. f.* A small parcel of land inclosed with a hedge, which in some countries is called a *single*. *Phillips.*

**To PICKLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To preserve in pickle.

Autumnal cornels next in order serv'd, In less of wine well pickled and preserv'd. *Dryden.*

They shall have all rather than make a war, The straits, the Guiney-trade, the herrings too; Nay, to keep friendship, they shall pickle you. *Dryden.*

2. To season or imbue highly with any thing bad: as, a *pickled* rogue, or one consummately villanous.

**PICKLEHERRING.** *n. f.* [*pickel* and *herring*.] A jackpudding; a merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon.

Another branch of pretenders to this art, without house or *pickel-herring*, lie snug in a garret. *Swift.*

The *pickleherring* found the way to shake him, for upon his whistling a country jig, this unlucky wag danced to it with such a variety of grimaces, that the countryman could not forbear smiling, and lost the prize. *Addison's Spectator.*

**PICKLOCK.** *n. f.* [*pick* and *lock*.]

1. An instrument by which locks are opened without the key.

We take him to be a thief too, Sir; for we have found upon him, Sir, a strange *picklock*. *Shakespeare.*

Scipio, having such a *picklock*, would spend so many years in battering the gates of Carthage. *Brown.*

It corrupts faith and justice, and is the very *picklock* that opens the way into all cabinets. *L'Estr.*

Thou rais'dst thy voice to describe the powerful betty or the artful *picklock*, or Vulcan sweating at his forge, and stamping the queen's image on viler metals. *Arbutnot.*

2. The person who picks locks.

**PICKPOCKET.** *n. f.* [*pick* and *pocket*.]

**PICKPURSE.** *n. f.* [*pick* and *purse*.] A thief who steals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse.

I think he is not a *pickpurse* nor a horsestealer. *Shakespeare.*

It is reasonable, when Esquire South is losing his money to sharpers and *pickpockets*, I should lay out the fruits of my honest industry in a law suit. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

*Pickpockets* and highwaymen observe strict justice among themselves. *Bentley's Sermons.*

His fellow *pickpurse*, watching for a job, Fancies his fingers in the only's sob. *Swift.*

If a court or country's made a job, Go drench a *pickpocket*, and join the mob. *Pope.*

**PICKTOOTH.** *n. f.* [*pick* and *tooth*.] An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned.

If a gentleman leaves a *picktooth* case on the table after dinner, look upon it as part of your vails. *Swift.*

**PICKTHANK.** *n. f.* [*pick* and *thank*.] An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired; a whispering parasite.

Many takes devis'd,

Of the ear of greatness needs must hear, By smiling *pickthanks* and base newsmongers. *Shal.*

With pleasing tales his lord's vain ears he fed, A flatterer, a *pickthank* and a liar. *Fairfax.*

The business of a *pickthank* is the basest of offices. *L'Estrange.*

If he be great and powerful, spies and *pickthanks* generally provoke him to persecute and tyrannize over the innocent and the just. *South.*

**PIC.** *n. f.* [*picus*, Latin.] A painted person.

Your neighbours would not look on you as men, But think the nations all turn'd *pics* again. *Lee.*

**PICTORIAL.** *adj.* [from *picior*, Latin.] Produced by a painter. A word not adopted by other writers, but elegant and useful.

Sea horses are but grotesco delineations, which fill up empty spaces in maps, as many *pictorial* inventions, not any physical shapes. *Brown.*

**PICTURE.** *n. f.* [*picture*, Latin.]

1. A resemblance of persons or things in colours.

Madam, if that your heart be so obdurate, Vouchsafe me yet your *picture* for my love, The *picture* that is hanging in your chamber. *Shak.*

*Pictures* and shapes are but secondary objects, and please or displease but in memory. *Bacon.*

Devouring what he saw so well design'd, He with an empty *picture* fed his mind. *Dryden.*

As soon as he begins to spell, as many *pictures* of animals should be got him as can be found with the printed names to them. *Locke.*

She often shews them her own *picture*, which was taken when their father fell in love with her. *Law.*

2. The science of painting.

3. The works of painters.

Quintilian when he saw any well-expressed image of grief either in *picture* or sculpture, would usually weep. *Watson.*

If nothing will satisfy him, but having it under my hand, that I had no design to ruin the company of *picture*-drawers, I do hereby give it him. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Any resemblance or representation.

Vouchsafe this *picture* of thy soul to see; 'Tis so far good, as it resembles thee. *Dryden.*

It suffices to the unity of any idea, that it be considered as one representation or *picture*, though made up of ever so many particulars. *Locke.*

**To PICTURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To paint; to represent by painting.

I have not seen him so *picture'd*. *Shakespeare.*

He who caused the spring to be *picture'd*, added this rhyme for an exposition. *Carew's Sur. of Cornwall.*

It is not allowable, what is observable of Raphael Urban; wherein Mary Magdalen is *picture'd* before our Saviour washing his feet on her knees, which will not consist with the strict letter of the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Love is like the painter, who, being to draw the *picture* of a friend having a blemish in one eye, would *picture* only the other side of his face. *South.*

2. To represent.

All filled with these rueful spectacles of so many wretched carcasses starving, that even, that do but hear it from you, and do *picture* it in my mind, do greatly pity it. *Spenser.*

Fond man,

See here thy *picture'd* life. *Thomson's Winter.*

**To PIDDLE.** *v. n.* [This word is obscure in its etymology; *Skinner* derives it from *picciolo*, Italian; or *petit*, Fr. little; Mr. *Lye* thinks the diminutive of the Welsh *byetta*, to eat; perhaps it comes from *peddle*, for *Skinner* gives, for its primitive signification, to deal in little things.]

1. To pick at table; to feed squeamishly, and without appetite.

From stomach sharp, and hearty feeding, To *piddle* like a lady breeding. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. To trifle; to attend to small parts rather than to the main. *Ainsworth.*

**PIDDLER.** *n. f.* [from *piddle*.]

1. One that eats squeamishly, and without appetite.

2. One who is busy about minute things.

**PIE.** *n. f.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *biecan*, to build, that is, to build of paste; by *Junius* derived by contraction from *pasty*; if pasties, doubled together without walls, were the first pies, the derivation is easy from *pie*, a foot; as in some provinces, an apple *pasty* is still called an apple foot.]

1. Any crust baked with something in it.

No man's *pie* is freed From his ambitious finger. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Mincing of meat in *pies* laveth the grinding of the teeth, and more nourishing to them that have weak teeth. *Bacon.*

He is the very Withers of the city; they have bought more editions of his works, than would serve to lay under all their *pies* at a lord mayor's Christmas. *Dryden.*

Chuse your materials right; From thence of course the figure will arise, And elegance adorn the surface of your *pie*. *King.*

Eat beef or *pie*-crust, if you'd serious be. *King.*

2. [*Pica*, Latin.] A magpie; a parti-coloured bird.

The *pie* will discharge thee for pulling the rest. *Tupper.*

The raven croak'd hoarse on the chimney's top, And chattering *pies* in dismal discords sung. *Shakespeare.*

Who taught the parrot human notes to try, Or with a voice endu'd the chattering *pie*? *Dryden.*

'Twas witty want.

3. The old popish service book, so called, as is supposed, from the different colour of the text and rubrick.

4. Cock and *pie* was a slight expression in *Shakespeare's* time, of which I know not the meaning.

Mr. Slender, come; we stay for you.—

—I'll eat nothing, I thank you, Sir.—

—By cock and *pie*, you shall not chuse, Sir; come, come. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**PICAYED.** *adj.* [from *pie*.] Of various colours; diversified in colour.

It was a particoloured dress

Of patch'd and *piebald* languages. *Hudibras.*

They would think themselves miserable in a patch'd coat, and yet contentedly suffer their minds to appear abroad in a *piebald* livery of coarse patches and borrowed shreds. *Locke.*

They are pleased to hear of a *piebald* horse that is strayed out of a field near Ilington, as of a whole troop that has been engaged in any foreign adventure. *Speutator.*

Peel'd, patch'd, and *piebald*, linsy woulsey brothers, Grave mummings; Norwales some, and shirish others. *Pope.*

**PIECE.** *n. f.* [*piece*, French.]

St a

3. A



1. A patch. *Ainsworth.*

2. A part of a whole; a fragment.

Bring it out *piece by piece.* *Ex. i. 26.*  
The chief captain, tearing left Paul should have been pulled in *pieces* of them, commanded to take him by force. *Acts.*

These hither rocks or great bulky stones, that lie scatter'd in the sea or upon the land, are they not manifest fragments and *pieces* of these greater masses? *Burnet.*

A man that is in Rome can scarce see an object, that does not call to mind a *piece* of a Latin poet or historian. *Addison.*

3. A part.

It is accounted a *piece* of excellent knowledge, to know the laws of the land. *Tillotson.*

4. A picture.

If unnatural, the finest colours are but dawning, and the *piece* is a beautiful monster at the best. *Dryd.*

Each heav'nly *piece* unwearied we compare,  
Match Raphael's grace with thy lov'd Guido's air. *Pope.*

5. A composition; performance.

He wrote several *pieces*, which he did not assume the honour of. *Addison.*

6. A single great gun.

A *piece* of ord'nance gainst it I have plac'd. *Shakespeare.*

Many of the ships have brass *pieces*, whereas every *piece* at least requires four gunners to attend it. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Pyrrhus, with continual battery of great *pieces*, did batter the mount. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*

7. A hand gun.

When he cometh to experience of service abroad, or is put to a *piece* or a pike, he maketh as worthy a soldier as any nation he meeteth with. *Spenser.*

The ball goes on in the direction of the stick, or of the body of the *piece* out of which it is shot. *Cheyne.*

8. A coin; a single piece of money.

When once the poet's honour ceases,  
From reason far his transports rove;  
And Boileau, for eight hundred *pieces*,  
Makes Louis take the wall of Jove. *Prior.*

9. In ridicule and contempt: as, a *piece* of a lawyer or smatterer.

10. A-PIECE. To each.

I demand concerning all those creatures that have eyes and ears, whether they might not have had only one eye and one ear a-*piece*. *Mor.*

11. Of a *PIECE* with. Like; of the same sort; united; the same with the rest.

Truth and fiction are so aptly mix'd,  
That all seems uniform and of a *piece*. *Roscommon.*

When Jupiter granted petitions, a cockle made request, that his house and his body might be all of a *piece*. *L'Estrange.*

My own is of a *piece* with his, and were he living, they are such as he would have written. *Dryd.*

I appeal to my enemies, if I or any other man could have invented one which had been more of a *piece*, and more depending on the tedious part of the design. *Dryden.*

'Tis justly ravish'd from an age like this;  
Now she is gone, the world is of a *piece*. *Dryden.*

Nothing but madness can please madmen, and a poet must be of a *piece* with the spectators, to gain a reputation. *Dryden.*

To *PIECE*. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To enlarge by the addition of a *piece*.

I speak too long, but 'tis to *piece* the time,  
To draw it out in length. *North. Merch. of Venice.*

If aught within that little seeming substance,  
Or all of it with our displeasure *piec'd*,  
And nothing more may strive like your grace,  
She is yours. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Let him, that was the cause of this, have power  
To take off so much grief from you, as he  
Shall *piece* up in himself. *Shakespeare.*

Plant it with women as well as men, that it  
Spread into generations, and not be *pieced* from

2. To join; to unite.

3. To *PIECE* out. To encrease by addition.

He *pieces* out his wife's inclination; he gives her fully motion and advantage. *Shakespeare.*

Whether the *piecing* out of an old man's life is worth the pains, I cannot tell. *Temple.*

To *PIECE*. v. n. [from the noun.] To join; to coalesce; to be compacted.

The cunning priest chose Plantagenet to be the subject his pupil should persecute; because he was more in the present speech of the people, and it *pieced* better and followed more close upon the bruit of Plantagenet's escape. *Bacon.*

PIE-CER. n. f. [from *piece*.] One that *pieces*.

PIE-CELESS. adj. [from *piece*.] Whole; compact; not made of separate *pieces*.

In those poor types of God, round circles; so Religion's types the *piecelike* centers flow,  
And are in all the lines which all ways go. *Dante.*

PIE-CEMAL. adv. [*piece* and *mal*; a word in Saxon of the same import.] In *pieces*; in fragments.

He strook his helme, full where his plume did stand,  
On which it *piece meal* brake, and fell from his unhappy hand. *Chapman.*

Why did I not his carcase *piecemeal* tear,  
And cast it in the sea? *Denham.*

I'll be torn *piecemeal* by a horse,  
Ere I'll take you for better or worse. *Hudibras.*

Neither was the body then subject to distempers,  
to die by *piecemeal*, and languish under coughs or consumptions. *South.*

*Piecemeal* they win this acre first, then that;  
Glean on and gather up the whole estate. *Pope.*

PIE-CEMAL. adj. Single; separate; divided.

Other blasphemies level, some at one attribute,  
some at another: but this, by a more compendious impiety, shoots at his very being, and as if it scorned these *piecemeal* guilts, sets up a single monster big enough to devour them all. *Gow. of the Tongue.*

Stage editors printed from the common *piecemeal* written parts in the playhouse. *Pope.*

PIED. adj. [from *pie*.] Variegated; particoloured.

They desire to take such as have their feathers of *pie'd*, great and small colours. *Abbat.*

All the yearlings, which were streak'd and *pie'd*,  
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shak. Mer. of Venice.*

*Pied* cattle are spotted in their tongues. *Bacon.*

The seat, the soft wool of the bee,  
The cover, gallantly to feather,  
The wing of a *pie'd* butterfly,  
I trow 'twas simple trimming. *Dryden.*

Meadows trim with daisies *pie'd*,  
Shallow brooks and rivers wide. *Milton.*

PIEDNESS. n. f. [from *pie'd*.] Variegation; diversity of colour.

There is an art which in their *pie'd* shares  
With great creating nature. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

PIELED. adj. Perhaps for *peeled*, or bald; or *pie'd*, or having short hair.

*Pie'd* priest, dost thou command me be shut out? — I do. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

PIEPOWDER court. n. f. [from *pie'd*, foot, and *poudre*, dusty.] A court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.

PIER. n. f. [*pierre*, French.] The column on which the arch of a bridge is raised.

Oak, cedar, and chestnut are the best builders;  
for *piers* sometimes wet, sometimes dry, take elm. *Bacon.*

The English took the galley, and drew it to shore, and used the stones to reinforce the *pie*.

The bridge, consisting of four arches, is of the length of six hundred and twenty-two English feet, and an half: the dimensions of the arches are as follows, in English measure; the height of the first arch one hundred and nine feet, the distance between the *piers* seventy-two feet and an half; in the second arch, the distance of the *piers* is one hundred and thirty feet; in the third, the distance is one hundred and nine feet; in the fourth, the distance is one hundred and thirty-eight feet. *Arch.*

To *PIERCE*. v. a. [*percer*, French.]

1. To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into.

Steed threatens steed in high and boastful neighs,  
*Piercing* the night's dull ear. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

The love of money is the root of all evil; which while some covet after, they have *pierced* themselves through with many sorrows. *1 Tim. vi. 10.*

With this fatal sword, on which I dy'd,  
I *pierced* her open'd back or tender side. *Dryden.*

The glorious temple shall arise,  
And with new lustre *piece* the neighb'ring skies. *Prior.*

2. To touch the passions; to affect.

Did your letters *piece* the queen? —  
—She read them in my presence,  
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shak.*

To *PIERCE*. v. n.

1. To make way by force into or through anything.

Her sighs will make a batt'ry in his breast;  
Her tears will *piece* into a marble heart. *Shaksp.*

There is that speaketh like the purgings of a sword; but the tongue of the wife is health. *Prov.*

Short arrows, called *sprights*, without any other heads, save wood sharpened, were discharged out of muskets, and would *piece* through the sides of ships, where a bullet would not *piece*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. To strike; to move; to affect.

Say, she be mute, and will not speak a word;  
Then I'll commend her volubility,  
And say she uttereth *piercing* eloquence. *Shaksp.*

3. To enter; to dive as into a secret.

She would not *piece* further into his meaning, than himself should declare; so would she interpret all his doings to be accomplished in goodness. *Sidney.*

All men knew Nathaniel to be an Israelite; but our Saviour *piercing* deeper, giveth further testimony of him than men could have done. *Hooker.*

4. To affect severely.

They provide more *piercing* statutes daily to chain up the poor. *Shakspere.*

PIER-CEER. n. f. [from *piere*.]

1. An instrument that bores or penetrates.

Cart, ladder, and wimble, with *perfer* and pod. *Tisser.*

2. The part with which insects perforate bodies.

The hollow instrument, *terebr*, we may English *piereer*, wherewith many flies are provided, proceeding from the womb, with which they perforate the tegument of leaves, and through the hollow of it inject their eggs into the holes they have made. *Ray.*

3. One who perforates.

PIER-CEINGLY. adv. [from *piere*.] Sharply.

PIER-CEINGNESS. n. f. [from *piercing*.] Power of piercing.

We contemplate the vast reach and compass of our understanding, the prodigious quickness and *piercingness* of its thought. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

PI-ETTY. n. f. [*pietas*, Latin; *piété*, Fr.]

1. Discharge of duty to God.

What *piety*, pity, fortitude did *Aeneas* possess beyond his companions? *Peacock on Poetry.*

Till future infancy, baptiz'd by thee,  
Grow ripe in years, and old in *piety*. *Prior.*

There be who faith prefer and *piety* to God. *Milt.*

Praying for them would make them as glad to see their servants eminent in *piety* as themselves.



2. Duty to parents or those in superior relation.

Pope's filial *piety* excels  
Whatever Grecian story tells.  
*Pig. n. f. [bigge, Dutch.]*

1. A young sow or boar.

Some men there are love not a gaping pig,  
Some that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shakep.*

Alba, from the white sow nam'd,  
That for her thirty sucking pigs was fam'd. *Dryd.*  
The flesh-meats of an easy digestion, are pig,  
lamb, rabbit, and chicken. *Play on the Humours.*

2. An oblong mass of lead or untorged iron, or mass of metal melted from the ore, is called, I know not why, *ferrometal*, and pieces of that metal are called *pigs*.

A nodding-beam or *pig* of lead,  
May hurt the very ablest head. *Pope.*

To *Pig. v. a. [from the noun.]* To farrow; to bring pigs.

*PIGEON n. f. [pigeon, French.]* A fowl bred in cois or a small house: in some places called *dovecote*.

This fellow picks up wit as *pigeons* peas. *Shakep.*  
A turtle dove and a young *pigeon*. *Geni*, xv. 9.  
Perceiving that the *pigeon* had lost a piece of her tail, through the next opening of the rocks rowing with all their might, they passed late, only the end of their poop was bruised. *Raleigh.*

Fix'd in the mast, the feather'd weapon stands,  
The fearful *pigeon* flutters in her bands. *Dryden.*  
See the cupola of St. Paul's coter'd with both sexes, like the outside of a *pigeon-house*. *Addison.*  
'Tis building was design'd a model,  
Or of a *pigeon house* or oven,

To bake one loaf, or keep one dove in. *Swift.*

*PIGEONFOOT. n. f. [geranium.]* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

*PIGEONLIVERED. adj. [pigeon and liver.]* Mild; soft; gentle.

I am *pigeonlivered*, and lack gall  
To make oppression bitter. *Shakep.*

*PIGGIN. n. f.* In the northern provinces, a small vessel.

*PIGHT. old preter. and part. pass. of pitch.* Pitched; placed; fixed; determined. Not in use.

An hideous rock is *pight*,  
Of mighty Magnes stone, whose craggy cliff,  
Depending from on high, dreadful to sight,  
Over the waves his rugged arms doth lift. *Spenser.*

The body big and mightily *pight*,  
Thoroughly rooted and wondrous height,  
Whilom had been the king of the field,  
And mockle mast to the husband did yield. *Spenser.*

'Then brought she me into this desert vast,  
And by my wretched lover's side me *pight*. *Spenser.*  
Stay yet, you vile abominable tents,  
Thus proudly *pight* upon our Phrygian plains. *Shak.*

When I dissuaded him from his intent,  
I found him *pight* to do it. *Shakep.*

*PIGMENT. n. f. [pigmentum, Latin.]* Paint; colour to be laid on any body.

Consider about the opacity of the corpuscles of black *pigments*, and the comparative diaphaneity of white bod. c. *Boyle.*

*PIGMY. n. f. [pigme, French; pygmaeus, Latin; avyvaioi.]* A small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes; thence any thing mean or inconsiderable: it should be written with a *y*, *Pygmy*.

Of so low a stature, that in relation to the other, they appear as *pygmies*. *Heylyn.*  
When cranes invade, his little sword and shield  
The *pygmy* takes. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The critics of a more exalted taste, may discover such beauties in the ancient poetry, as may

escape the comprehension of us *pygmies* of a more limited genius. *Garr.*

But that it wanted room,  
It might have been a *pygmy's* tomb. *Swift.*

*PIGNORATION. n. f. [pignora, Latin.]* The act of pledging.

*PI'ONUT. n. f. [pig and nut.]* An earth nut.

I with my long nails will dig thee *pignuts*. *Shak.*

*PI'GNEY. n. f. [piga, Saxon, a girl.]* A word of endearment to a girl. It is used by *Butler* for the eye of a woman, I believe, improperly.

Shine upon me but benignly  
With that one, and that other *pygney*. *Hudibras.*

*PLOW'GGEON. n. f.* This word is used by *Drayton* as the name of a fairy, and is a kind of cant word for any thing petty or small.

Where is the Stoick can his wrath appease,  
To see his country sick of *Pym's* discase;  
By Scotch invasion to be made a prey  
To such *plowgegon* myrmidons as they? *Clavel.*

*PIKE. n. f. [picque, French; his snout being sharp. Skinner and Junius.]*

1. The lute or *pike* is the tyrant of the fresh waters: Sir Francis Bacon observes the *pike* to be the longest lived of any fresh water fish, and yet he computes it to be not usually above forty years; and others think it to be not above ten years: he is a solitary, melancholy, and bold fish: he breeds but once a year, and his time of breeding or spawning is usually about the end of February, or somewhat later, in March, as the weather proves colder or warmer; and his manner of breeding is thus; a he and a she *pike* will usually go together out of a river into some ditch or creek, and there the spawner casts her eggs, and the melter hovers over her all the time she is casting her spawn, but touches her not. *Walton's Angler.*

In a pond into which were put several fish and two *pikes*, upon drawing it some years afterwards there were left no fish, but the *pikes* grown to a prodigious size, having devoured the other fish and their numerous spawn.

The *pike* the tyrant of the floods. *Pope.*

2. [*Pique, French.*] A long lance used by the foot soldiers, to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded.

Beat you the drum that it speak mournfully,  
Trail your steel *pikes*. *Shakep.*

He wanted *pikes* to set before his archers. *Shak.*

They closed, and locked shoulder to shoulder,  
their *pikes*: they strained in both hands and there-  
with their buckler in the left, the one end of the  
*pike* against the right foot, the other breast high  
against the enemy. *Hayward.*

A lance he bore with iron *pike*;  
Th' one half would thrust, the other strike. *Hudib.*

3. A fork used in husbandry; a pitch-fork.

A rake for to rake up the ditches that lie,  
A *pike* to rake them up handsome to die. *Tuffin.*

Let us revenge this with our *pikes*, ere we be-  
come rakes; for I speak this in hunger for bread,  
not for revenge. *Shakep.*

4. Among turners, two iron sprigs between which any thing to be turned is fastened.

Hard wood, prepared for the lath with rasping,  
they pitch between the *pikes*. *Mason.*

*PI'KEN. adj. [pigué, French.]* Sharp;

acuminated; ending in a point. In *Shakep.*, it is used of a man with a pointed beard.

Why then I suck my teeth, and catechise  
My *piked* man of countries. *Shakep. King John.*

*PI'KEMAN. n. f. [pike and man.]* A soldier armed with a pike.

Three great squadrons of *pikemen* were placed  
against the enemy. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

*PI'KESTAFF. n. f. [pike and staff.]* The wooden pole of a pike.

To me it is as plain as a *pikestaff*, from what  
mixture it is, that this daughter silently lowers,  
t'other steals a kind look. *Tatler.*

*PILA'STER. n. f. [pilastre, French; pilastro, Italian.]* A square column sometimes insulated, but oftener set within a wall, and only shewing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickness. *Dic.*

*Pilasters* must not be too tall and slender, lest they resemble pillars; nor too dwarfish and gross, lest they imitate the piers or piers of bridges. *Wotton.*  
Built like a temple, where *pilasters* round  
Were set. *Milton.*

The curtain rises, and a new frontispiece is  
seen, joined to the great *pilasters* each side of the  
stage. *Dryden.*

Clap four slices of *pilaster* on't,  
That laid with bits of rustic makes a front. *Pope.*

*PILCHER. n. f. [Warburton says we should read pilche, which signifies a cloke or coat of skins, meaning the scabbard: this is confirmed by Junius, who renders pilly, a garment of skins; pylece, Sax. pellice, French; pelliccia, Italian; pellicis, Latin.]*

1. A furred gown or case; any thing lined with fur. *Hanmer.*

Pluck your sword out of his *pilcher* by the ears. *Shakep.*

2. A fish like a herring much caught in Cornwall.

*PILE. n. f. [pile, French; pyle, Dutch.]*

1. A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make a firm foundation.  
The bridge the Turks before broke, by pluck-  
ing up of certain *piles*, and taking away of the  
planks. *Kneller.*

If the ground be hollow or weak, he strengthens  
it by driving in *piles*. *Mex. n.*

The foundation of the church of Harlem is sup-  
ported by wooden *piles*, as the houses in Amsterdam  
are. *Locke.*

2. A heap; an accumulation.

That is the way to lay the city flat,  
And bury all which yet distinctly ranges  
In heaps and *piles* of ruin. *Shakep.*

What *piles* of wealth hath he accumulated  
To his own portion! what expence by th' hour  
Seems to flow from him! how, i' th' name of  
thrift,

Does he rake this together? *Shakep.*

By the water passing through the stone to its  
perpendicular intervals, was brought thither all the  
metall c matter now lodged therein, as well as that  
which lies only in an undigested and confused  
state. *Woodward.*

3. Any thing heaped together to be burned.

I'll hear your logs the while; pray give me it,  
I'll carry it to the *pile*. *Shakep.*

Woe to the bloody city, I will even make the  
*pile* for fire great. *Ezekiel, xxiv. 9.*

In Alexander's time, the Indian philosophers,  
when weary of living, lay down upon their fune-  
ral *pile* without any visible concern. *Callist.*

The wife, and counsellor or priest,  
Prepared to light his funeral fire,  
And cheerful on the *pile* expire. *Pier.*

4. An edifice; a building.

Th' ascending *pile* stood fix'd her stately height.  
*Milton.*

Not to look back so far, to whom this ill  
Owes the first glory of to brave a *pile*. *Denham.*  
The *pile* o'erlook'd the town, and drew the fight.  
*Dryden.*

Fancy brings the vanish'd *piles* to view,  
And builds th' imaginary Rome anew. *Pope.*  
No longer shall forsaken Thames  
Lament his old Whitehall in flames;  
A *pile* shall from its ashes rise,  
Lit to invade or prop the skies. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

5. A hair. [*pilus*, Latin.]

Yondu's my lord, with a patch of velvet on's  
face, his left cheek is a cheek of two *pile* and a  
half, but his right cheek is worn bare. *Shakespeare.*

6. Hairy surface; nap.  
Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured,  
the amianthus of parallel threads, as in the *pile* of  
velvet. *Grew.*

7. [*Pilum*, Lat.] The head of an arrow.

Whom, on his haire-plum'd helmet's crest, the  
dart first smote, then ran  
Into his forehead, and there stucke the Steele *pile*,  
making way  
Quite through his skull. *Chapman.*

His spear a bent,  
The *pile* was of a horse-fly's tongue,  
Whole sharpness nought reverts d. *Drayton.*

8. [*Pile*, French; *pila*, Italian.] One  
side of a coin; the reverse of cross.

Other men have been, and are of the same opi-  
nion, a man may more justifiably throw up cross  
and *pile* for his opinions, than take them up so.  
*Locke.*

9. [In the plural, *piles*.] The hæmor-  
rhoids.

Wherever there is any uneasiness, seek it the  
humours towards that part, to procure the *piles*,  
which seldom miss to relieve the head. *Arbutnot.*

To PILE. *v. a.*

1. To heap; to coacervate.

The fabric of his folly, whose foundation  
Is *pil'd* upon his faith, and will continue  
The standing of his body. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

Let them pull all about my ears,  
*Pile* ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,  
That the precipitation might downstretch  
Below the beam of fight, yet will I still  
Be thus. *Shakespeare.*

Against beleagu'd heav'n the giants move;  
Hills *pil'd* on hills, on mountains mountains lie,  
To make their mad approaches to the sky. *Dryden.*

Men *pil'd* on men, with active leaps arise,  
And build the breathing fabrick to the skies. *Addison.*

In all that heap of quotations which he has *pil'd*  
up, nothing is aimed at. *Atterbury.*

All these together are the foundation of all those  
heaps of comments, which are *pil'd* so high upon  
authors, that it is difficult sometimes to clear the  
text from the rubbish. *Milton.*

2. To fill with something heaped.

Attabaliba had a great house *pil'd* upon the  
sides with great wedges of gold. *Abbott.*

PILATED. *adj.* [*pilatus*, Latin.] Hav-  
ing the form of a cover or hat.

A *pilated* echinus taken up with different shells  
of several kinds. *Woodward on Poffils.*

PILER. *n. f.* [from *pile*.] He who ac-  
cumulates.

PILEWORT. *n. f.* [*chelidonium minus*,  
Latin.] A plant.

To PILFER. *v. a.* [*piller*, French.] To  
steal; to gain by petty robbery.

They not only steal from each other, but *pilfer*  
away all things that they can from such strangers as  
do land. *Abbott.*

He would not *pilfer* the victory; and the defeat  
was easy. *Bacon.*

Triumphant leaders, at an army's head,  
Heem'd round with glories, *pilfer* cloth or bread,  
meanly plunder, as they bravely fought. *Pope.*

To PILFER. *v. n.* To practise petty theft.

Your purpos'd low correction  
Is such as basest and the meanest wretches,  
For *pilferings* and most common trespasses,  
Are punish'd with. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

They of those marches  
Shall be a wall-sufficient to defend  
Our inland from the *pilfering* borderers. *Shakespeare.*

I came not here on such a trivial toy  
As a stray'd ewe, or to pursue the stealth  
Of *pilfering* wolf. *Milton.*

When these plagiarists come to be strip'd of their  
*pilfer'd* ornaments, there's the dawn of the fable.  
*L'Estrange.*

Every string is told,  
For fear some *pilfering* hand should make too bold.  
*Dryden.*

PILFERER. *n. f.* [from *pilfer*.] One  
who steals petty things.

Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and  
*pilferers*? Promote those charities which remove  
such pests of society into prisons and workhouses.  
*Atterbury's Sermons.*

To glory some advance a lying claim,  
Thieves of renown, and *pilferers* of fame. *Young.*

PILFERINGLY. *adv.* With petty lar-  
ceny; filchingly.

PILFERY. *n. f.* [from *pilfer*.] Petty  
theft.

A wolf charges a fox with a piece of *pilfery*; the  
fox denies, and the ape tries the cause. *L'Estrange.*

PILGRIM. *n. f.* [*pilgrim*, Dut. *pelerin*,  
French; *pellegrino*, Italian; *pellegrinus*,  
Latin.] A traveller; a wanderer; par-  
ticularly one who travels on a religious  
account.

Two *pilgrims*, which have wandered some miles  
together, have a heart's-grief when they are near  
to part. *Drummond.*

Gianting they could not tell Abraham's foot-  
step from an ordinary *pilgrim's*; yet they should  
know some difference between the foot of a man  
and the face of Venus. *Stillingfleet.*

Like *pilgrims* to th' appointed place we tend;  
The world's an inn, and death the journey's end.  
*Dryden.*

To PILGRIM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
To wander; to ramble. Not used.

The ambulo hath no certain home or diet, but  
*pilgrims* up and down every where, feeding upon all  
sorts of plants. *Grew.*

PILGRIMAGE. *n. f.* [*pelerinage*, French.]

1. A long journey; travel; more usually  
a journey on account of devotion.

We are like two men  
That vow a long and weary *pilgrimage*. *Shakespeare.*

Most miserable hour, that time ere saw  
In lasting labour of his *pilgrimage*. *Shakespeare.*

Painting is a long *pilgrimage*; if we do not  
actually begin the journey, and travel at a round  
rate, we shall never arrive at the end of it. *Dryden.*

2. *Shakespeare* uses it for time inkfomely  
spent.

In prison thou hast spent a *pilgrimage*,  
And, like a hermit, overpast thy days. *Shakespeare.*

PILL. *n. f.* [*pilula*, Latin; *pillule*, Fr.]

1. Medicine made into a small ball or  
mass.

In the taking of a potion or *pills*, the head and  
the neck shake. *Brown's Natural History.*

When I was sick, you gave me bitter *pills*. *Shakespeare.*

The oraculous doctor's mystick bills,  
Certain hard words made into *pills*. *Craford.*

2. Any thing nauseous.  
That wheel of fops; that cancer of the town;  
Call it diversion, and the *pills* go down. *Young.*

To PILL. *v. a.* [*piller*, French.]

1. To rob; to plunder.  
So did he good to none, to many ill;  
So did he all the kingdom rob and pill. *Spenser.*

The commons hath he *pill'd* with grievous taxes,  
And lost their hearts. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

Large-handed robbers your grave masters are,  
And *pill* by law. *Shakespeare.*

Suppose *pilling* and *pilling* officers, as busy upon  
the people, as those flies were upon the fox. *L'Estr.*

He who *pill'd* his province, 'scapes the laws,  
And keeps his money, though he lost his cause.  
*Dryden.*

2. For *peel*; to strip off the bark.

Jacob took him rods of green poplar, and *pill'd*  
white breaks in them. *Genesis, xxx. 37.*

To PILL. *v. n.* To be strip away; to  
come off in flakes or scoria. This  
should be *peel*; which fee.

The whiteness *pill'd* away from his eyes. *Tobit.*

PILLAGE. *n. f.* [*pillage*, French.]

1. Plunder; something got by plundering  
or pilling.

Others, like soldiers,  
Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds;  
Which *pillage* they with merry march bring home.  
*Shakespeare.*

2. The act of plundering.

Thy sons make *pillage* of her chastity. *Shakespeare.*

To PILLAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
To plunder; to spoil.

The coastal Mummus, after having beaten their  
army, took, *pillaged*, and burnt their city. *Arbutnot.*

PILLAGER. *n. f.* [from *pillage*.] A  
plunderer; a spoiler.

Jove's seed the *pillager*  
Stood close before, and slackt the force the arrow  
did confer. *Chapman.*

PILLAR. *n. f.* [*pilier*, French; *pilar*,  
Spanish; *pilastra*, Italian; *pilar*, Welsh  
and Armorick.]

1. A column.

*Pillars* or columns, I could distinguish into  
simple and compounded. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The palace built by Pegasus vast and proud,  
Supported by a hundred *pillars* stood. *Dryden.*

2. A supporter; a maintainer

Give them leave to fly, that will not fly;  
And call them *pillars* that will stand to us. *Shakespeare.*

Note, and you shall see in him  
The triple *pillar* of the world transform'd  
Into a strumpet's stool. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleo.*

I charge you by the law,  
Whereof you are a well deserving *pillar*,  
Proceed to judgment. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

PILLARED. *adj.* [from *pillar*.]

1. Supported by columns.

A *pillar'd* shade  
High overarch'd, and echoing walks between. *Milton.*

If this fail,  
The *pillar'd* firmament is rottenness,  
And earth's base built on stubble. *Milton.*

2. Having the form of a column.

Th' infuriate hill shoots forth the *pillar'd* flame.  
*Thomson.*

PILLED GALLICK. *n. f.*

1. One whose hair has fallen off by a dis-  
ease.

2. A sneaking or hen-hearted fellow.

PILLION. *n. f.* [from *pillow*.]

1. A soft saddle set behind a horseman  
for a woman to sit on.

The horse and *pillion* both were gone;  
Phyllis, it seems, was fled with John. *Swift.*

2. A pad; a pannel; a low saddle.

I thought that the manner had been Irish, as  
also the furniture of his horse, his flank *pillion*  
without stirrups. *Spenser.*

3. The pad of the saddle that touches the  
horse.

PILLORY. *n. f.* [*pillori*, French; *pillo-  
rium*, low Lat.] A frame erected on  
a *pillar*, and made with holes and move-  
able

able boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.

I have stood on the pillory for the goose he hath killed. *Shakespeare.*

As thick as eggs at Ward in pillory. *Pope.*

The jeers of a theatre, the pillory, and the whipping-post, are very near a kin. *Watts on the Blind.*

An opera, like a pillory, may be said

To nail our ears down, but expose our head. *Young.*

**TO PILLORY.** *v. a.* [*pillorier*, French, from the noun.] To punish with the pillory.

To be burnt in the hand or pillored, is a more lasting reproach than to be scourged or confined.

*Government of the Tongue.*

**PILLOW.** *n. s.* [*pyle*, Saxon; *palewe*, Dutch.] A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on.

Pluck stout men's pillows from below their heads.

*Shakespeare.*

One turf shall serve as pillows for us both, One heart, one bed, two bosoms, and one troth.

*Shakespeare.*

A merchant died that was very far in debt, his goods and household stuff were set forth to sale; a stranger would needs buy a pillow there, saying, this pillow sure is good to sleep on, since he could sleep on it that owed so many debts. *Bacon.*

Thy melted maid,

Corrupted by thy lover's gold,

His letter at thy pillow laid.

*Donne.*

Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows, yielding us soft and warm lodging. *Ray on Creation.*

**TO PILLOW.** *v. a.* To rest any thing on a pillow.

When the sun in bed,

Curtain'd with cloudy red,

Pillows his chin upon an orient wave,

The flocking shadows pale

Troop to th' infernal jail.

*Milton.*

**PILLOWBEER.** *n. s.* The cover of a PILLOWCASE, *n. s.* pillow.

When you put a clean pillowcase on your lady's pillow, fasten it well with pins. *Swift.*

**PILLOSY.** *n. s.* [from *pilosus*, Latin.] Hairiness.

At the years of puberty, all effects of heat do then come on, as pilosity, more roughness in the skin. *Baron.*

**PILLOT.** *n. s.* [*pilote*, French; *piloot*, Dutch.] He whose office is to steer the ship.

When her keel ploughs hell,

And deck knocks heaven, then to manage her, becomes the name and office of a pilot. *Ben Jonson.*

To death I with such joy resort,

As feamen from a tempest to their port;

Yet to that port ourselves we must not force, Before our pilot, Nature, steers our course. *Denb.*

What port can such a pilot find,

Who in the night of fate must blindly steer? *Dryd.*

The Roman fleet, although built by shipwrights, and conducted by pilots without experience, defeated that of the Carthaginians. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

**TO PILOT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To steer; to direct in the course.

**PILORAGE.** *n. s.* [*pilotage*, French; from *pilot*.]

1. Pilot's skill; knowledge of coasts.

We must for ever abandon the Indies, and lose all our knowledge and pilotage of that part of the world. *Raleigh.*

2. A pilot's hire. *Ainsworth.*

**PILSER.** *n. s.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame. *Ainsworth.*

**PIMENTA.** *n. s.* [*piment*, French.] A kind of spice.

*Pimenta*, from its round figure, and the place whence it is brought, has been called Jamaica pepper, and from its mixt flavour of the several aromatic

maple, it has obtained the name of all-spice: it is a fruit gathered before it is ripe, and resembles cloves more than any other spice. *Hill's Mar. Med.*

**PIMP.** *n. s.* [*pinge*, French. *Skinner.*]

One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.

I'm courted by all

As principal pimp to the mighty king Harry. *Addis.*

Lords keep a pimp to bring a wench;

So men of wit are but a kind

Of panders to a vicious maid;

Who proper objects must provide

To gratify their lust of pride. *Swift.*

**TO PIMP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provide gratifications for the lust of others; to pander; to procure.

But he's posset with a thousand lumps,

To work whose ends his madness pimps. *Swift.*

**PIMPERNEL.** *n. s.* [*pimpernella*, Latin;

*pimpernelle*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

**PIMPING.** *adj.* [*pimple mensch*, a weak man, Dutch.] Little; petty: as, a pimping thing. *Skinner.*

**PIMPLE.** *n. s.* [*pompette*, Fr.] A small red pustule.

If Rosalinda is unfortunate in her mole, Nigralilla is as unhappy in a pimple. *Addison's Spectator.*

If e'er thy gnome could spoil a grace,

Or raise a pimple on a beautiful face. *Pope.*

The rising of a pimple in her face, the sting of a gad, will make her keep her room two or three days. *Law.*

**PIMPLED.** *adj.* [from *pimple*.] Having red pustules; full of pimples: as, his face is pimpled.

**PIN.** *n. s.* [*epingle*, French; *spina*, *spinula*, Latin; *spilla*, Italian; rather from *penum*, low Latin. *Isidore*]

1. A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their cloaths.

I'll make thee eat iron like an ostridge, and swallow my sword like a great pin, ere thou and I part. *Shakespeare.*

Whatever spirit, careless of his charge,

His post neglects, or leaves the fair at large, Shall feel sharp vengeance soon o'ertake his sins,

Be stopt in vials, or transfixt with pins. *Pope.*

2. Any thing inconsiderable or of little value.

Soon after comes the cruel Saracen,

In woin mail all armed warily,

And sternly looks at him, who not a pin

Does care for look of living creature's eye. *Spenser.*

His fetch is to flatter to get what he can;

His purpose once gotten, a pin for thee than. *Tupper.*

Tut, a pin; this shall be answer'd. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis foolish to appeal to witness for proof, when 'tis not a pin matter whether the fact be true or false. *L'Estrange.*

3. Any thing driven to hold things together; a peg; a bolt.

With pins of adamant

And chains, they made all fast. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. Any slender thing fixed in another body.

Bedlam beggars with roaring voices,

Sticks in their numb'd and mortified bare arms,

Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary. *Shakespeare.*

These bullets shall rest on the pins; and there must be other pins to keep them. *Wilks.*

5. That which locks the wheel to the axle; a lynch pin.

6. The central part. Romeo is dead, the very pin of his heart cleft with the blind hurt-boy's butt. *Shakespeare.*

7. The pegs by which musicians intend or relax their strings.

8. A note; a strain. In low language.

A fir tree, in a vain spiteful humour, was mightily upon the pin of commending itself, and despising the bramble. *L'Estrange.*

As the woman was upon the peevish pin, a poor body comes, while the forward sit was upon her, to beg. *L'Estrange.*

9. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye: *Hammer.* *Skinner* seems likewise to say the same, I should rather think it an inflammation, which causes a pain like that of a pointed body piercing the eye.

With all eyes

Blind with the pin and web. *Shakespeare.*

10. A cylindrical roller made of wood.

They drew his brownbread face on pretty gins, And made him stalk upon two rolling pins. *Coburn.*

11. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot. *Ainsworth.*

**TO PIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with pins.

If a word or two more are added upon the chief offenders, 'tis only a paper pin'd upon the breast. *Pope.*

Not Cynthia when her manteau's pin'd awry,

E'er felt such rage. *Pope.*

2. To fasten; to make fast.

Our gates,

Which yet seem shut, we have but pin'd with russets; They'll open of themselves. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. To join; to fix; to fasten.

She lifted the princess from the earth, and to locks her in embracing, as if she would pin her to her heart. *Shakespeare.*

If removing my consideration from the impression of the cubes to the cubes themselves, I shall pin this one notion upon every one of them, and accordingly conceive it to be really in them; it will fall out, that I allow existence to other entities, which never had any. *Digby of Bodies.*

I've learn'd how far I'm to believe

Your pinning oaks upon your sleeve. *Hudibras.*

They heap to cosen themselves, by chusing to pin their faith on such expositors as explain the sacred scripture, in favour of those opinions that they themselves have voted or'odox. *Locke.*

It cannot be imagined, that to stile a man should take to much pains to pin to closely on his friend a story which, if he himself thought incredible, he could not but also think ridiculous. *Locke.*

4. [Pinban, Saxon.] To shut up; to inclose; to confine; as, in pinfold. This written like to pen.

If all this be willingly granted by us, which are accused to pin the word of God in to narrow a room, let the cause of the accused be referred to the accuser's conscience. *Hick.*

**PINCASE.** *n. s.* [*pin and case*.] A pin-cushion. *Ainsworth.*

**PINCERS.** *n. s.* [*pincette*, French.]

1. An instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is griped, which requires to be held hard.

As superfluous flesh did rot,

Amendment ready still at hand did wait,

To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot,

That soon in him was left no one corrupt jot. *Spens.*

2. The claw of an animal.

Every ant brings a small particle of that earth in her pincers, and lays it by the hole. *Addis.*

**TO PINCH.** *v. a.* [*pincher*, French.]

1. To squeeze between the fingers, or with the teeth.

When the doctor spies his vantage ripe,

To pinch her by the hand,

The maid hath given consent to go with him. *Shakespeare.*

2. To hold hard with an instrument.

3. To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid.

Thou

# PIN

Thou shalt be *pinch'd*

As thick as honey combs, each pinch more stinging  
Than bee that made them. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

He would *pinch* the children in the dark to hand,  
that he left the print in black and blue. *Arbutnot.*

1. To pinch between hard bodies.

2. To gall; to fret.

As they *pinch* one another by the disposition,  
he cut out, no more. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleop.*

3. To gripe; to oppress; to straiten.

Want of room upon the earth's *pinch*; a whole  
nation, hags the remediless way, vexing only  
tame numbers of particulars, it draws on the arbit-  
rary. *Ralph's Essays.*

Let *pinch* her belly with her daughter's too,  
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*

Nic. Frog would *pinch* his belly to fave his  
pocket. *Arbutnot.*

4. To distress; to pain.

Avoid the *pinching* cold and torching heat. *M. i.*  
Afford them shelter from the wintry winds;

5. The sharp year *pinch* her. *Thomson's Autumn.*

6. To press; to drive to difficulties.

The beaver, when he find himself hard *pinch'd*,  
bites 'em off, and leaving them to his pursuers,  
saves himself. *L'Estrange.*

When the respondent is *pinched* with a strong  
objection, and is at a loss for an answer, the moder-  
ator suggests some answer to the objection of the  
opponent. *Watts.*

7. To try thoroughly; to force out what  
is contained within.

This is the way to *pinch* the question; there-  
fore, let what will come of it, I will stand the test  
of your method. *Collier.*

8. To *PINCH* v. n. [pinçon, French, from the  
verb.]

1. To act with force, so as to be felt;  
to bear hard upon; to be puzzling.

A difficulty *pinches*, nor will it easily be resolved.

But thou  
Know'st with an equal hand to hold the scale,  
See'st where the reasons *pinch*, and where they fail.

2. To spare; to be frugal.

There is that waxeth rich by his wariness, and  
*pinching*. *Eclat.*

The poor that scarce have wherewithal to eat,  
Will *pinch* and make the singing boy a neat. *Dryden.*

The bounteous player outgave the *pinching* lord.

3. Oppression; distress inflicted.

Return to her: no, rather I chafe  
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl,  
Necessity's sharp *pinch*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

A farmer was put to such a *pinch* in a hard  
winter, that he was forced to feed his family upon  
the main stock. *L'Estrange.*

4. Difficulty; time of distress.

A good sure friend is a better help at a *pinch*,  
than all the stratagems of a man's own wit. *Bacon.*

The devil helps his servants for a season, but  
when they come on to a *pinch*, he leaves 'em in  
the lurch. *L'Estrange.*

5. In all the senses except the first, it is  
used only in low language.

6. A painful squeeze with the fingers.

If any straggler from his rank be found,  
A *pinch* must for the mortal sin compound. *Dryden.*

7. A gripe; a pain given.

There cannot be a *pinch* in death  
More sharp than this is. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

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# PIN

A small bag stuffed with bran or wool  
on which pins are stuck.

She would ruin me in silks, were not the quan-  
tity, that goes to a large *pin cushion*, sufficient to  
make her a gown and petticoat. *Addison's Guard.*

Thou art a resister of phantasies, and dost deal in  
remnants of remnants, like a maker of *pin cushions*.

1. To wear out; to make to languish.

Part us; I towards the north,  
Where shivering cold and sickness *pin* the climate.

2. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence.

Look rather on my pale cheek *pin'd*;  
There view your beauties; there you'll find  
A fair face, but a cruel mind. *Carew.*

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6. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence.

Look rather on my pale cheek *pin'd*;  
There view your beauties; there you'll find  
A fair face, but a cruel mind. *Carew.*

7. To wear out; to make to languish.

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# PIN

Thou shalt be *pinch'd*

As thick as honey combs, each pinch more stinging  
Than bee that made them. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

He would *pinch* the children in the dark to hand,  
that he left the print in black and blue. *Arbutnot.*

1. To pinch between hard bodies.

2. To gall; to fret.

3. To gripe; to oppress; to straiten.

4. To distress; to pain.

5. The sharp year *pinch* her.

6. To press; to drive to difficulties.

7. To try thoroughly; to force out what  
is contained within.

8. To *PINCH* v. n. [pinçon, French, from the  
verb.]

1. To act with force, so as to be felt;  
to bear hard upon; to be puzzling.

2. To spare; to be frugal.

3. Oppression; distress inflicted.

4. Difficulty; time of distress.

5. In all the senses except the first, it is  
used only in low language.

6. A painful squeeze with the fingers.

7. A gripe; a pain given.

8. There cannot be a *pinch* in death  
More sharp than this is.

9. Oppression; distress inflicted.

10. Return to her: no, rather I chafe  
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl,  
Necessity's sharp *pinch*.

11. A farmer was put to such a *pinch* in a hard  
winter, that he was forced to feed his family upon  
the main stock.

12. Difficulty; time of distress.

13. A good sure friend is a better help at a *pinch*,  
than all the stratagems of a man's own wit.

14. The devil helps his servants for a season, but  
when they come on to a *pinch*, he leaves 'em in  
the lurch.

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when they come on to a *pinch*, he leaves 'em in  
the lurch.

35. In all the senses except the first, it is  
used only in low language.

36. A painful squeeze with the fingers.

4. The tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger.

5. Fetters or bonds for the arms. *Alfous.*

7. PINION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind the wings.

Whereas they have sacrificed to themselves, they become sacrifices to the inconstancy of fortune; whose wings they thought by their self-wisdom to have *pinion'd*. *Bacon.*

2. To confine by binding the wings; to maim by cutting off the first joint of the wing.

3. To bind the arm to the body.

A second spear sent with equal force, His right arm pierc'd, and holding on, beset His use of both, and *pinion'd* down his left. *Dryd.*

4. To confine by binding the elbows to the sides.

Swarming at his back the country cry'd, And seiz'd and *pinion'd* brought to court the knight. *Dryden.*

5. To shackle; to bind.

Know, that I will not wait *pinion'd* at your master's court; rather make my country's high pyramids my gibbet, and hang me up in chains. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

You are not to go loose any longer, you must be *pinion'd*. *Shakespeare.*

O loose this frame, this knot of man untie!

That my free soul may use her wing,

Which now is *pinion'd* with mortality,

As an entangled, hamper'd thing. *Herbert.*

In vain from chains and fetters free,

The great man boasts of liberty;

He's *pinion'd* up by formal rules of state. *Norris.*

6. To bind to. This is not proper.

So by, each bard an alderman shall sit,

A heavy lord shall hang at ev'ry wit;

And while on fame's triumphant car they ride,

Some slave of mine be *pinion'd* to their side. *Pope.*

PINK. *n. f.* [*pinice*, French; from *pink*, Dutch, an eye; whence the French word *œillet*; *caryophyllum*, Latin.]

1. A small fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind.

In May and June come *pinks* of all sorts;

especially the bluish *pink*. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. An eye; commonly a small eye: as, *pink-eyed*.

Come, thou monarch of the vine,

Plump Bacchus, with *pink* eye,

In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shakespeare.*

3. Any thing supremely excellent. I know not whether from the flower or the eye, or a corruption of *pinacle*.

I am the very *pink* of courtesy. *Shakespeare.*

'Then let Crispino, who was ne'er refus'd

The justice yet of being well abus'd,

With patience wait; and be content to reign

The *pink* of puppies in some future strain. *Young.*

4. A colour used by painters.

*Pink* is very susceptible of the other colours by the mixture; if you mix brown-red with it, you will make it a very earthy colour. *Dryden's Dufres.*

5. [*Pingue*, French.] A kind of heavy narrow sterned ship.

This *pink* is one of Cupid's carriers;

Give fire, she is my prize. *Shak. Merry Wives of W.*

6. A fish. The minnow. *Ainsworth.*

To PINK. *v. a.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.] To work in eyelet holes; to pierce in small holes.

A haberdasher's wife of small wit rail'd upon me, till her *pink'd* porringer fell off her head. *Shak.*

The sea-hedge-hog is inclosed in a round shell,

handsomely wrought and *pink'd*. *Carew.*

Happy the climate, where the beau

Wear the same suit for use and show;

And at a small expence your wife,

\* If once well *pink'd*, is cloath'd for life. *Prior.*

Vol. II.

To PINK. *v. n.* [*pincken*, Dutch; from the noun.] To wink with the eyes.

A hungry fox lay winking and *pincking*, as if he had sore eyes. *L'Estrange.*

PINMAKER. *n. f.* [*pin* and *make*.] He who makes pins.

PINNACE. *n. f.* [*pinasse*, French; *pinna*, Italian; *pinaga*, Spanish.] A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship.

Whilst our *pinna* anchors in the downs,

Here shall they make their ransom on the land. *Shakespeare.*

For fear of the Turk's great fleet, he came by night in a small *pinna* to Rhodes. *Knolles's Hist.*

He cut down wood, and made a *pinna*, and entered the South-sea. *Heylyn.*

I sent a *pinna* or post of advice, to make a discovery of the coast, before I adventured my greater ship. *Spelman.*

Thus to ballast love,

I saw I had love's *pinna* overfraught. *Donne.*

I discharged a bark, taken by one of my *pinna*s, coming from cape Blanch. *Raleigh's Apology.*

A *pinna* anchors in a craggy bay. *Milton.*

Swift as a swallow sweeps the liquid way,

The winged *pinna* shot along the sea. *Pope.*

PINNACLE. *n. f.* [*pinna*, Fr. *pinna*, Latin.]

1. A turret or elevation above the rest of the building.

My letting some men go up to the *pinna*cle of the temple, was a temptation to them to cast me down headlong. *King Charles.*

He who desires only heaven, laughs at that enchantment, which engages men to climb a tottering *pinna*cle, where the standing is uneasy, and the fall deadly. *Deacy of Prety.*

He took up ship-money where Noy left it, and, being a judge, carried it up to that *pinna*cle, from whence he almost broke his neck. *Clarendon.*

Some metropolis

With glist'ring spires and *pinna*cles adorn'd. *Milton.*

2. A high spiring point.

The hipp'ry tops of human state,

The gilded *pinna*cles of fate. *Cowley.*

PINNER. *n. f.* [from *pinna* or *pinion*.]

1. The lapet of a head which flies loose.

Her goodly countenance I've seen,

Set off with kerchief starch'd, and *pinners* clean. *Gay.*

An antiquary will scorn to mention a *pinner* or a night-rail, but will talk on the v.ria. *Addison.*

2. A pinmaker. *Ainsworth.*

PINNOC. *n. f.* [*curruca*.] The tom-tit. *Ainsworth.*

PINT. *n. f.* [*pinz*, Saxon; *pinte*, French; *pinta*, low Latin.] Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid measure.

Well, you'll not believe me generous, till I crack half a *pint* with you at my own charges. *Dryd.*

PINULES. *n. f.* In astronomy, the spots of an astrolabe. *Diaz.*

PIONEER. *n. f.* [*pionier*, from *pion*, obsolete French: *pion*, according to Scaliger, comes from *pes* for *pedis*, a foot soldier, who was formerly employed in digging for the army. A *pioneer* is in Dutch, *spagenier*, from *spage*, a spade; whence *Junius* imagines that the French borrowed *pagenier*, which was afterwards called *pioneer*.] One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations.

Well said, old mole, canst thou work i' th' ground to fast? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

A worthy pioneer. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

These try new experiments, such as themselves think good; these we call *pioniers* or miners. *Bacon.*

His *pion* is

Even the paths, and make the highways plain. *Fairf.*

Of labouring *pioniers*

A multitude with spades and axes arm'd,

To lay hills plain, fell woods, or vallies fill. *Milton.*

The Romans, after the death of Tiberius, sent thither an army of *pioniers* to demolish the buildings, and deface the beauties of the island. *Addison.*

PIONING. *n. f.* Works of pioneers. *Spenser.*

PIONY. *n. f.* [*paonia*, Latin.] A large flower. See *PEONY*.

PIOUS. *adj.* [*pius*, Latin; *pieux*, Fr.]

1. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious; such as is due to sacred things.

*Pious* awe that fear'd to have offended. *Milton.*

Learn

True patience, and to temper joy with fear

And *pious* sorrow. *Milton.*

2. Careful of the duties of near relation.

As he is not called a just father, that educates his children well, but *pious*; so that pious, who defends and well rules his people, is religious. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Where was the martial brother's *pious* care?

Condemn'd perhaps some foreign shore to tread. *Pope.*

3. Practised under the appearance of religion.

I shall never gratify spitefulness with any sinister thoughts of all whom *pious* frauds have seduced. *King Charles.*

PIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pious*.] In a pious manner; religiously; with such regard as is due to sacred things.

The pious act and evidence of the christian hope is, to set industriously and *pioussly* to the performance of that condition, on which the promise is made. *Hammond.*

See lion-hearted Richard, with his force

Drawn from the North, to jury's hollow'd plains;

*Pioussly* valiant. *Philips.*

This martial pretent *pioussly* design'd,

The loyal city give their best lov'd king. *Dryden.*

Let freedom never perish in your hands!

But *pioussly* transmit it to your children. *Addison.*

PIP. *n. f.* [*pippe*, Dutch; *pepie*, French; deduced by Skinner from *pituita*, but probably coming from *pipilo* or *pipilo*, on account of the complaining cry.]

1. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues.

When murrain reigns in hogs or sheep,

And chickens languish of the *pip*. *Hudibras.*

A spiteful venacious gipsy died of the *pip*. *L'Esp.*

2. A spot on the cards. I know not from what original, unless from *pip*, painting; in the country, the pictured or court cards are called *pip*s.

When our women fill their imaginations with *pips* and counters, I cannot wonder at a new born child, that was marked with the five of clubs. *Addison's Guardian.*

To PIP. *v. a.* [*pipio*, Latin.] To chirp or cry as a bird.

It is no unfrequent thing to hear the chick *pip* and cry in the egg before the shell be broken. *Engle.*

PIPE. *n. f.* [*pi*, Welsh; *pipe*, Saxon.]

1. Any long hollow body; a tube.

The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold, and then

We powt upon the morning; are unapt

To give or to forgive; but when we've stuff'd

These *pipes*, and these conveyances of blood

With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls. *Shak.*

The



The part of the *pipe*, which was lowermost, will become higher; so that water ascends by descending.

It has many springs breaking out of the sides of the hills, and vast quantities of wood to make pipes of.

An animal, the nearer it is to its original, the more pipes it hath, and as it advanceth in age, still fewer.

2. A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth.

Try the taking of sum'ns by *pipe*, as in tobacco and in other things, to dry and comfort.

His ancient *pipe* in table dy'd,  
And half unsmok'd lay by his side.

My husband's a fot,  
With his *pipe* and his pot.

3. An instrument of wind musick.

I have known, when there was no musick with him but the drum and the fife, and now had he rather hear the taber and the *pipe*.

The solemn *pipe* and dulcimer.

Then the shrill sound of a small rural *pipe*

Was entertainment for the infant stage.

'There is no reason, why the sound of a *pipe* should leave traces in their brains.

4. The organs of voice and respiration: as, the wind-*pipe*.

The exercise of singing openeth the breast and *pipes*.

5. The key or sound of the voice.

My throat of war be turn'd,  
Which quired with my drum, into a *pipe*

Small as an eunuch.

6. An office of the exchequer.

That office of her majesty's exchequer, we, by a metaphor, call the *pipe*, because the whole receipt is finally conveyed into it by the means of divers small *pipes* or quills, as water into a cistern.

7. [*Pep, Dutch; pipe, Fr.*] A liquid measure containing two hogsheds.

I think I shall drink in *pipe* wine with Falstaff;

I'll make him dance.

- To PIPE. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To play on the pipe.

Merry Michael the Cornish poet piped thus upon his oaten pipe for merry England.

We have piped unto you, and you have not danced.

In singing, as in piping, you excel.  
Gaming goats, and fleecy flocks,

And lowing herds, and piping swains,  
Come dancing to me.

2. To have a shrill sound.

His big manly voice,  
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes

And whistles in his sound.

- PIPER. n. s. [from pipe.] One who plays on the pipe.

Pipers and trumpeters shall be heard no more in thee.

- PIPETREE n. s. The lilac tree.

- PIPING. adj. [from pipe.] This word is only used in low language.

1. Weak; feeble; sickly: from the weak voice of the sick.

I, in this weak, piping time of peace,  
Have no delight to put away the time,

Unless to spy my shadow in the sun.

2. Hot; boiling: from the sound of any thing that boils.

- PIPKIN. n. s. [diminutive of pipe, a large vessel.] A small earthen boiler.

A *pipkin* there like Homer's tripod walks.

Some officer might give consent  
To a large cover'd *pipkin* in his tent.

- PIPY. n. s. [*py, pyngbe, Dut. Skinner.*] A sharp apple.

They take their names from the small spot, or that usually appear on the sides of them: some

are called stone *pipkins* from their obduracy; some Kentish *pipkins*, because they agree well with that soil; others French *pipkins*, having their original from France, which is the best bearer of any of these *pipkins*; the Holland *pipkin* and the russet *pipkin*, from its russet hue; but such as are distinguished by the names of grey and white *pipkins* are of equal goodness: they are generally a very pleasant fruit and of good juice, but slender bearers.

You shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's *pipkin* of my own grafting.

Entertain yourself with a *pipkin* roasted.

The *pipkin*-woman, I look upon as fabulous.

His foaming tusks let some large *pipkin* grace,  
Or 'midst those thund'ring spears an orange place.

- This *pipkin* shall another trial make;

See from the core two kernels brown I take.

- PIQUANT. adj. [*piquant, French.*]

1. Pricking; piercing; stimulating to the taste.

There are vast mountains of a transparent rock extremely solid, and as *piquant* to the tongue as salt.

2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe.

Some think their wits alter, except they dart out somewhat that is *piquant*, and to the quick: that is a vein that would be bridled; and men ought to find the difference between saltiness and bitterness.

Men make their raileries as *piquant* as they can to wound the deeper.

PIQUANCY. n. s. [from *piquant*.] Sharpness; tartness.

PIQUANTLY. adv. [from *piquant*.] Sharply; tartly.

A small mistake may leave upon the mind the lasting memory of having been *piquantly*, though wittily taunted.

PIQUE. n. s. [*pique, French.*]

1. An ill will; an offence taken; petty malevolence.

He had never any the least *piquet*, difference or jealousy with the king his father.

Men take up *piques* and displeasures at others, and then every opinion of the disliked person must partake of his fate.

Out of a personal *piquet* to those in service, he stands as a look, when the government is attacked.

2. A strong passion.

I though he have the *piquet*, and long,  
'Tis still for something in the wrong;

As women long, when they're with child,  
For things extravagant and wild.

3. Point; nicety; punctilio.

Add long prescription of establish'd laws,  
And *piquet* of honour to maintain a cause,

And shame of change.

- To PIQUE. v. a. [*piquer, French.*]

1. To touch with envy or virulency; to put into fret; to kindle to emulation.

*Piqued* by Protogenes's fame,  
From Co to Rhodes Apelles came,

To see a rival and a friend,  
Prepar'd to censure or commend.

2. To offend; to irritate.

Why *piquet* all mortals, that affect a name?  
A fool to pleasure, yet a slave to fame!

The lady was *piquet* by her indifference, and began to mention going away.

3. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To value; to fix reputation as on a point.

[*se piquer, French.*]

Children, having made it easy to part with what they have, may *piquet* themselves in being kind.

Men apply themselves to two or three foreign, dead, and which are called the learned, languages; and *piquet* themselves upon their skill in them.

PIQUET. n. s. [*piquet, French.*] A card game.

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To PIQUET. v. a. See PICKER.

PICQUE. n. s. A robber; a plunderer. Rather *pickpocket*.

When the guardian professed to engage in fiction, the word was given, that the guardian would soon be seconded by some other *pickpocket* from the same camp.

PICQUET. n. s. [*picquet, Fr.*] A game at cards.

She commonly went up at ten,  
Unless *picquet* was in the way.

Instead of entertaining themselves at ombre or *picquet*, they would wrestle and pitch the bar.

PIRACY. n. s. [*pirata, Latin; piraterie, French; from pirate.*] The act or practice of robbing on the sea.

Our gallants, in their fresh gale of fortune, began to skim the seas with their *pirates*.

Now shall the ocean, as thy Thames, be free

From both those fates of storms and *piracy*.

Fame swifter than your winged navy flies,

Sounding your name, and telling dreadful news

To all that *piracy* and rapine use.

His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their *piracies*; though he practised the same trade.

PIRATE. n. s. [*pirata, Latin; pirate, French.*]

1. A sea-robber.

*Pirates* all nations are to prosecute, not so much in the right of their own fears, as upon the band of human society.

Relate, if business or the thirst of gain  
Engage your journey o'er the pathless main,

Where savage *pirates* seek through seas unknown  
The lives of others, vent'rous of their own.

2. Any robber; particularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other men.

To PIRATE. v. n. [from the noun.] To rob by sea.

When they were a little got out of their former condition, they robbed at land and *pirated* by sea.

To PIRATE. v. a. [*pirater, French.*]

To take by robbery.

They advertised, they would *pirate* his edition.

PIRATICAL. adj. [*piraticus, Lat. from pirate.*]

1. Predatory; robbing; confising in robbery.

Having gotten together ships and barks, fell to a kind of *piratical* trade, robbing, spoiling, and taking prisoners the ships of all nations.

2. Practising robbery.

The errors of the press were multiplied by *piratical* printers; to not one of whom I ever gave any other encouragement, than that of not prosecuting them.

PISCATION. n. s. [*piscatio, Lat.*] The act or practice of fishing.

There are four books of cynegeticks, or venation; five of halieuticks, or *piscation*, commented by Rutherfordus.

PISCARY. n. s. A privilege of fishing.

PISCATORY. adj. [*piscatorius, Latin.*]

Relating to fishes.

On this monument is represented, in bas-relief, Neptune among the satyrs, to show that this poet was the inventor of *piscatory* eclogues.

PISCIVOROUS. adj. [*piscis and voro.*]

Fisheating; living on fish.

In birds that are not carnivorous, the meat is swallowed into the crop or into a kind of antestomach, observed in *piscivorous* birds, where it is maintained and mollified by some proper juice.

PISS. n. s. A contemptuous exclamation.

This is sometimes spoken and written *pisshu*. I know not their ety-



mology, and imagine them formed by chance.

There was never yet philosopher  
That could endure the toothach patiently;  
However they have writ the fable of Gods,  
And made a *pish* at chance or sufferance. *Shakspeare.*  
She frown'd and cried *pish*, when I said a thing  
that I stole. *Spektator.*

**TO PISH. v. n.** [from the interjection.]  
To express contempt.

He turned over your Homer, shook his head,  
and *pish'd* at every line of it. *Pope.*

**PISMIER. n. f.** [mýna, Saxon; *pismiere*,  
Dutch.] An ant; an emmet.

His cloaths, as atoms might prevail,  
Might fit a *pismire* or a whale. *Prin.*  
Prejudicial to fruit are *pismies*, caterpillars, and  
mice. *Mormur.*

**TO PISS. v. a.** [*pisser*, French; *pißen*,  
Dutch.] To make water.

I charge the *pißing* conduit run nothing but claret.

*Shakspeare.*

One sits *pißes*, the rest *piß* for company. *L'Es.*

Once posses'd of what with care you save,

The wanton boys would *piß* upon your grave. *Dryd.*

**PISS. n. f.** [from the verb.] Urine;  
animal water.

My spleen is at the little rogues, it would vex  
one more to be knocked on the head with a *piß*-  
pot than a thunder-bolt. *Pope.*

**PISSABED. n. f.** A yellow flower grow-  
ing in the grass.

**PISSBURNT. adj.** Stained with urine.

**PISTACHIO. n. f.** [*pistache*, Fr. *pistacchi*,  
Italian; *pistachia*, Latin.]

The *pistachio* is of an oblong figure, pointed at  
both ends, about half an inch in length; the kernel  
is of a green colour and a soft and unctuous sub-  
stance, much like the pulp of an almond, of a  
pleasant taste: *pistachios* were known to the an-  
cients, and the Arabians call them *pestich* and  
*festich*, and we sometimes *pißich* nuts. *Hill.*

*Pistachios*, so they be good, and not musty, joined  
with almonds, are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon.*

**PISYE. n. f.** [French.] The track or  
tread a horseman makes upon the ground  
he goes over.

**PISTILLATION. n. f.** [*pistillum*, Latin.]  
The act of pounding in a mortar.

The best diamonds we have are comminable,  
and so far from breaking hammers, that they sub-  
mit unto *pistillation*, and resist not an ordinary pebble.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errurs.*

**PISTOL. n. f.** [*pistole*, *pistolet*, Fr.] A  
small handgun.

Three watch the door with *pistols*, that none  
should issue out. *Shakspeare. Mary Wives of Windsor.*

The whole body of the horse passed within *pistol*-  
shot of the cottage. *Clarendon.*

Quicksilver discharged from a *pistol* will hardly  
pierce through a parchment. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

A woman had a tubercle in the great canthus of  
the eye, of the bigness of a *pistol* bullet. *W'sman.*

How Verres is less quality'd to steal,  
With sword and *pistol*, than with wax and seal.

*Young.*

**TO PISTOL. v. a.** [*pistoler*, French.] To  
shoot with a pistol.

**PISTOLE. n. f.** [*pistole*, French.] A  
coin of many countries and many de-  
grees of value.

I shall disburthen him of many hundred *pistoles*,  
to make him lighter for the journey. *Dryden.*

**PISTOLET. n. f.** [diminutive of *pistol*.]  
A little pistol.

Those unlickt bear-whelps, unfild *pistoles*,  
that, more than cannon-shot, avail or less. *Donna.*

**PISTON. n. f.** [*pißon*, Fr.] The move-  
able part in several machines; as in

pumps and syringes, whereby the suction  
or attraction is caused; an embolus.

**PIT. n. f.** [pre. Saxon.]

1. A hole in the ground.

Tumble me into some loathsome *pit*;  
Where never man's eye may behold my body. *Shakspeare.*

Our enemies have beat us to the *pit*;  
It is more worthy to leap in ourselves,  
Than tarry till they push us. *Shak. Julius Cæsar.*  
*Pits* upon the sea-shore turn into fresh water.  
by percolation of the salt through the sand; but  
in some places of Africa, the water in such *pits*  
will become brackish again. *Bacon.*

2. Abyss; profundity.

Get you gone,  
And at the *pit* of Acheron  
Meet me i' th' morning. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*  
Into what *pit* thou fcest  
From what height fallen. *Milton.*

3. The grave.

O Lord think no scorn of me, lest I become  
like them that go down into the *pit*. *Pj. xviii. 1.*

4. The area on which cocks fight; whence  
the phrase, to fly the *pit*.

Make him glad, at least, to quit  
His victory, and fly the *pit*. *Hudibras.*

They managed the dispute, as fiercely as two  
game-cocks in the *pit*. *Locke on Education.*

5. The middle part of the theatre.

Let Cully, Cockwood, Fopling charm the *pit*,  
And in their folly shew the writer's wit. *Dryden.*

Now luck for us, and a kind hearty *pit*;  
For he who pleases, never fails of wit. *Dryden.*

6. [*Pis*, *pit*, old French; from *petus*,  
Latin.] Any hollow of the body: as,  
the *pit* of the stomach; the arm *pit*.

7. A dint made by the finger.

8. A mark made by a disease.

**TO PIT. v. a.**

1. To press into hollows.

An anasæra, a species of dropsy, is characterised  
by the shining and softness of the skin, which  
gives way to the least impression, and remains *pit*ted  
for some time. *Sharp.*

2. To mark with small hollows, as by the  
small pox.

**PITAPAT. n. f.** [probably from *pas a*  
*pas*, or *passe passe*, French.]

1. A flutter; a palpitation.

A lion meets him and the fox's heart went *pi*-  
*pat*. *L'Esrange.*

2. A light quick step.

Now I hear the *pitapat* of a pretty foot through  
the dark alley: no, 'tis the son of a mare that's  
broken loose, and munching upon the melons. *Dryden.*

**PITCH. n. f.** [pic, Saxon; *pix*, Latin.]

1. The resin of the pine extracted by fire  
and inspissated.

They that touch *pitch* will be defiled. *Proverbs.*

A rainy vapour  
Comes on as blacke as *pitch*. *Chapman.*

Of air and water mixed together, and con-  
sumed with fire, is made a black colour; as in  
charcoal, oil, *pitch*, and links. *Peacbam.*

A vessel lineard round with *pitch*. *Milton.*

2. [From *pic*, French. *Skinner.*] Any

degree of elevation or height.

Lovely concord and most sacred peace  
Doth nourish virtue, and fast friendship breeds,  
Weak she makes strong, and strong things does  
increase,

Till the *pitch* of highest praise exceeds. *Spenser.*  
How high a *pitch* his resolution soared! *Shakspeare.*

Arm thy heart, and fill thy thoughts  
To mount aloft with thy imperial mistress,  
And mount her *pitch*. *Shakspeare's Titus Andon.*

Between two hawks, which flew the higher *pitch*,  
I have, perhaps, some shallow judgment. *Shakspeare.*

That great works, unless the seeds of Jove,  
The deathless muses, undertake, maintain a *pitch*  
above.

All mortal power. *Chapman.*

Down they fell,  
Driv'n headlong from the *pitch* of heav'n, down  
into this deep. *Milton's Paradise L. 8.*

Others expectation was raised to a higher *pitch*  
than probably it would. *Hammond.*

Cannons shoot the higher *itches*,  
The lower we let down their breeches. *Hudibras.*

Alcibiades was one of the best orators of his age,  
notwithstanding he lived at a time when learning  
was at the highest *pitch*. *Addison.*

3. Highest rise. Not used.

A beauty waining, and distressed widow,  
Seduc'd the *pitch* and height of all his thoughts  
To base declension and loath'd bigamy. *Shakspeare.*

4. State with respect to lowness or height.

From this high *pitch* let us descend  
A lower flight; and speak of things at hand. *Mil.*

By how much from the top of wondrous glory,  
Strongest of mortal men,  
To lowest *pitch* of abject fortune thou art fall'n.

*Milton.*

5. Size; stature.

That infernal monster having cast  
His weary foe into the living well,

'Can high advance his broad discolour'd breast  
Above his wanted *pitch*. *Spenser.*

Were the whole frame here,  
It is of such a spacious lofty *pitch*,  
Your roof were not sufficient to contain it. *Shak.*

It turn'd itself to Ralpho's shape;  
So like in person, garb, and *pitch*,  
'Twas hard t' interpret which was which. *Hudibras.*

6. Degree; rate.

To overcome in battle, and subdue  
Nations, and bring home spoils, with infinite  
Manslaughter, shall be held the highest *pitch*  
Of human glory. *Milton.*

Our resident Tom  
From Venice is come,  
And hath left the statesman behind him,

Talks at the same *pitch*,  
Is as wise, is as rich,

And just where you left him, you find him. *Denh.*

Princes that fear'd him, grieve; conceit'd to see  
No *pitch* of glory from the grave is free. *Waller.*

Evangelical innocence, such as the gospel accepts,  
though mingled with several infirmities and defects,  
yet amounts to such a *pitch* of righteousness, as we  
call sincerity. *South.*

When the sun's heat is thus far advanced, 'tis but  
just come up to the *pitch* of another set of vege-  
tables, and but great enough to excite the terrestrial  
particles, which are more ponderous. *Woodward.*

**TO PITCH. v. a.** preterite *pitched*, par-  
ticiples *pitched*, anciently *pißt*. See

**PIGHT. [appiccicare, Italian.]**

1. To fix; to plant.

On Dardan plains the Greeks do *pitch*  
Their brave pavilions. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

Sharp stakes, plucked out of hedges,  
They *pitched* in the ground. *Shakspeare. Henry VI.*

He counselled him how to hunt his game,  
What dart to cast, what net, what toil to *pitch*.  
*Fairfax.*

Mahometes *pitched* his tents in a little meadow.  
*Kneller.*

When the victor  
Had conquer'd Thebes, he *pitch'd* upon the plain  
His mighty camp. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

To Chast's pleasing plains he took his way,  
There *pitch'd* his tents, and there resolv'd to stay.  
*Dryden.*

The trenches first they pass'd, then took their way  
Where their proud foes in *pitch'd* pavilions lay.  
*Dryden.*

2. To order regularly.

In setting down the form of common prayer,  
there was no need to mention the learning of a lit, or  
the unfitness of an ignorant minister, more than  
that he, which described the manner how to

**Pitch**, a field, should speak of moderation and sobriety in diet. *Hooker.*

One pitched battle would determine the fate of the Spanish continent. *Addison on the War.*

3. To throw headlong; to cast forward.  
They'll not pitch me i' th' mire,  
Unless he bid em. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

They would wrestle, and pitch the bar for a whole afternoon. *Spectator.*

4. To smear with PITCH. [*pico*, Latin; from the noun.]

The Trojans mount their ships, born on the waves.

And the pitch'd vessels glide with easy force. *Dryden.*

Some pitch the ends of the timber in the walls, to preserve them from the mortar. *Mexon.*

I pitch'd over the convex very thinly, by dropping melted pitch upon it, and warming it to keep the pitch soft, whilst I ground it with the concave copper wetted to make it spread evenly all over the convex. *Newton's Opticks.*

5. To darken.

The air hath star'd the roses in her cheeks,  
And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face. *Shakespeare.*

So he found  
The welkin pitch'd with sul in cloud. *Addison.*

6. To pave.  
To PITCH. *v. n.*

1. To light; to drop.  
When the swarm is settled, take a branch of the tree whereon they pitch, and wipe the hive clean. *Mortimer.*

2. To fall headlong.  
The counter o'er the pommel cast the knight;  
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,  
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryden.*

3. To fix choice; with upon.

We think 'tis no great matter which,  
They'll all alike, yet we shall pitch  
On one that fits our purpose. *Hudibras.*

A free agent will pitch upon such a part in his choice, with knowledge certain. *Moré's Divine Dial.*

I pitched upon this consideration, that parents owe their children, not only material subsistence, but much more spiritual contribution to their mind. *D'gby on the Soul.*

The covetous man was a good while at a stand, but at last he was by degrees to pitch upon one thing above another. *L'Estrange.*

Pitch upon the best course of life, and custom will render it the most easy. *Tilkeson.*

I transferred Chance, and amongst the rest pitch'd on the wife of Bath's tale. *Dryden.*

4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation.

They pitched by Emmaus in the plain. *Mac.*

PITCHER. *n. f.* [*pitcher*, French.]

1. An earthen vessel; a water pot.

With sudden fear her pitcher down she threw,  
And fled away. *Spenser.*

Pitchers have ears, and I have many servants;  
Besides old Cicerio is hark'ning. *Shakespeare.*

We read of kings, and gods, that kindly took  
A pitcher fill'd with water from the rock. *Carver.*

Pyreus was only famous for counterfeiting all base things; as earthen pitchers and a scullery. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Hylas may drop his preber, none will cry,  
Not if he drown himself. *Dryden.*

2. An instrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.

To the hill's poles must be set deep in the ground,  
with a square iron pitch or crow. *Mortimer.*

PITCHFORK. *n. f.* [*pitch* and *fork*] A fork with which coal is thrown upon the wagon.

A cold lord in Leicestershire amused himself with mending pitchforks and spades for his tenants' grates. *Swift.*

PITCHINESS. *n. f.* [*from pitchy*.] Blackness; darkness.

PITCHY. *adj.* [*from pitch*.] Smear'd with pitch.

The planks, their pitchy coverings with'd away,  
Now yield, and now a yawning breach display. *Dry.*

2. Having the qualities of pitch.

Native petroleum, found floating upon some springs, is no other than this very pitchy substance, drawn forth of the strata by the water. *Woodward.*

3. Black; dark; dismal.

Night is fled,  
Whose pitchy mantle over-veil'd the earth. *Shakespeare.*

I will fort a pitchy day for thee. *Shakespeare.*

Pitchy and dark the night sometimes appears,  
Friend to our woe, and parent of our fears;  
Our joy and wonder sometimes she excites,  
With stars unnumber'd. *Prior.*

PITCHCOAL. *n. f.* [*pit* and *coal*.] Fossil coal.

The best fuel is peat, the next charcoal made of pitchcoal or cinders. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

PITMAN. *n. f.* [*pit* and *man*.] He that in sawing timber works below in the pit.

With the pitfaw they enter the one end of the stuff, the topman at the top, and the pitman under him: the topman observing to guide the saw exactly, and the pitman drawing it with all his strength perpendicularly down. *Moxon.*

PITSAW. *n. f.* [*pit* and *saw*.] The large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

The pitsaw is not only used by those workmen that saw timber and boards, but is also for small matters used by joiners. *Moxon.*

PITIOUS. *adj.* [*from pity*.]

1. Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity.

When they heard that pitious strained voice,  
In haste took their rural merriment. *Spenser.*

The most arch deed of pious massacre,  
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakespeare.*

Which, when Deucalion with a pious look  
Beheld, he wept. *Dryden.*

2. Compassionate; tender.

If the series of thy joys  
Permit one thought less cheerful to arise,  
Pituous transfer it to the mournful swain. *Prior.*

She gave him, pious of his case,  
A shaggy tap'try. *Pope's Dunciad.*

3. Wretched; paltry; pitiful.

Pituous amends! unless  
Be meant our grand foe. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

PITTOUSLY. *adv.* [*from pitious*.] In a pitreous manner.

I must talk of murders, rapes, and massacres,  
Ruthful to hear, yet pitreously perform'd. *Shakespeare.*

PITTOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from pitious*.] Sorrowfulness; tenderness.

PITFALL. *n. f.* [*pit* and *fall*.] A pit dug and covered, into which a passenger falls unexpectedly.

Poor bird! thou'd'st never fear the net nor lime,  
The pitfall nor the gin. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Thieves dig concealed pitfalls in his way. *Bandys.*

These hidden pitfalls were set thick at the entrance of the bridge, so that throngs of people fell into them. *Addison.*

PITH. *n. f.* [*pitte*, Dutch.]

1. The marrow of the plants; the soft part in the midst of the wood.

If a cion, fit to be set in the ground, hath the pith finely taken forth, and not altogether, but some of it left, it will bear a fruit with little or no core. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Her solid bones convert to solid wood,  
To pith her marrow, and to sap her blood. *Dryden.*

2. Marrow.

As do I the pith, which left our bodies slack,  
Strings fast the little bones of neck and back;  
So by the four doth death string heav'n and earth. *Dante.*

The vertebrae are all perforated in the middle, with a large hole for the spinal marrow or pith to pass along. *Ray.*

3. Strength; force. Pith in Scotland is still retained as denoting strength, either corporeal or intellectual: as, that defies all your pith.

Leave your England,  
Guarded with grandfires, babies, and old women,  
Or pass'd, or not arriv'd to pith and puissance. *Shakespeare.*

Since these arms of mine had seven years' pith. *Shakespeare.*

4. Energy; cogency; fulness of sentiment; closeness and vigour of thought and style.

5. Weight; moment; principal part.

That's my pith of business  
Twixt you and your poor brother. *Shakespeare.*

Enterprises of great pith and moment,  
With this regard their currents turn awry,  
And lose the name of action. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

6. The quintessence; the chief part.

The owner of a foul disease,  
To keep it from divulging, lets it feed  
Even on the pith of life. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

PITHILY. *adv.* [*from pithy*.] With strength; with cogency; with force.

PITHINESS. *n. f.* [*from pithy*.] Energy; strength.

No less deserveth his wittiness in devising, his pithiness in uttering, his complaint of love, to lovely. *Spenser.*

PITHLESS. *adj.* [*from pith*.]

1. Wanting pith; wanting strength.

Weak shoulders over-born with burthening grief,  
And pithless arms, like to a wither'd vine  
That drops his sapless branches to the ground. *Shakespeare.*

2. Wanting energy; wanting force.

PITHY. *adj.* [*from pith*.]

1. Consisting of pith; abounding with pith.

The pithy fibres brace and stitch together the ligneous in a plant. *Grew's Colomal.*

The Herefordian plant that likes  
To approach the quince, and th' elder's pithy stem. *Philips.*

2. Strong; forcible; energetick.

Yet she with pithy words, and counsel sad,  
Still above their sudden rage to revoke;  
That at the last suppressing fury mad,  
They 'gan abstain. *Spenser.*

I must begin with rudiments of art,  
More pleasant, pithy, and effectual,  
Than hath been taught by any. *Shakespeare.*

Many rare pithy saws concerning  
The worth of astrology learning. *Hudibras.*

This pithy speech prevail'd, and all agreed. *Dryden.*

In all these, Goodman Fact was very short, but pithy, for he was a plain homely man. *Addison.*

PITIALE. *adj.* [*pitoyable*, French; from *pity*.] Deserving pity.

The pitiable persons relieved, are constantly under your eye. *Attolury.*

PITIABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from pitiable*.] State of deserving pity.

For the pitiablest of his ignorance and unwilling mistake, so long as they lasted, his neglect thereof may be excused and conniv'd at. *Kettlewell.*

PITIFUL. *adj.* [*pity* and *full*.]

1. Melancholy; moving compassion.

Some, who have not deserved judgment of death, have been for their good's sake caught up and carried straight to the bough; a thing indeed very pitiful and horrible. *Spenser.*

A sight most pitiful in the meanest wretch,  
Past speaking of in a king. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Strangely visited people,  
All twin and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye,  
The mere despair of surgery, he cures. *Shakespeare.*

Will he his pitiful complaints renew?  
For freedom with afflicted language sue? *Sandys.*

The civility of this will appear, if we consider what a pitiful condition he had been in. *Ray.*

2. Tender; compassionate.

Would my heart were flint, like Edward's,  
Or Edward's soft and pitiful, like mine. *Shakspeare.*  
Be pitiful to my condemned soul.  
Whole souls are not corrupted. *Shakspeare.*

### 3. Paltry; contemptible; despicable.

That's villainous, and shows a most pitiful ambition  
in the fool that uses it. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*  
One, in a wild pamphlet, besides other pitiful  
malignities, would scarce allow him to be a gentle  
man. *Warton.*

This is the doom of fallen man, to exhaust his  
time and impair his health, and perhaps to spin  
out his days and himself into one pitiful contro-  
verted conclusion. *South.*

Sin can please no longer, than for that pitiful  
space of time while it is committing; and surely  
the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor coun-  
tervail for the bitterness which begins where the  
action ends, and lasts for ever. *South.*

If these pitiful thanks were answerable to this  
branching head, I should defy all my enemies.

*L'Estrange.*

What entertainment can be raised from so pitiful  
a machine, where we see the success of the battle  
from the beginning? *Dryden.*

### PITIFULLY. *adv.* [from *pitiful*.]

#### 1. With pity; with compassion.

Pitifully behold the sorrows of our hearts.

*Common Prayer.*

#### 2. Mournfully; in a manner that moves compassion

He beat him most pitifully; nay,

He beat him most unpitifully. *Shakspeare.*

Some of the philosophers doubt whether there  
were any such thing as sense of pain, and yet,  
when any great evil has been upon them, they  
would sigh and groan as pitifully as other men.

*Utiot's n.*

#### 3. Contemptibly; despicably

Those men, who give themselves airs of bravery  
on reflecting upon the last scenes of others, may  
believe the most pitifully in their own. *Clarissa.*

### PITIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *pitiful*.]

#### 1. Tendernefs; mercy; compassion.

Basilus giving the infinite terms of praises to  
Zelmane's valour in conquering, and pitifulness  
in pardoning, commanded no more words to be  
made of it. *Sidney.*

#### 2. Despicableness; contemptibleness.

### PITILESLY. *adv.* [from *pitiless*.] With- out mercy.

### PITILESSNESS. *n. f.* Unmercifulness.

### PITILESS. *adj.* [from *pity*.] Wanting pity; wanting compassion; merciless.

Fair be ye sure, but proud and pitiless,

As is a storm, that all things doth prostrate,

Finding a tree alone all comfortable,

Beats on it strongly, it to rulate. *Spenser.*

Hadst thou in person or'er offended me,

Even for his sake am I now pitiless. *Shakspeare.*

My chance, I feel,

Hath made ev'n pity pitiless in thee. *Tai fax.*

Upon my livid lips bestow a kiss,

Nor tear your kisses can restore my breath;

Even you are not more pitiless than death. *Dryden.*

### PITTANCE. *n. f.* [pittance, French; pietanza, Italian.]

#### 1. An allowance of meat in a monastery.

#### 2. A small portion.

Then at my lodging,

The worst is this, that at so slender warning

You're like to have a thin and slender pittance. *Shakspeare.*

The ass saved a miserable pittance for himself.

*L'Estrange.*

I have a small pittance left, with which I might

retire. *Arbutnot.*

Many of them lose the greatest part of the small

pittance of learning they received at the university.

*Swin's M'sellan.*

Half his earn'd pittance to poor neighbours went:

"They had his alms, and he had his content. *Harte.*

### PITUIT. *n. f.* [pituite, Fr. pituita, Lat.] Phlegm.

Serous exhalations and redundant pituite were the  
product of the winter, which made women subject  
to abortions. *Arbutnot.*

### PITUITOUS. *adj.* [pituitosus, Lat. pitui- teus, French.] Consisting of phlegm.

It is thus with women only that abound with  
pituitous and watery humours. *Erpwin's Vulg. Err.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are weakness,  
watriness and rigidity of the eyes, pituitous vomit-  
ing and laborious breathing. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

The lungs are formed, not only to admit, by  
turns, the vital air by inspiration, and excluding  
it by respiration; but likewise to separate and dis-  
charge the redundant pituitous or stegmatic parts  
of the blood. *Blackmore.*

### PITY. *n. f.* [pitié, French; pietà, Ital.]

#### 1. Compassion; sympathy with misery; tendernefs for pain or uneasiness.

Wan and meagre let it look,

With a pity-moving shape. *Waller.*

An ant dropt into the water; a woodpigeon took  
pity of her, and threw her a little bough. *L'Estrange.*

Left the poor should seem to be wholly disregarded  
by their Maker, he hath implanted in men a quick  
and tender sense of pity and compassion. *Calamy.*

When Æneas is forced in his own defence to  
kill Lausus, the poet shows him compassionate;  
he has pity on his beauty and youth, and is loth  
to destroy such a masterpiece of nature. *Dryden.*

The mournful train,  
With groans and hands upheld, to move his mind,  
Besought his pity to their helpless kind. *Dryden.*

#### 2. A ground of pity; a subject of pity or of grief.

That he is old, the more is the pity, his white  
hairs do witness it. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

Julius Cæsar writ a collection of apophthegms;  
it is pity his book is lost. *Bacon.*

'Tis great pity we do not yet see the history of  
Chastmir. *Temple.*

See, where she comes, with that high air and  
mien,

Which marks in bonds the greatness of a queen;  
What pity 'tis. *Dryden.*

What pity 'tis you are not all divine. *Dryden.*

Who would not be that youth? what pity is it  
That we can die but once to serve our country? *Addison.*

#### 3. It has in this sense a plural. In low language.

Singleness of heart being a virtue so necessary,  
'tis a thousand pities it should be discountenanced.

*L'Estrange.*

### TO PITTY. *v. a.* [pityer, French.] To compassionate misery; to regard with tendernefs on account of unhappiness.

When I desired their leave, that I might pity  
him, they took from me the use of mine own  
house. *Shakspeare.*

He made them to be pited of all. *Palm civ. 46.*

You I could pity thus forlorn. *Milton.*

Compassionate my pains! she pities me!

To one that asks the warm return of love,  
Compassion's cruelty, 'tis loath, 'tis death. *Addison.*

Pity weakness and ignorance, beat with the  
dainties of understandings, or perverseness of tem-  
pers. *Law.*

The man i to be pited, who in matters of mo-  
ment has to do with a staunch metaphysician;  
doubts, disputes, and conjectures will be the plague  
of his life. *Beattie.*

### TO PITTY. *v. n.* To be compassionate.

I will not pity nor spare, nor have mercy, but  
destroy them. *Jeremiah, xiii. 14.*

### PIVOT. *n. f.* [pivot, French.] A pin on which any thing turns.

When a man dances on the rope, the body is a  
weight balanced on its feet, as upon two pivots.

*Dryden's Dufresny.*

### PIL. *n. f.* [pilula, Latin.] A little chest or box, in which the consecrated host is kept in Roman catholic countries.

*Hammer.*

He hath stolen a pil, and hanged must a be.

*Shakspeare.*

### PIZZLE. *n. f.* [quasi pisile. *Minfrow*.]

The pizzle in animals is official to urine and ge-  
neration. *Brown.*

### PLACABLE. *adj.* [placabilis, Latin.] Willing or possible to be appeased.

Since I fought

By play'r th' offended deity t' appease;  
Methought I saw him placable and mild,  
Bending his ear. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Those implanted anticipations are, that there  
is a god, that he is placable, to be feared, honoured,  
loved, worshipped, and obeyed. *Bute.*

### PLACABILITY. *n. f.* [from *placable*.]

### PLACABLENESS. *n. f.* Willingness to be appeased; possibility to be appeased.

The various methods of propitiation and atone-  
ment shew the general consent of all nations in  
their opinion of the mercy and placability of the  
divine nature. *Augustinus.*

### PLACARD. *n. f.* [plakaert, Dutch;]

### PLACART. *n. f.* [placard, French.] An edict; a declaration; a manifesto.

### TO PLACATE. *v. a.* [placare, Latin.] To appease; to reconcile. This word is used in Scotland.

That the effect of an atonement and reconcilia-  
tion was to give all mankind a right to approach  
and rely on the protection and beneficence of a  
placated deity, is not deducible from nature. *Forbes.*

### PLACE. *n. f.* [place, French; piazza, Italian; from *platus*, Latin.]

#### 1. Particular portion of space.

Search you out a place to pitch your tents. *Deut.*

We accept it always and in all places. *Acts, xxiv.*

Here I could frequent  
With worship, place by place, where he vouchsaf'd  
Presence divine. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I will teach him the names of the most cele-  
brated persons who frequent that place. *Addison.*

#### 2. Locality; ubiety; local relation.

Place is the relation of distance betwixt any  
thing, and any two or more points considered as  
keeping the same distance one with another, and  
so as at rest: it has sometimes a more confused  
sense, and stands for that space which any body  
takes up. *Locke.*

#### 3. Local existence.

The earth and the heaven fled away, and there  
was found no place for them. *Revelations, xx. 11.*

#### 4. Space in general.

All bodies are confin'd within some place;  
But the place within herself confines. *Davies.*

#### 5. Separate room.

In his brain  
He hath strange places cram'd with observation.

*Shakspeare.*

His catalogue had an especial place for sequestered  
divines. *Fell.*

#### 6. A seat; residence; mansion.

The Romans shall take away both our place and  
nation. *John.*

Saul set him up a place, and is gone down to  
Gibbal. *1 Samuel.*

#### 7. Passage in writing.

Hosea fifth of the Jews, they have seigned, but  
not by me; which place proveth, that there are  
governments which God doth not avow. *Baron.*

I could not pass by this place, without giving  
this short explanation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earths.*

#### 8. Original relation.

What scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the  
first place both of credit and obedience is due. *Hos.*

Let the eye be satisfied in the first place, even  
against all other reasons, and let the compass be  
rather in your eyes than in your hands. *Dryden.*

*W.*

We shall extinguish this melancholy thought, of our being overlooked by our Maker, if we consider, in the first place, that he is omnipotent; and in the second, that he is omniscient. Addison.

9. State of actual operation; effect.

I know him a notorious liar;  
Think him a great way too, solely a coward;  
Yet these fix'd evils fit so fit in him,  
That they take place, when virtue's feeble bones  
Look black in the cold wind. Shakespeare.  
These fair overtures made by men well esteemed  
for honest dealing, could take no place. Haywood.  
They are defect, not in the heart, but in the  
brain; for they take place in the stoutest natures. Bacon.

With faults confess'd commission'd her to go,  
If pity yet had place, and reconcile her foe. Dryden.  
Where aims take place, all other pleas are vain;  
Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain. Dryden.

To the joy of mankind, the unhappy omel took  
not place. Dryden's Dedication to his Fables.  
Somewhat may be invented, perhaps more ex-  
cellent than the first design, though Virgil must  
be still excepted, when that perhaps takes place. Dryden's Preface to Ovid.

It is stupidly foolish to venture our salvation upon  
an experiment, which we have all the reason ima-  
ginable to think God will not suffer to take place. Atterbury.

10. Existence.

Mixt government, partaking of the known forms  
received in the schools, is by no means of Gothic  
invention, but hath place in nature and reason. Swift.

11. Rank; order of priority.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and this  
centre,  
Observe degree, priority, and place. Shakespeare.

12. Precedence; priority. This sense is  
commonly used in the phrase take place.

Do you think I'd walk in any plot,  
Where madam Sempionia should take place of me,  
And Fulvia come i' the rear? Ben Jonson's Catiline.  
There would be left no measures of credible and  
incredible, if doubtful propositions take place before  
self-evident. Locke.

As a British freeholder, I should not scruple  
making place of a French marquis. Addison's Freeb.

13. Office; publick character or employ-  
ment.

Do you your office, or give up your place,  
And you shall well be spared. Shakespeare.

If I'm traduc'd by tongue, that neither know  
My faculties nor person;  
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake  
That virtue must go through. Shakespeare.

The horsemen came to Lodowick, as unto the  
most valiant captain, beseeching him, instead of  
their treacherous general, to take upon him the  
place. Keble's History of the Turks.

Is not the bishops bill deny'd,  
And we still threaten'd to be try'd?  
You see the knife embraces  
Those counsels he approv'd before;  
Nor doth he promise, which is more,  
That we shall have their places. Denham.

Pensions in private were the senate's aim,  
And patriots for a place abandon'd fame. Garth.  
Some magistrates are contented, that their place  
should adorn them; and some study to adorn their  
place, and reflect back the lustre they receive from  
thence. Dryden.

14. Room; way; place for appearing or  
acting given by custom; not opposition.

Avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto  
wrath. Romans.  
He stood astride, and to his fellows cry'd,  
Give place, and I mark the difference if you can,  
Between a woin in warrior and a man. Dryden.

Victorious York did suit, with fam'd success,  
his known valour make the Dutch give place. Dryden.

The rustic honours of the scythe and share,  
Give place to swords and plumes, the pride of war. Dryden.

15. Ground; room.

Ye seek to kill me, because my word hath no  
place in you. John, viii. 37.  
There is no place of doubting, but that it was  
the very same. Hammond's Fundamentals.

16. Station in life.

God would give them, in their several places  
and callings, all spiritual and temporal blessings,  
which he less wanting to them. Duty of Man.

To PLACE. v. a. [placer, French; from  
the noun.]

1. To put in any place, rank, condition,  
or office.

Place such over them to be rulers. Ex. xviii. 21.  
He placed forces in all the fenced cities. 2 Chron.  
And I will place within them as a guide  
My umpire conscience, whom if they will hear,  
Light after light well us'd they shall attain,  
And at the end persisting safe arrive. Milton.  
Our two first parents yet the only two  
Of mankind in the happy garden plac'd. Milton.

2. To fix; to settle; to establish.

Those accusations had been more reasonable, if  
placed on inferior persons. Dryden's Aurungzeb.  
God or nature has not any where placed any such  
jurisdiction in the first born. Locke.

3. To put out at interest.

'Twas his care  
To place on good security his gold. Pope.

PLA'CE. n. f. [from place.] One that  
places.

Sovereign lord of creatures all,  
Thou placer of plants, both humble and tall. Spenser.

PLA'CID. adj. [placidus, Latin.]

1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent.

It conducteth unto long life and to the more  
placid motion of the spirits, that men's actions be  
free. Bacon.

2. Soft; kind; mild.

That placid aspect and meek regard,  
Rather than aggravate my evil state,  
Would stand between me and thy father's ire. Mil.

PLA'CIDLY. adv. [from placid.] Mildly;  
gently.

If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre,  
you cast a piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts  
moved uniformly ar' placidly before, by altering  
its motion, it begins to pulsate and teaster abroad  
particles of the iron. Boyle.

The water easily insinuates itself into, and pla-  
cidly defends the tubes and vessels of vegetables. Woodward.

PLA'CIT. n. f. [placitum, Lat.] Decree;  
determination.

We spend time in defence of their places, which  
might have been employed upon the universal  
author. Glanville.

PLA'CKET, or plaquet. n. f. A petticoat.

You might have pinch'd a plaquet, it was sense-  
less. Shakespeare.

The bone-ach is the curse dependant on those  
that was for a plaquet. Shak. Troilus and Cressida.

PLA'GIARISM. n. f. [from plagary.]

Theft; literary adoption of the thoughts  
or works of another.

With great impropriety, as well as plagia-  
sim, they have most injuriously been transferred into  
proverbial maxims. Swift.

PLA'GIARY. n. f. [from plagium, Lat.]

1. A thief in literature; one who steals  
the thoughts or writings of another.

The ensuing discourse, left I chance to be tra-  
duced into a plagary by him who has played the  
thief, was one of those that, by a worthy hand, were  
stolen from me. South.

Without invention, a painter is but a copier,  
and a poet but a plagary of others; both are  
allowed sometimes to copy and transpire. Dryden.

2. The crime of literary theft. Not used.

Plagary had not its activity with printing, but  
began when the paucity of books forced wanton  
that invention. Brown.

PLAGUE. n. f. [plage, Dutch; plague,  
Teutonic; plaga, Latin; wagn.]

1. Pestilence; a disease eminently conta-  
gious and destructive.

Thou art a bile,  
A plague-lore or imbois'd carbuncle  
In my corrupted blood. Shakespeare's King Lear.

The general opinion is, that years hot and moist  
are most pestilent; yet many times there have been  
great plagues in dry years. Bacon's Natural History.

Snakes, that use within thy house for shade,  
Securely lurk, and, like a plague, invade  
Thy cattle with venom. May's Virgil.

All those plagues, which earth and air had brooded,  
First on inferior creatures try'd their force,  
And last they seiz'd on man. Lee and Dryden.

2. State of misery.

I am set in my plague, and my heaviness I ever  
in my sight. Psalm xxviii. 17.

3. Any thing troublesome or vexatious.

'Tis the time's plague, when madmen lead the  
blind. Shakespeare.

I am not mad, too well I feel  
The different plague of each calamity. Shakespeare.

Good or bad company is the greatest blessing or  
greatest plague of life. L'Estrange.

Sometimes my plague, sometimes my darling,  
Kissing to day, to-morrow snarling. Prior.

To PLAQUE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To infect with pestilence.

2. To infect with disease; to oppress with  
calamity.

Say my request's unjust,  
And spurn me back, but if it be not so,  
Thou art not honest, and the gods will plague thee. Shakespeare.

Thus were they plagu'd  
And worn with famine. Milton.

3. To trouble; to tease; to vex; to ha-  
rass; to torment; to afflict; to distress;  
to torture; to embarrass; to excruciate;  
to make uneasy; to disturb. In this  
sense it is used ludicrously.

If her nature be so,  
That she will plague the man that loves her most,  
And take delight to encrease a wretch's woe,  
Then all her nature's goodly gifts are lost. Spenser.

People are storm'd out of their reason, plagu'd  
into a compliance, and forced to yield in their own  
defence. Collier.

When a Neapolitan cavalier has nothing else to  
do, he gravely shuts himself up in his closet, and  
falls a tumbling over his papers, to see if he can  
start a law suit, and plague any of his neighbours. Addison.

PLA'GUILY. adv. [from plagu.] Vexa-  
tiously; horribly. A low word.

This whispering bodes me no good; but he has  
me so plaguily under the lash, I dare not interrupt  
him. Dryden.

You look'd scornful, and swift at the dean;  
But he durst not so much as once open his lips,  
And the doctor was plaguily down in the hips. Swift.

PLA'GUY. adj. [from plagu.] Vexatious;  
troublesome. A low word.

Of heats,  
Add one more to the plaguy bill. Donne.

What perils do environ  
The man that meddles with cold iron?  
What plaguy mischiefs and mishaps  
Do dog him still with alter claps? Hudibras.

PLA'CE. n. f. [plate, Dutch.] A flat  
fish.

Of flat fish there are soles, flounders, dabs, and  
plaques. Carew.

PLAID. n. f. A striped or variegated  
cloth; an outer loose weed worn much

by the Highlanders in Scotland: there is a particular kind worn too by the women.

**PLAIN.** *adj.* [*planus*, Latin.]

1. Smooth; level; flat; free from protuberances or excrescences. In this sense, especially in philosophical writings, it is frequently written *plane*: as, a *plane* superficies.

It was his policy to leave no hold behind him; but to make all *plain* and waste. *Spenser.*

The South and South-East sides are rocky and mountainous, but *plain* in the middle. *Sardys.*

They were wont to make their canoes or boats *plain* without, and hollow within, by the force of fire. *Heylyn.*

Thy vineyard must employ thy sturdy reaper To turn the globe, besides thy daily pain To break the clouds, and make the surface *plain*. *Dry.*

Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects, though a man would chuse to travel through a *plain* one. *Addison.*

2. Open; clear; flat.

Our troops beat an army in *plain* fight and open field. *Fulton.*

3. Void of ornament; simple.

A crown of ruddy gold inclos'd her brow, *Plain* without pomp, and rich without a show. *Dryd.*

A man of sense can artifice disdain, As men of wealth may venture to go *plain*. *Young.*

4. Artless; not subtle; not specious; not learned; simple.

In choice of instruments, it is better to chuse men of a *plain* sort, that are like to do that that is committed to them, and to report faithfully the success, than those that are cunning to contrive somewhat to grace themselves, and will help the matter in report. *Bacon's Essays.*

Of many *plain*, yet pious christians, this cannot be affirmed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

The experiments alledged with so much confidence, and told by an author that writ like a *plain* man, and one whose profession was to tell truth, helped me to resolve upon making the trial. *Temple.*

My heart was made to sit and pair with thine, Simple and *plain*, and fraught with artless tenderness. *Rowe.*

Must then at once, the character to save, The *plain* rough hero turn a crafty knave? *Pope.*

5. Honestly rough; open; sincere; not soft in language.

Give me leave to be *plain* with you, that yourself give no just cause of scandal. *Bacon.*

6. Mere; bare.

He that beguil'd you in a *plain* accent, was a *plain* knave, which, for my part, I will not be. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Some have at first sic wit, then poets pass, Turn'd critics next, and prov'd *plain* fools at last. *Pope.*

7. Evident; clear; discernible; not obscure.

They wondered there should appear any difficulty in any expressions, which to them seem'd very clear and *plain*. *Clarendon.*

Express thyself in *plain*, not doubtful words, That ground for quarrels or disputes affords. *Denb.*

I can make the difference more *plain*, by giving you my method of proceeding in my translations I considered the genius and distinguishing character of my author. *Dryden.*

'Tis *plain* in the history, that Esau was never subject to Jacob. *Lo he.*

That children have such a right, is *plain* from the laws of God, that men are convinced that children have such a right, is evident from the law of the land. *Locke.*

It is *plain*, that these discourses are calculated for none, but the fashionable part of womankind. *Addison's Sp. Rater.*

To speak one thing, mix'd dialects they join; Divide the simple, and the *plain* define. *Prior.*

8. Not varied by much art; simple.

A *plain* song *plain*-singing voice requires, For warbling notes from inward cheering flow. *Sid.*

His diet was of the *plainest* meats, and commonly not only his dishes, but the parts of them were such as most others would refuse. *Full.*

**PLAIN.** *adv.*

1. Not obscurely.

2. Distinctly; articulately.

The string of his tongue was loosed, and he spake *plain*. *Mark.*

3. Simply; with rough sincerity.

Goodman Fact is allowed by every body to be a *plain* spoken person, and a man of very few words; tropes, and figures are his aversion. *Addison.*

**PLAIN.** *n. s.* [*plaine*, Fr.] Level ground; open field; opposed to hilly ground; often, a field of battle.

In a *plain* in the land of Shinar they dwell. *Gen.*

The Scots took the English for foolish birds fallen into their net, forsook their hill, and marched into the *plain* directly towards them. *Hayward.*

They erected their castles and habitations in the *plains* and open countries, where they found most fruitful lands, and turned the Irish into the woods and mountains. *Darwin.*

Pour forth Britannia's legions on the *plain*. *Arb.*

While here the ocean gains, In other parts it leaves wide sandy *plains*. *Pope.*

The impetuous courser pants in every vein, And pawing seems to beat the distant *plain*. *Pope.*

**TO PLAIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To level; to make even.

Upon one wing the artillery was drawn, every piece having his guard of pioneers to *plain* the ways. *Hayward.*

**TO PLAIN.** *v. n.* [*plaindre*, *je plains*, Fr.] To lament; to wail. Little used.

Long since my voice is hoarse, and throat is sore, With cries to skies, and curses to the ground: But more I *plain*, I feel my woes the more. *Sidney.*

The fox, that first this cause of grief did find, 'Can first thus *plain* his case with words unkind. *Spenser.*

The incessant weeping of my wife, And piteous *plainings* of the pretty babes, Fore'd me to seek delays. *Shakespeare.*

He to himself thus *plain'd*. *Milton.*

**PLAINDEALING.** *adj.* [*plain* and *deal*.] Honest; open; acting without art.

Though I cannot be said to be a flattering honest man, it must not be denied, but I am a *plain-dealing* villain. *Shakespeare.*

Bring a *plaindealing* innocence into a conspiracy with necessary prudence. *L'Estrange.*

**PLAINDEALING.** *n. s.* Management void of art; sincerity.

I am no politician; and was ever thought to have too little wit, and too much *plaindealing* for a statesman. *Denham.*

It looks as fate with nature's law may strive, To shew *plaindealing* once an age would thrive. *Dry.*

**PLAINLY.** *adv.* [from *plain*.]

1. Levelly; flatly.

2. Not subtilly; not speciously.

3. Without ornament.

4. Without gloss; sincerely.

You write to me with the freedom of a friend, setting down your thoughts as they occur, and dealing *plainly* with me in the matter. *Pope.*

5. In earnest; fairly.

They charged the enemies horse so gallantly, that they gave ground; and at last *plainly* run to a safe place. *Clarendon.*

6. Evidently; clearly; not obscurely.

St. Augustine acknowledgeth, that they are not only set down, but also *plainly* set down in scripture; so that he which heareth or readeth may without difficulty understand. *Hosier.*

Coriolanus neither cares whether they love or hate him; and out of his carelessness, lets them *plainly* see't. *Shakespeare.*

From Epiphanius's censure of Origen, one may perceive *plainly*, that he thought the Anti-nicene church in general, both before and after Origen, to be of a very contrary judgment to that which he condemn'd a Lucian and Origen, that is, to Arianism. *Waterland.*

By that *Jeer*, Is meant thy great deliverer, who shall bruise The serpent's head, whereof to thee anon *Plainly* shall be reveal'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

We see *plainly* that we have the means, and that nothing but the application of them is wanting. *Addison.*

**PLAINNESS.** *n. s.* [from *plain*.]

1. Levelness; fitness.

2. Want of ornament; want of show.

If some pride with want may be allow'd, We in our *plainness* may be justly proud, Whatever he pleas'd to own, can need no show. *Dryden.*

As shades most sweetly recommend the light, So modest *plainness* reflects all brightly wit. *Pope.*

3. Openness; rough sincerity.

Well, said Bassilius, I have not chosen Dametas for his fighting nor for his discouraging, but for his *plainness* and honesty, and therein I know he will not deceive me. *Sidney.*

Your *plainness* and your shortness please me well. *Shakespeare.*

Think'st thou, that duty shall have bread to speak, When power to flattery bows; to *plainness* honour Is bound, when majesty to folly falls? *Shakespeare.*

*Plainness* and freedom, an epistolary style requires. *Waker.*

4. Artlessness; simplicity.

All laugh to find Unthinking *plainness* to a spread thy mind, That thou could'st seriously persuade the crowd To keep their oaths. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

**PLAINTE.** *n. s.* [*plainte*, French.]

1. Lamentation; complaint; lament.

Then pour out *plaint*, and in one word say this; Helpless his *plaint*, who spoils himself of bliss. *Sid.*

Booteless are *plaints*, and careless are my wounds. *Shakespeare.*

From inward grief His bursting passion into *plaints* thus pour'd. *Mil.*

2. Exprobation of injury.

There are three just grounds of war with Spain; one of *plaint*, two upon defence. *Bacon.*

3. Expression of sorrow.

How many children's *plaints*, and mothers cries! *Daniel.*

Where though I mourn my matchless loss alone; And none between my weakness judge and me; Yet even these gentle walls allow my moan, Whole doleful echoes to my *plaints* agree. *Waller.*

Lifting where the hapless pair Sat in their sad discourse, and various *plaint*, Thence gather'd his own doom. *Milten's Par. Lost.*

For his relief, Vext with the long expressions of my grief, Receive these *plaints*. *Waller.*

**PLAINTEFUL.** *adj.* [*plaint* and *full*.] Complaining; audibly sorrowful.

To what a sea of miseries my *plaintful* tongue doth lead me! *Shakespeare.*

**PLAINTIVE.** *n. s.* [*plaintive*, French.] He that commences a suit in law against another; opposed to the defendant.

The *plaintiff* proved the debt by three positive witnesses, and the defendant was cast in costs and damages. *L'Estrange.*

You and I shall talk in cool friendship at a bar before a judge, by way of *plaintiff* and defendant. *Dryden.*

In such a cause the *plaintiff* will be his'd, My lord, the judges laugh, and you're dismist. *Pope.*

**PLAINTIVE.** *adj.* [*plaintive*, Fr.] Complaining. A word not in use. *Hill.*



His younger son on the polluted ground,  
First fruit of death, lies *plaintiff* of a wound  
Giv'n by a brother's hand. *Prior.*

**PLAINTIVE.** *adj.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Com-  
plaining; lamenting; expressive of sor-  
row.

His careful mother heard the *plaintive* sound,  
Encompass'd with her sea-green tilters round. *Dryd.*

The goddess heard,  
Rose like a morning mist, and thus begun  
To soothe the sorrows of her *plaintive* son. *Dryden.*

Can nature's voice

*Plaintive* be down'd or let 'em in the noise,  
Though shouts as thunder loud assail the air? *Prior.*

Leviathans in *plaintive* thunders cry. *Young.*

**PLAINWORK.** *n. s.* [*plain* and *work*.] Needlework as distinguished from embroidery; the common practice of sewing or making linen garments.

She went to *plainwork*, and to purling brooks. *Pope.*

**PLAIT.** *n. s.* [corrupted from *plight* or *plyght*, from *to ply* or *fold*.] A fold; a double.

Should the voice directly strike the brain,  
It would astonish and confuse it much;

Therefore these *plaits* and folds the sound restrain,  
That it the organ may more gently touch. *Davies.*

Nor shall thy lower garments artful *plait*,  
From thy fair side dependent to thy feet,  
Arm thy chaste beauties with a modest pride,  
And double ev'ry charm they seek to hide. *Prior.*

'Tis very difficult to trace out the figure of a vest  
through all the *plaits* and foldings of the drapery. *Addison.*

**TO PLAIT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fold; to double.

The busy sylphs surround their darling care,  
Some fold the sleeve, while others *plait* the gown;  
And Betty's prais'd for labours not her own. *Pope.*

Will she on Sunday morn thy neckcloth *plait*? *Gay.*

2. To weave; to braid.

Let it not be that outward adorning of *plaiting*  
the hair. *Peter.*

What she demands, incessant I'll prepare;  
I'll weave her garlands, and I'll *plait* her hair;  
My busy diligence shall deck her board,  
For there at least I may approach my lord. *Prior.*

Your hands have not been employed in *plaiting*  
the hair, and adorning your persons; but in making  
cloaths for the naked. *Low.*

3. To intangle; to involve.

Time shall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides,  
Who covers faults at last with shame derides. *Shak.*

**PLAITER.** *n. s.* [from *plait*.] He that  
plaits.

**PLAN.** *n. s.* [*plan*, French.]

1. A scheme; a form; a model.

Remember, O my friends, the laws, the rights,  
The generous *plan* of power deliver'd down  
From age to age to your renown and fathers. *Aldij.*

2. A plot of any building or ichnograph;  
form of any thing laid down on  
paper.

Artists and *plans* reliev'd my solemn hours;  
I founded palaces, and planted bow'rs. *Prior.*

**TO PLAN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
scheme; to form in design.

Vouchsafe the means of vengeance to debate,  
And *plan* with all thy wits the scene of fate. *Pope.*

**PLANARY.** *adj.* Pertaining to a plane. *Diag.*

**PLANCHED.** *adj.* [from *planch*.] Made  
of boards.

He hath a garden circummur'd with brick,  
Whose western side is with a vineyard back'd,  
And to that vineyard is a *planch'd* gate,  
That makes his opening with this bigger key. *Shak.*

**PLANCHER.** *n. s.* [*plancher*, Fr.] A  
floor of wood. Not used.

Oak, cedar, and chestnut are the best builders;  
Some are best for *planchers*, as deal; some for tables,  
cupboards, and desks, as walnut. *Bacon.*

**PLANCHING.** *n. s.* In carpentry, the  
laying the floors in a building. *Diag.*

**PLANE.** *n. s.* [*planus*, Latin.] *Plane* is  
commonly used in popular language,  
and *plane* in geometry.]

1. A level surface.

Comets, as often as they are visible to us, move  
in *planes* inclined to the *plane* of the ecliptick, in  
all kinds of angles. *Bentley.*

Projectiles would ever move on in the same right  
line, did not the air, their own gravity, or the  
ruggedness of the *plane* on which they move, stop  
their motion. *Cibyne.*

2. [*Plane*, French.] An instrument by  
which the surface of boards is smoothed.

The iron is set to make an angle of forty-five  
degrees with the sole of the *plane*. *Moxon.*

**TO PLANE.** *v. a.* [*planer*, French; from  
the noun.]

1. To level; to smooth; to free from in-  
equalities.

The foundation of the Roman causeway was  
made of rough stone, joined with a moist firm ce-  
ment; upon this was laid another layer of small  
stones and cement, to *plane* the inequalities of rough  
stone, in which the fronts of the upper pavement  
were fix'd. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. To smooth with a plane.

These hard woods are more properly scraped than  
*planed*. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

**PLANE-TREE.** *n. s.* [*platanus*, Latin;  
*plane*, *platanus*, French.]

The *plane-tree* hath an attenuated flower, con-  
sisting of several slender stamens, which are all  
collected into spherical little balls and are barren;  
but the embryos of the fruit, which are produced  
on separate parts of the same trees, are turgid, and  
afterwards become large spherical balls, containing  
many offshoot seeds intermixed with down: it is  
generally supposed, that the introduction of this  
tree into England is owing to lord chancellor Bacon. *Miller.*

The beech, the swimming alder, and the *plane*. *Dryden.*

**PLANET.** *n. s.* [*planeta*, Lat., *πλανήτης*;  
*planette*, French.]

*Planets* are the errant or wandering stars, and  
which are not like the fixt ones always in the same  
position to one another: we now number the earth  
among the primary *planets*, because we know it  
moves round the sun, as Saturn, Jupiter, Mars,  
Venus, and Mercury do, and that in a path or  
circle between Mars and Venus: and the moon is  
accounted among the secondary *planets* or satellites  
of the primary, since she moves round the earth:  
all the *planets* have, besides their motion round the  
sun, which makes their year, also a motion round  
their own axes, which makes their day; as the  
earth's revolving so makes our day and night:  
it is more than probable, that the diameter of  
all the *planets* are longer than their axes: we know  
'tis so in our earth, and *Plamsted* and Cassini  
found it to be so in Jupiter: Sir Isaac Newton  
asserts our earth's equatorial diameter to exceed  
the other about thirty-four miles; and indeed else  
the motion of the earth would make the sea rise  
so high at the equator, as to drown all the parts  
thereabouts. *Harris.*

Barbarous Villains! hath this lovely face  
Pul'd like a wand'ring *planet* over me,  
And could it not intire them to relent? *Shakef.*

And *planets*, *planets* struck, real eclipse  
Then suffer'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There are seven *planets* or errant stars in the lower  
orbs of heaven. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The Chaldeans were much devoted to astrologi-  
cal devices, and had an opinion that every hour of

the day was governed by a particular *planet*, reckon-  
ing them according to their usual order, Saturn,  
Jupiter, Mars, Venus, Mercury, Luna. *Wilkins.*

**PLANETARY.** *adj.* [*planétaire*, French;  
from *planet*.]

1. Pertaining to the planets.

Their *planetary* motions and aspects. *Milton.*

To marble and to brass, such features give,  
Describe the stars and *planetary* way,  
And trace the footsteps of eternal day. *Granville.*

2. Under the domination of any particu-  
lar planet.

Depicting they mourn their fate, whom Circe's  
power,

That watch'd the moon and *planetary* hour,  
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind  
Had alter'd. *Dryden.*

I was born in the *planetary* hour of Saturn, and,  
I think, I have a piece of that leaden planet in me;  
I am no way facetious. *Addison.*

3. Produced by the planets.

Here's gold, go on;

Be as a *planetary* plague, when Jove  
Will o'er some high-vic'd city hang his poison  
In the sick air. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

We make guilty of our disasters the sun,  
the moon and stars, as if we were villains by an en-  
forced obedience of *planetary* influence. *Shakespeare.*

4. Having the nature of a planet; errat-  
tick.

We behold bright *planetary* Jove,  
Sublime in air through his wide province move,  
Four second planets his dominion own,  
And round him turn, as round the earth the moon. *Blackmore.*

**PLANETICAL.** *adj.* [from *planet*.] Per-  
taining to planets.

Add the two Egyptian days in every month, the  
interlunary and plenilunary exemptions, the eclipses  
of sun and moon, conjunctions and oppositions  
*planetical*. *Brown.*

**PLANETSTRUCK.** *adj.* [*planet* and *strike*.]

Blasted: *fidere affatus*.

Wonder not much if thus amaz'd I look,  
Since I saw you, I have been *planetstruck*;  
A beauty, and so late, I did defy. *Suckling.*

**PLANIFOLIOUS.** *adj.* [*planus* and *folium*,  
Lat.] Flowers are so called, when made  
up of *plait* leaves, set together in cir-  
cular rows round the centre, whose face  
is usually uneven, rough, and jagged. *Diag.*

**PLANIMETRICAL.** *adj.* [from *planime-*  
*try*.] Pertaining to the mensuration of  
plane surfaces.

**PLANIMETRY.** *n. s.* [*planus*, Latin,  
and *μετρίω*; *planimetrie*, French.] The  
mensuration of plane surfaces.

**PLANIPETALOUS.** *adj.* [*planus*, Latin,  
and *πέταλον*.] Flatleaved, as when the  
small flowers are hollow only at the bot-  
tom, but flat upwards, as in dandelion  
and succory. *Diag.*

**TO PLANISH.** *v. a.* [from *plané*.] To  
polish; to smooth. A word used by  
manufacturers.

**PLANISPHERE.** *n. s.* [*planus*, Latin, and  
*sphère*.] A sphere projected on a plane;  
a map of one or both hemispheres.

**PLANK.** *n. s.* [*planche*, Fr.] A thick  
strong board.

They gazed on their ships, seeing them so great,  
and consisting of divers *planks*. *Abbot.*

The doors of *planks* were; their close exquisite,  
Kept with a double key. *Croftman's Odyssey.*

The smoothed *plank* new rubb'd with balm. *Milt.*

Some Turkish bows are of that strength, as to  
pierce a *plank* of six inches. *Wilkins.*



Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,  
And through the yielding planks a passage find. *Dry.*

Be warn'd to shun the watry way,

For late I saw adrift disjointed planks,  
And empty tombs erected on the banks. *Dryden.*

**PLANK, v. a.** [from the noun.] To cover or lay with planks.

If you do but plank the ground over, it will breed salt-petre. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A fleet of monstrous height appear'd;

The sides were plank'd with pine. *Dryden.*

**PLANOCONICAL, adj.** [planus and conus]

Level on one side and conical on others.

Some few are planoconical, whose superficies is in part level between both ends. *Grew's Microsc.*

**PLANOCONVEX, n. f.** [planus and convexus.] Flat on the one side and convex on the other.

It took two object glasses, the one a planoconvex for a fourteen feet telescope, and the other a large double convex for one of about fifty feet.

*Newton's Opticks.*

**PLANT, n. f.** [plant, Fr. *planta*, Latin.]

1. Any thing produced from seed; any vegetable production.

What comes under this denomination, Ray has distributed under twenty-seven genders or kinds:

1. The imperfect plants, which do either totally want both flower and seed, or else seem to do so.

2. Plants producing either no flower at all, or an imperfect one, whose seed is so small as not to be discernible by the naked eye.

3. Those whose seeds are not so small, as hardly to be invisible, but yet have an imperfect or staminate flower, such as a rose as is without the petals, having only the stamina and the perianthium.

4. Such as have a compound flower, and emit a kind of white juice or milk when their stalks are cut off or their branches broken off.

5. Such as have a compound flower of a discous figure, the seed papous, or winged with down, but emit no milk.

6. The herbæ capitatae, or such whose flower is composed of many small, long, fistulous or hollow flowers gathered round together in a round button or head, which is usually covered with a squamous or scaly coat.

7. Such as have their leaves entire and undivided into jags.

8. The compositæ, which have a compound discous flower, but the seeds have no down adhering to them.

9. Plants with a perfect flower, and having only one single seed belonging to each single flower.

10. Such as have rough, hairy or bristly seeds.

11. The umbelliferous plants, which have a pentapetalous flower, and belonging to each single flower are two seeds, lying naked and joining together, they are called umbelliferous, because the plant, with its branches and flowers, hath an head like a lady's umbrella; [1.] Such as have a broad flat seed almost of the figure of a leaf, which are encompassed round about with something like leaves.

[2.] Such as have a longish seed, swelling out in the middle, and larger than the former.

[3.] Such as have a shorter seed.

[4.] Such as have a tuberoso root.

[5.] Such as have a wrinkled, channelled or striated seed.

12. The stellate plants, which are so called, because their leaves grow on their stalks at certain intervals or distances in the form of a radiant star: their flowers are really monopetalous, divided into four segments, which look like so many petals; and each flower is succeeded by two seeds at the bottom of it.

13. The asperifolia, or rough leaved plants: they have their leaves placed alternately, or in no certain order on their stalks; they have a monopetalous flower cut or divided into five partitions, and after every flower there succeed usually four seeds.

14. The suffrutices, or verticillate plants: their leaves grow by pairs on their stalks, the leaf right against another; their leaf is monopetalous, and usually in form of an helmet.

15. Such as have naked seeds, more than four, succeeding their flowers, which therefore they call polyperma: plante femine nudo; by naked seeds, they mean such as are not included in any seed pod.

16. Baciferous plants, or

such as bear berries.

17. Multifluous, or cor-niculate plants, or such as have, after each flower, many distinct, long, slender, and many times crooked cases or filiquæ, in which their seed is contained, and which, when they are ripe, open themselves and let the seeds drop out.

18. Such as have a monopetalous flower, either uniform or difform, and after each flower a peculiar seed case containing the seed, and this often divided into many distinct cells.

19. Such as have a uniflora tetrapetalous flower, but bear their seeds in oblong filiquous cases.

20. Vasculariferous plants, with a tetrapetalous flower, but often anomalous.

21. Leguminous plants, or such as bear pulse, with a papilionaceous flower.

22. Vasculariferous plants with a pentapetalous flower; these have, besides the common calix, a peculiar case containing their seed, and their flower consisting of five leaves.

23. Plants with a true bulbous root, which consists but of one round ball or head, out of whose lower part go many fibres to keep it firm in the earth: the plants of this kind come up but with one leaf; they have no footstalk, and are long and slender: the seed vessels are divided into three partitions: their flower is sexapetalous.

24. Such as have their fruits approaching to a bulbous form: these emit, at first coming up, but one leaf, and in leaves, flowers and roots resemble the true bulbous plant.

25. Culmiferous plants, with a grassy leaf, are such as have a smooth hollow-jointed stalk, with one sharp-pointed leaf at each joint, encompassing the stalk, and set out without any footstalk: their seed is contained within a chaffy husk.

26. Plants with a grassy leaf, but not culmiferous, with an imperfect or staminate flower.

27. Plants whose place of growth is uncertain and various, chiefly water plants.

Butchers and villains,

How sweet a plant have you untimely crop'd. *Shak.*

Between the vegetable and sensitive province there are plant-animals and some kind of insects arising from vegetables, that seem to participate of both.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The next species of life above the vegetable, is that of sense: wherewith some of those productions, which we call plant-animals, are endowed.

*Grew.*

It continues to be the same plant, as long as it partakes of the same life, though that life be communicated to new particles of matter, vitally united to the living plant, in a like continued organization, conformable to that sort of plants.

*Locke.*

Once I was skill'd in ev'ry herb that grew,  
And every plant that drinks the morning dew. *Pope.*

Some plants the sun-shine ask, and some the shade,

At night the mure-èxes spread, but check their bloom

At morn, and lose their verdure and perfume. *Harte.*

2. A sapling.

A man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks. *Shak.*

Take a plant of stubborn oak,

And labour him with many a sturdy stroke. *Dryd.*

3. [Planta, Latin.] The sole of the foot.

*Ainsworth.*

To PLANT, v. a. [planta, Latin; planter, French.]

1. To put into the ground in order to grow; to set; to cultivate.

Plant not thee a grove of any trees near unto the altar of the Lord. *Deuteronomy, xvi. 21.*

2. To procreate; to generate.

The honour'd gods the chairs of justice  
Supply with worthy men, plant love amongst you. *Shakespeare.*

It engenders choler, planteth anger;

And better 'twere, that both of us did fast,  
Than feed it with such overcasted flesh. *Shakespeare.*

3. To place; to fix.

The fool hath plant'd in his memory  
An army of good words. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

In this hour,  
I will advise you where to plant yourselves. *Shakespeare.*

The mind through all her powers  
Irradiate, there plant eyes. *Milton.*

When Turnus had assembled all his powers,  
His standard planted on Laurentum's towers,  
Trembling with rage, the Latian youth prepare  
To join th' allies. *Dryden's Æneis.*

4. To settle; to establish: as, to plant a colony.

Create, and therein plant a generation. *Milton.*

To the planting of it in a nation, the soil may be mellowed with the blood of the inhabitants, nay, the old extirpated, and the new colonies planted. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To fill or adorn with something planted: as, he planted the garden or the country.

6 To direct properly: as, to plant a cannon.

To PLANT, v. n. To perform the act of planting.

To build, to plant, whatever you intend,  
In all let nature never be forgot. *Pope.*

If you plant where savages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and jingles, but use them justly. *Bacon.*

PLANTAGE, n. f. [plantago, Latin.] An herb, or herbs in general.

Truth, tied with iteration,  
As true as steel, as plantage to the moon. *Shak.*

PLANTAIN, n. f. [plantain, Fr. plantago, Latin.]

1. An herb.

The toad, being overcharged with the poison of the spider, as is believed, has recourse to the plantain leaf. *Morse.*

The most common simples are mugwort, plantain, and horsetail. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

2. A tree in the West Indies, which bears an excellent fruit.

I long my careless limbs to lay  
Under the plantain's shade. *Waller.*

PLANTAL, adj. [from plant.] Pertaining to plants. Not used.

There's but little similitude betwixt a terrible humidity and plantal germinations. *Glanv. Sceptic.*

PLANTATION, n. f. [plantatio, from plants, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of planting.

2. The place planted.

As swine are to gardens and orderly plantations, so are tumult to parliaments. *King Charles.*

Some peasants  
Of the same soil their nursery prepare,  
With that of their plantation; lest the tree  
Translated should not with the soil agree. *Dryden.*

Whole rising forests, not for pride or show,  
But future buildings, future navies grow:  
Let his plantation stretch from down to down,  
First shade a country, and then raise a town. *Pope.*

Virgil, with great modesty in his looks, was seated by Caliope in the midst of a plantation of laurel. *Addison.*

3. A colony.

Planting of countries is like planting of woods: the principal thing, that hath been the destruction of most plantations, hath been the haste and hasty drawing or profit in the first years, speedy profit is not to be neglected, as far as may stand with the good of the plantation. *Bacon's Essays.*

Towns here are few either of the old or new plantations. *Huylen.*

4. Introduction; establishment.

Episcopacy must be cast out of this church, after possession here from the first plantation of christianity in this island. *King Charles.*

PLANTED, participle. [from plant.] This word seems in Shakespeare to signify, settled; well grounded.

Our court is haunted  
With a refined traveller of Spain;  
A man in all the world's new fashion planted,  
That hath a mint of phrases in his brain. *Shakespeare.*

PLANTER, n. f. [planter, Fr. from plant.]

# 1. One who sows, sets, or cultivates; cultivator.

There stood Sabinus, *planter* of the vines,  
And studiously surveys his gen'rous vines. *Dryd.*

What do thy vines avail,  
Or olives, when the cruel battle mow?  
The *planter*, with their harvest miniature? *Philips.*  
That product only which our passions bear,  
Eludes the *planter's* miserable care. *Prior.*

# 2. One who cultivates ground in the West Indian colonies.

A *planter* in the West Indies might muster up,  
and lead all his family out against the Indians,  
without the absolute dominion of a monarch,  
descending to him from Adam. *Locke.*

He to Jamaica seems transported,  
Alone, and by no *planter* courted. *Swift's Miscell.*

# 3. One who disseminates or introduces.

The Holy Apostles, the first *planters* of christianity,  
followed the moral equity of the fourth commandment.  
Had these writings differed from the sermons of  
the first *planters* of christianity in history or doctrine,  
they would have been rejected by those  
churches which they had formed. *Addison.*

# PLASH. n. f. [*plafche*, Dutch; *plasz*, Danish.]

## 1. A small lake of water or puddle.

He leaves  
A shallow *plash* to plunge him in the deep,  
And with latency to lash to quench his thirst. *Shak.*

Two frogs, confided, in the time of drought,  
when many *plashes*, that they had repared to, were  
dry, what was to be done? *Bacon.*

I understand the aquatic or water frog, whereof  
in ditches and standing *plashes* we behold millions. *Brown.*

With filth the miserable lies bewray'd,  
Fall'n in the *plash*, his wickedness had laid. *Pope.*

## 2. [From the verb *To plash*.] Branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.

In the *plashing* your quick, avoid laying of it  
too low and too thick, which makes the sap run  
all into the shoots, and leaves the *plashes* without  
nourishment. *Mortimer.*

# *To PLASH. v. a. [*plesser*, French.] To interweave branches.*

Plant and *plash* quicksets. *F Evelyn.*

# PLASHY. adj. [from *plash*.] Watery; filled with puddles.

Near stood a mill in low and *plashy* ground. *Bitterton.*

# PLASM. n. f. [*πλασμα*.] A mould; a matrix, in which any thing is cast or formed.

The shells served as *plasma* or mould to this  
sand, which, when conformed to, and freed from its  
investing shell, is of the same shape with the cavity  
of the shell. *Woodward.*

# PLASTER. n. f. [*plastre*, French; from *πλαστρον*.]

## 1. Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverised, with which walls are overlaid or figures cast.

In the same hour came forth fingers of a man  
hail, and wrote upon the *plaster* of the wall. *Dan.*  
In the worst ill worst room, with mat halt  
hung,

The floors of *plaster*, and the walls of dung. *Pope.*  
Maps are hang up high, to cover the naked  
*plaster* or wainscot. *Watts on the Mind.*

## 2. [*Emplastrum*, Latin; in English, formerly *emplaster*.] A glutinous or adhesive salve.

Seeing the sore is whole, why retain we the  
*plaster*? *Shak.*

You rub the sore,  
When you should bring the *plaster*. *Shakespeare.*

It not only moves the needle in powder, but  
likewise, if incorporated with *plaster*, as we have  
made trial. *Brown.*

*Plasters*, that had any effect, must be by dis-  
persing or repelling the humour. *Temple's Miscell.*  
*To PLASTER. v. a. [*plastrer*, Fr. from the noun.]*

## 1. To overlay as with plaster.

Boils and plaques  
*Plaster* you o'er, that one infect another  
Against the wind a mile. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*  
The harlot's cheek I caution with *plastering* art. *Shakspere.*

A heart fetter'd upon a thought of unaccount-  
ing, is as a fair *plastering* on the wall  
With cement or flour, whites of eggs, and stone  
powdered, pucina mirabilis is said to have walls  
*plastered*. *Bacon.*

*Plaster* the chunky hives with clay. *Dryden.*  
The brain is grown more dry in its confidence,  
and receives not much more impression, than if  
you wrote with your finger on a *plaster'd* wall.  
*Harris's Improvement of the Mind.*

## 2. To cover with a viscous salve or medicated plaster.

# PLASTERER. n. f. [*plastrier*, French; from *plaster*.]

## 1. One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster.

Thy father was a *plasterer*,  
And thou thyself a shearmaster. *Shakspere.*

## 2. One who forms figures in plaster.

The *plasterer* makes his figures by addition, and  
the carver by subtraction. *Heron.*

# PLASTICK. adj. [*πλαστικός*.] Having the power to give form.

Heaven's Creator let thy *plastic* hand  
Dispute its own effect. *Pope.*

There is not any thing strange in the production  
of the formed metals, nor other *plastic* virtue  
concerned in shaping them into those figures,  
than merely the configuration of the particles. *Woodward's Natural History.*

# PLASTRON. n. f. [French.] A piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use, when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pusses made at them.

Against the post their wicked shields they crush,  
Flourish the *plastron*, and the *plastron* push. *Dryd.*  
*To PLAST v. n. [*plastrer*, Fr.] To weave to make by texture.*

I have seen nests of an Indian bird curiously  
interwoven and *plasted* together. *Ray on the Creation.*

I never found so much benefit from any ex-  
pedient, as from a ring, in which my mistress's  
hair is *plated* in a kind of true lover's knot. *Add.*

# PLAT. n. f. [more properly *plat*; *plac*, Saxon.] A small piece of ground.

Such pleasure took the serpent to behold  
The flow'ry *plat*, the sweet recess of Eve. *Milton.*

On a *plat* of rising ground,  
I hear the far-off cuckoo sound,  
O'er some wide water'd shore,  
Swinging slow with sullen roar. *Milton.*

It pass'd through banks of violets and *plats* of  
willow of its own producing. *Spenser.*

# PLATANE. n. f. [*platane*, French, *platanus*, Latin.] The plane tree.

The *platane* round,  
The carver holm, the mapple seldom inward found. *Spenser.*

I espied thee, fair and tall,  
Under a *platane*. *Milton.*

# PLATE. n. f. [*plate*, Dutch; *plaque*, Fr.]

## 1. A piece of metal beat out into breadth.

In his livery  
Walk'd crowns and coronets; realms and islands  
were

As *plates* dropt from his pocket. *Shakespeare.*  
Make a *plate*, and burnish it as they do iron. *Ba.*

The censers of rebellious Corah, &c. were by  
God's mandate made *plates* for the covering of the  
holy altar. *White.*

A leaden bullet shot from one of these guns, the  
space of twenty paces, will be beaten into a thin  
*plate*. *Wilkins.*

The censers of these wretches, who could de-  
rive no sanctity to them; yet in that they had been  
consecrated by the offering incense, were appointed  
to be beaten into broad *plates*, and fastened upon  
the altar. *Scutb.*

Eternal deity!  
Who rule the world with absolute decrees,  
And write whatever time shall bring to pass  
With pens of adamant on *plates* of brass. *Dryden.*

## 2. Armour of plates.

With their force they pier'd both *plate* and mail,  
And made wide furrows in their flesh's trail. *Spens.*

## 3. [*Plata*, Spanish.] Wrought silver.

They eat on beds of silk and gold,  
And leaving *plate*,  
Do drink in fumes of higher rate. *Ben Jonson's Catil.*  
The Turk's entered into the trenches so far,  
that they carried away the *plate*. *Knolly's History.*

A table stood,  
Yet well wrought *plate* shov'd to conceal the wood. *Coriol.*

They that but now for honour and for *plate*  
Made the sea blush with blood, resign their hate. *Wall.*

At your desert bright pewter comes too late,  
When your just court was all laid up in *plate*. *King.*

What nature wants has an intrinsic weight,  
All more, is but the fashion of the *plate*. *Yerg.*

## 4. [*Plat*, French; *piatta*, Italian.] A small shallow vessel of metal on which meat is eaten.

Ascanius thus observ'd, and, smiling, said,  
See, we devour the *plates* in which we feed. *Dryden.*

# *To PLATE v. a. [from the noun.]*

## 1. To cover with plates.

The doors are curiously cut through and *plat*. *Sardis.*

M. Lepidus's house had a marble door case,  
afterwards they had gilded ones, or rather *plated*  
with gold. *Arden.*

## 2. To arm with plates.

*Plate* sin with gold,  
And the strong lance of justice hurtleless breaks. *Shakspere.*

Marshal, ask yonder knight in arms,  
Why *plated* in habiliments of war? *Shakespeare.*

The bold Attila  
Held from his lion ramp, old warriors turn'd  
Their *plated* backs under his heel. *Mit.*

## 3. To beat into laminæ or plates.

If to same alone thou dost attend,  
The miser will his empty palace lend,  
Set wide his doors, adorned with *plated* brass. *Dryd.*

It is a thinned or *plated* body, of an uneven thick-  
ness, which appears all over of one uniform colour,  
should be slit into threads of the same thickness  
with the *plate*, I see no reason why every thread  
should not keep its colour. *Newton.*

## PLATEN. n. f. Among printers, the flat part of the press whereby the impression is made.

PLATFOM. n. f. [*plat*, flat, French, and *form*.]

## 1. The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography.

When the workmen begin to lay the *platform* at  
Chalcedon, eagles conveyed their lines to the other  
side of the freight. *Sandys.*

## 2. A place laid out after any model.

No artful wildness to perplex the scene;  
Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother,  
And half the *platform* just reflects the other. *Pope.*

## 3. A level place before a fortification.

Where was this?—  
—Upon the *platform* where we watch. *Shakespeare.*



My darling and my joy;  
For love of me leave off this dreadful play. *Spenser.*  
Two gentle fawns at play. *Milton.*

3. A drama; a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are represented by dialogue and action.

Only they,  
That come to hear a merry play,  
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
A play ought to be a just image of human nature, representing its humour, and the changes of fortune to which it is subject, for the delight and instruction of mankind. *Dryden.*  
Visit, play, and powder'd beaux. *Swifte.*

4. Game; practice of gaming; contest at a game.

I will play no more, my mind's not on't.—  
—I did never win of you.—  
—Nor shall not when my fancy's on my play. *Shak.*

5. Practice in any contest, as swordplay.

When they can make nothing else of't, they find it the best of their play to put it off with a jest. *L. Ffarge.*

He was resolv'd not to speak distinctly, knowing his best play to be in the dark, and that all his safety lay in the confusion of his talk. *Tillotson.*

In arguing, the opponent uses comprehensive and equivocal terms, to involve his adversary in the doubtfulness of his expression, and therefore the answer on his side makes it his play to distinguish as much as he can. *Locke.*

Hill's friends advised to gentler methods with the young lord; but John naturally lov'd rough play. *Atterbnot.*

6. Action; employment; office.

The senseless plea of right by providence  
Can last no longer than the present way;  
But justifies the next who comes in play. *Dryden.*

7. Practice; action; manner of acting; as, fair and foul play.

Determining, as after I knew, in secret manner, not to be far from the place where we appointed to meet, to prevent any foul play that might be offered unto me. *Sidney.*

8. Act of touching an instrument.

9. Irregular and wanton motion.

10. A state of agitation or ventilation.

Many have been sav'd, and many may,  
Who never heard this question brought in play. *Dry.*

11. Room for motion.

The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no play between them, lest they shake upwards or downwards. *Maxim.*

12. Liberty of acting; swing.

Should a writer give the full play to his mirth, without regard to decency, he might please readers, but must be a very ill man, if he could please himself. *Addison's F. and C.*

PLA'YBOOK. *n. f.* [play and book.] Book of dramatick compositions.

Yours was a match of common good liking, without any mixture of that ridiculous passion, which has no being but in playbooks and romances. *Swift.*

PLA'YDAY. *n. f.* [play and day.] Day exempt from tasks or work.

I thought the life of every lady  
Should be one continual playday,  
Balls and masquerades and shows. *Swift's M. f. ell.*

PLA'YDEBT. *n. f.* [play and debt.] Debt contracted by gaming.

There are multitudes of leaves upon single lives, and play-debts upon mount lives. *Arbutnot.*  
She has several plays in her hand, which must be discharged very suddenly. *Spektator.*

PLA'YER. *n. f.* [from play]

1. One who plays.

2. An idler; a lazy person.

You're pictures out of doors,  
Sets in your injuries, devils being offend'd,  
Gone in your housewifery. *Shakespeare's O. Tell.*

3. Actor of dramatick scenes.

Like players plac'd to fill a filthy stage,  
Whence change of thoughts one fool to other shews,  
And all but jests, serve only sorrow's rage. *Sidney.*

Certain pantomimi will represent the voices of players of interludes so to life, as you would think they were those players themselves. *Bacon.*

A player, if left of his auditory and their applause, would faint be out of heart. *Bacon.*

Thine be the laurel then; support the stage,  
Which so declines, that shortly we may see  
Players and plays reduc'd to second infancy. *Dryd.*

His muse had starv'd, had not a piece unread,  
And by a player bought, supply'd her bread. *Dryd.*

4. A mimick.

Thus said the player god; and adding art  
Of voice and gesture, so perform'd his part,  
She thought, so like her love the shade appears,  
That Ceyx spake the words. *Dryden.*

5. One who touches a musical instrument.

Command thy servants to seek out a man, who is a cunning player on the harp. *1 Samuel, xvi. 16.*

6. A gamester.

7. One who acts in play in any certain manner.

The snake bit him fast by the tongue, which therewith began to rankle and swell, that, by the time he had knock'd this foul player on the head, his mouth was scarce able to contain it. *Cervantes.*

PLA'YFELLOW. *n. f.* [play and fellow]

Companion in amusement.

Inconstant in his choice of his friends, or rather never having a friend but playfellows, of whom, when he was weary, he could no otherwise rid himself than by killing them. *Sidney.*

She seem'd still back unto the land to look,  
And her play-fellows aid to call, and fear  
The fishing of the waves. *Spenser.*

Your precious self had not then cross'd the eyes  
Of my young playfellow. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Mitichance and sorrow go along with you!

Heart's discontent and four affliction

Pe playfellows to keep you company! *Shakespeare.*

This was the play at which Nero staked three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three shillings and four pence upon every cast; where did he find playfellows? *Arbutnot.*

PLA'YFUL. *adj.* [play and full.] Sportive;

full of levity.

He is scandaliz'd at youth for being lively, and at childhood for being playful. *Addison's Spectator.*

PLA'YGAME. *n. f.* [play and game.] Play

of children

That liberty alone gives the true relish to their ordinary playgame. *Locke.*

PLA'YHOUSE. *n. f.* [play and house.]

House where dramatick performances are represented.

There are the youths that thunder at a play house, and fight for bitten apples. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

He hurries me from the playhouse and scenes there, to the bargain den. *Strolling fleet.*

I am a sufficient theatre to myself of ridiculous actions, without expecting company either in a court or playhouse. *Dryden.*

Shakespeare, whom you and every playhouse bill strike the divine, the matchless, what you will, for gain, not glory, wing'd his roving flight,  
And grew immortal in his own delphic. *Pope.*

PLA'YPLEASURE. *n. f.* [play and pleasure.]

Idle amusement.

He taketh a kind of playfulness in looking upon the fortunes of others. *Bacon's Essays.*

PLA'YSOMN. *adj.* [play and some.]

Wanton; full of levity.

PLA'YSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from playfulness.]

Wantonness; levity.

PLA'YTHING. *n. f.* [play and thing.]

Toy, thing to play with.

O Calf of thou hast caught  
My foolish heart, and like a tender child,

That trusts his plaything to another hand,  
I fear its harm, and fain would have it back. *Owen.*  
A child knows his nurse, and by degrees the playthings of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*  
The servants should be hindered from making count to them, by giving them fruit and playthings. *Locke.*

O Richard,

Would fortune calm her present rage,  
And give us playthings for our age. *Pror.*

Allow him but the playing of a pen,  
He ne'er rebels or plots like other men. *Pope.*

PLA'YWRIGHT. *n. f.* [play and wright.]

A maker of plays

He ended much in the character he had liv'd in; and Horace's rule for a play may as well be applied to him as a playwright. *Pope.*

PLEA. *n. f.* [plaid, old French.]

1. The act or form of pleading.

2. Thing offered or demanded in pleading.

The magnificoes have all persuaded with him;  
But none can drive him from the envious plea  
Of fortitude of justice and his bond. *Shakespeare.*

Their respect of persons was express'd in judicial process, in giving rash sentence in favour of the rich, without ever staying to hear the plea, or weigh the reasons of the poor's cause. *Kettelwell.*

3. Allegation.

They tow'rd the throne supreme,  
Accountable, made haste, to make appear  
With righteous plea, their utmost vigilance. *Milt.*

4. An apology; an excuse.

The friend, with necessity,  
The tyrant's plea, excus'd his devilish deeds. *Milt.*  
Thou determin'dst weakness for no plea. *Milton.*

When such occasions are,

No plea must serve, 'tis cruelty to spare. *Denham.*

Whoever argues in defence of absolute power in a single person, though he offers the old plausible plea, that it is his opinion, which he cannot help, unless he be convinced, ought to be treated as the common enemy of mankind. *Swifte.*

To PLIACH. *v. a.* [pliffer, French.] To

bend; to interweave. A word not in use.

Wouldst thou be window'd in great Rome,  
and be

I thy master thus, with pliant arms, bending down  
His conigible neck? *Shakespeare.*

Steal into the pleached bower,

Where honey-suckles, ripen'd by the sun,  
I could the sun to enter. *Shakespeare.*

To PLEAD. *v. n.* [plaidier, French.]

1. To argue before a court of justice.

To his accusations  
He pleaded still not guilty, and alledg'd  
Many sharp reasons. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

O that one might plead for a man with God, as a man pleads for his neighbour! *Job, xvi. 21.*

Of beauty sing;

Let others govern or defend the state,

Plead at the bar, or manage a debate. *Gravelle.*

Lawyers and divines write down short notes, in order to preach or plead. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. To speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against; to reason with another.

I am  
To plead for that which I would not obtain. *Shak.*  
Who is he that will plead with me? for now it I hold my tongue, I shall give up the ghost. *Job.*

It nature plead not in a parent's heart,

Pity my tears, and pity her desert. *Dryden.*

It must be no ordinary way of reasoning, in a man that is pleading for the natural power of kings, and against all compact, to bring for proof an example, where his own account founds all the right upon compact. *Locke.*

3. To be offered as a plea.

Since you can love, and yet your error see,  
The same restless power may plead for me; *With*

With no less ardour I my claim pursue;  
I love, and cannot yield her even to you. *Dryden.*  
**TO PLEAD** *v. a.*

1. To defend; to discomf.

Will you, we shew our title to the crown?  
If not, our swords shall *plead* it in the field. *Shak.*  
2. To allege in pleading or argument.  
Don Sebastian came forth to intreat, that they  
might part with their arms like soldiers; it was  
told him, that they could not justly *plead* law of  
nations, for that they were not lawful enemies. *Spenser.*

If they will *plead* against me my reproach, know  
that God hath overthrown me. *Jeb. xix. 5.*

3. To offer as an excuse.

I will neither *plead* my age nor sickness, in excuse  
of faults. *Dryden.*

**PLEADABLE** *adj.* [from *plead*.] Capable  
to be alleged in plea.

I ought to be discharged from this information,  
because this privilege is *pleadable* at law. *Dryden.*

**PLEADER** *n. f.* [*plaidier*, French; from  
*plead*.]

1. One who argues in a court of justice.  
The brief with weighty crimes was charg'd,  
On which the *pleader* much enlarg'd. *Swift's Misc.*
2. One who speaks for or against.

If you  
Would be your country's *pleader*, your good tongue  
Might stop our countryman. *Shaksp. Coriolanus*  
So far a *pleader* any cause may go. *Dryden.*

**PLEADING** *n. f.* [from *plead*.] Act or  
form of pleading.

If the heavenly folk should know  
Thief *pleadings* in the court below. *Swift's Misc.*

**PLEASANCE** *n. f.* [*plaisance*, French.]  
Gaiety; pleasantries; merriment. *Obs.*

The lovely *pleasance* and the loss y' pride  
Cannot expected be by any art. *Spenser.*  
Her words she shew'd with laughing sun,  
And wanting grace in setting of the time,  
That turn'd all her *pleasance* to a scoffing game. *Spenser.*

Oh that men should put an enemy in their  
mouths, to steal away their brains! that we should  
with joy, *pleasance*, revel, and applause, transfer  
our souls into beasts! *Shakspere.*

**PLEASANT** *adj.* [*plaisant*, French.]

1. Delightful; giving delight.  
The gods are just, and of our *pleasant* vices  
Make instruments to scourge us. *Shakspere.*  
What most he should dislike, seems *pleasant* to  
him,  
What like, offensive. *Shakspere's King Lear*  
How good and how *pleasant* it is for brethren to  
dwell in unity! *Psalms*

Verdure clad  
Her universal face with *pleasant* green. *Milton*

2. Grateful to the senses.  
Sweeter thy discourse is to my ear,  
Than fruits of palm-tree *pleasant* to thirst. *Milt*

3. Good-humoured; cheerful  
In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,  
Thou'rt such a touchy, testy, *pleasant* fellow. *Addison*

4. Gay; lively; merry.  
Let neither the power nor quality of the great  
or the wit of the *pleasant*, prevail with us to flatter  
the vices, or applaud the prophaneness of wicked  
men. *Rogers*

5. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than  
use.  
They, who would prove their idea of infinite to  
be positive, seem to do it by a *pleasant* argumen-  
taken from the negation of an end, which being  
negative, the negation of it is positive. *Locke*

**PLEASANTLY** *adv.* [from *pleasant*.]

1. In such a manner as to give delight.
2. Gaily; merrily; in good humour.  
King James was wont *pleasantly* to say, that the  
duke of Buckingham had given him a secretary  
who could neither read nor write. *Clarendon*

Lightly; ludicrously.  
Eustathius is of opinion, that Ulysses speaks *plea-*  
*santly* to Elenor. *Broomer.*

**PLEASANTNESS** *n. f.* [from *pleasant*.]  
Delightfulness; state of being plea-  
sant.

Doth not the *pleasantness* of this place carry  
in itself sufficient reward? *Sidney.*

Gaiety; cheerfulness; merriment.  
It was refreshing, but composed, like the *plea-*  
*santness* of youth tempered with the gravity of age. *South.*

He would fain put on some *pleasantness*, but was  
not able to conceal his vexation. *Tillotson.*

**PLAISANTRY** *n. f.* [*plaisanterie*, Fr.]  
Gaiety; merriment.

The harshness of reasoning is not a little softened  
and smoothed by the infusions of mirth and *plea-*  
*santry*. *Addison.*

Such kinds of *pleasantry* are disingenuous in criti-  
cism; the greatest masters appear serious and in-  
dultive. *Addison.*

2. Sprightly saying; lively talk.

The grave abound in *pleasantries*, the dull in re-  
partees and points of wit. *Addison's Spectator.*

**TO PLEAZE** *v. a.* [*placeo*, Latin; *plaire*,  
French.]

1. To delight; to gratify; to humour.  
They *please* themselves in the children of strangers. *Isaiah, ii. 6.*

Whether it were a whistling wind, or a *pleasing*  
fall of water running violently. *Wisdom, xvii. 18.*

Thou canst not be so *pleas'd* at liberty,  
As I shall be to find thou dar'st be free. *Dryden.*

Leave such to trifle with more grace and ease,  
Whom folly *pleases*, and whose follies *please*. *Pope.*

2. To satisfy; to content.

Doctor Pinch,  
Establish him in his true sense again,  
And I will *please* you what you will demand. *Shak.*

What next I bring shall *please*  
Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire. *Milton.*

3. To obtain favour from: to be *pleas'd*  
with, is to approve; to favour.

This is my beloved son, in whom I am wel-  
*pleas'd*. *Matthew*

I have seen thy face, and thou wast *pleas'd* with  
me. *Gemsh*

Tickle their state whom God  
Most favours; who can *please* him long? *Milton*

4. To be PLEASED. To like. A word  
of ceremony.

Many of our most skilful painters were *pleas'd* to  
recommend this author to me, as one who perfectly  
understood the rules of painting. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

**TO PLEASE** *v. n.*  
1. To give pleasure.

What *pleasing* seem'd, for her now *pleases* more  
Milton

I found something that was more *pleasing* to  
them, than my old wary productions. *Dryden*

2. To gain approbation.  
Thou wine offering shall not be *pleasing* unto  
him. *Hosai*

3. To like; to chuse.  
Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with ease  
Assume what faces and what shapes they *please*. *Pope.*

4. To condescend; to comply. A word  
of ceremony.

*Please* you, lords,  
In sight of both our battles we may meet. *Shaksp.*

The first words that I learnt were, to express  
my desire, that he would *please* to give me m  
lucy. *Devis*

**PLAISIR** *n. f.* [from *please*.] One that  
counts favour.

**PLEASINGLY** *adv.* [from *pleasing*.] In  
such a manner as to give delight.

*Pleasingly* troublesome thought and remembrance  
have been to me since I left you. *Swifling*

Thus to herself she *pleasingly* began. *Milton.*  
The end of the artist is *pleasingly* to deceive the  
eye. *Dryden.*

He gains all points, who *pleasingly* confounds,  
Surprises, varies, and conceals the bounds. *Pope.*

**PLEASINGNESS** *n. f.* [from *pleasing*.]  
Quality of giving delight.

**PLEASERMAN** *n. f.* [*pleaser* and *man*.] A  
pickthank; an officious fellow.

Some carry-tale, some *pleaser-man*, some slight zany,  
That knows the trick to make my lady laugh,  
Told our intent. *Shakspere's Love's Labour Lost.*

**PLEASURABLE** *adj.* [from *pleasure*.]  
Delightful; full of pleasure.

Planting of orchard, is very profitable, as well as  
*pleasurable*. *Racine.*

It affords a *pleasurable* habitation in every part,  
and that is the fine ecliptick. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

There are, that the compounded fluid drawn  
From different mixtures, to the blended streams,  
Each mutually correcting each, create  
A *pleasurable* medley. *Phyllis.*

Our disjuncting thought  
Hardly enjoys the *pleasurable* state. *Prior.*

**PLEASURE** *n. f.* [*plaisir*, French.]

1. Delight; gratification of the mind or  
senses.

*Pleasure*, in general, is the consequent appre-  
hension of a suitable object, suitably applied to a  
rightly disposed faculty. *South.*

A cause of men's taking *pleasure* in the sin of  
others, is, that poor-impudeness that accompanies  
guilt. *Isaiah.*

In hollow caves sweet echo quiet lies;  
Her name with *pleasure* once she taught the shore,  
Now Daphne's dead, and *pleasure* is no more. *Pope.*

2. Looe gratification.  
Convey your *pleasures* in a spacious plenty,  
And yet seem cold. *Shakspere.*

Behold yon dame does shake the head to hear of  
*pleasure's* name. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

Not sunk in carnal *pleasure*. *Milton.*

3. Approbation.  
The Lord taketh *pleasure* in them that fear him. *Psalms.*

4. What the will dictates.  
Uit your *pleasure*, if your love do not persuade  
you to come, let not my letter. *Shakspere.*

He will do his *pleasure* on Babylon. *Isaiah.*

5. Chose; arbitrary will.  
We ascribe not only effects depending on the  
natural period or time unto arbitrary calculation,  
and such as vary at *pleasure*, but confirm our tenets  
by the uncertain account of others. *Brown.*

Half their fleet offends  
His open side, and high above him shews;  
Upon the rest at *pleasure* he descends,  
And doubly harm'd, he double harm bestows. *Dryden.*

Rude tempests at your *pleasure*. *Dryden.*

We can at *pleasure* move several parts of our  
bodies. *Locke.*

All the land in their dominions being acquired  
by conquest, was disposed by them according to  
their *pleasure*. *Arbutnot.*

**TO PLEASE** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To please; to gratify. This word,  
though supported by good authority,  
is, I think, inelegant.

Things, thus set in order,  
Shall further thy harvest, and *please* thee best. *Juffre.*

I count it one of my greatest afflictions, that I  
cannot *please* such an honourable gentleman. *Shak.*

If what *pleases* him, shall *please* you,  
Fight closer, or good faith you'll catch a blow. *Sh.*

When the way of *pleasuring* and displeasuring  
lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any should  
be overcast. *Brown.*

Nay, the birds rural music too  
Is as melodious and as true,  
As if they sung to *please* you. *Cowley.*

Nothing is difficult to love; it will make a man  
cruel.

cross his own inclinations to *pleasure* them whom he loves. *Tillson.*

**PLEASUREFUL.** *adj.* [*pleasure* and *full*.] Pleasing; delightful. Obsolete.

This country, for the fruitfulness of the land and the convenience of the sea, has been reputed a very commodious and *pleasureful* country. *Alber.*

**PLEBEIAN.** *n. s.* [*plebeus*, fr. *plebeus*, Latin.] One of the lower people.

You *plebeians*, if they be not so. *Shaksp.*  
Upon the last intervals of peace, the quarrel between the nobles and the *plebeians* would revive. *Swift.*

**PLEBEIAN.** *adj.*

1. Popular; consisting of mean persons.  
As time are to *plebeians*, so a tumult to parliament, and *plebeian* comes to a tumultuous.

2. Belonging to the lower ranks.  
He brought the milk unto 'em,  
In show *plebeian* angel militant  
On lowest order. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Vulgar; low; common.  
To apply notions philosophical to *plebeian* terms, or to say, where the notions cannot rightly be reconciled, that they wanteth a term or nomenclature for it, as the ancients used, they be but imitations of ignorance. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The difference of mouldable and not mouldable, sensible and not sensible, are *plebeian* notions. *Bacon.*  
Dilemma not the vengeance I design'd.  
A queen and own a base *plebeian* mind. *Dryden.*

**PLEGE.** *n. s.* [*pluge*, French; *pieggio*, Italian.]

1. Any thing put to pawn.  
2. A gage; any thing given by way of warrant or security; a pawn.

These men at the first were so puffed, the pious humility, zeal, and devotion, which appeared to be in them, was in all men's opinion a *pledge* of their honest meaning. *Howell.*

It were up at to praise upon thy person  
Thy honour, manifest, and many glorious;  
There is my *pledge*, I'll prove it on thy heart. *Shaksp.*  
That voice then hush'd *pledge*  
Of hope in tears and danger. *Milton.*

Money is necessary both for counters and for *pledges*, and carrying with it even reckoning and security. *Locke.*

Hymen shall be crown'd, shall join two hearts,  
And Arctur shall be the *pledge* of peace. *Rome.*  
The deliverance of Israel out of Egypt by the ministry of Moses, was intended for a type and *pledge* of the spiritual deliverance which was to come by Christ. *Newton.*

3. A surety; a bail; an hostage.  
What purpose could there be or treason, when the Guianians offered to be *pledges* for one? *Raleigh.*

Good fortune will we have for thy return,  
And at thy *pledges* penitence thy day. *Dryden.*  
To **PLEGE.** *v. a.* [*pleger*, French; *piegiare*, Italian.]

1. To put in pawn.  
Asleep and roused as in a dream lay,  
An earnest factor stole away,  
He *pledged* to the knight, the knight had wit,  
So kept the diamond, and the ring was bit. *Shaksp.*

2. To give as warrant or security.  
3. To secure by a pledge.

And here to *pledge* me, I give my hand. *Shaksp.*

4. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

The fellow, that  
Parts bread with him, and *pledges*  
The health of him in a divided draught.  
He *pledged* health to kill him. *Shaksp. Timon.*  
To you noble lord of Westmoreland—  
I *pledge* you grace. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
That flexuous orator began the king's  
health's health; he presently *pledged* it. *Howell.*

Here's to thee, Dick; this whining love despise;  
*Pledge* me, my friend, and drink till thou be fit  
wife. *Cowley.*

**PLENOET.** *n. s.* [*plagghe*, Dutch.] A small mass of lint.

I applied a *pledget* of basilicon. *Wieron's Surg.*

**PLEIADS.** *n. s.* [*pleiades*, Latin; *πλειάδες*, Greek.] A northern constellation.

The *pleiades* before him danc'd,  
Shedding sweet influence. *Milton.*  
Then *pleiades* quiver'd heav'n, and found a name  
For *pleiades*, heads, and the northern ear. *Dryden.*  
**PLEIADICALLY.** *adv.* [from *pleiary*] Fully, completely.

The cause is made a *pleiary* cause, and ought to be determined *pleiarily*. *Aylmer's Paragon.*  
**PLEIARY.** *adv.* [from *plenus*, Latin] Full, complete.

I am far from denying that compliance on my part, for *pleiary* content it was not, to his destruction. *King Charles.*

The cause is made a *pleiary* cause.  
A treatise on a subject should be *pleiary* full, so that nothing may be wanting, nothing which is proper omitted. *Warburton.*

**PLEIARY.** *n. s.* Deceptive procedure.  
Institution without induction does not make a *pleiary* assent the king, where he has a title to prevent. *Byss.*

**PLEIARINESS.** *n. s.* [from *pleiary*] Fullness; completeness.

**PLEIULINARY.** *adj.* [from *pleiulunum*, Latin.] Relating to the full moon.

He void the two *pleiulunary* days in every month, he is *pleiulunary* and *pleiulunary* exemptions, that is, he is above an hundred times. *Bacon.*

**PLEIPOIOTENCE.** *n. s.* [from *plenus* and *potentia*, Latin.] Fullness of power.

**PLEIPOIOTENT.** *adj.* [from *plenipotens*, Latin] Invested with full power.

My subjects I tend you, and create  
*pleiulunary* earth, of matchless might  
Issuing from me. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**PLEIPOIOTENTIARY.** *n. s.* [from *plenipotentiaire*, French.] A negotiator invested with full power.

They were only the *pleiulunary* monks of the patriarchate. *Strong.*

**PLEIPIET.** *n. s.* [from *plenus*, Latin.] One that holds all space to be full of matter.

Those spaces, which the vacuists would have empty, because devoid of air, the *pleiulunary* do not prove replenished with subtle matter by any sensible effects. *Boyle.*

**PLEIPIETUDE.** *n. s.* [from *plenitudo*, from *plenus*, Latin; *plenitude*, French.]

1. Fullness; the contrary to vacuity.

If there were every where an absolute *pleiulunary* and density without any pore, between the particles of bodies, all bodies of equal dimensions would contain an equal quantity of matter, and consequently be equally ponderous. *Boyle.*

2. Repletion; animal fullness; plethora.  
Relaxation from *pleiulunary* is cured by spare diet. *Abulcasis.*

3. Exuberance; abundance.

The *pleiulunary* of the pope's power of dispensing was the main question. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

4. Completeness.  
The *pleiulunary* of William's fame  
Can no accumulated stores receive. *Prior.*

**PLEIPIETOUS.** *adv.* [from *plenitudo*.]

1. Copious; exuberant; abundant; plentiful.

Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,  
Now *pleiulunary* these acts of hateful sin. *Milton.*  
Lab'ring the soil and reaping *pleiulunary* crop. *Milton.*

Two *pleiulunary* fountains the whole prospect crown'd;  
This through the gardens leads its streams around. *Pope.*

2. Fruitful; fertile.

Take up the fifth part of the land in the seven *pleiulunary* years. *Cantabrigia, xli. 34.*

**PLEIPIETOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *pleiulunary*.] Copiously; abundantly; exuberantly; plentifully.

Thy due from me is tears,  
Which nature, love, and filial tenderness  
Shall, O dear father, pay thee *pleiulunary*. *Shaksp.*  
God created the great waters and the  
Soul living, each that crept, which *pleiulunary*  
The waters generated. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
God proves us in this life, that he may the more *pleiulunary* reward us in the next. *Wake.*

**PLEIPIETOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *pleiulunary*.] Abundance; fertility; plenty.

The seven years of *pleiulunary* in Egypt were ended. *Genesis.*

**PLEIPIETUI.** *adj.* [from *plenitudo* and *full*.] Copious; abundant; exuberant; fruitful. This is rather used in prose than *pleiulunary*.

To Amalthes he gave a country, bending like a horn, whence the race of Amalthes *pleiulunary* horn. *Raleigh.*

He that is *pleiulunary* in expences, will hardly be preserved from decay. *Bacon's Physics.*

It is a long winter it is commonly a more *pleiulunary* fall. *Shaksp.*

When they had a *pleiulunary* harvest, the farmer had hardly a *pleiulunary*. *Shaksp.*

Amalthes was a woman of *pleiulunary* education, and of *pleiulunary* talents. *Shaksp.*

**PLEIPIETUOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *pleiulunary*.] Copiously; abundantly.

They were not multiplied before, but they were at that time *pleiulunary* increased. *Bacon.*

He is *pleiulunary* furnished with war, there being a multitude of fountains. *Shaksp.*

**PLEIPIETUOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *pleiulunary*.] The state of being plentiful; abundance; fertility.

**PLEIPIETUOUS.** *n. s.* [from *plenitudo*, full.]

1. Abundance; such a quantity as is more than enough.

Peace,  
Dear nurse of art, *plenitudo* and joyful birth. *Shaksp.*  
What makes him, as well as other things, dear, is *pleiulunary*, and not few sellers, and so *pleiulunary* of sellers, and few buyers, makes land cheap. *Locke.*

2. Fruitfulness; exuberance.

The terming clouds  
Descend in gladness *pleiulunary* the world. *Shaksp.*

3. It is used, I think barbarously, for *pleiulunary*.

To graze with thy calves,  
Where water is *pleiulunary*. *Tasso's Husbandry.*

It is said, that *pleiulunary* is blackberries, I would give you a testimonial of *pleiulunary*. *Shaksp.*

4. A state in which enough is had and enjoyed.

Ye shall eat in *pleiulunary* and be satisfied, and praise the Lord. *Isaiah, li. 26.*

Whose grievance is cure of ease,  
Freedom their pain, and *pleiulunary* their disease. *Harve.*

**PLEIPIETASM.** *n. s.* [*pleonasmus*, fr. *pleonasmus*, Latin.] A figure of rhetoric, by which more words are used than are necessary.

**PLESH.** *n. s.* [A word used by *Spenser* instead of *plash*, for the convenience of rhyme.] A puddle; a boggy marsh.

Out of the wound the red blood flowed fresh,  
That underneath his feet soon made a purple *plash*. *Spenser.*



**PLETHORA. n. f.** [from *πλεθωρα*.]

The state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state or health; arises either from a diminution of some natural evacuations, or from debauch and feeding higher or more in quantity than the ordinary powers of the viscera can digest: evacuations and exercise are its remedies.

The diseases of the fluids are a *plethora*, or too great abundance of laudable juices. *Arbuthnot.*

**PLETHORICK. } adj.** [from *plethorick*.]

**PLETHORICK. } Having a full habit.**

The fluids, as they consist of spirit, water, salts, oil, and terrestrial parts, differ according to the redundancy of the whole or of any of these, and therefore the *plethorick* are phlegmatick, oily, saline, earthy, or dry. *Arbuthnot.*

**PLETHORY. n. f.** [from *πλεθωρη*, Fr. from *πλεθωρη*.]

Fullness of habit.

In too great repletion, the elastic force of the tube throws the fluid with too great a force, and subjects the animal to the diseases depending upon a *plethora*. *Arbuthnot.*

**PLEUVIN. n. f.** [from *pleuvine*, French; *pleuvina*, law lat.]

In law a warrant or assurance. See *REPLEVIN*. *Dict.*

**PLEURISY. n. f.** [from *πλευρις*; *pleuresie*, French; *pleuritis* Latin.]

*Pleurisy* is an inflammation of the pleura, though it is hardly distinguishable from an inflammation of any other part of the breast, which are all from the same cause, a thinned blood, and are to be removed by evacuation, suppuration, or expectation, or all together. *Quincy.*

**PLEURITICAL. } adj.** [from *pleurisy*.]**PLEURISICK. } adj.** [from *pleurisy*.]**1. Diseased with a pleurisy.**

The viscous matter, which lies like leather upon the extravasated blood of *pleurisy* people, may be dissolved by a due degree of heat. *Arbuthnot.*

**2. Denoting a pleurisy**

His blood was *pleuristical*, it had neither colour nor consistence. *Winn's Surgery.*

**PLIABLE. adj.** [from *pliable*, from *plier*, Fr. to bend.]**1. Easy to be bent; flexible.**

Though an act he never so sinful, they will strip it of its guilt, and make the very law so *pliable* and bending, that it shall be impossible to be broke. *South.*

Whether the different motions of the animal spirits may have any effect on the mould of the face, when the humours are *pliable* and tender, I shall leave to the curious. *Arbuthnot.*

**2. Flexible of disposition; easy to be persuaded.****PLIABLENESS. n. f.** [from *pliable*.]**1. Flexibility; easiness to be bent.****2. Flexibility of mind.**

God's preventing grace, which has thus fitted the soil for the kindly seed's time, planned *pliable*, humility in the heart. *Hammid.*

Compare the ingenious *pliable* of virtuous counsels in youth, as it comes fresh out of the hands of nature, with the cunning obliquity in most sorts of sin, that is to be found in an aged sinner. *South.*

**PLIANCY. n. f.** [from *pliant*.]

Easiness to be bent.

Had not exercise been necessary, Nature would not have given such an activity to the limbs, and such a *pliancy* to every part, a produces those compressions and extensions necessary for the preservation of such a system. *Addison's Spectator.*

**PLIANT. adj.** [from *pliant*, French.]**1. Bending; tough; flexible; flexible; lithe; limber.**

An anatomist promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether the fibres may not be made up of a finer and more *pliant* thread. *Addison.*

**2. Easy to take a form.**

Particles of heav'nly fire,  
Or earth but new divided from the sky,  
And *pliant* still retain'd th' ethereal energy. *Dryd.*  
As the wax melts that to the flame I hold,  
*Pliant* and warm may still her heart remain,  
Soft to the point, but ne'er turn hard again. *Grave.*

**3. Easily complying.**

In language the tongue is more *pliant* to all sounds, the joints more supple to all feats of activity, in youth than afterwards. *Bacon.*  
I hold, who hire bulwarks on their backs,  
Now practise ev'ry *pliant* gesture,  
Opening their trunk for ev'ry tester. *Swiss's Miscel.*

**4. Easily persuaded.**

The will was then docile and *pliant* to right reason, it met the dictates of a clarified understanding halfway. *South.*

**PLIANTNESS. n. f.** [from *pliant*.]

Flexibility; toughness.

Greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, *pliantness* or softness. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**PILCATURE. } n. f.** [from *plicatura*, from

**PILCATION. } plico, Latin.] Fold,**

double. *Plication* is used somewhere in *Clarissa*.

**PLIERS. n. f.** [from *ply*.]

An instrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.

*Pliers* are of two sorts, flat-nosed and round-nosed, then office is to hold and fasten upon a small work, and to fit it in its place: the round-nosed *pliers* are used for turning or boring wire or small plate into a circular form. *Moxon.*

I made a detention by a small pair of *pliers*. *W. Jam.*

**TO PLIGHT. v. a.** [from *plichten*, Dutch.]**1. To pledge; to give as surety.**

He *plighted* his right hand  
Unto another love, and to another land. *Spenser*

Saint Withold

Met the night mare, and her ninefold,  
Bid her alight, and her tooth *plight*. *Shakespeare.*

I again in Henry's royal name,  
Give thee her hand for sign of *plighted* faith. *Shak.*

Here my inviolable oath I *plight*,  
Lo, thou be my defence, I, thy delight. *Dryden.*

New loves you seek,  
New vows to *plight*, and *plighted* vows to break. *Dry.*

I'll never mix my *plighted* hands with thine,  
While such a cloud of mischief hangs about us. *Addison.*

**2. To braid; to weave.** [from *plico*, Lat

whence to ply or bend, and *plight*,

*pleight*, or *plait*, a fold or flexure.]

Her head she fondly would agnise  
With gaudy garlands, or fresh fl'wrets dight  
About her neck, or rings or rushes *plight*. *Spenser.*

I took it for a fancy vision  
Of some gay creatures of the element,  
That in the colours of the rainbow live,  
And play i' th' *plighted* clouds. *Milton.*

**PLIGHT. n. f.** [This word Skinner imag-

ines to be derived from the Dutch,

*plicht*, office or employment; but *Junius*

observes, that *plicht*, Saxon, signifies

distress or pressing danger; whence I

suppose, *plight* was derived, it being

generally used in a bad sense.]

**1. Condition; state.**

When as the careful dwarf had told,  
And made example of their mournful fight  
Unto his master, he no longer would  
There dwell in peril of like painful *plight*. *Spenser.*

I think myself in better *plight* for a lender than  
you are. *Shakespeare.*

Beseech your highness,  
My women may be with me; for, you see,  
My *plight* requires it. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

They in lowliest *plight* repentant stood,  
Praying. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Thou must not here

Lie in this miserable loathsome *plight*. *Milton.*

Most perfect hero tried in heaviest *plight*

Of labours huge and hard. *Milton.*

**2. Good case.**

Who abuse his cattle and starve them for meat,  
By carting or plowing his *plight* is not great;

Where he that with labour can use them aright,  
Hath gain'd to his comfort, and cattle in *plight*. *Tupper.*

**3. Plight; gage.** [from the verb.]

That I, whose hand must take my *plight*,

shall carry

Half my love with him, half my care and duty. *Shakespeare.*

**4. [From *Typlight*.] A fold; a pucker;**

a double; a purl; a plant.

Yclad, for fear of scorching an,  
All in a silken camus, lily white,

Pur'd upon with many a folded *plight*. *Spenser.*

**5. A garment of some kind. Obsolete.**

Because my wrack

Chance't on his father's shore, he let not lack

My *plight*, or coats, or cloaks, or any thing

Might cherish heat in me. *Clayton.*

**PLINTH. n. f.** [from *πλινθος*.]

In architecture,

is that square member which serves as a

foundation to the base of a pillar; Vi-

truvius calls the upper part or abacus

of the Tuscan pillar, a *plinth*, because

it resembles a square tile. moreover,

the same denomination is sometimes

given to a thick wall, wherein there are

two or three bricks advanced in form

of a plinth. *Harris.*

**TO PLOD. v. n.** [from *ploeghen*, Dutch. Skin-

ner.]

**1. To toil; to toil; to drudge; to**

travel.

A *plodding* diligence brings us sooner to our

journey's end, than a flattering way of advancing

by flattery. *L'Estrange.*

He knows better than any man, what is not to

be written, and never fears himself so far as to

fall, but *plods* on o'ber a cly, and, as a grave man

ought, puts his staff betwixt him. *Dryden.*

The under'd christian, who believes in goss,

*Plods* on to heav'n, and never is at a loss. *Trapp.*

Some stupid, *plodding*, money-loving wight,  
Who wins then heav'n by knowing black from

white. *Young.*

**2. To travel laboriously.**

Rogues, *plod* away o' the hoof, seek shelter, pick.

*Shakespeare.*

If one of mean affairs

May *plod* it in a week, why may not I

Clide thither in a day? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Hast thou not held my stirrup?

Base-headed, *plodded* by my root cloth mule,

And thought thee happy when I shook my head? *Shakespeare.*

Ambitious love hath so in me offended,

That barefoot *plod* I the cold ground up on,

With tainted vow my faults to have amended. *Shak.*

**3. To tread; to tread; to dully.**

Universal *plodding* prisons up

The name spouts in the arteries:

As motion and long daring action thies

The sinewy vigour of the traveler. *Shakespeare.*

He *plods* to turn his amorous suit

To a plea in law, and prosecute. *Hudibras.*

She reason'd without *plodding* long,

Not ever gave her judgment wrong. *Swift's Miscel.*

**PLODDER. n. f.** [from *plod*.]

A dull

heavy laborious man.

Study is like the heaven's glorious sun,

That will not be deep search'd with faulty looks;

What have continual *plodders* ever won,

Save base authority from others books? *Shakespeare.*

**PLOT.**

**PLOT.** *n. f.* [plot, Saxon. See PLAT.]

1. A small extent of ground.

It was a chosen *plot* of fertile land,  
Amongst wide waves set like a little nest,  
As it had by nature's cunning hand  
Been choicely picked out from all the rest. *Spenser.*  
Plant ye with alders or willows a *plot*,  
Where yearly a needful crop may be got. *Tuff.*  
Thus liketh moory *plots*, delights in sedgy bowers. *Drayton.*

Many unfrequented *plots* there are,  
Fitted by kind for rape and villany. *Shakespeare.*  
Were there but this single *plot* to lose,  
This mould of Marcus, the yea dust would grind it,  
And throw it against the wind. *Shakespeare.*

When we mean to build,  
We first survey the *plot*, then draw the model,  
And when we see the figure of the house,  
Then we must rate the cost of the erection. *Shakespeare.*

Weeds grow not in the wild uncultivated waste,  
but in garden *plots* under the negligent hand of a  
gardener. *Locke.*

2. A plantation laid out.

Some goddess inhabiteth this region, who is the  
soul of this soil, for neither is any less than a god-  
dess, worthy to be shrined in such a heap of plea-  
sures, nor any less than a goddess, could have made  
it so perfect a *plot*. *Sidney.*

A form; a scheme; a plan.

The law of England never was properly applied  
unto the Irish nation, as by a purposed *plot* of go-  
vernment, but as they could insinuate and steal  
himself under the same by their humble carriage. *Spenser on Ireland.*

4. [Imagined by Skinner to be derived  
from *platform*, but evidently contracted  
from *complot*, French.] A conspiracy;  
a secret design formed against another.

I have o'erheard a *plot* of death upon him. *Shakespeare.*  
Easy seems the thing to every one,  
That nought could cross their *plot*, or them sup-  
plies. *Daniel.*

O think what anxious moments pass between  
The birth of *plots*, and their last fatal periods!  
O 'tis a dreadful interval of time,  
Made up of horror all, and big with death! *Addison.*

5. An intrigue; an affair complicated,  
involved, and embarrassed; the story of  
a play, comprising an artful involution  
of affairs, unravelled at last by some  
unexpected means.

Nothing must be sung between the acts,  
But what some way conduces to the *plot*. *Roscom.*

Our author  
Produc'd his play, and begg'd the knight's advice,  
Made him observe the subject and the *plot*,  
The manners, passions, unties, what not? *Pope.*  
They deny the *plot* to be tragical, because its  
catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been  
accounted comical. *Gay.*

If the *plot* or intrigue must be natural, and such  
as springs from the subject, then the winding up  
of the *plot* must be a probable consequence of all  
that went before. *Pope.*

6. Stratagem; artifice, in an ill sense.

Frustrate all our *plots* and wiles. *Milton.*

7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought.

Who says he was not  
A man of much *plot*,  
May repent that false accusation;  
Having plotted and penn'd  
Six plays to arrive  
The face of his nation. *Denham.*

**To PLOT,** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To form schemes of mischief against  
another, commonly against those in  
authority.

The subtle traitor  
This day had *plotted* in the council house  
Further me. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
The wicked *plotted* against the just. *Psal. xxxvii.*

He who envies now thy state,  
Who now is plotting how he may seduce  
Thee from obedience. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The wolf that round the inclosure prowld  
To leap the fence, now *plots* not on the fold. *Dryden.*

2. To contrive; to scheme.

The count tells the marquis of a flying noise,  
that the prince did *plot* to be secretly gone; to which  
the marquis answer'd, that though love had made  
his highness steal out of his own country, yet fear  
would never make him run out of Spain. *Wotton.*

**To PLOT,** *v. a.*

1. To plan; to contrive.

With shame and sorrow fill'd:  
Shame for his folly; sorrow out of time  
For plotting an unprofitable crime. *Dryden.*

2. To describe according to ichnography.  
This tractable *plotted* down Cornwall, as it now  
standeth, for the particulars. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**PLOTTER,** *n. f.* [from *plot*.]

1. Conspirator.

Colonel, we shall try who's the greater *plotter* of  
us two; I against the state, or you against the pe-  
coat. *Dryden.*

2. Contriver.

An irreligious Moderator,  
Chief architect and *plotter* of these woes. *Shakespeare.*

**PLOVER,** *n. f.* [*pluvier*, French; *pluvialis*, Latin.] A lapwing. A bird.

Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, rail, par-  
tridge, pheasant and *pluver*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The bitter knows his time: or from the shore,  
The *plowers* when to scatter o'er the heath  
And sing. *Thomson's Spring.*

**PLOUGH,** *n. f.* [*plow*, Saxon; *plow*,  
Danish; *ploegh*, Dutch.]

1. The instrument with which the fur-  
rows are cut in the ground to receive  
the seed.

'Till th' out-law'd Cyclops land we fetch; a race  
Of proud-lin'd loiterers, that never sow,  
Nor put a plant in earth, nor use a *plow*. *Chapman.*  
Look how the purple flower, which the *plough*  
Hath thorn in sunder, languishing doth die. *Peaech.*

Some *ploughs* differ in the length and shape of  
their beams; some in the share, others in the coulter  
and handles. *Mortimer.*

In ancient times the sacred *plough* employ'd  
The kings and noble fathers. *Thomson.*

2. Tillage; culture of land.

3. A kind of plane.

**To PLOUGH,** *v. n.* To practise aration;  
to turn up the ground in order to sow  
seed.

Rebellion, insolence, sedition  
We ourselves have *plough'd* for, low'd and gutter'd,  
By mingling them with us. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Doth the ploughman *plough* all day to sow? *Isis.*  
They only give the land one *ploughing*, and sow  
white oats, and harrow them as they do black. *Mortimer.*

**To PLOUGH,** *v. a.*

1. To turn up with the plough.

Let the Volcians  
*Plough* Rome and harrow Italy. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Shew'd any slave, so lewd, belong to you;  
No doubt you'd lend the rogue, in fetters bound,  
To work in Bridewell, or to *plough* your ground. *Dryden.*

A man may *plough*, in stiff grounds the first  
time fallow'd, an acre a day. *Mortimer.*  
You find it *ploughed* into ridges and furrows. *Mortimer.*

2. To bring to view by the plough: with  
up.

Another of a dusky colour, near black; there  
are of these frequently *ploughed up* in the fields of  
Welden. *Woodward.*

3. To furrow; to divide.

When the prince her funeral rites had paid,  
He *plough'd* the Tyrrhene seas with sails display'd. *Addison.*

With speed we *plough* the watry way,  
My power shall guard thee. *Pope's Odyssey.*

4. To tear; to furrow.

Let  
Patient Octavia *plough* thy *ridge* up  
With her prepared nails. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**PLOUGHBOY,** *n. f.* [*plough* and *boy*.]  
A boy that follows the plough; a coarse  
ignorant boy.

A *ploughboy*, that has never seen any thing but  
thatched houses and his parish church, imagines  
that thatch belongs to the very nature of a house. *Watts's Logic.*

**PLOUGHER,** *n. f.* [from *plough*.] One  
who ploughs or cultivates ground.

When the country shall be replenish'd with corn,  
as it will, if well followed, for the country people  
themselves are great *ploughers* and small spenders  
of corn: then there should be good store of maga-  
zines erected. *Spenser.*

**PLOUGHLAND,** *n. f.* [*plough* and *land*.]

A farm for corn.  
Who hath a *ploughland* casts all his seed corn  
there,  
And yet allows his ground more corn should bear. *Donne.*

In this book are entered the names of the ma-  
jors or inhabited townships, the number of *plough*-  
lands that each contain, and the number of the in-  
habitants. *Hair.*

**PLOUGHMAN,** *n. f.* [*plough* and *man*.]

1. One that attends or uses the plough;  
a cultivator of corn.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws,  
And merry larks are *ploughmen's* clocks,  
The cuckoo then on every tree. *Shakespeare.*  
God provides the good things of the world, to  
serve the needs of nature by the labours of the  
*ploughmen*. *Taylor.*

The careful *ploughman* doubting stands. *Milton.*  
Your reign no less assures the *ploughman's* peace,  
Than the wren's sun advances his increase. *Waller.*

The merchant gains by peace, and the soldier  
by war, the shepherd by wet seasons, and the  
*ploughmen* by dry. *Temple.*

Who can cease to admire  
The *ploughman* conful in his coarse attire? *Dryden.*

One

2. A gross ignorant ruttick.

Her hand! to whose soft seizure  
The *ploughman's* down is harsh, and, spite of sense,  
Held as the palm of *ploughman*. *Shakespeare.*

3. A strong laborious man.

A weak stomach will turn rye bread into vinegar,  
and a *ploughman* will digest it. *Arbuton on Aliments.*

**PLOUGHMONDAY,** *n. f.* The Monday  
after twelfthday.

*Ploughmonday* next after that the twelfthday is past,  
Bids out with the plough, the worst husband is last. *Tusser.*

**PLOUGHSHARE,** *n. f.* [*plough* and *share*.]

The part of the plough that is perpen-  
dicular to the coulter.

As the earth was turned up, the *ploughshare*  
lighted upon a great stone; we pulled that up, and  
so found some pretty things. *Sidney.*

The pretty innocent walks blindfold among  
burning *ploughshares* without being scorched. *Addison.*

**To PLUCK,** *v. a.* [*pluccian*, Saxon;  
*plucken*, Dutch.]

1. To pull with nimbleness or force; to  
snatch; to pull; to draw; to force on  
or off; to force up or down; to att  
upon with violence. It is very gene-  
rally and licentious used, particularly  
by *Shakespeare*. It has often some par-  
ticle

icle after it, as down; off; an; away; up; into.

It seemed better unto that noble king to plant a peaceable government among them, than by violent means to pluck them under. *Spenser on Ireland.*

You were crown'd before,  
And that high royalty was ne'er pluck'd off. *Shak.*  
Pluck down my officers, break my decrees,  
For now a time is come to mock at form. *Shaksp.*  
Canst thou not

Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,  
And with some sweet oblivious antidote  
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
When yet he was but tender bodied, when youth  
with comeliness plucked all gaze his way. *Shaksp.*

I gave my love a ring;  
He would not pluck it from his finger, for the wealth  
That the world masters. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*  
If you do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,  
You pluck a thousand dangers on your head. *Shak.*  
Dive into the bottom of the deep,  
Where fathom line could never touch the ground,  
And pluck up drowned honour by the locks. *Shak.*  
I will pluck them up by the roots out of my land.

Pluck away his crop with his feathers. *Levi.*  
A time to plant, and a time to pluck up that  
which is planted. *Ecclesi. iii. 2.*

They pluck off their skin from off them. *Micah.*  
Dispatch 'em quick, but first pluck out their  
tongues.

Left with their dying breath they sow sedition. *Adon.*  
Beneath this shade the weary peasant lies,  
Plucks the broad leaf, and bids the breezes rise  
From the back.

Of herds and flocks, a thousand tugging bill  
Pluck hair and wool. *Ben Jonson's Spring.*

## 2. To strip of feathers.

Since I pluckt geese, I knew not what it was to  
be beaten. *Shakespeare.*

I come to thee from plume-pluck'd Richard. *Shak.*  
3. To pluck up a heart or spirit. A pro-  
verbial expression for taking up or re-  
suming of courage.

He willed them to pluck up their hearts, and  
make all things ready for a new assault, wherein  
he expected they should with courageous resolution  
recompense their late cowardice. *Knolles.*

PLUCK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

## 1. A pull; a draw; a single act of pluck- ing.

Birds kept coming and going all day; but so  
few at a time that the man did not think the  
worth a pluck. *L'Estrange.*

Were the ends of the bones dry, they could  
not, without great difficulty, obey the plucks and  
attractions of the motory muscles. *Ray on the Great.*

2. [Plugb, Erse. I know not whether  
derived from the English, rather than  
the English from the Erse.] The heart,  
liver, and lights of an animal.

PLUCKER. *n. f.* [from pluck.] One that  
plucks.

Thou setter up and plucker down of kings! *Shak.*  
Pull it as soon as you see the seed begin to grow  
brown, at which time let the pluckers tie it up in  
handfuls. *Mortimer.*

PLUG *n. f.* [plugg, Swedish; plugga,  
Dutch.] A stopple; any thing driven  
hard into another body to stop a hole.  
Shutting the valve with the plug, draw down  
the sucker to the bottom. *Boyle.*

The fighting with a man's own shadow, consists  
in the brandishing of two sticks grasped in each  
hand, and loaden with plugs of lead at either end;  
this opens the chest. *Addison.*

In bottling wine, fill your mouth full of corks,  
together with a large plug of tobacco. *Swift.*

To PLUG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
stop with a plug.

A tent plugging up the orifice, would make the  
Vol. II.

matter recur to the part disposed to receive it.  
*Sharp's Surgery.*

PLUM. *n. f.* [plum, plummet, Sax.  
blumme, Danish.] A custom has pre-  
vailed of writing plumb, but impro-  
perly.

## 1. A fruit.

The flower consists of five leaves, which are  
placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a  
rose, from whose flower-cup rises the pointal,  
which afterwards becomes an oval or globular fruit,  
having a soft fleshy pulp, surrounding an hard ob-  
long stone, for the most part pointed, to which  
should be added, the footstalks are long and slender,  
and have but a single fruit upon each: the spe-  
cies are; 1. The jeanhative, or white primordian.

2. The early black damask, commonly called the  
Morocco plum. 3. The little black damask plum.  
4. The great damask violet of Tours. 5. The  
Orleans plum. 6. The Fotheringham plum. 7.  
The Perdrigon plum. 8. The violet Perdrigon  
plum. 9. The white Perdrigon plum. 10. The  
red imperial plum, sometimes called the red bonum  
magnum. 11. The white imperial bonum mag-  
num, white Holland or Mogul plum. 12. The  
Cheslon plum. 13. The apicot plum. 14. The  
maître claudé. 15. La roche couillon, or diaper  
rouge; the red diaper plum. 16. Queen Claudia.  
17. Myrobalan plum. 18. The green gage plum.  
19. The cloth of gold plum. 20. St. Catharine  
plum. 21. The royal plum. 22. La mirabelle.  
23. The Brignole plum. 24. The empress.  
25. The monsieur plum: this is sometimes called  
the Wentworth plum, both resembling the bonum  
magnum. 26. The cherry plum. 27. The white  
pear plum. 28. The muske plum. 29. The St.  
Julian plum. 30. The black bullace-tree plum.  
31. The white bullace-tree plum. 32. The black-  
thorn or sloe-tree plum. *Mille.*

Philosophers in vain enquired, whether the sum-  
mum bonum consisted in riches, bodily delights  
virtue, or contemplation? They might as reason-  
ably have disputed, whether the best richs were  
apples, plums, or nuts? *Locke.*

## 2. Raisin; grape dried in the sun.

I will dance, and eat plums at your wedding. *Shak.*  
3. [In the cant of the city.] The sum  
of one hundred thousand pounds.

By the present edict, many a man in France  
will swell into a plum, who fell several thousand  
pounds short of it the day before. *Addison.*

The miser must make up his plum,  
And dares not touch the hoarded sum. *Prior.*

By fair dealing John had acquired some plums,  
which he might have kept, had it not been for  
his law-suit. *Arbutnot.*

Ask you,  
Why she and Sappho raise that monstrous sum?  
Alas! they fear a man will cost a plum. *Pope.*

4. A kind of play, called How many plums  
for a penny? *Ainsworth.*

PLUMAGE. *n. f.* [plumage, Fr.] Fea-  
thers; suit of feathers.

The plumage of birds exceeds the pilosity of beasts.  
*Bacon.*

Say, will the falcon, stooping from above,  
Smit with her varying plumage, spare the dove?  
*Pope.*

PLUMB *n. f.* [plomb, French; plumbum,  
Latin.] A plummet; a leaden weight  
let down at the end of a line.

If the plumb line hang just upon the perpendi-  
cular, when the level is let flat down upon the work,  
the work is level. *Moxon.*

PLUMB. *adv.* [from the noun]

## 1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

He meets  
A vast vacuity, all unawares  
Fluttering his pennons vain, plumb down he falls.  
*Milton.*

If all these atoms should descend plumb down  
with equal velocity, being all perfectly solid and

imporous, and the vacuum not resisting their mo-  
tion, they would never the one overtake the other.  
*Ray.*

It is used for any sudden descent, a  
plumb or perpendicular being the short  
passage of a falling body. It is some-  
times pronounced ignorantly plump.

Is it not a sad thing to fall thus plumb into the  
grave? well one minute, and dead the next. *Collins.*  
To PLUMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To sound; to search by a line with a  
weight at its end.

The most experienced seamen plumb'd the depth  
of the channel. *Swift.*

2. To regulate any work by the plummet.  
PLUMBER. *n. f.* [plombier, Fr.] One  
who works upon lead. Commonly  
written and pronounced plummer.

PLUMBERY. *n. f.* [from plumber.] Works  
of lead; the manufactures of a plumber.  
Commonly spelt plummery.

PLUMCAKE. *n. f.* [plum and cake.] Cake  
made with raisins.

He cram'd them till their guts did ache  
With caudle, cullard, and plumcake. *Madibras.*

PLUME. *n. f.* [plume, French; pluma,  
Latin.]

## 1. Feather of birds.

Let frankick Talbot triumph for a while,  
And, like a peacock, sweep along his tail;  
We'll pull his plumes, and take away his train. *Shak.*  
Wings he wore of many a colour'd plume. *Milt.*

They appear male up of little bladders, like  
those in the plume or stalk of a quill. *Gray's Mus.*

2. Feather worn as an ornament; Chap-  
man uses it for a crest at large.

Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts,  
Your enemies with a dding of their plumes  
Fan you into despair. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

With this again, he rush't upon his guest,  
And caught him by the horse-hair plume, that  
dangled on his crest. *Chapman.*

Eastern travellers know that ostridges feathers  
are common, and the ordinary plume of Janissaries.  
*Brown.*

The fearful infant,  
Daunted to see a face with steel o'erspread,  
And his high plume that nodded o'er his head. *Dry.*

## 3. Pride; towering mien.

Great duke of Lancaster, I come to thee  
From plume-pluckt Richard, who with willing soul  
Adopts thee here. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

4. Token of honour; prize of contest.

Ambitious to win from me some plume. *Milton.*

5. Plume is a term used by botanists for  
that part of the seed of a plant, which  
is inclosed in two small cavities, formed  
in the lobes for its reception, and is di-  
vided at its loose end into divers pieces,  
all closely bound together like a bunch  
of feathers, whence it has this name.

*Quincy.*  
To PLUME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

## 1. To pick and adjust feathers.

Swans must be kept in some enclosed pond, where  
they may have room to come ashore and plume  
themselves. *Mortimer.*

2. [Plumer, French.] To strip of fea-  
thers.

Such animals, as feed upon flesh, devour some  
part of the feathers of the birds they gorge them-  
selves with, because they will not take the pains  
fully to plume them. *Ray.*

## 3. To strip; to pill.

They suck not to say, that the king cared not  
to plume the nobility and people to feather himself.

4. To place as a plume.

His stature reach'd the sky, and on his crest  
Sat horror plumb'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. To adorn with plumes.

Farewell the plumed troops, and the big war,  
That make ambition virtue. *Shak. Iphigeneia at Aulis.*  
**PLUMFALLUM.** *n. f.* [*alumen plumosum*,  
Latin.] A kind of albestus.

*Plum, allum*, formed into the likeness of a wick,  
will administer to the flame, and yet not consume.

**PLUMIGEROUS.** *adj.* [*pluma* and *gero*,  
Lat.] Having feathers; feathered. *Nirt.*

**PLUMIPED.** *n. f.* [*pluma* and *pes*, Lat.]  
A fowl that has feathers on the foot.

**PLUMMET.** *n. f.* [from *plumb*]

1. A weight of lead hung at a string, by  
which depths are founded, and perpen-  
dicularity is discerned.

Deeper than did ever plummet found,  
I'll drown my book. *Shak. Lear's Temp. 4th.*

2. Any weight.  
God fees the body of flesh which you bear  
about you, and the plummet which it hangs upon  
your soul, and therefore, when you cannot rise  
high enough to him, he comes down to you. *Duppa.*

The heaviness of these bodies, being always in  
the ascending side of the wheel, must be counter-  
poised by a plummet fastened about the pulley on  
the axis: this plummet will descend according as  
the sand doth make the several parts of the wheel  
lighter or heavier. *Wilkins.*

**PLUMOSITY.** *n. f.* [from *plumous*.] The  
state of having feathers.

**PLUMOUS.** *adj.* [*plumoux*, French; *plu-  
mosus*, Latin.] Feathery; resembling  
feathers.

This has a like plumous body in the middle, but  
finer. *Woodward.*

**PLUMP.** *adj.* [Of this word the ety-  
mology is not known. *Skinner* derives  
it from *pommellé*, French, full like a  
ripe apple; it might be more easily de-  
duced from *plum*, which yet seems very  
harsh. *Junius* omits it.] Somewhat fat;  
not lean; sleek; full and smooth.

The heifer, that valued itself upon a smooth  
coat and a plump habit of body, was taken up for a  
sacrifice; but the ox, that was despised for his raw  
bones, went on with his work still. *L'Estrange.*

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bones, went on with his work still. *L'Estrange.*

I'm as lean as carrion; but a wedding at our  
house will plump me up with good cheer. *L'Estr.*  
Let them lie for the dew and rain to plump them.  
*Mortimer.*

**PLUMP.** *v. n.* [from the adverb.]

1. To fall like a stone into the water. A  
word formed from the sound, or rather  
corrupted from *plumb*.

2. [From the adjective.] To be swollen.

**PLUMP.** *adv.* [Probably corrupted from  
*plumb*, or perhaps formed from the  
sound of a stone falling on the water.]  
With a sudden fall.

I would fain now see 'em row'd  
Down a hill, or from a bridge  
Head-long cast, to break their ridge;  
Or to some river take 'em  
Plump, and see if that would wake 'em. *B. Jonson.*

**PLUMPER.** *n. f.* [from *plump*.] Some-  
thing worn in the mouth to swell out  
the cheeks.

She dext'rously her plumpers draws,  
That serve to fill her hollow jaws. *Scott's Miscell.*

**PLUMFNESS.** *n. f.* [from *plump*.] Ful-  
ness; disposition towards fulness.

Those convex glasses supply the defect of plump-  
ness in the eye, and by increasing the refraction  
make the rays converge sooner, so as to convene  
at the bottom of the eye. *Newton's Opticks.*

**PLUMPORRIDGE.** *n. f.* [*plum* and *por-  
ridge*.] Porridge with plums.

A rigid dissenter, who dined at his house on  
Christmas day, eat very plentifully of his plum-  
porridge. *Addison.*

**PLUMPUDDING.** *n. f.* [*plum* and *pud-  
ding*.] Pudding made with plums.

**PLUMPT.** *adj.* Plump; fat. A ludi-  
crous word.

Come, thou monarch of the vine,  
Piercy Bacchus, with pink eyne,  
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shakespeare.*

**PLUMY.** *adj.* [from *plume*.] Feathered;  
covered with feathers.

Satan fell, and straight a fiery globe  
Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh,  
Who on their plumed vans receiv'd him lost  
From his uneasy station, and upbore  
As on a floating couch through the blithe air  
Appear'd his plumed crest, besmear'd with

Sometimes they are like a quill, with the plume  
part only upon one side. *Greene's Cosmology.*

**PLUNDER.** *v. a.* [*plunderen*, Dut.]  
To pillage; to rob in an hostile way.

Nebuchadnezzar plunders the temple of God,  
and we find the fatal doom that afterwards befel  
him. *South's Sermons.*

2. To take by pillage.

Being driven away, and his books plundered,  
one of his neighbours bought them in his behalf,  
and preserved them for him till the end of the  
war. *Pill.*

3. To rob as a thief.

Their country's wealth our mightier misers drain,  
On cross, to plunder provinces, the main. *Pope.*

**PLUNDER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pil-  
lage; spoil gotten in war.

Let loose the murdering army on their masters,  
To pay themselves with plunder. *Orway.*

**PLUNDERER.** *n. f.* [from *plunder*.]  
1. Hostile pillager; spoiler.

2. A thief; a robber.

It was a famous saying of William Rufus, who-  
soever spares perjured men, robbers, plunderers, and  
traitors, deprives all good men of their peace and  
quietness. *Addison.*

We cannot future violence o'ercome,  
Nor give the miserable province ease,  
Since what one plund'rer left, the next will seize.

*Dryden.*

**PLUNGE.** *v. a.* [*plonger*, French.]

1. To put suddenly under water, or un-  
der any thing supposed liquid.

Plunge us in the flames. *Milton.*  
Headlong from hence to plunge herself the springs,  
But shoots along supported on her wings. *Dryden.*

2. To put into any state suddenly.

I mean to plunge the boy in pleasing sleep,  
And ravish'd in Italian bow'rs to keep. *Dryden.*

3. To hurry into any distress.

O conscience! into what abyss of fears  
And horrors hast thou driv'n me? out of which  
I find no way; from deep to deeper plung'd. *Milr.*

Without a prudent determination in matters  
before us, we shall be plunged into perpetual errors.

4. To force in suddenly. This word, to  
what action soever it be applied, com-  
monly expresses either violence and  
suddenness in the agent, or distress in  
the patient.

At this advanc'd, and sudden as the word,  
In proud Pterippus' bosom plung'd the sword. *Dry.*

Let them not be too hasty to plunge their en-  
quiries at once into the depths of knowledge.

**PLUNGE.** *v. n.*

1. To sink suddenly into water; to dive.

Accounted as I was, I plunged in. *Shakespeare.*  
His courser plung'd,  
And threw him off, the waves whelm'd over him,  
And helpless in his heavy arms he drown'd. *Dryden.*

When thou, thy ship o'erwhelm'd with waves,  
shalt be  
Forc'd to plunge naked in the raging sea. *Dryden.*

When tortoisers have been a long time upon the  
water, their shell being dried in the sun, they are  
easily taken; by reason they cannot plunge into the  
water nimbly enough. *Ray.*

2. To fall or rush into any hazard or  
distress.

He could find no other way to conceal his adul-  
tery, but to plunge into the guilt of a murder.

Bid me for honour plunge into a war;  
Then shalt thou see that Marcus is not slow. *Add.*

Impotent of mind and uncontroul'd,  
He plung'd into the gulph which heav'n foretold.

**PLUNGE.** *n. f.*

1. Act of putting or sinking under water.

2. Difficulty; strait; distress.

She was weary of life, since she was brought  
to that plunge, to conceal her husband's murder,  
or accuse her son. *Sidney.*

People, when put to a plunge, cry out to heaven  
for help, without helping themselves. *L'Estrange.*

Wilt thou behold me sinking in my woes?  
And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm,  
To raise me from amidst this plunge of sorrows?

**PLUNGEON.** *n. f.* [*mergus*, Lat.] A sea  
bird.

**PLUNGER.** *n. f.* [from *plunge*.] One  
that plunges; a diver.

**PLUNKET.** *n. f.* A kind of blue colour.

**PLURAL.** *adj.* [*pluralis*, Latin.]

1. Implying more than one.

Thou hast no faith left now, unless thou'st two;  
Better have none

Than plural faith, which is too much by one. *Sba.*

2. [In grammar.]

The Greek and Hebrew have two variations,

# PLY

one to signify the number two, and another to signify a number of more than two; under one variation the noun is said to be of the dual number, and under the other of the plural. *Clarke.*

**PLURALIST.** *n. f.* [*pluraliste*, French; from *plural*.] One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one, with cure of souls.

If the pluralists would do their best to suppress curates, their number might be so retrenched, that they would not be in the least formidable. *Collier on Pride.*

**PLURALITY.** *n. f.* [*pluralité*, French.]

1. The state of being or having a greater number.

It is not plurality of parts without majority of parts, that maketh the total greater; yet it seemeth to the eye a shorter distance of way, if it be all dead and continued, than if it have trees, whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon.*

2. A number more than one.

Those hereticks had introduced a plurality of gods, and so made the profession of the unity part of the symbolum, that should discriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond.*

Sometimes it admitteth of distinction and plurality; sometimes it reduceth all into conjunction and unity. *Pearson.*

They could forego plurality of wives, though that be the main impediment to the conversion of the East Indies. *Bentley.*

'Tis impossible to conceive how any language can want this variation of the noun, where the nature of its signification is such as to admit of plurality. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

3. More cures of souls than one.

4. The greater number; the majority.

Take the plurality of the world, and they are neither wife nor good. *L'Estrange.*

**PLURALLY.** *adv.* [from *plural*.] In a sense implying more than one.

**PLUSH.** *n. f.* [*peluche*, French.] A kind of villous or shaggy cloth; shag; a kind of woollen velvet.

The bottom of it was set against a lining of plush, and the sound was quite dead, and but mere breath. *Bacon.*

The colour of plush or velvet will appear varied, if you stroak part of it one way, and part of it another. *Boyle.*

I love to wear cloths that are flush, Not prefacing old rags with plush. *Cleveland.*

**PLUSHER.** *n. f.* [*galea lewis*.] A sea fish

The pilchard is devoured by a bigger kind of fish called a plusher, somewhat like the dog-fish, who leapeth above water, and therethrough bewayeth them to the balker. *Carew.*

**PLUVIAL.** *adj.* [from *pluvia*, Latin.]

**PLUVIOUS.** *adj.* Rainy; relating to rain.

The fungous parcels about the wicks of candles only signifyeth a moist and pluvious air about them. *Brewin.*

**PLUVIAL.** *n. f.* [*pluvial*, French.] A priest's cope. *Ainsworth.*

**TO PLY.** *v. a.* [*plien*, to work at any thing, old Dutch. *Junius* and *Skinner*.]

1. To work on any thing closely and importunately.

The savage raves, impatient of the wound, The wound's great author close at hand provokes His rage, and plies him with redoubled strokes. *Dry.*

The hero from afar Plieth him with darts and stones, and distant war. *Dryden.*

To employ with diligence; to keep busy; to set on work.

Her gentle wit she plies To teach them truth. *Spenser.*

He refused his pen too, and ply'd it as hard. *Fell.* They their legs ply'd, not staying Until they reach'd the fatal champion. *Hudibras.*

He who exerts all the faculties of his soul, and plies all means and opportunities in the search of truth, may rest upon the judgment of his conscience to be informed, as a warrantable guide. *South.*

The weary Trojans ply their shatter'd oars To nearest land. *Dryden's Virgil.*

I have ply'd my needle these fifty years, and by my good will would never have it out of my hand. *Spenser.*

3. To practise diligently.

He sternly had him other business ply. *Spenser.* Keep house, and ply his book, welcome his friends,

Visit his countrymen, and banquet them. *Shakespeare.* Then commune how they best may ply

Their growing work. *Milton.* Their bloody task, unwearied still, they ply. *Waller.*

4. To solicit importunately.

He plies her hard, and much rain wears the marble. *Shakespeare.*

He plies the duke at morning and at night, And doth impeach the freedom of the state, If they deny him justice. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

Whoever has any thing of David's piety will be perpetually plying the throne of grace with such like acknowledgments: as, blessed be that providence which delivered me from such a lewd company. *South.*

**TO PLY.** *v. n.*

1. To work, or offer service.

He was forced to ply in the streets as a porter for his livelihood. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To go in haste.

Thither he plies undaunted. *Milton.*

3. To busy one's self.

A bird new made about the banks she plies, Not far from shore, and short excursions tries. *Dry.*

4. [*Plier*, French.] To bend.

The willow plied and gave way to the gust, and still recovered itself again, but the oak was stubborn, and chose rather to break than bend. *L'Estrange.*

**PLY.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Bent; turn; form; cast; bias.

These late learners cannot so well take the ply, except it be in some minds that have not suffered themselves to fix, but have kept themselves open, and prepared to receive continual amendment. *Bac.*

2. Plait; fold.

The ruga or plies of the inward coat of the stomach detain the aliment in the stomach. *Arbut.*

**PLYERS.** *n. f.* See **PLIERS.**

**PNEUMATICAL.** *adj.* [*πνευματικός*, from

**PNEUMATICK.** *adj.* [*πνευματικός*, from

1. Moved by wind; relative to wind.

I fell upon the making of pneumatical trials, whereof I gave an account in a book about the air. *Boyle.*

That the air near the surface of the earth will expand itself, when the pressure of the incumbent atmosphere is taken off, may be seen in the experiments made by Boyle in his pneumatick engine. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philosophy.*

The lemon uncorrupt with voyage long, To vinous spirits added,

They with pneumatick engine ceaseless draw. *Philips.*

2. Consisting of spirit or wind.

All solid bodies consist of parts pneumatical and tangible; the pneumatical substance being in some bodies the native spirit of the body, and in other plain air that is gotten in. *Bacon.*

The race of althings here is, to extenuate and turn things to be more pneumatical and rare; and not to retrograde, from pneumatical to that which is dense. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**PNEUMATICKS.** *n. f.* [*pneumatiques*, Fr. *πνευματικά*.]

1. A branch of mechanicks, which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified, or gravitated. *Harris.*

2. In the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men. *Diss.*

**PNEUMATOLOGY.** *n. f.* [*πνευματολογία*.] The doctrine of spiritual existence.

**TO POACH.** *v. a.* [*coust pocher*, French.]

1. To boil slightly.

The yolks of eggs are so well prepared for nourishment, that, so they be poached or rare boiled, they need no other preparation. *Bacon.*

2. To begin without completing: from the practice of boiling eggs slightly. Not in use.

Of later times, they have rather poached and offered at a number of enterprises, than maintained any constantly. *Bacon.*

3. [*Pocher*, French, to pierce.] To stab; to pierce.

The fowls, sole and plaice follow the tide up into the fish rivers, where, at low water, the country people poach them with an instrument somewhat like the salmon spear. *Carew.*

4. [From *pocher*, a bag, Fr.] To plunder by stealth.

So shameless, for their ways, They poach Parnassus, and claim for praise. *Garth.*

**TO POACH.** *v. n.* [from *pocher*, a bag, Fr.]

1. To steal game; to carry off game privately in a bag.

In the schools They poach for sense, and hunt for idle rules. *Oldb.*

2. To be damp. A cant word.

Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in summer, and poach in winter. *Mortimer.*

**POACHARD.** *n. f.* [*bofcar*.] A kind of water fowl.

**POACHER.** *n. f.* [from *poach*.] One who steals game.

You old poachers have such a way with you, that all at once the business is done. *Moore's Founth.*

**POACHINESS.** *n. f.* [from *poachy*.] Marshiness; dampness. A cant word.

The valleys because of the poachiness they keep for grafts. *Mortimer.*

**POACHY.** *adj.* Damp; marshy. A cant word.

What uplands you design for mowing, shut up the beginning of February; but marsh lands lay not up till April, except your marshes be very poachy. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**POCK.** *n. f.* [from *pox*.] A pustule raised by the small-pox.

**POCKET.** *n. f.* [*pocca*, Saxon; *pochet*, French.]

1. The small bag inserted into clothes.

Here's a letter Found in the pocket of the slain Roderigo. *Shakespeare.* Whilst one hand exalts the blow, And on the earth extends the foe; The other would take it wondrous ill, Is in your pocket he lay still. *Prior.*

As he was seldom without medals in his pocket, he would often shew us the same face on an old coin, that we saw in the statue. *Addison on Medals.*

2. A pocket is used in trade for a certain quantity: as, a pocket of hops.

**TO POCKET.** *v. a.* [*pocheter*, French; from the noun.]

1. To put in the pocket.

Bless'd paper-credit! Gold, imp'd with this, can compass hardest things, Can pocket states, or fetch or carry kings. *Pope.*

2. **TO POCKET UP.** A proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandestinely.

If thy pocket were enriched with any other injuries but these, I am a villain; and yet you will stand



stand to it, you will not *pocket up* wrongs. *Shaksp.*  
He lays his claim  
To half the profit, half the same,  
And helps to *pocket up* the game. *Prior.*

**POCKETBOOK.** *n. f.* [*pocket* and *book*.] A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes.

Licinius let out the offals of his meat to interest, and kept a register of such debtors, in his *pocket-book*. *Arbutnot.*

Note down the matters of doubt in some *pocket-book*, and take the first opportunity to get them resolved. *Watts.*

**POCKETGLASS.** *n. f.* [*pocket* and *glass*.] Portable looking-glass.

The world's a farle, an empty show,  
Powder, and *po. k. t. g. l. s.*, and beaux. *Prior.*  
And vanity with *po. k. t. g. l. s.*,  
And impudence with front of brass. *Swiff's Mif.*

**POCKHOLL.** *n. f.* [*pock* and *hole*.] Pit or scar made by the smallpox.

Are these bot' warts and *pockholls* in the face  
O' th' earth? *Donn.*

**POCKINESS.** *n. f.* [from *pocky*.] The state of being infected with the pox.

My father's love lies thus in my bones, I might have loved all the *pocky* whores in Persia, and have felt it less in my bones. *Denham's Sophy.*

**POCULENT.** *adj.* [*poculum*, Latin.] Fit for drink.  
Some of these herbs, which are not esculent, are notwithstanding *poculent*; as hops and broom. *Bac.*

**POD.** *n. f.* [*bode*, *boede*, Dutch, a little house. *Skinner*.] The capsule of legumes; the case of seeds.  
To raise tulips, save the seeds which are ripe, when the *pods* begin to open at the top, which cut off with the stalks from the root, and keep the *pods* upright, that the seed do not fall out. *Murrimer.*

**PODAGRICAL.** *adj.* [*podagrus*, *podagra*, from *podagra*, Latin.] Afflicted with the gout.  
From a magnetical activity must be made out, that a loadstone, held in the hand of one that is *podagrical*, doth either cure or give great ease in the gout. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**POD.** *n. f.* [*pod*.] A gatherer of peasecods, beans, and other pulse.  
*Di.*  
**PODGE.** *n. f.* A puddle; a plash. *Skim.*  
**POEM.** *n. f.* [*poema*, Latin; *ποίημα*.] The work of a poet; a metrical composition.  
A poem is not alone any work or composition of the poets in many or few verses; but even one alone verse sometimes makes a perfect poem. *B. Jonf.*  
The lady Anne of Bretagne, rising through the presence of France, and espousing Chatter, a famous poet, fast asleep, kissing him, said, we must honour the mouth whence so many golden poems have proceeded. *Peachment on Poets.*  
To you the promise'd poem I will pay. *Dryden.*

**POESY.** *n. f.* [*poesie*, French; *poesis*, Lat. *ποίησις*.] The art of writing poems.  
A poem is the work of the poet; *poesy* is his skill or craft of making the very fiction itself the reason or form of the work. *Ben Jonson.*

How far have we  
Prophan'd thy heavenly gift of *poesy*?  
Made prostitute and prostitute the muse,  
Whose harmony was first ordain'd above  
For tongues of angels? *Dryden*  
Poem; metrical composition; poetry.  
In music and *poesy* use to quicken you. *Shaksp.*  
There is an hymn, for they have excellent *poesy*;

the subject is always the praises of Adam, Noah, and Abraham, concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. *Bacon.*

They apprehend a veritable history in an emblem or piece of christian *poesy*. *Brown's Vul. Err.*  
3. A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing.

A paltry ring, whose *poesy* was  
For all the world like cutler's poetry  
Upon a knife; Love me, and leave me not. *Shak.*

**POET.** *n. f.* [*poete*, Fr. *poeta*, Latin; *ποιητης*.] An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems; one who writes in measure.

The poet's eye in a fine frenzy rowling,  
Doth glance from heav'n to earth, from earth to heav'n;

And, as imagination bodies forth  
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen  
Turns them to shape, and gives to ev'ry thing  
A local habitation and a name. *Shakespeare.*

Our poet's ape, who would be thought the chief,  
His works become the frippery of wit,  
From brocade he is grown to hold a thief,  
While we the robb'd despise, and pity it. *Ben Jonf.*  
'Tis not vain or fabulous

What the sage poets, taught by the heavenly muse,  
Story'd of old in high immortal verse,  
Of dire chimeras and enchanted isles. *Milton.*

Ah! wretched we, poets of earth, but thou  
Wert living the same poet that thou art now,  
While angels sing to thee their aires divine,  
And joy in an applause so great as thine. *Cowley.*

A poet is a maker, as the word signifies; and he who cannot make, that is invent, hath his name for nothing. *Dryden.*

**POETASTER.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A vile petty poet.

Let no poetaster command or intreat  
Another, extempore verses to make. *Ben Jonson.*  
Begin not as th' old poetaster did,  
Triumphant war, and Priam's fate I sing. *Riscom.*  
Horace hath exposed those trifling poetasters, that spent themselves in glaring descriptions, and sewing here and there some cloth of gold on their sackcloth. *Fulton.*

**POETRESS.** *n. f.* [from *poet*; *poetria*, Latin.] A she poet.

**POETICAL.** *adj.* [*poietikos*; *poetique*, Fr. *poeticus*, Lat.] Expressed in poetry; pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry.

Would the gods had made you poetical.  
—I do not know what poetical is.  
—The truest poetry is most reigning. *Shakespeare.*

With courage guard, and beauty warm our age,  
And lovers fill with like poetical rage. *Waller.*  
The moral of that poetical fiction, that the uppermost link of all the series of subordinate causes is fasten'd to Jupiter's chair, signifies that almighty God governs and directs subordinate causes and effects. *Hale.*

Neither is it enough to give his author's sense in good English, in poetical expressions, and in musical numbers. *Dryden.*

The muse saw it upward rise,  
Though mark'd by none but quick poetick eyes. *Pope.*  
I alone can inspire the poetical crowd. *Swift.*

**POETICALLY.** *adv.* [from *poetical*.] With the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry.

The critics have concluded, that the manners of the heroes are poetically good, if of a piece. *Dry.*  
The many rocks, in the passage between Greece and the bottom of Pontus, are poetically converted into those fiery bulls. *Raleigh.*

**TO POETIZE.** *v. n.* [*poetiser*, French; from *poet.*] To write like a poet.

I verify the truth, not poetize. *Donne.*  
Virgil, speaking of Turnus and his great strength, thus poetizes. *Hakewill.*

**POETRESS.** *n. f.* [from *poetria*, Latin;

whence *poetridas pica* in *Persius*.] A she poet.

Most perfect poetress,  
The true Pandora of all heavenly graces. *Spenser.*  
**POETRY.** *n. f.* [from *poet.*]

1. Metrical composition; the art or practice of writing poems.

Strike the best invention dead,  
Till baffled poetry hangs down the head. *Cleveland.*

Although in poetry it be necessary that the unities of time, place and action should be explained, there is still something that gives a greatness of mind to the reader, which few of the critics have considered. *Aldison's Spectator.*

2. Poems; poetical pieces.  
She taketh most delight  
In music, instruments, and poetry. *Shakespeare.*

**POIGNANCY.** *n. f.* [from *poignant*.]

1. The power of stimulating the palate; sharpness.

I sat quietly down at my morsel, adding only a principle of hatred to all succeeding measures by way of sauce, and one point of conduct in the dutchess's life added much poignancy to it. *Swift.*

2. The power of irritation; asperity.  
**POIGNANT.** *adj.* [*poignant*, French.]

1. Sharp; stimulating the palate.

No poignant sauce she knew, nor costly treat,  
Her hunger gave a relish to her meat. *Dryden.*  
The studious man, whose will was never determined to poignant sauces and delicious wine, is, by hunger and thirst, determined to eating and drinking. *Locke.*

2. Severe; piercing; painful.

If God makes use of some poignant disease to let out the poisonous vapour, is not the mercy greater than the severity of the cure? *South's Sermons.*  
Full three long hours his tender body did sustain  
Most exquisite and poignant pain. *North's Mj. cl.*

3. Irritating; satirical; keen.

**POINT.** *n. f.* [*point*, French.]

1. The sharp end of any instrument, or body.

The thorny point  
Of bare distress hath ta'en from me the shew  
Of smooth fidelity. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

That bright beam, whose point now rais'd,  
Bore him slope downward. *Milton.*  
A pyramid reversed may stand for a while upon its point, if balanced by admirable skill. *Temple.*  
Doubts if he wielded not a wooden spear  
Without a point; he look'd, the point was there. *Dryden.*

2. A string with a tag.

If your son have not the day,  
For a silken point I'll give my barony. *Shakespeare.*  
He hath ribbands of all colours; points more than all the lawyers can learnedly handle. *Shaksp.*

I am resolved on two points;  
That if one break, the other will hold;  
Or if both break, your gaskins fall. *Shakespeare.*

King James was wont to say, that the duke of Buckingham had given him a groom of his bed-chamber, who could not trust his points. *Clarendon.*

3. Headland; promontory.

I don't see why Virgil has given the epithet of Alta to Prochitis, which is much lower than Sicilia, and all the points of land that lie within its neighbourhood. *Aldison.*

4. A sting of an epigram; a sentence terminated with some remarkable turn of words or thought.

He taxes Lucan, who crowded sentences together, and was too full of points. *Dryden.*

Studious to please the genius of the times,  
With periods, points and tropes he flurs his crimes;  
He robb'd not, but he borrowed from the poor. *Dry.*  
Times corrupt, and nature ill inclin'd,  
Produc'd the point that left a sting behind. *Pope.*

5. An indivisible part of space.

We sometimes speak of space, or do suppose a point



point in it at such a distance from any part of the universe. *Locke.*

6. An indivisible part of time; a moment.

Then neither from eternity before,  
Nor from the time when time's first point begun,  
Made he all souls. *Davies.*

7. A small space.

On one small point of land,  
Weary'd, uncertain, and amaz'd, we stand. *Prior.*  
Punctilio; nicety.

We doubt not but such as are not much conversant with the variety of authors, may have some leading helps to their studies of points of precedence, by this slight designation. *Selden.*

Shalt thou dispute  
With God the points of liberty, who made  
Thee what thou art? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

9. Part required of time or space; critical moment; exact place.

How oft, when men are at the point of death,  
Have they been merry? which their keepers call  
A lightning before death. *Shakespeare.*

Esau said, behold I am at the point to die; and  
what profit shall this birthright do? *Gen. xxv. 32.*

Democritus, spent with age, and just at the point  
of death, called for loaves of new bread, and with  
the steam under his nose, prolonged his life till a  
feast was past. *Temple.*

They follow nature in their desires, carrying  
them no farther than she directs, and leaving off  
at the point at which excess would grow trouble-  
some. *Atterbury.*

10. Degree; state.

The highest point outward things can bring one  
unto, is the contentment of the mind, with which  
no estate is miserable. *Sidney.*

In a commonwealth, the wealth of the country  
is so distributed, that most of the community are  
at their ease, though few are placed in extraordinary  
points of splendor. *Addison.*

11. Note of distinction in writing; a stop.

Commas and points they set exactly right,  
And 'twere a sin to rob them of their mite. *Pope.*

12. A spot; a part of a surface divided  
by spots; the ace or sile point.

13. One of the degrees into which the  
circumference of the horizon, and the  
mariner's compass, is divided.

Carve out dial point by point,  
Thereby to see the minutes how they run. *Shakespeare.*

There arose strong winds from the south, with a  
point east, which carried us up. *Bacon's New Atl.*

A seaman, coming before the judges of the ad-  
miralty for admittance into an office of a ship, was  
by one of the judges much slighted, the judge tell-  
ing him, that he believed he could not lay the  
points of his compass. *Bacon.*

Vapours sh'd shew the mariner  
From what point of his compass to beware  
Impetuous winds. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

If you tempt her, the wind of fortune  
May come about, and take another point,  
And blast your glories. *Denham.*

At certain periods stars resume their place,  
From the same point of heav'n their course advance.  
*Dryden.*

14. Particular place to which any thing  
is directed.

East and West are but respective and mutable  
points, according unto different longitudes or distant  
parts of habitation. *Brown.*

Let the part, which produces another part, be  
more strong than that which it produces; and let  
the whole be seen by one point of sight. *Dryden.*

The poet intended to set the character of Arcté  
in a fair point of light. *Broome.*

15. Particular; particular mode.

A figure like your father,  
Arm'd at all points exactly cap-a-pe,  
Appears before them. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Who setteth out prepar'd  
At all points like a prince, attended with a guard.  
*Drayton.*

A war upon the Turk is more worthy than upon  
any other Gentiles, in point of religion and in point  
of honour. *Bacon.*

He had a moment's right in point of time;  
Had I seen first, then his had been the crime. *Dryden.*

With the history of Moses, no book in the  
world in point of antiquity can contend. *Tillotson.*

Men would often see, what a small pittance of  
reason is mixed with those huffing opinions they  
are swelled with, with which they are so armed at  
all points, and with which they so confidently lay  
about them. *Locke.*

I have extracted out of that pamphlet a few of  
those notorious falsehoods in point of fact and rea-  
soning. *Swift.*

16. An aim; the act of aiming or striking.

What a point your falcon made,  
And what a pitch she flew above the rest. *Shakespeare.*

17. The particular thing required; the  
aim the thing points at.

You gain your point, if your industrious art  
Can make unusual words easy. *Roscommon.*

There is no creature so contemptible, but, by  
resolution, may gain his point. *L'Estrange.*

18. Particular; instance.

I'll hear him his confessions justify,  
And point by point the treasons of his master  
He shall again relate. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Thou shalt be as true  
As mountain winds; but then exactly do  
All points of my command. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

His majesty should make a peace, or turn the  
war directly upon such points, as may engage the  
nation in the support of it. *Temple.*

He, warn'd in dreams, his murder did foretell,  
From point to point, as after it befel. *Dryden.*

This letter is, in every point, an admirable pat-  
tern of the present polite way of writing. *Swift.*

19. A single position; a single assertion;  
a single part of a complicated question;  
a single part of any whole.

Another vows the same;  
A third a point more near the matter draws. *Dan.*

Strange point and new!  
Doctrine which we would know whence learn'd. *Mil.*

The company did not meddle at all with the state  
point, as to the oaths, but kept themselves entirely  
to the church point of her independency, as to  
her purely spiritual authority from the state. *Lesley.*

Stanlaus endeavours to establish the duodecuple  
proportion, by comparing scripture together with  
Josephus: but they will hardly prove his point. *Attribut on Coins.*

There is no point wherein I have so much la-  
boured, as that of improving and polishing all parts  
of conversation between persons of quality. *Swift.*

The globs produceth instances that are neither  
pertinent, nor prove the point. *Baker on Learning.*

20. A note; a tune.

You, my lord archbishop,  
Whose white investments figure innocence,  
Whereto do you so ill translate yourself  
Into the harsh and boisterous tongue of war?  
Turning your tongue divine  
To a loud trumpet, and a point of war. *Shakespeare.*

21. Pointblank; directly: as, an arrow is  
shot to the pointblank, or white mark.

This boy will carry a letter twenty miles, as easy  
as a cannon will shoot pointblank twelve score. *Shak.*

The other level pointblank at the inventing of  
causes and axioms. *Bacon.*

Unless it be the cannon ball,  
That shot 't' th' air pointblank upright,  
Was born to that prodigious height,  
That learn'd philosophers maintain  
It never came back. *Hudibras.*

The faculties that were given us for the glory  
of our master, are turned pointblank against the in-  
tention of them. *L'Estrange.*

Effius declares, that although all the school-  
men were for latría to be given to the cross, yet  
that it is pointblank against the definition of the  
council of Nice. *Stillington.*

22. Point de vue; exact or exactly in the  
point of view.

Every thing about you should demonstrate a  
careless desolation; but you are rather point de  
vue in your accomplishments, as loving yourself,  
than the lover of another. *Shakespeare.*

I will baffle Sir Toby, I will wash off gouts ac-  
quaintance, I will be point de vue the very man. *Shakespeare.*

Men's behaviour should be like their apparel,  
not too strait or point de vue, but free for exercise. *Bacon.*

To POINT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To sharpen; to forge or grind to a  
point.

The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of  
the greatness of Spain, now that fear is sharpened  
and pointed, by the Spaniards late enterprises upon  
the Palatinate. *Bacon.*

Part new grind the blunted ax, and point the  
dart. *Dryden.*

What help will all my heav'nly friends afford,  
When to my breast I lift the pointed sword? *Dryden.*

These two pinnas stand upon either side, like the  
wings in the petasus of a Mercury, but rise much  
higher, and are more pointed. *Addison on Italy.*

Some on pointed wood  
Transfix'd the fragments, some prepar'd the food. *Pope.*

2. To direct towards an object, by way  
of forcing it on the notice.

Alas! to make me  
A fixed figure, for the hand of scorn  
To point his slow unmoving finger at. *Shakespeare.*

Mount Hermon, yonder sea, each place behold  
As I point. *Milton.*

3. To direct the eye or notice.

Whoever should be guided through his battles  
by Minerva, and point'd to every scene of them,  
would see nothing but subjects of surprise. *Pope.*

4. To show as by directing the finger.

From the great sea, you shall point out for you  
mount Hor. *Nunbers, xxxiv. 7.*

It will become us, as rational creatures, to fol-  
low the direction of nature, where it seems to point  
us out the way. *Locke.*

I shall do justice to those who have distin-  
guished themselves in learning, and point out their  
beauties. *Addison.*

Is not the elder  
By nature pointed out for preference? *Rowe.*

5. [Pointer, French.] To direct towards  
a place: as, cannon were pointed against  
the fort.

6. To distinguish by stops or points.

To POINT. v. n.

1. To note with the finger; to force upon  
the notice, by directing the finger to-  
wards it. With at commonly, some-  
times to, before the thing indigitated.

Now must the world point at poor Catherine,  
And say, lo! there is mad Petruchio's wife. *Shak.*  
Sometimes we use one finger only, as in pointing  
at any thing. *Ray on the Creation.*

Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,  
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe. *Dryden.*  
Rouse up for shame! our brothers of Phaultra  
Point at their wounds, and cry aloud to battle. *Addison.*

2. To distinguish words or sentences by  
points.

Fond the Jews are of their method of pointing.  
*Faustus.*

3. To indicate as dogs do to sportiveness.

The subtle dog scowls with sagacious nose,  
Now the warm scent assures the covey near,  
He treads with caution, and he points with fear. *Gay.*

4. To show distinctly.

To point at what time the balance of power was  
most equally held between their lords and commons  
in Rome, would perhaps admit a controversy. *Swift.*

**POINTED.** *adj. or participle.* [from *point*.]

1. Sharp; having a sharp point or pique.

A pointed flinty rock, all bare and black,  
Grew gibbous from behind. *Dryden.*

2. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits.

Who now reads Cowley? If he pleases yet,  
His moral pleases, not his pointed wit. *Pope.*

**POINTEDLY.** *adv.* [from *pointed*.] In a pointed manner

The copiousness of his wit was such, that  
he often writ too pointedly for his subject. *Dryden.*

**POINTEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *pointed*.]

1. Sharpness; pickiness with asperity.

The vicious language is vast and gaping, swelling,  
and irregular; when it contends to be high, full  
of rock, mountain, and pointedness. *Ben Jonson.*

2. Epigrammatical smartness.

Like Horace, you only expose the follies of  
men; and in this excel him, that you add pointed-  
ness of thought. *Dryden.*

**POINTEL.** *n. f.* Any thing on a point.

These pointes or pointels are, for the most part,  
little balls, set at the top of a slender stalk, which  
they can move every way at pleasure. *Derham.*

**POINTER.** *n. f.* [from *point*.]

1. Any thing that points.

Tell him what are the wheels, springs, pointer,  
hammer, and bell, whereby a clock gives notice  
of the time. *Watts.*

2. A dog that points out the game to sportsmen.

The well taught pointer leads the way,  
The scent grows warm; he stops, he springs his  
prey. *Gay.*

**POINTINGSTOCK.** *n. f.* [from *pointing* and *stock*.] Something made the object of ridicule.

I, his forlorn duchess,  
Was made a wonder and a pointing stock  
To every idle rascal follower. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

**POINTLESS.** *adj.* [from *point*.] Blunt; not sharp; obtuse.

Lay that pointless clergy-weapon by,  
And to the laws, your sword of justice, fly. *Dryd.*

**POISON.** *n. f.* [from *poison*, French.]

1. That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the senses; venom.

Themselves were first to do the ill,  
Ere they thereof the knowledge could attain;  
Like him that knew not *poison*'s power to kill,  
Until, by tasting it, himself was slain. *Davies.*

One gives another a cup of *poison*, but at the  
same time tells him it is a cordial, and so he drinks  
it off and dies. *South.*

2. Any thing infectious or malignant.

This being the only remedy against the *poison*  
of sin, we must renew it as often as we repeat our  
sins, that is, daily. *Duty of Man.*

**TO POISON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To infect with poison.

Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence,  
The surest guard is innocence,  
Quivers and bows and *poison'd* darts  
Are only us'd by guilty hearts. *Rowson.*

2. To attack, injure, or kill by poison given.

He was so discover'd, that he *poison'd* himself  
and died. *2 Mac.*

Drink with Walter, or with Charities eat;  
They'll never *poison* you, they'll only cheat. *Pop.*

3. To corrupt; to taint.

The other messenger,  
Whose welcome I perceiv'd had *poison'd* mine. *Shak.*

Hast thou not  
With thy false arts *poison'd* his people's loyalty?

*Rowe.*

Motions with which the schools had *poison'd*

our youth, and which only served to draw the  
prince to govern amiss, but proved no security to  
him, when the people were grown weary of ill  
government. *Davenant.*

**POISON-TREE.** *n. f.* [from *toxicodendron*.] A plant. *Miller.*

**POISONER.** *n. f.* [from *poison*.]

1. One who poisons.

I must be the *poisoner*

Of good Polixenes. *Shakespeare.*

So many mischiefs were in one combin'd;

So much one single *poisoner* cost mankind. *Dryden.*

2. A corrupter.

Wretches who live upon other men's sins, the  
common *poisoners* of youth, getting their very bread  
by the damnation of souls. *South.*

**POISONOUS.** *adj.* [from *poison*.] Venomous; having the qualities of poison.

Those cold ways,

That seem like prudent helps, are very *poisonous*;

Where the disease is violent. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Not Sirius shoots a fiercer flame,

When with his *poisonous* breath he blasts the sky. *Dryden.*

A lake, that has no fresh water running into it,

will, by heat and its stagnation, turn into a stink-  
ing rotten puddle, sending forth nauseous and *poison-  
ous* steams. *Cheyne.*

**POISONOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *poisonous*.]

Venomously.

Men more easily pardon ill things done than  
said; such a peculiar rancour and venom do they  
leave behind in men's minds, and so much more

*poisonously* and incurably does the serpent bite with  
his tongue than his teeth. *South.*

**POISONOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *poisonous*.]

The quality of being poisonous; venomous-  
ness.

**POITREL.** *n. f.* [from *poitrail*, *poitrine*, Fr.

*pettorale*, Italian; *pectoralis*, Latin.]

1. Armour for the breast of a horse. *Skin.*

2. A graving tool. *Ainsworth.*

**POIZE.** *n. f.* [from *poide*, French.]

1. Weight; force of any thing tending to the centre.

He fell, as an huge rockie cliff,  
Whose false foundation waves have wash'd away  
With dreadful *poize*, is from the main land rest. *Spenser.*

When I have suit,

It shall be full of *poize* and difficulty,

And fearful to be granted. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

To do't at peril of your soul,

Were equal *poize* of sin and charity. *Shakespeare.*

Where an equal *poize* of hope and fear

Does arbitrate th' event, my nature is

That I incline to hope. *Milton.*

2. Balance; equipoise; equilibrium.

The particles that formed the earth, must  
convene from all quarters towards the middle,  
which would make the whole compound to rest  
in a *poize*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

'Tis odd to see fluctuation in opinion so exactly

charged upon Luther, by such as have lived half  
their days in a *poize* between two churches. *Atterb.*

3. A regulating power.

Men of an unbounded imagination often want  
the *poize* of judgment. *Dryden.*

**TO POIZE.** *v. a.* [from *poizer*, French.]

1. To balance; to hold or place in equi-  
ponderance.

How nice to couch? how all her speeches

*poiz'd* be? *Sidney.*

A nymph thus turn'd, but mended in translation.

Nor yet was earth suspended in the sky,

Nor *poiz'd* it did on her own foundation lie. *Dryden.*

Our nation with united interest blest,

Nor now content to *poize*, shall sway the rest. *Dry.*

2. To load with weight.

At the fable

Of Bares or Cyrene's torrid soil

Levy'd to side with warring winds, and *poize*

Their lighter wings. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Where could they find another form'd to fit,

To *poize* with solid sense a sprightly wit? *Dryden.*

3. To be equiponderant to.

If the balance of our lives had not one scale of  
reason to *poize* another of sensuality, the baseness  
of our natures would conduct us to preposterous  
conclusions. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

4. To weigh; to examine by the balance.

We *poizing* us in her defective scale

Shall weigh thee to the beam. *Shakespeare.*

He cannot sincerely consider the strength, *poize*  
the weight, and discern the evidence of the clearest  
argumentations, where they would conclude against  
his desires. *South.*

5. To oppress with weight.

I'll strive, with troubled thoughts, to take a nap,  
Lest laden slumber *poize* me down to-morrow,  
When I should mount with wings of victory. *Shak.*

**POKE.** *n. f.* [from *pocca*, Saxon; *pöche*, Fr.]

A pocket; a small bag.

I will not buy a pig in a *poke*. *Camden's Remains.*

She suddenly unties the *poke*,

Which out of it sent such a smoke,

As ready was them all to choke,

So grievous was the pother. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

My correspondent writes against master's gowns  
and *poke* sleeves. *Spectator.*

**TO POKE.** *v. a.* [from *poka*, Swedish.] To feel

in the dark; to search any thing with  
a long instrument.

If these perfumed eyes be clipped off, they will  
make use of their protrusions or horns, and *poke*  
out their way as before. *Brown.*

**POKER.** *n. f.* [from *poke*.] The iron

bar with which men stir the fire.

With *poker* fiery red,

Crack the stones, and melt the lead. *Swift.*

If the *poker* be out of the way, stir the fire  
with the tongs. *Swift.*

**PO'KING-STICK.** *n. f.* An instrument anciently

made use of to adjust the plaits  
of the ruffs which were then worn.

Your ruff must stand in print, and for that pur-  
pose get *poking sticks* with fair long handles, lest  
they scorch your hands.

*Middleton's Blurt Master Constable, a Comedy, 1602.*

Pins and *poking-sticks* of steel. *Shakespeare.*

**POLAR.** *adj.* [from *polaire*, French; from

*pole*.] Found near the pole; lying near  
the pole; issuing from the pole; relat-  
ing to the pole.

As when two *polar* winds, blowing adverse  
Upon the Cronian sea, together drive  
Mountains of ice. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I doubt

If any suffer on the *polar* coast,

The rage of Arctos, and eternal frost. *Prior.*

**POLARITY.** *n. f.* [from *polar*.] Tendency

to the pole.

This *polarity* from refrigeration, upon extremity  
and defect of a loadstone, might touch a needle  
any where. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**POLARY.** *adj.* [from *polaris*, Latin.] Tending

to the pole; having a direction toward  
the poles.

Irons, heated red hot, and cooled in the meri-  
dian from North to South, contract a *polar*  
power. *Brown.*

**POLE.** *n. f.* [from *polus*, Latin; *pole*, Fr.]

1. The extremity of the axis of the earth;  
either of the points on which the world  
turns.

From the centre thrice to the utmost *pole*. *Mil.*

From *pole* to *pole*

The fury lightnings flash, the roaring thunders  
roll. *Dryden.*

2. [Pole,

3. [Pole, Saxon; *pal*, *pan*, French; *palo*, Italian and Spanish; *palus*, Latin.] A long staff.

A long *pole*, struck upon gravel in the bottom of the water, maketh a sound. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

If after some distinguish'd leap,  
He drops his *pole*, and seems to slip;  
Straight gath'ring all his active strength,  
He rises higher, half his length. *Prior.*

He ordered to arm long *poles* with sharp hooks,  
wherewith they took hold of the tackling which  
held the mainyard to the mast, then rowing the  
ship, they cut the tackling, and brought the main-  
yard by the board. *A butcher on Coins.*

3. A tall piece of timber erected.

Wither'd is the garland of the war,  
The soldier's *pole* is fall'n. *Shak. Antony and Cleop.*  
Live to be the show and gaze o' th' time:  
We'll have thee, as our rarer monsters are,  
Painted upon a *pole*, and underwit,  
Here may you see the tyrant. *Shakespeare.*

Their houses *poles* set round meeting together  
in the top, and covered with skins. *Heylyn.*

4. A measure of length containing five yards and an half.

This ordinance of tithing them by the *pole* is  
not only fit for the gentlemen, but also the noble-  
men. *Spenser.*

Every *pole* square of mud, twelve inches deep, is  
worth six pence a *pole* to sling out. *Mortimer.*

5. An instrument of measuring.

A peer of the realm and a counsellor of state are  
not to be measured by the common yard, but by  
the *pole* of special grace. *Bacon.*

To *POLAR*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
furnish with poles.

Begin not to *pole* your hops. *Mortimer.*

PO'LEAXE. *n. f.* [*pole* and *axe*.] An axe  
fixed to a long pole.

To beat religion into the brains with a *poleaxe*,  
is to offer victims of human blood. *Howell.*

One hung a *poleaxe* at his saddle bow,  
And one a heavy mace to stun the foe. *Dryden.*

PO'LECAT. *n. f.* [*Pole* or *Polish* cat, because  
they abound in Poland.] The fitchew;  
a stinking animal.

*Polecats*? there are fairer things than *polecats*. *Sk.*  
Out of my door, you witch! you hag! you  
*polecat*! out, out, out; I'll conjure you. *Shakspeare.*  
She, at a pin in the wall, hung like a *polecat*  
in a warren, to amuse them. *L'Estrange.*

How should he, harmless youth,  
Who kill'd but *polecats*, learn to murder men? *Gay.*

PO'LEDAVY. *n. f.* A sort of coarse cloth.

Your *pole-davy* wares will not do for me. *Havel.*

POLE'MICAL. } *adj.* [*πολεμικος*.] Contro-  
POLE'MICK. } versial; disputative.

Among all his labours, although *polemick* dis-  
courses were otherwise most uneasy, as engaging to  
convert with men in passion. *Full.*

I have had but little respite from these *polemical*  
exercises, and, notwithstanding all the rage, and  
malice of the adversaries of our church, I sit down  
contented. *Stillingfleet.*

The nullity of this distinction has been loudly  
shown by most of our *polemick* writers of the protest-  
ant church. *South.*

The best method to be used with these *polemical*  
ladies, is to shew them the ridiculous side of their  
cause. *Adams.*

POLE'MICK. *n. f.* Disputant; contro-  
vertist.

Each staunch *polemick*, stubborn as a rock,  
Came whip and spur. *Pope.*

POLE'MOSCOPE. *n. f.* [*πολυμωσος* and *σκοπος*.]

In optics, is a kind of crooked or ob-  
lique perspective glass, contrived for see-  
ing objects that do not lie directly be-  
fore the eye. *Di3.*

PO'LESTAR. *n. f.* [*pole* and *star*.]

1. A star near the pole, by which naviga-  
tors compute their northern latitude;  
cynosure; lodestar.

If a pilot at sea cannot see the *polestar*, let him  
steer his course by such stars as best appear to him.  
*King Charles.*

I was sailing in a vast ocean without other help  
than the *polestar* of the ancients. *Dryden.*

2. Any guide or director.

PO'LEY-MOUNTAIN. *n. f.* [*polium*, Lat.]  
A plant. *Miller.*

POLICE. *n. f.* [French.] The regula-  
tion and government of a city or coun-  
try, so far as regards the inhabitants.

PO'LICED. *adj.* [from *police*.] Regu-  
lated; formed into a regular course of  
administration.

Where there is a kingdom altogether unable or  
indign to govern, it is a just cause of war for an-  
other nation, that is civil or *policed*, to subdue  
them. *Bacon's Holy War.*

PO'LICY. *n. f.* [*πολιτικη*; *politia*, Latin.]

1. The art of government, chiefly with  
respect to foreign powers.

2. Art; prudence; management of affairs;  
stratagem.

The policy of that purpose is made more in the  
marriage, than the love of the parties. *Shakespeare.*

If it be honour in your ways to seem  
The same you are not, which for your best ends  
You call your *policy*; how is't less or worse,  
But it shall hold companionship in peace  
With honour as in war. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

If she be curst, it is for *policy*,  
For she's not froward, but modest. *Shakespeare.*

The best rule of *policy*, is to prefer the doing of  
justice before all enjoyments. *King Charles.*

The wisdom of this world is sometimes taken  
in scripture for *policy*, and consists in a certain  
dexterity of managing business for a man's secular  
advantage. *South.*

3. [*Poliza*, Spanish.] A warrant for  
money in the publick funds; a ticket.

To POLISH. *v. a.* [*polio*, Latin; *polir*,  
French.]

1. To smooth; to brighten by attrition;  
to gloss.

He setteth to finish his work, and *polisheth* it per-  
fectly. *E. ch.*

Pygmalion, with fatal art,  
*Polish'd* the form that stung his heart. *Granville.*

2. To make elegant of manners.

Of arts that *polish* life, inventors rare. *Milton.*

To POLISH. *v. n.* To answer to the act  
of polishing; to receive a gloss.

It is reported by the ancients, that there was  
a kind of steel, which would *polish* almost as white  
and bright as silver. *Bacon.*

PO'LISH. *n. f.* [*poli*, *polissure*, French;  
from the verb.]

1. Artificial gloss; brightness given by  
attrition.

Not to mention what a huge column of granite  
cost in the quarry, only consider the great difficulty  
of hewing it into any form, and of giving it the  
due turn, proportion, and *polish*. *Addison on Italy.*

Another puff of clearer glass and better *polish*  
seemed free from veins. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Elegance of manners.

What are these wondrous civilising arts,  
This Roman *polish*, and this smooth behaviour,  
That render man thus tractable and tame? *Addis.*

PO'LISHABLE. *adj.* [from *polish*.] Capable  
of being polished.

PO'LISHER. *n. f.* [from *polish*.] The per-  
son or instrument that gives a gloss.

I consider an human soul without education,  
like marble in the quarry, which shews none of its  
inherent beauties, till the skill of the *polisher* fetches  
out the colours. *Addison.*

POLITE. *adj.* [*politus*, Latin.]

1. Glossy; smooth.

Some of them are diaphanous, shining, and  
*polite*; others not *polite*, but as if powdered over  
with fine iron dust. *Woodward.*

If any sort of rays, falling on the *polite* surface  
of any pellucid medium, be reflected back, the  
fits of easy reflexion, which they have at the point  
of reflexion, shall still continue to return. *Newton.*

The edges of the sand holes being worn away,  
there are left all over the glass a numberless com-  
pany of very little convex *polite* ridings like waves.  
*Newton's Opticks.*

2. Elegant of manners.

A nymph of quality admires our knight,  
He marries, bows at court, and grows *polite*. *Pope.*

POLITELY. *adv.* [from *polite*.] With  
elegance of manners; genteelly.

POLITENESS. *n. f.* [*politesse*, French;  
from *polite*.] Elegance of manners;  
gentility; good breeding.

I have seen the dullest men aiming at wit, and  
others, with as little pretensions, affecting *politeness*  
in manners and discourse. *Swift.*

As in smooth oil the razor best is whet,  
So wit is by *politeness* keenest set. *Young.*

POLITICAL. *adj.* [*πολιτικο*.]

1. Relating to politics; relating to the  
administration of publick affairs; civil.

In the Jewish state, God was their *political* prince  
and sovereign, and the judges among them were as  
much his deputies, and did represent his person, as  
now the judges do the persons of their several princes  
in all other nations. *Kettlawell.*

More true *political* wisdom may be learned from  
this single book of proverbs, than from a thousand  
Machiavels. *Rogers.*

2. Cunning; skilful.

POLITICALLY. *adv.* [from *political*.]

1. With relation to publick administra-  
tion.

2. Artfully; politickly.

The Turks *politically* mingled certain Janizaries,  
harquebusiers, with their horsemen. *Kneller.*

POLITICASTER. *n. f.* A petty ignorant  
pretender to politics.

There are quacks of all sorts; as bullies, pe-  
dants, hypocrites, empiricks, law-jobbers, and *politi-  
cassers*. *L'Estrange.*

POLITICIAN. *n. f.* [*politicien*, French.]

1. One versed in the arts of government;  
one skilled in politics.

Get thee glass eyes,  
And, like a scurvy *politician*, seem  
To see things thou dost not. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

And 't be any way, it must be with valour;  
for *policy* I hate: I had as lief be a Brownist as a  
*politician*. *Shakspeare.*

Although I may seem less a *politician* to men, yet  
I need no secret distinctions nor evasions before  
God. *King Charles.*

While emp'rick *politicians* use deceit,  
Hide what they give, and cure but by a cheat,  
You boldly show that skill which they pretend,  
And work by means as noble as your end. *Dryden.*

Coffee, which makes the *politician* wife,  
And see through all things with his half-shut eyes,  
Sent up in vapours to the baron's brain  
New stratagem, the radiant lock to gain. *Pope.*

2. A man of artifice; one of deep contri-  
vance.

Your ill-meaning *politician* lords,  
Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,  
Appointed to await me thirty spies. *Milton.*

If a man succeeds in any attempt, though under-  
took with never so much rashness, his success shall  
vouch him a *politician*, and good luck shall pass for  
deep

deep contrivance; for give any one fortune, and he shall be thought a wife man. *South.*

**POLITICK.** *adj.* [*πολιτικός.*]

1. Political; civil. In this sense *political* is almost always used, except in the phrase *body politic*.

Virtuously and wisely acknowledging, that he with his people made all but one *politic* body, whereof himself was the head; even so cared for them as he would for his own limbs. *Sidney.*

No civil or *politic* constitutions have been more celebrated than his by the best authors. *Temple.*

2. Prudent; versed in affairs.

This land was famously enrich'd  
With *politic* grave counsel; then the king  
Had virtuous uncles. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

3. Artful; cunning. In this sense *political* is not used.

I have trod a measure; I have flattered a lady;  
I have been *politic* with my friend, smooth with  
mine enemy. *Shakespeare.*

Authority followeth old men, and favour youth;  
but for the moral part, perhaps youth will have  
it a prebendence, as age hath for the *politic*. *Bacon.*

No less alike the *politic* and wife  
All fly slow things, with circumspective eyes;  
Men in their loose unguarded hours they take,  
Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Pope.*

**POLITICKLY.** *adv.* [from *political*.] Artfully; cunningly.

Thus have I *politickly* begun my reign,  
And 'tis my hope to end successfully. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis *politickly* done,  
To send me packing with an host of men. *Shakespeare.*  
The dutchess hath been most *politickly* employed  
in sharpening those arms with which she  
subdued you. *Pope.*

**POLITICKS.** *n. s.* [*politique*, French; *πολιτικά.*] The science of government; the art or practice of administering public affairs.

Be pleas'd your *politics* to spare,  
I'm old enough, and can myself take care. *Dryden.*  
It would be an everlasting reproach to *politics*,  
should such men overturn an establishment formed  
by the wisest laws, and supported by the ablest  
heads. *Addison.*

Of crooked counsels and dark *politics*. *Pope.*  
**POLITURE.** *n. s.* [*politure*, French.] The gloss given by the act of polishing.

**POLITY.** *n. s.* [*πολιτία.*] A form of government; civil constitution.

Because the subject, which this position concerneth, is a form of church government or church polity, it behoveth us to consider the nature of the church, as is requisite for men's more clear and plain understanding, in what respect laws of polity or government are necessary thereunto. *Hooker.*

The *polity* of some of our neighbours hath not thought it beneath the publick care, to promote and reward the improvement of their own language. *Locke on Education.*

**POLL.** *n. s.* [*polle*, *pol*, Dutch, the top]

1. The head.  
Look if the withered elder hath not his *poll*  
clawed like a parrot. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

2. A catalogue or list of persons; a register of heads.

Have you a *call* due  
Of all the voices that we have procur'd,  
Set down by th' *poll*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The mutter file, rown and sound, amounts not  
to fifteen thousand *poll*. *Shakespeare.*

A fish called generally a chub. A *stevin*.

**POLL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
To lap the top of trees.

The oft cutting and *polling* of hedges conduces  
much to their lasting. *Bacon's Natural History.*

May thy woods all *poll'd*, yet ever waste.

A green, and, when the ill, a golden hair. *Donne.*  
2. In this sense is used *poll'd* sheep.

*Poll'd* sheep, that is sheep without horns, are  
reckoned the best breeders, because the ewe-year  
the *poll'd* lamb with the least danger. *Mortimer.*

3. To cut off hair from the head; to  
clip short; to shear.

Neither shall they shave, only *poll* their heads.  
*Shakespeare.*

4. To mow; to crop.  
He'll go and fowle the porter of Rome gates by  
th' ears; he will mow down all before him, and  
leave his passage *poll'd*. *Shakespeare.*

5. To plunder; to strip; to pill.  
They will *poll* and spoil so outrageously, as the  
very enemy cannot do much worse. *Spenser in Ireland.*

Take and exact upon them the wild exactions,  
coignie, livery and forshon, by which they *poll* and  
utterly undo the poor tenants. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
He told the people, that subsidies were not to  
be granted nor levied for wars in Scotland; for  
that the law had provided another course by service  
of escuage, much less when war was made but a pre-  
tence to *poll* and pill the people. *Bacon.*

Neither can justice yield her fruit with sweet-  
ness amongst the hears and brambles of searching  
and *polling* clerks and ministers. *Bacon.*

6. To take a list or register of persons.

7. To enter one's name in a list or register.  
Who ever brought to his rich daughter's bed,  
The man that *poll'd* but twelve pence for his head? *Dryden.*

8. To insert into a number as a voter.  
In solemn conclave sit, devoid of thought,  
And *poll* for points of faith his trusty vote. *Tickel.*

**POLLARD.** *n. s.* [from *poll*.]

1. A tree lopped.  
Nothing procureth the lasting of trees so much  
as often cutting; and we see all overgrown trees are  
*pollards* or doctards, and not trees at their full  
height. *Warton.*

2. A clipped coin.  
The same king called in certain counterfeit  
pieces coined by the French, called *pollards*, *crocam*  
and *rosaries*. *Camden.*

3. The chab fish. *Ainsworth.*

**POLLEN.** *n. s.* A fine powder, com-  
monly understood by the word *farina*;  
as also a sort of fine bran. *Bailey.*

**POLLINGER.** *n. s.* Brushwood. This  
seems to be the meaning of this obsolete  
word.

Lop for the fewel old *pollenger* grown,  
That hinder the come or the grass to be mown. *Tusser.*

**POLLER.** *n. s.* [from *poll*.]

1. Robber; pillager; plunderer.  
The *poller* and *catcher* of fees justifies the re-  
semblance of the courts of justice to the bush,  
whereunto while the sheep flies for defence, he  
loses part of the fleece. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. He who votes or polls.

**POLLEVL.** *n. s.* [*poll* and *evil*.]  
*Pollewl* is a large swelling, inflammation, or im-  
posthume in the horse's poll or nape of the neck, just  
between the ears towards the mane. *Farrin's Dict.*

**POLLOCK.** *n. s.* [*acellus niger*.] A kind  
of fish.

The coast is plentifully stored with shellfish, sea-  
hedgehogs, scallops, pilcherd, herring and *pollack*. *Carew.*

**TO POLLUTE.** *v. a.* [*polluo*, Latin; *polluer*, French.]

1. To make unclean, in a religious sense;  
to defile.

Hot and pœvish vows  
Are *polluted* offerings, more abhor'd  
Than spotted livers in the sacrifice. *Shakespeare.*

2. To taint with guilt.

She woo'd the gentle air,  
To bid her guilty front with innocent show,  
And on her sacred shame,  
*Pollute* with sinful blame,

The faintly veil of maiden white to throw. *Milton.*

3. To corrupt by mixtures of ill, either  
moral or physical.

Envy you my praise, and would destroy  
With grief my pleasures, and *pollute* my joy? *Dryden.*

4. *Milton* uses this word in an uncommon  
construction.

*Polluted* from the end of his creation. *Milton.*

**POLLUTEDNESS.** *n. s.* [from *pollute*.]  
Defilement; the state of being pol-  
luted.

**POLLUTER.** *n. s.* [from *pollute*.] Defiler;  
corrupter.

Ev'n he, the king of men,  
Fell at his threshold, and the spoil of Troy  
The foul *polluter* of his bed enjoy. *Dryden.*

**POLLUTION.** *n. s.* [*pollution*, French;  
*pollutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of defiling.  
The contrary to consecration is *pollution*, which  
happens in churches by homicide, and burying an  
excommunicated person in the church. *Ayliffe.*

2. The state of being defiled; defilement.  
Their *trifling pollution* brings

Upon the temple. *Milton.*

**POLLTRON.** *n. s.* [*pollice truncate*, from  
the thumb cut off; it being once a  
practice of cowards to cut off their  
thumbs, that they might not be com-  
pelled to serve in war. *Saumaize.*

*Ménage* derives it from the Italian *pol-  
tro*, a-bed; as cowards feign themselves  
sick a-bed: others derive it from *poletro*  
or *poltro*, a young unbroken horse.] A  
coward; a nidget; a scoundrel.

Patience is for *polltrons*. *Shakespeare.*

They that are bruised with wood or fists,  
And think one beating may for once  
Suffice, are cowards and *polltrons*. *Mudibras.*

For who but a *polltron* posses'd with fear,  
Such haughty insolence can tamely bear? *Dryden.*

**POLY.** *n. s.* [*polium*, Latin.] An herb.  
*Ainsworth.*

**POLY.** [*πολύ.*] A prefix often found in  
the composition of words derived from  
the Greek, and intimating multitude:  
as, *polygen*, a figure of many angles;  
*polypus*, an animal with many feet.

**POLYACOUSACK.** *adj.* [*πολύς* and *αἰσά.*]  
Any thing that multiplies or magnifies  
sounds. *Diis.*

**POLYANTHOS.** *n. s.* [*πολός* and *άνθος.*]  
A plant.

The daisy, primrose, violet darkly blue,  
And *polyanthos* of unnumber'd dyes. *Thomson.*

**POLYEDRICAL.** *adj.* [from *πολύεδρος*;  
*POLYEDROUS.* [*polyedros*, Fr.] Hav-  
ing many sides.

The protuberant particles may be spherical, ellip-  
tical, cylindrical, *polyedrical*, and some very irre-  
gular; and according to the nature of these, and  
the situation of the lucid body, the light must be  
variously affected. *Boyle.*

A tubercle of a pale brown spars; had the exterior  
surface covered with small *polyedrous* crystals, pel-  
lucid, with a cast of yellow. *Woodward.*

**POLYGAMIST.** *n. s.* [from *polygamy*.]  
One that holds the lawfulness of more  
wives than one at a time.

**POLYGAMY.** *n. s.* [*polygamia*, French;  
*πολυγαμία.*] Plurality of wives.

*Polygamy* is the having more wives than one at  
once. *Locke.*

They

They allow no *polygamy*; they have ordained, that none do intermarry or contract, within a month, be past from their first interview.

He lived to his death in the sin of *polygamy*, without any particular repentance.

Christian religion, prohibiting *polygamy*, is more agreeable to the law of nature, that is, the law of God, than Mahometism that allows it; for one man, his having many wives by law, signifies nothing, unless there were many women to one man in nature also.

**POLYGLOT.** *adj.* [*πολύγλωττος*; *polyglosse*, French.] Having many languages.

The *polyglot* or linguist is a learned man.

**POLYGON.** *n. s.* [*polygone*, Fr. *πολύγωνος*, and *γωνία*.] A figure of many angles.

He began with a single line; he joined two lines in an angle, and he advanced to triangles and squares, polygons and circles.

**POLYGONAL.** *adj.* [from *polygon*.] Having many angles.

**POLYGRAM.** *n. s.* [*πολύς* and *γραμμή*.] A figure consisting of a great number of lines.

**POLYGRAPHY.** *n. s.* [*πολύς* and *γραφία*; *polygraphie*, Fr.] The art of writing in several unusual manners of cyphers; as also decyphering the same.

**POLYLOGY.** *n. s.* [*πολύς* and *λογία*.] Talkativeness.

**POLYMATHY.** *n. s.* [*πολύς* and *μάθημα*.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; also an acquaintance with many different subjects.

**POLYPHONISM.** *n. s.* [*πολύς* and *φωνή*.] Multiplicity of sound.

The passages relate to the diminishing the sound of his pistol, by the rarity of the air at that great ascent into the atmosphere, and the magnifying the sound by the *polyphonusms* or repercussions of the rocks and caverns.

**POLYPE TALOUS.** *adj.* [*πολύς* and *πέταλος*.] Having many petals.

**POLYPODY.** *n. s.* [*polypodium*, Latin.] A plant.

*Poly-pody* is a capillary plant with oblong jagged leaves, having a middle rib, which joins them to the stalks running through each division.

A kind of *polypody* groweth out of trees, though it windeth not.

**POLYPOUS.** *adj.* [from *polypos*.] Having the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots.

If the vessels drive back the blood with too great a force upon the heart, it will produce *polypos* concretions in the ventricles of the heart, especially when its valves are apt to grow rigid.

**POLYPUS.** *n. s.* [*πολύπους*; *polyppus*, Fr.]

1. *Polyppus* signifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a swelling in the nostrils; but it is likewise applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries.

The *polyppus* of the nose is said to be an excrescence of flesh, spreading its branches amongst the laminae of the os ethmoides, and through the cavity of one or both nostrils.

The juices of all asfure vegetables, which coagulate the spittle, being mixed with the blood in the veins, form *polyppus* in the heart.

2. A sea animal with many feet.

The *polyppus*, from forth his cave Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave, His ragged claws are stuck with stones.

**POLYSCOPE.** *n. s.* [*πολύς* and *σκοπεῖν*.] A multiplying glass.

**POLYSPAST.** *n. s.* [*polyspaste*, Fr.] A

machine consisting of many pulleys.

**POLYSPERMIOUS.** *adj.* [*πολύς* and *σπέρμα*.]

Those plants are thus called, which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number.

**POLYSTYLLAICAL.** *adj.* [from *polystylable*] Having many syllables; pertaining to a polysyllable.

*Polystyllable* echoes are such as repeat many syllables or words distinctly.

**POLYSYLLABLE.** *n. s.* [*πολύς* and *σύνθεσις*; *polysyllable*, French.] A word of many syllables.

In a *polysyllable* word consider to which syllable the emphasis is to be given, and in each syllable to which letter.

Your high nonsense blisters and makes a noise; it stalks upon hard words, and rattles through polysyllables.

**POLYSTYNDETON.** *n. s.* [*πολύσυνδετον*.] A figure of rhetorick by which the copulative is often repeated: as, I came, and saw, and overcame.

**POLYTHEISM.** *n. s.* [*πολύς* and *θεός*; *polytheisme*, Fr.] The doctrine of plurality of gods.

The first author of *polytheism*, Orpheus, did plainly assert one supreme God.

**POLYTHEIST.** *n. s.* [*πολύς* and *θεός*; *polythee*, French.] One that holds plurality of gods.

Some authors have falsely made the Turks *polytheists*.

**POMACE.** *n. s.* [*pomaceum*, Lat.] The dross of cyder pressings.

**POMACEOUS.** *adj.* [from *pomum*, Latin.] Consisting of apples.

Autumn paints Ausonian hills with grapes, whilst English plains Blush with *pomaceous* harvests breathing sweets.

**POMADE.** *n. s.* [*pomade*, French; *pomado*, Italian.] A fragrant ointment.

**POMANDER.** *n. s.* [*pomme d'ambre*, Fr.] A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder.

I have sold all my trumpery; not a counterfeit stone, not a jibbin, glass, *p-mander*, or brooch to keep my pack from rusting.

The sacred Virgin's well, her moat moist sweet and rare,

Against infectious damps for *pomander* to wear.

They have in physick use of *pomander* and knots of powders for drying of rheums, comforting of the heart, and provoking of sleep.

**POMATUM.** *n. s.* [Latin.] An ointment.

I gave him a little *pomatum* to dress the scab.

**TO POME.** *v. n.* [*pommer*, French.] To grow to a round head like an apple.

**POMBITRON.** *n. s.* [*pome* and *citron*.] A citron apple.

**POMEGRANATE.** *n. s.* [*pomum granatum*, Latin.]

1. The tree.

The flower of the *pomegranate* consists of many leaves placed in a circular order, which expand in form of a rose, whose bell-shaped multifold flower-cup afterwards becomes a globular fruit, having a thick, smooth, brittle rind, and is divided into several cells, which contain oblong hardy seeds, surrounded with a soft pulp.

It was the nightingale, and not the lark That perched the fearful hollow of thine ear; Nightly the sings on yon *pomegranate* tree.

The fruit.

In times past they dyed scarlet with the seed of a *pomegranate*.

Nor on its slender twigs Low bending be the full *pomegranate* scorn'd.

**POMEROY.** *n. s.* A sort of apple.

**POMEROYAL.** *n. s.* Ainsworth.

**POMIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*pomifer*, Latin.] A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with thick hard rind, by which they are distinguished from the *bacciferous*, which have only a thin skin over the fruit.

All *pomiferous* herbs, pumpions, melons, gourds, and cucumbers, unable to support themselves, are either educed with a faculty of twining about others, or with clasping and tendrils whereby they catch hold of them.

Other fruits contain a great deal of cooling viscid juice, combined with a nitrous salt; such are many of the low *pomiferous* kind, as cucumbers and pumpions.

**POMMEL.** *n. s.* [*pomede*, French; *pomo*, Italian; *appel want* & *sward*, Dutch.]

1. A round ball or knob.

Like *pommels* round of marble clear, Where azur'd veins well mixt appear.

Hiram finished the two pillars and the *pommels*, and the chapters which were on the top of the two pillars.

2. The knob that balances the blade of the sword.

His chief enemy offered to deliver the *pommel* of his sword in token of yielding.

3. The protuberant part of the saddle before.

The starting steel was seiz'd with sudden sight, And bounding, o'er the *pommel* cast the knight.

**TO POMMEL.** *v. a.* [This word seems

to come from *pommeler*, French, to variegate.] To beat with any thing thick or bulky; to beat black and blue; to bruise; to punch.

**POMP.** *n. s.* [*pompa*, Latin.]

1. Splendour; pride.

Take physick, *pomp*, Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel.

2. A procession of splendour and ostentation.

The bright *pomp* ascended jubilant, All eyes you draw, and with the eyes the heart;

Of your own *pomp* yourself the greatest part. Such a numerous and innocent multitude, clothed in the charity of their benefactors, was a more beautiful expression of joy and thanksgiving, than could have been exhibited by all the *pomps* of a Roman triumph.

**POMPHOLYX.** *n. s.*

*Pompholyx* is a white, light, and very friable substance, found in crusts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and to the coxers of the large crucibles, in which brass is made either from a mixture of copper and lapis calaminarius, or of copper and zinc.

**POMPRON.** *n. s.* [*pompan*, French.] A pumpkin: A sort of large fruit.

**POMPIRE.** *n. s.* [*pomum* and *pyrus*, Lat.] A sort of pearmain.

**POMPOUS.** *adj.* [*pompeux*, Fr.] Splendid; magnificent; grand.

What flattering scenes out wand'ring fancy wrought,

Rome's *pompas* glories rising to our thought. *Pope*. An inscription in the ancient way, plain, *pompous*, yet modest, will be best.

**POMPOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *pompous*.] Magnificently; splendidly.



Whatever can urge ambitious youth to fight,  
She pompously displays before their fight. *Dryden.*  
**P O M P O U S N E S S.** *n. f.* [from *pompous*.]  
Magnificence; splendour; showiness;  
ostentatiousness.

The English and French raise their language  
with metaphors, or by the *pompousness* of the whole  
phrase wear off any littleness that appears in the  
particular parts. *Addison.*

**P O N D.** *n. f.* [supposed to be the same  
with *pound*, pinban, Saxon, to shut  
up.] A small pool or lake of water;  
a basin; water not running or emitting  
any stream.

In the midst of all the place was a fair pond,  
whose shaking crystal was a perfect mirror to all  
the other beauties, so that it bare shew of two  
gardens. *Sidney.*

Through bogs and mires, and oft through pond  
or pool,

There swallow'd up. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Had marine bodies been found in only one place,  
it might have been suspected, that the sea was,  
what the Cælian is, a great pond or lake, confined  
to one part. *Woodward.*

His building is a town,

His pond an ocean, his parterre a down. *Pope.*

**P O N D.** *v. n.* To ponder. A corrupt  
obsolete word.

O my liege lord, the god of my life,  
Pleaseth you pond your suppliant's plaint. *Spenser.*

**P O N D E R.** *v. a.* [pondero, Latin.] To  
weigh mentally; to consider; to attend.

Mary kept all these things, and pondered them  
in her heart. *Luke, ii. 19.*

Colour, popularities, and circumstances sway  
the ordinary judgment, not fully pondering the  
matter. *Bacon.*

This ponder, that all nations of the earth  
shall in his seed be blessed. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Intent he seem'd,

And pond'ring future things of wondrous weight.  
*Dryden.*

**P O N D E R.** *v. n.* To think; to muse;  
with an. This is an improper use of  
the word.

This tampest will not give me leave to ponder  
On things would hurt me more. *Shak. King Lear.*

Whom pond'ring thus on human miseries,  
When Venus saw, her heav'nly fire bespoke. *Dryd.*

**P O N D E R A L.** *adj.* [from *pondus*, Latin.]  
Estimated by weight; distinguished from  
numeral.

Thus did the money drachma in process of time  
decrease; but all the while we may suppose the  
ponderal drachma to have continued the same, just  
as it has happened to us, as well as our neighbours,  
whose ponderal libra remains as it was, though the  
summary hath much decreased. *Arbutnot.*

**P O N D E R A B L E.** *adj.* [from *pondera*, Lat.]  
Capable to be weighed; mensurable by  
scales.

The bite of an asp will kill within an hour, yet  
the impression is scarce visible, and the poison com-  
municated not ponderable. *Brown.*

**P O N D E R A T I O N.** *n. f.* [from *pondero*, Lat.]  
The act of weighing.

While we perspire, we absorb the outward air,  
and the quantity of perspired matter, found by  
ponderation, is only the difference between that and  
the air imbibed. *Arbutnot.*

**P O N D E R E R.** *n. f.* [from *ponder*.] He who  
pondera.

**P O N D E R O S I T Y.** *n. f.* [from *ponderous*.]  
Weight; gravity; heaviness.

Crystal will sink in water, as carrying in its  
bulk a greater ponderosity than the space in any  
other it doth occupy. *Brown.*

Gold is remarkable for its admirable ductility and  
ponderosity, wherein it excels all other bodies. *Ray.*

**P O N D E R O U S.** *adj.* [ponderosus, from  
*pondus*, Latin.]

1. Heavy; weighty.

It is more difficult to make gold, which is the  
most ponderous and material among metals, of  
other metals less ponderous and material, than  
via versa, to make silver of lead or quicksilver;  
both which are more ponderous than silver. *Bacon.*

His pond'rous shield behind him cast. *Milton.*

Upon laying a weight in one of the scales, in-  
scribed eternity, though I threw in that of time,  
prosperity, affliction, wealth, and poverty, which  
seemed very ponderous, they were not able to stir the  
opposite balance. *Addison.*

Because all the parts of an undistributed fluid are  
of equal gravity, or gradually placed according to  
the difference of it, any concretion, that can be  
supposed to be naturally made in such a fluid, must  
be all over of a similar gravity, or have the more  
ponderous parts nearer to its basis. *Bentley.*

2. Important; momentous.

If your more ponderous and settled project

May suffer alteration, I'll point you

Where you shall have receiving shall become you.

*Shakespeare.*

3. forcible; strongly impulsive.

Imagination hath more force upon things living,  
than things inanimate; and upon light and subtle  
motions, than upon motions vehement or ponderous.  
*Bacon.*

Impatient of her lead,

And lab'ring underneath the pond'rous god,  
The more she strove to shake him from her breast,  
With far superior force he press'd. *Dryden.*

Press'd with the pond'rous bow

Down sinks the ship within the abyss below. *Dryd.*

**P O N D E R O U S L Y.** *adv.* [from *ponderous*.]  
With great weight.

**P O N D E R O U S N E S S.** *n. f.* [from *ponderous*.]  
Heaviness; weight; gravity.

The oil and spirit place themselves under or above  
one another, according as their ponderousness makes  
them swim or sink. *Boyle.*

**P O N D W E E D.** *n. f.* [potamogeton.] A  
plant. *Ainsworth.*

**P O N E N T.** *adj.* [ponente, Ital.] Western.

Thwart of these, as fierce,  
Forth rush the levant and the ponent winds  
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**P O N I A R D.** *n. f.* [poignard, Fr. pugio,  
Latin.] A dagger; a short stabbing  
weapon.

She speaks p'wards, and every word stabs. *Shak.*

Melpomene would be represented, in her right  
hand a naked poniard. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

Poniard's hand to hand

Be banish'd from the field, that none shall dare  
With short'ned sword to stab in cloister war. *Dryden.*

**P O N I A R D.** *v. a.* [poignardier, Fr.]  
To stab with a poniard.

**P O N K.** *n. f.* [Of this word I know not  
the original.] A nocturnal spirit; a  
hag.

Ne let the ponk, nor other evil sprites,  
Ne let mischievous witches. *Spenser.*

**P O N T A G E.** *n. f.* [pons, pontis, bridge.]  
Duty paid for the reparation of bridges.

In right of the church, they were formerly by  
the common law discharged from pontage and mu-  
tage. *Ayliffe.*

**P O N T I F F.** *n. f.* [pontife, French; ponti-  
fex, Latin.]

1. A priest; a high-priest.

Livy relates, that there were found two coffins,  
whereof the one contained the body of Numa, and  
the other his books of ceremonies, and the discipline  
of the pontiffs. *Bacon.*

2. The pope.

**P O N T I F I C A L.** *adj.* [pontifical, Fr. ponti-  
ficalis, Latin.]

1. Belonging to an high-priest.

2. Popish.

It were not amiss to answer by a herald the next  
pontifical attempt, rather sending defiance than pub-  
licly answering. *Raleigh.*

The pontifical authority is as much superior to  
the regal, as the sun is greater than the moon.

*Baker.*

3. Splendid; magnificent.

Thus did I keep my person fresh and new,  
My presence, like a robe pontifical,  
Ne'er seen, but wonder'd at. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

4. [From *pons* and *facio*.] Bridge-build-  
ing. This sense is, I believe, peculiar

to *Milton*, and perhaps was intended as  
an equivocal satire on popery.

Now had they brought the work by wond'rous art  
Pontifical, a hedge of pendent rock

Over the ver'd abyss. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**P O N T I F I C A L.** *n. f.* [pontificalis, Latin.]  
A book containing rites and ceremonies  
ecclesiastical.

What the Greek and Latin churches did, may  
be seen in pontificals, containing the forms for con-  
secrations. *Smith.*

By the pontifical, no altar is to be consecrated  
without reliques. *Stillingfleet.*

**P O N T I F I C A L L Y.** *adv.* [from *pontifical*.]  
In a pontifical manner.

**P O N T I F I C A T E.** *n. f.* [pontifical, French;  
pontificatus, Lat.] Papacy; popedom.

He turned hermit in the view of being advanced  
to the pontificate. *Addison.*

Painting, sculpture, and architecture may all  
recover themselves under the present pontificate, if  
the wars of Italy will give them leave. *Addison.*

**P O N T I F I C E.** *n. f.* [pons and facio.]  
Bridgework; edifice of a bridge.

He, at the brink of Chaos, near the foot  
Of this new wond'rous pontiff, unhop'd

Met his offspring dear. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**P O N T I F I C I A N.** *adj.* [from *pontiff*.] Ad-  
hering to the pope; popish.

Many other doctors, both pontificians and of the  
reformed church, maintain, that God sanctified  
the seventh day. *White.*

**P O N T I L E V I S.** *n. f.* In horsemanship, is  
a disorderly resisting action of a horse  
in disobedience to his rider, in which he  
rears up several times running, and rises  
up so upon his hind-legs, that he is in  
danger of coming over. *Bailey.*

**P O N T O N.** *n. f.* [French.]

Pontoon is a floating bridge or invention to pass  
over water: it is made of two great boats placed at  
some distance from one another, both planked over,  
as is the interval between them, with rails on their  
sides; the whole so strongly built as to carry over  
horse and cannon. *Military Dict.*

The black prince passed many a river without  
the help of pontons. *Spectator.*

**P O N Y.** *n. f.* [I know not the original  
of this word, unless it be corrupted from  
pony.] A small horse.

**P O O L.** *n. f.* [pul, Saxon; pool, Dutch.]  
A lake of standing water.

Moss, as it cometh of moisture, so the water  
must but slide, and not stand in a pool. *Bacon.*

Sea he had search'd, and land,  
From Eden over Pontus, and the pool

Mæotis. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Love oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,  
Awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,  
And brushing o'er, adds vigour to the pool. *Dryden.*

The circling streams, once thought the pools of  
blood,

From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall save. *Dryd.*

After the deluge, we suppose the valleys and lower  
grounds, where the descent and derivation of the  
water



water was not so easy, to have been full of fishes and  
pois.

**POOP**. *n. f.* [*pooppe*, French; *puppis*,  
Latin.] The hindmost part of the ship.

Some sat upon the top of the *poop* weeping and  
wailing, till the sea swallowed them. *Sidney*.  
The *poop* was beaten gold. *Shakespeare*.

Perceiving that the pigeon had only lost a piece of  
her tail through the next opening of the rocks,  
they passed safe, only the end of their *poop* was  
bruised. *Raleigh*.  
He was openly set upon the *poop* of the galley.  
*Knolles*.

With wind in *poop* the vessel ploughs the sea,  
And measures back with speed her former way. *Dry*.  
**POOR**. *adj.* [*paupere*, French; *poore*,  
Spanish.]

1. Not rich; indigent; necessitous; op-  
pressed with want.  
Poor ruckoldly knave—I wrong him to call him  
poor; they say he hath masses of money. *Shakespeare*.  
Who builds a church to God and not to fame,  
Will never mark the marble with his name;  
Go search it there, where to be born and die,  
Of rich and poor makes all the history. *Pope*.  
Teach the old chronicle, in future times,  
To bear no memory but of poor rogues crimes. *Harte*.

2. Trifling; narrow; of little dignity,  
force, or value.  
A conservatory of snow and ice used for delicacy  
to cool wine, is a poor and contemptible use, in  
respect of other uses that may be made of it. *Bacon*.  
How poor are the imitations of nature in common  
course of experiments, except they be led by great  
judgment. *Bacon*.  
When he delights in sin, as he observes it in  
other men, he is wholly transformed from the  
creature God first made him: nay, has consumed  
those poor remains of good that the sin of Adam  
left him. *South*.  
That I have wronged no man, will be a poor  
plea or apology at the last day; for it is not for  
rapine, that men are formally impeached and finally  
condemned; but I was an hungry, and ye gave me  
no meat. *Calamy's Sermons*.  
3. Paltry; mean; contemptible.  
A poor number it was to conquer Ireland to the  
Pope's use. *Bacon*.  
And if that wisdom still wise ends propound,  
Why made he man, of other creatures, king;  
When, if he perish here, there is not found  
In all the world so poor and vile a thing? *Davies*.  
The marquis, making haste to Scarborough,  
embarked in a poor vessel. *Clarendon*.  
We have seen how poor and contemptible a force  
has been raised by those who appeared openly.  
*Addison's Freeholder*.  
Matilda is so intent upon all the arts of im-  
proving their dress, that she has some new fancy  
almost every day; and leaves no ornament untry'd,  
from the richest jewel to the poorest flower. *Lutw*.

4. Unimportant.  
To be without power or distinction, is not, in  
my poor opinion, a very amiable situation to a person  
of title. *Swift*.

5. Unhappy; uneasy; pitiable.  
Vext fallors curse the rain,  
For which poor shepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller*.  
Vain privilege, poor women have a tongue;  
Men can stand silent, and resolve on wrong. *Dryd*.  
6. Mean; depressed; low; dejected.  
A footstayer made Antonius believe, that his  
genius, which otherwise was brave, was, in the  
presence of Octavianus, poor and cowardly. *Bacon*.

7. [A word of tenderness.] Dear.  
Poor, little, pretty, flurr'ring thing,  
Must we no longer live together?  
And dost thou prune thy trembling wing,  
To take thy flight thou know'st not whither? *Prior*.

8. [A word of slight contempt.] Wretched.  
The poor monk never saw many of the decrees  
and councils he had occasion to use. *Baker*.

9. Not good; not fit for any purpose.

I have very poor and unhappy brains for drink-  
ing; I could with courtesy would invent some  
other entertainment. *Shakespeare*.

10. The Poor. [collectively.] Those  
who are in the lowest rank of the com-  
munity; those who cannot subsist but  
by the charity of others; but it is some-  
times used with laxity for any not rich.

From a confin'd well-manag'd store,  
You both employ and feed the poor. *Waller*.  
Never any time since the reformation can show  
so many poor amongst the widows and orphans  
of churches, as this particular time. *Sparr*.  
The poor dare nothing tell but flattering news.  
*Dryden*.

Has God cast thy lot amongst the poor of this  
world, by denying thee the pleasures of this life, or by  
taking them away? this may be preventing mercy;  
for much mischievous riches do to the sons of men.  
*South*.

11. Barren; dry: as, a poor soil.  
12. Lean; starved; emaciated: as, a  
poor horse.

Where juice wanteth, the language is thin, flag-  
ging, poor, starved, and scarce covering the bone.  
*Ben Jonson*.

13. Without spirit; flaccid.  
**POORLY**. *adv.* [from *poor*]

1. Without wealth.  
Those thieves spared his life, letting him go  
to learn to live poorly. *Sidney*.

2. Not prosperously; with little success.  
If you sow one ground with the same kind of  
grain, it will prosper but poorly. *Bacon*.

3. Meanly; without spirit.  
Your constancy  
Hath left you unattended: be not left  
So poorly in your thoughts. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
Nor is their courage or their wealth so low,  
That from his wars they poorly would retire. *Dryd*.

4. Without dignity.  
You meaner beauties of the night,  
That poorly satisfy our eyes,  
More by your number than your light,  
You common people of the skies;  
What are you when the sun shall rise? *Wotton*.

**POORJOHN**. *n. f.* [*callariu*]. A sort  
of fish. *Ainsworth*.

**POORNESS**. *n. f.* [from *poor*].  
1. Poverty; indigence; want.

No less I hate him than the gates of hell,  
That poorness can force an untruth to tell. *Chapm*.  
If a prince should complain of the poorness of  
his exchequer, would he be angry with his mer-  
chants, if they brought him a cargo of good bul-  
lion? *Burnet's Theory*.

2. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity.  
The Italian opera seldom sinks into a poorness  
of language, but, amidst all the meanness of the  
thoughts, has something beautiful and sonorous in  
the expression. *Addison*.  
There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well  
as poorness and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of  
slavery. *Addison*.

3. Sterility; barrenness.  
The poorness of the herbs shows the poorness of  
the earth, especially if in colour more dark. *Bacon*.  
Enquire the differences of metals which con-  
tain other metals, and how that agrees with the  
poorness or richness of the metals in themselves. *Bacon*.

**POORSPIRITED**. *adj.* [from *poor* and *spirit*].  
Mean; cowardly.  
Mirvan! poorspirited wretch! thou hast deceiv'd  
me. *Dennis*.

**POORSPIRITEDNESS**. *n. f.* Meanness;  
cowardice.

A cause of men's taking pleasure in the sins of  
others, is, from that meanness and poorspiritedness  
that accompanies guilt. *South*.

**POP**. *n. f.* [*poppy*, Latin.] A small

smart quick sound. It is formed from  
the sound.

I have several ladies, who could not give a pop  
loud enough to be heard at the farther end of the  
room, who can now discharge a gun, that it shall  
make a report like a pocket-pistol. *Addison*.

**TO POP**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
move or enter with a quick, sudden,  
and unexpected motion.

He that kill'd my king,  
Pops in between th' election and my hopes. *Shak*.  
A boat was sunk and all the folk drowned, sav-  
ing one only woman, that in her first popping up  
again, which most living things accustom, tipped  
the boat risen likewise, and floating by her, got  
hold of the boat, and sat astride upon one of its  
sides. *Carver*.

I startled at his popping upon me unexpectedly.  
*Addison*.

As he scratch'd to fetch up thought,  
Forth popp'd the sprite to him. *Swift's Miscellanies*.  
Others have a trick of popping up and down  
every moment, from their paper to the audience,  
like an idle school-boy. *Swift*.

**TO POP**. *v. a.*

1. To put out or in suddenly, sily, or  
unexpectedly.

That is my brother's plea,  
The which if he can rove, he pops me out  
At least from fair five hundred pound a year. *Shak*.  
He popp'd a paper into his hand. *Milton*.  
A fellow, finding somewhat prick him, popp'd  
his finger upon the place. *L'Estrange*.

The commonwealth popp'd up its head for the  
third time under Brutus and Cassius, and then sunk  
for ever. *Dryden*.

Didst thou never pop  
Thy head into a tinman's shop? *Price*.

2. To shift.  
If their curiosity leads them to ask what they  
should not know, it is better to tell them plainly,  
that it is a thing that belongs not to them to know,  
than to pop them off with a falsehood. *Locke*.

**POPE**. *n. f.* [*papa*, Latin; *padamas*.]

1. The bishop of Rome.  
I refuse you for my judge; and  
Appeal unto the pope to be judged by him. *Shakespeare*.  
He was organist in the pope's chapel at Rome. *Peacham*.

Christianity has been more oppressed by those  
that thus fought for it, than those that were in  
arms against it; upon this score, the pope has done  
her more harm than the Turk. *Ducy's Piety*.

2. A small fish.

A pope, by some called a ruffe, is much like a  
pearl for shape, but will not grow bigger than  
a gudgeon: an excellent fish, of a pleasant taste;  
and spawns in April. *Watson*.

**PO'PEDOM**. *n. f.* [*pope* and *dom*.] Papacy;  
papal dignity.

That world of wealth I've drawn together  
For mine own ends; indeed, to gain the popedom. *Shakespeare*.

**PO'PERY**. *n. f.* [from *pope*.] The re-  
ligion of the church of Rome.

Papery, for corruptions in doctrine and disci-  
pline, I look upon to be the most absurd system of  
Christianity. *Swift*.

**PO'PESEYE**. *n. f.* [*pope* and *eye*.] The  
glad surrounded with fat in the middle  
of the thigh: why so called I know not.

**PO'PGUN**. *n. f.* [*pop* and *gun*.] A gun  
with which children play; that only  
makes a noise.

Life is not weak enough to be destroyed by the  
popgun artillery of tea and coffee. *Carver*.

**POPINJAY**. *n. f.* [*paggay*, Dutch; *papa-  
gaya*, Spanish.]

1. A parrot.  
Young popinjays learn quickly to speak. *Addison*.  
The great red and blue parrot; there are of  
this. *Y y 2*

these greater, the middlemost called *popinjays*, and the lesser called *perroquets*. *Greiv.*

2. A woodpecker. So it seems to be used here.

Terpsichore would be expressed, upon her head a coronet of those green feathers of the *popinjay*, in token of that victory which the muses got of the daughters of Pierus, who were turned into *popinjays* or woodpeckers. *Peacbam.*

3. A trifling fop.

I, all smarting with my wounds, being gall'd To be so jest'd by a *popinjay*, Answer'd neglectingly, I know not what. *Shakspeare.*

**PO'PISH.** *adj.* [from *pope*.] Taught by the pope; relating to popery; peculiar to popery.

In this sense as they affirm, so we deny, that whatsoever is *popish* we ought to abrogate. *Hooker.*

I know thou art religious,

With twenty *popish* tricks and ceremonies. *Shakspeare.*

**PO'PISHLY.** *adv.* [from *popish*.] With tendency to popery; in a popish manner.

She baffled the many attempts of her enemies, and entirely broke the whole force of that party among her subjects, which was *popishly* affected. *Addison's Br. chadler.*

A friend in Ireland, *popishly* speaking, I believe constantly well disposed towards me. *Pope to Swift.*

**PO'PLAR.** *n. f.* [*peuplier*, French; *populus*, Latin.] A tree.

The leaves of the *poplar* are broad, and for the most part angular: the male trees produce amentaceous flowers, which have many little leaves and spikes, but are barren: the female trees produce membranaceous pods, which open into two parts, containing many seeds, which have a large quantity of down adhering to them, and are collected into spikes. *Milkr.*

Po is drawn with the face of an ox, with a garland of *poplar* upon his head. *Peacbam.*

All he deserv'd was present to their eyes, And as he said his verse, the *poplar* seem'd to rise. *Rowfcommon.*

So falls a *poplar*, that in watry ground Rais'd high the head. *Pope's Hud.*

**PO'PPY.** *n. f.* [*popix*, Saxon; *papaver*, Latin.] A flower.

Of these are eighteen species: some sort is cultivated for medicinal use, and some suppose it to be the plant whence opium is produced. *Milkr.*

His temples last with *poppies* were o'erspread,

That nodding seem'd to consecrate his head. *Dryden.*

Dr. Lister has been guilty of mistake, in the reflections he makes on what he calls the sleeping Cupid with *poppy* in his hands. *Addison.*

And pale Nymphs with her clay-cold breath, And *poppy* which tuborn the sleep of death. *Harc.*

**PO'PULACE.** *n. f.* [*populace*, French, from *populus*, Latin.] The vulgar; the multitude.

Now swarms the *populace*, a countless throng, Youth and hoar age tumultuous pour along. *Pope.*

The tribunes and people, having subdued all competitors, began the last game of a prevalent *populace*, to chafe themselves a matter. *Swift.*

**PO'PULACY.** *n. f.* [*populace*, French.]

The common people, the multitude

Under colours of pety ambitious policies march, not only with acuity, but applause as to the *populacy*. *King Charles.*

When he think, a monarch's lust too mild a regiment, he can lead the whole *populacy* of sin upon the foul. *Darby of Eton.*

**POPULAR.** *adj.* [*populaire*, French; *popularis*, Latin.]

1. Vulgar; plebeian.

I was sorry to hear with what partiality and *popular* heat elections were carried in many places. *King Charles.*

The emmet join'd in her *popular* tubes

Monarchy. *Milton.*

So the *popular* vote inclin'd.

2. Suitable to the common people; familiar; not critical.

Honillies are plain and *popular* instructions. *Hooker.*

3. Beloved by the people; pleasing to the people.

It might have been more *popular* and plausible to vulgar ears, if this first discourse had been spent in extolling the force of laws. *Hooker.*

Such as were *popular*,

And well deserving, were advanced by grace. *Daniel.*

The old general was set aside, and prince Rupert put into the command, which was no *popular* change. *Clarendon.*

4. Studious of the favour of the people.

A *popular* man is, in truth, no better than a prostitute to common fame and to the people. *Dry.*

His virtues have undone his country,

Such *popular* humanity is treason. *Addison's Cato.*

5. Prevailing or raging among the populace: as, a *popular* distemper.

**POPULARITY.** *n. f.* [*popularitas*, Lat. *popularité*, French; from *popular*.]

1. Graciousness among the people; state of being favoured by the people.

The best temper of mind desireth good name and true honour; the highest, *popularity* and applause; the more depraved, subjection and tyranny. *Bacon.*

Your mind has been above the wretched affection of *popularity*. *Dryden.*

Admire we then,

Or *popularity*, or stars, or strings,

The mob's applauses, or the gifts of kings? *Pope.*

He could be at the head of no factions and cabals, nor attended by a hired rabble, which his flatterers might represent as *popularity*. *Swift.*

2. Representation suited to vulgar conception; what affects the vulgar.

The persuader's labour is to make things appear good or evil, which as it may be performed by solid reasons, so it may be represented also by colours, *popularities*, and circumstances which sway the ordinary judgment. *Bacon.*

**PO'PULARLY.** *adv.* [from *popular*.]

1. In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd.

The victor knight,

Barchaded, *popular* bow had bow'd, And paid the tribute to the crowd. *Dryden.*

Influenced by the rabble's bloody will,

With thumbs bent back, they *popularly* kill. *Dryden.*

2. According to vulgar conception.

Nor can we excuse the duty of our knowledge, if we only bestow those commendatory conceits, which *popularly* set forth the eminency thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**To POPULATE.** *v. n.* [from *populus*, Latin.] To breed people.

When there be great shoals of people, which go on to *populate*, without foreseeing means of life and sustentation, it is of necessity, that once in an age they discharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon's Essays.*

**POPULATION.** *n. f.* [from *populate*.]

The state of a country with respect to numbers of people.

The *population* of a kingdom does not exceed the stock of the kingdom, which should maintain them, neither is the *population* to be reckoned only by number: for a smaller number, that spend more and earn less, do wear out an estate sooner than a greater number, that live lower and gather more. *Bacon.*

**POPULOSITY.** *n. f.* [from *populous*.]

Populosity; multitude of people.

Now it conduceth unto *populosity*, we shall make but little doubt; there are causes of numerosity in any species. *Brown.*

**POPULOUS.** *adj.* [*populosus*, Latin.]

Full of people; numerously inhabited.

A wilderness is *populous* enough.

So Suffolk had thy heavenly company. *Shakspeare.*

For the greater part have kept

Their station; heav'n, yet *populous*, retains

Number sufficient to possess her realms. *Milton.*

**POPULOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *populous*.]

With much people.

**POPULOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *populous*.]

The state of abounding with people.

This will be allowed by any that considers the vastness, the opulence, the *populousness* of this region, with the ease and facility wherewith 'tis governed. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

**PORCELAIN.** *n. f.* [*porcelaine*, French; said to be derived from *pour cent années*; because it was believed by Europeans, that the materials of porcelain were matured under ground one hundred years.]

1. China; china ware; fine dishes, of a middle nature between earth and glass, and therefore semi pellucid.

We have burials in several earths, where we put divers cements, as the Chinese do their *porcelain*. *Bacon.*

We are not thoroughly resolved concerning *porcelain* or china dishes; that according to common belief, they are made of earth, which lieth in preparation about a hundred years under ground. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The fine materials made it weak,

*Porcelain*, by being pure, is apt to break. *Dryden.*

These look like the workmanship of heav'n:

This is the *porcelain* clay of human kind,

And therefore cast into these noble moulds. *Dryden.*

2. [*Portulaca*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainw.*

**PORCH.** *n. f.* [*porche*, French; *porticus*, Latin.]

1. A roof supported by pillars before a door; an entrance.

Flud went forth through the *porch*, and shut the doors of the parlour. *Judges, iii. 23.*

Not infants in the *porch* of life were free,

The sick, the old, that could but hope a day

Longer by nature's bounty, not let stay. *Ben Jon.*

2. A portico; a covered walk.

All this done,

Repair to Pompey's *porch*, where you shall find us. *Shakspeare.*

**PORCUPINE.** *n. f.* [*porc espi*, or *epic*, French; *porcupino*, Italian.]

The *porcupine*, when full grown, is as large as a moderate pig: there is no other difference between the *porcupine* of Malacca and that of Europe, but that the former grows to a larger size. *Hill.*

This stubborn Cade

Fought so long, till that his thighs with darts Were almost like a sharp-quill'd *porcupine*. *Shakspeare.*

Long bearded comets flick,

Like flaming *porcupines*, to their left sides,

As they would shoot their quills into their hearts. *Dryden.*

By the black prince of Monomotapa's side were the glaring cat-a-mountain and the quill-dating *porcupine*. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

**PORE.** *n. f.* [*por*, French; *porus*, Latin.]

1. Spiracle of the skin; passage of perspiration.

Witches carrying in the air, and transforming themselves into other bodies, by ointments, and anointing themselves all over, may justly move a man to think, that these fables are the effects of imagination; for it is certain, that ointments do all, if laid on anything thick, by stopping of the *pores*, shut in the vapours, and lend them to the head extremely. *Bacon.*

Why was the fight

To such a tender ball as th' eye confin'd, So obvious and so easy to be quenched?

And not, as feeling, through all parts diffus'd,  
That the might look at will through every pore?  
*Milton.*

## 2. Any narrow spiracle or passage.

*Pores* are small interstices between the particles of matter which constitute every body, or between certain aggregates or combinations of them. *Quincy.*

From veins of vailies milk and nectar broke,  
And honey sweating through the pores of oak. *Dry.*

To *PORE*. *v. n.* [*poro*, is the *optick nerve*; but I imagine *pore* to come by corruption from some English word.] To look with great intention and care, to examine with great attention

All delights are vain; but that most vain,  
Which with pain purchas'd, doth inherent pain;  
As painfully to pore upon a book,  
To seek the light of truth, while truth the while  
Doth falsely blind the eyesight. *Shakespeare.*

A book was writ, call'd Tetraichodon,  
The subject new: it walk'd the town a while  
Numb'ring good intellects; now seldom *por'd* on.  
*Milton.*

The eye grows weary, with *poring* perpetually on the same thing. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

Let him with pedants hunt for words in books,  
*Pore* out his life amongst the lazy gnomes,  
Grow old and vainly proud in fancy'd knowledge.  
*Rowe.*

With shurpen'd sight pale antiquaries pore,  
Th' inscription value, but the rust adore. *Pope*

He hath been *poring* so long upon Fox's Martyrs,  
that he imagines himself living in the reign of queen Mary. *Swift.*

The design is to avoid the imputation of pedantry, to shew that they understand men and manners, and have not been *poring* upon old unfashionable books. *Swift.*

**PO'RRIND** *adj.* [commonly spoken and written *purblind*.] Nearighted; short-sighted.

*Purblind* men see best in the dimmer light, and likewise have their sight stronger near at hand, than those that are not *porblind*, and can read and write smaller letters; for that the spirits visual in those that are *porblind* are thinner and rarer than in others, and therefore the greater light disperseth them. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**PO'RINESS**. *n. f.* [from *poro*.] Fulness of pores.

I took off the dressings, and set the nipple above the fractured bone, considering the *poriness* of the bone below. *Wise.*

**PORISTICK method**. *n. f.* [*poristikos*.] In mathematicks, is that which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways, a problem may be solved. *Di.*

**PORK**. *n. f.* [*porc*, French; *porcus*, Lat.] Swine flesh untalted.

You are no good member of the commonwealth; for, in converting Jews to Christians, you raise the price of *pork*. *Shakespeare.*

All flesh full of nourishment, as beef and *pork*, increase the matter of phlegm. *Plac on the Hum.*

**PO'RKER**. *n. f.* [from *pork*.] A hog; a pig.

Strait to the lodgments of his herd he run,  
Where the fat *porckers* slept beneath the sun. *Pope.*

**PO'RKEATER**. *n. f.* [*pork* and *eater*.] One who feeds on *pork*.

This making of Christians will raise the price of hogs; if we grow all to be *porkeaters*, we shall not shortly have a rather on the coals for money. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

**PO'RKET**. *n. f.* [from *pork*.] A young hog.

A priest appears,  
And off'ring to the flaming altars bears;  
A *porcket*, and a lamb that never suffer'd shears.  
*Dryden.*

**PO'RKLING**. *n. f.* [from *pork*.] A young pig.

A hovel

Will serve thee in winter, moreover than that,  
To shut up thy *porckings*, thou meanest to fat. *Tupper.*

**POROSITY**. *n. f.* [from *porous*.] Quality of having pores.

This is a good experiment for the disclosure of the nature of colours; which of them require a finer *porosity*, and which a grosser. *Bacon.*

**PO'ROUS**. *adj.* [*porous*, French; from *pore*] Having small spiracles or passages.

Vultures and dogges have tornæ from every limb  
His *porous* skin, and forth his soul is fled. *Chapm.*

The rapid current, which through veins  
Of *porous* earth with kindly thirst updrawn,  
Runs a fifth fountain, and with many a rill  
Water'd the garden. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Of light the greater part he took, and, plac'd  
In the sun's orb, made *porous* to receive  
And drink the liquid light; firm to retain  
Her gather'd beams; great palace now of light.  
*Milton.*

**PO'ROUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *porous*.] The quality of having pores; the porous part.

They will forcibly get into the *porousness* of it, and pass between part and part, and separate the parts of that thing one from another; as a knife doth a solid substance, by having its thinnest parts pressed into it. *Digby on Bodies.*

**PO'RPHYRE**. } *n. f.* [from *porphyra*; *por-*  
**PO'RPHYRY**. } *phyrites*, Lat. *porphyre*,  
Fr.] Marble of a particular kind.

I like best the *porphyry*, white or green marble, with a mullar or upper stone of the same. *Peacocks.*

Consider the red and white colours in *porphyre*; hinder light but from striking on it, its colours vanish, and produce no such ideas in us, but upon the return of light, it produces these appearances again. *Locke.*

**PO'RPOISE**. } *n. f.* [*porc poisson*, French.]  
**PO'RPU**. } The sea-hog.

And wallowing *porpus* sport and lord it in the flood. *Dryden.*

Amphibious animals link the terrestrial and aquatic together, seals live at land and at sea, and *porpoises* have the warm blood and entrails of a hog. *Locke.*

Parch'd with unextinguish'd thirst,  
Small beer I guzzle till I burst;  
And then I drag a bloated corpus  
Swell'd with a drop like a *porpus*. *Swift.*

**PORRACEOUS**. *adj.* [*porraceus*, Latin; *porrace*, French.] Greenish.

If the lesser intestines be wounded, he will be troubled with *porraceous* vomiting. *Wise's Surg.*

**PO'RRET**. *n. f.* [*porrum*, Latin.] A scallion.

It is not an easy problem to resolve why garlic, moly and *porrets* have white roots, deep green leaves and black seeds. *Brown.*

**PO'RRI**. *n. f.* [more properly *porrage*; *porrata*, low Latin, from *porrum*, a leek.] Food made by boiling meat in water; broth.

I had as lief you should tell me of a mess of *porridge*. *Shakespeare.*

**PO'RRI**. *n. f.* [*porridge* and *pot*.]

The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.

**PO'RRI**. *n. f.* [from *porridge*.]

1. A vessel in which broth is eaten.

A small wax candle put in a socket of brass, then set upright in a *porring*, full of spirit of wine, then set both the candle and spirit of wine on fire, and you shall see the flame of the candle become four times bigger than otherwise, and appear globular. *Bacon.*

A physician undertakes a woman with sore eyes, who dawbs 'em quite up with ointment, and, while she was in that pickle, carries off a *porringer*. *L'Eph.*

The *porringers*, that in a row  
Hung high, and made a glittering show,  
Were now but leathern buckets rang'd. *Swift.*

2. It seems in *Shakespeare's* time to have been a word of contempt for a head-dress; of which perhaps the first of these passages may shew the reason.

Here is the cap your worship did bespeak.—  
—Why this was moulded on a *porringer*. *Shakespeare.*

A haberdasher's wife of small wit rail'd upon me, till her pink'd *porringer* tell off her head. *Shak.*

**PORRECTION**. *n. f.* [*porrectio*, Latin.]

The act of teaching forth.

**POR**. *n. f.* [*port*, French; *portus*, Lat.]

1. A harbour, a safe station for ships.

Her small gondelay her *port* did make,  
And that gay pair, sitting on the shore,  
Disburden'd her. *Spenser.*

I should be still  
Peering in maps for *ports*, and ways and roads. *Shak.*

The earl of Newcastle seized upon that town; when there was not one *port* town in England, that avowed their obedience to the king. *Clarendon.*

A weather beaten vessel holds  
Gladly the *port*. *Milton.*

2. [*Porta*, Latin; *portæ*, Saxon; *ports*, French.] A gate.

Shew all thy praises within the *ports* of the daughters of Sion. *Psalms ix. 14.*

He I accuse,  
The city *ports* by this hath enter'd. *Shakespeare.*

O polish'd perturbation! golden care!  
That keep it the *ports* of slumber open wide  
To many a watchful night; sleep with it now!  
Yet not so found, and half so deeply sweet,  
As he, whose brow with homely bidden bound,  
Snore out the watch of night. *Shak. Henry IV.*

The mind of man hath two *ports*; the one always frequented by the entrance of manifold vanities, the other declare and overgrown with grails, by which enter our charitable thoughts and divine contemplations. *Raleigh.*

From their ivory *port* the cherubim  
Forth issued. *Milton.*

3. The aperture in a ship, at which the gun is put out.

At Portsmouth the Mary Rose, by a little sway of the ship in casting about, her *ports* being within sixteen inches of the water, was overset and lost. *Raleigh.*

The lustre's touch, the pond'rous ball expires,  
The vigorous teaman every *port-hole* plies,  
And adds his heart to every gun he treads. *Dryd.*

4. [*Porte*, Fr.] Carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing; external appearance; demeanour.

In that proud *port*, which her so goodly graced,  
Whiles her fair face she rears up to the sky,  
And so the ground her eyelids low embraceth,  
Most goodly temperance ye may descry. *Spenser.*

Think you much to pay two thousand crowns,  
And bear the name and *port* of gentleman? *Shak.*

See Godfrey there in purple clad and gold,  
His stately *port* and princely look behold. *Shak.*

Their *port* was more than human, as they stood;  
I took it for a tiny vision.

Of some gay creatures of the element,  
That in the colours of the rainbow live. *Milton.*

Now lay the line, and measure all thy count,  
By inward virtue, not external *port*,  
And find whom justly to prefer above  
The man on whom my judgment plac'd my love. *Dryden.*

A proud man is so far from making himself great by his haughty and contemptuous *port*, that he is usually punished with neglect for it. *Collier.*

Thy plummy crest  
Nods horrible, with more terrific *port*  
Thou walk'st, and seem'st already in the fight. *Elphinstone.*

**PORT. v. a.** [*porto*, Latin; *porter*, Fr.]  
To carry in form.

Th' angelick squadron bright  
Turn'd fiery red, sharp'ning in mooned horns  
Their phalanx, and began to hem him round  
With ported spears. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**PORTABLE. adj.** [*portabilis*, Latin.]

1. Manageable by the hand.

2. Such as may be born along with one.

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and portable pleasure, such an one as he carries about in his bosom, without alarming the eye or envy of the world. *South.*

3. Such as is transported or carried from one place to another.

Most other portable commodities decay quickly in their use; but money is by slower degrees removed from, or brought into the free commerce of any country, than the greatest part of other merchandise. *Locke.*

4. Sufferable; supportable.

How light and portable my pains seem now,  
When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow. *Shakespeare.*

All these are portable

With other graces weigh'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**PORTABLENESS. n. f.** [from *portable*.]

The quality of being portable.

**PORTAGE. n. f.** [*portage*, French.]

1. The price of carriage.

He had reason to do, gaining thereby the charge of portage. *Fell.*

2. [From *port*.] Porthole.

Lend the eye a terrible aspect;  
Let it pry through the portage of the head,  
Like the brass cannon. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

**PORTAL. n. f.** [*portail*, French; *portella*, Italian.] A gate; the arch under which the gate opens.

King Richard doth appear,  
As doth the blushing discontented sun,  
From out the fiery portal of the east. *Shakespeare.*

Though I should run

To those disclosing portals of the sun;  
And walk his way, until his horses steep  
Then fiery locks in the Iberian deep. *Sandys.*

He through heav'n,

That open'd wide her blazing portals, led  
To God's eternal house, duct the way. *Milton.*

The sick for air before the portal gasp. *Dryden.*

The portal consists of a composite order unknown to the ancients. *Addison on Italy.*

**PORTANCE. n. f.** [from *porter*, Fr.]

Air; mien; port; demeanour.

There stepped forth a goodly lady,  
That seem'd to be a woman of great worth,  
And by her stately portance born of heavenly birth. *Spenser.*

Your loves,

Thinking upon his service, took from you  
The apprehension of his present portance,  
Which gibingly, ungravelly, he did fashion. *Shak.*

**PORTALS. n. f.** [sometimes called *portuis*; and by *Chaucer*, *porthoſe*.] A breviary; a prayer book.

In his hand his portesse still he bare,  
That much was worn, but therein little red;  
For of devotion he had little care. *Spenser.*

An old priest always read in his *portals* mump-  
fimus doctrine for sumptuous; wherout when he  
was admonished, he said that he saw had not  
mumpfimus thirty years, and would not leave his  
old mumpfimus for the new sumptuous. *Camden.*

**PORTCULLIS. n. f.** [*portecoulisse*, Fr.]

**PORTCULUSE. n. f.** [quasi *porta clausa*.] A sort of machine like a harrow, hurg over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.

Over it a fair portcullis hong,  
Which to the gate directly did incline,

With comely compass and compacture strong,  
Neither unmetely short, nor yet exceeding long.

*Spenser.*

The cannon against St. Stephen's gate executed so well, that the portcullis and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city. *Hayward.*

She the huge portcullis high up drew,  
Which but herself, not all the Stygian powers  
Cou'd once have mov'd. *Milton.*

Pyrrhus comes, neither men nor walls  
His force sustain, the torn portcullis falls. *Denham.*  
The upper eyelid claps down, and is as good a fence as a portcullis against the importunity of the enemy. *Mora.*

The gates are open'd, the portcullis drawn;  
And deluges of armies from the town  
Come pouring in. *Dryden.*

**PORTCULLIS. v. a.** [from the noun.]

To bar; to shut up.

Within my mouth you have engag'd my tongue,  
Doubly portcullis'd with my teeth and lips. *Shak.*

**TO PORTEND. v. a.** [*portendo*, Latin]

To foretoken; to foreshow as omens.  
As many as remained, he earnestly exhorteth to prevent portended calamities. *Hooker.*

Doth this churchly superscription  
Portend some alteration in good will? *Shakespeare.*  
A moist and a cool summer portendeth a hard winter. *Bacon.*

True opener to mine eyes,  
Much better seems this vision, and more hope  
Of peaceful days portend, than those two past. *Milt.*  
True poets are the guardians of a state,  
And when they fail, portend approaching fate. *Johnson.*

The ruin of the state is the destruction of the church, is not only portended as its sign, but also intimated from it as its cause. *South.*

**PORTENSION. n. f.** [from *portend*.] The act of foretokening. Not in use.

Although the red comets do carry the portensions of Mars, the brightly white should be of the influence of Venus. *Braddon.*

**PORTENT. n. f.** [*portentum*, Latin.]

Omen of ill; prodigy foretokening misery.

O, what portents are these?

Some heavy business hath my lord in hand,  
And I must know it. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
My lots by dire portents the god foretold;  
Yon riven oak, the fairest of the green. *Dryden.*

**PORTENTOUS. adj.** [*portentus*, Latin; from *portent*.]

1. Foretokening ill; ominous.

They are portentous things  
Unto the climate that they point at. *Shakespeare.*  
This portentous figure  
Comes armed through our watch so like the king  
That was. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Every unwanted meteor is portentous, and some divine prognostick. *Glanville.*

2. Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful.

In an ill sense.

Overlay

With this portentous bridge the dark abyss. *Milton.*  
No beast of more portentous size  
In the Hebrinian forest lies. *Johnson.*

Let us look upon them as so many prodigious exceptions from our common nature, as so many portentous animals, like the strange unnatural productions of Africa. *South.*

The pericoot will shrink at your first coming to town; at least a touch of your pen will make it contract itself, and by that means oblige several who are terrified or astonished at this portentous novelty. *Addison.*

**PORTER. n. f.** [*portier*, French; from *porta*, Latin, a gate.]

1. One that has the charge of the gate.

Porter, remember what I give in charge,  
And, when you've so done, bring the keys to me. *Shakespeare.*

Arry all my household presently, and charge  
The porter he let no man in till day. *Ben Jonson.*

Nic. Frog demanded to be his porter, and his fishmonger, to keep the keys of his gates, and furnish the kitchen. *Arbutnot.*

2. One who waits at the door to receive messages.

A favourite porter with his master vie,  
Be brib'd as often, and as often lie. *Pope.*

3. [*Porteur*, French; from *porto*, Latin, to carry.] One who carries burthens for hire.

It is with kings sometimes as with porters,  
whose packs may jostle one against the other, yet remain good friends still. *Hewel.*

By porter, who can tell whether I mean a man who bears burthens, or a servant who waits at a gate? *Watts.*

**PORTERAGE. n. f.** [from *porter*.] Money paid for carriage.

**PORTESSE. n. f.** A breviary. See *PORTASSA*.

**PORTGLAVE. n. f.** [*porter* and *glave*, French and Erse.] A sword-bearer. *Ainsworth.*

**PORTGRAVE. n. f.** [*porta*, Latin; and *PORTGREVE. n. f.* [*grave*, Teutonic, a keeper.] The keeper of a gate. Obf.

**PORTHOLES. n. f.** [from *port* and *bale*.] Holes cut like windows in a ship's sides where the guns are placed.

**PORTICO. n. f.** [*porticus*, Lat. *portico*, Italian; *portique*, French.] A covered walk; a piazza.

The rich their wealth bestow

On some expensive airy portico;  
Where safe from showers they may be born in fate,  
And free from tempests for fair weather wait. *Dryd.*

**PORTION. n. f.** [*portion*, Fr. *portio*, Latin.]

1. A part.

These are parts of his ways, but how little a portion is heard of him? *Job, xxvi. 14.*  
Like favour find the Irish, with like fate  
Advanc'd to be a portion of our state. *Waller.*

In battles won, fortune's part did claim,  
And soldiers have their portion in the fame. *Waller.*

Those great portions of the world fell into the abyss; some in one posture, some in another. *Burnet.*

Pirithous no small portion of  
Pres'd on, and shook his lance. *Dryden.*

2. A part assigned; an allotment; a dividend.

Here's their pris'n ordain'd and portion set. *Milt.*  
Shou'd you no honey vow to taste,  
Put what the master bees have plac'd  
In compass of their cells, how small  
A portion to your share would fall! *Waller.*

Of words they seldom know more than the grammatical construction, unless they are born with a poetical genius, which is a rare portion amongst them. *Dryden.*

As soon as any good appears to make a part of their portion of happiness, they begin to desire it. *Locke.*

When he considers the temptations of poverty and riches, and how fatally it will affect his happiness to be overcome by them, he will join with Agur in petitioning God for the safer portion of a moderate convenience. *Rogers.*

One or two faults are easily to be remedied with a very small portion of abilities. *Swift.*

3. Part of an inheritance given to a child; a fortune.

Leave to thy children tumult, strife, and war,  
Portions of toil, and legacies of care. *Prior.*

4. A wife's fortune.

**TO PORTION. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To divide; to parcel.

The gods who *portion* out  
The lots of princes as of private men,  
Have put a bar between his hopes and empire. *Rowe.*  
Argos the feat of sovereign rule & choice,  
Where my Ulysses and his race might reign,  
And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain. *Pope.*

2. To endow with a fortune.  
Him *portion'd* maids, apprentic'd orphans blest,  
The young who labour, and the old who rest. *Pope.*

PORTIONER. *n. s.* [from *portion*.] One  
that divides.

PORTLINESS. *n. s.* [from *portly*.] Dig-  
nity of mien; grandeur of demeanour.  
Such pride his praise, such *portliness* his honour,  
That boldness innocence bears in her eyes;  
And her fair countenance like a goodly banner  
Spreads in defiance of all enemies. *Spenser.*  
When substantialness combineth with delight-  
fulness, fulness with fineness, seemliness with *port-*  
*liness*, and curtness with stayedness, how can  
the language sound other than most full of sweet-  
ness? *Camden's Remains.*

PORTLY. *adj.* [from *port*.]

1. Grand of mien.  
Rudely thou wrong'st my dear heart's desire,  
In finding fault with her too *portly* pride. *Spenser.*  
Your argosies with *portly* sail,  
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,  
Or as it were the pageants of the sea,  
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakespeare.*  
A goodly, *portly* man and a corpulent; of a  
cheerful look, a pleasing eye, and a most noble  
carriage. *Shakespeare.*  
A *portly* prince, and goodly to the fight,  
He seem'd a son of Anak for his height. *Dryden.*

2. Bulky; swelling.  
Our house little deserves  
The scourge of greatness to be used on it;  
And that same greatness too, which our own hands  
Have help'd to make so *portly*. *Shakespeare.*

PORTMAN. *n. s.* [from *port* and *man*.] An  
inhabitant or burgher, as those of the  
cinque ports. *Dict.*

PORTMANTEAU. *n. s.* [from *portmanteau*, Fr.]  
A chest or bag in which clothes are  
carried.  
I desired him to carry one of my *portmanteaus*;  
but he laughed, and bid another do it. *Spenser.*

PORTOISE. *n. s.* In sea language, a ship  
is said to ride a *portoise*, when she rides  
with her yards struck down to the deck. *Dict.*

PORTRAIT. *n. s.* [from *portrait*, Fr.] A  
picture drawn after the life.  
As this idea of perfection is of little use in *por-*  
*traits*, or the resemblances of particular persons, so  
neither is it in the characters of comedy and  
tragedy, which are always to be drawn with some  
speck of frailty, such as they have been described  
in history. *Dryden.*  
The figure of his body was strong, proportion-  
able, beautiful; and were his picture well drawn,  
it must deserve the praise given to the *portraits* of  
Raphael. *Prior.*  
If a *portrait* painter is desirous to raise and im-  
prove his subject, he has no other means than by  
approaching it to a general idea; he leaves out all  
the minute breaks and peculiarities in the face, and  
changes the dress from a temporary fashion to one  
more permanent, which has annexed to it no idea  
of meanness from its being familiar to us. *Reynolds.*  
In *portraits*, the grace, and, we may add, the  
likeness, consists more in taking the general air,  
than in observing the exact similitude of every  
feature. *Reynolds.*

To PORTRAIT. *v. a.* [from *portrait*, Fr.  
from the noun.] To draw; to por-  
tray. It is perhaps ill copied, and  
should be written in the following ex-  
amples *portray*.

In most exquisite pictures, they blaze and por-  
trait not only the dainty lineaments or beauty, but  
also round about shadow the rude thickets and  
craggy cliffs. *Spenser.*  
I *portrait* in Arthur the image of a brave knight,  
perfect in the twelve private moral virtues. *Spens.*

PORTRAITURE. *n. s.* [from *portraiture*, Fr.  
from *portray*.] Picture; painted re-  
semblance.  
By the image of my cause I see  
The *portraiture* of his. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
Let some strange mysterious dream  
Wave at his wings in airy stream  
Of lively *portraiture* display'd,  
Softly on my eye-lids laid. *Milton.*  
Herein was also the *portraiture* of a hart. *Brown.*  
This is the *portraiture* of our earth, drawn with-  
out flattery. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
Her wry-mouth'd *portraiture*  
Display'd the fates her confessors endure. *Pope.*  
He delineates and gives us the *portraiture* of a per-  
fect orator. *Raker.*

To PORTRAY. *v. a.* [from *peindre*, Fr.]

1. To paint; to describe by picture.  
The earl of Warwick's ragged staff is yet to be  
seen *portrayed* in many places of their church  
steeple. *Carew.*  
Take a tile, and so *portray* upon it the city Jeru-  
salem. *Euclid.*  
Our Phenix queen was there *portray'd* too bright,  
Beauty alone could beauty take so right. *Dryden.*

2. To adorn with pictures.  
Shields  
Various, with boastful argument *portray'd*. *Milton.*

PORTRESS. *n. s.* [from *porter*.] A female  
guardian of a gate. *Janitrix.*  
The *portress* of hell-gate reply'd. *Milton.*  
The shoes put on, our faithful *portress*  
Admits us in to storm the fortress;  
While like a cat with walnuts shod,  
Stumbling at ev'ry step she trod. *Swift's Miscellany.*

PORWIGLE. *n. s.* A tadpole or young  
frog not yet fully shaped.  
That black and round substance began to grow  
oval, after a while the head, the eyes, the tail to  
be discernible, and at last to become that which  
the ancients called *gyrinus*, we a *porwigle* or tad-  
pole. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

PORY. *adj.* [from *porus*, French; from *por*.  
Full of pores.  
To the court arriv'd, th' admiring son  
Beholds the vaulted roofs of *por* stone. *Dryden.*

To POSE. *v. a.* [from *pose*, an old word  
signifying heaviness or stupefaction.  
*zeugose*, Saxon. *Skinner.*]

1. To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a  
stand or stop.  
Learning wa *pos'd*, philosophy was set,  
Sophisters taken in a fisher's net. *Herbert.*  
How God's eternal Son should be man's brother,  
*Poseth* his proudest intellectual power. *Croshaw.*  
The only remaining question to me I confess is a  
*posing* one. *Hammond.*  
As an evidence of human infirmities, I shall  
give instances of our intellectual blindness, not  
that I design to *pose* them with those common  
enigmas of magnetism. *Glanville.*  
Particularly in learning of languages, there is  
least occasion for *posing* of children. *Locke on Educ.*

2. To appose; to interrogate.  
She in the presence of others *pos'd* him and  
sifted him, thereby to try whether he were indeed  
the very duke of York or no. *Bacon.*

POSER. *n. s.* [from *pose*.] One that  
asketh questions to try capacities; an  
examiner.  
He that questioneth much, shall learn much;  
but let his questions not be troublesome, for that  
is fit for a *poser*. *Bacon.*

POSITED. *adj.* [from *positus*, Latin. It has  
the appearance of a participle preter.

no verb.] Placed; ranged.  
The principle that sets on work these organs  
is the modification of matter, or  
the natural motion thereof thus or thus *posited* or  
disposed, is most apparently false. *Hale.*

POSITION. *n. s.* [from *position*, French; *positio*,  
Latin.]

1. State of being placed; situation.  
Iron having stood long in a window, being hence  
taken, and by the help of a cork balanced in water,  
where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a  
kind of inquietude till it attain the former *position*. *Watson.*  
They are the happiest regions for fruits, by the  
excellence of soil, the *position* of mountains, and  
the frequency of streams. *Temple.*  
Since no one sees all, and we have different  
prospects of the same thing, according to our  
different *positions* to it, it is not incongruous to try  
whether another may not have notions that escaped  
him. *Locke.*  
By varying the *position* of my eye, and moving  
it nearer to or farther from the direct beam of the  
sun's light, the colour of the sun's reflected light  
constantly varied upon the speculum as it did upon  
my eye. *Newton's Opticks.*  
Place ourselves in such a *position* toward the ob-  
ject, or place the object in such a *position* toward  
our eye, as may give us the clearest representation  
of it; for a different *position* greatly alters the ap-  
pearance of bodies. *Watts's Logic.*

2. Principle laid down.  
Of any offence or sin therein committed against  
God, with what conscience can ye accuse us, when  
your own *positions* are, that the things we observe  
should every one of them be dearer unto us than  
ten thousand lives? *Hooker.*  
Let not the proof of any *positions* depend on the  
*positions* that follow, but always on those which go  
before. *Watts.*

3. Advancement of any principle.  
A fallacious illation is to conclude from the *posi-*  
*tion* of the antecedent unto the *position* of the con-  
sequent, or the remotion of the consequent to the  
remotion of the antecedent. *Brown.*

4. [In grammar.] The state of a vowel  
placed before two consonants, as *pomp-*  
*ous*; or a double consonant, as *axle*.

POSITIONAL. *adj.* [from *position*.] Re-  
specting position.  
The leaves of cataputia or spurge plucked up-  
wards or downwards, performing their operations  
by purge or vomit, as old wives still do preach,  
is a strange conceit, ascribing unto plants *positional*  
operations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

POSITIVE. *adj.* [from *positivus*, Lat. *positif*,  
French.]

1. Not negative; capable of being affirm-  
ed; real; absolute.  
The flower or blossom is a *positive* good, although  
the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a  
comparative good. *Bacon.*  
It is well and truly said in schools, in sin there is  
nothing *positive*; but it is a want of that which  
ought to be, or subsist, partly in the nature of man,  
and partly in the actions of nature. *Perkins.*  
Hardness carries somewhat more of *positive* in it  
than impenetrability, which is negative; and is  
perhaps more a consequence of solidity, than soli-  
dity itself. *Locke.*  
Whatever doth or can exist, or be considered  
as one thing, is *positive*; and so not only simple  
ideas and substances, but modes also are *positive*  
beings, though the parts, of which they consist, are  
very often relative one to another. *Locke.*

2. Absolute; particular; direct; not im-  
plied.  
As for *positive* words, that he would not bear  
arms against king Edward's son, though the words  
seem calm, yet it was a plain and direct over-  
ruling of the king's title. *Bacon.*

3. Dogmatical; ready to lay down no-  
tions



ations with confidence; stubborn in opinion.

I am sometimes doubting, when I might be positive, and sometimes confident out of season.

Rymer.

Some positive persisting fops we know,  
That, if once wrong, will needs be always so;  
But you, with pleasure, own your errors past,  
And make each day a critique on the last.

Pope.

4. Settled by arbitrary appointment.

In laws, that which is natural, bindeth universally, that which is positive, not so.

Hobbes.

Altho' no laws but positive be mutable, yet all are not mutable which be positive; positive laws are either permanent or else changeable, according as the matter itself is, concerning which they were made.

Hobbes.

The law is called positive, which is not inbred, implanted, or infused, into the heart of man, by nature or grace; but is imposed by an external mandate of a lawgiver, having authority to command.

Wright.

Laws are but positive; love's power, we see,  
Is nature's sanction, and her first decree.

Dryden.

5. Having the power to enact any law.

Not to consent to the enacting of such a law, which has no view but to the general good, unless another law shall at the same time pass, with no other view but that of advancing the power of one party alone, what is this but to claim a positive voice, as well as a negative?

Locke.

6. Certain; assured: as, he was positive as to the fact.

POSITIVELY. *adv.* [from *positive*]

1. Absolutely; by way of direct position.

The good or evil, which is removed, may be esteemed good or evil comparatively, and not positively or simply.

Bacon.

2. Not negatively.

It is impossible that any successive duration should be actually and positively infinite, or have infinite successions already gone and past.

Berkeley.

3. Certainly; without dubitation.

Give me some breath, some little pause,  
Before I positively speak in this.

Shakespeare.

It was absolutely certain, that this part was positive yours, and could not possibly be written by any other.

Dryden.

4. Peremptorily; in strong terms.

I would ask any man, that has but once read the bible, whether the whole tenor of the divine law does not positively require humility and meekness to all men.

Spratt.

POSITIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *positive*]

1. Actualness; not mere negation.

The positive acts of sins of commission lie both in the habitude of the will and in the executed act too; whereas the positive acts of sins of omission lie in the habitude of the will only.

Newton.

2. Peremptoriness; confidence.

This peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one a magistratality in matters of opinion, the other a positiveness in relating matters of fact, in the one we impose upon men's understandings, in the other on their faith.

Government of the Tongue.

POSITIVITY. *n. s.* [from *positive*]

Peremptoriness; confidence.

A low word.

Courage and positiveness are never more necessary than on such an occasion, but it is good to put some argument with them of real and convincing force, and let it be fully pronounced too.

Harris.

POSITURE. *n. s.* [from *positura*, Latin.] The manner in which any thing is placed.

Supposing the positure of the party's hand who did throw the dice, and supposing all other things, which did concur to the production of that cast, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but in this case the cast is necessary.

Leibniz.

POSNET. *n. s.* [from *basinet*, French.]

Skinner.] A little basin; a porringer; a skillet.

To make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin in equal quantity, and also whether it yield no fineness more than silver; and again whether it will endure the ordinary fire, which belongeth to chaffing-dishes, points, and such other silver vessels.

Bacon.

POSSE. *n. s.* [Lat.] An armed power; from *posse comitatus*, the power of the shires. A low word.

The *posse comitatus*, the power of the whole county, is legally committed unto him.

Bacon.

As if the passion that rules, were the sheriff of the place, and came off with all the *posse*, the understanding is leiz d.

Locke.

TO POSSESS. *v. a.* [*possessus*, Latin; *posseder*, French.]

1. To have as an owner; to be master of; to enjoy or occupy actually.

She will not let instructions enter  
Whence folly now possesses. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Rec'd a gift,  
Here in the court, of all he dies *posse* d,  
Unto his son. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

2. To seize; to obtain.

The English marched towards the river Elbe,  
intending to possess a lull, also Under-Elbe. *Ray.*

3. To give possession or command of any thing; to make master of. It has of before that which is possessed; sometimes anciently *with*.

Is he yet *posse* d,

How much you would? —  
—Ay, ay, three thousand ducats. *Shakespeare.*

16. man, whom hand to hand I slew in fight,  
Mach *posse* d with some store of crowns. *Shak.*

This *posse* d us of the most valuable blessing  
of human life, friendship. *Government of the Tongue.*

Serein I to thee suffice only. *Shak.*

Of hap, pink, or not, who am alone  
from all eternity? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I hope to *posse* d chymists and computationists of  
the advantages to each party, by confederacy be-  
tween them. *Steele.*

The intent of this fable is to *posse* d us of a just  
sense of the vanity of this craving a pet too. *Locke.*

Whole brutes, of their whole nature, *posse* d,  
Are often ruin'd at their own request. *Dryden.*

Of fortune's favour long *posse* d,  
He was with-  
lighter only blest d. *Dryden.*

We *posse* d ourselves of the kingdom of Naples,  
the duchy of Milan, and the avenue of France in  
Italy. *Johnson.*

Endowed with the greatest perfections of nature,  
and *posse* d of all the advantages of external con-  
dition, Solomon could not find happiness. *Prior.*

4. To fill with something fixed.

It is of unspeakable advantage to *posse* d our  
minds with an habitual good intention, and to aim  
all our thoughts, words, and actions at some fixed  
able end. *Addison.*

Those, under the great officers, know every  
little case that is before the great man, and if they  
are *posse* d with honest minds, will consider po-  
very as a recommendation. *Addison.*

5. To have power over, as an unclean spirit.

Beware what spirit reigns in your breast;  
For ten inspir'd, ten thousand are *posse* d. *Reform.*

Inspir'd within, and yet *posse* d without. *Cleaver.*

I think, that the man is *posse* d. *Swift.*

6. To affect by intestine power.

He's *posse* d with greatness,  
And speaks not to himself, out with a pride  
That quarrels at his breath. *Shakespeare.*

Let not your ears despise my tongue,  
Which shall *posse* d them with the heaviest sound  
I but can yet they heard. *Shakespeare.*

*Posse* d with rumours full of idle dreams,  
Not knowing what they fear, but full of fear.

Shakespeare.

What fury, O son,  
*Posse* d thee, to bend that mortal dart  
Against thy father's head? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

With the rage of all their race *posse* d,  
Stung to the soul the brothers start from rest. *Pope.*

POSSESSION. *n. s.* [*possession*, French; *possessio*, Latin.]

1. The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power; property.

He shall inherit her, and his generation shall hold her in *possession*. *Exodus. iv. 16.*

In *possession* such, not only of right,  
I call you. *Milton.*

2. The thing possessed.

Do nothing to lose the best *possession* of life, that  
of honour and truth. *Temple.*

A man has no right over another's life, by his  
having a property in land and *possessions*. *Locke.*

3. Madness caused by the internal operation of an unclean spirit.

TO POSSESSION. *v. a.* To invest with property. Obsolete.

Sundry more gentlemen this little hundred *pos-*  
sessed and *possession*. *Curtis.*

POSSESSOR. *n. s.* [from *possession*]

Master; one that has the power or pro-  
perty of any thing.

They were people, whom, having been of old  
freemen and *possessions*, the Lacedemonians had  
conquered. *Sady.*

POSSESSIVE. *adj.* [*possessivus*, Lat.] Hav-  
ing possession.

POSSESSORY. *adj.* [*possessoire*, French; from *posse* d.] Having possession.

This he detains from the ivy much against his  
will, for he should be the true *possessory* lord thereof.

Hopewell.

POSSESSOR. *n. s.* [*possessor*, Latin; *posse* d, French.] Owner; master; proprietor.

Thou profoundest hell

Receive thy new *posse* d. *Milton.*

A considerable difference lies between the honour  
of men for natural and acquired excellencies and  
divine graces, that those having more of human  
nature in them, the honour doth more directly  
redound to the *posse* d of them. *Stillingfleet.*

I was the interest of those, who thirsted after  
the possessions of the clergy, to represent the *posse* d-  
ers in as vile colours as they could. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Think of the happiness of the prophets and  
apostles, saints and martyrs, who are now rejoicing  
in the presence of God, and see themselves *posse* d-  
ers of eternal glory. *Law.*

POSSUT. *n. s.* [*posca*, Latin.] Milk  
curdled with wine or any acid.

We'll have a *posse* at the latter end of a sea coal  
fire. *Shakespeare.*

In came the bridesmaids with the *posse* d,  
The bridegroom eat in spite. *Suckling.*

I allowed him medicated broths, *posse* d ale, and  
pearl julep. *Wife's Surgery.*

A sparing diet did her health assure;  
Or sick, a pepper *posse* d was her cure. *Dryden.*

The cure of the stone consists in vomiting with  
*posse* d drink, in which ather roots are boiled. *Floyer.*

Increase the milk when it is diminished by the  
too great use of flesh meats, by gruels and *posse* d  
drink. *Arbutnot.*

TO POSSUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To turn; to curdle: as milk with acids.

Not used.

Swift as quicksilver it courses through  
The natural gates and alleys of the body;  
And, with a sudden vigour, it doth *posse* d  
And curd, like eager droppings into milk,  
The thin and wholesome blood. *Shakespeare's Ham.*

POSSIBILITY. *n. s.* [*possibilité*, French.]

The power of being in any manner;  
the state of being possible.

There



There is no such thing as a free lunch. And then in post he came from Mantua To this same monument. *Shak.* *Romeo and Juliet.* Sent from Meida post to Egypt. *Milton.* He who rides post through an unknown country cannot distinguish the situation of places. Dry. 3. [Post, Fr. from *positus*, Lat.] Situation; seat. The waters rise every where upon the surface of the earth; which new post, when they had once seized on, they would never quit. *Burnet.* 4. Military station. See before the gate what stalking ghost Commands the guard, what sentries keep the post? *Dryden.* As I watch'd the gates, Lodg'd on my post, a herald is arriv'd From Caesar's camp. *Addison's Cato.* Whate'er spirit, careless of his charge, His post neglects, or leaves the fair at large, Shall feel sharp vengeance. *Pope.* Each of the Grecian captains he represents conquering a single Trojan, while Diomed encounters two at once; and when they are engaged, each in his distinct post, he only is drawn fighting in every quarter. *Pope.* 5. Place; employment; office. Every man has his post assigned to him, and in that station he is well, if he can but think himself so. *L'Estrange.* False men are not to be taken into confidence, nor fearful men into a post that requires resolution. *L'Estrange.* Without letters a man can never be qualified for any considerable post in the camp; but courage and corporal force, unless joined with conduct, the usual effects of contemplation, are no more fit to command than a tempest. *Collier.* While you, my lord, the rural shades admire, And from Britannia's publick post retire, Me into foreign realms my fate conveys. *Addison.* Certain laws, by sufferers thought unjust, Deny'd all posts of profit or of trust. *Pope.* Many thousands there are, who determine the justice or madness of national administrations, whom neither God nor men ever qualified for such a post of judgment. *Watts.* 6. [Post, Latin.] A piece of timber set erect. The blood they shall strike on the two side posts and upper post of the house. *Exodus, xii. 7.* Fir-trees, cypresses, and cedars being, by a kind of natural rigour, inflexible downwards, are thereby fit for posts or pillars. *Watson's Architect.* Post is equivocal; it is a piece of timber, or a swift messenger. *Watts's Logic.*

Can we possibly his love desert? *Milton.* 2. Perhaps; without absurdity. Possibly he might be found in the hands of the earl of Essex, but he would be dead first. *Clarendon.* Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who might possibly have been a good one, had he been invested with an authority circumscribed by laws. *Addison.* POST. *n. s.* [post, French; *aguir postits* courier.] 1. A hasty messenger; a courier who comes and goes at stated times; commonly a letter carrier. In certain places there be always fresh posts to carry that farther which is brought unto them by the other. *Abbot.* These I'll take up, the post unfranchis'd Of murtherous lechery. *Shakespeare's King Lear.* A fear my Julia would not deny my lines, Rectifying them by such a worthless post. *Shakespeare.* A cyprian in the way has travell'd a footman, by a post out of the way. *Ben Jonson's Discovery.* I send you the fair copy of the poem on dulness, which I should not care to hazard by the common post. *Pope.* 2. Quick course or manner of travelling. This is the sense in which it is taken; but the expression seems elliptical; *to ride post*, is *to ride as a post*, or *to ride in the manner of a post*; *courier en poste*; whence *Shakespeare*, *to ride in post*.

POSSIBLE. *adj.* [possible, French; *possibilis*, Latin.] Having the power to be or to be done; not contrary to the nature of things. Admit all these impossibilities and great absurdities to be possible and convenient. *Whitgift.* With men this is impossible, but with God all things are possible. *Matthew, xix. 26.* All things are possible to him that believeth. *Mark.* Firm we submit, but possible to swerve. *Milton.* He must not stay within doors, for fear the house should fall upon him, for that is possible: nor must he go out, lest the next man that meets him should kill him, for that is also possible. *Wilkins.* It will scarce seem possible, that God should engrave principles in men's minds in words of uncertain signification. *Locke.* Set a pleasure-tamping, and the hand of the Almighty visible, prepared to take vengeance, and tell whether it be possible for people wantonly to offend against the law. *Locke.*

POSSIBLY. *adv.* [from possible.] 1. By any power really existing. Within the compass of which laws, we do not only comprehend what ever may be really known to belong to the duty of all men, but even what-soever may possibly be known to be of that quality. *Houder.* Can we possibly his love desert? *Milton.* 2. Perhaps; without absurdity. Possibly he might be found in the hands of the earl of Essex, but he would be dead first. *Clarendon.* Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who might possibly have been a good one, had he been invested with an authority circumscribed by laws. *Addison.*

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I brought my mother news of Juliet's death. And then in post he came from Mantua To this same monument. *Shak.* *Romeo and Juliet.* Sent from Meida post to Egypt. *Milton.* He who rides post through an unknown country cannot distinguish the situation of places. Dry.

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TO POST. *v. n.* [poster, French; from the noun.] To travel with speed. I posted day and night to meet you. *Shakespeare.* Will you presently take horse with him, And with all speed post with him towards the North? *Shakespeare.* Post speedily to my lord, your husband, Shew him this letter. *Shakespeare's King Lear.* Most wicked speed, to post With such dexterity to incestuous sheets. *Shakespeare.* Then this, then that man's bid, they crave, implore; Post here for help, seek there their followers. *Dan.* The Turkish messenger presently took horse, which was there in readiness for him, and posted towards Constantinople with as much speed as he could. *Kneller.* Themistocles made Xerxes post apart out of Greece, by giving out that the Grecians had a purpose to break his bridge of ships at the Hellespont. *Bacon's Essays.*

Thousands at his bidding sped, And post or land and ocean without rest. *Milton.* With songs and dance we celebrate the day; At other times we reign by night alone, And posting through the skies pursue the moon. *Dry.* No wonder that pastoralists are fallen into disesteem; I see the reader already uneasy at this part of Virgil, counting the pages, and posting to the *Æneid*. *Watts.*

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This only object of my real care, To some few posting post-houses is hurt'd From whence, from new, from love, and from the world. *Prur.*

TO POST. *v. n.*

1. To fix opprobriously on posts. Many gentlemen, for their integrity in their votes, were, by posting their names, exposed to the popular calumny and fury. *King Charles.* On pain of being posted to your sorrow, Fall not, at four, to meet me. *Granville.*

2. [Poster, French.] To place; to station; to fix. The conscious priest, who was suborn'd before, Stood ready posted at the postern door. *Dryden.* He that proceeds upon other principles in his enquiry into any sciences, puts himself on that side, and posts himself in a party, which he will not quit till he be beaten out. *Locke.*

When a man is posted in the station of a minister, he is sure, beside the natural fatigue of it, to incur the envy of some, and the displeasure of others. *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. To register methodically; to transcribe from one book into another. A term common among merchants. You have not posted your books these ten years; how should a man keep his affairs even at this rate? *Abbot.*

4. To delay. Obsolete. I have not stopp'd mine ears to their demands, Nor posted off their suits with slow delays; Then why should they love Edward more than me? *Shakespeare.*

POSTAGE. *n. s.* [from post.] Money paid for conveyance of a letter. Fifty pounds for the postage of a letter! to send by the church, is the dearest road in Christendom. *Dryden.*

POSTBOY. *n. s.* [post and boy.] Courier; boy that rides post. This genius came thither in the shape of a post-boy, and cried out, that Mons was relieved. *Tatler.*

TO POSTDATE. *v. n.* [post, after, Latin, and date.] To date later than the real time.

POSTDILUVIAN. *adj.* [post and diluvium, Latin.] Posterior to the flood. Take a view of the postdiluvian state of this our globe, how it hath stood for these last four thousand years. *Woodward.*

POSTDILUVIAN. *n. s.* [post and diluvium, Latin.] One that lived since the flood. The antediluvians lived a thousand years; and as for the age of the postdiluvians for some centuries, the annals of Phœnicia, Egypt, and China, agree with the tenor of the sacred history. *Grew.*

POSTER. *n. s.* [from post.] A courier; one that travels hastily. Words sisters hand in hand, Partners of the sea and land, Thus do go about. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

POSTERIOR. *adj.* [posterior, Latin; *posterior*, French.]

1. Happening after; placed after; following. Where the anterior body giveth way, as fast as the posterior cometh on, it maketh no noise, be the motion never so great. *Bacon.* No care was taken to have this matter remedied by the explanatory articles posterior to the report. *Addison.*

Hesiod was posterior to Homer. *Bacon.* This orderly disposition of things includes the ideas of prior, posterior, and simultaneous. *Watts.*

2. Backward.

And now had fame's post-horn trumpet blown, And all the nations summoned. *Pope.*

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To make one hundred and ten thousand pounds,  
as vain as that of Rabbits, to squeeze out wind  
from the postholes of a dead ass. *Swift.*

**POSTERITY. n. f.** [*posteritas*, Fr. from *posterior*.] The state of being  
after; opposite to *priority*.  
Although the condition of sex and posterity of  
creation might exonerate the error of a woman,  
yet it was inexcusable in the man. *Brown.*  
There must be a posterity in time of every  
compounded body, to these more simple bodies out  
of which it is constituted. *Hale.*

**POSTERITY. n. f.** [*posterité*, French;  
*posteritas*, Latin.] Succeeding genera-  
tions; descendants: opposed to *ancestors*.  
It was said,  
It should not stand in thy posterity;  
But that myself should be the father  
Of many kings. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Since arms will not now that Henry's dead,  
Posterity will sit for wretched years. *Shakespeare.*  
Posterity inform'd by thee might know. *Milton.*  
Their names shall be transmitted to posterity,  
and spoken of through all future ages. *Smollett.*  
To the unhappy, that unjustly bleed,  
Heaven gives posterity to avenge the deed. *Pope.*  
They were fallible, they were men; but if  
posterity, fallible as they, grow bold and daring,  
where the other would have trembled, let them  
look to it. *Waterland.*

**POSTERN. n. f.** [*poterne*, Fr. *posterna*,  
Dutch; *janua postica*, Latin.] A small  
gate; a little door.  
Ere dawning light  
Discover'd had the world to heaven wide,  
He by a privy postern took his flight,  
That of no envious eyes he mote be spy'd. *Spenser.*  
Go on, good Eglington,  
Out at the postern by the abbey wall. *Shakespeare.*  
By broken byways did I inward pass,  
And in that window made a postern wide. *Fairfax.*  
These issued into the baile court through a  
privy postern, and sharply visited the assailants with  
halberds. *Hayward.*  
Great Britain hath had by his majesty a strong  
addition; the postern, by which we were so often  
entered and surpris'd, is now made up. *Raleigh.*  
The conscious priest, who was suborn'd before,  
Stood ready posted at the postern door. *Dryden.*  
If the nerves, which are the conduits to convey  
them from without to the audience in the brain,  
be so disorder'd, as not to perform their functions,  
they have no postern to be admitted by, no other  
ways to bring themselves into view. *Locke.*  
A private postern opens to my gardens,  
Through which the beauteous captive might re-  
move. *Rome.*

**POSTEXISTENCE. n. f.** [*post* and *exist-  
ence*.] Future existence.  
As Simonides has exposed the vicious part of  
women from the doctrine of pre-existence, some  
of the ancient philosophers have satirized the vicious  
part of the human species, from a notion of the  
soul's postexistence. *Addison.*

**POSTHACKNEY. n. f.** [*post* and *hackney*.]  
Hired posthorses.  
Espying the French ambassador with the king's  
coach attending him, made them halt the beaten  
road and teach posthackneys to leap hedges. *Warton.*

**POSTHASTE. n. f.** [*post* and *haste*.]  
Haste like that of a courier.  
This is  
The source of this our war, and the chief head  
Of this posthaste and ramage in the land. *Shakespeare.*  
The duke  
Requires your haste, posthaste appearance,  
Even on the instant. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
This man tells us, that the world waxes old,  
though not in posthaste. *Hakewill on Providence.*

**POSTHORSE. n. f.** [*post* and *horse*.] A  
horse stationed for the use of couriers.

He lay under a tree, while his servants were  
getting their posthorses for him. *Shakespeare.*  
He cannot live, I hope, and must not die,  
Till George be pack'd with posthorses up to heaven. *Shakespeare.*  
Xaycus was forthwith beat on every side and  
taken prisoner, and by posthorses conveyed with  
all speed to Constantinople. *Kneller.*

**POSTHOUSE. n. f.** [*post* and *house*.] Post-  
office; house where letters are taken and  
dispatched.  
An officer at the posthouse in London places every  
letter he takes in, in the box belonging to the  
proper road. *Watts.*

**POSTHUMOUS. adj.** [*posthumus*, Latin;  
*posthume*, Fr.] Done, had, or published  
after one's death.  
In our present miserable and divided condition,  
how just soever a man's pretensions may be to a  
great or blameless reputation, he must, with regard  
to his posthumous character, content himself with  
such a consideration, as induced the famous Sir  
Francis Bacon, after having bequeathed his soul to  
God, and his body to the earth, to leave his  
fame to foreign nations. *Addison.*

**POSTICK. adj.** [*posticus*, Latin.] Back-  
ward.  
The postick and backward position of the femi-  
nine parts in quadrupeds, can hardly admit the  
substitution of masculine generation. *Brown.*

**POSTIL. n. f.** [*postille*, French; *postilla*,  
Latin.] Gloss; marginal notes.  
**To POSTIL. v. a.** [*from* the noun.] To  
gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes.  
I have seen a book of account of Empton's,  
that had the king's hand almost to every leaf by  
way of signing, and was in some places postilled  
in the margin with the king's hand. *Bacon.*

**POSTILLER. n. f.** [*from* *postil*.] One  
who glosses or illustrates with marginal  
notes.  
It hath been observed by many holy writers,  
commonly delivered by postillers and commentators. *Brown.*  
Hence you phantastick postillers in song,  
My text defeats your art, ties nature's tongue.  
*Cleaveland.*

**POSTILION. n. f.** [*postillon*, French.]  
1. One who guides the first pair of a set  
of six horses in a coach.  
Let the postillon Nemes mount, and let  
The coachman Art be set. *Cowley.*  
A young bachelor of arts came to town re-  
commended to a chaplain's place; but none being  
vacant, modestly accepted of that of a postilion. *Tail.*  
2. One who guides a post chaise.

**POSTLIMINIOUS. adj.** [*postliminium*,  
Latin.] Done or contrived subsequently.  
The reason why men are so short and weak  
in governing, is, because most things fall out to  
them accidentally, and come not into any com-  
pliance with their pre-conceiv'd ends; but are forced  
to comply subsequently, and to strike in with  
things as they fall out, by postliminious after-appli-  
cations of them to their purposes. *South.*

**POSTMASTER. n. f.** [*post* and *master*.]  
One who has charge of public convey-  
ance of letters.  
I came yonder at Eaton to marry Mrs. Anne  
Page; and 'tis a postmaster's boy. *Shakespeare.*  
Without this letter, as he believes that happy  
revolution had never been effected, he plays to be  
made postmaster general. *Spenser.*

**POSTMASTER-GENERAL. n. f.** He who  
presides over the posts or letter-carriers.

**POSTMERIDIAN. adj.** [*postmeridius*,  
Latin.] Being in the afternoon.  
Over-hasty digestion is the inconvenience of post-  
meridian sleep. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**POSTOFFICE. n. f.** [*post* and *office*.] Office

where letters are delivered to the post;  
a posthouse.  
If you don't send to me now and then, the  
postoffice will think me of no consequence; for I  
have no correspondent but you. *Gay to Swift.*  
If you are sent to the postoffice with a letter, put  
it in carefully. *Swift.*

**POSTPONE. v. a.** [*postpono*, Latin;  
*postposer*, French.]  
1. To put off; to delay.  
You would postpone me to another reign,  
Till when you are content to be unjust. *Dryden.*  
The most trifling amusement is suffered to post-  
pone the one thing necessary. *Bacon.*  
2. To set in value below something else:  
with *sa*.  
All other considerations should give way, and  
be postponed to this. *Locke on Education.*

**POSTSCRIPT. n. f.** [*post* and *scriptum*,  
Latin.] The paragraph added to the  
end of a letter.  
I think he prefers the publick good to his pri-  
vate opinion; and therefore is willing his proposals  
should with freedom be examined; thus I under-  
stand his postscript. *Locke.*  
One, when he wrote a letter, would put that  
which was most material in the postscript. *Bacon.*  
The following letter I shall give my readers at  
length, without either preface or postscript. *Addison.*  
Your saying that I ought to have writ a post-  
script to Gay's, makes me not content to write  
less than a whole letter. *Pope.*

**POSTULATE. v. a.** [*postulo*, Lat.  
*postuler*, French.] To beg or assume  
without proof.  
They most powerfully magnify God, who, not  
from postulated and precarious inferences, entreat  
a courteous assent, but from experiments and un-  
deniable effects. *Brown.*

**POSTULATE. n. f.** [*postulatum*, Latin.]  
Position supposed or assumed without  
proof.  
This we shall induce not from postulates and in-  
treated maxims, but from undeniable principles. *Brown.*  
Some have cast all their learning into the method  
of mathematicians, under theorems, problems, and  
postulates. *Watts.*

**POSTULATION. n. f.** [*postulatio*, Latin;  
*postulation*, Fr. from *postulate*.] The  
act of supposing without proof; gra-  
tuitous assumption.  
A second postulation to elicit my assent, is the  
veracity of him that reports it. *Hale.*

**POSTULATORY. adj.** [*from* *postulatus*.]  
1. Assuming without proof.  
2. Assumed without proof.  
Whoever shall peruse the phytozomy of Porta,  
and strictly observe how vegetable realities are  
forced into animal representations, may perceive the  
semblance is but postulatory. *Brown.*

**POSTURE. n. f.** [*posture*, French; *postura*,  
Latin.]  
1. Place; situation; disposition with re-  
gard to something else.  
Although these studies are not so pleasing as con-  
templations physical or mathematical, yet they  
recompence with the excellency of their use in  
relation to man, and his noblest posture and sta-  
tion in this world, a state of regulated society. *Hale.*  
According to the posture of our affairs in the last  
campaign, this prince could have turned the ba-  
lance on either side. *Addison.*  
2. Voluntary collocation of the parts of  
the body with respect to each other.  
He starts,  
Then lays his finger on his temple; strait  
Springs out into fast gait; then stops again,  
Strikes his breast hard, and then anon he casts  
His eyes against the moon, in most strange postures.  
*Shakespeare's*  
Where

mean that the attention of persons, that will be persons of reverence.

The posture of a poetick figure is the disposition of his forces in the performance of such or such an action.

In the meanest marble statue, one sees the face, posture, air, and dress of those that lived so many ages before us.

### 3. State; disposition.

The lord Hopton left Attended tasks, before he had put it into the good posture he intended.

I am at the same point and posture I was, when they forced me to leave Whitehall.

In this subject posture have ye breath.

The several postures of his devout soul in all conditions of life, are displayed with great simplicity.

### 7. Posture. *n. s.* [from the noun.]

To posit any particular place or disposition.

He was now with positing himself according to the direction of the surgeons.

The bill-fins are so posited, as to move from back to belly and a contra.

### POSTULATUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] Position assumed without proof.

Calumnies often refused, are the postulations of scribblers, upon which they proceed as upon first principles.

### POSTUREMASTER. *n. s.* [posture and master.] One who teaches or practices artificial contortions of the body.

When the students have accomplished themselves in this part, they are to be delivered into the hands of a kind of posturemaster.

### PO'RY. *n. s.* [contracted from poetry.]

#### 1. A motto on a ring.

That she did give me, whose poetry was, Like cutler's poetry; Love me and leave me not.

#### 2. A bunch of flowers. Of unknown derivation.

With store of vermilion roses, To deck their bridegrooms posies.

### POT. *n. s.* [pot, French, in all the senses, and Dutch; potte, Islandick.]

#### 1. A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire.

Toad that under the cold stone Swelted; venom sleeping got; Boil thou first in the charmed pot.

#### 2. Vessel to hold liquids.

The woman left her water pot, and went her way.

#### 3. Vessel made of earth.

Whenever potters meet with any chalk or marl mixed with their clay, though it will with the clay hold burning, yet whenever any water comes near any such pots after they are burnt, both the chalk and marl will slack and spoil their ware.

#### 4. A small cup.

But that I think his father loves him not, I'd have him poison'd with a pot of ale.

### 5. To be POT. To be destroyed or devoured. A low phrase.

The sheep went first to pot, the goats next, and after them the oxen, and all little enough to keep life together.

John's ready money went into the lawyers pockets; then John began to borrow money upon the bank stock, now and then a farm went to pot.

### 7. POT. *n. s.* [from the noun.]

#### 1. To preserve seasoned in pots.

Potted fowl and fish come in to fast. That ere the first is out, the second sink; And mouldy moulder gathers on the brinks.

#### 2. To inclose in pots of earth.

Put them in natural, not forced earth; a layer of rich mould beneath, and about this natural earth to nourish the fibres, but not so as to touch the bulbs.

Acorns, mast, and other seeds may be kept well, by being barrelled or potted up with moist sand.

### POTABLE. *adj.* [potable, French; potabils, Latin.] Such as may be drank; drinkable.

Thou best of gold art work of gold, Other less fine in carat, is more precious, Preserving life in meed one potable.

Dig a pit upon the sea shore, somewhat above the high-water mark, and sink it as deep as the low-water mark; and as the tide cometh in, it will fill with water fresh and potable.

Rivers run potable gold. The said potable gold should be enclosed with a capacity of being agglutinated and assimilated to the infinite heat.

Whose solar beams Parch thirty human veins, the damage'd meads: Unforced display ten thousand painted flowers Useful in potabils.

### POTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from potable.] Drinkableness.

### POTAGER. *n. s.* [from potage.] A porringer.

An Indian dish or potager, made of the bark of a tree, with the sides and rim sewed together after the manner of twicken-work.

### POTARCO. *n. s.* A West Indian pickle.

What lord of old would bid his cook prepare Mangos, potargo, champignons, cavares?

### POTASH. *n. s.* [potasse, French.]

Potash, in general, is an impure fixed alkaline salt, made by burning from vegetables: we have five kinds of this salt now in use.

1. The German potash, sold under the name of pearlashes. 2. The Spanish called barilla, made by burning a species of kail, which the Spaniards sow. 3. The home-made potash, made from fern. 4. The Swedish, and 5. Russian kinds, with a volatile acid matter combined with them; but the Russian is stronger than the Swedish. Potash is of great use to the manufacturers of soap and glass, to bleachers, and to dyers; the Russian potash is greatly preferable.

Chester rock-salt, with a little nitre, alum, and potash, is the flux used for the running of the plate-glass.

### POTATION. *n. s.* [potatio, Latin.]

#### 1. Drinking bout.

#### 2. Draught.

When love hath tarried almost the wrong side out, To Desdemona hath to-night exposed? Potations pottle deep.

#### 3. Species of drink.

If I had a thousand sons, the first I would teach them, should be to fortify this position, and to resist the assaults of lack.

### POTATO. *n. s.* [I suppose an American word.] An esculent root.

The red and white potatoes are the most common esculent roots now in use, and were originally brought from Virginia into Europe.

On the coast of Mexico and sweet grapes they die, And with purple for their wasteron twine.

The families of farmers live in fish and milk upon buttermilk and pease.

Look to the Welch, to Dutchmen butter's dear, Of Irish swains potato is the cheer;

Oats for their steaks the Scottish shepherds grind, Sweet turnips are the food of Blouzelind;

While the loves turnips, butter I'll despise, Nor leeks, nor oatmeal, nor potato prize.

### POT-BELLIED. *adj.* [pot and belly.] Having a swollen paunch.

### POT-BELLY. *n. s.* [pot and belly.] A swelling paunch.

He will find himself a forked straddling animal and a potbelly.

### PO'PACH. *v. n.* [pocher, French, to thrust out the eyes as with the thumb.]

#### 1. To thrust; to push.

I thought to crush him in an equal force, True sword to sword; I'll poch at him some way, Or wrath or craft may get him.

#### 2. [Pocher, Fr.] To poach; to boil slightly. It is commonly written poach.

In great wounds, it is necessary to observe a spare diet, as panadoes or a poached egg; this much availing to prevent inflammation.

### POTCOMPANION. *n. s.* A fellow drinker; a good fellow at carousals.

### POTENCY. *n. s.* [potentia, Latin.]

#### 1. Power; influence; authority.

At place of potency and sway of th' state, If he should still malignantly remain, Fast foe to the plebeians, your voices might Be curses to yourselves.

#### 2. Efficacy; strength.

Use can master the devil, or throw him out With wondrous potency.

### POTENT. *adj.* [potens, Latin.]

#### 1. Powerful; forcible; strong; efficacious.

There is nothing more contagious than some kinds of harmony; than some nothing more strong and potent unto good.

Induc'd by potent circumstances, that You are mine enemy.

More potent than the first.

One would wonder how, from so differing promises, they should infer the same conclusion, were it not that the conspiracy of interest were too potent for the diversity of judgment.

When by command Moses once more his potent rod extends Over the sea, the sea his rod obeys.

Venies are the potent charms we use, Heroic thoughts and virtue to infuse.

The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon such potent grounds, as the minister can urge disobedience.

How the effluvia of a magnet can be so rare and subtle, as to pass through a plate of glass without any resistance or diminution of their force, and yet so potent as to turn a magnetick needle through the glass.

The chemical preparations are more vigorous and potent in their effects than the natural.

Cyclops, since human flesh has been thy feast, Now drain this golden potent to digest.

## 2. Having great authority or dominion : as, potent monarchs.

Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus?

Cry havoc, kings! back to the stained field,  
You equal potent, fiery kindled spirits! *Shaksp.*

**POTENTATE**. *n. s.* [*potentat*, French.]

Monarch; prince; sovereign.

Kings and mightiest potentates must die. *Shak.*

These defences are but compliments,

To daily with confining potentates. *Daniel.*

All obey'd the superior voice

Of their great potentate; for great indeed

His name, and high was his degree in heav'n. *Milt.*

Exalting him not only above earthly princes and potentates, but above the highest of the celestial hierarchy. *Boyle.*

Each potentate, as wary fear, or strength,  
Of emulation urg'd, his neighbour's bounds  
Invades. *Philips.*

**POTENTIAL**. *adj.* [*potencial*, Fr. *potensial*, Latin.]

### 1. Existing in possibility, not in act.

This potential and imaginary materia prima cannot exist without form. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

### 2. Having the effect without the external actual property.

The magnifico is much below'd,

Add hath in his effect a voice potential,

As double as the duke's. *Shakspere's Cymbello.*

The cautery is either actual or potential. *Maukham.*

Ice doth not only submit unto actual heat, but endureth not the potential calidity of many waters. *Brown.*

### 3. Efficacious: powerful. Not in use.

Thou must make a dullard of the world,

If they not thought the profits of my death

Were very pregnant and potential spurs

To make thee seek it. *Shakspere.*

### 4. In grammar, potential is a mood denoting the possibility of doing any action.

**POTENTIALITY**. *n. s.* [*from potential*.]  
Possibility; not actuality.

Manna represented to every man the taste himself did like, but it had in its own potentiality all those tastes and dispositions eminently. *Taylor.*

God is an eternal substance and act, without potentiality and matter, the principle of motion, the cause of nature. *Stillingfleet.*

The true notion of a soul's eternity is this, that the future moments of its duration can never be all past and present; but still there will be a futurity and potentiality of more for ever and ever. *Bentley.*

**POTENTIALLY**. *adv.* [*from potential*.]

### 1. In power or possibility; not in act, or positively.

This duration of human souls is only potentially infinite; for their eternity consists only in an endless capacity of continuance without ever ceasing to be in a boundless futurity, that can never be exhausted, or all of it be past or present; but their duration can never be positively and actually eternal, because it is most manifest, that no moment can ever be assigned, wherein it shall be true, that such a soul hath then actually sustained an infinite duration. *Bentley.*

### 2. In efficacy; not in actuality.

They should tell us, whether only that be taken out of scripture which is actually and particularly there set down, or else that also which the general principles and rules of scripture potentially contain. *Hobbs.*

Blackness is produced upon the blade of a knife that has cut green apples, of the juice, though both actually and potentially cold, be not quickly wiped off. *Boyle on Colours.*

**POTENTLY**. *adv.* [*from potent*.] Powerfully; forcibly.

You're potently oppos'd; and with a malice

Of great size. *Shakspere's Henry VIII.*

Metals are hardened by often beating, and

quenching; for cold works most potently upon heat, proceeds. *Boyle.*

Oil of vitriol, though a powerfully acid menstruum, will yet precipitate many bodies mineral, and others dissolved not only in aquafortis, but in spirit of vinegar. *Boyle.*

**POTENTNESS**. *n. s.* [*from potent*.]

Powerfulness; might; power.

**POTPOUN**. *n. s.* [*by mistake or corruption*

used for *potgun*.] A gun which makes a small smart noise.

An author thus who pants for fame,

Begins the world with fear and shame,

When first in print, you see him dread

Each *potgun* levell'd at his head. *Swift's Miscellan.*

**POTHANGER**. *n. s.* [*pot* and *banger*.]

Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

**POTHECARY**. *n. s.* [*contracted by pronunciation and poetical convenience from apothecary; apothecarius, from apotheca, Latin*.] One who compounds and sells phynick.

Modern *potbecaries*, taught the art

By doctors bills to play the doctor's part,

Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,

Prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools. *Pope.*

**POTHER**. *n. s.* [*This word is of double orthography and uncertain etymology: it is sometimes written podder, sometimes pudder, and is derived by Junius from poudre, thunder, French; by Skinner from peutenen or petersen, Dutch, to shake or dig; and more probably by a second thought from poudre, Fr. dust*.]

### 1. Buffle; tumult; flutter. A low word.

Such a *potter*,

As if that whatsoever god, who lead him,

Were crept into his human pow is,

And gave him graceful posture. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Some hold the ore, and some the other,

But howsoever they make a *potber*. *Hudibras.*

What a *potber* has been here with Wood and his brats,

Who would modestly make a few halfpennies pass? *Swift.*

'Tis yet in vain to keep a *potber*

About one vice, and fall into the other. *Pope.*

I always speak of thee,

Thou always speak'st to me;

Yet after all our roils and *potber*,

The world believes nor one nor t'other. *Guardian.*

### 2. Suffocating cloud. This justifies the derivation from *poudre*.

He suddenly unties the poke,

Whence from it tent out such a smoke,

As ready was them all to choke,

So grievous was the *potber*. *Drayton.*

**TO POTHER**. *v. n.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort.

**TO POTHER**. *v. a.* To turmoil; to puzzle.

He that loves reading and writing, yet finds certain seasons wherein those things have no relish, only *potbers* and wears himself to no purpose. *Locke.*

**POTHERBS**. *n. s.* [*pot* and *herb*.] An herb fit for the pot.

Sir Tristram telling us tobacco was a *potberb*,

Had the drawer bring in t'other half pint. *Tatler.*

Egypt safer than the heasts they worship;

Below their *potberb* gods that grow in gardens. *Dry.*

Of alimentary leaves, the *olea* or *potberbs* afford an excellent nourishment; amongst those are the cole or cabbage kind. *Arbuthnot.*

Leaves eaten raw are termed salad; if boiled, they become *potberbs*; and some of those plants, which are *potberbs* in one family, are salad in another. *Watson.*

**POTHOOK**. *n. s.* [*pot* and *hook*.]

### 1. Hooks to hang pots or kettles with.

### 2. Ill formed or scrawled letters or characters.

Let me see her Arabian *potberbs*. *Dryden.*

**POTION**. *n. s.* [*potio*, French; *potio*, Latin.] A draught; commonly a physical draught.

For water in the taking of a *potion* or pills, the head and neck shake. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The ear was by nature of so indifferent a taste, that he would stop in the midst of any physical *potion*, and after he had licked his lips, would drink off the rest. *Watson.*

Most do utter through fond intemperate thirst; Soon as the *potion* works, their human countenance, Th' express resemblance of the gods, is chang'd Into some brutish form of wolf or bear. *Milton.*

**POTLID**. *n. s.* [*pot* and *lid*.] The cover of a pot.

The *potlids* is a fine, thin, light, bony tube; the bottom of which spreads about, and gives it the resemblance of a wooden *gallie* in country houses. *Derham.*

**POTSHERD**. *n. s.* [*pot* and *shard*; from *schard*; properly *potshard*.] A fragment of a broken pot.

At this day at Gaza, they couch *potsherds* or vessels of earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and pass it in spouts into rooms. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He on the albes sits, his fate deploras;

And with a *potsherd* scrapes the swelling sores. *Sandys.*

Whence come broken *potsherds* tumbling down,  
And leaky ware from garret windows thrown;  
Well may they break our heads. *Dryden.*

**POTTAGE**. *n. s.* [*potage*, French; from *pot*.] Any thing boiled or decocted for food. See PORRIDGE.

Jacob sod *potage*, and Esau came from the field faint. *Genesis.*

For great the man, and useful, without doubt,  
Who seasons *potage*, or expels the gout;  
Whole science keeps life in, and keeps death out. *Harte.*

**POTTER**. *n. s.* [*potier*, Fr. from *pot*.] A maker of earthen vessels.

My thoughts are whirled like a *potter's* wheel. *Shakspere.*

Some press the plants with sherds of *potter's* clay. *Dryden.*

A *potter* will not have any chalk or marl mixed with the clay. *Martinet's Husbandry.*

He like the *potter* in a mould has cast  
The world's great frame. *Prior.*

**POTTERY-ORE**. *n. s.* *As ore*, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the *potter* to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call *pottery-ore*. *Boyle.*

**POTTING**. *n. s.* [*from pot*.] Drinking. I learnt it in England, where they are most potent in *potting*. *Shakspere's Cymbello.*

**POTTLE**. *n. s.* [*from pot*.] Liquid measure containing four pints. It is sometimes used licentiously for a tankard, or pot, out of which glasses are filled.

He drinks you with facility your Danae dead drunk, ere the next *pottle* can be filled. *Shakspere.*

Roderigo hath to-night carous'd

Fortions *potles* deep. *Shakspere.*

The oracle of Apollo

Here speaks out of his *potle*,

Or the Tripes his tower bottle. *Ben Jonson.*

**POTVALIANT**. *adj.* [*pot* and *valiant*.] Heated with courage by strong drink.

**POTULENT**. *adj.* [*potulentus*, Latin.]

### 1. Pretty much in drink.

### 2. Fit to drink.

**POVEN**. *n. s.* [*poche*, French.]

1. A



# POU

1. A small bag; a pocket.  
Telling I'll have in pouch, when thou shalt take  
From a girdle about his waist, a bag or pouch  
divided into two cells, *Callisto's Travels*.  
The spot of the vessel, where the disease begins,  
gives way to the force of the blood pushing out-  
wards, as to form a pouch or cyst. *Sherr's Surgery*.

2. Applied ludicrously to a big belly or paunch.  
POUCH. *v. a.*  
1. To pocket.  
In January husband that pouched the groats,  
Will break up his lay, or be sowing of oats. *Tusser*.  
2. To swallow.  
The common heron hath long legs for wading,  
a long neck to reach prey, and a wide extensive  
throat to pouch it. *Derham*.

3. To pour; to hang down the lip. *Ainsw.*  
POUCHOUPPE. *adj.* [pouch and mouth-  
ed.] Blabberlipped. *Ainsworth*.

POVERTY. *n. f.* [pauvreté, French.]  
1. Indigence; necessity; want of riches.  
My men are the poorest,  
But poverty could never draw them from me. *Shak.*  
Such madness, as for fear of death to die,  
Is to be poor for fear of poverty. *Denham*.  
These by their strict examples taught,  
How much more splendid virtue was than gold;  
Yet scarce their swelling thirst of fame could hide,  
And boasted poverty with too much pride. *Pope*.  
There is such a state as absolute poverty, where a  
man is destitute not only of the conveniences, but  
the simple necessities of life, being disabled from  
acquiring them, and depending entirely on charity.  
*Regent*.

2. Meanness; defect.  
There is in all excellencies in compositions a  
kind of poverty, or a casualty or jeopardy. *Baron*.  
POULDAVIS. *n. f.* A sort of fail-cloth. *Ainsworth*.

POULT. *n. f.* [poulet, French.] A young  
chicken.  
One would have all things little, hence has try'd  
Turkey poult, fresh from the egg, in batter try'd. *King*.

POULTERER. *n. f.* [from poult.] One  
whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the  
cook.  
It thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically,  
hang me up by the heels for a poulterer's hare. *Shak.*  
Several nasty trades, as butchers, poulterers, and  
fishmongers, are great occasions of plague. *Harvey*.

POULTRICE. *n. f.* [poultre, French; pultrix,  
Latin.] A cataplasm; a soft mollify-  
ing application.  
Poultice relaxeth the pores, and maketh the hu-  
mour apt to exhale. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
If your little finger be sore, and you think a  
poultice made of our vitals will give it ease, speak,  
and it shall be done. *Swift*.

POULTRICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
To apply a poultice or cataplasm.

POULTRICE. *n. f.* [A word used by  
Temple.] A poultice.  
Poultice slay'd pains, but drew down the hu-  
mours, making the passages wider, and apter to re-  
ceive them. *Temple*.

POULTAY. *n. f.* [poulet, French; pulli-  
ties, Latin.] Domestic fowls.  
The cock knew the fox to be a common enemy  
of all poultry. *L'Estrange*.  
What louder cries, when Ilium was in flames,  
Than for the cock the widow'd poultry made. *Dryd.*  
Soldiers robbed a farmer of his poultry, and  
made him wait at table, without giving him a  
moriel. *Swift*.

POUNCE. *n. f.* [pounce, Ital. Skinner.]  
1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey.

As haggard hawk, presuming to contend  
With hardy fowl, about his able might,  
His weary pounces, all in vain doth spend  
To truss the prey too heavy for his flight. *Spenser*.  
The new dissembled eagle, now endu'd  
With beak and pounces, he cules pursu'd. *Dryden*.  
'Twas a mean prey for a bird of his pounces. *Aiturbury*.

2. The powder of gum sandarach, so  
called because it is thrown upon paper  
through a perforated box.  
To POUNCE. *v. a.* [poussare, Italian.]

1. To pierce; to perforate.  
Barbarous people, that go naked, do not only  
paint, but pounce and raise their skin, that the  
painting may not be taken forth, and make it into  
works. *Bacon's Natural History*.

2. To pour or sprinkle through small per-  
forations.  
It may be tried by incorporating copple-dust, by  
pouncing into the quicksilver. *Bacon*.

3. To seize with the pounces or talons.  
POUNCED. *adj.* [from pounce.] Fur-  
nished with claws or talons.  
From a craggy cliff,  
The royal eagle drew his vigorous young  
Stung pounc'd. *Thomson's Spring*.

POUNCET-BOX. *n. f.* [pounce and box.]  
A small box perforated.  
He was perfumed like a milliner,  
And, twist his finger and his thumb, he held  
A pouncet-box, which ever and anon  
He gave his nose. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*.

POUND. *n. f.* [pound, punb, Saxon; from  
pound, Lat.]  
1. A certain weight, consisting in troy  
weight of twelve ounces, or avoirdupois of six-  
teen ounces.  
He that loveth his grain  
Of fortune, loveth his weight, as to the things  
of this life, spoke nothing but the word of wisdom.  
*Swift's Sermon*.  
A pound doth consist of sixteen ounces, scruples.  
*Wilkins*.

Great Hannibal within the balance lay,  
And tell how many pounds his other weigh. *Dryden*.

2. The sum of twenty shillings.  
That exchequer of medals in the cabinet of the  
great duke of Tuscany, is not worth so little as  
an hundred thousand pound. *Peacocks of Antiquities*.  
He gave, whilst ought he had, and knew no  
bounds;  
The poor man's drachma stood for rich men's  
pounds. *Harte*.

3. [From pinban, Saxon.] A pinfold;  
an inclosure; a prison in which beasts  
are inclosed.  
I hurry  
Not thinking it is levee-day,  
And find his honour in a pound,  
Hemm'd by a triple circle round. *Swift's Miscellan*.

To POUND. *v. a.* [punian, Saxon; whence  
in many places they use the word pan.]  
1. To beat; to grind as with a pestle.  
His mouth and nostrils pour'd a purple flood,  
And pounded teeth came rushing with his blood. *Dry*.  
Wouldst thou not rather chuse a small renown,  
To be the mayor of some poor paltry town,  
To pound false weights and scanty measures break?  
*Dryden*.  
Thou'd with the search, not finding what she seeks,  
With cruel blows she pounds her blubber'd cheeks.  
*Dryden*.  
Shou'd their axle break, its overthrow  
Would crush, and pound to dust the crowd below;  
Nor friends their friends, nor fires their sons  
could know. *Dryden's Fownd*.  
Opaque white powder of glass, seen through a  
microscope, exhibits fragments pellucid and colour-  
less, as the whole appeared to the naked eye before  
it was pounded. *Bentley*.

She describes  
How under ground the rude Riphean race  
Mimick their pyder, with the brake's product wild  
Sloes pounded. *Philips*.  
Lifted pebbles brandish'd in the air,  
Loud strokes with pounding spice the fabrick rend,  
And aromatick clouds in spires ascend. *Garth*.

2. To shut up; to imprison, as in a pound.  
We'll break our walls,  
Rather than they shall pound us up. *Shakespeare*.  
I ordered John to let out the good man's sheep  
that were pounded by night. *Spektator*.

POUNDAGE. *n. f.* [from pound.]  
1. A certain sum deducted from a pound;  
a sum paid by the trader to the servant  
that pays the money, or to the person  
who procures him customers.  
In poundage and drawbacks I lose half my rent. *Swift*.

2. Payment rated by the weight of the  
commodity.  
Tonnage and poundage, and other duties upon  
merchandizes, were collected by order of the board,  
*Clarendon*.

POUNDER. *n. f.* [from pound.]  
1. The name of a heavy large pear.  
Alciphous' orchard various apples bears,  
Unlike are bergamots and pounder pears. *Dryden*.

2. Any person or thing denominated from  
a certain number of pounds: as, a  
ten pounder, a gun that carries a bullet  
of ten pounds weight; or in ludicrous  
language a man with ten pounds a year;  
in like manner, a note or bill is called  
a twenty pounder or ten pounder, from  
the sum it bears.  
None of these forty or fifty pounders may be  
suffered to marry, under the penalty of deprivation. *Swift*.

3. A pestle. *Ainsworth*.  
POUPETON. *n. f.* [poupée, French.] A  
puppet or little baby.

POUPICKS. *n. f.* In cookery, a mels of  
vituals made of veal steaks and slices of  
bacon. *Bailey*.

To POUR. *v. a.* [supposed to be de-  
rived from the Welsh bawrau.]  
1. To let some liquid out of a vessel, or  
into some place or receptacle.  
If they will not believe those signs, take of the  
water of the river, and pour it upon the dry land.  
*Exodus, iv. 9*.  
He stretched out his hand to the cup, and poured  
of the blood of the grape, he pour'd out at the  
foot of the altar a sweet smelling savour unto the  
most high. *Ecclesi. i. 15*.  
A Samaitan bound up his wounds, pouring in  
oil and wine, and brought him to an inn. *Luke, x*.  
Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam;  
But since this message came, you sink and settle,  
As if cold water had been pour'd upon you. *Dryden*.

2. To emit; to give vent to; to send  
forth; to let out; to send in a conti-  
nued course.  
Hie thee hither,  
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,  
And chastise with the valour of my tongue  
All that impedes thee from the golden round. *Shak.*  
London doth pour out her citizens;  
The mayor and all his brethren in best sort,  
With the plebeians swarming. *Shakespeare's Henry V*.  
As thick as hail  
Came post on post; and every one did bear  
Thy praises in his kingdom's great defence,  
And pour'd them down before him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
The devotion of the heart is the tongue of the  
soul; actuated and heated with love, it pours itself  
forth in supplications and prayers. *Duff*.  
If we had growth of luxuriance current by law,  
that



that wanted one third of the silver by the standard, who can imagine, that our neighbours would not pour in quantities of such money upon us, to the great loss of the kingdom? *Locke.*

Is it for thee the linnet pours his throat?  
Loves of his own and raptures swell the note. *Pope.*

To Pour. v. n.

1. To stream; to flow.

2. To rush tumultuously.

If the rude throng pour on with furious pace,  
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,  
Stop short. *Gay.*

All his fleecy flock  
Beside him march, and pour into the rock,  
Not one or male or female stay'd behind. *Pope.*

A ghastly band of giants,  
All pouring down the mountains, crowd the shore. *Pope.*

A gathering throng,  
Youth and white age tumultuous pour along. *Pope.*

POURER. n. f. [from pour.] One that pours.

POUSSE. n. f. The old word for *pease*; corrupted, as may seem, from *pulse*. *Spenser.*

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?  
That shall yonder herd groom and none other,  
Which over the *poiss* hitherward doth post. *Spens.*

POUT. n. f. [ajellus barbatus.]

1. A kind of fish; a cod-fish.

2. A kind of bird.

Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, wood-dove,  
heath cock, and pout. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To POUT. v. n. [bouter, French.]

1. To look sullen by thrusting out the lips.

Like a misbehav'd and sullen wench,  
Thou pout'st upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shak.*

He had not din'd;  
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then  
We pout upon the morning, are unapt  
To give or to forgive. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I would advise my gentle readers, as they consult the good of their faces, to forbear frowning upon loyalists, and *pouring* at the government.

*Addison's Freeholder.*  
The nurse remained *pouring*, nor would she touch a bit during the whole dinner. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

2. To shoot out; to hang prominent.

The ends of the wounds must come over one another, with a compress to press the lips equally down, which would otherwise become crude, and pout out with great lips. *Wifeman.*

Satyrus was made up betwixt man and goat, with a human head, hooked nose, and *pouring* lips. *Dryd.*

POWDER. n. f. [poudre, French.]

1. Dust; any body comminuted.

The calf which they had made, he burnt in the fire, and ground it to powder. *Exodus, xxxii. 20.*

2. Gunpowder.

The sedulous being furnished with artillery, powder, and shot, battered Bishopgate. *Hayward.*  
As to the taking of a town, there were few conquerors could signalise themselves that way, before the invention of powder and fortifications. *Addison*

3. Sweet dust for the hair.

When th' hair is sweet through pride or lust,  
The powder doth forget the dust. *Hebert.*  
Our humbler province is to tend the fair,  
To save the proud from too rude a gale. *Pope.*

To POWDER. v. [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to dust; to comminute; to pound small.

2. [Poudrer, French.] To sprinkle, as with dust.

Powder thy radiant hair,  
Which if without such ashes thou would'st wear,  
Thou who, to all which come to look upon;  
Wert meant for Phœbus, would'st be Phaeton. *Dante.*

In the galaxy, that milky way  
Which nightly, as a shining zone, thou see'st  
Powder'd with stars. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The powder'd footman

Beneath his flapping hat secures his fall. *Gay.*

3. To salt; to sprinkle with salt.

If you embowel me to-day, I'll give you leave to powder me and eat me to-morrow. *Shakespeare.*

Salt ofysters, and powdering of meat, keepeth them from putrefaction. *Saxon's Nat. Hist.*

My hair I never powder, but my chief

Invention is to get me powder'd beef. *Clarendon.*

Immoderate feeding upon powder'd beef, pickled meats, anchovy, and debauching with brandy, do inflame and acuate the blood. *Harvey on Consump.*

To POWDER. v. n. To come tumultuously and violently. A low corrupt word.

While two companions were disputing it at sword's point, down comes a kite powdering upon them, and gobbits up both. *L'Estrange.*

POWDERBOX. n. f. [powder and box]

A box in which powder for the hair is kept.

There stands the toilette,  
The patch, the powderbox, pulville, perfrumes. *Gay.*

POWDERHORN. n. f. [powder and horn.]

A horn case in which powder is kept for guns.

You may stiek your candle in a bottle or a powderhorn. *Swift.*

POWDERMILL. n. f. [powder and mill.]

The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

Upon the blowing up of a powdermill, the windows of adjacent houses are bent and blown outwards, by the elastic force of the air within exerting itself. *Arbutnot.*

POWDER-ROOM. n. f. [powder and room.]

The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept.

The flame invades the powder-rooms, and then their guns shoot bullets, and their vessels men. *Waller.*

POWDER-CHESTS. n. f. On board a ship, wooden triangular chests filled with gunpowder, pebble-stones, and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy, which soon makes it clear before them. *Dick.*

POWDERING-TUB. n. f. [powder and tub.]

1. The vessel in which meat is salted.

When we view those large bodies of oxen, what can we better conceive them to be, than so many living and walking powdering-tubs, and that they have animam salis? *More.*

2. The place in which an infected lecher is physicked to preserve him from putrefaction.

To the spital go,  
And from the powdering-tub of infamy  
Fetch forth the lazar like Doll Tearheart. *Shakespeare.*

POWDERY. adj. [poudreux, Fr. from powder.] Dusty; friable.

A brown powdery ear, which holds iron, is found amongst the iron ore. *Woodward on Puffin.*

POWDER. n. f. [poudoir, French.]

1. Command; authority; dominion; influence of greatness.

If law, authority, and pow'r deny not,  
It will go hard with poor Anthonio. *Shakespeare.*

No man could ever have a just power over the life of another, by right of property in land. *Locke.*

Power is no blessing in itself, but when it is employed to protect the innocent. *Swift.*

2. Influence; prevalence upon.

If ever  
You meet in some fresh check the power of fancy.

Then you shall know the wound invisible,

That love's been across me. *Shakespeare.*

This man had power with him, to draw him forth to his death. *Romeo's Essay.*

Dejected! no; it never shall be said;  
That face had power upon a Spartan soul;  
My mind on its own ventura stands unmov'd  
And stable, as the fabric of the world. *Dryden.*

3. Ability; force; reach.

That which moveth God to work is goodness, and that which ordereth his work is wisdom, and that which perfecteth his work is power. *Hooker.*

I have suffer'd in your woe;  
Not shall be wanting ought within my power,  
For your relief in my refreshing bower. *Dryden.*

You are still living to enjoy the blessings of all the good you have performed, and many prayers that your power of doing generous actions may be as extended as your will. *Dryden.*

It is not in the power of the most enlarged understanding, to invent one new simple idea in the mind, not taken in by the ways aforementioned. *Locke.*

'Tis not in the power of want or slavery to make them miserable. *Addison.*

Though it be not in our power to make affliction no affliction; yet it is in our power to take off the edge of it, by a steady view of those divine joys prepared for us in another state. *Arbutnot.*

4. strength; motive; force.

Observing in ourselves, that we can at pleasure move several parts of our bodies which were at rest; the effects also that natural bodies are able to produce in one another occurring every moment to our senses, we both these ways get the idea of power. *Locke.*

5. The moving force of an engine.

By understanding the true difference betwixt the weight and the power, a man may add such a sitting supplement to the strength of the power, that it shall move any conceivable weight, though it should never so much exceed that force which the power is naturally endowed with. *Wilkins.*

6. Animal strength; natural strength.

Care, not fear; or fear not for themselves, altered something the countenances of the two lovers: but so as any man might perceive, was rather an assembling of powers than dissimulations of courage. *Sidney.*

He died of great years, but of strong health and powers. *Bacon.*

7. Faculty of the mind.

I was in the thought, they were not fairies, and yet the guiltiness of my mind, the sudden surprize of my powers, drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief. *Shakespeare.*

In our little world, this soul of ours  
Being only one, and to one body ty'd,  
Doth use, on divers objects, divers powers;  
And so are her effects diversify'd. *Davies.*

Maintain the empire of the mind over the body, and keep the appetites of the one in due subjection to the reasoning powers of the other. *Atterbury.*

The design of this science is to rescue our reasoning powers from their unhappy slavery and darkness. *Watson.*

8. Government; right of governing; correlative to subjection.

My labour  
Honest and lawful, to deserve my food  
Of those who have me in their civil power. *Milton.*

9. Sovereign; potentate.

'Tis surprising to consider with what heats these two powers have contended their title to the kingdom of Cyprus, that is in the hands of the Turk. *Addison on Italy.*

10. One invested with dominion.

After the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken. *Matthew.*

The stiles turn'd some men to flowers,  
And others did with brutish forms invest;  
And did of others make celestial powers,  
Like angels, which still travel, yet still rest. *Dante.*

11. One invested with dominion.

After the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken. *Matthew.*

The stiles turn'd some men to flowers,  
And others did with brutish forms invest;  
And did of others make celestial powers,  
Like angels, which still travel, yet still rest. *Dante.*

12. One invested with dominion.

After the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken. *Matthew.*

The stiles turn'd some men to flowers,  
And others did with brutish forms invest;  
And did of others make celestial powers,  
Like angels, which still travel, yet still rest. *Dante.*

13. One invested with dominion.

After the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken. *Matthew.*

The stiles turn'd some men to flowers,  
And others did with brutish forms invest;  
And did of others make celestial powers,  
Like angels, which still travel, yet still rest. *Dante.*

14. One invested with dominion.

After the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken. *Matthew.*

The stiles turn'd some men to flowers,  
And others did with brutish forms invest;  
And did of others make celestial powers,  
Like angels, which still travel, yet still rest. *Dante.*

If there's a power above us,  
And that there is all nature cries aloud  
Through all her works, he must delight in virtue.

# 11. Divinity.

Merciful powers!  
Refrain in me the cursed thoughts that nature  
Gives way to in repose. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Cast down thyself, and only strive to raise  
The glory of thy Maker's sacred name;  
Use all thy pow'rs, that blessed pow'r to praise,  
Which gives thee pow'r to be and use the same.

With indignation, thence he broke,  
His awful silence, and the pow'r bespoke. *Dryden.*  
Tell me,  
What are the gods the better for this gold?  
The wretch that offers from his wealthy store  
These presents, bribes the powers to give him more.

# 12. Host; army; military force.

He, to work with the gods mischief, sent  
over his brother Edward with a power of Scots  
and Redshanks into Ireland, where they got footing.

Never such a power,  
For any foreign preparation,  
Was levied in the body of a land. *Shakespeare.*  
Who leads his power?  
Under whose government come they along? *Shak.*  
My heart, dear Harry,  
Threw many a northward look, to see his father  
Bring up his powers; but he did long in vain. *Sba.*  
Gazelus, upon the coming of the balls, va-  
liantly issued forth with all his powers, and gave  
him battle. *Kudler.*

# 13. A large quantity; a great number. In low language; as, a power of good things. Force, French.

POW'ERABLE. *adj.* [from *power*.] Ca-  
pable of performing any thing. Not  
in use.

That you may see how powerable time is in  
altering tongues, I will let down the Lord's prayer  
as it was translated in sundry ages. *Coma. n.*

POW'ERFUL. *adj.* [from *power* and *full*.]

# 1. Invested with command or authority; potent.

2. Forcible; mighty.  
We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight,  
What heaven's lord hath powerfuller to send  
Against us from about his throne. *Milton.*  
Henry II. endeavouring to establish his grand-  
father's laws, met with powerful opposition from  
archbishop Becket. *Ayliff.*

# 3. Efficacious; as, a powerful medicine.

POW'ERFULLY. *adv.* [from *powerful*.]  
Potently; mightily; efficaciously; for-  
cibly.

The sun and other powerfully lucid bodies  
dazzle our eyes. *Boyle.*

By assuming a privilege belonging to riper years,  
to which a child must not aspire, you do but add  
new force to your example, and recommend the  
action more powerfully. *Locke.*

Before the revelation of the gospel, the wicked-  
ness and impiety of the heathen world was  
a much more excusable thing, because they had  
but very obscure apprehensions of those things  
which urge men most powerfully to forsake their  
sins. *Tillotson.*

The grain of gold upon all the golden coast of  
Guinea, is displayed by the rains falling there  
with incredible force, powerfully beating off the  
earth. *Woodward.*

POW'ERFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *powerful*.]

Power; efficacy; might; force.  
So much he stands upon the powerfulness of the  
christian religion, that he makes it beyond all the  
rules of moral philosophy, strongly effectual to  
expel vice, and plant in men all kind of virtue,  
*Hatfield on Providence.*

POW'ERLESS. *adj.* [from *power*.] Weak;  
impotent.

I give you welcome with a powerless hand,  
But with a heart full of unfeigned love. *Shakespeare.*  
POX. *n. s.* [properly *pock*, which origi-  
nally signified small bags or pustules;  
of the same original, perhaps, with  
*powke* or *pouch*. We still use *pock*, for a  
single pustule; *pockar*, Saxon; *pocken*,  
Dutch.]

# 1. Pustules; efflorescencies; exanthema- tous eruptions. It is used of many eruptive distempers.

O! if to dance all night and dress all day  
-Charm'd the small pox, or chack'd old age away.

# 2. The venereal disease. This is the sense when it has no epithet.

Though brought to their ends by some other  
apparent disease, yet the pox hath been judged the  
foundation. *W. Jernam.*

Wilt thou still sparkle in the box,  
Canst thou forget thy age and pox? *Derst.*  
POY. *n. s.* [appoye, Spanish; *appuy*, *poids*,  
French.] A rope dancer's pole.

TO POZE. *v. a.* To puzzle. See POSE  
and APPOSE.

And say you so? then I shall poze you quickly.

Of human infirmities I shall give instances, not  
that I design to poze them with those common  
enigmas of magnetism, fluxes and refluxes. *Glarv.*

PRACTICABLE. *adj.* [from *practicable*, Fr.]

# 1. Performable; feasible; capable to be practised.

This falls out for want of examining what is  
*practicable* and what not, and for want again of  
measuring our force and capacity with our design.

An heroic poem should be more like a glass of  
nature, figuring a more practicable virtue to us,  
than was done by the ancients. *Dryden.*

This is a practicable degree of christian magna-  
nimity. *Atterbury.*

Some physicians have thought, that if it were  
*practicable*, to keep the humours of the body in an  
exact balance of each with its opposite, it might be  
immortal; but this is impossible in the practice.

# 2. Assailable; fit to be assailed: as, a practicable breach.

PRACTICABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *practi-  
cable*.] Possibility to be performed.

PRACTICABLY. *adv.* [from *practicable*.]  
In such a manner as may be performed.

The meanest capacity, when he sees a rule  
*practicably* applied before his eyes, can no longer  
be at a loss how it is to be performed. *Regier.*

PRACTICAL. *adj.* [from *practicus*, Lat. *pra-  
tique*, French; from *practico*.] Relat-  
ing to action; not merely speculative.

The image of God was no less resplendent in  
man's practical understanding; namely, that stor-  
house of the soul, in which are treasured up the  
rules of action and the seeds of morality. *South.*

Religion comprehends the knowledge of its prin-  
ciples; and a suitable life and practice; the first,  
being speculative, may be called knowledge; and  
the latter, because it's practical, wisdom. *Tillotson.*

PRACTICALLY. *adv.* [from *practical*.]

# 1. In relation to action. 2. By practice; in real fact.

I honour her, having practically found her among  
the better sort of men. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

PRACTICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *practical*.]

The quality of being practical.

PRACTICE. *n. s.* [from *practicus*, Lat. *pratique*,  
French.]

# 1. The habit of doing any thing.

# 2. Use; customary etc.

Obsolete words may be laudably revived, when  
they are more sounding, or more significant than  
those in practice. *Dryden.*

Of such a practice when Ulysses told;  
Shall we, cries one, permit  
This lewd romancer and his hanting wit? *Tate.*

# 3. Dexterity acquired by habit.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,  
Despite his nice fence and his active practice. *Shak.*

# 4. Actual performance, distinguished from theory.

There are two functions of the soul, contempla-  
tion and practice, according to that general division  
of objects, some of which only entertain our specu-  
lations, others also employ our actions; to the  
understanding, with relation to these, is divided  
into speculative and practical. *South.*

# 5. Method or art of doing any thing.

# 6. Medical treatment of diseases.

This disease is beyond my practice; yet I have  
known those which have waked in their sleep,  
who have died holily in their beds. *Shakespeare.*

# 7. Exercise of any profession.

After one or more ulcers formed in the lungs,  
I never, as I remember, in the course of above  
forty years practice, saw more than two recover.

*Blackmore.*

# 8. [Præ, Saxon, is cunning, slyness, and thence prat, in Douglas, is a trick or fraud; latter times, forgetting the ori- ginal of words, applied to practice the sense of prat.] Wicked stratagem; bad artifice. A sense not now in use.

He fought to have that by practice, which  
he could not by prayer; and being allowed to  
visit us, he used the opportunity of a fit time  
thus to deliver us. *Sidney.*

With suspicion of practice, the king was suddenly  
turned. *Sidney.*

It is the shameful work of Hubert's hands,  
The practice and the purpose of the king. *Shaksp.*  
Shall we thus permit

A blasting and a scandalous breath to fall  
On him to near us? this needs must be practice;  
Who knew of your intent and coming hither? *Sba.*

Wife states prevent purposes  
Before they come to practice, and foul practices  
Before they grow to act. *Denham's Supply.*

Unreasonable it is to expect that those who lived  
before the rise and condemnation of heresies, should  
come up to every accurate form of expression,  
which long experience afterwards found necessary,  
to guard the faith, against the subtle practices, or  
provoking insults of its adversaries. *Waterland.*

PRACTICK. *adj.* [from *practicus*; *practicus*,  
Latin; *pratique*, French.]

# 1. Relating to action; not merely theore- tical.

When he speaks,  
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;  
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,  
To steal his sweet and honied sentences;  
So that the act and practice part of life  
Must be the mistress to this theoretic. *Shakespeare.*  
Whilst they contend for speculative truth, they,  
by mutual calumnies, forfeit the practice.

*Government of the Tongue.*

True piety without cessation rest  
By theories, the practice part is lost. *Denham.*

# 2. In Spenser it seems to signify, dry; arti- ficial.

She used hath the practice a pain  
Of this false footman, cloak'd with simpleness.

*Spenser.*

Thereto his subtle engines he doth bend,  
His practice wit, and his fair filed tongue,  
With thousand other sleights. *Spenser.*

TO PRACTISE. *v. a.* [from *practicus*; *pratique*,  
French.]

## 1. To do habitually.

Incline not my heart to *practise* wicked works  
with men that work iniquity. *Psal. cxli. 4.*

## 2. To do; not merely to profess: as, to practise law or physick.

## 3. To use in order to habit and dexterity.

At *practis'd* distances to cinge, not fight. *Milt.*

## To PRACTISE. v. n.

## 1. To form a habit of acting in any manner

Will truth return unto them that *practise* in her?

They shall *practise* how to live secure. *Ecclesi.*

Off have we wonder'd

How such a ruling spirit you cou'd refrain,  
And *practise* first over yourself to reign. *Waller.*

## 2. To transact; to negotiate secretly.

I've *practis'd* with him,

And found a means to let the victor know,  
That Syphax and Sempronius are his friends. *Addis.*

## 3. To try artifices.

Others by guilty artifice and arts  
Of promis'd kindness *practise* on our hearts;  
With expectation blow the passion up,  
She fans the fire without one gale of hope. *Granv.*

## 4. To use bad arts or stratagems.

If you there

Did *practise* on my state, your being in Egypt  
Might be my question, *Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleop.*  
If thou do'st him any slight disgrace, he will  
*practise* against thee by poison. *Shak. As you like it.*

## 5. To use medical methods.

I never thought I should try a new experiment,  
being little inclined to *practise* upon others, and  
as little that others should *practise* upon me.

*Temple's Miscellanies.*

## 6. To exercise any profession.

PRACTISANT. n. f. [from *To practise*.]

An agent.

Here enter'd Iucelle and her *practisants*.

*Shakspeare.*

PRACTISER. n. f. [from *To practise*.]

## 1. One that practises any thing; one that does any thing habitually.

We will, in the principles of the politician, shew  
how little efficacy they have to advance the *practiser*  
of them to the things they aspire to. *South.*

## 2. One who prescribes medical treatment.

Sweet *practiser*, thy physick I will try,  
That ministers thine own death if I die. *Shakspeare.*  
I had reason'd myself into an opinion, that the  
use of physicians, unless in some acute disease, was  
a venture, and that their greatest *practisers* practis'd  
least upon themselves. *Temple.*

PRACTITIONER. n. f. [from *practise*.]

## 1. He who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art.

The author exhorts all gentlemen *practitioners*  
to exercise themselves in the transitory.  
I do not know a more universal and unnecessary  
mistake among the clergy, but especially the younger  
*practitioners*. *Swift.*

## 2. One who uses any fly or dangerous arts.

There are some papistical *practitioners* among you.

*Waller.*

## 3. One who does any thing habitually.

He must be first an exercised, thorough-paced  
*practitioner* of these vices himself. *South.*

## PRÆCOGNITA. n. f. [Latin.] Things

previously known in order to understanding something else: thus the structure of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of physick.

Either all knowledge does not depend on certain  
*præcognita* or general maxims, called principles, or  
else these are principles. *Locke.*

## PRAGMATICAL. } adj. [ωράματα.]

PRAGMATIC. } *pragmatique*, Fr.]

Meddling; impertinently busy; assum-

## ing business without leave or invitation.

No sham so gross, but it will pass upon a weak  
man that is *pragmatical* and inquisitive. *L'Estr.*  
Common estimation puts an ill character upon  
*pragmatical* meddling people. *Gow. of the Tongue.*

He understands no more of his own affairs, than  
a child; he has got a sort of a *pragmatical* silly jade  
of a wife, that pretends to take him out of my  
hands. *Arbutnot.*

The fellow grew so *pragmatical*, that he took  
upon him the government of my whole family.

*Arbutnot.*

Such a backwardness there was among good men  
to engage with an usurping people, and *pragmatical*  
ambitious orators. *Swift.*

They are *pragmatical* enough to stand on the  
watch tower, but who assigned them the post?

*Swift.*

PRAGMATICALLY. adv. [from *pragmatical*.]

Meddlingly; impertinently.

PRAGMATICALNESS. n. f. [from *pragmatical*.]

The quality of intermeddling

without right or call.

PRAISE. n. f. [*prijs*, Dutch.]

## 1. Renown; commendation; fame; honour; celebrity.

Best of fruits, whose taste has taught  
The tongue, not made for speech, to speak thy  
praise. *Milton.*

Lucan, content with *praise*, may lie at ease

In costly grotto and marble palaces;  
But to poor Bassus what avails a name,  
To starve on compliments and empty fame? *Dryd.*

## 2. Glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud.

He hath put a new song in my mouth, even  
*praise* unto our God. *Psal. xl. 3.*

To God glory and *praise*. *Milton.*

## 3. Ground or reason of praise.

Praiseworthy actions are by these embrac'd;  
And 'tis my *praise* to make thy praises last. *Dryd.*

To PRAISE. v. a. [*prissen*, Dutch.]

## 1. To commend; to applaud; to celebrate.

Will God incense his ire  
For such a petty trespass, and not *praise*  
Rather your dauntless virtue? *Milton.*

We *praise* not Hector, though his name we know  
Is great in arms; 'tis hard to *praise* a foe. *Dryden.*

## 2. To glorify in worship.

The shepherds retained, glorifying and *praising*  
God for all the things that they had heard and  
seen. *Luke, li. 20.*

One generation shall *praise* thy works to another,  
and declare thy mighty works. *Psal. cxiv. 4.*

They touch'd their golden harps, and hymning  
*prais'd*

God and his works. *Milton.*

PRAISEFUL. adj. [*praise* and *full*.]

Laudable; commendable. Not now  
in use.

Of whose high *praise*, and *praiseful* bliss,  
Goodness the pen, heaven the paper is.

He ordain'd a lady for his price,  
Generally *praiseful*, fair and young, and skill'd in  
housewiferies. *Chapman's Iliad.*

PRAISER. n. f. [from *praise*.]

One who  
praises; an applauder; a commender.

We men and *praisers* of men should remember,  
that if we have such excellencies, it is reason to  
think them excellent creatures, of whom we are.

Forgive me, if my verse but say you are  
A Sidney; but in that extend as far  
As loudest *praisers*. *Ben Jonson's Epigrams.*

Turn to God, who knows I think this true,  
And use oft, when such a heart mislays,  
To make it good; for such a *praiser* prays. *Dana.*

PRAISEWORTHY. adj. [*praise* and *wor-*  
*thy*.] Commendable; deserving praise.

The Thonian goddess having heard  
Her blessed fame, which all the world has  
Came down to prove the truth, and she reward  
For her *praiseworthy* workmanship on sight. *Spenser.*  
Since men have left to do *praiseworthy* things,  
Most think all praises flatteries; but truth brings  
That found, and that authority with her name,  
As to be rais'd by her is only fame. *Ben Jonson.*  
Firmus, who seized upon Egypt, was so far  
*praiseworthy*, that he encouraged trade. *Arbutnot.*

## PRANCE. n. f. A flat-bottomed boat.

*Bailey.*

To PRANCE. v. a. [*pronken*, Dutch, to

set one's self to show.]

## 1. To spring and bound in high mettle.

Here's no fantastic mask, nor dance,  
But of our kids that frisk and *prance*;  
Nor wars are seen,  
Unless upon the green

Two harmless lambs are butting one the other.

*Wotton.*

With mud all's high, the rumbling cart draws  
near,  
Now rule thy *prancing* steed, lac'd chariot. *Gay.*

Far be the spirit of the chase from them,  
To spring the fence, to rein the *prancing* steed.

*Thomson.*

## 2. To ride gallantly and ostentatiously.

The horses' hoofs were broken by means of the  
*prancings*, the *prancings* of their mighty ones.

*Judges, v. 22.*

I see

Th' insulting tyrant *prancing* o'er the field,  
Strow'd with Rome's citizens, and drench'd in  
slaughter,

His horses' hoofs wet with patrician blood. *Addison.*

## 3. To move in a warlike or showy manner.

We should neither have meat to eat, nor manu-  
facture to clothe us, unless we could *prance* about  
in coats of mail, or eat brass. *Swift.*

To PRANK. v. a. [*pronken*, Dutch.]

To decorate; to dress or adjust to ostenta-  
tion.

Some *prank* their ruffs, and others timely dight  
Their gay attire. *Spenser.*

In wine and mests she flow'd above the bank,  
And in excess exceeded her own might,  
In sumptuous tire she joy'd herself to *prank*,  
But of her love too lavish. *Spenser.*

These are tribunes of the people,  
The tongues o' th' common mouth: I despise them;  
For they do *prank* them in authority  
Against all noble succurance. *Shakspeare.*

Your high self,  
The gracious mark o' th' land, you have obscur'd  
With a swain's wearing; and me, poor lowly maid,  
Most goddess-like *prank'd* up. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

'Tis that miracle, and queen of gems,  
That nature *pranks*, her mind attracts my soul.

*Shakspeare.*

I had not unlock'd my lips  
In this unhallow'd air, but that this jester  
Would think to charm my judgment as mine eyes,  
Obtruding false rules, *pranks* in reason's garb. *Milt.*

## PRANK. n. f. A frolic; a wild flight; a ludicrous trick; a mischievous act. A word of levity.

Way home to him;  
Tell him, his *pranks* have been too broad to bear  
with. *Shakspeare.*

Such is thy audacious wickedness,  
Thy lewd, passionous and dissolvent *pranks*;  
The very infants prattle of thy pride. *Shakspeare.*

They caused the table to be covered and meat set  
on, which was no sooner set down, than in came  
the harpies, and played their accustomed *pranks*.

*Raleigh.*

They put on their clothes, and played all thof:  
*pranks* you have taken notice of. *Addison's Guard.*

PRAISON. n. f. [*praison*.] A leak; also a

sea weed as green as a leek. *Bailey.*

To PRATE. v. n. [*praten*, Dutch.] To

talk

**prattle**, *v. n.* [from *prattle*.] A  
tattle; to tattle; to be loquacious;  
to prattle.

His knowledge of skill is in *prating* too much.  
Tuffer.

Behold me, which owe  
A moiety of the throne, here standing  
To *prate* and talk for life and honour, 'fore  
Who please to hear. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.  
This starved justice hath *prated* to me of the  
wildness of his youth, and the feats he hath done  
about Turnbul-street; and every third word a lie.  
*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

After Flammock and the blacksmith had, by  
joint and several *pratings*, found tokens of content  
in the multitude, they offered themselves to lead  
them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

O listen with attentive sight  
To what my *prating* eyes indite! *Cleveland.*

What nonsense would the fool thy master *prate*,  
When thou, his knave, canst talk at such a rate?  
*Dryden.*

She first did wit's prerogative remove,  
And made a fool presume to *prate* of love. *Dryden.*  
This is the way of the world; the deaf will  
prate of discords in music. *Watts.*

**PRATE**, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tattle;  
slight talk; unmeaning loquacity.

If I talk to him; with his innocent *prate*,  
He will awake my mercy, which lies dead. *Shaksp.*  
Would her innocent *prate* could overcome me;  
Oh! what a conflict do I feel. *Denham's Sophy*

**PRA'TER**, *n. f.* [from *prate*.] An idle  
talker; a chatterer.

When expectation rages in my blood,  
Is this a time, thou *prater*? hence, begone.  
*Southey.*

**PRA'TINGLY**, *adv.* [from *prate*.] With  
tittle tattle; with loquacity.

**PRA'TIQUE**, *n. f.* [French; *prattica*,  
Italian.] A licence for the master of a  
ship to traffick in the ports of Italy,  
upon a certificate that the place from  
whence he came is not annoyed with  
any infectious disease. *Bailey.*

**To PRA'TTLE**, *v. n.* [diminutive of  
*prate*.] To talk lightly; to chatter; to  
be trivially loquacious.

I *prattle*  
Something too wildly, and my father's precepts  
I therein do forget. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.  
What the great ones do, the less will *prattle* of.  
*Shakespeare.*

A French woman teaches an English girl to  
speak and read French, by only *prattling* to her.  
*Locke.*

There is not so much pleasure to have a child  
*prattle* agreeably, as to reason well. *Locke on Educ.*

His tongue, his *prattling* tongue, had chang'd  
him quite.

To sooty blackness, from the purest white. *Aldif.*  
A little lively rustick, trained up in ignorance  
and prejudice, will *prattle* treason a whole evening.  
*Aldif.*

I must *prattle* on, as afore,  
And beg your pardon, yet this half hour. *Prout.*

Let credulous boys and *prattling* nurses tell,  
How, if the festival of Israhel be clear,  
Plenty from lib'ral horn shall strow the year. *Gay.*

**PRA'TTLE**, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Empty  
talk; trifling loquacity.

In a theatre the eyes of men,  
After a well-grac'd actor leaves the stage,  
Are idly bent on him that enters next,  
Thinking his *prattle* to be tedious. *Shak. Rich. II.*

The bookish theorick,  
Wherein the togged rascals can propose  
As masterly as he; mere *prattle*, without practice,  
Is all his soldiiership. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The insignificant *prattle* and endless garrulosity of  
the philosophy of the schools. *Glanville.*

**PRA'TTER**, *n. f.* [from *prattle*.] A  
trifling talker; a chatterer.

Poor *prattler*! how thou talk'st. *Shakespeare.*

*Prattler*, no more, I say,  
My thoughts must work, but like a noiseless sphere,  
Harmonious peace must rock them all the day;  
No room for *prattlers* there. *Herber.*

**PRA'VITY**, *n. f.* [*pravitas*, Lat.] Cor-  
ruption; badness; malignity.

Doubt not but that sin  
Will reign among them, as of thee begot;  
And therefore was law given them, to evince  
Their natural *pravity*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

More people go to the gibbet for want of timely  
correction, than upon any incurable *pravity* of  
nature. *L'Esrange.*

I will shew how the *pravity* of the will could  
influence the understanding to a disbeliever of Christ-  
ianity. *South.*

**PRAWN**, *n. f.* A small crustaceous fish,  
like a shrimp, but larger.

I had *prawns*, and borrowed a mesh of vinegar.  
*Shakespeare.*

**To PRAY**, *v. n.* [*prier*, French; *pregare*,  
Italian.]

1. To make petitions to heaven.

I will buy with you, sell with you; but I will  
not eat with you, drink with you, nor *pray* with  
you. *Shakespeare.*

*Pray* for this good man and his issue. *Shaksp.*  
Ne'er throughout the year to church thou go'st,  
Except it be to *pray* against thy foes. *Shakespeare.*

I tell him, we shall stay here at the least a  
month; and he heartily *prays*, some occasion may  
detain us longer. *Shakespeare.*

Is any sick? let him call for the elders of the  
church, and let them *pray* over him. *James, v. 14.*  
Unskilful with what words to *pray*, let me  
interpret for him. *Milton.*

He that *prays*, despairs not; but sad is the  
condition of him that cannot *pray*, happy are  
they that can, and do, and love to do it. *Taylor.*

Thou, Turnus, shalt atone it by thy fate,  
And *pray* to heav'n for peace, but *pray* too late.  
*Dryden.*

He prais'd my courage, *pray'd* for my success;  
He was to true a father of his country,  
To thank me for defending ev'n his foes. *Dryden.*  
They who add devotion to such a life, must be  
said to *pray* as Christians, but live as heathens.  
*Lavo.*

Should you *pray* to God for a recovery, how  
rash would it be to accuse God of not hearing  
your prayers, because you found your disease still  
to continue. *Watts.*

2. To entreat; to ask submissively.

You shall find  
A conqueror that will *pray* in aid for kindness,  
Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shakespeare.*

*Pray* that in towns and temples of renown,  
The name of great Anchises may be known. *Dryd.*

3. I *PRAY*; that is, I *pray* you to tell me,  
is a slightly ceremonious form of intro-  
ducing a question.

But I *pray*, in this mechanical formation,  
when the ferment was expanded to the extremities  
of the arteries, why did it not break through the  
receptacle? *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. Sometimes only *pray* elliptically.

Barnard in spirit, sense and truth abounds;  
*Pray* then what wants he? fourscore thousand  
pounds. *Pope.*

**To PRAY**, *v. a.*

1. To supplicate; to implore; to address  
with submissively petitions.

How much more, if we *pray* him, will his ear  
Be open, and his heart to pity incline? *Milton.*

2. To ask for as a supplicant.

He that will have the benefit of this act, must  
*pray* a prohibition before a sentence in the eccle-  
siastical court. *Hyde.*

3. To entreat in ceremony or form.

May my colleague Antonius I may speak with  
him;

And as you go, call on my brother Quintus,  
And *pray* him with the tribunes to come to me.  
*Ben Jonson.*

**PRA'YER**, *n. f.* [*priere*, French.]

1. Petition to heaven.

They did say their *prayers*, and address'd them  
Again to sleep. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
O remember, God!

O hear her *prayer* for them as now for us. *Shaksp.*  
My heart's desire and *prayer* to God for Israel is,  
that they might be saved. *Romans, x. 1.*

Unreasonable and actual ways of life, whether  
in labour or diversion, whether they consume our  
time or our money, are like unreasonable and absurd  
*prayers*, and are a truly wasteful to God. *Lavo.*

2. Mode of petition

The solemn worship of God and Christ is ne-  
glected in many congregations, and unless it be correct,  
an indigested form and conception of eternal  
*prayer* is used. *M'bu.*

3. Practice of supplication.

Were he as famous and as bold in war,  
As he is fam'd for modesty, peace, and *prayer*.  
*Shakespeare.*

4. Single formulæ of petition.

He led to his devotions on that behalf, and made  
those two excellent *prayers* which were published  
immediately after his death. *Pell.*

Sighs now breathe'd  
Inutterable, which the spirit of *prayer*  
inspir'd. *Milton.*

No man can always have the same spiritual plea-  
sure in his *prayers*; for the greatest saints have  
sometimes suffered the banishment of the heart,  
sometimes are fervent, sometimes they feel a bar-  
renness of devotion; for this spirit comes and goes.  
*Taylor.*

5. Entreaty; submissive importunity.

*Prayer* among men is supposed a means to change  
the person to whom we *pray*; but *prayer* to God  
does not change him, but fits us to receive the  
things *prayed* for. *Striding Lect.*

**PRA'YERBOOK**, *n. f.* [*prayer* and *book*.]

Book of publick or private devotions.

Get a *prayerbook* in your hand,  
And stand between two churchmen;  
For on that ground I'll build a holy edifice. *Shak.*

I know not the name, or number of the family  
which now reigns, farther than the *prayerbook* in-  
forms me. *Swift.*

**PRE**, [*præ*, Latin] A particle which,  
prefixed to words derived from the  
Latin, marks priority of time or rank.

**To PREACH**, *v. n.* [*predico*, Latin;  
*prebier*, Fr.] To pronounce a publick  
discourse upon sacred subjects.

From that time Jesus began to *preach*. *Matthew.*  
Prophets *preach* of thee at Jerusalem. *Nehemiah.*

It is evident in the apostles *preaching* at Jerusa-  
lem and elsewhere, that at the first proposal of the  
truth of Christ to them, and the doctrine of se-  
pentance, whole multitudes received the faith,  
and came in. *Hammond.*

Divinity would not pass the yard and loom, the  
sledge or anvil, nor *preaching* be taken in as an  
easier supplementary trade, by those that disliked  
the pains of their own. *D'Arcy of Puty.*

As he was sent by his father, so were the apostles  
commissioned by him to *preach* to the gentle world.

*D'Arcy of Puty.*

The shape of our cathedral is not proper for our  
*preaching* auditories, but rather the figure of an  
amphitheatre with galleries. *Graunt.*

**To PREACH**, *v. a.*

1. To proclaim or publish in religious  
orations.

The Jews of Thessalonica had knowledge, that  
the word of God was *preached* of Paul. *Acts.*  
He decreed to commissionate messengers to *preach*  
this covenant to all mankind. *Hammond.*

2. To inculcate publicly; to teach with earnestness.

There is not any thing publicly notified, but we may properly say it is *preach'd*. *Hooker.*

He oft to them *preach'd*

Conversion and repentance. *Milton.*

Can they *preach* up equality of birth,

And tell us how we all began from earth? *Dryden.*

Among the rest, the rich Galesus lies,

A good old man while peace he *preach'd* in vain,

Amidst the madness of th' unruly train. *Dryden.*

**PREACH.** *n. f.* [*presche*, French; from the verb.] A discourse; a religious oration. Not in use.

This oversight occasion'd the French spitefully to term religion in that sort exercised, a mere *preach*. *Hooker.*

**PREACHER.** *n. f.* [*prescheur*, French; from *preach*.] 1. One who discourses publicly upon religious subjects.

The Lord gave the word; great was the company of the *preachers*. *Psal. lxxviii. 11.*

You may hear the sound of a *preacher's* voice, when you cannot distinguish what he saith. *Bacon.*

Here lies a truly honest man,

One of those few that in this town

Honour all *preachers*; hear their own. *Crashaw.*

2. One who inculcates any thing with earnestness and vehemence.

No *preacher* is listened to but Time, which gives us the same train of thought, that elder people have tried in vain to put into our heads before. *Swift.*

**PREACHMENT.** *n. f.* [from *preach*.] A sermon mentioned in contempt; a discourse affectedly solemn.

Was't you that revell'd in our parliament, And made a *preachment* of your high descent? *Shak.*

All this is but a *preachment* upon the text. *L'Estr.*

**PREAMBLE.** *n. f.* [*præambule*, French.] Something previous; introduction; preface.

How were it possible that the church should any way else with such ease and certainty provide, that none of her children may, as Adam, dissemble that wretchedness, the penitent confession whereof is necessary a *preamble*, especially to common men. *Hooker.*

Truth as in this we do not violate, so neither is the same gainstay'd or crossed, no not in those very *preambles* plac'd before certain readings, wherein the steps of the Latin service book have been somewhat too nearly followed. *Hooker.*

Doors shut, visits forbidden, and divers contestations with the queen, all *preambles* of ruin, though now and then, he did wring out some petty contentments. *Wotton.*

This *preamble* to that history was, not improper for this relation. *Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.*

With *preambles* sweet Of charming symphony they introduce

Then sacred song, and waken raptures high. *Milt.*

I will not detain you with a long *preamble*. *Dryden.*

**PREAMBULARY.** *adj.* [from *preamble*.]

**PREAMBULOUS.** *adj.* Previous. Not in use, though not inelegant.

He not only undermineth the base of religion, but destroyeth the principle *preambulous* unto all belief, and puts upon us the remotest error from truth. *Brown.*

**PREAPPREHENSION.** *n. f.* [*pre* and *ap-prehend*.] An opinion formed before examination.

A conceit not to be made out by ordinary eyes, but such as regarding the clouds, behold them in shapes conformable to *preapprehensions*. *Brown.*

**PREASE.** *n. f.* Prefix; crowd. *Spenser.*

**PREPRESS.** Obsolete.

A ship into the sacred sea,  
New-built, now launch'd; and from our *preps*  
Chafe two and fifty youths. *Chapman.*

**PREA SING.** *part. adj.* Crowding. *Spenser.*

**PREBEND.** *n. f.* [*præbenda*, low Latin; *prebende*, French.]

1. A stipend granted in cathedral churches. His excellency gave the doctor a *prebend* in St. Patrick's cathedral. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. Sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary.

Deans and canons, or *prebends* of cathedral churches, in their first institution, were of great use, to be of counsel with the bishop. *Bacon.*

**PREBENDARY.** *n. f.* [*prebendarius*, Lat.] A stipendiary of a cathedral.

To lords, to principals, to *prebendaries*. *Hubbard.*

I bequeath to the Reverend Mr. Grattan, *prebendary* of St. Audeon's, my gold bottle-screw. *Swift's Last Will.*

**PRECARIOUS.** *adj.* [*precarius*, Latin; *precarre*, Fr.] Dependent; uncertain, because depending on the will of another; held by courtesy; changeable or alienable at the pleasure of another.

No word is more unskillfully used than this with its derivatives. It is used for uncertain in all its senses; but it only means uncertain, as dependent on others: thus there are authors who mention the *precariousness* of an account, of the weather, of a die.

What subjects will *precarious* kings regard? A beggar speaks too softly to be heard. *Dryden.*

Those who live under an arbitrary tyrannick power, have no other law but the will of their prince, and consequently no privileges but what are *precarious*. *Addison.*

This little happiness is so very *precarious*, that it wholly depends on the will of others. *Addison.*

He who rejoices in the strength and beauty of youth, should consider by how *precarious* a tenure he holds these advantages, that a thousand accidents may before the next dawn lay all these glories in the dust. *Rogers's Sermon.*

**PRECARIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *precarious*.] Uncertainly by dependence; dependently; at the pleasure of others.

If one society *precariously* meet or convene together without the leave or licence of the other society, nor treat or enact any thing relative to their own society, without the leave and authority of the other; then is that society, in a manner, dissolved, and subsists *precariously* upon the mere will and pleasure of the other. *Lesley.*

Our scene *precariously* subsists too long On French transposition and Italian song; Dare to have sense yourselves; assert the stage, Be justly warm'd with your own native rage. *Pope.*

**PRECARIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *precarious*.] Uncertainty; dependence on others. The following passage from a book, otherwise elegantly written, affords an example of the impropriety mentioned at the word *precarious*.

Most consumptive people die of the discharge they spit up, which, with the *precariousness* of the symptoms of an oppressed diaphragm, from a mere lodgment of extravasated matter, render the operation but little advisable. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**PRECAUTION.** *n. f.* [*precaution*, French; from *precautus*, Latin.] Preventive caution; preventive measures.

Unless our ministers have strong assurances of his falling in with the grand alliance, or not opposing it, they cannot be too circumspect and speedy in taking their *precautions* against any contrary resolution. *Addison on the War.*

**PRECAUTION.** *v. a.* [*precautioner*,

French; from the noun.] To warn beforehand.

By the diseases, diseases and beggary of hopeful young men brought to ruin, he may be *precautioned*. *Locke.*

**PRÆCÆDANEUS.** *adj.* [This word is, I believe, mistaken by the author for *præcædaneus*; *præcædaneus*, Latin, cut or slain before. Nor is it used here in its proper sense.] Previous; antecedent.

That priority of particles of simple matter, influx of the heavens and preparation of matter might be antecedent and *præcædaneus*, not only in order, but in time, to their ordinary productions. *Hale.*

**TO PRÆCÆDE.** *v. a.* [*præcedo*, Latin; *præceder*, French.]

1. To go before in order of time.

How are we happy, still in fear of harm? But harm *præcedes* not sin. *Milton.*

Arius and Pelagius durst provoke To what the centuries *præceding* spoke. *Dryden.*

The ruin of a state is generally *præceded* by an universal degeneracy of manners and contempt of religion. *Swift.*

2. To go before according to the adjustment of rank.

**PRÆCÆDENCE.** *n. f.* [from *præcedo*, Latin.]

1. The act or state of going before; priority.

2. Something going before; something past. Not used.

I do not like, but yet it does allay The good *præcedence*. *Shakspeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*

It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain Some obscure *præcedence* that hath tofore been said. *Shakspeare.*

3. Adjustment of place.

Among the laws touching *præcedence* in Justinian, divers are, that have not yet been received every where by custom. *Selden.*

The constable and marshal had cognizance, touching the rights of place and *præcedence*. *Hale.*

4. The foremost in ceremony.

None sure will claim in hell *Præcedence*; none, whose portion is small Of present pain, that with ambitious mind Will covet more. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The royal olive accompanied him with all his court, and always gave him the *præcedency*. *Howell.*

That person hardly will be found, With gracious form and equal virtue crown'd; Yet if another could *præcedence* claim, My first desires could find no fairer aim. *Dryden.*

5. Superiority.

Books will furnish him, and give him light and *præcedency* enough to go before a young follower. *Locke.*

Being distracted with different desires, the next inquiry will be, which of them has the *præcedency*, in determining the will to the next action? *Locke.*

**PRÆCÆDENT.** *adj.* [*præcedent*, French; *præcedens*, Latin.] Former; going before.

Do it at once, Or thy *præcedent* services are all But accidents unperpos'd. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

Our own *præcedent* passions do instruct us, What levity 's in youth. *Shakspeare's Timon.*

When you work by the imagination of another, it is necessary that he, by whom you work, have a *præcedent* opinion of you, that you can do strange things. *Bacon.*

Hippocrates, in his prognosticks, doth make good observations of the diseases that ensue upon the nature of the *præcedent* four seasons of the year. *Bacon.*

The world, or any part thereof, could not be *præcedent* to the creation of man. *Hale.*

Truths,



Truth, absolutely necessary to salvation, are so clearly revealed, that we cannot err in them, unless we be notoriously wanting to ourselves; herein the fault of the judgment is resolved into a *precedent* default in the will. *South.*

**PRECEDENT.** *n. s.* [The adjective has the accent on the second syllable, the substantive on the first.] Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before, of the same kind.

Examples for cases can but direct as *precedents* only. *Hooker.*

Eleven hours I've spent to write it over, The *precedent* was full as long adoring. *Shakespeare.*

No pow'r in Venice Can alter a decree establish'd;

'Twill be recorded for a *precedent*; And many an error, by the same example, Will rush into the state. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

God, in the administration of his justice, is not tied to *precedents*, and we cannot argue, that the providences of God towards other nations shall be conformable to his dealings with the people of Israel. *Tillotson.*

Such *precedents* are numberless; we draw Our right from custom, custom is a law. *Grave.*

**PRECEDENTLY.** *adv.* [from *precedent*, *adj.*] Beforehand.

**PRECEP'TOR.** *n. s.* [*præceptor*, Latin; *précepteur*, French.] He that leads the choir.

Follow this *preceptor* of ours, in blessing and magnifying that God of all grace, and never yielding to those enemies, which he died to give us power to resist and overcome. *Hammond.*

**PRECEPT.** *n. s.* [*precepte*, French; *præceptum*, Latin.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate; a commandment; a direction.

The custom of lessons furnishes the very simplest and rudest sort with infallible axioms and *precepts* of sacred truth, delivered even in the very letter of the law of God. *Hooker.*

'Tis sufficient, that painting be acknowledged for an art; for it follows, that no arts are without their *precepts*. *Dryden.*

A *precept* or commandment consists in, and has respect to, some moral point of doctrine, viz. such as concerns our manners, and our inward and outward good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*

**PRECEPTIAL.** *adj.* [from *precept*.] Consisting of precepts. A word not in use. *Men*

Can counsel, and give comfort to that grief Which they themselves not feel; but tasting it, Their counsel turns to passion, which before Would give *preceptual* medicine to rage; Fetter strong madness in a silken thread, Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shak.*

**PRECEPTIVE.** *adj.* [*præceptivus*, Latin; from *precept*.] Containing precepts; giving precepts.

The ritual, the *preceptive*, the prophetick, and all other parts of sacred writ, were most sedulously, most religiously guarded by them. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

As the *preceptive* part enjoins the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the promissory, which, in respect of the rewards, and the manner of proposing them, is adapted to the same end. *Decay of Piety.*

The lesson given us here, is *preceptive* to us not to do any thing but upon due consideration. *L'Estrange.*

**PRECEPTOR.** *n. s.* [*præceptor*, Latin; *précepteur*, Fr.] A teacher; a tutor.

Passionate chiding carries rough language with it, and the names that parents and *preceptors* give children, they will not be ashamed to bestow on others. *Locke.*

It was to thee, great Stigyrice, unknown, And thy *preceptor* of divine renown. *Blackmore.*

**PRECÉSSION.** *n. s.* [from *præcedo*, *præcessus*, Latin.] The act of going before.

**PRECINCT.** *n. s.* [*præcinctus*, Latin.]

Outward limit; boundary. The main body of the sea being one, yet within divers *præcincts*, hath divers names; so the catholic church is in like sort divided into a number of distinct societies. *Hooker.*

This is the manner of God's dealing with those that have lived within the *præcincts* of the church, they shall be condemned for the very want of true faith and repentance. *Purkin.*

Through all restraint broke loose, he wings his way

Not far off heav'n, in the *præcincts* of light, Directly towards the new created world. *Milton.*

**PRECIOUSITY.** *n. s.* [from *pretiosus*, Lat.]

1. Value; preciousness.
2. Any thing of high price. Not used in either sense.

The index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their *preciousness*, and hath the tuition of the thumb scarer unto the second joint. *Brown.*

Barbarians seem to exceed them in the curiosity of their application of these *preciousness*. *Mor.*

**PRECIOUS.** *adj.* [*precieux*, Fr. *pretiosus*, Latin.]

1. Valuable; being of great worth.

Many things, which are most *precious*, are neglected, only because the value of them lieth hid. *Hooker.*

Why in that swiftness left you wife and children, Those *precious* motives, those strong knots of love, Without leave taking? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I never saw Such *precious* deeds in one that promis'd nought But beggary and poor luck. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

These virtues are the hidden beauties of a soul, which make it lovely and *precious* in his sight, from whom no secrets are concealed. *Addison's Spect.*

2. Costly; of great price: as, a precious stone.

Let none admire That riches grow in hell, that soil may best Deserve the *precious* bone. *Milton.*

3. Worthless. An epithet of contempt or irony.

More of the same kind concerning these *precious* saints amongst the Turks, may be seen in Pietro della Valle. *Itzk.*

**PRECIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *precious*.]

1. Valuably; to a great price.
2. Contemptibly. In irony.

**PRECIOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *precious*.] Valuableness; worth; price.

Its *preciousness* equalled the price of pearls. *IV. Ikins.*

**PRECIPICE.** *n. s.* [*præcipitium*, Lat. *precipice*, French.] A headlong steep; a fall perpendicular without gradual declivity.

You take a *precipice* for no leap of danger, And woo your own destruction. *Shakespeare.*

Where the water dasheth more against the bottom, there it moveth more swiftly and more in *precipice*; for in the breaking of the waves there is ever a *precipice*. *Bacon.*

I ere long that *precipice* must tread, Whence none return, that leads unto the dead. *Samlys.*

No stupendous *precipice* denies Access, no horror turns away our eyes. *Denham.*

Swift down the *precipice* of time it goes, And sinks in minutes, which in ages rose. *Dryden.*

His generous mind the fair ideas drew Of fame and honour, which in dangers lay;

Where wealth like fruit, on *precipice* grew, Not to be gather'd but by birds of prey. *Dryden.*

Drink as much as you can get; because a good coachman never drives so well as when he is drunk; and then show your skill, by driving to an inch by a *precipice*. *Swift.*

**PRECIPITANCE.** } *n. s.* [from *precipitans*.] } *tant.* } Rash haste; headlong hurry.

Thither they haste with glad *precipitance*. *Milton.*

'Tis not likely that one at a thousand such *precipitancies* should be crown'd with so unexpected an issue. *Glauville.*

As the chymist, by catching at it too soon, lost the philosophical elixir, so *precipitancy* of our understanding is an occasion of error. *Glauville.*

We apply present remedies according unto indications, respecting either the acuteness of disease and *precipitancy* of occasion, than the rising or setting of stars. *Brown.*

Hurried on by the *precipitancy* of youth, I took this opportunity to send a letter to the secretary. *Swift.*

A rashness and *precipitancy* of judgment, and hastiness to believe something on one side or the other, plunges us into many errors. *Waller.*

**PRECIPITANT.** *adj.* [*præcipitans*, Lat.]

1. Falling or rushing headlong.

Without longer pause, Downright into the world's first rag on throws His flight *precipitant*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The birds herdless while they strain Their tuneful throats, the towing heavy lead O'ertakes their speed; they leave their little lives Above the clouds, *precipitant* to earth. *Philis.*

2. Hasty; urged with violent haste.

Should he return, that troop so blithe and bold, *Precipitant* in fear, would wing their flight, And curse their ambitious pride's unwieldy weight. *Pope.*

3. Rushing hurried.

The commotions in Ireland were so sudden and so violent, that it was hard to discern the rise, or apply a remedy to that *precipitant* rebellion. *King Charles.*

**PRECIPITANTLY.** *adv.* [from *precipitans*.] In headlong haste; in a tumultuous hurry.

**TO PRECIPITATE.** *v. a.* [*præcipito*, Latin; *precipiter*, French; in all the senses.]

1. To throw headlong.

She had a king to her son-in-law, yet was, upon dark and unknown reasons, *precipitated* and banished the world into a nunnery. *Bacon.*

See vengeance *Precipitate* thee with augmented pain. *Milton.*

They were wont upon a superstition to *precipitate* a man from some high cliff into the sea, tying about him with strings many great fowls. *Wilkins.*

The goddess guides her son, and turns him from the light,

Herself involv'd in clouds, *precipitates* her flight. *Dryden.*

2. To urge on violently.

The virgin from the ground Upstarting fresh, a ready clos'd the wound, *Precipitates* her flight. *Dryden.*

3. To hasten unexpectedly.

Short intermittent and swift recurrent pains do *precipitate* patients into consumptions. *Harvey.*

4. To hurry blindly or rashly.

As for having them obnoxious to ruin, if they be of teasing nature, it may do well, but if they be daring, it may *precipitate* their designs, and prove dangerous. *Bacon.*

Dear Erythraea, let not such blind fury *Precipitate* your thoughts, nor let them working, Till time shall lend them better means.

Than lost complaints. *Denham's Sophy.*

5. To throw to the bottom. A term of chymistry opposed to sublimation.

Gold endures a vehement fire long without any change

change, and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its own form. *Grew's Cuscut.*

#### TO PRECIPITATE. *v. n.*

##### 1. To fall headlong.

Hadst thou been ought but rosemer feathers,  
So many fathom down precipitating,  
Thou'lt swim like an egg. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

##### 2. To fall to the bottom as a sediment in chymistry.

By strong water every metal will precipitate. *Bacon.*

##### 3. To hasten without just preparation.

Neither did the rebels spoil the country, neither on the other side did their forces increase, which might hasten him to precipitate and assail them. *Bacon.*

#### PRECIPITATE. *adj.* [from the verb]

##### 1. Steeply falling.

Barcephas faith, it was necessary this paradise should be set at such a height, because the four rivers, had they not fallen to precipitate, could not have had sufficient force to thrust themselves under the great ocean. *Raleigh.*

When the full stores their ancient bounds disjoin,  
Precipitate the furious torrent flows;  
In vain would speed avoid, or strength oppose. *Prior.*

##### 2. Headlong; hasty; rashly hasty.

The archbishop, too precipitate in pressing the reception of that which he thought a reformation, paid dearly for it. *Clarendon.*

##### 3. Hasty; violent.

Mrs. Gay died of a mortification of the bowels; it was the most precipitate case I ever knew, having cut him off in three days. *Arbutnot.*

#### PRECIPITATE. *n. s.* A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury.

As the essar separated, I rubbed the super-efferescence with the vitriol stone, or sprinkled it with precipitate. *Wismann.*

#### PRECIPITATELY. *adv.* [from precipitate.]

##### 1. Headlong; steeply down.

##### 2. Hastily; in blind hurry.

It may happen to those who vent praise or censure too precipitately, as it did to an English poet, who celebrated a nobleman for erecting Dryden's monument, upon a promise which he forgot, till it was done by another. *Swift.*

Not so bold Arnall, with a weight of scall  
Furious he sinks, precipitately dull. *Pope's Dunciad.*

#### PRECIPITATION. *n. s.* [precipitation, French; from precipitate.]

##### 1. The act of throwing headlong.

Let them pile ten hills on the Tiberian rock,  
That the precipitation might down-stretch  
Below the beam of light, yet will I fill  
Be this to them. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

##### 2. Violent motion downward.

That could never happen from any other cause than the hurry, precipitation, and rapid motion of the water, returning at the end of the deluge towards the sea. *Woodward.*

##### 3. Tumultuous hurry; blind haste.

Here is none of the hurry and precipitation, none of the blustering and violence, which must have attended those supposititious changes. *Woodward.*

##### 4. In chemistry, subsidence: contrary to sublimation.

Separation is wrought by precipitation or sublimation, that is, a calling of the parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon.*

The precipitation of the vegetative matter, after the deluge, and the burying it in the strata underneath among the sand, was to retrench the luxury of the productions of the earth, which had been so successfully abused by its former inhabitants. *Woodward.*

#### PRECIPITOUS. *adj.* [precipites, Latin.]

Headlong; steep.

Monarchy, together with me, could not but be dashed in pieces by such a precipitous fall as they intended. *King Charles.*

##### 2. Hasty; sudden.

Though the attempts of some have been precipitous, and their enquiries so audacious as to have lost themselves in attempts above humanity, yet have the enquiries of most deflected by the way. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

How precious the time is, how precipitous the occasion, how many things to be done in this just season, after once a ground is in order. *Evelyn.*

##### 3. Rash; heady.

Thus fram'd for ill, he loos'd our triple hold,  
Advice untis'd, precipitous and bold. *Dryden.*

#### PRECISE. *adj.* [precis, French; precisus, Latin.]

##### 1. Exact; strict; nice; having strict and determinate limitations.

Means more durable to preserve the laws of God from oblivion and corruption grew in use, not without precise direction from God himself. *Hooks.*

You'll not bear a letter for me; you stand upon your honour; why thou unconfinable baseness, it is as much as I can do to keep the term of mine honour precise. *Shakspeare.*

The state hath given you licence to stay on land six weeks, and let it not trouble you if your occasions ask farther time; for the law in this point is not precise. *Bacon.*

Let us descend from this top

Of speculation; for the hour precise

Exacts our parting. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

In human action, there are no degrees and precise natural limits described, but a latitude is indulged. *Taylor.*

The reasonings must be precise, though the practice may admit of great latitude. *Arbutnot.*

The precise difference between a compound and collective idea is this, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind, but a collective, things of the same kind. *Watts.*

##### 2. Formal; finical; solemnly and superstitiously exact.

The gallery of the wits in King Charles the Second's reign, upon every thing which they called precise, was carried to so great an extravagance, that it almost put all Christianity out of countenance. *Adison.*

#### PRECISELY. *adv.* [from precise.]

##### 1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.

Doth it fall out, that all things in the church, from the greatest to the least, are unholy, which the Lord hath not himself precisely instituted? *Hobbes.*

When the Lord had once precisely set down a sum of executing that wherein we are to serve him, the fault appeareth greater to do that which we are not, than not to do that which we are commanded. *Hobbes.*

He knows,

He cannot so precisely weed this land

As his misdoubts present occasion,

His foes are so entooted with his friends. *Shakspeare.*

Where more of these orders than one shall be let in several stories, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns precisely one over another. *Wotton's Architecture.*

In his tract my wary feet have kept,  
His undeviled ways precisely kept. *Sandys.*

The rule, to find the age of the moon, cannot shew precisely an exact account of the moon, because of the inequality of the motions of the sun and of the moon. *Holler.*

Measuring the diameter of the fifth dark circle, I found it the fifth part of an inch precisely. *Newton's Opticks.*

##### 2. With superstitious formality; with too much scrupulosity; with troublesome ceremony.

#### PRECISENESS. *n. s.* [from precise.] Exactness; rigid nicety.

I will distinguish the cases; though give me

leave, in the shuffling of them, not to serve them with too much preciseness. *Bacon.*

When you have fixed proper hours for particular studies, keep to them, not with a superstitious preciseness, but with some good degree of a regular constancy. *Watts.*

#### PRECISIAN. *n. s.* [from precise.]

##### 1. One who limits or restrains.

Though love use reason for his precisian, he admit him not for his counsellor. *Shakspeare.*

##### 2. One who is superstitiously rigorous.

These men, for all the world, like our precisians be, who for some cross or fault they in the windows see, will pluck down all the church. *Dryden.*

A profane person calls a man of piety a precisian. *Watts.*

#### PRECISION. *n. s.* [precision, Fr.] Exact limitation.

He that thinks of being in general, thinks never of any particular species of being; unless he can think of it with and without precision at the same time. *Locke.*

I have left out the utmost preciseness of fractions in these computations as not necessary, these whole numbers shewing well enough the difference of the value of guineas. *Locke.*

I was unable to treat this part more in detail, without sacrificing perspicuity to ornament, without wandering from the precision or breaking the chain of reasoning. *Pope.*

#### PRECISIVE. *adj.* [from precisus, Latin.]

Exactly limiting, by cutting off all that is not absolutely relative to the present purpose.

Precise abstraction is when we consider those things apart, which cannot really exist apart; as when we consider mode, without considering its substance or subject. *Watts.*

#### TO PRECLUDE. *v. a.* [preclude, Latin.]

To shut out or hinder by some anticipation.

This much will obviate and preclude the objections of our adversaries, that we do not determine the final cause of the systematical parts of the world, merely as they have respect to the exigencies or conveniences of life. *Bentley.*

If you once allow them such an acceptance of chance, you have precluded yourself from any more reasoning against them. *Bentley.*

I fear there will be no way left to tell you, that I entirely esteem you; none but that which no bills can preclude, and no king can prevent. *Pope.*

#### PRECIOUS. *adj.* [precotus, Latin; precise, Fr.]

Ripe before the time.

Many precious trees, and such as have their spring in the winter, may be sown in most parts. *Brown.*

#### PRECOCITY. *n. s.* [from precocious.]

Ripeness before the time.

Some impute the cause of his fall to a precocity of spirit and valour in him; and that therefore some infectious southern air did blast him. *Newell.*

#### TO PRECOCITATE. *v. a.* [precogito, Latin.]

To consider or scheme beforehand.

#### PRECOGNITION. *n. s.* [præ and gnitio, Latin.]

Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.

#### PRECONEIT. *n. s.* [præ and conceit.]

An opinion previously formed.

A thing in reason impossible, which notwithstanding through their misfashioned preconception, appeared unto them no less certain, than if nature had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures. *Blount.*

#### TO PRECONCEIVE. *v. a.* [præ and conceive.]

To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.

In a dead plain the way seemeth the longer, because the eye hath preconceived it shorter than the truth; *Blount.*

truth; and the frustrations of that maketh it seem so.

Fondness of *preconceived* opinions is not like to render your reports suspect, nor for want of care, defective. *Glanville.*

The reason why men are so weak in governing is, because most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their *preconceived* ends, but they are forced to comply subsequently. *Smith.*

**PRECONCEPTION.** *n. f.* [*præ* and *conception.*] Opinion previously formed.

Custom with most men prevails more than truth, according to the notions and *preconceptions*, which it hath formed in our minds, we thrust the discourse of reason itself. *Hale.*

**PRECONTRACT.** *n. f.* [*præ* and *contract.*] This was formerly accented on the last syllable. A contract previous to another.

He is your husband on a *precontract*; 'To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin. *Shakspeare.*

**PRECONTRACT.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *contract.*] To contract or bargain beforehand.

Some are such as a man cannot make his wife, though he himself be unmarried, because they are already *precontracted* to some other; or else are in too near a degree of affinity or consanguinity. *Hydell.*

**PRECURSE.** *n. f.* [from *præcurro*, Latin.] Forerunning.

The like *precursus* of fierce events, As harbingers, preceding still the fates, And prologue to the omen coming on, Have heaven and earth together demonstrated. *Shakspeare.*

**PRECURSOR.** *n. f.* [*præcursor*, Lat. *precursus*, Fr.] Forerunner; harbinger.

Jove's lightnings, the *precursors* Of dreadful thunder claps, more momentary Were not. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

This contagion might have been prelagged upon consideration of its *precursors*, viz. a rude winter, and a cloie, sulphurous and fiery air. *Harvey.*

Thomas Burnet played the *precursor* to the coming of Homer in his Homericus. *Pope.*

**PREDACIOUS.** *adj.* [from *præda*, Latin.] Living by prey.

As those are endowed with poison, because they are *predacious*; so these need it not, because their food is near at hand, and may be obtained without contest. *Derham.*

**PREDAL.** *adj.* [from *præda*, Lat.] Robbing; practising plunder. This word is not countenanced by analogy.

Sarmatia, laid by *predal* rapine low, Mournd the hard yoke, and sought relief in vain. *Sa. Boyse.*

**PREDATORY.** *adj.* [*predatorius*, Latin; from *præda*, Latin.]

1. Plundering; practising rapine.

The king called his parliament, where he exagerrated the malice and the cruel *predatory* war made by Scotland. *Bacon.*

2. Hungry; preying; rapacious; ravenous.

The evils that come of exercise are, that it maketh the spirits more hot and *predatory*. *Bacon.*

**PREDCEASES.** *adj.* [*præ* and *deceased.*] Dead before.

Will you mock at an ancient tradition, begin upon an honourable respect, and worn as a memorable trophy of *predceased* valour? *Shakspeare.*

**PREDCESSOR.** *n. f.* [*predcessor*, Fr. *præ* and *decedo*, Latin.]

1. One that was in any state or place before another.

In these pastoral pastimes, a great many dais were spent to follow their flying *predcessors*. *Sidney.*

There is cause, why we should be slow and unwilling to change, without very urgent necessity, the ancient ordinances, rites, and approved customs of our venerable *predcessors*. *Hooker.*

If I seem partial to my *predcessor* in the laurel, the friends of antiquity are not few. *Dryden.*

The present pope, who is well acquainted with the secret history, and the weakness of his *predcessor*, seems resolved to bring the project to its perfection. *Addison.*

The more beauteous Cloe sat to thee, Good Howard, emulous of Apelles' art;

But happy thou from Cupid's arrow free, And flames that pierc'd thy *predcessor's* heart. *Prior.*

## 2. Ancestor.

**PREDDESTINARIAN.** *n. f.* [from *preddestinate*.] One that holds the doctrine of preddestination.

Why does the *preddestinarian* so adventurously climb into heaven, to ransack the celestial archives, read God's hidden decrees, when with less labour he may secure an authentick transcript within himself? *Decay of Piety.*

**TO PREDDESTINATE.** *v. a.* [*preddestinare*, French; *præ* and *destino*, Latin.] To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree.

Some gentleman or other shall 'scape a *preddestinate* scoundrel fire. *Shakspeare.*

Whom he did foreknow, he also did *preddestinate* to be conformed to the image of his Son. *Romans.*

Having *preddestinated* us unto the adoption of children by Jesus Christ to himself. *Ephesians.*

**TO PREDDESTINATE.** *v. n.* To hold preddestination. In ludicrous language.

His rust crest he rears, And picks up his *preddestinating* ears. *Dryden.*

**PREDDESTINATION.** *n. f.* [*preddestination*, French; from *preddestinate*.] Fatal decree; pre-ordination.

*Preddestination* we can difference no otherwise from providence and prescience, than this, that prescience only foretells, providence foretells and careth for, and hath respect to all creatures, and *preddestination* is only of men; and yet not of all to men belonging, but of their salvation properly in the common use of divines; or perdition, as some have used it. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Nor can they justly accuse Their Maker, or their making, or their fate; As if *preddestination* over-rul'd Their will, dispos'd by absolute decree, Or high fore-knowledge. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**PREDDESTINATOR.** *n. f.* [from *preddestinate*.] One that holds preddestination or the prevalence of pre-established necessity.

Me, mine example let the Stoicks use, Their sad and cruel doctrine to maintain; Let all *preddestinate* me produce, Who struggle with eternal fate in vain. *Gray.*

**TO PREDDESTINE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *destine*.] To decree beforehand.

Ye careful angels, whom eternal fate Ordains on earth and human acts to wait, Who turn with secret pow'r this restless ball, And bid *preddestinate* empires rise and fall. *Prior.*

**PREDETERMINATION.** *n. f.* [*predetermination*, French; *præ* and *determination*.] Determination made beforehand.

'This *predetermination* of God's own will is so far from being the determining of ours, that it is distinctly the contrary; for supposing God to predetermine that I shall act freely, 'tis certain from thence, that my will is free in respect of God, and not predetermined. *Stimmond's Fundamentals.*

The truth of the catholick doctrine of all ages, in points of *predetermination* and irresistibility, stands in opposition to the Calvinists. *Stimmond.*

**TO PREDETERMINE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and

*determine*.] To doom or confine by previous decree.

We fix in brutus certain sensible instincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty, whereby they are *predetermined* to the convenience of the sensible life. *Hale.*

**PREDIAL.** *adj.* [*pradium*, Latin.] Consisting of farms.

By the civil law, their *predial* estates are liable to fiscal payments and taxes, as not being appropriated for the service of divine worship, but for profane uses. *Hydell.*

**PREDICABLE.** *adj.* [*predicabile*, French; *predicabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be affirmed of something.

**PREDICABLE.** *n. f.* [*predicabile*, Latin.] A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing.

These they call the five *predicables*; because every thing that is affirmed concerning any being, must be the genus, species, difference, some property or accident. *Watts.*

**PREDICAMENT.** *n. f.* [*predicament*, French; *predicamentum*, Latin.]

1. A class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures: called also *catagorema* or *category*.

If there were nothing but bodies to be ranked by them in the *predicament* of place, then that description would be allowed by them as sufficient. *Digby or Bulwer.*

2. Class or kind described by any definitive marks.

The offender's life lies in the mercy Of the duke only, 'gainst all other voice; In which *predicament* I say thou stand'st. *Shakspeare.*

I shew the line and the *predicament*, Wherein you range under this lubber king. *Shakspeare.*

**PREDICAMENTAL.** *adj.* [from *predicament*.] Relating to predicaments.

**PREDICANT.** *n. f.* [*predicans*, Latin.] One that affirms any thing.

**TO PREDICATE.** *v. a.* [*predico*, Lat.] To affirm any thing of another thing.

All propositions, wherein a part of the complex idea, which any term stands for, is *predicated* of that term, are only verbal, e. g. to say that gold is a metal. *Locke.*

**TO PREDICATE.** *v. n.* To affirm; to comprise an affirmation.

It were a presumption to think, that any thing in any created nature can bear any perfect resemblance of the incomprehensible perfection of the divine nature, very being itself not *predicating* univocally touching him and any created being. *Hale.*

**PREDICATE.** *n. f.* [*predicatum*, Latin.] That which is affirmed or denied of the subject, as, man is rational; man is not immortal.

The *predicate* is that which is affirmed or denied of the subject. *Watts's Logic.*

**PREDICATION.** *n. f.* [*predicatio*, Latin; from *predicare*.] Affirmation concerning any thing.

Let us reason from them as well as we can; they are only about identical *predications* and influence. *Locke.*

**TO PREDICT.** *v. a.* [*predicere*, Latin; *predire*, Fr.] To foretell; to foreshow.

He is always inveighing against such unequal distributions, nor does he ever cease to *predict* public ruins, till his private antequated.

**PREDICTION.** *n. f.* [*predictio*, Latin; *prediction*, Fr. from *predict*.] Prophecy; declaration of something future.

These

## These predictions

Are to the world in general, as to Caesar. *Shakspeare.*  
The predictions of cold and long winters, hot and  
of summers, are good to be known. *Bacon.*

How soon hath thy prediction, I feel blest!  
Mankind this transient world the race of time,  
I'll time stand fix'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

In Christ they meet with an invincible evi-  
dence, as if they were not predictions, but after-  
relations; and the penmen of them not prophets  
but evangelists. *Swift.*

He, who prophesied the best,  
Approves the judgment to the rest;  
He'd rather choose that I should die,  
Than his prediction prove a lie. *Swift's Apology.*

**PREDICTOR.** *n. f.* [from *predict.*] Fore-  
teller.

Whether he has not been the cause of this poor  
man's death, as well as the predictor, may be dis-  
puted. *Swift.*

**PREDIGESTION.** *n. f.* [*præ* and *digest-*  
*tion*] Digestion too soon performed.

*Predigestion*, or hasty digestion, fills the body full  
of crudities and seeds of diseases. *Bacon's Essays.*

**TO PREDISPOSE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *dispos-*  
*se*] To adapt previously to any certain pur-  
pose.

Vegetable productions require heat of the sun,  
to predispose, and excite the earth and the seeds.

Unless nature be predisposed to friendship by its  
own propensity, no acts of obligation shall be able  
to abate the secret hatreds of some persons towards  
others. *South.*

**PREDISPOSITION.** *n. f.* [*præ* and *dis-*  
*position*] Previous adaptation to any  
certain purpose.

The disease was conceived to proceed from a  
malignity in the constitution of the air, gathered  
by the predispositions of seasons. *Bacon.*

Tunes and airs have in themselves some affinity  
with the affections; so as it is no marvel if they  
alter the spirits, considering that tunes have a  
predisposition to the motion of the spirits. *Bacon.*

External accidents are often the occasional cause  
of the king's evil; but they suppose a predisposition  
of the body. *W. Jewan.*

**PREDOMINANCE.** *n. f.* [*præ* and *domina-*  
*re*] **PREDOMINANCY.** *n. f.* [*præ* and *domina-*  
*re*] **Lat.]** Prevalence;  
superiority; ascendancy; superior in-  
fluence.

We make guilty of our disasters, the sun, the  
moon, and the stars, as if we were knaves, thieves,  
and treachers by spherical predominance. *Shakspeare.*

An inflammation consists only of a sanguineous  
affluxion, or else is denominable from other hu-  
mour, according to the predominancy of melancholy,  
phlegm, or cholera. *Brown.*

In human bodies, there is an incessant warfare  
amongst the humours for predominance. *Hewel.*

The true subject of the Phylarch's belief of Christ's  
doctrine, was the predominance of their covetousness  
and ambition over their will. *South.*

The several rays in white light do retain their  
colorine quantities, by which those of any sort,  
whenever they become more copious than the rest,  
do, by their excess and predominance, cause their  
proper colour to appear. *Newton.*

**PREDOMINANT.** *adj.* [*predominant*, *Fr.*  
*præ* and *dominor*, *Latin.*] Prevalent;  
supreme in influence; ascendent.

Miserable was the condition of that church,  
the weighty affairs of which should be ordered by  
those deliberations, wherein such an humour as  
this was predominant. *Hooker.*

Love and information is predominant,  
And equity exil'd your highness's land. *Shakspeare.*

It is a planet, that will strike

Where it is predominant; and is powerful. *Shakspeare.*

Those hel's were outweighed by things that  
made against him, and were predominant in the  
king's mind. *Bacon.*

Whether the sun, predominant in heav'n,  
Rise on the earth; or earth rise on the sun. *Milton.*  
I could show you several pieces, where the  
beauties of this kind are so predominant, that you  
could never be able to read or understand them.

**TO PREDOMINATE.** *v. n.* [*predominare*,  
*French*; *præ* and *dominor*, *Lat.*] To  
prevail; to be ascendent; to be supreme  
in influence.

So much did love to her executed lord  
Predominate in this fair lady's heart. *Daniel.*

The gods formed women's souls out of these  
principles which compose several kinds of animals,  
and their good or bad disposition arises, according  
as such and such principles predominate in their  
constitutions. *Addison.*

The rays, reflected least obliquely, may predomi-  
nate over the rest, so much as to cause a heap of  
such particles to appear very intensely of their  
colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

Where judgment is at a loss to determine the  
choice of a lady who has several lovers, fancy may  
the more allowably predominate. *Clarissa.*

**TO PREELECT.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *elect.*]  
To chuse by previous decision.

**PREEMINENCE.** *n. f.* [*preeminence*, *Fr.*  
*præ* and *eminence*] It is sometimes writ-  
ten, to avoid the junction of *ce*, *preemi-*  
*nence*].

1. Superiority of excellence.

I plead for the preeminence of epic poetry. *Dryden.*

Let profit have the preeminence of honour in the  
end of poetry; pleasure, though but the second  
in degree, is the first in favour. *Dryden.*

It is a greater preeminence to have life, than to  
have without it; to have life and sense, than to have  
life only; to have life, sense, and reason, than to  
have only life and sense. *Wilkins.*

The preeminence of christianity to any other  
religious scheme which preceded it, appears from  
this, that the most eminent among the Pagan phi-  
losophers disclaimed many of those superfluous  
follies which are condemned by revealed religion.  
*Addison.*

2. Precedence; priority of place.

His lance brought him captives to the triumph of  
Arctur's beauty, such as, though Andria be amongst  
the fairest, yet in that company were to have the  
preeminence. *Sidney.*

He courted as a special preeminence of Junius  
and Andronicus, that in christianity they were his  
ancients. *Hooker.*

I do invest you jointly with my power,  
Preeminence, and all the large effects  
That troop with majesty. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

The English desired no preeminence, but offered  
equality both in liberty and privilege, and in capa-  
city of offices and employments. *Hayward.*

Am I distinguish'd from you but by toils,  
Superior toils, and heavier weight of cares?  
Painful preeminence! *Addison's Cato.*

3. Superiority of power or influence.

That which standeth on record, hath preemi-  
nence above that which passeth from hand to hand,  
and hath no pens but the tongues, no book but the  
ears of men. *Hooker.*

Beyond the equator, the Southern point of the  
needle is sovereign, and the North submits his pre-  
eminence. *Brown.*

**PREMINENT.** *adj.* [*preminent*, *French*;  
*præ* and *eminent*] Excellent above  
others.

Tell how came I here? by some great maker  
In goodness and in power preminent. *Milton.*

We claim a proper interest above others, in the  
preminent rights of the household of faith. *Spratt.*

**PREEMPTION.** *n. f.* [*præemptio*, *Latin.*]

The right of purchasing before another.

Certain persons, in the reigns of king Edward  
VI. and queen Mary, sought to make use of this  
preemption, but, trold in the prosecution, of

defeated in their expectation, gave it over. *Carrey.*  
**TO PREENGAGE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *en-*  
*gage*] To engage by precedent ties or  
contracts.

To Cyprius by his friends his suit he mov'd,  
But he was preengag'd by former ties. *Dryden.*

Not only made an instrument;

But preengag'd without my own consent. *Dryden.*

The world has the unhappy advantage of pre-  
engaging our passions, at a time when we have not  
reflection enough to look beyond the instrument  
to the hand whose direction it obeys. *Rogers's Sonnet.*

**PREENGAGEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *preen-*  
*gage*] Precedent obligation.

My preengagements to other themes were not  
unknown to those for whom I was to write. *Boyle.*

The opinions, suited to their respective tempers,  
will make way to their assent, in spite of accidental  
preengagements. *Glanville.*

Men are apt to think, that those obediences  
they pay to God shall, like a preengagement, dis-  
annul all after-contracts made by guilt. *Dicey's Piety.*

As far as opportunity and former preengagements  
will give leave. *Cocher of Friendship.*

**TO PREEN.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *en-*  
*gagere*, *Dutch*, to  
dress or prank up.] To trim the fea-  
thers of birds, to enable them to glide  
through the air: for this use nature has  
furnished them with two peculiar glands,  
which secrete an unctuous matter into a  
perforated oil bag, out of which the  
bird draws it with its bill. *Bailey.*

**TO PREESTABLISH.** *v. a.* [*præ* and  
*establishe*] To settle beforehand.

**PREESTABLISHMENT.** *n. f.* [from *pre-*  
*establishe*] Settlement beforehand.

**TO PREEXIST.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *exista-*  
*re*, *Lat.*] To exist beforehand.

If thy preexisting soul

Was form'd at first with myriad more,

It did through all the mighty poet roll. *Dryden.*

**PREEXISTENCE.** *n. f.* [*preexistence*, *Fr.*  
from *preexist.*]

1. Existence before.

Wisdom declares her antiquity and preexistence to  
all the works of this earth. *Emmet.*

2. Existence of the soul before its union

with the body.

As Simonde has exposed the vicious part of  
women, from the doctrine of preexistence; some  
of the ancient philosophers have satirized the  
vicious part of the human species, from a notion  
of the soul's preexistence. *Addison.*

**PREEXISTENT.** *adj.* [*preexistent*, *French*;  
*præ* and *existent*] Existing beforehand;  
preceding in existence.

Artificial things could not be from eternity, be-  
cause they suppose man, by whose art they were  
made, preexistent to them, the workman must be  
before the work. *Emmet.*

Blind to former, as to future fate,  
What mortal knows his preexistent state? *Pope.*

If this preexistent eternity is not compatible with  
a successive duration, then some being, though  
infinitely above our finite comprehensions, must  
have had an identical, invariable continuance  
from all eternity, which being is no other than  
God. *Bentley.*

**PREFACE.** *n. f.* [*preface*, *French*; *præ-*  
*fatia*, *Latin.*] Something spoken in-  
troduutory to the main design; intro-  
duction; something preomial.

This superficial tale

Is but a preface to her worthy praise. *Shakspeare.*

Sir Thomas More betrayed his depth of judg-  
ment in state affairs in his Utopia, than which, in  
the opinion of Budæus in a preface before it, our  
age hath not seen a thing more deep. *Prædium.*

Heav'n's high behest no preface needs. *Milton.*

# **TO PREFACE. v. n. [prefari, Lat.] To say something introductory.**

Before I enter upon the particular parts of her character, it is necessary to *preface*, that she is the only child of a decrepit father. *Spectator.*

## **TO PREFACE. v. a.**

### **1. To introduce by something proemial.**

Wherefoe'er he gave an admonition, he *prefaced* it always with such demonstrations of tenderness. *Fell.*

Thou art rash, And must be *prefaced* into government. *Southen.*

**2. To face; to cover.** A ludicrous sense. I love to wear clothes that are flush, Not *prefacing* old rags with plush. *Glendland.*

## **PREFACER. n. f. [from *preface*.] The writer of a preface.**

If there be not a tolerable line in all these six, the *prefacer* gave me no occasion to write better. *Dryden.*

## **PREFATORY. adj. [from *preface*.] Introductory.**

If this proposition, whosoever will be saved, be restrained only to those to whom it was intended, the christians, then the anathema reaches not the heathens, who had never heard of Christ: after all, I am far from blaming even that *prefatory* addition to the creed. *Dryden.*

## **PREFECT. n. f. [*praefectus*, Lat.] Governor; commander.**

He is much The better soldier, having been a tribune, *Præfæct*, lieutenant, prætor in the war. *Ben Jonson.* It was the custom in the Roman empire, for the *praefects* and viceroys of distant provinces to transmit a relation of every thing remarkable in their administration. *Addison.*

## **PREFECTURE. n. f. [*praefectura*, French; *praefectura*, Lat.] Command; office of government.**

## **TO PREFER. v. a. [*preferer*, Fr. *præfero*, Latin.]**

### **1. To regard more than another.**

With brotherly love, in honour *prefer* one another. *Romans.*

### **2. With *above* before the thing postponed.**

If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I *prefer* not Jerusalem *above* my chief joy. *Psalms.*

### **3. With *before*.**

He that cometh after me, is *preferred* before me; for he was before me. *John, i. 15.*

It may worthily seem unto you a most shameful thing, to have *preferred* an infamous peace *before* a most just war. *Knolles.*

O spirit, that dost *prefer* Before all temples th' upright heart. *Milton.*

The greater good is to be *preferred* before the less, and the lesser evil to be endured rather than the greater. *Wilkins.*

### **4. With *to*.**

Would he rather leave this frantic scene, And tress and beasts *prefer* to courts and men? *Prout.*

### **5. To advance; to exalt; to raise.**

By the recommendation of the earl of Dunbar, he was *preferred* to the bishoprick of Coventry and Litchfield. *Clarendon.*

### **6. To present ceremoniously. This seems not a proper use.**

He spake, and to her hand *preferred* the bowl. *Pope.*

### **7. To offer solemnly; to propose publicly; to exhibit.**

They flatly disavouch To yield him more obedience or support; And as t' a perjur'd duke of Lancaster, Their cartel of defiance they *prefer*. *Daniel.* I, when my foist began to faint, My vows and prayers to thee *preferred*; The Lord my passionate complaint, Even from his holy temple, heard. *Sundys.*

*Prefer* a bill against all kings and parliaments, since the conquest; and if that won't do, challenge the crown and the two houses, *Collier.*

Take care, Left thou *prefer* so rash a pray'r; Nor vainly hope the queen of love Will e'er thy fav'rite's charms improve. *Prin.*

Every person within the church or commonwealth may *prefer* an accusation, that the delinquent may suffer condign punishment. *Ayliffe.*

## **PREFERABLE. adj. [*preferable*, French; from *prefer*.] Eligible before something else. -With *to* commonly before the thing refused.**

The stronger ties we have to an unalterable pursuit of happiness, which is greatest good, the more are we free from any necessary compliance with our desire, set upon any particular, and then appearing *preferable* good, till we have duly examined it. *Locke.*

Though it be incumbent on parents to provide for their children, yet this debt to their children does not quite cancel the score due to their parents; but only is made by nature *preferable* to it. *Locke.*

Almost every man in our nation is a politician, and hath a scheme of his own, which he thinks *preferable* to that of any other. *Addison.*

Even in such a state as this, the pleasures of virtue would be superior to those of vice, and justly *preferable*. *Atterbury.*

## **PREFERABLENESS. n. f. [from *preferable*.] The state of being preferable.**

## **PREFERABLY. adv. [from *preferable*.]**

In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

How came he to chuse a comick *preferably* to the tragick poets; or how comes he to chuse Plautus *preferably* to Terence? *Dennis.*

## **PREFERENCE. n. f. [*preferentia*, French; from *prefer*.]**

### **1. The act of preferring; estimation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another.**

It gives as much due to good works, as is consistent with the grace of the gospel; it gives as much *preference* to divine grace, as is consistent with the precepts of the gospel. *Spratt.*

Leave the critics on either side, to contend about the *preference* due to this or that sort of poetry. *Dryden.*

We find in ourselves a power to begin or to bear several actions of our minds and motions of our bodies, barely by a thought or *preference* of the mind, ordering the doing, or not doing such a particular action. *Locke.*

The several musical instruments in the hands of the Apollos, Muses, and Fauns, might give light to the dispute for *preference* between the ancient and modern musick. *Addison.*

A secret pleasure touch'd Athena's soul, To see the *preference* due to sacred age.

Regarded. *Pope's Odyssey.*

The Romanists were used to value the latter equally with the former, or even to give them the *preference*. *Waterland.*

### **2. With *to* before the thing postponed.**

This passes with his sof. admirers, and gives him the *preference* to Virgil. *Dryden.*

It directs one, in *preference* to, or with neglect of the other, and thereby either the continuation or change becomes voluntary. *Locke.*

### **3. With *above*.**

I shall give an account of some of those appropriate and discriminating notices wherein the human body differs, and hath *preference* above the most perfect brutal nature. *Hall.*

### **4. With *before*.**

Here is evident the visible discrimination between the human nature, and its *preference* before it. *Hall.*

### **5. With *over*.**

The knowledge of things alone gives a value

to our reasonings, and *preference* to one man's knowledge over another. *Locke.*

## **PREFERENCE. n. f. [from *prefer*.]**

### **1. Advancement to a higher station.**

I'll move the king

To any shape of thy *preference*, such

As thou'lt desire. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

If you hear of that blind traitor,

*Preference* falls on him that cuts him off. *Shakespeare.*

Princes must, by a vigorous exercise of that law, make it every man's interest and honour to cultivate religion and virtue, by rendering vice a disgrace, and the certain ruin to *preference* or pretensions. *Swift.*

### **2. A place of honour or profit.**

All *preferences* should be placed upon fit men. *L'Estrange.*

The mercenary and inconstant crew of the hunters after *preference*, whose designs are always seen through. *Dowdant.*

### **3. Preference; act of preferring. Not in use.**

All which declare a natural *preference* of the one unto the motion before the other. *Brown.*

## **PREFERER. n. f. [from *prefer*.] One who prefers.**

## **TO PREFIGURE. v. a. [*præ* and *figuro*, Latin.] To shew by an antecedent representation.**

## **PREFIGURATION. n. f. [from *prefigure*.] Antecedent representation.**

The same providence that hath wrought the one, will work the other; the former being pledges, as well as *prefigurations* of the latter. *Barnes.*

The variety of prophecies and *prefigurations* had their punctual accomplishment in the author of this institution. *Noëris.*

## **TO PREFIGURE. v. a. [*præ* and *figuro*, Latin.] To exhibit by antecedent representation.**

What the Old Testament hath, the very same the New containeth; but that which lieth there, as under a shadow, is here brought forth into the open sun; things there *prefigured*, are here performed. *Hooker.*

Such piety, so chaste use of God's day, That what we turn to feast, the turn'd to pray, And did *prefigure* here in devout taste,

The rest of her high sabbath, which shall last. *Dennis.*

If shame superadded to loss, and both met together, as the sinners portion here, perfectly *prefiguring* the two saddest ingredients in hell, deprivation of the blisful vision, and confusion of face, cannot prove efficacious to the mortifying of vice, the church doth give over the patient. *Hammond.*

## **TO PREFINE. v. a. [*præfinir*, French; *præfinio*, Latin.] To limit beforehand.**

He, in his immoderate desires, *prefined* unto himself three years, which the great monarchs of Rome could not perform in so many hundreds. *Knolles.*

## **TO PREFIX. v. a. [*præfigo*, Latin.]**

### **1. To appoint beforehand.**

At the *prefixed* hour of her awaking, Came I to take her from her kindred's vault. *Shelley.*

A time *prefix*, and think of me at Lill' Santia. Its inundation constantly increaseth the seventh day of June; wherein a larger form of speech were safer, than that which punctually *prefixeth* a constant day. *Brown.*

Booth's forward valour only serv'd to show, He durst that duty pay we all did owe;

The attempt was fair; but heaven's *prefixed* hour Not come. *Dryden.*

### **2. To settle; to establish.**

Because I would *prefix* some certain boundary between them, the old statutes and with king Edward II. the new or later statutes begun with king Edward III. *Hall's Laws of England.*

These boundaries of species are as men, and not as nature makes them, if there are in nature any such *prefixed* bounds. *Locke.*

### **3. To**



3. To put before another thing: as, he prefixed an advertisement to his book.

**PREFIX. n. f.** [*præfixum*, Latin.] Some particle put before a word, to vary its signification.

In the Hebrew language the noun has its *præfixa* and *affixæ*, the former to signify some few relations, and the latter to denote the pronouns possessive and relative. *Clarke.*

It is a *præfix* of augmentation to many words in that language. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**PREFIXION. n. f.** [*præfixion*, French; from *præfix*.] The act of prefixing. *Diſt.*

**TO PREFORM. v. a.** [*præ* and *form*.] To form beforehand. Not in use.

If you consider the true cause, Why all these things change, from their ordinance Their natures and performed faculties, To monstrous quality: why you shall find, That heav'n made them instruments of fear Unto some monstrous state. *Shakspeare. Julius Caesar.*

**PREGNANCY. n. f.** [from *pregnant*.]

1. The state of being with young.

The breast is encompassed with ribs, and the belly left free, for respiration; and in females, for that extraordinary extension in the time of their pregnancy. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; acuteness.

He was sent to school, where his pregnancy was advantaged by more than paternal care and industry. *Fell.*

*Pregnancy* is made a tapster, and hath his quick wit waited in giving reckonings. *Shakspeare.*

This writer, out of the pregnancy of his invention, hath found out an old way of insinuating the grossest reflections under the appearance of admonitions. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

**PREGNANT. adj.** [*Pregnant*, French; *prægnans*, Latin.]

1. Teeming; breeding.

Dove-like soft blood'ing on the vast abyss, And mad'd it pregnant. *Milton.*

His town, as fame reports, was built of old By Danae, pregnant with almighty gold. *Johnson.*

Through ether ocean, foolish man! That pregnant word sent forth again, Might to a world extend each atom there, For every drop call forth a sea, a heav'n for every star. *Prior.*

2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating.

All these in their pregnant causes mixt. *Milton.*  
Call the floods from high, to rush again,  
With pregnant streams, to swell the teeming gain. *Dryden.*

3. Full of consequence.

These knew not the just motives and pregnant grounds, with which I thought myself furnished. *King Charles.*

An egregious and pregnant instance how far virtue surpasses ingenuity. *Woodward's Natural Hist.*  
O detestable passive obedience! did I ever imagine I should become thy votary in so pregnant an instance? *Arbutnot.*

4. Evident; plain; clear; full. An obsolete sense.

This granted, as it is a most pregnant and unfavour'd position, who stands so eminent in the degree of this fortune as Cassio, a knave very voluble? *Shakspeare's Othello.*

Were't not that we stand up against them all, 'Twere pregnant, should square between themselves. *Shakspeare.*

5. Easy to produce any thing.

A most poor man made time to fortune's blows, Who by the aid of known and feeling sorrows, Is pregnant to good pity. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

Free; kind. Obsolete.  
My matter hath no voice, but to your own most pregnant and vouchsafed ears. *Shakspeare.*

**PREGNANTLY. adv.** [from *pregnant*.]

1. Fruitfully.

2. Fully; plainly; clearly.

A thousand moral paintings I can show, That shall demonstrate these quick blows of fortune More *pregnantly* than words. *Shakspeare's Titus.*

The dignity of this office among the Jews is so *pregnantly* set forth in holy writ, that it is unquestionable; kings and priests are mentioned together. *South.*

**PREGUSTATION. n. f.** [*præ* and *gusto*, Latin.] The act of tasting before another.

**TO PREJUDGE. v. a.** [*prejurer*, Fr. *præ* and *judico*, Latin.] To determine any question beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, he knew it was condemned in parliament, and *prejudged* in the common opinion of the realm, and that it tended to the dishonour of the line of York. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The child was strong and able, though born in the eighth month, which the physicians do *prejudge*. *Bacon.*

The cause is not to be defended, or patronized by names, but arguments, much less to be *prejudged*, or blatted by them. *Hammond.*

The committee of council hath *prejudged* the whole case, by calling the united senate of both houses of parliament an universal clamour. *Swift.*

Some action ought to be entered, lest a greater cause should be injured and *prejudged* thereby. *Dyall.*

**TO PREJUDICATE. v. a.** [*præ* and *judico*, Latin.] To determine beforehand to disadvantage.

Our dearest friend *Prejudicates* the business, and would seem To have us make denial. *Shakspeare.*

Are you, in favour of his person, bent Thus to *prejudicate* the innocent? *Sandys.*

**PREJUDICATE. adj.** [from the verb.]

1. Formed by prejudice; formed before examination.

This rule of casting away all our former *prejudicate* opinions, is not proposed to any of us to be practised at once as subjects or christians, but merely as philosophers. *Watts.*

2. Prejudiced: prepossessed by opinions.

Then words will be embraced by most that understand them, and their reasons enforce belief from *prejudicate* readers. *Brown.*

**PREJUDICATION. n. f.** [from *prejudicate*.] The act of judging without examination.

**PREJUDICE. n. f.** [*prejudice*, Fr. *præjudicium*, Latin.]

1. Prepossession; judgment formed beforehand without examination. It is used for prepossession in favour of any thing or against it. It is sometimes used with *to* before that which the *prejudice* is against, but not properly.

The king himself frequently considered more the person who spoke, as he was in his *prejudice*, than the counsel itself that was given. *Clarendon.*

My comfort is, that their manifest *prejudice* to my cause will render their judgment of less authority. *Dryden.*

There is an unaccountable *prejudice* to projectors of all kinds, for which reason, when I talk of practising to fly, silly people think me an owl for my pains. *Addison.*

2. Mischief; detriment; hurt; injury. This sense is only accidental or consequential; a *bad thing* being called a *prejudice*, only because *prejudice* is commonly a *bad thing*, and is not derived

from the original or etymology of the word: it were therefore better to use it less: perhaps *prejudice* ought never to be applied to any mischief, which does not imply some partiality or prepossession. In some of the following examples, its propriety will be discovered.

I have not spoke one the least word, That might be *prejudice* of her present state, Or touch of her good person. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*

England and France might, through their amity, Breed him some *prejudice*; for from this league Peep'd harms that menac'd him. *Shakspeare.*

Factions carried too high and too violently, is a sign of weakness in princes, and much to the *prejudice* of their authority and business. *Bacon.*

How plain this abuse is, and what *prejudice* it does to the understanding of the sacred scriptures. *Locke.*

A prince of this character will instruct us by his example, to fix the unsteadiness of our politics; or by his conduct hinder it from doing us any *prejudice*. *Addison.*

**TO PREJUDICE. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To prepossess with unexamined opinions; to fill with prejudices.

Halt pillars wanted their expected height, And roots imperfect *prejudic'd* the sight. *Prior.*

Suffer not any beloved study to *prejudice* your mind, so far as to dispute all other learning. *Watts.*

2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised.

Companies of learned men, be they never so great and reverend, are to yield unto reason, the weight whereof is no whit *prejudic'd* by the simplicity of his person, which doth allege it. *Hobbes.*

Neither must his example, done without the book, *prejudice* that which is well appointed in the book. *White.*

I am not to *prejudice* the cause of my fellow-ports, though I abandon my own defence. *Dryden.*

3. To injure; to hurt; to diminish; to impair; to be detrimental to. This sense, as in the noun, is often improperly extended to meanings that have no relation to the original sense; who can read with patience of an ingredient that *prejudices* a medicine?

The strength of that law is such, that no particular nation can lawfully *prejudice* the same by any their several laws and ordinances, more than a man by his private resolutions, the law of the whole commonwealth wherein he liveth. *Hobbes.*

The Danube rescu'd, and the empire sav'd, Say, is the majesty of verse retriev'd? And would it *prejudice* thy softer vein,

To sing the princes, Louis and Eugene? *Prior.*

To this is added a vinous bitter, warmer in the composition of its ingredients than the watry infusion; and, as gentian and lemon-peel make a bitter of so grateful a flavour, the only care required in this composition was to chuse such an addition as might not *prejudice* it. *London Dispensatory.*

**PREJUDICIAL. adj.** [*prejudicial*, Fr. from *prejudice*.]

1. Obstructed by means of opposite prepossessions.

'Tis a sad irreverence, without due consideration to look upon the actions of princes with a *prejudicial* eye. *Hayday.*

2. Contrary; opposite.

What one syllable is there, in all this, *prejudicial* any way to that which we hold? *Hobbes.*

3. Mischievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental. This sense is improper. See **PREJUDICE**, noun and verb.

His going away the next morning with all his troops, was most *prejudicial* and most ruinous to the king's affairs. *Clarendon.*

One of the young ladies reads, while the others are at work; so that the learning of the family is not at all *prejudicial* to its manufactures. *Addison*.

A state of great prosperity, as it exposes us to various temptations, so it is often *prejudicial* to us, in that it swells the mind with undue thoughts. *Atterbury*.

**PREJUDICIALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *prejudicial*.] The state of being prejudicial; mischievousness.

**PRELACY.** *n. f.* [from *prelate*.]

1. The dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastick of the highest order.

*Prelacies* may be termed the greater benefices, as that of the pontificate, a patriarchship, an archbishoprick and bishoprick. *Ayliffe's Paragon*.

2. Episcopacy; the order of bishops.

The presbyter, puff'd up with spiritual pride, Shall on the necks of the lewd nobles ride, His brethren damn, the civil power defy, And parcel out republick *prelacy*. *Dryden*.

How many are there, that call themselves protestants, who put *prelacy* and popery together as terms convertible? *Swift*.

3. Bishops. Collectively.

Divers of the reverend *prelacy*, and other most judicious men, have especially bestowed their pains about the matter of jurisdiction. *Hooker's Dedication*.

**PRELATE.** *n. f.* [*prelat*, French; *prælat*, Latin.] An ecclesiastick of the highest order and dignity.

It belongeth not the person of so grave a *prelate*, to be either utterly without counsel, as the *ist* were, or in a common perplexity to shew himself alone secure. *Hooker*.

Hear him but reason in divinity, And, all-admiring, with an inward wish You would desire the king were made a *prelate*. *Shakespeare*.

The archbishop of Vienna, a reverend *prelate*, said one day to king Lewis XI. of France; Sir, your mortal enemy is dead, what time duke Charles of Burgundy was slain. *Bacon*.

Yet Munster's *prelate* ever be accurst, In whom we seek the German faith in vain. *Dryden*.

**PRELATICAL.** *adj.* [from *prelate*.] Relating to prelates or prelacy. *Diſt.*

**PRELATION.** *n. f.* [*prælat*, Lat.] Preference; setting of one above the other.

In case the father left only daughters, they equally succeeded as in co partnership, without any *prelation* or preference of the eldest daughter to a double portion. *Hale*.

**PRELATURE.** } *n. f.* [*prælat*, Latin;  
**PRELATURSHIP.** } Latin; *prælat*,  
Fr.] The state or dignity of a prelate. *Diſt.*

**PRELECTION.** *n. f.* [*prælectio*, Latin.] Reading; lecture; discourse.

He that is desirous to prosecute these *prælectations* of Faber, let him resort to the *prælection* of Faber. *Hale*.

**PRELIBATION.** *n. f.* [from *prælibo*, Lat.] Taste beforehand; effusion previous to tasting.

The firm belief of this, in an innocent soul, is a high *prælibation* of those eternal joys. *Mare*.

**PRELIMINARY.** *adj.* [*preliminaire*, Fr. *prælimine*, Latin.] Previous; introductory; proemial.

My master needed not the assistance of that preliminary poet to prove his claim; his own majestic mien discovers him to be the king. *Dryden*.

**PRELIMINARY.** *n. f.* Something previous; preparatory act; preparation; preparative.

The third consists of the ceremonies of the oath on both sides, and the *præliminaries* to the combat. *Notes on Iliad*.

**PRELUDE.** *n. f.* [*prelude*, French; *præludium*, Latin.]

1. Some short flight of musick played before a full concert.

My weak essay

But sounds a *prelude*, and points out their prey. *Young*.

2. Something introductory; something that only shews what is to follow.

To his infant arms oppose

His father's rebels and his brother's foes;

Those were the *præludes* of his fate,

That form'd his manhood, to subdue

The lydia of the many headed hissing crew. *Dryden*.

The last Georgick was a good *prelude* to the *Aneis*, and very well shew'd what the poet could do in the description of what was really great. *Addison*.

One concession to a man is but a *prelude* to another. *Clarissa*.

**TO PRELUDE.** *v. a.* [*præluder*, French; *præludo*, Latin.] To serve as an introduction; to be previous to.

Either sooner holding out their throats, And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes, As if all day, *preluding* to the fight, They only had rehears'd, to sing by night. *Dryden*.

**PRELUDIOUS.** *adj.* [from *prelude*.] Previous; introductory.

That's but a *præludious* blife,

Two souls peckering in a kiss. *Clarendon*.

**PRELUDIUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Prelude.

This Menelaus knows, expos'd to share

With me the rough *præludium* of the war. *Dryden*.

**PRELUSIVE.** *adj.* [from *prelude*.] Previous; introductory; proemial.

The clouds

Softly shaking on the dimpled pool

*Prælusive* drops, let all their moisture flow. *Thomson*.

**PREMATU'RE.** *adj.* [*premature*, Fr. *præmaturus*, Latin.] Ripe too soon; formed before the time; too early; too soon said, believed, or done; too hasty.

'Tis hard to imagine, what possible consideration should persuade him to repent, till he deposited that *premature* persuasion of his being in Christ. *Hammond's Fundamentals*.

**PREMATU'RELY.** *adv.* [from *premature*.] Too early; too soon; with too hasty ripeness.

**PREMATU'RENESS.** } *n. f.* [from *premature*.]  
**PREMATU'RITY.** } *ture.* Too great haste; unseasonable earliness.

**TO PREMEDITATE.** *v. a.* [*præmeditor*, Latin; *præmediter*, French.] To contrive or form beforehand; to conceive beforehand.

Where I have come, great clerks have purposed To greet me with *præmeditated* welcomes. *Shakspeare*.

With words *præmeditated* thus he said. *Dryden*.

**TO PREMEDITATE.** *v. n.* To have formed in the mind by previous meditation; to think beforehand.

Of themselves they were rude, and knew not so much as how to *præmeditate*; the Spirit gave them speech and eloquent utterance. *Hooker*.

**PREMEDITATION.** *n. f.* [*præmeditatio*, Latin; *præmeditation*, French; from *præmeditare*.] Act of meditating beforehand.

Are all th' unlook'd-for issue of their bodies To take their rooms ere I can place myself?

A cold *præmeditation* for my purpose! *Shakspeare*.

Hope is a pleasant *præmeditation* of enjoyment, as when a dog expects, till his master has done picking of the bone. *Mare*.

He amidst the disadvantage of extempore against

*præmeditation*, dispelled with ease and perfect clearness all the sophisms that had been brought against him. *Fell*.

Verse is not the effect of sudden thought; but this hinders not, that sudden thought may be represented in verse, since those thoughts must be higher than nature can raise without *præmeditation*. *Dryden in Dramatick Poetry*.

**TO PREMERE.** *v. a.* [*præmereor*, Lat.] To deserve before.

They did not forgive Sir John Hotham, who had so much *præmerited* of them. *King Charles*.

**PRÆMICES.** *n. f.* [*præmitta*, Latin; *præmices*, French.] First fruits.

A charger, yearly filled with fruits, was offered to the gods at their festivals, as the *præmices* or first gathings. *Dryden*.

**PREMIER.** *adj.* [French.] First; chief.

The Spaniard challengeth the *premier* place, in regard of his dominions. *Cambin's Remains*.

Thus families, like realms, with equal fate,

Are sunk by *premier* minutes of state. *Swift*.

**TO PREMISE.** *v. a.* [*præmissus*, Latin.]

1. To explain previously; to lay down premises.

The apostle's discourse here is an answer upon a ground taken; he *præmises*, and then infers. *Burton*.

I *præmise* these particulars, that the reader may know I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task. *Addison*.

2. To send before the time. Not in use.

O let the vile world end,

And the *præmised* flame, of the last day

Knit earth and heav'n together! *Shakspeare*.

**PRÆMISES.** *n. f.* [*præmissa*, Latin; *præmisses*, French.]

1. Propositions antecedently supposed or proved.

They infer upon the *præmisses*, that as great difference as commodiously may be, there should be in all outward ceremonies between the people of God, and them which are not his people. *Hooker*.

This is so regular an inference, that whilst the *præmisses* stand firm, it is impossible to shake the conclusion. *Dixey of Poetry*.

She study'd well the point, and found Her *præmisses* were not found,

From *præmisses* erroneous brought,

And therefore the deduction's nought. *Swift's Misc.*

2. In low language, houses or lands: as, I was upon the *præmisses*.

**PRÆMISS.** *n. f.* [*præmissum*, Latin.] Antecedent proposition. This word is rare in the singular.

They know the major or minor, which is implied, when you pronounce the other *præmissi* and the conclusion. *Watts*.

**PRÆMIUM.** *n. f.* [*præmium*, Lat.] Something given to invite a loan or a bargain.

No body cares to make loans upon a new project; whereas men never fail to bring in their money upon a land-tax, when the *præmium* or interest allowed them is suited to the hazard they run. *Addison's Freeholder*.

People were tempted to lend, by great *præmisses* and large interest, and it concerned them to preserve that government, which they had trusted with their money. *Swift's Miscellaneus*.

**TO PREMO'NISH.** *v. a.* [*præmonere*, Latin.] To warn or admonish beforehand.

**PREMO'NISHMENT.** *n. f.* [from *præmonere*.] Previous information.

After these *præmonishments*, I will come to the competition itself. *Warren's Architecture*.

**PREMONITION.** *n. f.* [from *præmonere*.] Previous notice; previous intelligence.

What friendly *premonitions* have been spent  
On your forbearance, and their vain event. *Chapm.*  
How great the force of such an erroneous per-  
suasion is, we may collect from our Saviour's *pre-*  
*monition* to his disciples, when he tells them, that  
those who killed them should think they did God  
service. *Decay of Piety.*

**PREMONITORY.** *adj.* [from *præ* and *mon-*  
*eo*, Latin.] Previously advising.

**To PREMONSTRATE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and  
*monstro*, Latin.] To shew beforehand.

**PREMUNIRE.** *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A writ in the common law, whereby a  
penalty is incurable, as infringing some  
statute.

*Premunire* is now grown a good word in our  
English laws, by tract of time; and yet at first it  
was merely mistaken for *premonition*.  
*Bromhall says of Holles.*

2. The penalty so incurred.

Woolley married a *premunire*, forfeited his ho-  
nour, estate, and life, which he ended in great  
calamity. *South.*

3. A difficulty; a distress. A low un-  
grammatical word.

**PREMUNITION.** *n. f.* [from *premunio*,  
Latin.] An anticipation of objection.

**To PREMINATE.** *v. a.* [*præminio*,  
Latin.] To forename.

He you would found,  
Having ever seen, in the *premination* crimes,  
The youth, you breathe of, guilty. *Shakspeare.*

**PREMINATION.** *n. f.* [*præ* and *minio*,  
Latin.] The privilege of being named  
first.

The watry productions should have the *pre-*  
*mination*; and they of the land rather derive their  
names, than nominate those of the sea. *Brown.*

**PRENOTION.** *n. f.* [*prenotion*, French;  
*præ* and *nosco*, Latin.] Foreknowledge;  
prescience.

The hedgehog's prescience of winds is so exact,  
that it stoppeth the north or southern hole of its  
nest, according unto *prenotion* of these winds en-  
suing. *Brown.*

**PRENTICE.** *n. f.* [contracted, by col-  
loquial licence, from *apprentice*.] One  
bound to a master, in order to instruc-  
tion in a trade.

My accuser is my *prentice*, and when I did cor-  
rect him for his fault, he did vow upon his knees  
he would be even with me. *Shakspeare.*

**PRENTICESHIP.** *n. f.* [from *prentice*.]

The servitude of an apprentice.  
He sent a *prentice*, who was up shop,  
Ward try'd on puppet, and the poo, his drop.  
*Pope.*

**PRENUNCIATION.** *n. f.* [*prænuncio*, Lat.]

The act of telling before. *Dryd.*

**PREOCCUPANCY.** *n. f.* [from *preoccupare*.]

The act of taking possession before an  
other.

**To PREOCCUPATE.** *v. a.* [*preoccupare*,  
French; *præoccupare*, Latin.]

1. To anticipate.  
Honour ascribeth to death; grief flings to it,  
and fear *preoccupates* it. *Bacon.*

2. To prepossess; to fill with prepos-  
session. That the model-bee, with a cloying, has  
the eye *preoccupied* the bee, yet. *Waller.*

**PREOCCUPATION.** *n. f.* [*preoccupation*,  
French; from *preoccupare*.]

1. Anticipation.  
2. Prepossession.  
3. Anticipation of objection.  
As if, by way of *preoccupation*, he should have  
said; well, here you see your compulsion, this is

your duty, these are your discouragements; never  
seek for evasions from worldly afflictions; this is  
your reward, if you perform it; this is your doom,  
if you decline it. *South.*

**To PREOCCUPY.** *v. a.* To prepossess,  
to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

I think it more respectful to the reader to  
leave something to reflection, than *preoccupy* his  
judgment. *Arbuthnot.*

**To PREOMINATE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *ominor*,  
Latin.] To prognosticate; to shew by  
omens any future event.

Because many ravens were seen when Alexander  
entered Babylon, they were thought to *preominate*  
his death. *Drayton.*

**PROPOSITION.** *n. f.* [*præ* and *propono*,  
Latin.] Opinion antecedently formed;  
prepossession.

Dier holds no solid rule of selection; some, in  
indistinct vacuity, eating almost any; others, out  
of a timorous *proposition*, refraining from very many  
things. *Brown.*

**To PREORDAIN.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *ordi-*  
*nao*, Latin.] To ordain beforehand.

Since the constancy to the will of God, and  
if all things be *preordained* by God, and so de-  
monstrated to be willed by him, it remains there  
is no such thing as sin. *Hammond.*

Few souls *preordain'd* by fate,  
The race of gods have reach'd that envied state.  
*Religion.*

**PREORDINANCE.** *n. f.* [*præ* and *ordi-*  
*nance*.] Antecedent decree; first de-  
cree. Not in use.

These lowly courtesies  
Might sin the blood of ordain'd men,  
And twin *preordinance* and first decree  
Into the law of children. *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.*

**PREORDINATION.** *n. f.* [from *preordain*.]

The act of preordinating.

**PREPARATION.** *n. f.* [*preparatio*, Latin;  
*preparation*, French; from *prepare*.]

1. The act of preparing or previously fit-  
ting any thing to any purpose.

Nothing hath proved more fatal to that due *pre-*  
*paration* for another life, than our unhappy mistake  
of the nature and end of this. *Wicks.*

2. Previous measures.  
I will shew you *preparations* there were in na-  
ture for this dissolution, and after what manner  
it came to pass. *Burnet.*

3. Ceremonious introduction.  
I make bold to press, with a little *preparation*,  
upon you.

—You're welcome. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

4. The act of making or fitting by a reg-  
ular process.

In the *preparations* of cookery, the most volatile  
parts of vegetables are destroyed. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Any thing made by process of opera-  
tion.

I wish the chymists had been more sparing,  
who magnify their *preparations*, invigilate the cu-  
riosity of many, and delude the security of most.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

6. Accomplishment; qualification. Out  
of use.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent  
education, authentick in your place and person, pre-  
sented for your many warlike, counsellor,  
and learned *preparations*. *Shakspeare.*

**PREPARATIVE.** *adj.* [*preparatus*, Fr.  
from *prepare*.] Having the power of  
preparing or qualifying.

Would men have spent toilsome days and watch-  
ful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge *pre-*  
*parative* to this work? *South.*

**PREPARATIVE.** *n. f.* [*preparatus*, Fr.  
from *prepare*.]

1. That which has the power of preparing  
or previously fitting.

They tell us the profit of reading is singular, in  
that it serveth for a *preparative* unto sermons.

My book of advancement of learning may be  
some *preparative* or key for the better opening of  
the institution. *Bacon.*

Resolvedness in sin can, with no reason, be ima-  
gined a *preparative* to remission. *Decay of Piety.*

Though he judged the time of sickness, an im-  
proper season for the great work of repentance;  
yet he esteemed it a most useful *preparative*, the  
voice of God himself exhorting to it. *Fell.*

Such a temper is a contradiction to repentance,  
as being founded in the destruction of those quali-  
ties, which are the only dispositions and *prepara-*  
*tives* to it. *South.*

2. That which is done in order to some-  
thing else.

The miseries, which have ensued, may be yet,  
through thy mercy, *preparatives* to us of future  
blessings. *King Charles.*

What avail it to make all the necessary *pre-*  
*paratives* for our voyage, if we do not actually be-  
gin the journey? *Dryden.*

**PREPARATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *prepara-*  
*tive*.] Previously; by way of prepara-  
tion.

It is *preparatively* necessary to many useful  
things in this life, as to make a man a good phy-  
sician. *Hale.*

**PREPARATORY.** *adj.* [*preparatoire*, Fr.]

1. Antecedently necessary.

The practice of all these is proper to our con-  
dition in this world, and *preparatory* to our happi-  
ness in the next. *Whiston.*

2. Introductory; previous; antecedent.

*Preparatory*, limited and formal interrogatories  
in writing preclude this way of occasional interro-  
gatories. *Hale.*

Rams were but *preparatory*, the violence of the  
deluge depended upon the disruption of the great  
abyss. *Burnet.*

**To PREPARE.** *v. a.* [*præpare*, Latin;  
*preparer*, French.]

1. To fit for any thing; to adjust to any  
use; to make ready for any purpose.

Patent & Clavia, plough thy visage up  
With her *prepared* nails. *Shakspeare. Ant. and Cleop.*  
*Prepare* men's hearts by giving them the grace  
of humility, repentance, and probity of heart.  
*Hammond.*

Confound the peace establish'd, and *prepare*  
Then souls to hatred, and their hands to war. *Dryd.*

Out soul, not yet *prepared* for upper light,  
Till doomsday wander in the shades of night. *Dryd.*

The beams of light had been in vain display'd,  
Had not the eye been fit for vision made;  
In vain the author had the eye *prepared*  
With so much skill, had not the light appear'd.  
*Blackmore.*

2. To qualify for any purpose.  
Some preachers, being *prepared* only upon two  
or three points of doctrine, run the same round.  
*Addison.*

3. To make ready beforehand.

There he maketh the hungry to dwell, that they  
may *prepare* a city for habitation. *Psalms cxxv.*

Now *prepare* thee for another sight. *Addison.*  
He took the golden compasses, *prepared*  
In God's eternal store, to circumscribe  
This universe. *Milton.*

4. To form; to make.  
He hath founded it upon the seas, and *prepared* it  
upon the floods. *Psalms cxiv.*

5. To make by regular process: as, he  
*prepared* a medicine.

**To PREPARE.** *v. n.*

1. To take previous measures.  
Efficacy is a power of speech, which represents

to our minds the lively ideas of things to truly, as if we saw them with our eyes; as *Dido* preparing to kill herself. *Peacbam.*

2. To make every thing ready; to put things in order.

Go in, sirrah, bid them *prepare* for dinner. *Shaksp.*

The long suffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was a *preparing*. *1 Peter.*

3. To make one's self ready; to put himself in a state of expectation.

**PREPARE** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Preparation; previous measures. Not in use.

In our behalf

Go levy men, and make *prepare* for war. *Shaksp.*

**PREPAREDLY** *adv.* [from *prepared*.] By proper precedent measures.

She *preparedly* may frame herself

To the way she's forc'd to. *Sluk. Ant. and Cleop.*

**PREPAREDNESS** *n. f.* [from *prepare*.] State or act of being prepared; as, he's in a preparedness for his final exit.

**PREPARER** *n. f.* [from *prepare*.]

1. One that prepares; one that previously fits.

The bishop of Ely, the fittest *preparer* of her mind to receive such a doleful accident, came to visit her. *Wotton.*

2. That which fits for any thing.

Cuddled grains are an improver of land, and *preparer* of it for other crops. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**PREPL'NSE.** } *adj.* [*prepensus*, Latin.]

**PREPL'NSFD.** } Forethought; preconceived; contrived beforehand; as, *malice prepenſe*.

**To PREPONDER.** *v. a.* [from *preponderate*.] To outweigh. Not used.

Though pillars by channelling be seemingly ingroined to our sight, yet they are truly weakened; and therefore ought not to be the more slender, but the more corpulent, unless appearances *preponder* truths. *Watson's Architecture.*

**PREPONDERANCE.** } *n. f.* [from *pre-*

**PREPONDERANCY.** } *ponderate*.] The state of outweighing; superiority of weight.

As to addition of ponderosity in dead bodies, comparing them unto blocks, this occasional *preponderancy* is rather an appearance than reality. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The mind should examine all the grounds of probability, and, upon a due balancing the whole, reject or receive proportionably to the *preponderancy* of the greater grounds of probability. *Locke.*

Little light boats were the ships which people used, to the sides whereof this fish remora fastening, might make it tawg, as the least *preponderance* on either side will do, and so retard its course. *Grew.*

**To PREPONDERATE.** *v. a.* [*præpondero*, Latin.]

1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight.

An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the centre of the balance, will *preponderate* greater magnitudes. *Glauville.*

The triviallest thing, when a passion is cast into the scale with it, *preponderates* substantial blessings. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. To overpower by stronger influence.

**To PREPONDERATE.** *v. n.*

1. To exceed in weight.

That is no just balance, wherein the heaviest side will not *preponderate*. *Wilkins.*

He that would make the lighter scale *preponderate*, will not so soon do it, by adding new weight to the emptier, as if he took out of the heavier, what he adds to the lighter. *Locke.*

Unless the very mathematical center of gravity of every system be fixed in the very mathematical center of the attractive power of all the rest, they

cannot be evenly attracted on all sides, but must *preponderate* some way or other. *Bentley.*

2. To exceed in influence or power analogous to weight.

In matters of probability, we cannot be sure that we have all particulars before us, and that there is no evidence behind, which may outweigh all that at present seems to *preponderate* with us. *Locke.*

By putting every argument on one side and the other into the balance we must form a judgment which side *preponderates*. *Watts.*

**PREPONDERATION.** *n. f.* [from *preponderate*.] The act or state of outweighing any thing.

In matters, which require present practice, we must content ourselves with a mere *preponderation* of probable reasons. *Watts.*

**To PRÆPOSE.** *v. a.* [*præposer*, French; *præpono*, Lat.] To put before. *Dist.*

**PREPOSITION.** *n. f.* [*præposition*, French; *præpositio*, Lat.] In grammar, a particle governing a case.

A *preposition* signifies some relation, which the thing signified by the word following it, has to something going before in the discourse, as, *Cæsar* came to Rome. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

**PREPOSITOR.** *n. f.* [*præpositor*, Latin.]

A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.

**To PREPOSSESS.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *posses*.]

To fill with an opinion unexamined; to prejudice.

She was *prepossest* with the scandal of salivating. *Wifman.*

**PREPOSSESSION.** *n. f.* [from *prepossest*.]

1. Preoccupation; first possession.

God hath taken care to anticipate and prevent every man to give piety the *prepossession*, before other competitors should be able to pretend to him, and so to engage him in holiness first, and then in bliss. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. Prejudice; preconceived opinion.

Had the poor vulgar rout only, who were held under the prejudices and *prepossessions* of education, been abused into such idolatrous superstitions, it might have been pitied, but not to much wondered at. *South.*

With thought from *prepossession* free, reflect On solar rays, as they the light respect. *Blackmore.*

**PREPOSTEROUS.** *adj.* [*præposterous*, Latin.]

1. Having that first which ought to be last.

The method I take may be censured as *preposterous*, because I thus treat last of the antediluvian earth, which was first in order of nature. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Wrong; absurd; perverted.

Put a case of a land of Amazons, where the whole government, publick and private, is in the hands of women. Is not such a *preposterous* government against the first order of nature, for women to rule over men, and in itself void? *Bacon.*

Death from a father's hand, from whom I first Received a being 'tis a *preposterous* gift, An act at which inverted nature starts, And blushes to behold herself so cruel. *Denham.*

Such is the world's *preposterous* fate; Amongst all creatures, mortal hate Love, though immortal, doth create. *Deut. am.*

The Roman missionaries gave their liberal contribution, affording their *preposterous* charity to make them proselytes, who had no mind to be confessors or martyrs. *Fil.*

By this distribution of matter, continual provision is every where made for the supply of bodies, quite contrary to the *preposterous* reasoning of those men, who expected so different a result. *Woodward.*

3. Applied to persons: Absurd; absurd.

*Preposterous* as! that never read so far

To know the cause why Musick was ordain'd. *Shaksp.*

**PRÆPOSTEROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *præposterous*.] In a wrong situation; absurdly.

Those things do best please me,

That befall *præposterously*. *Shaksp. Mid. Night's Dr.*

Upon this supposition, one animal would have its lungs where another hath its liver, and all the other members *præposterously* placed, there could not be a like configuration of parts in any two individuals. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**PRÆPOSTEROUNESS.** *n. f.* [from *præposterous*.] Absurdity; wrong order or method.

**PRÆPOTENCY.** *n. f.* [*præpotentia*, Lat.]

Superior power; predominance.

If there were a determinate *præpotency* in the right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals. *Brown.*

**PRÆPUCE.** *n. f.* [*præpuce*, French; *præputium*, Lat.] That which covers the glans; foreskin.

The *præpuce* was much inflamed and swelled. *Wifman.*

**To PRÆREQUIRE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *requirere*.] To demand previously.

Some primary literal signification is *prærequir'd* to that other of figurative. *Hammond.*

**PRÆREQUISITE.** *adj.* [*præ* and *requisitio*.] Something previously necessary.

The conformation of parts is necessary, not only unto the *prærequisite* and previous conditions of birth, but also unto the parturition. *Brown.*

Before the existence of compounded body, there must be a preexistence of active principles, necessarily *prærequisite* to the mixing these particles of bodies. *Male.*

**PRÆROGATIVE.** *n. f.* [*prærogative*, Fr. *prærogativa*, low Lat.] An exclusive or peculiar privilege.

My daughters and the fair Parthenia might far better put in their claim for that *prærogative*. *Sidney.*

Our *prærogative*

Calls not your counsels, but our natural goodness imparts this. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

How could commonities, The primogeniture, and due of birth, *Prærogative* of age, sceptres, and crowns,

But by degree stand in authentic place? *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

The great Caliph hath an old *prærogative* in the choice and confirmation of the kings of Assyria. *Kneller.*

They are the best laws, by which the king hath the justest *prærogative*, and the people the best liberty. *Bacon.*

Had any of these second causes despoiled God of his *prærogative*, or had God himself constrained the mind and will of man to impious acts by any celestial enforcements? *Religh.*

They obtained another royal *prærogative* and power to make war and peace at their pleasure. *Davies.*

The house of commons, to these their *prærogatives* over the lords, sent an order to the lieutenant of the Tower, that he should cause him to be executed that very day. *Clarendon.*

For freedom still maintain'd alive, Freedom an English subject's sole *prærogative*, Accept our pious praise. *Dryden.*

All with the dire *prærogative* to kill, Ev'n they wou'd have the pow'r, who want the will. *Dryden.*

It seems to be the *prærogative* of human understanding, when it has distinguished any ideas, so as to perceive them to be different, to consider in what circumstances they are capable to be compared. *Locke.*

I will not consider only the *prærogatives* of man above other animals, but the endowments which nature

nature hath conferred on his body in common with them. *Ray on the Creation.*

**PRESBOGATIVE.** *adj.* [from *presbogy*.] Having an exclusive privilege; having prerogative.

'Tis the plague of great ones,  
Presbogy are they less than the base;  
'Tis destiny unshunnable. *Shakespeare.*

**Pres.** *Pres, presb,* seem to be derived from the Saxon, *preort*, a priest; it being usual in after times to drop the letter *o* in like cases. *Giffon's Camden*

**PRESAGE.** *n. s.* [ *presage*, French; *presagium*, Lat. ] Prognostick; presension of futurity.

Joy and shout, *presage* of victory. *Milton.*  
Dreams, have generally been considered by authors only as revelations of what has already happened, or as *presages* of what is to happen. *Addison.*

**To PRESAGE.** *v. a.* [ *presager*, French; *presagio*, Latin. ]

1. To forbode; to foreknow; to foretell; to prophesy: it seems properly used of internal presension.

Henry's late *presaging* prophesy  
Did glad my heart with hope. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*  
What pow'r of mind

Foreseeing, or *presaging* from the depth  
Of knowledge past or present, cou'd have fear'd  
How such united force of gods, how such  
As stood like these could ever know repulse? *Milton.*

This contagion might have been *presaged* upon  
consideration of its precursors. *Harvey on Consumption.*  
With'd freedom I *presage* you soon will find,  
If heav'n be just, and if to virtue kind. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes with *of* before the thing foretold.

That by certain signs we may *presage*  
Of heats and rains, and wind's impetuous rage,  
The sovereign of the heav'ns has set on high  
The moon to mark the changes of the sky. *Dryden.*

3. To foretoken; to foreshow.

If I may trust the flattering truth of sleep,  
My dreams *presage* some joyful news at hand. *Shakespeare.*  
Dreams advise some great good *presaging*. *Milton.*

That cloud, that hangs upon thy brow, *presages*  
A greater storm than all the Turkish power  
Can throw upon us. *Denham's Sophy.*

When others fell, this standing did *presage*  
The crown shou'd triumph over pop'lar rage. *Waller.*

**PRESAGEMENT.** *n. s.* [from *presage*.]

1. Forebodemment; presension.

I have sent nuch enquiry, whether he had any  
ominous *presagement* before his end. *Watson.*

2. Foretoken.

The falling of salt is an authentick *presagement*  
of ill luck, from whence notwithstanding nothing  
can be naturally feared. *Brown.*

**PRESBYTER.** *n. s.* [ *presbyter*, Latin; *πρεσβύτερος*. ]

1. A priest.

*Presbyters* absent through infirmity from their  
churches, might be said to preach by those deputies  
who in their stead did but read homilies. *Hooker.*

They cannot delegate the episcopal power, pro-  
perly so called, to *presbyters*, without giving them  
episcopal consecration. *L. Strey.*

2. A presbyterian

And *presbyters* have their jackpudding too. *Burle.*

**PRESBYTERIAL.** *adj.* [ *presbytericus*. ]

**PRESBYTERIAN.** Consisting of elders;

a term for a modern form of ecclesiastical government.

Chiefly was urged the abolition of episcopal, and  
establishing of *presbyterian* government.

Who should exclude him from an interest, and  
unhappily a more unavoidable sway in *presby-*  
terial determinations? *Holyday.*

**PRESBYTERIAN.** *n. s.* [from *presbyter*.]  
An abettor of presbytery or calvinistical discipline.

One of the more rigid *presbyterians*. *Swift.*

**PRESBYTERT.** *n. s.* [from *presbyter*.]

Body of elders, whether priests or laymen.

Those which stood for the *presbytery*, thought  
their cause had more sympathy with the discipline  
of Scotland than the hierarchy of England. *Bacon.*

Flea-bitten synod, an assembly brew'd  
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude  
Chans of *presbytry*, where laymen guide  
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.

Could a feeble *presbytery*, though perchance swell-  
ing enough, correct a wealthy, a potent offender? *Holyday.*

**PRESCIENCE.** *n. s.* [ *prescience*, Fr. from  
*prescient*. ] Foreknowledge; knowledge  
of future things.

They tax our policy, and call it coward,  
Foretell our *prescience*, and esteem no act  
But that of hand. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

*Prescience* or foreknowledge, considered in order  
and nature, is we may speak of God after the man-  
ner of men, goeth before providence; for God fore-  
knew all things before he had created them, or be-  
fore they had being to be cared for; and *prescience*  
is no other than an infallible foreknowledge. *Raleigh.*

God's *prescience*, from all eternity, being but  
the seeing every thing that ever exists as it is, con-  
tingents as contingents, necessary as necessary, can  
neither work any change in the object, by thus  
seeing it, nor itself be deceived in what it sees. *Hammond.*

If certain *prescience* of uncertain events imply a  
contradiction, it seems it may be struck out of the  
omniscience of God, and leave no blemish behind. *More.*

Of things of the most accidental and mutable  
nature, God's *prescience* is certain. *South.*

Freedom was first bestow'd on human race,  
And *prescience* only held the second place. *Dryden.*

**PRESCIENT.** *adj.* [ *prescians*, Latin. ]  
Foreknowing; prophetic.

Henry, upon the deliberation concerning the  
marriage of his eldest daughter into Scotland, had  
shewed himself *prescient* and almost *prescient* of this  
event. *Bacon.*

Who taught the nations of the field and wood,  
*Prescient*, the tides or tempests to withstand? *Pope.*

**PRESIOUS.** *adj.* [ *preciosus*, Lat. ] Hav-  
ing foreknowledge.

Thrice happy thou, dear partner of my bed,  
Whose holy soul the stroke of fortune fled;  
*Precious* of ills, and leaving me behind,  
To drink the dregs of life. *Dryden's Aeneis.*

**To PRESCIND.** *v. a.* [ *prescindendo*, Lat. ]  
To cut off; to abstract.

A bare act of obliquity does not only *prescind*  
from, but positively deny such a special dependence. *Norris.*

**PRESINDENT.** *adj.* [ *prescindens*, Lat. ]  
Abstracting.

We may, for one single act, abstract from a re-  
ward, which nobody who knows the *prescindens* fa-  
culties of the soul, can deny. *Clayne.*

**To PRESCRIBE.** *v. a.* [ *prescribo*, Lat. ]

1. To set down authoritatively; to order;  
to direct.

Doth the strength of some negative arguments  
prove this kind of negative argument strong, by  
force whereof all things are denied, which scrip-  
ture affirmeth not, or all things, which scripture  
*prescribeth* not, condemned? *Hayter.*

To the blank moon her office they *prescribe*. *Milton.*

There's joy, when to wild will you laws *prescribe*,  
When you bid fortune carry back her bribe. *Dryden.*

When parents loves are order'd by a son,  
Let streams *prescribe* their fountains where to run. *Dryden.*

By a short account of the pressing obligations  
which lie on the magistrate, I shall not so much  
*prescribe* directions for the future, as praise what is  
past. *Asterbury.*

2. To direct medically.

The end of satire is the amendment of vices by  
correction; and he who writes honestly is no more  
an enemy to the offender, than the physician to  
the patient, when he *prescribes* harsh remedies. *Dryden.*

The extreme ways they first ordain,  
*Prescribing* such intolerable pain,  
As none but Cæsar could sustain. *Dryden.*

Should any man argue, that a physician under-  
stands his own art best; and therefore, although  
he should *prescribe* poison to all his patients, he  
cannot be justly punished, but is answerable only  
to God? *Swift.*

**To PRESCRIBE.** *v. n.*

1. To influence by long custom.

A reserve of puerility we have not shaken off  
from school, where being seasoned with minor sen-  
tences, they *prescribe* upon our riper years, and  
never are worn out but with our memories. *Brown.*

2. To influence arbitrarily; to give law.

The assuming an authority of dictating to others,  
and a forwardness to *prescribe* to their opinions, is  
a constant concomitant of this bias of our judg-  
ments. *Locke.*

3. [ *Prescrire*, French. ] To form a custom  
which has the force of law.

That obligation upon the lands did not *pre-*  
*scribe* or come into disuse, but by fifty consecutive  
years of exemption. *Alabius.*

4. To write medical directions and forms  
of medicine.

Modern 'pothecaries, taught the art  
By doctor's bills to play the doctor's part,  
Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,  
*Prescribe*, apply, and call their matters fools. *Pope.*

**PRESCRIPT.** *adj.* [ *prescriptus*, Latin. ]

Directed; accurately laid down in a  
precept.

Those very laws so added, they themselves do not  
judge unlawful; as they plainly confess both in  
matter of *prescript* attire, and of rites appertaining  
to burial. *Hooker.*

**PRESRIPT.** *n. s.* [ *prescriptum*, Latin. ]

1. Direction; precept; model prescribed.

*Milton* seems to accent the last.

By his *prescript*, a sanctuary is fram'd  
Of cedar, overlaid with gold. *Milton.*

2. Medical order.

Nor did he ever with so much regret submit  
unto any *prescript*. *Fell.*

**PRESCRIPTION.** *n. s.* [ *prescription*, Fr.  
*prescriptio*, Latin; from *prescribe*, Lat. ]

1. Rules produced and authorized by long  
custom; custom continued till it has  
the force of law.

You tell a pedigree  
Of threefold and two years, a silly time  
To make *prescription* for a kingdom's worth. *Shakespeare.*

Use such as have prevailed before in things you  
have employed them; for that breeds confidence,  
and they will strive to maintain their *prescription*. *Bacon's Essays.*

It will be found a work of no small difficulty,  
to dispossess a vice from that heart, where long  
possession begins to plead *prescription*. *South.*

Our poet bade us hope this grace to find,  
To whom by long *prescription* you are kind. *Dryden.*

The Lucanese plead *prescription*, for hunting in  
one of the duke's forests, that lies upon their fron-  
tiers. *Addison.*

2. Medical receipt.

My father left me some *prescriptions*  
Of rare and prov'd effects; such as his reading  
And



And manifest experience had collected  
For general sovereignty. *Shakespeare.*

Approving of my obstinacy against all common  
prescriptions, he asked me, whether I had never  
heard of the Indian way of curing the gout by  
moxa. *Temple.*

**PRÆSENCE.** *n. f.* [*præsen*, French.]

Priority of place in sitting. Not used.

The ghosts, though rude in their other fashions,  
may, for their discreet judgment in precedence  
and *præsen*, read a lesson to our civilit gentry  
*Cassio's Survey of Cornwall.*

**PRÆSENCE.** *n. f.* [*præsen*, French; *præ-*  
*sentia*, Latin.]

1. State of being present; contrary to  
absence.

To-night we hold a solemn supper,  
And I'll requit your *præsen*. *Shakespeare.*

The *præsen* of a king engenders love  
Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends,  
As it disanimates his enemies. *Shakespeare Henry VI.*

We have always the same natures, and are every  
where the servants of the same God, as every place  
is equally full of his *præsen*, and every thing is  
equally his gift. *J. v.*

2. Approach face to face to a great per-  
sonage.

The shepherd Dorus answered with such a  
trembling voice and abashed countenance, and  
oftentimes so far from the matter, that it was some  
sport to the young ladies, thinking it want of edu-  
cation, which made him so discountenanced with  
unwonted *præsen*. *Sidney.*

Men that very *præsen* fear,  
Which once they knew authority did bear. *Daniel.*

3. State of being in the view of a supe-  
rior.

I know not by what power I am made bold,  
In such a *præsen* here, to plead my thoughts. *Sba.*  
Thou with eternal wisdom didst converse,  
Wisdom thy sister, and with her didst play  
In *præsen* of th' Almighty Father, pleas'd  
With thy celestial song. *Milton.*

Perhaps I have not so well consulted the repute  
of my intellectuals, in bringing their imperfections  
into such discerning *præsen*. *Glanville's Scipio.*

Since clinging cares and trains of inbred fears,  
Not aw'd by aims, but in the *præsen* bold,  
Without respect to purple or to gold. *Dryden.*

4. A number assembled before a great  
person.

Look I so pale? —  
—Ay; and no man in the *præsen*,  
But his red colour hath forsook his cheeks. *Shak.*  
Odmarr, of all this *præsen* does contain,  
Give her your wreath whom you esteem most fair.  
*Dryden.*

5. Port; air; mien; demeanour.

Virtue is best in a body that is comely, and that  
hath rather dignity of *præsen*, than beauty of  
aspect. *Bacon.*

A graceful *præsen* bespeaks acceptance, gives  
a force to language, and helps to convince by look  
and posture. *Culter.*

How great his *præsen*, how erect his look,  
How ev'ry grace, how all his virtuous mother  
Shines in his face, and charms me from his eyes!  
*Smith.*

6. Room in which a prince shows himself  
to his court.

By them they pass, all gazing on them round,  
And to the *præsen* mount, whose glorious view  
Their frail amazed senses did confound. *Spenser.*

An't please your grace, the two great cardinals  
Wait in the *præsen*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

The lady Anne of Bretagne, passing through  
the *præsen* in the court of France, and spying  
Chartier, a famous poet, leaning upon his elbow  
fast asleep, openly kissing him, said, we must  
honour with our kiss the mouth from whence so  
many sweet verses have proceeded. *Peacock.*

7. Readiness at need; quickness at expe-  
dients.

A good bodily strength is a felicity of nature,  
but nothing comparable to a large understanding  
and ready *præsen* of mind. *L'Estrange.*

Errors, not to be recall'd, do find  
Their best redress from *præsen* of the mind.  
Courage our greatest failings does supply. *Waller.*

8. The person of a superior.

To her the sovereign *præsen* thus reply'd. *Milt.*

**PRÆSENCE-CHAMBER.** *n. f.* [*præsen*  
**PRÆSENCE-ROOM.** *n. f.* [*præsen*  
or room.] The room in which a great  
person receives company.

It these nerves, which are the conduits to con-  
vey them from without to their audience in the  
brain, the mind's *præsen*-room, are so disordered,  
as not to perform their functions, they have no  
power to be admitted by. *Locke.*

Knelles, with silence and surprise,  
We see Britannia's monarch rise,  
And aw'd by thy delicate hand,  
As in the *præsen* chamber stand. *Addis.*

**PRÆSENION.** *n. f.* [*præsen*, Latin.]

Perception beforehand.

The hedgehog's *præsen* of winds is exact. *Brown.*

**PRÆSENT.** *adj.* [*præsent*, French; *præ-*  
*sentis*, Latin.]

1. Not absent; being face to face; being  
at hand.

But neither of these are any impediment, be-  
cause the regent thereof is of an infinite immensity  
more than commensurate to the extent of the  
world, and such as is most intimately *præsent* with  
all the beings of the world. *Hale.*

Be not often *præsent* at feasts, not at all in dis-  
solate company; pleasing objects steal away the  
heart. *Taylor.*

Much have I heard  
Incredible to me, in this displeas'd,  
That I was never *præsent* on the place  
Of those encounters. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. Not past; not future.

Thou future things canst represent  
As *præsent*. *Milton.*  
A *præsent* good may reasonably be parted with,  
upon a probable expectation of a future good which  
is more excellent. *Wilkins.*

The moments past, if thou art wise, retrieve  
With pleasant memory of the bliss they gave;  
The *præsent* hours in *præsent* mirth employ,  
And bribe the future with the hopes of joy. *Prior.*

The *præsent* age hath not been less inquisitive  
than the former ages were. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

The *præsent* moment like a wife we shun,  
And ne'er enjoy, because it is our own. *Young.*

3. Ready at hand; quick in emergencies.

If a man write little, he had need have a great  
memory; if he confer little, he had need have a  
*præsent* wit; and if he read little, he had need  
have much cunning. *Bacon.*

'Tis a high point of philosophy and virtue for a  
man to be so *præsent* to himself, as to be always  
provided against all accidents. *L'Estrange.*

4. Favourably attentive; not neglectful;  
propitious.

Be *præsent* to her now, as then,  
And let not proud and tactious men  
Against your wills oppose their mights. *Ben Jonson.*

The golden goddess, *præsent* at the pray'r,  
Well knew he meant th' inanimate fair,  
And gave the sign of granting his desire. *Dryden.*

Nor could I hope in any place but there,  
To find a god so *præsent* to my pray'r. *Dryden.*

5. Unforgotten; not neglectful.

The ample mind keeps the several objects all  
within sight, and *præsent* to the soul. *Watts.*

6. Not abstracted; not absent of mind;  
attentive.

Being now in view; being now under  
consideration.

This much I believe may be said, that the  
much greater part of them are not brought up for

well, or accustomed to so much religion, as in the  
*præsent* instance. *Low.*

**PRÆSENT.** An elliptical expression  
for *the præsent time*; the time now exist-  
ing.

When he saw descend

The Son of God to judge them, garr'd  
He fled, not hoping to escape, but shun  
The *præsent*; fearing, guilty, what his wrath  
Might suddenly inflict. *Milton.*

Men that set their hearts only upon the *præsent*,  
without looking forward into the end of things,  
are struck at. *L'Estrange.*

Who, since their own short understandings reach  
No further than the *præsent*, think ev'n the wife  
Speak what they think, and tell tales of themselves. *Brown.*

**AT PRÆSENT.** [*à præs*, Fr.] At the  
present time; now; elliptically, for  
*the præsent time*.

The state is at *præs* very sensible of the decay  
in their trade. *Addis.*

**PRÆSENT.** *n. f.* [*præs*, French; from  
the verb.]

1. A gift; a donative; something cere-  
moniously given.

Hail Clarence!  
I will send thy soul to heav'n,  
If heav'n will take the *præs* at our hands. *Shak.*

His dog to-morrow, by his master's command,  
he must carry for a *præs* to his lady. *Shakespeare.*

He sent part of the rich spoil, with the admiral's  
ensign, as a *præs* unto Solyman. *Wallis.*

Say, heavenly muse, shall not thy sacred vein  
Afford a *præs* to the infant God?

Hast thou no verse, no hymn, no solemn strain,  
To welcome him to this his new abode? *Milton.*

They that are to love inclin'd,  
Sway'd by chance, not choice or art,  
To the first that's fair or kind,

Make a *præs* of their heart. *Waller.*

Somewhat is sure design'd by fraud or force;  
Trust not their *præs*, nor admit the hoist. *Dry.*

2. A letter or mandate exhibited *per præs-*  
*entes*.

Be it known to all men by these *præs*. *Shak.*

**TO PRÆSENT.** *v. a.* [*præs*, low Lat.  
*præs*, French: in all the senses.]

1. To place in the presence of a superior.

On to the sacred hill  
They led him high applauded, and *præs*  
Before the seat supreme. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To exhibit to view or notice.

He knows not what he says; and vain is it,  
That we *præs* us to him. *Shakespeare King Lear.*

3. To offer; to exhibit.

Thou therefore now advise,  
Or hear what to my mind first thoughts *præs*. *Milt.*

Now ev'ry leaf, and ev'ry moving breath  
*Præs* a foe, and ev'ry foe a death. *Denham.*

Let Glorinda's memory is ever ready to offer to his  
mind something out of other men's writings or  
conversations, and is *præs*ing him with the  
thoughts of other persons perpetually. *Watts.*

4. To give formally and ceremoniously.

Folks in mudwall tenement,  
Affording peppercorn for rent,  
*Præs* a turkey or a hen.

To those might better spare them ten. *Pope.*

5. To put into the hands of another in  
ceremony.

So ladies in romance assist their knight,  
*Præs* the spear, and arm him for the fight. *Pope.*

6. To favour with gifts. To *præs*, in  
the sense of to give, has several struc-  
tures: we say absolutely, to *præs* a

man, to give something to him. This  
is less in use. The common phrases  
are, to *præs* a gift to a man; or to  
*præs* the man with a gift. *Thom.*

Thou spendest thy time in waiting upon such a great one, and thy estate in *presenting* him; and, after all, hast no other reward, but sometimes to be smiled upon, and always to be smiled at. *South.*  
He now *presents*, as a prudent ladies do,  
That courted long, at length are forc'd to woo.

*Dryden.*  
Octavia *presented* the poet, for his admirable elegy on her son Marcellus.  
*Dryden.*

Should I *present* thee with rare figur'd plate,  
O how thy ring heart would throb and beat. *Dryd.*

7. To prefer to ecclesiastical benefices.

That he put these bishops in the places of the deceased by his own authority, is notoriously false; for the duke of Saxony always *presented*. *Atterbury.*

8. To offer openly.

He was appointed admiral, and *presented* battle to the French navy, which they refused. *Hayw.*

9. To introduce by something exhibited to the view or notice. Not in use.

Tell on, quoth she, the woful tragedy,  
The which these reliques sad *present* unto. *Spenser.*

10. To lay before a court of judicature, as an object of enquiry

The grand juries were practised effectually with to *present* the said pamphlet, with all aggravating epithets. *Swift.*

**PRESENTA'NEOUS.** *adj.* [from *presentaneus*, Latin.] Ready; quick; immediate.

Some plagues partake of such malignity, that, like a *presentaneous* poison, they enecate in two hours. *Harvey.*

**PRESENTABLE.** *adj.* [from *present*.]

What may be *presented*.  
Incumbents of churches *presentable* cannot, by their sole act, grant their incumbencies to others, but may make leases of the profits thereof. *Ayliffe.*

**PRESENTATION.** *n. f.* [from *presentation*, Fr. from *present*.]

1. The act of presenting.

Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires, as a mean of procuring desired effects at the hand of God. *Hooker.*

2. The act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice.

He made effectual provision for recovery of advowsons and *presentations* to churches. *Hale.*

What, shall the curate controul me? have not I the *presentation*? *Gay.*

3. Exhibition.

These *presentations* of fighting on the stage, are necessary to produce the effects of an heroic play. *Dryden.*

4. This word is misprinted for *presension*.

Although in lundry animals, we deny not a kind of natural meteorology, or innate *presention* both of wind and weather, yet that proceeding from sense, they cannot retain that apprehension after death. *Brown's Sugar Cerevis.*

**PRESENTATIVE.** *adj.* [from *present*.]  
Such as that presentations may be made of it.

Mrs. Gulton, possessed of the improper parsonage of Bardwell, did procure from the king leave to annex the same to the vicarage, and to make it *presentative*, and gave them both to St. John's College in Oxon. *Spelman.*

**PRESENTÉ.** *n. f.* [from *présenté*, Fr.] One presented to a benefice.

Our laws make the ordinary a disturber, if he does not give *présentation* upon the fitness of a person presented to him, or at least to give notice to the patron of the disability of his *présentee*. *Ayliffe.*

**PRESENTIER.** *n. f.* [from *présentier*.] One who presents.

Nothing was acceptable, but not the *présentier*. *L'Esrange.*

**PRESENTIAL.** *adj.* [from *présent*.] Supposing actual presence.

By union, I do not understand that which is local or *présential*, because I consider God as omnipresent. *Norris.*

**PRESENTIALITY.** *n. f.* [from *présential*.]

State of being present.

This eternal, indivisible act of his existence makes all futures actually present to him; and it is the *présentiality* of the object, which rounds the uncircling certainty of his knowledge. *South's Sermon.*

**PRESENTIAT.** *v. a.* [from *présent*.]

To make present.

The fancy may be so strong, as to *présentiat* upon one theatre, all that ever it took notice of in time past: the power of fancy, in *présentiat*ing any one thing that is past, being no less wonderful, than having that power, it should also acquire the perfection to *présentiat* them all. *Cicero.*

**PRESENTIFICK.** *adj.* [from *présent* and *ficio*, Lat.] Making present. Not in use.

**PRESENTIFICKLY.** *adv.* [from *présentifick*.] In such a manner as to make present.

The whole evolution of times and ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is collectively and *présentifickly* represented to God at once, as if all things and acts were, at this very instant, really present and existent before him. *Mare.*

**PRESENTLY.** *adv.* [from *présent*.]

1. At present; at this time, now. Obf.

The towns and forts you *présently* have, are still left unto you to be kept either with or without garrisons, so as you alter not the laws of the country. *Sidney.*

We may presume, that a rare thing it is not in the church of God, even for that very word which is read to be *présently* their joy, and afterwards their study that hear it. *Hooker.*

To speak of it as requisite, would require very long discourse; all I will *présently* say is this. *Hooker.*  
Covetous ambition, thinking all too little which *présently* it hath, supposeth itself to stand in need of all which it hath not. *Raleigh.*

2. Immediately; soon after.

Tell him, that no history can match his policies, and *présently* the fox shall measure himself by himself. *South.*

**PRESENTMENT.** *n. f.* [from *présent*.]

1. The act of presenting.

When comes your book forth? — Upon the *présentment*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any thing presented or exhibited; representation.

Thus I hurl  
My dazzling spell into the spongy air,  
Or power to cheat the eye with blar illusion,  
And give it false *présentments*, lest the place  
And my quaint habits breed astonishment. *Milton.*

3. In law, *présentment* is a mere denunciation of the jurors themselves or some other officer, as justice, constable, searcher, surveyors, and without any information, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is presented.

The grand juries were practised with, to present the said pamphlet with all aggravating epithets, and their *présentments* published for several weeks in all the news-papers. *Swift.*

**PRESENTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *présent*.]

Presence of mind; quickness at emergencies.

Goring had a much better understanding, a much keener courage, and *présentness* of mind in danger. *Clarendon.*

**PRESERVATION.** *n. f.* [from *preserver*.]

The act of preserving; care to preserve; act of keeping from destruction, decay, or any ill.

**Nature does require**

Her times of *preservation*, which, perforce,

I give my tendance to. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

The eyes of the Lord are upon them that love him, he is their mighty protection, a *preservation* from stumbling, and a help from falling. *Ecclesi.*

Ev'ry sensible thing, by nature's light,  
Doth *preservation* seek, destruction shun. *Darwin.*

Our allwise Maker has put into man the uneasiness of hunger, thirst, and other natural desires, to determine their wills for the *preservation* of themselves, and the continuation of their species. *Locke.*

**PRESERVATIVE.** *n. f.* [from *preservatif*, Fr.

from *preserver*.] That which has the power of preserving; something preventive; something that confers security.

If we think that the church needeth not those ancient *preservatives*, which ages before us were glad to use, we deceive ourselves. *Hooker.*

It hath been anciently in use to wear tablets of arsenick, as *preservatives* against the plague; for that being portons themselves, they draw the venum from the joints. *Bacon.*

Were there truth therein, it were the best *preservative* for princes, and persons exalted unto such tears. *Brown.*

Bodies kept clean, which use *preservatives*, are likely to escape infection. *Harvey.*

The most effectual *preservation* of our virtue, is to avoid the conversation of wicked men. *Rogers.*

Molly is an Egyptian plant, and was really made use of as a *preservative* against enchantment. *Brown.*

**PRESERVATIVE.** *adj.* Having the power of preserving.

**TO PRESERVE.** *v. a.* [from *preservo*, low Latin; *preserver*, French.]

1. To save; to defend from destruction or any evil; to keep.

The Lord shall deliver me from every evil work, and *preserve* me unto his heavenly kingdom. *2 Tim.*

God sent me to *preserve* you a posterity, and save your lives. *Gen. xli. 7.*

She shall lead me soberly in my doings, and *preserve* me in her power. *Wisdom, ix. 11.*

He did too frequently gratify their unjustifiable designs, a guilt all men, who are obnoxious, are liable to, and can hardly *preserve* themselves from. *Clarendon.*

We can *preserve* unhurt our minds. *Milton.*

To be indifferent, which of two opinions is true, is the right temper of the mind, that *preserves* it from being imposed on, till it has done its best to find the truth. *Locke.*

Every petty prince in Germany must be intreated to *preserve* the queen of Great Britain upon her throne. *Swift.*

2. To season fruits and other vegetables with sugar and in other proper pickles: as, to preserve plums, walnuts, and cucumbers.

**PRESERVE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Fruit preserved whole in sugar.

All this is easily discerned in those fruits which are brought in *preserves* unto us. *Brown.*

The fruit with the hulk, when tender and young, makes a good *preserve*. *Moutimer.*

**PRESERVER.** *n. f.* [from *preserver*.]

1. One who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief.

Sit, my *preserver*, by thy patient's side. *Shaksp.*

To be always thinking, perhaps, is the privilege of the infinite Author and *preserver* of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps; but is not content to any finite being. *Locke.*

Andrew Doria has a statue erected to him, with the glorious title of deliverer of the commonwealth; and one of his family another, that calls him its *preserver*. *Addison.*

2. He who makes preserves of fruit.

**To PRESS, v. n.** [from *presideo*, Latin; *presider*, Fr.] To be set over; to have authority over.

Some o'er the publick magazines *preside*,  
And some are sent new forage to provide. *Dryden*.  
O'er the plans  
Of thriving peace, thy thoughtful fires *preside*. *Tobinson*.

**PRESIDENCY, n. f.** [*presidence*, French; from *president*.] Superintendence.

What account can be given of the growth of plants from mechanical principles, moved without the *presidency* and guidance of the superior agent? *Ray on the Creation*.

**PRESIDENT, n. f.** [*presidents*, Latin; *president*, French.]

1. One placed with authority over others; one at the head of others.

As the *president* of my kingdom, will I  
Appear there for a man. *Shaksp. Ant and Cleop.*  
The tutor sits in the chair as *president* of moderator, to see that the rules of disputation be observed. *Harris*.

2. Governour; prefect.

How might those captive Israelites, under the oversight and government of Assyrian *presidents*, be able to leave the places they were to inhabit? *Brewster on Languages*.

3. A tutelary power.

This last complaint th' indulgent ears did pierce  
Of just Apollo, *president* of verse. *Waller*.

**PRESIDENTSHIP, n. f.** [from *president*.] The office and place of president.

When things came to trial of practice, their pastus learning, would be at all times of force to overpersuade simplicity, who, knowing the time of their own *presidentship* to be but short, would always stand in fear of their ministers personal authority. *Hale*.

**PRESIDIAL, adj.** [*presidium*, Lat.] Relating to a garrison.

**To PRESS, v. a.** [*presser*, French; *pressus*, Latin.]

1. To squeeze; to crush.

The grapes I *press* into Parnass's cup. *Genesi*.  
Good music *press* down, shaken together,  
and running over, shall men give into your wisdom. *Lucret. vi. 38*.

From sweet kernels *press'd*,  
She tempereth dulcet cream. *Milton*.  
I put phlegms of lust *press'd* out on the exco-  
tiation. *H'sman*.

Their morning milk the peasants *press* at night,  
Their evening milk below the living light. *Dryden*.  
After *pressing* out of the collected for oil in  
Lincolndale, they burn the cakes to heat their  
ovens. *Mortimer*.

2. To distress; to crush with calamities.

Once or twice the heav'd name of father  
Pantingly forth, as it if *press* his heart. *Shaksp.*

3. To constrain; to compel; to urge by necessity.

The experience of his goodness in her own  
deliverance, might cause her merciful disposition  
to take so much the more delight in saving others,  
whom the like necessity should *press*. *Hooke*.  
The goss that rode upon moles and camels,  
went out, being hasten'd and *press'd* on by the  
king's commands. *Estlin*.  
I was *press'd* by his majesty's commands, to assist  
at the treaty. *Temple's Miscellany*.

He gares; and straight  
With hunger *press'd*, devours the pleasing bait. *Dryden*.

4. To impose by constraint.

He *press'd* a letter upon me, within this hour,  
to deliver to you. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar*.

5. To drive by violence.

Come with words as medical as true,  
Honest as ether, to purge him of that humour  
That *presses* him from sleep. *Shaksp.*

6. To affect strongly.

Paul was *press'd* in spirit, and testified to the  
Jews that Jesus was Christ. *Acts, xviii. 5*.  
Wickedness, condemn'd by her own witness, and  
*press'd* with conscience, forecasteth grievous things. *Wisdom, xvii. 11*.

7. To enforce; to inculcate with argu-  
ment or importunity.

Be sure to *press* upon him every motive. *Addison*.  
I am the more bold to *press* it upon you, be-  
cause these accomplishments sit more handsomely  
on persons of quality than any other. *Felt*.

Those who negotiated, took care to make de-  
mand, impossible to be complied with, and there-  
fore might securely *press* every article, as if they  
were in earnest. *Swift*.

8. To urge; to bear strongly on.

Chymists I might *press* with arguments, drawn  
from some of the eminentest writers of that sect. *Hugh*.

The cardinal being *press'd* in dispute on this  
head, could think of no better answer. *Waller*.  
His easy heart receiv'd the guilty flame,  
And from that time he *press'd* her with his passion. *South*.

9. To compress; to hug, as in embracing.

He *press'd* her matron lips  
With kisses pure. *Milton*.

She took her son, and *press'd*  
Th' illudious infant to her fragrant breast. *Dryden*.  
Leucothoe shook,  
And *press'd* Pulemon close in her arms. *Pope*.

10. To act upon with weight.

The place thou *press'st* on thy mother earth,  
Is all thy empire now; how it contains thee. *Dryden*.

11. To make carnell. *Press* or *press'd* is  
here perhaps rather an adjective; *presse*,  
French; or from *presser* or *impresser*, 11.

Let them be *press'd*, and ready to give succours  
to their confederates, as it ever was with the Ro-  
mans: for if the confederate had leagues defensive,  
the Romans would ever be the foemoll. *Bacon*.  
*Press* for their country's honour and their king's,  
On then sharp beaks they whet their pointed stings. *Dryden*.

12. To force into military service. This  
is properly *impress*.

Do but say to me that I should do,  
That in your knowledge may by me be done,  
And I am *press'd* to it. *Shaksp.*

For every man that Polingbrooke hath *press'd*  
To lift sharp steel against our golden crown,  
Heav'n for his Richard hath in store  
A glorious angel. *Shaksp.*

From London by the king I was *press'd* forth. *Shaksp.*  
They are enforced of very necessity to *press* the  
best and greatest part of their men out of the West  
country, which is no small charge. *Richb.*

The endeavour to raise new men for the recruit  
of the army by *pressing*, found opposition in many  
places. *Cicero*.

The peaceful peasant to the wars is *press'd*,  
The fields he follow in inglorious rest. *Dryden*.

You were *press'd* for the sea-service, and got off  
with much ado. *Swift*.

**To PRESS, v. n.**

1. To act with compulsive violence; to  
urge; to distress.

It there be any *press* on the one side, and none  
at all on the other, and if the most *pressing* dif-  
ficulties be on that side on which there are no proofs,  
this is sufficient to render one opinion very cre-  
dible, and the other incredible. *Tellerius*.

A great many uneasinesses always soliciting the  
will, it is natural, that the greatest and most  
*pressing* should determine it to the next action. *Locke*.

2. To go forward with violence to any  
object.

I make bold to *press*  
With so little preparation. *Shaksp.*

I *press* toward the mark for the prize. *Philop.*  
The Turks gave a great shout, and *press'd* in on  
all sides, to have entered the breach. *Knellet*.

The insulting victor *presses* on the more,  
And tramples the steps the vanquish'd trod before. *Dryden*.

She is always drawn in a posture of walking, it  
being as natural for Hope to *press* forward to her  
proper objects, as for Fear to fly from them. *Addison*.

Let us not therefore faint, or be weary in our  
journey, much less turn back or sit down in  
despair; but *press* cheerfully forward to the high  
mark of our calling. *Rogers*.

3. To make invasion; to encroach.

On superiour powers

Were we to *press*, inferior might on ours. *Pope*.

4. To crowd; to throng.

For he had healed many, insomuch that they  
*press'd* upon him for to touch him. *Mark, iii. 10*.

Thronging crowds *press* on you as you pass,  
And with their eager joy make triumph flow. *Dryden*.

5. To come unseasonably or importu-  
nately.

Counsel the me, and I will give thy ear  
The knowledge, first of what is fit to hear:  
What I want with others on alone,  
Beware to learn, nor *press* too near the throne. *Dryden*.

6. To urge with vehemence and impor-  
tunity.

He *press'd* upon them greatly; and they turned  
in. *Genesi*.

The less blood he drew, the more he took of  
treasure; and, as some construed it, he was the  
more sparing in the one, that he might be the  
more *pressing* in the other. *Bacon*.

So thick the shivering army stands,  
And *press* for passage with extended hands. *Dryden*.

7. To act upon or influence.

When arguments *press* equally in matters in-  
different, the safest method is to give up ourselves  
to neither. *Addison*.

8. To PRESS upon. To invade; to push  
against.

Patrocus *presses* upon Hector too boldly, and by  
obliging him to fight, discovers it was not the true  
Achilles. *Pope*.

**PRESS, n. f.** [*pressoir*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. The instrument by which any thing is  
crushed or squeezed; a wine press, a  
cider press.

The *press* is full, the fats overflow. *Jed, iii. 13*.  
When one came to the *press* fats to draw out  
fifty vessels out of the *press*, there were but twenty. *Haggai, ii. 16*.

The stomach and intestines are the *press*, and  
the last vessels the fluniers, to separate the pure  
emulsion from the feces. *Arbutnot*.

They kept their cloaths, when they were not  
worn, constantly in a *press*, to give them a lustre. *Arbutnot*.

2. The instrument by which books are  
printed.

These letters are of the second edition; he will  
print them out of doubt, for he cares not what  
he puts into the *press*, when he would put us two  
in. *Shaksp.*

His obligation to read not only classic authors,  
but the more recent abortions of the *press*, wherein  
he proved frequently concerned. *Felt*.

While Milt and Wilkins rise in weekly might,  
Make *press* a groan, lead senators to fight. *Young*.

3. Crowd; tumult; throng.

Paul and Barnabas, when infidels admiring their  
virtues, went about to sacrifice unto them, rent  
their garments in token of horror, and as frighted,  
ran crying through the *press* of the people, O men,  
wherefore do ye these things? *Mothers*.

She held a great gold chain ylinked well,  
Whose upper end to highest heaven was knitz,  
And lower part did reach to lowest hell,  
And all that *press* did round about her swell,  
To catchen hold of that long chain. *Spenser*.

Who is it in the *press* that calls on me?  
I hear a language, shriller than all the music,  
Cry, Caesar. *Shaksp.*

*Shaksp.* Julius Caesar,  
Ambitious

Ambitious Turnus in the *prels* appears,  
And aggravating crimes augment their fears. *Dryd.*  
A new express all Agra does affright;  
Darah and Aurangzeb are join'd in fight;  
The *prels* of people thickens to the court;  
Th' impatient crowd devouring the report. *Dryden.*  
Through the *prels* enrag'd Thalestris flies,  
And scatters darts around from both her eyes. *Pope.*

#### 4. Violent tendency.

Death having prey'd upon the outward parts,  
Leaves it in insensible, his siege is now  
Against the mind; the which he pricks and wounds  
With many legions of strange fantasies;  
Which in thick throng, and *prels* to that last hold,  
Confound themselves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

#### 5. A kind of wooden case or frame for clothes and other uses.

Creep into the kill hole.—Neither *prels*, coffer,  
cheit, trunk, but he hath an abstrait for the re-  
membrance of such plices. *Shakespeare.*

#### 6. A commission to force men into military service. For *impress*.

If I be not ashamed of my soldiers, I am a fowle'd  
gurnet; I have misus'd the king's *prels* damnably.

*Shakespeare.*

Concerning the musters and *prels* for sufficient  
mariners to serve in his majesty's ships, either the  
care is very little, or the bribery very great. *Raleigh.*

Why has there been now and then a kind of a  
*prels* issued out for ministers, so that as it were the  
vagabonds and loiterers were taken in? *Duvenant.*

#### PRESSBED. *n. s.* [from *press* and *bed*.] Bed so formed, as to be shut up in a case.

#### PRESSER. *n. s.* [from *press*.] One that presses or works at a press.

Of the stuffs I give the profits to dyers and  
*pressers*. *Swift.*

#### PRESSGANG. *n. s.* [*press* and *gang*.] A crew that strolls about the streets to force men into naval service.

#### PRESSINGLY. *adv.* [from *pressing*.] With force; closely.

The one contracts his words, speaking *pressingly*  
and short, the other delights in long-breathed ac-  
cents. *Howell.*

#### PRESSION. *n. s.* [from *press*.] The act of pressing.

If light consisted only in *pression*, propagated with-  
out actual motion, it would not be able to agitate  
and heat the bodies which refract and reflect it:  
if it consisted in motion, propagated to all distances  
in an instant, it would require an infinite force  
every moment, in every shining particle, to gene-  
rate that motion: and if it consisted in *pression* or  
motion, propagated either in an instant or in time,  
it would bend into the shadow. *Newton's Opticks.*

#### PRESSIVANT. *adj.* Gravitating; heavy.

A word not in use.  
Neither the celestial matter of the vortices, nor  
the air, nor water, are *pressivants* in their proper  
places. *Moss.*

#### PRESSMAN. *n. s.* [*press* and *man*.]

#### 1. One who forces another into service;

one who forces away.

One only path to all, by which the *pressmen* came.

*Chapman.*

#### 2. One who makes the impression of print by the press; distinct from the compositor, who ranges the types.

#### PRESSMONEY. *n. s.* [*press* and *money*.]

Money given to a soldier when he is  
taken or forced into the service.

Here Peacock, take my pouch. 'Tis all I own,  
'Tis my *pressmoney*.—Can this silver fail? *Gay.*

#### PRESSURE. *n. s.* [from *press*.]

#### 1. The act of pressing or crushing.

#### 2. The state of being pressed or crushed.

Force acting against any thing; gravi-  
tation; *pression*.

The inequality of the *pressure* of parts appeareth  
in this; that if you take a body of stone, and an-  
other of wood of the same magnitude and shape,  
and throw them with equal force, you cannot throw  
the wood so far as the stone. *Bacon.*

Although the glasses were a little convex, yet  
this transparent spot was of a considerable breadth,  
which breadth seemed principally to proceed from  
the yielding inwards of the parts of the glasses, by  
reason of their mutual *pressure*. *Newton.*

The blood flows through the vessels by the ex-  
cess of the force of the heart above the incumbent  
*pressure*, which in fat people is excessive. *Arbutnot.*

#### 4. Violence inflicted; oppression.

A wise father ingenuously confessed, that those,  
which persuaded *pressure* of consciences, were com-  
monly interested therein. *Bacon.*

His modesty might be secured from *pressure* by  
the concealing of him to be the author. *Fell.*

#### 5. Affliction; grievance; distress.

Mine own and my people's *pressures* are grievous,  
and peace would be very pleasing. *King Charles.*

The genuine price of lands in England would be  
twenty years purchase, were it not for accidental  
*pressure* under which it labours. *Child on Trade.*

To this consideration he retreats, in the midst of  
all his *pressures*, with comfort; in this thought,  
notwithstanding the sad afflictions with which he  
was overwhelmed, he mightily exults. *Atterbury.*

Excellent was the advice of Elephas to Job, in  
the midst of his great troubles and *pressures*: ac-  
quaint thyself now with God, and be at peace.

*Atterbury.*

#### 6. Impression; stamp; character made by impression.

From my memory

I'll wipe away all trivial fond records,  
All faws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past,  
That youth and observation copy'd there. *Shakespeare.*

#### PREST. *adj.* [*prest* or *prêt*, French.]

#### 1. Ready; not dilatory. This is said to have been the original sense of the word *prest men*; men, not forced into the service, as now we understand it, but men, for a certain sum received, *prest* or ready to march at command.

Each mind is *prest*, and open ev'ry ear,  
To hear new tidings, though they no way joy us.

*Fairfax.*

Critius desired nothing more than to have con-  
firmed the opinion of his authority in the mind  
of the vulgar, by the *prest* and ready atten-  
dant of the Vayvod. *Volles's History of the Turks.*

#### 2. Neat; tight. In both senses, the word is obsolete.

More wealth any where, to be breefe,  
More people, more handsome and *prest*  
Where find ye? *Tulser's Husbandry.*

#### PREST. *n. s.* [*prest*, French.] A loan.

He required of the city a *prest* of six thousand  
marks; but he could obtain but two thousand  
pounds. *Bacon.*

#### PRESTIGATION. *n. s.* A deceiving; a juggling; a playing legerdemain. *Dis.*

#### PRESTIGES. *n. s.* [*prestigia*, Latin.] Illusions; impostures; juggling tricks. *Dis.*

#### PRESTO. *n. s.* [*presto*, Italian; *presto*, Lat.] Quick; at once. A word used by those that show legerdemain.

*Presto!* begone! 'tis here again;  
There's every piece as big as ten. *Swift.*

#### PRESUMABLY. *adv.* [from *presume*.] Without examination.

Authors *presumably* writing by common places,  
wherein, for many years, promiscuously amassing  
all that make for their subject, break forth at last  
into useless rhapsodies. *Brown.*

#### To PRESUME. *v. n.* [*presumer*, Fr. *presumo*, Latin.]

#### 1. To suppose; to believe previously with- out examination.

O much deceiv'd, much falling, beguile Eve!  
Of thy *presum'd* return! event perverted! *Milton.*

Experience supplants the use of conjectures in the  
point; we do not only *presume* it may be so, but  
actually find it is so. *Government of the Tongue.*

#### 2. To suppose; to affirm without im- mediate proof.

Although in the relation of Moses there be  
very few persons mentioned, yet are there many  
more to be *presumed*. *Brown.*

I *presume*,  
That as my hand has open'd bounty to you,  
My heart dropp'd love; my pow'r rain'd honour  
more

On you, than any. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

#### 3. To venture without positive leave.

There was a matter we were no less desirous to  
know, than fearful to ask, lest we might *presume*  
too far. *Bacon.*

I to the heav'nly vision thus *presum'd*. *Milton.*

#### 4. To form confident or arrogant opi- nions: with *upon* before the cause of confidence.

The life of Ovid being already written in our  
language, I will not *presume* so far *upon* myself, to  
think I can add any thing to Mr. Sandys his un-  
dertaking. *Dryden.*

This man *presumes upon* his parts, that they will  
not fail him at time of need, and so thinks it super-  
fluous labour to make any provision beforehand.

*Locke.*

#### 5. To make confident or arrogant at- tempts.

In this we fail to perform the thing which  
God seeth meet, convenient, and good; in that  
we *presume* to see what is meet and convenient,  
better than God himself. *Hooker.*

God, to remove his ways from human sense,  
Plac'd heav'n from earth so far, that earthly sight,  
If it *presume*, might err in things too high,  
And no advantage gain. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

#### 6. It has *on* or *upon* sometimes before the thing supposed.

He, that would not deceive himself, ought to  
build his hypothesis on matter of fact, and not *pre-  
sume* on matter of fact, because of his hypothesis. *Locke.*

Luther *presumes upon* the gift of continency.

*Atterbury.*

#### 7. It has *of* sometimes, but not properly.

*Presuming of* his force, with sparkling eyes,

Already he devours the promis'd prize. *Dryden.*

#### PRESUMER. *n. s.* [from *presume*.] One

that presupposes; an arrogant person.

Heavy with some high minds is an overweight  
of obligation; otherwise great defenders do grow  
intolerable *presumers*. *Wotton.*

#### PRESUMPTION. *n. s.* [*presumptus*, Lat. *presomption*, French.]

#### 1. Supposition previously formed.

Thou hast shew'd us how unsafe it is to offend  
thee, upon *presumptions* afterwards to please thee.

*King Charles.*

Though men in general believed a future state,  
yet they had but confused *presumptions* of the nature  
and condition of it. *Rogers.*

#### 2. Confidence grounded on any thing presupposed: with *upon*.

A *presumption upon* this aid, was the principal  
motive for the undertaking. *Clarendon.*

Those at home held their immoderate engross-  
ments of power by no other tenure, than their own  
*presumption upon* the necessity of affairs. *Swift.*

#### 3. An argument strong, but not demon- strative; a strong probability.

The error and insufficiency of their arguments  
doth make it, on the contrary side against them, a  
strong *presumption*, that God hath not moved their  
hearts to think such things, as he hath not enabled  
them to prove. *Hooker.*

#### 4. Arro-

#### 4. **Arrogance; confidence blind and adventurous; presumptuousness.**

Let thy *presumption* not provide thy wealth;  
For I am sorry, that with reverence  
I did not entertain thee as thou art. *Shakespeare.*

It warns a warrior carriage in the things.  
Left blind *presumption* work their ruling. *Daniel.*  
I had the *presumption* to dedicate to you a very  
unfinished piece. *Dryden.*

#### 5. **Unreasonable confidence of divine favour.**

The use of his majesty will keep us from *presumption*,  
and the promises of his mercy from  
despair. *Rogers.*

#### **PRESUMPTIVE. adj. [presumptivus, Fr. from *presume*.]**

##### 1. **Taken by previous supposition.**

We commonly take shape and colour for so  
*presumptive* ideas of several species, that, in a good  
picture, we readily say this is a lion, and that a  
rose. *Locke.*

##### 2. **Supposed: as, the presumptive heir; opposed to the heir apparent.**

##### 3. **Confident; arrogant; presumptuous.**

There being two opinions repugnant to each  
other, it may not be *presumptive* or sceptical to  
doubt of both. *Brown.*

#### **PRESUMPTUOUS. adj. [presumptivus, presumptueux, French.]**

##### 1. **Arrogant; confident; insolent.**

*Presumptuous* priest, this place commands my  
attence. *Shakespeare.*  
I follow him not  
With any token of *presumptuous* suit;  
Nor would I have him, till I do deserve him. *Shak.*

The boldness of advocates prevails with judges,  
whereas they should imitate God, who repelleth  
the *presumptuous*, and giveth grace to the modest.  
*Bacon's Essays.*

Their minds somewhat rais'd  
By false *presumptuous* hope. *Milton.*  
It being not the part of a *presumptuous*, but of  
a truly humble man to do what he is bidden, and  
to please those whom he is bound in duty to obey.  
*Kentwell.*

Some will not venture to look beyond received  
notions of the age, nor have in *presumptuous* a  
thought, as to be wiser than their neighbours. *Locke.*

##### 2. **Irreverent with respect to holy things.**

The sins wherewith he falleth, are not *presumptuous*;  
but are ordinarily of weakness and infirmity.  
*Perkins.*

Thus I *presumptuous*: and the vision bright,  
As with a smile more brighten'd, thus reply'd. *Milt.*  
The power's intent'd

Punish'd his *presumptuous* pride,  
That for his daring enterprise the sky'd. *Dryden.*  
Canst thou love

*Presumptuous* Crete, that boasts the tomb of Jove?  
*Pope.*

#### **PRESUMPTUOUSLY. adv. [from *presumptuous*.]**

##### 1. **Arrogantly; confidently.**

##### 2. **Irreverently.**

Do you, who study nature's works, decide,  
Whilst I the dark mysterious cause admire;  
Nor, into what the gods conceal, *presumptuously*  
enquire. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

##### 3. **With vain and groundless confidence in divine favour.**

I entreat your prayers, that God will keep me  
from all premature persuasion of my being in  
Christ, and not suffer me to go on *presumptuously*  
or desperately in any course. *Hammond.*

#### **PRESUMPTUOUSNESS. n. s. [from *presumptuous*.]** Quality of being presumptuous; confidence; irreverence.

#### **PRESUPPOSE. v. a. [presupposui, Fr. *presupposer*, *presupposer*, French.]**

Supposed previously formed.

All things necessary to be known that we may

be saved, but known with *presupposui* of know-  
ledge concerning certain principles, whereof it re-  
ceiveth us already persuaded. *Hooker.*

#### **To PRESUPPOSE. v. a. [presupposui, Fr. *presupposer*, *presupposer*, French.]**

To suppose as pre-  
vious; to imply as antecedent.  
In as much as righteous life *presupposui* life,  
in as much as to live virtuously it is impossible  
except we live; the first impediment, which we  
endeavour to remove, is penury and want of things  
without which we cannot live. *Hooker.*

All kinds of knowledge have their certain bounds,  
each of them *presupposui* many necessary things  
learned in other sciences, and known beforehand.  
*Hooker.*

#### **PRESUPPOSITION. n. s. [presupposition, French; *presupposition*, French.]**

Supposition previously formed.

#### **PRESUMISE. n. s. [presumise, French.]**

Surmise previously formed.

It was your *presumise*,  
That, in the dote of blows, your ion might drop.  
*Shakespeare.*

#### **PRETENCE. n. s. [pretensio, Latin.]**

##### 1. **A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates.**

This *pretence* against religion will not only be  
baffled, but we shall gain a new argument to per-  
suade men over. *Tillotson.*

##### 2. **The act of showing or alleging what is not real; shew; appearance.**

With flying speed and seeming great *pretence*  
Came running in a messenger. *Spenser.*  
So strong his appetite was to those executions  
he had been accustomed to in Ireland, without  
any kind of commission or *pretence* of authority.  
*Clarendon.*

Let not Tawjans, with a false *pretence*  
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince. *Dryd.*  
I should have dressed the whole with greater  
care; but I had little time, which I am sure you  
know to be more than *pretence*. *Wake.*

##### 3. **Assumption; claim to notice.**

Desist not these few ensuing pages; for never  
was any thing of this *pretence* more ingeniously  
impud. *Evelyn.*

##### 4. **Claim true or false.**

Spirits on our just *pretences* arm'd  
Fell with us. *Milton.*  
O worthy not of liberty alone,  
Too mean *pretence*, but honour. *Milton.*

Primogeniture cannot have any *pretence* to a right  
of solely inheriting property or power. *Locke.*

##### 5. **Shakespeare uses this word with more affinity to the original Latin, for something threatened, or held out to terrify.**

I have conceived a most faint neglect of late,  
which I have rather blamed as my own jealous  
curiosity, than as a very *pretence* and purpose of  
unkindness. *Shakespeare.*

In the great hand of God I stand, and thence  
Against the undivulg'd *pretence* I fight  
Of treasonous malice. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He hath writ this to feel my affection for your  
honour, and to no other *pretence* of danger. *Shak.*

#### **To PRETEND. v. a. [pretendo, Latin; *pretendre*, French.]**

1. To hold out; to stretch forward. This  
is mere latinity, and not used; perhaps  
it should be *pretends*.  
Lucasius, to lash his horses, bends  
Prone to the wheels, and his left foot *pretends*. *Dry.*

2. To simulate; to make false appear-  
ances or representations; to allege  
falsely.  
This let him know,  
Left wilfully transgressing he *pretends*. *Milton.*

What reason then can any man *pretend* against  
religion, when it is so apparently for the benefit?

not only of human society, but of every particular  
person. *Tillotson.*

##### 3. **To show hypocritically.**

'Tis their interest to guard themselves from  
those riotous effects of *pretended* zeal, not to  
less their duty. *Darby of Pity.*

##### 4. **To hold out as a deceptive appearance; to exhibit as a cover of something hidden. This is rather Latin.**

Warn all creatures from their  
Henceforth; lest that too heavily form, *pretended*  
To health falsehood, spare them. *Milton.*

##### 5. **To claim. In this sense we rather say, pretend to.**

Chiefs shall be grudg'd the part which they *pre-*  
tend. *Dryden.*  
Are they not rich? what more can they *pre-*  
tend? *Pope.*

#### **To PRETEND. v. n.**

##### 1. **To put in a claim truly or falsely. It is seldom used without shade of cen- sure.**

What peace can be, where both to one *pretend*?  
But they more diligent, and we more strong. *Dryd.*  
In those countries that *pretend* to freedom,  
princes are subject to those laws which their people  
have chosen. *Swift.*

##### 2. **To presume on ability to do any thing; to profess presumptuously.**

Of the ground of reason in this sea are we not  
fully satisfied? for there is another red sea, whose  
name we *pretend* not to make out from their  
principles. *Brown.*

#### **PRETENDER. n. s. [from *pretend*.]**

One  
who lays claim to any thing.  
The prize was disputed only till you were seen;  
now all *pretenders* have withdrawn their claims.  
*Dryden.*

Whatever victories the several *pretenders* to the  
empire obtained over one another, they are re-  
corded on coins without the least reflection. *Addison.*

The numerous *pretenders* to places would never  
have been kept in order, if expectation had been  
cut off. *Swift.*

To just contempt yet vain *pretenders* fall,  
The people's fable and the scorn of all. *Pope.*

*Pretenders* to philosophy or good sense grow  
fond of this sort of learning. *Wat.*

#### **PRETENDINGLY. adv. [from *pretending*.]**

Arrogantly; presumptuously.  
I have a particular reason to look a little *pretend-*  
ingly at pretent. *Collier's Pride.*

#### **PRETENSION. n. s. [pretensio, Latin; *pretention*, French.]**

##### 1. **Claim true or false.**

But if to unjust things thou dost *pretend*,  
Ere they begin, let thy *pretensions* end. *Danham.*  
Men indulge those opinions and practices, that  
favour their *pretensions*. *L'Estrange.*

The common demand that the consularship should  
lie in common to the *pretensions* of any Roman.  
*Swift.*

##### 2. **Fictitious appearance. A Latin phrase or sense.**

This was but an invention and *pretension* given out  
by the Spaniards. *Bacon.*  
He so much adrovered artifice and cunning, that  
he had prejudice to all conclusions and *pretensions*. *Fell.*

#### **PRETER. n. s. [preter, Lat.]**

A particle  
which, prefixed to words of Latin ori-  
gin, signifies *beside*.

#### **PRETERIMPERFECT. adj. In grammar,**

denotes the tense not perfectly past.

#### **PRETERIT. adj. [preterit, French; *preteritus*, Latin.]**

Past

#### **PRETERITION. n. s. [preteritio, Fr. from *preterit*.]**

The act of going past;  
the state of being past.



**PRETERITNESS.** *n. f.* [from *preterit*.] State of being past; not present; not futurity.

We cannot conceive a *preteritness* still backwards in infinitum, that never was present, as we can an endless futurity, that never will be present; so that though one is potentially infinite, yet nevertheless the other is positively finite; and this reasoning doth not at all affect the eternal existence of the adorable divinity, in whose invariable nature there is no past nor future. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**PRETERLAPSED.** *adj.* [*preterlapsus*, Lat.] Past and gone.

We look with a superstitious reverence upon the accounts of *preterlapsed* ages. *Glennville's Scipio.*

Never was there so much of either, in any *preterlapsed* age, as in this. *Walker.*

**PRETERLEGAL.** *adj.* [*preter* and *legal*.] Not agreeable to law.

I expected some evil customs *preterlegal*, and abuses personal, had been to be removed.

*King Charles.*

**PRETERMISSION.** *n. f.* [*pretermission*, French; *pretermissio*, Latin.] The act of omitting.

**PRETERMIT.** *v. a.* [*pretermitto*, Lat.] To pass by.

The fees, that are tenderly given to these deputies, for recompense of their pains, I do purposely *pretermit*; because they be not certain. *Bacon.*

**PRETERNATURAL.** *adj.* [*præter* and *natural*.] Different from what is natural; irregular.

We will enquire into the cause of this vile and *preternatural* temper of mind, that should make a man please himself with that, which can no ways reach those faculties which nature has made the proper seat of pleasure. *South's Sermons.*

That form, which the earth is under at present is *preternatural*, like a statue made and broken again. *Burnet.*

**PRETERNATURALLY.** *adv.* [from *preternatural*.] In a manner different from the common order of nature.

Simple air, *preternaturally* attenuated by heat, will make itself room, and break and blow up all that which resisteth it. *Bacon.*

**PRETERNATURALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *preternatural*.] Manner different from the order of nature.

**PRETERPERFECT.** *adj.* [*præteritum perfectum*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to the tense which denotes time absolutely past.

The same natural aversion to loquacity, has of late made a considerable alteration in our language, by cloving in one syllable the termination of our *preterperfect* tense, as drown'd, walk'd, for drowned, walked. *Field's Spectator.*

**PRETERPLUPERFECT.** *adj.* [*præteritum plusquam perfectum*, Latin.] The grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time relatively past, or past before some other past time.

**PRETEXT.** *n. f.* [*prætextus*, Latin; *pretexte*, Fr.] Pretence; false appearance; false allegation.

My *pretext* to strike at him admits A good construction. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.* He made *pretext*, that I should only go And help convey his freight; but thought not so. *Chapman.*

Under this *pretext*, the means he sought To run such whole might did much exceed His power to wrong. *Daniel's Civil War.*

As chymists gold from brass by fire would draw, So into treason urg'd by law. *Dorham.* Shall not say with how much, or how little

*pretext* of reason they managed those disputes.

*Decay of Piety.*

They suck the blood of those they depend upon, under a *pretext* of service and kindness. *L'Estrange.*

**PÆTOR.** *n. f.* [*pætor*, Latin; *pæteur*, French.] The Roman judge. It is now sometimes taken for a mayor.

Good Cinna, take this paper; And look you lay it in the *pætor's* chair. *Shakspeare.*

Porphyrius, whom you Egypt's *pætor* made, Is come from Alexandria to your aid. *Dryden.*

An advocate, pleading the cause of his client before one of the *pætors*, could only produce a single witness, in a point where the law required two. *Spectator.*

**PRETORIAN.** *adj.* [*prætorianus*, Latin; *pretorien*, French.] Judicial; exercised by the *pretor*.

The chancery had the *pretorian* power for equity; the star-chamber had the censorian power for offences. *Bacon.*

**PRETTILY.** *adv.* [from *pretty*.] Neatly; elegantly; pleasingly without dignity or elevation.

How *prettily* the young swain seems to wash The hand was fair before. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

One faith *prettily*; in the quenching of the flame of a pestilentague, nature is like people that come to quench the fire of a house; so busy, as one letteth another. *Bacon.*

Children, kept out of ill company, take a pride to behave themselves *prettily*, after the fashion of others. *Locke.*

**PRETINESS.** *n. f.* [from *pretty*.] Beauty without dignity; neat elegance without elevation.

There is goodness in the bodies of animals, as in the ox, greyhound and stag; or majesty and stateliness, as in the lion, horse, eagle and cock; grave awfulness, as in mastiffs; or elegance and *pretiness*, as in lesser dogs and most sort of birds; all which are several modes of beauty. *Mure.*

Those drops of *pretiness*, scatteringly sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to defecate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

**PRETTY.** *adj.* [*præter*, finery, Saxon; *pretto*, Italian; *prat*, *prattigh*, Dutch.] 1. Neat; elegant; pleasing without surprise or elevation.

Of these the idle Greeks have many *pretty* tales. *Raleigh.*

They found themselves involved in a train of mistakes, by taking up some *pretty* hypothesis in philosophy. *Watts.*

2. Beautiful without grandeur or dignity.

The *pretty* gentleman is the most complaisant creature in the world, and is always of my mind. *Spectator.*

3. It is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in conversation: as, a *pretty fellow indeed!*

A *pretty* talk; and so I told the fool, Who needs must undertake to please by rule. *Dryden.*

He'll make a *pretty* figure in a triumph, And serve to trip before the victor's chariot. *Addison.*

4. Not very small. This is a very vulgar use.

A knight of Wales, with shipping and some *pretty* company, did go to discover those parts. *Abbot.*

Cut off the stalks of cucumbers, immediately after their bearing, close by the earth, and then cast a *pretty* quantity of earth upon the plant, and they will bear next year before the ordinary time. *Bacon.*

I would have a mount of some *pretty* height, leaving the wall of the enclosure breast high. *Bacon.*

Of this mixture we put a parcel into a crucible, and suffered it for a *pretty* while to continue red hot. *Boyle.*

A weaver a *pretty* way off stood leaning at him.

*L'Estrange.*

**PRETTY.** *adv.* In some degree. This word is used before adverbs or adjectives to intend their signification: it is less than *very*.

The world began to be *pretty* well stocked with people, and human industry drained those uninhabitable places. *Burnet.*

I shall not enquire how far this lofty method may advance the reputation of learning; but I am *pretty* sure 'tis no great addition to those who use it. *Collier.*

A little voyage round the lake took up five days, though the wind was *pretty* fair for us all the while. *Addison.*

I have a fondness for a project, and a *pretty* tolerable genius that way myself. *Addison's Guardian.* These colours were faint and dilute, unless the light was trajected obliquely; for by that means they became *pretty* vivid. *Newton.*

This writer every where insinuates, and, in one place, *pretty* plainly professes himself a sincere christian. *Atterbury.*

The copper halfpence are coined by the publick, and every piece worth *pretty* near the value of the copper. *Swift.*

The first attempts of this kind were *pretty* modest. *Baker.*

**TO PREVAIL.** *v. n.* [*prevaleir*, French; *prevalers*, Latin.]

1. To be in force; to have effect; to have power; to have influence.

This custom makes the short sighted bigots, and the warier scepticks, as far as it *prevails*. *Locke.*

2. To overcome; to gain the superiority: with *on* or *upon*, sometimes *over* or *against*.

They that were your enemies, are his, And have *prevail'd* as much on him as you. *Shakspeare.*

Nor is it hard for thee to prelevate me amidst the unjust hatred and jealousy of too many, which thou hast suffered to *prevail upon* me. *King Charles.*

I told you then he should *prevail*, and speed On his bad errand. *Milton.*

The millenium *prevail'd* long against the truth upon the strength of authority. *Decay of Piety.*

While Marlbro's cannon thus *prevails* by land, Britain's sea-chiefs by Anna's high command, Resistless o'er the Tuscan billows ride. *Blackmore.*

Thus long could *prevail* O'er death and o'er hell,

A conquest how hard and how glorious; Though fate had said bound her With Stryx nine times round her,

Yet music and love were victorious. *Pope.*

This kingdom could never *prevail* against the united power of England. *Swift.*

3. To gain influence; to operate effectually.

I do not pretend that these arguments are demonstrations of which the nature of this thing is not capable; but they are such strong probabilities, as ought to *prevail* with all those who are not able to produce greater probabilities to the contrary. *Wilkins.*

4. To persuade or induce. It has *with*, *upon*, or *on*, before the person persuaded.

*With* minds obdurate nothing *prevail'd*; as well they that preach, as they that read unto such, shall still have cause to complain with the prophets of old, who will give credit unto our teaching? *Hooker.*

He was *prevail'd with* to restrain the earl of Bristol upon his first arrival. *Clarendon.*

The serpent *with* me Persuasively has so *prevail'd*, that I Have also tasted. *Milton.*

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under the conduct of a guide, that it is an hundred to one will mislead them, than he that has not yet taken a step, and is like

Let to be *prevailed on* to enquire after the right way. *Locke.*

There are four sorts of arguments that men, in their reasonings with others, make use of to prevail on them. *Locke.*

The gods pray  
He would resume the conduct of the day,  
Nor let the world be left in endless night;  
*Prevail'd upon at last*, again he took  
The harness'd steeds, that fill with horror shook. *Addison.*

Upon assurances of revolt, the queen was prevailed upon to send her forces upon that expedition. *Swift.*

*Prevail upon* some judicious friend to be your constant hearer, and allow him the utmost freedom. *Swift.*

**PREVAILING.** *adj.* [from *prevail*.] Predominant; having most influence; having great power; prevalent; efficacious.

Probabilities, which cross men's appetites and prevailing passions, run the same race: let never so much probability hang on one side of a gayest man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh. *Locke.*

Save the friendless infants from oppression;  
Saints shall assist thee with prevailing prayers,  
And warring angels combat on thy side. *Rowe.*

**PREVAILMENT.** *n. s.* [from *prevail*] Prevalence.

Messengers

Of strong *prevailment* in unhardened youth. *Shak.*

**PREVALENCE.** *n. s.* [prevalence, Fr.]

**PREVALENCY.** *n. s.* [prevalencia, low Lat.] Superiority; influence; predominance; efficacy; force; validity.

The duke better knew what kind of arguments were of *prevalence* with him. *Clarendon.*

Others finding that, in former times, many churchmen were employed in the civil government, imputed their wanting of these ornaments their predecessors wore, to the power and *prevalency* of the lawyers. *Clarendon.*

Animals, whose forelegs supply the use of arms, hold, if not an equality in both, a *prevalency* of times in the other. *Brown.*

Why, fair one, would you not rely  
On reason's force with beauty's join'd?

Could I their *prevalence* deny,  
I must at once be deaf and blind. *Prior.*

Least of all does this precept imply, that we should comply with any thing that the *prevalence* of corrupt fashion has made reputable. *Rogers.*

**PREVALENT.** *adj.* [prevalens, Latin.]

1. Victorious; gaining superiority; predominant.

Brennus told the Roman ambassadors, that *prevallant* arms were as good as any title, and that valiant men might account to be their own as much as they could get. *Raleigh.*

On the foughten field,

Michael and his angels *prevallant* encamping. *Mils.*

The conduct of a peculiar providence made the instruments of that great design *prevallant* and victorious, and all those mountains of opposition to become plains. *South.*

2. Powerful; efficacious.

Eve! easily may faith admit, that all  
The good which we enjoy, from heav'n descends;  
But, that from us ought should ascend to heav'n,  
So *prevallant*, as to concern the mind  
Of God high blest; or to incline his will;  
Hard to belief may seem. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Predominant.

This was the most received and *prevallant* opinion, when I first brought my collection up to London. *Woodward.*

**PREVALENTLY.** *adv.* [from *prevallant*.] Powerfully; forcibly.

The evening star so falls into the main,  
To rise at morn more *prevallantly* bright. *Prior.*

**PREVARICATE.** *v. n.* [prevaricator,

Latin; *prevariquer*, French.] To cavil; to quibble; to shuffle.

Laws are either disannulled or quite *prevaricated* through change and alteration of times, yet they are good in themselves. *Spenser.*

He *prevaricates* with his own understanding, and cannot seriously consider the strength, and discern the evidence of argumentations against his desires. *South.*

Whoever helped him to this citation, I desire he will never trust him more, for I would think better of himself, than that he would wilfully *prevaricate*. *Stillingfleet.*

**PREVARICATION.** *n. s.* [prevaricatio, Latin; *prevarication*, French; from *prevaricare*.] Shuffle; cavil.

Several Romans, taken prisoners by Hannibal, were released upon obliging themselves by an oath to return again to his camp; among these was one, who, thinking to elude the oath, went the same day back to the camp, on pretence of having forgot something; but this *prevarication* was so shocking to the Roman senate, that they ordered him to be delivered up to Hannibal. *Addison.*

**PREVARICATOR.** *n. s.* [prevaricator, Lat. *prevaricator*, French; from *prevaricare*.] A caviller; a shuffler.

**TO PREVEN.** *v. a.* [prevenio, Latin.] To hinder.

If thy indulgent care

Had not *preven'd*, among unbody'd shades  
I now had wander'd. *Philips.*

**PREVENT.** *adj.* [preveniens, Latin.] Preceding; going before; preventive.

From the mercy-seat above

*Prevent* grace descending, had remov'd  
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh  
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**TO PREVENT.** *v. a.* [prevenio, Lat. *prevenir*, French.]

1. To go before as a guide; to go before, making the way easy.

Are we to forsake any true opinion, or to shun any requisite action, only because we have in the practice thereof been *prevented* by idolaters? *Hosker.*

*Prevent* him with the blessings of goodness. *Psal.*  
*Prevent* us, O Lord, in all our doings with  
thy most gracious favour. *Common Prayer.*

Let thy grace, O Lord, always *prevent* and follow us. *Common Prayer.*

2. To go before; to be before.

Mine eyes *prevent* the night-watches, that I might be occupied in thy words. *Psal. cxix. 4.*

The same officer told us, he came to conduct us, and that he had *prevented* the hour, because we might have the whole day before us for our business. *Bacon.*

Nothing engendered doth *prevent* his meat;

Flies have their tables spread, ere they appear;

Some creatures have in winter what to eat;

Others do sleep. *Herbert's Temple of Sacred Poems.*

3. To anticipate.

Soon thou shalt find, if thou but arm their hands,  
Their ready guilt *preventing* thy commands;

Could'st thou some great proportion'd mischief  
frame,

They'd prove the father from whose loins they came. *Pope.*

4. To preoccupy; to preengage; to attempt first.

Thou hast *prevented* us with overtures of love, even when we were thine enemies. *King Charles.*

5. To hinder; to obviate; to obstruct. This is now almost the only sense.

I do find it cowardly and vile,

For fear of what might fall, to *prevent*

The time of life. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

This year's sincerest care could not *prevent*

Foretold to Italy what would come to pass. *Milton.*

Too great confidence in success is the likeliest

to *prevent* it; because it hinders us from making

the best use of the advantages which we enjoy. *Atterbury.*

**TO PREVENT.** *v. n.* To come before the time. A latinism.

Strawberries watered with water, wherein hath been steeped sheep's dung, will *prevent* and come early. *Raey's Natural History.*

**PREVENTER.** *n. s.* [from *prevent*.]

1. One that goes before.

The archduke was the assailant, and the *preventer*, and had the fruit of his diligence and celerity. *Bacon.*

2. One that hinders; an hinderer; an obstructer.

**PREVENTION.** *n. s.* [prevention, French; from *preventum*, Latin.]

1. The act of going before.

The greater the distance, the greater the *prevention*; as in thunder, where the lightning precedeth the crack a good space. *Bacon.*

2. Preoccupation; anticipation.

Attchvements, plots, orders, *preventions*, Success or loss. *Shakespeare.*

God's *preventions*, cultivating our nature, and fitting us with capacities of his high donatives. *Hammond.*

3. Hindrance; obstruction.

Half way he met

His daring foe, at this *prevention* more  
lanc'd. *Milton.*

No odds appear'd  
In might or swift *prevention*. *Milton.*

*Prevention* of sin is one of the greatest mercies  
God can vouchsafe. *South.*

4. Prejudice; prepossession. A French expression.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular gusto or any *prevention* of mind, and that whatsoever judgment they make, it may be purely their own. *Dryden.*

**PREVENTIONAL.** *adj.* [from *prevention*.]

Tending to prevention.

**PREVENTIVE.** *adj.* [from *prevent*.]

1. Tending to hinder.

Wars *preventive* upon just fears are true defences, as well as upon actual invasions. *Bacon.*

2. Preservative; hindering ill. It has of before the thing prevented.

Physick is curative or *preventive* of diseases; *preventive* is that which, by purging anxious humours, preventeth sickness. *Brown.*

Procuring a due degree of sweat and perspiration, is the best *preventive* of the gout. *Arbuthnot.*

**PREVENTIVE.** *n. s.* [from *prevent*.] A preservative; that which prevents; an antidote previously taken.

**PREVENTIVELY.** *adv.* [from *preventive*.]

In such a manner, as tends to prevention.

Such as fearing to concede a monarchy, or mutilate the integrity of Adam, *preventively* conceive the creation of thirteen ribs. *Brown.*

**PREVIOUS.** *adj.* [previus, Lat.] Antecedent; going before; prior.

By this *previus* intimation we may gather some hopes that the matter is not desperate. *Burnet.*

Sound from the mountain, *previous* to the storm,  
Rolls o'er the mottling earth. *Thomson.*

**PREVIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *previous*.] Beforehand; antecedently.

Darting their fangs, they *previously* declare  
Design'd revenge, and fierce intent of war. *Prior.*

It cannot be reconciled with perfect sincerity, as *previously* supposing some neglect of better information. *Fiddes.*

**PREVIOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *previous*.] Antecedence.

**PREY.** *n. s.* [prada, Latin.]

1. Something to be devoured; something

to be seized; food gotten by violence;  
ravine; wealth gotten by violence;  
plunder.

A garrison supported itself by the *prey* it took  
from the neighbourhood of Aylesbury. *Clarendon*.  
The whole included race his purpos'd *prey*. *Milt*.  
She fees herself the monster's *prey*,  
And feels her heart and entrails torn away. *Dryden*.  
Pindar, that eagle, mounts the flutes,  
While virtue leads the noble way;  
Too like a vulture Boileau flies,  
Where tordid intellect shows the *prey*. *Prim*.  
Who stung by glory, rave, and bound away,  
The world their field, and human-kind their *prey*.  
*Turg*.

2. Ravage; depredation.

Hog in forth, fox in stealth, lion in *prey*. *Shak*.

3. Animal of *prey*, is an animal that lives  
on other animals.

There are men of *prey*, as well as beasts, and  
birds or *prey*, that live upon, and delight in blood.  
*L'Estrange*.

To *PREY*. *v. a.* [*prædor*, Latin.]

1. To feed by violence; with on before  
the object.

A lioness  
Lay couching head on ground, with cat-like watch,  
When that the sleeping man should stir: for 'tis  
The royal disposition of that beast  
To *prey* on nothing that doth seem as dead. *Shak*.  
Put your torches out;  
'The wolves have *prey'd*, and look the gentle day  
Dapples the drowly east. *Shakespeare*.  
Love venom first infus'd in serpents fell,  
Taught wolves to *prey*, and stormy seas to swell.  
*May*.

Their impious folly dar'd to *prey*  
On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope*.

2. To plunder; to rob; with on.

They pray continually unto their saint the com-  
monwealth, or rather not pray to her, but *prey*  
on her: for they ride up and down on her, and  
make her their boots. *Shakespeare*.

3. To corrode; to waste; with on.

Language is too faint to show  
His rage of love; it *preys* upon his life;  
He pines, he sickens, he despairs, he dies. *Addison*.

*PREYER*. *n. s.* [from *prey*.] Robber;  
devourer; plunderer.

*PRIAPISM*. *n. s.* [*priapismus*, Latin;  
*priapism*, Fr.] A preternatural tension.  
Lust cauleth a flagrancy in the eyes and *priapism*.  
*Bacon*.

The person every night has a *priapism* in his  
sleep. *Floyer*.

*PRICE*. *n. s.* [*prix*, French; *pretium*,  
Latin.]

1. Equivalent paid for any thing.

I will buy it of thee at a *price*; neither will  
I offer burnt offerings unto the Lord my God,  
of that which cost me nothing. 2 Samuel, xxiv. 24.  
From that which hath its *price* in composition,  
if you take away any thing, or any part do fail, all  
is disgrace. *Bacon*.

If fortune has a niggard been to thee,  
Devote thyself to thrift, not luxury;  
And wisely make that kind of food thy choice,  
To which necessity confines thy *price*. *Dryden*.

2. Value; estimation; supposed excel-  
lence.

We stand in some jewel's use, left by thus overvalu-  
ing their lessons, they make the *price* and estima-  
tion of scripture, otherwise notified, to fall. *Hosker*.  
Sugar hath put down the use of honey, inas-  
much as we have lost those preparations of honey  
which the ancients had, when it was more in  
use. *Bacon*.

At which any thing is sold.

Supposing the quantity of wheat, in respect to  
the *price*, be the same, that makes the change in  
the value of wheat. *Locke*.

4. Reward; thing purchased by merit.

Sometimes virtue serves, while vicious feed;  
What then? is the reward of virtue bread?  
That, vice may merit; 'tis the *price* of toil;  
The knave deserves it, when he tills the soil. *Pope*.

To *PRICE*. *v. a.* To pay for.

Some shall pay the *price* of others' guilt;  
And he the man that made Sans-loy to fall,  
Shall with his own blood *price* that he hath spilt.  
*Spenser*.

To *PRICK*. *v. a.* [*priccan*, Saxon.]

1. To pierce with a small puncture.

Leave her to heav'n,  
And to those thorns that in her bosom lodge,  
To *prick* and sting her. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.  
There shall be no more a *pricking* brier unto  
the house of Israel, nor any grieving thorn.

If she *pricked* her finger, Jack laid the pin in  
the way. *Archer's John Bull*.

2. To form or erect with an acuminate  
point.

The poets make fame a monster; they say,  
look how many feathers she hath, so many eyes  
she hath underneath, so many tongues, so many  
voices, the *pricks* up so many ears. *Bacon*.

A hunted panther casts about  
Her glaring eyes, and *pricks* her list'ning ears to  
scout. *Dryden*.

His rough crest he rears,  
And *pricks* up his predestinating ears. *Dryden*.

The fiery courser, when he hears from far,  
The brightly trumpets and the bladders of war,  
*Pricks* up his ears. *Dryden's Virgil*.

A greyhound hath *pricked* ears, but those of a  
hound hang down; for that the former hunts with  
his ears, the latter only with his nose. *Crew*.  
The tuneful noise the brightly courser hears,  
Paws the green turf, and *pricks* his trembling ears.  
*Gay*.

Keep close to ears, and those let *prick*;  
'Tis nothing, nothing, if they *prick* and kick. *Pope*.

3. To fix by the point.

I cauled the edges of two knives to be ground  
truly straight, and *pricking* their points into a board,  
so that their edges might look towards one ano-  
ther, and meeting near their points, contain a recti-  
linear angle; I fastened their handles together with  
pitch, to make this angle invariable. *Newton*.

4. To hang on a point.

The cooks slice it into little gobbets, *prick* it on  
a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys*.

5. To nominate by a puncture or mark.

Those many then *prick* off, their names are  
*prick*. *Shall*.

Some who are *pricked* for the sheriff, and are not,  
set out of the bill. *Bacon*.

6. To spur; to goad; to impel; to in-  
cite.

When I call to mind your gracious favours,  
My duty *pricks* me on to utter that,  
Which else no worldly good should draw from me.  
*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Well, 'tis no matter, honour *pricks* me on;  
But how if honour *prick* me off, when  
I come on. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

His high courage *prick'd* him forth to wed. *Pope*.

7. To pain; to pierce with remorse.

When they heard this, they were *pricked* in their  
hearts, and said, Men and brethren what shall we  
do? *Acts, ii. 37*.

8. To make acid.

They their late attacks decline,  
And turn as eager as *prick'd* wine, *Hudibras*.

9. To mark a tune.

To *PRICK*. *v. n.* [*pricken*, Dutch.]

1. To dress one's self for show.

2. To come upon, the spur. This seems  
to be the sense in *Spenser*.  
After that valiant knight, it was not long,  
Ere on the plain last *pricking* Guyon spied  
One in bright arms embattled full array. *Spenser*.

They had not ridden far, when they might see  
One *pricking* towards them with hasty heel. *Spens*.  
The Scottish horsemen began to *pricke* much  
upon the English army, and to come *pricking* about  
them, sometimes within length of their spears.  
*Heyward*.

Before each van  
*Prick* forth the airy knights. *Addison*.

In this king Arthur's reign,  
A lofty knight was *pricking* o'er the plain. *Dryden*.

*PRICK*. *n. s.* [*pricca*, Saxon.]

1. A sharp slender instrument; any thing  
by which a puncture is made.

The country gives me proof  
Of bedlam beggary, who, with roaring voices,  
Strike in their numb'd and mortified bare arms  
Pins, wooden *pricks*, nails, spigs of rosemary.

It is hard for thee to kick against the *pricks*.  
*Shakespeare*.  
*Acts, ix. 5*.

If the English would not in peace govern them  
by the law, nor could in war root them out by the  
sword, must they not be *pricks* in their eyes, and  
thorns in their sides? *Davies*.

If God would have had men five like wild beasts,  
he would have armed them with horns, tails, ta-  
lons, or *pricks*. *Bramhall*.

2. A thorn in the mind; a teasing and  
tormenting thought; remorse of con-  
science.

My conscience first receiv'd a tenderness,  
Scruple, and *prick*, on certain speeches utter'd  
By th' bishop of Bayon. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.

3. A spot or mark at which archers aim.

For long shooting, their shaft was a cloth yard,  
their *pricks* twenty-four scores; for strength, they  
would pierce any ordinary armour. *Carew*.

4. A point; a fixed place.

Now give this goodly frame of temperance  
Fairly to rise, and her adorned head  
To *prick* of highest praise forth to advance. *Spens*.

Phaeton hath tumbled from his car,  
And made an evening at the noon-tide *prick*. *Shak*.

5. A puncture.

No alpe was discovered in the place of her death,  
only two small insensible *pricks* were found in her  
arm. *Brown*.

6. The print of a hare in the ground.

*PRICKER*. *n. s.* [from *prick*.]

1. A sharp-pointed instrument.

*Prick* is vulgarly called an *awl*; yet, for joiners  
use, it hath most commonly a square blade.  
*Moxon's Mechanical Exercises*.

2. A light horseman. Not in use.

They had horsemen, *prickers* as they are termed,  
fitter to make excursions and to chase, than to  
sustain any strong charge. *Heyward*.

*PRICKER*. *n. s.* [from *prick*.] A buck  
in his second year.

I've call'd the deer, the prince's kill'd, a *pricket*.  
*Shakespeare*.  
The buck is called the first year a fawn, the se-  
cond year a *pricket*. *Morrow*.

*PRICKLE*. *n. s.* [from *prick*.] Small sharp  
point, like that of a briar.

The *prickles* of trees are a kind of excrescence;  
the plants that have *prickles*, are black and white,  
those have it in the bough; the plants that have  
*prickles* in the leaf, are holly and juniper; nettles  
also have a small venous *prickle*. *Bacon*.

An herb growing in the water, called *linocathis*,  
is full of *prickles*; this pecteth forth another small  
herb out of the leaf, imputed so moisture gathered  
between the *prickles*. *Bacon*.

A fox catching hold of a bramble to break his  
fall, the *prickles* ran into his feet. *L'Estrange*.

The man who laugh'd but once to see an ass  
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,  
Might laugh again to see a jay chaw.

The *prickles* of unpalatable law. *Dryden*.

The flower's *prickles*, where'er it grows,  
Neglect the *prickles*, and assume the rose. *Watts*.

*PRICKLING*.



There would be but small improvements in the world, were there not some common principle of action, working equally with all men. *Addison.*  
**6. Tenet on which morality is founded.**

*I'll try*  
 If yet I can subdue those stubborn principles  
 Of faith, or honour. *Addison's Cato.*  
 A feather shooting from another's head,  
 Extracts his brim, and principle is fled. *Pope.*

All kinds of dishonesty destroy our pretences to an honest principle of mind, to all kinds of pride destroy our pretences to all humble spirit. *Law.*

**7. PRINCIPLE. v. a. [from the noun.]**

**1. To establish or fix in any tenet; to impress with any tenet good or ill.**

Wifely and best men fall oft beguiled,  
 With goodness *principl'd* not to reject  
 The penitent, but ever to forgive,  
 Are drawn to wear out miserable days. *Milton.*

It is the concern of his majesty, and the peace of his government, that the youth be *principled* with a thorough persuasion of the justice of the old king's cause. *South.*

There are so many young persons, upon the well and ill *principles* of whom, next under God, depends the happiness or misery of this church and state. *South.*

Governors should be well *principled* and good-natured. *L'Estrange.*

Men have been *principled* with an opinion, that they must not consult reason in things of religion. *Locke.*

Let an enthusiast be *principled*, that he or his teacher is inspired, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine. *Locke.*

He seems a settled and *principled* philosopher, thanking fortune for the tranquillity he has by her aversion. *Pope.*

**2. To establish firmly in the mind.**

The promiscuous reading of the bible is far from being of any advantage to children, either for the perfecting their reading, or *principing* their religion. *Locke.*

**PRINCOCK. v. s. [from *prink* or *prim*]**  
**PRINCOX. v. s. cock; perhaps *præcox* or *præcoquum ingenium*, Latin.]** A cockcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue. A ludicrous word. Obsolete.

You are a saucy boy;  
 This trick may chance to strike you I know what;  
 You must contrary me! you are a *princeps*, go. *Shakespeare.*

**To PRINK. v. n. [pronken, Dutch.]** To prank; to deck for show. It is the diminutive of *prank*.

Hold a good wager she was every day longer *prinking* in the gait than you was. *Art of Taming.*

**To PRINT. v. a. [imprimer, *impreint*, French]**

**1. To mark by pressing any thing upon another**

On his fiery steed betimes he rode,  
 That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod. *Dryden.*

**2. To impress any thing, so as to leave its form.**

Perhaps some footstep *printed* in the clay,  
 Will to my love direct your wandering way. *Rice.*

**3. To form by impression.**

Your mother was most fit to wedlock, prince,  
 For she did *print* your royal father off,  
 Conceiving you. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the dead, nor *print* any marks upon you. *Lev.*  
 His royal bounty brought its own reward;  
 And in their minds so deep did *print* the sense,  
 That if their ruins sadly they regard,  
 'Tis but with fear. *Dryden.*

**4. To impress words or make books, not by the pen, but the press.**

This sentence got in by a mistake of the stage

editors, who printed from the piecemeal written parts. *Pope.*

Is it probable, that a promiscuous jumble of printing letter should often fall into a method, which should stamp on paper a coherent discourse? *Locke.*

As soon as he begins to spell, pictures of animals should be got him, with the printed names to them. *Locke.*

**To PRINT. v. n.**

**1. To use the art of typography.**

Thou hast caused *printing* to be used; and, contrary to the king, his crown, and dignity, built a paper-mill. *Shakespeare.*

**2. To publish a book.**

From the moment he *prints*, he must expect to hear no more truth. *Pope.*

**PRINT, n. s. [imprints, French.]**

**1. Mark or form made by impression.**

Some more time  
 Must wear the *print* of his remembrance out. *Shak.*

Abhorred slave,  
 Which any *print* of goodness will not take,  
 Being capable of all ill! *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Attend the foot  
 That leaves the *print* of blood where'er it walks. *Shakespeare.*

Up they took the sand,  
 No wheel seen, nor wheels *print* was in the mould  
 Imprint. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Our life so fast away doth slide,  
 As doth an hungry eagle through the wind;  
 Or as a ship transported with the tide,  
 Which in their passage leave no *print* behind. *Dav.*

My life is but a wind,  
 Which passeth by, and leaves no *print* behind. *Sundys.*

O'er the smooth enamel'd green,  
 Where no *print* of step hath been. *Milton.*

While the heav'n, by the sun's beam astroed,  
 Hath took no *print* of the approaching light,  
 And all the spangled host keep watch. *Milton.*

Before the lion's den appeared the footsteps of many that had gone in, but no *prints* of any that ever came out. *South.*

Winds, beat me to some barren island,  
 Where *print* of human feet was never seen. *Dryd.*

From hence *Astrea* took her flight, and here  
 The *prints* of her departing steps appear. *Dryden.*

If they be not sometimes renewed by repeated exercise of the senses or reflection, the *print* wears out. *Locke.*

**2. That which being impressed leaves its form; as, a butter print.**

**3. Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper. It is usual to say wooden prints and copper plates.**

**4. Picture made by impression.**

From my breast I cannot tear  
 The passion, which from thence did grow;  
 Nor yet out of my fancy raise  
 The *print* of that supposed face. *Wallis.*

The *prints*, which we see of antiquities, may contribute to form our genius; and to give us great ideas. *Dryden.*

Words standing for things, should be expressed by little draughts and *prints* made of them. *Locke.*

**5. The form, size, arrangement, or other qualities, of the types used in printing books.**

To refresh the former hint;  
 She read her *Maker* in a fairer *print*. *Dryden.*

**6. The state of being published by the printer.**

I love a ballad in *print*, or a life. *Shakespeare.*

It is so rare to see  
 Ought that belongs to young nobility  
 In *print*, that we must praise. *Swelling.*

His natural antipathy to a man who endeavours to signalize his parts in the world, has hindered many persons from making their appearance in *print*. *Addison.*

I published some tracts, which were out of *print*. *South.*

The rights of the christian church are scornfully trampled on in *print*. *Atterbury.*

**7. Single sheet printed for sale; a paper something less than a pamphlet.**

The *prints*, about three days after, were filled with the same terms. *Addison.*

The publick had said before, that they were dull; and they were at great pains to purchase, even in the *prints*, to testify under their hands the truth of it. *Pope.*

Inform us, will the emperor treat,  
 Or do the *prints* and papers lie? *Swift.*

**8. Formal method. A low word.**

Lay his head sometimes higher, sometimes lower, that he may not feel every little change, who is designed to have his maid lay all things in *print*, and tick him in warm. *Locke.*

**PRINTER, n. s. [from *print*.]**

**1. One that prints books.**

I find, at reading all over, to deliver to the printer, in that which I ought to have done to comply with my design, I am fallen very short. *Digby.*

To buy books, only because they were published by an eminent *printer*, is much as if a man should buy cloaths that did not fit him, only because made by some famous tailor. *Pope.*

See, the *printer's* boy below;  
 Ye hawkers all, your voices lift. *Swift.*

**2. One that stains linen with figures.**

**PRINTLESS, adj. [from *print*.]** That which leaves no impression.

Ye elves,  
 And ye, that on the sands with *printless* foot  
 Do chase the ebbing Neptune. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Whist from off the waters fleet,  
 Thus I let my *printless* feet,  
 O'er the cowslip's velvet head,  
 That bends not as I tread. *Milton.*

**PRIOR, adj. [prior, Latin.]** Former; being before something else: antecedent; anterior.

Whenever tempted to do or approve any thing contrary to the duties we are enjoined, let us reflect that we have a *prior* and superior obligation to the commands of Christ. *Rogers.*

**PRIOR, n. s. [prior, French.]**

**1. The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot.**

Neither she, nor any other, besides the *prior* of the convent, knew any thing of his name. *Addison's Spectator.*

**2. Prior is such a person, as, in some churches, presides over others in the same churches.**

**PRIORESS, n. s. [from *prior*.]** A lady superior of a convent of nuns.

When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men,  
 But in the presence of the *prior*ess. *Shakespeare.*

The reeve, miller, and cook are distinguished from each other, as much as the mining lady *prior*ess and the broad speaking wife of Bath. *Dryden.*

**PRIORITY, n. s. [from *prior*, adjective.]**

**1. The state of being first; precedence in time.**

From son to son of the lady, as they should be in priority of birth. *Howard.*

Men still affirm, that it killeth at a distance, that it poisoneth by the eye, and by priority of vision. *Brown.*

This observation may assist, in determining the dispute concerning the priority of Homer and Hesiod. *Brown.*

Though he oft renew'd the fight,  
 And almost got priority of light,  
 He never could overcome her quite. *Swift.*

**2. Precedence in place.**

Followo



Follow, Conscience, we must follow you,  
Right worthy your priority. *Shakespeare.*

**PRIORSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *prior*.] The  
state or office of prior.

**PRIORY.** *n. f.* [from *prior*.]

1. A convent, in dignity below an abbey.

Our abbies and our priories shall pay  
This expedition's charge. *Shakespeare's King John.*

2. *Priories* are the churches which are  
given to priors in titulum, or by way of  
title. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**PRI'SAGE.** *n. f.* [from *prise*.]

*Prisage*, now called *butlerage*, is a custom  
whereby the prince challenges out of every bark  
loaden with wine, two tuns of wine at his price.

**PRISM.** *n. f.* [*prisme*, French; *πρίσμα*.]  
A *prism* of glass is a glass bounded with two  
equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain  
and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel  
lines, running from the three angles of one end, to  
the three angles of the other end. *Newton.*

Here, awful Newton, the dissolving clouds  
Foam, fronting on the sun, thy showery *prism*.  
*Thomson.*

**PRISMA'TICK.** *adj.* [*prismatique*, French;  
from *prism*] Formed as a *prism*.

If the mass of the earth was cubick, *prisma-  
tick*, or any other angular figure, it would follow,  
that one, too vast a part, would be drowned, and  
another be dry. *Derham.*

Falsh eloquence, like the *prismatick* glass,  
Its gaudy colours spreads on ev'ry place;  
The face of nature we no more survey,  
All glare alike, without distinction gay. *Pope.*

**PRISMA'TICALLY.** *adv.* [from *prisma-  
tick*] In the form of a *prism*.

Take notice of the pleasing variety of colours  
exhibited by the triangular glass, and demand  
what addition or decrement of either salt, sulphur,  
or mercury, befills the glass, by being *prisma-  
tically* figured; and yet it is known, that without  
that shape, it would not afford those colours as it  
does. *Boyle.*

**PRISMO'ID.** *n. f.* A body approaching to  
the form of a *prism*.

**PRISON.** *n. f.* [*prison*, French.] A  
strong hold in which persons are con-  
fined; a goal.

He hath commission  
To hang Cordelia in the prison. *Shakespeare.*  
For those rebellious here their pris'n ordain d.  
*Milton.*

I thought our utmost good  
Was in one word of freedom understood:  
The fatal blessing came, from prison free,  
I starve abroad, and lose the sight of Emily. *Dryd.*  
Unkind! can you, whom only I adore,  
Set open to your slave the prison door? *Dryden.*

The tyrant *Abolus*  
With pow'r imperial curbs the struggling winds,  
And founding tempests in dark prisons binds. *Dryd.*  
He, that has his chains knocked off, and the  
prison doors set open to him, is presently at liberty.  
*Locke.*

At his first coming to his little village, it was as  
disagreeable to him as a *prison*, and every day  
seemed too tedious to be endured in so retired a  
place. *Lowe.*

**To PRISON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To imprison; to shut up in hold; to  
restrain from liberty.

2. To captivate; to enchain.  
Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs,  
They, as they sung, would take the prison'd soul,  
And lap it in Elysium. *Milton.*

3. To confine.  
Universal plodding prisons up  
The nimble spirits in the arteries. *Shakespeare.*

Then did the king enlarge  
The spleen he prison'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*  
VOL. II.

**PAT'RONAGE.** *n. f.* A kind of rural play,  
commonly called *prisonbars*.

The species of the court play every Friday at  
giocho di canni, which is no other than *prisonbars*  
upon horseback, hitting one another with darts, as  
the others do with their hands. *Sandys.*

**PRISONER.** *n. f.* [*prisonnier*, French.]

1. One who is confined in hold.

Cæsar's ill-crested tower,  
To whose fust bosom my condemned lord  
Is doom'd a *prisoner*. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*  
The most pernicious infection, next the plague,  
is the smell of the jail, when *prisoners* have been  
long and close, and natively kept. *Bacon.*

He that is tied with one slender string, such  
as one resolute struggle would break, he is *prisoner*  
only at his own sloth, and who will pity his thral-  
dom? *Decay of Piety.*

A *prisoner* is troubled, that he cannot go whither  
he would; and he that is at large is troubled, that  
he does not know whither to go. *L'Estrange.*

2. A captive; one taken by the enemy.

So oft as homeward I from her depart,  
I go like one that having lost the field,  
Is *prisoner* led away with heavy heart. *Spenser.*

There succeeded an absolute victory for the  
English, the taking of the Spanish general d'Ocampo  
*prisoner*, with the loss of few of the English. *Bacon.*

He yielded on my word,  
And as my *prisoner*, I restore his sword. *Dryden.*

3. One under an arrest.

Tribune, a guard to seize the empress straight,  
Secure her person *prisoner* to the state. *Dryden.*

**PRISONHOUSE.** *n. f.* Goal; hold in  
which one is confined.

I am forbid to tell the secrets of my *prisonhouse*.  
*Shakespeare.*

**PRISONMENT.** *n. f.* [from *prison*] Con-  
finement; imprisonment; captivity.

May be he will not touch young Arthur's life,  
But hold himself safe in his *prisonment*. *Shakespeare.*

**PRISTINE.** *adj.* [*pristinus*, Lat.] First;  
ancient; original.

Now their *pristine* worth  
The Britons recollect. *Philips.*

This light being trajected only through the pa-  
rallel superficies of the two *prisms*, if it suffered  
any change by the refraction of one superficies,  
it lost that impression by the contrary refraction of  
the other superficies, and so, being restored to its  
*pristine* constitution, became of the same nature and  
condition as at first. *Newton.*

**PRITHEE.** A familiar corruption of  
*pray thee*, or *I pray thee*, which some of  
the tragick writers have injudiciously  
used.

Well, what was that scream for, I *pritheer*?  
*L'Estrange.*

Alas! why com'st thou at this dreadful moment,  
To shock the peace of my departing soul?  
Away! I *pritheer* leave me! *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

**PRIVACY.** *n. f.* [from *private*.]

1. State of being secret; secrecy.

2. Retirement; retreat; place intended  
to be secret.

Clamours our *privacies* uneasy make,  
Birds leave their nests disturb'd, and beasts their  
haunts forsake. *Dryden.*

Her sacred *privacies* all open lie,  
To each profane enquiring vulgar eye. *Rowe.*

3. [*Privauté*, French.] Privacy; joint  
knowledge; great familiarity. *Privacy*  
in this sense is improper.

You see Frog is religiously true to his bargain,  
scorns to hearken to any composition without your  
*privacy*. *Arbutnot.*

4. Taciturnity.

**PRIVADO.** *n. f.* [Spanish.] A secret  
friend.

The lady Brampton, an English lady, embarked

for Portugal at this time, with some *privado* of her  
own. *Raven.*

**PRIVATE.** *adj.* [*privatus*, Latin.]

1. Not open; secret.

You shall go with me;  
I have some *private* schooling for you both. *Shak.*  
Fancy retires

Into her *private* cell, while nature rests. *Milton.*  
*Private*, or secret prayer, is that which is used  
by a man alone apart from all others. *Dary of Mann.*  
Fame, not contented with her broad highway,  
Delights, for change, thro' *private* paths to stray. *Harte.*

2. Alone; not accompanied.

3. Being upon the same terms with the  
rest of the community; particular: op-  
posed to *publick*.

When publick consent of the whole hath esta-  
blish'd any thing, every man's judgment, being  
thereunto compar'd, were *private*, howsoever his  
calling be to some kind of publick charge; so that  
of peace and quietness there is not any way possible,  
unless the probable voice of every intire society or  
body politick overrule all *private* of like nature in  
the same body. *Hooker's Preface.*

He furs  
To let him breathe between the heav'ns and earth,  
A *private* man in Athens. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

What infinite heartache must kings neglect,  
That *private* men enjoy? and what have kings,  
That *private* have not too, save ceremony? *Shak.*  
Peter was but a *private* man, and not to be  
any way compared with the dukes of his house.

*Peacemakers of Antiquities.*  
The first principles of christian religion should  
not be forced with school points and *private* tenets.  
*Sanderfon.*

Dare you,  
A *private* man, presume to love a queen? *Dryden.*

4. Particular; not relating to the publick.

My end being *private*, I have not exprest my  
conceptions in the language of the schools. *Digby.*

5. In *PRIVATE*. Secretly; not publicly;  
not openly

In *private* grievance, but with a careless scorn;  
In publick seem to triumph, not to mourn. *Grave.*

**PRIVATE.** *n. f.* A secret message.

His *private* with me of the dauphin's love,  
Is much more general than these lines import. *Shak.*

**PRIVATEER.** *n. f.* [from *private*.] A  
ship fitted out by private men to plan-  
der the enemies of the state.

He is at no charge for a fleet, further than pro-  
viding *privateers*, wherewith his subjects carry on  
a pyraty war at their own expence. *Swift's Miscel.*

**To PRIVATEER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To fit out ships against enemies, at the  
charge of private persons.

**PRIVATELY.** *adv.* [from *private*.] Se-  
cretly; not openly.

There, this night,  
We'll pass the business *privately* and well. *Shaksp.*

And as he sat upon the mount of Olives, the  
disciples came unto him *privately*. *Matt. xxiv. 3.*

**PRIVATENESS.** *n. f.* [from *private*.]

1. The state of a man in the same rank  
with the rest of the community.

2. Secrecy; privacy.

Ambassadors attending the court in great number,  
he did content with courtesy, reward, and *private*-  
ness. *Bacon.*

3. Obscurity; retirement.

He drew him into the fatal circle from a re-  
solved *prisoners*, where he bent his mind to a  
retired course. *Watson.*

**PRIVATION.** *n. f.* [*privation*, French;  
*privatio*, Latin.]

1. Removal or destruction of any thing or  
quality.

# PRI

For, what is this contagious sin of kind,  
But a *privation* of that grace within? *Davies.*  
If the *privation* be good, it follows not the former  
condition was evil, but less good, for the flower  
or blossom is a positive good, although the remove  
of it, to give place to the fruit, be a comparative  
good. *Bacon.*

So bounded are our natural desires,  
That wanting all, and setting pain aside,  
With bare *privation* life is satisfy'd. *Dryden.*  
After some account of good, evil will be known  
by consequence, as being only a *privation* or absence  
of good. *South.*

A *privation* is the absence of what does naturally  
belong to the thing, or which ought to be present  
with it; as when a man or horse is deaf or dead,  
or a physician or divine unlearned, these are *privations*.  
*Watts's Logic.*

2. The act of the mind by which, in con-  
sidering a subject, we separate it from  
any thing appendant.

3. The act of degrading from rank or  
office.

If part of the people or estate be somewhat in  
the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers  
in the *privation* or translation. *Bacon.*

**PRIVATIVE.** *adj.* [*privatus*, Fr. *privatus*, Lat.]

1. Causing *privation* of any thing.  
2. Consisting in the absence of some-  
thing; not positive. *Privative* is in  
things, what negative is in propositions.

The impression from *privative* to active, as from  
silence to noise, is a greater degree than from less  
noise to more. *Bacon.*

The very *privative* blessings, the blessings of  
immunity, safeguard, liberty and integrity, which  
we enjoy, derive the thanksgiving of a whole life.  
*Taylor.*

**PRIVATIVE.** *n. f.* That of which the  
essence is the absence of something, as  
silence is only the absence of sound.

Harmonical sounds and discordant sounds are  
both active and positive, but blackness and dark-  
ness are indeed but *privatives*, and therefore have  
little or no activity; somewhat they do contribute,  
but very little. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**PRIVATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *privative*.]

1. By the absence of something necessary  
to be present.

2. Negatively.

The duty of the new covenant is set down, first  
*privatively*, not like that of Mosaic observance;  
external, but positively, laws given into the mind  
and hearts. *Hammond.*

**PRIVATIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *privative*.]  
Notation of absence of something that  
should be present.

**PRIVET.** *n. f.* A plant. *Miller.*

**PRIVET.** *n. j.* [*ligustrum*] Evergreen.  
A plant. *Miller.*

**PRIVILEGE.** *n. f.* [*privilegium*, Fr. *privilegium*, Latin.]

1. Peculiar advantage.

Here's my word,  
Behold it is the *privilege* of mine honours,  
My oath, and my profession. *Shakespeare.*

He went

Invisible, yet stay'd, with *privilege*

With omnipotence. *Milton.*

He claims his *privilege*—and says 'tis fit,

Nothing should be the price of wit, but wit. *Dodd.*

Smiles, not allow'd to leave, from reason move,  
And are the *privilege* of hum in love. *Dryden.*

When the chief captain order'd him to let loose  
uncondemned, he pleads the legal *privilege* of a

Roman, who ought not to be treated so. *Kilbow.*

A soul that can securely death defy,  
And counts it nature's *privilege* to die. *Dryden.*

# PRI

The *privilege* of birth-right was a double-portion. *Locke.*

2. Immunity; right not universal.

I beg the ancient *privilege* of Athens. *Shakspeare.*

**TO PRIVILEGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with rights or immunities;  
to grant a *privilege*.

The great are *privileg'd* alone,

To punish all injustice but their own. *Dryden.*

He happier yet, who *privileg'd* by fate

To shorter labour, and a lighter weight,

Receiv'd but yesterday the gift of breath,

Ordain'd to morrow to return to death. *Prior.*

2. To exempt from censure or danger.

The court is rather deem'd as a *privileg'd* place  
of unbridled licentiousness, than as the abiding  
of him, who, as a father, should give a fatherly  
example. *Sidney.*

He took this place for functuary,

And it shall *privilege* him from your hands. *Shak.*

This place

Doth *privilege* me, speak what reason will. *Daniel.*

3. To exempt from paying tax or impost.

Many things are by our laws *privileg'd* from  
tythes, which by the canon law are chargeable. *Hal.*

**PRIVILEY.** *adv.* [from *privy*.] Secretly;

privately

They have the profits of their lands by the licence  
of conveyances thereof unto their *privy* friends, who  
*privy* lend them the revenue. *Apoc. State of Ind.*

**PRIVITY.** *n. f.* [*privatus*, French; from  
*privy*.]

1. Private communication.

I will unto you in *privacy* discover the drift of  
my purpose; I mean thereby to settle an eternal  
peace in that country, and also to make it very  
profitable to her majesty. *Spenser.*

2. Confidentialness; joint knowledge; pri-  
vate concurrence.

The authority of higher powers hath force even  
in the things which are done without their *privacy*,  
and are of mean reckoning. *Hooker.*

Upon this French going out, took he upon him,

Without the *privacy* of the king, to appoint

Who should attend him. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

All the doors were laid open for his departure,

not without the *privacy* of the prince of Orange,

concluding that the kingdom might better be settled  
in his absence. *Swift.*

3. [In the plural.] Secret parts.

Let of their *privies* nothing to cover their *privies*. *Deben.*

**PRIVY.** *adj.* [*privus*, French.]

1. Private; not publick; assigned to se-  
cret uses.

The party, against the which he doth contrive,  
Shall seize on half his goods; the other half  
Comes to the *privy* coffer of the state. *Shakspeare.*

2. Secret; clandestine; done by stealth

He took advantage of the night for such *privy*

attempts, inasmuch that the bruit of his machinings  
was spread every where. *2 Mac. viii. 7.*

3. Secret; not shewn; not publick.

The sword of the great men that are slain en-  
tereth into their *privy* chamber. *Lament. xxi. 14.*

4. Admitted to secrets of state.

The king has made him

One of the *privy* council. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

One, having let his beard grow from the mar-  
tyrdom of king Charles I. till the restoration, de-  
fied to be made a *privy* counsellor. *Spenser.*

5. Conscious to any thing; admitted to  
participation of knowledge.

St Valentine

This night intends to steal away your daughter;

Myself am one made *privy* to the plot. *Shakspeare.*

Many bring *privy* to the fact,

How hard it is to keep it unbetray'd? *Daniel.*

He would rather lose half of his kingdom, than  
be *privy* to such a secret, which he commanded me  
never to mention. *Swift.*

# PRO

**PRIVY.** *n. f.* Place of retirement; ne-  
cessary house.

Your fancy

Would still the same ideas give ye,

As when you spy'd her on the *privy*. *Swift.*

**PRIZE.** *n. f.* [*prix*, French.]

1. A reward gained by contest with com-  
petitors.

If ever he go alone, I'll never wrestle for *prizes*.

brake the ring. *Shakspeare.*

Though their foe were big and strong, and often

Forg'd of their lances; yet enforc't, he left th'

affected *prizes*. *Clayman.*

I fought and conquer'd, yet have lost the *prizes*.

*Dryden.*

The raising such silly competitions among the  
ignorant, proposing *prizes* for such useless ac-  
complishments, and inspiring them with such absurd  
ideas of superiority, has in it something immoral  
as well as ridiculous. *Addison.*

They are not indeed suffered to dispute with us

the proud *prizes* of arts and sciences, of learning

and elegance, in which I have much suspicion

they would often prove our superiors. *Lane.*

2. A reward gained by any performance.

True poets empty fame and praise despite;

Fame is the trumpet, but you smile the *prizes*.

*Dryden.*

3. [*Prize*, French.] Something taken by  
adventure; plunder.

The king of Scots he did send to France,

To fill king Edward's fame with prisoner kings,

And make his chronicle as rich with *prizes*,  
As is the oozy bottom of the sea

With sunken wreck. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

Age that all men overcome, has made his

*prizes* on thee. *Clayman.*

He acquitted himself like a valiant, but not like

an honest man, for he convicted the *prizes* to his

own use. *Atterbury.*

Then prostrate falls, and begs with ardent eyes

Soon to obtain and long possess the *prizes*. *Pope.*

**TO PRIZE.** *v. a.* [from *appraiser*; *priser*,  
French; *appraiser*, Latin.]

1. To rate; to value at a certain price.

Life I *prize* not a shaw; but for name honour,

Which I would free. *Shakspeare.*

A goodly price that I was *prized* at of them.

*Zab. xi. 15.*

2. To esteem; to value highly.

I go to free us both of pain,

I *prize* d your person, but your crown did damn. *Dry.*

Some the French writers, some our own despise;

The ancients only, or the moderns, *prize*. *Pope.*

**PRIZER.** *n. f.* [*priser*, French; from

*prize*.] He that values.

It holds its estimate and dignity,

As well wherein it prizes us of itself,

As in the *prizer*. *Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

**PRIZEFIGHTING.** *n. f.* [*prize* and *fighter*.]

One that fights publicly for a reward.

Martin and Crambe engag'd like *prize-fighters*.

*Johnson and Pope.*

In fig the *prize-fights* by day delight. *Bramston.*

**PRO.** [Latin.] For; in defence of; *pro*

and *con*, for *pro* and *contra*, for and

against. Despicable cant.

Doctrinal points in controversy had been agitated

in the pulpits, with more warmth than had used

to be, and thence the animosity increased in books

*pro* and *con*. *Clarendon.*

Matthew met Richard, when

Of many knotty points they spoke,

And *pro* and *con* by turns they took. *Prior.*

**PROBABILITY.** *n. f.* [*probabilitas*, Lat.

*probabilitas*, French; from *probable*.]

Likelihood; appearance of truth; evi-

dence arising from the preponderation

of argument: it is less than moral cer-

tainty.

**Probability** is the appearance of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs, whose connection is not constant; but appears for the most part to be so. *Locke.*

As for *probabilities*, what thing was there ever set down to agreeable with sound reason, but some probable shew against it might be made? *Hobbes.*

The reason why men are moved to believe a *probability* of gain by adventuring their stocks into such foreign countries as they have never seen, and of which they have made no trial, is from the testimony of other credible persons. *Wilkins.*

If a truth be certain, and thwart interest, it will quickly fetch it down to but a *probability*; nay, if it does not carry with it an impregnable evidence, it will go near to debase it to a downright falsity. *South.*

Though moral certainty be sometimes taken for a high degree of *probability*, which can only produce a doubtful assent; yet it is also frequently used for a firm assent to a thing upon such grounds as fully satisfy a prudent man. *Tillotson.*

For a perpetual motion, magnetical virtues are not without some strong *probabilities* of proving effectual. *Wilkins.*

Which tempers, if they were duly improved by proper studies, and sober methods of education, would in all *probability* carry them to greater heights of piety, than are to be found amongst the generality of men. *Law.*

**PROBABLE.** *adj.* [*probable*, French; *probabilis*, Lat.] Likely; having more evidence than the contrary.

The publick approbation, given by the body of the whole church unto those things which are established, doth make it but *probable* that they are good, and therefore unto a necessary proof that they are not good it must give place. *Hosier.*

The only reasonable enquiry is, which is of *probables* the most, or of improbables the least such. *Hammond.*

I do not say, that the principles of religion are merely *probable*, I have before asserted them to be morally certain; and that to a man who is careful to preserve his mind free from prejudice, and to consider, they will appear unquestionable, and the deductions from them demonstrable. *Wilkins.*

That is accounted *probable*, which has better arguments producible for it, than can be brought against it. *South.*

They assented to things that were neither evident nor certain, but only *probable*; for they conceived, they merchandized upon a *probable* persuasion of the honesty and truth of those whom they corresponded with. *South.*

**PROBABLY.** *adv.* [from *probable*.] Likely; in likelihood.

Distinguish betwixt what may possibly, and what will *probably* be done. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Our constitution in church or state could not *probably* have been long preserved, without such method. *Swift.*

**PROBAT.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the spiritual court, either in common form by the oath of the executor or with witnesses. *Diſ.*

**PROBATION.** *n. f.* [*probatio*, Latin; from *probo*, Latin; *probation*, French.]

1. Proof; evidence; testimony.

Of the truth herein,

This present object made *probation*. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
He was lapt in a most curious mantle, which, for more *probati* n, I can produce. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
The kinds of *probation* for several things being as much disproportioned, as the objects of the several senses are to one another. *Wilkins.*

2. The act of proving by ratiocination or testimony.

When their principles, what is, is, and it is impossible for the same thing to be, and not to be, are made use of in the *probation* of propositions,

wherein are words standing for complex ideas, as man or horse, there they make men receive and retain falsehood for manifest truth. *Locke.*

3. [*Probation*, French.] Trial; examination.

In the practical part of knowledge, much will be left to experience and *probation*, whereunto indication cannot so fully reach. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

4. Moral trial.

At the end of the world, when the state of our trial and *probation* shall be finished, it will be a proper season for the distribution of public justice. *Nelson.*

5. Trial before entrance into monastick life; noviciate.

I suffer many things as an author militant, whereof, in your days of *probation*, you have been a sharer. *Pope to Swift.*

**PROBATIONARY.** *adj.* [from *probation*.] Serving for trial.

**PROBATIONER.** *n. f.* [from *probation*.]

1. One who is upon trial.

Hear a mortal muse thy praise rehearse

In no ignoble verse;

But such as thy own verse did practise here,

When thy first truits of poetry were giv'n,

To make thyself a welcome inmate there;

While yet a young *probationer*,

And candidate of heav'n. *Dryden.*

Build a thousand churches, where these *probationers* may read their wall lectures. *Swift.*

2. A novice.

This root of bitterness was but a *probationer* in the soil, and though it let forth some effects to preserve its kind, yet Satan was vain to cherish them. *Deary of Piety.*

**PROBATIONERSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *probationer*.] State of being a probationer; noviciate.

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability, suitable to that state of mediocrity and *probationership* he has been pleased to place us in here, wherein to check our over confidence. *Locke.*

**PROBATORY.** *adj.* [from *probo*, Latin.] Serving for trial.

Job's afflictions were no vindictory punishments, but *probatory* chastisements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall.*

**PROBATUM EST.** A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying it is tried or proved.

Vain the concern that you express,

That uncalf'd Alard will possess

Your house and coach both day and night,

And that Macbeth was haunted left.

By Banquo's restless spirit:

Lend him but fifty louis d' or,

And you shall never see him more;

'Take my advice, *probatum est*.

Why do the gods indulge our store,

But to secure our ill? *Pope.*

**PROBE.** *n. f.* [from *probo*, Latin.] A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds.

A round white stone was lodged, which was so fastened in that part, that the physician with his *probe* could not stir it. *Fell.*

I made search with a *probe*. *Wife's Surgery.*

**PROBE-SCISSORS.** *n. f.* [*probe* and *scissors*.]

Scissors used to open wounds, of which the blade thrust into the orifice has a button at the end.

The sinus was snipt up with *probe-scissors*. *Wilkin.*

**TO PROBE.** *v. a* [*probo*, Latin.] To search; to try by an instrument.

Nothing can be more painful, than to *probe* and search a purulent old sore to the bottom. *South.*

He'd raise a bluish, where secret vice he found,  
And tickle while he gently *probed* the wound. *Dry.*

**PROBITY.** *n. f.* [*probité*, French; *pro-*

*bitas*, Latin.] Honesty; sincerity; veracity.

The truth of our Lord's ascension might be deduced from the *probité* of the apostles. *Tiddes.*

So near approach we these celestial land,  
By justice, truth, and *probité* of mind. *Pope.*

**PROBLEM.** *n. f.* [*probleme*, French; *πρόβλημα*.] A question proposed.

The *problem* is, whether a man constantly and strongly believing that such a thing shall be, it doth help any thing to the effecting of the thing. *Bacon.*

Deciding that abundantly confirmed to advance it above a disputable *problem*, I proceed to the next proposition. *Hammond.*

Although in general one understood colours, yet were it not an easy *problem* to resolve, why grass is green. *Brown.*

This *problem* let philosophers resolve,  
What makes the globe from West to East revolve? *Blackmore.*

**PROBLEMATICAL.** *adj.* [from *problem*; *problematicus*, Fr.] Uncertain; unsettled; disputed; disputable.

It is a question *problematical* and dubious, whether the observation of the Sabbath was imposed upon Adam, and his posterity in paradise? *Wheat.*

I promised no better arguments than might be expected in a point *problematical*. *Boyle.*

Diligent enquiries into remote and *problematical* guilt leave a gate wide open to the whole tribe of informers. *Swift.*

**PROBLEMATICALLY.** *adv.* [from *problematical*.] Uncertainly.

**PROBOSCIS.** *n. f.* [*proboscis*, Latin.] A snout; the trunk of an elephant; but it is used also for the same part in every creature that bears any resemblance thereunto.

The elephant wreath'd, to make them sport,  
His little *proboscis*. *Milton.*

**PROCACIUS.** *adj.* [*procaus*, Latin.] Petulant; loose. *Diſ.*

**PROCA'CIETY.** *n. f.* [from *procaus*.] Petulance. *Diſ.*

**PROCATA'CTICK.** *adj.* [*προκατακτικος*.] Forerunning; remotely antecedent. See **PROCATARSIS.**

James IV. of Scotland, falling away in his flesh, without the precedence of any *procatactick* cause, was suddenly cured by decharming the witchcraft. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The physician enquires into the *procatactick* causes. *Harvey.*

**PROCATA'RSIS.** *n. f.* [*προκαταρσις*.]

*Procataresis* is the pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent, whether internal or external; as anger or heat of climate, which bring such an ill disposition of the juices, as occasions a fever: the ill disposition being the immediate cause, and the bad air the *procatactick* cause. *Quincy.*

**PROCEDURE.** *n. f.* [*procedure*, French; from *proceed*.]

1. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct.

This is the true *procedure* of conscience, always supposing a law from God, betwixt it lay obligation upon man. *South.*

2. Act of proceeding; progress; process; operation.

Although the distinction of these several *procedures* of the soul do not always appear distinct, especially in sudden actions, yet in actions of weight, all these have their distinct order and *procedure*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Produce; thing produced.

No known substances, but earth and the *procedures* of earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any mofs or herby substance. *Bacon.*

**To PROCEED. v. n.** [*procedo*, Latin; *proceder*, French.]

1. To pass from one thing or place to another.

Adm.  
Proceeded thus to ask his heavenly guest. Milton.  
Then to the pride of a war proceeds;  
His horns, y-t 6 10, he tics against a tree. Dryd.

I shall proceed to more complex ideas. Locke.

2. To go forward; to tend to the end designed; to advance.

Temporarily proceed to what you would  
Thus violently redress. Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

These things, when they proceed not, they go backward. Ben Jonson's Catiline.

3. To come forth from a place or from a sender.

I proceeded forth and came from God; neither came I of myself, but He sent me. John, viii. 42.

4. To go or march in state.

He asked a clear stage for his muse to proceed in. Anon.

5. To issue; to arise; to be the effect of; to be produced from.

A digger of the mind, a false creation  
Proceeding from the heat of the sun. Shakespeare.

From me what proceeds  
But all corrupt, both mind and will depraved. Milton.

All this proceed not from any want of knowledge. Dryden.

6. To prosecute any design.

He that proceeds upon other principles, in his enquiry into any sciences, posits himself in a party. Locke.

Since husbandry is of large extent, the poet single out such precepts to proceed on, as are capable of ornament. Addison.

7. To be transacted; to be carried on.

He will, after his four fashion, tell you  
What hath proceeded worthy note to-day. Shakespeare.

8. To make progress.

Violence  
Proceeded, and oppression and sword law  
Through all the plain. Milton.

9. To carry on juridical process.

Proceed by process left parties break out,  
And sack great Rome with Romans. Shakespeare.

Instead of a ship, to levy upon his country such a sum of money for his majesty's use, with direction in what manner he should proceed against such a refusal. Clarendon.

To judgment be proceeded on the accus'd. Milton.

10. To transact; to act; to carry on any affair methodically.

From them I will not hide  
My judgments, how with mankind I proceed;  
As how with peasant angels live the law. Milton.

How severely with ourselves proceed,  
The men who write such verse who on itself  
Their own strict judges, not a word they spare,  
That wants or force, or light, or want, or cue. Pope.

11. To take effect; to have its course.

This rule only proceeds and takes place, when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence. Addison.

12. To be propagated; to come by generation.

From my loins thou shalt proceed. Milton.

13. To be produced by the original efficient cause.

O Adam, one Almighty is, from whom  
All things proceed, and by him return. Milton.

**PROCEED. n. f.** [from the verb] Proceed: as, the proceeds of an estate.

Clarissa. Not an imitable word, though much used in writings of commerce.

**PROCEED. n. f.** [from proceed.] One who goes forward; one who makes a progress.

He that seeketh victory over his nature, let him not let himself too great nor too small tasks; for the first will make him dejected by often failing; and the second will make him a small proceeder, though by often prevailings. Bacon.

**PROCEEDING. n. f.** [*procedé*, French; from *proceed*.]

1. Process from one thing to another; series of conduct; transaction.

I'll acquaint our duteous citizens,  
With all your just proceedings in this case. Shakespeare.

My dear love

To your proceedings bids me tell you this. Shakespeare.

The understanding brought to knowledge by degrees, and in such a general proceeding, nothing is hard. Locke.

It is a very unusual proceeding, and I would not have been guilty of it for the world. Arbuthnot.

Clear the justice of God's proceedings, it seems reasonable there should be a future judgment for a suitable distribution of reward and punishments. Nelson.

From the earliest ages of christianity, there never was a precedent of such a proceeding. Swift.

2. Legal procedure: as, such are the proceedings at law.

**PROCELLUOUS. adj.** [*procellosus*, Latin.] Tempestuous. Dict.

**PROCUSSION. n. f.** Preoccupation; act of taking something sooner than another. A word not in use.

Having so little power to offend others, that I have none to preserve what is mine own from their preception. King Charles.

**PROCESSION. n. f.** [from *procerus*, Lat.] Tallness; height of stature.

We shall make attempts to lengthen out the human figure, and restore it to its ancient procerity. Addison.

**PROCESS. n. f.** [*proces*, French; *processus*, Latin.]

1. Tendency; progressive course.

That there is somewhat higher than either of these two, no other proof doth need, than the very process of man's desire, which being natural should be sufficient, if there were not some farther thing wherein it might rest at the length contended, which in the former it cannot do. Hooker.

2. Regular and gradual progress.

Commend me to your honourable wife;  
Tell her the process of our love's end;  
Say how I love you; speak me fair in death. Shakspeare.

They declared unto him the whole process of that war, and with what success they had endured. Keats.

Immediate are the acts of God, more swift than time or motion, but to human ears cannot without process of speech be told. Milton.

Saturn in June  
Attends the fatal process of the war. Dryden.

In the parable of the watchful steward, we have a lively image of the force and process of this temptation. Rogers.

3. Course; continual flux or passage.

I have been your wife, in this obedience,  
Upward of twenty years, if in the course  
And process of this time you can report,  
And prove it too, against mine honour sought,  
Turn me away. Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

This empire rise,  
By policy and long process of time. Milton.

Many acts of punishment have, in long process of time, been lost, and the things forgotten. Hale.

4. Methodical management of any thing.

Experiment, familiar to chymists, are unknown to the learned, who never read chymical processes. Boyle.

The process of that great day, with several of the particular circumstances of it, are fully described by our Saviour. Nelson.

As age they live tedious  
From all the labour, process, clamour, woe,  
Which our sad scenes of daily action know. Prior.

5. Course of law.

Proceed by process,  
Left parties, as he is below'd, break out. Shakspeare.  
All process ecclesiastical should be made in the king's name, as in writs at the common law. Hayward.

That a suit of law, and all judicial process, is not in itself a sin, appears from courts being erected by consent in the apostles days, for the management and conduct of them. K. Stowell.

The patricians they chose for their patrons, to answer for their appearance, and defend them in any process. Swift.

**PROCESSION. n. f.** [*procession*, Fr. *processio*, Latin.] A train marching in ceremonious solemnity.

If there be cause for the church to go forth in solemn procession, his whole family have such business come upon them, that no one can be spared. Hooker.

Follow'd in bright procession. Milton.

The procession of a funeral vow,  
Which cruel laws to India were allow. Dryden.

The priests, Potitus at their head,  
In flocks of beards involve'd, the long procession led. Dryden.

When this vast congregation was formed into a regular procession to attend the ark of the covenant, the king marched at the head of his people, with hymns and dances. Addison.

It is to be hoped, that the persons of wealth, who made their processions through the members of these new erected seminaries, will contribute to their maintenance. Addison.

The Ethiopians held an annual sacrifice of twelve days to the Gods, at that time they carried their images in procession, and placed them at their festivals. Bion.

**To PROCESSION. v. n.** [from the noun.] To go in procession. A low word.

**PROCESSIONAL. adj.** [from *procession*.] Relating to procession.

**PROCESSIONARY. adj.** [from *procession*.] Consisting in procession.

Rogations or litanies were then the very strength and comfort of God's church, whereupon, in the year 506, it was by the council of Aurelia decreed, that the whole church should bow yearly, at the feast of Pentecost, three days in that processionary service. Hooker.

**PROCHRONISM. n. f.** [*προχρονισμος*.] An error in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened. Dict.

**PROCIDENCE. n. f.** [*procidencia*, Latin.] Falling down; dependence below its natural place.

**PROCLINCT. n. f.** [*proclinctus*, Latin.] Complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action.

When all the plain  
Cover'd with thick imbatl'd squadrons bright,  
Chariots, and flaming arms, and fiery steels,  
Reflecting blaze on blaze, first met his view,  
War he perceiv'd, war in prospect. Milton.

**To PROCLAIM. v. a.** [*proclamo*, Lat. *proclamer*, French.]

1. To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication.

When thou comest nigh unto a city to fight against it, proclaim peace unto it. Deut. xx. 10.

I proclaim a liberty for you, faith the Lord, the sword and to the pestilence. Jerem. xxxiv. 17.

With trumpet's sound, throughout the host proclaim a solemn council. Milton.

While in another's name you peace declare,  
Princes, you in your own proclaim a war. Dryden.

She to the palace led her guest,  
Then offer'd incense, and proclaimed a feast. Dryden.

2. To tell openly.

Some profligate wretches, were the apprehensions of punishments of shame taken away, would as openly proclaim their atheism, as their lives do.

Lacke.

While the deathless muse Shall sing the just, shall o'er their head diffuse Perfumes with lavish hands, she shall proclaim Thy crimes alone.

Prior.

3. To outlaw by public denunciation.

I heard myself proclaimed.

Shakespeare.

PROCLAIMER, *n. f.* [from *proclaim*.]

One that publishes by authority.

The great *proclaimer*, with a voice More awful than the sound of trumpet, cry'd Repentance, and heaven's kingdom nigh at hand To all baptiz'd.

Milton's *Paradise Regain'd*.

PROCLAMATION, *n. f.* [from *proclamatio*, Lat. *proclamation*, French; from *proclaim*.]

1. Publication by authority.

2. A declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.

If the king sent a *proclamation* for their repair to their houses, some nobleman published a protestation against those *proclamations*.

Clarendon.

PROCLIVITY, *n. f.* [from *proclivitas*, *proclivis*, Latin.]

1. Tendency; natural inclination; propension; proneness.

The sensitive appetite may engender a *proclivity* to steal, but not a necessity to steal.

Bramhall.

2. Readiness; facility of attaining.

He had such a dextrous *proclivity*, as his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness, that his brothers might keep pace with him.

Watson.

PROCLIVOUS, *adj.* [from *proclivus*, Lat.] Inclined; tending by nature.

Diſt.

PROCONSUL, *n. f.* [Lat.] A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.

Every child knoweth how dear the works of Homer were to Alexander, Virgil to Augustus, Ausonius to Gratian, who made him *pro consule*, Chaucer to Richard II. and Gower to Henry IV.

Peacham.

PROCONSULSHIP, *n. f.* [from *proconsul*.]

The office of a proconsul.

To PROCRASTINATE, *v. a.* [from *procrastinus*, Lat.] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day.

Hopeless and helpless doth *Ægeon* wend, But to *procrastinate* his lifeless end.

Shakespeare.

Let men seriously and attentively listen to this voice within them, and they will certainly meet no other medium to convince them, either of the error or danger of thus *procrastinating* their repentance.

Decay of Piety.

To PROCRASTINATE, *v. n.* To be dilatory.

Set out early and resolutely without *procrastinating* or looking back.

Hammond.

I *procrastinate* more than I did twenty years ago, and have several things to finish, which I put off twenty years hence.

Swift to P. p.

PROCRASTINATION, *n. f.* [from *procrastinus*, Lat.; from *procrastinate*.] Delay; dilatoriness.

How desperate the hazard of such *procrastination* is, hath been convincingly demonstrated by better pens.

Decay of Piety.

PROCRASTINATOR, *n. f.* [from *procrastinus*, Lat.] A dilatory person.

PROCREANT, *adj.* [from *procreans*, Latin.] Productive; pregnant.

The temple-haunting martlet does approve, By his lov'd mansionry, that heaven's breath Smells wooingly here: no jutting frieze, But this bird Hath made his pendant bed, and *procreant* cradle.

Shakespeare.

To PROCREATE, *v. a.* [from *procreo*, Lat. *procreo*, French.] To generate; to produce.

Flies crushed and corrupted, when inclosed in such vessels, did never *procreate* a new fly.

Bentley.

Since the earth retains her fruitful power,

To *procreate* plants the forest to restore,

Say, why to nobler animals alone

Should she be feeble, and unfruitful grown?

Blakm.

PROCREATION, *n. f.* [from *procreation*, Fr. *procreatio*, Lat. from *procreate*.] Generation; production.

The inclosed warmth, which the earth bath stir'd up by the heat of the sun, assisteth nature in the speedy *procreation* of those varieties which the earth bringeth forth.

Rulegb.

Neither her outside form'd so fair, nor ought In *procreation* common to all kinds.

Milton.

Uncleanliness is an unlawful gratification of the appetite of *procreation*.

South.

PROCREATIVE, *adj.* [from *procreate*.] Generative; productive.

The ordinary period of the human *procreative* faculty in males is sixty-five, in females forty-five.

Hale.

PROCREATIVENESS, *n. f.* [from *procreativus*.] Power of generation.

These have the accurs'd privilege of propagating and not expiring, and have reconciled the *procreativous* of cornucopia, with the duration of incorporeal substances.

Decay of Piety.

PROCREATOR, *n. f.* [from *procreate*.] Generator; begetter.

PROCTOR, *n. f.* [contracted from *procurator*, Lat.]

1. A manager of another man's affairs.

The most clamorous for this pretended reformation, are either atheists, or else *proctors* suborned by atheists.

Hobbes.

2. An attorney in the spiritual court.

I find him charging the inconveniencies in the payment of tithes upon the clergy and *proctors*.

Bar.

3. The magistrate of the university.

The *proctor* sent his servant to call him.

Walter.

To PROCTOR, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To manage. A cant word.

I cannot *proctor* mine own cause so well

To make it clear.

Shakespeare. *Antony and Cleopatra*.

PROCTORSHIP, *n. f.* [from *proctor*.] Office or dignity of a proctor.

From a scholar he became a fellow, and the president of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees, the *proctorship* and the doctorship.

Clarendon.

PROCURMENT, *adj.* [from *procumbens*, Lat.] Lying down; prone.

PROCURABLE, *adj.* [from *procure*.] To be procured; obtainable; acquirable.

Though it be a far more common and *procurable* liquor than the infusion of liquor nephriticum, it may yet be easily substituted in its room.

Boyle.

PROCURACY, *n. f.* [from *procure*.] The management of any thing.

PROCURATION, *n. f.* [from *procure*.] The act of procuring.

Those, who formerly were doubtful in this matter, upon strict and repeated inspection of these bodies, and *procuration* of plain shells from the island, are now convinced that these are the remains of sea-animals.

Woodward's *Natural History*.

PROCURATOR, *n. f.* [from *procurator*, Fr. from *procuro*, Latin.] Manager; one who transacts affairs for another.

I had in charge at my depart from France,

As *procurator* for your excellence,

To marry princess Margaret for your grace.

Shal.

They confirm and seal

Their undertaking with their dearest blood,

As *procurators* for the commonweal.

Daniel.

When the *procurators* of king Antigonus imposed a rate upon the sick people, that came to Edepsum to drink the waters which were lately sprung, and were very healthful, they instantly died up.

Taylor.

PROCURATORIAL, *adj.* [from *procurator*.]

Made by a proctor.

All *procuratorial* exceptions ought to be made before contestation of suit, and not afterwards, as being dilatory exceptions, if a proctor was then made and constituted.

Ayiffe.

PROCURATORY, *adj.* [from *procurator*.] Tending to procuration.

To PROCURE, *v. a.* [from *procuro*, Latin; *procurer*, French.]

1. To manage; to transact for another.

2. To obtain; to acquire.

They shall fear and tremble, for all the prosperity that I *procure* unto it.

Jeremiah, xxxiii. 9.

Happy though but ill,

If we *procure* not to ourselves more woe.

Milt. n.

We no other pains endure,

Than those that we ourselves *procure*.

Dryden.

Then by thy toil *procure'd*, thou food shalt eat.

Dryd. n.

3. To persuade; to prevail on.

Is it my lady mother?

What unaccustom'd cause *procures* her hither?

Shakespeare.

Whom nothing can *procure*,

When the wide world runs huts, from his will

To writhe his limbs, and share, not mend the ill.

Herbert.

4. To contrive; to forward.

Proceed, Salinus, to *procure* my fall, And by the doom of death end woe, and all.

Shak.

To PROCURE, *v. n.* To bawd; to pimp.

Our author calls *colymbus*, bent foreris, in plain English, the bawd of her sister, the design or drawing. she clothes, she dresses her up, she paints her, she makes her appear more lovely than naturally she is, she *procures* for the design, and makes lovers for her.

Dryden.

With what impatience must the muse behold

The wife by her *procuring* husband sold?

Dryden.

PROCURMENT, *n. f.* The act of procuring.

They mourn your ruin as their proper fate, Cursing the empress; for they think it done By her *procurment*.

Dryden's *Aurengzebe*.

PROCURER, *n. f.* [from *procure*.]

1. One that gains; obtainer.

Angling was, after tedious study, a moderator of passions, and a *procurer* of contentedness.

Walter.

2. Pimp; pandar.

Strumpets in their youth turn *procurers* in their age.

South.

PROCURER, *n. f.* [from *procure*.] A bawd.

I saw the most artful *procurers* in town seducing a young girl.

Spenser.

PRODIGAL, *adj.* [from *prodigus*, Latin; *prodigue*, French.] Profuse; wasteful; expensive; lavish; not frugal; not parsimonious: with *of* before the thing.

I let I should seem over *prodigal* in the praise of my countrymen, I will only present you with some few verses.

Camden.

Be not as *prodigal* of all dear grace,

As nature was in making grace so dear,

When the did have the general world beside,

And prodigally gave them all to you.

Shakespeare.

My chief care

Is to come fairly off from the great debts,

Wherewith my time, something too *prodigal*,

Hath left me gaged.

Shakespeare. *Merchant of Venice*.

Diogenes did beg more of a *prodigal* man than the rest, whereupon one said, see you bawls, that when you find a liberal mind, you will take most of him; no, said Diogenes, but I mean to beg of the reth-again.

Bacon.

As



At a horn, whom his hafer foes  
In troops surround; now ane aslaid, now those,  
Through prodigal of life, diddains to die  
By common hands. *Denham.*

Here patriots live, who, for their country's good,  
In fighting fields were prodigal of blood. *Dryden.*  
The prodigal of soul rush'd on the stroke  
Of lifted weapons, and did wounds provoke. *Dryden.*

Great warrior, nor too prodigal of life,  
Expose the British safety. *Philips.*  
Some people are prodigal of their blood, and  
others to sparing, as if to much life and blood went  
together. *Bacon.*

**PRODIGAL. n. f.** A waster; a spendthrift.

A beggar grown rich, becomes a prodigal; for  
to oblige his former obliquity, he puts on riot and  
excess. *Ben Jonson.*

Thou  
Ow'st all thy losses to the fate; but I,  
Like wistful prodigals, have cast away  
My happiness. *Denham's Sply.*  
Let the wasteful prodigal be slain. *Dryden.*

**PRODIGALITY. n. f.** [prodigalité, Fr. from prodigal.] Extravagance; profusion; waste; excessive liberality.

A sweeter and lovelier gentleman,  
Fram'd in the prodigality of nature,  
The spacious world cannot again afford. *Shakspeare.*  
He that desires covetousness, should not be held  
an adversary to him that opposeth prodigality. *Glanville.*

It is not always so obvious to distinguish between  
an act of liberality and act of prodigality. *South.*

The most severe censor cannot but be pleased  
with the prodigality of his wit, though at the same  
time he could have with, that the master of it  
had been a better manager. *Dryden.*

**PRODIGALLY. adv.** [from prodigal.] Profusely; wastefully; extravagantly.

We are not yet so wretched in our fortunes,  
Nor in our wills so lost, as to abandon  
A friendship prodigally, of that price  
As is the senate and the people of Rome. *Ben Jonson.*  
I cannot well be thought so prodigally thrifty  
of my subjects blood, as to venture my own life. *King Charles.*

The next in place and punishment are they,  
Who prodigally throw their souls away,  
Fools, who repining at their wretched state,  
And loathing anxious life, suborn'd their fate. *Dryden.*  
Nature not bounteous now, but lavish grows,  
Our paths with flow'rs the prodigally strows. *Dryden.*

**PRODIGIOUS. adj.** [prodigiosus, Lat. prodigieux, French.] Amazing; astonishing; such as may seem a prodigy; portentous; enormous; monstrous; amazingly great

If ever he have a child, also true be it,  
Prodigious and untimely brought to light! *Shakspeare.*  
An emission of immaterial virtues we are a  
little doubtful to propound, as being so prodigious;  
but that it is constantly avowed by many. *Bacon.*  
It is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky. *Bacon.*

Then entering at the gate,  
Conceal'd in cloud, prodigious to relate,  
He mix'd, unmark'd, among the busy throng. *Dryden.*  
The Rhone enters the lake, and brings along  
with it a prodigious quantity of water. *Addison.*

It is a scandal to Christianity, that in towns,  
where there is a great increase in the number  
of houses and inhabitants, so little care should be  
taken for churches. *South.*

**PRODIGIOUSLY. adv.** [from prodigious.] Amazingly; astonishingly; portentously; enormously

I do not mean absolutely according to philo-  
sophick exactness infinite, but only innumerable  
as to us, or their number prodigiously  
great. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. It is sometimes used as a familiar hyperbole,  
I am prodigiously pleased with this joint volume. *Pope.*

**PRODIGIOUSNESS. n. f.** [from prodigious.] Enormousness; portentousness; amazing qualities.

**PRODIGY. n. f.** [prodige, French; prodigium, Latin.]

1. Any thing out of the ordinary process  
of nature, from which omens are drawn;  
portent.

He no more an exhal'd meteor,  
A prodigy of fear, and a portent  
Of broached mischief to the unborn times. *Shakspeare.*  
The party opposite to our settlement, seem to be  
driven out of all human methods, and are reduced  
to the poor comfort of prodigies and old women's  
fables. *Addison.*

2. Monster.  
Most of mankind, through their own sluggishness,  
become nature's prodigies, not her children. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Any thing astonishing for good or bad.  
They would seem prodigies of learning. *Spenser.*

**PRODIGION. n. f.** [prodigio, Lat.] Treason, treachery. *Ainsworth.*

**PRODIGOR. n. f.** [Lat.] A traitor.  
Not in use.

Prodigious, dost thou command me be shut out?  
—I do, thou most usurping proditor. *Shakspeare.*

**PRODIGIOUS. adj.** [from proditor, Latin.]

1. Traitorous; treacherous; perfidious.  
Not in use.

Now prodigious wretch! what hast thou done,  
To make this barbarous bite assassinate? *Daniel.*

2. Apt to make discoveries.

Solid and conclusive characters are emergent  
from the mind, and start out of children when  
themselves least think of it, for nature is prodigious.  
*Watson on Education.*

**TO PRODUCE. v. a.** [produco, Latin; produire, French.]

1. To offer to the view or notice.

Produce your cause faith the Lord; bring  
forth your strong reason. *Isaiah, xli. 21.*

2. To exhibit to the publick.

Your business is not to produce you much into the  
world, whereby you avoided many wrong steps. *Swift.*

3. To bring as an evidence.  
It seems not meet, nor wholesome to my place,  
To be produc'd against the Moor. *Shakspeare.*

4. To bear; to bring forth, as a vegetable.

This soil produces all sorts of palm-trees. *Sandys.*

5. To cause; to effect; to generate; to beget.

Somewhat is produced of nothing, for lies are  
sufficient to breed opinion, and opinion brings on  
substance. *Bacon.*

They by imprudence mix'd  
Produce prodigious births of body or mind. *Milton.*  
Then all this good of evil shall produce. *Milton.*

Clouds may rain, and rain produce  
Fruits in her loosen'd soil. *Milton.*

Observing in ourselves, that we can at pleasure  
move several parts of our bodies; the effects also,  
that natural bodies are able to produce in one another,  
occurring (very moment to our senses, we  
both these ways get the idea of power. *Locke.*

Hinder light but from striking on porphyre, and  
its colours vanish, it no longer produces any such  
ideas, upon the return of light, it produces these  
appearances again. *Locke.*

This wonder of the sculptor's hand  
Produc'd, his art was at a stand. *Addison.*

**PRODUCE. n. f.** [from the verb. This noun, though accented on the last syl-

lable by *Dryden*, is generally accented on the former.]

1. Product; that which any thing yields or brings.

You hoar not health for your own private use,  
But on the publick spend the rich produce. *Dryden.*

2. Amount; profit; gain; emergent sum or quantity.

In Staffordshire, after their lands are mow'd,  
they sow it with barley, allowing three bushels to  
an acre. Its common produce is thirty bushels.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
This tax has already been so often tried, that we  
know the exact produce of it. *Addison's Freeholder.*

**PRODUCT. n. f.** [from produce.] One that exhibits; one that offers.

If an instrument be produced with a protestation  
in favour of the producer, and the adverse party  
does not contradict, it shall be construed to the ad-  
vantage of the producer. *Ayliffe.*

**PRODUCER. n. f.** [from produce.] One that generates or produces.

By examining how I, that could contribute no-  
thing to mine own being, should be here, I came  
to ask the same question for my father, and I  
am led in a direct line to a first producer that must  
be more than man. *Sackville.*

Whenever want of money, or want of credit to  
the consumer, make the price low, that immu-  
diately reaches the first producer. *Locke.*

**PRODUCIBLE. adj.** [from produce.]

1. Such as may be exhibited.

There is no reason producible to free the child in  
children and idiots from the blame of not be-  
lieving, which will not with equal force be pro-  
ducible for those heathens to whom the gospel was  
never revealed. *Hume.*

That is accounted probable, which has better  
arguments producible for it, that can be brought  
against it. *South.*

Many warm expressions of the fathers are pro-  
ducible in this case. *Decay of Poetry.*

2. Such as may be generated or made.

The salts producible, are the alkalis or fixt salts,  
which seem to have an antipathy with acid ones. *Boyle.*

**PRODUCIBLENESS. n. f.** [from producible.] The state of being producible.

To confirm our doctrine of the producibility  
of salts, Helmont assures us, that by Puacellius's  
sal circulation, solid bodies, particularly stones,  
may be transmuted into actual salt equipondrant. *Boyle.*

**PRODUCE. n. f.** [productus, Latin; produit, French. *Milton* accents it on the first syllable, *Pope* on the last.]

1. Something produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals.

The landholder, having nothing but what the  
product of his land will yield, must take the market-  
rate. *Locke.*

Our British products are of such kinds and quan-  
tities, as can turn the balance of trade to our ad-  
vantage. *Addison.*

Range in the same quarter, the products of the  
same season. *Spenser.*

See thy bright altars  
Heap'd with the products of Sabean springs. *Pope.*

2. Work; composition; effect of art or labour.

Most of those books, which have obtained great  
reputation in the world, are the products of great  
and wise men. *Watts.*

3. Thing consequential; effect.

These are the products  
Of those ill-mated marriages. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. Result; sum: as, the product of many  
sums added to each other; the product  
of a trade.

**PRODUCTIVE. adj.** [from produco, Lat.]

Which may be produced, or drawn out at length.

**PRODUCTION.** *n. f.* [*production*, French; from *produit*.]

1. The act of producing.

A painter should foresee the harmony of the lights and shadows, taking from each of them that which will most conduce to the *production* of a beautiful effect. *Dryden*.

2. The thing produced; fruit; product.

The best of queens and best of herbs we owe To that bold nation, which the way did show To the fair region, where the sun does rise, Whose rich *productions* we so justly prize. *Waller*.  
What would become of the scrupulous consumptive *productions* furnished by our men of wit and learning? *Swift*.

3. Composition; work of art or study.

We have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean *productions*. *Swift*.

**PRODUCTIVE.** *adj.* [from *produce*.] Having the power to produce; fertile; generative; efficient.

In thee, Not in themselves, all their known virtue appears *Prodigious* as in herb and plant. *Milton*.

This is turning nobility unto a principle of virtue; and making it *productive* of merit, as it is understood to have been originally a reward of it. *Spett*.

Be thou my aid, my tuneful song inspire, And kindle, with thy own *productive* fire. *Dryden*.  
If the *productive* rat of the mail be spent, it is not capable of being mended with new. *Morimer*.

Numbers of Scots are glad to exchange their barren hills for our fruitful vales so *productive* of that gain. *Swift*.

Hymen's flames like stars unite, And burn for ever one,  
Chaste as cold Cynthia's virgin light, *Productive* as the sun. *Pope*.

Plutarch, in his life of Theseus, says, that that age was *productive* of men of prodigious stature. *Broomer*.

**PROEM.** *n. f.* [*πρῶσιμον*; *proemium*, Lat. *proème*, old French.] Preface; introduction.

One and the same *proem*, containing a general motive to provoke people to obedience of all and every one of these precepts, was prefixed before the decalogue. *Witt*.

So glaz'd the tempter, and his *proem* tun'd. *Milton*.  
Thus much may serve by way of *proem*, Proceed we therefore to our poem. *Swift's Miscell.*

Justinian has, in the *proem* to the digest, only prefixed the term of five years for studying the laws. *Ayliffe*.

**PROFANATION.** *n. f.* [*profanation*, Fr. from *profano*, Latin.]

1. The act of violating any thing sacred.

He knew how bold men are to take even from God himself; how hudy that house would be kept from impious *profanation* he knew. *Hunter*.

What I am and what I would, are to your ears divinity; to any others, *profanation*. *Shakespeare*.  
'Twere *profanation* of our joys,

To tell the lady our love. *Dorner*.

*Profanation* of the Lord's day, and of other solemn festival days, which are devoted to divine and religious offices, is impious. *White*.

All *profanation* and invasion of things sacred, is an offence against the eternal law of nature. *South*.

Others think I ought not to have translated *Caucer*: they suppose a veneration due to his old language, and that it is little less than *profanation* and sacrilege to alter it. *Dryden*.

2. Irreverence to holy things or persons.

Great men may jest with saints, 'tis wit in them; But, in the less, foul *profanation*. *Shakespeare*.

**PROFANE.** *adj.* [*profane*, Fr. from *profanus*, Latin.]

1. Irreverent to sacred names or things.

*Profane* fellow!

Wert thou the son of Jupiter, and no more But what thou art besides, thou wert too base To be his groom. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

These have caused the weak to stumble, and the *profane* to blaspheme, offending the ore, and hardening the other. *South*.

2. Not sacred; secular.

The universality of the deluge is attested by *profane* history; for the fame of it is gone through the earth, and there are records of traditions concerning it in all the parts of this and the new found world. *Burnet's Theory*.

3. Polluted; not pure.

Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things. *Raleigh*.

4. Not purified by holy rites.

Far hence he souls *profane*, The Sibyl cry'd, and from the grove abtain. *Dry*.

**TO PROFANE.** *v. a.* [*profano*, Latin; *profaner*, French.]

1. To violate; to pollute.

He then, that is not furnish'd in this sort, Deith but usurp the sacred name of knight, *Profaning* this most honourable order. *Shakespeare*.  
Pity the temple *profaned* of ungodly men. *Mac*.

Foretold fruit *Profand* first by the serpent, by him first Made common and unhallow'd. *Milton*.

How far have we *Profand* thy heavenly gift of poetry? Made prostitute and profligate the muse, Debas'd. *Dryden*.

How are festivals *profand*? When they are not regarded, nor distinguished from common day; when they are made instruments of vice and vanity, when they are spent in luxury and debauchery, when our joy degenerates into sensuality, and we express it by intemperance and excess. *Nelson*.

2. To put to wrong use.

I feel me much to blame, So idly to *profane* the precious time. *Shakespeare*.  
**PROFANELY.** *adv.* [from *profane*.] With irreverence to sacred names or things.

I will hold my tongue no more, as touching their wickedness, which they *profanely* commit. *2 John*, xv. 8.

Let none of things serious, much less of divine, When belly and head's full, *profanely* dispute. *Ben Jonson*.

That proud scholar, intending to erect altars to Virgil, speaks of Homer too *profanely*. *Broomer*.

**PROFANER.** *n. f.* [from *profane*.] Polluter; violator.

The argument which our Saviour useth against *profaners* of the temple, he taketh from the use whereunto it was with solemnity consecrated. *Hosker*.

Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace, *Profaners* of this neighbour-stained steel. *Shakespeare*.  
There are a lighter ludicrous sort of *profaners*, who use the scripture to furnish out their jest. *Gwinnett of the Twing*.

**PROFANENESS.** *n. f.* [from *profane*.] Irreverence of what is sacred.

Apollo, pardon My great *profaneness* 'gainst thy oracle! *Shakespeare*.  
You can banish from thence familiarity and *profaneness*, and restrain the incontinent insolence of poets and their actors. *Dryden*.

Fidels against immortality and *profaneness*, law against oaths and execrations, we trample upon. *Arbuty*.

**PROFECTION.** *n. f.* [*profectio*, Latin.] Advance; progression.

This, with *profection* of the horoscope unto the seventh house or opposite signs, every seventh year oppresseth living natures. *Broomer*.

**TO PROFFESS.** *v. a.* [*proffer*, French; from *proffessus*, Latin.]

1. To declare himself in strong terms of any opinion or character.

The day almost itself *proffess* yours, And little is to do. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

Would you have me speak after my custom, As being a *proffess'd* tyrant to their sex? *Shakespeare*.  
Let no man, that *proffesses* himself a christian, keep so heathenish a family, as not to see God be daily worshipp'd in it. *Duty of Man*.

Pretending first Wife to fly pain, *proffessing* next the spy. *Milton*.

A servant to thy sex, a slave to thee, A toe *proffess* to barren chastity. *Dryden*.

2. To make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration.

Love well your father; To your *proffessing* bosoms I commit him. *Shakespeare*.

3. To declare publickly one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment.

What, master, read you? first resolve me that. —I read that I *proffess* the art of love. *Shakespeare*.  
Without eyes thou shalt want light, *proffess* not the knowledge therefore that thou hast not. *Ecclesiastes*.

**TO PROFFESS.** *v. n.*

1. 'To declare openly.

They *proffess* that they know God, but in works they deny him. *Titus*, i. 16.  
*Proffess* unto the Lord, that I am come unto the country, which the Lord sware unto our fathers. *Deuteronomy*, xxvi. 3.

2. To enter into a state of life by a public declaration.

But *Proffess*, as *proffess* a huntress and a nun, The wide and wealthy sea, nor all his power respects. *Dryden*.

3. To declare friendship. Not in use.

As he does conceive, He is dishonour'd by a man, which ever *Proffess* to him; why, his revenges must In that be made more bitter. *Shakespeare*.

**PROFFESSFULLY.** *adv.* [from *proffessed*.] According to open declaration made by himself.

I could not grant too much to men, that being *proffessedly* my subjects, pretended religious strictness. *King Charles*.

Virgil, whom he *proffessedly* imitated, has surpassed him among the Romans. *Dryden*.  
England I travelled over, *proffessedly* searching all places I passed along. *Woodward*.

**PROFESSION.** *n. f.* [*profession*, French; from *proffess*.]

1. Calling; vocation; known employment. The term *profession* is particularly used of divinity, physick, and law.

I must tell you, You tender more your person's honour, than Your high *proffession* spiritual. *Shakespeare*.

It we confound arts with the abuse of them, we shall condemn all honest trades, for there are that deceive in all *professions*, and bury in forgetfulness all knowledge. *Raleigh*.

Some of our *proffessors* keep wondrous hard *proffession*. No other can trace, not the sons of any one other *proffession*, not perhaps altogether, are so much scattered amongst all *professions*, as the sons of clergymen. *Spratt's Sermons*.

'Tis this a practice, in which multitudes, besides those of the learned *professions*, may be engaged. *Watts*.

2. Declaration.

A naked *profession* may have credit, where no other evidence can be given. *Glanville's Suppl.*  
The *professions* of princes, when a crown is the bait, are a slender security. *Lilly*.

Most profligately false, with the strongest *professions* of sincerity. *Swift*.

3. The act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion.

For by oil in their lamps, and the first lighting of them, which was common to them both, is meant that solemn profession of faith and repentance, which all christians make in baptism. *Thesoph.*  
When Christianity came to be taken up, for the sake of their civil encumbrances which attended it, *Thesoph.* the complaint was applicable to christians.

**PROF'IONAL.** *adj.* [from *profession*.]  
Relating to a particular calling or profession.

*Prof'ional*, as well as *national*, reflections are to be made. *Clayton.*

**PROFESSOR.** *n. s.* [*professeur*, French; from *profess*.]

1. One who declares himself of any opinion or party.

When the holiness of the *professors* of religion is decayed, you may doubt the springing up of a new sect. *Bacon's Essays.*

The whole church of *professors* at Philippi to whom he went, was not made up wholly of the elect, sincere, and persevering christians, but like the net, in Christ's fable, that caught both good and bad, and had, no doubt, some insincere persons, hypocrites, and temporaries in it. *Parson's.*

2. One who publicly practices or teaches an art.

*Professors* in most sciences are generally the worst qualified to explain their meanings to those who are not of their rubric. *Swift.*

3. One who is visibly religious.

Ordinary, illiterate people, who were *professors*, that shewed a concern for religion, seemed much conversant in St. Paul's epistles. *Locke.*

**PROFESSORSHIP.** *n. s.* [from *professor*.]

The station or office of a public teacher.  
Dr. Prideaux succeeded him in the *professorship*, being then elected bishop of Worcester, Sanderson succeeded him in the regium *professorship*. *Molineux.*

**PROF'ER.** *v. a.* [*profero*, Latin; *proférer*, French.]

1. To propose; to offer to acceptance.

To them that coveit such eye-glutting gain,  
*Profer* thy gifts, and fitter terms into entertain. *Shenstone.*  
Does Cato lend this answer back to Cæsar,  
For all his generous cares and *profer'd* friendship? *Addison.*

2. To attempt of one's own accord.

None, among the choice and prime  
Of those brave new-warring champions, could be found  
So hardy as to *profer*, or accept,  
Alone, the dreadful voyage. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**PROF'ER.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Offer made; something proposed to acceptance.

Balthus, content to take that, since he could have no more, allowed her reasons, and took her *proffer* thankfully. *Sidney.*

*Proffers*, not took, reap thanks for their reward. *Shakespeare.*

The king  
Great *proffers* finds of pardon and of grace,  
If they would yield, and quietly embrace. *Daniel.*  
He made a *proffer* to lay down his commission  
of command in the arm. *Shenstone.*  
But these, nor all the *proffers* you can make,  
Are worth the better which I set to stake. *Dryden.*

2. Essay; attempt.

It is done with time, and by little and little, and with many essays. *Proffers*. *Bacon's Essays.*

**PROF'ERER.** *n. s.* [from *proffer*.] He that offers.

Mind, in modesty, is no, to that  
Which they would have the *profferer* confute as.

Which they would have the *profferer* confute as.

He who always refuses, taxes the *profferer* with indolence, and declares his assistance needless. *Collier.*

**PROF'ICIL.** *n. s.* [from *proficere*,

**PROF'ICIENCY.** *n. s.* [Latin.] Profit; ad-

vancement in any thing; improvement gained. It is applied to intellectual acquisition.

Persons of riper years, who flocked into the church during the three first centuries, were obliged to pass through instructions, and give account of their *proficiency*. *Addison.*

Some resting with too much satisfaction on their own *proficiencies*, or presuming on their election by God, persuade themselves into a careless security. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**PROFICIENT.** *n. s.* [*proficiens*, Latin.]

One who has made advances in any study or business.

I am so old a *proficient* in one quarter of an hour, that I can drink with any tinker in his own language. *St. Asaph.*

I am disposed to receive further light in this matter, from those whom it will be no disadvantage for much greater *proficients* than I to learn. *Rogers.*

Young dealers were, by practice, made *proficients* in their fathers' trade. *Swiss's Miscell.*

**PROFICUOUS.** *adj.* [*proficiuus*, Latin.]

Advantageous; useful.

It is very *proficiuus* to take a good liver dose. *Harvey.*

To put a *proficiuus* *proficiuus*, such a race of men produce, As in the cause of virtue him, may fix His throne inviolate. *Philips.*

**PROF'IE.** *n. s.* [*prophie*, French.] The

side face; half face.

The painter will not take that side of the face, which has some notorious blemish in it; but either draw it in *prophie*, or else shadow the more imperfect side. *Dryden.*

By the end of the third century, I have not seen a Roman emperor drawn with a full face; they always appear in *prophie*, which gives us the view of a head very majestic. *Addison.*

**PROFIT.** *n. s.* [*profit*, French.]

1. Gain; pecuniary advantage.

Thou must know,  
That not my *profit* that does lead mine honour. *Milton.*  
He thinks it highly just, that all rewards of trust, *profit*, or dignity should be given only to those, whose principles direct them to preserve the constitution. *Swift.*

2. Advantage; accession of good.

What is it for men now to live in heaviness, and *profit* look for punishment? *Fidias, vii. 47.*

Wisdom that is hid, and treasure that is hoarded up, what *profit* is in them both? *Ecclesi. xx. 30.*

Say not what *profit* is there of my service, and what good things shall I have hereafter. *Ecclesi. xi.*

The king did not love the barren wars with Scotland, though he made his *profit* of the noise of them. *Bacon.*

3. Improvement; advancement; proficiency.

**PROF'IT.** *v. a.* [*profiter*, French.]

1. To benefit; to advantage.

Whereto might the strength of their hands *profit* me? *Job.*

Let it *profit* thee to have heard,  
By terrible example, the reward  
Of disobedience. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To improve; to advance.

To a great means of *profiting* yourself, to copy diligently excellent pieces and beautiful designs. *Dryden.*

**PROF'IT.** *v. n.*

1. To gain advantage.

The Romans, though possessed of their ports, did not *profit* much by trade. *Abulnoton on Coins.*

2. To make improvement.

Meditate upon these things, give thyself wholly to them, that thy *profiting* may appear to all. *1 Tim.*

She has *profited* so well already by your counsel, that she can say her lesson. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

3. To be of use or advantage.

Of times nothing *profits* more,  
Than self-often grounded on just and right. *M. K.*

What *profits* thy thoughts, and toils, and cares,  
In vigour more confirm'd, and riper years? *Prior.*

**PROFITABLE.** *adj.* [*profitable*, French; from *profit*.]

1. Gainful; lucrative.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man, is not so estimable or *profitable*,  
As flesh of muttons, beef, or goats. *Shakespeare.*

The planting of hop-yard, sowing of wheat and rape seed, are round very *profitable* for the planters, in places apt for them, and consequently *profitable* for the kingdom. *Bacon.*

2. Useful; advantageous.

To wait friends lost  
Is not by much to wholesome, *profitable*,  
As to rejoice at friends but newly found. *Shakespeare.*

Then Judas, thinking indeed that they would be *profitable* in many things, granted them peace. *2 Mat. xii.*

What was so *profitable* to the empire, became fatal to the empire. *Abulnoton on Coins.*

**PROFITABLENESS.** *n. s.* [from *profitable*.]

1. Gainfulness.

2. Usefulness; advantageousness.

We will now briefly take notice of the *profitableness* of plants for play and food. *Moss.*

What shall be the just portion of those, whom neither the condescension or kindness, nor wounds and suffering of the Son of God could persuade, not yet the excellency, calmness and *profitableness* of his commands invite? *Calvary's Sermons.*

**PROFITABLY.** *adv.* [from *profitable*.]

1. Gainfully.

2. Advantageously; usefully.

You have had many opportunities to settle this reflection, and have *profitably* employed them. *Wake.*

**PROFITLESS.** *adj.* [from *profit*.] Void

of gain or advantage. Not used, though proper.

We must not think the Turk is so unskilful,  
To leave that last, which concerns him first,  
Neglecting an attempt of ease and gain,  
To wake and wage a dangerous *profitless*. *Shakespeare.*

**PROFLIGATE.** *adj.* [*profligatus* Lat.]

Abandoned; lost to virtue and decency; shameless.

Time sensibly all things impairs;  
Our fathers have been worse than theirs,  
And we than ours, next age will see  
A race more *profligate* than we,  
With all the pains we take, have skill enough  
to be. *Rochester.*

How far have we  
Prophan'd thy heav'nly gift of poetry?  
Made prostitute and *profligate* the muse,  
Debauch'd to each obscene and impious use,  
Whose harmony was first ordain'd above  
For tongues of angels, and for hymns of love. *Dry.*

Though Phalaris his brazen bull were there,  
And he would dictate what he'd have you swear,  
Be not to *profligate*, but rather chuse  
To guard your honour, and your life to lose. *Dry.*

Melancholy objects and subjects will, at times,  
Impress the most *profligate* spirits. *Clarissa.*

**PROFLIGATE.** *n. s.* An abandoned, shameless wretch.

It is pleasant to see a notorious *profligate* seized with a concern for his religion, and converting his spleen into zeal. *Addison.*

I have heard a *profligate* offer much stronger arguments against paying his debts, than even he was known to do against christianity; because he happened to be closer pressed by the bailiff than the parson. *Swift's Miscellany.*

How could such a *profligate* as Antony, or a boy of eighteen, like Octavius, ever dare to dream of giving the law to such an empire and people? *Swift.*

**TO PROFLIGATE.** *v. a.* [*profligo*, Lat.]

To

To drive away. A word borrowed from the Latin without alteration of the sense, but not used.

Lavatories, to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and jugulars, do potently *profligate* and keep off the venom. *Harvey.*

**PROFLIGATELY.** *adv.* [from *profligate*] Slamefully.

Most *profligately* false, with the strongest professions of sincerity. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

**PROFLIGATENESS.** *n. s.* [from *profligate*.] The quality of being profligate.

**PROFLUENCE.** *n. s.* [from *profluens*.] Profuse; course.

In the *profluence* or proceedings of their fortunes, there was much difference between them. *Boyer.*

**PROFLUENT.** *adj.* [from *profluens*, Latin.] Flowing forward.

Teach all nations what of him they learn'd, And his salvation; them who shall believe Baptizing in the *profluens* stream, the sign Of washing them from guilt of sin. *Milton.*

**PROFUND.** *adj.* [*profund*, French; *profundus*, Latin.]

1. Deep; descending far below the surface; low with respect to the neighbouring places.

All else deep snow and ice, A gulf *profund*, as that Serboman big Between Parnassus and mount Cithæon. *Milton.*

2. Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind; not easily fathomed by the mind; as, a profound *tristitia*.

3. Lowly; humble, submissive; submissive. What words wilt thou use to move thy God to hear thee? what humble figures? what *profund* reverence? *Dante.*

4. Laid beyond the common reach; knowing to the bottom.

Not orator only with the people, but even the very *profund* disputers in all faculties, have hereby often, with the best learned, prevailed most. *Hooker.*

5. Deep in contrivance.

The revolvers are *profund* to make slaughter, though I have been a rebuker of them. *Hobbes, v. 2.*

6. Having profound or hidden qualities.

Upon the corner of the moon, There hangs a vap'rous drop *profund*. *Shakespeare.*

**PROFUND.** *n. s.*

1. The deep; the main; the sea.

God, in the fathomless *profund*, Hath all his choice commandments drown'd. *Sandys.*

2. The abyss.

If some other place th' ethereal king Possess'd lately, thither to arrive, I travel this *profund*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**PROFUND.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To dive; to penetrate. A barbarous word.

We cannot *profund* into the hidden things of nature, nor see the first springs that set the rest a-going. *Glanville.*

**PROFUNDLY.** *adv.* [from *profund*.]

1. Deeply; with deep concern.

Why sigh you so *profundly*? *Shakespeare.*

2. With great degrees of knowledge; with deep insight.

The most *profundly* wise. *Drayton.*

Domenichino was *profundly* skill'd in all the parts of painting, but wanting genius, he had less of nobleness. *Dryden.*

**PROFOUNDNESS.** *n. s.* [from *profund*.]

1. Depth of place.

2. Depth of knowledge.

Their wits, which did every where else conquer harden'd, were with *profundness* here over-matched. *Hooker.*

**PROFUNDITY.** *n. s.* [from *profund*.]

Depth of place or knowledge.

The other ruin'd Round through the vast *profundity* obscure. *Milton.*

**PROFUSE.** *adj.* [*profusus*, Latin.]

1. Lavish; too liberal; prodigal.

In *profuse* governments it has been ever observed, that the people from bad example have grown lazy and expensive, the court has become luxurious and intemperate, and the camp intemperate and intemperate. *Davenant.*

2. Overabounding; exuberant.

On a green shady bank, *profuse* of flowers, Pennine I sat. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Lavishly; prodigally.

The prince of poets, who before us went, Had a vast income, and *profusely* spent. *Harte.*

4. With exuberance.

Then spring the living herds *profusely* wild. *Tennyson.*

**PROFUSENESS.** *n. s.* [from *profuse*.] Lavishness; prodigality.

One of a mean fortune manages his store with extreme parsimony, but, with fear of running into *profuseness*, never arrives to the magnificence of living. *Dryden.*

5. Lavishly; prodigally.

*Profuseness* of doing good, a soul unsatisfied with all it has done, and an unextinguished desire of doing more. *Dryden.*

6. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance.

What meant thy pompous progress through the empire? *Thy vast profusion* to the factious nobles? *Rowe.*

7. Lavish expence; superfluous effusion; waste.

He was desirous to avoid not only *profusion*, but the least effusion of christian blood. *Hayward.*

8. Abundance; exuberant plenty.

The great *profusion* and expence Of his revenues bred him much offence. *Daniel.*

9. Trade is fitted to the nature of our country, as it abounds with a great *profusion* of commodities of its own growth, very convenient for other countries. *Addison.*

The raptur'd eye, The fair *profusion*, yellow Autumnal spies. *Tennyson.*

**TO PROG.** *v. n.*

1. To rob; to steal.

2. To shift meanly for provisions. A low word.

He went out *proging* for provisions as before. *L'Estrange.*

**PROG.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Victuals; provision of any kind. A low word.

O nephew! your grief is but folly, In town you may find better *prog*. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

Spout tucked up with in patterns trudge it, With handkerchief of *prog*, like trull with budget; And eat by turns plumcake and judge it. *Congr.*

**PROGENATION.** *n. s.* [*progenus*, Latin.]

The act of begetting; propagation.

**PROGENITOR.** *n. s.* [*progenitus*, Latin.]

A forefather; an ancestor in a direct line.

Although these things be already past away by her *progenitors* former grants unto the lord, yet I could find a way to remedy a great part thereof. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Like true subjects, sons of your *progenitors*, Go cheerfully together. *Shakespeare.*

All generations then had hither come, From all the ends of th' earth, to celebrate And reverence thee, heir great *progenitor*. *Milton.*

Power by right of fatherhood is not possible in any one, otherwise than as Adam's heir, or as *progenitor* over his own descendants. *Locke.*

The principal acts in Milton's poem are not only our *progenitors*, but representatives. *Addison.*

**PROGENY.** *n. s.* [*progenie*, old French; *progenies*, Latin.] Offspring; race; generation.

The sons of God have God's own natural Son as a second Adam from heaven, whose race and *progeny* they are by natural and heavenly birth. *Hooker.*

Not me begotten of a shepherd swain, But issu'd from the *progeny* of kings. *Shakespeare.*

By promise he received Gift to his *progeny* of all that land. *Milton.*

The bide degenerate iron offspring ends; A golden *progeny* from heav'n descends. *Dryden.*

Thus shall we live in perfect bliss, and see, Deathless ourselves, our numerous *progeny*. *Dryden.*

We are the more pleased to behold the throne surrounded by a numerous *progeny*, when we consider the virtues of those from whom they descend. *Addison's Fables.*

**PROGNOSTICABLE.** *adj.* [from *prognosticate*.] Such as may be foreknown or foretold.

The causes of this inundation cannot be regular, and therefore their effects not *prognosticable* like eclipse. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TO PROGNOSTICATE.** *v. a.* [from *prognostick*.] To foretell; to foreshow.

He had now outlived the day, which his tutor Sandford had *prognosticated* upon his activity he would not outlive. *Chapman.*

Unkill'd in th'chemes by planets to foreknow, I neither will, nor can *prognosticate*. *Dryden.*

To the young gaping hear, his father's fate. *Dryden.*

**PROGNOSTICATION.** *n. s.* [from *prognosticate*.]

1. The act of foreknowing or foreshowing.

Raw as he is, and in the hottest day *prognostication* proclaims, shall he be set against a brick-wall, the sun looking with a southward eye upon him; where he is to behold him, with flies blown to death. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

This theory of the earth begins to be a kind of prophecy or *prognostication* of things to come, as it hath been hitherto an history of things past. *Burnet.*

2. Foretold.

He did him farewell, arming himself in a black armour, as a badge or *prognostication* of his mind. *Shakespeare.*

If an oily palm be not a fruitful *prognostication*, I cannot scratch mine ear. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

**PROGNOSTICATOR.** *n. s.* [from *prognosticate*.] Foreteller, foreknower.

That astrologer made his almanack give a tolerable account of the weather by a direct invention of the common *prognosticators*, to let his better run counter to reports. *Government of the Tongue.*

**PROGNOSTICK.** *adj.* [*prognostique*, French; *prognosticus*, Latin.] Foretelling, disease or recovery; foreshowing; as, a *prognostick* symptom.

**PROGNOSTICK.** *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The skill of foretelling diseases or the event of diseases. This is a Gallicism.

Hippocrates's *prognostick* is generally true, that it is very hard to resolve a small apoplexy. *Boerhaave.*

2. A prediction.

- Though your *progresses* run too fast,  
They must be verily 'd at last. *Swift.*
3. A token forerunning.  
Whatsoever you are or shall be, has been but an  
easy *progress* from what you were. *South.*  
Careful observers  
By sure *progresses* may forecast a show's. *Swift.*
- PROGRESS.** *n. f.* [*progrès*, French;  
from *progressus*, Latin.]
1. Course; procession; passage.  
I cannot, by the *progress* of the stars,  
Give guests how near to day. *Shak. Julius Caesar.*  
The moon begins  
Her roll, *progress* smiling. *Milton.*  
The Syphilis behold it kindling as it flies,  
And pleas'd pursue its *progress* through the skies. *Pope.*
2. Advancement; motion forward.  
Through all thy veins shall run  
A cold and drowsy humour, which shall seize  
Each vital spirit; for no pulse shall keep  
The natural *progress*, but surcease to beat. *Shaksp.*  
This motion worketh in round at first, which  
way to deliver itself; and then worketh in *progress*,  
where it findeth the deliverance easiest. *Bacon.*  
Out of Ethiopia beyond Egypt had been a strange  
*progress* for ten hundred thousand men. *Raleigh.*  
Whoever undertakes the *progress* and revo-  
lutions of nature, will see that neither the present  
form of the earth, nor its first form, were permanent  
and immutable. *Burns.*  
It is impossible the mind should ever be stopped  
in its *progress* in this space. *Locke.*  
The bounds of all body we have no difficulty  
to arrive at; but when the mind is there, it finds  
nothing to hinder its *progress* into the endless ex-  
pansion. *Locke.*  
Perhaps I judge hastily, there being several, in  
whole writings I have made very little *progress*.  
*Swift's Miscellaneous.*
3. Intellectual improvement; advance-  
ment in knowledge; proficiency.  
Solon the wise his *progress* never ceas'd,  
But still he's learning with his dysnomia's. *Darb.*  
It is strange, that men should not have made  
more *progress* in the knowledge of these things.  
*Burton.*  
Several defects in the understanding hinder it in  
its *progress* to knowledge. *Locke.*  
Others descend at the first difficulty, and con-  
clude, that making any *progress* in knowledge, far  
ther than serves their ordinary business, is above  
their capacities. *Locke.*  
You perhaps have made no *progress* in the most  
important of human virtue; you have scarce gone  
half way in humility and charity. *Law.*
4. Removal from one place to another.  
From Egypt arts then *progress* made to Greece,  
Wrest in the table of the golden deer. *Dentam.*
5. A journey of state; a circuit.  
He gave order, that there should be nothing in  
his journey like unto a warlike march, but rather  
like unto the *progress* of a king in full peace. *Bacon.*  
O may I live to hail the day  
When the glad nation shall survey  
Their sovereign, through his wide command,  
Passing in *progress* o'er the land. *Addison.*
- TO PROGRESS.** *v. n.* [*progredier*, Lat.]  
To move forward; to pass. Not used.  
Let me wipe off this honourable dew,  
That silverly doth *progress* on thy cheek. *Shaksp.*
- PROGRESSION.** *s. f.* [*progression*, Fr. *pro-*  
*gressio*, Latin.]
1. Proportional *progress*; regular and gra-  
dual advance.  
The squares of the diameters of these rings,  
made by any prismatick colour, were in a har-  
monical *progression*. *Newton.*
2. Motion forward  
Those wretches, who endeavour the advance-  
ment of learning, are likely to find a clear *pro-*  
*gression*, when so many tubes are levelled. *Brown.*

- In philosophical enquiries, the order of nature  
should govern, which in all *progression* is to go  
from the place one is then in, to that which lies  
next to it. *Locke.*
3. Course; passage.  
He hath fram'd a letter, which accidentally, or  
by the way of *progression*, hath miscarried. *Shak.*
4. Intellectual advance.  
For the fixing the long *progression* of the thoughts  
to first principles, the mind should provide several  
intermediate principles. *Locke.*
- PROGRESSIONAL.** *adj.* [from *progression*]  
Such as are in a state of encrease or ad-  
vance.  
They maintain their accomplished ends, and  
relapse not again unto their *progressional* imper-  
fections. *Brown.*
- PROGRESSIVE.** *adj.* [*progressif*, French;  
from *progress*.] Going forward; ad-  
vancing.  
Princes, if they use ambitious men, should  
handle it so, as they may be still *progressive*, and  
not retrograde. *Bacon.*  
In *progressive* motion, the arms and legs move  
successively; but in rotation, both together.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- Their course  
*Progressive*, retrograde, or standing still. *Milton.*  
The *progressive* motion of this animal is made  
not by walking, but by leaping. *Key on the Great.*  
Here the *progressive* course of reptiles age  
Perform three thousand times its annual stage,  
May not our power and learning be surpass'd,  
And art and empire learn to travel west? *Prior.*
- PROGRESSIVELY.** *adv.* [from *progressive*.]  
By gradual steps or regular course.  
The reason why they fall in that order, from  
the greatest effects *progressively* to the least, is, be-  
cause the greatest effects denote a greater distance  
of the moon before the sun, and consequently a  
nearer approach to her conjunction. *Holmes.*
- PROGRESSIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *progress*  
*ive*.] The state of advancing.
- TO PROHIBIT.** *v. a.* [*prohibeo*, Latin;  
*prohibere*, French]
1. To forbid; to interdict by authority.  
She would not let them know of his close lying  
in that *prohibited* place, because they would be  
offended. *Sidney.*  
The weight which it did command them,  
are to us in a *prohibited* ship. *Hosker.*  
Moral law is twofold; simply moral, or moral  
only by some external constitution, or imposition  
of God. Divine law, simply moral, commandeth  
or *prohibeth* actions, good or evil, in respect of  
their inward nature and quality. *White.*
2. To debar; to hinder.  
Gates of blinding adamant  
Bar'd over us, *prohibit* all eyes. *Milton.*
- PROHIBITER.** *n. f.* [from *prohibit*.] For  
bidding; interdicter.
- PROHIBITION.** *n. f.* [*prohibition*, French;  
*prohibitio*, Latin; from *prohibit*.]
1. Forbiddance, interdict; act of forbid-  
ding.  
Might there not be some other mystery in this  
*prohibition*, than thy think of? *Hosker.*  
'Gainst self-slaughter  
There is a *prohibition* to divine,  
That cravens my weak hand. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
He bestow'd the liberal choice of all things, with  
one only *prohibition*, to try his obedience. *Raleigh.*  
Let us not think hard  
One easy *prohibition*, who enjoy  
Free leave to large to all things else. *Milton.*  
The law of God in the ten commandments  
consists mostly of *prohibitions*; thou shalt not do  
such a thing. *Tilley.*
2. A writ issued by one court to stop the  
proceeding of another.

**PROHIBITORY.** *adj.* [from *prohibit*.] Im-  
plying prohibition; forbidding.

A prohibition will lie on this statute, notwith-  
standing the penalty annexed; because it has words  
*prohibitory*, as well as a penalty annexed. *Ayliffe.*

**TO PROJECT.** *v. a.* [*projicio*, *projectus*,  
Latin.]

1. To throw out; to cast forward.

The ascending villas

*Project* long shadows o'er the crystal tide. *Pope.*

2. To exhibit a form, as of the image  
thrown on a mirror.

Diffusive of themselves where'er they pass,  
They make that warmth in others they expect;  
Their valour works like bodies on a glass,  
And does its image on their men *project*. *Dryden.*

If we had a plan of the naked lines of longi-  
tude and latitude, *projected* on the meridian, a  
learner might more speedily advance himself in  
the knowledge of geography. *Watts.*

3. [*Projetter*, French.] To scheme; to  
form in the mind; to contrive.

It ceases to be counsel, to compel men to  
assent to whatever tumultuary projects shall *project*.  
*King Charles.*

What fit we then *projecting* peace and war? *Miln.*

What desire, by which nature *projects* its own  
pleasure or preservation, can be granted by an-  
other man's personal pursuit of his own vice? *South.*

**TO PROJECT.** *v. n.* To jut out; to  
shoot forward; to shoot beyond some-  
thing next it: as, the cornice *projects*.

**PROJECT.** *n. f.* [*projet*, Fr. from the  
verb.] Scheme; design; contrivance.

It is a discovering the longitude, and discovers  
a much higher name than that of a *project*. *Addison.*

In the various *projects* of happiness devised by  
human reason, there appeared inconsistencies not to  
be reconciled. *Rogers.*

**PROJECTILE.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

A body put in motion.

*Projectiles* would for ever move on in the lar-  
gest line, did not the air, their own gravity, or  
the ruggedness of the plane stop their motion.  
*Coyne's Philosophical Principles.*

**PROJECTILE.** *adj.* [*projectile*, French.]  
Impelled forward.

Good blood, and a due *projectile* motion or circu-  
lation, are necessary to convert the aliment into  
laudable juices. *Aschwin.*

**PROJECTION.** *n. f.* [from *project*.]

1. The act of shooting forwards.

If the electric be held unto the light, many  
particles will be discharged from it, which motion  
is performed by the breath of the effluvia arising  
with agility, for as the electric cooleth, the  
*projection* of the atoms ceaseth. *Brown.*

2. [*Projection*, French.] Plan; delineation.  
See *TO PROJECT*.

For the bulk of the learners of astronomy, that  
*projection* of the stars is best, which includes in it  
all the stars in our horizon, reaching to the 38<sup>th</sup>  
degree of the southern latitude. *Watts.*

3. Scheme; plan of action: as, a *pro-*  
*jection* of a new scheme.

4. [*Projection*, French.] In chemistry,  
an operation; crisis of an operation;  
moment of transmutation.

A little quantity of the medicine in the *pro-*  
*jection* will turn a sea of the baser metal into gold  
by multiplying. *Bacon.*

**PROJECTOR.** *n. f.* [from *project*.]

1. One who forms schemes or designs.

The following comes from a *projector*, a cor-  
respondent as diverting as a traveller, his subject  
having the fine grace of novelty to recommend it.  
*Addison.*

Among all the *projectors* in this attempt, men  
have met with so general a success, as they who



apply themselves to soften the rigour of the precept.

Rogers.

## 2. One who forms wild impracticable schemes.

Chymists, and other *projectors*, propose to themselves things utterly impracticable. *L'Estrange.*

Astrologers that future fates foretold,  
*Projectors*, quacks, and lawyers not a few. *Pope.*

**PROJECTURE.** *n. f.* [*projecture*, French; *proiectura*, Latin.] A jutting out.

**TO PROJIN.** *v. a.* [a corruption of *prune*.] To lop; to cut; to trim; to prune.

I sit and *prune* my wings

After flight, and put new stings

To my shafts.

*Ben Jonson.*

The country husbandman will not give the *pruning* knife to a young plant, as not able to admit the leaf.

*Ben Jonson.*

**TO PROJATE.** *v. a.* [*prolatum*, Lat.] To pronounce; to utter.

The pressures of war have somewhat cowed their spirits, as may be gathered from the accent of their words, which they *prolate* in a whining querulous tone, as if still complaining and credit-fallen.

*Horat.*

**PROLATE.** *adj.* [*prolatus*, Latin.] Extended beyond an exact bound.

As to the *primate* spheroidal figure, though it be the necessary result of the earth's rotation about its own axis, yet it is also very convenient for us.

*Chyne's Philosophical Principles.*

**PROLATION.** *n. f.* [*prolatus*, Latin.]

## 1. Pronunciation; utterance.

Parrots, having been used to be fed at the *prolation* of certain words, my afterwards pronounce the tune.

*Ray.*

## 2. Delay; act of deferring.

*Amfworth.*

**PROLEGOMENA.** *n. f.* [*προλογόμενα*; *prolegomenes*, Gr.] Previous discourse; introductory observations.

**PROLEPSIS.** *n. f.* [*πρόληψις*; *prolepsis*, French.]

## 1. A form of rhetoric, in which objections are anticipated.

This was contained in my *prolepsis* or prevention of his answer.

*Bramhall against Hobbes.*

## 2. An error in chronology by which events are dated too early.

This is a *prolepsis* or anachronism.

*T. Chald.*

**PROLEPTICAL.** *adj.* [from *prolepsis*.] Previous; antecedent.

The *proleptical* notions of religion cannot be so well defended by the professed servants of the altar.

*Gl. Neville.*

**PROLEPTICALLY.** *adv.* [from *proleptical*.] By way of anticipation. *Clarissa.*

**PROLETARIAN.** *adj.* Mean; wretched, vile; vulgar.

Like speculators should foresee,

From pharos of authority,

Portended mischiefs farther than

Low proletarian tyring men.

*Hudibras.*

**PROLIFICATION.** *n. f.* [*proles* and *facio*, Latin.] Generation of children.

Their fruits, proceeding from simpler roots, are in distinguishable as the offspring of sensate creatures, and *prolifications* descending from debile origins.

*Brown.*

**PROLIFICAL.** *adj.* [*prolifique*, Fr.]

**PROLIFICK.** *adj.* [*proles* and *facio*.] Fruitful; generative; pregnant; productive.

Main ocean flow'd, not idle, but with warm *proliffick* humour suit nung all her globe, Fermented the great mother to conceive, Satiated with genial moisture.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Every dispute in religion grew *proliffick*, and in ventilating one question, many new ones were started.

*Deacy of Piety.*

His vital pow'r air, earth and seas supplies,  
And breeds what'er is bred beneath the skies;  
For every kind, by thy *proliffick* might,  
Springs.

*Dryden.*

All dogs are of one species, they mingling together in generation, and the breed of such mixtures being *proliffick*.

*Ray.*

From the middle of the world,  
The sun's *proliffick* rays are hurl'd;  
'Tis from that seat he darts those beams,  
Which quicken earth with genial flames.

*Pier.*

**PROLIFICALY.** *adv.* [from *proliffick*.] Fruitfully; pregnantly.

**PROLIX.** *adj.* [*prolixus*, French; *prolixus*, Latin.]

## 1. Long; tedious; not concise.

According to the caution we have been so *prolix* in giving, if we aim at right understanding the true nature of it, we must examine what apprehension mankind make of it.

*Digby.*

Should I at large repeat

The bead roll of her vicious tricks,

My poem would be too *prolix*.

*Prior.*

## 2. Of long duration. This is a very rare sense.

If the appellant appoints a term too *prolix*, the judge may then assign a competent term.

*Ayliffe.*

**PROLIXIOUS.** *adj.* [from *prolix*.] Dillatory; tedious. A word of *Shakespeare's* coining.

Lay by all nicety and *prolixious* blushes.

*Shakespeare.*

**PROLIXITY.** *n. f.* [*prolixité*, French; from *prolix*.] Tediousness; tiresome length; want of brevity.

It is true, without any slips of *prolixity*, or crossing the plain highway of talk, that the good Antonio hath lost a ship.

*Shakespeare.*

In some other passages, I may have, to shun *prolixity*, unawares slipped into the contrary extreme.

*Boyle.*

Elaborate and studied *prolixity* in proving such points as no body calls in question.

*Waterland.*

**PROLIXLY.** *adv.* [from *prolix*.] At great length; tediously.

On these *prolaxly* thankful she enlarg'd.

*Dryden.*

**PROLIXNESS.** *n. f.* [from *prolix*.] Tediousness.

**PROLOCUTOR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The foreman; the speaker of a convocation.

The convocation the queen prorogued, though at the expense of Dr. Atterbury's displeasure, who was design'd then *prolocutor*.

*See fi.*

**PROLOCUTORSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *prolocutor*.] The office or dignity of *prolocutor*.

**PROLOGUE.** *n. f.* [*πρόλογος*; *prologue*, French; *prologus*, Latin.]

## 1. Preface; introduction to any discourse or performance.

Come, fit, and a song.

—Shall we clap into it roundly, without hawking, or spitting, or saying we are hoarse, which are the only *prologues* to a bad voice.

*Shakespeare.*

In her fier excuse  
Came *prologue*, and apology too prompt.

*Milton.*

## 2. Something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play.

If my death might make this island happy,

And prove the period of then tyrannous,

I would expend it with all willingness;

But mine is made the *prologue* to their play.

*Shakespeare.*

The peaking cornuto comes in the instant, after we had spoke the *prologue* of our comedy.

*Shakespeare.*

**TO PROLOGUE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To introduce with a formal preface.

He his special nothing ever *prologues*.

*Shakespeare.*

**TO PROLONG.** *v. a.* [*prolonger*, Fr.]

*pro* and *longus*, Latin]

## 1. To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would *prolong* Life much.

*Milton.*

Th' unhappy queen with talk *prolong'd* the night.

*Dryden.*

## 2. To put off to a distant time.

To-morrow in my judgment is too sudden;  
For I myself am not so well provided,  
As if I would be were the day *prolong'd*.

*Shakespeare.*

**PROLONGATION.** *n. f.* [*prolongation*, Fr.] from *prolong*.]

## 1. The act of lengthening.

Nourishment in living creatures is for the *prolongation* of life.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

## 2. Delay to a longer time

This ambassage concerned only the *prolongation* of days for payment of monies.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

**PROLUSION.** *n. f.* [*prolusio*, Lat.] Entertainments; performance of diversion.

It is memorable, which *Comenius* Stedius, in the first book of his academical *prolusions*, relates of *Suarez*.

*Hall's Hist.*

**PROMINENT.** *adj.* [*prominent*, Lat.]

Standing out beyond the other part; protuberant; extant.

Whales are described with two *prominent* spouts from their heads, whereas they have but one in the forehead terminating over the windpipe.

*Br. con's Vulgar Errors.*

She has her eyes so *prominent*, and placed so that she can see better behind her than before her.

*Mare.*

Two goodly bowls of massy silver,  
With figures *prominent* and richly wrought.

*Dryden.*

Some have their eyes stand so *prominent*, as the hare, that they can see as well behind as before them.

*Ray.*

**PROMINENCE.** *n. f.* [*prominentia*, Lat.]

**PROMINENCY.** *n. f.* [from *prominent*.] Protuberance; extant part.

It shows the nose and eyebrows, with the *prominencies* and fallings in of the features.

*Addison.*

**PROMISCUOUS.** *adj.* [*promiscuus*, Lat.]

Mingled; confused; undistinguished.

Glory he requires, and glory he receives,

*Promiscuous* from all nations.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

*Promiscuous* love by marriage we restrain'd.

*Refo.*

In ruid'd at once a rude *promiscuous* crowd;

The guards, and then each other overbear,

And in a moment throng the theatre.

*Dryden.*

No man, that considers the *promiscuous* dispensations of God's providence in this world, can think it unreasonable to conclude, that after this life good men shall be rewarded, and sinners punished.

*Tillotson.*

The earth was formed out of that *promiscuous* mass of land, earth, shells, subsiding from the water.

*Woodward.*

Clubs, diamonds, hearts, in wild disorder seen,

With throngs *promiscuous* flow the level green.

*Pope.*

A wild, where weeds and flowers *promiscuous* shoot.

*Pope.*

**PROMISCUOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *promiscuous*.] With confused mixture; indiscriminately.

We beheld where once flood Nilus, called *Troy* *promiscuously* of *Trus*.

*Sandys's Journey.*

That generation, as the sacred writer modestly expresses it, married and gave in marriage without discretion or decency, but *promiscuously*, and with no better a guide than the impulses of a brutal appetite.

*Woodward.*

Here might you see  
Barons and peasants on the embattled field;

In one huge heap, *promiscuously* amass.

*Philips.*

Unaw'd by precepts human or divine,

Like birds and beasts *promiscuously* they join.

*Pope.*

**PROMISE.** *n. f.* [*promissum*, Latin; *promiss*, *promesse*, French.]

## 1. Declaration of some benefit to be conferred.

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# PRO

I eat the air, *promise* cramm'd; you cannot feed  
capons fo. *Shakespeare.*

His *promises* were, as he then was, mighty;  
But his performance, as he now is, nothing. *Shak.*  
O Lord, let thy *promise* unto David be established. *Cherub.*

Duty still pleaded *promise*, and strict endeavour  
only founded comfort. *Fell.*

Behold, she said, perform'd in every part  
My *promise* made, and Vulcan's labour'd art. *Dryd.*  
Let any man consider, how many follies he  
would have escap'd, had God call'd him to his rest,  
and that by whether the *promise* to deliver the juit  
to the evil to come, ought not to be made our  
duty. *Wake.*

More than wife man, when the war begin,  
could *promise* to themselves in their most sanguine  
hopes. *Davenant.*

2. Performance of promise; grant of the  
thing promised.

Now are they ready, looking for a *promise* from  
thee. *Mills.*

3. Hopes; expectation.

Your young pounce Mammillius is a gentleman of  
the greatest *promise*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

To PROMISE. *v. a.* [*promettre*, French;  
*promitto*, Lat.] To make declaration  
of some benefit to be conferred.

While they *promise* them liberty, they themselves  
are the servants of corruption. *2 Peter, ii. 18.*

I could not expect such an effect as I found,  
which seldom reaches to the degree that is *promised*  
by the professors of any remedies. *Temple's Miscell.*

To PROMISE. *v. n.*

1. To assure one by a promise.

*Promising* is the very air o' th' time: it opens  
the eyes of expectation: performance is ever the  
duller for his sight. *Shakespeare.*

I dare *promise* for this play, that in the rough-  
ness of the numbers, which was so designed, you  
will see somewhat more masterly than any of my  
former tragédie. *Dryden.*

As he *promised* in the law, he will shortly have  
money, and gather as together. *2 Mac. ii. 13.*

All the pleasure we can take, when we meet the *pro-*  
*promising* sparks, is in the disappointment. *Fell.*

She brib'd my stay, with more than human  
charms,

Nay *promis'd*, vainly *promis'd*, to bestow  
Immortal life. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It is used of assurance, even of ill.

Will not the ladies be afraid of the lion?  
—I tell it, I *promise* you. *Shakespeare.*

PROMISEBREACH. *n. f.* [*breach* and *pro-*  
*mise*.] Violation of promise. Not in use.

Criminal in double violation

Of sacred chastity, and of *promise* break. *Shaksp.*

PROMISEBREAKER. *n. f.* [*promise* and  
*break*.] Violator of promises.

He's an hourly *promise* breaker, the owner of no  
one good quality worthy your entertainment. *Shak.*

PROMISER. *n. f.* [from *promise*.] One  
who promises.

Who let this *promiser* in? and you, good Dili-  
gence?

Give him his bribe again. *P. John.*

Fear's a large *promiser*; who subject live  
To that base passion, know not what they give.

*D. Jac.*

PROMISSORY. *adj.* [*promissorius*, Lat.]  
Containing promise of some benefit to  
be conferred.

As the preceptive *promise* enjoins the most exact  
virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by one  
*promissory*, which is most exquisitely adapted to the  
same end. *Dryden's Essay.*

The *promissory* lies of great men are known by  
shuffling, hugging, squeezing, smiling and bow-  
ing. *Ar. not.*

PROMISSORILY. *adv.* [from *promissory*.]  
By way of promise.

# PRO

Nor was he obliged by oath to a strict observa-  
tion of that which *promissory* was unlawful. *Brown.*

PROMONT. } *n. f.* [*promontoire*, Fr.  
PROMONTORY. } *promontorium*, Latin.

*Promont* I have observed only in *Sack-*  
*ling*.] A headland; a cape; high land  
jutting into the sea.

The land did shoot out with a great *promontory*.  
*Alleg.*

Like one that stands upon a *promontory*,  
And spies a far off shore where he would tread.

*Shakespeare.*

A forked mountain, or blue *promontory*,  
With trees upon it, nod unto the world,  
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakespeare.*

The waving sea can with each flood  
Bath some high *promont*. *Sackling.*

They, on their heads,  
Main *promontories* stung, which in the air  
Came shadowing, and oppress'd whole legions arm'd  
*Milton.*

Every gust of rugged winds,  
That blows from off each beaked *promontory*. *Milt.*  
If you dipk tea upon a *promontory* that over-  
hangs the sea, it is piteable to an assembly. *Pope.*

To PROMOTE. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, *pro-*  
*motus*, Latin.]

1. To forward; to advance.

Next to religion, let your care be to *promote*  
justice. *Bacon.*

Nothing lovelier can be found,  
Than good works in her husband to *promote*. *Milton.*

He that talks decently for truth, must hurt it  
more by his example, than he *promotes* it by his  
arguments. *Atterbury.*

Factions of the extreme parts *promote* the flux  
of the juices in the joints. *Atterbury.*

2. [*Promouvoir*, French.] To elevate;  
to exalt; to prefer.

I will *promote* thee unto very great honour. *Nam.*

Shall I leave my father, who teacheth they hon-  
our God and man, and go to be *promoted* over the  
thee? *Judg. ix. 9.*

Did I solicit thee

From darkness to *promote* me? *Milton.*

PROMOTE. *n. f.* [*promoteur*, French;  
from *promote*.]

1. Advancer; forwarder; encourager.

Knowledge hath received little improvement from  
the endeavour of *promoters*. *Glouce.*

Our Saviour *promote* this return, fit to be en-  
graven in the hearts of all *promoters* of charity,  
Verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as you have done  
it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye  
have done it unto me. *Atterbury.*

2. Informer; makebate. An obsolete use.  
His eyes be *promoters*, some thieves to fire. *Tupper.*

Informers and *promoters* oppress and ruin the  
ellates of many of his best subjects. *Drummond.*

PROMOTION. *n. f.* [*promotion*, French;  
from *promote*.] Advancement; encou-  
ragement; exaltation to some new ho-  
nour or rank; preferment.

Many fair *promotions*

Are daily given to enable those,  
That trace, some two days since, were worth a  
noble. *Shakespeare.*

The high *promotion* of his grace of Canterbury,  
Who holds his state at door 'mongst pursuivants.

*Shakespeare.*

My rising is thy fall,  
And my *promotion* will be thy destruction. *Milton.*

Thou youngest virgin-daughter of the skies,  
Made in the last *promotion* of the blest;  
Whole plums new pluck'd from paradise,  
In spreading branches more sublimely rise. *Dryden.*

To PROMOTE. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, Latin;  
*promouvoir*, French.] To forward; to  
advance; to promote. A word little  
used.

# PRO

Never yet was honest man,  
That ever drove the trade of love:

It is impossible, nor can  
Integrity our ends, *promote*. *Sackling.*

Making useless others, but *promoting* nothing. *Fell.*

PROMPT. *adj.* [*prompt*, French; *promp-*  
*tus*, Latin.]

1. Quick; ready; acute; easy.

Very discerning and *prompt* in giving orders,  
as occasions required. *Clarendon.*

*Prompt* eloquence

Flow'd from their lips, in prose or numerous verse.  
*Shak.*

To the stem faction of th' offended sky,  
My *prompt* obedience bows. *Pope.*

2. Quick; petulant.

I was too hasty to condemn unheard;  
And you, perhaps, too *prompt* in your replies. *Dry.*

3. Ready without hesitation; wanting no  
new motive.

Tell him, I'm *prompt*

To lay my crown at 's feet, and there to kneel. *Shak.*

The braven age,

Awake offspring, *prompt* to bloody rage. *Dryden.*

Still arose some rebel slave,  
*Prompt* to sink the state than he to save. *Pope.*

4. Ready; told down: as, *prompt pay-*  
*ment*.

5. Hasty; unobstructed.

The reception of light into the body of the  
building was very *prompt*, both from without and  
from within. *W. it n.*

To PROMPT. *v. a.* [*promptare*, Italian.]

1. To assist by private instruction; to help  
at a loss.

Sitting in some place, where no man shall *prompt*  
him, let the child translate his lesson. *Shak.*

You've put me now to such a part, which never  
I shall discharge to th' life.

—Come, come, we'll *prompt* you. *Shakespeare.*

My voice shall sound as y' do *prompt* mine ear,  
And I will skip and humble my intents  
To your well-jact'd with directions. *Shakespeare.*

None could hold the book so well to *prompt*  
and instruct this stage play, as the could. *Racine.*

He needed not one to *prompt* him, because  
he could say the prayers by heart. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To dictate

Every one some time or other dreams he is  
reading books, in which case the invention *prompts*  
to readily, that the mind is imposed on. *Addison.*

Grace shines around her with serene beams,  
And whispering angels *prompt* her golden dreams. *Pope.*

3. To incite; to instigate.

The Volcians stand

Ready, when time shall *prompt* them, to make road  
Upon 's again. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Speak not by th' matter

Which your heart *prompts* you to, but with such  
words

But rooted in your tongue. *Shakespeare.*

If they *prompt* us to anger, their design makes  
use of it to a further end, that the mind being  
thus disquieted, may not be easily composed to  
prayer. *Dugda.*

Rage *prompted* them at length, and found them  
arms. *Shak.*

Kind occasion *prompts* their warm desires. *Pope.*

4. To remind.

The inconceivable imperfections of ourselves  
will hourly *prompt* us our corruption, and loudly  
tell us we are sons of earth. *Brown.*

PROMPTER. *n. f.* [from *prompt*.]

1. One who helps a publick speaker, by  
suggesting the word to him when he  
falters.

Were it my cue to fight, I should have known it  
Without a *prompter*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

In floud impotence he speaks,  
And as the *prompter* breathes, the puppet squeaks.

*Pope.*

— A —

## 2. An admonisher; a reminder.

We understand our duty without a teacher, and acquit ourselves as we ought to do without a *prompter*. *I. E. Strange.*

**PROMPTITUDE.** *n. f.* [*promptitude*, Fr. from *promptus*, Latin.] Readiness; quickness.

**PROMPTLY.** *adv.* [from *prompt*.] Readily; quickly; expeditiously.

He that does his merchandise cheerfully, *promptly*, and readily, and the works of religion slowly, it is a sign that his heart is not right with God. *Taylor.*

**PROMPTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *prompt*.] Readiness; quickness; alacrity.

Had not this stop been given him by that accidental sickness, his great courage and *promptness* of mind would have carried him directly forward to the enemy, till he had met him in the open plains of Persia. *South.*

Firm and rigid muscles, strong pulse, activity, and *promptness* in animal actions, are signs of strong fibres. *A. B. B. B.*

**PROMPTURE.** *n. f.* [from *prompt*.] Suggestion; motion given by another; instigation. A word not used.

Though he hath fallen by *prompture* of the blood, Yet hath he in him such a mind of honour, That had he twenty heads to tender down On twenty bloody blocks, he'd yield them up. *Shakespeare.*

**PROMPTUARY.** *n. f.* [*promptuare*, Fr. *promptuarium*, Latin.] A storeroom; a repository; a magazine.

This item is still expanded at top, serving as the primary or *promptuary*, that furnisheth forth matter for the formation of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

**To PROMULGATE.** *v. a.* [*promulgo*, Latin.] To publish; to make known by open declaration.

Think all it I know be no thing so much hateth as to *promulgate*. Yet I hope that this will occasion him to put forth divers other goodly works. *Spenser.*

Those, to whom he entrusted the *promulgating* of the gospel, had for different instructions.

It is certain laws, by virtue of any function they receive from the *promulgated* will of the legislature, reach not a stranger, if by the law of nature every man hath not a power to punish offences against it. *Locke.*

**PROMULGATION.** *n. f.* [*promulgatio*, Latin; from *promulgate*.] Publication; open exhibition.

The stream and current of this rule hath gone as far, it hath continued as long as the very *promulgation* of the gospel. *Hooker.*

External *promulgation*, or speaking thereof, did not alter the same, in respect of the inward form or quality. *W. B.*

The very *promulgation* of the punishment will be part of the punishment, and anticipate the execution. *South.*

**PROMULGATOR.** *n. f.* [from *promulgate*.] Publisher; open teacher.

Now groundless a calumny this is, appears from the nature of the christian religion, which excludes fraud and falsehood; so also from the designments and aims of its first *promulgator*. *De la Haye.*

**To PROMULGE.** *v. a.* [from *promulgo*, Lat.] To promulgate; to publish; to teach openly.

The chief design of them is, to establish the truth of a new revelation in those countries, where it is first *promulgated* and propagated. *A. B. B.*

**PROMULGER.** *n. f.* [from *promulgo*.] Publisher; promulgator.

The *promulgators* of our religion, Jesus Christ and

his apostles, raised men and women from the dead, not once only, but often. *Atterbury.*

**PRONATOR.** *n. f.* In anatomy, a muscle of the radius, of which there are two that help to turn the palm downwards. *Dill.*

**PRONE.** *adj.* [*pronus*, Latin.]

1. Bending downward; not erect.

There wanted yet a creature not *prone*, And brute as other creatures, but indu'd With sanctity of reason, might erect His stature, and upright with front serene Govern the rest. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Lying with the face downwards: contrary to *supine*.

Upon these three positions in man, wherein the spine can only be at right lines with the thigh, arise those postures, *prone*, *supine*, and erect. *Brewster.*

3. Precipitous; headlong; going downwards.

Down thither *prone* in flight He speeds, and through the vast ethereal sky Sails between worlds. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. Declivous; sloping.

Since the floods descend, For their descent, a *prone* and sinking land: Does not this due declivity declare A wise director's providential care? *Blackmore.*

5. Inclined; propense; disposed. It has commonly an ill sense.

The labour of doing good, with the pleasure arising from the contrary, doth make men for the most part slower to the one and *prone* to the other, than that duty, prescribed them by law, can prevail sufficiently with them. *Hooker.*

Those who are ready to confess him in judgment and profession, are very *prone* to deny him in their doings. *South.*

If we are *prone* to sedition, and delight in change, there is no cure more proper than trade, which supplies business to the active, and wealth to the indigent. *A. B. B.*

Still *prone* to change, though still the slaves of Fate. *Pope.*

**PRONENESS.** *n. f.* [from *prone*.]

1. The state of bending downwards; not erectness.

If erectness be taken, as it is largely opposed unto *prone*, or the posture of animals looking downwards, carving their venters, or opposite part to the spine, directly towards the earth, it may admit of question. *Br. con's Vulgar Errors.*

2. The state of lying with the face downwards; not *supine*ness.

3. Descent; declivity.

4. Inclination; propension; disposition to ill.

The holy spirit saw that mankind is, unto virtue hardly drawn, and that righteousness is the less accounted of, by reason of the *prone*ness of our affections to that which delighteth. *Hooker.*

The soul being first from nothing brought, When God's grace fails her, doth to nothing fall; And thus declining *prone*ness unto nought, Is ev'n that sin that we are born withal. *Dana.*

He instituted this worship, because of the carnality of their hearts, and the *prone*ness of the people to idolatry. *Milton.*

The *prone*ness of good men to commiserate want, in whatsoever shape it appears. *A. B. B.*

How great is the *prone*ness of our nature, to comply with this temptation! *Regis.*

**PRONG.** *n. f.* [*pronghen*, Dutch, so squeeze. *Minshew.*] A fork.

The cooks make no more ado, but slicing it into little gobbets, prick it on a *prong* of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys.*

Whom his tea-coal *prong* threw by, And baily turn'd his back to fly. *Hudibras.*

Be mindful,

With iron teeth of rakes and *prongs* to move The crusted earth. *Dryden's Virgil's Georg. 1st.*

**PRONITY.** *n. f.* [from *prone*.] *Prone*ness. A word not used.

Of this mechanic *prone*ness, I do not see any good tendency. *Milton's Divine Dialogues.*

**PRONOUN.** *n. f.* [*pronom*, French; *pronomen*, Latin.]

I, thou, he, we, ye, they, are names given to persons, and used instead of their proper names, from whence they had the name of *pronouns*, as though they were not nouns themselves, but used instead of nouns. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

**To PRONOUNCE.** *v. a.* [*prononcer*, French; *pronuntio*, Latin.]

1. To speak; to utter.

He *pronounced* all these words unto me with his mouth. *Jerome's xxxvi. 18.*

2. To utter solemnly; to utter confidently.

So good a lady, that no tongue could ever *Pronounce* dishonour of her. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

I have *pronounced* the word, said the Lord. *Job.*

So was his will *Pronounced* among the gods. *Milton.*

Steinly he *pronounced* the right interdiction. *Milton.*

Absalom *pronounced* a sentence of death upon his brother. *Locke.*

3. To form or articulate by the organs of speech.

Language of man *pronounced* By tongue or brute, and human sense express'd. *Milton.*

Though diversity of tongues continue, this would render the *pronouncing* them easier. *Helders.*

4. To utter rhetorically.

**To PRONOUNCE.** *v. n.* To speak with confidence or authority.

How confidently *pronounce* of them selves, and believe that they are then most pious, when they are most eager and unquiet, yet to sure this is far removed from the true genius of religion. *D. B. P.*

Every soul may believe, and *pronounce* confidently, but wise men will, in matters of doctrine, conclude firmly, and in matters of fact, act surely. *South's Sermons.*

**PRONOUNCER.** *n. f.* [from *pronounce*.] One who pronounces.

The *pronouncer* thereof shall be condemned in experience. *A. B. B.*

**PRONUNCIATION.** *n. f.* [*pronunciatio*, from *pronuncio*, Latin; *prononciation*, French.]

1. The act or mode of utterance.

The design of speaking being to communicate our thoughts by words, easy, and graceful *pronunciation*, all kind of letters have been searched out, that were favourable to the purpose. *Helders.*

It were easy to produce thousands of his verses, which are one to want of half a foot, sometimes a whole one, and which no *pronunciation* can make otherwise. *Dryden.*

2. That part of rhetoric which teaches to speak in public with pleasing utterance and graceful gesture.

**PROOF.** *n. f.* [from *prove*.]

1. Evidence; testimony, convincing token; convincing argument; means of conviction.

That they all have always so testified, I see not how we should possibly wish a *proof* of more palpable than this. *Hooker.*

This has neither evidence of truth, nor *proof* sufficient to give it warrant. *Hooker.*

Though the manner of their trials should be altered, yet the *proof* of every thing must needs be by the testimony of such persons as the parties shall produce. *Spenser.*

That which I shall report will bear no credit. Were not the *proof* so high. *Shakespeare.*

One soul in both, whereof good *proof* This day affords. *Milton.*

Things

Things of several kinds may admit and require several sorts of *proofs*, all which may be good in their kind. And therefore nothing can be more irrational than for a man to doubt of, or deny the truth of any thing, because it cannot be made out, by such kind of *proofs* of which the nature of such a thing is not capable. They ought not to expect either *testible proof*, or demonstration of such matter as we are not capable of such *proofs*, supposing them to be true.

Thus, yet in death, th' infernal knight relates, And then for *proof* fulfill'd then common fate.

Those intervening ideas, which serve to show the agreement of any two others, are called *proofs*.

## 2. Test; trial; experiment.

Retire or taste thy folly, and learn by *proof*, Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n.

This day to Dagon is a solemn feast: Thy strength they know surpassing human race, And now some publick *proof* thereof require To honour this great feast.

When the imagination hath contrived the name of such an instrument, and conceives that the event must infallibly answer its hopes, yet then does it strangely deceive in the *proof*.

Gave, while he taught, and edify'd the more, Because he shew'd, by *proofs*, 'twas easy to be poor.

My paper gives a timorous writer an opportunity of putting his abilities to the *proof*.

Sad *proof* how will a lover can obey.

## 3. Firm temper; impenetrability; the state of being wrought and hardened, till the expected strength is found by trial to be attained.

Ad *proof* unto mine armour with thy prayers, And with thy blessings steel my lance's point. To me the cries of fighting fields are chains, Keen be my sabre, and of *proof* my arms; I ask no other blessing of my fate.

Ser arms of *proof*, both for myself and thee; Chute thou the best.

## 4. Armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial.

He Bellona's bridegroom, left in *proof*, Confronted him.

## 5. In printing, the rough draught of a sheet when first pulled.

**PROOF.** *adj.* [This word, though used as an adjective, is only elliptically put for *of proof*.]

## 1. Impenetrable; able to resist.

Now put your shields before your hearts, and fight With heart, more *proof* than shields.

Of adamant.

He past expellion lov'd, *Proof* to did him, and no to be remov'd.

When the mind is thoroughly instructed, the man will be *proof* against all oppositions. Guileless of hate, and *proof* against desire, That all things weighs, and nothing can admire.

When a captain, thought *proof* against battle, had undertaken to carry on the work, he died a hero after.

## 2. It has either to or against before the power to be resisted.

Constant matins, *proof* of all assaults.

By *proof* the sun it now secure lies, And the warm day-stay's hostile rage defies.

The god of day,

To make him *proof* against the burning ray, His temples with celestial ointment wet.

**PROU'LESS.** *adj.* [from *proof*.] Unproved; wanting evidence.

Some were so manifestly weak and *prou'less*, that he must be a very courteous adversary, than can grant them.

To **PROP.** *v. a.* [*propren*, Dutch.]

## 1. To support by placing something under or against.

What we by day Lop overgrown, or *prop*, or bind, One night derides.

Like these, earth unsupported keeps its place, Though no hat bottom *props* the weight, in us.

Eternal snows the growing man supply, Till the bright mountains *prop* th' incumbent sky, As Atlas fix'd each hoary pile appears.

## 3. To sustain; to support.

The nearer I find myself verging to that period, which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I *prop* myself upon those few supports that are left me.

**PROP.** *n. f.* [*proppe*, Dutch.] A support; a stay; that on which any thing rests.

The boy was the very staff of my age, my very *prop*.

You take my house, when you do take the *prop* That doth sustain my house; you take my life, When you do take the means whereby I live.

Some plants creep along the ground, or wind about other trees or *props*, and cannot support themselves.

He might on many *props* repose, He strengthens his own, and who his part did take.

Again, if by the body's *prop* we stand, If on the body's life, her life depend, As Meleager's on the fatal brand, The body's good the only would intend.

Fairest unsupported flower From her best *prop* so late.

The content of his victories found no stop, Till Cromwell came, his party's clankst *prop*.

'Twas a considerable time before the great fragments that fell added a firm position, for the *props* and stays, whereby they leaned one upon another, were laid.

The *props* return Into thy house, that bore the burden'd vines.

Had it been possible, to find out any real and firm foundation for Arianism to rest upon, it would never have been left to stand upon artificial *props*, or to sustain by subtlety and management.

**PROPAGABLE.** *adj.* [from *propagate*.] Such as may be spread; such as may be continued by succession.

Such creatures as are produced each by its peculiar seed, constitute a distinct *propagable* sort of creatures.

To **PROFAGATE.** *v. a.* [*propago*, Lat.]

## 1. To continue or spread by generation or successive production.

All that I eat, or drink, or shall beget, Is *propagated* curse!

To *propagate* his family and name; You would not have yours die and buried with you?

For hills and dales the cheerful cries rebound; For echo hunts along, and *propagates* the sound.

## 2. To extend; to widen.

I have upon a high and pleasant hill Fcign'd fortune to be thron'd: the base of th' mount

Is rank'd with all deserts, all kind of natures, That labour on the bosom of this sphere To *propagate* their state.

## 3. To carry on from place to place; to promote.

Some have thought the *propagating* of religion by arms not only lawful, but meritorious.

Who are those that truth must *propagate*, Within the confine of my father's state?

'Tis not who seek truth only, and desire to *propagate* nothing else, freely expose their principles to the test.

Because dense bodies conserve their heat a long time, and the denser bodies conserve their heat the longer, the vibrations of their parts are of a lasting nature; and therefore may be *propagated* along solid fibres of uniform dense matter to a great distance, for conveying into the brain the impressions made upon all the organs of sense.

To **encrease**; to promote.

Griefs of mine own be heavy in my breast, Which thou wilt *propagate*, to have them preft With more of thine.

And I pleas'd to hear his *propagated* name.

To **generate**.

Superstitious notions, *propagated* in fancy, are hardly ever totally eradicated.

To **PROFAGATE.** *v. n.* To have offspring.

No need that thou Should'st *propagate*, already infinite, And through all numbers absolute, though one.

**PROPAGATION.** *n. f.* [*propagatio*, Lat.]

*propagation*, French; from *propagate* ] Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production.

Men have souls rather by creation than *propagation*.

There are other secondary ways of the *propagation* of it, as lying in the same bed.

There is not in all nature any spontaneous generation, but all come by *propagation*, which chance hath not the least part.

Old stalks of live trees in plants revive, But noble vines by *propagation* thrive.

**PROPAGATOR.** *n. f.* [from *propagate*.]

## 1. One who continues by successive production.

A spreader; a promoter.

Socrates, the greatest *propagator* of morality, and a martyr for the unity of the Godhead, was so famous for this talent, that he gained the name of the Drole.

To **PROPEL.** *v. a.* [*propello*, Lat.] To drive forward.

Arcton witnesses the blood to be sothy that is *propelled* out of a vein of the breast.

This motion, in some human creatures, may be weak in respect to the viscosity of what is taken, so as not to be able to *propel* it.

That overplus of motion would be too feeble and languid to *propel* so vit and ponderous a body, with that prodigious velocity.

To **PROPEND.** *v. n.* [*propendo*, Latin, to hang forwards.] To incline to any part; to be disposed in favour of any thing.

My sprightly brethren, I *propend* to you, In resolution to keep Helen still.

**PROBENDENCY.** *n. f.* [from *propend*.]

## 1. Inclination or tendency of desire to any thing.

From *propendo*, Latin, to weigh.] Preconsideration; attentive deliberation; perpendency.

An act above the animal actions, which are transient, and admit not of that attention, and *propendence* of actions.

**PROBENSE.** *adj.* [*propensus*, Latin.] Inclined; disposed. It is used both of good and bad.

Women, *propense* and inclinable to holiness, be edified in good things, rather than carried away as captives.

Hooker.

I have brought scandal

In feeble hearts, *propense* enough before  
To waver, or fall off, and join with idols.

Milton.

**PROPE'NSION.** *n. f.* [*propensio*, Fr.  
**PROPE'NSITY.** *s.* *propensio*, Latin; from  
*propense*.]

1. Moral inclination; disposition to any thing good or bad.

Some malurages might escape, rather through necessities of state, than any *propensity* of myself to injuriousness.

King Charles.

So forcible are our *propensities* to mutiny, that we equally take occasions from benefits or injuries.

Government of the Tongue.

Let there be but *propensity*, and bent of will to religion, and there will be industry and indefatigable industry.

Saith.

It requires a critical acuity to find out the genius or the *propensities* of a child.

J. Ffrench.

The natural *propensity*, and the inevitable occasions of complaint, accidents of fortune.

Temple.

He afflicts us with a measure of grace, sufficient to over balance the corrupt *propensity* of the will.

Rogers.

2. Natural tendency.

Bodies, that of themselves have no *propensities* to any determinate places, do nevertheless move constantly and perpetually one way.

Dugty.

This great attraction must produce a great *propensity* to the putrescent alkaline condition of the fluids.

Arbutnot.

**PROPER.** *adj.* [*propre*, French; *proprius*, Latin.]

1. Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common.

As for the virtues that belong unto moral righteousness and honesty of life, we do not mention them, because they are not *proper* unto christian men as they are christian, but do concern them as they are men.

Hooker.

Men of learning hold it for a slip in judgment, when offer is made to demonstrate that as *proper* to one thing, which reason findeth common unto many.

Hooker.

No sense the precious joys conceives,  
Which in her private contemplations be;  
For then the raptid spirit the senses leaves,  
Flash her own power, and *proper* actions free.

Darvies.

Of nought no creature ever formed ought,  
For that is *proper* to th' Almighty's hand.

Darvies.

Putrescent's rules, concerning the posture of the figures, are almost wholly *proper* to painting, and admit not any comparison with poetry.

Dryden.

Outward objects that are extrinsecal to the mind, and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinsecal and *proper* to itself, which become also objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge.

Locke.

They professed themselves servants of Jehovah their God, in a relation and respect peculiar and *proper* to themselves.

Nelson.

2. Noting an individual

A *proper* name may become common, when given to several beings of the same kind; as Caesar.

Watts.

3. One's own. It is joined with any of the possessives: as, my proper, their proper.

The bloody book of law  
You shall yourself read in the bitter letter,  
After your own sense; yea, though our *proper* son  
Stood in your action.

Shakespeare's Othello.

Court the age

With somewhat of your *proper* rage.

Waller.

If we might determine it, our *proper* contentions would be all voted axioms.

Glavin's Napht.

Now learn the difference at your *proper* cost,  
Betwixt true valour and an empty boast.

Dryden.

4. Natural; original.

In our *proper* motion we ascend  
Up to our native seat.

Milton.

5. Fit; accommodated; adapted; suitable; qualified.

In Athens all was pleasure, mirth, and play,  
All *proper* to the spring, and sprightly May.

Dryden.

He is the only *proper* person of all others for an epic poem, who, to his natural endowments of a large invention, a ripe judgment, and a strong memory, has joined the knowledge of the liberal arts.

Dryden.

In debility, from great loss of blood, wine and all aliment that is easily assimilated or turned into blood, are *proper*: for blood is required to make blood.

Arbutnot.

6. Exact; accurate; just.

7. Not figurative.

Those parts of nature, unto which the chaos was divided, they signified by dark names, which we have expressed in their plain and *proper* terms.

Burnt's Theory of the Earth.

8. It seems in Shakespeare to signify, mere; pure.

See thyself, devil;

*Proper* deformity seems not in the fiend

So horrid as in woman.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

9. [*Propre*, French.] Elegant; pretty.

Moses was a *proper* child.

Hebrews, xi. 23.

10. Tall; lusty; handsome with bulk.

A low word.

At last she concluded with a sigh, thou wast the

*properest* man in Italy.

Shakespeare.

A *proper* goodly fox was carrying to execution.

J. Ffrench.

**PROPERLY.** *adv.* [from *proper*.]

1. Fitly; suitably.

2. In a strict sense,

What dies but what has life

And in 't the body *properly* hath neither.

Milton.

The metrics of life are not *properly* owing to the unequal distribution of things.

Swift.

There is a sense in which the works of every man, good as well as bad, are *properly* his own.

Rogers.

**PROPERNESS.** *n. f.* [from *proper*.]

1. The quality of being proper.

2. Tallness.

**PROPERTY.** *n. f.* [from *proper*.]

1. Peculiar quality.

What special *property* or quality is that, which being no where found but in sermons, maketh them effectual to save souls?

Hooker.

A secondary essential mode, is any attribute of a thing, which is not of primary consideration, and is called a *property*.

Watts.

2. Quality; disposition.

'Tis conviction, not force, that must induce assent; and sure the logic of a conquering sword has no great *property* that way; silence it may, but convince it cannot.

Deay of Pity.

It is the *property* of an old sinner to find delight in reviewing his own villainies in others.

Scarb.

3. Right of possession.

Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of rule over men, and *property* in things, sprung from the same original, and were to descend by the same rules.

Locke.

*Property*, whose original is from the right a man has to use any of the inferior creatures for subsistence and comfort, is for the sole advantage of the proprietor, so that he may even destroy the thing that he has *property* in.

Locke.

4. Possession held in one's own right.

For names as blessings yearly show'd,  
And *property* with plenty crown'd,

Accept our pious praise.

Dryden.

5. The thing possessed.

'Tis a thing impossible

I should love thee but as a *property*.

No wonder such men are true to a government,

where liberty runs so high, where *property* is so well secured.

Swift.

6. Nearness or right. I know not which is the sense in the following lines.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,  
Propinquity, and *property* of blood,  
And as a stranger to my heart and shew,  
Hold thee.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

7. Something useful; an appendage: a theatrical term.

I will draw a bill of *properties*, such as our play wants.

Shakespeare.

The purple garments raise the lawyer's fees,  
High pomp and state are useful *properties*.

Greenfield was the name of the *property* man in that time, who furnished implements for the actors.

Pope.

8. *Property* for *propriety*. Any thing peculiarly adapted. Not used.

Our poet, excel in grandeur and gravity, smoothness and *property*, in quickness and business.

To PRO'PERTY. *v. a* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with qualities.

His ready arm

Crested the world, his voice was *property'd*  
As all the tun'd spheres.

Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.

2. To seize or retain as something owned, or in which one has a right; to appropriate; to hold. This word is not now used in either meaning.

His large fortune

Subdues and *properties* to his love and tendance  
All sorts of hearts.

Shakespeare's Timon.

They have here *property'd* me, keep me in darkness, and do all they can to face me out of my wits.

Shakespeare.

I am too highborn to be *property'd*,

To be a secondary at contrivance.

Shakespeare.

**PROPHASIS.** *n. f.* [*προφασις*.] In medicine, a foreknowledge of diseases.

**PROPHECY.** *n. f.* [*προφητεια*; *propheteie*, French.] A declaration of something to come; prediction.

He hearkens after *prophecies* and dreams.

Shakespeare.

Porta may boast

Their work shall with the world remain,  
Both bound together, live or die,

The verses and the *prophecy*.

Waller.

**PROPHESIER.** *v. a* [from *prophecy*.] One who prophesies.

To PROPHESY. *v. a*.

1. To predict; to foretell; to prognosticate.

Miserable England,

I *prophecy* the fearfullest time to thee,  
That ever wretched age hath look'd upon,

I hate him, for he doth not *prophecy* good, but evil.

The Lord sent me to *prophecy*, against this house,  
all the words that ye have heard.

Jer. xxvii. 12.

2. To foreshow.

Metnought thy very gait did *prophecy*  
A royal memento.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

To PROPHESY. *v. n*.

1. To utter predictions

Strange dreams of death,  
And *prophecying* with accents terrible  
Of dire combustion.

Revelation by thee, I *prophecy*, my thine,

Mix'd with thy works, thou'lt live no bounds shall

Re.

2. To preach. A scriptural sense.

*Prophecy* unto the wind, *prophecy* unto a man.

Isaiah.

The elders of the Jews builded, and *prophecy'd*  
through the *prophecying* of Haggai.

Ezra, vi. 14.

**PROPHET.** *n. f.* [*προphetes*, French; *prophetes*, Latin.]

1. One who tells future events; a predictor; a foreteller.

Every



Ev'ry flower

Did as a prophet weep what it foresaw,  
In Hector's wrath. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
Jesters oft prove prophets. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
O prophet of glad tidings! hither  
Of utmost hope! *Milton.*

He lov'd to fast,  
As if he fear'd each day would be her last;  
Too true a prophet to foresee the fate,  
That should so soon divide their happy state. *Dryd.*  
God, when he makes the prophet, does not  
unmake the man. *Locke.*

2. One of the sacred writers empowered  
by God to display futurity.  
His champions be the prophets and apostles.

*Shaksp. Ham.*  
It buildeth her faith and religion upon the  
sacred and canonical scriptures of the holy prophets  
and apostles, as upon her main and prime founda-  
tion. *Wilm.*

PROPHETESS. *n. f.* [*propheteffe*, French;  
from *prophet*.] A woman that foretells  
future events.

He shall split thy very heart with sorrow,  
And thy poor May ret was a prophetess. *Shaksp.*  
That it is consonant to the word of God, so in  
singing to answer, the practice of Minerva the pro-  
phetess, when she answered the men in her song,  
will approve. *Pembam.*

Is my love but once with crown'd,  
Faint prophetic, my grief would cease. *Prior.*

PROPHETICK. *adj.* [*prophetique*, Fr.  
from *prophet*.] From prophet.

1. Foreseeing or foretelling future events.

Say, why  
Upon this blasted heath you stop our way,  
With such prophetic greeting? *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
The counsel of a wife and then prophetic friend  
was forgotten. *Wotton.*  
Some persons procure prophetic dreams. *Bac.*  
Till old experience do attain  
To something like prophetic strain. *Milton.*

Some famous prophetic pictures represent the  
fate of Lizard by a mole, a creature blind and  
busy, smooth and deceitful, continually working  
under ground, but now and then to be discerned in  
the surface. *Stillingfleet.*

No arguments made a stronger impression on  
these Pagan converts, than the predictions relating  
to our Saviour in those old prophetic writings, de-  
posited among the hands of the greatest enemies to  
Christianity, and owned by them to have been extant  
many ages before his appearance. *Addison.*

2. It has of before the thing foretold.

The more I know, the more my fears augment,  
And tears are oft prophetic of the event. *Dryden.*

PROPHETICALLY. *adv.* [from *prophetic*.]  
With knowledge of futurity;  
in manner of a prophecy.

He is so prophetically proud of an heroic  
cudgelling, that he raves on saying nothing. *Shak.*  
This great success among Jews and Gentiles  
part of it historically true at the compiling of these  
articles, and part of it prophetically true then, and  
fulfilled afterward, was a most effectual argument  
to give authority to this faith. *Harmon.*

She sigh'd, and thus prophetically spoke *Dryden.*

To PROPHETIZE. *v. n.* [*prophetiser*, Fr.  
from *prophet*.] To give predictions.  
Not in use.

Nature else hath conference  
With profound things, and so doth warning send  
By prophetical signs. *Dan. 2: 22.*

PROPHYLACTIC. *adj.* [*προφυλακτικός*,  
from *προφυλάσσω*.] Preventive; pre-  
servative.

Medicine is distributed into *prophylactica*, or the  
art of preserving health, and *therapeutica*, or the  
art of restoring health. *Waller.*

PROPINQUITY. *n. f.* [*propinquitas*, Lat.]

1. Nearness, proximity; neighbourhood.

They draw the retina nearer to the crystalline  
humour, and by their relaxation suffer it to return  
to its natural distance according to the exigency of  
the object, in respect of distance or propinquity. *Ray.*

2. Nearness of time.

Thereby was declared the propinquity of their de-  
solations, and that their tranquillity was of no  
longer duration, than those soon decaying fruits of  
summer. *Brown.*

3. Kindred; nearness of blood.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,  
Propinquity, and property of blood,  
And as a stranger to my heat and me  
Hold thee. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

PROFITABLE. *adj.* [from *profitate*.]

Such as may be induced to favour; such  
as may be made propitious.

To PROFITATE. *v. a.* [*profitio*, Lat.]

To induce to favour; to gain; to con-  
ciliate; to make propitious.

You, her priest, declare  
What offerings may propitiate the fair,  
Rich orient pearl, bright stones that ne'er decay,  
Or polish'd lines which longer last than they. *Waller.*

They believe the affairs of human life to be  
managed by certain spirits under him, whom they  
endeavour to propitiate by certain rites. *Stillingfleet.*  
Vengeance shall pursue the inhuman wretch,  
Till they propitiate the all-potent ghost. *Dryden.*

Let force Achilles, dreadful in his rage,  
The god propitiate, and the pest alluage. *Pop.*

PROFIGATION. *n. f.* [*proficatio*, Fr.  
from *propitiate*.]

1. The act of making propitions.

2. The atonement; the offering by which  
propitioussness is obtained.

He is the propitiation for the sins of the whole  
world. *1 Jn.*

PROFITATOR. *n. f.* [from *profitate*.]

One that propitiates.

PROFITATORY. *adj.* [*proficatoire*, Fr.  
from *propitiate*.] Having the power to  
make propitious.

Is not this more than giving God thanks for their  
virtue, when a propitiatory sacrifice is offered for  
their honour? *Stillingfleet.*

PROFITOUS. *adj.* [*profitus*, Latin, *pro-*  
*fitus*, French.] Favourable; kind.

T'assist me to the end of this new flame,  
And make me more propitious in my need,  
I mean to sing the praises of thy name. *Spenser.*

Let not my words offend thee,  
My Maker, be propitious while I speak! *Milton.*

Indulgent god! propitious pow'r to Troy;  
Swift to relieve, unwilling to destroy. *Dryden.*

Would but thy sister Marcia be propitious  
To thy friend's love. *Addison's Cato.*

For Phobus role, he had implor'd  
Propitious heav'n. *Pepe's Rape of the Lock.*

PROFITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *propitious*.]

Favourably; kindly.

So when a muse propitiously invites,  
Improve her favours, and indulge her flights. *Rose.*

PROFITOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *propitious*.]

Favourableness; kindness.

All these joined with the propitiousness of climate  
to that sort of tree and the length of age it shall  
stand and grow, may produce an oak. *Temple.*

PROPLASM. *n. f.* [*πρόπλασμα* and *πλάσσω*.]

Mould; matrix.

Those shells serving as proplasma or moulds to  
the matter which to filled them, limited and deter-  
mined its dimensions and figure. *Woodward.*

PROPLASTIC. *n. f.* [*προπλαστική*.] The

art of making moulds for casting.

PROPOSANT. *n. f.* [from *proponere*, Lat.]

One that makes a proposal, or lays  
down a position.

For mysterious things of faith rely  
On the propounder, heaven's authority. *Dryden.*

PROPORTION. *n. f.* [*proportion*, Fr.  
*proportio*, Lat.]

1. Comparative relation of one thing to  
another; ratio.

Let any man's wisdom determine by lessening  
the territory, and increasing the number of inha-  
bitants, what proportion is requisite to the peopling  
of a region in such a manner, that the land shall be  
neither too narrow for those whom it feedeth, nor  
capable of a greater multitude. *Raleigh.*

By proportion to their rules, we may judge of  
the obligation that lies upon all sorts of injurious  
persons. *Taylor.*

Things high equivalent and neighbouring value  
By lot are parted, but high heav'n thy share,  
In equal balances weigh'd 'gainst earth and hell,  
Flings up the adverse scale, and shows proportion. *Pope.*

2. Settled relation of comparative quan-  
tity; equal degree.

Greater visible good does not always raise men's  
desires, in proportion to the greatness it is acknow-  
ledged to have, though every little trouble sets us  
on work to get rid of it. *Locke.*

He must be little skilled in the world, who  
thinks that men's talking much or little shall hold  
proportion only to their knowledge.

Several nations are recovered out of their igno-  
rance, in proportion as they converse more or less  
with those of the reformed churches. *Addison.*

In proportion as this resolution grew, the terrors  
before us seem'd to vanish. *Tatler.*

3. Harmonick degree.

His volant touch  
Indistinct through all proportions, low and high,  
Fled, and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton.*

4. Symmetry; adaptation of one to an-  
other.

Measure is that which perfecteth all things, be-  
cause every thing is for some end, neither can it ar-  
thing be available to any end, which is not pro-  
portionable therunto: and to proportion as well  
excesses as defects, are opposite. *Hobbes.*

It must be mutual in proportion due

Given and receiv'd. *Milton.*

No man of the present age is equal in the strength,  
proportion and knitting of his limbs, to the Hercules  
of Fancie. *Dryden.*

The proportions are so well observ'd, that nothing  
appears to an advantage, or distinguishes itself above  
the rest. *Addison.*

Harmony, with ev'ry grace,  
Plays in the fair proportions of her face. *Mrs. Cent.*

5. Form; size.

All things receiv'd, do such proportion take,  
As those things have, wherein they are receiv'd;

So little glasses little faces make,  
And narrow webs on narrow frames are weav'd. *Davies.*

To PROPORTION. *v. a.* [*proportionner*,  
French; from the noun.]

1. To adjust by comparative relation.

Till body up to spirit work, in bounds  
Proportion'd to each kind. *Milton.*

In the loss of an object, we do not proportion our  
grief to the real value it bears, but to the value our  
fancies set upon it. *Addison.*

2. To form symmetrically.

Nature had proportioned her without any fault,  
quickly to be discovered by the senses; yet altoge-  
ther seem'd not to make up that harmony that  
Cupid delights in. *Sidney.*

PROPORTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *propor-*  
*tion*.] Adjusted by comparative relation;  
such as is fit.

His commandments are not grievous, because  
he offers us an assistance proportionable to the diffi-

culty. *Tillotson.*

It was enlivened with an hundred and twenty  
trumpets

"trumpets, assisted with a *proportionable* number of other instruments. Addison.

**PROPORTIONABLY.** *adv.* [from *proportion*.] According to proportion; according to comparative relation.

The mind ought to examine all the grounds of probability, and upon a due balancing the whole, reject or receive it *proportionably* to the preponderancy of the greater grounds of probability, on one side or the other. Locke.

The parts of a great thing are great, and there are *proportionally* large estates in a large country. Ashmole.

Though religion be more eminently necessary to this in stations of authority, yet these qualities are *proportionably* conducive to publick happiness in every inferior relation. Rogers.

**PROPORTIONAL.** *adj.* [from *proportion*, Fr. from *proportion*.] Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.

The serpent live,

I live, as thou said'st, and gains to live as man

Higher degree of life, inducement strong

To us, as likely tasting to attain

*Proportionally* ascent, which cannot be

Rat to be gods or angels. Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

Four numbers are said to be *proportional*, when the first containeth, or is contained by the second, as often as the third containeth, or is contained by the fourth. Coher.

It might be swifter in bodies than in vacuo, in the proportion of the fines which measure the refraction of the bodies, the forces of the bodies to reflect and refract light, are very nearly *proportional* to the densities of the same bodies. Newton.

**PROPORTIONALITY.** *n. f.* [from *proportional*.] The quality of being proportional.

All sense, as grateful, dependeth upon the equality of the *proportionality* of the motion or impression made. Grew.

**PROPORTIONALLY.** *adv.* [from *proportional*.] In a stated degree.

If these circles, whilst their centres keep their distances and positions, could be made less in diameter, their intertending one with another, and by consequence the mixture of the heterogeneous rays, would be *proportionally* diminished. Newton.

**PROPORTIONATE.** *adj.* [from *proportion*.] Adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

The connection between the end and any means is adequate, but between the end and means *proportionate*. Grew.

The use of spectacles, by an adequate connection of truths, gave men occasion to think of microscopes and telescopes; but the invention of burning glasses depended on a *proportionate*, for that figure, which contracts the species of any body, that is, the rays by which it is seen, will, in the same proportion, contract the heat wherewith the rays are accompanied. Grew's *Capitol*.

In the state of nature, one man comes by no absolute power to use a criminal according to the passion or heats of his own will, but only to submit to him, so far as conscience dictates, what is *proportionate* to his transgression. Locke.

**TO PROPORTIONATE.** *v. a.* [from *proportion*.] To adjust according to settled rates to something else.

The parallelism and due *proportionated* inclination of the axis of the earth. Mair's *Deuxième Démonstration*.

Since every single particle hath an innate gravitation toward all others, *proportionately* by matter and distance, it evidently appears, that the outward atoms of the chaos would necessarily tend inwards, and descend from all quarters towards the middle of the whole space. Bentley's *Sermons*.

**PROPORTIONATENESS.** *n. f.* [from *proportion*.]

*portionate.*] The state of being by comparison adjusted.

By this congruity of those faculties to their proper objects, and by the fineness and *proportionateness* of these objective impressions upon their respective faculties, accommodated to their reception, the sensible nature hath to much of perception, as is necessary for its sensible being. Hale.

**PROPOSAL.** *n. f.* [from *propose*.]

1. Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance.

If our *proposals* once again were heard, We should compel them to a quick result. Milton.

The work you mention, will sufficiently recommend itself, when your name appears with the *proposals*. Alayne to Pope.

2. Offer to the mind.

Upon the *proposal* of an agreeable object, a man's choice will rather incline him to accept than refuse it. Smith.

This truth is not likely to be entertained readily upon the first *proposal*. Arbuthnot.

**TO PROPOSE.** *v. a.* [from *proposer*, French; *propono*, Latin.] To offer to the consideration.

Raphael to Adam's doubt *propos'd*, Benevolent and facetious reply'd. Milton.

My design is to treat only of those, who have chiefly *proposed* to themselves the principal reward of their labours. Teller.

In learning any thing, there should be as little as possible first *proposed* to the mind at once, and that being understood, proceed then to the next adjoining part. Watts.

**TO PROPOSE.** *v. n.* To lay schemes. Not in use.

Run thee into the parlour, There shalt thou find my cousin Bertrice, *Proposing* with the prince and Claudio. Shakespeare.

**PROPOSER.** *n. f.* [from *propose*.] One that offers any thing to consideration.

Faith is the assent to any proposition, not made out by the deductions of reason, but upon the credit of the *proposer*, as coming from God. Locke.

He provided a statute, that whoever *proposed* any alteration to be made, should do it with a rope about his neck; if the matter *proposed* were generally approved, then it should pass into a law, if it went in the negative, the *proposer* to be immediately hanged. Swift.

**PROPOSITION.** *n. f.* [*propositio*, French; *propositio*, Latin.]

1. One of the three parts of a regular argument.

The first *proposition* of the precedent argument is not necessary. Watts.

2. A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed.

Chrysippus, labouring how to reconcile these two *propositions*, that all things are done by fate, and yet that something is in our own power, cannot extirpate himself. He ymoud.

Contingent *propositions* are of a dubious quality, and they cause opinion only, and not divine faith. Hale.

The compounding the representation of thing, with an affirmation or negation, makes a *proposition*. Hale.

3. Proposal; offer of terms.

The enemy sent *propositions*, such as upon delivery of a strong fortified town, after a handsome detente, are usually granted. Clarendon.

**PROPOSITIONAL.** *adj.* [from *proposition*.] Considered as a proposition.

If it has a singular subject in its *propositional* sense, it is always ranked with universals. Watts.

**TO PROPOUND.** *v. n.* [*propono*, Lat.]

1. To offer to consideration; to propose.

The parliament, which now is held, decreed

Whatever pleas'd the king but to *propound*. Daniel.

To leave as little as I may unto fancy, which

is wild and irregular, I will *propound* a rule. Wotton.

Dar'st thou to the Son of God *propound* To worship thee? Milton.

The existence of the church hath been *propounded*

as an object of our faith in every age of Christianity. Pearson.

The greatest stranger must *propound* the argument. M. c.

The arguments, which Christianity *propounds* to us, are reasonable encouragements to bear sufferings patiently. Tillotson.

2. To offer; to exhibit.

A spirit rous'd from depth of under ground, That shall make answer to such questions, As by your power shall be *propounded* him. Shakespeare.

**PROPOUNDER.** *n. f.* [from *propound*.] He that *propounds*; he that offers; *proposer*.

**PROPRIETARY.** *n. f.* [*propretaire*, Fr. from *propriety*.] Possessor in his own right.

'Tis a mistake to think ourselves *proprietors* in some of God's gifts, and *proprietors* in others: they are all *proprietors* to be employed, according to the designation of the donor. *Ch. of the Tongues*.

**PROPRIETARY.** *adj.* Belonging to a certain owner.

Though sheep, which are *proprietary*, are seldom marked, yet they are not apt to straggle. *Ch. of the Tongues*.

**PROPRIETOR.** *n. f.* [from *proprius*, Lat.] A possessor in his own right.

Man, by being master of himself, and *proprietor* of his own person, and the actions or labour of it, had still in himself the great foundation of property. Locke.

Though they are scattered on the wings of the morning, and remain in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall his right hand fetch them out, and lead them home to their ancient *proprietor*. Rogers.

**PROPRIETRESS.** *n. f.* [from *proprietor*.]

A female possessor in her own right; a mistress.

A big-bellied bitch borrowed another bitch's kennel to lay her burden in; the *proprietress* demanded possession, but the other begged her excuse. *L. Esling*.

**PROPRIETY.** *n. f.* [*proprietas*, Fr. *proprietas*, Latin.]

1. Peculiarity of possession; exclusive right.

You that have promis'd to yourselves *propriety* in love,

Know women's hearts like straws do move, Suckling.

Benefit of peace, and vacation for piety, render it necessary by laws to secure *propriety*. Hammond.

Hut, wadded love! mysterious law, true source

Of human offspring, sole *propriety*

In Paradise! of all things common else. Milton.

The secure *propriety* and peace. *Pruden*.

To that we owe not only the safety of our persons and the *propriety* of our possessions but our improvement in the liberal arts. *Arbuthnot*.

2. Accuracy; justness.

Common use, that is the rule of *propriety*, affords some aid to settle the significance of language. Locke.

**PROPT.** for *propried*. [from *prop*.] Sustained by some prop.

Seen in her cell fast to the tower'd,

*Prop* on some tomb, a monument of the dead. Pope.

**TO PROPUGN.** *v. a.* [*propugno*, Lat.]

To defend; to vindicate.

Thankfulness is our next tribute to those sacred champions for *propugning* of our faith. Hammond.

**PROPUGNATION.** *n. f.* [*propugnatio*, from *propugno*, Latin.] Defence.

What *propugnatio* is in one man's virtue,

To stand the push and enmity of those

This quarrel would excite? *Shakespeare*.

**PROPUGNER.** *n. f.* [from *propugno*.] A defender.

**P R C**

if  $t \in E$ , then  $t$  is an element of  $E$ .

Many other of the effects of kindness, but

4. Object of view.

## Man to himself

Is a large *prospect*, rais'd above the level  
Of his low creeping thoughts. *Derham.*  
Present, sad *prosp.* can he ought delirious  
But what affects his melancholy eye;  
The beauties of the ancient fabrick lost  
In chains of tawdry lulls, or lengths of diary cost. *Pratt.*

## 5. View delineated; a picturesque representation of a landscape.

Clude Lorraine, on the contrary, was convinced,  
that taking nature as he found it seldom produced  
beauty, his pictures are a composition of the various  
dramas which he has previously made from  
various beautiful scenes and *prospects*. *R. ynolds.*

6. View into futurity: opposed to *retrospect*.

To be king,  
Stands not within the *prosp.* of belief,  
No more than to be Cæsar. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
To him, who hath a *prosp.* of the different  
state of perfect happiness, or misery, that attends  
all men after this life, the measures of good and  
evil are mightily changed. *Locke.*

If there be no *prosp.* beyond the grave, the in-  
ference is right, let us eat and drink for to-  
morrow we shall die. *Locke.*

A unit himself his gratitude maintain'd,  
By favours past, not future *prospects* guid'd. *South.*

## 7. Regard to something future.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate,  
that buys deliquis only for a day, without any *prosp.*  
to, or provision for the remaining part of his  
life? *Talksp.*

To PROSPER. v. a. [*prosperus*, Latin.]

To look forward. *Dict.*

PROSPERITY. adj. [from *prosper*.]

## 1. Viewing at a distance.

## 2. Acting with foresight.

The French king and king of Sweden are cir-  
cumpect, industrious, and *prosperous* too in this  
affair. *Child.*

To PROSPER. v. a. [*prospero*, Latin.]

To make happy; to favour.

Kind gods, forgive

Me that, and *prosp.* him. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

All things, I mean to *prosp.* on his son. *Dryden.*

To PROSPER. v. n. [*prosperer*, French.]

## 1. To be prosperous; to be successful.

My word shall not return void, but accomplish  
that which I promise, and it shall *prosp.* in the  
thing where I fear it. *Hamlet.*

This man encreas'd by little and little, and  
things *prosp.* with him more and more. *Milton.*

Surer to *prosp.* than prosperity

Could have assur'd us. *Milton.*

## 2. To thrive; to come forward.

All things do *prosp.* best, when they are ad-  
vanced to the best, a nursery of stock, ought to  
be in a more barren ground, than that whereinto  
you remove them. *Bacon.*

The point, which he had set, did thrive and  
*prosp.* *Locke.*

She visits how they *prosp.* bud, and blossom. *Milton.*

That best kind of art, where it involves and  
musical instruments are made, *prosp.* well in state  
part. *Locke's Works.*

PROSPERITY. n. f. [*prosperitas*, Latin;

*prosperité*, Fr.] Success; attainment of  
wishes; good fortune.

*Prosperity*, in regard of our corrupt inclination  
to abuse the blessings of almighty God, doth prove  
a thing dangerous to the souls of men. *St. Jer.*

God's justice reaps that day in our calamities,  
which we sowed him of in our *prosperity*. *St. Chrys.*

PROSPEROUS. adj. [*prosperus*, Latin.]

Successful; fortunate.

Your good advice, which still hath been both grave  
And *prosperous*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Either state to bear *prosperous* or adversity. *Milton.*

May he find!

A happy passage, and a *prosperous* wind. *Dryden.*

PROSPEROUSLY. adv. [from *prosperous*.]

Successfully; fortunately.

*Prosperously* I have attempted, and

With bloody passage led your wars, even to

The gates of Rome. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

In 1596, was the second invasion upon the  
main territories of Spain *prosperously* achieved by  
Robert Earl of Life, in concert with the Earl of  
Northampton. *Bacon.*

Those, who are *prosperously* unjust, are invited  
to penitence, but afflicted virtue is flabbed with  
reproaches. *Dryden.*

PROSPEROUSNESS. n. f. [from *prosperous*.]

Prosperity.

PROSPICIENCE. n. f. [from *prospicio*,

Latin.] The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNATION. n. f. [from *prosterno*,

Lat.] Dejection; depression; state of

being cast down; act of casting down.

A word not to be adopted

But interrupts the cure of ulcers, whence are  
sprung a fever, watchings, and *prosternation* of  
spirits. *Hoffman.*

PROSTERNIS. n. f. [*προσέρνυμι*.]

In sur-

gery, that which fills up what is want-

ing, as when fistulous ulcers are filled

up with flesh. *Dict.*

To PROSTITUTE. v. a. [*prostituo*,

Latin; *prostituer*, French.]

## 1. To sell to wickedness; to expose to

crimes for a reward. It is commonly

used of women sold to whoredom by

others or themselves.

Do not *prostitute* thy daughter, to cause her to

be a whore. *Leviticus, xiv. 29.*

Marrying or *prostituting*,

Rape or adultery. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Who shall prevail with them to do that them-  
selves, which they beg of God, to spare his people  
and his heritage, to *prostitute* them no more to  
their own sinister designs? *Prayer of Peter.*

Affections, communicated to children, husbands,

and parents, are vilely *prostituted* and thrown away

upon a hind at last. *Addison.*

## 2. To expose upon vile terms.

It were unfit that so excellent and glorious a  
reward, as the gospel promises, should stoop down  
like fruit upon a full laden bough, to be picked  
by every idle and wanton hand, that heaven should

be *prostituted* to sordid men. *Talksp.*

PROSTITUTE. adj. [*prostitutus*, Latin.]

Vicious for hire; sold to infamy or

wickedness; sold to whoredom.

Their common love, a loved abandon'd pack

By sloth corrupted, by dinner sedg'd

Made bold by want, and *prostitute* for bread. *Pope.*

PROSTITUTE. n. f. [from the verb.]

## 1. A hireling; a mercenary; one who is

set to sale.

At up a tallow-hawker they rejoice,

But *prostitute* thus dost thou gain thy bread. *Pope.*

No hiring th, no *prostitute* to praise. *Pope.*

2. [*Prostitutum*, Lat.] A publick strumpet.

I am every point they come.

Then did in no dearth *prostitute* at Rome. *Dryden.*

PROSTITUTE. n. f. [*prostitution*, Fr.

from *prostitute*.]

## 1. The act of setting to sale; the state of

being set to sale.

## 2. The life of a publick strumpet.

An infamous woman, having passed her youth

in a most shameful state of *prostitution*, now gains

her livelihood by seducing others. *Addison's Spect.*

PROSTRATE. adj. [*prostratus*, Latin.

The accent was formerly on the first

syllable. *Sidney* and *Spenser* seem to

## 1. Lying at length.

Once I saw with dread oppress'd  
Her whom I durst; to that with *prostrate* lying,  
Her length the earth in low's chief clothing

dress'd. *Shaksp.*

Before late Biltomart she fell *prostrate*. *Spenser.*

He heard the western lords' word and mine

His city's wall, and lay his town's *prostrate*. *Pope.*

Grooving and *prostrate* on jonico of his. *Steele.*

## 2. Lying at mercy.

Look precious on thy *prostrate* thrall. *Shaksp.*

At thy knee I lie

On *prostrate* to be slain with prayers to thee,

If any hospitable, or humane

Of other nature, such as have been want

Belows of other heart, thou dost give. *Shaksp.*

## 3. Thrown down in humble adoration.

The waning soul, no longer heart, but  
the churches were fill'd, the pavement covered with  
bodies *prostrate*, and wash'd with tears of devout  
joy. *Hosier.*

Let us to the place

Repeating where he judg'd, *prostrate* fall

Before him reverent, and there cast is

Humbly our faults, and pardon beg. *Milton.*

While *prostrate* here in humble grief I lie,

Kind virtuous drops put gath'ring in my eye. *Pope.*

To PROSTRATE. v. a. [*prostratus*, Lat.

This was accented anciently on the first

syllable.]

## 1. To lay flat; to throw down.

In the streets many they flew, and fired divers

places, *prostrating* too pathos almost entirely.

*Hayward.*

A storm that all things doth *prostrate*,

Finding a tree alone all continents,

Beats on it strongly, it to ruin. *Spenser.*

Stake and bind up your weakest plants against

the winds, before the come too fiercely, and in a

moment *prostrate* a whole year's labour. *Locke.*

The drops falling thicker, faster, and with

greater force, beating down the front from the trees,

*prostrating* and laying all growing in the fields.

*Wesley's Natural History.*

2. [See *prostrator*, Fr.] To throw down in

adoration.

Some have *prostrated* themselves an hundred times

in the day, and so often in the night. *Duppa.*

PROSTRATION. n. f. [*prostration*, Fr.

from *prostrare*.]

## 1. The act of falling down in adoration.

Not only a resolved *prostration* unto antiquity,  
a powerful enemy unto knowledge, but any con-  
fident adherence unto authority. *Bacon.*

The worship of the gods had been kept up

in temples with altars, images, sacrifices, hymns

and *prostration*. *Stillingfleet.*

The truths, they had subscribed to in specula-

tion, they revered by a brutish senseless devotion,

man'd with a greater *prostration* of reason than

of body. *Steele.*

## 2. Dejection; depression.

A sudden *prostration* of strength or weaken-

ing the body. *Shaksp.*

PROSTRATE. n. f. [*prostratus*, French; *pro-*

stratus, Lat.] A building that has only pil-

lars in the front. *Dr. S.*

PROSTRATION. n. f. [*pro* and *stratum*.]

A *prostration* is when two or more syllogisms  
are connected together, that the conclusion of  
the former is the major of the minor of the  
following. *Warren.*

PROSTRATE. n. f. [*prostratus*, French; *pro-*

stratus, Lat.]

## 1. A maxim or proposition.

2. In the ancient drama, the first part of

a comedy or tragedy that explains the

argument of the piece. *Dict.*

# PRO

**PROTATICK.** *adj.* [*protatikus*, French; *protatikus*,] Previous.

There are *protatikus* persons in the ancient, whom they use in their plays to hear or give the relation.

**PROTATICE.** *v. a.* [*protatice*, Latin; *protatice*, French.] To defend; to cover from evil; to shield.

Had virtue on his side, his grace. *Shakspeare.*

That gave the benediction three and *protatice*.

Full in the midst of his own strength he stands, stretching his brawny arms and leaty hands, for shade from the maligns. *Lyons's Virgil.*

**PROTECTION.** *n. f.* [*protection*, French, from *protect*.]

1. Defence; shelter from evil.

Drive toward Dover, whence thou shalt meet.

Both welcome and *protection*. *Shakspeare.*

2. A passport; exemption from being molested. as, *he had a protection during the rebellion.*

The law of the empire is my *protection*. *Shakspeare.*

**PROTECTIVE.** *adj.* [from *protect*.] Defensive; sheltering.

The lovely feline swan guards his office, his *protection* of his young. *Shakspeare.*

**PROTECTOR.** *n. f.* [*protector*, French; from *protect*.]

1. Defender, shelterer; supporter; one who shields from evil or oppression; guardian.

Hither the oppressed shall henceforth resort, justice to crave, and succour at your court; And then your highness, not for our's alone, But for the world's *protector* shall be known. *Wallis.*

The king of Spain, who is *protector* of the commonwealth, received information from the great duke. *Addison.*

2. An officer, who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority.

Is it concluded he shall be *protector*?

It is determin'd, not concluded yet. *Shakspeare.*

**PROTECTOR.** *n. f.* [*protector*, French; from *protect*.] A woman that protects.

All things should be guided by her direction, as the sovereign patroness and *protector* of the enterprise. *Bacon.*

Behold those arts with a pious eye, That apply to their great *protector* life. *Addison.*

**PROTEND.** *v. a.* [*protendo*, Latin.] To hold out; to stretch forth.

All stood with their *protended* arms prepar'd. *Davidson.*

With his *protended* lance he makes defence. *Dryden.*

**PROTERVITY.** *n. f.* [*protervitas*, Latin.] Presumption; petulance.

**PROTEST.** *v. a.* [*protestor*, Latin; *protestor*, French.] To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution.

Here's the twin brother of thy letter, but let thine inherit first, I *protest* mine never shall. *Shakspeare.*

The speaking comes in the instant, after we had *protended*, and make the protopie of comedy. *Shakspeare.*

I have long lov'd her; and I *protest* to you, be slow'd much on her, followed her with a docting observance. *Shakspeare.*

He *protest* against your votes, and swear.

He'll not be tried by any out his peers. *Shakspeare.*

The emperor has power to disapprove and to *protest* against the exorbitance of the pollions. *South.*

# PRO

**PROTEST.** *v. a.*

1. To prove; to show; to give evidence of. Not used.

Many unfought youths, that even now *Protest* their first of manhood. *Shakspeare.*

2. To call as a witness.

Fiercely they oppos'd My journey strange, with clamorous uproar, *Protesting* late supreme. *Addison.*

**PROTEST.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A solemn declaration of opinion commonly against something; as, the lords published a *protest*.

**PROTESTANT.** *adj.* [from *protest*.] Belonging to protestants.

Since the spreading of the *protest* religion, several nations are recovered out of their ignorance. *Addison.*

**PROTESTANT.** *n. f.* [*protestant*, French; from *protest*.] One of those who adhere to them, who, at the beginning of the reformation, protested against the errors of the church of Rome.

This is the first example of any protestant subjects that have taken up arms against their king a *protestant*. *King Charles.*

**PROTESTATION.** *n. f.* [*protestation*, French; from *protest*.] A solemn declaration of resolution, fact, or opinion.

He maketh *protestation* to them of Corinth, that the gospel did not by other means prevail with them, than with others the same gospel taught by the rest of the apostles. *Hooker.*

But to your *protestation*; let me hear what you *protest*. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

In the lords of the council issued out any order against them, some noblemen published a *protestation* against it. *Clarendon.*

I smiled at the solemn *protestation* of the poet in the first page, that he believes neither in the fact or definition. *Addison.*

**PROTESTER.** *n. f.* [from *protest*.] One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration.

Did I use To state with ordinary oaths my love To every new *protector*? *Shakspeare.*

What if he were one of the latest *protectors* against popery? but one among many, that let about the world. *Atterbury.*

**PROTHONOTARY.** *n. f.* [*protonotaire*, French; *protonotarius*, Latin.] The head register.

Salimachus, the pope's *prothonotary*, denies the Nubians protesting of obedience to the bishop of Rome. *Brownwood.*

**PROTHONOTARISHIP.** *n. f.* [from *prothonotary*.] The office or dignity of the principal register.

He had the *prothonotaryship* of the chancery. *Carver.*

**PROTOCOL.** *n. f.* [*protokol*, Dutch; *protocole*, French; *protokoll*, from *pro* and *kollos*.] The original copy of any writing.

An original is filed the *protocol*, or scriptura matrix, and if the *protocol*, which is the root and foundation of the instrument, does not appear, the instrument is not valid. *Ayliffe.*

**PROTOMARTYR.** *n. f.* [*protomartyr*, and *martys*.] The first martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.

**PROTOPLAST.** *n. f.* [*protoplast*, and *plastikos*.] Original; thing first formed as a copy to be followed afterwards.

The consumption was the primitive disease, which put a period to our *protoplasts*, Adam and Eve. *Harvey.*

# PRO

**PROTOTYPE.** *n. f.* [*prototype*, French; *prototypum*.] The original of a copy; exemplar; archetype.

Man is the *prototype* of all exact symmetry. *Newton.*

The image and *prototype* were two distinct things, and therefore what belonged to the exemplar could not be attributed to the image. *Stillingfleet.*

**PROTRACT.** *v. a.* [*protrahere*, Latin.] To draw out; to delay; to lengthen; to spin to length.

Where can they get victuals to support such a multitude, if we do but *protract* the war? *Kantles.*

He shoves this woman to her trunk, Life never could he to long *protract* his speech. *Shakspeare.*

**PROTRACT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tedious continuance.

Since I did leave the presence of my love, Many long weary days I have out worn, And many nights that slowly seem'd to move Then did *protract* from evening until morn. *Spenser.*

**PROTRACTER.** *n. f.* [from *protract*.]

1. One who draws out any thing to tedious length.

2. A mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.

**PROTRACTION.** *n. f.* [from *protract*.] The act of drawing to length.

Those delays And long *protraction*, which he must endure, Betrays the opportunity. *Shakspeare.*

As to the fabulous *protractions* of the age of the world by the Egyptians, they are uncertain idle traditions. *Hume.*

**PROTRACTIVE.** *adj.* [from *protract*.] Dilatory; delaying; spinning to length.

Our works are nought else But the *protracting* trials of great love, To find perceptive constancy in men. *Shakspeare.*

He suffered then *protracting* arts, And strove by mildness to reduce their hearts. *Dryden.*

**PROTROPICAL.** *adj.* [*protropikos*.] Hortatory; suasive.

The means used are partly didactical and *protropical*, demonstrating the truths of the gospel, and then urging the professors to be steadfast in the faith, and beware of iniquity. *Wadsworth.*

**PROTRUDE.** *v. a.* [*protrude*, Latin.] To thrust forward.

When the stomach has performed its office upon the food, it *protrudes* it into the guts, by whose peristaltic motion it is gently conveyed along. *Lewin.*

They were not left, upon the seas being *protruded* forwards, and constrained to fall off from certain coasts by the mud or earth, which is discharged into it by rivers. *Wadsworth.*

His left arm extended, and fore-finger *protruded*. *Goldsmith.*

**TO PROTRUDE.** *v. n.* To thrust itself forward.

If the spirits be not merely detained, but *protrude* a little, and that motion be confided, there followeth putrefaction. *Bacon.*

**PROTRUSION.** *n. f.* [*protrusio*, Latin.] The act of thrusting forward; thrust; push.

To conceive this in bodies inflexible, and without all *protrusion* of parts, were to expect a race from Hercules his pillars. *Bacon.*

One can have the idea of one body moved, whilst others are at rest; then the place it deserted, gives us the idea of pure space without solidity, where up to another body may enter, without either resistance or *protrusion* of any thing. *Lewin.*

**PROTUBERANCE.** *n. f.* [*protuberantia*, Latin.] Something swelling above the rest; prominence; tumour.

If the world were eternal, by the continual fall and wearing of waters, all the *protuberances* of the



earth would infinite ages since have been levelled  
and the superficies of the earth rendered plain. *Hales*  
Mountains seem but so many wens and un-  
natural protuberances upon the face of the earth. *More*  
**PROTUBERANT.** *adj.* [from *protuberate*.]  
Swelling; prominent.

One man's eyes are more protuberant and swell-  
ing out, another's more sunk and depressed. *Glanv.*  
Though the eye seems round, in reality the  
iris is protuberant above the white, else the eye  
could not have admitted a whole hemisphere at  
one view. *Roy.*

**PROTUBERATE.** *v. n.* [*protubero*,  
Lat.] To swell forward; to swell out  
beyond the parts adjacent.

If the navel protuberates, make a small puncture  
with a lancet through the skin, and the waters  
will be voided without any danger of a hernia fol-  
lowing. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**PROUD.** *adj.* [*prude*, or *prut*, Saxon.]

1. Too much pleased with himself.

The *pru*est admirer of his own parts might  
find it useful to consult with others, though of in-  
ferior capacity. *Watts.*

2. Eats; valuing himself: with of be-  
fore the object.

If thou beest proud, be most instant in praying  
for humanity. *Duty of Man.*

Fortune, that, with malicious joy,  
Does man her slave oppress,  
I read for office to destroy,  
Is seldom pleased to blot

In vain of pompous chaftity you're proud,  
Virtue's academy of the tongue, when loud.

Huge as the mother of the gods in piety,  
And proud, like her, of an immortal race.

If it were virtue in a woman to be proud and  
vain in herself, we could hardly take better care  
to raise this passion in her, than those that are now  
used in their education. *Lutw.*

3. Art gant; haughty; impatient.

The patient in spirit is better than the proud  
in spirit. *Epist.*

A fool is proud will not the weaker seek. *Miles.*  
Proud fight with the weaker rounds. *Id.*

4. Daring; presumptuous.

By his understanding he imiteth through the  
proud.

The blood told the giant's fall,  
By this proud palmer's hand.

The proud attempt too fast repell'd. *Milton.*

5. Lofly of men; grand of person.

He like a proud fixed ruin d, went haughty on  
the world. *Miles.*

6. Grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent.

So much is true, that the old count of Atlan-  
tis, as well as that of Peru, then called Cuzco, a  
that of Mexico, then named Tumbulco, were  
mighty and proud kingdoms in arms, shipping and  
riches. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Storms of stones from the proud towers brought  
Proud down, and on our battered helmets brought  
The palace built by Pizarro's aid and pride.

Supported by a hundred pillars stood. *Dryden.*

7. Ostentatious; specious; grand.

I better brook the loss of but life,  
Than those proud titles thou hast won of me. *Shak.*

8. Salacious; eager for the male.

That emphine begets in men an impotency unto  
venery, observation will hardly confirm, and we  
have found it fail in cocks and hens, when was  
a more favourable trial than that of Scalger,  
when he gave it unto a bitch that was proud.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

9. [Pryde, Saxon, is swelling.] Fun-  
gous; exuberant.

When the vessels are too lax, and do not suf-  
ficiently resist the influx of the liquid, that begets  
a fungus or proud flesh. *Abulnot.*

This eminence is composed of little points, called  
fungus or proud flesh. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**PROUDLY.** *adv.* [from *proud*.]

1. Arrogantly; ostentatiously; in a proud  
manner.

He bears himself more proudly  
Even to my person, than I thought he would. *Sba.*  
Ancus follows with a fawning air,  
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryd.*  
Proudly he marches on, and void of fear,  
Vain insolence. *Id.*

2. With loftiness of mien.

The swan  
Between her white wings mantling proudly rows.  
*Milton.*

**TO PROVE.** *v. a.* [*probo*, Latin; *proover*,  
French.]

1. To evince; to show by argument or  
testimony.

Let the trumpet sound:  
If none appear to prove upon thy person  
Thy heinous, manifest, and many treasons,  
There is my pledge; I'll prove it on thy heart.

So both their deeds compar'd this day shall prove.  
*Shakespeare.*

Smile on me, and I will prove,  
Wonder is shorter lived than love.

If it prove any thing, it can only prove against  
our author, that the assignment of dominion to the  
clerk is not by divine institution. *Locke.*

In spite of Luther's declaration, he will prove the  
time upon him. *Attorney.*

2. To try; to bring to the test.

Wilt thou this idle rage by reason prove?  
Or speak those thoughts, which have no power to  
move? *Samuel.*

3. To experience.

Thy oversteering leaves in doubt  
The virtue of that fruit, in thee first prov'd. *Milt.*

4. To endure; to try by suffering or en-  
countering.

Delay not the present, but  
Filling the air with sword, advance, and dart,  
We prove this very hour. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Count tence make Minus fit husband, and prove  
The true lining of the knight's gout? *Id.*

Well I deserve'd I have a name to prove,  
That to ambition face he'd my love.

Let him in a moment prove of a virtuous power,  
And learn to fear whom he disdain'd to love. *Dryd.*

**TO PROVE.** *v. n.*

1. To make trial.

Children prove, whether they can rub upon the  
breast with one hand, and pat upon the forehead  
with another. *Bacon.*

The boys prepare  
Meer like winds broke loose upon the main,  
To prove by arms whose fate it was to reign. *Dryd.*

2. To find by experience.

Prove true, imagination; oh, prove true,  
That I, deniest, be not taken for you. *Shak.*

All excellent and garden herbs, set upon the  
tops of hills, will prove more medicinal, though  
less elegant. *Bacon.*

3. To succeed.

If the experiment proved not, it might be pre-  
tended, that the beasts were not killed in the due  
time. *Bacon.*

4. To be found in the event.

The fair blossom hangs the head  
Sideways, as on a dying bed,  
And the pearls or dew the wears,  
Prove to be prefiguring tears.

The beauties which adorn'd that age,  
The shining subjects of his rage,  
Hoping they should immortal prove,  
Renowned with success in love.

When the inflammation ends in a gangrene, the  
case proves mortal. *Ambrosius.*

Property, you see it alter,  
Or in a mortgage prove a lawyer's share,  
Or in a jointure vanish from the heir.

**PROVABLE.** *adj.* [from *prove*.] That  
may be proved.

**PROVEDITOR.** *n. s.* [*proveditore*, Ital.]

**PROVEDORE.** *n. s.* One who undertakes  
to procure supplies for an army.

The Jews, in those ages, had the office of *pro-  
vedore*. *Friend.*

**PROVENDER.** *n. s.* [*provande*, Dutch;  
*provende*, Fr.] Dry food for brutes;  
hay and corn.

Good provender labouring horses would have.  
*Tufers.*

I do appoint him store of *procedens*;  
It is a creature that I teach to fight. *Shakespeare.*

Many a detested and knee crooking knave  
Went out his time, much like his master's ass,  
For ought but *provender*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

When he is chine of his hands to lay  
On magazine of corn or hay,  
Could really con'd appear'd, instead  
Of paucity, power and bread. *Swift's Miscel.*

For a fortnight before you kill them, feed them  
with hay or other *provender*. *Almoner.*

**PROVERB.** *n. s.* [*proverbe*, French;  
*proverbium*, Latin.]

1. A short sentence frequently repeated  
by the people; a saw; an adage.

The sum of his whole book of *proverbs* is an  
exhortation to the study of this practical wisdom.

It is in praise and commendation of men, as it  
is in reproof and gains, for the *proverb* is true,  
that light gains make heavy gains, for light gains  
come thick, whereas great come but now and then.

The *proverb* says of the Gentile, that they  
have a sea without fish, land without trees, and  
men without faith. *Adolph.*

2. A word; a by-word; name or observa-  
tion commonly received or uttered.

Thou hast delivered us for a spoil, and a *proverb*  
of reproach. *Yeh. iii. 4.*

**TO PROVERB.** *v. o.* [from the noun. Not a  
good word.]

1. To mention in a proverb.

Am I not sung and *proverb'd* for a fool  
In every street, do they not say, how well  
Are come upon him his defects? *Milton.*

2. To provide with a proverb.

Let wint'rs, light of heart,  
Tickle the fensel's rashes with their heels;  
For I am *proverb'd* with a grandfire phrase;  
I'll be a candle-holder and look on. *Shakespeare.*

**PROVERBIAL.** *adj.* [*proverbial*, Fr. from  
*proverb*.]

1. Mentioned in a proverb.

In case of exotics, I take the German *pro-  
verbial* care, by a hair of the same beast, to be the  
worst in the world, and the best, the most diet,  
to eat till you are sick, and fast till you are well  
again. *Temple's Miscellany.*

2. Resembling a proverb; suitable to a  
proverb.

This river's head being unknown, and drawn  
to a *proverbial* obliquity, the opinion became  
without bounds. *Bacon.*

3. Comprised in a proverb.

Moral sentences and *proverbial* speeches are nu-  
merous in this sort. *Pope.*

**PROVERBIAL.** *adv.* [from *proverbial*.]

In a proverb.

It is *proverbially* said, *fornice sua bilis inest*,  
habere & multum splenem, whereas these parts ana-  
tomy hath not discovered in insects. *Brown.*

**TO PROVIDE.** *v. a.* [*providere*, Latin.]

1. To procure beforehand; to get ready;  
to prepare.

God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt-  
offering. *Gen. xxi.*

Provide out of all, able men that fear God.  
*Ex. xxi. xviii. 21.*

2. To be ready; to be prepared.

God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt-  
offering. *Gen. xxi.*

3. To be ready; to be prepared.

God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt-  
offering. *Gen. xxi.*

4. To be ready; to be prepared.

God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt-  
offering. *Gen. xxi.*

5. To be ready; to be prepared.

God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt-  
offering. *Gen. xxi.*

- \* He happier feat *provides* for us. *Milton.*  
2. To furnish; to supply: with of or *with*  
before the thing provided.

Part incentive reed  
*Proved*, peevish with one touch to fire. *Milton.*  
To make experiments of gold, he *provided* of a  
conservatory of snow, a good large vault under  
ground, and a deep well. *Bacon.*  
Th' I my forthwith *provides* him of a guard,  
A thousand archers daily to attend. *Daniel.*  
If I have really drawn a portrait to the knee,  
let some better artist *provide* himself of a deeper  
canvas, and taking these limits, set the figure on  
it; and finish it. *Dryden.*

He went,  
With large expence and with a pompous train  
*Provided*, as to visit France or Spain. *Dryden.*  
An earth well *provided* of all requisite things  
for an habitable world. *Burnet's Theology.*  
Rome, by the care of the magistrates, was well  
*provided* with coin. *Abulnotor on Coins.*  
When the monasteries were granted away, the  
parishes were left destitute, or very meanly *provided*  
of any maintenance for a pastor. *Swift's Miscell.*  
They were of good birth, and such who, if  
though inheriting good estates, yet happened to be  
well educated, and *provided* with learning. *See St.*

3. To stipulate; to make a conditional  
limitation.  
4. To *PROVIDE* against. To take mea-  
sures for counteracting or escaping any  
ill.

Sagacity of brutes in defending themselves, *pro-  
viding* against the inclemency of the weather, and  
care for their young. *Hale.*  
Some men, instructed by the lab'ring ant,  
*Provide* against th' extremities of want. *Dryden.*  
Fraudulent practices were *provided* against by  
laws. *Abulnotor.*

5. To *PROVIDE* for. To take care of be-  
forehand

States, which will continue, are above all thing,  
to uphold their reverend regard of religion, and to  
*provide* for the same by all means. *Hooker.*  
He hath intent, his wonted followers  
Shall all be very well *provided* for. *Shakespeare.*  
A provident man *provides* for the future. *Raleigh.*  
My arbitrary bounty's undeny'd;  
I give reversions, and for heir *provide*. *Garth.*  
He will have many dependents, whose wants  
he cannot *provide* for. *Addison.*

**PROVIDENT** *that*. [This is the form of an  
adverbial expression, and the French  
noun *pourvu que* among their con-  
junctions; it is however the participle  
of the verb *provide*, used as the Latin,  
*audito hoc fieri*] Upon these terms;  
this stipulation being made.

If I come off, the your jewel, this your jewel,  
and my gold are yours, *provided* I have your com-  
mendation for my more free entertainment.

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
I take your offer, and will live with you,  
*Provided* that you do no outrages. *Shakespeare.*  
*Provided* that he sit up his resolution, nor to  
let himself down below the dignity of a wise man.  
*L. Efrange.*

**PROVIDENCE**. *n. f.* [providence, Fr.  
*providentia*, Latin.]

1. Foresight; timely care; forecast; the  
act of providing

The only people, such as by their justice and  
*provident* give neither cause nor hope to their  
neighbours to annoy them, so are they not fitted  
with false pride to pounce others quiet. *Sidney.*  
*Provident*, for war is the best prevention of it.  
*Bacon.*

An established character spreads the influence of  
it as move in a high sphere, on all nations;  
it reaches farther than their own care and *provident*  
do.

2. The care of God over created beings;  
divine superintendence.

This appointeth unto them their kinds of work-  
ing, the disposition wherof, in the purity of  
God's own knowledge, is rightly termed *provi-  
dence*. *Hooker.*

Is it not an evident sign of his wonderful *provi-  
dence* over us, when that food of eternal life, upon  
the utter want wherof our endless destruction en-  
sueth, is prepared and always set in such a readi-  
ness? *Hooker.*

Eternal *providence* exceeding thought,  
Where none appears can make herself a way. *Spens.*  
*Providence* is an intellectual knowledge, both  
foreseeing, caring for, and ordering all things, and  
doth not only behold all past, all present, and all  
to come, but is the cause of their so being, which  
preternature is not. *Raleigh.*

'The world was all before them, where to choose  
Their place of rest, and *providence* their guide.

*Milton.*  
'Though the *providence* of God doth suffer  
many particular churches, to cease, yet the promise  
of the same God will never permit that all of them  
at once shall perish. *Prison.*

They could not move me from my settled faith  
in God and his *providence*. *Mori's Div. Dialogues.*

3. Prudence; frugality; reasonable and  
moderate care of expence.

By thrift my sinking fortune to repair,  
Though late, yet is at last become my care;  
My heart shall be my own, my vast expence  
Reduc'd to bounds, by timely *providence*. *Dryden.*

**PROVIDENT**. *adj.* [*provident*, Latin.]  
Forecasting; cautious; prudent with  
respect to futurity.

I saw your brother,  
Most *provident* in peril, bind himself  
To a strong mast that liv'd upon the sea. *Shakespeare.*  
We ourselves account such a man for *provident*,  
as remembering things past, and observing things  
present, can, by judgment, and comparing the one  
with the other, provide for the future. *Raleigh.*

First excerpt  
'The parsimonious emmet, *provident*  
Of future.

Orange, with youth, experience has,  
In action young, in council old;  
Orange is what Augustus was,  
Brave, wary, *provident*, and bold. *Waller.*  
A very prosperous people, flushed with great  
successes, and so pious, so humble, so just,  
or so *provident*, as to perpetuate their happiness.

**PROVIDENTIAL**. *adj.* [from *providence*.]  
Effected by providence; referrible to  
providence.

What a confusion would it bring upon mankind,  
if those, unsatisfied with the *providential* distribu-  
tion of heats and colds, might take the government  
into their own hands? *L'Efrange.*

The lilies grow, and the ravens are fed, accord-  
ing to the course of nature, and yet they are made  
arguments of providence, not are these things less  
*providential*, because regular. *Burnet.*

The scorched earth, were it not for this re-  
markably *providential* contrivance of things, would  
have been uninhabitable. *Woodward.*

This thun, this soft texture of the air,  
Shows the wise author's *providential* care. *Blackm.*

**PROVIDENTIAL**. *adv.* [from *provi-  
dential*.] By the care of providence.

Every animal is *providentially* directed to the  
use of its proper weapons. *Ray on the Creation.*

It happened, very *providentially* to the honour of  
the christian religion, that it did not take its rise  
in the dark illiterate ages of the world, but at a  
time when arts and sciences were at their height.

*Addison.*  
**PROVIDENTLY**. *adv.* [from *provident*.]  
With foresight; with wise preparation.

Nature having designed water fowls to fly in the  
air, and live in the water, she *providently* makes

their feathers of such a texture, that they do not  
admit the water. *Boyle.*

**PROVIDER**. *n. f.* [from *provide*.] He  
who provides or procures.

Here's money for my meat,  
I would have left it on the board, so soon  
As I had made my meal, and parted thence  
With prayers for the *provider*. *Shakespeare.*

**PROVINCE**. *n. f.* [*province*, Fr. *pro-  
vincia*, Latin.]

1. A conquered country; a country go-  
verned by a delegate.

Those *provinces* their arms of mine did conquer.  
*Shakespeare.*

Greece, Italy and Sicily were divided into com-  
monwealths, till swallowed up, and made *provinces*  
by Rome. *Temple.*

See them broke with toils, or sunk in ease,  
Or infamous for plunder'd *provinces*. *Pope.*

2. The proper office or business of any  
one.

I am fit for honour's toughest task;  
Nor ever yet found fooling was my *province*. *Orav.*  
Nor can I alone sustain this day's *province*. *Mare.*  
'Tis thine, what'er is pleasant, good or fair;  
All nature is thy *province*, life thy care. *Dryden.*  
'Tis not the pector's *province* to bestow  
True freedom. *Dryden's Persius.*

The woman's *province* is to be careful in her  
economy, and chaste in her affection. *Latou.*

3. A region; a tract.

Over many a tract  
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a *province* wide.

Their understandings are cooped up in narrow  
bounds; so that they never look abroad into other  
*provinces* of the intellectual world. *Watts.*

He has caused fortified towns and large *provinces*  
to be restored, which had been conquered long be-  
fore. *Davenant.*

**PROVINCIAL**. *adj.* [*provincial*, Fr. from  
*province*.]

1. Relating to a province; belonging to  
a province.

The duke dare not more stretch  
This finger of mine, than he dare rack his own;  
His subject am I not, not here *provincial*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Appendant to the principal country.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and  
left an account even to their *provincial* dominions.  
*Brown.*

3. Not of the mother country; rude;  
unpolished.

They build and treat with such magnificence,  
That, like th' ambitious monarchs of the age,  
They give the law to our *provincial* rage. *Dryden.*

A country figure having only the *provincial*  
accent upon his tongue, which is neither a fault,  
nor in his power to remedy, must marry a cast  
wench. *Swift.*

His mien was awkward; graces he had none,  
*Provincial* were his notions and his tone. *Harte.*

4. Belonging only to an archbishop's ju-  
risdiction; not oecumenical.

A law made in a *provincial* synod, is properly  
termed a *provincial* constitution. *Aylmer's Foreign.*

**PROVINCIAL**. *n. f.* [*provincial*, French;  
from *province*.] A spiritual governor.

Vahgnanus was *provincial* of the Jesuits in the  
Indies. *Stillingfleet.*

**To PROVINCIATE**. *v. a.* [from *province*.]  
To turn to a province. A word not  
in use.

When there was a design to *provinciate* the  
whole kingdom, Divina, though offered a canton,  
would not accept of it. *Hovell.*

**To PROVINCE**. *v. n.* [*provincer*, Fr.] To  
lay a stock or branch of a vine in  
the ground to take root for more en-  
crease.

**PROVISION.** *n. f.* [*provision*, Fr. *provisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of providing beforehand.

Kalander knew, that *provision* is the foundation of hospitality, and thrust the fewel of magnificence.

2. Measures taken beforehand.

Five days we do allot thee for *provision*, To shield thee from disasters of the world. *Shakspeare.*  
He reserved all points of humanity, in taking order and making *provision* for the relief of strangers distressed. *Bacon.*  
The prudent part is to propose remedies for the present evils, and *provisions* against future events. *Temple.*

Religion lays the strictest obligations upon men, to make the best *provision* for their comfortable subsistence in this world, and their salvation in the next. *Wallis.*

3. Accumulation of stores beforehand; stock collected.

Mendoza advertised, that he would valiantly defend the city, so long as he had any *provision* of victuals. *Kellie.*

In such abundance lies our choice, As leaves a greater store of fruit untouched, Still hugging incorruptible, till men Grow up to their *provision*. *Atten.*

David, after he had made such vast *provision* of materials for the temple, yet because he had dipt his hands in blood, was not permitted to lay a stone in that sacred pile. *South.*

4. Victuals; food; provender.

He caused *provisions* to be brought in. *Clarendon.*  
*Provisions* laid in large for man or beast. *Milton.*  
Under whole chum nature hath fastened a little bag, which she hath also taught him to use as a store-house, for in this, having filled his belly, he preserveth the remnant of his *provision*. *Illysin.*

5. Terms settled; care taken.

This law was only to reform the degenerate English, but there was no care taken for the reformation of the mere Irish, no ordinance, no *provision* made for the abolishing of their barbarous customs. *Davus on Ireland.*

**PROVISIONAL.** *adj.* [*provisional*, French; from *provision*.] Temporarily established; provided for present need.

The commenda semestris grew out of a natural equity, that, in the time of the patron's respite given him to present, the church should not be without a *provisional* pastor. *Ayliffe.*

**PROVISIONALLY.** *adv.* [from *provisional*.] By way of provision.

The abbot of St. Martin was born, was baptized, and declared a man *provisionally*, all time should show what he would prove, nature had moulded him to untowardly. *Locke.*

**PROVISO.** *n. f.* [Latin: as, *provisio remota se habiturum esse*.] Stipulation; caution; provisional condition.

This *proviso* is needful, that the sheriff may not have the like power of life as the marshal hath. *Spenser.*

Some will allow the church no further power, than only to exhort, and this but with a *proviso* too, that it extends not to such as think themselves too wise to be advised. *South.*

He doth drive his prisoners, But with *proviso* and exception, That we, at our own charge, shall ransom him. His brother-in-law. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

**PROVOCATION.** *n. f.* [*provocatio*, Latin; *provocation*, French.]

1. An act or cause by which anger is raised.

It is a fundamental law, in the Turkish empire, that they may, without any other *provocation*, make war upon Christendom for the propagation of their law. *Bacon.*

Tempt not my swelling rage With black reproaches, scorn and *provocation*. *South.*

2. An appeal to a judge.

A *provocatio* is every act, whereby the office of the judge or his assistance is asked; a *provocation* including both a judicial and an extrajudicial appeal. *Ayliffe.*

3. I know not whether, in the following passage, it be *appeal* or *incitement*.

The like effects may grow in all towards their pastor, and in their pastor towards every of them, between whom there daily and interchangeably pass in the hearing of God himself, and in the presence of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclamations, exultations, *provocations*, and petitions. *Hooker.*

**PROVOCATIVE.** *n. f.* [from *provoke*.]

Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

There would be no variety of tastes to solicit his palate, and occasion excess, nor any artificial *provocations* to relieve satiety. *Addison.*

**PROVOCATIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *provocative*.] The quality of being provocative.

**TO PROVOKE.** *v. a.* [*provocuer*, Fr. *provoco*, Latin.]

1. To rouse; to excite by something offensive; to awake.

Ye *provoke* me unto wrath, burning incense unto other gods. *Jeremiah, xlv. 8.*

Neither to *provoke*, nor dead New war *proves* of. *Milton.*

To whet their courage, and their rage *provokes*. *Dryden.*

I neither fear, nor will *provoke* the war. *Dryden.*

2. To anger; to enrage; to offend; to incense.

Though often *provoked*, by the insolence of some of the bishops, to a dislike of their overmuch fervour, his integrity to the king was without blemish. *Clarendon.*

Such acts

Of contumacy will *provoke* the Highest. *Milton.*

Agamemnon *provokes* Apollo against them, whom he was willing to appease afterwards. *Pope.*

3. To cause; to promote.

Drunk is a great provoker; it *provokes* and unprovokes. *Shakspeare.*

One Pietro covered up his patient with warm cloaths, and when the fever began a little to decline, gave him cold water to drink till he *provoked* sweat. *A. Lutnot.*

4. To challenge.

He now *provokes* the sea gods from the shore: With envy Triton heard the martial sound, And the bold champion for his challenge down'd. *Dryden.*

5. To induce by motive; to move; to incite.

We may not be startled at the breaking of the exhortation; for the face of nature hath *provoked* men to think of, and observe such a thing. *Burnet.*

**TO PROVOKE.** *v. n.*

1. To appeal. A latinism.

Arms and Pelagius durst *provoke* To what the centuries preceding spoke. *Dryden.*

2. To produce anger.

It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death, but a *provoking* merit. *Shakspeare.*  
The Lord abhorred them, because of the *provoking* of his sons. *Deuteronomy, xxxii. 19.*  
If we consider man in such a loathsome and *provoking* condition, was it not love enough, that he was permitted to enjoy a being? *Taylor.*

**PROVOKER.** *n. f.* [from *provoke*.]

1. One that raises anger.

As in all civil insurrections, the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first *provoker* has double portion of the guilt. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Causer; promotor.

Drunk, Sir, is a great *provoker* of noisepainting, sleep, and urine. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

**PROVOKINGLY.** *adv.* [from *provoking*.]

In such a manner as to raise anger.

When we see a man that yesterday kept a humiliation, to-day invading the possessions of his brethren, we need no other proof how hypocritically and *provokingly* he confuted his pride. *Deay of Piety.*

**PROVOST.** *n. f.* [*provost*, Saxon; *provost*, French; *provosto*, Italian; *provostus*, Latin.]

1. The chief of any body: as, the provost of a college.

He had particular intimacy with Dr. Potter, *provost* of Queen's college. *Fall.*

2. The executioner of an army.

Kingston, *provost* marshal of the king's army, was deemed not only cruel but inhuman in his executions. *Hayward.*

**PROVOSTSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *provost*.] The office of a provost.

C. Piso first rose, and afterwards was advanced to the *provostship* of Rome by Tiberius. *Blackwell.*

**PROW.** *n. f.* [*proue*, Fr. *proa*, Spanish; *proa*, Latin.] The head or forepart of a ship.

The sea victory of Vespasian was a lady holding a palm in her hand, at her foot the *proa* of a ship. *Peachment on Dr. H. H.*

Straight to the Dutch he turns his dreadful bow, More fierce than important quarrel to decide. *Dryden.*

**PROW.** *adj.* Valiant. *Spenser.*

**PROWESS.** *n. f.* [*prodixia*, Ital. *proesse*, French.] Bravery; valour; military gallantry.

Men of such *prows*, as not to know fear in themselves, and yet to teach it in others that should deal with them; for they had often made their lives triumph over most terrible dangers, never dismayed, and ever fortunate. *Sidney.*

I hope

That your wisdom will direct my thought, Or that your *prows* can me yield relief. *Spenser.*

Henry the fifth by his *prows* conquered all France. *Shakspeare.*

Nor should thy *prows* want praise and eulogium, But that 'tis shewn in treason. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

Thence as they

First seen in act of *prows* eminent, And gear exploits; but of true virtue void. *Milton.*

Michael! of celestial armies prince, And thou in military *prows* next, Gabriel! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The vigour of this arm was never vain, And that my wounds I *prows* I retain, Witness these heaps of slaughter on the plain. *Dryden.*

There were the entertainments of the softer nations, that fell under the virtue and *prows* of the two last empires. *Temple.*

**PROWEST.** *adj.* [the superlative formed from *prow*, adjective.]

1. Bravest; most valiant

They be two of the *prowest* knights on ground, And oft approv'd in many a hard assay, And eke of surest steel, that may be found, Do arm yourself against that day them to confound. *Spenser.*

2. Brave; valiant. [from *prows*.]

The surest of her sex, Angelica, His daughter, fought by many *prowest* knights. *Milton.*

**TO PROWL.** *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is doubtful: the old dictionaries write *prole*, which the dreamer *Casaubon* derives from *prole*, ready, quick. *Skinner*, a far more judicious etymologist, deduces it from *proiliter*, a diminutive formed by himself from *proier*, to prey, French; perhaps it may be formed, by accidental corruption, from *patrol*.] To rove over.

*Præp.* each place, still in new colours deckt,  
Sticking one's ill, another to infect. *Sidney.*

*PROWL. v. n.* To wander for prey;  
to prey; to plunder.

The champion robbeth by night,  
And *prawls* and flictheth by date. *Tufts.*

Nor do they bear so quietly the loss of some  
parcels confiscated abroad, as the great detriment  
which they suffer by some *prawling* vice-admiral  
or publick minister. *Raleigh.*

A when a *prawling* wolf,  
Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey. *Mil.*  
Shall he, who looks erect on heav'n,  
E'er stoop to mingle with the *prawling* herd,  
And dip his tongue in gore? *Thomson.*

*PROWLER. n. f.* [from *prawl*.] One that  
roves about for prey.

On churchyards dear,  
The disappoint'd *problers* fall, and dig  
The shrouded body from the grave. *Thomson.*

*PROXIMATE. adj.* [from *proximus*, Latin.]  
Next in the series of ratiocination; near  
and immediate: opposed to *remote* and  
*mediate*.

Writing a theory of the deluge, we were to  
shew the *proximate* natural causes of it. *Burnet.*

Substance is the remote genus of bird, because  
it agrees not only to all kinds of animals, but also  
to things inanimate; but animal is the *proximate* or  
nearest genus of bird, because it agrees to fewest  
other things. *Watts's Logic.*

*PROXIMATELY. adv.* [from *proximate*.]  
Immediately; without intervention.

The consideration of our mind, which is in-  
corporeal, and the contemplation of our bodies,  
which have all the characters of excellent contriv-  
ance; these alone easily and *proximately* guide us  
to the wise author of all things. *Burley.*

*PROXIME. adj.* [from *proximus*, Latin.] Next,  
immediate.

A syllogism is made up of three propositions,  
and these of three terms variously joined: the three  
terms are called the remote matter of a syllogism,  
the three propositions the *proxime* or immediate  
matter of it. *Watts's Logic.*

*PROXIMITY. n. f.* [from *proximité*, French;  
*proximitas*, from *proximus*, Latin.] Near-  
ness.

When kingdoms have customably been carried  
by right of succession, according to *proximity* of  
blood, the violation of this course hath always  
been dangerous. *Hayward.*

If he plead *proximity* of blood,  
That empty title is with ease withstood. *Dryden.*  
Add the convenience of the situation of the eye.  
In respect of *proximity* to the brain, the sense of  
common sense. *Ray.*

I can call to my assistance  
*Proximately*, mark that and lance. *Prior.*

Must we send to Rob or pull all the popish  
princes, who have any pretended title to our crown  
by the *proximity* of blood? *Swift.*

*PROXY. n. f.* [By contraction from *pro-  
curacy*.]

1. The agency of another.  
2. The substitution of another; the agency  
of a substitute; appearance of a repre-  
sentative.

None acts *proximately* by a deputy, or can be *pro-  
ximately* by proxy. *South.*

Had Hyde the *proxy* to  
As Venus once was said to do,  
The painter must have search'd the skies,  
To match the lustre of her eyes. *Granville.*

3. The person substituted or deputed.  
A wise man will commit no business or im-  
portance to a *proxy*, where he may do it himself. *Eschwege.*

We must not think that we, who act only as  
their *proxies* and representatives, may do it for  
them. *Ketticwell.*

*PRUCE. n. f.* [*Pruss* is the old name for  
Prussia.] *Prussian* leather.

Some leatheren bucklers use  
Of folded hides, and others shields of *pruss*. *Dryden.*

*PRUDE. n. f.* [*prude*, French.] A wo-  
man overnice and scrupulous, and with  
false affectation.

The graver *prude* sinks downward to a gnome,  
In fratch of mischief, still on earth to roam. *Pope.*

Nor one careless thought intrudes,  
Lest modest than the speech of *prudes*. *Swift.*

*PRUDENCE. n. f.* [*prudencia*, French;  
*prudencia*, Latin.] Wisdom applied to  
practice.

Under *prudence* is comprehended, that discreet,  
apt, suiting, and disposing as well of actions as  
words, in their due place, time, and manner. *Præb.*

*Prudence* is principally in reference to actions to  
be done, and due means, order, season, and method  
of doing or not doing. *Hale.*

If the probabilities on the one hand should some-  
what preponderate the other, yet if there be no con-  
siderable hazard on that side which has the least  
probability, and a very great apparent danger in  
a mistake about the other: in this case, *prudence*  
will oblige a man to do that which may make most  
for his own safety. *Wilkins.*

*PRUDENT. adj.* [*prudens*, French;  
*prudens*, Latin.]

1. Practically wise.  
The simple inherit folly, but the *prudent* are  
crowned with knowledge. *Proverbs*, xiv. 18.

I have seen a son of Jesse, that is a man of war,  
and *prudent* in matters. *1 Samuel*, xvi. 18.

The monarch rose preventing all reply,  
*Prudent*, left from his resolution rais'd  
Others among the chiefs might offer. *Milton.*

2. Foreseeing by natural instinct.  
So steers the *prudent* crane  
Her annual voyage. *Milton.*

*PRUDENTIAL. adj.* [from *prudens*.] Eli-  
gible on principles of *prudence*.

He acts upon the surest and most *prudential*  
grounds, who, whether the principles, which he  
acts upon, prove true or false, yet secures a happy  
issue to his actions. *South.*

Motives are only *prudential*, and not demonstra-  
tive. *Tillotson.*

These virtues, though of excellent use, some  
*prudential* - it is necessary to take with them in  
practice. *Rogers.*

*PRUDENTIAL. n. f.* Maxims of *pru-  
dence* or practical wisdom.

Many stanzas, in poetick measures, contain rules  
relating to common *prudentials*, as well as to reli-  
gion. *Watts.*

*PRUDENTIALITY. n. f.* [from *prudential*.]  
Eligibility on principles of *pru-  
dence*.

Being incapable rightly to judge the *prudentiality*  
of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success,  
and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole pro-  
gression. *Brown.*

*PRUDENTIALLY. adv.* [from *prudential*.]  
According to the rules of *pru-  
dence*.

If he acts piously, soberly, and temperately, he  
acts *prudentially* and wisely. *South.*

*PRUDENTLY. adv.* [from *prudens*.] Dis-  
creetly; judiciously.

Their laws were so *prudently* framed, as they  
are found fit for all succeeding times. *Bacon.*

Such deep designs of empire does he lay  
O'er them, whose cause he seems to take in hand,  
And *prudently* would make them lords at sea,  
To whom with ease he can give laws by land. *Dry.*

*PRUDERY. n. f.* [from *prude*.] Over-  
much nicety in conduct.

*PRUDISH. adj.* [from *prude*.] Affectedly  
grave.

I know you all expect, from being in  
Some formal lecture, spoke with *prudent* face. *Garrick.*

*TO PRUNE. v. a.* [Of unknown deriva-  
tion.]

1. To lop; to diversify trees of their super-  
fluities.

So lop'd and *pruned* trees do flourish fair. *Davies.*  
Let us ever extol

His bounty, following our delightful task,  
To *prune* those growing plants, and tend these  
flowers. *Milton.*

What we by day  
Lop overgrown, or *prune*, or prop, or bind,  
One night with wanton growth decides,  
Tending to wild. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Horace will our superfluous branches *prune*,  
Give us new rules, and set our harp in tune. *Waller.*  
You have no less right to correct me, than the  
same hand that raised a tree, has to *prune* it. *Pope.*

2. To clear from excrescences; to trim.  
His royal bird  
*Prunes* the immortal wing, and cloyes his beak. *Shakespeare.*

Some sitting on the beach to *prune* their painted  
beasts. *Dayton.*

Many birds *prune* their feathers; and crows seem  
to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they  
receive in the relenting of the air. *Bacon.*

The muse, whole early voice you taught to sing,  
Prescrib'd her heights, and *prun'd* her tender wing. *Pope.*

*TO PRUNE. v. n.* To dress; to prink.  
A ludicrous word.

Every scribbling man  
Grows a top as fast as e'er he can,  
*Prunes* up, and asks his oracle the glass,  
If pink or purple best become his face? *Dryden.*

*PRUNE. n. f.* [*prunus*, *pruneau*, French;  
*prunum*, Latin.] A dried plum.

In drying of pears and *prunes* in the oven, and  
removing of them, there is a like operation. *Bacon.*

*PRUNEL. n. f.* [*prunella*.] An herb.  
*Ainsworth.*

*PRUNELLO. n. f.*

1. A kind of stuff of which the clergy-  
men's gowns are made.

Worth makes the man, and want of it, the  
fellow;

The rest is all but leather or *prunello*. *Pope.*

2. [*Prunelle*, French.] A kind of plum.  
*Ainsworth.*

*PRUNER. n. f.* [from *prune*.] One that  
crops trees.

Left thy redundant juice  
Should fading leaves, instead of fruits, produce,  
The *pruner's* hand with letting blood must quench  
Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts retrench. *Denn.*

*PRUNIFEROUS. adj.* [*prunum* and *fero*,  
Latin.] Plum bearing.

*PRUNINGHOOK. n. f.* A hook or

*PRUNINGKNIFE. n. f.* knife used in lop-  
ping trees.

Let thy hand supply the *pruningknife*,  
And crop luxuriant stragglers. *Dryden.*

No plough shall hurt the glebe, no *pruninghook*  
the vine. *Dryden.*

The cyder land, obsequious still to thrones,  
Her *pruninghooks* extended into swords. *Philips.*

*PRURIENCE. n. f.* [from *prurio*, Latin.]

*PRURIENCY. n. f.* An itching or a great  
desire or appetite to any thing. *Swift.*

*PRURIENT. adj.* [*pruriens*, Latin.] Itch-  
ing. *Ainsworth.*

*PRURIGINOUS. adj.* [*prurio*, Latin.]  
Tending to an itch.

*TO PRY. v. n.* [Of unknown derivation.]  
To peep narrowly; to inspect officiously,  
curiously, or impertinently.

**I** the counterfeit the deep tragedian,  
 Speak, and look back, and pry on ev'ry side,  
 Intending deep suspicion. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
 I pry'd me through the crevice of a wall,  
 When for his hand he had his two sons heads. *Shak.*  
 Watch thou, and wake when others be asleep,  
 To pry into the secrets of the state. *Shakespeare.*  
 We of th' offending side  
 Must keep aloof from strict arbitrement;  
 And stop all sight holes, every loop, from whence  
 The eye of reason may pry in upon us. *Shakespeare.*  
 He that prieth in at her windows, shall also  
 bearken at her doors. *Rich. xiv. 23.*  
 We have naturally a curiosity to be prying and  
 searching into forbidden secrets. *L'Estrange.*  
 Search well  
 Each grove and thicket, pry in ev'ry shape,  
 Lest hid in some th' arch-hypocrite escape. *Dryden.*  
 I wak'd, and looking round the bow'r  
 Search'd ev'ry tree, and pry'd on ev'ry flow'r,  
 If any where by chance I might espy  
 The rural poet of the melody. *Dryden.*  
 Nor need we with a prying eye survey  
 The distant skies, to find the milky way. *Creech.*  
 Actions are of so mist a nature, that as men  
 pry into them, or observe some parts more than  
 others, they take different hints, and put contriv  
 interpretations on them. *Addison.*  
 All these I frankly own without denying;  
 But where has this Praxiteles been prying? *Addison.*  
**PSALM.** *n. f.* [*psalme, psalme, French;*  
*ψαλμ.*] A holy song.  
 The choice and flower of all things profitable in  
 other books, the *psalms* do both more briefly con  
 tain and more movingly express, by reason of that  
 poetical form wherewith they are written. *Hooks.*  
 Steinhild was mule groom of the chamber, for  
 tuning certain of David's *psalms* into verse. *Piack.*  
 Those just spirits that were victorious palms,  
 Hymns devote and holy *psalms*  
 Singing continually. *Milton.*  
 In another *psalm*, he speaks of the wisdom and  
 power of God in the creation. *Burnet.*  
 She, her daughters, and her maids, meet to  
 gether at all the hours of prayer in the day, and  
 chant *psalms*, and other devotions, and spend the  
 rest of their time in such good works, and inno  
 cent diversions, as render them fit to return to  
 their *psalms* and prayers. *Low.*  
**PSALMIST.** *n. f.* [*psalmiste, Fr. from*  
*psalm.*] Writer of holy songs,  
 How much more rational is this system of the  
*psalmist*, than the Pagan scheme in *Vigil*, where  
 one deity is represented as raising a storm, and  
 another as laying it? *Addison.*  
**PSALMODY.** *n. f.* [*psalmodie, French;*  
*ψαλμωδία.*] The act or practice of sing  
 ing holy songs.  
**PSALMOGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [*ψαλμογραφία* and  
*γραφία.*] The act of writing psalms.  
**PSALTER.** *n. f.* [*psautier, Fr. ψαλτήριον.*]  
 The volume of psalms; a psalm book.  
**PSALTERY.** *n. f.* A kind of harp beaten  
 with sticks.  
 The trumpets, sacbuts, *psalteries*, and fifes  
 Make the fun dance. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 Praise with trumpets, pierce the skies,  
 Praise with harps and *psalteries*. *Sandys's Paraph.*  
 The sweet finger of Israel with his *psaltery*,  
 loudly resounded the benefits of the almighty  
 Creator. *Peacock.*  
 Nought shall the *psaltery* and the harp avail,  
 When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,  
 And numbing coldness has unbrac'd the ear. *Prior.*  
**PSEUDO.** *n. f.* [from *ψευδ.*] A prefix,  
 which being put before words, signifies  
 false or counterfeit: as, *pseudopistle*, a  
 counterfeit apostle.  
**PSEUDOGRAPHY.** *n. f.* False writing.  
 I will not pursue the many *pseudographs* in  
 use, but shew of how great concern the emphasis  
 were, if rightly used. *Holder.*

**PSEBONOLOGY.** *n. f.* [*ψευδολογία.*] False  
 hood of speech.  
 It is not according to the sound rules of *pseu  
 bology*, to report of a pious prince, that he neglects  
 his devotion; but you may report of a merciful  
 prince, that he has pardoned a criminal who did  
 not deserve it. *Abbot.*  
**PSHAW.** *interj.* An expression of con  
 tempt.  
 A peevish fellow has some reason for being out  
 of humour, or has a natural incapacity for delight,  
 and therefore disturbs all with pishes and *pschaws*.  
*Spenser.*  
**PTISAN.** *n. f.* [*ptisane, Fr. πτισαν.*] A  
 medical drink made of barley decocted  
 with raisins and liquore.  
 Thrice happy were those golden days of old,  
 When dear as Burgundy the *ptisans* fold;  
 When patients chose to die with better will,  
 Than breathe and pay the apothecary's bill. *Garth.*  
 In fevers the aliment prescribed by Hippocrates,  
 were *ptisans* and cream of barley. *Abbot.*  
**PTYALISM.** *n. f.* [*ptyalism, Fr. πτυαλισμός.*]  
 Salivation; effusion of spittle.  
**PTYALAGOGUE.** *n. f.* [*πτυαλαγωγία and αγωγία.*]  
 A medicine which discharges spittle.  
*DiC.*  
**PUBERTY.** *n. f.* [*puberté, Fr. pubertas,*  
*Lat.*] The time of life in which the  
 two sexes begin first to be acquainted.  
 The cause of changing the voice at the years  
 of *puberty* seemeth to be, for that when much of  
 the moisture of the body, which did before irrigate  
 the parts, is drawn down to the spermatic vessels,  
 it leaveth the body more hot than it was, whence  
 cometh the dilatation of the pipes. *Bacon.*  
 All the carnivorous animals would have multi  
 plied exceedingly, before these children that escaped  
 could come to the age of *puberty*. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**PUBESCENCE.** *n. f.* [from *pubesco, Lat.*]  
 The state of arriving at puberty.  
 Solon divided it into ten septenaries; in the first  
 is dentition or falling of teeth, in the second  
*pubescence*. *Brown.*  
**PUBESCENT.** *adj.* [from *pubescens, Lat.*]  
 Arriving at puberty.  
 That the women are menstruent, and the men  
*pubescent* at the year of twice seven, is accounted a  
 punctual truth. *Brown.*  
**PUBLICAN.** *n. f.* [from *publicus, Latin.*]  
 1. A toll gatherer.  
 As Jesus sat at meat, many *publicans* and sin  
 ners came and sat down with him. *Matth. ix. 10.*  
 2. A man that keeps a house of general  
 entertainment. In low language.  
**PUBLICATION.** *n. f.* [*publico, Latin.*]  
 1. The act of publishing; the act of noti  
 fying to the world; divulgation; pro  
 clamations.  
 For the instruction of all men to eternal life, it  
 is necessary that the sacred and saving truth of  
 God be openly published unto them, which open  
 publication of heavenly mysteries is by an excel  
 lency termed preaching. *Hooker.*  
 2. Edition; the act of giving a book to  
 the publick.  
 An imperfect copy having been offered to a book  
 seller, you consented to the publication of one more  
 correct. *Pope.*  
 The publication of these papers was not owing  
 to our folly, but that of others. *Swift.*  
**PUBLIC.** *adj.* [*public, publique, Fr.*  
*publicus, Latin.*]  
 1. Belonging to a state or nation; not  
 private  
 By following the law of private reason, where  
 the law of publick should take place, they breed  
 disturbance. *Hooker.*

They have with bitter clamours defaced the  
 publick service of our church. *White.*  
 Of royal maids how wretched is the fate,  
 Born only to be victims of the state;  
 Our hopes, our wishes, all our passions try'd  
 For publick use, the slaves of others pride. *Granville.*  
 Have we not able counsellors hourly watching  
 over the publick weal? *Swift.*  
 2. Open; notorious; generally known.  
 Joseph being a just man, and not willing to  
 make her a publick example, was minded to put  
 her away privily. *Matthew.*  
 3. General; done by many.  
 A ditmal universal hits, the sound  
 Of publick scorn. *Milton.*  
 4. Regarding not private interest, but the  
 good of the community.  
 They were publick hearted men, as they paid  
 all taxes, so they gave up all their time to their  
 country's service, without any reward. *Clarendon.*  
 All nations that grew great out of little or no  
 thing, did so merely by the publick mindedness of  
 particular person. *South.*  
 A good magistrate must be endued with a pub  
 lick spirit, that is, with such an excellent temper,  
 as sets him loose from all selfish views, and makes  
 him endeavour towards promoting the common  
 good. *Atterbury.*  
 5. Open for general entertainment.  
 The income of the commonwealth is raised on  
 such as have money to spend at taverns and publick  
 houses. *Addison.*  
**PUBLIC.** *n. f.* [from *publicus, Lat. in*  
*publique, French.*]  
 1. The general body of mankind, or of a  
 state or nation; the people.  
 Those nations are most liable to be over-run  
 and conquered, where the people are rich, and  
 where, for want of good conduct, the publick is  
 poor. *Davenant.*  
 The publick is more disposed to censure than to  
 praise. *Addison.*  
 2. Open view; general notice.  
 Philosophy, though it likes not a gaudy dress,  
 yet, when it appears in publick, must have so much  
 complacency, as to be clothed in the ordinary fa  
 shion. *Locke.*  
 In private grief; but with a careless scorn,  
 In publick seem to triumph, not to mourn. *Gray.*  
 In publick 'tis they hide,  
 Where none distinguish. *Pope.*  
**PUBLICLY.** *adv.* [from *publick.*]  
 1. In the name of the community.  
 This has been so sensibly known by trading na  
 tions, that great rewards are publicly offered for  
 its supply. *Addison.*  
 2. Openly; without concealment.  
 Sometimes also it may be private, communicat  
 ing to the judges some things not fit to be pub  
 licly delivered. *Bacon.*  
**PUBLICNESS.** *n. f.* [from *publick.*]  
 1. State of belonging to the community.  
 The multitude of partners does detract nothing  
 from each private share, nor does the publickness of  
 it lessen property in it. *Bj. l.*  
 2. Openness; state of being generally  
 known or publick.  
**PUBLICSPIRITED.** *adj.* [*publick and*  
*spirit.*] Having regard to the general  
 advantage above private good.  
 'Tis enough to break the neck of all honest  
 purposes, to kill all generous and publickspirited  
 notions in the conception. *L'Estrange.*  
 These were the publickspirited men of the age,  
 that is, patriots of their own interest. *Dryden.*  
 Another publickspirited project, which the en  
 vious enemy could not foresee, might set king  
 Charles on the throne. *Addison.*  
 It was generous and publickspirited in you, to be  
 of the kingdom's side in this dispute, by shewing  
 without



without reserve, your disapprobation of Wood's design. Swift.

To PUBLISH. *v. a.* [*publier*, French; *publico*, Latin.]

1. To discover to mankind; to make generally and openly known; to proclaim; to divulge.

How will this grieve you,  
When you shall come to clearer knowledge, that  
You thus have published me? *Stat. spere.*

His commission from God and his doctrine tend  
to the impressing the necessity of that reformation  
which he came to publish. *Hammond.*

Suppose he should relent,  
And publish grace to all. *Milton.*

Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,  
Does his Creator's power display,  
And publishes to every land  
The work of an almighty hand. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To put forth a book into the world.  
If I had not unwarily too far engaged myself for  
the present publishing it, I should have kept it by  
me. *Digby.*

PUBLISHER. *n. s.* [from *publish*.]  
1. One who makes publick or generally  
known.

Love of you  
Hath made me publisher of this pietece. *Shakspeare.*  
The apostle doth not speak as a publisher of a  
new law, but only as a teacher and monitor of  
what his Lord and Master had taught before. *Kettlewell.*

The holy lives, the exemplary sufferings of the  
publishers of this religion, and the surpassing excel-  
lence of that doctrine which they published. *Atterbury.*

2. One who puts out a book into the  
world.

A collection of poems appeared, in which the  
publisher has given me some things that did not be-  
long to me. *Prior.*

PUCE' LAGE. *n. s.* [Fr.] A state of vir-  
ginity. *Dict.*

PUCK. *n. s.* [perhaps the same with *pug*.]  
Some sprite among the fairies, common  
in romances.

O gentle Puck, take this transformed scalp  
From off the head of this Athenian swain. *Shak.*  
Turn your cloaks,  
Quoth he, for Puck is busy in these oaks,  
And this is fairy ground. *Collet.*

PUCKBALL, or pucksball. *n. s.* [from *puck*  
the fairy, a fairy's ball.] A kind of  
mushroom full of dust. *Dict.*

To PU'CKER. *v. a.* [from *puck* the fairy:  
as *ellocks*, from *elves*; or from *pruck*, a  
pocket or hollow.] To gather into cor-  
rugations; to contract into folds or  
plications.

I saw an hideous spectre; his eyes were sunk  
into his head, his face pale and withered, and his  
skin puckered up in wrinkles. *Spirit.*

A ligature above the part wounded is pernicious,  
as it puckers up the intestines, and disorders its  
situation. *Sharp.*

PU'DDER. *n. s.* [This is commonly written  
*potter*. See POTTER. This is most  
probably derived by Mr. Lye from  
*judur*, Icelandic, a rapid motion.] A  
tumult; a turbulence and irregular bustle.

Let the great gods,  
That keep this dreadful padder o'er our heads,  
Find out their enemies. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

What a pudder is made about offences, and how  
much is all knowledge pestered by the careless use  
of words! *Locke.*

To PU'DDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
To make a tumult, to make a bustle.  
Mathematicians, abstracting their thoughts from

names, and setting before their minds the ideas  
themselves, have avoided a great part of that per-  
plexity, puddering and confusion, which has so  
much hindered knowledge. *Locke.*

To PU'DDER. *v. a.* To perplex; to  
disturb; to confound.

He that will improve every matter of fact into  
a maxim, will abound in contrary observations,  
that can be of no other use but to perplex and  
pudder him. *Locke.*

PU'DDING. *n. s.* [*pudding*, Welsh, an in-  
testine; *boadie*, Fr. *pudding*, Swedish.]

1. A kind of food very variously com-  
pounded, but generally made of meal,  
milk, and eggs.

Sallads, and eggs, and lighter fare  
Tune the Italian spunk's guitar;  
And if I take Dan Congreve right,  
Pudding and beef make Britons fight. *Prior.*

2. The gut of an animal.  
He'll yield the crew a puddling one of these days;  
the king has kill'd his heart. *Shakspeare. Henry V.*  
As false as his guts are made of puddings. *Shakspeare.*

3. A bowel stuffed with certain mixtures  
of meal and other ingredients.

4. A proverbial name for victuals.  
Mind neither good nor bad, nor right nor wrong,  
But eat your pudding, slave, and hold your tongue. *Prior.*

PU'DDING-GROSS. *n. s.* [*pulegium*, Lat.]  
A plant.

PU'DDINGPIE. *n. s.* [*pudding* and *pie*.]  
A pudding with meat baked in it.

Some cry the covenant, instead  
Of puddingpies and gingerbread. *Hudibras.*

PU'DDINGTIME. *n. s.* [*pudding* and *time*.]

1. The time of dinner; the time at which  
pudding, anciently the first dish, is set  
upon the table.

2. Nick of time; critical minute.  
Mars, that still protects the stout,  
In puddlingtime came to his aid. *Hudibras.*

PU'DDLE. *n. s.* [from *puteolus*, Latin,  
*Skinner*; from *puil*, dirt, old Bavarian,  
*Junius*; hence *pool*.] A small muddy  
lake; a dirty plash.

The Hebrews drink of the well head, the Greeks  
of the stream, and the Latins of the puddle. *Hall.*

I have drist drink  
The stile of horses, and the gilded puddle  
Which beasts would cough at. *Shakspeare.*

A physician cured madmen thus; they were tied  
to a stake, and then set in a puddle, till brought  
to their wits. *L'Estrange.*

Treading where the treacherous puddle lay,  
His back flew up; and on the grassy floor  
He fell, besmear'd with filth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Happy was the man, who was sent on an errand  
to the most remote street, which he performed  
with the greatest alacrity, ran through every puddle,  
and took care to return covered with dirt. *Addison.*

To PU'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
muddy; to foul or pollute with dirt;  
to mix dirt and water.

As if I saw my sun shine in a puddled water, I  
cried out of nothing but Mopsa. *Sidney.*

Some unbatch'd practice  
Hath puddled his clear spirit; and, in such cases,  
Men's natures wrangle with inferior things,  
Though great ones are their object. *Shakspeare.*

His beard they sing'd off with brand of fire,  
And ever as it blaz'd, they threw on him  
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair. *Sh.*

The noblest blood of Aflick  
Runs in my veins, a purer stream than thine;  
For, though deriv'd from the same source, thy  
current

Is puddl'd and defil'd with tyranny. *Dryden.*

PU'DDLY. *adj.* [from *puddle*.] Muddy;  
dirty; miry.

Limy, or thick puddly water kills them. *Carm.*  
PU'DDOCK, or purrock. *n. s.* [for *padding*  
or *parrock*.] A provincial word for a  
small inclosure. *Dict.*

PU'DENCY. *n. s.* [*pucent*, Latin.] Mo-  
desty; shamefacedness.

A pudency to rely, the sweet view on't  
Might well have warm'd old Saturn. *Shakspeare.*

PUDICITY. *n. s.* [*pucent*, Fr. from  
*pucentia*, Lat.] Modesty; chastity. *Dict.*

PUEFFLOW. *n. s.* A partner.

This carnal cur  
Preys on the issue of his mother's body;  
And makes her puefflow with others mean. *Shak.*

PU'ERILE. *adj.* [*puerile*, Fr. *puerilis*, Lat.]  
Childish; boyish.

I looked upon the mansion with a veneration  
mixt with a pleasure, that represented her to me  
in those puerile amusements. *Pope.*

PUERILITY. *n. s.* [*puerilité*, French;  
from *puerilitas*, Latin.] Childishness;  
boyishness.

A reserve of puerility not shaken off from school.  
*Dr. vau.*

Some men imagining themselves possessed with  
a divine fury, often fall into toys and trifles, which  
are only puerilities. *Dryden.*

PU'ET. *n. s.* [*upupa*.] A kind of water  
fowl.

Among the first sort are coots, fanderlings and  
pueets. *Carew.*

The fish have enemies enough; as otters, the  
cormorant, and the puet. *Walter's Angler.*

PUFF. *n. s.* [*pos*, Dutch, a blast which  
swells the cheeks.]

1. A quick blast with the mouth.

In garret vile, he with a warming puff  
Regales chill fingers. *Philips.*

2. A small blast of wind.

The Rosemary, in the days of Henry VII. with  
a sudden puff of wind stooped her side, and took  
in water at her ports in such abundance, as that she  
instantly sunk. *Raleigh.*

The naked breathless body lies,

To every puff of wind a slave,  
At the beck of every wave,  
That once perhaps was fair, rich, stout and wife. *Flatman.*

A puff of wind blows off cap and wig. *L'Estr.*  
Their fierce winds o'er dusky valleys blow,  
Whose every puff bears empty shades away. *Dry.*

With one fierce puff he blows the leaves away,  
Expos'd the self-discover'd infant lay. *Dryden.*

3. A fungous ball filled with dust.

4. Any thing light and porous: as, puff  
paste.

5. Something to sprinkle powder on the  
hair. *Ainsworth.*

To PUFF. *v. n.* [*boffen*, Dutch.]

1. To swell the cheeks with wind.

2. To blow with a quick blast.

Wherefore do you follow her,  
Like foggy South puffing with wind and rain? *Sh.*

Distinction with a broad and powerful fan,  
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakspeare.*

3. To blow with scornfulness.

Some puff at these instances, as being such as  
were under a different economy of religion, and  
consequently not directly pertinent to ours. *South.*

It is really to defy heaven, to puff at damnation,  
and bid omnipotence do its work. *South.*

4. To breathe thick and hard.

Seldshorn flamins  
Do press among the popular throngs, and puff  
To win a vulgar station. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

The ass comes back again, puffing and blowing,  
from the chase. *L'Estrange.*

A true son of the church  
Came puffing with his greasy bald-pate choir,  
And fumbling o'er his beads. *Dryden.*

5. To

# 5. To do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation.

More unconfront than the wind, who woos  
Ev'n how the frozen bosom of the North,  
And, being anger'd, puff away from thence,  
Turning his face to the dew-dropping South. *Shak.*  
Then came brave glory puffing by  
In filks that whistled, who but he?  
He scarce allow'd me half an eye. *Herbert.*

# 6. To swell with the wind or air.

A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre, till  
the detonation be quite ended; unless the puffing  
matter blow the coal out of the crucible. *Boyle.*

# To PUFF, v. a.

# 1. To inflate or make swell as with wind : it has up intensive.

Have I not heard the sea, puff'd up with winds,  
Rage like an angry bear chafed with sweat? *Shak.*  
Let him fall by his own greatness,  
And puff him up with glory, till it swell  
And break him. *Dinham's Scept.*  
Flattering of others, and basting of ourselves,  
may be referred to lying; the one to please others,  
and puff them up with self-conceit; the other to  
gain more honour than is due to ourselves. *Ray.*

# 2. To drive or agitate with blasts of wind.

I have seen the cannon,  
When it has blown his ranks into the air,  
And from his arm puff his own brother. *Shaksp.*  
Th' unerring sun by certain signs declares,  
When the South projects a stormy day,  
And when the clearing North will puff the clouds  
away. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*  
Why must the winds all hold their tongue?  
If they a little breath should raise,  
Would that have spoil'd the poet's song,  
Or puff'd away the monarch's praise? *Prior.*  
I have been endeavouring very busily to raise a  
friendship, which the first breath of any ill-natured  
by-stander could puff away. *Pope.*

# 3. To drive with a blast of breath scornfully.

I can enjoy her while she's kind,  
But when she dances in the wind,  
And shakes her wings, and will not stay,  
I puff the prostitute away;  
The little or the much she gave is quietly resign'd. *Dryden.*

# 4. To swell or blow up with praise.

The attendants of courts engage them in quarrels  
of jurisdiction, being truly pariahs curiae, in puffing  
a court up beyond her bounds for their own advantage. *Bacon.*

# 5. To swell or elate with pride.

His looks like a coxcombe up puffed with pride. *Tupper.*

This army, led by a tender prince,  
Whose spirit with divine ambition puffs,  
Makes mouths at the invisible event. *Shakespeare.*  
Think not of men above that which is written,  
that no one of you be puffed up one against another. *1 Corinthians, iv. 6.*

Your ancestors, who puff your mind with pride,  
Did not your honour, but their own advance. *Dryd.*  
Who stands safest? tell me, is it he  
That spreads and swells in puff'd prosperity? *Pope.*  
The Physicians were in puff'd up with their  
constant felicity, that they thought nothing im-  
possible. *Brome.*

# PUFFER, n. f. [from puff.] One that puffs.

# PUFFIN, n. f. [puffino, Italian; mergus.]

# 1. A water fowl.

Among the first sort, we reckon the dipchick,  
murre, creyfers, curlews and puffins. *Carew.*

# 2. A kind of fish.

# 3. A kind of fungus filled with dust.

# PUFFINAPPLE, n. f. A sort of apple. *Ainsworth.*

# PUFFINGLY, adv. [from puffing.]

# 1. Tumidly; with swell.

# 2. With shortness of breath.

# PUFFY, adj. [from puff.]

# 1. Windy; flatulent.

Emphysema is a light puffy tumour, easily yield-  
ing to the pressure of your fingers, and arising again  
the instant you take them off. *Wifeman.*

# 2. Tumid; turgid.

An unjudicious poet who aims at loftiness,  
runs into the swelling puffy stile, because it looks  
like greatness. *Dryden.*

# PUG, n. f. [puga, Saxon, a girl. Skin.]

A kind name of a monkey, or any  
thing tenderly loved.

Upon setting him down, and calling him pug,  
I found him to be her favourite monkey. *Addison.*

# PUGGED, adj. [perhaps for pucker'd.]

Crowded; complicated. I never found  
this word in any other passage.

Nor are we to cavil at the red pugged attire of  
the turkey, and the long excrescency that hangs  
down over his bill, when he swells with pride. *More against Atheism.*

# PUGH, interj. [corrupted from puff, or borrowed from the sound.] A word of contempt.

# PUGIL, n. f. [pugille, French.] What is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers. *Diä.*

Take violets, and infuse a good pugil of them  
in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon's Natural History.*

# PUGNACIOUS, adj. [pugnax, Lat.] Inclined to fight; quarrelsome; fighting.

# PUGNACITY, n. f. [from pugnax, Lat.] Quarrellousness; inclination to fight.

# PUNING, adj. [puni me, French. It is commonly spoken and written puny. See PUNY.]

# 1. Young; younger; later in time. If he undergo any alteration, it must be in time, or of a puffing date to eternity. *Halö.*

# 2. Inferiour. When the place of a chief judge becomes vacant, a puffing judge, who hath approved himself deserving, should be preferred. *Bacon.*

# 3. Petty; inconsiderable; small. A puffing tilter, that spurs his horse but on one side, breaks his staff like a noble goose. *Shakespeare.*

# PUISSANCE, n. f. [puissance, French.] This word seems to have been pronounced with only two syllables. Power; strength; force.

The chariots were drawn not by the strength of  
horses, but by the puissance of men. *Deffraet. of Troy.*  
Grandfathers, babies and old women;  
Or past, or not arriv'd to, pith and puissance. *Shak.*  
Look with forehead bold and big enough

Upon the pow'r and puissance of the king. *Shaksp.*  
Our puissance is our own; our own right hand  
Shall teach us highest deeds. *Milton.*

# PUISSANT, adj. [puissant, French.] Powerful; strong; forcible.

The queen is coming with a puissant host. *Shak.*  
Told the most piteous tale of Lear  
That ever ear receiv'd; which in recounting  
His grief grew puissant, and the strings of life  
Began to crack. *Shakespeare.*

For piety renown'd and puissant deeds. *Milton.*  
The climate of Syria, the far distance from  
the strength of Christendom, and the near neigh-  
bourhood of those that were most puissant among  
the Mahometans, caused that famous enterprise,  
after a long continuance of terrible war, to be quite  
abandoned. *Raleigh's Essays.*

# PUISSANTLY, adv. [from puissant.] Powerfully; forcibly.

# PUKE, n. f. [of uncertain derivation.]

# 1. Vomit.

# 2. Medicine causing vomit.

# To PUKE, v. n. To spew; to vomit.

The infant  
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms. *Shaksp.*  
PUKER, n. f. [from puke.] Medicine causing a vomit.

The pucker rue,  
The sweetener Sassafras are added too. *Garth.*

# PULCHRITUDE, n. f. [pulchritudo, Lat.]

Beauty; grace; handiomeness; quality  
opposite to deformity.

Neither will it agree unto the beauty of animals,  
wherein there is an approved pulchritude. *Boyer.*  
Pulchritude is conveyed by the outward sense  
unto the soul, but a more intellectual faculty is  
that which relishes it. *More.*

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the  
hardness of their favour, and by the pulchritude of  
their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty  
of their bodies. *South.*

That there is a great pulchritude and comeliness  
of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of  
plants, is attested by the general verdict of man-  
kind. *Ray on the Creation.*

# To PULE, v. n. [pialer, French.]

# 1. To cry like a chicken.

Let the songs be loud and cheerful, and not  
chirpings or pulings; let the music likewise be  
sharp and loud. *Bacon.*

# 2. To whine; to cry; to whimper.

To speak puling like a beggar at Hallowmas. *Shakespeare.*

To have a wretched puling fool,  
A whining mammet, in her fortunes tender,  
To answer, I'll not wed. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*  
Weak puling things unable to sustain  
Their share of labour, and their bread to gain. *Dry.*  
When it covered the water, the child bathed  
his legs; and when he began this custom, was  
puling and tender. *Locke.*

This puling whining harlot rules his reason,  
And prompts his zeal for Edward's bastard brood. *Rowe.*

# PULICK, n. f. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

# PULICOS, adj. [pulicosus, pulex, Latin.] Abounding with fleas. *Diä.*

# PULIOL, n. f. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

# To PULL, v. a. [pullian, Saxon.]

# 1. To draw violently towards one: opposed to push, which is to drive from one.

What they seem to offer us with the one hand,  
the same with the other they pull back. *Hooker.*  
He put forth his hand, and pulled the dove in. *Genesis, viii. 9.*

His hand which he put forth dried up, so that  
he could not pull it in again. *1 Kings, xiii. 4.*  
Pull them out like sheep for the slaughter, and  
prepare them for the day of slaughter. *Jer. vii. 11.*

They pulled away the shoulder, and stopped their  
ears. *Zechariab.*

All fortune never crushed that man, whom good  
fortune deceived not; I therefore have counselled  
my friends to place all things she gave them so as  
she might take them from them, not pull them. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

# 2. To draw forcibly: commonly with on or off, or some other particle.

He was not so desirous of wine, as without just  
cause of his own to pull them upon him. *Hayward.*  
A boy came in great hurry to pull off my boots. *Swift.*

# 3. To pluck; to gather.

When bounteous Autumn rear his head,  
He joys to pull the ripen'd pear. *Dryden.*  
Flax pulled in the bloom, will be whiter and  
stronger than if let stand till the seed is ripe. *Mortimer.*

# 4. To tear; to rend.

He hath turned aside my ways, and pulled me in  
pieces; he hath made me desolate. *Lam. iii. 2.*

**PULL down.** To subvert; to demolish.

Although it was judged in form of a statute, that he should be banished and his whole estate confiscated, and his house pulled down, yet his case even then had no great blot of ignominy. *Bacon.*

In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is far easier to pull down than build up; for that structure, which was above ten summer's building, and that by no mean artist, was destroyed in a moment. *Hervel's Poetical Poet.*

When God is said to build or pull down, 'tis not to be understood of an house; God builds and unbuilds world. *Burnet.*

**To PULL down.** To degrade.

He begs the gods to turn blind fortune's wheel, To raise the wretched, and pull down the proud. *Rafon mcn.*

What title has this queen, but lawless force? And force must pull her down. *Dryden.*

They may be afraid to pull down ministers and favourites grown formidable. *Dowdant.*

**To PULL up.** To extirpate; to eradicate.

What censure, doubting thus of innate principles, I may deserve from men, who will be apt to call it pulling up the old foundations of knowledge, I cannot tell; I persuade myself, that the way I have pursued, being conformable to truth, lays these foundations sure. *Locke.*

**PULL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of pulling.

I awaked with a violent pull up in the ring, which was fastened at the top of my box. *Gulliver.*

2. Contest; struggle.

This wrestling pull between Corineus and Gogmagog is reported to have befallen at Dover. *Cassio.*

3. Pluck; violence suffered.

Duke of Gloucester, scarce himself, That bears to shread a maim; two pulls at once; His lady banish'd, and a limb lost off. *Shakespeare.*

**PULLER.** *n. f.* [from pull.] One that pulls.

Shameless Warwick, peace! Proud setter up and puller down of kings. *Shakespeare.*

**PULLEN.** *n. f.* [pulain, old Fr.] Poultry.

**PULLET.** *n. f.* [poulet, French.] A young hen.

Brew me a pottle of sack finely.

—With eggs, Sir?

—Simple of itself; I'll no pullet sperm in my brewage. *Shakespeare.*

I felt a hard tumour on the right side, the bigness of a pullet's egg. *Mifson's Surgery.*

They died not because the pullers would not feed; but because the devil forelaw their death, he contrived that abstinence in them. *Brown.*

**PULLEY.** *n. f.* [poulie, Fr.] A small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs.

Nine hundred of the strongest men were employed to draw up these corus by many pulleys fastened on the poles, and, in three hours, I was raised and flung into the engine. *Swift.*

Here pulleys make the pious oak ascend. *Gay.*

**To PULLULATE.** *v. n.* [pullulo, Latin; pulluler, Fr.] To germinate; to bud.

**PULMONARY.** *adj.* [from pulmo, Latin.] Belonging to the lungs.

Often these unhappy sufferers, for want of sufficient vigour and spirit to carry on the animal regimen, drop into a true pulmonary consumption. *Blackmore.*

The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery is but small in respect to that of the heart. *Arbut.*

**PULMONARY.** *n. f.* [pulmonaire, French; pulmonaria, Latin.] The herb lungwort. *Ainsworth.*

**PULMONICK.** *adj.* [pulmo, Latin.] Belonging to the lungs.

An ulcer of the lungs may be a cause of pulmonick consumption, or consumption of the lungs. *Harvey.*

Cold air, by its immediate contact with the surface of the lungs, is capable of producing defluxions upon the lungs, ulcerations, and all sorts of pulmonick consumptions. *Arbutnot.*

**PULP.** *n. f.* [pulpa, Latin; pulpe, Fr.]

1. Any soft mass.

The jaw bones have no marrow severed, but a little pulp-marrow diffused. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. The soft part of fruit; the part of fruit distinct from the seeds and rind.

The savory pulp they chew, and in the rind, Still as they thirsted, scoop the blimming stream. *Milton.*

Besides this use of the pulp or pericarpium for the gird of the seed, it serves also by a secondary intention for the sustenance of man and other animals. *Ray.*

The grub

Of unobserv'd invades the vital core, Pernicious tenant, and her secret cave Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp Cerealeis. *Philips.*

**PULPIT.** *n. f.* [pulpitum, Latin; pulpitre, pupitre, French.]

1. A place raised on high, where a speaker stands.

Produce his body to the market-place, And in the pulpit, as becomes a friend, Speak in the order of his funeral. *Shakespeare.*

2. The higher desk in the church where the sermon is pronounced, distinct from the lower desk where prayers are read.

We see on our theatres, the examples of vice rewarded, yet it ought not to be an argument against the art, any more than the impieties of the pulpit in the late rebellion. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger has given a handsome pulpit cloth, and sailed in the communion table. *Addison.*

Bishops were not wont to preach out of the pulpit. *Ayliffe.*

Pulpits their sacred satire learn'd to spare, And vice admir'd to find a flatterer there. *Pope.*

**PULPOUS.** *adj.* [from pulp.] Soft; pappy.

The redfreak's pulpos fruit With gold iridescent, and vermilion shines. *Philips.*

**PULPOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from pulpos.] The quality of being pulpos.

**PULPY.** *adj.* [from pulp.] Soft; pappy.

In the walnut and plumbs is a thick pulpy covering, then a hard shell, within which is the seed. *Ray on the Grass.*

Putrefaction destroys the specific difference of one vegetable from another, converting them into a pulpy substance of an animal nature. *Arbutnot.*

**PULSATION.** *n. f.* [pulsation, French; pulsatio, from pulso, Latin.] The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing.

This original of the lost vein was thus contrived, to avoid the pulsation of the great artery. *Brown.*

These commotions of the mind and body oppress the heart, whereby it is choked and obstructed in its pulsation. *Harvey.*

**PULSATOR.** *n. f.* [from pulso, Latin.] A striker; a beater.

**PULSE.** *n. f.* [pulsus, Latin.]

1. The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch.

Pulse is thus accounted for: when the left ventricle of the heart contracts and throws its blood into the great artery, the blood in the artery is not only thrust forward towards the extremities, but the channel of the artery is likewise dilated; when the

impetus of the blood against the sides of the artery ceases; that is, when the left ventricle ceases to contract; then the spiral fibres of the artery, by their natural elasticity, return again to their former state, and contract the channel of the artery, till it is again dilated by the diastole of the heart; this diastole of the artery is called its pulse; and the time the spiral fibres are returning to their natural state, is the distance between two pulses; this pulse is in all the arteries of the body at the same time; an high pulse is either vehement or strong, but if the dilatation of the artery does not rise to its usual height, it is called a low or weak pulse, but if between its dilatations there passes more time than usual, it is called a slow pulse; again; if the coats of an artery feel harder than usual from any cause whatsoever, it is called an hard pulse; but if by any contrary cause they are softer, then it is called a soft pulse. *Quincy.*

Think you, I bear the shears of destiny? Have I commandment on the pulse of life? *Shak.* The propensity of the neighbour kingdoms is not inferior to that of this, which, according to the pulse of states, is a great diminution of their health. *Glendon.*

My body is from all diseases free; My temperate pulse does regularly beat. *Dryden.*

If one drop of blood remain in the heart at every pulse, those, in many pulses, will grow to a considerable mass. *Arbutnot.*

2. Oscillation; vibration; alternate expansion and contraction; alternate approach and recession.

The vibrations or pulses of this medium, that they may cause the alternate fits of easy transmission and easy reflexion, must be twifter than light, and by consequence above seven hundred thousand times swifter than sounds. *Newton.*

3. To feel one's PULSE. To try or know one's mind artfully.

4. [From pull.] Leguminous plants. Plants not reaped but pulled or plucked.

With Elijah he partook, Or as a guest with Daniel at his pulse. *Milton.*

Mortals from your fellows blood abstain! While corn and pulse by nature are bestow'd. *Dryd.*

Tares are as advantageous to land as other pulses. *Moutmer.*

**To PULSE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To beat as the pulse.

The heart when separated wholly from the body in some animals, continues still to pulse for a considerable time. *Ray.*

**PULSION.** *n. f.* [from pulsus, Latin.]

The act of driving or of forcing forward: in opposition to suction or traction.

Admit it might use the motion of pulsion, yet it could never that of attraction. *Mor's Dramatic Dial.*

By attraction we do not here understand what is improperly called so, in the operations of drawing, sucking, and pumping, which is really pulsion and traction. *Bentley.*

**PULVERABLE.** *adj.* [from pulveris, Lat.] Possible to be reduced to dust.

In making the first ink, I could by filtration separate a pretty store of a black pulverable substance that remained in the fire. *Boyle.*

**PULVERIZATION.** *n. f.* [from pulverize.]

The act of powdering; reduction to dust or powder.

**To PULVERIZE.** *v. a.* [from pulveris, Latin; pulveriser, French.] To reduce to powder; to reduce to dust.

If the experiment be carefully made, the whole mixture will shoot into fine crystals, that seem to be of an uniform substance, and are consistent enough to be even brittle, and to endure to be pulverized and sifted. *Boyle.*

**PULVERULENCE.** *n. f.* [pulverulentia, Lat.] Dustiness; abundance of dust.

• PULVIL

**PULVIL.** *n. f.* [*pulvillum*, Latin.] Sweet scents.

The toilette, nursery of charms,  
Completely furnish'd with bright beauty's arms,  
The patch, the powder-box, *pumil*, perfumes. *Gay.*

**PU'LVIL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sprinkle with perfumes in powder.

Have you *pulvilled* the coachman and position,  
that they may not stink of the stable? *Congreve.*

**PUMICE.** *n. f.* [*pumex*, *pumicis*, Latin.]

The *pumice* is evidently a slag or cinder of some  
kind, originally bearing another form, reduced to  
this state by fire: it is a lax and spongy matter full  
of little pores and cavities: of a pale, whitish,  
grey colour: the *pumice* is found particularly about  
the burning mountains. *Hist. & Materia Medica.*

So long I sat, that all was spent,  
Though *pumice* stones I hastily bent,  
And threw, but nought availed. *Spenser.*

Etna and Veturia, which consist upon sulphur,  
shoot forth smoke, ashes, and *pumice*, but no water. *Bacon.*

Near the Lucrine lake,  
Streams of sulphur raise a stifling heat,  
And through the pores of the warm *pumice* sweat. *Addison.*

**PUMMEL.** *n. f.* See POMMEL.

**PUMP.** *n. f.* [*pampe*, Dutch and French.]

1. An engine by which water is drawn up  
from wells: its operation is performed  
by the pressure of the air.

A *pump* grown dry will yield no water, unless  
you put a little water into it first. *Merr.*

In the situation that great ship built by Hiero,  
Athenaus mentions this instrument as being in-  
stead of a *pump*, by the help of which one man  
might easily drain out the water, though very deep. *Wilkins' Dædalus.*

*Pumps* may be made single with a common *pump*  
handle, for one man to work them; or double for  
two. *Mortimer.*

2. A shoe with a thin sole and low heel.

Get good strings to your beads, new ribbons to  
your *pumps*. *Shakspeare.*

Follow me this jest, now, till thou hast worn  
out thy *pumps*, that when the tingle sole of it is  
worn, the jest may remain singular. *Shakspeare.*

Thalia's ivy shows her prerogative over comical  
poetry, her mask, mantle, and *pumps* are ornaments  
belonging to the stage. *Packham.*

The water and sweat  
Splish splash in their *pumps*. *Swift's Miscellany.*

**PU'MP.** *v. n.* [*pompen*, Dutch.] To

work a pump; to throw out water by a  
pump.

The folly of him, who *pumps* very laboriously  
in a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Dryden's Fanny.*

**TO PUMP.** *v. a.*

1. To raise or throw out as by means of a  
pump.

Not finding sufficient room, it breaks a vessel to  
force its passage, and rushing through a larger  
chasm, overflows the cavity about it with a de-  
luge, which is *pumped* up and emptied. *Blackmer.*

2. To examine curiously by spy interroga-  
tories, so as to draw out any secrets or  
concealments.

The one's the learned knight, seek out,  
And *pump* them what they come about. *Hudibras.*

Ask him what press  
Amongst his brethren, he'll hide nothing from you;  
But *pump* not me for politics. *Orway's Venice Pres.*

**PUMPER.** *n. f.* [from *pump*.] The per-

son or the instrument that pumps.

The flame lasted about two minutes, from the  
time the *pumper* began to draw out air. *Boyle.*

**PUMPION.** *n. f.* [*papo*.] A plant. *Miller.*

We'll use this gross watery *pumpion*, and teach  
him to know turtles from jays. *Shakspeare.*

**PUN.** *n. f.* [I know not whence this word

is to be deduced: to *pun*, is to grind or  
beat with a *pestle*; can *pun* mean an  
empty sound, like that of a mortar  
beaten, as *clench*, the old word for *pun*,  
seems only a corruption of *clink*?]. An  
equivocation; a quibble; an expression  
where a word has at once different mean-  
ings.

It is not the word, but the figure that appears  
on the medal: cuniculus may stand for a rabbit  
or a mine, but the picture of a rabbit is not the  
picture of a mine: a *pun* can be no more engraven,  
than it can be translated. *Addison.*

But fill their purse, our poets work is done,  
Alike to them by pathos, or by *pun*. *Pope.*

**TO PUN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
quibble; to use the same word at once  
in different senses.

The hand and head were never lost, of those  
Who dealt in doggrel, or who *pun'd* in prose. *Dry.*  
You would be a better man, if you could *pun*  
like Sir Tusham. *Tatler.*

**TO PUNCH.** *v. a.* [*pointonner*, Fr.] To  
bore or perforate by driving a sharp in-  
strument.

When I was mortal, my anointed body  
By thee was *punched* full of deadly holes. *Shakspeare.*

By reason of its constitution it continued open,  
as I have seen a hole *punched* in leather. *Wiseman.*

Your work will sometimes require to have holes  
*punched* in it at the forge, you must then make a  
steel punch, and harden the point of it without  
tempering. *Moxon.*

The fly may, with the hollow and sharp tube of  
her womb, *punch* and perforate the skin of the  
cruca, and cast her eggs into her body. *Ray.*

**PUNCH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pointed instrument, which, driven  
by a blow, perforates bodies; it is often  
used of an instrument which being hol-  
low cuts out a piece.

The Shank of a key the *punch* cannot strike,  
because the shank is not forged with substance  
sufficient; but the drill cuts a true round hole. *Mixon's Mechanical Exercises.*

2. A liquor made by mixing spirit with  
water, sugar, and the juice of lemons;  
and formerly with spice.

*Punch* is an Indian word expressing the number  
of ingredients. *Fryer's Travels.*

The West India dry gipes are occasioned by lime  
juice in *punch*. *Ashmole's Observations.*

No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor,  
and consequently it is against all the rules of hiero-  
glyph to assign those animals as patrons of *punch*. *Swift.*

3. [*Puncinello*, Italian.] The buffoon or  
harlequin of the puppet-show.

Of rare shows he sung, and *punch's* feats. *Gay.*

4. *Punch* is a horse that is well set and  
well knit, having a short back and thin  
shoulders, with a broad neck, and well  
lined with flesh. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. [*Pumilio obesus*, Latin.] In contempt  
or ridicule, a short fat fellow.

**PUNCHON.** *n. f.* [*pointon*, French.]

1. An instrument driven to as to make a  
hole or impression.

He granted liberty of coming to certain cities and  
abbies, allowing them one staple and two *punchons*  
at a rate. *Courden.*

2. A measure of liquids.

**PUNCHER.** *n. f.* [from *punch*.] An in-  
strument that makes an impression or  
hole.

In the upper jaw are five teeth before, not in-  
cisors or cutters, but thick *punchers*. *Grew.*

**PUNCTILIO.** *n. f.* A small nicety of

behaviour; a nice point of exactness.

If their cause is bad, they use delays to tire out  
their adversaries, they feign pleas to gain time for  
themselves, and insist on *punctilios* in his proceed-  
ings. *Kentwell.*

Common people are much astonished, when they  
hear of those solemn contests which are made  
among the great, upon the *punctilios* of a public  
ceremony. *Addison.*

*Punctilio* is out of doors, the moment a daughter  
clandestinely quits her father's house. *Clarissa.*

**PUNCTILIOUS.** *adj.* [from *punctilio*.]

Nice; exact; punctilious to superstition.

Some depend on a *punctilious* observance of  
divine laws, which they hope will atone for the  
habitual transgression of the rest. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**PUNCTILIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *puncti-  
lious*.] Nicety; exactness of behaviour.

**PUNCTO.** *n. f.* [*punto*, Spanish.]

1. Nice point of ceremony.

The final conquest of Granada from the Moors,  
king Ferdinand displayed in his letters, with all  
the particularities and religious *punctos* and cere-  
monies that were observed in the reception of that  
city and kingdom. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. The point in fencing.

Vat be all you come for?

—To see thee here, to see thee there, to see thee  
past thy *puncto*. *Shakspeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**PUNCTUAL.** *adj.* [*punctuel*, French.]

1. Comprised in a point; consisting in a  
point.

This earth a spot, a grain,  
An atom with the firmament compar'd,  
And all her number'd stars, that seem to rowl  
Spaces incomprehensible; for such  
Their distance argues, and their swift return  
Diurnal, merely to officiate light  
Round this opacous earth, this *punctual* spot. *Milton.*

2. Exact; nice; punctilious.

A gentleman *punctual* of his word, when he had  
heard that two had agreed upon a meeting, and  
the one neglected his hour, would lay of him, he  
is a young man then. *Bacon.*

This mistake to avoid, we must observe the  
*punctual* differences of time, and so distinguish  
thereof, as not to confound or lose the one in the  
other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

That the women are menstruant, and the men  
pubescent at the year of twice seven, is accounted  
a *punctual* truth. *Brown.*

He was *punctual* and just in all his dealings. *Atterbury.*

The correspondence of the death and sufferings  
of our Lord is so *punctual* and exact, that they seem  
rather like a history of events past, than a pro-  
phesy of such as were to come. *Rogers.*

**PUNCTUALITY.** *n. f.* [from *punctual*.]

Nicety; scrupulous exactness.

For the encouragement of those that hereafter  
should serve other princes, with that *punctuality* as  
Siphonius had done, he commanded him to offer  
him a blank, wherein he might set down his  
own conditions. *Harold's Pict. Epist.*

His memory was serviceable, but not officious;  
faithful to things and business, but unwillingly  
retaining the contexture and *punctualities* of the  
words. *Fall.*

Though some of these *punctualities* did not so  
much conduce to preserve the text, yet all of them  
shew the infinite one which was taken, that there  
might be no mistake in a single letter. *Gros.*

**PUNCTUALLY.** *adv.* [from *punctual*.]

Nicely; exactly; scrupulously.

There were no use at all for war or law, if every  
man had prudence to conceive how much of right  
were due both to and from himself, and were  
willing to *punctually* just as to perform what he  
knew requisite, and to rest contented with his own. *Raleigh.*

Concerning the heavenly bodies, there is so  
much exactness in their motions, that they *punc-  
tually*

usually come to the same period to the hundredth part of a minute. *Ray on the Creation.*

I freely bring what Moses hath related to the test, comparing it with things as now they stand; and finding his account to be perfectly true, I fairly declare what I find. *Woodward.*

**PUNCTUALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *punctual*.] Exactness; nicety.

The most literal translation of the scriptures, in the most natural signification of the words, is generally the best, and the same *punctualness* which debauch other writings, preserveth the spirit and majesty of the sacred text. *Felton.*

**PUNCTUATION.** *n. f.* [*punctum*, Latin.]

The act or method of pointing.

It ought to do it willingly, without being forced to it by any change in the words or *punctuation*.

*Addison.*

**PUNCTURE.** *n. f.* [*punctus*, Latin.] A small prick; a hole made with a very sharp point.

With the loadstone of Laurentius Quasius, whatsoever needles or bodies were touched, the wounds and *punctures* made thereby were never felt. *Boson's Vulgar Errors.*

Nerves may be wounded by scission or *puncture*: the former way being cut through, they are irrecoverable, but when pricked by a sharp pointed weapon, which kind of wound is called a *puncture*, they are much to be regarded. *Wifeman.*

**PUNCTULATE.** *v. a.* [*punctulum*, Lat.] To mark with small spots.

The studs have their surface *punctulated*, as if set all over with other studs infinitely lesser. *Woodward.*

**PUNDLE.** *n. f.* [*mulier pumila & obesa*, Lat.] A short and fat woman. *Ainsw.*

**PUNGAR.** *n. f.* [*pugurus*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

**PUNGENCY.** *n. f.* [from *pungent*.]

1. Power of pricking.

Any substance, which by its *pungency* can wound the worms, will kill them, as steel and hartshorn. *Arbutnot.*

2. Heat on the tongue; acridness.

3. Power to pierce the mind.

An opinion of the successfulness of the work is as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, the persuasiveness of promises, *pungency* of menaces, or prospect of mischiefs upon neglect can be. *Hammond.*

4. Acrimoniousness; keenness.

When he hath considered the force and *pungency* of these expressions applied to the fathers of that Nicene synod by the western bishops, he may abate his rage towards me. *Stillinger.*

**PUNGENT.** *adj.* [*pungens*, Latin.]

1. Pricking.

Just where the breath of his nostrils drew, A charge of trust the wily virgin threw; The groom direct to every atom just, The *pungent* grains of tillam, &c. *Pope.*

2. Sharp on the tongue; acrid.

Do not the sharp and *pungent* taste, of acids arise from the strong attraction, whereby the acid particles rush upon, and agitate the particles of the tongue? *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Piercing; sharp.

Thou can't fit him on the rack, Incluse him in a golden tower, With *pungent* pain on every side; So Regulus in torments dyed. *Swift's Miscell.*

4. Acrimonious; biting.

The latter happening not only upon the *pungent* exigencies of present or impending judgments, but in the common service of the church. *Fell.* It consists chiefly of a sharp and *pungent* manner of speech, but partly in a facetious way of jesting.

**PUNICE.** *n. f.* [*pinix*, Latin.] A wal-

louse; a bug. *Hudibras. Ainsworth.*

**PUNICIOUS.** *adj.* [*punicus*, Lat.] Purple.

**PUNINESS.** *n. f.* [from *puny*.] Pettiness; smallness.

**PUNISH.** *v. a.* [*punio*, Latin.]

1. To chastise; to afflict with penalties or death for some crime.

Your purpose'd low correction

Is such, as basest and the meanest wretches

Are *punish'd* with. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

If you will not hearken, I will *punish* you seven

times more for your sins. *Leviticus, xvi. 18.*

A greater power

Now rul'd him, *punish'd* in the shape he sinn'd.

*Dryden.*

Will he draw out,

For angel's sake, finite to infinite

In *punish'd* man? *Milton.*

2. To revenge a fault with pain or death.

I will *punish* your offences with the law, and your sin with scourges. *Bible.*

**PUNISHABLE.** *adj.* [*punissable*, French; from *punish*.] Worthy of punishment; capable of punishment.

Their is naturally *punissable*, but the kind of punishment is positive, and such lawful, as men shall think with discretion convenient to appoint. *Hooker.*

Such creatures, which have no understanding, can shew no will; and where no will is, there is no sin; and only that which sinneth, is subject to punishment; which way should any such creature be *punissable* by the law of God? *Hooker.*

Their bribery is less *punissable*, when bribery opened the door by which they entered. *Taylor.*

**PUNISHABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *punissable*.] The quality of deserving or admitting punishment.

**PUNISHER.** *n. f.* [from *punish*.] One who inflicts pains for a crime.

This knows my *punisher*; therefore as far from granting me, as I from begging peace. *Milt.*

**PUNISHMENT.** *n. f.* [*punishment*, Fr.] Any infliction or pain imposed in vengeance of a crime.

The house of endless pain is built thereby, In which ten thousand sorts of *punishments*

The cruel creatures do eternally torment. *Spenser.*

Unless it be a bloody murderer,

I never gave them *punishment*. *Shakspeare.*

Thou, through the judgment of God, shalt receive just *punishment* for thy pride. *2 Mac. vii. 26.*

Is not destruction to the wicked? and a strange *punishment* to the workers of iniquity? *Job, xxi. 3.*

He that doubts, whether or no he should honour his parents, wants not reason, but *punishment*.

*Holyday.*

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues, I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,

Nor half the *punishments* those crimes have met. *Dryden.*

Because that which is necessary to beget certainty in the mind, namely, impartial consideration, is in a man's power, therefore the belief or disbelief of those things is a proper subject for rewards and *punishments*. *Willans.*

The rewards and *punishments* of another life, which the Almighty has established, as the enforcers of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice, against whatever pleasure or pain this life can shew. *Locke.*

**PUNITION.** *n. f.* [*punition*, Fr. *punitio*, Latin] Punishment. *Ainsworth.*

**PUNITIVE.** *adj.* [from *punio*, Latin.] Awarding or inflicting punishment.

Neither is the cylinder charged with sin, whether by God or men, nor any *punitive* law enacted by either against its rolling down the hill.

*Hammond's Fundamentals.*

**PUNITORY.** *adj.* [from *punio*, Latin.]

Punishing; tending to punishment.

**PUNK.** *n. f.* A whore; a common prostitute; a strumpet.

She may be a *punk*; for many of them are fairer maids, widows, nor wife. *Shakspeare.*

And made them right, like mad or drunk,

For some religion as for *punk*. *Hudibras.*

Near these a nursery erects its head, Where unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry,

Where infant parts their tender voices try. *Dryden.*

**PUNSTER.** *n. f.* [from *pun*.] A quibbler; a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning.

His mother was cousin to Mr. Swan, gamester and purser of London. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

**PUNT.** *v. n.* To play at basket and ombre.

One is for setting up an assembly for basket, where none shall be admitted to *punt*, that have not taken the oath. *Addison.*

When a duke to Janfen *punts* at White's, Or city heir in mortgage melts away,

Satan himself feels far less joy than they. *Pope.*

**PUNY.** *adj.* [*pais ne*, French.]

1. Young.

2. Inferior; petty; of an under rate.

Is not the king's name forty thousand names? Arm, arm, my name; a *puny* subject strikes At thy great glory. *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

Know me not, Left that thy wives with spits, and boys with stones, In *puny* battle slay me. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Drive The *puny* habitants; or, if not drive, Seduce them to our party. *Milton.*

This friendship is of that strength, as to remain unshaken by such assaults, which yet are strong enough to shake down and annihilate the friendship of little *puny* minds. *Sou I.*

Love at their head ascending from the sea, A shoal of *puny* powers attend his way. *Dryden.*

**PUNY.** *n. f.* A young and unexperienced unseasoned wretch.

Tenderness of heart makes a man but a *puny* in this sin; it spoils the growth, and cramps the crowning exploits of this vice. *South.*

**PUP.** *v. n.* [from *puppy*] To bring forth whelps: used of a bitch bringing young.

**PUPIL.** *n. f.* [*pupilla*, Latin.]

1. The apple of the eye.

Looking in a glass, when you shut one eye, the *pupil* of the other, that is open, dilateth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Setting a candle before a child, bid him look upon it, and his *pupil* shall contract itself very much to exclude the light; as when after we have been some time in the dark, a bright light is suddenly brought in and set before us, till the *pupils* of our eyes have gradually contracted. *Ray.*

The uvea has a muscular power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the *pupil* of the eye. *Morre.*

The rays, which enter the eye at several parts of the *pupils*, have several obliquities to the glaises. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. [*Pupille*, French; *pupillus*, Latin.]

A scholar; one under the care of a tutor.

My master sues to her, and she hath taught her suitor,

He being her *pupil*, to become her tutor. *Shakspeare.*

One of my father's servants, With store of tears this reason gan unfold,

And said my guardian would his *pupil* kill. *Fairfax.*

If this arch politician find in his *pupil* any remorse, any fear of God's future judgments, he persuades them that God hath so great need of men's souls, that he will accept them at any time, and upon any condition. *Rahigh.*

*Tutors*



# PUP

Tutors should behave reverently before their pupils. *L'Estrange.*

The great work of a governor is, to settle in his pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and wisdom. *Locke.*

3. A ward; one under the care of a guardian.

Tell me, thou pupil to great Pericles, What are the grounds

To undertake so young, so vast a care? *Dryd.*

So some weak youth, which else would poorly rise,

Jove's tree adopts, and lifts him to the skies;

Through the new pupil soft'ning juices flow,

Thrust forth the gems, and give the flow'rs to blow. *Ticket.*

PUPILAGE. *n. f.* [from *pupil*.]

1. State of being a scholar

The excellent Doctor most readily received this votary and prof. lyte to learning into his care and pupilage for several years. *Fell*

The severity of the father's brow, whilst they are under the discipline of pupilage, should be relaxed as fast as their age, discretion, and good behaviour allow. *Locke.*

2. Wardship; minority.

Three sons he dying left, all under age,

By means whereof their uncle Vortigern

Usurp'd the crown, during their pupilage;

Which the infant tutors gathering to fear,

Them closely into Armorick did bear. *Spenser.*

PUPILARY. *adj.* [*pupillaire*, French; *pupillaris*, Lat. from *pupil*.] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

PUPPET. *n. f.* [*poupée*, French; *pupus*, Latin.]

1. A small image moved by wire in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian.

Once Zelmane could not stir, but that as if they had been puppets, whose motion stood only upon her pleasure, Bassilius with serviceable steps, Gynecia with greedy eyes would follow her. *Sidney.*

Divers of them did keep in their houses certain things made of cotton wool, in the manner of puppets. *Abbot.*

His last wife was a woman of breeding, good humour and compliance, as for you, you look like a puppet moved by clock-work. *Arbutnot.*

As the pipes of some carv'd organ move,

The gilded puppets dance. *Pope.*

In florid impotence he speaks,

And, as the prompter breathes, the puppet squeaks. *Pope.*

2. A word of contempt.

Thou, an Egyptian puppet, shalt be shewn

In Rome as well as I. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Oh excellent motion! oh exceeding puppet! *Shakespeare.*

PUPPETMAN. *n. f.* [*puppet* and *man*.]

Master of a puppet-show.

Why is a handsome wife ador'd

By every cockcomb but her lord?

From yonder puppetman inquire,

Who wisely hides his wood and wire. *Swift.*

PUPPETSHOW. *n. f.* [*puppet* and *show*.]

A mock drama performed by wooden

images moved by wire.

Tim, you have a taste I know,

And often see a puppetshow. *Swift.*

To induce him to be fond of learning, he would

frequently carry him to the puppetshow. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

A president of the council will make no more impression upon my mind, than the sight of a puppetshow. *Pope.*

PUPPY. *n. f.* [*poupée*, French.]

1. A whelp; progeny of a bitch.

He

Talks as familiarly of roaring lions,

As maids of thirteen do of puppy dogs. *Shakespeare.*

The rogues slighted me into the river with as

little remorse, as they would have drowned a bitch's

blind puppies, fifteen in the litter. *Shakespeare.*

# PUR

The fow to the bitch says, your puppies are all blind. *L'Estrange.*

Nature does the puppy's eyelid close,

Till the bright sun has nine times set and rose. *Gay.*

2. A name of contemptuous reproach to a man.

I shall laugh myself to death at this puppy-headed monster; a most scurvy monster! *Shakespeare.*

Thus much I have added, because there are

some puppies which have given it out. *Raleigh.*

I found my place taken up by an ill-bred awkward puppy, with a money bag under each arm.

*Addison's Guardian.*

To PURFFY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To

bring whelps.

PURBLIND. *adj.* [corrupted from *per-blind*, which is still used in Scotland; *per* and *blind*.] Nearsighted; short-sighted.

The truth appears so naked on my side,

That any purblind eye may find it out. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis known to several

Of head piece extraordinary; lower messes

Peachance, are to this business purblind. *Shakespeare.*

Like to purblind moles, no greater light than

that little which they shun. *Drummond.*

Darkness, that here furrounded our purblind

understandings, will vanish at the dawning of eternal

day. *Boyle.*

'Dropt in bear thick-sighted eyes,

They'd make them see in darkest night,

Like owls, though purblind in the light. *Hudibras.*

Purblind man

Sees but a part o' th' chain, the nearest links;

His eyes not carrying to that equal beam,

That posies all above. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

PURBLINDNESS. *n. f.* [from *purblind*.] Shortness of sight.

PURCHASABLE. *adj.* [from *purchase*.]

That may be purchased, bought; or

obtained.

Money being the counterbalance to all things

purchasable by it, as much as you take off from

the value of money, so much you add to the price

of things exchanged for it. *Locke.*

To PURCHASE. *v. a.* [*pourschasser*, Fr.]

1. To acquire, not inherit.

2. To buy for a price.

You have many a purchas'd slave,

Which like your asses, and your dogs, and mules,

You use in abject and in slavish part. *Shakespeare.*

His sons buried him in the cave, which Abraham

pur. chased of the sons of Heth. *Genesis, xxv.*

3. To obtain at any expence, as of labour

or danger.

A world who would not purchase with a bribe?

*Milton.*

4. To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit.

I will be deaf to pleading and excuses,

Nor tears nor prayers shall pur. chase out abuses;

Therefore use none. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

PURCHASE. *n. f.* [*pourschas*, old Fr. from the verb.]

1. Any thing bought or obtained for a

price.

He that procures his child a good mind, makes

a better purchase for him, than if he laid out

the money for an addition to his former acres. *Locke on Education.*

Our thieving dean has purchas'd land,

A purchase which will bring him clear

Above his rent four pounds a year. *Swift.*

2. Any thing of which possession is taken

any other way than by inheritance.

A beauty wailing and distressed widow

Made prize and purchase of his wanton eye;

Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts

To base declension. *Shakespeare.*

The fox repairs to the wolf's cell, and takes

# PUR

possession of his horses; but he had little joy of the purchase. *L'Estrange.*

PURCHASER. *n. f.* [from *purchase*.] A buyer; one that gains any thing for a price.

Upon one only alienation and change, the purchaser is to pass both licence, fine, and recovery. *Bacon.*

So unhappy have been the purchasers of church lands, that though in such purchases men have usually the cheapest pennyworths, yet they have not always the best bargains. *South.*

Most of the old statutes may be well supposed to have been cheaper to their first owners than they are to a modern purchaser. *Addison.*

PURE. *adj.* [*pur*, pure, French; *purus*, Latin.]

1. Clear; not dirty; not muddy.

Thou purest stone, whose pureness doth present

My purest mind. *Sidney.*

He shew'd a pure river of water. *Reveries.*

2. Not filthy; not sullied, clean from moral evil; holy.

There is a generation that are pure in their own

eyes, and yet is not washed from their filthiness. *Proverbs, xxx. 12.*

Thou art of purer eyes than to behold iniquity. *Habakkuk.*

3. Unmingled; not altered by mixtures.

An alabaster box of pure nard. *Milton.*

What philosophy shall comfort a villain, that is

haled to the rack for murdering his prince? his

cup is full of pure and unmingled sorrow, his body

is rent with torment, his name with ignominy,

his soul with shame and sorrow, which are to last

eternally. *Taylor.*

Pure and mixt, when applied to bodies, are

much akin to simple and compound; so a guinea

is pure gold, if it has in it no alloy. *Watts's Logic.*

4. Genuine; real; unadulterated.

Pure religion before God and the Father is

this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their

affliction, and to keep himself unsporting from the

world. *James.*

5. Not connected with any thing extrin-

sick. as, pure mathematics.

Mathematics, in its latitude is divided into pure

and mixed; and though the pure do handle only

abstract quantity in the general, as geometry; yet

that which is mixed doth consider the quantity of

some particular determinate subject. *Wilkins.*

When a proposition expresses that the predicate is

connected with the subject, it is called a pure pro-

position, as every true christian is an honest man. *Watts.*

6. Free; clear.

Who can say, I have made my heart clean, I

am pure from my sin? *Proverbs, xv. 9.*

His mind of evil pure

Supports him, and intention free from fraud. *Philips.*

7. Free from guilt; guiltless; innocent.

No hand of strife is pure, but that which wins. *Daniel.*

O welcome, pure ey'd faith,

And thou unblemish'd form of chastity. *Milton.*

8. Incorrupt; not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion.

Her guiltless glory just Britannia draws

From pure religion, and impartial laws. *Ticket.*

9. Not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech.

As oft as I read those comedies, so oft doth

found in mine ear the pure fine talk of Rome. *Ascham.*

10. Mere: as, a pure villain, *purus putus*

*nebula*, Latin.

The lord of the castle was a young man of spirit,

but had lately, out of pure weariness of the fatigue,

and having spent most of his money, left the king. *Clarendon.*

There happened a civil war among the hawks,

when

**PURPOSE.** *n. f.* [*propos*, French; *propositum*, Latin.]

1. Intention; design.

He quit the house of *purpose*, that their punishment

Might have the free course. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Char. t this *purpose*,  
Which being so horrible, to bloody, must  
Lead on to some foul issue. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

He with the rage of boisterous helet the passages  
of *purpose*, that when the army should be forward  
he might in the streets, fit for his *purpose*, be  
upon them. *Knapp.*

And I persuade me God hath not permitted  
His strength again to grow, were not his *purpose*.  
To use him farther yet. *Milton's Angels.*

That kind of certainty which doth not admit of  
any doubt, may serve us as well to all intents and  
*purpose*, as that which is infallible. *Williams.*

St. Austin hath laid down a rule to this very  
*purpose*. *Burnet.*

They, who are desirous of a name in painting,  
should read and make observations of such things  
as they find for their *purpose*. *Dryden's Discourse.*

He travelled the world, on *purpose* to converse  
with the most learned men. *Guardian.*

The common materials, which the ancients made  
their ships of, were the orrus or wild ash; the fir  
was likewise used for this *purpose*. *Arbutnot.*

I do this, on *purpose* to give you a more sensible  
impression of the imperfection of your knowledge. *Watts.*

Where men err against this method, it is usually  
on *purpose*, and to shew their learning. *Swift.*

2. Effect; consequence; the end desired.

To find *purpose* had the council of Jerusalem  
then assembled, if once their determination being  
set down, men might afterwards have defended their  
former opinions. *Hucker.*

The ground will be like a wood, which keepeth  
out the sun, and so continueth the wet, whereby  
it will never grow to *purpose* that year. *Paeon.*

Thou design is a war, whenever they can open  
it with a prospect of succeeding to *purpose*. *Temple.*

Such first principles will leave us to very little  
*purpose*, and we shall be as much at a loss with  
as without them, if they may, by any human  
power, such as is the will of our teachers, or opi-  
nions of our companions, be altered or lost in us. *Locke.*

He that would relish success to *purpose*, should  
keep his passion cool, and his expectation low. *Cotter on Desire.*

What the Romans have done is not worth no-  
tice, having had little occasion to make use of this  
art, and what they have of it to *purpose* being bor-  
rowed from Aristotle. *Baker.*

3. Instance; example.

His common for double dealers to be taken in  
their own snares, as is the *purpose* in the matter of  
power. *L'Esperance.*

To PURPOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To intend; to design; to resolve.

What David did *purpose*, it was the pleasure of  
God that Solomon his son should perform. *Hucker.*

It is a *purpose'd* thing, and grows by plot,  
To curb the nobility. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

The whole included race his *purpose'd* prey. *Milton.*

Oaths were not *purpose'd* more than law,  
To keep the good and just in awe,  
But to confine the bad and sinful,  
Like moral cattle in a penfold. *Hudibras.*

To PURPOSE. *v. n.* To have an inten-  
tion; to have a design.

I am *purpose'd*, that my mouth shall not trans-  
gress. *Psalms xvi.*

This is the *purpose* that is *purpose'd* upon the  
whole earth. *Job. xvi.*

Paul *purpose'd* in the spirit to go to Jerusalem. *Acts. xxi. 21.*

The christian captains, *purpose'd* to settle home,  
placed on each side of the army four ranks of wag-  
goners. *Knapp.*

Doubling my crime, I promise and deceive,  
*Purple* to slay, whilst swearing to forgive. *Prior.*

**PURPOSELY.** *adv.* [from *purpose*] By  
design; by intention.

Being the instrument which God hath *purposefully*  
framed thereby to work the knowledge of salva-  
tion in the hearts of men, what cause is there  
wherefore it should not be acknowledged a most  
apt mean? *Hooker.*

I have *purposefully* avoided to speak any thing  
concerning the treatment due to such persons. *Addison.*

In composing this discourse, I *purposefully* declined  
all offensive and displeasing truths. *Asterbury.*

The vulgar thus through imitation err,  
As oft the learn'd by being singular;

So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throng  
By chance go right, they *purposefully* go wrong. *Pope.*

**PURPRISÉ.** *n. f.* [*pourpris*, old French;  
*purpurisum*, law Latin.] A close or in-  
closure; as also the whole compass of a  
manour.

The place of justice is hallowed; and therefore  
not only the bench but the foot-pace and precincts,  
and *purpris*, ought to be preserved without corrup-  
tion. *Bacon's Essays.*

**PURR.** *n. f.* [*alauda marina*.] A sea lark.  
*Ainsworth.*

To PURR. *v. a.* To murmur as a cat  
or leopard in pleasure.

**PURSE.** *n. f.* [*bourse*, Fr. *purrs*, Welsh.]  
A small bag in which money is con-  
tained.

She bears the *purse* too; she is a region in Gulana,  
all gold and bounty. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Shalt the son of England prove a thief,  
And take *purse*? *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

He sent certain of the chief prisoners, richly ap-  
parelled, with their *purse* full of money, into the  
city. *Knolles.*

I will give him the thousand pieces, and to  
his great surprise, present him with another *purse*  
of the same value. *Addison.*

To PURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a purse.

I am spell caught by Philidel,  
And *purse'd* within a net. *Dryden.*

I *purse'd* it up, but little reck'ning made,  
Thou now that this extremity compell'd,  
I find it true. *Milton.*

2. To contract as a purse.

Thou criedst,  
And didst contract and *purse* thy brow together,  
As if thou then hadst shut up in thy brain  
Some horrible conceit. *Shaksp. Othello.*

**PURSENET.** *n. f.* [*purse* and *net*.] A  
net of which the mouth is drawn to-  
gether by a string.

Conies are taken by *purse*nets in their burrows. *Mortimer.*

**PURSEPROUD.** *adj.* [*purse* and *proud*.]  
Puffed up with money.

**PURSER.** *n. f.* [from *purse*.] The pay-  
master of a ship.

**PURSHINESS.** *n. f.* [from *pursh*.]  
**PURSHIVENESS.** *n. f.* Shortness of breath.

**PURSLAIN.** *n. f.* [*portulaca*, Latin.] A  
plant.

The medicaments, proper to diminish the milk,  
are lettuce, *purslain* and endive. *W. Swan's Surgery.*

**PURSLAIN-TREE.** *n. f.* [from *purslain*  
and *tree*; *balmus*, Latin.] A shrub  
proper to hedge with.

**PURSUABLE.** *adj.* [from *pursum*.] What  
may be pursued.

**PURSUANCE.** *n. f.* [from *pursum*.] Pro-  
secution; process.

**PURSUANT.** *adj.* [from *pursum*.] Done

in consequence or prosecution of any  
thing.

To PURSUE. *v. a.* [*poursuivre*, French.]

1. To chase; to follow in hostility.

Love like a shadow flies, when substance love  
*pursum*;  
*Pursuing* that that flies, and flying what *pursums*.  
*Shaksp. Hamlet.*

When Abraham heard that his brother was taken  
captive, he armed his trained servants, and *pur-*  
*sued*. *Genesis. xiv. 14.*

To thy speed add wings,  
Left with a whip of scorpions I *pursum*  
Thy lingering. *Milton.*

2. To prosecute; to continue.

As righteousness tendeth to life; so he that *pur-*  
*sue*th evil, *pursum*eth it to his own death. *Proverbs.*

Infatiate to *pursum*  
Vain war with heaven. *Milton.*

I will *pursum*  
This ancient story, whether false or true. *Dryden.*

When men *pursum* their thoughts of space, they  
stop at the confines of body, as it space were there  
at an end. *Locke.*

3. To imitate; to follow as an example.

The fame of ancient matrons you *pursum*,  
And stand a blameless pattern to the new. *Dryden.*

4. To endeavour to attain.

Let us not then *pursum*  
A splendid vassalage. *Milton.*

We happiness *pursum*; we fly from pain;  
Yet the pursuit, and yet the flight is vain. *Prior.*

What nature has deny'd fools will *pursum*,  
As apes are ever walking upon two. *Young.*

To PURSUM. *v. n.* To go on; to pro-  
ceed. A gallicism.

I have, *pursum* Canicades, wondered chymists  
should not consider. *Boyle.*

**PURSUMER.** *n. f.* [from *pursum*.] One  
who follows in hostility.

Fled with the rest,  
And falling from a hill, he was so bruised,  
That the *pursumers* took him. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

His swift *pursumers* from heaven's gates discern  
Th' advantage, and descending trial us down  
Thus drooping. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Like a declining statesman left to scorn  
To his friends pity and *pursumers* scorn. *Denham.*

**PURSUMIT.** *n. f.* [*poursuite*, French.]

1. The act of following with hostile in-  
tention.

Arm, warriors, arms for fight! the foe at hand,  
Whom fled we thought, will have us long *pursumit*.  
*Milton.*

2. Endeavour to attain.

This means they long *pursum'd*, but little gain'd,  
Yet after much *pursumit*, at length obtain'd. *Dryden.*

Its honours and vanities are continually passing  
before him, and inviting his *pursumit*. *Rogers.*

He has annexed a secret pleasure to the idea of  
any thing that is new or uncommon, that he might  
encourage us in the *pursumit* after knowledge, and  
engage us to search into the wonders of his creation. *Addison.*

The will, free from the determination of such  
desires, is left to the *pursumit* of nearer satisfactions,  
and to the removal of those uneasinesses it feels in  
its longings after them. *Locke.*

3. Prosecution; continuance of endea-  
vour.

He concluded with sighs and tears, to conjure  
them, that they would no more press him to give  
his consent to a thing so contrary to his reason, the  
execution whereof would break his heart, and that  
they would give over further *pursumit* of it. *Clarendon.*

**PURSUMIVANT.** *n. f.* [*poursuivant*, Fr.]

A state messenger; an attendant on the  
heralds.

How oft do they with golden pinions cleave  
The sitting skies, like flying *pursumivants*. *Spenser.*

These grey locks, the *pursumivants* of death,  
Argue the end of Edmund Mortimer. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Send out a *purveyor* at arms  
To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power  
Before sun-setting. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
For helmets, crests, mantles, and supporters, I  
leave the reader to Edmond Bolton, Gerard Leigh,  
John Ferne, and John Guillim Portsmouth, *pur-*  
*veyors* of arms, who have diligently laboured in  
armory. *Camden's Remains.*

The *purveyors* came next,  
And like the heralds each his scutcheon bore. *Dry.*  
**PURSY.** *adj.* [*pouff*, French.] Short  
breathed and fat.

In the fatness of these *purpy* times,  
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,  
Yea couch and woo for leave to do it good. *Shakespeare.*

Now breathless wrong  
Shall sit and pant in your great chairs of ease,  
And *purpy* insolence shall break his wind  
With fear and horrid sigh. *Shak. Tamer of Athens.*

An hostess's dowry,  
Grown fat and *purpy* by retail  
Of pots of beer and bottled ale. *Hudibras.*

By these, the Medes  
Perfume their breaths, and cure old *purpy* men.

**PURTENANCE.** *n. f.* [*apportenance*, Fr.]  
The pluck of an animal.

Roast the lamb with fire, his head with his legs,  
and with the *putenance* thereof. *Exodus*, xii. 9.  
The shaft against a rib did glance,  
And gall'd him in the *putenance*. *Hudibras.*

To **PURVEY.** *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, French.]

1. To provide with conveniences. This  
sense is now not in use.

Give no oads to your toes, but do *purvey*  
Yourself of sword before that bloody day. *Spenser.*  
His house with all convenience was *purvey'd*,  
The rest he found. *Dryden.*

2. To procure.

What though from outmost land and sea *purvey'd*,  
For him each rarer tributary life  
Isleeds not. *Thomson's Summer.*

To **PURVEY.** *v. n.* To buy in provisions.

I the praise  
Yield thee, so well this day thou hast *purvey'd*.  
*Milton.*

**PURVEYANCE.** *n. f.* [from *purvey*.]

1. Provision.

Whence mounting up, they find *purveyance* meet  
Of all that royal princes court became. *Spenser.*

2. Procurement of victuals.

3. An exaction of provisions for the king's  
followers.  
Some lands be more changeable than others; as  
for their lying near to the borders, or because of  
great and continual *purveyances* that are made upon  
them. *Bacon.*

**PURVEYOR.** *n. f.* [from *purvey*.]

1. One that provides victuals.

And wing'd *purveyors* his sharp hunger fed  
With frugal scraps of flesh, and massin bread.  
*Harte.*

The *purveyors* or victuallers are much to be con-  
demned, as not a little faulty in that behalf.  
*Raleigh.*

2. A procurer; a pimp.

These women are such cunning *purveyors*!  
Mark where their appetites have once been pleased,  
The same resemblance in a younger lover,  
Lies brooding in their fancies the same pleasures.  
*Dryden.*

The stranger, ravished at his good fortune, is in-  
troduced to some imaginary title; for this *purveyor*  
has her representatives of some of the finest ladies.  
*Addison.*

3. An officer who exacted provision for  
the king's followers.

**PURVIEW.** *n. f.* [*pourvoir*, French.] Pro-  
viso; providing clause.

Though the petition expresses only treason and  
felony, yet the act is general against all appeals in

parliament; and many times the *purview* of an act  
is larger than the preamble or the petition. *Hale.*

**PURULENCE.** *n. f.* [from *purulent*.]  
**PURULENCY.** *n. f.* Generation of pus or  
matter.

Consumptions are induced by *purulency* in any  
of the viscera. *Arbutnot or Diet.*

**PURULENT.** *adj.* [*purulent*, Fr. *puru-*  
*lensus*, Latin.] Consisting of pus or the  
running of wounds.

A carcase of man is most infectious and odious  
to man, and *purulent* matter of wounds to found  
flesh. *Bacon.*

It is no easy thing always to discern, whether the  
suspected matter expectorated by a cough be really  
*purulent*, that is, such as comes from an ulcer.  
*Blackmore.*

It spews a filthy froth  
Of matter *purulent* and white,  
Which happen'd on the skin to light,  
And there corrupting on a wound,  
Spreads leprosy. *Swift's Miscellari.*

An acrimonious or *purulent* matter, stagnating in  
some organ, is more easily deposited upon the liver  
than any other part. *Arbutnot.*

**PUS.** *n. f.* [Latin.] The matter of a  
well digested sore.

Acrid substances break the vessels, and produce  
an ichor instead of laudable *pus*. *Arbutnot.*

To **PUSH.** *v. a.* [*pousser*, French.]

1. To strike with a thrust.

If the ox *push* a man-servant, he shall be stoned.  
*Exodus*, xxi.

2. To force or drive by impulse.

The youth *push* away my feet. *Job*, xxx. 12.

3. To force not by a quick blow, but by  
continued violence.

Shew your mended faiths,  
To *push* destruction and perpetual shame  
Out of the weak door of our fainting land. *Shakespeare.*

Through thee will we *push* down our enemies.  
*Psalms* xlv. 5.

Waters forcing way,  
Sidelong had *push'd* a mountain from his seat,  
Half sunk with all his pines. *Milton.*

This terrible scene which might have proved  
dangerous, if Cornelius had not been *pushed* out of  
the room. *Arbutnot.*

4. To press forward.

He forewarns his care  
With rules to *push* his fortune or to bear. *Dryden.*

With such impudence did he *push* this matter,  
that when he heard the cries of above a million of  
people begging for their bread, he term'd it the  
clamours of faction. *Addison.*

Arts and sciences, in one and the same century,  
have arrived at great perfection, and no wonder,  
since every age has a kind of universal genius,  
which inclines those that live in it to some parti-  
cular studies; the work then being *pushed* on by  
many hands, must go forward. *Dryden.*

5. To urge; to drive.

Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions, as are  
apt to procure honour to the actor. *Addison's Spect.*

6. To enforce; to drive a conclusion.

We are *pushed* for an answer, and are forced at  
last freely to confess, that the corruptions of the  
administration were intolerable. *Swift.*

7. To importune; to tease.

To **PUSH.** *v. n.*

1. To make a thrust.

None shall dare  
With shorted sword to stab in closer war,  
Nor *push* with biting point, but strike at length.  
*Dryden.*

A calf will so manage his head, as though he  
would *push* with his horns even before they shew.  
*Ray.*

Lambs, though they never saw the actions of  
their species, *push* with their foreheads, before the  
budding of a horn. *Addison.*

2. To make an effort.

War seem'd asleep for nine long years; at length  
Both sides resolv'd to *push*, we try'd our strength.  
*Dryden.*

3. To make an attack.

The king of the South shall *push* at him, and  
the king of the North shall come against him.  
*Daniel*, xi. 40.

4. To burst out with violence.

**PUSH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Thrust; the act of striking with a  
pointed instrument.

Ne might his corse be harmed  
With dint of sword or *push* of pointed spear. *Spenser.*

Three like resolute men, stood in the face of the  
breach, receiving them with deadly shot and *push*  
of pike, in such furious manner, that the *Turks*  
began to retire. *Kneller.*

2. An impulse; force impressed.

So great was the puissance of her *push*,  
That from his saddle quite he did him bear. *Spenser.*

Love was not long in  
With infant nature, when in the young hand  
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and sea,  
To give it the first *push*, and set it roll  
Along the vast abyss. *Addison's Guard.*

3. Assault; attack.

He gave his countenance against his name,  
To laugh with gibbing boys, and stand the *push*  
Of every worthless vain comparative. *Arbutnot.*

When such a resistance is made, their bold  
talkers will draw in their horns, when their sleek  
and feeble *pushes* against truth are repelled with  
pushing and confidence. *Watts.*

4. A forcible onset; a strong effort.

A sudden *push* gives them the overthrow;  
Ride, ride, Messiah. *Shakespeare.*

Away he goes, makes his *push*, stands the shock  
of a battle, and compounds for leaving of a leg be-  
hind him. *L'Estrange.*

We have beaten the French from all their ad-  
vanced posts, and driven them into their last en-  
trenchments: one vigorous *push*, one general assault  
will force the enemy to cry out for quarter. *Addison.*

5. Exigence; trial; extremity.

We'll put the matter to the present *push*. *Shak.*  
'Tis common to talk of dying for a friend; but  
when it comes to the *push*, 'tis no more than talk.  
*L'Estrange.*

The question we would put, is not, whether the  
sacrament of the mass be as truly propitiatory, as  
those under the law? but, whether it be as truly a  
sacrifice? if so, then it is a true proper sacrifice,  
and is not only commemorative or representative,  
as we are told at a *push*. *Atterbury.*

6. A sudden emergence.

There's time enough for that;  
Lest they desire, upon this *push*, to trouble  
Your joys with like relation. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

7. [*Pustula*, Lat.] A pimple; an efflu-  
rescence; a wheal; an eruption.

He that was praised to his hurt, should have a  
*push* rise upon his nose; as a blister will rise upon  
one's tongue, that tells a lie. *Bacon's Essays.*

**PUSHER.** *n. f.* [from *push*.] He who  
pushes forward.

**PUSHING.** *adj.* [from *push*.] Enterprising;  
vigorous.

**PUSHPIN.** *n. f.* [*push* and *pin*] A  
child's play, in which pins are pushed  
alternately.

Men, that have wandering thoughts at the vice  
of wilddom out of the mouth of a philosopher, de-  
serve as well to be whipt, as boys for playing at  
*pushpin*, when they should be learning. *L'Estrange.*

**PUSILLANIMITY.** *n. f.* [*pusillanimité*,  
French; *pusillus* and *animus*, Latin.]

Cowardice; meanness of spirit.

The property of your excellent flours is the  
warming of the blood, which, before cold and  
settled, left the liver white and pale, the badge of  
*pussillanimity* and cowardice. *Shakespeare.*

3 H 2

The Chichester fall where they will; which sheweth, that their law of keeping out strangers is a law of pusillanimity and fear. *Bacon.*

It is obvious, to distinguish between an act of courage and an act of rashness, an act of pusillanimity, and an act of great modesty or humility. *Saunders.*

**PUSILLA-NIMOUS.** *adj.* [from *pusillanimitas*, French; *pufillus* and *animus*, Latin.] Mean-spirited; narrow-minded; cowardly.

An argument fit for great princes, that neither by overmeasuring their forces, they lose themselves in vain enterprises; nor, by undervaluing them, descend to fearful and pusillanimous counsels. *Bacon.*

He became pusillanimous, and was easily ruffled with every little passion within, supine, and as openly exposed to any temptation from without. *Woodward's Natural History.*

What greater instance can there be of a weak pusillanimous temper, than for a man to pass his whole life in opposition to his own sentiments? *Spectator.*

**PUSILLA-NIMOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *pusillanimitas*.] Meanness of spirit.

**PUSSE.** *n. s.* [I know not whence derived; *pusto*, Latin, is a dwarf.]

1. The fondling name of a cat.

A young fellow, in love with a cat, made it his humble suit to Venus to turn *pussi* into a woman. *L'Estrange.*

Let *pussi* practise what nature teaches. *Watts.*  
I will permit my son to play 'at apodistricinda, which can be no other than our *pussi* in a corner. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

2. The sportsman's term for a hare.

Poor honest *pussi*,  
It grieves my heart to see thee thus;  
But hounds eat sheep as well as hares. *Gay.*

**PUSTULE.** *n. s.* [*pustula*, Fr. *pustula*, Lat.] A small swelling; a pimple; a puth; an efflorescence.

The blood turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hemorrhages, pustules red, black, and gangrenous. *Arbutnot.*

**PUSTULOUS.** *adj.* [from *pustula*.] Full of pustules; pimply.

**TO PUT.** *v. n.* [Of this word, so common in the English language, it is very difficult to find the etymology; *putter*, to plant, is Danish. *Junius.*]

1. To lay or repose in any place.

God planted a garden, and there he put man. *Genesis*, ii. 8.  
Speak unto him, and put words in his mouth. *Exodus*, v. 15.

If a man put in his beast, and feed in another man's field; of the best of his own shall he make restitution. *Exodus*, xxii. 5.

In these he put two weights. *Milton.*  
Feed land with beasts and herds, and after both put in sheep. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To place in any situation.

When he had put them all out he entered in. *Mark*, v. 40.

Four speedy cherubims  
Put to their mouths the sounding alchemy. *Milton.*

3. To place in any state or condition.

Before we will lay by our just born arms,  
We'll put thee down against whom these arms we bear.

Or add a royal number to the dead. *Shakespeare.*  
Put me in a surety with thee. *Job*, xlii. 3.

The stones he put for his pillows. *Genesis.*  
He hath put my brethren far from me. *Job.*

As we were put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God. *1 Thess.*

They shall ride upon horses, every one put in array like a man to the battle against thee. *Jer.*

He put them into ward three days. *Gen.* xlii. 17.

She shall be his wife, he may not put her away. *Deut.* xxi.

Daniel said, put these two aside, *Susan*, v. 31.

This question ask'd puts me in doubt. *Milton.*

So nature prompts; so soon we go astray;  
When old experience puts us in the way. *Dryden.*

Men may put government into what hands they please. *Locke.*

He that has any doubt of his talents, received without examination, ought to put himself wholly into this state of ignorance, and throwing wholly by all his former notions, examine them with a perfect indifference. *Locke.*

Declaring by word or action a sedate, settled design upon another man's life, puts him in a state of war with him. *Locke.*

As for the time of putting the rams to the ewes, you must consider at what time your graft will maintain them. *Mortimer.*

If without any provocation gentlemen will fall upon one, in an affair wherein his interest and reputation are embarked, they cannot complain of being put into the number of his enemies. *Pope.*

4. To repose.

How wilt thou put thy trust on Egypt for chariots? *2 Kings.*

God was entreated of them, because they put their trust in him. *1 Chronicles*, vi. 20.

5. To trust; to give up: as, he put himself into the persecutor's hands.

6. To expose; to apply to any thing.

A sinew cracked seldom recovers its former strength, or the memory of it leaves a lasting caution in the man, not to put the part quickly again to robust employment. *Locke.*

7. To push into action.

Thank him who puts me loth to this revenge. *Milton.*

When men and women are mixed and well chosen, and put their best qualities forward, there may be any intercourse of civility and good will. *Swift.*

8. To apply.

Your goodliest young men and after he will put them to his work. *1 Samuel*, viii. 16.

No man having put his hand to the plough and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God. *Luke.*

Rejoice before the Lord in all that thou puttest thine hands unto. *Deuteronomy*, xii. 18.

Chymical operations are excellent tools in the hands of a natural philosopher, and are by him applicable to many nobler uses, than they are wont to be put to in laboratories. *Boyle.*

The avatars of their relations put them to painting, as more grateful than any other art. *Dryden.*

The great difference in the notions of mankind, is from the different use they put their faculties to. *Locke.*

I expect an offspring, docile and tractable in whatever we put them to. *Tatler.*

9. To use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed.

I do but keep the peace, put up thy sword. *Shak.*

Put up your sword; if this young gentleman have done offence, I take the fault on me. *Shak.*

He put his hand unto his neighbour's goods. *Exodus*, xxii.

Whatever cannot be digested by the stomach, is by the stomach either put up by vomit, or put down to the guts. *Bacon.*

It puts a man from all employment, and makes a man's discourses tedious. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

A nimble fencer will put in a thrust so quick, that the foil will be in your bosom, when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*

A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot put himself under the absolute arbitrary power of another to take it. *Locke.*

Instead of making apologies, I will send it with my hearty prayers, that those few directions I have here put together, may be truly useful to you. *Watts.*

He will know the truth of these maxims, upon the first occasion that shall make him put together those ideas, and observe whether they agree or disagree. *Locke.*

When you cannot get dinner ready, put the clock back. *Swift.*

10. To cause; to produce.

There is great variety in men's understanding; and their natural constitutions put to wide a difference between some men, that industry would never be able to master. *Locke.*

11. To comprise; to consign to writing.

Cyrus made proclamation, and put it also in writing. *1 Chronicles.*

12. To add.

Whatever God doeth, nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it. *Ecclesi.* iii. 14.

13. To place in a reckoning.

If we will rightly estimate things, we shall find, that most of them are wholly to be put on the account of labour. *Locke.*

That such a temporary life, as we now have, is better than no being, is evident by the high value we put upon it ourselves. *Locke.*

14. To reduce to any state.

Marcellus and Flavius, for pulling scarfs off Caesar's images are put to silence. *Shakespeare.*

This dishonours you no more,  
Than to take in a town with gentle words,  
Which else would put you to your fortune. *Shak.*

And five of you shall chase an hundred, and an hundred of you shall put ten thousand to flight. *Leviticus*, xvi. 8.

With well-doing, ye may put to silence foolish men. *1 Peter.*

The Turks were in every place put to the work, and lay by heaps slain. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

This scrupulous way would make us deny our senses; for there is scarcely any thing but puts our reason to a stand. *Collier.*

Some modern authors, observing what straits they have been put to to find out water enough for Noah's flood, say, Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation. *Burnet.*

We see the miserable shifts some men are put to, when that, which was founded upon, and supported by idolatry, is become the sanctuary of atheism. *Bentley.*

15. To oblige; to urge.

Those that put their bodies to endure in health, may, in most sicknesses, be cured only with diet and tendering. *Bacon.*

The discourse I mentioned was written to a private friend, who put me upon that talk. *Boyle.*

When the wisest council of men have with the greatest prudence made laws, yet frequent emergencies happen which they did not foresee, and therefore they are put upon repeals and supplements of such their laws; but Almighty God, by one simple foresight, foresaw all events, and could therefore fit laws proportionate to the things he made. *Hale.*

We are put to prove things, which can hardly be made plainer. *Tillotson.*

Where the loss can be but temporal, every small probability of it need not put us to anxiously to prevent it. *South.*

They should seldom be put about doing those things, but when they have a mind. *Locke.*

16. To incite; to instigate; to exhort; to urge by influence.

The great preparation put the king upon the resolution of having such a body in his way. *Clarendon.*

Those who have lived wickedly before, must meet with a great deal more trouble, because they are put upon changing the whole course of their life. *Tillotson.*

This caution will put them upon considering, and teach them the necessity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*

It need not be any wonder, why I should employ myself upon that study; or put others upon it. *Walker.*

He replied, with some vehemence, that he would undertake to prove trade would be the ruin of the English nation; I would fain have put him upon it. *Addison.*

This put me upon observing the thickness of the

glare, and considering whether the dependant and proportions of the rings may be truly deduced from it by computation. *Huygen.*

It banishes from our thoughts a lively sense of religion, and puts us upon to eager a pursuit of the advantages of life, as to leave us no inclination to reflect on the great author of them. *Atterbury.*

These wretches put us upon all mischief, to feed their lusts and extravagances. *Swift.*

### 17. To propose; to rate.

A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold and silver, to find out every device which shall be put to him. *a Chronicle, li. 24.*

Put it thus—unfold to Statius straight, What to Jove's ear thou dost impart of late: He'll stare. *Dryden.*

The question originally put and disputed in publick schools was, whether, under any pretence whatsoever, it may be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate? *Swift.*

I only put the question, whether, in reason, it would not have been proper the kingdom should have received timely notice? *Swift.*

I put the case at the worst, by supposing, what seldom happens, that a course of virtue makes us miserable in this life. *Spektator.*

### 18. To form; to regulate.

### 19. To reach to another.

Wo unto him that giveth his neighbour drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and maketh him drunken. *Habakkuk, ii. 15.*

### 20. To bring into any state of mind or temper.

Solyman, to put the Rhodians out of all suspicion of invasion, sent those soldiers he had levied into the countries nearest unto Rhodes far away, and so upon the sudden to set upon them. *Kneller.*

His highness put him in mind of the promise he had made the day before, which was so sacred, that he hoped he would not violate it. *Clarendon.*

To put your ladyship in mind of the advantages you have in all these points, would look like a design to flatter you. *Temple.*

I broke all hospitable laws, To bear you from your palace-yard by might, And put your noble person in a fright. *Dryden.*

The least harm that befalls children, puts them into complaints and bawling. *Locke on Education.*

### 21. To offer; to advance.

I am as much ashamed to put a loose indigested play upon the publick, as I should be to offer brass money in a payment. *Dryden.*

Wherever he puts a slight upon good works, 'tis as they stand distinct from faith. *Atterbury.*

### 22. To unite; to place as an ingredient.

He has right to put into his complex idea, signified by the word gold, those qualities, which upon trial he has found united. *Locke.*

### 23. To put by. To turn off; to divert.

Watch and resist the devil; his chief designs are to hinder thy desire in good, to put thee by from thy spiritual employment. *Taylor.*

A fright hath put by an ague fit, and mitigated a fit of the gout. *Cicero's Consul.*

### 24. To put by. To thrust aside.

Basilus, in his old years, marrying a young and fair lady, had of her those two daughters so famous in beauty, which put by their young cousins from that expectation. *Sidney.*

Was the crown offer'd him thrice? —Ay, marry, was't, and he put it by thrice, Every time gentler than other. *Shakespeare.*

Jonathan had died for being so, Had not just God put by th' unnatural blow. *Cowley.*

When I drove a thrust, home as I could, To reach his traitor heart, he put it by, And cried, spare the stripling. *Dryden.*

### 25. To put down. To batter; to repress; to crush.

How the ladies and I have put him down! *Shakespeare.*

### 26. To put down. To degrade.

The greedy thirst of royal crown Stir'd Torrex up to put his brother down. *Spenser.*

The king of Egypt put Jethobas down at Jerusalem. *a Chronicle.*

### 27. To put down. To bring into disuse.

Sugar hath put down the use of honey, inasmuch as we have lost those preparations of honey, which the ancients had. *Bacon.*

With copper collars and with brawny backs, Quite to put down the fashion of our blacks. *Dry.*

### 28. To put down. To confute.

Mark now how a plain tale shall put you down. *Shakespeare.*

### 29. To put forth. To propose.

Samson said, I will now put forth a riddle unto you. *Judges.*

### 30. To put forth. To extend.

He put forth his hand, and pulled her in. *Genesis, viii. 9.*

### 31. To put forth. To emit, as a sprouting plant.

An excellent observation of Aristotle, why some plants are of greater age than living creatures, for that they yearly put forth new leaves; whereas living creatures put forth, after their period of growth, nothing but hair and nails, which are excrements. *Bacon.*

He said, let the earth

Put forth the verdant grass, herb yielding seed, And fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Milton.*

### 32. To put forth. To exert.

I put not forth my goodness. *Milton.*

In honouring God, put forth all thy strength. *Taylor.*

We should put forth all our strength, and, without having an eye to his preparations, make the greatest push we are able. *Addison.*

### 33. To put in. To interpose.

Give me leave to put in a word to tell you, that I am glad you allow us different degrees of worth. *Collier.*

### 34. To put in. To drive to harbour.

No ties, Hailers, or gables need, nor anchors cast, Whom storms put in there, are with stay embrac't. *Chapman.*

### 35. To put in practice. To use; to exercise.

Neither gods nor man will give consent, To put in practice your unjust intent. *Dryden.*

### 36. To put off. To divert; to lay aside.

None of us put off our cloaths, saving that every one put them off for washing. *Nehemiah, iv. 23.*

Ambition, like a torrent, never looks back; And is a swelling, and the last affection

A high mind can put off. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

It is the new skin or shell that putteth off the old, so we see, that it is the young horn that putteth off the old; and in birds, the young feathers put off the old; and so birds cast their beaks, the new beak putting off the old. *Bacon.*

Ye shall die perhaps, by putting off Human, to put on gods; death to be with'd. *Milt.*

I for his sake will leave Thy bosom, and this glory next to thee Freely put off, and for him lastly die. *Milton.*

When a man shall be just about to quit the stage of this world, to put off his mortality, and to deliver up his last accounts to God, his memory shall serve him for little else, but to terrify him with a frightful review of his past life. *South.*

Now the cheerful light her fears dispell'd, She with no winking turns the truth conceal'd, But put the woman off, and hood reveal'd. *Dryden.*

My friend, fancying her to be an old woman of quality, put off his hat to her, when the person pulling off his mask appeared a smock-faced young fellow. *Addison.*

Home says he putteth off that air of grandeur which so properly belongs to his character, and debates himself into a droll. *Broomer.*

### 37. To put off. To defer, or delay with some artifice or excuse.

The gains of ordinary trades are honest; but that of bargains are more doubtful, when men should wait upon others necessity, broke by servants to draw them on, put off others cunningly that would be better chaperons. *Bacon.*

I hoped for a demonstration, but Themistocles hopes to put me off with an harangue. *Boyle.*

Some hard words the goat gave, but the fox puts off all with a jest. *L'Estrange.*

I do not intend to be thus put off with an old song. *Milne.*

Do men in good earnest think that God will be put off to; or that the law of God will be baffled with a life clothed in a scoff? *South.*

This is a very unreasonable demand, and we might put him off with this answer, that there are several things which all men in their wits disbelieve, and yet none but madmen will go about to disprove. *Bentley.*

### 38. To put off. To delay; to defer; to procrastinate.

Let not the work of to-day be put off till to-morrow: for the future is uncertain. *L'Estrange.*

So many accidents may deprive us of our lives, that we can never say, that he who neglects to secure his salvation to-day, may without danger put it off to to-morrow. *Wake.*

He seems generally to prevail, persuading them to a confidence in some partial works of obedience, or else to put off the care of their salvation to some future opportunities. *Rogers.*

### 39. To put off. To pass fallaciously.

It is very hard, that Mr. Steele should take up the artificial reports of his own faction, and then put them off upon the world as additional fears of a popish successor. *Swift.*

### 40. To put off. To discard.

Upon these taxations, The clothiers all put off The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shakespeare.*

### 41. To put off. To recommend; to vend or obtrude.

The effects which pass between the spirits and the tangible parts, are not at all handled, but put off by the names of virtues, nature, actions, and passions. *Bacon.*

### 42. To put on or upon. To impute; to charge.

43. To put on or upon. To invest with, as clothes or covering.

Strangely visited people he cures, Hanging a golden stamp about their necks, Put on with holy prayers. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Give even way unto my rough affairs; Put not you on the visage of the times, And be like Percy to them troublesome. *Shakespeare.*

So shall inferior eyes, That borrow their behaviour from the great, Grow great by your example, and put on The dandelion spirit of rebellion. *Shakespeare.*

If God be with me, and give me bread to eat, and raiment to put on, then shall the Lord be my God. *Genesis, xlviii. 20.*

She has Very good suits, and very rich; but then She cannot put 'em on; she knows not how

To wear a garment. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

Taking his cap from his head, he said, this cap will not hold two heads, and therefore it must be fitted to one, and so put it on again. *Kneller.*

Avarice puts on the canonical habit. *Decay of Duty.*

Mercury had a mind to learn what credit he had in the world, and so put on the shape of a man. *L'Estrange.*

The little ones are taught to be proud of their cloaths, before they can put them on. *Locke.*

### 44. To put on. To forward; to promote; to incite.

I grow fearful, By what yourself too late have spoke and done, That you protect this cause, and put it on

By your allowance. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

54;



Say, you never had don't  
But by our putting on. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Others envy to the state draw, and puts on  
For contumelies receiv'd. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*  
This came handily to put on the peace, be-  
cause it was a fair example of a peace bought.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

As danger did approach, her spirits rose,  
And putting on the king dismay'd her foes. *Malfax.*

45. To PUT on or upon. To impose; to  
infringe.

I have offended; that which thou puttest in me,  
I will bear. *2 Kings, xviii. 14.*

He not only undermineth the base of religion,  
but puts upon us the remotest error from truth.

*Brown.*

The flock found he was put upon, but set a  
good face however upon his entertainment. *L'Es.*

Fallacies we are apt to put upon ourselves, by  
taking words for things. *Locke.*

Why the scripture maxims put upon us, without  
taking notice of scripture examples which lie cross  
them. *Atterbury.*

46. To PUT on. To assume; to take.

The duke hath put on a religious life,  
And thrown into neglect the pompous court. *Shak.*

Wife men love you, in their own despatch,  
And, finding in their native wit no ease,

Are forc'd to put you folly on to please. *Dryden.*

There is no quality so contrary to any nature  
which one cannot affect, and put on upon occasion,  
in order to serve an interest. *Swift.*

47. To PUT over. To refer.

For the certain knowledge of that truth,  
I put you over to heav'n and to my mother. *Shak.*

48. To PUT out. To place at usury.

Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? he that  
putteth not out his money to usury. *Psalms xv. 5.*

To live retir'd upon his own,  
He call'd his money in;

But the prevailing love of self  
Soon split him on the former shelf,

He put it out again. *Dryden's Horace.*

Money at use, when returned into the hands of  
the owner, usually lies dead there till he gets a new  
tenant for it, and can put it out again. *Locke.*

An old usurer, charmed with the pleasures of a  
country life, in order to make a purchase, called in  
all his money; but, in a very few days after, he put  
it out again. *Addison.*

One hundred pounds only, put out at interest at  
ten per cent. doth in seventy years encrease to above  
one hundred thousand pounds. *Child.*

49. To PUT out. To extinguish

The Philistines put out his eyes. *Judges, xvii.*  
Wherefore the wax floated, the flame forsook  
it, till at last it spread all over, and put the flame  
quite out. *Bacon.*

I must die  
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out. *Milt.*

In places that abound with mines, when the  
sky seemed clear, there would suddenly arise a cer-  
tain steam which they call a damp, so gross and  
thick, that it would oftentimes put out their candles.

*Boyl.*

This barbarous instance of a wild unreasonable  
passion, quite put out those little remains of affection  
she still had for her lord. *Addison.*

50. To PUT out. To emit, as a plant.

Trees planted too deep in the ground, for love  
of approach to the sun, forsake their first root, and  
put out another more towards the top of the earth.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

51. To PUT out. To extend; to pro-  
trude.

When she travell'd he one put out his hand.

*Genius.*

52. To PUT out. To expel; to drive  
from.

When they have overthrown him, and the wars  
are finished, shall they themselves be put out?

*Spenser.*

I am resolv'd, that when I am put out of the

stewardship, they may receive me into their houses.

*Luke, xvi. 4.*

The nobility of Castile put out the king of Arra-  
gon, in favour of king Philip. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

53. To PUT out. To make publick.

You tell us, that you shall be forc'd to leave off  
your modesty; you mean that little which is left;  
for it was worn to rags when you put out this medal.

*Dryden.*

When I was at Venice, they were putting out  
curious stamps of the several edifices, most fa-  
mous for their beauty or magnificence. *Addison.*

54. To PUT out. To disconcert.

There is no affectation in passion; for that  
putteth a man out of his precepts, and in a new case  
their custom leaveth him. *Bacon.*

55. To PUT to. To kill by; to punish  
by.

From Ireland am I come,  
To signify that rebels there are up,  
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shakespeare.*

There were no barks to throw the rebels into,  
and send them away by sea, they were put all to the  
sword. *Bacon.*

Such as were taken on either side, were put to  
the sword or to the halber. *Clarendon.*

Soon as they had him at their mercy,  
They put him to the cudgel fiercely. *Hudibras.*

56. To PUT to. To refer to; to expose.

Having lost two of these bravest commanders  
at sea, they durst not put it to a battle at sea, and  
set up their rest wholly upon the land enterprise.

*Bacon.*

It is to be put to question in general, whether  
it be lawful for christian princes to make an inva-  
sive war, simply for the propagation of the faith?

*Bacon.*

I was not more concern'd in that debate  
Of empire, when our universal state  
Was put to hazard, and the giant race  
Our captive skies were ready to embrace. *Dryden.*

57. To PUT to it. To distress; to per-  
plex; to press hard.

What wouldst thou write of me, if thou shouldst  
praise me?

—O gentle lady, do not put me to't,  
For I am nothing if not critical. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Lord Angelo dukes it well in his absence;  
He puts transgression to't. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*

They have a leader,  
Tullus Aufidius, that will put you to't. *Shakespeare.*

They were usually making parties to go up to  
the moon, and were more put to it how  
to meet with accommodations by the way, than  
how to go thither. *Addison.*

The figures and letters were so mingled, that  
the coiner was hard put to it on what part of the  
money to bestow the inscription. *Addison.*

I shall be hard put to it, to bring myself off.

*Addison.*

58. To PUT to. To assist with.

Zelmane would have put to her helping hand,  
but she was taken a quivering. *Sidney.*

The carpenters being set to work, and every  
one putting to his helping hand, the bridge was  
repaired. *Knolles.*

59. To PUT to death. To kill.

It was spread abroad that the king had a purpose  
to put to death Edward Plantagenet in the Tower.

*Bacon.*

One Bell was put to death at Tyburn, for moving  
a new rebellion. *Hayward.*

Teuta put to death one of the Roman ambassa-  
dors; she was obliged, by a successful war, which  
the Romans made, to consent to give up all the sea  
coast. *Arbutnot.*

60. To PUT together. To accumulate into  
one sum or mass.

Put all your other subjects together; they have  
not taken half the pains for your majesty's service  
that I have. *L'Esperance.*

'Tis last age has made a greater progress, than  
all ages before put together. *Burnet.*

61. To PUT up. To pass unrequited.

I will indeed no longer endure it; nor am I yet  
persuaded to put up in peace what already I have  
foolishly suffered. *Shakespeare.*

It is prudence, in many cases, to put up the in-  
juries of a weaker enemy; for fear of incurring  
the displeasure of a stronger. *L'Esperance.*

How many indignities does he pass by, and how  
many assaults does he put up at our hands, because  
his love is invincible. *Soub.*

The Canaanitish woman must put up a refusal,  
and the reproachful name of dog, commonly used by  
the Jews of the heathen. *Boyle.*

Nor put up blow, but that which laid  
Right worshipful on shoulder-blade. *Hudibras.*

For reparation only of small things, which can  
not countervail the evil and hazard of a suit, but  
ought to excite our patience and forgiveness, and  
to be put up without recourse to judicature.

*Kerlewell.*

Such national injuries are not to be put up, but  
when the offender is below resentment. *Addison.*

62. To PUT up. To emit; to cause to  
germinate, as plants.

Hathorn shaven, or in small pieces, mixed  
with dung, and watered, putteth up mushrooms.

*Bacon.*

63. To PUT up. To expose publickly:

as, these goods are put up to sale.

64. To PUT up. To start from a cover.

In town, whilst I am following one character,  
I am crossed in my way by another, and put up  
such a variety of odd creatures in both sexes, that  
they foil the scent of one another, and puzzle the  
chace. *Addison's Spectator.*

65. To PUT up. To hoard.

Himself never put up any of the rent, but dis-  
posed of it by the assistance of a reverend divine  
to augment the vicar's portion. *Spelman.*

66. To PUT up. To hide.

Why so earnestly seek you to put up that letter?

*Shakespeare.*

67. To PUT upon. To impose; to lay  
upon.

When in swinish sleep,  
What cannot you and I perform upon  
Th' unguarded Duncan? what not put upon  
His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt  
Of our great quell? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

68. To PUT upon trial. To expose or  
summon to a solemn and judicial exa-  
mination.

Christ will bring all to life, and then they shall  
be put every one upon his own trial, and receive  
judgment. *Locke.*

Jack had done more wisely, to have put himself  
upon the trial of his country, and made his defence  
in form. *Arbutnot.*

To PUT. v. n.

1. To go or move.

The wind cannot be perceived, until there be an  
eruption of a great quantity from under the water;  
whereas in the first putting up, it cooleth in little  
portions. *Bacon.*

2. To steer a vessel.

An ordinary fleet could not hope to succeed  
against a place that has always a considerable number  
of men of war ready to put to sea. *Addison.*

His fury thus appeas'd, he puts to land;  
The ghosts forsake their seats. *Dryden.*

3. To shoot or germinate.

In fibrous roots, the sap delighteth more in the  
earth, and therefore putteth downward. *Bacon.*

4. To PUT forth. To leave a port.

Order for sea is given;  
They have put forth the haven. *Shakespeare.*

5. To PUT forth. To germinate; to  
bud; to shoot out.

No man is free,  
But that his negligence, his folly, fear,  
Amongst the infinite doings of the world,  
Sometimes puts forth. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

*The*

The fig-tree *putteth forth* her green figs.

*Canticles, ii. 13.*

Take earth from under walls where nettles *put forth* in abundance, without any sowing of the nettles, and pot that earth, and set in it stock gilliflowers.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

Hirsute roots, besides the *putting forth* upwards, and downwards, *putteth forth* in round.

*Bacon.*

6. *To Put in.* To enter a haven.

As Homer went, the ship *put* in at Samos, where he continued the whole winter, singing at the houses of great men, with a train of boys after him.

*Pope.*

7. *To Put in for.* To claim; to stand candidate for. A metaphor, I suppose, from putting each man his lot into a box.

This is so grown a vice, that I know not whether it do not *put in for* the name of virtue.

*Locke.*

8. *To Put in.* To offer a claim.

They shall stand for feed; they had gone down too, but that a wife bawled *put in* for them.

*Shakespeare.*

Although astrologers may here *put in*, and plead the secret influence of this star, yet Galen, in his comment, makes no such consideration.

*Brown.*

If a man should *put in* to be one of the knights of Malta, he might modestly enough prove his fitness against a less qualified competitor.

*Cadogan.*

9. *To Put off.* To leave land.

I boarded, and commanded to ascend my friends and soldiers, to *put off* and lend way to our ship.

*Johnson.*

As the hackney boat was *putting off*, a boy, desiring to be taken in, was refused.

*Audison.*

10. *To Put over.* To fail cross.

Sir Francis Drake came coasting along from Cathagena, a city of the main-land to which he *put over*, and took it.

*Abbot.*

11. *To Put to sea.* To set sail; to begin the course.

It is manifest, that the duke did his best to come down, and to *put to sea*.

*Bacon.*

He wain'd him for his safety to provide; Not *put to sea*, but late on shore and.

*Dryden.*

They *put to sea* with three hundred men, of which they lost the half.

*Johnson.*

With fresh provision hence our fleet to store, Consult our safety, and *put off to sea*.

*Pope.*

12. *To Put up.* To offer one's self a candidate.

Upon the decease of a lion, the beasts met to chuse a king, when several *put up*.

*L'Estrange.*

13. *To Put up.* To advance to; to bring one's self forward.

With this he *put up* to my lord, The courtiers kept their distance due,

*Swift.*

He twitch'd his sleeve.

14. *To Put up with.* To suffer without resentment.

This is one of those general words, of which language makes use, to spare a needless multiplicity of expression, by applying one sound in a great number of senses, so that its meaning is determined by its concomitants, and must be shewn by examples much more than by explanation; this and many other words had occurred less frequently had they had any synonyms or been easily paraphrased, yet without synonyms or paraphrase how can they be explained?

*Put* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An action of distress.

The star was a forc'd *put*, and a chance rather than a choice.

*L'Estrange.*

2. A ruttick; a clown. I know no whence derived.

Queer country *puts* extol queen Bess's reign, And of lost hospitality complain.

*Brown.*

3. A game at cards.

4. *Put off.* Excuse; shift.

The fox's *put off* is intrusive towards the government of our lives, provided his fooling be made our earnest.

*L'Estrange.*

*PUTAGE* *n. s.* [putain, Fr.] In law, prostitution on the woman's part.

*Dist.*

*PUTANISM* *n. s.* [putanisme, Fr.] The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute.

*Dist.*

*PUTATIVE* *adj.* [putatif, French; from *puto*, Latin.] Supposed; reputed.

If a wife commits adultery, she shall lose her dower, though she be only a *putative*, and not a true and real wife.

*Ayliffe.*

*PUTRID* *adj.* [putidus, Latin.] Mean; low; worthless.

He that follows nature is never out of his way; whereas all imitation is *putrid* and servile.

*L'Estrange.*

*PUTRIDNESS* *n. s.* [from *putid*.] Mean-ness; vileness.

*PUTTLOG* *n. s.*

*Putlogs* are pieces of timber or short poles, about seven foot long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon.

*Moson's Mechanical Exercises.*

*PUTREDINOUS* *adj.* [from *putredo*, Lat.] Sinking; rotten.

A *putredinous* ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with rennet is turned.

*Floyer.*

*PUTREFACTION* *n. s.* [putrefaction, Fr. *putris* and *facio*, Lat.] The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.

*Putrefaction* is a kind of fermentation, or intestine motion of bodies, which tends to the destruction of that form of their existence, which is fittest to be their natural state.

*Quincy.*

If the spirit protrude a little, and that motion be inordinate, there followeth *putrefaction*, which excites the consistence of the body into much equality.

*Bacon.*

Putrefaction is produced by throwing vegetable in a heap in open warm air, and putting them together, by which they acquire a putrid stercoraceous taste and odour.

*Arbuthnot.*

One of these knots rises to suppuration, and bursting excludes its *putrefaction*.

*Blackmore.*

*PUTREFACTIVE* *adj.* [from *putrefacio*, Lat.] Making rotten.

They make *putrefactive* generations, conformable unto seminal productions.

*Brown's Vulg. Err.*

It the bone be corrupted, the *putrefactive* smell will discover it.

*Wise's Surgery.*

*TO PUTREFFY* *v. a.* [putrifier, French; *putrefacio*, Lat.] To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenness.

To keep them here, They would but stink, and *putrefy* the air.

*Shakespeare.*

Many ill projects are undertaken, and private suits *putrefy* the publick good.

*Bacon.*

The ulcer itself being *putrefied*, I scarified it and the parts about, so far as I thought necessary, permitting them to bleed freely, and thrust out the rotten flesh.

*Wise.*

A wound was so *putrefied*, as to endanger the bone.

*Temple.*

Such a constitution of the air, as would naturally *putrefy* raw flesh, must endanger by a mortification.

*Arbuthnot.*

*TO PUTREFFY* *v. n.* To rot.

From the sole of the foot, even unto the head, there is no soundness in it, but wounds and bruises, and *putrefying* sores.

*Isaiah.*

All imperfect mixture is apt to *putrefy*, and watry substances are more apt to *putrefy* than oily.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

These hymns, though not revive, embalm and spice

*Isaiah.*

The world, which else would *putrefy* with vice.

*Dante.*

The pain proceeded from some acrimony in the serum, which, falling into this declining part, *putrefied*.

*Wise.*

*PUTRESCENCE* *n. s.* [from *putresco*, Lat.]

The state of rotting.

Now if any ground this effect from gall or choler, because being the fiery humour, it will readily surmount the water, we may confess in the common *putrescence*, it may promote elevation.

*Brown.*

*PUTRESCENT* *adj.* [putrescens, Latin.]

Growing rotten.

Aliment is not only necessary for repairing the fluids and solids of an animal, but likewise to keep the fluid from the *putrescent* alkaline state, which they would acquire by constant motion.

*Arbuthnot.*

*PUTRID* *adj.* [putride, Fr. *putridus*, Lat.] Rotten; corrupt.

The wine to *putrid* blood converted flows.

*Waller.*

If a nurse feed only on flesh, and drink water, her milk, instead of turning sour, will turn *putrid*, and smell like urine.

*Arbuthnot.*

*Putrid* fever is that kind of fever, in which the humours, or part of them, have so little circulatory motion, that they fall into an intestine one, and *putrefy*, which is commonly the case after great evacuations, great or excessive heat.

*Quincy.*

*PUTRIDNESS* *n. s.* [from *putrid*.] Rot-tenness.

Nidorous ructus depend on the fatid spiritus of the ferment, and the *putridity* of the meat.

*Floyer in the Humours.*

*PUTTER* *n. s.* [from *put*.]

1. One who puts.

The most wretched sort of people are dreamers upon events and *putters* of tales.

*L'Estrange.*

2. *PUTTER ON.* Inciter; instigator.

My good lord cardinal, they vent reproaches Most bitterly on you, as *putter on*.

*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Of these exactions.

*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

You are abus'd, and by some *putter on*, That will be damn'd for it.

*Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

*PUTTINGSTONE* *n. s.*

In some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call *puttingstones*, for trials of strength.

*Pope.*

*PUTTOCK* *n. s.* [derived by *Minshew*, from *buteo*, Latin.] A buzzard.

Who finds the partridge in the *puttock's* nest,

*Shakespeare.*

But may imagine how the bird was dead?

*Shakespeare.*

The next are those, which are called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, *puttock*, and cormorant.

*Peabam.*

*PUTTY* *n. s.*

1. A kind of powder on which glass is ground.

An object glass of a fourteen foot telescope, made by an artificer at London, I once mended considerably, by grinding it on pitch with *putty*, and leaning on it very easily in the grinding, lest the *putty* should scratch it.

*Newton.*

2. A kind of cement used by glaziers.

*TO PUZZLE* *v. a.* [for *posse*, from *posse*. *Skinner*.]

1. To perplex; to confound; to embarrass; to entangle; to gravel; to put to a stand; to leave.

Your presence needs must *puzzle* Antony.

*Shakespeare.*

I say there is no darkness but ignorance, in which thou art more *puzzled* than the Egyptians in their fog.

*Shakespeare.*

Both armies of the enemy would have been *puzzled* what to have done.

*Clarendon.*

A very shrewd disputant in those points is dexterous in *puzzling* others, if they be not thorough-paced speculators in the great theories.

*Macle.*

I shall purpse y over the mention of arguments which relate to infinity, as being not to easily in-terminable, and therefore more apt to *puzzle* and amuse, than to convince.

*Isaiah.*

He is perpetually *puzzled* and perplexed and his

*Isaiah.*

His own blunders, and mistakes the sense of those he reads.

**PYTH.** *v. n.* To labour under real evils, will not guess at them, nor with conjectural ones. *Clarissa.*

She strikes each point with native force of mind, While *pythia's* learning blunders far behind. *Taung.*

2. To make intricate; to entangle.

The wars of heaven are dark and intricate, *Penn.* / *Pythia's* mazes, and perplex'd with error. *Addis.*

These, as my guide informed me, were men of subtle tempers, and *pythia's* politicks, who would supply the place of real wisdom with cunning and equivocation. *Tasso.*

I did not indeed at first imagine there was in it such a jargon of ideas, such an inconsistency of notions, such a confusion of particles, that rather *pythia's* than connect the sense, which in some places he seems to have aimed at, as I found upon my nearer perusal of it. *Addison.*

**PUZZLE.** *v. n.* To be bewildered in one's own notions; to be awkward.

The servant is a *puzzling* fool, that heeds nothing. *L'Estrange.*

**PUZZLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb] Embarrassment; perplexity.

Men in great fortunes are strangers to themselves, and while they are in the *puzzle* of business, they have no time to tend their health either of body or mind. *Bacon's Essays.*

**PUZZLER.** *n. f.* [from *puzzle*] He who puzzles.

**PYGARG.** *n. f.* A bird. *Ansford's*

**PYGMEAN.** *adj.* [from *pygmy*] Belonging to a pygmy.

They, less than smallest dwarfs in narrow room, Throng numberless like that *pygmean* race Beyond the Indian mount. *Milton.*

**PYGMY.** *n. f.* [from *pygmies*, Fr. *pygmies*.]

A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes. Any thing little.

If they deny the present spontaneous production of larger plants, and confine the earth to as *pygmy* births in the vegetable kingdom, as they do in the other; yet surely in such a supposed universal decay of nature, even mankind itself that is now nourished, though not produced, by the earth, must have degenerated in stature and strength in every generation. *Brady.*

**PYLOSUS.** *n. f.* [from *pylos*.] The lower orifice of the stomach.

**PYRAMID.** *n. f.* [from *pyramide*, French; *pyramis*, from *pyr*, fire; because fire always ascends in the figure of a cone.] A solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one. *Harris.*

Know, Sir, that I will not wait pinion'd at your master's court; rather make my country's high *pyramids* my gibbet, and hang me up in chains. *Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

An hollow crystal *pyramid* he takes,

In firmamental waters dipt above,

Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,

And hoods the flames. *Dryden.*

Part of the ore is shot into quadrilateral *pyramids*. *Woodward.*

**PYRAMIDAL.** *adj.* [from *pyramid*.]

**PYRAMIDICAL.** *adj.* Having the form of a pyramid

Of which sort likewise are the gems or stones, that are here shot into cubes, into *pyramidal* forms, or into angular columns. *Woodward.*

The *pyramidal* idea of its flame, upon occasion of the candles, is what is in question. *Locke.*

**PYRAMIDICALLY.** *adv.* [from *pyramidal*.] In form of a pyramid.

Olympus is the largest, and therefore he makes it the basis upon which *Ossa* stands, that being the next to Olympus in magnitude, and *Pelion* being the least, is placed above *Ossa*, and thus they rise *pyramidically*. *Broom's Notes on Odyssy.*

**PYRAMID.** *n. f.* A pyramid.

The form of a *pyramid* in flames, which we usually see, is merely by accident, and that the air, about by quenching the sides of the flame, contracts it and extenuates it into that form, for of itself it would be round, and therefore smoke is in the figure of a *pyramid* inverted; for the air quencheth the flame, and receiveth the smoke. *Bacon.*

**PYRE.** *n. f.* [from *pyra*, Latin.] A pile to be burnt.

When his brave son upon the funeral *pyre* He saw extended, and his heard on fire. *Dryden.*

With tender billet-doux he lights the *pyre*, And breathes three amorous sighs to raise the fire. *Pope.*

**PYRITES.** *n. f.* [from *pyr*.] Firestone.

*Pyrites* contains sulphur, sometimes arsenick, always iron, and sometimes copper. *Woodward.*

**PYROMANCY.** *n. f.* [from *pyro* and *man*.] Divination by fire.

Divination was invented by the Persians, and is seldom or never taken in a good sense: there are four kinds of divination, hydromancy, *pyromancy*, aeromancy, geomancy. *Aylmer.*

**PYROTECHNICAL.** *adj.* [from *pyrotechnique*, French; from *pyrotechnicks*.] Engaged or skilful in fireworks.

**PYROTECHNICKS.** *n. f.* [from *pyr* and *techne*.] The art of employing fire to use or pleasure; the art of fireworks.

**PYROTECHNY.** *n. f.* [from *pyrotechnie*, Fr.] The art of managing fire.

Great discoveries have been made by the means of *pyrotechny* and chymistry, which in late ages have attained to a greater height than formerly. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**PYRRHONISM.** *n. f.* [from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the *scepticks*.] Scepticism; universal doubt.

**PYX.** *n. f.* [from *pyxis*, Latin.] The box in which the Romanists keep the host.

## Q.

### QUA

### QUA

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**Q.** Is a consonant borrowed from the Latin or French, for which, though *q* is commonly placed in the Saxon alphabet, the Saxons generally used *cp*, *cw*; as *cpellan* or *cwellan*, to quell. *q* is, in English, pronounced as in the Italians and Spaniards *cu*; a *quail*, *quench*; except *quart*, which is spoken, according to the manner of the French, *coit* the name of this letter is *cue*, from *quene*, French, tail; its form being that of an O with a tail.

**QUAB.** *n. f.* [derived, by Skinner, from

*gobio*, the Latin name.] A sort of fish.

**TO QUACK.** *v. n.* [from *quacken*, Dutch, to cry as a goose.]

1. To cry like a duck. This word is often written *quacke*, to represent the sound better.

Wild ducks *quack* where grasshoppers did sing. *King.*

2. To chatter boastfully; to brag loudly; to talk ostentatiously.

Believe mechanick virtuosi Can raise them mountains in Potosi, Seek out for plants with signatures, To *quack* of universal cures. *Anders.*

**QUACK.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand.

The change, schools and pulpits are full of *quacks*, jugglers and plagiarists. *L'Estrange.*

Some *quacks* in the art of teaching, pretend to make young gentlemen masters of the languages, before they can be masters of common sense. *Fulton on the Classics.*

2. A vain boastful pretender to physick; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places.

At the first appearance that a French *quack* made in Paris; a boy walked before him, publishing with a shrill voice, "My father cures all sorts of distempers," to which the doctor added in a grave manner, "The child says true." *Addison.*

### 3. An artful tricking practitioner in physick.

Despairing quacks with curses fled the place.

And vile attorneys, now an useless race. Pope.

**QUACKERY.** *n. f.* [from *quack*.] Mean or bad acts in physick.

**QUACKSALVER.** *n. f.* [*quack* and *salve*.] One who brags of medicines or salves; a medicaster; a charlatan.

Saltimbancos, quacksalvers and charlatans deceive the vulgar in lower degrees; were *À top* alive, the Piazza and the Pont Neuf could speak their fallacies. Brown.

Many poor country vicars, for want of other means, are driven to their shifts; to turn mauntenbanks, quacksalvers and empiricks. Byron.

**QUADRAGESIMAL.** *adj.* [*quadragesimal*, French; *quadragesima*, Lat.] Lenten; belonging to Lent; used in Lent.

I have composed prayers out of the church collects, adventual, quadragesimal, paschal, or penitential. Sanderson.

**QUADRANGLE.** *n. f.* [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Lat.] A square; a surface with four right angles.

My choker being overblown

With walking once about the quadrangle, I come to talk. Shakespeare's *Henry VI*.

The Escurial hath a quadrangle for every month in the year. Howell.

**QUADRANGULAR.** *adj.* [from *quadrangle*.] Square; having four right angles.

Common salt shooteth into little crystals, coming near to a cube, sometimes into square plates, sometimes into short quadrangular prisms. Crew.

Each environed with a crust, conforming itself to the planes, is of a figure quadrangular. Woodw.

I was placed at a quadrangular table, opposite to the mace-bearer. Spectator.

**QUADRANT.** *n. f.* [*quadrans*, Latin.]

#### 1. The fourth part; the quarter.

In sixty three years may be lost eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this *quadrans* or six hours super-numerary. Brown.

#### 2. The quarter of a circle.

The obliquity of the ecliptic to the equator, and from thence the diurnal differences of the sun's right ascensions, which finish their variations in each *quadrant* of the circle of the ecliptic, being joined to the former inequality, arising from the eccentricity, makes these quarterly and seeming irregular inequalities of natural days. Halley on Time.

#### 3. An instrument with which altitudes are taken.

Some had compasses, others quadrants. Tassler.

Thin taper sticks must from one center part;

Let these into the *quadrant's* form divide. Gay.

**QUADRANTAL.** *adj.* [from *quadrant*.]

Included in the fourth part of a circle.

To fill that space of dilating, proceed in strait lines, and dispose of those lines in a variety of parallels; and to do that in a *quadrantal* space, there appears but one way possible, to form all the intersections, which the branches make, with angles of forty-five degrees only. Derham.

**QUADRATE.** *adj.* [*quadratus*, Latin.]

#### 1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides.

#### 2. Divisible into four equal parts.

The number of ten hath been extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, *quadrates* and cubical numbers. Brown.

Some tell us, that the years Moses speaks of were somewhat above the monthly year, containing in them thirty-six days, which is a number *quadrato*. Hakewill on Providence.

#### 3. [Quadrans, Lat.] Suited; applicable.

VOL. II.

This perhaps were more properly *quadrant*.

The word consumption being applicable to a proper or improper consumption, requires a general description, *quadrato* to both. Harvey.

**QUADRATE.** *n. f.*

#### 1. A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides.

And 'twixt them both a *quadrato* was the base, Proportion'd equally by seven and nine; Nine was the circle set in heaven's place, All which compacted, made a goodly diapase. Spens.

Whether the exact *quadrato* or the long square be the better, is not well determined; I prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the latitude above one third part. Wotton.

The powers militant

That stood for heav'n, in mighty *quadrato* join'd Of union irresistible, mov'd on In silence their bright legions. Milton.

To our understanding a *quadrato*, whose diagonal is commensurate to one of the sides, is a plain contradiction. More.

#### 2. [Quadrat, Fr.] In astrology, an aspect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are distant from each other ninety degrees, and the same with quartile.

**TO QUADRATE.** *v. n.* [*quadrato*, Latin; *quadrer*, Fr.] To suit; to be accommodated.

Aristotle's rules for epic poetry, which he had drawn from his reflections upon Homer, cannot be supposed to *quadrato* exactly with the heroic poems which have been made since his time; as it is plain, his rules would have been still more perfect, could he have perused the *Æneid*. Addison.

**QUADRATICK.** *adj.* Four square; belonging to a square.

**QUADRATICK equations.** In algebra, are such as retain, on the unknown side, the square of the root or the number sought: and are of two sorts; first, simple quadratics, where the square of the unknown root is equal to the absolute number given; secondly, affected quadratics, which are such as have, between the highest power of the unknown number and the absolute number given, some intermediate power of the unknown number. Harris.

**QUADRATURE.** *n. f.* [*quadrature*, Fr. *quadratura*, Latin.]

#### 1. The act of squaring.

The speculations of algebra, the doctrine of infinites, and the *quadrature* of curves, should not intrench upon our studies of morality. Watts.

#### 2. The first and last quarter of the moon.

It is full moon, when the earth being between the sun and moon, we see all the enlightened part of the moon; new moon, when the moon being between us and the sun, its enlightened part is turned from us, and half moon, when the moon being in the *quadratures*, we see but half the enlightened part. Locke.

#### 3. The state of being square; a quadrato; a square.

All things parted by th' empyreal bounds, His *quadrature* from thy orbicular world. Milton.

**QUADRENNIAL.** *adj.* [*quadriennium*, from *quatuor* and *annus*, Latin.]

#### 1. Comprising four years.

#### 2. Happening once in four years.

**QUADRIBLE.** *adj.* [from *quadrato*, Lat.] That may be squared.

Sir Isaac Newton discovered a way of attaining the quantity of all *quadrable* curves analytically, by his method of fluxions, some time before the year 1688. Durlam.

**QUADRIFID.** *adj.* [*quadrifidus*, Latin.]

Cloven into four divisions.

**QUADRILATERAL.** *adj.* [*quadrilatero*, French; *quatuor* and *latus*, Lat.]

Having four sides.

Tin incorporated with crystal, disposes it to shoot into a *quadrilateral* pyramid, sometimes placed on a *quadrilateral* base or column. Woodward.

**QUADRILATERALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *quadrilateral*.] The property of having four right lined sides, forming as many right angles. Ditt.

**QUADRILLE.** *n. f.* A game at cards. Ditt.

**QUADRIN.** *n. f.* [*quadrinus*, Lat.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. Bailey.

**QUADRINO MICAL.** *adj.* [*quatuor* and *nomen*, Latin.] Consisting of four denominations. Ditt.

**QUADRIPARTITE.** *adj.* [*quatuor* and *partitus*, Lat.] Having four parties; divided into four parts.

**QUADRIPARTITELY.** *adv.* [from *quadrupartite*.] In a quadrupartite distribution.

**QUADRIPARTITION.** *n. f.* A division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. Ditt.

**QUADRIPHYLLOUS.** *adj.* [*quatuor* and *φύλλον*.] Having four leaves.

**QUADRIREME.** *n. f.* [*quadrirēmis*, Lat.] A galley with four banks of oars.

**QUADRISYLLABLE.** *n. f.* [*quatuor* and *syllable*.] A word of four syllables.

**QUADRIVOLVES.** *n. f.* [*quatuor* and *volva*, Latin.] Doors with four folds.

**QUADRIVIAL.** *adj.* [*quadrivium*, Lat.] Having four ways meeting in a point.

**QUADRUPED.** *n. f.* [*quadrupede*, French; *quadrupes*, Latin.] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts.

The different flexure and order of the joints is not disposed in the elephant, as in other *quadrupeds*. Brown.

The sag teeth, eye teeth, or dentes canini of some *quadrupeds*. Woodward on Fossils.

Most *quadrupeds*, that live up in habs, have incisor teeth to pluck and divide them. Arbuthnot.

The king or brutes, Of *quadrupeds* I only mean. Swift.

**QUADRUPED.** *adj.* Having four feet.

The cockney, travelling into the country, is surprised at many actions of the *quadruped* and winged animals. Watts, *Lect. 1.*

**QUADRUPLE.** *adj.* [*quadruple*, French; *quadruplus*, Lat.] Fourfold; four times told.

A law, that to bridle these doth punish thieves with a *quadruple* restitution, hath an end which will continue as long as the world it is continued. Hutcheson.

The lives of men on earth might have continued double, treble, or *quadruple*, to any of the longest times of the first age. Raleigh.

Fat refreshes the blood in the penury of aliment during the winter, and some animals live a *quadruple* saul. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

**TO QUADRUPPLICATE.** *v. a.* [*quadrupler*, French; *quadruplico*, Lat.] To double twice; to make fourfold.

**QUADRUPPLICATION.** *n. f.* [from *quadruplicate*.] The taking a thing four times.

**QUADRUPLY.** *adv.* [from *quadruple*.] To a fourfold quantity.

If the person accused maketh his innocence appear, the accuser is put to death, and out of his goods the innocent person is quadruply recompensed. *Swift.*

**QUÆRE.** [Latin.] Enquire; seek; a word put when any thing is recommended to enquiry.

*Quare*, if 'tis steeped in the same liquor, it may not prevent the fly and grub. *Motimer's Husbandry.*

**QUAFF.** *v. a.* [Of this word the derivation is uncertain: *Junius*, with his usual idleness of conjecture, derives it from the Greek, *κωαίζω* in the Eolick dialect used for *κωαίζω*. *Skinner* from *go off*, *quoff*, *quoff*, *quaff*. It comes from *coffer*, *Fr.* to be drunk.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts.

He calls for wine; a health, quoth he, as if he'd been abroad carousing to his mates. After a storm, *quaffs* off the mulcadell, And threw the tops all in the sexton's face. *Shakesp.*

I found the prince, With such a deep demeanor in great sorrow, That tyranny, which never *quaffs* but blood, Would, by beholding him, have wash'd his knife With gentle eye drops. *Shakesp.* *Henry IV.* On flow'rs repos'd, and with rich flow'rets crown'd,

They eat, they drink, and in communion sweet *Quaff* immortality and joy. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**QUAFF.** *v. n.* To drink luxuriously. We may contrive this afternoon, And *quaff* carouses to our mistress's health. *Shakesp.* Belhazer, *quaffing* in the sacred vessels of the temple, fees his fatal sentence writ by the fingers of God. *South.*

Twelve days the gods their solemn revels keep, And *quaff* with blameless Ethiops in the deep. *Dry.*

**QUAFFER.** *n. s.* [from *quaff*.] He who quaffs.

**QUAFFER.** *v. n.* [A low word, I suppose, formed by chance.] To feel out. This seems to be the meaning.

Ducks, having larger nerves that come into their bills than geese, *quaffer* and grope out their meat the most. *Derham.*

**QUAGGY.** *adj.* [from *quagmire*.] Boggy; soft; not solid. *Ainsw.* This word is somewhere in *Clarissa*.

**QUAGMIRE.** *n. s.* [that is, *quakemire*.] A shaking marsh; a bog that trembles under the feet.

The fen and *quagmire*, so marshy by kind, Are to be drained. *Tusser.*

Your hearts, all stamp out with my horse's heels, And make a *quagmire* of your mingled brains. *Shak.* Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath led through ford and whirlpool, over bog and *quagmire*. *Shak.*

The wet particles might have easily ever mingled with the dry, and so all had either been sea or *quagmire*. *More.*

The brain is of such a clammy consistence, that it can no more retain motion than a *quagmire*. *Gianvill's Cæsar.*

**QUAID.** *part.* [Of this participle I know not the verb, and believe it only put by *Spenser*, who often took great liberties, for *quailed*, for the poor convenience of his rhyme.] Crushed; depressed; dejected.

Therewith his stout courage soon was *quaid*, And all his senses were with a sudden dread dismay'd. *Spenser.*

**QUAIL.** *n. s.* [*quaglia*, Italian.] A bird of game.

His *quail* is ever at mine. *Shaksp.* *Art. and Cleopatra.* Men birds have a peculiar sort of voice, when they would call the male, which is so eminent

in *quails*, that men, by counterfeiting this voice with a *quail* pipe, easily drew the cocks into their snares. *Ray on the Creation.*

A fresher gale Sweeping with shadowy gust the field of corn, While the *quail* clamours for his running mate. *Thomson.*

**QUAILPIPE.** *n. s.* [*quail* and *pipe*.] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.

A dish of wild fowl furnished conversation, concluded with a late invention for improving the *quail* pipe. *Addison.*

**TO QUAIL.** *v. n.* [*quelen*, Dutch.]

1. To languish; to sink into dejection; to lose spirit. *Spenser.* Not in use.

He writes there is no *quailing* now; Because the King is certainly posselt Of all our purposes. *Shaksp.* *Henry IV.*

This may plant courage in their *quailing* breasts, For yet is hope of life and victory. *Shaksp.*

After Solymán had with all his power in vain besieged Rhodes, his haughty courage began to *quail*, so that he was upon point to have raised his siege. *Knolles.*

While rocks stand, And rivers stir, thou canst not shrink or *quail*; Yea, when both rocks and all things shall disband, Then shalt thou be my rock and tower. *Herbert.*

When Dido's ghost appear'd, It made this hardy warrior *quail*. *Wandering Prince of Troy.*

At this the errant's courage *quails*. *Cleveland.*

2. To fade; to decline.

To pass the *quailing* and withering of all things by the recess, and their reviving by the reaccess of the sun, the sap in trees precisely follows the motion of the sun. *Hakewill.*

**TO QUAIL.** *v. a.* [*cpellan*, Saxon.] To crush; to quell; to depress; to sink; to overpower. Not used.

To drive him to despair, and quite to *quail*, He shew'd him painted in a table plain The damned ghosts. *Spenser.*

Three, with fiery courage, he assails; Three, all as kings adorn'd in royal wife: And each successive after other *quails*, Still wond'ring whence so many kings should rise. *Danul.*

**QUAINT.** *adj.* [*coint*, French; *comptus*, Latin.]

1. Nice; scrupulously, minutely, superfluously exact; having petty elegance.

Each ear sucks up the words a true love scattereth, And plain speech oft, than *quaint* phrase framed is. *Sidney.*

You were glad to be employ'd, To shew how *quaint* an orator you are. *Shaksp.* He spends some pages about two similitudes; one of mine, and another *quainter* of his own. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Subtle; artful. Obsolete.

As clerkes been full subtle and *quaint*. *Chaucer.* What's the efficient cause of a king? surely a *quaint* question; yet a question that has been moved. *Holyday.*

3. Neat; pretty; exact.

But for a fine, *quaint*, graceful and excellent fashion, yours is worth ten on't. *Shaksp.* Her mother hath intended, That, *quaint* in green, she shall be loose enrob'd With ribbands pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shaksp.*

I never saw a better fashion'd gown, More *quaint*, more pleasing, nor more commendable. *Shaksp.*

4. Subtly excogitated; *finispen*.

I'll speak of frays, Like a fine *quaint* youth, and tell *quaint* lies, How honourable ladies fought my love, Which I denying they fell sick and died. *Shaksp.*

He has fabrick of the heavens, Hath left to their disputes, perhaps to move

His laughter at their *quaint* opinions wide Hereafter. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. *Quaint* is, in *Spenser*, quailed; depressed. I believe by a very licentious irregularity.

With such fair slight him Guyon fall'd; Till at the last, all breathless, weary and faint, Him spying, with fresh onset he assail'd, And kindling new his courage, seeming *quaint*, Struck him to hugely, that through great constraint He made him stoop. *Spenser.*

6. Affecting; foppish. This is not the true idea of the word, which *Swift* seems not to have well understood.

To this we owe those monstrous productions, which under the name of *tripe*, *spies*, *amusements*, and other concerted appellations, have over-run us; and I wish I could say, those *quaint* fopperies were wholly absent from graver subjects. *Swift.*

**QUAINTLY.** *adv.* [from *quaint*.]

1. Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance. When was old Sherwood's hair more *quaintly* curl'd, Or Nature's cradle more enchas'd and purld? *Ben Jonson.*

2. Artfully.

Breathes his faults so *quaintly*, That they seem the taints of liberty, The flash and outbreak of a fiery mind. *Shaksp.*

3. Ingeniously with success. This is not the true sense.

As my Buxoma With gentle finger stroak'd her milky care, I *quaintly* stole a kiss. *Gay.*

**QUAINTNESS.** *n. s.* [from *quaint*.] Nicety; petty elegance.

There is a certain majesty in simplicity, which is far above all the *quaintness* of wit. *Pope.*

**TO QUAKE.** *v. n.* [*cpacan*, Saxon.]

1. To shake with cold or fear; to tremble.

Dorus threw Pamela behind a tree, where she stood *quaking* like the partridge on which the hawk is ready to seize. *Sidney.*

If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt *quake* for this. *Shaksp.*

Do such business as the better day Would *quake* to look on. *Shaksp.* *Hamlet.*

Who honours not his father, Henry the fifth, that made all France to *quake*, Shake he his weapon at us, and pass by. *Shaksp.* The mountains *quake* at him, and the hills melt, and the earth is burnt at his presence. *Natum, i. 5.*

Son of man eat thy bread with *quaking*, and drink thy water with trembling and carefulness. *Ezekiel, xii. 18.*

The *quaking* powers of height stood in amaze. *Cowley.*

In fields they dare not fight where honour calls, The very noise of war their souls does wound, They *quake* but hearing their own trumpets sound. *Dryden.*

2. To shake; not to be solid or firm.

Next Smedley divid'd, slow circles dimpled o'er The *quaking* mud, that clos'd and op'd no more. *Pope.*

**QUAKE.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] A shudder; a tremulous agitation.

As the earth may sometimes shake, For winds that up will cause a *quake*; So often jealousy and fear Stol'n to mine heart, cause tremblings there. *Suckling.*

**QUAKING-GRASS.** *n. s.* [*phalaris*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

**QUALIFICATION.** *n. s.* [*qualification*, Fr. from *qualify*.]

1. That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing.

It is in the power of the prince to make piety and virtue become the fashion, if he would make them



them necessary *qualifications* for preferment. *Swift.*

## 2. Accomplishment

Good *qualifications* of mind enable a magistrate to perform his duty, and tend to create a public esteem of him. *Atterbury.*

## 3. Abatement; diminution.

Neither had the waters of the flood infused such an impurity, as thereby the natural and powerful operation of all plants, herbs, and fruits upon the earth received a *qualification* and harmful change. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

## 7. QUALIFY. v. a. [*qualifier*, French.]

### 1. To fit for any thing.

Place over them such governors, as may be *qualified* in such manner as may govern the place. *Bacon.*

I bequeath to Mr. John Whiteway the sum of one hundred pounds, in order to *qualify* him for a surgeon. *Swift's Will.*

### 2. To furnish with qualifications.

That which ordinary men are fit for, I am *qualified* in; and the best of me is diligence. *Shakespeare.*

She is of good esteem,

Her dowry wealthy, and of worthy birth,  
Beside so *qualified*, as may besem  
The spouse of any noble gentleman. *Shakespeare.*

### 3. To make capable of any employment or privilege: as, he is *qualified* to kill game.

### 4. To abate; to soften; to diminish.

I have heard,  
Your grace hath ta'en great pains to *qualify*  
His rigorous course. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*

I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,  
But *qualify* the fire's extreme rage,  
Lest it should burn above the bounds of reason. *Sb.*  
I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that  
was craftily *qualified* too; and behold what innovation it makes here. *Shakespeare.*

They would report that they had records for twenty thousand years, which must needs be a very great untruth, unless we will *qualify* it, expounding their years not of the revolution of the sun, but of the moon. *Abbot.*

It hath pleased God to provide for all living creatures, wherewith he hath filled the world, that such inconveniences, as we contemplate afar off, are found, by trial and the witness of men's travels, to be to *qualify* d, as there is no portion of the earth made in vain. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

So happy 'tis you move in such a sphere,  
As you high majesty with awful fear  
In human breasts might *qualify* that fire,  
Which kindled by those eyes had flamed higher. *Waller.*

Children should be early instructed in the true estimate of things, by opposing the good to the evil, and compensating or *qualifying* one thing with another. *L. Esrange.*

My proposition I have *qualified* with the word, often; thereby making allowance for those cases, wherein men of excellent minds may, by a long practice of virtue, have rendered even the heights and rigours of it delightful. *Atterbury.*

### 5. To ease; to assuage.

He balm and herbs thereto apply'd,  
And evermore with mighty incense charm'd,  
That in short space he has them *qualified*,  
And him restor'd to health that would have dy'd. *Spenser.*

### 6. To modify; to regulate.

It hath no larynx or throat to *qualify* the sound. *Brown.*

## QUALITY. n. s. [*qualitas*, Latin; *qualité*, French.]

### 1. Nature relatively considered.

Things being of a far other nature and *quality*, are not strictly or everlastingly commanded in scripture. *Hooker.*

Other creatures have not judgment to examine the *quality* of that which is done by them, and therefore in that they do, they neither can accuse nor approve themselves. *Hooker.*

Since the event of an action usually follows the nature or *quality* of it, and the *quality* follows the rule directing it, it concerns a man, in the framing of his actions, not to be deceived in the rule. *South.*

The power to produce any idea in our mind, I call *quality* of the subject, wherein that power is. *Locke.*

## 2. Property; accidental adjunct.

In the division of the kingdom, it appears not which of the dukes he values most; for *qualities* are so weighed, that civility in neither can make choice of either's moiety. *Shakespeare.*

No sensible *qualities*, as light and colour, heat and sound, can be subsistent in the bodies themselves absolutely considered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of sense: these *qualities* are only the effects of our sensation, which arise from the different motions upon our nerves from objects without, according to their various modification and position. *Bentley.*

## 3. Particular efficacy.

O, mickle is the powerful grace, that lies  
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true *qualities*. *Sb.*

## 4. Disposition; temper.

To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note  
The *qualities* of people. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

## 5. Virtue or vice.

One doubt remains, said I, the dames in green,  
What were their *qualities*, and who their queen? *Dryden.*

## 6. Accomplishment; qualification.

He had those *qualities* of horsemanship, dancing, and fencing, which accompany a good breeding. *Clarendon.*

## 7. Character.

The attorney of the dutchy of Lancaster partakes of both *qualities*, partly of a judge in that court, and partly of an attorney general. *Bacon.*

We, who are hearers, may be allowed some opportunities in the *quality* of standers-by. *Swift.*

## 8. Comparative or relative rank.

It is with the clergy, if their persons be respected, even as it is with other men; their *quality* many times far beneath that which the dignity of their place requireth. *Hobbes.*

We lived most joyful, obtaining acquaintance with many of the city, not of the meanest *quality*. *Bacon.*

The masters of these horses may be admitted to dine with the lord lieutenant: this is to be done, what *quality* forever the persons are of. *Temple.*

## 9. Rank; superiority of birth or station.

Let him be so entertained, as suits with gentlemen of your knowing to a stranger of his *quality*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

## 10. Persons of high rank. Collectively.

I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that the *quality* may see how pretty they will look in their travelling habits. *Addison.*

Of all the servile herd, the worst is he,  
That in proud dulness joins with *quality*,  
A constant crick at the great man's board,  
To fetch and carry nonsense for my lord. *Pope.*

To *quality* belongs the highest place,  
My lord comes forward; forward let him come!  
Ye vulgar! at your peril give him room. *Young.*

## QUALM. n. s. [*qualm*, Saxon, a sudden stroke of death.] A sudden fit of sickness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor.

Some sudden *qualm* hath struck me to the heart,  
And dimm'd mine eyes, that I can roam no further. *Shakespeare.*

Compar'd to these storms, death is but a *qualm*,  
Hell somewhat lightsome, the Bermudas calm. *Donne.*

I find a cold *qualm* come over me, that I  
fain, I can speak no longer. *Hooker.*

All maladies  
Of ghastly spasms, or racking tortures, that  
Of heart-sick agony. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

For who, without a *qualm*, hath ever look'd  
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd? *Reid.*

They have a sickly uneasiness upon them, sitting and changing from one error, and from one *qualm* to another, hankering after novelties. *L. Es.*  
Thy mother well deserves that short delight,  
The nauseous *qualms* of ten long months and travail to requite. *Dryden's Virgil.*

When he hath stretched his vessels with wine to their utmost capacity, and is grown weary and sick, and feels those *qualms* and disturbances that usually attend such excesses, he resolves, that he will hereafter contain himself within the bounds of sobriety. *Calamy.*

The *qualms* or ruptures of your blood  
Rise in proportion to your food. *Prior.*

## QUALMISH. adj. [from *qualm*.] Seized with sickly languor.

I am *qualmish* at the smell of leek. *Shakespeare.*  
You drop into the place,  
Careless and *qualmish* with a yawning face. *Dryden.*

## QUANDARY. n. s. [*qu'en dirai je*, Fr. Skinner.] A doubt; a difficulty; an uncertainty. A low word.

## QUANTITATIVE. adj. [*quantitativus*, Latin.] Estimable according to quantity.

This explication of rarity and density, by the composition of substance with quantity, may give little satisfaction to such who are apt to conceive therein no other composition or resolution, but such as our senses shew us, in compounding and dividing bodies according to *quantitative* parts. *Digby.*

## QUANTITY. n. s. [*quantité*, Fr. *quantitas*, Latin.]

### 1. That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished.

*Quantity* is what may be increased or diminished. *Chryse.*

### 2. Any indeterminate weight or measure: as, the metals were in different *quantities*.

### 3. Bulk or weight.

Unskill'd in heliobore, if thou shou'dst try  
To mix it, and mistake the *quantity*,  
The rules of physick wou'd against thee cry. *Dryden.*

### 4. A portion; a part.

If I were law'd into *quantities*, I should make  
four dozen of such bearded hermites staves as master  
Shallow. *Shakespeare.*

### 5. A large portion. This is not regular.

The warm antiscorbutical plants, taken in *quantities*, will occasion stinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbutnot.*

### 6. The measure of time in pronouncing a syllable.

So varying still their moods, observing yet in all  
Their *quantities*, their rests, their censures metrical. *Dryden.*

The easy pronunciation of a mute before a liquid does not necessarily make the preceding vowel, by position, long in *quantity*; as patrem. *Haller.*

## QUANTUM. n. s. [*Latin*.] The quantity; the amount.

The *quantum* of presbyterian merit, during the reign of that ill-advised prince, will easily be computed. *Swift.*

## QUARANTAIN. n. s. [*quarantain*, Fr.]

QUARANTINE. } The space of forty days, being the time which a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce.

Pass your *quarantine* among some of the churches round this town, where you may learn to speak, before you venture to expose your parts in a city congregation. *Swift.*

## QUARRE. n. s. A quarry. Not in use.

Behold our diamonds here, as in the *quarries* they stand. *Dryden.*

## QUARREL. n. s. [*querelle*, French.]

## 1. A breach of concord.

You and I may engage in this question, as far as either of us shall think profitable, without any the least beginning of a quarrel, and then that will competently be removed from such, as of which you cannot hope to see an end. *Hammond.*

## 2. A brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle.

If I can fatten but one cup upon him, With that which he hath drunk to-night already, He'll be as full of quarrel and offence, As my young mistress' dog. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

## 3. A dispute; a contest.

The quarrel which in this present part, striveth against the current and stream of laws, was a long while nothing feared. *Hooker.*

It were a matter of more trouble than necessity to repeat in this quarrel what has been alleged by the worthies of our church. *Holyday.*

As if earth too narrow were for fate, On open seas their quarrels they debate; In hollow wood they floating armies bear, And force imprison'd winds to bring em near. *Dryden.*

## 4. A cause of debate.

I could not die any where so contented, as in the king's company, his cause being just, and his quarrel honourable. *Shakespeare.*

If not in service of our God we fought, In manner quarrel if this word were shaken, Well might thou gather in the gentle thought, So fair a princess should not be forsaken. *Fairfax.*

## 5. Something that gives a right to mischief, reprisal, or action.

He thought he had a good quarrel to attack him. *Holingshead.*

Wives are young men's mistresses, companions for middle age, and old men's nurses; so a man may have a quarrel to marry when he will. *Bacon.*

## 6. Objection; ill will.

Herodias had a quarrel against him, and would have killed him, but she could not. *Mark, vi. 19.* We are apt to pick quarrels with the world for every little foolery. *L'Estrange.*

I have no quarrel to the practice; it may be a diverting way. *Felton on the Crafts.*

## 7. In Shakespeare, it seems to signify any one peevish or malicious.

She ne'er had known pomp, though t be temporal; Yet if that quarrel, fortune, do divorce It from the bearer, 'tis a swift rage panging As soul and body's severing. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

8. [From *quadreau*, French; *quadrella*, Italian.] An arrow with a square head.

It is reported by William Rinto, that the arch-bishop or abbot was flung at the French by our king Richard I. who was shortly after slain by a quarrel threat. *Canden.*

Twang'd the string, outflung the quarrel long. *Fairfax.*

To QUARREL. *v. n.* [*quereller*, French.]

## 1. To debate; to scuffle; to squabble.

I love the sport well, but I shall as soon quarrel at it as any man. *Shakespeare.* Your words have taken such pains, as if they labour'd

To bring misadventure into form, set quarrelling Upon the head of valour. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Wine drunken with excess, maketh bitterness of the mind, with bawling and quarrelling. *Exodus.* Beasts called sociable, quarrel in hunger and lust, and the bull and ram appear then as much in fury and war, as the lion and the bear. *Temple.*

## 2. To fall into variance.

Our discontented counties do revolt; Our people quarrel with obedience. *Shakespeare.*

## 3. To fight; to combat.

When once the Persian king was put to flight, The wary Macedonius refus'd to fight; Themselves their own mortality confess'd, And left the son of jove to quarrel for the rest. *Dryden.*

## 4. To find fault; to pick objections.

To admit the thing, and quarrel about the name, is to make ourselves ridiculous.

*Bramhall against Hobbes.* They find out miscarriages wherever they are, and forge them often where they are not; they quarrel first with the officers, and then with the prince and state. *Temple.*

In a poem elegantly writ I will not quarrel with a slight mistake. *Reformator.* I quarrel not with the word, because used by Ovid. *Dryden.*

## 5. To disagree; to have contrary principles.

Some things arise of strange and quarrelling kind, The forepart lion and a snake behind. *Cowley.*

QUARRELLER. *n. s.* [from *quarrel*.] He who quarrels.QUARRELOUS. *adj.* [*querelleux*, Fr.] Petulant; easily provoked to enmity; quarrelsome.

Ready in gybes, quick answered, saucy, and As quarrelous as the weasel. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

QUARRELSOME. *adj.* [from *quarrel*.]

Inclined to brawls; easily irritated; irascible; choleric; petulant.

Choleric and quarrelsome persons will engage one into their quarrels. *Bacon's Essays.*

There needs no more to the fitting of the whole world in a flame, than a quarrelsome plaintiff and defendant. *L'Estrange.*

QUARRELSOMELY. *adv.* [from *quarrel*.]

In a quarrelsome manner; petulantly; cholericly.

QUARRELSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *quarrel*.]

Cholericness; petulance.

QUARRY. *n. s.* [*quarrè*, French.]

## 1. A square.

To take down a quarry of glass to scowre, fodder, band, and to let it up again, is three half-pence a foot. *Mortimer.*

2. [*Quadreau*, French.] An arrow with a square head.

The shafts and quarries from their engines fly As thick as falling drops in April showers. *Parr.*

3. [From *querir*, to seek, Fr. *Skinner*; from *carry*, *Kennet*.] Game flown at by a hawk; perhaps any thing chased.

War with, and babes Savagely slaughter'd, to relate the manner, Were on the quarry of these murder'd deer To add the death of you. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

She dwells among the rocks, on every side With broken mountains strongly fortify'd; From thence whatever can be seen surveys, And stooping on the slaughter'd quarry preys. *Sandys.*

So lincnted the grim feature, and up turn'd His nostrils wide into the murky air, Sagacious of his quarry. *Milton.*

They then guns discharge; This heard some ships of war, though out of view, And swift as eagles to the quarry flew. *Waller.*

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes, In firmamental waters dipt above, Of it a broad extinguisher he makes, And hoods the flames that to their quarry strove. *Dryden.*

No toil, no hardship can restrain Ambitious man mur'd to pain, The more he arm'd, the more he tries, And at forbidden quarry fires. *Dryden's Horace.*

Ere now the god his arrows had not try'd, But on the trembling deer or mount on goat, At this new quarry he prepares to shoot. *Dryden.*

Let reason then at her own quarry fly, But how can finite grasp infinity? *Dryden.*

4. [*Quarrier*, *quarrel*, Fr. from *carrie*, Irish, a stone, Mr. Lye; *craigg*, Erie, a rock.] A stone mine; a place where they dig stones.

The stone is laid at stone out of the quarry, to make it more durable. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Pyramids and towers From diamond quarries bow, and rocks of gold. *Milton.*

Here though grief my feeble hands up lock, Yet on the softer'd quarry would I score My pining verse as lively as before. *Milton.*

An hard and unrelenting she, As the new-crosted Niobe, Or, what doth more of statue carry, A nun of the Platonick quarry. *Cleaveland.*

He like Amphion makes those quarries leap Into fair figures from a confus'd heap. *Waller.*

Could necessity infallibly produce quarries of stone, which are the materials of all magnificent structures? *Mare.*

For them alone the heav'ns had kindly heat In eastern quarries, ripening precious dew. *Dryden.*

As long as the next coal-pit, quarry or chalk-pit will give abundant attestation to what I write, to these I may very safely appeal. *Woodward.*

To QUARRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To prey upon. A low word not in use.

With cares and horrors at his heart, like the vulture that is day and night quarrying upon Prometheus's liver. *L'Estrange.*

QUARRYMAN. *n. s.* [*quarry* and *man*.] One who digs in a quarry

One rhomboidal bany scale of the needle fish, out of Stunsfield quarry, the quarryman assured n.r., was flat, covered over with scales, and three foot long. *Woodward.*

QUART. *n. s.* [*quart*, French.]

1. The fourth part; a quarter. Not in use.

Albanact had all the northern part, Which of himself Albania he did call, And Camber did possess the western quart. *Spens.*

2. The fourth part of a gallon.

When I have been dry, and bravely marching, it hath served me instead of a quart pot to drink in. *Shakespeare.*

You have made an order, that ale should be sold at three halfpence a quart. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

3. [*Quarte*, French.] The vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed.

You'd rail upon the hostess of the house, And say you would present her at the lee, Because she bought stone jugs and no seal'd quarts. *Shakespeare.*

QUARTAN. *n. s.* [*febris quartana*, Lat.] The fourth day ague.

It were an uncomfortable receipt for a quartan ague, to lay the fourth book of Homer's Iliads under one's head. *Brown.*

Call her the metaphysics of her sex, And say she tortures wits, as quartans vex Physicians. *Cleaveland.*

Among these, quartans and tertians of a long continuance most menace this symptom. *Harvey.*

A look so pale no quartan ever gave, Thy dwindled legs seem crawling to the grave. *Dryden.*

QUARTATION. *n. s.* [from *quartus*, Lat.] A chymical operation.

In quartation, which refiners employ to purify gold, although three parts of silver be so exquisitely mingled by fusion with a fourth part of gold, whence the operation is denominated, that the resulting mass acquires several new qualities; yet, if you cast this mixture into aqua fortis, the silver will be dissolved in the menstruum, and the gold like a dark powder will fall to the bottom. *Boyle.*

QUARTER. *n. s.* [*quart*, *quartier*, Fr.]

1. A fourth part.

It is an accustomed action, with her, to seem thus washing her hands; I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Suppose the common depth of the sea, taking one place with another, to be about a quarter of a mile. *Barnet.*

Observe

Observe what first arise or disappear,  
And the four quarters of the rolling year. *Dryden*.  
Supposing only three millions to be paid, 'tis  
evident that to do this out of commodities, they  
must, to the consumer, be raised a *quarry* in  
their price; so that every thing, to him that uses  
it, must be a *quarter* nearer. *Locke*.

2. A region of the skies, as referred to the  
seaman's card.

I'll give thee a wind.  
— I myself have all the other,  
And the very points they blow,  
And all the quarters that they know  
I th' shipman's card. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
His praise, ye winds! that from four quarters  
blow,

Breathe soft or loud. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

When the winds in southern quarters rise,  
Ships, from their anchors torn, become their sport,  
And sudden tempests rage within the port. *Addison*.

3. A particular region of a town or coun-  
try.

The like is to be said of the populousness of  
their coasts and quarters there. *Abbot*.

No heaven shall be seen in thy quarters. *Exodus*.  
They had settled here many ages since, and  
overspread all the parts and quarters of this spacious  
continent. *Heylyn*.

The sons of the church being so much dispersed,  
though without being driven, into all quarters of  
the land, there was some extraordinary design of  
civil wisdom in it. *Spratt*.

A bungling cobbler, that was ready to starve at  
his own trade, changes his quarter, and sets up  
for a doctor. *L'Estrange*.

4. The place where soldiers are lodged or  
stationed.

Where is lord Stanley quarter'd? —  
— Unless I have mist'en his quarters much,  
His regiment lies half a mile  
South from the mighty power of the king. *Shakespeare*.  
Thou canst defend as well as get,  
And never hadst one quarter beat up yet. *Cowley*.  
The quarters of the fev'ral chiefs they show'd,  
Here Phenix, here Achilles made abode. *Dryden*.  
It was high time to shift my quarters. *Spectator*.

5. Proper station.

They do best, who, if they cannot but admit  
love, yet make it keep quarter, and sever it wholly  
from their serious affairs. *Bacon*.  
Swift to their several quarters hasten then  
The cumbrous elements. *Milton*.

6. Remission of life; mercy granted by a  
conqueror.

He magnified his own clemency, now they  
were at his mercy, to offer them *quarters* for their  
lives, if they gave up the castle. *Clarendon*.  
When the cocks and lambs lie at the mercy of  
cats and wolves, they must never expect better  
quarter. *L'Estrange*.  
Discover the opinion of your enemies, which  
is commonly the truest; for they will give you no  
quarter, and allow nothing to complaisance. *Dryden*.

7. Treatment shown by an enemy.

To the young if you give any tolerable quarter,  
you indulge them in their idleness, and ruin them.  
*Clarendon*.

Mr. Wharton, who detected some hundreds of  
the bishop's mistakes, meets with very ill quarter  
from his lordship. *Swift*.

8. Friendship; amity; concord. Not  
now in use.

Friends, all but now,  
In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom  
Divesting them for bed, and then, but now  
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breasts. *Shak*.

9. A measure of eight bushels.

The soil so fruitful that an acre of land well  
ordered will return 200 bushels or 25 quarters of  
corn. *Heylyn*.

10. False quarter is a cleft or chink in a  
quarter of a horse's hoof from top to

bottom: it generally happens on the  
inside of it, that being the weakest and  
thinnest part.

To QUARTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide into four parts.

A thought that quarter'd, hath but one part  
wisdom,

And ever three parts coward. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

2. To divide; to break by force.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,  
Lean famine, quartering steel, and climbing fire.

*Shakespeare*.

Mothers shall but smile, when they behold  
Their infants quarter'd by the hand of war. *Shak*.

3. To divide into distinct regions.

Then sailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name  
For ev'ry fixt and ev'ry wand'ring star. *Dryden*.

4. To station or lodge soldiers.

When they hear the Roman horres neigh,  
Behold their quarter'd fires,  
They will waste their time upon our note,  
To know from whence we are. *Shak. Cymbeline*.

Where is lord Stanley quarter'd? —

— His regiment lies half a mile south. *Shakespeare*.  
They o'er the barren shore pursue their way,  
Where quarter'd in their camp, the fierce Thessa-  
lians lay. *Dryden*.

5. To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwell-  
ing.

They mean this night in Sardis to be quarter'd.  
*Shakespeare*.

You have quartered all the foul language upon  
me, that could be raked out of Billingsgate. *Spect*.

6. To diet.

He fed on vermin;

And when these fail'd, he'd suck his claws,

And quarter himself upon his paws. *Hudibras*.

7. To bear as an appendage to the here-  
ditary arms.

The first being compounded of argent and azure,  
is the coat of Beauchamp of Hack in the county  
of Somerset, now quarter'd by the earl of Hert-  
ford. *Præbham*.

QUARTERAGE. *n. s.* [from quarter.] A  
quarterly allowance.

He us'd two equal ways of gaining,  
By hindring justice or maintaining;  
To many a whore gave privilege,  
And whipp'd for want of quarterage. *Hudibras*.

QUARTERDAY. *n. s.* [quarter and day.]

One of the four days in the year, on  
which rent or interest is paid.

However rarely his own rent-days occurred, the  
indigent had two and fifty quarter-days returning  
in his year. *Fell*.

The utterer would be very well satisfied to have  
all the time annihilated, that lies between the pre-  
sent moment and next quarter-day. *Addison*.

QUARTERDECK. *n. s.* [quarter and deck.]

The short upper deck.

QUARTERLY. *adj.* [from quarter.] Con-  
taining a fourth part.

The moon makes four quarterly seasons within  
her little year or month of consecution. *Holder*.

From the obliquity of the ecliptic to the equa-  
tor arise the diurnal differences of the sun's right  
ascension, which finish their variations in each  
quadrant of the ecliptic, and this being added to  
the former inequality from eccentricity, makes  
these quarterly and seemingly irregular inequalities  
of natural days. *Bentley*.

QUARTERLY. *adv.* Once in a quarter  
of a year.

QUARTERMASTER. *n. s.* [quarter and  
master.] One who regulates the quar-  
ters of soldiers.

The quartermaster general was marking the  
ground for the encampment of the army. *Tatler*.

QUARTER. *n. s.* A gill or the fourth  
part of a pint.

QUARTERSTAFF. *n. s.* A staff of de-  
fence: so called, I believe, from the  
manner of using it; one hand being  
placed at the middle, and the other  
equally between the middle and the  
end.

His quarterstaff, which he could ne'er forsake,  
Hung half before, and half behind his back. *Dryden*.  
Immenae riches he squandered away at quarter-  
staff and cudgel play, in which he challeng'd all  
the country. *Arbutnot*.

QUARTILE. *n. s.* An aspect of the  
planets, when they are three signs or  
ninety degrees distant from each other,  
and is marked thus ☾.

Mars and Venus in a quartile move  
My pangs of jealousy for Ariet's love. *Dryden*.

QUARTO. *n. s.* [quartus, Latin.] A  
book in which every sheet, being twice  
doubled, makes four leaves.

Our fathers had a just value for regularity and  
systems; then folio's and quarto's were the fashio-  
nable sizes, as volumes in octavo are now. *Watts*.

To QUASH. *v. a.* [quassen, Dutch; Squa-  
ciare, Italian; quasso, Latin.]

1. To crush; to quceze.

The whales  
Against sharp rocks, like reeling vessels quash'd,  
Though huge as mountains, are in pieces dash'd.  
*Walton*.

2. To subdue suddenly.

'Twas not the spawn of such as these,  
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd seas,  
And quash'd the stern Æacides. *Rafcommen*.

Our the confederates keep pace with us in quash-  
ing the rebellion, which had begun to spread itself  
among part of the fair sex. *Addison's Freeholder*.

3. [Cassus, Latin; cassier, French.] To  
annul; to nullify; to make void: as,  
the indictment was quashed.

To QUASH. *v. n.* To be shaken with a  
noise.

A thin and fine membrane strait and close, ad-  
hering to keep it from quashing and shaking. *Ray*.  
The water in this drop, by a sudden jolt,  
may be heard to quash. *Sharp's Surgery*.

QUASH. *n. s.* A pompon. *Ainsworth*.

QUATERCOUSINS. As they are not quater-  
cousins, as it is commonly spoken cater-  
cousins, plus ne sont pas de quatre cousins,  
they are not of the four first degrees of  
kindred, that is, they are not friends.

QUATERNARY. *n. s.* [quaternarius, Lat.]

The number four.

The objections against the quaternary of elements  
and ternary of principles, need not to be opposed  
so much against the doctrines themselves. *Boyle*.

QUATERNION. *n. s.* [quaternion, Latin.]

The number four.

Air and ye elements! the eldest birth  
Of nature's womb, that in quaternion run  
Perpetual circle, multiform, and mix  
And nourish all things; let your ceaseless change  
Vary to our great Maker still new praise. *Milton*.  
I have not in this scheme of these nine quater-  
nions of consonants, distinct known characters,  
whereby to express them, but must repeat the same.  
*Holder's Elements of Speech*.

QUATERNITY. *n. s.* [quaternus, Latin.]

The number four.

The number of four stands much admired, not  
only in the quaternity of the elements, which are  
the principles of bodies, but in the letters of the  
name of God. *Brown*.

QUATRAIN. *n. s.* [quatrain, French.]

A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately: as,

Say, Stella, what is love, whose fatal pow'r  
Robs virtue of content, and youth of joy?  
What nymph or goddess in a luckless hour  
Discol'd to light the mischief making boy?

*Mrs. Mulso.*

I have writ my poem in *quatrain* or stanzas of four in alternate rhyme, because I have ever judged them of greater dignity for the sound and number, than any other verse in use. *Dryden.*

To QUAY. *v. n.* [*cpavan*, Saxon.]

1. To shake the voice; to speak or sing with a tremulous voice.

Miso sitting on the ground with her knees up, and her hands upon her knees, tuning her voice with many a *quavering* cough, thus discoursed. *Sidney.*

The division and *quavering*, which please to much in music, have an agreement with the glittering of light playing upon a wave. *Bacon.*

Now sportive youth

Carol incoincident rhythms with suiting notes,  
And *quaver* unharmonious. *Philips.*

We shall hear her *quavering* them half a minute after us, to some sprightly air of the opera. *Addis.*

2. To tremble; to vibrate.

A membrane, stretched like the head of a drum, is to receive the impulse of the sound, and to vibrate or *quaver* according to its reciprocal motions. *Ray.*

If the eye and the finger remain quiet, these colours vanish in a second minute of time, but if the finger be moved with a *quavering* motion, they appear again. *Newton's Opticks.*

QUAY. *n. f.* [*quai*, French.] A key; an artificial bank to the sea or river, on which goods are conveniently unladen.

QUEACHY. *adj.* [I know not whence derived; perhaps originally *quacky*, *quaggy*, or *quashy*.] Unsolid; unsound; boggy. Not in use.

The boggy meads and *quenchy* fens below. *Drayton.*  
Goodwin's *quachy* sand. *Drayton.*

QUEAN. *n. f.* [*cpaan*, Saxon, a barren cow; *poncpen*, in the laws of Canute, a strumpet.] A worthless woman, generally a strumpet.

As fit as the nail to his hole, or as a scolding *quean* to a wrangling knave. *Shakespeare.*

This well they understand like cunning *queans*,  
And hide their nativeness behind the scenes. *Dryden.*  
Such is that sprinkling, which some careless *quean*  
Flirts on you from her mop. *Swift.*

QUEASINESS. *n. f.* [from *queasy*.] The sickness of a nauseated stomach.

QUEASY. *adj.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. Sick with nausea.

He, *queasy* with his insolence, already  
Will their good thoughts call from him. *Shakespeare.*  
Whether a rotten state and hope of gain,  
Or to disuse me from the *queasy* pain  
Of being belov'd and loving,  
Out push me first. *Dune.*

2. Fastidious; squeamish.

I, with your two helps, will so practise on  
Benedict, that, in despite of his quick wit and his *queasy* stomach, he shall fall in love with Beatrice. *Shakespeare.*

The humility of Gregory the great would not admit the stile of bishop, but the ambition of Boniface made no scruple thereof, nor have *queasy* resolutions been harboured in their successful eye since. *Brown's Vulgar French.*

Men's stomachs are generally so *queasy* in these cases, that it is not safe to overload them.

*Governments of the Tongue.*

Without question,

Their conscience was too *queasy* of digestion. *Dryden.*

Causing nauseousness.

I have one thing of a *queasy* question,  
Which I must ask. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
To QUECK. *v. n.* To shrink; to show pain; perhaps to complain. A word not in use.

The lads of Sparta were accustomed to be whipped at altars, without so much as *quecking*. *Bacon.*

QUEEN. *n. f.* [*cpen*, Saxon, a woman, a wife, the wife of a king.]

1. The wife of a king.

He was lapt

In a most curious mantle, wrought by the hand  
Of his *queen* mother. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

2. A woman who is sovereign of a kingdom.

That *queen* Elizabeth lived sixty-nine, and reigned forty five years, means no more than that the duration of her existence was equal to sixty-nine, and the duration of her government to forty five annual revolutions of the sun. *Locke.*

Have I a *queen*

Past by my fellow rulers of the world?  
Have I refus'd their blood to mix with yours,  
And raise new kings from so obscure a race? *Dry.*

To QUEEN. *v. n.* To play the queen.

A threepence bow'd would hire me,  
Old as I am, to *queen* it. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
Of your own state take care: this dream of mine,  
Being now awake, I'll *queen* it no inch farther,  
But milk my ewes and weep. *Shakespeare.*

QUEEN-APPLE. *n. f.* A species of apple.

The *queen-apple* is of the summer kind, and a good cyder apple mixed with others. *Mortimer.*

Her cheeks with kindly claret spread,  
Aurora like new out of bed,  
Or like the fresh *queen apple's* side,  
Blushing at sight of Phoebus' pride. *Sidney.*

QUEENING. *n. f.* An apple.

The winter *queening* is good for the table.

*Mortimer.*

QUEER. *adj.* [Of this word the original is not known: a correspondent supposes a *queer* man to be one who has a *quere* to his name in a list.] Odd; strange; original; particular.

He never went to bed till two in the morning, because he would not be a *queer* fellow; and was every now and then knocked down by a constable, to regularize his vivacity. *Spettator.*

QUEERLY. *adv.* [from *queer*.] Particularly; oddly.

QUEERNESS. *n. f.* [from *queer*.] Oddness; particularity.

QUEEST. *n. f.* [from *questus*, Latin. *Skinner.*] A ringdove; a kind of wild pigeon.

To QUELL. *v. a.* [*cpellan*, Saxon.] To crush; to subdue: originally, to kill.

What avails

Valour or strength, though matchless, quell'd with  
pain,  
Which all subdues, and makes remiss the hands  
Of mightiest? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

His best of man, and gave him up to tears  
A space; till firmer thoughts restrain'd excess. *Milton.*

This quell'd her pride, but other doubts remain'd,  
That once disdaining, the might be disdain'd. *Dry.*

He is the guardian of the publick quiet, appointed to restrain violence, to quell seditions and tumults, and to preserve that peace which preserves the world. *Atterbury.*

To QUELL. *v. n.* To die.

QUELL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Murder. Not in use.

What cannot we put upon

His springy followers, who shall bear the guilt  
Of our great *quell*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

QUELLER. *n. f.* [from *quell*.] One that crushes or subdues.

Hail son of the most high,

Queller of Satan, on thy glorious work  
Now enter. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

QUELQUECHOSE. *n. f.* [Fr.] A trifle; a kickshaw.

From country grafts to comfitures of court,  
Or city's *quelquechose*, let not report  
My mind transport. *Dune.*

To QUEMS. *v. n.* [*cpeman*, Saxon.] To please. An old word. *Skinner.*

To QUENCH. *v. a.*

1. To extinguish fire.

Since stream, air, sand, mine eyes and ears  
conspire,

What hope to *quench*, where each thing blows the  
fire? *Sidney.*

This is the way to kindle, not to *quench*. *Shak.*

A little fire is quickly trodden out,  
Which, being suffer'd, rivers cannot *quench*. *Shak.*

The fire had power in the water, forgetting his  
own virtue; and the water forgot his own *quenching*  
nature. *Wisdom, xix. 20.*

Milk *quencheth* wild-fire better than water, because it entrench better. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Subdu'd in fire the stubborn metal lies;

One draws and blows reciprocating air,

Others to *quench* the hissing male prepare. *Dryden.*

You have already *quench'd* sedition's brand,  
And seal, which burnt it, only warms the land. *Dryden.*

When your work is forged, do not *quench* it in water to cool it, but throw it down upon the floor or hearth to cool of itself; for the *quenching* of it in water will harden it. *Maxon's Mexican Exercises.*

2. To still any passion or commotion; to repress any motion of the mind good or bad.

But if all aim but this be levell'd false,

The supposition of the lady's death

Will *quench* the wonder of her infamy. *Shakespeare.*

Blessed God, that he will inflame thy heart with this heavenly fire of devotion, and when thou hast obtained it, beware that thou neither *quench* it by any wilful sin, or let it go out again for want of furring it up and employing it. *Duty of Man.*

3. To allay thirst.

Every draught to him, that has *quenched* his thirst, is but a further quenching of nature, a provision for rheum and diseases, a drowning of the spirits. *Scrub.*

4. To destroy.

When death's form appears, she seareth not  
An utter *quenching* or extinguishment,

She would be glad to meet with such a lot,  
That she might all future ill prevent. *Davies.*

Covered with skin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally very cold, and also to *quench* and dissipate the force of any stroke, and retund the edge of any weapon. *Ray.*

To QUENCH. *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool.

Doth thou think, in time

She will not *quench*, and let instructions enter  
Where folly now possesses? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

QUENCHABLE. *adj.* [from *quench*.] That may be quenched.

QUENCHER. *n. f.* [from *quench*.] Extinguisher; one that quenches.

QUENCHLESS. *adj.* [from *quench*.] Unextinguishable.

Come, bloody Clifford, rough Northumberland,  
I dare your *quenchless* fury to more rage. *Shakespeare.*

The judge of torments, and the king's tears,  
He fills a burnish'd throne of *quenchless* fire. *Cresspaw.*

QUERRELE. *n. f.* [*querrel*, Latin; *querrelle*, Fr.] A complaint to a court.

A circumduction obtains not in causes of appeal, but

but in cases of first instance and simple *querels* only.

**QUERENT.** *n. f.* [*querens*, Lat.] The complainant; the plaintiff.

**QUERIMONIOUS.** *adj.* [*querimonia*, Latin.] Querulous; complaining.

**QUERIMONIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *querimonious*.] Querulously; with complaint.

To thee, dear Thom; myself addressing,  
Most *querimoniously* confessing. *Denham.*

**QUERIMONIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *querimonious*.] Complaining temper.

**QUERIST.** *n. f.* [from *querere*, Latin.] An enquirer; an asker of questions.

I shall propose some considerations to my gentle *querist*. *Spectator.*

The juggling sea god, when by chance tripp'd  
By some instructed *querist* sleeping on the strand,  
Impatient of all answers, strait became  
A stealing brook. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

**QUERN.** *n. f.* [*cpeona*, Saxon.] A handmill.

Skim milk, and sometimes labour in the *quern*,  
And bootless make the breathless huswife churn. *Shakespeare.*

Some apple-colour'd corn  
Ground in fair *querns*, and some did spindles turn. *Chapman.*

**QUERPO.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *cuerpo*, Spanish.] A dress close to the body; a waistcoat.

I would fain see him walk in *querpo*, like a  
cased rabbit, without his holy fur upon his back. *Dryden.*

**QUERRY,** for *equerry.* *n. f.* [*ecuyer*, Fr.] A groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables, and having the charge of his horses; also the stable of a prince. *Bailey.*

**QUERULOUS.** *adj.* [*querulus*, Latin.] Mourning; whining; habitually complaining.

Although they were a people by nature hard-hearted, *querulus*, wrathful, and impatient of rest and quietness, yet was their nothing of force to work the subversion of their state, till the time beforementioned was expired. *Hacker.*

The pressures of war have cowed their spirits, as may be gathered from the very accent of their words, which they prolate in a whining kind of *querulous* tone, as if still complaining and crest-fallen. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

Though you give no countenance to the complaints of the *querulus*, yet curb the insolence of the injurious. *Lo ke.*

**QUERULOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *querulous*.] In a complaining manner.

His wounded ears complaints eternal fill,  
As unoid hinges, *querulously* thrill. *Young.*

**QUERULOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *querulous*.] Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

**QUERRY.** *n. f.* [from *quare*, Latin.] A question; an enquiry to be resolved.

I shall conclude, with proposing only some *queries*, in order to a further search to be made by others. *Newt. n.*

This shews the folly of this *query*, that might always be demanded, that would impiously and absurdly attempt to tie the arm of omnipotence from doing any thing at all, because it can never do its utmost. *Bentley.*

**TO QUERRY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ask questions.

Three Cambridge sophs,  
Each prompt to *query*, answer and debate. *Pope.*

**QUEST.** *n. f.* [*queste*, French.]

1. Search; act of seeking.

None but such as this bold age unblest,  
Can ever thrive in that unlucky *quest*. *Spenser.*

If luty love should go in *quest* of beauty,  
Where should he find it fairer than in Blinck? *Shakespeare.*

Fair silver buskin'd nymphs,  
I know this *quest* of yours and free intent  
Was all in honour and devotion meant,  
To the great mistress of your princely shrine. *Milt.*

An aged man in rural weeds,  
Following, as seem'd, the *quest* of some stray ewe. *Milton.*

One for all  
Myself expose, with lonely steps to tread  
Th' unfounded deep, and the void immensity  
To search with wand'ring *quest* a place foretold  
Should be. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

'Twould be not strange, should we find Paradise  
at this day, where Adam left it; and I the rather  
note this, because I see there are some so earnest in  
*quest* of it. *Woodward.*

There's not an African,  
That traverses our vast Numidian deserts  
In *quest* of prey, and lives upon his bow,  
But better practises these boasted virtues. *Addison.*

We see them active and vigilant in *quest* of de-  
light. *Spectator.*

2. [For *inquest*.] An empannelled jury.

What's my offence?  
Where is the evidence, that doth accuse me?  
What lawful *quest* have given their verdict up  
Unto the frowning judge? *Shakespeare. Richard III.*

3. Searchers. Collectively.

You have been hotly call'd for,  
When, being not at your lodging to be found,  
The senate sent above three several *quests*  
To search you out. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

4. Enquiry; examination.

O place and greatness! millions of false eyes  
Are stuck upon thee; volumes of report  
Run with these false and most contrarious *quests*  
Upon thy doings. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*

5. Request; desire; solicitation.

Gad not abroad at every *quest* and call  
Of an untrained hope or passion. *Herbert.*

**TO QUEST.** *v. n.* [*queter*, French; from the noun.] To go in search.

**QUESTANT.** *n. f.* [from *quester*, Fr.] Seeker; endeavourer after.

See, that you come  
Not to woo honour, but to wed it; when  
The bravest *questant* shrinks, and what you seek,  
That same may cry you loud. *Shakespeare.*

**QUESTION.** *n. f.* [*question*, French; *questio*, Latin.]

1. Interrogatory; any thing enquired.

Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask  
*questions*, it is most reason for the entertainment of  
the time, that ye ask me *questions*, than that I ask  
you. *Bacon.*

2. Enquiry; disquisition.

It is to be put to *question*, whether it be lawful  
for christian princes to make an invasive war simply  
for the propagation of the faith. *Bacon.*

3. A dispute; a subject of debate.

There arose a *question* between some of John's  
disciples and the Jews about purifying. *John.*

4. Affair to be examined.

In points of honour to be try'd,  
Suppose the *question* not your own. *Swift.*

How easy is it for a man to fill a book with  
quotations, as you have done, that can be content  
with any thing, however foreign to the *question*? *Hatfield.*

5. Doubt; controversy; dispute.

This is not my writing,  
Though I confess much like the character  
But out of *question* 'tis Maria's hand. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis time for him to shew himself, when his  
very being is call'd in *question*, and to tame and  
judge the world, when men begin to doubt whe-  
ther he made it. *Tillotson.*

The doubt of their being native impressions

on the mind, is stronger against these moral prin-  
ciples than the other; not that it brings their truth  
at all in *question*. *Locke.*

Our own earth would be barren and desolate,  
without the benign influence of the solar rays,  
which without *question* is true of all the other  
planets. *Bentley.*

6. Judicial trial.

Whoever be found guilty, the communion  
book hath deserved least to be called in *question* for  
this fault. *Hooker.*

7. Examination by torture.

Such a presumption is only sufficient to put the  
person to the rack or *question*, according to the  
civil law, and not bring him to condemnation. *Ayliffe's Parragon.*

8. State of being the subject of present enquiry.

If we being defendants do answer, that the cere-  
monies in *question* are godly, comely, decent, pro-  
fitable for the church, their reply is childish and  
unorderly to say, that we demand the thing in  
*question*, and shew the poverty of our cause, the  
goodness whereof we are fain to beg that our adver-  
saries would grant. *Hooker.*

If it would purchase six shillings and three-pence  
weighty money, he had proved the matter in *ques-  
tion*. *Locke.*

Nor are these assertions that dropped from their  
pens by chance, but delivered by them in places  
where they profess to state the points in *question*. *Astbury's Preface.*

9. Endeavour; act of seeking. Not in use.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,  
So may he with more facile *question* bear it,  
For that it stands not in such warlike brace,  
But altogether lacks the abilities  
That Rhodes is dress'd in. *Shakespeare.*

**TO QUESTION.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To enquire.

Suddenly out of this delightful dream  
The man awoke, and would have *question'd* more;  
But he would not endure the woful theme. *Spenser.*

He that *questioneth* much shall learn much, and  
content much, but especially if he apply his *ques-  
tions* to the skill of the persons whom he alketh. *Ha. on's Effigies.*

Unreasonable subtilty will still seem to be rea-  
soning; and at least will *question*, when it cannot  
answer. *Heyday.*

2. To debate by interrogatories.

I pray you think you *question* with a Jew;  
You may as well use *question* with the wolf,  
Why he hath made the ewe bleat for the lamb. *Shakespeare.*

**TO QUESTION.** *v. a.* [*questionner*, Fr.]

1. To examine one by questions.

*Question* your royal thoughts, make the case  
your; *Shakespeare.*

Be now the father, and propose a son;  
Hear your own dignity so much prophan'd;  
And then imagine me taking your part,  
And in your pow'r so silencing your son. *Shakespeare.*

But hark you, Kate,  
I must not have you henceforth *question* me,  
Whither I go. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

This construction is not so undubitably to be  
received as not at all to be *questioned*. *Brown.*

2. To doubt; to be uncertain of.

O impotent estate of human life!  
Where fleeting joy does lasting doubt inspire,  
And most we *question* what we most desire. *Prior.*

3. To have no confidence in; to mention as not to be trusted.

Be a design never so artificially laid, if it chanceth  
to be defeated by some cross accident, the man is  
then run down, his counsels derided, his prudence  
*questioned*, and his person despised. *Scrub.*

**QUESTIONABLE.** *adj.* [from *question*.]

1. Doubtful; disputable.

Your accustomed clemency will take in good  
worth.



worth, the offer of these my simple labours, be-  
flowed for the necessary justification of laws, heretofore made *questionable*, because not perfectly understood.

*Hooker's Dedication.*

That persons drowned float, the ninth day when their gall breaketh, is a *questionable* determination, both in the time and cause. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

It is *questionable*, whether the use of steel springs was known in those ancient times. *Wilkins.*

It is *questionable*, whether Galen ever saw the dissection of a human body. *Baker.*

**2. Suspicious; liable to suspicion; liable to question.**

Be thy advent wicked or charitable,  
Thou com'st in such a *questionable* shape,  
That I will speak to thee. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**QUESTIONARY. adj.** [from *question*.]  
Enquiring; asking questions.

I grow laconick even beyond laconicism; for sometimes I return only yes or no to *questionary* epistles of half a yard long. *Pope to Swift.*

**QUESTIONABLE. n. s.** [from *question*.]  
The quality of being questionable.

**QUESTIONER. n. s.** [from *question*] An enquirer.

**QUESTIONLESS. adv.** [from *question*.]  
Certainly; without doubt; doubtless.

*Questionless*, hence it comes that many were mistaken. *Ruleigh.*

*Swift* only duty moves not so much upon command as promise; now that which proposes the greatest and most suitable rewards to obedience, and the greatest punishments to disobedience, doubtless is the most likely to enforce the one and prevent the other. *South.*

**QUESTMAN. } n. s.** [*quest*, *man*, and  
**QUESTMONGER. } monger.**] Starter of lawsuits or prosecutions.

Their principal working was upon penal laws, wherein they spared none, great nor small, but raked over all new and old statutes, having ever a rabble of promoters, *questmongers*, and leading jurors at their command. *Bacon.*

**QUESTRAST. n. s.** [from *quest*.] Seeker; pursuer.

Six and thirty of his knights,  
Hot *questrastrs* after him, met him at the gate,  
Are gone with him toward Dover. *Shakespeare.*

**QUESTUARY. adj.** [from *questus*, Lat.] Studios of profit.

Although lapidaries and *questuary* enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals conceive the stone of this name to be a mineral concretion, not to be found in animals. *Brown.*

**QUIB. n. s.** A sarcasm; a bitter taunt. *Ainsworth.* The same perhaps with *quip*.

**To QUIBBLE. v. n.** [from the noun.] To pun; to play on the sound of words.

The first service was near tongue sliced, which the philosophers took occasion to discourse and *quibble* upon in a grave formal way. *Leitch.*

**QUIBBLE. n. s.** [from *quidlibet*, Lat.] A slight cavil; a low conceit depending on the sound of words; a pun.

This may be of great use to immortalize puns and *quibbles*, and so let posterity see their forefathers were blockheads. *Addison.*

*Quirks* or *quibbles* have no place in the search after truth. *Watts.*

Having once fully answered your *quibbles*, you will not, I hope, expect that I should do it again and again. *Waterland.*

**QUIBLER. n. s.** [from *quibble*.] A punster.

**QUICK. adj.** [epic, Saxon.]

1. Living; not dead.

They swallowed us up *quick*, when their wrath was kindled against us. *Palm cxlv. 3.*

If there be *quick raw flesh* in the risings, it is an old leprosy. *Leviticus, xiii. 10.*

The *quick* and the dead. *Common Prayer.*  
As the sun makes; here noon, there day, there night,

Melts wax, dries clay, makes flow'rs, some *quick*, some dead. *Davies.*

Thence shall come,  
When this world's dissolution shall be ripe,  
With glory and pow'r to judge both *quick* and dead. *Milton.*

**2. Swift; nimble; done with celerity.**

Prayers whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of brevity, thereby the better to express that *quick* and speedy expedition, wherewith ardent affection, the wings of prayer, are delighted to present our suits in heaven. *Hooker.*

**3. Speedy; free from delay.**

Of he to her his charge of *quick* return Repeated. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**4. Active; spritely; ready.**

A man of great sagacity in business, and he preferred to great a vigour of mind even to his death, when near eighty, that some, who had known him in his younger years, did believe him to have much *quicker* parts in his age than before. *Clarendon.*

A man must have passed his noviciate in sinning, before he comes to this, be he never so *quick* a proficient. *Scotch.*

The animal, which is first produced of an egg, is a blind and dull worm; but that which hath its resurrection thence, is a *quick eyed*, volatile and sprightly fly. *Grew's Cosmol.*

**QUICK. adv.** Nimble; speedily; readily.

Ready in gybes, *quick* answer'd, saucy, and as quarrelous as the warble. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

I his shall your understanding clear,  
Those things from me that you shall hear,  
Concerning much the *quicker*. *Dryden's Nymphid.*

They gave those complex ideas, that the things they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the easier and *quicker* understood. *Locke.*

This is done with little notice, if we consider how very *quick* the actions of the mind are performed, requiring not time, but many of them crowded into an instant. *Locke.*

**QUICK. n. s.**

1. A live animal. Not in use.

Peeping at the thick,  
Might see the moving of some *quick*,  
Whence shape appeared not;  
But were it fairy, fiend, or snake,  
My courage earned it to wake,  
And manful thereto shot. *Spenser.*

**2. The living flesh; sensible parts.**

If Stanley held, that a son of kind Edward had still the better right, it was to teach all England to say as much, and therefore that speech touched the *quick*. *Bacon.*

Seiz'd with sudden smart,  
Stung to the *quick*, he felt it at his heart. *Dryden.*  
The thought of this disgraceful composition so touches me to the *quick*, that I cannot sleep. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

Scarifying gangrenes, by several incisions down to the *quick*, is almost universal, and with reason, since it not only discharges a pernicious ichor, but makes way for topical applications. *Sbarp.*

**3. Living plants.**

For inclosing of land, the most usual way is with a ditch and bank set with *quick*. *Mortimer.*

**QUICKBEAM, or quickentree. n. s.** [ornus.]

*Quickbeam* or wild forb, by some called the Irish ash, is a species of wild ash, preceded by blossoms of an agreeable scent. *Mortimer.*

**To QUICKEN. v. a.** [epiccan, Saxon.]

1. To make alive.

All they that go down into the dust, shall kneel before him; and no man hath *quicken'd* his own soul. *Palm xxii. 30.*

This may mean that would be  
As heavy to me, as the odious; but  
The mistress which I serve, *quicken* what's dead,  
And makes my labours pleasures. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Fair soul, since to the fairest body join'd  
You give such lively life, such *quicken*ing power,  
And influence of such celestial kind,  
As keeps it still in youth's immortal flower. *Shakespeare.*  
He throws

His influence round, and kindles as he passes  
Hence flocks and herds, and men, and beasts, and fowls

With breath, are *quicken'd*, and attract their souls. *Dryden.*

**2. To hasten; to accelerate.**

You may sooner by imagination *quicken* or quicken a motion, than raise or cease it; as it is easier to make a dog go slower, than to make him stand still. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Others were appointed to consider of penal laws and proclamations in force, and to *quicken* the execution of the most principal. *Hayward.*

Though any commodity should shift hands never so fast, yet, if they did not cease to be any longer traffick, this would not at all make or *quicken* their vent. *Locke.*

**3. To sharpen; to actuate; to excite.**

Though my senses were astonished, my mind forced them to *quicken* themselves; because I had learnt of him, how little favour he is wont to shew in any matter of advantage. *Sidney.*

It was like a fruitful garden without an hedge, that *quicken*s the appetite to enjoy so tempting a prize. *South.*

They endeavour by biandry to *quicken* their taste already extinguished. *Tatle.*

An argument of great force to *quicken* them in the improvement of those advantages to which the mercy of God had called them by the gospel. *Rogers.*

The desire of fame hath been no inconsiderable motive to *quicken* you in the pursuit of those actions which will best deserve it. *Swift.*

**To QUICKEN. v. n.**

1. To become alive: as, a woman quickens with child.

These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,

Will *quicken* and accuse thee; I'm your host;

With robbers hands, my hospitable favour

You should not ruffle thus. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

They rub out of it a red dust, that converteth after a while into worms, which they kill with wine when they begin to *quicken*. *Sandys's Journey.*

The heart is the first part that *quicken*s, and the last that dies. *Ray on the Creation.*

**2. To move with activity.**

Scas by degrees a purer blush arise,  
And keener lightnings *quicken* in her eyes. *Pope.*

**QUICKENER. n. s.** [from *quicken*.]

1. One who makes alive.

2. That which accelerates; that which actuates.

Love and enmity, aversion and fear, are not able whetters and *quickeners* of the spirit of life in all animals. *More.*

**QUICKGRASS. n. s.** [from *quick* and *grass*; *gramen caninum*, Latin.] Dog

gras.

**QUICKLIME. n. s.** [*calx viva*, Latin; *quick* and *lime*.] Lime unquenched.

After burning the stone, when lime is in its perfect and unaltered state, it is called *quicklime*. *Hill.*

**QUICKLY. adv.** [from *quick*.] Soon; speedily; without delay.

Thou com'st to use thy tongue; thy story *quickly*. *Shakespeare.*

Plea ure dwells no longer upon the appetite than the necessities of nature, which are *quickly* and easily provided for; and then all that follows is an oppression. *South.*

**QUICKNESS. n. s.** [from *quick*.]

1. Speed;

## 1. Speed; velocity; celerity.

What any invention hath in the strength of its action, is abated in the slowness of it; and what it hath in the extraordinary quickness of its motion, must be allowed for in the great strength that is required unto it. *Wilkins.*

Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater ardour and quickness, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast of his friend. *Scutb.*

## 2. Activity; briskness.

The best choice is of an old physician and a young lawyer; because, where errors are fatal, ability of judgment and moderation are required; but where advantages may be wrought upon, diligence and quickness of wit. *Watson.*

The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention, the fertility in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression. *Dryden.*

## 3. Keen sensibility.

Would not quickness of sensation be an inconvenience to an animal, that must lie still? *Luke.*

## 4. Sharpness; pungency.

Thy generous fruits, though gather'd ere their prime,  
Still shew'd a quickness; and maturing time  
But mel'ows what we write to the dull winter's rhyme. *Dryden.*

Ginger renders it brisk, and corrects its wildness, and juice of sorrel whet a few drops tongue and add a pleasant quickness. *Mortimer.*

QUICKSAND. *n. f.* [quick and sand]

Moving sand; unsolid ground.

What is Edward, but a rumble tea? *Shaksp.*

What Clarence, but a quicksand of deceit? *Shaksp.*  
Undertaking the ship, and fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, they strake sail, and so were driven. *Acts, xxviii.*

But when the vessel is on quicksand, it is, like the flowing tide, more the sinking haste. *Dry.*

Trajan, by the adoption of Nerva, seems the tide to her relief, and like another Neptune sweeps her off the quicksands. *Addison.*

I have marked out several of the shoals and quicksands of life, in order to keep the unwary from running upon them. *Addison.*

QUICKSET. *v. a.* [quick and set.]

To plant with living plants.

In making or mending, as needeth thy ditch, get set to quickset it, learn cunningly which. *Tusser.*

A man may ditch and quickset three poles a day, where the ditch is three foot wide and two foot deep. *Mortimer.*

QUICKSET. *n. f.* [quick and set.]

Living plant set to grow.

The beautiful pastures fence d, and moist with quickset mound. *Dryden.*

Plant quicksets and transplant fruit trees towards the decrease. *Levin's Kitchen.*

Nine in ten of the quickset hedges are ruined for want of skill. *Swift's Miscellany.*

QUICKSIGHTED. *adj.* [quick and sight.]

Having a sharp sight.

No body will deem the quicksighted amongst them to have very enlarged views in church. *Luke.*

No article of religion hath credibility enough for them; and yet these same canting, and quicksighted gentlemen can swallow down this foolish opinion abut peripetent terms. *Bentley.*

QUICKSIGHTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from quicksighted.]

Sharpness of sight

The ignorance that is in us no more hinders the knowledge that is in others, than the blindness of a mole is an argument against the quicksightedness of an eagle. *Locke.*

QUICKSILVER. *n. f.* [quick and silver]

*argentum vivum*, Latin]

Quicksilver, called mercury by the chymists, is a naturally fluid mineral, and the heaviest of all known bodies next to gold, and is the more heavy and fluid, as it is more pure; it is wholly volatile in the fire, and may be driven up in vapour by a degree of heat very little greater than that of boiling water; it is the least tenacious of all bodies, and every smaller drop may be again divided by the lightest touch into a multitude of others. The specific gravity of pure mercury is to water as 14020 to 1000, and as it is the heaviest of all fluids, it is also the coldest, and when heated the hottest the ancients all esteemed quicksilver a poison, nor was it brought into internal use till about two hundred and twenty years ago, which was first occasioned by the shepherds, who ventured to give it their sheep to kill worms, and as they received no hurt by it, it was soon concluded, that men might take it safely: in time, the diggers in the mines, when they found it crude, swallowed it in vast quantities, in order to sell it privately, when they had voided it by stool: but the miners, seldom follow their occupation above three or four years, and the artificers, who have much dealing in it, are generally seized with paralytick disorders. *Hill.*

Mercury is very improperly called a metal, for though it has weight and similarity of parts, it is neither dissolvable by fire, malleable, nor fixed. It seems to constitute a particular class of fluids, and is rather the master or basis of all metals, than a metal itself. mercury is of considerable use in gilding, making looking glass, in refining gold, and various other mechanical operations besides medicine. *Cambers.*

Cinnabar make th a beautiful purple like unto a red rose; the ball is wont to be made in Libia of blunstone and quicksilver burnt. *Poetam.*

Pleasure is twofold; and fewer we enjoy; Pleasure, like quicksilver, is bright and coy; We strive to grasp it with our utmost skill, Still it eludes us, and it glitters still. If it is d at last, compute your mighty gains, What is it, but rank poison in your veins? *Cung.*

QUICKSILVERED. *adj.* [from quicksilver.]

Overlaid with quicksilver.

Metal is more difficult to polish than glass, and is afterwards very apt to be spoiled by tarnishing, and reflects not so much light as glass quicksilvered over does: I would pound to use instead of the metal a glass ground convex on the forehead, and a much convex on the backside, and quicksilvered over on the convex side. *Newton's Opticks.*

QUIDAM. *n. f.* [Lat.]

Somebody. Not now used.

For envy of so many worthy quidams, which catch at the garland which to you alone is due, you will be persuaded to pluck out of the hateful darkness those to many excellent poems of yours, which lie hid, and bring them forth to eternal light. *Spenser.*

QUIDDANY. *n. f.* [cydonium, cydonatum, Latin; quiddein, German, a quince.]

Marmalade; confectio of quinces made with sugar.

QUIDDIT. *n. f.* [corrupted from quidlibet, Latin; or from que dit, French.]

A subtlety; an equivocation. A low word.

Why may not that be the skull of a lawyer? where be his quiddits now? his quiddits? his quiddits? and his tricks? *Shakspere.*

QUIDITY. *n. f.* [quidditas, low Latin.]

1. Efficence; that which is a proper answer to the question, *quid est?* a scholastick term.

He could reduce all things to acts, And knew their natures and abstracts, Where utility and quiddity. *Hudibras.*

2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a captious question. Not used.

Misnomer in our laws, and other quiddities, I leave to the professors of law. *Camden's Remains.*

QUIESCENCE. *n. f.* [from quiesco, Lat.]

Rest; repose.

Whether the earth move or rest, I undertake

not to determine: my work is to prove, that the common inducement to the belief of its quiescent the testimony of sense, is weak and frivolous. *Glanvill.*

QUIESCENT. *adj.* [quiescent, Lat.]

Resting; not being in motion; not moving; lying at repose.

Though the earth move, its motion must needs be as insensible as if it were quiescent. *Glanvill.*

The right side, from whence the motion of the body beginneth, is the active or moving side, the sinister is the weaker or more quiescent side. *Brown's Vulgar Errour.*

Sight takes in at a greater distance and more variety at once, comprehending also quiescent objects, which hearing does not. *Halden.*

If it be in some part moving, and in some part quiescent, it must needs be a curve line, and so a radius. *Grew.*

Pressure or motion cannot be propagated in fluid in right lines beyond an obstacle which stop part of the motion, but will bend and spread every way into the quiescent medium, which lies beyond the obstacle. *Newton's Opticks.*

QUIET. *adj.* [quiet, French; quietus Latin.]

1. Still; free from disturbance.

Breaking off the end for want of breath, And sliding soft, as down to sleep her laid, She ended all her woe in quiet death. *Spenser.*

This life is best, If quiet life is best, sweeter to you, That have a sharper known. *Shaksp. Cymbelin.*

Justly thou abhorst That son, who on the quiet state of man Such trouble brought. *Milton.*

2. Peaceable; not turbulent; not offensive; mild.

Let it be in the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit. *1 Peter.*

3. Still; not in motion.

They laid wait for him, and were quiet all the night. *Judge.*

4. Smooth; not ruffled.

Happy is your grace, That can translate the stubbornness of fortune Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shakspere.*

QUIET. *n. f.* [quies, Latin.]

Rest; repose; tranquillity; freedom from disturbance; peace; security; stillness.

They came into Lush unto a people that were quiet and secure. *Judges, xviii. a.*

The land

A dreadful quiet felt, and worse far Than any, a full interval of war. *Dryden.*

There fix'd their aims, and there renew'd the name.

And there in quiet rules. *Dryden's Æne.*

Indulgent quiet, pow'r serene, Mother of peace and joy and love. *Hugh.*

TO QUIET. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to rest.

The lowest degree of faith, that can quiet the soul of man, is a firm conviction that God is pleased. *Forbes.*

2. To still.

Putting together the ideas of moving or quiescent corporeal motion, joined to substance, we have the idea of an immaterial spirit. *Locke.*

QUIETER. *n. f.* [from quiet.]

The person or thing that quiets.

QUIETISM. *n. f.* [from quiet.]

What is called by the poets apathy of dispassion by the scepticks indisturbance, by the Molianists *genium*, by common men peace of conscience seems all to mean but great tranquillity of mind. *Templ.*

QUIETLY. *adv.* [from quiet.]

1. Calmly; without violent emotion.

Let no man for his own poverty become more quiet. *3 K.*

oppressing in his bargain, but *quietly*, modestly, and patiently recommend his estate to God, and leave the success to him. *Taylor.*

## 2. Peaceably; without offence.

Although the rebels had behaved themselves *quietly* and modestly by the way as they went; yet they doubted that would but make them more hungry to fall upon the spoil in the end. *Bacon.*

## 3. At rest; without agitation.

**QUIETNESS** *n. f.* [from *quiet*.]

### 1. Coolness of temper.

This cruel *quietness* neither returning to mischief nor passing on to favour, gracious, but gracious still after one manner. *Sidney.*

That which we move for our better instruction sake, turneth into anger and choler in them; they grow altogether out of *quietness* with it; they answer humbly. *Hooker.*

### 2. Peace; tranquillity.

Stop effusion of our christian blood, And establish *quietness* on every side. *Shakespeare.*

What miseries have both nations avoided, and what *quietness* and security attained by their peaceable union? *Huyward.*

### 3. Stillness; calmness.

If we compare the *quietness* and chastity of the Bolognese pencil to the bustle and tumult that fills every part of a Venetian picture, without the least attempt to interest the passions, their boasted art will appear a mere struggle without effect. *Reynolds.*

**QUIET SOME** *adj.* [from *quiet*.] Calm; still; undisturbed. Not in use.

Let the night be calm and *quiet some*, Without tempestuous storms or sad affray. *Spenser.*

**QUIETUDE** *n. f.* [*quietude*, Fr. from *quiet*.] Rest; repose; tranquillity. Not in common use.

From the equal distribution of the phlegmatick humour, the proper alloy of fervent blood, will flow a future *quietude* and serenity in the affections. *Wotton on Education.*

**QUILL** *n. f.*

### 1. The hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made.

With her numble *quills* his soul doth seem to hover, And eye the very pitch that lusty bird did cover. *Dryden.*

Birds have three other hard substances proper to them; the bill, which is of a like matter with the teeth, the shell of the egg, and their *quills*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

### 2. The instrument of writing.

I will only touch the duke's own deportment in that island, the proper subject of my *quill*. *Wotton.*

I hope I have they fail'd to refuse by their skill, Then must would make immortal with her *quill*. *Garth.*

Can him whole *quill* stand quiver'd at his ear, To run that notches sticks at Westminster. *Pope.*

### 3. Prick or dart of a porcupine.

Near theft was the black prince of Mono notapa, by whose side was seen the *quill* darting porcupine. *Artichart and Pope.*

### 4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads.

The presumptuous damsel rashly dar'd The goddess' self to challenge to the field, And to compare with her in curious skill, Of works with loom, with needle, and with *quill*. *Spenser.*

### 5. The instrument with which musicians strike their strings.

His flying fingers and harmonious *quill* Strike seven distinguish'd notes, and seven at once they fill. *Dryden.*

**QUILLET** *n. f.* [*quidlibet*, Lat.] Subtlety; nicety; fraudulent distinction; petty cant.

Why may not that be the skull of a lawyer?

where be his quiddits now? his *quillies*? his cases? and his tricks? *Shakespeare.*

A great soul weighs in the scale of reason, what it is to judge of, rather than dwell with too scrupulous a diligence upon little *quillies* and niceties. *Digby.*

Ply her with love letters and billets, And bait them well for quills and *quillies*. *Hudib.*

**QUILT** *n. f.* [*couette*, French; *kulebt*, Dutch; *culcita*, *culcitra*, Latin.] A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

*Quilts* of roses and spices are nothing so helpful, as to take a cake of new bread, and bedew it with a little sack. *Bacon.*

In both tables, the beds were covered with magnificent *quilts* amongst the richest sort. *Arbutnot.*

She on the *quilt* sinks with becoming woe, Wrapt in a gown, for sickness and for show. *Pope.*

**TO QUILT** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them.

The sharp steel all vying forcibly On his nose neck before the *quilted* fell, Then from the lead the body lur'd quite. *Spenser.*

A bag *quilted* with bran is very good, but it dieth too much. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Entellus for the strife prepares, Strip'd of his *quilted* coat, his body bares, Compos'd of mighty bones. *Dryden's Æneis.*

A chain was ready, So *quilted*, that he lay at ease reclin'd. *Dryden.*

Mayn't I *quilt* my rope? it galls my neck. *Arbutnot.*

**QUINARY** *adj.* [*quinarius*, Lat.] Consisting of five.

This *quinary* number of elements ought to have been restrained to the generality of animals and vegetables. *Boyle.*

**QUINCE** *n. f.* [*coin*, French; *quidden*, German.]

#### 1. The tree.

The *quince* tree is of a low stature; the branches are diffused and crooked, the flower and fruit is like that of the pear tree; but, however cultivated, the fruit is sour and astringent, and is covered with a kind of down: of this the species are six. *Müller.*

#### 2. The fruit.

They call for dates as *quins* in the pastry. *Shakespeare.*

A *quince*, in token of fruitfulness, by the laws of Solon, was given to the brides of Athens upon the day of their marriage. *Peagham on Drawing.*

**TO QUINCH** *v. n.* [This word seems to be the same with *quench*, *winch*, and *quack*.] To stir; to founce as in resentment or pain.

Bestow all my soldiers in such sort as I have, that no part of all that realm shall be able to dare to *quench*. *Spenser.*

**QUINCUNCIAL** *adj.* [from *quincunx*.]

Having the form of a quincunx.

Of a pentagonal or quincunx disposition, Sir Thomas Brown produces several examples in his discourse about the quincunx. *Ray.*

**QUINCUNX** *n. f.* [Latin.] *Quincunx* order is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderness; and, when viewed by an angle of the square or parallelogram, presents equal or parallel alleys.

Brown produces several examples in his discourse about the quincunx. *Ray on the Creation.*

He whose lightning pierc'd th' Iberian lines, Now forms my *quincunx*, and now ranks my vines. *Pope.*

**QUINQUAGESIMA** [Latin.] *Quinquagesima* Sunday, so called because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned by whole numbers; throve Sunday. *Diet.*

**QUINQUANGULAR** *adj.* [*quinque* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having five corners.

Each talus, environed with a crust, conforming itself to the sides of the talus, is of a figure *quingular*. *Woodward.*

I exactly round, ordinately *quingular*, or having the sides parallel. *Mor's Antidote against Atheism.*

**QUINQUARTICULAR** *adj.* [*quinque* and *articulus*, Latin.] Consisting of five articles.

They have given an end to the *quingarticular* controversy, for none have since undertaken to say more. *Sanderson.*

**QUINQUEVID** *adj.* [*quinque* and *vidio*, Lat.] Cloven in five.

**QUINQUEFOLIATED** *adj.* [*quinque* and *folium*, Lat.] Having five leaves.

**QUINQUENNIAL** *adj.* [*quingennis*, Lat.] Lasting five years; happening once in five years.

**QUINSEY** *n. f.* [corrupted from *quinancy*.] A tumid inflammation in the throat, which sometimes produces suffocation.

The throttling *quinsy* 'tis my star appoints, And rheumatism I send to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

Great heat and cold, succeeding one another, occasion pleuritis and *quinsy*. *Arbutnot on Air.*

**QUINT** *n. f.* [*quint*, Fr.] A set of five.

For state has made a *quint* Of generals he's list'd in't. *Hudibras.*

**QUINTAIN** *n. f.* [*quintain*, French.]

A post with a turning top. See **QUINTIN**.

My better parts Are all thrown down, and that, which here stands up, Is but a *quintain*, a mere lifeless block. *Shakespeare.*

**QUINTAL** *n. f.* [*centupondium*, Latin.]

A hundred weight to weigh with.

**QUINTESSENCE** *n. f.* [*quinta essentia*, Latin.]

#### 1. A fifth being.

From their gross matter she abstracts the forms, And draws a kind of *quintessence* from things. *Davies.*

The ethereal *quintessence* of heav'n Flew upward, spirited with various forms, That roll'd orbicular, and turn'd to stars. *Milton.*

They made fire, air, earth, and water, to be the four elements, of which all earthly things were compounded, and supposed the heavens to be a *quintessence* or fifth sort of body distinct from all these. *Wat's Logic.*

#### 2. An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity.

To me what is this *quintessence* of dust? man delights not me, nor woman neither. *Shakespeare.*

Who can in memory, or wit, or will, Or air, or fire, or earth, or water find?

What alchymist can draw, with all his skill, The *quintessence* of these out of the mind? *Davies.*

For I am a very dead thing, In whom love wrought new alchymy, For by his art he did express A *quintessence* even from nothingness, I from dull privations and lean emptiness. *Donne.*

I'acellus, by the help of an intense cold, teaches to separate the *quintessence* of wine. *Boyle.*

Let there be light I said God; and forthwith light

Ethereal, first of things, *quintessence* pure, Sprung from the deep. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

When

When the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior passions and affections following, there arises a serenity and complacency upon the whole soul, infinitely beyond the greatest bodily pleasures, the highest *quintessence* and elixir of worldly delights.

South.

**QUINTESSENTIAL**. *adj.* [from *quintessence*.] Consisting of quintessence.

Venturous assertions as would have puzzled the authors to have made them good, specially considering that there is nothing contrary to the *quintessential* matter and circular figure of the heavens; so neither is there to the light thereof.

Hakewill.

**QUINTIN**. *n. f.* [I know not whence derived; *Minsheu* deduces it from *quintus*, Latin, and calls it a game celebrated every fifth year; *palus quintanus*, Latin, *Ansforth*; *quintaine*, French.] An upright post, on the top of which a cross post turned upon a pin; at one end of the cross post was a broad board, and at the other a heavy sand bag: the play was to ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass by before the sand bag, coming round, should strike the tilter on the back.

At *quintin* he,

In honour of his budalace,  
Hath challeng'd either wide countee;  
Come cut and long tail, for there be  
Six batchelors as bold as he,  
Adjusting to his company,  
And each one hath his livery.

Ben Jonson.

**QUINTUPLE**. *adj.* [*quintuplus*, Latin.] Fivefold.

In the county, the greatest proportion of mortality, one hundred and fifty-six, is above *quintuple* unto twenty-eight the least.

*Gravitt's Bills of Mort.*

**QUIP**. *n. f.* [derived, by the etymologists, from *whip*.] A sharp jest; a taunt; a sarcasm.

No withstanding all her sudden *quips*,  
The least whereof would quell a lover's hope,  
Yet, spaniel like, the more she spurns my love,  
The more it grows, and sawneth on her still.

Shak.

If I sent him word his beard was not well cut,  
He would lend me word, he cut it to please himself;  
this is called the *quip modeste*.

Shak. As you like it.

Nymph bring with thee  
Jest and youthful jollity,  
*Quips*, and cranks, and wanton wiles,  
Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles.

Milton.

**TO QUIP**. *v. a.* To rally with bitter sarcasms.

Ansforth.

**QUIRE**. *n. f.* [*chœur*, French; *choro*, Italian.]

1. A body of singers; a chorus.

The trees did bud and early blossoms bore,  
And all the *quore* of birds did sweetly sing,  
And told that garden's pleasures in their caroling.

Spenser.

Myself have lim'd a birth for her,  
And plac'd a *quore* of such enticing birds,  
That she will light to listen to their lays.

Shakesp.

At thy nativity a glorious *quore*  
Of angels in the field of Bethlehem sung  
To shepherds watching at their folds by night,  
And told them the Messiah now was born.

Milton.

I may worship thee  
For ay, with temples vow'd and virgin *quires*.  
Begin the song, and strike the livelying lyre,  
Lo how the years to come, a numerous and well  
fitted *quore*,

Milt.

All hand in hand do decently advance,  
And to my song with smooth and equal measures  
dance.

Corvily.

As in beauty she surpass'd the *quore*,  
So nobler than the rest was her attire.

Dryden.

2. The part of the church where the service is sung.

I am all on fire,

Not all the buckets in a country *quore*

Shall quench my rage.

Cleveland.

Some run for buckets to the hallow'd *quore*,  
Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play.

Dryden.

The fox obscene to gaping tombs retires,  
And wolves with howling fill the sacred *quires*.

Pope.

3. [*Cabier*, French.] A bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.

**TO QUIRE**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sing in concert.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,

But in his motion like an angel sings,  
Still *quoring* to the young ey'd cherubins.

Shakesp.

My throat of war be turn'd  
Which *quored* with my drum, into a pipe  
Small as an eunuch, or the virgin's voice  
That babies lull asleep.

Shakspere's Coriolanus.

**QUIRISTER**. *n. f.* [from *quire*.] Chorister; one who sings in concert, generally in divine service.

The coy *quaristers*, that lodge within,  
Are prodigal of harmony.

Thomson's Spring.

**QUIRK**. *n. f.* [Of this word I can find no rational derivation.]

1. Quick stroke; sharp fit.

I've felt so many *quicks* of joy and grief,  
I har the first face of neither on the start,  
Can woman me unto't.

Shakspere.

2. Smart taunt.

Some kind of men quarrel purposely on others  
to taste their valour, belike, this is a man of that  
*quirk*.

Shakspere.

I may chance to have some odd *quirks* and remnants  
of wit broken on me.

Shakspere.

3. Slight conceit.

Conceits, puns, *quirks* or quibbles, jests and  
repartees may agreeably entertain, but have no  
place in the search after truth.

Watts on the Mind.

4. Flight of fancy. Not in use.

Most fortunately he hath achiev'd a maid,  
That paragon description and wild fame,  
One that excels the *quicks* of blazoning pens.

Shak.

5. Subtlety; nicety; artful distinction.

Let a lawyer tell them he has spied some defect  
in an entail, how solicitous are they to repair that  
error, and leave nothing to the mercy of a law  
*quirk*?

Deay of Poetry.

There are a thousand *quicks* to avoid the stroke  
of the law.

L'Estrange's Fables.

6. Loose light tune.

Now the chapel's silver bell you hear,  
That summons you to all the pride of pray'r;  
Light *quicks* of music, broken and uneven.

Pope.

**TO QUIET**. *v. a.* part. pass. *quit*; pret. *I quit* or *quitted*. [*quiter*, French; *quitar*, Italian; *quitar*, Spanish.]

1. To discharge an obligation; to make even.

We will be *quit* of thine oath, which thou hast  
made us to swear.

Job, ii. 20.

By this act, old tyrant,  
I shall be *quit* with thee; while I was virtuous,  
I was a stranger to thy blood, but now  
Sure thou wilt love me for this horrid crime.

Dent.

To John I ow'd great obligation;  
But John, unhappily, thought fit  
To publish it to all the nation;

Sure John and I are more than *quits*.

Prior.

2. To set free.

Thou art *quit* from a thousand calamities; therefore  
let thy joy, which should be as great for thy  
freedom from them, as is thy sadness when thou  
feelest any of them, do the same cure upon thy  
discontent.

Taylor.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong  
Life much; bent rather how I may be *quit*  
Fairer and easier of this cumbersome charge.

Milt.

To *quit* you of this fear, you have already  
look'd death in the face; what have you found so  
terrible in it?

Waller.

3. To carry through; to discharge; to perform.

Never worthy prince a day did *quit*  
With greater hazard, and with more renown.

Daniel.

4. To clear himself of an affair; with the reciprocal pronoun.

Samson hath *quit* himself  
Like Samson, and heroically hath finish'd  
A life heroic, on his enemies.

Fully reveng'd, hath left them years of mourning.

Milton.

5. To repay; to requite.

He fair the knight saluted, louting low,  
Who fair him *quitted*, and that courteous way.

Spenser.

Enkindle all the sparks of nature,  
To *quit* this bound act.

Shakspere's King Lear.

6. To vacate obligations.

For our reward,  
All our debts are paid, dangers of law,  
Actions, decrees, judgments ago all us *quitted*.

Ben Jonson.

One step higher  
Would set me highest, and in a moment *quit*  
The debt immense of endless gratitude.

Milton.

7. To pay any obligation; to clear a debt; to be tantamount.

They both did fail of their purpose, and got  
not so much as to *quit* their charges; because  
truth, which is the secret of the most high God,  
whose proper handy-work all things are, cannot  
be compassed with that wit and those senses which  
are our own.

Hooker.

Does not the air feed the flame? and does not  
the flame at the same time warm and enlighten  
the air? and does not the earth *quit* herself with  
all the elements in the noble fruits that issue from  
it?

South's Sermons.

Still I shall hear, and never *quit* the store,  
Stann'd with hoarse Colrus' Thefeid o'er and o'er.

Dryden.

Iron works ought to be confined to certain places,  
where there is no conveyance for timber to places of  
vent, so as to *quit* the cost of the carriage.

Temple.

8. [Contracted from *acquit*.] To absolve; to acquit.

Nor further seek what their offences be,  
Guiltless I *quit*, guilty I set them free.

Fairfax.

9. To pay.

Far other plaints, tears, and laments,  
The time, the place, and our estates require,  
Think on thy sins, which man's old for presents  
Before that judge that *quits* each soul his hire.

Fairfax.

10. To abandon; to forsake.

Their father,  
Then old and fond of issue, took such sorrow,  
That he *quit* being.

Shakspere's Cymbeline.

Honours are promis'd  
To all will *quit* 'em; and rewards propos'd  
Even to slaves that can detect their courses.

Ben Jonson.

Such variety of arguments only distract the under-  
standing, such a superficial way of examining is  
to *quit* truth for appearance, only to serve our  
vanity.

Locke.

11. To resign; to give up.

The prince, renown'd in bounty as in arms,  
With pity saw the ill-conceal'd distress,  
*Quitted* his title to Campaspe's charms,  
And gave the fair one to the friend's embrace.

Prior.

**QUITCORASS**. *n. f.* [epice, Saxon; *gramen caninum*, Latin.] Dog-grass.

They are the best corn to grow on grounds sub-  
ject to *quitchgrass* or other weeds.

**QUITE**. *adv.* [This is derived, by the etymologists, from *quitted*, discharged, free, French; which, however at first

appearance unlikely, is much favoured by the original use of the word, which was in this combination, *quite* and *clean*; that is, with a *clean riddance*: its present signification was gradually introduced. Completely; perfectly; totally; thoroughly.

Those latter exclude not the former *quite* and *clean* as unnecessary.

He hath told us, and *quite* devoured our money.

If some foreign ideas will offer themselves, reject them, and banish them from running away with our thoughts from the subject in hand. *Locke*.

The same actions may be aimed at different ends, and arise from quite contrary principles. *Addison*.

**QUITTING. n. s.** [quit and rent.] Small rent relieved.

Such a tax would be insensible, and pass but as a small *quittance*, which every one would be content to pay toward the guard of the frass. *Temple*.

My old master, a little before his death, withheld him joy of the estate which was falling to him, desiring him only to pay the gifts of charity he had left as *quittances* upon the estate. *Addison's Spectator*.

**QUITS. interj.** [from quit.] An exclamation used when any thing is repayed and the parties become even.

**QUITTANCE. n. s.** [quittance, French.]

1. Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance.

Now I am remembered, he found at me! But that's all one, *quittance* is no *quittance*. *Shakspeare*.

2. Recompence; return; repayment.

Mine eyes saw him in bloody state, Rend'ring t'nt *quittance*, wear'd and outbreath'd, To Henry Mount ruth. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

Plutus, the god of gold, Is but his steward; no need but he repays Sevenfold above itself; no gift to him But breaks the giver a return exceeding.

All use of *quittance*. *Shakspeare's Titus of Athens*.

We shall forget the office of our hand, Sooner than *quittance* of desert and merit. *Shakspeare*.

**To QUITTANCE. v. a.** [from the noun.]

To repay; to recompense. A word not used.

I embrace me then this opportunity, As hitting best to *quittance* their deceit. *Shakspeare*.

**QUITTER. n. s.**

1. A deliverer. *Anfworth*.

2. Scoria of tin. *Anfworth*.

**QUITTIERBONE. n. s.**

*Quittierbone* is a hard round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter, and grows most common y on the inside of the foot.

**QUIVER. n. s.** [This word seems to be corrupted from *courrir*, French, or *cover*.]

A case or sheath for arrows.

As Dianne hunted on a day, She chanc'd to come where Cupid lay, His *quiver* by his head,

One of his shafts she took away, And one of hers did close convey Into the other's stead;

With that love wounded my love's heart, But Dianne boasts with Cupid's dart. *Spenser*.

Those works, with ease as much he did, As you would ope and shut your *quiver* lid. *Chapman*.

Diana's nymphs were be array'd in white, their arms and shoulders naked, bows in their hands, and *quivers* by their sides. *Pocock on Drawing*.

Her founding *quiver* on her shoulder ty'd, One hand a dart, and one a bow supply'd. *Dryden*.

**QUIVER. adj.** Nimble; active. Not in use.

There was a little *quiver* fellow, and he would manage you his piece thus; and he would abut and about. *Shakspeare*.

**To QUIVER. v. n.**

1. To quake; to play with a tremulous motion.

The birds chaunt melody on every bush, The green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind. *Shakspeare*.

O'er the pommel cast the knight, Forward he flew, and pitching on his head, He *quiver'd* with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryden*.

With what a spring his furious soul broke loose, And left the limbs still *quivering* on the ground. *Addison*.

Eurydice with *quivering* voice he mourn'd, And Lucius' banks Eurydice return'd. *Gay*.

Dancing tun-beams on the waters play'd, And verdant alders form'd a *quivering* shade. *Pope*.

The dying gales that pant upon the trees, The lakes that *quiver* to the curling breeze. *Pope*.

2. To shiver; to shudder

Zelmane would have put to her helping hand, but she was taken with such a *quivering*, that she thought it more wisdom to lean herself to a tree and look on. *Sidney*.

**QUIVERED. adj.** [from quiver.]

1. Furnished with a quiver.

'Tis chastity:

She that has that, is clad in compleat steel, And like a *quiver'd* nymph with arrows keen, May trace huge forests and unharbour'd heaths, Infamous hills, and perilous sandy wilds. *Milton*.

2. Sheathed as in a quiver.

From him whose quills stand *quiver'd* at his ear, To him who notches sticks at Westminster. *Pope*.

**To QUOB. v. n.** [A low word.] To move as the embryo does in the womb;

to move as the heart does when throbbing.

**QUODLIBET. n. s.** [Latin.] A nice point; a subtilty.

He who reading on the heart, When all his *quodlibets* of art Child not expound its pulse and heat, Swore he had never felt it beat. *Prior*.

**QUODLIBETARIAN. n. s.** [quodlibet, Lat.] One who talks or disputes on any subject.

**QUODLIBETICAL. adj.** [quodlibet, Lat.] Not restrained to a particular subject: in the schools, theses or problems, anciently proposed to be debated for curiosity or entertainment, were so called. *Dick*.

**QUOIR. n. s.** [coiffe, French.]

1. Any cap with which the head is covered. See COIF.

Hence thou fickle *quoir*, Thou art a guard too wanton for the head, Which princes, flesh'd with conquest, aim to hit. *Shakspeare*.

2. The cap of a serjeant at law.

**To QUOIF. v. a.** [coiffer, French.] To cap; to dress with a head-dress.

She is always *quoif'd* with the head of an elephant, to shew that this animal is the breed of that country. *Addison*.

**QUOIFFURE. n. s.** [coiffure, French.] Head-dress.

The lady in the next medal is very particular in her *quoiffure*. *Addison on Medals*.

**QUOIL. n. s.** See COIL.

**QUOIN. n. s.** [coiz, French.]

1. Corner.

A sudden tempest from the desert flew With horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew, Then whirling round, the *quoins* together shook. *Sandys*.

Build brick houses with strong and firm *quoins* or columns at each end. *Montague's Husbandry*.

2. An instrument for raising warlike engines. *Anfworth*.

**QUOIT. n. s.** [cotte, Dutch.]

1. Something thrown to a great distance to a certain point.

He plays at *quoits* well. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

When he played at *quoits*, he was allowed his breeches and stockings. *Arbutnot and Poffe*.

2. The discus of the ancients is sometimes called in English *quoit*, but improperly; the game of *quoits* is a game of skill; the discus was only a trial of strength, as among us to throw the hammer.

**To QUOIT. v. n.** [from the noun.] To throw *quoits*; to play at *quoits*. *Dryden* uses it to throw the discus. See the noun.

Noble youths for mastership should strive, To *quoit*, to run, and steeds and chariots drive. *Dryden*.

**To QUOIT. v. a.** To throw.

*Quoit* him down, Bardolph, like a shove-groat shilling. *Shakspeare*.

**QUONDAM. [Latin.]** Having been formerly. A ludicrous word.

This is the *quondam* king, let's seize upon him. *Shakspeare*.

What lands and lordships for their owner know My *quondam* barber, but his worship now. *Dryden*.

**QUOOK. prterite of quake** Obsolete.

Freely up those royal spoils he took, Yet at the lion's kin he only *quook*. *Spenser*.

**QUORUM. n. s.** [Lat.] A bench of justices; such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business.

They were a parcel of mummers, and being himself one of the *quorum* in his own county, he wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the heels. *Addison*.

**QUOTA. n. s.** [quotus, Lat.] A share; a proportion as assigned to each.

Scarcely one in this list but engages to supply a *quota* of brisk young fellows, equip with hats and leather. *Addison*.

**QUOTATION. n. s.** [from quote.]

1. The act of quoting; citation.

2. Passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration.

He, that has but ever so little examined the citations of writers, cannot doubt how little credit the *quotations* deserve, where the originals are wanting. *Locke*.

He rang'd his troops, and preach'd up patience, Back'd his opinion with *quotations*. *Prior*.

**To QUOTE. v. a.** [quater, French.] To cite an author or passage of an author; to adduce by way of authority or illustration the words of another.

The second chapter to the Romans is here *quoted* only to paint the magent. *Whiggite*.

St. Paul *quotes* one of their poets for this saying. *Stillingfleet*.

He changed his mind, say the papers, and *quote* for it Melchior Adams and Hofmanian. *Atterbury*.

He *quoted* texts right upon our Saviour, though he expounded them wrong. *Atterbury*.

He will, in the middle of a session, *quote* passages out of Plato and Pindar. *Swift's Miscellanies*.

**QUOTER. n. s.** [from quote.] Citer; he that quotes.

I proposed this passage entire, to take off the disguise which its *quoter* put upon it. *Atterbury*.

**QUOTH. verb imperfect.** [This is only part of *chodan*, Saxon, retained in English, and is now only used in ludicrous language. It is used by *Sidney* irregularly in the second person.] *Quoth I,*

lay



say I or said I; *quoth he*, says he or said he.)

Enjoying, *quoth* you. Sidney.  
Shall we, *quoth* he, so basely brook  
This paltry ail? Hudibras.

**QUOTIDIAN**. *adj.* [*quotidian*, Fr. *quotidianus*, Lat.] Daily; happening every day.

*Quotidian* things, and equidistant hence  
Shut in for man in one circumference. Donne.  
Nor was this a short fit of shaking, as an ague,

but a *quotidian* fever, always increasing to higher inflammation. King Charles.

**QUOTIDIAN**. *n. s.* [*fabris quotidiana*, Latin.] A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day.

If I could meet that fancymonger, I would give him counsel; for he seems to have the *quotidian* of love. Shakespeare.

**QUOTIENT**. *n. s.* [*quotient*, French; *quoties*, Latin.]

In arithmetick, *quotient* is the number produced

by the division of the two given numbers the one by the other. Cocker.

To make all the steps belonging to the same pair of stairs of an equal height, they consider the height of the room in feet and inches, and multiply the feet by twelve, whose product, with the number of odd inches, gives the sum of the whole height in inches, which sum they divide by the number of steps they intend to have in that height, and the *quotient* shall be the number of inches and parts that each step shall be high. Maxon.

## R.

### R A B

**R**. Is called the canine letter, because it is uttered with some resemblance to the growl or snarl of a cur: it has one constant sound in English, such as it has in other languages; as, *red, rose, more, muratick*: in words derived from the Greek, it is followed by an *b*, *rhapsody*: *r* is never mute, unless the second *r* may be accounted mute, where two *rr* are used; as *myrrb*.

To **RABATE**. *v. n.* [*rabatre*, Fr.] In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again. Ainsworth.

**RABATO**. *n. s.* A neckband; a ruff.  
I think your other *rabato* were better. Shakespeare.  
Broke broad jests upon her narrow belt,  
Pok'd her *rabatos*, and survey'd her steel.

Old Comedy.

To **RABBIT**. *v. a.* [*rabatre, raboter*, Fr.] To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another.

The rabbit plane is to cut part of the upper edge of a board straight or square down, that the edge of another board, cut down in the same manner, may join into the square of the first; and this lapping over of two boards is called *rabbiting*. Maxon.

The window frame hath every one of its lights *rabbet'd* on its outside about half an inch into the frame, and all these rabbets are grooved square. Maxon.

**RABBET**. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another.

Having drove in the hooks, they set the *rabbets* of the door within the *rabbets* of the door-post. Maxon.

**RABBI**. } *n. s.* A doctor among the  
**RABBIN**. } Jews.

The Hebrew *rabbins* say, that nature hath given man, for the pronouncing of all letters, the lips, the teeth, the tongue, the palate, and throat. Camden's Remains.  
Be not ye called *rabbis*; for one is your master,

### R A B

even Christ, and all ye are brethren. Mat. xxiii. 8.  
**RABBIT**. *n. s.* [*robbe, robbekin*, Dutch.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.

I knew a wench married, as she went to the garden for partly to stuff a *rabbit*. Shakespeare.

A company of scholars, going to catch conies, carried one with them which had not much wit, and gave in charge, that if he saw any, he should be silent for fear of scaring of them, but he no sooner espied a company of *rabbits*, but he cried aloud, *see multi conies*; which he had no sooner said, but the conies ran to their burrows; and he being checked by them for it, answered, Who would have thought that the *rabbits* understood Latin? Bacon.

**RABBLE**. *n. s.* [*rabula*, Lat. *rabulari*, low Latin.] A tumultuous crowd; an assembly of low people.

Countrymen, will ye relent, and yield to mercy, Or let a *rabbli* lead ye to your deaths? Shakespeare.

Go bring the *rabbli* here to this place. Shakespeare.  
Of these his several ravishments, betrayings, and stealing away of men's wives, came in all those ancient fables, and all that *rabbli* of Grecian fables. Raleigh.

The better sort abhor sturrillity, And often censures what the *rabbli* like. Roscommon.  
That profane, atheistical, epicurean *rabbli*, whom the whole nation so rings of, are not the wisest men in the world. South.

To gratify the barbarous audience, I gave them a short *rabbli* scene, because the mob are represented by Plutarch and Polybius with the same character of baseness and cowardice. Dryden.

In change of government, The *rabbli* rule their great oppressors fate, Do foreign justice and revenge the same. Dryden.

His enemies have been only able to make ill impressions upon the low and ignorant *rabbli*, and to put the dregs of the people in a ferment. Addison's Freyboldor.

**RABBLEMENT**. *n. s.* [from *rabbli*.] Crowd; tumultuous assembly of mean people. Not in use.

A rude *rabblement*, Whose like he never saw, he durst not bide, But got his ready steed, and fast away he rode. Spenser.

### R A C

The *rabblement* houted, clapp'd their chopt hands, and uttered a deal of stinking breath. Shakespeare.  
There will be always tyrants, murderers, thieves, traitors, and other of the same *rabbli*. Camden.

**RABID**. *adj.* [*rabidus*, Latin.] Fierce; furious; mad.

**RABINET**. *n. s.* A kind of smaller ordnance. Ainsworth.

**RACE**. *n. s.* [*race*, French; from *radice*, Latin.]

1. A family ascending.

2. Family descending.

He in a moment will create

Another world; out of man, a race Of men innumerable, there to dwell. Milton.

Male he created thee, but thy consort Female for a race. Milton.

High as the mother of the god, in place, And proud like her of an immortal race. Dryden.

Hence the long race of Alban Sathers come. Dry.

3. A generation; a collective family.

A race of youthful and unhandled colts, Fetching mad bounds. Shak. Merchant of Venice.

4. A particular breed.

The race of moles, fit for the plough is bred. Chapman.

Instead

Of spirits malign, a better race to bring Into their vacant room. Milton.

In the races of mankind and families of the world, there remains not to one above another the least pretence to have the right of inheritance. Locke.

If they are all debas'd and willing slaves, The young but breathing to grow grey in bondage, And the old sinking to ignoble graves, Of such a race no matter who is king. Marryby.

5. **RACE of ginger**. [*rayz de gengibre*, Span. It.] A root or sprig of ginger.

6. A particular strength or taste of wine, applied by Temple to any extraordinary natural force of intellect.

Of gardens there may be forms wholly irregular, that may have more beauty than of others; but they must owe it to some extraordinary dispositions of nature in the seat, or some great race of fancy or judgment in contrivance. Temple.

7. **Ras**.

7. [*Ras*, *Hollandic*.] Contest in running.To describe *race*, and games

Or tilting furniture.

Stand forth, ye champions who the gambler's  
world,Or you the swiftest racers of the hill;  
Stand forth, ye warriors who their palmiers grace,  
I wield the gambler's, and I run the *race*. *Pope*

## 8. Course on the feet.

The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race*  
of any be it. *Bacon*

## 9. Progress; course.

It is likely tell from an excess of favour, which  
many examples have taught us, never stop his  
run till it come to a head on overthrow. *Stacy*My race of glory runs, and race of shame. *Alibi*

The great light of day yet wants to run

Much of my *race* though there. *Milton*He late return'd, the *race* of glory past,New to his friends embrace. *Pope's Odyssey*

## 10. Train; process

An offensive war is made, which is unjust in  
the aggressor; the prosecution and *race* of the war  
carrieth the defendant to invade the ancient patri-  
mony of the first aggressor, who is now turned  
defendant; shall he sit down, and not put himself  
in defence? *Bacon*The *race* of this war fell upon the lot of Urban,  
which he contained. *Bacon*RACEHORSE. *n. f.* [*race* and *horse*]

Horse bred to run for prizes.

The reason *Hucula* gives, why those, who can  
talk on *trills*, speak with the greatest fluency, is,  
that the tongue is like a *race horse*, which runs  
the faster the less weight it carries. *Addison*RACEMATION. *n. f.* [*racemus*, Latin.]

Cluster, like that of grapes.

A *racemation* will in one day fertilize the whole  
cluster of eggs, which are not enclosed  
in many weeks after. *Bacon*RACEMIFEROUS. *adj.* [*racemus* and *fero*,

Lat.] Bearing clusters.

RACER. *n. f.* [from *race*.] Runner; one

that contends in speed.

His stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high  
As any other *Pegasus* can fly,  
So the dull *racem* moves madder in the mud,  
Than all the swift *lion's* *racers* of the flood. *Dorset*A poet's form in place before their eyes,  
And had the nimblest *racers* seize the prize. *Pope*RACINESS. *n. f.* [from *racy*.] The qua-lity of being *racy*.RACK. *n. f.* [*racke*, Dutch; from *racken*,

to stretch]

## 1. An engine to torture.

Vex not his ghost, O let him pass! he hates  
himThat would, upon the *rack* of this rough world,  
Stretch him out long. *Shakespeare's King Lear*Did ever any man upon the *rack* afflict himself,  
Because he had received a cross answer from his  
mistress. *Taylor*Let them feel the whip, the *rack*, the fire,  
And in the tortures of the *rack* expire. *Addison*

## 2. Torture; extreme pain

A fit of the stone puts a king to the *rack*, and  
makes him as miserable as it does the meanest  
subject. *Temple*A cool behaviour sets him on the *rack*, and is  
interpreted as an instance of aversion or insincer-  
ence. *Addison*

## 3. Any instrument by which extension is

performed.

These bows, being somewhat like the long bow,  
in use amongst us, were bent only by a man's  
immediate strength, without the help of any bend-  
er or *rack* that are used to others. *Wilkins*

## 4. A distaff; commonly a portable distaff,

from which they spin by twirling a ball.

It is commonly spoken and written *rack*.The sisters turn the wheel,  
Empty the woolly *rack*, and fill the reel. *Dryden*5. [*Racke*, Dutch, a track.] The clouds

as they are driven by the wind.

That, which is now a *rack*, even with a thought  
The *rack* diminish, and makes it indistinct  
As water is in water. *Shakespeare's Othello*The great globe itself,  
Yea, all, which it inherit, shall dissolve;And, like this insubstantial pageant, faded,  
Leave not a *rack* behind. *Shakespeare's Tempest*We often see against some storm,  
A balance in the beams, the *rack* stand still,The bold winds spectatles, and the orb below  
As both as dead. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*The winds in the upper region, which move  
the clouds above, which we call the *rack*, and are  
not perceived below, pass without noise. *Bacon*A windy wind, contending in the *rack*,  
Which could force or lunge their utter cry,  
They rage, they roar, and the *rack* of heaven  
Stands without motion, and the tide undrawn.

Dryden

6. [*Racca*, the occiput, Saxon; *racca*,

Hollandic, hinges or joints.] A neck

or mutton cut for the table.

## 7. A grate; the grate on which bacon is

laid.

## 8. A wooden grate in which hay is placed

for cattle.

Their bull, they send to pasture far,  
Or hills, or feed them at full *rack* within.The best way to feed cattle with it, is to put it  
in *rack*, because of the great quantity they tread  
down. *Mortimer*He bid the nimble hours  
Bring forth the steeds, the nimble hours obey:  
From their full *rack* the generous steeds retire.

Addison

## 9. Arrack; a spirituous liquor. See

ARRACK.

To RACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To

stream as clouds before the wind.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun,  
Not separated with the *rack* of cloud,  
But for'd in a pale close sun. *Shakespeare*To RACK. *v. a* [from the noun.]1. To torment by the *rack*.Unhappy must like tortured me,  
Their joints not *rack'd* again. *Cowley*Mild, O *rack'd* man,  
You will not *rack* an innocent old man.

Dryden and Lee

## 2. To torment; to harass.

The apostate angel, though in pain,  
Vaunting aloud, but *rack'd* with deep despair. *Milton*

## 3. To harass by exaction.

The landlords there shamefully *rack* their tenants,  
exact of them, besides his covenants, what he  
pleaseth. *Shakespeare*The commons hath thou *rack'd*, the clergy's songs  
Are lank and lean with thy extortions. *Shakespeare*He took possession of his just estate,  
Nor *rack'd* his tenants with increase of rent. *Dryden*

## 4. To screw; to force to performance.

They *rack* and stretching scripture further  
than by God was meant, are drawn into sundry  
inconveniences. *Hooker*I he wit it among the heathens *rack'd* their wits,  
and cast about every way, managing every little  
argument to the utmost advantage. *Milton*It was worth the while for the adversary to *rack*  
invention, and to call in all the succours of learning  
and critical skill to assail them, if possible, and to  
wring them out of our hands. *Waterland*

## 5. To stretch; to extend.

Nor have I money nor commodity  
To raise a present sum;  
Try what my credit can in Venice do,  
That shall be *rack'd* even to the uttermost. *Shakespeare*

## 6. To defecate; to draw off from the

lees. I know not whence this word is

derived in this sense; *rein*, German, isclear, pure, whence our word to *rinse*:  
this is perhaps of the same *race*.It is common to draw wine or beer from the lees,  
which we call *racking*, whereby it will clarify  
much sooner. *Bacon*Some roll their cask about the cellar to mix it  
with the lees, and, after a few days settlement,  
*rack* it off. *Mortimer*RACK-RENT. *n. f.* [*rack* and *rent*.] Rent

raised to the uttermost.

Have poor families been ruined by *rack-rents*,  
paid for the lands of the church? *Swift's Miscel.*RACK-RENTER. *n. f.* [*rack* and *renter*.]

One who pays the uttermost rent.

Though this be a quarter of his yearly income,  
and the public tax takes away one hundred, yet  
this *rack-renter* not the yearly rent of the land;  
which the *rack-renter* or undertenant pays. *Locke*RACKET. *n. f.* [Of uncertain derivation;M. *Cajaubon* derives it, after his cus-  
tom, from *racca*, the dash of fluctuation  
against the shore.]

## 1. An irregular clattering noise.

That the tennis court keeper knows better than  
I, it is a few ebb of linen with this, when thou  
keepest not *racket* there. *Shakespeare*

## 2. A confused talk. In burlesque lan-

guage.

Ambition hath removed her lodging, and lives  
the next door to faction, where they keep such a  
*racket*, that the whole parish is disturbed at every  
night in an uproar. *Swift*3. [*Raquette*, French.] The instrumentwith which players at tennis strike the  
ball. Whence perhaps all the other  
sense.We will have in our *rackets* to these balls,  
We will dance play a set,  
Shall make his ladies crown into the hazard.The body, into which impression is made, either  
can yield backward or it cannot. If it can yield  
backward, then the impression made is a motion;  
as we see a stroke with a *racket* upon a ball,  
makes it fly from it. *Dryden on the Seal*He talks much of the motives to do and for-  
bear, how they determine a reasonable man, as if  
he were no more than a tennis-ball, to be tossed to  
and fro by the *rackets* of the second cause.

Bramhall against Hobbes.

RACKING. *n. f.**Racking* pace of a horse is the same as an *amble*,  
only that it is a swifter time and a shorter time;  
and though it does not rid so much ground, yet  
it is something easier. *Farmer's Dict.*RACKON. *n. f.*The *rackoon* is a New England animal, like a  
badger, having a tail like a fox, being clothed  
with a thick and deep furr: it sleeps in the day  
time in a hollow tree, and goes out at night, when  
the moon shines, to feed on the tea tree, where  
it is hunted by dogs. *Bailey*RACY. *adj.* [perhaps from *raye*, Span.a root.] Strong; flavoured; tasting of  
the foil.Rich *racy* verses in which we  
The soil, from which they come, taste, smell, and  
see. *Cowley*From his brain that Helicon distill,  
Whose *racy* liquor did his offspring fill.The cyder at first is very luscious, but if ground  
more early, it is more *racy*. *Mortimer's Husbandry*The hospitable sage, in sign  
Of social welcome, mix'd the *racy* wine,  
Late from the mellowing cask restor'd to light,  
By ten long years refin'd, and rosy bright. *Pope*RAD. the old pret. of read. *Spenser*

RAD.

RAD.

*Rad, red, and rod, differing only in dialect, signify counsel, as Conrad, powerful or skilful in counsel, Ethelred, a noble counsellor; Rodbert, eminent for counsel; Kubulus and Thrasylulus have almost the same sense.* *Gibson.*

**RADDOCK, or ruddock. n. s.** A bird; the red breast.

The raddock would,

With charitable bill, bring thee all this. *Shaksp.*

**RADIANCY. n. s.** [radiare, Latin.]

**RADIANCY. n. s.** Sparkling lustre; glitter.

By the sacred radiance of the sun,

By all the operations of the orbs,

Here I disclaim all my paternal care. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Whether there be not too high an apprehension above its natural radiancy, is not without just doubt; however it be granted a very splendid gem, and whose sparkles may somewhat resemble the glances of fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The Son

Girt with omnipotence, with radiance crown'd

Of majesty divine. *Milton.*

A glory surpassing the sun in its greatest radiance. *Burnet.*

**RADIANT. adj.** [radians, Latin.] Shining; brightly sparkling; emitting rays.

There was a sun of gold radiant upon the top, and before, a small cherub of gold with wings, displayed. *Bacon.*

Mark what radiant state she spreads,  
In circle round her shining throne,  
Shooting her beams like silver threads,  
Thus, this is the alone. *Milton's Arcades.*

Virtue could see to do what virtue would

By her own radiant light, though sun and moon

Were in the flat sea sunk. *Milton.*

I see the warlike host of heaven,

Radiant in glit'ring arms and beamy pride,

Go forth to succour truth below. *Milton.*

**TO RADIATE. v. n.** [radio, Lat.] To emit rays; to shine; to sparkle.

Though with wit and parts their possiblers could never engage God to send forth his light and his truth: yet now that revelation hath disclosed them, and that he hath been pleased to make them radiant in his word, men may recollect those scattered divine beams, and kindling with them the ticklers proper to warm our affections enflame holy zeal. *Boyle.*

Light radiates from luminous bodies directly to our eyes, and thus we see the sun or a flame, or it is reflected from other bodies, and thus we see a man or a picture. *Locke.*

**RADIATED. adj.** [radiatus, Lat.] Adorned with rays.

The radiant head of the phoenix gives us the meaning of a passage in Aunianus. *Addison.*

**RADIATION. n. s.** [radiatio, Latin; radiation, French.]

1. Beamy lustre; emission of rays.

We have perspective house, where we make demonstrations of all lights and radiations, and of all colours. *Bacon.*

Should I say I liv'd darker than were true,  
Your radiation can all clouds subdue,  
But one; 'tis best light to contemplate you. *Denn.*

2. Emission from a centre every way.

Sound parallelith in many things with the light, and radiation of things visible. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

**RADICAL. adj.** [radical, French; from radix, Latin.]

1. Primitive; original.

The differences, which are secondary, and proceed from these radical differences, are, plants are all figurate and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not. *Bacon.*

Such a radical truth, that God is, springing up together with the essence of the soul, and previous to all other thoughts, is not pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*

2. Implanted by nature.

The emission of the loose and adventitious moisture doth betray the radical moisture, and carrieth it for company. *Bacon.*

If the radical moisture of gold were separated, it might be contrived to burn without being consumed. *Wilkins.*

The sun beams render the humours hot, and dry up the radical moisture. *Aschmole.*

3. Serving to origination.

**RADICALITY. n. s.** [from radical.] Origination.

There may be equivocal seeds and hermaphroditical principles, that contain the radicality and power of different forms; thus, in the seeds of wheat, there lieth obscurely the femininity of dandelion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**RADICALLY. adv.** [from radical.] Originally; primitively.

It is no easy matter to determine the point of death in insects, who have not their vitalities radically confined unto one part. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

These great orbs thus radically bright,

Primitive founts, and origins of light,

Unliven worlds deny'd to human sight. *Prior.*

**RADICALNESS. n. s.** [from radical.] The state of being radical.

**TO RADICATE. v. a.** [radicatus, from radix, Lat.] To root; to plant deeply and firmly.

Meditation will radicate these seeds, fix the transient gleam of light and warmth, confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable confidence in the soul. *Hanmerud.*

Nor have we let fall our pen upon discouragement of unbelief; from radicating beliefs, and points of high prescription. *Brown.*

If the object stays not on the sense, it makes not impression enough to be remembered; but if it be repeated thrice, it leaves plenty enough of those images behind it, to strengthen the knowledge of the object; in which radicated knowledge, if the memory consist, there would be no need of rehearsing those atoms in the brain. *Glanville's Defin.*

**RADICATION. n. s.** [radication, French; from radicate] The act of taking root and fixing deep.

They that were to plant a church, were to deal with men of various inclination, and of different habits of sin, and degrees of radiation of those habits, and to each of these some proper application was to be made to cure their souls. *Hanmerud.*

**RADICLE. n. s.** [radicle, French; from radix, Latin.]

Radicle is that part of the seed of a plant, which, upon its vegetation, becomes its root. *Quincy.*

**RADISH. n. s.** [radic, Sax. radis, rarsait, French; raphanus, Lat.] A root. *Miller.*

**RADIUS. n. s.** [Latin]

1. The semi-diameter of a circle.

2. A bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

**TO RAFF. v. a.** To sweep; to huddle; to take hastily without distinction.

Their causes and effects I thus raff up together. *Carew.*

**TO RAFFLE. v. n.** [raffler, to snatch, French.] To cast dice for a prize, for which every one lays down a stake.

Let us from Hampstead give me an account, there is a late institution there, under the name of a raffing shop. *Tutler.*

**RAFFLE. n. s.** [raffe, French; from the verb.] A species of game or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it.

The ray, brought to Rome in the third triumph of Pompey, being a pair of tables for gaming, made of two precious stones, three foot broad, and four foot long, would have made a fine raff. *Aschmole on Coins.*

**RAFT. n. s.** [probably from ratis, Lat.] A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber cross each other.

Where is that son

That floated with thee on the fatal raft? *Shaksp.*

Fill the timber of yon lofty grove,

And form a raft, and build the rising ship. *Pope.*

**RAFT. part. pass.** of reave or raff. *Spenser.*

Torn; rent.

**RAFTER. n. s.** [ræfter, Saxon; rafter, Dutch; corrupted, says Junius, from roof tree.] The secondary timbers of the house; the timbers which are let into the great beam.

The rafters of my body, bone,

Being fill with you, the muscle, sinew, and vein,

Which tile this house, will come again. *Donne.*

Shepherd,

I trust thy honest offer'd courtesy,

Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds

With smoky rafters, than in tap'ry halls. *Milton.*

On them the Trojans cast

Stones, rafters, pillars, beams. *Denham.*

By Doulos, king of Egypt, when he fled from his brother Rameles, the use of shipping was first brought among the Grecians, who before that time knew no other way of crossing their narrow seas, but on beams or rafters tied to one another. *Heylyn.*

From the East, a Belgian wind

His hostile breath through the dry rafters sent;

The flames impell'd. *Dryden.*

The roof began to mount aloft,

Aloft rose every beam and rafter,

The heavy wall climb'd slowly after. *Swift's Misc.*

**RAFFERED. adj.** [from rafter.] Built with rafters.

No raft red roofs with dance and tabor sound,

No noon tide bell invites the country round. *Pope.*

**RAG. n. s.** [rhacone, torn, Sax. cæc.]

1. A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tatter.

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers torn,

And further'd into rags. *Milton.*

Rags are a great improvement of chalky lands. *Murimor.*

2. Any thing rent and tattered; worn out clothes: proverbially, mean dress.

Fathers that wear rags,

Do make their children blind;

But fathers that bear bags,

Shall see their children kind. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

They took from me

Both coat and cloake, and all things that might be

Grace in my habit; and in place, put on

These tatter'd rags. *Cleopman.*

Worn like a cloth,

Gnaw'd into rags by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*

Content with poverty, my soul I am;

And virtue, though in rags, will keep me warm. *Dryden.*

3. A fragment of dress.

He had first matter seen undrest;

He took his rag all alone,

Before one rag of turn was on. *Hudibras.*

**RAGAMUFFIN. n. s.** [from rag and I know not what else.] A pithy mean fellow.

I have led my ragamuffins where they were

perpet'd; there's not three of my hundred and

fifty left alive; and they are for the town's end

to beg during life. *Shakspere's Henry IV.*

Shall we brook that pithy als

And feeble founden, Hudibras,

With that more pithy ragamuffin,

Ralpho, vapouring and huffing? *Hudibras.*

Attended with a crew of ragamuffins, the broke

# R A G

into his house, turned all things topsy-turvy, and then set it on fire; *Scout.*

**RAGE, n. f.** [*rage*, French.]

1. Violent anger; vehement fury.  
This tiger-footed *rage*, when it shall find  
The harm of unkindness' swift, will, too late,  
Tie leaden pounds to 's heels. *Shaksp.* *Coriolanus*.

Desire not  
To allay my *rages* and revenges with  
Your colder reason. *Shaksp.* *Titus Andronicus*.

Arguement more herolick than the *rage*  
Of Turnus for Lavinia disposs'd. *Milton*.  
Torment and loud lament and furious *rage*.  
*Milton*.

2. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.

The party hurt, who hath been in great *rage*  
of pain, till the weapon was re-annointed. *Bacon*.  
The *rage* of thirst and hunger now suppress.  
*Pope*.

3. Enthusiasm; rapture.

Who brought green poetry to her perfect age,  
And made that art which was a *rage*. *Cooley*.

4. Eagerness; vehemence of mind; as,  
A *rage* of money getting.

You purchase pain with all that joy can give,  
And die of nothing but a *rage* to live. *Pope*.  
Then may his soul its free-born *rage* enjoy,  
Give deed to will, and every power employ. *Harte*.

**To RAGE, v. n.** [from the noun.]

1. To be in fury; to be heated with excessive anger.

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is *raging*; and  
whoever is deceived thereby, is not wise. *Prov.*  
Why do the heathen *rage*? *Psalms* ii. 1.  
At this he only *rag'd*, and as they talk'd,  
Smote him into the midriff. *Milton*.

2. To ravage; to exercise fury.

Heart-rending news,  
That death should license have to *rage* among  
The fair, the wife, the virtuous. *Waller*.

3. To act with mischievous impetuosity.

The chariots shall *rage* in the streets, they shall  
jostle one against another, seem like torches, and  
run like the lightnings. *Nahum*, ii. 4.  
The madding wheels of braten chariots *rag'd*.  
*Milton*.

After these waters had *raged* on the earth, they  
began to lessen and shrink, and the great fluctua-  
tions of this deep being quieted by degrees, the  
waters retired. *Burnet*.

**RA'GEFUL, adj.** [*rage* and *full*] Fu-  
rious; violent.

This courtesy was worse than a ballad to  
Zelmene; so that again with *rageful* eyes she bad  
him defend himself; for no less than his life would  
answer it. *Sidney*.

A popular orator may represent vices in so mini-  
mable appearance, and set out each virtue in so ami-  
able a form, that the covetous person shall scatter  
most liberally his beloved idol, wealth, and the  
*rageful* person shall find a calm. *Hammond*.

**RA'GED, adj.** [from *rag*.]

1. Rent into tatters.

How like a prodigal,  
The scarfed bark puts from her native bay,  
Hugg'd and embraced by the strumpet wind;  
How like the prodigal doth she return  
With over-weather'd ribs and *ragged* sails,  
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the trumpet wind.  
*Shaksp.* *Titus Andronicus*.

As I go in this *ragged* watered coat, I am hunted  
away from the old woman's door by every barking  
cur. *Arbutnot*.

2. Uneven; consisting of parts almost dis-  
united.

The earl of Warwick's *ragged* staff is yet to be  
seen portrayed in their church steeple. *Carow*.  
That some whirlwind bear  
Unto a *ragged*, fearful, hanging rock,  
And throw it thence into the raging sea. *Shaksp.*

The moon appears, when looked upon with a  
good glass, rude and *ragged*. *Barber*.

3. Dressed in tatters.

Since noble arts in Rome have no support,  
And *ragged* virtue not a friend at court. *Dryden*.  
4. Rugged; not smooth.

The wolf would hatter away a *ragged* coat and  
a raw-boned carcass, for a smooth fat one. *L'Eph*.  
What shepherd owns those *ragged* sheep? *Dryden*.

**RA'GEDNESS, n. f.** [from *ragged*.] State  
of being dressed in tatters.

Poor naked wretches, whoso'er you are,  
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,  
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,  
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness defend you?  
*Shaksp.* *King Lear*.

**RA'GINOLY, adv.** [from *raging*.] With  
vehement fury.

**RA'GMAN, n. f.** [*rag* and *man*.] One  
who deals in rags.

**RAGOUT, n. f.** [French.] Meat stewed  
and highly seasoned.

To the stage pernil  
*Ragouts* for Tereus or Thyestes dress.  
'Tis task enough for thee to expose a Roman feast.  
*Dryden*.  
No fish they reckon comparable to a *ragout* of  
snails. *Addison*.

When art and nature join, the *ragout* will be  
Some nice *ragouts*, or charming fish. *King*.

**RA'GWEAT, n. f.** [*rag* and *weat*.] A  
plant.

**RA'GSTONE, n. f.** [*rag* and *stone*.]

1. A stone so named from its breaking in  
a *ragged*, uncertain, irregular manner.

*Woodward on Fossils*.

2. The stone with which they smooth the  
edge of a tool new-ground and left  
*ragged*.

**RAIL, n. f.** [*riegel*, German.]

1. A cross beam fixed at the ends in two  
upright posts.

If you make another square, and also a tennant  
on each untennanted end of the stiles, and another  
mortise on the top and bottom *rails*, you may put  
them together. *Moxon*.

2. A series of posts connected with beams,  
by which any thing is inclosed: a *pale*  
is a series of small upright posts rising  
above the cross beam, by which they are  
connected: a *rail* is a series of cross  
beams supported with posts, which do  
not rise much above it.

A man upon a high place without *rail*, is ready  
to fall. *Bacon*.

A large square table for the commissioners; one  
side being sufficient for those of either party, and  
a *rail* for others which wear round. *Clarendon*.

3. A kind of bird.

Of wild birds Cornwall hath quail, *reil*, partridge  
and pheasant. *Carow's Survey of Cornwall*.

4. [juggle, Saxon] A woman's upper  
garment. This is preserved only in the  
word *night-rail*.

**To RAIL, v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To enclose with rails.

The hand is square, with four rounds at the cor-  
ners, this should first have been planched over,  
and *railed* about with halflifters. *Cowley*.

As the churchyard ought to be divided from  
other prophane places, so it ought to be fenced in  
and *railed*. *Aylmer*.

Sir Roger has given a handsome pulpit-cloth,  
and *railed* in the communion-table. *Addison*.

2. To range in a line.

They were brought to London all *railed* in ropes,  
like a team of horses in a cart, and were executed  
some at London, and the rest at divers places. *Sp.*

**To RAIL, v. n.** [*railler*, French; *raill*,  
Dutch.] To use insolent and reproach-  
ful language; to speak to, or to men-  
tion in opprobrious terms; formerly  
with *an*, now commonly with *at*.

Your husband is in his old law again; he so  
rails against all married mankind, curses all Eve's  
daughters. *Shaksp.* *Titus Andronicus*.

What a monstrous fellow art thou? thus to  
rail on one, that is neither known of thee, nor  
known thee. *Shaksp.* *King Lear*.

Till thou canst rail the seals from off my bond,  
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud.

He tript me behind, being down, insulted,  
rail'd. *Shaksp.* *King Lear*.

And put upon him such a deal of man,  
That worthied him. *Shaksp.* *King Lear*.

Angels bring not railing accusation against them.  
*2 Peter*, ii.

The plain the forest doth disdain:  
The forests rail upon the plain. *Drayton*.

If any is angry, and rails at it, he may securely  
Locke.

Thou art my blood, where Johnson has no part;  
Where did his wit on learning fix a brand,  
And rail at arts he did not understand? *Dryden*.

Letitia for ever on me rails,  
To talk of me she never fails. *Swift*.

**RAILIER, n. f.** [from *raill*.] One who  
insults or defames by opprobrious lan-  
guage.

If I build my felicity upon my reputation, I am  
as happy as long as the railer will give me leave.  
*Saut's Sermons*.

Let go presuming impious railer tax  
Creative wisdom. *Thompson's Sermons*.

**RAILLERY, n. f.** [*raillerie*, French.]  
Slight satire; satirical merriment.

Let railery be without malice or heat. *B. Jonson*.  
A quotation out of Hudibras shall make them  
treat with levity an obligation wherein their welfare  
is concerned as to this world and the next: railery  
of this nature is enough to make the hearer  
tremble. *Addison's Freeholder*.

Studies employed on low objects, the very  
naming of them is sufficient to turn them into  
railery. *Addison*.

To these we are solicited by the arguments of  
the subtle, and the raileries of the prophane.

*Rign's Sermons*.

**RAI'MENT, n. f.** [for *arrament*, from  
*array*.] Vesture; vestment; clothes;  
dress; garment. A word now little  
used but in poetry.

His *raiment's*, though mean, received handfome-  
ness by the grace of the wearer. *Sidney*.

O Protheus, let this habit make thee blush!  
Be thou ashamed, that I have took upon me  
Such an immodest *raiment*. *Shaksp.* *Titus Andronicus*.

Living, both food and *raiment* she supplies. *Dryden*.

You are to consider them as the servants and  
instruments of action, and so give them food, and  
rest, and *raiment*, that they may be strong and  
healthful to do the duties of a charitable, useful,  
pious life. *Locke*.

**To RAIN, v. n.** [nenian, Saxon; *re-*  
*genen*, Dutch.]

1. To fall in drops from the clouds.

Like a low-hung cloud, it rains so fast,  
That all at once it falls. *Dryden's Knight's Tale*.  
The wind is south-west, and the weather low-  
ring, and like to rain. *Locke*.

2. To fall as rain

The eye marvelleth at the whiteness thereof,  
and the heart is astonish'd at the raining of it.  
*Ecclus.* xliii. 13.

They sat them down to weep; nor only tears  
Ran down their eyes, but high winds rose within.  
*Milton*.

3. **RAINS.** The water falls from the  
clouds.

That

That which serves for gain,  
And follows but for form.  
Will pack when it begins to rain.  
And leave thee in the storm. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*  
**TO RAIN.** v. a. To pour down as rain.  
It rain'd down fortune, how long on your head.  
*Shakspeare.*

Rain is a celestial which rains in his ear;  
Make sacred even his drops. *Shakspeare, Timon of Athens.*  
Israel here had faith; he had not God  
Rain'd from his manna. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
**RAIN.** n. s. [rain, Saxon.] The moisture  
that falls from the clouds.

When shall we three meet again,  
In thunder, lightning, or in rain? *Shakspeare.*  
Which things rains, hails, and showers were they  
permitted. *Wisd. xvi. 16.*

The left clouds pour  
Into the sea an useless shower,  
And the west sailors curse the rain,  
For which poor farmers pray'd in vain. *Wallace.*  
Rain is water by the heat of the sun divided into  
very small parts ascending in the air, till encounter-  
ing the cold, it is condensed into clouds, and  
descends in drops. *Rey.*

**RAINBOW.** n. s. [rain and bow.] The  
iris; the semicircle of various colours  
which appears in showery weather.

Casting off the water in a most cunning manner,  
makes a perfect rainbow, not more pleasant to the  
eye than to the mind, so sensibly to fix the proof  
of the heavenly iris. *Sidney.*

To add another hue unto the rainbow. *Shakspeare.*  
The rainbow is drawn like a nymph with large  
wings dispersed in the form of a semicircle, the  
feathers of sundry colours. *Pennant.*

They could not be ignorant of the promise of  
God never to drown the world, and the rainbow  
before their eyes to put them in mind of it. *Brown.*

This rainbow never appears but where it rains  
in the sun-shine, and may be made artificially by  
spouting up water, which may break soft, and  
scatter into drops, and fall down like rain; for the  
sun, shining upon these drops, certainly causes the  
bow to appear to a spectator standing in a true posi-  
tion to the rain and sun: this bow is made by re-  
fraction of the sun's light in drops of falling rain.  
*Newton.*

The dome's high arch reflects the mingled blaze,  
And forms a rainbow of alternate rays.  
Gay rainbows fill her mellow charms in fold,  
And nought of Lyce but herself is old. *Young.*

**RAINDEER.** n. s. [Ranar, Sax. rangi-  
fer, Latin.] A deer with large horns,  
which, in the northern regions, draws  
sledges through the snow.

**RAININESS.** n. s. [from rainy.] The  
state of being showery.

**RAIN-WATER.** n. s. [rain and water.]  
Water not taken from springs, but fall-  
ing from the clouds.

Cold holy water in a dry house, is better than  
the rain-water out of doors. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*  
We took distilled rain-water. *Boyle.*  
Rain-water is to be preferred before spring-water.  
*Morimer.*

**RAINY.** adj. [from rain.] Showery;  
wet.

Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd,  
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakspeare.*  
A continual dropping in a very rainy day, and a  
contentious woman, are alike. *Proverbs, xxvii. 15.*

**TO RAISE.** v. a. [reisa, Swedish; reiser,  
Danish.]

1. To lift; to heave.  
The elders went to raise him up from the earth.  
*2 Sam. iii.*

Such a bulk as no twelve hands could raise.  
Twelve strongling hands of these degenerate days.  
*Pope.*

2. To set upright; as, he raised a mast.  
*Vol. II.*

3. To erect; to build up.  
Take his chains down from the tree, cast him  
the unerring of the gun, and raise them a heap of  
bones. *Johnson, viii.*

4. To exalt to a state more great or illat-  
trious.

Counsellors may manage affairs, which never-  
theless are far from the ability to raise and amplify  
an estate. *Bacon.*

Those in pleas'd,  
Canst raise thy creature to what height thou wilt  
Of union. *Milton.*

5. To amplify; to enlarge.  
That cyclops head of things was first from'd forth,  
To raise the fortune. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

6. To increase in current value.  
The plate pieces of eight were raised three-pence  
in the piece. *Temple's Miscellaneous.*

7. To elevate; to exalt.  
The Puritans gazing on the sun,  
Admire how high 'twas plac'd, how bright it  
shone.  
But as his power was known, their thoughts were  
rais'd,  
And soon they worshipp'd what at first they prais'd.  
*Pejar.*

8. To advance; to promote; to prefer.  
This gentleman came to be raised to great offices.  
*Clarendon.*

9. To excite; to put in action.  
He raised the stormy wind. *Plaut. civ. 28.*  
He might raise  
The animal spirits, that from pure blood arise,  
Thence raise disorder'd thoughts. *Milton.*

10. To excite to war or tumult; to stir  
up.  
He stirr'd up a quarrel against sleeping Richard.  
*Shakspeare.*

They neither found me in the temple sleeping  
with any man, neither raising up the people. *Acts.*  
Aeneas then employs his pikes  
In parts remote to raise the Tyrian swains. *Dryden.*

11. To rouse; to stir up.  
They shall not awake, nor be raised out of their  
sleep. *Job.*

12. To give beginning to; as, he raised  
the family.

13. To bring into being.  
One hath ventur'd from the deep to raise  
New troubles. *Milton.*

God vouchsafes to raise another world  
From him. *Milton.*

14. To call into view from the state of  
separate spirits.  
The spirits of the deceased, by certain spells and  
infernal sacrifices, were raised. *Sandys's Journey.*  
These are species the understanding raises to  
itself, to flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*

15. To bring from death to life.  
He was deliver'd for our offences, and raised  
again for our justification. *Romans, iv. 25.*  
It is shown in dishonour, it is raised in glory; it  
is shown in weakness, it is raised in power.  
*Corinthians, xv. 23.*

16. To occasion; to begin.  
Rais'd not a false report. *Exodus, xxi. 1.*  
The common ferryman of Egypt, that wafted  
over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by  
the Greeks to be the ferryman of hell, and several  
stories raised after him. *Hervey.*

Wantonness and pride  
Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in grace. *Milt.*

17. To set up; to utter loudly.  
All gaze, and all admire, and raise a shouting  
sound. *Dryden.*  
Soon as the prince appears, they raise a cry. *Dry.*

18. To collect; to get in a certain sum.  
Britain, once despoil'd, and rais'd  
At last, to sum, as Rome is call'd, a debt. *Arbut.*

It raised not this in sound,  
If I had means, and could the rate be found. *Guy.*

19. To collect; to assemble; to levy.  
He set of small things could without end  
Have rais'd a mighty army. *Milton.*

20. To give rise to.  
Higher argument  
Remains, sufficient of itself to raise  
That name, unless years damp my wing. *Milton.*

21. To procure to be bred, or propagated;  
as, he raised sheep; he raised wheat  
where none grew before.

22. To raise is, in all its senses, to elevate  
from low to high, from mean to distin-  
guished, from obscure to famous, or to  
do something that may be by an easy  
figure referred to local elevation.

23. To raise a raffle. To form palles into  
pies without a dish.  
Miss Liddycote dances a jig, and raise posse. *Speckard.*

**RAISER.** n. s. [from raise.] He that  
raises.

And drink the dark-deep water of the spring,  
Bright Arcturus, the most nourishing  
Raiser of heads. *Chapman.*

Then shall stand up in his estate a raiser of taxes.  
*Danish, 21.*

They that are the first raisers of their houses, are  
most indulgent towards their children. *Ricen.*

He that boasts of his ancestors, the founders and  
raisers of a family, doth confess that he hath less  
virtue. *Taylor.*

Raiser of human kind; by nature cast,  
Naked and helpless. *Thomson's Autumn.*

**RAISIN.** n. s. [racemus, Latin; raisin,  
French.]

Raisins are the fruit of the vine suffered to re-  
main on the tree till perfectly ripened, and then  
dried; grapes of every kind, preserved in this  
manner, are called raisins, but those dried in the  
sun are much sweeter and pleasanter than those  
dried in press; they are called jar raisins, from  
their being imported in earthen jars. *Hist.*

Dried grapes or raisins, boiled in a convenient  
proportion of water, make a sweet liquor, which  
being better distilled, affords an oil and spirit  
much like the raisins themselves. *Boyle.*

**RAKE.** n. s. [rastrum, Latin; race, Sax.  
rachte, Dutch.]

1. An instrument with teeth, by which  
the ground is divided, or light bodies  
are gathered up.

As midwinters down with the breamles and  
brakes,  
And after abroad with thy spades and thy rakes. *Tupper.*

O that thy haughty deity would please  
To guide my rake upon the chinking sound  
Of some vast treasure hidden underground. *Dryden.*

He examines his face, the stream, combes his  
rusty locks with a rake. *Garrick.*

2. [Racaille, French, the low rabble; or  
raket, Dutch, a worthless cur dog.] A  
loose, disorderly, vicious, wild, gay,  
thoughtless fellow; a man addicted to  
pleasure.

The next came with her fan, who was the  
greatest rake in the place, but so much the mother's  
darling, that she left her husband for the sake of  
this graceless youth. *Milford.*

Rakes hate sober grave gentlemen. *Arbuthnot.*  
Men, some to bus'ness, some to pleasure take,  
But every woman is at heart a rake. *Pope.*

The rare smiling his own virtues wake;  
The mother begg'd the blessing of a rake. *Pope.*

To dance at publick places, that rakes and rakes  
might admire the fineness of her shape, and the  
beauty of her motions. *Low.*

3. L.



**RAKE, v. a.** [from the noun.]

To gather with a rake.

Mow barbs, and rake it, and set it on coaks.

*Twiss.*

Harrows iron teeth shall every where

Rake helmets up.

*May's Virgil's Georgicks.*

It is he such a precious jewel as the world takes it for, yet they are forced to rake it out of dung hills, and accordingly the apostle gives it a value suitable to its extract.

*South.*

2. To clear with a rake.

As they rake the green appearing ground,

The rustler hay cock nits.

*Thomson.*

3. To draw together by violence.

An eager desire to rake together whatsoever might prejudice on any way hinders the credit of apostrophical bonas, hath caused the collectors pen so to run as it were on wheels, that the mind, which should guide it, had no leisure to think.

*Hooker.*

What piles of wealth hath he accumulated!

How, if the name of Christ,

Does he rake this together.

*Shak. Henry VIII.*

A sport more formidable

Had raked together village rabble.

*Hudibras.*

Ill-gotten goods are fogged away with as little consequence as they were raked together.

*L'Estr.*

4. To scour; to search with eager and vehement diligence.

The statesman rakes the town to find a plot.

*Swift.*

5. To heap together and cover. To rake the fire is still used.

Here I th' sands

Thou I'll rake up, the poet unincised

Of mouth'rous lachars.

*Shakspere's King Lear.*

The blazing wood may to the eye seem great,

But 'tis the fire that's up that has the heat,

And keeps it long.

*Shakspere.*

**TO RAKE, v. n.**

1. To search; to grope. It has always an idea of coarseness or noisomeness.

If you hide the crown

Ev'n in your hearts, these will be raked for it.

It is as offensive, as to rake into a dunghill.

*South.*

Another finds the way to dye in grain;

Or for the golden ore in rivers rakes;

Then melts the metals.

*Dryden's Persius.*

One is for raking in Chaucer for antiquated words, which are never to be revived, but when found or signifi- cancy is wanting.

*Dryden.*

After having made essays upon it, as they do for coal in England, they rake into the most promising parts.

*Addison.*

2. To pass with violence.

When Pas hand reached him to take,

The fox on knee, and elbow tumbled down

Pas could not stay, but over himid raked,

And crown'd the earth with his first touching

*Stany.*

The Belgians tack upon our

And raking chafe-guns through our fern they send.

*Lyden.*

**RAKER, n. s.** [from rake.] One that rakes.

**RAKEHELL, n. s.** [Of this word the etymology is doubtful: as it is now written, it is apparently derived from *rake* and *hell*, and may aptly represent a wretch whose life is passed in places of lewdness and wickedness: Skinner derives it from *racaille*, Fr. the scuffle; *racail*, from *racel*, Dutch, a mongrel.] A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched, furr fellow.

Out of the fire of these rakehell horse he got, now living up in knavery and villany, are their knaves

*Spenser.*

The king, when he heard of Perkin's rage of

Exeter, said in sport, that the king of rakehell was landed in the West, and that he hoped now to see him.

*Bacon.*

A rakehell of the town, whose character is set off with excessive prodigality, profaneness, intemperance, and lust, is rewarded with a lady of great fortune to repair his own, which his vices had almost ruined.

*Swift.*

**RAKEHELL, adj.** [from rakehell.] Wild; dissolute.

I scorn the rakehell rout of our ragged rhimers, which without learning boast, without judgment jangle, and without reason rage and foam.

*Spenser.*

No breaking of windows or glasses for spight, And spoiling the goods for a rakehell prank.

*Bei Jonson.*

**RAKISH, adj.** [from rake.] Loose; lewd; dissolute.

There seldom can be peculiarity in the love of a rake's heart.

*Clarissa.*

**TO RALLY, v. a.** [*rallier*, French.]

1. To put disordered or dispersed forces into order.

With rallied arms to try what may be yet

Regain'd in heav'n.

*Milton.*

Publick arguing serves to whet the wits of hereticks, and by shewing weak parts of their doctrines, prompts them to rally all their topickry to fortify them with fallacy.

*Dodg's Phry.*

Luther deters men from superstition; but he does not mean from a sober solitude, that rallies our scattered strengths, and prepares us against any new encounters from without.

*Alderbury.*

2. [*Rallier*, French.] To treat with slight contempt; to treat with satirical merriment.

Moneycomb has not lived a month, for these forty years, out of the smoke of London, and rallies us upon a country life.

*Addison's Spectator.*

If after the reading of this letter, you find yourself in a humour rather to rally and ridicule, than to comfort me, I desire you would throw it into the fire.

*Addison.*

Strephon had long confess'd his am'rous pain, Which gay Corinna rally'd with disdain.

*Gay.*

**TO RALLY, v. n.**

1. To come together in a hurry.

If God should shew this perverse man a new heaven and a new earth, springing out of nothing, he might so rally innumerable parts of matter charced just now as only together, and to form themselves into this new world.

*Tillotson.*

2. To come again into order.

The Circassians rally, and their pow'rs unite;

With fury charge us.

*Dryden's Aeneis.*

3. To exercise satirical merriment.

**RAM, n. s.** [nam, Saxon; ram, Dutch.]

1. A male sheep; in some provinces, a tup.

The ewes, being rank, turned to the rams.

An old insep-whistling rogue, a ram tender.

*Shakspere.*

Much like a well grown be-weather, or salted ram he shows.

*Chapman.*

You may draw the bones of a ram's head hung with strings of beads and ribbands.

*Peacham.*

A ram skin off ring, and a ram their meat.

*Dryden.*

2. Aries, the vernal sign.

The ram has ng paid the sea, serenely shines, And leads the year.

*Cicero's Marius.*

3. An instrument with an iron head to batter walls.

Let not the piece of virtue,

Which is to be the cement of our love,

To keep it builded, be the ram to batter

The fortress of it.

Judas calling upon the Lord, who without any rams or engines of war did call down Jerich, gave a fierce assault against the walls.

*2 Macc. xi. 15.*

**TO RAM, v. a.** [from the noun.]

To drive with violence, as with a battering ram.

Ram thou thy faithful tidings in mine ears, That long time have been barren.

*Shakspere.*

Having no artillery nor engines, and finding that he could do no good by ramming with logs of timber, he set one of the gates on fire.

*Bacon.*

The charge with bullet, or paper wet and hard stopped, or with powder alone rammed in hard, maketh no great difference in the loadness of the report.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

Here many poor people roll in vast balls of snow, which they ram together, and cover from the sun-shine.

*Addison.*

2. To fill with any thing driven hard together.

As when that devilish iron engine wrought In deepest hell, and steam'd by furies skill,

With windy nitre and quick sulphur fraught, And ram'd with bullet round ordain'd to kill.

*Spenser.*

He that proves the king, To him will we prove loyal; till that time, Have we ram'd up our gates against the world.

*Shakspere.*

They mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouth, but the citizens made a counter mine.

*Hymond.*

This into hollow engines, long and round, Thick ram'd, at th' ether bore with touch of fire Dilated and insinuate, shall find forth

Such implements of mischief; as shall dash To pieces.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A ditch drawn between two parallel furrows, was filled with some sound materials, and rammed to make the foundation solid.

*Arbutnot.*

**RAMAGE, n. s.** [from *ramus*, Latin.] Branches of trees.

**TO RAMAGE, v. a.** See **TO RUMMAGE.**

**TO RAMBLE, v. n.** [*rammelen*, Dutch, to rove loosely in luit, *ramb*, Swedish, to rove.] To rove loosely and irregularly; to wander.

Shame contrasts the spirits, fixes the ramblings of fancy, and gathers the man into himself.

He that is at liberty to ramble in perfect darkness, what is his liberty better than if driven up and down as a bubble by the wind?

*Leke.*

Chapman has taken advantage of an immeasurable length of verse, notwithstanding which, there is scarce any paraphrase to loose and rambling as his.

*Pope.*

Never ask leave to go abroad, for you will be thought an idle rambling fellow.

*Swift.*

O'er his ample sides the rambling furys Luxuriant shoot.

*Thomson's Spring.*

**RAMBLE, n. s.** [from the verb.] Wandering; irregular excursion.

This conceit puts us upon the ramble up and down for relief, till very weariness brings us at last to ourselves.

*L'Estrange.*

Coming home after a short Christmas ramble, I found a letter upon my table.

*Swift.*

She quits the narrow path of sense For a dear ramble through impetuance.

*Swift.*

**RAMBLER, n. s.** [from ramble.] Rover; wanderer.

Says the ramblers, we must e'en beat it out.

*L'Estrange.*

**RAMBOOZE, n. s.** A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar in the winter time; or of wine, milk, sugar, and rosewater, in the summer time.

*Bailey.*

**RAMKIN, n. s.** [*ramequins*, Fr.] In cookery, small slices of bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs.

*Bailey.*

**RAMENTS, n. s.** [*ramenta*, Lat.] Scrapings; shavings.

*Diff.*

**RAMIFICATION. n. f.** [*ramification*, Fr. from *ramus*, Latin.]

1. Division or separation into branches; the act of branching out.

By continuation of profane histories or other monuments kept together, the genealogies and *ramifications* of some single families to a vast extent may be preserved. *Holz.*

2. Small branches.

As the blood and chyle pass together through the *ramifications* of the pulmonary artery, they will be still more perfectly mixed; but if a pipe is divided into branches, and these again subdivided, the red and the white liquors, as they pass through the *ramifications*, will be more intimately mixed; the more *ramifications*, the mixture will be the more perfect. *Arbutnot.*

**To RAMIFY. v. a.** [*ramifier*, French; *ramus* and *facio*, Latin.] To separate into branches.

The mint, grown to have a pretty thick stalk, with the various and *ramified* roots, which it shot into the water, presented a spectacle not unpleasant to behold. *Boyle.*

**To RAMIFY. v. n.** To be parted into branches.

Asparagus affects the urine with a foetid smell, especially if cut when they are white; when they are older, and begin to *ramify*, they lose this quality. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**RAMMER. n. f.** [from *ram*.]

1. An instrument with which any thing is driven hard.

The master bricklayer must try the foundations with an iron crow and *rammer*, to see whether the foundations are sound. *Mason.*

2. The stick with which the charge is forced into the gun.

A mariner loading a gun suddenly, while he was *ramming* in a cartridge, the powder took fire, and shot the *rammer* out of his hand. *Wesman.*

**RAMISH. adj.** [from *ram*.] Strong scented.

**RAMOUS. adj.** [from *ramus*, Latin.] Branchy; consisting of branches.

Which vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be springy and *ramous*, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive power. *Newton.*

A *ramous* efflorescence, of a fine white spar, found hanging from a crust of like spar, at the top of an old wrought cavern. *Woodward.*

**To RAMP. v. n.** [*ramper*, French; *rampare*, Italian; *nempen*, Saxon.]

1. To leap with violence.

Foaming turr, their bridles they would champ, And trampling the fine element, would fiercely *rampe*. *Spenser.*

Out of the thickest wood A *ramping* lion rushed suddenly,

Hunting full greedy after savage blood. *Spenser.*

They gape upon me with their mouth; as a *ramping* and roaring lion. *Psalms xxii. 13.*

Upon a bull, that deadly bellowed,

Two horrid lions *rampt*, and seiz'd, and tugg'd. *Chapman.*

Sporting the lion *rampt*; and in his paw

Dandled the kid. *Milton.*

2. To climb as a plant.

Furnished with clasps and tendrils, they catch hold of them, and so *ramping* upon trees, they mount up to a great height. *Ray.*

**RAMP. n. f.** [from the verb.] Leap; spring;

He is vaulting variable *ramps*,

In your despite upon your purse. *Shakespeare.*

The bold Ascalonite

Fled from his lion *ramp*, old warriors turn'd

Their plated backs under his heel. *Milton's Agonist.*

**RAMPALLIAN. n. f.** A mean wretch. Not in use.

Away you scullion, you *rampallian*, you fustilarian. *Shakespeare.*

**RAMPANCY. n. f.** [from *rampant*.] Prevalence; exuberance.

As they are come to this height and *rampancy* of vice, from the countenance of their betters, to they have took some steps in the same, that the extravagances of the young carry with them the approbation of the old. *South.*

**RAMPANT. adj.** [*rampant*, French; from *ramp*.]

1. Exuberant; overgrowing restraint.

The foundation of this behaviour towards persons set apart for the service of God, can be nothing else but atheism, the growing *rampant* sin of the times. *South.*

The seeds of death grow up, till like *rampant* weeds, they choke the tender flower of life. *Clarissa.*

2. [In heraldry.]

*Rampant* is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy. *Peckham.*

If a lion were the proper coat of Judah, yet were it not probable a lion *rampant*, but couchant or dormant. *Brown.*

The lion *rampant* shakes his blinded mane. *Milt.*

**To RAMPART. v. a.** [from the noun.]

**To RAMPART. v. a.** To fortify with ramparts. Not in use.

Set but thy foot

Against our *rampit* gates, and they shall open. *Shakespeare.*

The marquis directed part of his force to *rampart* the gates and ruinous places of the walls. *Hayward.*

**RAMPART. n. f.** [from *rampart*, French.]

**RAMPIRE. n. f.** [from *rampart*, French.]

1. The platform of the wall behind the parapet.

2. The wall round fortified places.

She felt it, when past preventing, like a river; no *rampires* being built against it, till already it had overflown. *Sidney.*

You have cut a way for virtue, which our great men

Held shut up, with all *rampires*, for themselves. *Ben Jonson.*

He who endeavours to know his duty, and practises what he knows, has the equity of God to stand as a mighty wall or *rampart* between him and damnation for any infirmities. *South.*

The son of Thetis, *rampire* of our host,

Is worth our care to keep. *Dryden.*

The Trojans round the place a *rampire* cast,

And palliades about the trenches plac'd. *Dryden.*

No standards from the hostile *rampires* torn,

Can any future honours give

To the victorious monarch's name. *Prior.*

**RAMPIONS. n. f.** [*rapunculus*, Lat.] A plant.

*Rampion* is a plant, whose tender roots are eaten in the spring, like those of radishes. *Mortimer.*

**RAMSON. n. f.** [*allium ursinum sylvestre*.]

An herb. *Ainsworth.*

**RAN. preterite of run.**

The dire example *ran* through all the field,

Till heaps of brothers were by brothers kill'd. *Add.*

**To RANCH. v. a.** [corrupted from *wrench*.]

To sprain; to injure with violent contortion. This is the proper sense, but,

in *Dryden*, it seems to be to tear.

Against a stump his talk the monster grinds,

And *ranch'd* his hips with one continu'd wound. *Dryden.*

Emetics *ranch*, and keen catharticks scour.

**RANCID. adj.** [*rancidus*, Lat.] Strong

scented.

The oil, with which fishes abound, often turns rancid, and lies heavy on the stomach, and affects the very sweet with a rancid smell. *Arbutnot.*

**RANCIDNESS. n. f.** [from *rancid*; *rancidit*, cor, Latin.] Strong

scent, as of old oil.

**RANCOROUS. adj.** [from *rancor*.] Malignant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree.

So flamm'd his eyes with rage and rancorous ire. *Spenser.*

Because I cannot

Duck with French nods and apish courtesy,

I must be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakespeare.*

The most powerful of these were Pharisees and Sadducees; of whose chief doctrines some notice is taken by the evangelists, as well as of their rancorous opposition to the gospel of Christ. *West.*

**RANCOROUSLY. adv.** [from *rancorous*.] Malignantly.

**RANCOUR. n. f.** [*rancor*, old Fr.]

1. Inevitable malignity; malice; steadfast implacability; standing hate.

His breast full of rancor like canker to fester. *Tupper.*

As two brave knights in bloody fight

With deadly rancor he enraged found. *Spenser.*

All the way that they fled for very rancor and despite; in their return, they utterly consumed and wasted whatsoever they had before left unspoiled. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Rancor will out, proud prelate; in thy face

I see thy fury. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

It issues from the rancor of a villain,

A recreant and most degenerate traitor. *Shakespeare.*

Such ambush

Waited with hellish rancor imminent. *Milton.*

No authors draw upon themselves more displeasure, than those who deal in political matters, which is justly incurred, considering that spirit of rancor and violence with which works of this nature abound. *Addison's Freeholders.*

Presbyterians and their abettors, who can equally go to a church or conventicle, or such who bear a personal rancor towards the clergy. *Swift.*

2. Virulence; corruption.

For Banquo's issue, Duncan have I murder'd;

Put rancor in the vessel of my peace

Only for them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**RAND. n. f.** [*rand*, Dutch.] Border;

seam; as, the rand of a woman's shoe.

**RANDOM. n. f.** [*randon*, French.] Want

of direction; want of rule or method;

chance; hazard; roving motion.

Forty not to speake

At need's random, but my breath to breake

In sacred oath, Ulysses shall return. *Chapman.*

Thy words at random argue inexperience. *Railton.*

He lies at random carelessly diffus'd,

With languish'd head unprop'd,

As one pall hope abandon'd. *Milton.*

Fond love his dart at random throws,

And nothing springs from what he sows. *Wallen.*

The striker must be dense, and in its best velocity: the angle, which the mallet is to mount

by, if we will have it go to its further *randum*,

must be the half of a right one; and the figure of the mallet must be such, as may give scope to the

air to bear it. *Digby.*

In the days of old the birds lived at random in

a lawless state of anarchy, but in time they moved

for the setting up of a king. *L. Esstrange's Fables.*

Who could govern the dependence of one event

upon another, if that event happened at random,

and was not cast into a certain relation to some fore-

going purpose to direct? *South's Sermons.*

'Tis one thing when a person of true merit is

drawn as like as we can; and another, when we

make a fine thing at random, and persuade the next

vain creature that 'tis his own likeness. *Pope.*

**RANDOM. adj.** Done by chance; roving

without direction.

1 L 2

Virtue

Virtue borrow'd but the arms of chance,  
And stuck a *rand-m* blow, 'twas fortune's work,  
And fortune take the praise. *Dryden.*

**RANFORCK. n. f.** The ring of a gun  
next the spuchhole. *Bailey.*

**RANG. prétérite of ring.**  
Complacent, very faint continually up to Rome,  
and rang'd over the empire. *Græve's Chronicle.*

**To RANG. v. a.** [*ranger, French; rhenge, Welsh.*]

1. To place in order; to put in ranks.  
Mace was rang'd in army by bands, and went  
up at Timol's. *2 Afr. An. 20.*  
It was not the marquis till the battle was rang'd.  
*Clarendon.*

Somewhat rais'd  
By this presumptuous hope, the rang'd bow is  
Dunk'd, and wand'ring each his several way  
Pursues. *Milton.*

Men, from the qualities they find united in  
them, and wherein they observe several individuals  
to agree, range them into sorts for the convenience  
of comprehensive signs. *Locke.*

A certain form and order in which we have  
long accustomed ourselves to turn our ideas, may  
be best for us now, though not originally best in  
itself. *Watts.*

2. To rove over.  
To the captain's lesser spaniel take,  
Teach him to range the ditch and force the brake.  
*Gay.*

**To RANGE. v. n.**

1. To love at large.  
Cæsar's spirit ranging for revenge,  
With Ate by his side come hot from hell,  
Shall in these confines, with a monarch's voice,  
Clasp havoc, and let slip the dogs of war. *Shakspeare.*  
I saw him in the battle range about;  
And watch'd him how he fugged Clifford forth.  
*Shakspeare.*

As a roving lion and a ranging bear; so is a  
wicked ruler over the poor people. *Prov. xxviii. 15.*  
Other animals unactive range;  
And of their things God takes no account. *Milton.*  
Thanks to my stars, I have not rang'd about  
The wilds of life, ere I could find a friend. *Addison.*

2. To be placed in order; to be ranked  
properly.

It better to be lowly born,  
And range with humble lives in content,  
Than to be peck'd up in a glist'ning grief,  
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakspeare Henry VIII.*  
That is the way to try the city rat,  
To bring the root to the foundation,  
And to show the world how we doth range.  
In hope of rain. *Shakspeare's Cæsar.*

3. To live in a particular direction.  
Hast thou seen aught, as with the hand to  
show  
Which way the winds range, which way they  
never flow. *Dryden.*

**RANGE. n. f.** [*rangee, French; from the  
verb.*]

1. A rank; any thing placed in a line.

From that great sea of war, whose several ranges  
Frighted each other. *Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet.*  
The light, which pierc'd through its several  
interstices, painted forth its ranges of colour, which  
were parallel and contiguous, and without any mix-  
ture of white. *Milton.*

From this work you have a full view of a  
series of mountains, that lie in the country of the  
Gedons. *Hutchins.*

These ranges of barren mountains, by con-  
fusing the vapours and producing rains, is a cause, and  
cause, give the very plants that rest by their foot.  
*Bentley's Læmon.*

A class; an order.  
The next range of beings above us are the  
immortal intelligences, the next below them is the  
sensible nature. *Hale.*

3. Excursion; wandering.

He may take a range all the world over, and draw  
in all that wide circumference of sin and vice, and  
center it in his own breast. *South's Sermons.*

4. Room for excursion.

A man has not enough range of thought, to  
look out for any good which does not relate to his  
own interest. *Addison.*

5. Compass taken in by any thing excur-  
sive, extended, or ranked in order.

The range and compass of Hammond's knowledge  
filled the whole circle of the arts. *Pitt.*

Far as creation's ample range extends,  
The scale of sensual mental pow'rs ascends. *Pope.*  
Judge we by nature? habit can efface,  
Affections? they still take a wider range. *Pope.*

6. Step of a ladder.

The leucy, practis'd in England, would kindle  
that jealousy, as the prodigium to that design, and  
as the first range of that ladder, which should serve  
to mount over all their customs. *Clarendon.*

7. A kitchen grate.

It was a vault built for great dispense,  
With many ranges seat'd along the wall,  
And one great chimney. *Spenser.*

The buttery must be visible, and we need for  
out ranges, a more spacious and luminous kitchen.  
*Wotton's Architecture.*

The implements of the kitchen are spits, ranges,  
cobblers, and pots. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*  
He was bid at his first coming to take off the  
range, and let down the girders. *L'Estrange.*

8. A bolting sieve to sift meal.

**RANGER. n. f.** [*from range.*]

1. One that ranges; a rover; a robber.  
They walk not widely as they were wont,  
For fear of rangers and the great hoont,  
But privily prying to and fro. *Spenser's Pastoral.*  
Come, says the ranger, here's neither honour  
nor money to be got by staying. *L'Estrange.*

2. A dog that beats the ground.

Let your obsequious range fetch around,  
Nor will the roving spy direct in vain,  
But numerous coveys gratify thy pain. *Gay.*

3. An officer who tends the game of a  
forest.

Their father Tyrrheus did his fodder bring,  
Tyrrheus chief range to the Latian king. *Dryden.*

**RANK. adj.** [*rank, Saxon.*]

1. High growing; strong; luxuriant.

Rank with the grille,  
That groweth down to rank and so stout. *Spenser.*

Is not thine same gotche and proud  
That sits in yonder bank,  
Whole straying heard themselves shrowde  
Among the bushes rank? *Spenser.*  
Who would be out, being before his beloved  
rusticks?  
— That should you, if I were your mistress, or  
I should thank my honesty ranker than my wit.  
*Shakspeare.*

In which disguise,  
Whole other jests are something rank on foot,  
Her father hath commanded her to slip  
Away with slender. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Team lastly thither com' with water is to rank,  
As though she would contend with Sabyn. *Dryden.*  
Hemp rank huge y rank. *Dryden.*  
Seven ears came up upon one stalk, rank and  
good. *Gongora.*

They fancy that the difference lies in the manner  
of apple, one being made by a fuller or ranker  
apple than the other. *Hobbes.*  
The most plentiful season, that gives birth to  
the most flowers, produces also the rankest weeds.  
*Addison.*

2. Fruitful; bearing strong plants.

Seven thousand broad-tail'd sheep graz'd on his  
down,  
Three thousand camels his rank pastures fed. *Sandys.*  
Where land is rank, 'tis not good to sow wheat  
after a fallow. *Milton's Hudibras.*

3. [*Rantidus, Latin.*] Strong scented  
rancid.

Rank smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes.  
*Spenser.*

In their thick breathe,  
Rank of gross diet, shall we be enclouded,  
And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

The eyes, being rank,  
In the end of Autumn turned to the rams, *Shakspeare.*  
The drying marshes such a stench convey,  
Such the rank steams of reeking Albula. *Addison.*  
Hirons, rank with sweat, perfume  
To venture Philis for perfumes. *Swift's Miscel.*

4. High tasted; strong in quality.  
Such animals as feed upon flesh, because such  
kind of food is high and rank, qualify it, the one  
by swallowing the hair of the beads they prey  
upon, the other by devouring some part of the  
feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with.

Ray.  
Diver sea fowl take rank of the fish on which  
they feed. *Boyle.*

Bizantium's hot-bed better serv'd for use,  
The soil less stubborn, and more rank the juice.  
*Hartley.*

5. Rampant; highgrown; raised to a high  
degree.

For you, most wicked Sir, whom to call brother  
Would infect my mouth, I do forgive  
Thy rankness faults. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

This Epiphanius cries out upon as rank idolatry,  
and the device of the devil, who always brought  
in idolatry under fair pretences. *Stillingfleet.*

'Tis pride, rank pride, and haughtiness of soul,  
The Romans call it stoicism. *Addison's Cato.*

This power of the people in Athens, claimed  
as the undoubted privilege of an Athenian born,  
was the rankest encroachment and the grossest de-  
generacy from the form Solon left. *Swift.*

6. Gross; coarse.

My wife's a hobby horse, deserves a name  
As rank as any flax wench, that put to  
Before her troth-plight. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

7. The iron of a plane is set rank, when  
its edge stands so flat below the sole of  
the plane, that in working it will take  
off a thick shaving. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

**RANK. n. f.** [*rang, French.*]

1. Line of men placed a-breast.

Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds,  
In ranks, and squadrons, and right form of war,  
Which drizzled blood upon the Capitol. *Shakspeare.*

I have seen the cannon,  
When it hath blown his ranks into the air. *Shakspeare.*  
Is't not pity

That we, the sons and children of this isle,  
Fill up her enemies ranks? *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

His horse troupes, that the vanguard had, he  
strictly did command,  
To ride their horses temperately, to keep their  
ranks and shun

Confusion. *Clayman.*

2. A row.

West of this place down in the neighbour bottom,  
The rank of oaks, by the murmuring stream,  
Left on your right hand brings you to the place. *Shakspeare.*

A silvan scene, and as the ranks ascend  
Shade above shade a woody theatre. *Milton.*

If she walk, in even ranks they stand,  
Like some well-march'd and obsequious Land. *Wallis.*

He cou'd through ranks of ruin go,  
With storms above and rocks below. *Dryden's Hor.*

3. Range of subordination.

That it is, or condition, by which the nature  
of any thing is advanced to the utmost perfection  
of which it is capable, according to its rank and  
kind, is called the chief end or happiness of such a  
thing. *Hobbes.*

The wisdom and goodness of the maker plainly  
appears in the parts of this stupendous tabrick,  
and

and the several degrees and ranks of creatures in it.

4. Class; order.

The enchanting power of prosperity over private persons is remarkable in relation to great kingdoms, where all ranks and orders of men, being equally concerned in public blessings, equally join in spreading the infection.

Nor rank nor sex escapes the general frown, But ladies are cript up, and cits knock'd down.

5. Degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence.

Her charms have made me man, her ravish'd love, In rank shall place me with the blest above. Dryd. These all are virtues of a meaner rank, Perfections that are plac'd in bones and nerves.

He found many of the chief rank and figure overwhelmed in public and private vices. Dryd. Lepidus's house, which in his consulate was the finest in Rome, within thirty-five years was not in the hundredth rank.

6 Dignity; high place: as, he is a man of rank.

To RANK. v. a. [ranger, French; from the noun.]

1. To place a-breast. In view stood rank'd of seraphim another row.

2. To range in any particular class. It was his delights in fellowship, And neatly will be rank'd with other griefs;

Why follow'd not, when the said Tybalt's dead, Thy father or thy mother? Shakespeare. He was a man

Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking himself with princes. Shakespeare's Henry VIII. Hereby is rank'd with idolatry and witchcraft.

I have ranked this diversion of christian practice among the effects of contentions. Dryden's Parv. Poets were rank'd in the class of philosophers, and the ancients made use of them as preceptors in music and morality.

3. To arrange methodically. Much is said touching the ranking of dignities as well temporal as spiritual.

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank Your tribes? Milton. Ranking all things under general and special heads, renders the nature or uses of a thing more easy to be found out, when we seek in what rank of beings it lies.

To RANK. v. n. To be ranged; to be placed. Let that one article rank with the rest; And thou shalt give me your daughter. Shakespeare. From straggling mountaineers, for public food, Go rank in tribes, and quit the savage wood. Tass.

To RANKLE. v. n. [from rank.] To fester; to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind.

As when two boar, with rankling malice met, Their gory hides fresh bleeding fiercely fret. Spenser. I little imagin'd did feel; And now it rankleth more and more, And inwardly it leaveneth me. Spenser's Poeticals. That fresh bleeding wound

Whilome both rankle in my even breath. Spenser. Beware of yonder dog; Look, where he fawns, he bites; And, when he bites, His venom tooth will rankle to the death. Shakespeare. The storm of his own rage the fool confounds, And envy's ranking sting the imprudent wounds.

Thou shalt feel, enrag'd with inward pain, The hydra's venom rankling in thy veins. Addison. I have endur'd the rage of secret grief, A malady that burns and rankles inward. Rowe.

RANKLY. adv. [from rank.] Coarsely; grossly.

'Tis given out, that, sleeping in my garden, A serpent stung me: so the whole ear of Denmark Is, by a forged process of my death, Rankly abus'd. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

RANKNESS. n. f. [from rank.] Exuberance; superfluity of growth.

It bringeth forth abundantly, through too much rankness, things less profitable, whereby that which principally it should yield, being either prevented in place, or decauded of nourishment, faileth.

Begin you to grow upon me; I will physic your rankness. Shakespeare's As you like it. Among the crowd in the abbey, where a finger

Could not be wedg'd in more, I am stifled With the mere rankness of their joy. Shakespeare. We'll like a hated and infected flood,

Leaving our rankness and irregular course, Stoop low within those bounds we have overlook'd. Shakespeare. The crane's pride is in the rankness of her wing.

He the stubborn soil manur'd, With rules of husbandry the rankness cur'd; Tain'd us to manures. Dryden. RANNY. n. f. The shrewmouse.

The mus areneus, the shrewmouse or ranny. Bacon To RANSACK. v. a. [ran, Saxon, and saka, Swedish, to search for or seize.]

1. To plunder; to pillage. A covetous spirit, Warily awaited day and night, From other covetous hands it to defend;

Who it to rob and ransack did intend. Spenser. Their vow is made to ransack Troy. Shakespeare. Men by his suggestion taught, Ransack'd the centre, and with impious hands

Rifled the bowels of the earth. Milton. The ransack'd city, taken by our toils, We left, and hither brought the golden spoils. Dryden. The spoils which they from ransack'd houses brought,

And golden bowls from burning altars caught. Dryden. 2. To search narrowly. I ransack'd the several caverns, and search into the frowny bowels of water, to find out when that mighty mind of water, which overflowed the earth, is swallowed.

3. To violate; to deflower. With greedy force he gan the fort assail, Whereof he ween'd possessed soon to be, And with rich spoil of ransack'd chastity. Spenser. RANSOME. n. f. [ranson, Fr.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment.

By his captivity in Austria, and the heavy ransom that he paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered to pursue the conquest of Ireland. Davies in Hist. Ere the third dawning light

Return, the first of morn shall see him rise, The ransom paid, which man from death it deems, His death for man. Milton's Paradise Lost. Has the prince lost his army or his liberty? Tell me what province they demand for ransom. Denham. This as a ransom Albemarle did pay,

For all the glories of so great a life. Dryden. To adore that great mystery of divine love, God's sending his only Son into this world to save sinners, and to give his life a ransom for them, would be noble exercise for the pens of the greatest writers.

Th' avenging power Thus will persist, relentless in his ire, Till the fair slave be tender'd to her fire, And ransom-free restor'd to his abode. Dryden. To RANSOME. v. a. [ransommer, Fr.] To redeem from captivity or punishment.

How it with Titus Lartius? —Condemning some to death and some to exile,

Ransoming him, or pitying, threatening the other. Shakespeare. I will ransom them from the grave, and redeem them from death. Homer, xiii. 14. He'll dying rise, and rising with him raise His brethren, ransom'd with his own dear life. Milton. RANSOMER. n. f. [from ransom.] One that redeems.

RANSOMLESS. adj. [from ransom.] Free from ransom. Ransomers here we set our prisoners free. Shakespeare. Deliver him

Up to his pleasure ransomless and free. Shakespeare. To RANT. v. n. [randen, Dutch, to rave] To rave in violent or high sounding language without proportionable dignity of thought.

Look where my ranting host of the garter comes; the crier's liquor in his pate, or money in his purse, when he looks to me only. Shakespeare. Nay, an thou'lt mouth, I'll rant as well as thou.

They have attacked me; some with pitious moan, other, grinning and only showing their teeth, others ranting and hectoring, others scolding and reviling. Dryden's Spectator. RANT. n. f. [from the verb.] High sounding language unsupported by dignity of thought.

Dryden himself, to please a frantic age, Was forc'd to let his judgment stoop to rage; To a wild audience he conform'd his voice, Comply'd to custom, but not err'd through choice;

Deem then the people's, not the writer's sin, Almond stage, and rant of Maximian. Granville. 'Tis in a rhetorical rant, without any foundation in the nature of man or reason of things. Atterbury. RANTER. n. f. [from rant.] A ranting fellow.

RANTIPOLE. adj. [This word is wantonly formed from rant.] Wild; roving; rakish. A low word. What, at years of discretion, and comport yourself at this rantipole rate? Congreve's Way of the World. To RANTIPOLE. v. n. To run about wildly. A low word.

The eldest was a temerant imperious wench; she used to rantipole about the house, pinch the children, kick the servants, and torture the cats and dogs. Arbuthnot. RANULA. n. f. [Latin.]

Ranula is a soft swelling, possessing the filivula under the tongue: it is made by congestion, and its progress fillets up the space between the jaws, and maketh a tumour externally under the chin. Whistler's Surgery. RANUNCULUS. n. f. Crowfoot.

Ranunculus excel all flowers in the richness of their colours; of them there is a great variety. Mortimer. To RAP. v. n. [rappan, Saxon.]

1. To strike with a quick smart blow. Knock me at this gate, And rap me well, or I'll knock your knave's pate. Shakespeare. With one great peal they rap the door, Like footmen on a visiting day. Pope. 2. To RAP out. To utter with hasty violence.

He was provoked in the spirit of magistracy, upon discovering a judge, who rapped out a great oath at his footman. Addison. To RAP. v. a. [from rapio extra se, Lat.]

1. To affect with rapture; to strike with extasy; to hurry out of himself. These are speeches of men, not comforted with the hope of that they desire, but rapped with admiration at the view of enjoyed bliss. Hooker. Beholding the face of God, in admiration of his great excellency, they all adore him, and being rap-

with

with the love of his beauty, they cleave inseparably  
forever unto him. *Hooper.*

What thus *raps* you? Are you well? *Shaksp.*  
The government I cast upon my brother,  
And to my state grew stranger, being transported  
And *rapt* in fevered sludies. *Shaksp.*  
You're *rapt* in some work, some dedication. *Shaksp.*

Circ'd me  
With all their welcomes, and as cheerfully  
Dispos'd then, as a mind, as if there they saw  
Their natural country. *Chapman.*  
The rocks that did more high than forehead  
To his *rapt* eye. *Chapman.*  
I'm *rapt* with joy to see my Marcia's tears. *Chapman.*

It is impossible duly to consider these things,  
without being *rapt* into admiration of the infinite  
wisdom of the divine architect. *Chapman.*  
Rapt into future times, the bird begun,  
A virgin shall conceive, a virgin bear a son! *Pope.*  
Let heav'n's fierce it, all at once 'tis fir'd,  
Not touch'd, but *rapt*; nor waken'd, but inspir'd. *Pope.*

## 2. To snatch away.

He leaves the welkin way most beaten plain,  
And *rapt* with whirling wheels, inflame the skyen,  
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to shine. *Spenser.*

Underneath a bright sea flow'd  
Of jasper, or of liquid pearl, whereon  
Who after came from earth, full of arriv'd  
Wanted by angels, or flew o'er the lake  
*Rapt* in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds. *Milton.*  
Standing on earth, not *rapt* above the pole. *Milton.*

## 3. To seize by violence.

Adulterous Joor, the king of Mambrant, *rapt*  
Faint Johan his dear love. *Drayton.*

## 4. To exchange; to truck. A low word.

To *RAP* and *rend*. [more properly *rap* and  
*ran*; *rap*, Saxon, to bind, and *rana*,  
Islandick, to plunder.] To seize by  
violence.

Their husbands robb'd, and made hard shifts  
To administer unto their gifts  
All they could *rap* and *rend* and pilfer,  
To scraps and ends of gold and silver. *Hudibras.*

*RAP*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A quick  
smart blow.

How comest thou to go with thy arm tied up?  
Has old Lewis given thee a *rap* over thy fingers  
ends? *Arbutnot.*

*RAPACIOUS* *adj.* [*rapace*, French;  
*rapax*, Latin.] Given to plunder;  
seizing by violence.

Will may thy Lord, appear'd,  
Redeem thee quite from death's *rapacious* claim. *Milton.*

Shall this prize,  
Soon heighten'd by the diamond's circling rays,  
On that *rapacious* hand for ever blaze? *Pope.*

*RAPACIOUSLY* *adv.* [from *rapacious*.]  
By rapine; by violent robbery.

*RAPACIOUSNESS* *n. f.* [from *rapacious*.]  
The quality of being rapacious.

*RAPACITY* *n. f.* [*rapacitas*, Fr. *rapacitas*,  
from *rapax*, Latin.] Addictedness to  
plunder; exercise of plunder; raven-  
ousness.

Any of these without regarding the pains of  
churchmen, grow, them those small remains of  
ancient piety, with the *rapacity* of some ages  
has force left to the church. *Spenser.*

*RAP*. *n. f.* [*rapt*, French; *raptus*, Lat.]

## 1. Violent defforation of chastity.

You are both decypher'd  
For villain mark'd with *rape*. *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*  
*Rape* call you it, to seize my own,  
My true betrothed love? *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*

The parliament conceived, that the obtaining of  
women by force into possession, howsoever after-  
ward, assent might follow by allurements, was but  
a *rape* drawn forth in length, because the first  
force drew on all the rest. *Steele's Henry VII.*

Witness that night  
In Gibeah, when the hospitable door  
Expos'd a matron, to avoid worse *rape*. *Milton.*

The haughty fair,  
Who not the *rape* even of a god could bear. *Dryd.*  
Tell the Thracian tyrant's alter'd shade,  
And dire revenge of Phaedra's *rape*. *Ray.*

## 2. Privation; act of taking away.

Pear grew after pear,  
Fig after fig came; time made never *rape*  
Of any dainty there. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

## 3. Something snatched away.

Sad widow by thee tiled, weep in vain,  
And run'd orphans of thy *rapes* complain. *Dryd.*  
Where now are all my hope's, all new-born  
Shall they revive? nor death her *rapes* resist? *Naham.*

4. The juice of grapes is drawn as well  
from the *rape*, or whole grapes plucked  
from the cluster, and wine poured upon  
them in a vessel, as from a vat, where  
they are bruised. *Ray.*

5. A division of the county of Sussex  
answering to a hundred in other coun-  
ties.

6. A plant, from the seed of which oil is  
expressed.

*RAPID*. *adj.* [*rapide*, French; *rapidus*,  
Lat.] Quick; swift.

Part shun the goal with *rapid* wheel. *Milton.*  
While you so smoothly turn and rowl our sphere,  
That rapid motion does but rest appear. *Dryden.*

*RAPIDITY* *n. f.* [*rapidité*, Fr. *rapiditas*,  
from *rapidus*, Latin.] Celerity; velo-  
city; swiftness.

Where the words are not monosyllables, we make  
them so by our *rapidity* of pronunciation. *Addison.*

*RAPIDLY* *adv.* [from *rapid*] Swiftly;  
with quick motion.

*RAPIDNESS* *n. f.* [from *rapid*] Cele-  
rity; swiftness.

*RAPIER* *n. f.* [*rapier*, French; so called  
from the quickness of its motion.] A  
small sword used only in thrusting.

I will be my falsehood to thy heart,  
Where it is strong, with my *rapier's* point. *Shak.*

A soldier of far inferior strength may manage  
a *rapier* in five arms to expertise, as to be an over-  
match for his adversary. *Pope.*

*RAPIER-FISH* *n. f.*

The *rapier* fish, called xiphias, grows sometime  
to the length of five yards: the sword, which grows  
level from the fin to the snout, is here about a yard  
long, at the base four inches over, two edged, and  
pointed exactly like a *rapier*. he preys on fishes,  
having first stabbed them with this sword. *Grew.*

*RAPINE* *n. f.* [*rapina*, Latin; *rapine*,  
French.]

## 1. The act of plundering.

If the poverty of Scotland might, yet the plenty  
of England cannot, excuse the envy and *rapine* of  
the church's rights. *King Charles.*

The logic of a conquering sword may silence,  
but convince it cannot; its efficacy rather breeds  
aversion and abhorrence of that religion, whose first  
addition is in blood and *rapine*. *Deity of Piety.*

## 2. Violence; force.

Her last action overaw'd  
His malice, and with *rapine* sweet became'd  
His fierceness of its fierce intent. *Milton.*

*RAPPER* *n. f.* [from *rap*.] One who  
strikes.

*RAPPORT* *n. f.* [*rappat*, French] Re-  
lation; reference; proportion. A word

introduced by the innovator, *Temple*,  
but not copied by others.

'Tis obvious what *rappers* there is between the  
conceptions and languages in every country, and  
how great a difference this must make in the ex-  
cellence of books. *Temple.*

To *RAPT*. *v. n.* [This word is used by  
*Chapman* for *rapt* improperly, as appears  
from the participle, which from *rapt*  
would be not *rapt*, but *rapted*.] To  
ravisht; to put in ecstacy.

You may safe approve,  
How strong in insatiation to their love  
Their *rapt* tunes are. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

*RAPT*. *n. f.* [from *rap*.] A trance; an  
ecstacy.

*RAPTURE* *n. f.*

## 1. Violent seizure.

And thicke into our ship, he throw his flash:  
That's usst a Locke, or flat, her keele did dash  
With headlong *rapture*. *Chapman.*

2. Ecstacy; transport; violence of any  
pleasing passion; enthusiasm; uncom-  
mon heat of imagination.

Could virtue be seen, it would forget love, and  
adorn it not only into admiration, but *rapture*. *Hydys.*

Musick, when thus applied, raises in the mind  
of the hearer great conceptions; it strengthens  
devotion, and advances piety into *rapture*. *Addison.*  
You grow comel, that once with *rapture* wait. *Pope.*

## 3. Rapidity; haste.

The watry throng,  
Wave rowling after wave, where way they found,  
If steep, with torient *rapture*; if through plain  
Soft-ebbing, not withstod their rock or hill. *At P.*

*RAPTURED* *adj.* [from *rapture*.] Ra-  
vished; transported. A bad word.

He drew  
Such madding daughts of beauty to the soul,  
As for a while o'erwhelm'd his *raptur'd* thought  
With luxury too daring. *Johnson's Sumner.*

*RAPTUROUS* *adj.* [from *rapture*] Ecsta-  
tick; transporting.

Nor will he be able to forbear a *rapturous* ac-  
knowledge of the infinite wisdom and contin-  
uance of the divine artificer. *Blackmore.*

Are the pleasures of it so inviting and *rapturous*?  
is a man bound to look out sharp to plague himself? *Collins.*

*RARE* *adj.* [*rarus*, Latin; *rare*, French;  
in all the senses but the last.]

## 1. Scarce; uncommon; not frequent.

Live to be the show and gaze o' th' time;  
We'll have thee, as our *rarer* mothers are,  
Painted upon a pole. *Shaksp.*

2. Excellent; incomparable; valuable to  
a degree seldom found.

This jealousy  
Is for a precious creature; as she's *rare*,  
Must it be great; and as his person's mighty,  
Must it be violent. *Shaksp.*  
On which was wrought the gods and giants fight,  
*Rare* work, all fill'd with terror and delight. *Cowley.*

Above the rest I judge one beauty *rare*. *Dryden.*

## 3. Thinly scattered.

The cattle in the fields and meadows green,  
These *rare* and solitary, these in flocks  
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upspring. *Milton.*

## 4. Thin; subtle; not dense.

They are of so tender and weak a nature, as  
they affect only such a *rare* and attenuate substance,  
as the spirit of living creatures. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
So eagerly the fiend

O'er bog or steep, through strait, rough, dense, or *rare*,  
With head, hands, wings, or feet, pursues his way. *Milton.*

The



The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the *rare* and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost insensible.

*Newton's Opticks.*

Bodies are much more *rare* and porous than is commonly believed: water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times *rarer* than gold, and gold is so *rare*, as very easily, and without the least opposition, to transmit the magnetick effluvia, and easily to admit quicksilver into its pores, and to let water pass through it.

*Newton.*

5. Raw; not fully subdued by the fire. This is often pronounced *rear*.

New laid eggs, with Bacon's busy cure, Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted *raw*.

*Dryden.*

RA'RESHOW. *n. f.* [This word is formed in imitation of the foreign way of pronouncing *rare show*.] A show carried in a box

The fashions of the town affect us just like a *rare-show*, we have the curiosity to peep at them, and nothing more.

*Pope.*

Of *rare-shows* he sung, and Punch's feats.

*Cory.*

RAREFACTION. *n. f.* [*rarefaction*, Fr. from *rarefy*.] Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before; contrary to condensation.

The water within being rarefied, and by rarefaction resolved into wind, will turn up the smoke.

*Hutton's Architecture.*

When exhalations, shut up in the caverns of the earth by rarefaction or compression come to be thinned, they strive every way to set themselves at liberty.

*Flower.*

RA'REFIABLE. *adj.* [from *rarefy*.] Admitting rarefaction.

TO RAREFY. *v. a.* [*rarefier*, French; *rarius* and *facio*, Latin; *rarefy* were more proper] To make thin: contrary to condense

To the hot equator crowding fast, Where highly *rarefied* the yielding air Admits their steam.

*Thomson.*

TO RAREFY. *v. n.* To become thin.

Earth *rarefies* to dew; expanded more, The subtil dew in air begins to soar.

*Dryden.*

RA'RELY. *adv.* [from *rare*.]

1. Seldom; not often; not frequently.

His temperance in sleep resembled that of his meats, midnight being the usual time of his going to rest, and four or five, and very *rarely* six, the hour of his rising.

*Fel.*

*Hardy* they rise by virtue's aid, who lie Plung'd in the depth of helpless poverty.

*Dryden.*

Vanilla in her bloom, Advanc'd like Atalanta's flay, But *rarely* seen, and seen from far.

*Swift.*

2. Finely; nicely; accurately. This is now seldom used but ironically.

How *rarely* does it meet with this time's guide, When man will'd to love his creature.

*Scarf.*

RA'RINESS. *n. f.* [from *rare*.]

1. Uncommonness; state of happening seldom; infrequency.

Tickling is most in the soles, arm-holes and sides: the cause is the thinness of the skin, joined with the *rareness* of being touched there; for tickling is a light motion of the spirits, which the thinness of the skin, the suddenness and *rareness* of touch, doth further.

*Bacon.*

For the *rareness* and rare effect of that petition I'll infer it as privileged.

*Gloucester.*

Of my heart I now a present make; Accept it as when early fruit we send, And let the *rareness* the small gift commend.

*Dryd.*

2. Value arising from scarcity.

Roses set in a pool, supported with some stay, is matter of *rareness* and pleasure, though of small use.

*Bacon.*

To worthless things, Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I see *Rareness* or use, not nature, value brings.

*Donne.*

3. Thinness; tenuity.

4. Distance from each other; thinness. RA'RITY. *n. f.* [*rarete*, French; *rarity*, Latin.]

1. Uncommonness; infrequency.

Far from being fond of any flower for its *rarity*, if I met with any in a field which pleased me, I give it a place in my garden.

*Spectator.*

2. A thing valued for its scarcity.

Sorrow would be a *rarity* most beloved, If it could become it.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

It would be a *rarity* worth the seeing, could my one shew us such a thing as a perfectly reconciled enemy.

*South.*

I saw three *rarities* of different kinds, which pleased me more than any other shows of the place.

*Addison.*

3. Thinness; subtlety: the contrary to density.

Bodies, under the same outward bulk, have a greater thinness and expansion, or thickness and solidity, which terms, in English, do not signify fully those differences of quantity, therefore I will do it under the names of *rarity* and density.

*Digby.*

This I do, not to draw any argument against them from the universal rest or accurately equal diffusion of matter, but only that I may better demonstrate the great *rarity* and tenuity of their imaginary chaos.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

RA'SCAL. *n. f.* [*rascal*, Saxon, a lean beast.]

1. A mean fellow; a scoundrel; a sorry wretch.

For the *rascal* common, left he cared. And when him all the *rascal* routs appal, Men into stones their with he could transmute.

*Spenser.*

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous To lock such *rascal* counters from his friends; He ready, gods, with all your thunder bolts, Darts him to piece.

*Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

The *rascal* people, thirsting after prey, Join with the traitor.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

But for our gentlemen, The mouse ne'er should the cat, as they did budge, From *rascals* worse than they.

*Shakespeare.*

I am accus'd to rob in that thief's company, the *rascal* hath remov'd my horse.

*Shakespeare.*

Scoundrels are silent to their superiors, but it does not become a man of honour to contest with mean *rascals*.

*L'Estrange.*

Did I not see you, *rascal*, did I not? When you lay snug to snare young Damon's goat?

*Dryden.*

I have sent, to serve my turn, in store, And he's a *rascal* who pretends to more.

*Dryden.*

The poor girl provoked told him he lay'd like a *rascal*.

*See it.*

2. RASCAL deer, are still mentioned for lean deer.

RASCALION. *n. f.* [from *rascal*.] One of the lowest people.

That proud dame Us'd him so like a base *rascalion*, That old P. g.—what d'ye call him—malion, That cut his mistress out of stone, Had not to hand a hearted one.

*Hudibras.*

RASCALITY. *n. f.* [from *rascal*.] The low mean people.

Preceded philosophers judge as ignorantly in their way, as the *rascality* in theirs.

*Glenn.*

Jeroboam having procured his people gods, the next thing was to provide priests, hereupon, to the calves he adds a commission, for the approving, trying, and admitting the *rascality* and lowest of the people to minister in that service.

*South.*

RA'SCALLY. *adj.* [from *rascal*.] Mean; worthless.

Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly *rascally* sheep biter come by some notable shame?

*Shakespeare.*

Our *rascally* porter is fallen fast asleep with the black cloth and sconces, or we might have been tacking up by this time.

*Swift.*

TO RASE. *v. a.* [This word is written *rase* or *raze*: I would write *rase*, when it signifies to strike slightly, *perfringere*; and *raze*, when it signifies to ruin, *delere*; *razer*, French; *raius*, Latin.]

1. To skim; to strike on the surface.

He certifies your lordship, that this night He dream'd the bear had *ras'd* off his helm.

*Shak.*

Was he not in the nearest neighbourhood death? and might not the ballet, that *ras'd* his cheek, have gone into his head?

*South.*

2. To overthrow; to destroy; to root up. Her battering engines bent to *rase* some city.

*Milton.*

3. To blot out by rasure; to erase.

Though of their name in heavenly records now Be no memorial, blotted out and *ras'd*.

*Milton.*

RASK. *n. f.* [from *To rase*.]

1. A cancel.

2. A slight wound

RASH. *adj.* [*rasch*, Dutch.]

1. Hasty; violent; precipitate; acting without caution or reflection.

This is to be bold without shame, *rash* without skill, full of words without wit.

*A. Burn.*

That her pride, O ye best gods! to will you with or me, when the *rash* mood is on me.

*Shak.*

Be not *rash* with thy mouth, and let not thine heat be hateful and a way thing before God, for God is in heaven, and thou upon earth; therefore let thy word be slow.

*Ecclesi.*

Her *rash* hand in a ill hour, Forth reaching to the fruit, she pluck'd, she eat.

*Milton.*

2. Hasty; requiring haste. Not in use.

I have scarce leisure to salute you, My matter is to *rase*.

*Shakespeare's Titus and Coriolanus.*

3. Quick; sudden: as, *rash* gunpowder. Out of use.

RASH. *n. f.* [*rasura*, Italian.]

1. Scurf.

2. [Corrupted probably from *rasch*.] An efflorescence on the body; a breaking out.

RA'SHER. *n. f.* [*rasura lardi*, Latin.] A thin slice of bacon.

If we grow all to be pork eaters, we shall not shortly have a *rasher* on the coals for money.

*Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

White and black was all her homely cheer, And *rasfers* of sing'd bacon on the coals.

*Dryden.*

Quenches his thirst with ale in nut brown bowls, And takes the hasty *rasher* from the rools.

*King.*

RA'SHLY. *adv.* [from *rash*.] Hastily; violently; without due consideration.

This expedition was by York and Falstaff Too *rashly* plotted.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Men are not *rashly* to take that for done, who is not done.

*Bacon.*

He that doth any thing *rashly*, must do it willingly; for he was free to deliberate or not.

*L'Estrange.*

Declare the secret villain, The watch so meanly bafe to ingratiate, So *rashly* brave to dare the sword of Ithacus.

*Smith.*

RA'SHNESS. *n. f.* [from *rash*.] Foolish contempt of danger; inconsiderate heat of temper; precipitation; temerity.

Who teach not what sentence it shall enforce us to give against all churches in the world; in as much as there is not one, but hath had many things established in it, which though the scripture did never command, yet for us to condemn were *rashness*.

*Hick.*

*Nature.*

Nature to youth hot *affness* doth dispende,  
But with cold prudence age doth recompense.

*Dr. Ham.*

In so speaking, we offend indeed against truth;  
yet we offend not properly by falsehood, which is a  
speaking against our thoughts; but by *affness*,  
which is an assuming or denying, before we have  
sufficiently informed ourselves.

*South.*

The vain Moral by his own *affness* wrought,  
Too soon discover'd his ambitious thought,  
Believ'd me he, because I spoke him fair.

*Dryden.*

**RASP.** *n. f.* [*raspo*, Italian.] A deli-  
cious berry that grows on a species of  
the bramble; a raspberry.

Set forrel amongst *rasps*, and the *rasps* will be the  
"smaller."

*Bacon.*

Now will the corinths, now the *rasps* supply  
Delicious draughts, when press'd to wine.

*Philos.*

**To RASP.** *v. a.* [*raspen*, Dutch; *rasper*,  
French; *raspare*, Italian.] To rub to  
powder with a very rough file.

Some authors have advised the *rasping* of these  
bones; but in this case it is needless.

*Wifeman.*

Having prepared hard woods and ivory for the  
lathe with *rasping*, they pitch it between the pikes.

*Maxon.*

**RASP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A large  
rough file, commonly used to wear away  
wood.

Cafe hardening is used by file-cutters, when they  
make coarse files, and generally most *rasps* have  
formerly been made of iron and cafe hardened.

*Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

**RA'SPATORY.** *n. f.* [*raspatour*, French;  
from *rasp*.] A surgeon's rasp.

I put into his mouth a *raspatory*, and pulled  
away the corrupt flesh, and with cauteries burnt  
it to croud.

*Wifeman's Surgery.*

**RA'SPBERRY, or Raspberry.** *n. f.* A kind  
of berry.

Raspberries are of three sorts, the common wild  
one, the large red garden *raspberry*, which is one  
of the pleasiest of fruits, and the white, which  
is little inferior to the red.

*Mortimer's Husb.*

**RASPBERRY-BUSH.** *n. f.* A species of  
bramble.

**RA'SURE.** *n. f.* [*rasura*, Latin.]

1. The act of scraping or shaving.

2. A mark in a writing where something  
has been rubbed out.

Such a writing ought to be free from any vitu-  
peration of *rasure*.

*Ayliffe's Paragon.*

**RAT.** *n. f.* [*ratte*, Dutch; *rat*, French;  
*ratta*, Span.] An animal of the mouse  
kind that infests houses and ships.

Our natures do pursue,

Like *rats* that cavin down their proper bane.

*Shak.*

Make you ready y. ur stiff bits and clubs,  
Rome and her *rats* are at the point of battle.

*Shak.*

I have seen the time, with my long sword I  
would have made you y. ur tall fellows skip like  
*rats*.

*Shakspere.*

Thus horses will kneble at walls, and *rats* will  
gnaw iron.

*Bacon's Tisgar Errors.*

If in despair he goes out of the way like a *rat*  
with a dose of a senick, why he dies nobly.

*Dana.*

**To smell a RAT.** To be put on the watch  
by suspicion, as the cat by the scent of  
a rat; to suspect danger.

Quoth Hudibras, I smell a *rat*,  
Ralpho, thou art a revivator.

*Hudibras.*

**RA'PABLE.** *adj.* [from *rate*.] Set at a  
certain value.

The Dames brought in a reckoning of money  
by ores, pe. oras, I count out of the abby board  
of Burton, that twenty ore were *ra'pable* to two  
marks of silver.

*Candler's Reman.*

**RA'TABLY.** *adv.* Proportionably.

Many times there is no proportion of shot and

powder allowed *ratably* by that quantity of the great  
ordnance.

*Raleigh.*

**RATA'FIA.** *n. f.* A liquor, prepared  
from the kernels of apricots and spirits.

*Bailey.*

**RATA'N.** *n. f.* An Indian cane.

*Ditt.*

**RATCH.** *n. f.* In clockwork, a sort of  
wheel, which serves to lift up the de-  
tents every hour, and thereby make  
the clock strike.

*Bailey.*

**RATE.** *n. f.* [*ratat*, Lat. *rate*, old Fr.]

1. Price fixed on any thing.

How many things do we value, because they  
come at dear *rates* from Japan and China, which  
if they were our own manufacture, common to be  
had, and for a little money, would be neglected?

*Locke.*

I'll not betray the glory of my name,

'Tis not for me, who have preserv'd a state,

To buy an empire at so base a *rate*.

*Dryden.*

The price of land has never changed, in the several  
changes have been made in the *rate* of interest  
by law; nor now that the *rate* of interest is by law  
the same, is the price of land every where the  
same.

*Locke.*

2. Allowance settled.

His allowance was a continual allowance, a daily  
*rate* for every day.

*2 Kings, xxv. 30.*

They obliged themselves to remit after the *rate*  
of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per  
annum, divided into so many monthly payments.

*Adams.*

3. Degree; comparative height or value.

I am a spirit of no common *rate*;

The furnace still doth tend upon my state.

*Shaksp.*

In this did his holiness and godliness appear  
above the *rate* and pitch of other men, in that he  
was so infinitely merciful.

*Calamy.*

To which relation whatsoever is done agreeably,  
is morally and essentially good, and whatsoever is  
done otherwise, is at the same *rate* morally evil.

*Scrub.*

4. Quantity assignable.

In goodly form comes on the enemy;

And by the ground they hide, I judge their number  
Upon or near the *rate* of thirty thousand.

*Shaksp.*

5. That which sets value.

Heretofore the *rate* and standard of wit was very  
different from what it is now a-days: no man was  
then accounted a wit for speaking such things, as  
deserve a *rate*, as tongue cut out.

*South.*

A virtuous heathen is, at this *rate*, as happy  
as a virtuous christian.

*Ayerbury.*

6. Manner of doing any thing; degree  
to which any thing is done:

I have disabled mine estate,

By shewing something a more twolling port,

I than my farm means would grant continuance;

Nor do I now make moan to be abridged

From such a noble *rate*.

*Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

Many of the horse could not march at that *rate*;

nor come up soon enough.

*Clarendon.*

Tom hinting his dislike of some trifle his mis-  
tress had said, she asked him how he would talk to  
her after marriage, if he talked at this *rate* before?

*Adams.*

7. Tax imposed by the parish.

They paid the church and parish *rate*,

And took, but read not the receipts.

*Prior.*

**To RATE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To value at a certain price.

I freely told you, all the wealth I had

Ran in my veins, I was a gentleman;

And yet, den lady,

Rating myself as nothing, you shall see

How much I was a braggart.

*Shakspere.*

We may there be instructed, how to name and  
*rate* all goods, by those that will concur into  
felicity.

*Boyl.*

You seem not high enough your joys to *rate*,

You stand indebted a vast sum to fate,

And should large thanks for the great blessing pay.

*Dryden.*

2. [*Rita*, Islandick.] To chide hastily  
and vehemently.

Go *rate* thy minions, proud insulting boy;

Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms

Before thy sovereign? *Shakspere's Henry VI.*

An old lord of the council *rated* me the other  
day in the street about you, Sir.

*Shakspere.*

What is all that a man enjoys, from a year's con-  
verse, comparable to what he feels for one hour,  
when his conscience shall take him aside and *rate*  
him by himself.

*South.*

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to  
be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill or  
unbecomingness of the faults, rather than a hasty  
*rating* of the child for it.

*Locke.*

**To RATE.** *v. n.* To make an estimate.

In *rating*, when things are thus little and frivo-  
lous, we must not judge by our own pride and  
passions, which count nothing little, but aggrandize  
every affront or injury that is done to ourselves.

*Kittlewell.*

**RATH.** *n. f.* A hill. I know not whence  
derived.

There is a great use among the Irish, to make  
great assemblies upon a *rath* or hill, there to parly  
about matters and wrongs between townships or  
private persons.

*Spenser.*

**RATH.** *adj.* [*rað*, Saxon, quickly.]

Early; coming before the usual time.

Thus is my summer worn away and wasted,

Thus is my harvest hasten'd all to *rathe*,

The ear, that budded late, is burst and bare,

And all my hoped gain is turn'd to care.

*Spenser.*

*Rath* ripe at some, and some of later kind,

Of golden some, and some of purple kind.

*May.*

Bring the *rath* primrose that forsaken die,

The tufted crow-wee and pale jessamine.

*Milton.*

**RA'THER.** *adv.* [This is a comparative  
from *rað*; *rað*, Saxon, soon. Now  
out of use. One may still say, by the  
same form of speaking, *I will sooner do  
this than that*; that is, *I like better to  
do this*.]

1. More willingly; with better liking.

Almighty God desireth not the death of a sinner,  
but *rather* that he should turn from his wicked-  
ness and live.

*Common Prayer.*

2. Preferably to the other; with better  
reason.

'Tis *rather* to be thought, that an heir had no  
such right by divine institution, than that God  
should give such a right, but yet leave it undeter-  
minate who such heir is.

*Locke.*

3. In a greater degree than otherwise.

He fought through the world, but fought in  
vain,

And no where finding, *rather* fear'd her slain.

*Dryden.*

4. More properly.

This is an art,

Which does mend nature, change it *rather*, but

The art itself is nature.

*Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

5. Especially.

You are come to me in a happy time,

The *rather* for I have some sport in hand.

*Shakspere.*

6. **To have RATHER.** [This is, I think,  
a barbarous expression of late intrusion  
into our language, for which it is bet-  
ter to say *will rather*.] To desire in  
preference.

'Tis with reluctance he is provoked by our im-  
penitence to apply the discipline of severity; he *had*  
*rather* mankind should adore him as their patron  
and benefactor.

*Rogers.*

**RATIFICATION.** *n. f.* [*ratification*, Fr.  
from *ratify*] The act of ratifying;  
confirmation.

**RA'TIFIER.** *n. f.* [from *ratify*.] The  
person or thing that ratifies.

*They*

"They cry, 'chuse we Laertes for our king!'"  
The rat flies and props of every word,  
Caps, hands, and tongues applaud it to the clouds.

Shakespeare.

To RATIFY. *v. a.* [*ratum facio*, Lat.]

To confirm; to settle

The church being a body which dieth not, hath  
always power, as occasion requireth, no let, to  
ordain that which never was, than to ratify what  
has been before.

Hooker.

By the help of these, with him above

To ratify the work, we may again

Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights. *Sh. A.*

We have ratified unto them the borders of Ju-  
dæa.

Milton.

God ratified their prayers by the judgment  
brought down upon the head of him whom they  
prayed against.

South.

Tell me, my friend, from whence had'st thou  
the skill,

So nicely to distinguish good from ill?

And what thou art to follow, what to fly,

'Thou to condemn, and that to ratify?' *Dryden.*

RATIO *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Proportion.

Whatever inclinations the rays have, to the plane  
of incidence, the sine of the angle of incidence of  
every ray, considered apart, shall have to the sine of  
the angle of refraction a constant ratio.

Chyrc.

To RATIOCINATE. *v. n.* [*ratiocinor*,  
Latin.] To reason; to argue.

RATIOCINATION. *n. f.* [*ratiocinatio*,  
Lat.] The act of reasoning; the act of  
deducing consequences from premises.

In simple terms, expressing the open notions of  
things, which the second act of reason com-  
poundeth into proposition, and the last into syl-  
logisms and forms of ratiocination.

Brown.

The discerning of that connexion or depend-  
ence which there is betwixt several propositions,  
whereby we are enabled to infer one proposition  
from another, which is called ratiocination, or dis-  
course.

Wilkins.

Can any kind of ratiocination allow Christ all  
the marks of the Messiah, and yet deny him to be  
the Messiah?

South.

Such an inscription would be self-evident with-  
out any ratiocination or study, and could not fail  
constantly to exert its energy in their minds.

Bentley.

RATIOCINATIVE. *adj.* [*from ratiocinate*.]

Argumentative; advancing by process  
of discourse.

Some confutations are so intimately and evi-  
dently connected to, or found in the premises, that  
the conclusion is attained quasi per saltum, and  
without any thing of ratiocinative process, even as  
the eye sees his object immediately, and without  
any previous discourse. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

RATIONAL. *adj.* [*rationalis*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of reasoning.

God decreed to create man after his own image,  
a free and rational agent.

Hammond.

As that which hath a fitness to promote the wel-  
fare of man, considered as a sensitive being, is  
stiled natural good; so that which hath a fitness  
to promote the welfare of man, as a rational, vo-  
luntary and free agent, is stiled moral good; and  
the contrary to it moral evil.

Wilkins.

If it is our glory and happiness to have a rational  
nature, that is endued with wisdom and reason,  
that is capable of imitating the divine nature,  
then it must be our glory and happiness to improve  
our reason and wisdom, to act up to the excellency  
of our rational nature, and to imitate God in all  
our actions, to the utmost of our power.

Lavo.

2. Agreeable to reason.

What higher in her society thou find'st

Attractive, humane, rational, love still.

Milton.

When the conclusion is deduced from the un-  
erring dictates of our faculties, we say the argu-  
ment is rational.

Glennville's Sermon.

If your arguments be rational, (list them in a

VOL. II.

moving a man as the nature of the subject  
will admit; but beware of letting the pathetick part  
swallow up the rational.

Swift

3. Wise; judicious: as, a rational man.

RATIONAL. *n. f.* [*from ratio*, Latin.]

A detail with reasons: as, Dr. Spar-  
row's *Rationale of the Common Prayer*.

RATIONALIST. *n. f.* [*from rational*.]

One who proceeds in his disquisitions  
and practice wholly upon reason.

He often used this comparison: the empirical  
philosophers are like to plimbers, they only lay  
up and use their store: the rationalists are like to  
spiders, they spin all out of their own bowels: but  
give me a philosopher, who, like the bee, hath a  
middle faculty, gathering from abroad, but digest-  
ing that which is gathered by his own virtue.

Bacon

RATIONALITY. *n. f.* [*from rational*.]

1. The power of reasoning.

When God has made rationality the common  
portion of mankind, how came it to be thy in-  
closure?

Government of the Tongue.

2. Reasonableness.

In human occurrence, there have been many  
well directed intentions, whose rationality will  
never bear a rigid examination. *Brown's Fug. Err.*

RATIONALLY. *adv.* [*from rational*.]

Reasonably; with reason.

Upon the proposal of an agreeable object, it  
may rationally be conjectured, that a man's choice  
will rather incline him to accept than to refuse it.

South.

RATIONALNESS. *n. f.* [*from rational*.]

The state of being rational.

RATTSNAKE. *n. f.* [*rat and bans*.] Poison  
for rats; arsenick.

He would throw rattsnake up and down a house,  
where children might come at it.

L'Estrange.

When murder's out, what vice can we advance?  
Unless the new found poisoning trick of France,  
And when their art of rattsnake we have got,  
By way of thanks, we'll send 'em o'er our plot.

Dryden.

I can hardly believe the relation of his being  
poisoned, but sack might do it, though rattsnake  
would not.

Swift to Pope.

RATTEEN. *n. f.* A kind of stuff.

We'll rig in Meath-street Egypt's haughty queen,  
And Anthony shall court her in ratteen.

Swift.

To RATTLE. *v. n.* [*ratelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a quick sharp noise with fre-  
quent repetitions and collisions of bodies  
not very sonorous: when bodies are so-  
norous, it is called jingling.

The quiver rattles against him. *Job, xxxix. 23.*

The noise of a whip, of the rattling of the  
wheels, of prancing horses, and of the jumping  
chariots.

Nabum, iii. 2.

They had, to affright the enemies horses, big  
rattles covered with parchment, and small stones  
within; but the rattling of shot might have done  
better service.

Hayward.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell;  
He forgot his notions as they fell,  
And if they rhym'd and rattled all was well.

Dryden.

There she assembles all her blackest storms,  
And the rude hail in rattling tempest forms.

Addis.

2. To speak eagerly and noisily.

With jealous eyes at distance she hath seen  
Whip ring with Jove the silver-footed queen;  
Then, impotent of tongue, her silence broke,  
Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke.

Dryden.

He is a man of pleasure, and a free-thinker; he  
is an assertor of liberty and property; he rattles it  
out against popery.

Swift.

To RATTLE. *v. a.*

1. To move any thing so as to make a  
rattle or noise.

Her chains she rattles, and her whip she shakes.

Dryden.

2. To stun with a noise; to drive with a  
noise

Sound but another, and another shall,

As loud as thine, rattle the welkin's ear.

And mark the deep-mouth'd thunder. *Shakespeare.*

He should be well enough able to scatter the  
hush as a flight of birds, and rattle away this swarm  
of bees with their king.

Bacon.

3. To scold; to rail at with clamour.

Heating Atop had been beforehand, he sent  
for him in a rage, and ratted him with a thousand  
trifles, and villains for robbing his house. *L'Estr.*

She that would sometimes rattle off her servants  
shinily, now if she saw them drunk, never took  
notice.

Arbutnot.

RATTLE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. A quick noise numbly repeated.

I'll hold ten pound my dream is out;

I'd tell it you but for the rattle

Of those contounded dreams.

Prior.

2. Empty and loud talk.

All this ado about the golden age, is but an  
empty rattle and frivolous conceit.

Hobbes.

3. An instrument, which agitated makes  
a clattering noise.

The rattle of his and the cymbals of Brastien  
nearly enough resemble each other.

Ralegh.

Opinions are the rattles of immature intellects,  
but the advanced reasons have outgrown them.

Glennville's Sermon.

They want no rattles for their froward mood,  
Nor noise to reconcile them to their food.

Dryden.

farewel then wife, and love, and every toy,

The thymes and rattles of the man or boy;

What right, what true, what fit we justly call,

Let this be all my car, for this is all.

Pope.

4. A plant. [*crisla galli*, Latin.] An  
herb resembling a cock's-comb.

RATTLE-HEADED. *adj.* [*rattle and head*.]

Giddy; not steady.

RATTLE-SNAKE. *n. f.* A kind of ser-  
pent.

The rattlesnake is so called, from the rattle at  
the end of his tail.

Grav's Museum.

She loses her being at the very sight of him,  
and drops plump into his arms, like a charmed bird  
into the mouth of a rattlesnake.

Mo's Foundling.

RATTLE-SNAKE Root *n. f.*

Rattlesnake root, called also leueka, belongs to a  
plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as  
a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake.

Hill.

To RAVAGE. *v. a.* [*ravager*, Fr.] To

lay waste; to sack; to rantack; to spoil;

to pillage; to plunder.

Already Caesar

Has ravag'd more than half the globe, and sees

Mankind grown thin by his destructive sword.

His blatts obey, and quit the howling hill,

The shatter'd forest, and the ravag'd vale.

Thomf.

RAVAGE. *n. f.* [*ravage*, French; from  
the verb.] Spoil; ruin; waste.

Some cruel pleasure will from thence arise,

To view the mighty ravage of your eyes.

Would one think 'twere possible to love

To make such ravage in a noble soul?

Addis.

Those savages were not then, what civilized  
mankind is now; but without mutual society,  
without arms of offence, without houses or forti-  
fications, an obvious and exposed prey to the  
ravage of devouring beasts.

Bentley.

RAVAGER. *n. f.* [*from ravage*.] Plun-  
derer; spoiler.

When that mighty empire was overthrown by the  
northern people, vast sums of money were buried to  
escape the plundering of the conquerors; and what  
remained was carried off by those ravagers.

Swift.

RAUCITY. *n. f.* [*raucus*, Lat.] Hoarse-  
ness; loud rough noise.

Inequality not stayed upon, but passing, is rather an increase of sweetness; as in the purling of a wreathed string, and in the raucosity of a trumpet.

Bacon's Natural History.

To RAVE. *v. n.* [*rauen*, Dutch; *réver*, French.]

1. To be delirious; to talk irrationally.

Men who thus rave, we may conclude their brains are turned, and one may as well read lectures at Bedlam as treat with such.

Government of the Tongue.

It soon inteth the whole member, and is accompanied with watching and raving. *Wylmar.*

His gut has wrought her into frenzy, The rages her troubled fancy forms Are incoherent, wild; her words disjointed: Sometimes she raves for murther, light, and air; Nor air, nor light, nor musick calm her pains.

Smith.

2. To burst out into furious exclamations as if mad.

Shall this wild distemper of thy mind, This temper of thy tongue, this rave, and find No opposition?

Handys's Paraphrase on Job.

Our ravings and complaints are but like arrows shot up into the air, at no mark, and so to no purpose.

Temple.

Wonder at my patience, Have I not cause to rave, and beat my breast, To rend my heart with grief, and run distracted?

Adison.

Revenge, revenge, thus raving through the streets,

I'll cry for vengeance. *Scutcheon's Spartan Dame.* He swore he could not leave me, With ten thousand ravings. *Royal Convert.*

3. To be unreasonably fond; with upon before the object of fondness. A colloquial and improper sense.

Another partiality is as fantastical and wild, attributing all knowledge to the ancients or the moderns: this raving upon antiquity, in matter of poetry, Horace has wittily exposed in one of his satires.

Locke.

To RAVEL. *v. a.* [*ravelen*, Dutch, to entangle.]

1. To entangle; to entwine one with another; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex.

If then such praise the Macedonian got, For having rudely cut the Gordian knot, What pity's due to him that could divide Such ravel'd intricacies, has the knot untied, And without stroke to finish a passage made, Whose craft and malice such obstruction laid?

Waller.

2. To unweave; to unknot; as, to ravel out a twist or piece of knit work.

Let him for a pair of watchy knives Or pulling in your neck with his damn'd fingers, Make you a ravel'd knot, and knit out.

Shakespeare.

3. To hurry over in confusion. This seems to be the meaning in *Digby*.

They put it over Lebel's, and pick upon disputing about particular conclusion: that at the first encounter of them single, seem hard to them.

Digby.

To RAVIL. *v. t.*

1. To fall into perplexity or confusion.

As you unwind your love from him, Let it should ravel, and be good to none, You must provide to bottom it in love. *Shakespeare.* Give the reins to wandering thoughts, Rec'd is of his glory's diminution; Till by their own perplexities involv'd, They ravel more, still less resolv'd, But never find self satisfying solution.

Milton.

2. To work in perplexity; to busy himself with intricacies.

It will be needless to ravel far into the records of elder times; every man's memory will suggest many pertinent instances.

Decey of Party.

The humour of raveling into all these mythical or intangled matters, mingling with the interest and passions of princes and of parties, and thereby heightened and inflamed, produced infinite disputes.

Temple.

RAVELIN. *n. s.* [French.] In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers: it is raised before the courlines or counterescarps.

Dia.

RAVEN. *n. s.* [*hæpæn*, Saxon.] A large black fowl, whose cry is supposed ominous.

The raven himself is hoarse That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan Under my battlements. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Come thou day in night, For thou wilt be upon the wings of night, Whiter than snow upon a raven's back. *Shakespeare.* I have been a perfectly white raven, as to bill as well as feathers. *Boyle in Colours.*

He made the greedy ravens to be Elias's caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

On several parts a few rat praise bestows, The ruby lips, and well-proportion'd nose, The snowy skin, the raven's glossy hair, The dimpled cheek. *Dryden's Cyman and Iphigenia.*

The raven once in snowy plume was dress'd, White as the whitest dove's unfull'd breast, His tongue, his prating tongue had chang'd him quite

To sooty blackness from the purest white. *Adison.* Hence Gildon rails, that raven of the pit, Who thrives upon the carcasses of wit. *Young.*

To RAVEN. *v. a.* [*hæpæn*, Saxon, to rob.] To devour with great eagerness and rapacity.

Thirstless ambition that will raven up Thine own life's means. *Shakespeare.*

Our natures do pursue, Like rats that raven down their proper bane, A thirstly evil; and when we drink we die. *Shakespeare.*

The cloysed will That satiate, yet unsatiate desire, that rob Both fill'd and empty, ravening first the lamb, Longs after to the yrbage. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.* There is a conspiracy of the prophets, like a roaring lion ravening the prey. *Ezekiel, xxiii. 25.*

To RAVEN. *v. n.* To prey with rapacity.

Benjamin shall raven as a wolf, in the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil. *Genesis.*

They gaped upon me with their mouths, as a ravening and a roaring lion. *Psalm cxi. 13.*

The more they fed, they raven'd still for more, They drain'd from Dan, and left Beertheba poor; But when some by preferment fill by chance, The Gourmands made it their inheritance. *Dryden.*

Convulsions rack man's nerves and care his breast, His flying life is chas'd by raving pains

Through all his doubles in the winding reins. *Blackmore.*

RAVENOUS. *adj.* [from *raven*] Furiously voracious; hungry to rage.

Thy desires Are wolfish, bloody, starv'd, and ravenous. *Shakespeare.* As when a flock

Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote, Against the day of battle, to a field Where arm'd he encamp'd come flying, lur'd With scent of living carcasses. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

What! the kind simena, That nurs'd me, watch'd my sickness! oh she watch'd me,

As ravenous vultures watch the dying lion. *Smith.*

RAVENOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ravenous*.] With raging voracity.

RAVENOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ravenous*.] Rage for prey; furious voracity.

The ravenousness of a lion or bear are natural to them; yet their mission upon an extraordinary occasion may be an actus imperatus of divine providence. *Hale.*

RAUGHT. the old pret. and part pass. of reach. Snatched; reached; attained.

His tail was stretched out in wondrous length, That to the house of heavenly gods it raught, And with extorted power and borrow'd strength, The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought. *Spenser.*

In like delights of bloody game, He trained was till tiper years he raught, And there abode whilst any beast of name Walk'd in that forest. *Spenser.*

This staff of honour raught, there let it stand, Where best it fits to be, in Henry's hand. *Shakespeare.* The hand of death has raught him. *Shakespeare.* Girtus furiously running in upon Schenden, violently raught from his head his rich cap of fables, and with his horsemen took him. *Ku lles.*

RAVIN. *n. s.* [from *raven*; this were better written *ravenn*.]

1. Prey; food gotten by violence.

The lion strangled for his honesty, and filled his holes with prey, and his dens with ravin. *Nabum.* To me, who with eternal famine pine, Alike is hell, or paradise, or heav'n; There best, where most with ravin I may meet. *Milton.*

2. Rapine; rapaciousness

They might not lie in a condition exposed to the ravin of any vermin that may find them, being unable to escape. *Roy.*

RAVINOLY. *adv.* [from *rave*.] With frenzy; with distraction.

In this depth of muses and divers sorts of discourses, would the ravinoly have remained. *Sidney.*

To RAVISH. *v. a.* [*ravir*, French.]

1. To confusate by force; to deflower by violence.

They ravish'd the women and maids. *Low. v.* They cut thy sister's tongue, and ravish'd her. *Shakespeare.*

2. To take away by violence.

These hairs which thou dost ravish from my chin,

Will quicken and accuse thee. *Shakespeare's King Lear.* Their vow is made

To ransack Troy; within those strong immures The ravish'd Helen sleeps. *Shakespeare.*

His fire appear'd, And all his praise, to every syllable head; But then a rocket, in size more amplified, Then first he ravish'd to him. *Chapman.*

I owe myself the care, My fame and injur'd honour to repair; From thy own tent, proud man, in thy despite, This hand shall ravish thy pretended right. *Dryden.*

3. To delight to rapture; to transport.

Thou has ravish'd my heart. *Cont. iv. 9.* Be thou ravish'd always with her love. *Proverbs.*

RAVISHER. *n. s.* [*ravisseur*, French; from *ravish*.]

1. He that embraces a woman by violence.

They are cruel and bloody, common ravishers of women, and murderers of children. *Spenser.* A ravisher must repair the temporal detriment to the maid, and give her a dowry, or marry her if she desire it. *Taylor.* Turn hence those pointed glories of your eyes! For if more charms beneath those circles rise, So weak my virtue, they so strong appear, I shall turn ravisher to keep you here. *Dryden.*

2. One who takes any thing by violence.

Shall the ravisher display your hair, While the fops envy, and the ladies stare? *Pope.*

RAVISHU-

**RA'VISHINGLY.** *adv.* [from *ravishing*.]  
To extremity of pleasure.

As all the housewives of delities are  
To hear a voice so *ravishingly* fair. *Chapman.*

**RA'VISHMENT.** *n. f.* [*ravissement*, Fr. from *ravish*.]  
1. Violation; forcible conspurcation.

Of his several *ravishments*, betrayings and stealing away of men's wives, came in all those ancient fables of his transformations and all that rabble of Grecian forgeries. *Raleigh.*

Tell them ancient stories of the *ravishment* of chaste maidens. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
I told them I was one of their knight-errants that delivered them from *ravishment*. *Dryden.*

2. Transport; rapture; ecstacy; pleasing violence on the mind.

All things joy, with *ravishment*  
Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze. *Milton.*  
Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould  
Breathe such divine enchanting *ravishment*? *Milton.*

What a *ravishment* was that, when having found out the way to measure Hircio's crown, he leaped out of the bath, and, as if he were suddenly possessed, ran naked up and down! *Wilkins.*

**RAW.** *adj.* [Jipeap, Saxon; *raa*, Danish; *rouw*, Dutch.]

1. Not subdued by the fire.  
Full of great lumps of flesh and gobbets *raw*. *Spenser.*

2. Not covered with the skin.  
All about the wind doth blow,  
And coughing drowns the parson's law;  
And birds sit brooding in the snow,  
And Marian's nose looks red and *raw*. *Shakspeare.*  
If there be quick *raw* flesh in the ridings, it is an old leprosy. *Leviticus, xiii. 10.*

3. Sore.  
This her knight was feeble and too faint,  
And all his sinews waxen weak and *raw*  
Through long imprisonment. *Spenser.*

4. Immature; unripe; not concocted.

5. Unseasoned; unripe in skill.  
Some people very *raw* and ignorant, are very unworthily and untily nominated to places, when men of desert are held back and unpreferred. *Raleigh's Essays.*

People, while young and *raw*, and fitt-natured, are apt to think it an easy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendship a sure price of another man's, but when experience shall have once opened their eyes, they will find that a friend is the gift of God. *South.*

Sails were spread to every wind that blew,  
*Raw* were the sailors, and the depths were new. *Dryden.*

Well I knew  
What perils youthful ardour would pursue,  
Young as thou wert in dangers, *raw* to war. *Dry.*

6. New. This seems to be the meaning.  
I have in my mind  
A thousand *raw* tricks of these bragging jacks. *Shakspeare.*

7. Bleak; chill.  
They carried always with them that weed, as their house, their bed, and their garment; and coming lastly into Ireland, they found there more special use thereof, by reason of the *raw* cold climate. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
Youthful still in your doublet and hose, this *raw* rheumatick day. *Shakspeare.*

Once upon a *raw* and guffy day,  
The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores. *Shak.*

8. Not decocted.  
Distilled waters will last longer than *raw* waters. *Bacon.*

9. Not spun or twisted: as, *raw* silk.  
**RA'WRONED.** *adj.* [*raw* and *bone*.] Having bones scarcely covered with flesh.  
Lean *rawen'd* rascals! who would e'er suppose  
They had such courage? *Shakspeare.*

The wolf was content to harter away a *raw*-bon'd carcass for a smooth and fat one. *L'Estrange.*  
**RA'WHEAD.** *n. f.* [*raw* and *head*.] The name of a spectre, mentioned to fright children.

Hence draw thy theme, and to the stage permit  
*Rawhead* and bloody bones, and hands and feet,  
Ragouts for Tereus or Thyestes diet. *Dryden.*  
Servants awe children, and keep them in subjection, by telling them of *rawhead* and bloody bones. *Locke.*

**RA'WLY.** *adv.* [from *raw*.]

1. In a raw manner.  
2. Unskilfully; without experience.  
3. Newly.

Some crying for a surgeon, some upon the debts they owe, some upon their children *rawly* left. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

**RA'WNESS.** *n. f.* [from *raw*.]

1. State of being raw.  
Chalk helpeth concoction, so it be out of a deep well; for then it cureth the *rawness* of the water. *Bacon.*

2. Unskilfulness.  
Charles V. considering the *rawness* of his seamen, established a pilot major in their examination. *Hakewill.*

3. Hasty manner. This seems to be the meaning in this obscure passage  
Why in that *rawness* left his wife and children,  
Without leave taking? *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

**RAY.** *n. f.* [*raie*, *rayon*, French; *radius*, Latin.]

1. A beam of light.  
These eyes that roll in vain  
To find thy piercing *ray*, and find no dawn. *Mit.*  
The least light, or part of light, which may be stoped alone, or do or suffer any thing alone, which the rest of the light doth not or suffers not, I call a *ray* of light. *Newton.*

Sol through white curtains shot a tim'rous *ray*,  
And op'd those eyes that must eclipse the day. *Pope.*

2. Any lustre corporeal or intellectual.  
The an sharpen'd his visual *ray*. *Milton.*  
He now, observant of the parting *ray*,  
Eyes the calm sunset of thy various day. *Pope.*

3. [*Raye*, French; *raia*, Latin.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

4. [*Lolium*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*  
To **RAY.** *v. a.* [*raye*, French; from the noun.] To break; to mark in long lines. An old word.

Beside a bubbling fountain low the lay,  
Which she increased with her bleeding heart,  
And the clean waves with purple gore did *ray*. *Spenser.*

His horse is *rayed* with the yellows. *Shakspeare.*  
Was ever man so beaten? was ever man so *rayed*?  
was ever man so weary? *Shakspeare.*

**RAY.** for array. *Spenser.*

**RAZE.** *n. f.* [*rayz*, a root, Spanish.] A root of ginger. This is commonly written *race*, but less properly.

I have a gammon of bacon and two *razes* of ginger to be delivered. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

To **RAZE.** *v. a.* [*razer*, French; *rasa*, Latin.] See **RASE**.

1. To overthrow; to ruin; to subvert.  
Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built  
forever, but yet a temple of your deity, to be *razed*? *Sidney.*

He yolketh your rebellious necks,  
*Razeth* your cities, and tubverts your towans. *Shak.*  
It grieved the tyrant, that to bate a town should so long hold out, so that he would threaten to *raze* it. *Knelso.*  
Sliced christian blood, and opulous cities *raze*;  
Because they're taught to use some different phrase. *Mallet.*

We touch'd with joy  
The royal hand that *razed* unhappy Troy. *Dryden.*  
The place would be *razed* to the ground, and its foundations sown with salt. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To efface.  
Fatal this marriage; cancelling your fame,  
*Razing* the characters of your renown. *Shakspeare.*  
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,  
*Raze* out the written troubles of the brain. *Shakspeare.*

He in derision sets  
Upon their tongues a various spirit, to *raze*  
Quite out their native language; and instead,  
To sow a jangling noise of words. *Milton.*

3. To extirpate.  
I'll find a day to massacre them all,  
And *raze* their faction and their family. *Shakspeare.*  
**RA'ZOR.** *n. f.* [*rafor*, Latin.] A knife with a thick blade and fine edge used in shaving.

Zeal, except ordered aright, useth the *razor* with such eagerness, that the life of religion is thereby hazarded. *Hickok.*

These words are *razors* to my wounded heart. *Shakspeare.*

Those thy boist'rous locks, not by the sword  
Of noble warrior, so to stain his honour,  
But by the barber's *razor* best subdued. *Milton.*  
*Razor* makers generally clip a small bar of Venice steel between two small bars of Flemish steel, and weld them together, to strengthen the back of the *razor*. *Mason.*

As in smooth oil the *razor* best is whet,  
So wit is by politeness sharpest set:  
Their want of edge from their offence is seen;  
Both pain us least when exquisitely keen. *Young.*

**RAZORS of a boar.** A bear's tusks.  
**RA'ZOURABLE.** *adj.* [from *razor*.] Fit to be shaved. Not in use.

New born chins be rough and *razourable*. *Shak.*

**RA'ZORFISH.** *n. f.*  
The sheath or *razorfish* resembleth in length and bigness a man's finger. *Crisp.*

**RA'ZURE.** *n. f.* [*rasure*, French; *rasura*, Latin.] Act of crasing.

Oh! your desert speaks loud;  
It will deliver with characters of bias  
A forced residence, 'gainst the tooth of time  
And *razure* of oblivion. *Shakspeare.*

**RE.** Is an inseparable particle used by the Latins, and from them borrowed by us to denote iteration or backward action: as, *return*, to come back; to *revive*, to live again; *repercussion*, the act of driving back: reciprocation, as, to *recriminate*. It is put almost arbitrarily before verbs and verbal nouns, so that many words so compounded will perhaps be found, which it was not necessary to infer. It sometimes adds little to the simple meaning of the word, as in *rejoice*.

**REACCE'SS.** *n. f.* [*re* and *access*.] Visit renewed.

Let pass the quailing and withering of all things  
by the recess, and their reviving by the *reaccess* of the sun. *Hakewill.*

To **REACH.** *v. a.* ancient preterite *raught*. [*racan*, Saxon.]

1. To touch with the hand extended.  
Round the tree

They longing stood, but could not *reach*. *Milton.*  
What are riches, empire, power,  
But larger means to gratify the will;  
The steps by which we climb to life and *reach*  
Our wish, and that obtained, down with a scaffold-  
ing  
Of scepters, crowns and thrones: they've seiz'd  
their end,  
And there like lumber to be left and scorn'd? *Conf's rage.*



2. To arrive at; to attain any thing distant; to strike from a distance.

*The coast so long desir'd*

*Thy troops shall reach, but having reach'd, repent.*

*Dryden.*

What remains I evend thus, we have no more a positive notion of, than a mariner has of the depth of the sea; where, having let down his sounding line, he is at the bottom.

*Locke.*

It would last perhaps before this letter reaches your hands.

*Pope.*

3. To strike from a distant place.

O pat on my, thy present aid afford,  
That I may reach the boat!

*Dryden.*

4. To fetch from some place distant, and give.

He reached me a full cup. 2 *Ephes.* xiv. 39.

5. To bring forward from a distant place.

Reach nether thy finger, and behold my hands;  
And reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side.

*John.* xx. 27.

6. To hold out; to stretch forth.

These kinds of goodness are so nearly united to the things which define them, that we scarcely perceive the appetite to stir in reaching forth her hand towards them.

*Hooker.*

7. To attain; to gain; to obtain.

The best accounts of the appearances of nature, which human penetration can reach, come short of its reality.

*Cryne.*

8. To transfer.

Through such hands

The knowledge of the gods is reach'd to man.

*Rom.*

9. To penetrate to.

Whatever alterations are made in the body, if they reach not the mind, there is no perception.

*Locke.*

10. To be adequate to.

The law reached the intention of the promoters, and this act fix'd the natural price of money. To be. If these examples of grown men reach not the case of children, let them examine.

*Locke.*

11. To extend to.

Thy desire leads to no excess that reaches blame.

*Milton.*

Her imprecations reach not to the tomb,

They shut not out society in death. *Addison's Caro.*

12. To extend; to spread abroad.

Trees reach'd too far their pamper'd boughs.

*Milton.*

13. To take in the hand.

Let him reach of the tree of life, and eat. *Milton.*

## TO REACH. v. n.

1. To be extended.

We hold that the power which the church hath lawfully to make laws, doth extend unto sundry things of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and such other matters whereto their opinion is, that the church's authority and power doth not reach.

*Hooker.*

The new world reaches quite across the world gone in one topic to the other.

*Boyle.*

When men pursue their thoughts of space, they are apt to stop at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end too, and reach'd no farther.

*Locke.*

If I do not ask any thing improper, let me be housed by Theodosius; my vow reaches no farther than the grave.

*Addison.*

The influence of the stars reaches to many events, which are not to the power of reason.

*Dryden.*

2. To be extended far.

Great men have reaching hands. *Shakespeare.*

3. To penetrate.

He hath delivered them into your hand, and ye have slay'd them in a rage, that reaches up into heaven.

*2 Chron.* xiv. 14.

We reach forward into futurity, and bring up to our thoughts objects laid in the remote depths of time.

*Addison.*

To make efforts to attain.

With a fallow always supply new line, and find

the plummet sink without stopping, he would be in the posture of the mind, reaching after a positive idea of infinity.

*Locke.*

## REACH. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Act of touching or seizing by extension of the hand.

2. Power of reaching or taking in the hand.

There may be in a man's reach, a book containing pictures and discourse, capable to delight and instruct him, which yet he may never have the will to open.

*Locke.*

3. Power of attainment or management.

In actions within the reach of power in him, a man is as free as it is possible for freedom to make him.

*Locke.*

4. Power; limit of faculties.

Our sight may be considered as a more diffusive kind of touch, that brings into our reach some of the most remote parts of the universe.

*Addison.*

Be sure yourself and your own reach to know,  
How far your genius, taste, and learning go.

*Pope.*

5. Contrivance; artful scheme; deep thought.

Drawn by others, who had deeper reaches than themselves to matters which they least intended.

*Hayward.*

Some, under types, have affected obscurity to amuse and make themselves admired for profound reaches.

*Honour.*

6. A fetch; an artifice to attain some distant advantage.

The duke of Parma had particular reacher and ends of his own underhand, to cross the design.

*Bacon.*

7. Tendency to distant consequences.

Strain not my speech

To grosser issues, nor to larger reach,

Than to suspicion. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

8. Extent.

The confines met of empyrean heav'n,  
And of this world; and on the left hand, hell  
With long reach interpos'd. *Milton's Paradise I. st.*

## TO REACT. v. a. [re and act.] To return the impulse or impression.

The lungs being the chief instrument of sanguification, and acting strongly upon the chyle to bring it to an animal fluid, must be reacted upon as strongly.

*Arbutnot.*

Cut off your hand, and you may do  
With t' other hand, the work of two;  
Because the soul her power contracts,  
And on the brother limb reacts. *Swift's Miscel.*

## REACTION. n. f. [reaction, French; from react.] The reciprocation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body on which such impression is made: action and reaction are equal.

Do not great bodies conserve their heat the longest, their part heating one another; and may not great, dense, and fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, emit light so copiously, as, by the emission and reaction of its light, and the reflections and refractions of its rays, within its pores, to grow still hotter till it comes to a certain period of heat, such as is that of the sun?

*Newton's Opticks.*

Alimentary substances, of a mild nature, act with small force upon the solids, and as the action and reaction are equal, the smallest degree of force in the solids digests them.

*Arbutnot.*

## READ. n. f. [nab, Saxon; read, Dutch.]

1. Counsel.

The man is blest that hath not lent

To wicked read his ear.

*Sternhold.*

2. Saying; saw. This word is in both senses obsolete.

This reads is ripe that oftentimes

Great cumbres fall unloft,

In humble dales is footing fast,

The trade is not so tickle.

*Spenser.*

## TO READ. v. a. pret. read; part. pass. read. [nab, Saxon.]

1. To peruse any thing written.

I have seen her take forth paper, write upon't,  
read it, and afterwards seal it.

*Shakespeare.*

The passage you must have read, though since  
slip out of your memory.

*Pope.*

If we have not leisure to read over the book  
itself regularly, then by the titles of chapters we may  
be directed to peruse several sections.

*Watts.*

2. To discover by characters or marks.

An armed corse did lie,

In whose dead face he read great magnanimity.

*Sperfiere.*

3. To learn by observation.

These about her

From her shall read the perfect ways of honour.

*Shakespeare.*

4. To know fully.

O most delicate friend!

Who is't can read a woman?

*Shakespeare.*

## TO READ. v. n.

1. To perform the act of perusing writing.

It shall be with him, and he shall read therein,  
that he may learn to the Lord. *Deut.* xviii. 19.

2. To be studious in books.

'Tis sure that Fleury reads.

*Taylor.*

3. To know by reading.

I have read of an eastern king, who put a judge  
to death for an iniquitous sentence.

*Swift.*

## READ. particip. adj. [from read; the verb read is pronounced read; the preterite and participle read.] Skillful by reading.

Virgil's shepherds are too well read in the philosophy of Epicurus.

*Dryden.*

We have a poet among us, of a genius as exalted as his stature, and who is very well read in

Longinus his treatise concerning the sublime.

*Addison.*

## READING. n. f. [from read.]

1. Study in books; perusal of books.

Though reading and conversation may furnish us with many ideas of men and things, yet it is our own meditation must form our judgment.

*Watts on the Mind.*

Let reading than makes felons scarce,

Let human genius than God gives an apt,

Can make a Gibber.

*Pope.*

2. A lecture; a prelection.

3. Public recital.

The Jews had their weekly reading of the law.

*Hooker.*

Give attendance to reading, exhortation and doctrine.

*1 Timothy.*

4. Variation of copies.

That learned prelate has restored some of the readings of the authors with great sagacity.

*Arbutnot on Coms.*

## REACTION. n. f. [re and adeptus, Latin.] Recovery; act of regaining.

Will any say, that the reaction of Trevigi was matter of scruple?

*Bacon.*

## READER. n. f. [from read.]

1. One that peruses any thing written.

As we must take care that our words and sense be clear, so if the obscurity happen through the hearers or readers want of understanding, I am not to answer for them.

*Ben Jonson.*

2. One studious in books.

Basil's altars and the dire decrees

Of hard Eusebius, every reader sees.

*Dryden.*

3. One whose office is to read prayers in churches.

He got into orders, and became a reader in a parish church at twenty pounds a year.

*Swift.*

## READERSHIP. n. f. [from reader.] The office of reading prayers.

When they have taken a degree, they get into orders, and solicit a readership.

*Swift's Miscel.*

## READILY. adv. [from ready.] Expre-

directly.

ditely; with little hinderance or delay.

My tongue obey'd, and readily could name  
Whate'er I saw. *Milton.*

Those very things, which are declined as impossible, are *readily* practicable in a case of extreme necessity. *Scrub.*

I *readily* grant, that one truth cannot contradict another. *Locke.*

Every one sometime or other dreams that he is reading papers, in which case the invention prompts to *readily*, that the mind is imposed upon. *Adajson.*

**READINESS.** *n. f.* [from *ready*.]

1. Expediteness; promptitude.

He would not forget the *readiness* of their king in aiding him when the duke of Bretagne sought him. *Bacon.*

He opens himself to the man of business with reluctance, but offers himself to the visit of a friend with facility and all the meeting *readiness* of desire. *Scrub.*

2. The state of being ready or fit for any thing.

Have you an army *ready*?

The centurions and their charges already in the entertainment to be on foot at an hour's warning.

I am joyful to hear of their *readiness*. *Shakspeare.*  
They remained near a month, that they might be in *readiness* to attend the motion of the army. *Clarendon.*

3. Facility; freedom from hinderance or obstruction.

Nature has provided for the *readiness* and easiness of speech. *Holder.*

4. State of being willing or prepared.

A pious and well-disposed mind, attended with a *readiness* to obey the known will of God, is the surest means to enlighten the understanding to a belief of Christianity. *Scrub.*

Then conviction grew so strong, that they embraced the same truths, and laid down their lives, or were always in a *readiness* to do it, rather than depart from them. *Addison.*

**READMISSION.** *n. f.* [re and *admission*.]

The act of admitting again.

In an exhausted receiver, animals, that seem as they were dead, revive upon the *readmission* of fresh air. *Arbutnot.*

**TO READMIT.** *v. a.* [re and *admit*.]

To set in again.

These evils I deserve,  
Yet despair not of his final pardon,  
Whose ear is ever open, and his eye  
Gracious to *readmit* the suppliant. *Milton.*

After twenty minutes I *readmitted* the air. *Dub.*

**TO REARM.** *v. a.* [re and *arm*.] To decorate again; to deck a-new.

The streams now change their languid blue,  
Regain their glory, and their fame renew,  
With scarlet honours *rearm* the tide. *Blackmore.*

**READY.** *adj.* [næb, Sax. *redo*, Swedish; *pnabe*, nimble, Saxon.]

1. Prompt; not delayed.

These commodities yield the *readiest* money of any in this kingdom, because they never fail of a price abroad. *Temple.*

He overlook'd his hands; their pay was just  
And ready: for he scorn'd to go on trust. *Dryden.*

2. Fit for a purpose; not to seek.

All things are *ready*, if our minds be so;  
Perish the man whose mind is backward now! *Shakspeare.*

Make you *ready* your stiff barn and clubs;  
Rome and her rats are at the point of battle. *Shak.*

One hand the sword, and one the pen employs,  
And in my lap the *ready* paper lies. *Dryden.*

The sacred priests with *ready* knives bereave  
The beasts of life, and in full bowls receive  
The streaming blood. *Dryden's Æneis.*

3. Prepared; accommodated to any de-

sign, so as that there can be no delay.

Trouble and anguish shall prevail against him, as a king *ready* to the battle. *Job, xv. 24.*

Death *ready* stands to interpose his dart. *Milton.*  
The word which I have given, I'll not revoke;  
If he be brave, he's *ready* for the stroke. *Dryden.*

The imagination is always restless, and the will, reason being laid aside, is *ready* for every extravagant project. *Locke.*

4. Willing; eager; quick.

Men, when their actions succeed not as they would, are always *ready* to impute the blame thereof unto the lieutenants, so as to excuse their own follies. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

A cloud that is more *ready* to bestow his drops upon the sea, than on the land. *Illyday.*

They who should have helped him to mend things were *readier* to promote the disorders by which they might thrive, than to let a-foot frugality. *Davenant.*

5. Being at the point; not distant; near; about to do or be.

He knoweth that the day of darkness is *ready* at hand. *Job.*

Satan *ready* now  
To stoop with weary'd wings and willing feet  
On this world. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

6. Being at hand; next to hand.

A sapling pine he wrench'd from out the ground,  
The *readiest* weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*

7. Facile; easy; opportune; near.

Sometimes the *readiest* way, which a wise man hath to conquer, is to fly. *Hooker's Preface.*

The race elect,  
Safe towards Canaan from the shore advance  
Through the wild desert, not the *readiest* way. *Milt.*

Proud of their conquest, prouder of their prey,  
They leave the camp, and take the *readiest* way. *Dryden.*

The *ready* way to be thought mad, is to contend that you are not so. *Spittam.*

8. Quick; not done with hesitation.

A *ready* consent often subjects a woman to contempt. *Clayton.*

9. Expedite; nimble; not embarrassed; not slow.

Those, who speak in publick, are much better accepted, when they can deliver their discourse by the help of a lively genius and a *ready* memory, than when they are forced to read all. *Watts.*

For the most part there is a finer sense, a clearer mind, a *readier* apprehension, and gentler dispositions in that sex, than in the other. *Law.*

10. To make **READY.** An elliptick expression for, to make things *ready*. To make preparations.

He will shew you a large upper room; there make *ready* for us. *Mark, xiv. 15.*

**READY.** *adv.* Readily; so as not to need delay.

We will go *ready* armed before the children of Israel. *Numbers.*

**READY.** *n. f.* Ready money. A low word.

Lord Strut was not flush in *ready*, either to go to law, or clear old debts. *Arbutnot.*

**REAFFIRMANCE.** *n. f.* [re and *affirmance*.] Second confirmation.

Causes of deprivation are a conviction before the ordinary of a writ maintaining any doctrine contrary to the thirty-nine articles, or a persisting therein without revocation of his error, or a *re-affirmance* after such revocation. *Ayliffe.*

**REAL.** *adj.* [real, French; *realis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to things, not persons; not personal.

Many are perfect in men's humours, that are not greatly capable of the real part of business, which is the constitution of one that hath studied men more than books. *Bacon.*

2. Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine.

We do but describe an imaginary world, that is but little akin to the *real* one. *Glanville's Scripps.*

When I place an imaginary name at the head of a character, I examine every letter of it, that it may not bear any resemblance to one that is *real*. *Addison.*

Imaginary distempers are attended with *real* and unfeigned sufferings, that enfeeble the body, and dissipate the spirits. *Blackmore.*

The whole strength of the Arian cause, *real* or artificial, all that can be of any force either to convince, or deceive a reader. *Waterland.*

3. [in law.] Consisting of things immovable, as land.

I am hastening to convert my small estate, that is personal, into *real*. *Child or Trade.*

**REALGAR.** *n. f.* A mineral.

*Realgar* or sandarckia is red arsenick. *Harris.*  
Put *realgar* hot into the midst of the quicksilver, whereby it may be condensed as well within as without. *Bacon.*

**REALITY.** *n. f.* [*realité*, French; from *real*.]

1. Truth; verity; what is, not what merely seems.

I would have them well versed in the Greek and Latin poets, without which a man fancies that he understands a critic, when in *reality* he does not comprehend his meaning. *Addison.*

The best accounts of the appearances of nature in any single instance human penetration can reach, comes infinitely short of its *reality* and internal constitution, for who can search out the Almighty's works to perfection? *Chayce.*

My neck may be an idea to you, but it is a *reality* to me. *Blair.*

2. Something intrinsically important; not merely matter of show.

Of that still the more thou know'st,  
The more she will acknowledge thee her head,  
And to *realize* yield all her shows,  
Made so dear to thy delight the more. *Milton.*

**TO REALIZE.** *v. a.* [*realiser*, French; from *real*.]

1. To bring into being or act.

Thus we *realize* what Archimedes had only in hypothesis, weighing a single grain against the globe of earth. *Glanville.*

As a diocesan, you are like to exemplify and *realize* every word of this discourse. *South.*

2. To convert money into land.

**REALLY.** *adv.* [from *real*.]

1. With actual existence.

We shall at last discover in what persons this holiness is inherent *really*, in what condition it is inherent perfectly, and consequently in what other sense it may be truly and properly affirmed that the church is holy. *Pearson.*

There cannot be a more important case of conscience for men to be resolved in, than to know certainly how far God accepts the will for the deed, and how far he does not, and to be informed truly when men do *really* will a thing, and when they have *really* no power to do what they have willed. *South.*

2. In truth; truly; not seemingly only.

Nothing properly is his duty but what is *really* his interest. *Williams.*

The understanding represents to the will things *really* evil, under the notion of good. *South.*

These orators inflame the people, whose anger is *really* but a short fit of madness. *Swift.*

They even affect to be more pleased with dress, and to be more fond of every little ornament, than they *really* are. *Law.*

3. It is a slight corroboration of an opinion.

Why *really* sixty-five is somewhat old. *Young.*

**REALM.** *n. f.* [*royaume*, French.]

## 1. A kingdom; a king's dominions.

Is there any part of that *realm*, or any nation therein, which have not yet been subdued to the crown of England? *Spenser.*

They had gathered a wise council to them Of every *realm* that did debate this business. *Shak.*  
A son whose worthy deeds

Raise him to be the second in that *realm*. *Milton.*

## 2. Kingly government. This sense is not frequent

I learn each small people's genius, policies, The art's republic, and the *realm* of bees. *Pope.*

**REALTY.** *n. f.* [A word peculiar, I believe, to *Milton.*]

O heaven, that such resemblance of the Highest should yet remain, where faith and *reality* remain not! *Milton's Paradise L. st.*

*Reality* means not in this place reality in opposition to thow, but loyalty, for the Italian dictionary explains the adjective *reale* by loyal. *Pierce.*

**REAM.** *n. f.* [*rame*, French; *riem*, Dut.]

A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

All vain petitions mounting to the sky, With *reams* abundant this abode supply. *Pope.*

**TO REANIMATE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *animo*, Latin.] To revive; to restore to life.

We are our reanimated ancestors, and antedate their resurrection. *Gloucester's Stroph.*

The young man left his own body breathless on the ground, while that of the doe was reanimated. *Spenser.*

**TO RIANNEX.** *v. a.* [*re* and *annex*.] To annex again.

King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to repurchase and reannex that duchy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**TO REAP.** *v. a.* [*reap*, Saxon.]

## 1. To cut corn at harvest.

From Ireland come I with my strength, And reap the harvest which that raucal fow'd. *Shak.*  
When ye reap the harvest, thou shalt not wholl reap the corners of thy field. *Leviticus, xix. 9.*

The hire of the labourers, which have reaped down your fields, is kept back by fraud. *James.*

2. To gather; to obtain. It is once used by *Shakespeare* in an ill sense.

They that love the religion which they profess may have failed in choice, but yet they are sure to reap what benefit the same is able to afford. *Hooker.*

What sudden anger's this? how have I reaped it? *Shakespeare.*

This is a thing,

Which you might from relation likewise reap, Being much spoke of. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Our sins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's justice from reaping that glory in our calamities, which we robbed him of in our prosperity. *King Charles.*

**TO RIAP.** *v. n.* To harvest.

They that sow in tears, shall reap in joy. *Psalms.*

**REAPLER.** *n. f.* [from *reap*.] One that cuts corn at harvest.

From hungry reapers they then sheaves withhold. *Saunders.*

Here Ceres' gifts in waving prospect stand, And nodding tempt the joyful reaper's hand. *Pope.*

A thousand forms he sees, And first a reaper from the field appears, Sweating he walks, while loads of golden grain O'ercharge his shoulders of the forming swain. *Pope.*

**REAPINGHOOK.** *n. f.* [reaping and hook.]

A hook used to cut corn in harvest.

Some are bid'd to vow it looks Most plainly done by thieves with reaping-hooks. *Dryden.*

**REAR.** *n. f.* [*arriere*, French]

The hinder troop of an army, or the

rear line of a fleet.

The rear admiral, an arch pirate, was afterwards slain with a great shot. *Knell.*

Argive chiefs Fled from his well-known face, with wonted fear, As when his thundering sword and pointed spear Drove headlong to their ships, and gleam'd the rear. *Dryden.*

The last class; the last in order.

Coins I place in the rear, because made up of both the other. *Precban.*

Snowy headed winter leads, Yellow autumn brings the rear. *Waller.*

**REAR.** *adj.* [*hwepe*, Saxon.]

Raw; half roasted; half sodden.

Early. A provincial word.

O'er yonder hill does faint the dawn appear, Then why does Cuddy leave his cot for rear? *Gay.*

**TO REAR.** *v. a.* [*arjanan*, Saxon.]

## 1. To raise up.

All the people shouted with a loud voice, for the rearing up of the house of the Lord. *Edras.*

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank Your tribes? *Milton.*

## 2. To lift up from a fall.

Down again the fell unto the ground, But he quickly reared up again. *Spenser.*

In adoration at his feet I fell Submits: he rears him. *Milton.*

## 3. To move upwards.

Up to a hill mon his steps he rear'd, From whole high top to ken the prospect round. *Milton.*

## 4. To bring up to maturity.

No creature goeth to generate, whilst the female is busy in sitting or rearing her young. *Bacon.*

They were a very hardy breed, and reared their young ones without any care. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

They flourish'd long in tender bliss, and rear'd A numerous offspring, lovely like themselves. *Thomson.*

## 5. To educate; to instruct.

He wants a father to protect his youth, And rear him up to virtue. *Southern.*

They have in every town public nurseries, where all parents, except cottagers and labourers, are obliged to send their infants to be reared and educated. *Swift.*

## 6. To exalt; to elevate.

Charity decent, modest, easy, kind, Softens the high, and rears the abject mind. *Prior.*

To rear, or to stir up.

Intoxicating words he goes, And rears the tusked bear to rear, With well mouth'd hounds and pointed spear. *Dryden.*

To raise; to breed.

No flesh from market-towns our peasant sought; He rear'd his frugal meat, but never bought. *Harte.*

**REARWARD.** *n. f.* [from *rear*.]

## 1. The last troop.

He from the beginning began to be in the rearward, and before they left fighting was too far off. *Sidney.*

The standard of Dan was the rearward of the camp. *Numbers.*

## 2. The end; the tail; a train behind.

Why follow'd not, when the laid Tybalt's dead, Thy father or thy mother?

But with a rearward following Tybalt's death, Romeo is banished. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

## 3. The latter part. In contempt.

He was even in the rearward of the fashion. *Shakespeare.*

**REARMOUSE.** *n. f.* [more properly *rearmouse*; *hwepe* mur, Sax.] The leather-winged bat.

Some war with rearmice for their leathern wings To make my small elves coats. *Shakespeare.*

Of flying fische the wings are not feathers, but a thin kind of skin, like the wings of a bat or rearmouse. *Ablot.*

**TO REASCEND.** *v. n.* [*re* and *ascend*.]

To climb again.

When as the day the heaven doth adorn, I wish that night the noxious day would end; And when as night hath us of light forlorn, I wish that day would shortly reascend. *Spenser.*

Taught by the heavenly muse to venture down The dark descent, and up to reascend. *Milton.*

These puissant legions, whose exile Hath empty'd heav'n, shall fail to reascend, Self-raisd, and repossess their native seat. *Milton.*

**TO REASCEND.** *v. a.* To mount again.

When the god his fury had allay'd, He mounts aloft, and reascends the skies. *Addison.*

**REA'SON.** *n. f.* [*raison*, French; *ratio*, Latin.]

## 1. The power by which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences; the rational faculty; discursive power.

*Raison* is the director of man's will, discovering in action what is good; for the laws of well-doing are the dictates of right *reason*. *Hooker.*

Though brutish that contest and foul, When *reason* hath to deal with force, yet so Most reason is that *reason* overcome. *Milton.*

I appeal to the common judgment of mankind, whether the humane nature be not so firm'd, as to acquiesce in such a moral certainty, as the nature of things is capable of; and if it were otherwise, whether that *reason* which belongs to us, would not prove a burden and a torment to us, rather than a privilege, by keeping us in a continual suspense, and thereby rendering our conditions perpetually restless and unquiet. *Hobbes.*

Dim, as the borrow'd beams of moon and stars To lonely, weary, wandering travellers, Is *reason* to the soul: and as on high, Those rowling fires discover both the sky, Not light us here, so *reason*'s glimmering ray Was lent, not to assure our doubtful way, But guide us upward to a better day. *Dryden.*

It would be well, if people would not lay so much weight on their own *reason* in matters of religion, as to think every thing impossible and absurd, which they cannot conceive. how often do we contradict the right rules of *reason* in the whole course of our lives? *reason* itself is true and just, but the *reason* of every particular man is weak and wavering, perpetually sway'd and turned by his interests, his passions, and his vices. *Swift.*

**2. Cause; ground or principle.**

What the apostles deemed rational and probable means to that end, there is no *reason* or probability to think should ever in any produce this effect. *Hammond.*

Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things, but there is a natural and eternal *reason* for that goodness and virtue, and against vice and wickedness. *Tillotson.*

**3. Cause efficient.**

Spain is thus sown of people, partly by *reason* of the fertility of the soil, and partly their natives are exhausted by so many employments in such vast territories as they possess. *Bacon.*

Such a benefit, as by the antecedent will of Christ is intended to all men living, though all men, by *reason* of their own demerits, do not actually receive the fruit of it. *White.*

The *reason* of the motion of the balance in a wheel watch, is by the motion of the next wheel. *Hale.*

By *reason* of the sickness of a reverend prelate, I have been over-ruled to approach this place. *Apollon.*

I have not observed equality of numbers in my verse; partly by *reason* of my haste, but more especially because I would not have my sense a slave to syllables. *Dryden.*

**4. Final cause.**

*Reason*, in the English language, sometimes is taken for true and clear principles, sometimes for clear and fair deductions; sometimes for the cause, particularly the final cause. *Locke.*

**5. Argu-**

5. Argument; ground of persuasion; motive.

I mark the business from the common eye  
For sundry weighty reasons. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

If it be natural, ought we not rather to conclude,  
that there is some ground and reason for these  
tears, and that nature hath not planted them in us  
to no purpose? *Tillotson.*

If we commemorate any mystery of our redemption;  
of article of our faith, we ought to confirm  
our belief of it, by considering all those reasons upon  
which it is built, that we may be able to give a  
good account of the hope that is in us. *Nelson.*

6. Ratiocination; discursive act.

When the rates things, and moves from ground  
to ground,

The name of reason she obtains by this;  
But when by reason she the truth hath found,  
And standeth fixt, she understanding is. *Davies.*

7. Clearness of faculties.

Lovers and madmen have their seething brains,  
Such shaping fantasies that apprehend  
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shakespeare.*

When valour preys on reason,  
It eats the sword it fights with. *Shakespeare.*

8. Right; justice.

I was promis'd on a time,  
To have reason for my rhyme:  
From that time unto this season,  
I receiv'd nor rhyme nor reason. *Spenser.*

—Ay, and resolv'd withal  
To do myself thus reason and this tight. *Shakespeare.*  
The papists ought in reason to allow them all  
the excuses they make use of for themselves; such  
as an invincible ignorance, oral tradition and author-  
ity. *Stillinger.*

Let it drink deep in thy most vital part;  
Strike home, and do me reason in thy heart. *Dryden.*

9. Reasonable claim; just practice.

God brings good out of evil, and therefore it  
were but reason we should trust God to govern his  
own world, and wait till the change cometh, or  
the reason be discovered. *Taylor.*

Conscience, not Acting by law, is a boundless  
presumptuous thing, and for any one, by virtue  
thereof, to challenge himself a privilege of doing  
what he will, and of being unaccountable, is in all  
reason too much, either for man or angel. *South.*

A severe reflection Montaigne has made on  
princes, that we ought not in reason to have any  
expectations of favour from them. *Dryden.*

We have as great assurance that there is a God,  
as the nature of the thing to be proved is capable  
of, and as we could in reason expect to have.

When any thing is proved by as good arguments  
as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought  
not in reason to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

10. Rationale; just account.

This reason did the ancient fathers render, why  
the church was called Catholick. *Parryson.*

To render a reason of an effect or phenomenon,  
is to deduce it from something else more known  
than itself. *Boyle.*

11. Moderation; moderate demands.

The most probable way of bringing France to  
reason, would be by the making an attempt upon  
the Spanish West Indies, and by that means to cut  
off all communication with this great source of  
riches. *Addison.*

To REASON. v. n. [*raisonner*, French.]

1. To argue rationally; to deduce consequences justly from premises.

No man, in the strength of the first grace, can  
merit the second, for reason they do not, who think  
so; unless a beggar by receiving one alms, can  
merit another. *South.*

Ideas, as ranked under names, are those, that  
for the most part men reason of within themselves,  
and always those which they commune about with  
others. *Locke.*

Every man's reasoning and knowledge is only

about the ideas existing in his own mind; and our  
knowledge and reasoning about other things is only  
as they correspond with those our particular ideas. *Locke.*

Love is not to be reason'd down, or lost  
In high ambition. *Addison.*

In the lonely grove,  
'Twas there just and good he reason'd strong,  
Clear'd some great truth, or rais'd some furious  
song. *Takell.*

2. To debate; to discourse; to talk; to take or give an account. Not in use.

Reason with the fellow,  
Before you punish him, where he heard this. *Steele.*  
I reason'd with a Frenchman yesterday,  
Who told me in the rump of seas,  
There miscarried a vessel of our country. *Shakespeare.*  
Stand still, that I may reason with you of all the  
righteous acts of the Lord. *1 Samuel, xiii. 7.*

3. To raise disquisitions; to make inquiries.

Jesus, perceiving their thoughts, said, what  
reason ye in your hearts? *Luke, v. 22.*

They reason'd high  
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate. *Milton.*  
Down reason then, at least vain reasoning down.

To REASON. v. a. To examine rationally. This is a French mode of speech.

When they are clearly discovered, well digested,  
and well reason'd in every part, there is beauty in  
such a theory. *Burnet.*

REASONABLE. adj. [*raison*, French.]

1. Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason.

She perceived her only son lay hurt, and that  
his hurt was so deadly, as that already his life had  
lost use of the reasonable and almost sensible parts. *Shenstone.*

2. Acting; speaking, or thinking rationally.

The parliament was dissolved, and gentlemen  
furnished with such force, as were held sufficient  
to hold in bundle either the malice or rage of rea-  
sonable people. *Haywood.*

3. Just; rational; agreeable to reason.

By indubitable certainty, I mean that which  
doth not admit of any reasonable cause of doubting,  
which is the only certainty of which most things  
are capable. *Wilkins.*

A law may be reasonable in itself, although a  
man does not allow it, or does not know the reason  
of the law-givers. *Swift.*

4. Not immoderate.

Let all things be thought upon,  
That may with reasonable twitfulness add  
More feathers to our wings. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity.

I could with reasonable good manner receive the  
salutation of her and of the prince's Pamela, doing  
them yet no further reverence than one prince's  
oweth to another. *Sidney.*

A good way distant from the nigra rupes, there  
are four several kinds of reasonable quantity. *Abbot.*  
Notwithstanding these defects, the English colo-  
nies maintained themselves in a reasonable good  
estate, as long as they retained their own ancient  
laws. *Darwin on Ireland.*

REASONABLENESS. n. s. [*from reasonable*.]

1. The faculty of reason.

2. Agreeableness to reason.

They thought the work would be better done, if  
those, who had satisfied themselves with the reason-  
ableness of what they wish, would undertake the  
converting and disposing of other men. *Clarendon.*

He that rightly understands the reasonableness  
and excellency of charity, will know, that it can  
never be excusable to waste any of our money in  
pride and folly. *Lowe.*

3. Compliance with reason.

The passive reason, which is more properly *rea-  
sonat'ness*, is that order and congruity which is  
impressed upon the thing thus wrought, as in a  
watch, the whole frame and contexture of it carries  
a reasonableness in it, the passive impression of the  
reason or intellectual idea that was in the artist. *Hale.*

4. Moderation.

REASONABLY. adv. [*from reasonable*.]

1. Agreeably to reason.

Chaucer makes Arcite violent in his love, and  
unjust in the pursuit of it; yet when he came to  
die, he made him think more reasonably. *Dryden.*

The church has formerly had eminent saints in  
that sex; and it may reasonably be thought, that it  
is purely owing to their poor and vain education,  
that the honour of their sex is for the most part  
confined to former ages. *Lowe.*

2. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

Some man reasonably studied in the law, should  
be persuaded to go thither as chancellor. *Bacon.*

If we can by industry make our deaf and dumb  
persons reasonably perfect in the language and pro-  
nunciation, he may be also capable of the same pri-  
vilege of understanding by the eye what is spoken.

*Holmes's Elements of Speech.*

REASONER. n. s. [*raisonneur*, French; *from reason*.] One who reasons; an arguer.

Due reverence pay  
To learned Epicurus, see the way  
By which this reasoner of to high renown  
Moves through th' ecliptic road the rolling sun. *Blackmore.*

The terms are loose and undefined; and what  
less, becomes a true reasoner, he puts wrong and in-  
vidious names on every thing to colour a false way  
of arguing. *Addison.*

Those reasoners, who employ so much of their  
zeal for the upholding the balance of power in  
Christendom, by their practices are endeavouring  
to destroy it at home. *Swift.*

REASONING. n. s. [*from reason* Argument.

Those who would make use of solid argumen-  
tation and strong reasonings to a reader of so delicate a  
turn, would be like that foolish people, who wor-  
shipped a fly, and sacrificed an ox to it. *Addison.*

Our reasonings therefore on this head, amount  
only to what the schools call *ignoratio elenchy*; pro-  
ving before the question, on talking wide of the  
purpose. *Waterland.*

REASONLESS. adj. [*from reason*.] Void of reason.

This proffer is absurd and reasonless. *Shakespeare.*

Is it  
Her true perfection, or my false transgression,  
That make me reasonless to reason thus? *Shakespeare.*

That they wholly direct the reasonless mind, I  
am resolv'd, for all those which were created  
mortal, as birds and beasts, are left to their natural  
appetites. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

These reasons in love's law have pass'd for good,  
Though fond and reasonless to some. *Milton.*

To REASSEMBLE. v. a. [*re and assemble*.]

To collect anew.

There reasonings on an afflicted power's,  
Consult how to offend our enemy. *Milton.*

To REASSERT. v. a. [*re and assert*.]

To assert anew; to maintain after suspen-  
sion or cessation.

His steps I followed, his doctrine I reasserted. *Atterbury.*

Young Oracles grow a  
To manly years should reassert the thimble. *Pope.*

To REASSUME. v. a. [*reassume*, Latin; *re and assume*.]

To resume; to take again.

To him the Son return'd,  
Into his blissful bosom reassum'd,  
In glory as of old. *Milton.*

Nor only on the Trojans fell this doom,  
Their hearts at last the vanquish'd *reassum'd*. *Dent.*  
For this he *reassum'd* the nod,  
While Semele command'd the god. *Prior.*  
After Henry VIII had *reassum'd* the supremacy,  
a statute was made, by which all doctors of the  
civil law might be made chancellors. *Ayliffe.*  
**TO REASSURE**. *v. a.* [*reassurer*, French.]  
To free from fear; to restore from ter-  
rour.

They rise with fear,  
Till dauntless Pallas *reassur'd* the rest. *Dryden.*  
**REATH**. *n. s.* A kind of long small grass  
that grows in water, and complicates  
itself together.

Let them be dry six months to kill the water-  
weeds, as water lilies, candocks, *reath*, and bul-  
rushes. *Watson.*

**TO REAVE**. *v. a.* pret. *rejt*. [*reavian*,  
Saxon; whence to *berreave*.]

1. To take away by stealth or violence.  
An obsolete word.

Dismounting from his lofty steed,  
He to him leapt, in mind to *reave* his life. *Spenser.*  
Some make his meatly bed, but *reave* his rest.

*Cicero.*  
But these men, knowing, having heard the voice  
Of God, by some means, that his oath hath *rejt*  
The ruler here, will never suffer lest  
Their unjust wrong of his wife. *Chapman.*

Who can be bound by any solemn vow,  
To do a murderous deed, to rob a man,  
To force a spotless virgin's chastity,  
To *reave* the orphan of his patrimony,  
And have no other reason for his wrong,  
But that he was bound by a solemn oath? *Shakespeare.*  
2. It was used as well in a good as bad  
sense.

They sought my troubled sense how to decieve  
With talk, that might inquiet fancy *reave*. *Spenser.*  
Each succeeding time addeth on *reave's* goings  
and evils, according to the occasions itself pro-  
duceth. *Cicero.*

**TO REBAPTIZE**. *v. a.* [*rebaptizer*, Fr.  
*re* and *baptize*.] To baptize again.

Understanding that the rites of the church were  
observed, he approved of their baptism, and would  
not suffer them to be *rebaptized*. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

**REBAPTIZATION**. *n. s.* [*rebaptization*,  
French; from *rebaptize*.] Renewal of  
baptism.

In maintenance of *rebaptization*, their arguments  
are built upon this, that heretics are not any part  
of the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

**TO REBATE**. *v. n.* [*rebattre*, French.]  
To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to  
deprive of keenness.

He doth *rebat*, and blunt his natural edge  
With profits of the mind, study and fast. *Shakespeare.*  
The icy goat, the crak which square the scales;  
With those of aries true content to hate  
The scales of libra, and her rays *rebat*. *Cresc.*

He modifies his first severe decree;  
The keener edge of battle to *rebat*,  
The troops for honour fighting, not for hate. *Dryden.*  
My flagging soul flies under her own pitch,  
My senses too are dull and slipp'd,  
Their edge *rebat*. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

Their low centre unfeign'd long joys afford  
To the honest nuptial bed, and, in the war  
Of life, *rebat* the miseries of age. *Pelops.*

**REBECK**. *n. s.* [*rebec*, French; *ribecca*  
Italian.] A three stringed riddle.

When the merry bells ring round,  
And the jocund *rebeks* sound,  
To many a youth and many a maid,  
Dancing in the checker'd shade. *Milton.*

**REBEL**. *n. s.* [*rebelle*, French; *rebellis*  
Lat.] One who opposes lawful autho-

The merciless Macdonel  
Worthy to be a rebel; for to that  
The multiplying villanies of nature  
Do swarm upon him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
The rebels there are up,  
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shakespeare.*  
Shall man from nature's function stray,  
A rebel to her rightful way? *Fenton.*  
**TO REBEL**. *v. n.* [*rebello*, Latin.] To  
rise in violent opposition against lawful  
authority.

Boys, immature in knowledge,  
Pawn their experience to their present pleasure,  
And *rebel* to judgment. *Shakespeare.*

If they perceive dissent in our looks,  
How will their grudging stomachs be provok'd  
To wilful disobedience, and *rebel*? *Shakespeare.*  
Such smiling rogues as these tooth the every passion,  
That in the nature of their lords *rebels*;  
Bring oil to fire. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

There was a time, when all the body's members  
*Rebeld* against the belly. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Arm'd with thy might, and heav'n of these *re-*  
*bel*'d. *Milton.*

How could my hand *rebel* against my heart?  
How could your heart *rebel* against your reason?

*Dryden.*  
Part of the angels *rebeld* against God, and  
thereby lost their happy state. *Locke.*

**REBELLER**. *n. s.* [from *rebel*.] One that  
rebels.

**REBELLION**. *n. s.* [*rebellion*, French;  
*rebellio*, Latin; from *rebel*.] Insurrec-  
tion against lawful authority.

He was victorious in rebellions and seditions of  
people. *Bacon.*

Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not de-  
prive him of rule, but left the creatures to a *rebel-*  
*lion* or sedition. *Bacon.*

Of their names in heavenly records now  
Is no memorial, blotted out and raz'd  
By their *rebellion* from the books of life. *Milton.*

**REBELLIOUS**. *adj.* [from *rebel*] Op-  
ponent to lawful authority.

From the day that thou didst depart out of  
Egypt, until ye came unto this place, ye have  
been *rebellious* against the Lord. *Deut. ix.*

This our son is stubborn and *rebellious*, he will  
not obey our voice. *Deuteronomy, xxi. 20.*

Bent he seems  
On *rebellious* change, which shall rebound  
Upon his own *rebellious* head. *Milton.*

**REBELLIOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *rebellious*.]  
In opposition to lawful authority.

When one shew'd him where a nobleman, that  
had *rebelliously* born arms against him, lay very  
honourably intomb'd, and advis'd the king to de-  
face the monument; he said, no, no, but I would  
all the rest of mine enemies were as honourably in-  
tomb'd. *Camden.*

**REBELLIOUSNESS**. *n. s.* [from *rebellious*.]  
The quality of being rebellious.

**TO REBELLOW**. *v. n.* [*re* and *bellow*.]  
To bellow in return; to echo back a  
loud noise.

He loudly braw'd with beastly yelling sound,  
That all the herds *rebellow'd* again. *Spenser.*

The resisting air the thunder broke,  
The cave *rebellow'd*, and the temple shook. *Dryden.*  
From whence were heard, *rebellowing* to the  
main,

The roars of lions. *Dryden's Aeneas.*

**REBELLION**. *n. s.* [*rebellio*, Latin.] The  
return of a loud bellowing sound.

**TO REBOUND**. *v. n.* [*rebondir*, French;  
*re* and *bond*.] To spring back; to be  
reverberated; to fly back in conse-  
quence of motion impressed and resisted  
by a greater power.

wild beasts, or a *rebounding* echo from the hollow  
mountains. *Wisdom, xvii.*

It with *rebounding* surge the bars assail'd. *Milton.*  
Life and death are in the power of the tongue,  
and that not only directly with regard to the good  
or ill we may do to others, but reflexively with  
regard to what may rebound to ourselves.

*Government of the Tongue.*  
Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as  
to be void of elasticity, will not *rebound* from one  
another. impenetrability makes them only stop.

*Newton's Opticks.*  
She bounding from the shelley shore,  
Round the descending nymph the waves *rebounding*  
round. *Pope.*

**TO REBOUND**. *v. a.*  
To reverberate; to beat back.

All our invectives at their supposed errors, fall  
back with a *rebounded* force upon our own real  
ones. *Deacy of Pitt.*

Silenus sung, the vales his voice *rebound*,  
And carry to the skies the sacred sound. *Dryden.*  
*Prior* has used it improperly.

Flows, by the soft South West  
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,  
*Rebound* their sweets from th' odorous pavement.

*Prior.*  
**REBOUND**. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The  
act of flying back in consequence of  
motion resisted; reflection.

I do feel,  
By the rebound of yours, a grief that shoots  
My very heart. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

If you strike a ball idelong, not full upon the  
surface, the *rebound* will be as much the contrary  
way; whether there be any such resilience in  
echoes may be tried. *Edwards.*

The weapon with unerring fury flew,  
At his left shoulder aim'd: nor entrance found;  
But back, as from a rock, with swift *rebound*  
Harmless return'd. *Dryden.*

**REBUFF**. *n. s.* [*rebuffade*, Fr. *rebuffe*,  
Ital.] Repercussion; quick and sud-  
den resilience.

By ill chance  
The strong *rebuff* of some tumultuous cloud,  
Instinct with fire and nitre, hurried him  
As many miles aloft. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**TO REBUFF**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
beat back; to oppose with sudden vio-  
lence.

**TO REBUILD**. *v. a.* [*re* and *build*.] To  
re-edify; to restore from demolition;  
to repair.

The fines imposed there were the more ques-  
tioned and repined against, because they were  
assigned to the *rebuilding* and repairing of St. Paul's  
church. *Churenden.*

Fine is the secret, delicate the art,  
To raise the shades of heroes to our view,  
*Rebuild* fall'n empires, and old time renew. *Tuck.*

**REBUKABLE**. *adj.* [from *rebuke*.] Wor-  
thy of reprehension.

*Rebukable*  
And worthy shameful check it were, to stand  
On mere mechanick compliment. *Shakespeare.*

**TO REBUKE**. *v. a.* [*reboucher*, French.]  
To chide; to reprehend; to repress by  
objurcation.

\* I am ashamed; does not the stone *rebuke* me  
For being more stone than it? *Shakespeare.*

He was *rebuk'd* for his iniquity; the dumb ass,  
speaking with man's voice, forbade the madness of  
the prophet. *2 Peter.*

The proud he tam'd, the penitent he cheer'd,  
Nor to *rebuke* the rich offender fear'd. *Dryden.*

**REBUKE**. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Reprehension; chiding expression; ob-  
jurgation.

Why beat you these *rebukes*, and answer not?



If he will not yield,  
 Rebuke and dread correction wait on us,  
 And they shall do their office. *Shakespeare*  
 Thy rebuke hath broken my heart. *Psalms lxxix*  
 The rebukes and chiding to children, should be  
 in grave and dispassionate words. *Locke*  
 Shall Cibber's son, without rebuke,  
 Swear like a lord? *Pope*  
 Should vice expect to 'scape rebuke,  
 because its owner is a duke? *Swift's Miscellanies*  
 2. In low language, it signifies any kind  
 of check.  
 He gave him so terrible a *rebuke* upon the fore-  
 head with his heel, that he laid him at his length. *L'Estrange*

**REBU'KER.** *n. s.* [from *rebuke*.] A  
 chider; a reprehender.

The revolvers are profound to make slaughter  
 though I have been a factor of them all. *Hickes*

**REBUS.** *n. s.* [*rebus*, Latin.] A word  
 represented by a picture.

Some citizen, wanting aims, have coined them  
 plus certain devices alluding to their names,  
 which we call *rebuses*: Matter, judge the printer,  
 in many of his books, took, to express his name,  
 a phallic figure in a bath with a scold in her  
 mouth, wherein was written judge, judge, judge. *Prichard*

**TO REBUT.** *v. n.* [*rebuter*, French.] To  
 retire back. Obsolete.

Themselves too rudely rigorous,  
 Afflicted with the stroke of their own hand,  
 Do back *rebut*, and each to other yielded land. *Spenser*

**REBUTTER.** *n. s.* An answer to a re-  
 joinder.

**TO RECALL.** *v. a.* [*re* and *call*.] To  
 call back; to call again; to revoke.

They who *recall* the church unto that which  
 was at the first, must set bounds unto their speeches. *Hobbes*

If Henry were *recall'd* to life again,  
 These news would cause him once more yield the  
 ghost. *Shakespeare*

Neglected long, she let the secret rest,  
 Till love *recall'd* it to her lab'ring breast. *Dryden*  
 It is strange the soul should never once *recall* over  
 any of its pure native ideas, before it borrowed any  
 thing from the body, never any other ideas, but  
 what derive their original from that union. *Locke*

To the churches, wherein they were ordained,  
 they might of right be *recalled* as to their proper  
 church, under pain of excommunication. *Aylmer*

It is necessary to *recall* to the reader's mind,  
 the divine Ulysses has to teach his own country.

*Brome on Odyssey*  
 If princes, whose dominions lie contiguous, be  
 forced to draw from their armies which act against  
 France, we must hourly expect having those troops  
*recalled*, which they now leave with us in the  
 suit of a siege. *Swift's Miscellanies*

**RECALL.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Revo-  
 cation; act or power of calling back.

Other decrees  
 Against thee are gone forth, without *recall*. *Milton*

'Tis done, and since 'tis done, 'tis past *recall*,  
 And since 'tis past *recall*, must be forgotten. *Dryden*

**TO RECA'NT.** *v. a.* [*recanto*, Lat.] To  
 retract; to recall; to contradict what  
 one has once said or done.

He shall do this, or else I do *recant*  
 The pardon that I late pronounced. *Shakespeare*

How soon would exile *recant*  
 Vows made in pain as violent and void? *Milton*

**TO RECA'NT.** *v. n.* To revoke a posi-  
 tion; to unsay what has been said.

If it be thought, that the praise of a translation  
 consists in adding new beauties, I shall be willing  
 to *recant*. *Dryden*

That the legislature should have power to change  
 the succession, whenever the necessities of the  
 kingdom require, is so useful towards preserving our  
 Vol. II.

religion and liberty, that I know not how to *recant*. *Swift*

**RECANTA'TION.** *n. s.* [from *recant*.] Re-  
 traction; declaration contradictory to a  
 former declaration.

She could not for means to join this *recantation*  
 to the former vow. *Shelley*

The poor man was imprisoned for this discovery,  
 and forced to make a publick *recantation*. *Steuart*

**RECA'NTER.** *n. s.* [from *recant*.] One  
 who recants.

The publick body, which doth seldom  
 Play the *recanter*, feeling in itself  
 A lack of Timon's aid, hath sent forth  
 Of its own fall, restraining aid to Timon. *Shelley*

**TO RECAPITULATE.** *v. a.* [*recapit-  
 tuler*, French; *re* and *capitulum*, Latin.]

To repeat again the sum of a former  
 discourse.

Hylobates judiciously and sententiously *recapitulates*  
 your main reasonings. *More's Divine Dialogues*

I have been forced to *recapitulate* these things,  
 because mankind is not more liable to deceit, than  
 it is willing to continue in a pleasing error. *Dryden*

**RECAPITULATION.** *n. s.* [from *recapitu-  
 late*.] Distinct repetition of the princi-  
 pal points.

He maketh a *recapitulation* of the christian  
 churches; among the rest he addeth the Isle of  
 Eden by name. *Raleigh*

Instead of raising any particular uses from the  
 point that has been delivered, let us make a brief  
*recapitulation* of the whole. *South*

**RECAPITULATORY.** *adj.* [from *recapi-  
 tulate*.] Repeating again.

*Recapitulatory* exercises. *Garretson*

**TO RECA'RY.** *v. a.* [*re* and *carry*.] To  
 carry back.

When the Turks besieged Malta or Rhodes,  
 pigeons carried and *recarried* letters. *Waller*

**TO RECEDE.** *v. n.* [*recedo*, Latin.]

1. To fall back; to retreat.

A deaf noise of sounds that never cease,  
 Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar  
 Of tides, *receding* from th' insulted shore. *Dryden*  
 Ye doubts and fears!  
 Scatter'd by winds, *recede*, and wild in forests rove. *Pope*

All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual  
 endeavour to *recede* from the centre, and every  
 moment would fly out in right lines, if they were  
 not violently restrained by contiguous matter. *Barrow*

2. To desist; to relax any claim.

I can be content to *recede* much from my own  
 interests and personal rights. *King Charles*

They hoped that their general assembly would  
 be persuaded to depart from some of their demands,  
 but that, for the present, they had not authority  
 to *recede* from any one proposition. *Clarendon*

**RECEIPT.** *n. s.* [*receptum*, Latin.]

1. The act of receiving.

Villain, thou didst deny the gold's *receipt*,  
 And told me of a mistress. *Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*

It must be done upon the *receipt* of the wound,  
 before the patient's spirits be overheated. *Wifman*

The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory  
 must not be expressed like the ecstasy of a harle-  
 quin, on the *receipt* of a letter from his mistress. *Dryden*

2. The place of receiving.

Jesus saw Matthew sitting at the *receipt* of  
 custom. *Matthew*

[*Recepte*, French.] A note given, by  
 which money is acknowledged to have  
 been received.

3. Reception; admission.

It is of things heavenly an universal declaration,  
 working in them, whose hearts God inspirith with  
 the due consideration thereof, an habit or dispo-

sition of mind, whereby they are made fit vessels,  
 both for the *recept* and delivery of whatsoever spi-  
 ritual perfection. *Hicks*

5. Reception; welcome.

The same words in my lady Philomena's mouth  
 might have had a better grace, and perchance have  
 found a gentler *recept*. *Sidney*

Love require  
 And all th' immortal Gods, with that delight  
 Thou most desirest, thy kind *recept* of me;  
 Of friend, to humane hospitality. *Chapman*

6. [From *recepte*.] Pictorial description of ingre-  
 dients for any composition.

On 's bed of death  
 Many *recept* he gave me, chiefly one  
 Of his own experience th' only darling. *Shakespeare*

It teacheth a *recept* to make  
 Words that weep, and how to speak. *Cowley*

The Medea could make old men young again,  
 was nothing else, but that from knowledge of  
 simples, she had a *recept* to make white hair black. *Pope's English Errors*

Wife Keche, with not vain *recept* obtrude,  
 While growing pains pronounce the humours crude. *Dryden*

Some dully plain, without invention's aid,  
 Write dull *recept* how poems may be made. *Pope*

Seneca found the *recept* in a letter wrote  
 to Tibullus, and was never able to procure the  
*recept* during the emperor's life. *Arthur's on Coma*

**RECEIVABLE.** *adj.* [*recevable*, French;  
 from *receptive*.] Capable of being re-  
 ceived. *D'Ale*

**TO RECEIVE.** *v. a.* [*recevoir*, French;  
*receptio*, Latin.]

1. To take or obtain any thing as due.

If by this crime he owes the law his life,  
 Why, let the war *receive* 't in valiant gore. *Shake*

A certain nobleman went into a far country, to  
*receive* for himself a kingdom, and return. *Luke*

2. To take or obtain from another, whe-  
 ther good or evil.

Though I should *receive* a thousand shreds of  
 silver in mine hand, yet would I not put forth  
 mine hand against the king's son. *2 Sam. xvi. 12*

What? shall we *receive* good at the hand of  
 God, and shall we not *receive* evil? *Job, ii. 10*

To them had thou poured a drink-offering;  
 should I not be comfort in their? *Isaiah, lvi. 6*

He that doth wrong, shall *receive* for the wrong  
 done, and there is no respect of persons. *Galatians*

But in visiting that thou garest out, and I  
*received* in. *Psalm, cxlvi. 7*

They lived with the friendship and equality of  
 brethren, *received* no laws from one another, but  
 lived separately. *Locke*

3. To take any thing communicated.

Draw general conclusions from every particular,  
 the most with these make little true benefit in  
 history may, being of forward and active spirit,  
*receive* more harm by it. *Locke*

The idea of solidity we *receive* by our touch.

The same inability will every one find, who  
 shall go about to fashion in his understanding any  
 simple idea, not *received* in by his senses or by re-  
 flection. *Locke*

To conceive the ideas we *receive* from sensation,  
 consider them, in reference to the different ways  
 whereby they make their approaches to our mind. *Locke*

4. To embrace intellectually.

We have set it down as a law, to examine things  
 to the bottom, and not to rest upon credit, or  
 reject upon improbabilities. *Bacon*

In an equal indifference for all truth, I mean  
 the *receiving* it, in the love of it, as truth; and in  
 the examination of our principles, and not *receiving*  
 any for such, till we are fully convinced of  
 their certainty, consists the freedom of the under-  
 standing. *Locke*

5. To allow.

Long *received* custom forbidding them to do as  
 they

they did, there was no excuse to justify their act; unless, in the scripture, they could shew some law, that did licence them thus to break a *received* custom. *Hosier.*

Will it not be *received*,  
When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two,  
And us'd them very dagg'ry, that they have don't?  
—Who dars *receive* it? *Shol. sp. Mord.*

Last any should think that any thing in this number eight creeps the diapason: this computation of eight is either a thing *received*, than any true computation. *Bacon.*

#### 6. To admit

When they came to Jerusalem, they were *received* of the church. *Acts, xv. 4.*

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and after word *receive* me to glory. *Psal. lxxiii. 24.*

Let her be shut out from the camp seven days,  
—th— *id.*

Free converse with persons of different sects will enlarge our charity toward others, and incline us to *receive* them into all the degrees of unity and affection, which the word of God requires. *Watts.*

#### 7. To take as into a vessel.

He was taken up, and a cloud *received* him out of their sight. *Acts, i. 9.*

#### 8. To take into a place or state.

After the Lord had spoken, he was *received* up into heaven, and sat on the right hand of God. *Acts, xvi. 10.*

#### 9. To conceive in the mind; to take intellectually.

To one of your *receiving*,  
Enough is shewn. *Shakespeare.*

#### 10. To entertain as a guest.

Abundance sit to honour, and *receive*  
Our heavenly stranger. *Milton.*

#### RECEIVEDNESS. n. f. [from received]

General allowance.  
Other will, upon account of the *receivedness* of the proposed opinion, think it rather worth to be examined, than acquiesced in. *Boyle.*

#### RICEIVER. n. f. [recepteur, French, from receive.]

#### 1. One to whom any thing is communicated by another.

All the learning that his time could make him *receiver* of, he took as we do an. *Shakespeare.*  
Shy from whose influence all impression came,  
But by *receivers* impotence lame. *Donne.*  
What was so nobly designed, might have been improved by the humble and diligent *receiver* of other great labours. *Hume.*

#### 2. One to whom any thing is given or paid.

In all works of liberality, nothing more is to be considered, than the *reception* of the gift, and that the *receiver* of it. *Spenser.*  
Gentle as a young filly is the mark to inward sense, and an outward reward, a benefit *received*, together with a reward to return the same, as the *receiver* of the gift should requity, and the duties of *reception* extend to. *id.*

If one third of the money in trade is collected up, and held in small *reception* of the gift, and that the *receiver* of it. *Spenser.*  
Gentle as a young filly is the mark to inward sense, and an outward reward, a benefit *received*, together with a reward to return the same, as the *receiver* of the gift should requity, and the duties of *reception* extend to. *id.*

Wood's *receiver* will be offered for a paper, and the necessity of it will be found. *Swift.*

#### 3. An officer appointed to receive publick money.

There is a *receiver*, who alone handleth the monies. *Pope.*

#### 4. One who partakes of the blessed sacrament.

He signifies the signification and sense of the sacrament, and the spirit of the *reception* to admit the grace. *Augustine.*

#### One who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals.

This is a great cause of the maintenance of thieves, knowing their *receivers* always ready; for were there no *receivers*, there would be no thieves. *Spenser's View of Ireland.*

#### 5. The vessel into which spirits are emitted from the skull.

These liquors, which the wise *receiver* fill, Prepared with labour, and refin'd with skill, Another course to distant parts begin. *Blackmore.*  
Atkine's spirits out in veins down the sides of the *receiver* in utilizations, which will not take fire. *Abbot.*

#### 6. The vessel of the air pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.

The air that is exhausted *receivers* of air pumps is exhale from minerals, is as true as to elasticity and density of rarification, as that we respire in. *Boyle.*

#### TO RECELEBRATE. v. a. [re and celebrate.] To celebrate anew

Church in and English wife here wedded he.  
Who did this knot compose,  
At once both brought *reception* to the role,  
And with their chosen dance,  
*Reception* the joyful match. *Ben Jonson.*

#### RECEIENCY. n. f. [recens, Latin.] New-nets; new state.

A schism in its *receiency*, whilst it is in its augment, requirer milder applications than the confirmed one. *Hume.*

#### RECEISSION. n. f. [recensio, Lat.] Enumeration, review

In this *receiency* of monthly flowers, it is to be understood from its first appearing to its final withering. *Boyle.*

#### RECENT. adj. [recens, Latin.]

#### 1. New, not of long existence.

The incidents were of opinion, that those parts, where Egypt now is, were formerly sea, and that a considerable portion of that country was *recent*, and formed out of the mud discharged into the neighbouring bay by the Nile. *Woodward.*

#### 2. Late, not antique

Among all the great and worthy persons, whereof the me *recent*, either ancient or *recent*, there is none that hath been truly *recent* to the modern world. *Locke.*

#### 3. Fresh, not long dismissed, released, or parted from

Ulysses move,  
Urg'd on by want, and *recent* from the storm,  
The blackbird of his misery *recent* dejected. *Pope.*

#### RECENCY. adv. [from recent.] Newly; freshly

Thin cables, which are most *recently* made of flax, are most flexible and most easily *recently* gathered. *Shakespeare.*

#### RECENCY. n. f. [from recent.] Newness; freshness.

The subjects of the *recent* of mankind from the *recent* of these apothecary gentle duties, from the work to bear up this suggestion of the new human genius. *Hale.*

#### RECEPIACIE. n. f. [receptaculum, Lat.] A vessel or place into which any thing is received. This had formerly the accent on the first syllable.

When the prospects of death was overcome he then *receptively* as well to believing Gentiles as Jews. *id.*

The court of a *receptary*, the only county palace in Ireland, is the whole of some bad ones and a *receptary* to rob the rest of the counties about it. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

As in a vault, an ancient *receptacle*,  
Where for these many hundred years, the bones  
Of all my buried ancestors are packt. *Shakespeare.*

The eye of the foul, or *receptacle* of sapience and divine knowledge. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Let *receptacle* a *receptacle* prove  
To spirits soul, and all my trees then prey. *Milton.*

Thou intelligence, put in at the top of the horn,  
Shall convey it into a little *receptacle* at the bottom. *id.*

These are convenience, to private persons; instead of being *receptively* for the truly poor, they tempt men to patient poverty, in order to *receptively* the advantage. *id.*

Though the supply from this great *receptacle* below be continual and like to all the globe, yet when it moves near the surface, where the heat is not to a uniform, it is subject to vicissitudes. *id.*

#### RECEPIBILITY. n. f. [receptus, Latin] Possibility of receiving.

The peripatetic matter is a pure unqualified power, and this concerned vacuum a *receptivity*. *id.*

#### RECEPIARY. n. f. [receptus, Latin.] Thing received. Not in use.

They, who behold the present state of things, cannot condemn our labor inquiries in the doubtful appearance of acts as a *receptary* of philosophy. *id.*

#### RECEPTION. n. f. [receptus, Latin.] The act of receiving

Both serve completely to the *reception* and communication of learned knowledge. *id.*

In this animal are found parts official unto nutrition, which, were it at present the empty *reception* of an, provision had been superfluous. *id.*

#### 2. The state of being received.

Cause, according still  
To the *reception* of their matter, act;  
Not to the extent of their own sphere. *Milton.*

#### 3. Admission of any thing communicated.

In some animals, the avenues, provided by nature for the *reception* of sensations, are few, and the perception, they are received with, obscure and dull. *Locke.*

#### 4. Readmission.

All hope is lost  
Of my *reception* into grace. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

#### 5. The act of containing

I cannot survey this world of fluid matter, without thinking on the hand that first poured it out and made a proper channel for its *reception*. *id.*

#### 6. Treatment at first coming; welcome, entertainment.

The succession of so many powerful methods, being further prescribed by God, have found a *reception*, that nothing but the violence of the mind or battery can pretend to prove successful. *id.*

#### 7. Pretending to consult

About the great *reception* of their king,  
Thither to come. *Milton.*

#### 8. Opinion generally admitted.

Philosophers, who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries, have taken into as extravagant opinions, as even common *reception* countenanced. *id.*

#### 9. Recovery. Not in use.

He was right glad of the French king's *reception* of those towns from Maximilian. *Bacon.*

#### RECEPIVE. adj. [receptus, Lat.] Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

The soul being, as it is active, perfected by love of that infinite good, shall, as it is *receptive*, be also perfected with those supernatural passions of joy, peace and delight. *id.*

To advance the spiritual concerns of all that could in any kind become *receptive* of the good he meant them, was his unlimited designment and endeavour. *id.*

The pretended first matter is capable of all forms, and the imaginary space is *receptive* of all bodies. *Glanville.*

**RECEPTORY.** *adj.* [*receptus*, Latin.] Generally or popularly admitted.

Although therein he contained many excellent things, and verified upon his own experience, yet are these many also *receptory*, and will not endure the test. *Brown.*

**RECESS.** *n. s.* [*recessus*, Latin.]

1. Retirement; retreat; withdrawing; secession.

What tumults could not do, an army must, my *recess* hath given them confidence that I may be conquered. *King Charles.*

Fair flames the haunts, and every neighbouring grove

Suited to soft *recess* and gentle love. *Pope.*

2. Departure.

We come into the world, and know not how; we live in it in a felt *recess*, and go hence again, and are as ignorant of our *recess*. *Glanville.*

3. Place of retirement; place of secrecy; private abode.

This happy place, our sweet

*Recess*, and only consolation I find. *Milton.*

The deep *recesses* of the grove he gain'd. *Dryden.*

I wish that a cloud of bad winter, do not rush into the quiet of your *recess*. *Dryden's Don Quixote.*

4. [*Recess*, French.] Perhaps an abstract of the proceedings of an imperial diet.

In the imperial chamber, the professors have a storm tax'd and a slow'd them for every substantial *recess*. *Swift.*

5. Departure into privacy.

The great seraphick lords and cherubim,

In close *recess*, and secret convocation sat. *Milton.*

In the *recess* of the jury, they are to consider their evidence. *Hale.*

6. Remission or suspension of any proceeding.

On both sides they made rather a kind of *recess*, than a breach of treaty, and concluded upon a truce. *Bacon.*

I conceived this parliament would find work, with convenient *recess* for the first three years. *King Charles.*

7. Removal to distance.

Whatsoever sign the sun possessed, whose *recess* or vicinity denoteth the quarters of the year, those of our seasons were actually existent. *Brown.*

8. Privacy; secrecy of shade.

Goodly *recess*, *recess* and solitude requires; And ere from caves, and undisturb'd retreats. *Dry.*

9. Secret part.

In their mystic, and most secret *recess*, and abyss of their religion, their hidden profit, betrayed and led their vices into all the most bound and actual sins. *Hammond.*

Every scholar should acquaint himself with a superficial scheme of all the *recess*, yet there is no necessity for every man of learning to enter into their difficult and deep *recess*. *Waller.*

**RECESSION.** *n. s.* [*recessio*, Latin.] The act of receding.

**TO RECHANGE.** *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr. *re* and *changer*.] To change again.

Those endued with foresight, work with fidelity, others are perpetually changing, and *rechanging* their work. *Dryden.*

**TO RECHARGE.** *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr. *re* and *charge*.]

1. To accuse in return.

The fault that we find with them, is, that they overmuch abridge the church of her power in these things; whereupon they *recharge* us, as it in these things we gave the church a liberty, which hath no limits or bounds. *Hucker.*

2. To attack anew.

They charge, *recharge*, and all along the sea They drive, and squander the huge Belgian fleet. *Dryden.*

**RECHER.** *n. s.* Among hunters, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game, to call them back from pursuing a counterscent. *Bailey.*

That a woman conceived me, I think her; but that I will have a *recher* winded in my forehead, or have my bogle in an invisible baldrick, all women shall pardon me. *Shakespeare.*

**RECIDIVATION.** *n. s.* [*recidivus*, Latin.] Back sliding; falling again.

Our renewed obedience is still more infinitely required, though mixed with much of weakness, finiteness, *recidivations*, to make us capable of pardon. *Hammond's Pr. & C. Catechism.*

**RECIDIVOUS.** *adj.* [*recidivus*, Latin.] Subject to fall again.

**RECIPI.** *n. s.* [*recipere*, Latin; the term used by physicians, when they direct ingredients.] A medical prescription.

I should enjoin you travel, for absence doth in a kind remove the cure, and answers the physician's first *recipere*, vomiting and purging; but this would be too harsh. *Suckling.*

The speculative turn is wholly blind,

From fires a random *recipere* they take,

And many deaths of one prescription make. *Dryden.*

**RECIPIENT.** *n. s.* [*recipiens*, Latin.]

1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated.

Though the images, or whatever else is the cause of sense, may be alike as from the object, yet may the representations be varied according to the nature of the *recipient*. *Glanville.*

2. The vessel into which spirits are driven by the sun.

The form of sound words, dissolved by chymical preparation, ceases to be nutritive; and after all the labours of the alembick leaves in the *recipient* a netting corrosive. *Dryden's Essay.*

**RECIPROCAL.** *adj.* [*reciprocus*, Latin; *reciprocque*, French.]

1. Acting in vicissitude; alternate.

Corruption is *reciprocally* to generation; and they two are as numbers two boundaries, and parties to luc and aeth. *Boyle.*

What if that light, To the terrestrial moon be as a day, Enlighten her by day, as the bright, This earth *reciprocally*, if land be then, Fields and inhabitants. *Atter.*

2. Mutual, done by each to each.

Where there's no hope of a *reciprocally* aid, there can be no reason for the mutual obligation. *T. Bp.*

In *reciprocally* duties, the failure on one side justifies not a failure on the other. *Gloucester.*

3. Mutually interchangeable.

These two rules will render a definition *reciprocally* with the thing defined, which, in the schools, signify, that the definition may be used in the place of the thing defined. *Waller.*

4. In geometry, *reciprocal* proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much lesser than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and vice versa. *Harris.*

According to the laws of motion, if the bulk and activity of aliment and medicines are in *reciprocal* proportion, the effect will be the same. *Abrahamus Almericus.*

**RECIPROCALITY.** *adv.* [from *reciprocal*.] Mutually; interchangeably.

His mind and place

Infecting one another *reciprocally*. *Shakespeare.*

Make the bodies appear enlightened by the shadows which bound the light, which cause it to re-

pose for some space of time; and *reciprocally* the shadows may be made sensible by enlightening your ground. *Dryden.*

If the distance be about the hundredth part of an inch, the water will rise to the height of about an inch, and if the distance be greater or less, in any proportion, the height will be *reciprocally* proportional to the distance very nearly. For the attractive force of the glass is the same, whether the distance between them be greater or less; and the weight of the water drawn up is the same, if the height of it be *reciprocally* proportional to the height of the glass. *Newton's Opticks.*

That two parties do *reciprocally* affect each other with the same force and vigour, as they would do if the same distance in any other situation. *Boyle.*

**RECIPROCALNESS.** *n. s.* [from *reciprocal*.] Mutual turn, alternation.

The *reciprocal* of the injury on us to ally the duplicity on it. *Dryden's Essay.*

**TO RECIPROCATE.** *v. n.* [*reciprocus*, Latin, *reciprocuer*, Fr.] To act interchangeably; to alternate.

One blows, amidst the pushing bellows plys, And draws, and blows *reciprocally* again. *Dryden.*

From whence the quick *reciprocally* breaths, The lobe adhesive, and the sweat of death. *Swivel.*

**RECIPROCATION.** *n. s.* [*reciprocatio*, from *reciprocus*, Latin.] Alternation; action interchanged.

Bodie may be altered by heat, and yet no such *reciprocation* of rarefaction, condensation, and *reciprocation*. *Bacon.*

That Aristotle drowned himself in Euripus, as desiring to resolve the cause of its *reciprocation* of ebb and flow seven times a day, is generally believed. *Bayne.*

When the bottom of the sea is owze or mud, it is by the motion of the waters, so far as the *reciprocation* of the sea extends to the bottom, brought to a level. *Boyle.*

The syllable resembles the forcible bending of a spring, and the diatole is flying out again to its natural size: what is the principal efficient of this *reciprocation*? *Boyle.*

**RECITATION.** *n. s.* [*recitus*, Latin.] The act of cutting off.

**RECITAL.** *n. s.* [from *recite*.]

1. Repetition; rehearsal.

The last are repetitions and *recitals* of the first. *Durham.*

2. Narration.

This often sets him on empty boasts, and betrays him into vain fantastick *recitals* of his own personages. *Adams.*

3. Enumeration.

To make the much *recital* of the chime, Or bring the noise of Galina's lols to chime, Is mighty hard. *Pope.*

**RECITATION.** *n. s.* [from *recite*.] Repetition; rehearsal.

It menaces of figurative talk upon men's persons; it they not but the *recitations* and recollections of God's decrees and those decrees, and that with have no respect to the actual men or men; why should tedious *recitation* in men's lives when present advantages invite me to it? *Hammond.*

His useful philosophical arguments and *recitations*. *Temple.*

**RECITATIVE.** *n. s.* [from *recite*.] A

**RECITATIVO.** A kind of musical pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chaunt.

He introduced the examples of moral virtue, with in verse, and performed in *recitative* music. *Dryden.*

By singing peers upheld on either hand, Then thus in quaint *recitative* spoke. *Dunciad.*

**TO RECITE.** *v. a.* [*recito*, Latin; *reciter*,

**RECITE, Fr.] To rehearse; to repeat; to enunciate; to tell over.**

While Telephus's youthful charms,  
His rosy neck, and winding arm;  
With endless rapture you recite,  
And in the tender name delight.

Addison.

The thoughts of gods let Granville's verse recite,  
And bring the scenes of opening fate to light.

Pope.

If we will recite nine hours in ten,

You lose your patience. Pope's Epistles of Horace.

**RECITE, n. f. [recit, French; from the verb.] Recital. Not in use.**

This added to all former recitals or observations of long-lived race, makes it easy to conclude, that health and long life are the blessing of the poor as well as rich.

Temple.

**RECITER, n. f. [from recite.] One who recites.**

**TO RECK. v. n. [reccan, Saxon.]**

1. To care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much; to be in care. Out of use. *Reck* is still retained in Scotland: it has of before the thing.

Thou'st but a lazy laird,  
And *reck* much of thy waiker,  
That with foul terms and witless word,  
To blear mine eyes dost think.

Spenser.

What do I *reck*, fith that he dy'd entire.

Spenser.

I *reck* as little what betideth me,  
As much I wish all good beforetime you.

Shakespeare.

With that care lost

Went all his fear, of God, or hell, or worse,

He *reck'd* not.

Milton.

2. **It RECKS verb impersonal. To care.**

Of night or loneliness it *recks* me not;  
I fear the dead events that dog them both,  
Left some ill-greeting touch attempt the person  
Of our unwonnet sister.

Milton.

**TO RECK. v. a. To heed; to care for.**

This son of mine not *recking* danger, and neglecting the present good way he was in of doing himself good, came hither to do this kind office to my unpleasable grief.

Sidney.

It I do lose thee, I do lose a thing,  
That none but fools would *reck*.

Shakespeare.

Do not you as ungracious persons do,  
Who shew the steep and thorny way to heav'n;  
Yet like unthinking reckless libertines,  
That in the list path of dalliance tread,

*Reck* not his own rede.

Shakespeare.

**RECKLESS, adj. [from *reck*; peccelery, Saxon.] Careless; heedless; mindless; untouched. See RECK. This is written by Dryden, *reckless* in the article *reckless*; *reckless* is most etymological.**

It made the king a *reckless*, as them diligent.

Sidney.

I'll after, more to be reveng'd of Eglamour  
Than for the love of *reclit* Silvia.

Shakespeare.

He apprehends death no more dreadful, but as a drunken sleep; careless, *reckless*, and careless of what's past, present, or to come, insensible of morality and deservingly mortal.

Shakespeare.

Next this was drawn the *reclit* cities flame,

When a strange hell pour'd down from heaven  
there came.

Crashly

**RECKLESSNESS, n. f. [from *reck*. This word in the seventeenth article is erroneously written, *reckless*.] Carelessness; negligence**

Over many good fortunes began to breed a proud *recklessness* in them.

Sidney.

**TO RECKON. v. a. [reccan, Saxon; *rekenen*, Dutch.]**

1. To number; to count.

The priest shall *reckon* unto him the money according to the years that remain, and it shall be *recked*.

Leviticus, xxviii. 18.

Numbering of his virtues made,  
Death lost the *reckoning* of his days.

Crusoe.

When are questions belonging to all finite existences by us *reckoned* from some known parts of this sensible world, and from some certain epochs marked out by motions in it?

Locke.

The freezing of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods, would as well serve men to *reckon* their years by, as the motions of the sun.

Locke.

I *reckoned* above two hundred and fifty on the outside of the church, though I only told three sides of it.

Addison.

A multitude of cities are *reckoned* up by the geographers, particularly by Ptolemy.

Strabon.

2. **To esteem; to account.**

While we cannot be persuaded that the will of God is, we should so far reject the authority of men, as to *reckon* it nothing.

Hobbes.

Varro's avary is still so famous, that it is *reckoned* for one of those notable, which men of foreign nations record.

Hieron.

For him I *reckon* not in high estate;  
But thee, whose strength, whose virtue was her mate,

Might have subdu'd the earth.

Milton's Agonistes.

People, young and raw, and soft-natured, are apt to think it an easy thing to gain love, and *reckon* their own friendship a sure price of another man's; but when experience shall have shewn them the hardness of most hearts, the hollowess of others, and the baseness of all, they will find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only who made hearts, can unite them.

South's Sermons.

Would the Dutch be content with the military government and revenues, and *reckon* it among what shall be thought necessary for their barrier?

Swift.

3. **To align in an account.**

To him that worketh is the reward not *reckoned* of grace but of debt.

Romans, iv. 4.

**TO RECKON. v. n.**

1. **To compute; to calculate.**

We may fairly *reckon*, that this first age of apostles, with that second generation of many who were their immediate converts, extended to the middle of the second century.

Addison.

2. **To state an account: it has *with* before the other party.**

We shall not spend a large expence of time,  
Before we *reckon with* your several love,  
And make us even with you.

Shakespeare.

3. **To charge to account: with *on*.**

Into the debt, and *reckon on* her head.

Ben Jonson.

4. **To pay a penalty: with *for* before the crime.**

If they fall in their bounden duty, they shall *reckon for* it one day.

Sanderson's Judgement.

5. **To call to punishment: it has *with*.**

God suffers the most grievous sins of particular persons to go unpunished in this world, because his justice will have another opportunity to meet and *reckon with* them.

Tillotson.

6. **[Compter sur, French.] To lay stress or dependance upon.**

You *reckon upon* losing your friends kindness, when you have sufficiently convinced them, they can never hope for any of yours.

Temple's Miscel.

**RECKONER, n. f. [from *reckon*.] One who computes; one who calculates cost.**

*Reckoners* without their host must *reckon* twice.

Camden.

**RECKONING, n. f. [from *reckon*.]**

1. **Computation; calculation.**

Canst thou their *reckonings* keep? the time compute  
When their swollen bellies shall enlarge their fruit?

Sandys.

2. **Account of time.**

Account of debtor and creditor.

They that know how their own *reckoning* goes,  
Account not what they have, but what they lose.

Daniel.

It is with a man and his confidence, as with one man and another; even *reckoning* makes lasting friends; and the way to make *reckonings* even, is to make them often.

South.

4. **Money charged by an host.**

His industry is up stairs and down; his eloquence the parcel of a *reckoning*.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

When a man's verses cannot be understood, it strikes a man more dead than a great *reckoning* in a little room.

Shakespeare.

A coin would have a nobler use than to pay a *reckoning*.

Addison.

5. **Account taken.**

There was no *reckoning* made with them of the money delivered into their hand.

2 Kings.

6. **Esteem; account; estimation.**

Beauty, though in as great excellency in yourself as in any, yet you make no further *reckoning* of it, than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed.

Sidney.

Were they all of as great account as the best among them, with us notwithstanding they ought not to be of such *reckoning*, that their opinion should cause the laws of the church to give place.

Hooker's Preface.

**A RECKONING-BOOK, n. f. [from *reckoning* and *book*.] A book in which money received and expended is set down.**

**TO RECLAIM, v. a. [reclamo, Latin.]**

1. **To reform; to correct.**

He spared not the heads of any mischievous practices, but shewed sharp judgment on them for example sake, that all the manner sort, which were infected with that evil, might, by terror thereof, be *reclaimed* and saved.

Spenser.

This error whosoever is able to *reclaim*, he shall save more in one summer, than Thimison destroyed in any autumn.

Brown.

*Reclaim* your wife from strolling up and down To all affairs.

Dryden's Juvenal.

'Tis the intention of providence, in all the various expressions of his goodness, to *reclaim* mankind, and to engage their obedience.

Rogers's Sermon.

The penal laws in being against papists have been found ineffectual, and rather confirm than *reclaim* men from their errors.

Swift.

2. **[Reclamer, French.] To reduce to the state desired.**

It was for him to hasten to let his people see that he meant to govern by law, howsoever he came in by the sword, and fit also to *reclaim* them, to know him for their king, whom they had lately talked of as an enemy.

Bacon.

Much labour is requir'd in trees, to tame Their wild disorder, and in ranks to tame Dryden.

Minds see the dangers of the Lycian coast?

Or, her tow'ring flight *reclaim'd*,

By seas from Icarus's downfall nam'd?

Vain is the call, and useless the advice.

Prior.

3. **To recall; to cry out against.**

The head-strong horde hurried Octavius, the trembling chariot, along, and were deaf to his *reclaiming* them.

Dryden.

Oh tyrant love!

Wisdom and wit in vain *reclaim*,

And arts but fatten us to feel thy flame.

Pope.

4. **To tame.**

Upon his fist he bore  
An eagle well *reclaim'd*.

Dryden's Knight's Tale.

Are not hawks brought to the hand, and lions, tigers, and bears *reclaimed* by good usage?

L'Estrange.

**RECLAIMANT, n. f. [from *reclaim*.]**

Contradictor.

In the year 325, as is well known, the Arian doctrines were proscribed, and anathematized in the famous council of Nice, consisting of 318 bishops, very unanimous in their resolutions, excepting a few *reclaimants*.

Waterland.

**TO RECLINE, v. a. [reclino, Latin; *recliner*, French.] To lean back; to lean sideways.**

The

The mother  
Reclin'd her dying head upon his breast. *Dryden.*  
While thus she rested, on her arm reclin'd,  
The purling streams that through the meadow  
stray'd,

In drowsy murmurs lull'd the gentle maid. *Addison.*  
**TO RECLINE.** *v. n.* To rest; to repose;  
to lean.

**RECLINE.** *adj.* [*reclinis*, Latin.] In a  
leaning posture.

They sat recline  
On the soft downy bank, damask'd with flow'rs.

*Milton.*  
**TO RECLOSE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *close*.] To  
close again.

The silver ring she pull'd, the door reclin'd;  
The bolt, obedient to the silken cord,  
To the strong staple's inmost depth restor'd,  
Seal'd the valves. *Pope's O'ff'y.*

**TO RECLUDE.** *v. a.* [*recludo*, Latin.]  
To open.

The ingredients absorb the intestinal superfluities,  
reclude opulations, and mundify the blood.

*Harvey.*  
**RECLUSE.** *adj.* [*reclus*, French; *reclusus*,  
Lat.] Shut up; retired.

This must be the inference of a mere contemplative;  
a recluse that converses only with his  
own meditations. *Decay of Pity.*

The nymphs  
Melitian, sacred and recluse to Ceres,  
Pour streams select, and purity of waters. *Prior.*

I all the live-long day  
Consume in meditation deep, recluse  
From human converse. *Philips.*

**RECLUSE.** *n. f.* A retired person.

It seems you have not liv'd such an obstinate  
recluse from the disputes and transactions of men.

*Hammoud.*  
**RECOAGULATION.** *n. f.* [*re* and *coagula-  
tion*] Second coagulation.

This salt, dissolved in a convenient quantity of  
water, does upon its recoagulation dispose of the  
aqueous particles among its own saline ones, and  
shoot into crystals. *Boyle.*

**RECOGNISANCE.** *n. f.* [*recognisance*, Fr.]

1. Acknowledgment of person or thing.

2. Badge.

Apparent it is, that all men are either christians  
or not; if by external profession they be christ-  
ians, then are they of the visible church of Christ;  
and christians by external profession they are all  
whose mark of recognisance hath in it those things  
mentioned, yet although they be impious idolaters  
and wicked hereticks. *Hooker.*

She did gratify his amorous works  
With that recognisance and pledge of love,  
Which I first gave her; an handkerchief. *Shakspeare.*

3. A bond of record testifying the recog-  
nitor to owe unto the recognisee a cer-  
tain sum of money; and is acknow-  
ledged in some court of record; and  
those that are mere recognisances are not  
sealed but enrolled: it is also used for  
the verdict of the twelve men empan-  
nelled upon an affize. *Cowell.*

The English should not marry with any Irish,  
unless bound by recognisance, with sureties, to con-  
tinue loyal. *Dryden.*

**TO RECOGNISE.** *v. a.* [*recognosco*, Lat.]

1. To acknowledge; to recover and avow  
knowledge of any person or thing.

He brought several of them, even under their  
own hands, to recognise their sense of their undue  
procedure used by them unto him. *Fell.*

The British cannon formidably roars,  
While starting from his oozy bed,  
Th' asserted ocean rears his reverend head,  
To view and recognise his ancient lord. *Dryden.*

Then first he recognis'd th' æthereal guest,  
Wonder and joy alternate fire his breast. *Pope.*

Speak, valiant, recognise thy foreign queen;  
Hast thou ne'er seen me? know'st thou not me  
seen? *Harte.*

2. To review; to re-examine.

However their causes spread in your tribunals,  
Christ will recognise them at a greater. *Souib.*

**RECOGNISEE.** *n. f.* He in whose favour  
the bond is drawn.

**RECOGNISOR.** *n. f.* He who gives the  
recognisance.

**RECOGNITION.** *n. f.* [*recognitio*, Latin.]

1. Review; renovation of knowledge.

The virtues of some being thought expedient to  
be annually had in remembrance, brought in a  
fourth kind of publick setting, whereby the lives  
of such saints had, at the time of their yearly  
memorial, solemn recognition in the church of  
God. *Hooker.*

2. Knowledge confess'd.

Every species of fancy hath three modes. recog-  
nition of a thing, as present, memory of it, as  
past; and forethought of it, as to come. *Glanville.*

3. Acknowledgment; memorial.

The Israelites in Moses' days were redeemed  
out of Egypt, in memory and recognition when  
they were commanded to observe the weekly sab-  
bath. *White.*

If the recognition or acknowledgment of a final  
concord, upon joy writ of covenant finally, be  
taken by justice of affize, and the yearly value of  
those lands be declared by affidavit made before the  
same justice; then is the recognition and value  
signed with the hand-writing of that justice. *Bac.*

**TO RECOIL.** *v. n.* [*recoil*, French.]

1. To rush back in consequence of re-  
sistance, which cannot be overcome by  
the force impressed.

The very thought of my revenges that way  
Recoil upon me; in himself too mighty. *Shakspeare.*  
Revenge, at first though sweet,  
Bitter ere long, back on itself recoils. *Milton.*

Amazement seiz'd  
All th' host of heav'n, back they recoil'd, afraid  
At first. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Evil on itself shall back recoil.  
Who in deep mines for hidden knowledge toils,  
Like guns o'ercharg'd, breaks, misses, or recoils. *Denham.*

My hand's so soft, his heart so hard,  
The blow recoils, and hurts me while I strike!

*Dryden*  
Whatever violence may be offered to nature, by  
endeavouring to reason men into a contrary per-  
suasion, nature will still recoil, and at last return  
to itself. *Tillotson.*

2. To fall back.

Ye both forewarn'd be; therefore a while  
I read you rest, and to your bowers recoil. *Spenser.*

Ten paces huge  
He back recoil'd; the teeth on bended knee,  
His massy spear upitay'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To fail; to shrink.

A good and virtuous nature may recoil  
In an imperial charge. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*  
**RECOIL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A fall-  
ing back.

**TO RECOIN.** *v. a.* [*re* and *coin*.] To coin  
over again.

Among the Romans, to preserve great events  
upon their coins, when any particular piece of  
money grew very scarce, it was often recoined by  
a succeeding emperor. *Addy.*

**RECOINAGE.** *n. f.* [*re* and *coinage*.] The  
act of coining anew.

The mint gained upon the late statute, by the  
recoinage of groats and half-groats; now twelve-  
pences and sixpences. *Bacon.*

**TO RECOLLECT.** *v. a.* [*recollektus*,  
Latin.]

1. To recover to memory.

It did relieve my passion much;  
More than light airs and recollected terms  
Of these most brisk and giddy-paced times. *Shakspeare.*  
Recollect every day the things seen, heard, or  
read, which made any addition to your understand-  
ing. *Watts's Logic.*

2. To recover reason or resolution.

The Tyrian queen  
Admir'd his fortunes, more admir'd the man;  
Then recollected stood. *Dryden's Æneis.*

3. To gather what is scattered; to gather  
again.

Now that God hath made his light radiate in  
his word, men may recollect those scattered divine  
beams, and kindling with them the topics pro-  
per to warm our affections, enliven holy zeal. *Boyle.*

**RECOLLECTION.** *n. f.* [from *recollect*.]

Recovery of notion; revival in the  
memory.

Recollection is when any idea is sought after by  
the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and  
brought again in view. *Locke.*

Finding the recollection of his thoughts disturb'd  
his sleep, he remitted the particular care of the  
composition. *Fell.*

Let us take care that we sleep not without such  
a recollection of the actions of the day as may  
repent any thing that is remarkable, as matter  
of sorrow or thanksgiving. *Laylar.*

The last image of that troubled heap,  
When sense subsides, and fancy sports in sleep,  
Though past the recollection of the thought,  
Becomes the stuff of which our dream is wrought.

*Pope.*  
**TO RECOMFORT.** *v. a.* [*re* and *comfort*.]

1. To comfort or console again.

What place is there left, we may hope our woes  
to recomfort? *Sidney.*  
Ne'er through an arch so hurried the blown tide,  
As the recomforted through th' gates. *Shakspeare.*

As one from sad dismay  
Recomforted, and after thoughts disturb'd,  
Submitting to what seem'd remediless. *Milton.*

2. To give new strength.

In strawberries, it is usual to help the ground  
with muck; and likewise to recomfort it sometimes  
with muck put to the roots; but to water with  
muck water is not practised. *Bacon.*

**TO RECOMMENCE.** *v. a.* [*recommencer*,  
French; *re* and *commence*.] To begin  
anew.

**TO RECOMMEND.** *v. a.* [*recommender*,  
French; *re* and *commend*.]

1. To praise to another; to advance by  
praise to the kindness of another.

Mecenas recommended Virgil and Horace to  
Augustus, whose praises helped to make him po-  
pular while a live, and after his death have made  
him precious to posterity. *Dryden.*

2. To make acceptable.

A decent boldness ever meets with friends,  
Succeeds, and ev'n a stranger recommends. *Pope.*

3. To commit with prayers.

They had been recommended to the grace of God.  
*Acts, xiv.*

**RECOMMENDABLE.** *adj.* [*recommendabile*,  
French; from *recommend*.] Worthy of  
recommendation or praise.

Though these pursuits should make out no pre-  
tence to advantage, yet, upon the account of  
honour, they are recommendable. *Glanville.*

**RECOMMENDATION.** *n. f.* [*recommenda-  
tion*, French; from *recommend*.]

1. The act of recommending.

2. That which secures to one a kind re-  
ception from another.

Poplicola's doors were opened on the outside, to  
save the people even the common civility of asking  
entrance; where misfortune was a powerful recom-  
mendation.



meditation; and where want itself was a powerful  
mediation. *Dryden.*

**RECOMMENDATORY.** *adj.* [from *recom-  
mend*] That which commends to an-  
other.

*Verbs re commend, &c. they have commanded me  
to peruse this new book.* *Swift.*

**RECOMMENDER.** *n. f.* [from *recommen-  
d*] One who recommends.

*St. Chrysostom, as great a lover and recommender  
of the military life as he was, declined it to be no  
proper seal for those who are to be leaders of  
Christ's flock.* *Archbishop.*

**TO RECOMMEND.** *v. a.* [*re* and *commen-*]  
To commit anew.

*When they had bailed the twelve bishops, who  
were in the tower, the house of commons expostu-  
lated with them, and caused them to be re-committed.*  
*Clarendon.*

**TO RECOMPACT.** *v. a.* [*re* and *compact*.]  
To join anew.

*And recompact my scattered body.* *Dorm.*

**TO RECOMPENSE.** *v. a.* [*recompens*, Fr.  
*re* and *compens*, Latin.]

1. To repay; to requite.  
Continue faithful, and we will recompense you.  
*1 Ma. x.*

*Hear from heaven, and requite the wicked, by  
recompensing his way upon his own head.* *2 Chron.*

2. To give in requital.  
Thou wast begot of them, and how canst thou  
recompense them the things they have done for thee?  
*Ecclus. viii. 28.*

*Recompense to no man evil for evil.* *Rom. xii. 17.*

3. To compensate; to make up by some-  
thing equivalent.  
French wheat, which is bearded, requirerh the  
best soil, recompensing the same with a profitable  
plenty. *Carew.*

*Solyman, willing them to be of good cheer, find  
that he would in short time find occasion for them  
to recompense that disgrace, and again to shew them  
approved valour.* *Kyd.*

*He is long ripening, but then his maturity, and  
the complement thereof, recompenseth the slowness  
of his maturation.* *Hall.*

4. To redeem; to pay for.  
If the man have no kinsman to recompense the  
trespass unto, let it be recompensed unto the Lord.  
*Numbers, v. 8.*

**RECOMPENSE.** *n. f.* [*recompense*, French;  
from the verb.]

1. Reward; something given as an ac-  
knowledgegment of merit.  
Thou'lt thou be so long,  
Thy faithful wife, whose recompense is bound  
To overtake thee. *Shakespeare.*

2. Equivalent; compensation.  
With men thought the vast outrage on this  
tuning and integrity as an recompense for any  
inconvenience in their past life. *Chandos.*

*Your mother's room is a recompense, shall me  
I have respect to my daughter's feet.* *Dryden.*

**RECOMPENSMENT.** *n. f.* [*re* and *compen-*  
*sment*.] New compensation.

*Although I had a purpose to make a part to re-  
dempt or recompensment of the mass, I laid it aside.*  
*Bacon.*

**TO RECOMPOSE.** *v. a.* [*recompose*, Fr.  
*re* and *compose*.]

1. To settle or quiet anew.  
Lynch was so transported, that he could not re-  
ceive answer from God, till by music he was re-  
posed. *Taylor.*

2. To form or adjust anew.  
We produced a lovely purple, which we  
approach to colour as at pleasure, by drawing or re-  
approaching the edges of the two tints. *Boyle.*

**RECOMPOSITION.** *n. f.* [*re* and *composi-*  
*tion*.] Composition renewed.

**TO RECONCILE.** *v. a.* [*reconciler*, Fr.  
*reconcilio*, Latin.]

1. To make to like again.  
This noble passion,  
Child of integrity, hath from my soul  
Wip'd the black scruples, reconcil'd my thoughts  
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakespeare.*

*Submit to Caesar,  
And re-mend thy mighty soul to life.* *Adrian.*

*Contending minds to reconcile.* *Swift.*

*He that has accustomed himself to take up with  
what easily offends itself, has reason to fear he shall  
never reconcile himself to the fatigue of turning  
things in his mind, to discover their more re-  
tired secrets.* *Locke.*

2. To make to be liked again.  
Many wise men, who knew the treasurer's talent  
in removing prejudice, and reconciling himself to  
wavering abstractions, believed the lot of the duke  
was unsatisfactory. *Clarendon.*

3. To make any thing consistent.  
The great men among the ancients understood  
how to reconcile manual labour with affairs of state.  
*Locke.*

Questions of right and wrong,  
Which through our consciences have reconcil'd,  
My learning cannot answer. *Southern.*

*Some figures monstrous and mishap'd appear,  
Consider'd singly, or beheld too near,  
Which but proportion'd to their light or place,  
Due distance reconciles to form and grace.* *Pope.*

4. To restore to favour.  
So thou shalt do for every one that erreth and is  
simple, so shall ye reconcile the house. *Emakul.*

*Let him live before thee reconcil'd.* *Milton.*

**RECONCILABLE.** *adj.* [*reconcilable*, Fr.  
from *reconcile*.]

1. Capable of renewed kindness.

2. Consistent; possible to be made con-  
sistent.

What we did was against the dictates of our own  
conscience; and consequently never makes that  
act reconcilable with a regenerate estate, which  
otherwise would not be so. *Hammond.*

The different accounts of the numbers of ships  
are reconcilable, by supposing that some spoke of  
the men of war only, and others added the trans-  
ports. *Aburbr.*

The most convenient, ought  
to have been as long, as was reconcilable with suffi-  
cient strength. *Chene.*

Worldly affairs and recreations may hinder our  
attendance upon the worship of God, and are not  
reconcilable with solemn assemblies. *Nichol.*

**RECONCILIABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *re-*  
*concilable*.]

1. Concurrence; possibility to be recon-  
ciled.

The cylinder is a lifeless trunk, which hath  
nothing of choice or will in it, and therefore can-  
not be a fit resemblance to shew the reconcilableness  
of fate with choice. *Hammond.*

Differing how the several parts of scripture are  
fitted to several times, persons and occurrences, we  
shall discover not only a reconcilableness, but a  
friendship and perfect harmony betwixt texts, that  
here seem most at variance. *Boyle.*

2. Disposition to renew love.

**RECONCILEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *reconcile*.]

1. Reconciliation, renewal of kindness;  
favour restored.

Injury went beyond all degree of reconcilement.  
*Sidney.*

*Creature so faint his reconcilement seeking,  
Whom she had displac'd.* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

*On one side great revenge, and very great resent-  
ment on the other, have enflamed animosities, so  
as to make all reconcilement impracticable.* *Swift.*

2. Friendship renewed.

No cloud  
Of anger shall remain; but peace assur'd  
And reconcilement. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**RECONCILER.** *n. f.* [from *reconcile*.]

1. One who renews friendship between  
others.  
He not only attained his purpose of uniting dis-  
tant parties unto each other, but, contrary to the  
usual fate of reconcilers, gained them to himself.  
*Fill.*

2. One who discovers the consistence be-  
tween propositions.  
Part of the world I now how to accommodate  
St. James and St. Paul, better than some late re-  
concilers. *Hobbs.*

**RECONCILIATION.** *n. f.* [*reconciliatio*,  
from *re* and *concilio*, Latin; *reconcilia-*  
*tion*, French.]

1. Renewal of friendship.

2. Agreement of things seemingly oppo-  
site; solution of seeming contrarieties.  
These distinctions of the fear of God give us  
a clear and easy notion of their seeming in-  
consistency of scripture, with respect to this at-  
fection. *Locke.*

3. Atonement; expiation.  
He might be a merciful and faithful high priest  
to make reconciliation for him. *Hebrews, ix. 11.*

**TO RECONDENSE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *condense*.]  
To condense anew.

In the heads of stills and necks of colubins, such  
vapours quickly are by a very little cold re-order'd  
into water. *Boyle.*

**RECONDITE.** *adj.* [*reconditus*, Latin.]  
Secret; profound; abstruse.

A disagreement between thought and expression  
seldom happens, but among men of more record  
studies and deep learning. *Felt.*

**TO RECONDUCE.** *v. a.* [*reconduci*, Fr.  
*reconducere*, Latin; *re* and *conducere*.]  
To conduct again.

Wander'st thou wilt in this lucid orb,  
And stray'd from those far fields of light above,  
Amidst this new creation want'st a guide,  
To reconduct thy steps? *Dryden's St. Patrick's Hymn.*

**TO RECONJOIN.** *v. a.* [*re* and *conjoin*.]  
To join anew.

Some liquors, although colourless themselves,  
when elevated into exhalations, exhibit a conspi-  
cuous colour, which they lose again when recon-  
joined into a liquor. *Boyle.*

**TO RECONQUER.** *v. a.* [*reconquerer*, Fr.  
*re* and *conquer*.] To conquer again.

Chaateron undertook to reconquer Ogiel.  
*Dennis.*

**TO RECONVENE.** *v. n.* [*re* and *convene*.]  
To assemble anew.

A work accident fell out about the time of the  
two houses reconvening, which made a wonderful  
impression. *Clarendon.*

**TO RECONSECRATE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *con-*  
*secrate*.] To consecrate anew.

If a church should be consumed by fire, it shall,  
in such a case, be re-consecrated. *Aylmer's Paragon.*

**TO RECONVEY.** *v. a.* [*re* and *convey*.]  
To convey again.

As rivers lost in seas, some secret vein  
Thence reconveys, there to be lost again. *Danham.*

**TO RECORD.** *v. a.* [*recondor*, Latin;  
*recorder*, Fr.]

1. To register any thing, so that its me-  
mory may not be lost.  
I made him my book, where my soul recorded  
The history of all my secret thoughts. *Shakespeare.*

*He shall record a gift  
Here in the court, of all he dies possess'd,  
Unto his son Lorenzo.* *Shakespeare.*

Those things that are recorded of him and his  
impiety, are written in the chronicles. *1 Esdras, i.*  
I call

I call heaven and earth to *record* this day against you, that I have set before you life and death.

*Deut. xxi. 20.*

They gave complex ideas names, that they might the more easily *record* and discourse of those things they were daily conversant in. *Locke.*

2. To celebrate; to cause to be remembered solemnly.

So every morn *recorded* the third day. *Milton.*

3. To recite, to repeat; perhaps to tune. Out of use.

They long'd to see the day, to hear the lark  
*Record* her hymns, and chant her carols blest.

*Fanfax.*

**RECORD.** *n. s.* [*record*, French; from the verb. The accent of the noun is indifferently on either syllable; of the verb always on the last.] Register; authentick memorial.

Is it upon *record* or else reported  
Successively, from age to age? *Shakspeare.*

It cannot be

The Volscians dare break with us.

—We have *record* that very well it can;

And this example of the like have been. *Shakspeare.*

The king made a *record* of these things; and

Manducheus wrote thereof. *Ezra, xii. 4.*

An ark, and in the ark his testimony,

The *records* of his covenant. *Milton.*

Of such a goddels no time leaves *record*,

Who burn'd the temple where she was ador'd.

*Dryden.*

If he allows such a monarchy continued to the

flood, I would know what *records* he has it from.

*Locke.*

Though the attested copy of a *record* be good proof, yet the copy of a copy never will attested will not be admitted as a proof in judicature. *Locke.*

Thy elder book, great Janus' calf

Into the long *records* of ages past,

Review the years in furthest action dress'd. *Prior.*

**RECORDATION.** *n. s.* [*recordatio*, Lat.]

Remembrance. Not in use.

I never shall have length of life enough,

To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,

That it may glow and spout as high as heav'n

For *recordation* to my noble husband. *Shakspeare.*

Make a *recordation* to my soul

Of every syllable that here was spoke. *Shakspeare.*

A man of the primitive temper, when the church

by its virtues did flourish in high examples, which I

have imitated as a *recordation* of his virtues,

having been much oblig'd to him for many favours.

*Warton.*

**RECORDER.** *n. s.* [from *record*]

1. One whose business is to register any events.

I but your *recorder* am in this,

Or mouth and speaker of the universe,

A useful notary; for 'tis

Not I, but you and fate that make the verse. *Deane.*

2. The keeper of the rolls in a city.

I ask'd, what meant this wilful silence?

His answer was, the people were not us'd

To be spoke to except by the *recorder*. *Shakspeare.*

The office of *recorder* to this city being vacant,

five or six persons are soliciting to succeed him.

*Dryden.*

3. A kind of flute; a wind instrument.

The shepherd went among them, and sing an

eclogue, while the other shepherd, pulling out

*recorders*, which possess the place of pipes, accorded

then musick to the others voice. *Saunders.*

In a *recorder*, the three uppermost holes yield one

tone, which is a note lower than the tone of the

first three. *Bacon.*

The figures of *recorders*, and flutes and pipes

are frequent; but the *recorder* hath a less bore and

a greater above and below. *Eaton.*

To **RECOUCH.** *v. u.* [*re and couch*] To

lie down again.

Thou mak'st the night to overvail the day;

Then lions whelps lie roaring for their prey;

And at thy powerful hand demand their food;

Who when at morn they all *recouch* again,

Then toiling man till eve pursues his pain. *Warton.*

To **RECOVER.** *v. a.* [*recouarer*, Fr.

*recupero*, Lat.]

1. To restore from sickness or disorder.

Would my Lord were with the prophet; for he

would *recover* him of his Leprosy. *1 Kings, v. 3.*

The clouds dispell'd, the sky return'd her light,

And nature flood *recover'd* her bright. *Dryden.*

2. To repair.

Should we apply this precept only to those who

are concerned to *recover* time they have lost, it

would extend to the whole race of mankind.

Even good men have many failings and lapses

to lament and *recover*. *Rogers.*

3. To regain, to get again.

Every of us, each for his self, labour'd how

to *recover* him, while he rather daily sent us com-

panions of our desert, than ever return'd in any

found and fruitful manner. *Dudley.*

Stay a while, and we'll debate,

By what fate means the crown may be *recover'd*.

*Shakspeare.*

The spirit of the Lord is upon me, to preach

the gospel to the poor, and *recovering* of sight to

the blind. *Luke, ix. 18.*

Once in forty years cometh a pope, that calleth

his eye upon the kingdom of Naples, to *recover* it

to the church. *Bacon.*

These Italians, in despite of what could be

done, *recover'd* Jerusalem. *Knobbs.*

I who e'er while the happy garden sung,

By one man's disobedience lost, now sing

*Recover'd* Paradise to all mankind,

By one man's firm obedience. *Milton.*

Any other person may join with him that is

injured, and assist him in *recovering* from the

offender so much as may make satisfaction. *Litch.*

4. To release.

That they may *recover* themselves out of the

snare of the devil, who are taken captive by him.

*2 Timothy, ii. 26.*

5. To attain; to reach; to come up to.

Not in use

The forest is not three leagues off;

If we *recover* that, we're sure enough. *Shakspeare.*

To **RECOVER.** *v. n.* To grow well from

a disease, or any evil.

Adam, by this from the cold sudden damp

*Recovering*, his flutter'd spirits recu'd. *Milton.*

**RECOVERABLE.** *adj.* [*recouvrable*, Fr

from *recover*]

1. Possible to be restored from sickness.

2. Possible to be regained.

A prodigal's course

Is like the tun's, but not like his, *recoverable*, I

fear. *Shakspeare.*

They promised the good people ease in the matter

of protections, by which the debts from dishonest

men and their followers were not *recoverable*.

*Clarendon.*

**RECOVERY.** *n. s.* [from *recover*.]

1. Restoration from sickness.

Our hopes are regular and reasonable, though in

temporal affairs; such as are deliverance from ene-

mies, and *recovery* from sickness. *Taylor.*

The sweat sometimes acid, is a sign of *recovery*

after acute distempers. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Power or act of regaining.

What should move me to undertake the *recovery*

of this, being not ignorant of the impossibility?

*Shakspeare.*

These counties were the keys of Normandy;

But wherewith weeps Warwick?

—For grief that they are past *recovery*. *Shakspeare.*

Mario Sanudo lived about the fourteenth age,

a man full of zeal for the *recovery* of the Holy

Land. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

3. The act of cutting off an entail.

The spirit of wantonness is sure scared out of

him; if the devil have him not in fee simple,

with fine and *recovery*. *Shakspeare.*

To **RECOUNT.** *v. a.* [*recomter*, French.]

To relate in detail; to tell distinctly.

Bid him *recount* the fore-rented practices. *Shakspeare.*

How I have thought of these times,

I shall *recount* hereafter. *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.*

Plato in *Timæus* produces an Egyptian priest,

who *recounted* to Solon out of the holy books of

Egypt the story of the flood universal, which

happened long before the Grecian inundation.

*Raleigh.*

The talk of worldly affairs hindereth much,

although *recounted* with a variety of notions; we speak

with glibly, but seldom return to silence. *Taylor.*

Say, from these glaucous fields what harvest flows,

*Recount* our blessings, and conjure out woes. *Dryden.*

**RECOUNTING.** *n. s.* [from *recount*]

Relation; recital

When from the first to last, here, at us two,

Tell our *recountings* had most nicely bith'd;

As how I came into that d d art piece. *Shakspeare.*

**RECOVERED,** for *recovered*, or *recu'd*

*Spenfer.*

**RECOVERSE.** *n. s.* [*recu-jus*, Latin; *re-*

*cours*, French.]

1. Frequent passage. Obsolete.

Not Priamus, and Hectora on knees,

Their eyes o'rigall'd with *recovery* of tears. *Shakspeare.*

2. Return, new attack

Preventive physick, by purging noxious humours

and the crises of sickness, prevents sickness in

the healthy, or the *recovery* thereof in the val-

utinary. *1 Swan's Vulgar Precious.*

3. [*Recounts*, French.] Application as for

help or protection. This is the com-

mon use.

Thus did this great peer, in a time of great

*recovery* unto him and dependance upon him, the

house and town full of servants and tutors. *Warton.*

The council of Trent commands the making

*recovery* not only to the prayers of the faint, but to

their aid and assistance. *De la Place.*

Can any man think, that this privilege was

at first confer'd upon the church of Rome, and

that christians in all ages had constant *recovery* to it

for determining their differences; and yet that

that very church should now be at a loss where to

find it? *Tillotson.*

All other means have fail'd to wound her heart,

Our last *recovery* is therefore our art. *Dryden.*

4. Access.

The doors be lockt,

That no man ha' b' *recovery* to her by night. *Shakspeare.*

**RECOVERFUL.** *adj.* [from *recovery*.]

Moving alternately.

In this *recoverful* deep. *Dryden.*

**RECREANT.** *adj.* [*recreant*, French]

1. Cowardly; mean spirited; subdued;

crying out for mercy; recanting out of

fear.

Let be that lily debonaire,

Thou *recreant* knight, and soon thyself prepare

To battle. *Spenfer.*

Do't

Thou wear a lion's robe? do'st it for shame,

And hang a calf's skin on those *recreant* limbs? *Shakspeare.*

Here standeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of Nor-

folk,

On pain to be found false and *recreant*. *Shakspeare.*

The knight, whom fate and happy chance shall

glue

From our the bark to force his opposite,

Or kill, or make him *recreant* on the plain,

The prize of valour and of love shall gain. *Dryden.*

2. Apostate; false.

Who for so many benefits receiv'd

Turn'd *recreant* to God, ingrate and false,

And so of all true good himself despoil'd. *Milton.*

**To RECREATE.** *v. a.* [*recreo*, Latin; *recreer*, French.]

1. To refresh after toil; to amuse or divert in weariness.

He has left you all his walks,  
And to your heirs for ever, common pleasures,  
To walk abroad and recreate yourselves. *Shakspeare.*  
Necessity and the example of St. John, who  
increased himself with sporting with a tame partridge,  
teach us, that it is lawful to relax our bow,  
but not suffer it to be unstrung. *Taylor.*

Painters, when they work on white grounds,  
place before them colours mixt with blue and green,  
to cool their eyes, white wearying and paining  
the sight more than any. *Dryden.*

2. To delight; to gratify.

These ripe fruits recreate the nostrils with their  
aromatick scent. *Moré's Divine Dialogues.*

He walked abroad, which he did not so much  
to recreate himself, as to obey the precepts of his  
physician. *Pill.*

3. To relieve; to revive.

Take a walk to refresh yourself with the open  
air, which inspired fresh doth exceedingly recreate  
the lungs, heart, and vital spirits. *Harvey.*

**RECREATION.** *n. f.* [from *recreate*.]

1. Relief after toil or pain; amusement  
in sorrow or distress.

The chief recreation she could find in her anguish,  
was sometime to visit that place, where first she  
was so happy as to see the cause of her unhappiness. *Sidney.*

I'll visit

The chapel where they lie, and tears, shed there,  
Shall be my recreation. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

The great men among the ancients, understood  
how to reconcile manual labour with affairs of  
state; and thought it no lessening to their dignity  
to make the one the recreation to the other. *Locke.*

2. Refreshment; amusement; diversion.

You may have the recreation of surprising those  
with admiration, who shall hear the deaf person  
pronounce whatsoever they shall desire, without  
your seeming to guide him. *Holder's El. of Spec. b.*

Nor is that man less deceived, that thinks to  
maintain a constant tenure of pleasure by a con-  
tinual pursuit of sports and recreations. for all these  
things, as they refresh a man when weary, so they  
weary him when refreshed. *South.*

**RECREATIVE.** *adj.* [from *recreate*.] Re-  
freshing; giving relief after labour or  
pain; amusing; diverting.

Let the music be recreative, and with some  
strange changes. *Pagan.*

Let not your recreations be lavish spenders of  
your time, but chuse such as are healthful, recrea-  
tive and apt to refresh you. but at a hand dwell  
upon them. *Taylor.*

The actors these trifles gain to the closets of  
ladies, seem to propose such easy and recreative  
experiments, which require but little time or  
charge. *Boyle.*

**RECREATIVENESS.** *n. f.* [from *recrea-  
tive*.] The quality of being recreative.

**RECREMENT.** *n. f.* [*recrementum*, Lat.]  
Drofs; spume; superfluous or useless  
parts.

The vital fire in the heart requires an ambient  
body of a yield & nature, to receive the super-  
fluous scroities and other recrement of the blood.  
*Boyle.*

**RECREMENTAL.** *adj.* [from *recre-*

**RECRIMENTIOUS.** *ment*] Drossy

**To RECRIMINATE.** *v. n.* [*recriminer*,  
Fr. *re* and *crimino*, Latin] To re-  
turn one accusation with another.

It is not my business to recriminate, hoping suf-  
ficiently to clear myself in this matter. *Stills g. f.*

How shall such hypocrites reform the state,  
On whom the brothels can recriminate? *Dryden.*

**To RECRIMINATE.** *v. a.* To accuse in  
return. Unusual.

Did not Joseph lie under black infamy? he  
scor'd so much as to clear himself, or to recrimi-  
nate the strumpet. *South.*

**RECRIMINATION.** *n. f.* [*recrimination*,  
Fr. from *recriminate*.] Return of one  
accusation with another.

Publick defamation will seem disobliging enough  
to provoke a return, which again begets a rejoinder,  
and so the quarrel is carried on with mutual  
recriminations. *Government of the Tongue.*

**RECRIMINATOR.** *n. f.* [from *recrimi-  
nate*.] He that returns one charge with  
another.

**RECRUDESCENT.** *adj.* [*recrudescent*, Lat.]  
Growing painful or violent again.

**To RECRUIT.** *v. a.* [*recruter*, French.]

1. To repair any thing wasted by new  
supplies.

He was longer in recruiting his flesh than was  
usual; but by a milk diet he recovered it. *Wjem.*

Increase thy care to save the sinking kind;  
With greens and flowers recruit their empty hives,  
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives. *Dryden.*  
Her cheeks glow the brighter, recruiting their  
colour,

As flowers by sprinkling revive with fresh odour.

*Granville.*

This sun is set, but see in bright array

What hosts of heavenly lights recruit the day!

Love in a shining galaxy appears

Triumphant still. *Granville.*

Seeing the variety of motion which we find in  
the world is always decreasing, there is a necessity  
of conserving and recruiting it by active prin-  
ciples; such as are the cause of gravity, by which  
planets and comets keep their motions in their  
orbs, and bodies acquire great motion in falling.

*Newton.*

2. To supply an army with new men.

He trusted the earl of Holland with the com-  
mand of that army, with which he was to be re-  
cruited and assisted. *Clarendon.*

**To RECRUIT.** *v. n.* To raise new sol-  
diers.

The French have only Switzerland besides their  
own country to recruit in; and we know the diffi-  
culties they meet with in getting thence a single  
regiment. *Addison.*

**RECRUIT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Supply of any thing wasted: Pope has  
used it less properly for a substitute to  
something wanting.

Whatever nature has in worth deny'd,  
She gives in large recruits of needful pride. *Pope.*

The endeavour to raise new men for the recruit  
of the army found opposition. *Clarendon.*

2. New soldiers.

The powers of Troy  
With fresh recruits their youthful chief sustain:  
Not theirs a raw and unexperient'd train,  
But a firm body of embattled men. *Dryden.*

**RECTANGLE.** *n. f.* [*rectangle*, French;  
*rectangulus*, Latin.] A figure which  
has one angle or more of ninety de-  
grees.

If all Athens should decree, that in rectangle  
triangles the square, which is made of the side that  
subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the squares  
which are made of the sides containing the right  
angle, geometers would not receive satisfaction  
without demonstration. *Boon's Vulgar Errors.*

The mathematician considers the truth and pro-  
perties belonging to a rectangle, only as it is in idea  
in his own mind. *Locke.*

**RECTANGULAR.** *adj.* [*rectangulaire*, Fr.  
*rectus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Right angled;  
having angles of ninety degrees.

Bricks moulded in their ordinary rectangular  
form, if they shall be laid one by another in a level  
row between any supporters sustaining the two ends,  
then all the pieces will necessarily sink. *Wotton.*

**RECTANGULARLY.** *adv.* [from *rectangu-  
lar*.] With right angles.

At the equator, the needle will stand rectangu-  
larly, but approaching northward toward the tro-  
pic, it will regard the stone obliquely. *Brown.*

**RECTIFIABLE.** *adj.* [from *rectify*.] Ca-  
pable to be set right.

The natural heat of the parts being insufficient  
for a perfect and thorough digestion, the errors of  
one concoction are not rectifiable by another.

*Brown.*

**RECTIFICATION.** *n. f.* [*rectification*, Fr.  
from *rectify*.]

1. The act of setting right what is wrong.

It behoved the deity to renew that revelation  
from time to time, and to rectify abuses with such  
authority for the renewal and rectification, as was  
sufficient evidence of the truth of what was re-  
vealed. *Forbes.*

2. In chymistry, rectification is drawing  
any thing over again by distillation, to  
make it yet higher or finer. *Quincy.*

At the first rectification of some spirit of salt in  
a retort, a single pound afforded no less than six  
ounces of phlegm. *Boyle.*

**To RECTIFY.** *v. a.* [*rectifier*, French;  
*rectus* and *facio*, Latin.]

1. To make right; to reform; to redress.

That wherein unfounder times have done amiss,  
the better ages ensuing must rectify as they may.

*Hobbs.*

It shall be bootless

That longer you defer the court, as well

For your own quiet, as to rectify

What is unsettled in the king. *Shakspeare.*

Where a long court of pity has purged the  
heart, and rectified the will, knowledge will break  
in upon such a soul, like the sun shining in his  
full might. *South.*

The substance of this theory I mainly depend on,  
being willing to suppose that many particularities  
may be rectified upon farther thought. *Burnet.*

If those men of parts, who have been employed  
in vitiating the age, had endeavoured to rectify and  
amend it, they need not have sacrificed their good  
sense to their fame. *Addison.*

The false judgment he made of things are  
owned, and the methods pointed out by which he  
rectified them. *Atterbury.*

2. To exalt and improve by repeated  
distillation.

The skin hath been kept white and smooth  
for above fifteen years, by being included with  
rectified spirit of wine in a cylindrical glass. *Grew.*

**RECTILINEAR.** *adj.* [*rectus* and *linea*,  
**RECTILINEOUS.** Latin.] Consisting  
of right lines.

There are only three rectilinear and ordinate  
figures, which can serve to this purpose; and in-  
ordinate or unlike ones must have been not only  
less elegant, but unequal. *Ray.*

This image was oblong and not oval, but ter-  
minated with two rectilinear and parallel sides and  
two semicircular ends. *Newton.*

The rays of light, whether they be very small  
bodies projected, or only motion and force pro-  
pagated, are moved in right lines; and whenever  
a ray of light is by any obstacle turned out of  
its rectilinear way, it will never return into the  
same rectilinear way, unless perhaps by very great  
accident. *Newton's Opticks.*

**RECTITUDE.** *n. f.* [*rectitude*, French;  
from *rectus*, Latin.]

1. Straightness; not curvity.

2. Rightness; uprightness; freedom from  
moral curvity or obliquity.

Faith and repentance, together with the recti-  
tude

reds of their present engagement, would fully prepare them for a better life. *King Charles.*

Calm the disorders of thy mind, by reflecting on the wisdom, equity and absolute rectitude of all his proceedings. *Atterbury.*

RECTOR. *n. f.* [*rector*, Fr. *rector*, Lat.]

1. Ruler; lord; governor.

God is the supreme *rector* of the world, and of all those subordinate parts thereof. *Hale.*

When the *rector* of an university of scholars is chosen by the corporation or university, the election ought to be confirmed by the superior of such university. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

2. Parson of an unimpropriated parish.

RECTORSHIP. *n. f.* [*rectorat*, French; from *rector*.] The rank or office of rector.

Had your bodies

No heart among you? or had you tongues to cry Against the *rectorship* of judgment? *Shakespeare.*

RECTORY. *n. f.* [*rectorerie*, French; from *rector*.]

A *rectory* or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithe and other oblations of the people, separate or dedicate to God in any congregation for the service of his church there, and for the maintenance of the governor or minister thereof, to whose charge the same is committed. *Spelman.*

RECUBATION. *n. f.* [*recubo*, Lat.] The act of lying or leaning.

Whereas our translation renders it sitting, it cannot have that illation, for the French and Italian translations express neither position of session or recubation. *Brown.*

RECULE, for RECOIL. [*reculer*, French.] *Spenser.*

RECUMBENCY. *n. f.* [from *recumbens*.]

1. The posture of lying or leaning.

In that memorable show of Germanicus, twelve elephants danced unto the sound of musick, and after laid them down in trichinuma, or places of festival *recumbency*. *Brown.*

2. Rest; repose.

When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy *recumbency* and satisfaction on the obvious surface of things, it is in danger to rest satisfied there. *Locke.*

RECUMBENT. *adj.* [*recumbens*, Lat.] Lying; leaning.

The Roman *recumbent*, or more properly accumbent, posture in eating was introduced after the first Punick war. *Arbutnot.*

RECUPERATION. *n. f.* [*recuperatio*, Lat.] The recovery of a thing lost.

RECUPERATIVE, or RECUPERATORY. *adj.* [from *recuperation*.] Belonging to recovery.

TO RECURE. *v. n.* [*recurro*, Latin.]

1. To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind.

The idea, I have once had, will be unchangeably the same, as long as it *recurs* the same in my memory. *Locke.*

In this life the thoughts of God and a future state often offer themselves to us; they often spring up in our minds, and when expelled, *recur* again. *Calamy.*

A line of the golden verses of the Pythagoreans recurring on the memory, hath often guarded youth from a temptation to vice. *Watts.*

When any word has been used to signify an idea, that old idea will *recur* in the mind when the word is heard. *Watts.*

2. [*Recurir*, French.] To have recourse to; to take refuge in.

If to avoid succession in eternal existence; they *recur* to the punctum stans of the schools, they will thereby very little help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

Vol. II.

The second cause we know, but trouble not ourselves to *recur* to the first. *Wake.*

TO RECURE. *v. a.* [*re* and *cure*.] To recover from sickness or labour. Not in use.

Through wise handling and fair governance,

I him *recured* to a better will,

Purged from drugs of foul intemperance. *Spenser.*

Phabus pure

In western waves his weary wagon *recured*. *Spens.*

With one look the doth my life dismay,

And with another doth it straight *recure*. *Spenser.*

The wanton boy was shortly well *recured*

Of that his malady. *Spenser.*

Thy death's wound

Which he who comes thy Saviour shall *recure*,

Not by destroying Satan, but his works

In thee and in thy seed. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

RECURE. *n. f.* Recovery; remedy.

Whatever fell into the enemies hands, was lost without *recure*: the old men were slain, the young men led away into captivity. *Knolles.*

RECURRENCE. } *n. f.* [from *recurrent*.]

RECURRENCEY. } Return.

Although the opinion at present be well suppressed, yet, from some strings of tradition and fruitful *recurrence* of error, it may revive in the next generation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

RECURRENT. *adj.* [*recurrent*, Fr. *recurrent*, Lat.] Returning from time to time.

Next to lingering durable pains, short intermittent or swift *recurrent* pains precipitate patients unto consumptions. *Hursey.*

RECURSION. *n. f.* [*recursus*, Lat.] Return.

One of the assistants told the *recursions* of the other pendulum hanging in the free air. *Boyle.*

RECURVATION. } *n. f.* [*recurvus*, Latin.]

RECURVITY. } Flexure backwards.

Ascending first into a capillary reception of the breast bone by a serpentine *recurvation*, it ascendeth again into the neck. *Brown.*

RECURVUS. *adj.* [*recurvus*, Lat.] Bent backward.

I have not observed tails in all; but in others I have observed long *recurvus* tails, longer than their bodies. *Derham.*

RECUSANT. *n. f.* [*recusans*, Lat.] One that refuses any terms of communion or society.

They demand of the lords, that no *recusant* lord might have a vote in passing that act. *Clarend.*

All that are *recusants* of holy rites. *Holyday.*

Were all corners ransacked, what a multitude of *recusants* should we find upon a far differing account from that of conscience! *Deay of Party.*

TO RECUSE. *v. n.* [*recuso*, Fr. *recuso*, Latin.] To refuse. A juridical word.

The humility, as well of understanding as manners of the fathers, will not let them be troubled, when they are *recused* as judges. *Digby.*

A judge may proceed notwithstanding my appeal, unless I *recuse* him as a suspected judge. *Ayliffe.*

RED. *adj.* [from the old Saxon, *red*; *rbud*, Welsh. As the town of Hertford, Mr. Camden, in his Britannia, noteth, first was called, by the Saxons, Herudford, the *rud* ford, or the red ford or water; high Dutch, *roet*; from the Greek, *ῥοῦτος*; French, *rouge*; Italian, *rubro*; from the Latin, *ruber*. *Peacham.*] Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours, which is subdivided into many; as scarlet, vermilion, crimson.

Look I so pale?

—Ay, and no man in the presence, But his red colour hath look'd like cheeks. *Shak.*

Bring me the fairest creature northward born, To prove whose blood is *reddest*. *Shak. Hamlet.*

His eyes shall be red with wine, and his teeth white with milk. *Genesis, xlix. 12.*

His eyes dart forth red flames which scare the night,

And with worse fires the trembling ghosts affright. *Cowley.*

Th' angelick squadron turn'd fiery red. *Milton.*

If red lead and white paper be placed in the red light of the coloured spectrum, made in a dark chamber by the refraction of a prism, the paper will appear more lucid than the red lead, and therefore reflects the red making rays more copiously than red lead doth. *Newton's Opticks.*

The sixth red was at first of a very fair and lively scarlet, and soon after of a brighter colour, being very pure and brisk, and the best of all the reds. *Newton's Opticks.*

Why heavenly truth,

And moderation fair, were the red marks Of superstition's scourge. *Thomson's Winter.*

TO REDARGUE. *v. a.* [*redarguo*, Latin.]

To refute. Not in use.

The last wittily *redargues* the pretended finding of coin, graven with the image of Augustus Cæsar, in the American mines. *Hakewill on Providence.*

RED-BERRIED *strawberry*. *n. f.* A plant.

It is male and female in different plants: the male hath flowers consisting of many stamina or threads, without any petals; these are always sterile: the female plants, which have no conspicuous power, produce spherical berries, in which are included nuts of the same form. *Miller.*

RED-BREAST. *n. f.* A small bird, so named from the colour of its breast.

No burial this pretty babe

Of any man receives,

But robin *redbreast* painfully

Did cover him with leaves. *Children in the Wood.*

The *redbreast*, sacred to the household gods,

Pays to trusted man his annual visit. *Thomson.*

RED-COAT. *n. f.* A name of contempt for a soldier.

The fearful passenger, who travels late, Shakes at the moonshine shadow of a rush, And sees a *redcoat* rise from ev'ry bush. *Dryden.*

TO REDDEN. *v. a.* [from *red*.] To make red.

In a heav'n serene, resplendent arms appear Red'ning the skies, and glittering all around, The temper'd metals clath. *Dryden's Æneis.*

TO REDDEN. *v. n.* To grow red.

With shame they *redden'd*, and with fright grew pale. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Turn upon the Ladies in the pit,

And if they *redden*, you are sure 'tis wit. *Addison.*

The poor inhabitant beholds in vain

The *red'ning* orange and the swelling grain. *Addison.*

For me the beam shall bleed, and amber flow,

The coral *reddens*, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

Appius *reddens* at each word you speak,

And stares, tremendous, with a threat'ning eye,

Like some fierce tyrant in old rapetory. *Pope.*

RED-DISH. *adj.* [from *red*.] Somewhat red.

A bright spot, white and somewhat *reddish*.

*Leconte.*

RED-DISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *reddish*.]

Tendency to redness.

Two parts of copper and one of tin, by fusion brought into one mass, the whiteness of the tin is more conspicuous than the *redness* of the copper. *Boyle.*

REDDITION. *n. f.* [from *reddo*, Latin.] Restitution.

She is reduced to a perfect obedience, partly by voluntary *reddition* and desire of protection, and partly by conquest. *Howel.*

REDUCTIVE.

# RED

**RED'DITIVE.** *adj.* [*redditions*, Latin.] Answering to an interrogative. A term of grammar.

**RED'DLE.** *n. f.* A sort of mineral.

*Reddle* is an earth of the metal kind, of a tolerably close and even texture: its surface is smooth and somewhat glossy, and it is soft and unctuous to the touch, forming the finger very much in England we have the finest in the world. *Hist.*

**RED'D.** *n. f.* [*redd*, Saxon.] Counsel; advice. Not used.

Do not as some ungracious pastor do,  
Shew me the steep and thorny way to heaven;  
Whilst he a puffed and reckless libertine,  
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,  
And recks not his own *rede*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**TO REDE.** *v. a.* [*rædan*, Saxon.] To advise.

I *rede* thee hence to remove,  
Lest thou the price of my displeasure prove. *Spenser.*

**TO REDEEM.** *v. a.* [*redimo*, Latin.]

1. To ransom; to relieve from forfeiture or captivity by paying a price.

The kinsman said, I cannot *redeem* it for myself,  
left I mar mine inheritance. *Ruth*, iv. 6.

2. To rescue; to recover.

If, when I am laid into the tomb,  
I wake before the time that *Romeo*  
Comes to *redeem* me, there's a fearful point. *Shak.*  
Thy father

Levied an army, vowing to *redeem*  
And re-*in*tal me in the diadem. *Shakespeare.*

Th' Almighty from the grave  
Hath me *redeem'd*; he will the humble save. *Sandys.*

*Redeem* Israel, O God, out of all his troubles.  
*Psalms* xxv.

*Redeem* from this reproach my wand'ring ghost.  
*Dryden.*

3. To recompense; to compensate; to make amends for.

Waywardly proud; and therefore bold, because  
extremely faulty, and yet having no good thing to  
*redeem* these. *Sidney.*

This feather stirs, she lives; if it be so,  
It is a chance which does *redeem* all sorrows  
That ever I have felt. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Having committed a fault, he became the more  
obsequious and pliant to *redeem* it. *Watson.*

Think it not hard, if at so cheap a rate  
You can secure the constancy of fate,  
Whole kindness lent what does your malice seem,  
By lessing the greater to *redeem*. *Dryden.*

4. To free by paying an atonement.

Thou hast one daughter,  
Who *redeems* nature from the general curse,  
Which twain have brought her to. *Shakespeare.*

5. To pay the penalty of.

Which of you will be mortal to *redeem*  
Man's mortal crime? *Milton.*

6. To perform the work of universal redemption; to confer the inestimable benefit of reconciliation to God.

Christ *redeemed* us from the curse. *Gal.* iii. 13.

**REDEEMABLE** *adj.* [*from redeem*] Capable of redemption.

**REDEEMABLENESS.** *n. f.* [*from redeemable*.] The state of being redeemable.

**REDEEMER.** *n. f.* [*from redeem*.]

1. One who ransoms or redeems; a ransom.

He inflamed him so,  
That he would slay with *Pyrrhus* fight,  
And his *redeemer* challeng'd for his foe,  
Because he had not well maintain'd his right. *Spenser.*

The Saviour of the world.  
I every day expect an embassy  
from my *redeemer* to redeem me hence;  
as in peace my soul shall part to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

# RED

Man's friend, his mediator, his design'd  
Both ransom and *redeemer* voluntary. *Milton.*

When saw we thee any way distressed, and re-  
lieved thee? will be the question of those, to whom  
heaven itself will be at the last day awarded, as  
having ministered to their *redemption*. *Boyle.*

**TO REDELIVER.** *v. a.* [*re and deliver*.]

To deliver back.

I have remembrances of yours,  
That I have longed long to *redeliver*. *Shakespeare.*  
Instruments judiciously exhibited, are not of the  
acts of courts; and therefore may be *redelivered*  
on the demand of the person that exhibited them.  
*Aylmer's Paragon.*

**REDELIVERY.** *n. f.* [*from redeliver*.]

The act of delivering back.

**TO REDMAND.** *v. a.* [*redemand*, Fr.]

To demand back.

Threestone attacked the place where they were  
kept in custody, and rescued them: the duke *re-*  
*demands* his prisoners, but receiving excuses, re-  
solved to do himself justice. *Addison.*

**REDEMPTION.** *n. f.* [*redemption*, French; *redemptio*, Latin.]

1. Ransome; release.

Utter darkness his place  
Ordain'd without *redemption*, without end. *Milton.*

2. Purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ.

I charge you, as you hope to have *redemption*,  
That you depart, and lay no hands on me. *Shak.*

The Saviour son be glorify'd,  
Who for lost man's *redemption* dy'd. *Dryden.*

The salvation of our souls may be advanced, by  
firmly believing the mysteries of our *redemption*;  
and by imitating the example of those primitive  
patterns of piety. *Nelson.*

**REDEMPATORY.** *adj.* [*from redemptus*, Latin.] Paid for ransome.

Omega sings the exequies,  
And Hector's *redemptory* price. *Chapman's Iliads.*

**REINGUM.** *n. f.* [*from red and gum*.] A

disease of children newly born.

**REDHOT.** *adj.* [*red and hot*.] Heated to redness.

Iron *redhot* burneth and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

Is not fire *redhot* heated so hot as to emit light  
copiously? for what else is a *redhot* iron than fire?  
and what else is a burning coal than *redhot* wood?  
*Newton's Opticks.*

The *redhot* metal hisses in the lake. *Pope.*

**REDINTEGRATE.** *adj.* [*redintegratus*, Lat.] Restored; renewed; made new.

Charles VIII. received the kingdom of France  
in flourishing estate, being *redintegrate* in those  
principal members, which anciently had been por-  
tions of the crown, and were after discovered: so  
as they remained only in homage, and not in sove-  
reignty. *Bacon.*

**REDINTEGRATION.** *n. f.* [*from redintegrate*.]

1. Renovation; restoration.

They kept the feast indeed, but with the leven  
of malice, and absurdly commemorated the *redin-*  
*tegration* of his natural body, by mutilating and di-  
viding his mystical. *Decay of Piety.*

2. *Redintegration* chymists call the restoring  
any mixed body or matter, whose form  
has been destroyed, to its former nature  
and constitution. *Quincy.*

He but prescribes as a bare chymical purification  
of nities, what I teach as a philosophical *redintegra-*  
tion of it. *Boyle.*

**REDLEAD.** *n. f.* [*red and lead*.] Mi-

nium; lead calcined.

To draw with dry colours, make long pencils,  
by grinting *redlead* with strong wort, and so roll  
them up into long rolls like pencils, drying them in  
the sun. *Barrow.*

# RED

**REDNESS.** *n. f.* [*from red*.] The quality of being red.

There was a pretty *redness* in his lips. *Shak.*

In the red sea most apprehend a material *red-*  
*ness*, from whence they derive its common deno-  
mination. *Brown.*

The glowing *redness* of the berries vies with the  
verdure of their leaves. *Spectator.*

**REDOLENCE.** } *n. f.* [*from redolens*.]

**REDOLENCY.** } Sweet scent.

We have all the *redolence* of the perfumes we burn  
upon his altars. *Boyle.*

Their flowers attract spiders with their *redolence*.  
*Mortimer.*

**REDOLENT.** *adj.* [*redolens*, Lat.] Sweet of scent.

Thy love excels the joys of wine;  
Thy odours, O how *redolent*! *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

**TO REDOUBLE.** *v. a.* [*redoubler*, Fr. *re* and *double*.]

1. To repeat in return.

So ended she; and all the rest around  
To her *redoubled* that her under-song. *Spenser.*

2. To repeat often.

They were  
As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,  
So they *redoubled* strokes upon the foe. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. To increase by addition of the same quantity over and over.

Mimas and Parnassus sweat,  
And *Aetna* rages with *redoubled* heat. *Addison.*

**TO REDOUBLE.** *v. n.* To become twice as much.

If we consider, that our whole eternity is to take  
its colour from those hours which we here employ  
in virtue or vice, the argument *redoubles* upon us,  
for putting in practice this method of passing away  
our time. *Addison's Spectator.*

**REDOUBT.** *n. f.* [*reduit*, *redoute*, French; *ridotta*, Italian.]

The outwork of a fortification; a fortress.

Every great ship is as an impregnable fort, and  
our safe and commodious ports are as *redoubts*  
to secure them. *Bacon.*

**REDOUBTABLE.** *adj.* [*redoubtable*, Fr.]

Formidable; terrible to foes.

The enterprising Mr. Lintot, the *redoubtable* rival  
of Mr. Tonson, overtook me. *Pope.*

**REDOUBTED.** *adj.* [*redoubté*, Fr.] Dread;

awful; formidable. Not in use.

His kingdom's feat *Clopolis* is red,  
There to obtain some such *redoubted* knight,  
That parents dear from tyrant's power deliver might. *Spenser.*

So far be mine, my most *reduted* lord,  
As my true service shall deserve your love. *Shakespeare.*

**TO REDOUND.** *v. n.* [*redundo*, Latin.]

To be sent back by reaction.

The evil, soon  
Driv'n back, *redounded*, as a flood, on those  
From whom it sprung. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Nor hope to be myself less miserable,  
By what I seek, but others to make such  
As I, though thereby worse to me *redound*. *Milton.*

2. To conduce in the consequence.

As the care of our national commerce *redounds*  
more to the riches and prosperity of the publick than  
any other act of government, the state of it should  
be marked out in every particular reign with greater  
distinction. *Addison.*

He had drawn many observations together, which  
very much *redound* to the honour of this prince. *Addison.*

The honour done to our religion ultimately *re-*  
*dounds* to God the author of it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To proceed in the consequence.

As both these monsters will devour great quan-  
tities of paper, there will no small use *redound* from  
them to that manufacture. *Addison's Guardian.*



**REDRESS. v. a.** [*redresser*, French.]

1. To set right; to amend.

In yonder spring of roses,  
Find what to redress till noon. *Milton*

2. To relieve; to remedy; to ease. It is sometimes used of persons, but more properly of things.

She felt with me, what I felt of my captivity  
and freight laboured to redress my pain, which was  
her pain. *Sidney*  
'Tis thing, O king! th' afflicted to redress.  
*Dryden*

Lighter affronts and injuries Christ commands us  
not to redress by law, but to bear with patience.  
*Kettlewell.*

In countries of freedom, princes are bound to  
protect their subjects in liberty, property, and re-  
ligion, to receive their petitions, and redress their  
grievances. *Swift*

**REDRESS. n. s.** [from the verb.]

1. Reformation; amendment.

To seek reformation of evil laws is commendable,  
but for us the more necessary is a speedy redress of  
ourselves. *Hooker*

2. Relief; remedy.

No humble suitors press to speak for right;  
No, not a man comes for redress to thee. *Shakespeare*  
Such people as break the law of nations, all na-  
tions are interested to suppress, considering that the  
particular states, being the delinquents, can give no  
redress. *Bacon.*

Grief, finding no redress, ferment and rage,  
Nor less than wounds immedicable,  
Ranke, and fester, and gangrene  
To black mortification. *Milton.*  
A few may complain without reason; but there  
is occasion for redress when the cry is universal.  
*Davenant.*

3. One who gives relief.

Fair majesty, the refuge and redress  
Of those whom fate pursues, and wants oppress. *Dry.*  
**REDRESSIVE. adj.** [from redress.] Suc-  
couring; affording remedy. A word  
not authorised.

The generous band,  
Who, touch'd with human woe, redressive search'd  
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail. *Thomson.*

**REDSEAR. v. n.** [*red* and *scar*.] A term of workmen.

If iron be too cold, it will not feel the weight  
of the hammer, when it will not batter under the  
hammer; and if it be too hot, it will redscar, that  
is, break or crack under the hammer. *Maxon.*

**REDSHANK. n. s.** [*red* and *shank*.]

1. This seems to be a contemptuous ap-  
pellation for some of the people of Scot-  
land.

He sent over his brother Edward with a power  
of Scots and redshanks unto Ireland, where they got  
footing. *Spenser.*

2. A bird.

*Ainsworth.*  
**REDSTART, or REDTAIL. n. s.** [*phœni-*  
*curus*, Latin.] A bird.

**REDSTREAK. n. s.** [*red* and *streak*.]

1. An apple.

The redstreak, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained  
the preference, being but a kind of wilding, and  
though kept long, yet is never pleasing to the  
palate; there are several sorts of redstreak: some  
sorts of them have red veins running through the  
whole fruit, which is esteemed to give the cyder the  
richest tincture. *Mortimer.*

2. Cyder pressed from the redstreak.

Redstreak he quaffs beneath the Chianti vine,  
Gives uscan yearly for thy Scudmore's wine. *Smith.*

**REDUCE. v. a.** [*reduco*, Latin; *re-*  
*duce*, French.]

1. To bring back. Obsolete.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious lord!  
That would reduce these bloody days again. *Shakespeare.*

2. To bring to the former state.

It were but just  
And equal to reduce me to my dust,  
Desirous to resign and render back  
All I receiv'd. *Milton.*

3. To reform from any disorder.

That temper in the archbishop, who licensed their  
most pernicious writings, left his successor a very  
difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church  
into order, that had been so long neglected, and so  
ill filled. *Clarendon.*

4. To bring into any state of diminution.

A diaphanous body, reduced to very minute  
parts, thereby acquires many little surfaces in a  
narrow compass. *Boyle.*

His ire will quite consume us, and reduce  
To nothing this essential. *Milton.*

The ordinary smallest measure is looked on as an  
unit in number, when the mind by division would  
reduce them into less fractions. *Locke.*

5. To degrade; to impair in dignity

There is nothing so bad, but a man may lay hold  
of something about it, that will afford matter of  
excuse; nor nothing to excellent, but a man may  
fasten upon something belonging to it, whereby to  
reduce it. *Tillotson.*

6. To bring into any state of misery or  
meannefs.

The most prudent part was his moderation and  
indulgence, not reducing them to desperation.  
*Arbutnot on Cains.*

7. To subdue.

Under thee, a head supreme,  
Thrones, principdoms, powers, dominions I redu-  
ce. *Milton.*

8. To bring into any state more within  
reach or power.

To have this project reduced to practice, there  
seems to want nothing.

9. To reclaim to order.

There left desert utmost hell,  
Reduc'd in careful watch round their metropoli  
*Milton.*

10. To subject to a rule; to bring into a  
class; as, the insects are reduced to  
tribes; the variations of language are  
reduced to rules.

**REDUCEMENT. n. s.** [from reduce.]

The act of bringing back, subduing,  
reforming, or diminishing; reduction

The navy received blessings from Pope Sixtus,  
and was assigned as an apostolical mission for the  
reducement of this kingdom to the obedience of  
Rome. *Bacon.*

**REDUCER. n. s.** [from reduce.] One  
that reduces.

They could not learn to digest, that the man,  
which they so long had used to mask their own  
appetites, should now be the reducer of them into  
order. *Sidney.*

**REDUCIBLE. adj.** [from reduce.] Possible  
to be reduced.

All law that a man is obliged by, is reducible to  
the law of nature, the positive law of God in his  
word, and the law of man enacted by the civil  
power. *South.*

Actions that promote society and mutual fel-  
lowship, seem reducible to a promise to do good to  
others, and a ready sense of any good done by  
others. *South.*

All the parts of painting are reducible into those  
mentioned by our author. *Dryden's Dufreney.*

If minerals are not convertible into another  
species, though of the same genus, much less can  
they be summarised reducible into a species of another  
genus. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*

Our damps in England are reducible to the tuffa-  
cating or the fulminating. *Woodward.*

**REDUCIBLENESS. n. s.** [from reducible.]

Quality of being reducible.  
Spirit of wine, by its pungent taste, and espe-

cially by its redacibility, according to Helmont,  
into alkali and water, seems to be as well of a saline  
as a sulphureous nature. *Boyle.*

**REDUCTION. n. s.** [*reduction*, Fr. from  
*reducere*, Latin.]

1. The act of reducing; state of being re-  
duced.

Some will have these years to be but months;  
but we have no certain evidence that they used to  
account a month a year; and if we had, yet that  
reduction will not serve. *Hale.*

Every thing wisely tended to the reduction of his  
sacred majesty, and all persons in their several sta-  
tions began to make way and prepare for it. *Fell.*

2. In arithmetick, reduction brings two or  
more numbers of different denomina-  
tions into one denomination. *Cocker.*

**REDUCTIVE. adj.** [*reductif*, French; *re-*  
*ductus*, Latin.] Having the power of re-  
ducing. It is used as a substantive by  
*Hale.*

Thus far concerning these reductives by inunda-  
tions and conflagrations. *Hale's Orig. of Atlantic.*

**REDUCTIVELY. adv.** [from reductive.]

By reduction; by consequence.  
If they be our superiors, then 'tis modesty and  
reverence to all such in general, at least reductively.  
*Hammond.*

Other niceties, though they are not matter of  
confidence, singly and apart, are yet so reductively;  
that is, though they are not so in the abstract, they  
become so by affinity and connection. *L'Estrange.*

**REDUNDANCE. } n. s.** [*redundantia*, Lat.]

**REDUNDANCY. } from redundant.] Su-**  
**perfluity; superabundance; exuberance.**

The cause of generation seemeth to be fulness;  
for generation is from redundancy; this fulness  
aristeth from the nature of the creature, if it be  
hot, and moist and sanguine; or from plenty of  
food. *Bacon.*

It is a quality, that confines a man wholly  
within himself, leaving him void of that principle,  
which alone should dispose him to communicate  
and impart those redundancies of good, that he is  
possessed of. *South.*

I shall show our poet's redundancy of wit, just-  
ness of comparisons, and elegance of descriptions.  
*Garth.*

Labour ferment the humours, casts them into their  
proper channels, and throws off redundancies. *Addif.*

**REDUNDANT. adj.** [*redundans*, Lat.]

1. Superabundant; exuberant; superflu-  
ous.

His head,  
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect  
Amidst his circling spires, that on the grass  
Floated redundant. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Notwithstanding the redundant oil in fishes, they  
do not encrease fat so much as fish. *Arbutnot.*

2. Using more words or images than are  
useful.

Where the author is redundant, mark those pa-  
ragraphs to be retrenched; when he tiffes, aban-  
don those passages. *Harris.*

**REDUNDANTLY. adv.** [from redundant.]

Superfluously; superabundantly.

**REDUPLICATION. v. a.** [*re* and *du-*  
*PLICATE*.] To double.

**REDUPLICATION. n. s.** [from redupli-  
*cate*.] The act of doubling.

This is evident, when the mark of exclusion is  
put; as when we speak of a white thing, adding  
the reduplication, a white; which excludes all  
other considerations. *Digny.*

**REDUPPLICATIVE. adj.** [*reduplicatif*, Fr.  
from reduplicate.] Double.

Some logicians mention reduplicative propo-  
sitions; as men, considered as men, are rational crea-  
tures; i. e. because they are men. *Watson's Logic.*

**RE'DWING, n. f.** [*turdus ilincus*.] A bird.

*Ainsworth*

**To REE, v. a.** [I know not the etymology.] To riddle; to sift.

After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you must then ree it over in a sieve. *Mortimer's Husband.*

**To REE'CHO, v. n.** [*re* and *echo*.] To echo back.

Around we stand a melancholy train,  
And a loud groan reek'd from the main. *Pope.*

**REE'CHY, adj.** [from *reech*, corruptly formed from *reek*] Smoky; footy; tanned.

Let him for a pair of reechy kisses,  
Make you to travel all this matter out. *Shakespeare.*

The kitchen milk-pans

Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck. *Shakespeare.*  
**REED, n. f.** [neon, Saxon; *ried*, German; *arundo*, Latin]

1. An hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds.

A reed is distinguished from the grasses by its magnitude, and by its having a firm stem. The species are; the large manured cane or reed, the sugar cane, the common reed, the variegated reed, the Bambu cane, and dark red reed. *Miller.*

This Derceta, the mother of Semiramis, was sometimes a recluse, and falling in love with a goodly young man, the was by him with child, which, for fear of extreme punishment, she conveyed away and caused the same to be hidden among the high reeds which grew on the banks of the lake. *Raleigh.*

The knotty bulrush next in order stood,  
And all within of reeds a trembling wood. *Dryd.*

2. A small pipe, made anciently of a reed. I'll speak between the change of man and boy With a reed voice. *Shakespeare.*

Arcadian pipe, the pastoral reed  
Of Hermes. *Milton.*

3. An arrow, as made of a reed headed. When the Parthian turn'd his reed,  
And from the hostile camp withdrew;  
With cruel skill the backward reed  
He sent, and as he fled, he flew. *Prior.*

**REE'DED, adj.** [from *reed*.] Covered with reeds.

Where houses be reed'd,  
Now part off the moats, and go beat in the reed. *Tuff.*

**REF'DLN, adj.** [from *reed*] Consisting of reeds.

Honey in the sickly live infuse  
Through reed-pipes. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*

**REED-GRASS, n. f.** [from *reed* and *grass*; *farganion*, Latin.] A plant, bur reed.

**To REEDIFY, v. a.** [*recedifier*, French; *re* and *edifi*.] To rebuild; to build again.

The ruin'd walls he did reedify. *Spenser.*  
This monument five hundred years hath stood,  
Which I have munificently reedified. *Shakespeare.*  
The Aetolians, who reedified Ithum.

The house of God they first reedify. *Milton.*

**REE'BLESS, adj.** [from *reed*.] Being without reeds.

Youth's tomb'd before their parents were,  
Whom soul Cocytus' reedle-banks enclose. *May.*

**REE'DY, adj.** [from *reed*] Abounding with reeds

The sportive flood in two divides,  
And forms with cringing stream the reedy isles. *Blackmore.*

Till a bounding brook, now flitting o'er a rock,  
Now scarcely flowing through a reedy pool. *Thomson.*

**REEK, n. f.** [*rec*, Saxon; *reuke*, Dutch.]

1. Smoke; steam; vapour.

'Tis as hateful to me as the reek of a lime kiln. *Shakespeare.*

2. [*Reke*, German, any thing piled up.] A pile of corn or hay, commonly pronounced *risk*.

Nor barns at home, nor reeks are rear'd abroad. *Dryden.*

The covered reek, much in use westward, must needs prove of great advantage in wet harvests. *Mort.*

**To REEK, v. n.** [*necan*, Saxon.] To smoke; to steam; to emit vapour.

To the battle came he; where he did  
Run reeking o'er the lives of men, as if  
'I were a perpetual spoil. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Dying like men, though buried in your dunghills,  
They shall be tam'd; for there the sun shall greet them,  
And draw their honours reeking up to heaven. *Shak.*

I found me laid  
In balmy sweat; which with his beams the sun  
Soon dry'd, and on the reeking moisture fed. *Milton.*

Love one descended from a race of tyrants,  
Whose blood yet reeks on my avenging sword. *Smith.*

**REE'KY, adj.** [from *reek*.] Smoky; tanned; black.

Shut me in a charnel house,  
O'ercover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,  
With reeky shanks and yellow chapless skulls. *Shak.*

**REFL, n. f.** [*neol*, Saxon.] A turning frame, upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.

**To REEL, v. a.** [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the spindle.

It may be useful for the reeling of yarn. *Wilkins.*

**To REEL, v. n.** [*rollen*, Dutch; *ragla*, Swedish.] To stagger; to incline in walking, first to one side and then to the other. *Spenser* has applied it to the feet.

Him when his mistress proud perceiv'd to fall,  
While yet his feeble feet for faintness reel'd,  
She gan call, help Orgoglio! *Spenser.*  
What news in this our tottering state?

—It is a reeling world,  
And I believe it will never stand upright,  
Till Richard wear the garland. *Shakespeare.*  
It is amiss to sit

And keep the turn of tripping with a slave,  
To reel the streets at noon. *Shakespeare.*  
They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man. *Psalms.*  
Glope in a dark, and to no feat confine  
Their waver'ing feet but reel as drunk with wine. *Sandy.*

He, with heavy fumes oppress'd,  
Reel'd from the palace, and retir'd to rest. *Pope.*

Should he hide his face,  
Th' extinguish'd stars would loosening reel  
Wide on their spheres. *Bomfon.*

**REEL'CTION, n. f.** [*re* and *election*.] Repeated election.

Several acts have been made, and rendered ineffectual, by leaving the power of relection open. *Swift.*

**To REENACT, v. a.** [*re* and *enact*.] To enact anew.

The construction of ships was forbidden to senators, by a law made by Claudius the tribune, and re-enacted by the Julian law of concessions. *Arbut.*

**To REENFORCE, v. a.** [*re* and *enforce*.] To strengthen with new assistance or support.

The French have re-enforc'd their scatter'd men. *Shakespeare.*

They used the stones to reinforce the pier. *Hayward.*  
The presence of a friend raises fancy, and reinforces reason. *Collier.*

**REENFORCEMENT, n. f.** [*re* and *enforce*.] ment.]

1. Fresh assistance; new help.

Alone he cut a'd  
The mortal gate o' th' city, which he painted  
With stridels destiny; sidels came off,

And with a sudden reinforcement struck  
Coriol like a planet. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
They require a special reinforcement of sound en-  
doctrinating to set them right. *Milton.*  
What reinforcement we may gain from hope. *Milton.*

2. Iterated enforcement.

The words are a reiteration or reinforcement of a corollary. *Ward.*

**To REENJOY, v. a.** [*re* and *enjoy*.] To enjoy anew or a second time.

The calmness of temper Achilles re-enjoy'd, is only an effect of the revenge which ought to have preceded. *Pope.*

**To REENTER, v. a.** [*re* and *enter*.] To enter again; to enter anew.

With opportune excursion, we may chance  
Re-enter heav'n. *Milton.*

The fiery sulphurous vapours seek the centre  
From whence they proceed; that is, re-enter again. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**To REENTHRO'NE, v. a.** To replace in a throne.

He disposes in my hands the scheme  
To reenthro'ne the king. *Southern.*

**REENTRANCE, n. f.** [*re* and *entrance*.] The act of entering again.

Their repentance, although not their first entrance, is notwithstanding the first step of their re-entrance into life. *Hobbes.*

The pores of the brain, through the which the spirits before took this course, are more easily opened to the spirits which demand reentrance. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

**REEMOUSE, n. f.** [*prenemur*, Saxon.] A bat. See REARMOUSE.

**To REESTABLISH, v. a.** [*re* and *establish*.] To establish anew.

To reestablish the right of lineal succession to paternal government, is to put a man in possession of that government which his father did enjoy. *Locke.*

Peace, which hath for many years been banished the Christian world, will be speedily reestablished. *Smallidge.*

**REESTABLISHER, n. f.** [from *reestablish*.] One that reestablishes.

**REESTABLISHMENT, n. f.** [from *reestablish*.] The act of reestablishing; the state of being reestablished; reestoration.

The Jews made such a powerful effort for their reestablishment under Barchocab, in the reign of Adrian, as shook the whole Roman empire. *Adrij.*

**REFVE, n. f.** [*zevepe*, Sax.] A steward. Obsolete.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are distinguished. *Dryden.*

**To REEXAMINE, v. a.** [*re* and *examine*.] To examine anew

Spend the time in reexamining more duly your cause. *Hooker.*

**To REFECT, v. a.** [*refectus*, Lat.] To refresh; to relieve after hunger or fatigue. Not in use.

A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because in sleep some pounds have perspir'd; and is also lighter unto himself, because he is refect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**REFECTION, n. f.** [*refectio*, French; from *refectio*, Latin.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue.

After a draught of wine a man may seem lighter in himself from sudden refectio, though he be heavier in the balance, from a ponderous addition. *Brown.*

Fasting is the diet of angels, the food and refectio of souls, and the richest aliment of grace. *South.*

For sweet refectio due,  
The genial vapours let my transientew. *Pope.*

# REF

**REFECTORY.** *n. f.* [*refectoire*, French; from *refect*.] Room of refreshment; eating room.

He cells and refectories did prepare,  
And large provisions laid of winter fare. *Dryden.*  
**To REFEL.** *v. a.* [*refello*, Latin.] To refuse; to repress.

Friends, not to *refel* ye,  
Or any way quell ye,  
Ye aim at a mystery  
Worthy a history. *Ben Jonson's Cypresses.*

It instructs the scholar in the various methods of discovering and refelling the subtle tricks of sophists. *Watts.*

**To REFERR.** *v. a.* [*refero*, Latin; *referer*, French.]

1. To dismis for information or judgment.

Those causes the divint historian *refers* us to, and not to any productions out of nothing. *Burnet.*

2. To betake for decision.

The heir of his kingdom hath *referred* herself unto a poor, but worthy gentleman. *Shakespeare.*

3. To reduce to, as to the ultimate end.

You profess and practise to *refer* all things to yourself. *Bacon.*

4. To reduce, as to a class.

The salt, predominant in quick lime, we *refer* rather to lixivate, than acid. *Boyle on Colours.*

**To REFERR.** *v. n.*

1. To respect; to have relation.

Of those pieces, that *refer* to the shutting and opening the abyss, I take notice of that in Job. *Burnet.*

2. To appeal.

In suits it is good to *refer* to some friend of trust. *Bacon.*

**REFEREE.** *n. f.* [from *refer*.] One to whom any thing is referred.

*Referees* and arbitrators seldom forget themselves. *L. Esrange.*

**REFERENCE.** *n. f.* [from *refer*.]

1. Relation; respect; view towards; allusion to.

The knowledge of that which man is in *reference* unto himself and other things in relation unto man, I may term the mother of all those principles, which are decrees in that law of nature, whereby human actions are framed. *Hobbs.*

Jupiter was the son of *Æther* and *Dies*; to called, because the one had *reference* to his celestial conditions, the other discovered his natural virtues. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Christian religion commands sobriety, temperance, and moderation, in *reference* to our appetites and passions. *Tillotson.*

2. Dismission to another tribunal.

It passed in England without the least *reference* hither. *Swift.*

**REFERENDARY.** *n. f.* [*referendus*, Lat.]

One to whose decision any thing is referred.

In suits, it is good to *refer* to some friend of trust, but let him chide well his *referendaries*. *Bacon's Essays.*

**To REFERMENT.** *v. a.* [*re* and *ferment*.]

To ferment anew.

Th' admitted mire agitates the flood,  
Revives its fire, and *referments* the blood. *Black.*

**REFERABLE.** *adj.* [from *refer*.] Capable of being considered, as in relation to something else.

Unto God all parts of time are alike, unto whom none are *referrible*, and all things present, unto whom nothing is past or to come, but who is the same yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow. *Brown.*

**To REFINE.** *v. a.* [*raffiner*, French.]

1. To purify; to clear from dross and recrement.

I will *refine* them as silver is refined, and will try them as gold is tried. *Zachariah, xiii. 9.*

Weigh every word, and every thought *refine*. *Anon.*

The red Dutch currant yields a rich juice, to be diluted with a quantity of water boiled with refined sugar. *Mortimer.*

2. To make elegant; to polish; to make accurate.

Queen Elizabeth's time was a golden age for a world of refined wits, who honoured poetry with their pens. *Pearbam.*

Love *refines* the thoughts, and hath his seat in reason. *Milton.*

The same traditional cloth, which renders the bodies of children, born from wealthy parents, weak, may perhaps *refine* their spirits. *Swift.*

**To REFIN.** *v. n.*

1. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy.

Chaucer *refined* on Boccaccio, and mended his stories. *Dryden.*

Let a lord but own the happy lines;  
How the wit brightens, how the sense *refines*! *Pope.*

2. To grow pure.

The pure limpid stream, when foul with stains,  
Works itself clear, and as it runs *refines*. *Addison.*

3. To affect nicety.

He makes another paragraph about our *refining* in controversy, and coming nearer still to the church of Rome. *Disbury.*

**REFINEDLY.** *adv.* [from *refine*.] With affected elegance.

Will any dog  
*Refinedly* leave his bitches and his bones  
To turn a wheel? *Dryden.*

**REFINEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *refine*.]

1. The act of purifying, by clearing any thing from dross and recrementitious matter.

2. The state of being pure.

The more bodies are of kin to spirit in subtilty and *refinement*, the more diffusive are they. *Norris.*

3. Improvement in elegance or purity.

From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equalled its *refinements*. *Swift.*

The religion of the gospel is only the *refinement* and exaltation of our best faculties. *Lavo.*

4. Artificial practice.

The rules religion prescribes are more successful in publick and private affairs, than the *refinements* of irregular cunning. *Rogers.*

5. Affectation of elegant improvement.

The flirts about town had a design to leave us in the lurch, by some of their late *refinements*. *Add.*

**REFINER.** *n. f.* [from *refine*.]

1. Purifier; one who clears from dross or recrement.

The *refiners* of iron observe, that that iron stone is hardest to melt, which is fullest of metal; and that easiest, which hath most dross. *Bacon.*

2. Improver in elegance.

As they have been the great *refiners* of our language, so it hath been my chief ambition to imitate them. *Swift.*

3. Inventor of superfluous subtilties.

No men see less of the truth of things; than these great *refiners* upon incidents, who are so wonderfully subtle, and over wise in their conceptions. *Addison's Spectator.*

Some *refiners* pretend to argue for the usefulness of parties in such a government as ours. *Swift.*

**To REPAIR.** *v. a.* [*refair*, French; *re* and *fit*.] To repair; to restore after damage.

He will not allow that *ref* is any such sign of art in the make of the present globe, or that there was so great care taken in the *refining* of it up again at the deluge. *Whiston d.*

Permit our ships a shelter on your shores,  
*Refitted* from your woods with planks and oars. *Dryden.*

**To REFLECT.** *v. a.* [*reflectir*, French; *refleto*, Lat.] To throw back.

Was, his gather'd beams  
*Reflected*, may with matter less foment. *Milton.*  
Bodies close together *reflect* their own colour. *Dryden.*

**To REFLECT.** *v. n.*

1. To throw back light.

In dead men's skulls, and in those holes,  
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,  
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, *reflecting* gems. *Shak.*

2. To bend back.

Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, and never *reflects* in an angle, nor bends in a circle, which is a continual reflection, unless either by some external impulse, or by an intrinsic principle of gravity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. To throw back the thoughts upon the past or on themselves.

The imagination casts thoughts in our way, and forces the understanding to *reflect* upon them. *Dappa.*

In every action *reflect* upon the end; and in your undertaking it, consider why you do it. *Taylor.*

Who saith, who could such ill events expect?  
With shame on his own counsels doth *reflect*. *Dunk.*

When men are grown up, and *reflect* on their own minds, they cannot find any thing more ancient there, than those opinions which were taught them before their memory began to keep a register of their actions. *Locke.*

It is hard, that any part of my land should be settled upon one who has used me so ill; and yet I could not see a sprig of any bough of this whole walk of trees, but I should *reflect* upon her and her levity. *Addison's Spectator.*

Let the king dismise his woes,  
*Reflecting* on her fall redoubt;  
And take the cypress from his brows,  
To put his wonted laurels on. *Prior.*

4. To consider attentively.

Into myself my reason's eye I turn'd;  
And as I much *reflectid*, much I mourn'd. *Prior.*

5. To throw reproach or censure.

Neither do I *reflect* in the least upon the memory of his late majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation. *Swift.*

6. To bring reproach.

Errors of wives *reflect* on husbands still. *Dryden.*

**REFLECTANT.** *adj.* [*reflectans*, Latin.]

Bending back; flying back.

The ray descendent, and the ray *reflectant*, flying with to great a speed, that the air between them cannot take a formal ply any way, before the beams of the light be on both sides of it, it follows, that, according to the nature of humid things, it must first only swell. *Digby on the Sul.*

**REFLECTION.** *n. f.* [from *reflect*; thence I think *reflexion* less proper: *reflexion*, French; *reflexus*, Lat.]

1. The act of throwing back.

The eye sees not itself,  
But by *reflection* from other things. *Shakespeare.*

If the sun's light consisted but of one sort of rays, there would be but one colour, and it would be impossible to produce any new by *reflections* or *refractions*. *Cleyn.*

2. The act of bending back.

Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, nor ever *reflects* in an angle or circle, which is a continual reflection, unless by some external impulse. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. That which is reflected.

She shines not upon fools, lest the *reflection* should hurt her. *Shakespeare.*

As the sun in water we can bear,  
Yet not the sun, but his *reflection* there;  
So let us view her here, in what she was,  
And take her image in the watry glass. *Dryden.*

4. Thought

# REF

# REF

#### 4. Thought thrown back upon the past, or the absent, on itself.

The three first parts I dedicate to my old friends, to take off those melancholy reflections, which the sense of age, infirmity, and death may give them.

*Denham.*

This dreadful image so possess'd her mind,  
She ceas'd all farther hope, and now began  
To make reflection on the unhappy man. *Dryden.*  
Job's reflections on his once flourishing estate,  
did at the same time afflict and encourage him.

*Atterbury.*

What wounding reproaches of soul must he feel,  
from the reflections on his own ingratitude. *Rogers.*

#### 5. The action of the mind upon itself.

Reflection is the perception of the operations of our own minds within us, as it is employed about the idea; it has got.

*Locke.*

#### 6. Attentive consideration.

His delight grows and improves under thought  
and reflection; and while it exercises, does also en-  
dear itself to the mind; at the same time employ-  
ing and inflaming the meditations. *Shakspeare's Sonnet.*

#### 7. Censure.

He dy'd, and oh! may no reflection shed  
Its poisonous venom on the royal dead. *Prior.*

#### REFLECTIVE. *adj.* [from *reflect*.]

##### 1. Throwing back images.

When the weary king gave place to night,  
His beams he to his royal brother lent,  
And so thine still in his reflective light. *Dryden.*  
In the reflective stream the sighing bride,  
Viewing her charms impair'd, abash'd shall hide  
Her pensive head. *Prior.*

##### 2. Considering things past; considering the operations of the mind.

Forc'd by reflective reason I confess,  
That human science is uncertain guess. *Prior.*

#### REFLECTOR. *n. s.* [from *reflect*.] Con- siderer.

There is scarce any thing that nature has made,  
or that men do suffer, whence the devout reflector  
cannot take an occasion of an aspiring meditation.

*Boyle on Clours.*

#### REFLEX. *adj.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Directed backward.

The motions of my mind are as obvious to the  
reflex act of the soul, or the turning of the in-  
tellectual eye inward upon its own actions, as the  
pulsions of my sense are obvious to my sense, I see  
the object, and I perceive that I see it. *Hale.*

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of  
the world, the discernible ends of them do evince  
by a reflex argument, that it is the workmanship,  
not of blind mechanism or blunder chance, but of  
an intelligent and benign agent. *Fenby.*

#### REFLEX. *n. s.* [*reflexus*, Latin.] Reflexion.

There was no other way for angels to sin, but  
by reflex of their understandings upon themselves.

*Hale.*

I'll say you grey is not the morning's eye,  
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shakspeare.*

#### REFLEXIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *reflexible*.]

The quality of being reflexible.

Reflexibility of rays is their disposition to be re-  
flected or turned back into the same medium from  
any other medium, upon whose surface they fall,  
and rays are more or less reflexible, which are  
turned back more or less easily. *Newt.*

#### REFLEXIBLE. *adj.* [from *reflexus*, Lat.] Capable to be thrown back.

Sir Isaac Newton has demonstrated, by convin-  
cing experiments, that the light of the sun consists  
of rays differently refrangible and reflexible; and  
that these rays are differently reflexible, that are  
differently refrangible. *Cuvier.*

#### REFLEXIVE. *adj.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Having respect to something past.

That assurance reflexive cannot be a divine faith.

but at the most an human, yet such as perhaps I  
may have no doubting mixed with. *Hammond.*

#### REFLEXIVELY. *adv.* [from *reflexive*.] In a backward direction.

Solomon tells us life and death are in the power  
of the tongue, and that not only directly in regard  
of the good or ill we may do to others, but re-  
flexively also in respect of what may rebound to  
ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

#### REFLOAT. *n. s.* [*re* and *float*.] Ebb; reflux.

The main float and refloat of the sea, is by con-  
sent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion.

*Bacon.*

#### TO REFLOURISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *flourish*.] To flourish anew.

Virtue given for lost  
Revives, *reflourishes*, then vigorous moft,  
When most unactive deem'd. *Milton's Agonistes.*

#### TO REFLOW. *v. n.* [*refluer*, French; *re* and *flow*.] To flow back.

#### REFLUENT. *adj.* [*refluens*, Latin.] Run- ning back; flowing back.

The liver receives the *refluent* blood almost from  
all the parts of the abdomen. *Arbutnot.*

Tell, by what paths,  
Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys  
The *refluent* rivers, and the land repays. *Blackmore.*

#### REFLUA. *n. s.* [*reflux*, French; *refluxus*, Lat.] Backward course of water.

Besides  
Mine own that 'bide upon me, all from me  
Shall with a fierce *reflux* on me rebound. *Milton.*  
'The variety of the flux and *reflux* of Euripus, or  
whether the same do ebb and flow seven times a day,  
is incontrovertible. *Brown.*

#### RECILLATION. *n. s.* [*recicillo*, Lat.] Restoration of strength by refreshment.

#### TO REFORM. *v. a.* [*reformo*, Latin; *reformer*, Fr.] To change from worse to better.

A sect in England, following the very same  
rule of policy, seeketh to *reform* even the French  
reformation, and purge out from thence all dregs of  
popery. *Haller.*

So worthier of Gods, was built  
With sacred thoughts, *reforming* what was old.

*Milton.*

More than storm  
Fall on our times, where ruin must *reform*. *Deh.*

Now low'ning looks preface approaching storms,  
And now prevailing love her face *reform*. *Dryden.*  
One cannot attempt the perfect *reforming* the  
languages of the world, without renouncing himself  
ridiculous. *Locke.*

The example alone of a vicious prince will cor-  
rupt an age; but that of a good one will not *reform*  
it. *Dewitt.*

#### TO REFORM. *v. n.* To pass by change from worse to better.

Was his doctrine of the mass struck out in this  
conflict? or did it give him occasion of *reforming* in  
this point? *Atterbury.*

#### REFORM. *n. s.* [French.] Reformation.

#### REFORMATION. *n. s.* [*reformation*, Fr. from *reform*.]

##### 1. Change from worse to better; commonly used of human manners.

Never came *reformation* in a flood  
With such a heady current, scow'ring faults;  
Not every Hydra-headed wilfulness  
So soon did lose his seat, as in this king. *Shakspeare.*  
Satire lashes vice into *reformation*. *Dryden.*

The pagan converts mention this great *reforma-  
tion* of those who had been the greatest sinners,  
with that sudden and surprising change, which the  
christian religion made in the lives of the most pro-  
fligate. *Addison.*

##### 2. [By way of eminence.] The change

of religion from the corruptions of po-  
pery to its primitive state.

The burden of the *reformation* lay on Luther's  
shoulders. *Atterbury.*

#### REFORMER. *n. s.* [from *reform*.]

##### 1. One who makes a change for the better; an amender.

Publick *reformers* had need first practise that on  
their own hearts, which they propose to try on  
others. *King Charles.*

The complaint is more general, than the endea-  
vours to redress it: abroad every man would be a *re-  
former*, how very few at home! *Spratt.*

It was honour enough, to behold the English  
churches reformed; that is, delivered from the *re-  
formers*. *South.*

##### 2. Those who changed religion from po- pish corruptions and innovations.

Our first *reformers* were famous confessors and  
martyrs all over the world. *Bacon.*

#### TO REFRACT. *v. a.* [*refractus*, Lat.] To break the natural course of rays.

If its angle of incidence be large, and the re-  
fractive power of the medium not very strong, to  
throw it far from the perpendicular, it will be *re-  
fracted*. *Cuvier's Philosophical Principles.*

Rays of light are urged by the *refracting* media.

*Cuvier.*

*Refracted* from yon eastern cloud,  
The grand ethereal bow shoots up. *Timothy.*

#### REFRACTION. *n. s.* [*refraction*, French]

*Refraction*, in general, is the incurvation or  
change of determination in the body moved, which  
happens to it whilst it enters or penetrates any me-  
dium: in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray  
of light from that right line, which it would have  
pursued on, had not the density of the medium  
turned it aside. *Harris.*

*Refraction*, out of the rarer medium into the  
denser, is made towards the perpendicular. *Newton.*

#### REFRACTIVE. *adj.* [from *refract*.] Hav- ing the power of refraction.

Those superficies of transparent bodies reflect the  
greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest  
refracting power; that is, which intercede me-  
diums that differ most in their *refractive* densities.

*Newton's Optics.*

#### REFRACTORINESS. *n. s.* [from *refrac- tory*.] Sullen obstinacy.

I did never allow any man's *refractoriness* against  
the privileges and orders of the houses. *King Charles.*

Great complaint was made by the presbyterian  
gangs, of my *refractoriness* to obey the parliament's  
order. *Saunders.*

#### REFRACTORY. *adj.* [*refractorius*, Fr. *refractorius*, Latin; and so should be written *refractory*. It is now accented on the first syllable, but by *Shakspeare* on the second.] Obstinate; perverse; contumacious.

There is a law in each well-ordered nation,  
To curb those raging appetites that are  
Most disobedient and *refractory*. *Shakspeare.*

A rough hewn seaman, being brought before a  
wife justice for some misdemeanor, was by him  
ordered to be sent away to prison, and was *refractory*  
after he heard his doom, inasmuch as he would  
not stir a foot from the place where he stood, say-  
ing, it was better to stand where he was, than go  
to a worse place. *Mason's Apophthegms.*

Vulgar compliance with any illegal and extra-  
vagant ways, like violent motions in nature, soon  
grows weary of itself, and ends in a *refractory* sul-  
lenness. *King Charles.*

*Refractory* mortal! if thou wilt not trust thy  
friends, take what follows; know assuredly, before  
next full moon, that thou wilt be hung up in  
chains. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

These atoms of theirs may have it in them, but  
they are *refractory* and sullen; and therefore, like  
men of the same tempers, must be banged and buf-  
feted into reason. *Bentley.*

*Refractory.*

**REFRAGABLE.** *adj.* [*refragabilis*, Lat.] Capable of confutation and conviction.  
**To REFRAIN.** *v. a.* [*refrenar*, French; *re* and *frangere*, Latin.] To hold back; to keep from action.

Hold not thy tongue, O God, keep not still silence; *refrain* not thyself. *Psalm lxxxiii. 1.*  
My son, walk not thou in the way with them, *refrain* thy foot from their path. *Proverbs, i. 15.*

Nor from the holy one of heav'n *Refrain* d his tongue. *Milton.*

Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now *refrain*,  
Or thwart the synod of the gods in vain. *Pop.*

**To REFRAIN.** *v. n.* To forbear; to abstain; to spare.

In what place, or upon what consideration sever it be, they do it, were it in their own opinion of no force being done, they would undoubtedly *refrain* to do it. *Hobbes.*

For my name's sake will I defer mine anger, and *refrain* for thee, that I cut thee not off. *Psalm.*

That thou did not on flesh, at I all the faithful party before the flood, may become more probable, because they *refrain'd* themselves some time after.

*Brown's Vulgar Etym.*

**REFRANGIBILITY.** *n. s.* [from *refrangibile*.]

*Refrangibility* of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

**REFRANGIBLE.** *adj.* [*re* and *frango*, Latin.]

As some rays are more *refrangible* than others; that is, are more turned out of their course, in passing from one medium to another, it follows, that after such refraction, they will be separated, and their distinct colour observed. *Locke.*

**REFRACTION.** *n. s.* [*re* and *frango*, Lat.] The act of restraining.

**To REFRESH.** *v. a.* [*refraischer*, French; *refrigero*, Latin.]

1. To recreate, to relieve after pain, fatigue, or want.

Service shall with steeld sinew toil;  
And labour shall *refresh* itself with hope. *Shakespeare.*

Mulick was ordain'd to *refresh* the mind of man,  
After his studies or his usual pain. *Shakespeare.*

He was in no danger to be overtaken, so that he was content to *refresh* his men. *Clarendon.*

His meals are coarse and short, his employment warrantable, his sleep certain and *refreshing*, neither interrupted with the labours of a guilty mind, nor the actions of a crazy body. *South.*

If you would have trees to thrive, take care that no plants be near them, which may deprive them of nourishment, or hinder *refreshings* and helps that they might receive. *Merrimer.*

2. To improve by new touches any thing impaired.

The rest *refresh* the scaly snakes that fold  
The shield of Pallas, and renew their gold. *Dryden.*

3. To refrigerate; to cool.

A dew coming after heat *refresheth*. *Ecclesi. xliii. 22.*

**REFRESH.** *n. s.* [from *refresch*.] That which refreshes.

The kind *refresher* of the summer heats. *Thomson.*

**REFRESHMENT.** *n. s.* [from *refresch*.]

1. Relief after pain, want, or fatigue.

2. That which gives relief, as food, rest.

He was full of agony and horror upon the approach of a dismal death, and so had most need of the *refreshments* of society, and the friendly assistances of his disciples. *South.*

Such honest *refreshments* and comforts of life, our christian liberty has made it lawful for us to use. *Spinn.*

**REFRECTOR.** *n. s.* The burden of a song. *Dick.*

**REFRIGERANT.** *adj.* [*refrigerant*, Fr. from *refrigerate*.] Cooling, mitigating heat.

In the cure of gangrenes, you must beware of dry heat, and resort to things that are *refrigerant*, with an inward warmth and virtue of cherishing. *Bacon.*  
If it arise from an external cause, apply *refrigerants*, without any preceding evacuation. *Boiss.*

**To REFRIGERATE.** *v. a.* [*refrigero*, re and *frigus*, Latin.] To cool.

The great breezes, which the motion of the air in great circles, such as the girdle of the world, produce, do *refrigerate*; and therefore in those parts noon is nothing so hot, when the liquors are great, as about ten of the clock in the forenoon. *Bacon.*

Whether they be *refrigerant* in limitation or some what equanimity, though in a lesser degree, they discover some verities. *Bacon.*

**REFRIGERATION.** *n. s.* [*refrigeratio*, Latin; *refrigeration*, French.] The act of cooling; the state of being cooled.

Divers do that; the cause may be the *refrigeration* of the tongue, when by it is left apt to move. *Bacon.*

If the more *refrigeration* of the air would fit it for breathing, this might be somewhat helped with bellows. *Wilkins.*

**REFRIGERATIVE.** *adj.* [*refrigerativus*, French; *refrigeratorius*, Latin.] Cooling; having the power to cool.

**REFRIGERATORY.** *n. s.*

1. That part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; but this is now generally done by a worm or spiral pipe, turning through a tub of cold water. *Quincy.*

2. Any thing internally cooling.

A delicate wine, and a durable *refrigeratory*. *Mort.*

**REFRIGERIUM.** *n. s.* [Latin.] Cool refreshment; refrigeration.

It must be acknowledged, the ancients have talked much of annual *refrigeria*, respites or intervals of punishment to the damned; as particularly on the festivals. *South.*

**REST.** *part. pret. of reave.*

1. Deprived; taken away. Obsolete.

Thus we well left, he better *rest*,  
In heaven to take his place,  
That like by life and death, at last,  
We may obtain like grace. *Alham's S. boalmaster.*

I, in a desperate bay of death,  
Like a poor bark, of sails and tackling *rest*,  
Ruth all to pieces on thy rocky bosome. *Shakespeare.*

Another ship had seiz'd on us,  
And would have *rest* the fishers of their prey. *Shak.*

Our dying hero, from the continent  
Ravish'd whole towns, and forts from Spaniards *rest*,  
As his last legacy to Britain left. *Wallis.*

2. *Preterite of reave.* Took away. Obsolete.

So 'twixt them both, they not a lamkin left,  
And when lambs fail'd, the old sheeps lives they *rest*. *Spenser.*

About his shoulders broad he threw  
An airy hide of some wild beast, whom he  
In savage forest by adventure slew,  
And *rest* the spoil his ornament to be. *Spenser.*

**REFUGE.** *n. s.* [*refuge*, French; *refugium*, Latin.]

1. Shelter from any danger or distress; protection.

Rocks, dens, and caves! but I in none of these find place or *refuge*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The young vipers supposed to break through the belly of the dam, will, upon any fright, for protection run into it; for then the old one receives them in at her mouth, which way, the fright being

past, they will return again; which is a peculiar way of *refuge*. *Brown.*

Those, who take *refuge* in a multitude, have an Arian counsel to answer for. *Atterbury.*

2. That which gives shelter or protection.

The Lord will be a *refuge* for the oppressed; a *refuge* in times of trouble. *Psalm ix. 9.*

They shall be your *refuge* from the avenger of blood. *Job.*

I air majesty, the *refuge* and relief  
Of those whom fate pursues. *Dryden.*

3. Expedient in distress.

This last old man,  
Whom with a crack'd heart I have sent to Rome,  
Lay d me above the measure of a father:  
Their latest *refuge* was to send him. *Shakespeare.*

4. Expedient in general.

Light must be supplied, among graceful *refuge*, by terracing any thing in danger of darkness. *Watts.*

**To REFUGE.** *v. a.* [*refugere*, French; from the noun.] To shelter; to protect.

Silly beggars,  
Who sitting in the stocks, *refuge* their shame,  
That in my have, and others must, sit there. *Shak.*

Dreads the vengeance of her injur'd lord;  
Even by those gods, who *refuge* d her, abhor'd. *Dryden.*

**REFUGEE.** *n. s.* [*refugie*, French.] One who flies to shelter or protection.

Poor *refugees*, at first they purchase here;  
And soon a denizen'd, they dominate. *Dryden.*

This is become more necessary in some of their governments, since so many *refugees* settled among them. *Addison.*

**REFULGENCE.** *n. s.* [from *refulgent*.] Splendour; brightness.

**REFULGENT.** *adj.* [*refulgens*, Lat.] Bright; shining; glittering; splendid.

He neither might, nor wish'd to know  
A more *refulgent* light. *Wallis.*

So conspicuous and *refulgent* a truth is that of God's being the author of man's felicity, that the dispute is not so much concerning the thing, as concerning the manner of it. *Boyle.*

Agamemnon a train,  
When his *refulgent* arms flash'd through the shady plain.

Fled from his well known face. *Dryden's A. cis.*

**REFUGENTLY.** *adv.* [from *refulgent*.] In a shining manner.

**To REFUND.** *v. n.* [*refundo*, Latin.]

1. To pour back.

Were the humours of the eye tinged with any colour, they would *refund* that colour upon the object, and so it would not be represented as in itself it is. *Ray.*

2. To repay what is received; to restore.

A governor, that had pill'd the people, was, for receiving of bribes, sentenced to *refund* what he had wrongfully taken. *L'Estrange.*

Such wise men as himself account all that is past, to be also gone, and know, that there can be no gain in *refunding*, nor any profit in paying debts. *South.*

How to Icarus, in the bridal hour,  
Shall I, by waste undone, *refund* the dowry? *Pope.*

3. *Swift* has somewhere the absurd phrase, to refund himself, for to reimburse.

**REFUSAL.** *n. s.* [from *refuse*.]

1. The act of refusing, denial of any thing demanded or solicited.

God has born with all his weak and obstinate *refusals* of grace, and has given him time day after day. *Rogers.*

2. The preemption; the right of having any thing before another; option.

When employments go a begging for want of hands, they shall be sure to have the *refusal*. *Newsp.*

**To REFUSE.** *v. a.* [*refuser*, French.]

1. To



1. To deny what is solicited or required; not to comply with.

If he should chuse the right casket, you shall refuse to perform your father's will, if you should refuse to accept him. *Shakespeare.*

Having most affectionately set life and death before them, and conjured them to chuse one, and avoid the other, he still leaves unto them, as to free and rational agents, a liberty to refuse all his calls, to let his talents lye by them unprofitable.

*Hammond.*

Wonder not then what God for you saw good

If I refuse not, but convert, as you,

To proper substance.

*Milton.*

Common experience has justly a mighty influence on the minds of men, to make them give or refuse credit to any thing proposed.

*Locke.*

2. To reject; to dismiss without a grant.

I may neither chuse whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

To REFUSE. *v. n.* Not to accept; not to comply.

Women are made as they themselves would choose;

Too proud to ask, too humble to refuse. *Garth.*

REFUSE. *adj.* [from the verb. The noun has its accent on the first syllable, the verb on the second.] Unworthy of reception; left when the rest is taken.

Every thing vile and refuse they destroyed. *Samuel.*

He never had vexatious law-disputes about his dues, but had his tithes fully paid, and not of the most refuse parts, but generally the very best. *Fell.*

Please to bestow on him the refuse letters; he hopes by printing them to get a plentiful provision.

*Spektor.*

REFUSE. *n. s.* That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken.

We dare not disgrace our worldly superiours with offering unto them such refuse as we bring unto God himself.

*Hooker.*

Many kinds have much refuse, which counterwails that which they have excellent.

*Bacon.*

I know not whether it be more shame or wonder, to see that men can so put off ingenuity, as to descend to so base a vice; yet we daily see it done, and that not only by the scum and refuse of the people.

*Government of the Tongue.*

Down with the falling stream the refuse run, To raise with joyful news his drooping son. *Dryd.*

This humourist keeps more than he wants, and gives a vast refuse of his superfluities to purchase heaven.

*Addison.*

REFUSER. *n. s.* [from refuse.] He who refuses.

Some few others are the only refusers and condemnors of this catholick practice.

*Taylor.*

REFUTAL. *n. s.* [from refuse.] Refutation.

*Did.*

REFUTATION. *n. s.* [refutatio, Latin; refutatio, Fr. from refuse.] The act of refuting; the act of proving false or erroneous.

'Tis such miserable absurd stuff, that we will not honour it with especial refutation.

*Bentley.*

To REFUTE. *v. a.* [refuto, Latin; refuter, French.] To prove false or erroneous. Applied to persons or things.

Self-destruction sought, refuses That excellent thought in thee.

*Milton.*

He knew that there were so many witnesses in these two miracles, that it was impossible to refuse such multitudes.

*Addison.*

To REGAIN. *v. a.* [regagner, French; re and gain.] To recover; to gain anew.

Hopeful to regain

Thy love, from thee I will not hide

What thoughts in my unequal breast are thine. *Mil.*

We've driven back

These heathen Saxons, and regain'd our earth, As earth recovers from an ebbing tide. *Dryden.*

As soon as the mind regains the power to stop or continue any of these motions of the body or thoughts, we then consider the man as a free agent.

*Locke.*

REGAL. *adj.* [regal, French; regalis, Lat.] Royal; kingly.

Edward, duke of York,

Usurps the regal title, and the seat

Of England's true anointed lawful heir. *Shakespeare.*

Why am I sent for to a king,

Before I have shook off the regal thoughts

Wherewith I reign'd? *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

With them comes a third of regal port,

With faded splendour wan, who by his gait

And fierce demeanour seems the prince of hell. *Mil.*

When was there ever a better prince on the throne than the present queen? I do not talk of her government, her love of the people, or qualities that are purely regal; but her piety, charity, temperance, and conjugal love.

*Swift.*

REGAL. *n. s.* [regale, Fr.] A musical instrument.

The sounds, that produce tones, are ever from such bodies as are in their parts and parts equal; and such are in the nightingale pipes of regals or organs.

*Bacon.*

REGALE. *n. s.* [Lat.] The prerogative of monarchy.

To REGAL. *v. a.* [regaler, Fr. regalare, Italian.] To refresh; to entertain; to gratify.

I with warming puff regal'd chill'd fingers.

*Philips.*

REGALE. *n. s.* An entertainment; a treat.

REGALEMENT. *n. s.* [regalement, Fr.] Refreshment; entertainment.

The muses still require

Humid regalement, nor will aught avail

Imploing Phœbus with unmoisten'd lips. *Philips.*

REGALIA. *n. s.* [Latin.] Emblems of royalty.

REGALTY. *n. s.* [regalis, Latin.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

Behold the image of mortality.

And feeble nature cloth'd with fleshly 'tire,

When raging passion, with fierce tyranny,

Roba reason of her due regality.

*Spenser.*

He neither will, nor would, yield to any diminution of the crown of France, in territory or regality.

*Bacon.*

He came partly in by the sword, and had high courage in all points of regality.

*Bacon.*

The majesty of England might hang like Mahomet's tomb by a magnetic chain, between the privileges of the two houses, in airy imagination of regality.

*King Charles.*

To REGARD. *v. a.* [regarder, French.]

1. To value; to attend to as worthy of notice.

This aspect of mine,

The best regarded virgins of our climate

Have lov'd. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He denies

To know their God, or message to regard. *Milton.*

2. To observe; to remark.

If much you note him,

You offend him; feed, and regard him not. *Shak.*

3. To mind as an object of grief or terror.

The king marvelled at the young man's courage, for that he nothing regarded the pains.

*2 Mac. vii. 22.*

4. To observe religiously.

He that regardeth the day, regardeth it unto the Lord, and he that regardeth not the day, to the Lord; he doth not regard it.

*Remans, xiv. 6.*

5. To pay attention to.

He that observeth the wind shall never sow, and he that regardeth the clouds shall never reap. *Prov.*

6. To respect; to have relation to.

7. To look towards;

It is a peninsula, which regardeth the mainland.

*Sandys.*

REGARD. *v. s.* [regard, French; from the verb.]

1. Attention as to matters of importance.

The nature of the sentence he is to pronounce, the rule of judgment by which he will proceed, requires that a particular regard be had to our observation of this precept.

*Atterbury.*

2. Respect; reverence.

To him they had regard, because long he had bewitched them.

*Acts, viii. 11.*

With some regard to what is just and right,

They'll lead their lives. *Milton.*

3. Note; eminence.

Mac Feriagh was a man of meanest regard amongst them, neither having wealth nor power.

*Spenser.*

4. Respect; account.

Change was thought necessary, in regard of the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then in use.

*Hooker.*

5. Relation; reference.

How best we may

Compose our present evils, with regard

Of what we are and where.

*Milr.*

Their business is to address all the ranks of mankind, and persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, with regard to themselves; in justice and goodness, with regard to their neighbours; and piety towards God.

*Watts.*

6. [Regard, Fr.] Look; aspect directed to another,

Soft words to his fierce passion she assay'd;

But her with stern regard he thus repell'd. *Milton.*

He, surpriz'd with humble joy, survey'd

One sweet regard, shot by the royal maid. *Dryden.*

7. Prospect; object of sight. Not proper, nor in use.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,

Even till we make the main and th' aerial blue

An indistinct regard. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

REGARDABLE. *adj.* [from regard.]

1. Observable. Not used.

I cannot discover this difference of the badger's legs, although the regardable side be defined, and the brevity by most imputed unto the left. *Brown.*

2. Worthy of notice. Not used.

Tintogel, more famous for his antiquity, than regardable for his present estate, abutted on the sea.

*Carew.*

REGARDER. *n. s.* [from regard.] One that regards.

REGARDFUL. *adj.* [regard and full.] Attentive; taking notice of.

Bryan was so regardful of his charge, as he never disposed any matter, but first he acquainted the general.

*Hayward.*

Let a man be very tender and regardful of every pious motion made by the spirit of God to his heart.

*South.*

REGARDFULLY. *adv.* [from regardful.]

1. Attentively; heedfully.

2. Respectfully.

Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world Voic'd to regardfully? *Shakespeare's Tim. of Athens.*

REGARDLESS. *adj.* [from regard.] Heedless; negligent; inattentive.

He liketh it to fall into mischance,

That is regardless of his governance. *Spenser.*

Regardless of the bliss wherinn he sat,

Second to thee, offered himself to die

For man's offence. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

We must learn to be deaf and regardless of other things, besides the present subject of our meditation.

*Watts.*

REGARDLESSLY. *adv.* [from regardless.] Without heed.

REGARDLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from regardless.] Heedlessness; negligence; inattention.

REGENCY. *n. s.* [from regent.]

1. Autho-

## 1. Authority; government.

As Christ took manhood, that by it he might be capable of death, wherewith he humbled himself, so because manhood is the proper subject of compassion and feeling pity, which maketh the scepter of Christ's *regency* even in the kingdom of heaven amiable. *Hooker.*

Men have knowledge and strength to fit them for action: women affection; for their better compliance; and herewith beauty to compensate their subjection, by giving them an equivalent *regency* over men. *Greene.*

## 2. Vicarious government.

This great minister, finding the *regency* shaken by the faction of so many great ones within, and awed by the terror of the Spanish greatness without, just begin a war. *Temple.*

## 3. The district governed by a vicegerent.

Regions they pass'd, the mighty regencies Of seraphim. *Milton.*

4. Those collectively to whom vicarious regality is intrusted: as, the *regency* transacted affairs in the king's absence.To REGENERATE. *v. a.* [*regenero*, Latin.]

## 1. To reproduce; to produce anew.

Albeit the son of this earl of Desmond, who lost his head, were restored to the earldom; yet could not the king's grace regenerate obedience in that degenerate house, but it grew rather more wild. *Darwin.*

Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads, Regenerates the plants, and new adorns the meads. *Blackmore.*

An alkali, poured to that which is mixed with an acid, raiseth an effervescence, at the cessation of which, the salts, of which the acid is composed, will be regenerated. *Arbutnot.*

## 2. To make so be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a christian life.

No sooner was a convert initiated, but by an easy figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon himself as one regenerated and born a second time into another state of existence. *Addison.*

REGENERATE. *adj.* [*regeneratus*, Latin.]

## 1. Reproduced.

Thou! the earthly author of my blood, Whose youthful spirit, in me regenerate, Doth with a twofold vigour lift me up To reach at victory. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

## 2. Born anew by grace to a christian life.

For from the mercy-seat above, Preventing grace descending, had remov'd The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh Regenerate grow instead. *Milton.*

If you fulfil this resolution, though you fall sometimes by infirmity; nay, though you should fall into some greater act, even of deliberate sin, which you presently retract by confession and amendment, you are nevertheless in a regenerate estate, you live the life of a christian here, and shall inherit the reward that is promised to such in a glorious immortality hereafter. *Wake.*

REGENERATION. *n. f.* [*regeneration*, Fr.]

New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a christian life.

He saved us by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. *Titus, iii. 5.*

REGENERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *regenerate*.]

The state of being regenerate.

RE'GENT. *adj.* [*regent*, French; *regens*, Latin.]

## 1. Governing; ruling.

The operations of human life flow not from the corporeal moles, but from some other active *regent* principles that reside in the body, or govern it, which we call the soul. *Hale.*

## 2. Exercising vicarious authority.

He together calls the *regent* powers Under him *regent*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

RE'GENT. *n. f.*

## Vol. II.

## 1. Government; ruler.

Now for once bequill'd Uriel, though *regent* of the sun, and held The sharpest lighted spirit of all in heav'n. *Milton.*

Neither of these are any impediment, because the *regent* thereof is of an infinite immensity. *Hale.*

But let a heifer with gilt horns be led To Juno, *regent* of the marriage bed. *Dryden.*

## 2. One invested with vicarious royalty.

Lora *regent*, I do greet your excellence With letters of commission from the king. *Shakespeare.*

RE'GENTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *regent*.]

## 1. Power of governing.

## 2. Deputed authority.

If York have a ill demon'd himself in France, Then let him be deny'd the *regentship*. *Shakespeare.*

REG'ISTRATION. *n. f.* [*re* and *garni-*

nation.] The act of sprouting again.

RE'GIBLE. *adj.* Governable. *Dis.*RE'GICIDE. *n. f.* [*regicida*, Latin.]

## 1. Murderer of his king.

I through the mazes of the bloody field, Hunted your sacred life; which that I miss'd Was the pious error of my fate, Not of my soul; my soul's a *regicid*. *Dryden.*

2. [*Regicidium*, Latin.] Murder of his king.

Were it not for this amulet, how were it possible for any to think they may venture upon perjury, sacrilege, murder, *regicide*, without impeachment to their saintship? *Deacy of Picty.*

Did fate or we, when great Atreides dy'd, Urge the bold traitor to the *regicide*? *Pope's Odyssey.*

REGIMEN. *n. f.* [Latin.] That care

in diet and living, that is suitable to every particular course of medicine, or state of body.

Yet should some neighbour feel a pain, Just in the parts where I complain, How many a message would he send? What hearty prayers, that I should mend? Enquire what *regimen* I keep, What gave me ease, and how I slept? *Scalpi.*

REGIMENT. *n. f.* [*regiment*, old Fr.]

## 1. Established government; polity; mode of rule. Not in use.

We all make complaint of the iniquity of our times, not unjustly, for the days are evil; but compare them with those times wherein there were no civil societies, with those times wherein there was as yet no manner of publick *regiment* established, and we have surely good cause to think, that God hath blessed us exceedingly. *Hooker.*

The corruption of our nature being presupposed, we may not deny, but that the law of nature doth now require of necessity some kind of *regiment*. *Hooker.*

They utterly damn their own consistorian *regiment*, for the same can neither be proved by any literal texts of holy scripture, nor yet by necessary inference out of scripture. *White.*

## 2. Rule; authority. Not in use.

The *regiment* of the soul over the body, is the *regiment* of the more active part over the passive. *Hale.*

3. [*Regiment*, French.] A body of soldiers under one colonel.

Higher to the plain we'll set forth, In best appointment, all our *regiments*. *Shakespeare.*

The elder did whole *regiments* afford, The younger brought his conduct and his sword. *Waller.*

The standing *regiments*, the fort, the town, All but this wicked sister are our own. *Waller.*

Now thy aid Eugene, with *regiments* unequal prest, Awaits. *Philips.*

REGIMENTAL. *adj.* [from *regiment*.]

Belonging to a *regiment*; military.

RE'GION. *n. f.* [*region*, Fr. *regio*, Latin.]

## 1. Tract of land; country; tract of space.

1. To ramble up; to ramble back.

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All the *regions* Do stonily revolt; and, who resist, Are mock'd for valiant ignorance. *Shakespeare.*

Their eyes in heav'n Would, through the airy *regions* stream so bright, That birds would sing, and think it were not night. *Shakespeare.*

The upper *regions* of the air perceive the collection of the matter of tempests before the air below. *Bacon.*

They ray'd the gods, and with fury fraught, The restless *regions* of the storms she sought. *Dryden.*

## 2. Part of the body.

The bow is bent and drawn, make from the shaft. — Let it fall rather, though the fork invade The *region* of my heart. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

## 3. Place; rank.

The gentleman kept company with the wild prince and his: his of too high a *region*; he knows too much. *Shakespeare.*

RE'GISTER. *n. f.* [*registre*, French; *registrum*, Latin.]

## 1. An account of any thing regularly kept.

Joy may you have, and everlasting fame, Of late most hard achievement by you done, For which introll'd is your glorious name In heavenly *registers* above the sun. *Spenser.*

Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, as you hear them unfolded, turn another into the *register* of your own. *Shakespeare.*

This island, as appeareth by faithful *registers* of those times, had ships of great content. *Bacon.*

Of these experiments, our friend, pointing at the *register* of this dialogue, will perhaps give you a more particular account. *Boyle.*

For a conspiracy against the emperor Claudius, it was ordered that Scribonianus's name and consuls should be effaced out of all publick *registers* and inscriptions. *Addison.*

2. [*Registrarius*, law Lat.] The officer whose business is to write and keep the register.

To RE'GISTER. *v. a.* [*registrer*, Fr. from the noun.]

## 1. To record; to preserve from oblivion by authentick accounts.

The Roman emperors *registered* their most remarkable buildings, as well as actions. *Addison.*

## 2. To enrol; to set down in a list.

Such follow him, as shall be *registered*; Part good; part bad: of bad the longer *register*. *Milton.*

RE'GISTRY. *n. f.* [from *register*.]

## 1. The act of inserting in the register.

A little fee was to be paid for the *registry*. *Graunt.*

## 2. The place where the register is kept.

## 3. A series of facts recorded.

I wonder why a *registry* has not been kept in the college of physicians of things invented. *Temple.*

REGLEMENT. *n. f.* [Fr.] Regulation.

Not used.

To speak of the reformation and *reglement* of usury, by the balance of commodities and discommodities thereof, two things are to be reconciled. *Bacon's Essays.*

RE'OLET. *n. f.* [*reglette*, from *regle*, Fr.]

Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.

RE'ONANT. *adj.* [French.]

## 1. Reigning; having regal authority.

Princes are thy of their successors, and there may be reasonably supposed in queens *regnant* a stire proportion of tenderness that way; more than in kings. *Waller.*

## 2. Predominant; prevalent; having power.

The law was *regnant*, and gonst'd his thought, Hell was not conquer'd, when the poet wrote. *Waller.*

His guilt is clear, his proofs are *regnant*, A traitor to the viceroy *regent*. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

To RECO'GISE. *v. a.* [*re* and *gisse*.]

## 1. To ramble up; to ramble back.

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It was scoldingly said, he had eaten the king's geese, and did then *regorge* the feathers. *Hayward.*

**3. To swallow eagerly.**

Drunk with wine,  
And sat *regorg'd* of bulls and goats. *Milton.*

**3. [Regorger, Fr.] To swallow back.**

As cuds at highest mark *regorge* the flood,  
So fate, that could no more improve their joy,  
Took a malicious pleasure to destroy. *Dryden.*

**To REGRAFT. v. a. [regresser, French; re and graft.] To graft again.**

Of *regrafting* the same cions, may make fruit greater. *Eaton.*

**To REGRA'NT. v. a. [re and grant.] To grant back.**

He, by letters patents, incorporated them by the name of the dean and chapter of Trinity-church in Norwich, and *regraunted* their lands to them. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**To REGRA'TE. v. a.**

**1. To offend; to shock.**

The cloathing of the tortoise and viper rather *regraunt*, than please the eye. *Darham's Phys. Theol.*

**2. [Regratier, French.] To engross; to forestall.**

Neither should they buy any corn, unless it were to make malt thereof; for by such engrossing and *regrating*, the dearth, that commonly reigneth in England, hath been caused. *Spenser.*

**REGRA'TER. n. f. [regrattier, French; from regrate.] Forestaller; engrosser.**

**To REGREET. v. a. [re and greet.] To salute; to greet a second time.**

Hereford, on pain of death,  
Till twice five summers have enrich'd our fields,  
Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions,  
But lead the stranger paths of banishment. *Shakspeare.*

**REGREET. n. f. [from the verb.] Return or exchange of salutation. Not in use.**

And shall these hands, so newly join'd in love,  
Unyoke this seizure, and this kind *regreet*? *Shakspeare.*

**REGRESS. n. f. [regress, French; regressus, Latin.] Passage back; power of passing back.**

'Tis their natural place which they always tend to; and from which there is no progress nor *regress*. *Burnet.*

**To REGRESS. v. n. [regressus, Latin.] To go back; to return; to pass back to the former state or place.**

All being forced unto fluent consistencies, naturally *regress* unto their former solidities. *Brown.*

**REGRESSION. n. f. [regressus, Lat.] The act of returning or going back.**

To desire there were no God, were plainly to unwith their own being, which must needs be annihilated in the subtraction of that essence, which substantially supporteth them, and restrains from *regression* into nothing. *Brown.*

**REGRET. n. f. [regret, French; regretto, Italian.]**

**1. Vexation at something past; bitterness of reflection.**

I never bare any touch of conscience with greater *regret*. *King Charles.*

A passionate *regret* at his grief and sadness at his misery, enters us into God's roll of mourners. *Dodgson of Piety.*

Though he often think in never so pleasing a state, yet the remembrance and inward *regret* of the soul, upon the commission of it, infinitely overbalance those false gratifications it affords the sinner. *Bayly's Sermons.*

**2. Grief; sorrow.**

Never any prince expressed a more lively *regret* for the loss of a servant, than his majesty did for this great man, in all offices of grace towards him, servants, and in a wonderful solicitude for the payment of his debts. *Clarendon.*

That freedom, which all nations claim,  
She does for thy content resign;  
Her Piety itself would blame,  
If her *regrets* should weaken thine. *Prior.*

**3. Dislike; aversion. Not proper.**

Is it a virtue to have some ineffective *regrets* to damnation, and such a virtue too, as shall balance all our vices? *Dodgson of Piety.*

**To REGRET. v. a. [regretter, Fr. from the noun.]**

**1. To repent; to grieve at.**

I shall not *regret* the trouble my experiments cost me, if they be found serviceable to the purposes of respiration. *Boyle.*

Calmly he look'd on either life, and here  
Saw nothing to *regret*, or there to fear;  
From nature's temp'rate feast rest satisfy'd,  
Thank'd heav'n that he had liv'd, and that he dy'd. *Pope.*

**2. To be uneasy at. Not proper.**

Those, the impurity of whose lives makes them *regret* a deity, and secretly wish there were none, will greedily listen to atheistical notions. *Glanville.*

**REGU'RDON. n. f. [re and guardon.] Reward; recompense.**

Sloop, and set your knee against my foot;  
And in *regurdon* of that duty done,  
I gird thee with the valiant sword of York. *Shakspeare.*

**To REGU'RDON. v. a. [from the noun.] To reward. The verb and noun are both obsolete.**

Long since we were resolv'd of your truth,  
Your faithful service and your toil in war;  
Yet never have you tasted your reward,  
Or been *regurdon'd* with so much as thanks. *Shak.*

**REGULAR. adj. [regulier, French; regularis, Latin.]**

**1. Agreeable to rule; consistent with the mode prescribed.**

The commonest of critics is, that though the lines are good, it is not a *regular* piece. *Guardian.*

The ways of heav'n are dark and intricate;  
Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with errors,  
Our understanding traces them in vain,  
Lost and bewild'rd in the fruitless search;  
Nor sees with how much art the windings run;  
Nor where the *regular* confusion ends. *Addison.*

So when we view some well proportion'd dome,  
No monstrous height or breadth or length appear;  
The whole seems to hold and *regular*. *Pope.*

**2. Governed by strict regulations.**

So just thy fall, to *regular* my rage. *Pope.*

**3. In geometry, regular body is a solid, whose surface is composed of regular and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal, and of which there are five sorts, viz. 1. A pyramid comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles. 2. A cube, whose surface is composed of six equal squares. 3. That which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles. 4. That which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons. 5. A body consisting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles: and mathematicians demonstrate, that there can be no more *regular* bodies than these five. *Mathematic.***

There is no universal reason, not confined to human fancy, that a figure, called *regular*, which hath equal sides and angles, is more beautiful than any irregular one. *Bentley.*

**4. Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline: as, a regular doctor; regular troops.**

**5. Methodical; orderly.**

Most people are kept from a true sense and taste of religion, by a *regular* kind of sensuality and indolence, than by gross drunkenness. *Lea.*

**REGULAR. n. f. [regulier, French.]**

In the Romish church, all persons are said to be *regular*, that do profess and follow a certain rule of life, in Latinized *regula*; and do likewise observe the three approved vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**REGULARITY. n. f. [regularitas, Fr. from regular.]**

**1. Agreeableness to rule.**

**2. Method; certain order.**

*Regularity* is certain, where it is not so apparent, as in all fluids; for *regularity* is a similitude continued. *Grew.*

He was a mighty lover of *regularity* and order; and managed all his affairs with the utmost exactness. *Atterbury.*

**REGULARLY. adv. [from regular.] In a manner concordant to rule; exactly.**

If those painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it in their figures, they had indeed made things more *regularly* true, but withal very unpleasing. *Dryden.*

With one judicious stroke,

On the plain ground Apelles drew

A circle *regularly* true. *Prior.*

Strains that neither ebb nor flow,

Correctly cold and *regularly* low. *Pope.*

**To REGULATE. v. a. [regula, Latin]**

**1. To adjust by rule or method.**

Nature, in the production of things, always designs them to partake of certain, *regulated*, established essences, which are to be the models of all things to be produced: this, in that crude sense, would need some better explication. *Locke.*

**2. To direct.**

*Regulate* the patient in his manner of living. *Wijman.*

Ev'n goddesses are women; and no wife

Has pow'r to *regulate* her husband's life. *Dryden.*

**REGULATION. n. f. [from regulate.]**

**1. The act of regulating.**

Being but stupid matter, they cannot continue any *regular* and constant motion, without the guidance and *regulation* of some intelligent being. *Ray.*

**2. Method; the effect of being regulated.**

**REGULATOR. n. f. [from regulate.]**

**1. One that regulates.**

The regularity of corporeal principles sheweth them to come at first from a divine *regulator*. *Grew.*

**2. That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.**

**REGULUS. n. f. [Latin; regule, Fr.]**

*Regulus* is the finer and most weighty part of metals, which settles at the bottom upon melting. *Quincy.*

**To REGURGITATE. v. a. [re and gorgere, Latin; regurger, French.] To throw back; to pour back.**

The inhabitants of the city removed themselves into the country so long, until, for want of receipt and encouragement, it *regurgitates* and sends them back. *Graun.*

Arguments of divine wisdom, in the frame of animal bodies, are the artificial position of many valves, all so situated, as to give a free passage to the blood in their due channels; but not permit them to *regurgitate* and disturb the great circulation. *Bentley.*

**To REGURGITATE. v. n. To be poured back.**

Nature was wont to evacuate its vicious blood out of these veins, which passage being stop'd, it *regurgitates* upwards to the lungs. *Morrey on Conf.*

**REGURGITATION. n. f. [from regurgitate.] Resorption; the act of swallowing back.**

*Regurgitation* of matter is the constant symptom. *Sharp.*

**To REGURGA'TE. v. n. [re and bur.] To hear again.**

My design is, to give all persons a *rehearsal*, who have suffered under any unjust sentence.

REHEARSAL. *n. s.* [from *rehearse*.]

1. Repetition; recital.

Twice we appoint, that the words which the minister pronounceth, the whole congregation shall repeat after him; as first in the public confession of sins, and again in rehearsal of our Lord's prayer after the blessed sacrament.

What dream'd my lord? tell me, and I'll requite it With sweet rehearsal of my morning's dream. *Shak.*  
What respecteth their actions as a rule or admonition, applied to yours, is only a *rehearsal*, whose zeal in affecting the ministerial cause is so generally known. *South.*

2. The recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition.

The chief of Rome, With gaping mouths to these *rehearsal* corps. *Dryd.*  
To REHEARSE. *v. a.* [from *rehear*, *Skin-*  
*ner*.]

3. To repeat; to recite.

*Rehearse* not unto another that which is told. *Beaumont.*

Of modest poets be thou just, To silent shades repeat thy verse, Till farms and echo almost burst, Yet hardly dare one line *rehearse*. *Swift.*

2. To relate; to tell.

Great master of the mase! inspir'd The pedigree of nature to *rehearse*, And found the maker's work in equal verse. *Dryd.*

3. To recite previously to publick exhibition.

All Rome is pleas'd, when Statius will *rehearse*, And longing crowds expect the promis'd verse. *Dryden.*

To REJECT. *v. a.* [*rejetis*, *rejetus*, Lat.]

1. To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer.

Barbarossa was *rejected* into Syria, although he perceived that it tended to his disgrace. *Rollin.*  
Have I *rejected* those that me ador'd, To be of him, whom I adore, abhor'd? *Brown.*

2. To cast off; to make an abject.

Thou hast *rejected* the word of the Lord, and the Lord hath *rejected* thee from being king. *Samuel, xv. 26.*

Give me wisdom, and *reject* me not from among thy children. *Wisdom, ix. 4.*  
He is despised and *rejected* of men, a man of sorrows. *Isaiah.*

3. To refuse; not to accept.

Because thou hast *rejected* knowledge, I will *reject* thee, that thou shalt be no priest. *Hosea, iv. 6.*  
Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must judge, which can never pervert the mind to *reject* a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident. *Locke.*

How would such thoughts make him avoid every thing that was sinful and displeasing to God, lest when he prayed for his children, God should *reject* his prayers? *Law.*

4. To throw aside, as useless or evil.

In the philosophy of human nature, as well as in physics and mathematics, less principles be examined according to the standards of common sense, and be admitted or *rejected* according as they are found to agree or disagree with it. *Beattie.*

REJECTION. *n. s.* [*rejetio*, Lat.] The act of casting off or throwing aside.

The *rejection* of use of experiments, is infinite; but if an experiment be probable and of great use, I receive it. *Bacon.*

Medicines *rejection* do not work by *rejection* and indigestion, as solutive do. *Baill.*

REGLE. *n. s.* [*regle*, Fr.] A hollow cut to guide any thing.

A good gate is drawn up and let down through the *regle* in the fish pass. *Cham.*

TO REGNE. *v. a.* [*regno*, Lat. *regner*, Fr.]

1. To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority.

This, done by them, gave them such an authority, that though he *reigned*, they in effect ruled, most men honouring them, because they only deserved honour. *Sulney.*

Tell me, shall *Regence*'s illustrious *Reign* in this kingdom? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

A king, that reigns in righteousness, and paces rule in judgment. *Isaiah, xxi. 1.*

Did he not first for years, a life-long *reign*? *Leopold.*

This right arm shall fix Her seat of empire; and your sun shall *reign*. *A. Philip.*

2. To be predominant; to prevail.

Now did the sign *reign*, under which Perkin should appear. *Shak.*

More we sicken in the summer, and more die in the winter, except by pestilent diseases, which commonly *reign* in summer or autumn. *Bacon.*

Great *reigns* *reign* in their publick counsils. *Addison.*

3. To obtain power or dominion.

That as he *reigned* unto death, even so might grace *reign* through righteousness unto eternal life by Jesus Christ. *Romans.*

REAGN. *n. s.* [*reagn*, Fr. *regnum*, Latin.]

1. Royal authority; sovereignty.

He who like a father held his *reign*, So soon forgot, was just and wise in vain. *Pope.*

2. Time of a king's government.

Queer country puts out queen *Reign's* *reign*, And of lost hospitality complains. *Bramhall.*

The following licence of a foreign *reign*, Did all the dregs of bold *Reign's* *reign*. *Pope.*

Stain'd the *reign* of a good *reign*. *Thompson.*

3. Kingdom; dominion.

Said *Reign's* *reign* receiv'd the thousand *reign* Of *Reign's*, of ocean, and deep hell beneath. *Prior.*  
That wrath, which *Reign's* *reign*'s gloomy *reign*, The souls of mighty chiefs untimely slain. *Pope.*

4. Power; influence.

The year *reigns* Was turning round; and every season's *reigns* Renew'd upon us. *Chapman.*

TO REIMBURY. *v. a.* [*re* and *imbody*, which is more frequently, but not more properly, written *embody*.] To embody again.

Quicksilver, broken into little globes, the parts brought to touch immediately *reimbody*. *Boyle.*

TO REIMBURSE. *v. a.* [*re*, *re*, and *burse*, French, a purse.] To repay; to repair loss or expence by an equivalent.

Had he lived any kingdom of his own estate, to give him a title of *reimbursing* himself by the destruction of ours? *Swift.*

REIMBURSEMENT. *n. s.* [from *reimburse*.] Reparation or repayment.

If any person has been at expence about the funeral of a scholar, he may retain his books for the *reimbursement*. *Boyle.*

TO REIMPRGNATE. *v. a.* [*re*, and *imprgnate*.] To impregnate anew.

The vigour of the loadstone is destroyed by fire, nor will it be *reimprgnated* by any other magnet than the earth. *Brown.*

REIMPRGNATION. *n. s.* [*re* and *imprgnation*.] A second or repeated impregnation.

REIN. *n. s.* [*rein*, French.]

The part of the bridle, which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand.

Every horse bears his commanding *rein*, And may direct his course as please himself. *Shakespeare.*

Take you the *rein*, while I am yet remove, And sleep within the chamber of the *rein*. *Dryden.*

With *rein* had he been *rein* he drew; He held the *rein*, and the courier flew. *Pope.*

2. Used as an instrument of government, or for government.

The hard *rein*, which both of them hath borne Against the *rein* king. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To give the *rein*. To give licence.

War to disorder, *rein* to keep the *rein*. *Milton.*

When to his lust *rein* thus good the *rein*, Did face of *rein* *rein* all constrain? *Pope.*

TO REIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To govern by a bridle.

He mounts and *reins* his horse. *Chapman.*  
He, like a proud *rein* *rein*, went haughtily on. *Milton.*

His son retain'd His father's art, and warlike steeds he *rein*'d. *Dryden.*

2. To restrain; to control.

And where you find a maid, That ere the sleep, hath thrice her prayers said, *Rein* up the organs of her fantasy; Sleep fits as found as careless infancy. *Shakespeare.*

Being once chast, he cannot Be *rein*'d again to temperance; then he speaks What's in his heart. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

REIN. *n. s.* [*rein*, Latin; *rein*, French.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back.

Whom I shall see for myself, though my *rein* be confused. *Job.*

TO REINSEKT. *v. a.* [*re* and *insect*.] To infect a second time.

TO REINSEKT. *v. a.* [*re* and *insect*.] To inspire anew.

Time will run On smoother, till *Reinsect* *reins* The frozen earth, and cloath in fresh attire. *Milton.*

The mangled dame lay breathless on the ground, When on a sudden, *reins* *rein* with breath, Again the rose. *Dryden.*

TO REINSTAL. *v. a.* [*re* and *instal*.]

1. To seat again.

That alone can truly *reinstal* thee In David's royal seat, his true successor. *Bacon.*

2. To put again in possession. This example is not very proper.

Thy father Levied an army, weening to redeem And *reinstal* me in the diadem. *Shakespeare.*

TO REINSTATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *install*.] To put again in possession.

David, after that signal victory which had preserved his life, *reinstated* him in his throne, and restored him to the ark and sanctuary; yet suffered the loss of his rebellious sons, over whom the state of his deliverance. *Government of the Tongue.*

Needless *reinstates* the widow in her virginity. *Addison.*

The *reinstating* of his *rein* in the peaceable possession of his kingdom, was acknowledged. *Pope.*

TO REINTEGRATE. *v. a.* [*reintegr*, Fr. *re* and *integr*, Latin.] It should perhaps be written *redintegrata*. To renew with regard to any state or quality; to repair; to restore.

This league drove out all the Spaniards out of Germany, and *reintegrated* that nation in their ancient liberty. *Bacon.*

The falling from a discord to a concord hath an agreement with the afflictions, which are *reintegrated* to the better after some illness. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

TO REINVEST. *v. a.* [*re* and *invest*.] To invest anew.

TO REJOICE. *v. a.* [*rejoice*, French.] To be glad; to joy; to exult; to receive pleasure from something past.

This is the *rejoicing* city that dark carefully that day, there is *rejoicing* in the *rein*. *Pope.*

TO REJOICE. *v. a.* [*rejoice*, French.] To be glad; to joy; to exult; to receive pleasure from something past.

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TO REJOICE. *v. a.* [*rejoice*, French.] To be glad; to joy; to exult; to receive pleasure from something past.

This is the *rejoicing* city that dark carefully that day, there is *rejoicing* in the *rein*. *Pope.*

TO REJOICE. *v. a.* [*rejoice*, French.] To be glad; to joy; to exult; to receive pleasure from something past.

I will comfort them, and make them rejoice from their sorrow.

*Jeremiah, xxxi. 13.*

Let them be brought to confusion, that rejoice at mine hurt.

*Psalms, xxv. 26.*

Jethro rejoiced for all the goodness which the Lord had done.

*Exodus, xviii. 9.*

They rejoice each with their kind.

*Milton.*

We should particularly express our rejoicing by love and charity to our neighbours.

*Nelson.*

**TO REJOICE. v. a. [rejoice, Latin.]** To exhilarate; to gladden; to make joyful; to glad.

Alone to thy renown 'tis giv'n,  
Unbounded through all worlds to go;

While she, great saint! rejoices heav'n,  
And thou sustain'st the orb below.

*Prior.*

I should give Cain the honour of the invention;  
were he alive, it would rejoice his soul to see what mischief it had made.

*Arbutnot.*

**REJOICER. n. f. [from rejoice.]** One that rejoices.

Whatever faith entertains, produces love to God; but he that believes God to be cruel or a rejoicer in the unavoidable damnation of the greatest part of mankind, thinks evil thoughts concerning God.

*Taylor's Rule of Living-Holy.*

**TO REJOIN. v. a. [rejoindre, French.]**

1. To join again.

The grand signior conveyeth his galleys down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken in pieces, carried upon camels backs, and rejoined together at Sues.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. To meet one again.

Thoughts, which at Hyde-park-corner I forgot,  
Meet and rejoin me in the pensive groat.

*Pope.*

**TO REJOIN. v. n. To answer to an answer.**

It will be replied, that he receives advantage by this topping of his superfluous branches; but I reply, that a translator has no such right.

*Dryden.*

**REJOINER. n. f. [from rejoin.]**

1. Reply to an answer.

The quality of the person makes me judge my self obliged to a rejoinder.

*Glanville to Albion.*

2. Reply; answer.

Injury of chance rarely beguiles our lips  
Of all rejoinders. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

**REJOINT. n. f. [rejoindre, French.]** Shock; succussion.

The fanner at his highest pitch of enjoyment, is not pleased with it so much, but he is afflicted more, and as long as these inward joys and recoillings of the mind continue, the fanner will find his accounts of pleasure very poor.

*South.*

**REIT. n. f. Sedge or sea-weed. Bailey.**

**TO REITERATE. v. a. [re and itero, Latin; reiteler, French.]** To repeat again and again.

You never spoke what did become you less  
Than this, which to reiterate, were sin.

*Shakespeare.*

With reiterated crimes he might  
Heap on himself damnation.

*Milton.*

Although Christ hath forbid us to use vain repetitions when we pray, yet he hath taught us, that to reiterate the same requests will not be vain.

*Smalridge.*

**REITERATION. n. f. [reiteration, Fr. from reiterata.]** Repetition.

It is useful to have new experiments tried over again; such relations commonly exhibiting new phenomena.

*Boyle.*

The words are a reiteration or reinforcement of an application, arising from the consideration of the excellency of Christ above Moses.

*Ward of Infidelity.*

**TO REJUDGE. v. a. [re and judge.]** To re-examine; to review; to recal to a new trial.

The muse attends thee to the silent shade;  
'Tis her the brave man's latest steps to trace,

Rejudge his acts, and signify disgrace.

*Pope.*

**TO REKINDLE. v. a. [re and kindle.]** To set on fire again.

These disappearing, fixed stars were actually extinguished, and would for ever continue so, if not rekindled, and new recruited with heat and light.

*Croyn's Phil. Principles.*

Rekindled at the royal charms,

Tumultuous love each beating before worms.

*Pope.*

**TO RELAPSE. v. n. [relapsus, Latin.]**

1. To slip back; to slide or fall back.

2. To fall back into vice or error.

The sinner he hath relapsed, the more significances he ought to give of the truth of his repentance.

*Taylor.*

3. To fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.

He was not well cared, and would have relapsed.

*Wiseeman.*

**RELAPSE. n. f. [from the verb.]**

1. Fall into vice or error once forsaken.

This would but lead me to a worse relapse  
And heavier fall.

*Milton.*

We see in too frequent instances the relapses of those, who, under the present smart, or the near apprehension of the divine displeasure, have relapsed on a religious reformation.

*Rogers.*

2. Regression from a state of recovery to sickness.

It was even as two physicians should take one sick body in hand; of which, the former would purge and keep under the body, the other putter and strengthen it suddenly; whereof what is to be looked for, but a most dangerous relapse?

*Spenser.*

3. Return to any state. The sense here is somewhat obscure.

Mark a bounding valour in our English;  
That being dead like to the bullet's grazing,  
Breaks out into a second course of mischief,  
Killing in relapse of mortality.

*Shakespeare's H. V.*

**TO RELATE. v. a. [relatus, Latin.]**

1. To tell; to recite.

Your wife and babes.

Savagely slaughter'd; to relate the manner,  
Were to add the death of you.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Here I could frequent

With worship place by place, where he vouchsaf'd  
Presence divine; and to my sons relate.

*Milton.*

The drama represents to view, what the poem only does relate.

*Dryden.*

2. To verbiage words. Unauthorized.

A man were better relate himself to a statue,  
than suffer his thoughts to pass in another.

*Bacon.*

3. To ally by kindred.

Avails thee not,

To whom related, or by whom begot;  
A heap of dust alone remains.

*Pope.*

4. To bring back; to restore. A latinism.

*Spenser.*

**TO RELATE. v. n. To have reference; to have respect.**

All negative or privative words relate to positive ideas, and signify their absence.

*Locke.*

As other courts demanded the execution of persons dead in law, this gave the last orders relating to those dead in reason.

*Tatler.*

**RELATER. n. f. [from relate.]** Teller; narrator; historian.

We shall rather perform good offices unto truth,  
than any disservice unto their relaters.

*Brown.*

Her husband the relater she prefer'd  
Before the angel.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The best English historian, when his style grows antiquated, will be only considered as a tedious relater of facts.

*Swift.*

**RELATION. n. f. [relation, French; from relate.]**

1. Manner of belonging to any person or thing.

Under this stone lies virtue, youth,  
Unblemish'd probity and truth;

Just unto all relations known.

A worthy patriot, pious son.

*Waller.*

So far as service imports duty and subjection, all created beings bear the necessary relation of servants to God.

*South.*

Our necessary relations to a family, oblige all to use their reasoning powers upon a thousand occasions.

*Watts.*

Our intercession is made an exercise of love and care for those amongst whom our lot is fallen, or who belong to us in a nearer relation; it then becomes the greatest benefit to ourselves, and produces its best effects in our own hearts.

*Law.*

2. Respect; reference; regard.

I have been importuned to make some observations on this art, in relation to its agreement with poetry.

*Dryden.*

Relation consists in the consideration and comparing one idea with another.

*Locke.*

3. Connection between one thing and another.

Of the eternal relations and fitnesses of things we know nothing; all that we know of truth and falsehood is; that our constitution determines us in some cases to believe, in others to disbelieve.

*Beattie.*

4. Kindred; alliance of kin.

Relations dear, and all the charities

Of father, son and brother first were known.

*Milt.*

Be kindred and relation laid aside,

And honour's cause by laws of honour try'd.

*Dryden.*

Are we not to pity and supply the poor, though they have no relation to us? No relation? that cannot be: the gospel files them all our brethren; nay, they have a nearer relation to us, our fellow-members; and both these from their relation to our Saviour himself, who calls them his brethren.

*Spratt.*

5. Person related by birth or marriage; kinsman; kinswoman.

A the-cousin, of a good family and small fortune, passed months among all her relations.

*Swift.*

Dependants, friends, relations,

Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie.

*Tamson.*

6. Narrative; tale; account; narration; recital of facts.

In an historical relation, we use terms that are most proper.

*Burnet's Theory of the Earths.*

The author of a just fable, must please more than the writer of an historical relation.

*Dennis.*

**RELATIVE. adj. [relativus, Latin; relatif, French.]**

1. Having relation; respecting.

Not only simple ideas and substances, but modes are positive beings; though the parts of which they consist, are very often relative one to another.

*Locke.*

2. Considered not absolutely, but as belonging to, or respecting to nothing else.

Though capable it be not of inherent holiness, yet it is often relative.

*Holyday.*

The ecclesiastical, as well as the civil government, has cause to pursue the same methods of confirming himself; the grounds of government being founded upon the same bottom of nature in both, though the circumstances and relative considerations of the persons may differ.

*South.*

Every thing sustains both an absolute and a relative capacity: an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a relative, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such relation to the whole.

*South.*

Wholesome and unwholesome are relative, not real qualities.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. Particular; positive; close in connection. Not in use.

I'll have grounds

More relative than this.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**RELATIVE. n. f.**

1. Relation; kinsman.

'Tis an evil dutifulness in friends and relatives, to suffer one to perish without reproof.

*Taylor.*

Confining our care either to ourselves and relatives.

*Pell.*

2. Pronoun



## 2. Pronoun answering to an antecedent.

Learn the right joining of substantives with adjectives, and the relative with the antecedent.

*Asiban's Schoolmaster.*

## 3. Somewhat respecting something else.

When the mind so considers one thing, that it sets by another, and carries its view from one to the other, this is relation and respect; and the denominations given to positive things, intimating that respect, are *relatives*.

*Locke.*

RELATIVELY, *adv.* [from *relative*.] As it respects something else; not absolutely.

All those things, that seem so foul and disagreeable in nature, are not really so in themselves, but only *relatively*.

*More.*

These being the greatest good or the greatest evil, either absolutely to in themselves, or *relatively* to us; it is therefore good to be zealously affected for the one against the other.

*Spratt.*

Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself, before you consider it *relatively*, or survey the various relations in which it stands to other beings.

*Watts.*

RELATIVENESS, *n. f.* [from *relative*.]

The state of having relation.

To RELAX, *v. a.* [*relaxo*, Latin.]

## 1. To slacken; to make less tense.

The lineas, when the northern wind bloweth, are more *relax*.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

Adam, amaz'd,

Attended flood, and black, While horror chill  
Ran through his veins, and all his joints *relax'd*.

*Milton.*

## 2. To remit; to make less severe or rigorous.

The statute of mortmain was at several times *relaxed* by the legislature.

*Swift.*

## 3. To make less attentive or laborious.

Nor praise *relax*, nor difficulty fright.

*Vanity of Wives.*

4. To ease; to divert: as, conversation *relaxes* the student.

## 5. To open; to loose.

It serv'd not to *relax* their ferried files.

*Milton.*

To RELAX, *v. n.* To be mild; to be remiss; to be not rigorous.

If in some regards the chose

To curb poor Paulo in too close;

In others the *relax'd* again,

And govern'd with a looser rein.

*Prior.*

RELAXATION, *n. f.* [*relaxatio*, Fr. *relaxatio*, Lat.]

## 1. Diminution of tension; the act of loosening.

Cold sweats are many times mortal; for that they come by a *relaxation* or forsaking of the spirits.

*Bacon.*

Many, who live healthy in a dry air, fall into all the diseases that depend upon *relaxation* in a moist one.

*Abramnot.*

## 2. Cessation of restraint.

The sea is not higher than the land, as some imagined the sea stood upon heap higher than the shore, and at the deluge a *relaxation* being made, it overflowed the land.

*Burnet.*

## 3. Remission; abatement of rigour.

They childishly granted, by common consent of their whole senate, under their town seal, a *relaxation* to one Bertelier, whom the eldership had excommunicated.

*Houke.*

The *relaxation* of the statute of mortmain, is one of the reasons which gives the bishop terrible apprehensions of popery coming on us.

*Swift.*

## 4. Remission of attention or application.

As God has not so devoted our bodies to toil, but that he allows us some recreation: to doubtless he indulges the same *relaxation* to our minds.

*Government of the Tongue.*

There would be no business in solitude, nor proper *relaxations* in business.

*Addison's Frebolder.*

RELAX, *v. f.* [*relais*, French.] Horfes on the road to relieve others.To RELAXE, *v. a.* [*relascher*, *relaxer*, French.]

## 1. To set free from confinement or servitude.

Pilate said, whom will ye that I *relaxe* unto you?

*Mattthew.*

You *relas'd* his courage, and set free

A valour fatal to the enemy.

*Dryden.*

Why should a reasonable man put it into the power of fortune to make him miserable, when his ancestors have taken care to *relas* him from her?

*Dryden.*

## 2. To set free from pain.

## 3. To free from obligation, or penalty.

Too secure, because from death *relas'd* some days.

*Milton.*

## 4. To quit; to let go.

Every creditor that lendeth ought unto his neighbour shall *relas* it.

*Deuteronomy.*

He had been bafe, had he *relas'd* his right,  
For such an empienone buckings should fight.

*Dry.*

## 5. To relax; to slacken. Not in use.

It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be *relas'd*, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general rigor thereof.

*Hosker.*

RELAXE, *n. f.* [*relasche*, French; from the verb.]

## 1. Dimission from confinement, servitude, or pain.

## 2. Relaxation of a penalty.

O fatal search! in which the lab'ring mind,  
Still press'd with weight of woe, still hopes to find  
A shadow of delight, a dream of peace,  
From years of pain, one moment of *relas*.

*Prior.*

## 3. Remission of a claim.

The king made a great feast, and made a *relas* to the provinces, and gave gifts.

*Esdras*, ii. 18.

The king would not have one penny asked, of what had been granted by parliament; because it might encourage other counties to pray the like *relas* or mitigation.

*Bacon.*

## 4. Acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.

To RELEGATE, *v. a.* [*releguer*, French; *relego*, Latin.] To banish; to exile.RELEGATION, *n. f.* [*relegation*, Fr. *relegatio*, Latin.] Exile; judicial banishment.

According to the civil law, the extraordinary punishment of adultery was deportation or *relegation*.

*Ayliffe.*

To RELENT, *v. n.* [*valentir*, French.]

## 1. To soften; to grow less rigid or hard; to give.

In some houses, sweetmeats will *relent* more than in others.

*Bacon.*

In that soft season, when descending show'rs  
Call forth the greens, and wake the rising flow'rs,  
When opening buds salute the welcome day,  
And earth *relenting* feels the genial ray.

*Pope.*

## 2. To melt; to grow moist.

Crows seem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they seem to receive in the *relenting* of the air.

*Bacon.*

Salt of tartar, brought to fusion, and placed in a cellar, will, in a few minutes, begin to *relent*, and have its surface softened by the imbibed moisture of the air, wherein, if it be left long, it will totally be dissolved.

*Boyle.*

All nature mourns, the skies *relent* in show'rs,  
Hush'd are the birds, and clos'd the drooping flow'rs;  
If Delia smile, the flow'rs begin to spring,  
The skies to brighten, and the birds to sing.

*Pope.*

## 3. To grow less intense.

I have marked in you a *relenting* truly, and a slackening of the main career you had so nobly begun, and almost performed.

*Sidney.*

The workmen let glass cool by degrees in such *relentings* of fire, as they call their annealing heats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent succeeding of air.

*Digby on Bodies.*

## 4. To soften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compassion.

Can you behold

My tears, and not once *relent*? *Shakspeare*. Henry VI.

I'll not be made a soft and dull-ey'd fool

To shake the head, *relent*, and sigh, and yield

To christian intercessions. *Shakspeare*. *Morch. of Venice*.

Undoubtedly he will *relent*, and turn

From his displeasure.

*Milton.*

He sung, and hell consented

To hear the poet's play'r;

Seven Proserpine *relented*,

And gave him back the fair.

*Pope.*

To RELENT, *v. a.*

## 1. To slacken; to remit. Obsolete.

Apart he shone, and yet he fled apart,  
And oftentimes he would *relent* his pace,  
That him his foe more fiercely should pursue.

*Spens.*

## 2. To soften; to mollify. Obsolete.

Air hated earth, and water hated fire,

Till love *relented* their rebellious ire.

*Spenser.*

RELENTLESS, *adj.* [from *relent*.]

## 1. Unpitying; unmoved by kindness or tenderness.

For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts;  
Thus will perfit, *relentless* in his ire,

Till the fair slave be render'd to her fire.

*Dryden.*

Why should the weeping hero now

*Relentless* to their wishes prove?

*Prior.*

2. In *Milton*, it perhaps signifies unremitted; intensely fixed upon disquieting objects.

Only in destroying, I find ease

To my *relentless* thoughts.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

RELEVANT, *adj.* [French.] Relieving.

*DiD.*

RELEVATION, *n. f.* [*relevatio*, Latin.] A raising or lifting up.RELIANCE, *n. f.* [from *rely*.] Trust; dependance; confidence; repose of mind: with *on* before the object of trust.

His days and times are past,

And my *reliance* on his fracted dates

Has frust my credit.

*Shakspeare's Timon.*

That pellucid gelatinous substance, which he pitches upon with so great *reliance* and positiveness, is chiefly of animal constitution.

*Woodward.*

He secured and increased his prosperity, by an humble behaviour towards God, and a dutiful *reliance* on his providence.

*Atterbury.*

They afforded a sufficient conviction of this truth, and a firm *reliance* on the promises contained in it.

*Rogers.*

Religion in death, and *reliance* on the divine mercies, give comfort to the friends of the dying.

*Clarissa.*

Misfortunes often reduce us to a better *reliance*, than that we have been accustomed to fix upon.

*Clarissa.*

RELIQU, *n. f.* [*reliquia*, Latin; *relique*, French.]

## 1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest. It is generally used in the plural.

Up dreary dale of darkness queen,

Go gather up the *reliques* of thy race,

Or else go them avenge.

*Spenser.*

Shall we go for the *reliques* of this town?

*Shakspeare.*

The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy remains

Of her o'createn faith are bound to Diomedes.

*Shakspeare.*

Nor death itself can wholly wash their stains;

But long contracted filth ev'n in the soul remains;

The *reliques* of inveterate vice they wear

And spots of sin.

*Dryden's Antioch.*

## 2. It is often taken for the body deserted by the soul.

*Whit.*



## 3. To forbear; to depart from.

In case it may be proved, that amongst the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the use whereof is utterly unlawful, in regard to some special bad and noisome quality; there is no doubt but we ought to *relinquish* such rites and orders, what freedom soever we have to retain the other still. *Hooker.*

RELINQUISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *relinquish*.] The act of forsaking.

Government or ceremonies, or whatsoever it be, which is popish, away with it: this is the thing they require in us, the utter *relinquishment* of all things popish. *Hooker.*

The natural tenderness of conscience which must first create in the soul a sense of sin, and from thence produce a sorrow for it, and at length cause a *relinquishment* of it, is took away by a customary repeated course of sinning. *South.*

RELISH. *n. s.* [from *relecher*, French, to lick again. *Minshew, Skinner.*]

## 1. Taste; the effect of any thing on the palate: it is commonly used of a pleasing taste.

Under sharp, sweet, and sour, are abundance of immediate peculiar *relishes* or tastes, which experienced palates can easily discern. *Boyle on Colours.*

These two bodies, whose vapours are so pungent, spring from saltpetre, which betrays upon the tongue no heat nor corrosiveness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languid *relsh* resembling to bitterness. *Boyle.*

Much pleasure we have lost, while we abstain'd from this delightful fruit, nor known till now *True relsh*, tasting. *Milton.*

Could we suppose their *relishes* as different there as here, yet the manna in heaven suits every palate. *Locke.*

Sweet, bitter, sour, harsh, and salt, are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberless variety of *relishes* to be found distinct in the different parts of the same plant. *Locke.*

## 2. Taste; small quantity just perceptible

The king-becoming graces;  
As justice, verity, temperance, steadiness,  
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;  
I have no *relsh* of them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

## 3. Liking; delight in any thing.

We have such a *relsh* for faction, as to have lost that of wit. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Good men after death are distributed among these several islands with pleasures of different kinds, suitable to the *relishes* and perfections of those settled in them. *Addison's Spectator.*

## 4. Sense; power of perceiving excellence; taste. Addison uses it both with of and for before the thing.

A man, who has any *relsh* for fine writing, discovers new beauties, or receives stronger impressions from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him. *Addison.*

Some hidden seeds of goodness and knowledge give him a *relsh* of such reflections, as improve the mind, and make the heart better. *Addison.*

The pleasure of the proprietor, to whom things become familiar, depends, in a great measure, upon the *relsh* of the spectator. *Scud.*

## 5. Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleasure is given.

Expectation whisks me round;  
Th' imaginary *relsh* is so sweet,  
That it enchants my sense. *Shakespeare.*

When liberty is gone,  
Life grows insipid, and has lost its *relsh*. *Addison.*

## 6. Call; manner.

It preserves some *relsh* of old writing. *Pope.*

To RELISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

## 1. To give a taste to any thing.

On smoking land they dine;  
A sav'ry bit that serv'd to *relsh* wine. *Dryden.*

## 2. To taste; to have a liking.

I love the people;

Though it do well, I do not *relsh* well  
Their loud applause. *Shakespeare.*

How will dissenting brethren *relsh* it?  
What will malignants say? *Hughes.*

Men of nice palates would not *relsh* Aristotle, as  
drest up by the schoolmen. *Baker.*

He knows how to prize his advantages, and  
*relsh* the honours which he enjoys. *Atterbury.*

You are to nourish your spirit with pious readings, and holy meditations, with watchings, fastings, and prayers, that you may taste, and *relsh*, and desire that eternal state, which is to begin when this life ends. *Law.*

To RELISH. *v. n.*

## 1. To have a pleasing taste.

The ivory feet of tables were carved into the shape of lions, without which, their greatest dainties would not *relsh* to their palates. *Haleswell on Providence.*

## 2. To give pleasure.

Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have *relsh'd* among my other discredits. *Shak.*

## 3. To have a flavour.

A theory, which how much soever it may *relsh* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. *Woodward.*

RE'lishable. *adj.* [from *relish*.] Gustable; having a taste.To RELIVE. *v. n.* [*re* and *live*.] To revive; to live anew. Not used.

The thing on earth, which is of most avail,  
Any virtue's branch and beauty's bud,  
Relives not for any good. *Spenser.*

To RELOVE. *v. a.* [*re* and *love*.] To love in return. Not used.

To own for him so familiar and levelling an affection as love, much more to expect to be *reloved* by him, were not the least fancy presumption man could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty. *Boyle.*

RELUCENT. *adj.* [*relucens*, Lat.] Shining; transparent; pellucid.

In brighter mazes, the *relucens* stream  
Plays &er the mead. *Thomson's Summer.*

To RELUCT. *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] To struggle again.

We, with studied mixtures, force our *relucting* appetites, and with all the spells of epicurism, conjure them up, that we may lay them again. *Dray of Piety.*

RELUCTANCE. } *n. s.* [*reluctor*, Latin.]

## RELUCTANCY. } Unwillingness; repugnance; struggle in opposition: with to or against.

A little more weight, added to the lower of the marbles, is able to surmount their *reluctancy* to separation, notwithstanding the supposed danger of thereby introducing a vacuum. *Boyle.*

It favours  
*Reluctance* against God, and his just yoke  
Laid on our necks. *Milton.*

Bear witness, heav'n, with what *reluctancy*  
Her helpless innocence I doom to die. *Dryden.*

Æneas, when forced in his own defence to kill Lausus, the poet shows compassion, and tempering the severity of his looks with a *reluctance* to the action; he has pity on his beauty and his youth; and is loth to destroy such a master-piece of nature. *Dryden.*

How few would be at the pains of acquiring such an habit, and of conquering all the *reluctancies* and difficulties that lay in the way towards virtue? *Ar.*

Many hard stages of discipline must he pass through, before he can subdue the *reluctancy* of his corruption. *Rogers.*

With great *reluctancy* man is persuaded to acknowledge this necessity. *Rogers's Sermons.*

RELUCTANT. *adj.* [*reluctans*, Lat.] Unwilling; acting with repugnance.

*Reluctant*; but in vain! a greater power  
Now rul'd him. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Some refuge in the muse's art I found;  
*Reluctant* now I touch'd the trembling string,  
Bereft of him who taught me how to sing. *Tidd.*

To RELUCTATE. *v. n.* [*reluctare*, Latin.]

To resist; to struggle against.

In violation of God's patrimony, the first sacrilege is looked on with some horror, and men devise colours to delude their *reluctating* consciences; but when they have once made the breach, their scrupulosity soon retires. *Way of Piety.*

RELUCTATION. *n. s.* [*reluctatio*, Latin.]

Repugnance; resistance.

The king prevailed with the prince, though not without some *reluctation*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not deprive him of his rule, but left the creatures to a rebellion or *reluctation*. *Bacon.*

To RELUME. *v. a.* To light anew; to rekindle.

Relume her ancient light, nor kindle new. *Pope.*

To RELUMINE. *v. a.* To light anew.

Once put out thy light;

I know not where is that Promethean heat,  
That can thy light *relumine*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

To RELY. *v. n.* [*re* and *lye*.] To lean upon with confidence; to put trust in; to rest upon; to depend upon: with on.

Go in thy native innocence I *rely*  
On what thou hast of virtue; furnish all!  
For God tow'rd's thee hath done his part, do thine. *Milton.*

Egypt does not on the clouds *rely*,  
But to the Nile owes more than to the sky. *Waller.*

Thus Solon to Pisistratus reply'd,  
Demanded, on what succour he *rely'd*,  
When with so few he boldly did engage?

He said, he took his courage from his age. *Denham.*

Though reason is not to be *relied upon*, as universally sufficient to direct us what to do; yet it is generally to be *relied upon* and obeyed, where it tells us what we are not to do. *South.*

Fear *relied upon* a natural love of ourselves, and is complicated with a necessary desire of our own preservation. *Tillotson.*

Such variety of arguments only distract the understanding that *relied upon* them. *Locke.*

The pope was become a party in the cause, and could not be *reli'd upon* for a decision. *Atterbury.*

Do we find so much religion in the age, as to *rely* on the general practice for the measures of our duty? *Rogers.*

No prince can ever *rely* on the fidelity of that man, who is a rebel to his Creator. *Rogers.*

To REMAIN. *v. n.* [*remans*, Latin.]

## 1. To be left out of a greater quantity or number.

That that *remains*, shall be buried in death. *Job, xxvii. 15.*

Bake that which ye will bake to-day; and that which *remaineth* over, lay up until the morning. *Exodus, xvi. 23.*

## 2. To continue; to endure; to be left in a particular state.

Be for the time *remain'd* stupidly good. *Milton.*

## 3. To be left after any event.

Childless thou art, childless *remain*. *Milton.*

In the families of the world, there *remains* not to one above another the least pretence to inheritance. *Locke.*

## 4. Not to be lost.

Now somewhat sing, whose endless Luvenances  
Among the shepherds may for aye *remain*. *Spenser.*

I was increased more than all that were before me, also my wisdom *remained* with me. *Ecclesi, ii. 9.*

If what you have heard, shall *remain* in you, ye shall continue in the Son. *John, vi. 24.*

## 5. To be left as not comprised.

That a father may have some power over his children, is easily granted; but that an elder brother has so over his brethren, *remains* to be proved. *Locke.*

## 6. To continue in a place.

**TO REMAIN. v. a.** To wait; to be left to.

Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be  
Of craft, coloured with simplicity;  
And such end, partly, doe all their *remain*  
That of such false friendship shall be fain. *Spenser.*

With oaken staff  
I'll raife such outcries on thy clatter'd iron,  
Which thou, shall not withhold me from thy head,  
That in a little time, while breath *remains* thee,  
Thou shalt with thyself at Gath to boast,  
But never that see Gath. *Milton.*

It thence he traips, what *remains* him less  
Than unknown dangers? *Milton.*

The easier conquest now  
R *emains* thee, aided by this host of friends,  
Back on thy toes more glorious to return. *Milton.*

**REMAIN. n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. Relic; that which is left. Generally used in the plural.

I grieve with the old, for so many additional  
inconveniences, more than their small *remains* of life  
seemed destined to undergo. *Pope.*

2. The body left by the soul.

But fowls obscene dismember'd his *remains*,  
And dogs had torn him. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
Oh would'st thou sing what heroes Windsor bore,  
Or raise old warriors, whose adord *remains*,  
In weeping vaults, her hallow'd earth contains! *Pope.*

3. Abode; habitation. Not in use.

A most miraculous work in this good king,  
Which often since my heart *remains* in England,  
I've seen him do. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**REMAINDER. adj.** [from remain.] Re-  
maining; refuse; left.

His brain  
Is as dry as the *remainder* biscuit  
After a voyage. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*  
We turn not back the silks upon the merchant,  
When we have spoil'd them; nor the *remainders* vands  
We do not throw in unrespective place,  
Because we now are full. *Shakespeare.*

**REMAINDER. n. f.**

1. What is left; remnant; relics.

The gods protect you,  
And bless the good *remainders* of the court! *Shak.*  
It may well employ the *remainder* of their lives  
to perform it to purpose, I mean, the work of evan-  
gelical obedience. *Hammond.*

Mahomet's crescent by our feuds encraaft,  
Bliss'd the learn'd *remainders* of the East. *Denham.*  
Could base ingratitude have made any one so dia-  
bolical, had not cruelty came in as a second to its  
assistance, and cleared the villain's breast of all *re-*  
*mainders* of humanity? *South.*

There are two restraints which God hath put  
upon human nature, shame and fear; shame is the  
weaker, and hath place only in those in whom there  
are some *remainders* of virtue. *Tillotson.*

What madness moves you, matrons, to destroy  
The last *remainders* of unhappy Troy? *Dryden.*

If he, to whom ten tales were committed, has  
squandered away five, he is concerned to make a  
double improvement of the *remainder*. *Rogers.*  
If these decoctions be repeated till the water comes  
off clear, the *remainder* yields no salt. *Arbutnot.*

Of six millions raised every year for the service  
of the publick, one third is intercepted thro'ugh  
the several subordinations of artful men in office,  
before the *remainder* is applied to the proper use. *Swift.*

2. The body when the soul is departed;  
remains.

Shew us  
The poor *remainder* of Andronicus. *Shakespeare.*

3. [In law.] The last chance of inher-  
itance.

A fine is levied to grant a reversion or *remainder*,  
expectant upon a lease that yieldeth no rent. *Bacon.*

**TO REMAKE. v. a.** [re and make.] To  
make anew.

That, which lies above her, must perfectly  
*remake* us after the image of our maker. *Glaville.*

**TO REMAKE. v. a.** [re and make, Lat.]

To lend back; to call back.

The better fort quitted their thresholds and fled  
into England, and never returned, though many  
laws were made to *remake* them back. *Davies.*

Philoxenus, for despising some dull poetry of  
Dionysius, was condemned to dig in the quarries;  
from whence being *remanded*, at his return Diony-  
sius produced some other of his verses, which as  
soon as Philoxenus had read, he made no reply, but,  
calling to the waiters, said, carry me again to the  
quarries. *Government of the Tongue.*

**REMANENT. n. f.** [remansens, Latin;  
*remanant*, old French. It is now con-  
tracted to *remnant*.] The part remain-  
ing.

Her majesty bought of his executrix the *remnant*  
of the last term of three years. *Bacon.*

**REMARK. n. f.** [remarque, French.]  
Observation; note; notice taken.

He cannot distinguish difficult and noble specu-  
lations from trifling and vulgar *remarks*. *Collier.*

**TO REMARK. v. a.** [remarquer, French.]

1. To note; to observe.

It is easy to observe what has been *remarked*,  
that the names of simple ideas are the least liable to  
mistakes. *Locke.*

2. To distinguish; to point out; to mark,  
Not in use.

The prisoner Samson here I feel.  
—His manacles *remark* him, there he sits. *Milton.*

**REMARKABLE. adj.** [remarquable, Fr.]  
Observable; worthy of note.

So did Orpheus plainly teach, that the world had  
beginning in time, from the will of the most high  
God, whose *remarkable* words are thus converted. *Raleigh.*

"Tis *remarkable*, that they  
Talk most, who have the least to say. *Prior.*

What we obtain by conversation soon vanishes,  
unless we note down what *remarkables* we have  
found. *Watts.*

**REMARKABLENESS. n. f.** [from *remark-*  
*able*.] Observableness; worthiness of  
observation.

They signify the *remarkableness* of this punish-  
ment of the Jews, as signal revenge for the crucified  
Christ. *Hammond.*

**REMARKABLY. adv.** [from *remarkable*.]  
Observably; in a manner worthy of ob-  
servation.

Chiefly assur'd  
*Remarkably* so late, of thy so true,  
So faithful love. *Milton.*

Such parts of these writings, as may be *remark-*  
*ably* stupid, should become subjects of an occasional  
criticism. *Watts.*

**REMARKER. n. f.** [remarqueur, Fr.] Ob-  
server; one that remarks.

If the *remarker* would but once try to outline  
the author by writing a better book on the same  
subject, he would soon be convinced of his own in-  
sufficiency. *Watts.*

**REMEDIAL. adj.** [from *remedy*.] Cap-  
able of remedy.

**REMEDIAL. adj.** [from *remedy*.] Me-  
dicinal; affording a remedy. Not in  
use.

All you, unpublish'd virtues of the earth,  
Spring with my tears, be aidant and *remediate*  
In the good man's distress. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

**REMEDILESS. adj.** [from *remedy*.] Not  
admitting remedy; irreparable; cure-  
less; incurable.

Sad Aesculapius  
Imprison'd was in chains *remediless*. *Spenser.*  
The war, grounded upon this general *remediless*

necessity, may be termed the general, the *remediless*  
or the necessary war. *Raleigh.*

We, by rightful doom *remediless*,  
Were lost in death; till he that dwelt above  
High-thron'd in secret bliss, for us frail dust  
Emptied his glory. *Milton.*

Flatter him it may, as those are good at flatter-  
ing, who are good for nothing else; but in the mean  
time, the poor man is left under a *remediless* de-  
lusion. *South.*

**REMEDILESSNESS. n. f.** [from *remed-*  
*iless*.] Incurableness.

**REMEDY. n. f.** [remedium, Latin; *re-*  
*mede*, French.]

1. A medicine by which any illness is  
cured.

The difference between poisons and *remedies* is  
easily known by their effects; and common reason  
soon distinguishes between virtue and vice. *Swift.*

2. Cure of any uneasiness.

Heir hope began to dawn; resolv'd to try,  
She fix'd on this her utmost *remedy*. *Dryden.*  
O how short my interval of woe!

Our griefs how swift, our *remedies* how slow. *Prior.*

3. That which counteracts any evil: with  
to, for, or against; for is most used.

What may be *remedy* or cure  
To evils, which our own misdeeds have wrought. *Mit.*

Civil government is the proper *remedy* for the  
inconveniences of the state of nature. *Locke.*

Attempts have been made for some *remedy* against  
this evil. *Swift.*

4. Reparation; means of repairing any  
hurt.

Things, without all *remedy*,  
Should be without regard. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
In the death of a man there is no *remedy*. *Wisd.*

**TO REMEDY. v. a.** [remedier, French.]

1. To cure; to heal.

Sorry we are, that any good and godly mind  
should be grieved with that which is done; but  
to *remedy* their grief, lieth not so much in us as  
in themselves. *Hooker.*

2. To repair or remove mischief.

**TO REMEMBER. v. a.** [remember, old  
French; *remembrare*, Italian.]

1. To bear in mind any thing; not to  
forget.

Remember not against us former iniquities. *Psalms lxxix. 8.*

Remember thee!  
Ay thy poor ghost, while memory holds a place  
In this distracted brain. *Remember thee! Shakespeare.*

2. To recollect; to call to mind.

He having once seen and *remembered* me, even  
from the beginning began to be in the rierward. *Sidney.*

We are said to *remember* any thing, when the  
idea of it arises in the mind with a consciousness  
that we have had this idea before. *Watts.*

3. To keep in mind; to have present to  
the attention.

Remember what I warn thee, shun to taste;  
And shun the bitter consequence. *Milton.*

This is to be *remembered*, that it is not possible  
now to keep a young gentleman from vice by a  
total ignorance of it; unless you will all his life  
mew him up. *Locke.*

4. To bear in mind, with intent of re-  
ward or punishment.

Cry unto God; for you shall be *remembered*  
of him. *Bar.*

He brings them back,  
*Remembering* mercy and his covenant sworn. *Mit.*

5. To mention; not to omit.  
A citation ought to be certain, in respect of the  
person cited; for, if such certainty be therein  
omitted, such citation is invalid, as in many cases  
hereafter to be *remembered*. *Ayliffe.*

6. To

**5. To put in mind; to force to recollect; to remind.**

His hand and leg commanding without threatening, and rather remembering than threatening. *Sidney.*

Jay, being altogether wanting,  
It doth remember me the more of sorrow. *Shaksp.*

It grieves my heart to be remember'd thus  
By any one, of one so glorious. *Chapman.*

These petitions, and the answer of the common council of London, were ample materials for a conference with the lords, who might be thereby remember'd of their duty. *Clarendon.*

I would only remember them in love and prevention, with the doctrine of the Jews, and the example of the Grecians. *Holyday.*

**7. To preserve from being forgotten.**

Let them have their wages duly paid,  
And something over, to remember me. *Shakspere.*

**REMEMBERER. n. s.** [from remember.]  
One who remembers.

A brave master to servants, and a rememberer of the least good office; for his flock he transplanted most of them into plentiful soils. *Wotton.*

**REMEMBRANCE. n. s.** [remembrance, Fr.]

**1. Retention in memory; memory.**

Though Cloten then but young, time has not wore him

From my remembrance. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

Had memory been lost with innocence,  
We had not known the sentence nor the offence;

'Twas his chief punishment to keep in store  
The sad remembrance what he was before. *Denham.*

Sharp remembrance on the English part,  
And shame of being match'd by such a foe,

Rouls conscious virtue up in every heart. *Dryden.*

This ever grateful in remembrance bear,  
To me thou ow'st, to me the vital air. *Pepe.*

**2. Recollection; revival of any idea; reminiscence.**

I hate thy beams,  
That bring to my remembrance from what state  
I fell; how glorious once above thy sphere. *Milton.*  
Remembrance is when the same idea returns, without the operation of the like object on the external sensory. *Locke.*

**3. Honourable memory. Out of use.**

Rosemary and rue keep  
Seeming and favour all the winter long;  
Grace and remembrance be unto you both. *Shaksp.*

**4. Transmission of a fact from one to another.**

Titan  
Among the heavens, th' immortal fact display'd,  
Left the remembrance of his grief should fail,  
And in the constellations wrote his tale. *Addison.*

**5. Account preserved.**

Those proceedings and remembrances are in the Tower, beginning with the twentieth year of Edward I. *Hale.*

**6. Memorial.**

But in remembrance of so brave a deed,  
A tomb and funeral honours I demand. *Denham.*

**7. A token by which any one is kept in the memory.**

I have remembrances of yours,  
That I have longed to redeliver. *Shakspere.*  
Keep this remembrance for thy Julia's sake. *Sh.*

**8. Notice of something absent.**

Let your remembrance still apply to Banquo;  
Present him eminence, both with eye and tongue. *Shakspere.*

**9. Power of remembering.**

Thou I have heard relating what was done  
Ere my remembrance. *Milton.*

**REMEMBRANCER. n. s.** [from remembrance.]

**1. One that reminds; one that puts in mind.**

A fly heave, the agent for his master,  
And the remembrancer of her, to hold  
The hand fast to her lord. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

God is present in the consciences of good and bad; he is there a remembrancer to call our actions to mind, and a witness to bring them to judgment. *Taylor.*

Would I were in my grave;  
For, living here, you're but my curs'd remembrancer. *Orway's Venice Preserv'd.*

**2. An officer of the exchequer.**

All are digested into books, and sent to the remembrancer of the exchequer, that he make processes upon them. *Bacon.*

**TO REMERCIER. v. a.** [remercier, French.]

To thank. *Obsolete.*

Oh ring his service and his dearest life  
For her defence, against that eagle to fight;  
She him remerci'd, as the patron of her life. *Spenser.*

**TO REMIGRARE. v. n.** [remigro, Lat.]

To remove back again.

Some other ways he proposes to divert some bodies of their borrowed shapes, and make them remigrate to their first simplicity. *Bosch.*

**REMIGRATION. n. s.** [from remigrate]

Removal back again.

The Scots, transplanted hither, became acquainted with our customs, which, by occasional remigrations, became diffused in Scotland. *Hale.*

**TO REMIND. v. a** [re and mind] To put in mind; to force to remember.

When age itself, which will not be defied, shall begin to avert, seize and remind us of our mortality by pains and dulness of senses; yet then the pleasure of the mind shall be in its full vigour. *South.*

The brazen figure of the consul, with the ring on his finger, reminded me of Juvenal's majoris pondera gemmae. *Addison.*

**REMINISCENCE. n. s.** [reminiscens, Lat.]

Recollection; recovery of ideas.

I cast about for all circumstances that may revive my memory or reminiscence. *Hale's Origin of Marking.*

For the other part of memory, called reminiscence, which is the retrieving of a thing at present forgot, or but confusedly remembered, by setting the mind to ransack every little cell of the brain; while it is thus busied, how accidentally does the thing sought for offer itself to the mind? *South.*

**REMINISCENTIAL. adj.** [from reminiscence.]

Relating to reminiscence.

Would truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscential evocation. *Brown.*

**REMIS. adj.** [remis, Fr. remissus, Lat.]

**1. Not vigorous; slack.**

The water defects the corpuscles, unless it flow with a precipitate motion; for then it hurries them out along with it, till its motion becomes more languid and remis. *Woodward.*

**2. Not careful; slothful.**

Mad ire and wrathful fury makes me weep,  
That thus we die, while remis traitors sleep. *Shak.*

It when by God's grace we have conquered the first difficulties of religion, we grow careless and remis, and neglect our guard, God's spirit will not always strive with us. *Tillotson.*

You candour, in pardoning my errors, may make me more remis in correcting them. *Dryden.*

**3. Not intense.**

These nervous, bold, those languid and remis;  
Here cold inures, but there a lover's life. *Rowson.*

**REMISSE. adj.** [from remis.] Admitting forgiveness.

**REMISSEION. n. s.** [remission, French; remissio, Latin.]

**1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation.**

Error, misdeed, and forgetfulness do now and then become sifter, for some remission of extreme rigour. *Bacon.*

**2. Cessation of intenseness.**

In September and October these diseases do not

abate and remit in proportion to the remission of the sun's heat. *Woodward.*

This difference of intention and remission of the mind in thinking, every one has experienced in himself. *Locke.*

**3. In physick, remission is when a disease abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again.**

**4. Release; abatement of right or claim.**

Not only an expedition, but the remission of a duty or tax, were transmitted to posterity after this manner. *Addison.*

Another ground of the bishop's fears is the remission of the first fruits and tithes. *See 1st.*

**5. Forgiveness; pardon.**

My penance is to call Lucetta back,  
And ask remission for my false oath. *Shakspere.*

That plea

With God or man will gain thee no remission. *Milt.*

Many believe the article of remission of sins, but they believe it without the condition of repentance, or the fruits of holy life. *Taylor.*

**REMISSE. adv.** [from remission.]

**1. Carelessly; negligently; without close attention.**

How should it be in our power to do it coldly or remissly? so that our desire being natural, is such in that degree of exactness whereunto nothing can be added. *Locke.*

**2. Not vigorously; not with ardour or eagerness; slackly.**

There was not an equal concurrence in the prosecution of this matter among the bishops; some of them proceeding more remissly in it. *Clarendon.*

**REMISSENESS. n. s.** [from remiss.]

Carelessness; negligence; coldness; want of ardour; inattention.

Future evils,  
Or new, or by remissness new conceiv'd,  
Are now to have no successive degrees. *Shakspere.*

No great offenders 'scape their doom's;  
Small praise from lenity and remissness comes. *Denb.*

Jack, though the remissness of constables, has always found means to escape. *Arbutnot.*

The great concern of God for our salvation, is so far from an argument of remissness in us, that it ought to excite our utmost care. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**TO REMIT. v. a.** [remitto, Latin.]

**1. To relax; to make less intense.**

So willingly duth God remit his ire. *Milton.*

Our Supreme foe may much remit  
His anger; and perhaps thus far remov'd,  
Not mind us not offending, satisfy'd  
With what is punish'd. *Milton.*

**2. To forgive a punishment.**

With suppliant prayers their pow'r appease;  
The just Naphean race will soon repent  
Their anger, and remit the punishment. *Dryden.*

The magistrate can often, where the public good demands not the execution of the law, remit the punishment of criminal offences by his own authority, but yet cannot remit the satisfaction due to any private man. *Locke.*

**3. [Remette, Fr.] To pardon a fault.**

At my lovely Tamora's intreats,  
I do remit these young men's heinous faults. *Shak.*

Whose fever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whose fever sins ye retain, they are retained. *John, xx. 23.*

**4. To give up; to resign.**

In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders should be remitted to their prince to be punished in the place where they have offended. *Hayward.*

The Egyptian crown I to your hands remit,  
And, with it, take his heart who offers it. *Dryden.*

Heaven thinks fit  
Thee to thy former fury to remit. *Dryden.*

**5. [Remette, Fr.] To defer; to refer.**

The bishop had certain proud instructions in the front; though there were a pliant clause at the foot, that remitted all to the bishop's discretion. *Bacon.*

1 remitt

3 Q



I *remits* to themselves, and challenge their natural ingenuity to say, whether they have not sometimes such flatterings within them?  
*Governor of the Tongue.*

6. To put again in custody

This bold return with seeming patience heard,  
The prisoner was *remitted* to the guard. *Dryden.*

7. To send money to a distant place.

They obliged themselves to *rem* it after the rate of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, divided into so many monthly payments. *Addison.*

8. To restore. Not in use.

The archbishop was retained prisoner, but after a short time *remitted* to his liberty. *Hayward.*

9. To RIMIT. *v. n.*

1. To slacken; to grow less intense.

When our passions *rem*it, the vehemence of our speech *remits* too. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. To abate, by growing less eager

As, by degrees, they *remitted* of their industry, loathed their business, and gave way to their pleasures, they let fall those generous principles, which had raised them to worthy thoughts. *South.*

3. [In physick.] To grow by intervals less violent, though not wholly intermitting.

REMITMENT. *n. s.* [from *remitt.*] The act of remitting to custody.

REMITTANCE. *n. s.* [from *remitt.*]

1. The act of paying money at a distant place.

2. Sum sent to a distant place.

A compact among private persons furnished out the several *remittances*. *Addison on Italy.*

REMITTER. *n. s.* [*remettre*, French.]

1. One who remits, or procures the conveyance and payment of money.

2. [In common law.] A restitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is seized of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient, in case where the latter is defective.

You said, if I return'd next five in Lent,  
I should be in *remitter* of your grace;  
In th' interim my letters should take place  
Of affidavits. *Donne.*

REMNANT. *n. s.* [corrupted from *remnant*.] Residue; that which is left; that which remains.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!  
Thou bloodless *remnant* of that royal blood,  
Be't lawful that I invoke thy ghost? *Shakspeare.*

Bear me hence  
From forth the noise and rumour of the field,  
Where I may think the *remnant* of my thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

About his shelves  
*Remnants* of packthread and old cakes of roses  
Were thinly scatter'd. *Shakspeare.*

I was entreated to get them some respite and breathing by a cessation, without which they saw no probability to preserve the *remnant* that had yet escaped. *King Charles.*

It seems that the *remnants* of the generation of men were in such a deluge saved. *Bacon.*

The *remnant* of my tale is of a length  
To tire your patience. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

A feeble army and empty senate,  
*Remnants* of mighty battles fought in vain. *Addison.*

See the poor *remnants* of these slighted hairs!  
My hands shall read what e'en thy rapine spares. *Pope.*

The frequent use of the latter was a *remnant* of popery, which never admitted scripture in the vulgar tongue. *Swift.*

REMNANT. *adj.* [corruptly formed from *remnant*.] Remaining; yet left.

It bid her feel  
No future pain for me; but instant wed  
A lover more proportion'd to her bed;  
And quiet dedicate her *remnant* to  
To the just duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*

REMOLLEN. *part.* [from *remelt.*] Melted again.

It were good to try in glass works, whether the crude materials, mingled with glass already made and *remolten*, do not facilitate the making of glass with less heat. *Bacon.*

REMONSTRANCE. *n. s.* [*remonstrance*, French; from *remonstrate*.]

1. Show; discovery. Not in use.

You may marvel, why I would not rather  
Make rail *remonstrance* of my hidden power,  
Than let him be so loth. *Shakspeare.*

2. Strong representation.

The same God, which revealeth it to them, would also give them power of confirming it unto others, either with miraculous operation, or with strong and invincible *remonstrance* of sound reason. *Hobbes.*

A large family of daughters have drawn up a *remonstrance*, in which they set forth, that their father, having refused to take in the Spectator, they offered to 'bate him the article of bread and butter in the tea-table. *Addison's Spectator.*

Importunate passions surround the man, and will not suffer him to attend to the *remonstrances* of justice. *Rogers.*

To REMONSTRATE. *v. n.* [*remonstro*, Latin; *remonstrer*, French.] To make a strong representation; to show reasons on any side in strong terms.

REMORA. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A let or obstacle

2. A fish or a kind of worm that sticks to ships, and retards their passage through the water.

Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, her-  
ring, roach, and *remora*. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

The *remora* is about three quarters of a yard long; his body before three inches and a half over, thence tapering to the tail end; his mouth two inches and a half over, his chops ending angularly; the nether a little broader, and produced forward near an inch; his lips rough with a great number of little prickles. *Grew.*

To REMORSE. *v. a.* [*remoror*, Latin.]  
To hinder, to delay.

REMORSE. *n. s.* [*remorsus*, Latin.]

1. Pain of guilt.

Not that he believed they could be restrained  
from that impious act by any *remorse* of conscience  
or that they had not wickedness enough to delight  
and execute it. *Clarendon.*

2. Tendernefs; pity; sympathetick sorrow.

Many little esteem of their own lives, yet, so  
*remorse* of their wives and children, would be with  
held. *Spenser.*

Shylock, thou lead'st this fashion of thy malice  
To the last hour of act; and then 'tis thought,  
Thou'lt shew thy mercy and *remorse* more strange,  
Than is thy strange apparent cruelty. *Shakspeare.*

The rogues slighted me into the river, with a  
little *remorse* as they would have drowned a bitch'  
blind peepies. *Shakspeare.*

Curse on th' unpar'd'ning prince, whom tears ca-  
draw

To no *remorse*; who rules by lion's law. *Dryden.*

REMORSEFUL. *adj.* [*remorse* and *full*.]

1. Tender; compassionate.

O I plamour, think not I flatter,  
Valiant and wise, *remorseful*, well accomplish'd. *S.*  
Love, that comes too late,  
Like a *remorseful* pardon slowly carried,  
To the great tender turns a frowe offence. *Shakspeare.*  
The gaudy, blabbing, and *remorseful* day  
Is crept into the bosom of the sea. *Shakspeare.*

It seems to have had once the sense of  
pitiable.

Eurylochus straight halted the report  
Of this his fellows most *remorseful* fate. *Chapman.*

REMORSELESS. *adj.* [from *remorse*.] Un-  
pitying; cruel; savage.

Where were ye nymphs, when the *remorseless* deep  
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas? *Milton.*  
O the unexpressible horror that will seaze upon  
sinners, when he stands arraigned at the bar of di-  
vine justice, when he shall see his accuser, his  
judge, the witnesses, all his *remorseless* adversaries!  
*Scotch's Sermons.*

REMOTE. *adj.* [*remotus*, Latin.]

1. Distant; not immediate.

In this narrow scantling of capacity, it is not all  
*remote* and even apparent good that affects us. *Locke.*

2. Distant; not at hand.

Their rising all at once was as the sound  
Of thunder heard *remote*. *Milton.*

3. Removed far off; placed not near.

The arch-chymick sun, so far from us *remote*,  
Produces with terrestrial humour mixed  
Here in the dark so many precious things. *Milton.*  
*Remote* from men with God he pass'd his days,  
Pray'r all his business, all his pleasure, praise. *Parnell.*

In quiet shades, content with rural sports,  
Give me a life, *remote* from guilty courts. *Granville.*

4. Foreign.

5. Distant; not closely connected.

An unadvised transiency from the effect to the  
*remote* cause. *Granville.*

Syllogism serves not to furnish the mind with in-  
termediate ideas, that shew the connection of *remote*  
ones. *Locke.*

6. Alien; not agreeing.

All those propositions, how *remote* never from  
reason, are so sacred, that men will sooner part with  
their lives, than suffer themselves to doubt of them.  
*Locke.*

7. Abstracted.

Wherever the mind places itself by any thought,  
either amongst, or *remote* from all bodies, it can,  
in this uniform idea of space, no where find any  
bounds. *Locke.*

REMOTELY. *adv.* [from *remote*.] Not  
nearly; at a distance.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was  
thinly inhabited, at least not *remotely* planted before  
the flood. *Brown.*

Two lines in Mezentius and Lausus are indeed  
*remotely* allied to Virgil's sense, but too like the  
tendernefs of Ovid. *Dryden.*

How, while the fainting Dutch *remotely* fire,  
And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire,  
In the first front amidst a slaughter'd pile,  
High on the mound he dy'd. *Smith.*

REMOTENESS. *n. s.* [from *remote*.] State  
of being remote; distance; not near-  
ness.

The joys of heaven are like the stars, which  
by reason of our *remoteness* appear extremely little.  
*Boyle.*

Titian employ'd brown and earthly colours upon  
the forepart, and has reserved his greater light for  
*remoteness* and the back part of his landscapes. *Dry-*  
den. If the greatest part of bodies escape our notice by  
their *remoteness*, others are no less concealed by their  
minuteness. *Locke.*

His obscurities generally arise from the *remoteness*  
of the customs, persons, and things he alludes to.  
*Addison.*

REMOTION. *n. s.* [from *remotus*, Latin.]  
The act of removing; the state of being  
removed to distance.

All thy safety were *remotion*, and thy defence  
absence. *Shakspeare.*

The consequent strictly taken, may be a falla-  
cious illusion, in reference to antecedency or con-  
sequence; as to conclude from the position of the

antecedent unto the position of the consequent, or from the *remotion* of the consequent to the *remotion* of the antecedent. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**REMOVABLE, adj.** [from *remove*.] Such as may be removed.

The Irish bishops have their clergy in such subjection, that they dare not complain of them; for knowing their own incapacity, and that they are therefore *removable* at their bishop's will, yield what pleaseth him. *Spence.*

In such a chapel, such curate is *removable* at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church. *Ayliff.*

**REMOVABLE, n. f.** [from *remove*.]

1. The act of putting out of any place.

By which *removal* of one extremity with another, the world, seeking to procure a remedy, hath purchased a mere exchange of the evil before set. *Hooker.*

2. The act of putting away.

The *removal* of such a disease is not to be attempted by active remedies, no more than a thorn in the flesh is to be taken away by violence. *Arbut.*

3. Dismissal from a post.

If the *removal* of these persons from their posts produced such popular commotions, the continuance of them might have produced something more fatal. *Addison.*

Whether his *removal* was caused by his own fears or other men's artifices, supposing the throne to be vacant, the body of the people was left at liberty to chuse what form of government they pleased. *Swift.*

4. The state of being removed.

The sitting still of a paralytick, whilst he prefers it to a *removal*, is voluntary. *Locke.*

**To REMOVE, v. a.** [*removes*, Latin; *remuer*, French.]

1. To put from its place; to take or put away.

Good God *remove*

The mean that makes us strangers! *Shakespeare.*  
He *removes* away the speech of the trusty, and taketh away the understanding of the aged. *Job, xii. 20.*

So would he have *removed* thee out of the straight into a broad place. *Job, xxxvi. 16.*

He longer in this paradise to dwell  
Permits not; to *remove* thee I am come,  
And send thee from the garden forth to till  
The ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Whether he will *remove* his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his choice. *Locke.*

You, who fill the blissful seats above!  
Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,  
But every monarch be the scourge of God,  
If from your thoughts Ulysses you *remove*,  
Who rul'd his subjects with a father's love. *Pope.*

2. To place at a distance.

They are farther *removed* from a title to be innate, and the doubt of their being native impressions on the mind, is stronger against these moral principles than the other. *Locke.*

**To REMOVE, v. n.**

1. To change place.

2. To go from one place to another.

A short exile must for show precede;  
The term expir'd, from Candia they *remove*,  
And happy each at home enjoys his love. *Dryden.*  
How oft from pomp and state did I *remove*  
To feed despair? *Prior.*

**REMOVES, n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. Change of place

To hear, from out the high hair'd oak of Jove,  
Counsaile from him, for means to his *removes*  
To his lov'd country. *Chapman.*

2. Susceptibility of being removed. Not in use.

What is early received in any considerable strength of impressions, grows into our tender natures; and therefore is of difficult *removes*. *Glansville's Scyllia.*

3. Translation of one to the place of another.

Rosaline, this favour thou shalt wear;  
Hold, take you this, my sweet, and give me thine,  
So shall Biron take one for Rosaline;  
And change your favours too; so shall your loves  
Woo contrary, deceiv'd by these *removes*. *Shakespeare.*

4. State of being removed.

This place should be both school and university, not needing a *remove* to any other house of scholar ship. *Addison.*

He that considers how little our constitution can bear a *remove* into parts of this air not much higher than that we breathe in, will be satisfied, that the alwise architect has suited our organs, and the bodies that are to affect them, one to another. *Locke.*

5. Act of moving a chessman or draught.

6. Departure; act of going away.

So look'd Astrea, her *remove* design'd,  
On those distressed friends the left behind. *Waller.*

7. The act of changing place.

Let him, upon his *removes* from one place to another, procure recommendation to some person of quality residing in the place whither he *removes*. *Bacon's Essays.*

8. A step in the scale of gradation.

In all the visible corporeal world, quite down from us, the descent is by easy steps, and a continued series of things, that in each *remove* differ very little one from the other. *Locke.*

A freeholder is but one *remove* from a legislator, and ought to stand up in the defence of those laws. *Addison.*

9. A small distance.

The fiercest contentions of men are between creatures equal in nature, and capable, by the greatest distinction of circumstances, of but a very small *remove* one from another. *Rogers.*

10. Act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet.

His horse wanted two *removes*, your horse wanted nails. *Swift.*

11. A dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains.

**REMOVED, particip. adj.** [from *remove*.] Remote; separate from others.

Your accent is something finer, than you could purchase in so *removed* a dwelling. *Shakespeare.*

**REMOVEDNESS, n. f.** [from *removed*.] The state of being removed; remoteness.

I have eyes under my service, which look upon his *removedness*. *Shakespeare.*

**REMOVER, n. f.** [from *remove*.] One that removes.

The mislayer of a milestone is to blame; but the unjust judge is the capital *remover* of landmarks, when he deslineth amiss. *Bacon.*

Hasty fortune maketh an enterpriser and *remover*, but the exerted fortune maketh the able man. *Bacon.*

**To REMOUNT, v. n.** [*remonter*, French.] To mount again.

Stout Cymon soon *remounts*, and cleft in two  
His rival's head. *Dryden.*

The rest *remounts* with the ascending vapours, or is washed down into rivers, and transmitted into the sea. *Woodward.*

**REMUNERABLE, adj.** [from *remunerare*.] Rewardable.

**To REMUNERATE, v. a.** [*remunero*, Latin; *remunerer*, French.] To reward; to repay; to requite; to recompense.

Is he not then beholden to the man,  
That brought her for this high good turn so far?  
Yes; and will nobly *remunerate*. *Shakespeare.*

Money the king thought not fit to demand, because he had received satisfaction in matters of so great importance; and because he could not *remunerate* them with any general pardon, being prevented thereby by the coronation pardon. *Bacon.*

In another parable he represents the great conde-

scensions wherewith the Lord shall *remunerate* the faithful servant. *Bayle.*

**REMUNERATION, n. f.** [*remuneration*, French; *remuneratio*, Latin.] Reward; requital; recompense; repayment.

Bear this significant to the country maid, Jaquenetta; there is *remuneration*; for the best ward of mine honour is rewarding my dependents. *Shakespeare.*

He begets a security of himself, and a careless eye on the last *remunerations*. *Brown's P. Poems.*

A collation is a donation of some vacant benefice in the church, especially when such donation is freely bestowed without any prospect of an evil *remuneration*. *Ayliff.*

**REMUNERATIVE, adj.** [from *remunerare*.] Exercised in giving rewards.

The knowledge of particular actions seems requisite to the attainment of that great end of God, in the manifestation of his punitive and *remunerative* justice. *Boyl.*

**To REMURMUR, v. a.** [*re* and *murmur*.] To utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds.

Her fate is whisper'd by the gentle breeze,  
And told in sighs to all the trembling trees;  
The trembling trees, in ev'ry plum and wood,  
Her fate *remurmur* to the silver flood. *Pope.*

**To REMURMUR, v. n.** [*remurmuro*, Lat.] To murmur back; to echo a low hoarse sound.

Her fellow nymphs the mountains tear  
With loud laments, and break the yielding air;  
The realms of Mars *remurmur* d all around,  
And echoes to the Athenian shores rebound. *Dryden.*

His untimely fate, th' Angilian woods  
In sighs *remurmur* d to the Fucine floods. *Dryden.*

**RE'NARD, n. f.** [*renard*, a fox, French.] The name of a fox in fable.

Before the break of day,  
*Renard* through the hedge had made his way. *Dryden.*

**RENA'SCENT, adj.** [*renascens*, Lat.] Produced again; rising again into being.

**RENA'SCIBLE, adj.** [*renascor*, Latin.] Possible to be produced again.

**To RENA'VIGATE, v. a.** [*re* and *navigare*.] To sail again.

**RENCOU'NTER, n. f.** [*rencontre*, French.] 1. Clash; collision.

You may as well expect two bowls should grow sensible by rubbing, as that the *rencontre* of any bodies should awaken them into perception. *Collier.*

2. Personal opposition.

Virgil's friends thought fit to alter a line in Venus's speech, that has a relation to the *rencontre*. *Addison.*

So when the trumpet sounding gives the sign,  
The jostling chiefs in rude *rencontre* join;  
So meet, and so renew the dextrous fight;  
Their clattering arms with the fierce shock rebound. *Granville.*

3. Loose or casual engagement.

The confederates should turn to their advantage their apparent odds in men and horse; and by that means out-number the enemy in all *rencontres* and engagements. *Addison.*

4. Sudden combat without premeditation.

**To RENCOU'NTER, v. n.** [*rencontrer*, Fr.] 1. To clash; to collide.

2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.

3. To skirmish with another.

4. To fight hand to hand.

**To REND, v. a.** *pret.* and *part. pass. rend*. [*renban*, Saxon.] To tear with violence; to lacerate.

Will you hence  
Before the tag return, whose rage doth *rend*  
Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear  
What they are used to bear? *Shakespeare.*

Q. He

## REN

He *rend* a lion as he would have *rent* a kid, and he had nothing in his hand. *Judges, xiv. 4.*  
I will not *rend* away all the kingdom, but give one-tribe to thy son. *1 Kings, xii. 13.*  
By the church's stroke it from the root is *rent*, So fore the blows, which from high heaven are sent. *Corius.*

What you command me to relate,  
Renews the sad remembrance of our fate,  
An empire from its old foundations *rent*. *Dryden.*  
Look round to sea

The larking gold upon the fatal tree;  
Then *rent* it off. *Dryden's Annals.*

Is it not as much reason to say, when any monarchy was shattered to pieces, and divided amongst revolted subjects, that God was careful to preserve monarchical power, by *renting* a settled empire into a multitude of little governments? *Locke.*

When it way th' impetuous passion found,  
I *rend* my tresses, and my breast I wound. *Pop.*

RE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *rend*.] One that leads; a leader.

TO RE'NDER. *v. a.* [*rendre*, French.]

1. To return; to pay back.

They that *render* evil for good are adversaries. *Psalm xxxviii.*

Will ye *render* me a recompense? *Judg. iii. 4.*  
Let him look into the future state of bliss or misery, and see those God, the righteous judge, ready to *render* every man according to his deeds. *Locke.*

2. To restore; to give back: commonly with the adverb *back*.

Hither the sea, at stated times resort,  
And thence the laden vessels into port;  
Then with a gentle ebb retire again,  
And *render back* their cargo to the main. *Addison.*

3. To give upon demand.

The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit, than seven men that can *render* a reason. *Proverbs.*

Saint Augustine *renders* another reason, to which the apostles observed some legal rites and ceremonies for a time. *White.*

4. To invest with qualities; to make.

Because the nature of man carries him out to action, it is no wonder if the same nature *render* him solicitous about the issue. *Smith's Sermons.*

Can answer love, and *render* bliss secure. *Thomson.*

5. To represent; to exhibit.

I heard him speak of that same brother,  
And he did *render* him the most unnatural  
That liv'd amongst men. *Shakespeare.*

6. To transmute

*Render* it in the English a circle, but 'tis more truly *render'd* a sphere. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
He has a cleaver id a of fliggy and flittum, squy-comb and cymbal, which are the English names dictionaries *render* them by. *Locke.*  
He utz a prod at dithulation: the word w may almost literally *render* master of a great preface of ind. *Broom.*

7. To surrender; to yield; to give up.

I will call him to so strict account,  
That he shall *render* every glory up,  
Or I will tear the reck'ning from his heart. *Shaksp.*  
My *rend'ring* my person to them, may engage their affections to me. *King Charles.*  
One, with whom he us'd to advise, propos'd him to *render* himself upon conditions to the emile *Eliza.* *Clarendon.*

Would he *render* us Hermione,  
And keep Astyanax, I should be blest! *A. M. 14. pt.*

8. To afford; to give to be used.

Thick *renders* its daily service to wisdom and *Watts.*

RE'NDER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Sur-renderer.

News is

Of Cloten's death, we being not known, nor murder'd  
Among the hands, may drive us to a *render*. *Shaksp.*

RE'NDREVOUS. *n. s.* [*rendezvous*, Fr.]

## REN

1. Assembly; meeting appointed.

2. A sign that draws men together.

The philosophers-stone and a holy war are but the *rendevous* of cracked brains, that wear their feather in their head instead of their hat. *Bacon.*

3. Place appointed for assembly.

A commander of many ships should rather keep his fleet together than have it severed far asunder; for the attendance of meeting them again at the next *rendevous* would consume time and victual. *Raleigh's Apology.*

The king appointed his whole army to be drawn together to a *rendevous* at Marlborough, Clarendon. This was the general *rendevous* which they all got to, and mingling more and more with that oily liquor, they sucked it all up. *Burnet.*

TO RENDEZVOUS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To meet at a place appointed.

RENDITION. *n. s.* [from *render*.] Surrendering; the act of yielding.

RENEGADO. *n. s.* [*renegado*, Spanish.]

RENEGADO. *n. s.* [*renegat*, French.]

1. One that apostatizes from the faith; an apostate.

There lived a French *renegado* in the same place, where the Cadilian and his wife were kept prisoners. *Addison.*

2. One who deserts to the enemy; a revolt.

Some straggling soldiers might prove *renegados*, but they would not revolt in troops. *Decay of Piety.*  
If the Russian government inhabited now, they would have had *renegado* seamen and shipwrights enough. *Arbutnot.*

TO RENEGE. *v. a.* [*renego*, Latin; *renier*, French.] To disown.

His captain a hearty,  
Which, in the scuffles of great fights, hath burst  
The buckles on his breast, *renegs* all temper. *Sh.*  
Such smiling rogues as these laugh every passion  
*Reneg*, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks  
With every gale and vary of their master's *Shaksp.*  
The design of this war is to make me *reneg* my  
conscience and thy truth. *King Charles.*

TO RENEG. *v. a.* [*re* and *neg*; *renovo*, Latin.]

1. To renovate; to restore to the former state.

Medea gather the enchanted herbs,  
That did *renovo* old *Edison*. *Shakespeare.*  
Let us go to Gilgal, and *renovo* the kingdom  
there. *Samuel.*  
The eagle casts its bill, but *renovo* his age. *Hydry.*

*Renovo'd* to life, that she might daily see,  
I daily doom'd to follow. *Dryden.*

2. To repeat; to put again in act.

Thy famous grandfather  
Doth live again in thee, long may'st thou live,  
To bear his image, and *renovo* his glories! *Shaksp.*  
The body percussed hath, by reason of the percussor, a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and so *renovo* the percussor of the air. *Bacon.*  
The bearded corn ensu'd  
From earth unask'd, not was that earth *renovo'd*. *Dryden.*

3. To begin again.

The last great age, foretold by sacred rhymes,  
*Renovo* its finish'd course, Saturnian times  
Roll round again. *Dryden's Virgil's Pastorals.*

4. In theology, to make anew; to transform to new life.

It is impossible for those that were once enlightened—if they shall fall away, to *renovo* them again unto repentance. *Hebrews, vi. 6.*  
Be ye transformed by the *renovo*ing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that perfect will of God. *Romans, xii. 2.*

RE'NEWABLE. *adj.* [from *renovo*.] Capable to be renewed.

## REN

The old custom upon many estates is to let for leases of lives, *renovo*able at pleasure. *Sauy.*  
RE'NEWAL. *n. s.* [from *renovo*.] The act of renewing; renovation.

It behoved the Deity, pursuing in the purpose of mercy to mankind, to *renovo* that revelation from time to time, and to rectify abuses, with such authority for the *renovo*al and rectification, as was sufficient evidence of the truth of what was revealed. *Forbes.*

RE'NERGY. *n. s.* [from *renovo*.] The resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another, or the resistance that a body makes on account of weight. *Quincy.*

RE'NITENT. *adj.* [*renitens*, Latin.] Acting against any impulse by elastic power.

By an inflation of the muscles, they become soft, and yet *renitens*, like so many pillows dissipating the force of the pressure, and so taking away the sense of pain. *Raj.*

RE'NNET. *n. s.* See RUNNET.

A putridous ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with rennet is turned. *Floyer on the Humours.*

RE'NNET. *n. s.* [properly *reinet*, a *RE'NETINO*.] little queen.] A kind of apple.

A golden *rennet* is a very pleasant and fan fruit, of a yellow flesh, and the bell of bearers for all sorts of soil; of which there are two sorts, the large sort and the small. *Alston.*

Ripe pulpy apples, as pippins and *rennetings*, are of a syrupy tenacious nature. *Mistress's Husbandry.*

TO RE'NOVATE. *v. a.* [*renovo*, Latin.]

To renew; to restore to the first state.

All nature feels the *renovo*ing force  
Of winter, only to the thoughtless eye  
In ruin seen. *Thomson's Winters.*

RE'NOVATION. *n. s.* [*renovation*, Fr. *renovatio*, Latin.] Renewal; the act of renewing; the state of being renewed.

Sound continueth some small time, which is a *renovation*, and not a continuance, for the body percussed hath a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and so *renovo*eth the percussor of the air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The kings entered into speech of renewing the treaty, the king saying, that though king Phili a person were the same, yet his fortunes were raised; in which case a *renovo*ation of treaty was used. *Bacon.*

To second life  
Wald in the *renovo*ation of the just,  
Reigns him up, with heav'n and earth *renovo'd*. *Milton.*

TO RE'NOUNCE. *v. a.* [*renoncer*, Fr. *renuncio*, Latin.]

1. To disown; to abnegate.

From Thebes my birth I own; and no disgrace  
Can force me to *renovo* the honour of my race. *Dryden.*

2. To quit upon oath.

This world I do *renovo*; and in your fights  
Shake patiently my great affliction off. *Shakespeare.*  
Pride and passion, and the opinions of the world, must not be our counsellors, for we *renovo*d them at our baptism. *Kilwell.*

TO RE'NOUNCE. *v. a.* To declare renunciation. The following passage is a mere Gallicism: *renoncer a son sang*.

On this firm principle I ever stood;  
He of my foes, who talk to make it good,  
By one rebellious act *renovo*es to my blood. *Dryden.*

RE'NOUNCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *renovo*.]

Act of renouncing; renunciation.

I hold you as a thing enskied and tainted;  
By your *renovo*ment, an immortal spirit. *Shakespeare.*

RE'NO'WN. *n. s.* [*renomme*, French.]

Fame; celebrity; praise widely spread.

## REN

She  
Is daughter to this famous duke of Milan,  
Of whom so often I have heard *renown*. *Shakespeare*  
'Tis of more *renown*  
To make a river, than to build a town. *Müller*  
Nor envy we

Thy great *renown*, nor grudge thy victory. *Dryden*  
To *RENO'WN*, *v. n.* [*renommere*, F. from  
the noun.] To make famous.

Let us satisfy our eyes  
With the memorials and the things of time,  
That do *renown* this city. *Shakespeare*

Soft education does thy style *renown*,  
Gentle or sharp according to thy choice,  
To laugh at follies or to last at vice. *Dryden*

In solemn silence stand  
Stern tyrants, whom their cruelties *renown*,  
And emperors in Parian marble town. *Addison*

A bald, whom pilsers' pastors *renown*. *Pope*  
*RENO'WNED*, *particip. adj.* [from *renown*]  
Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed.

These were the *renowned* of the congregation,  
Princes of the tribes, heads of thousands. *Numbers*  
That thrice *renowned* and learned French king,  
Finding *Patarch's* tomb without any inscription,  
Wrote one himself; saying, shame it was, that he  
Who sung his mistress's praise seven years before her  
death, should twelve years want an epitaph. *Peacham*  
The rest were long to tell, though far *renown'd*. *Milton*

Of all the cities in Roman lands,  
The chief and most *renown'd* Ravenna stands,  
Adorn'd in ancient times with arms and arts. *Dryden*

How the *renown'd* for steel and unexhausted mines. *Dryden*

*RENT*, *n. s.* [from *rend*.] A break; a  
laceration.

This council made a schism and *rent* from the  
most ancient and pure churches which lived before  
them. *White*

Thou viper  
Hast cancell'd kindred, made a *rent* in nature,  
And through her holy bowels gnaw'd thy way,  
Through thy own blood to empire. *Dryden*

He who lies thus vast *rent* in so high a rock,  
How the convex parts of one side exactly tally with  
the concave of the other, must be satisfied, that it  
was the effect of an earthquake. *Addison*

To *RENT*, *v. z.* [rather to *rend*.] To  
tear; to lacerate.

A time to *rent*, and a time to sew. *Eccles. iii. 7.*

To *RENT*, *v. n.* [now written *rant*.]  
To roar; to bluster: we still say, a tear-  
ing fellow, for a noisy bally.

He ventur'd to dismiss his fear,  
That partings won't *rent* and tear,  
And give the desperate attack  
To danger still behind its back. *Hudibras*

*RENT*, *n. s.* [*rente*, French.]

1. Revenue; annual payment.

Idol ceremony,  
What are thy *rents*? what are thy comings in?  
O ceremony show me but thy worth! *Shakespeare*  
I bought an annual *rent* on two,  
And live just as you see I do. *Pope*

2. Money paid for any thing held of an-  
other.

Such is the mould, that the blest tenant seeds  
On precious fruits, and pays his *rent* in weeds. *Wallace*

Folks in mudwall tenement,  
Present a peppercorn for *rent*. *Prior*

To *RENT*, *v. a.* [*renter*, French.]

1. To hold by paying rent.

When a servant is called before his master, it is  
often to know, whether he passed by such a ground,  
if the old man who *rents* it is in good health. *Addison's Spectator*

2. To let to a tenant.

## REP

*RENTABLE*, *adj.* [from *rent*.] That may  
be rented.

*RENTAL*, *n. s.* [from *rent*.] Schedule  
or account of rents.

*RENTER*, *n. s.* [from *rent*.] He that  
holds by paying rent.

The estate will not be let for one penny more or  
less to the *renter*, amongst whomsoever the rent he  
pays be divided. *Locke*

*RINVERSED*, *adj.* [*renversé*, French.]  
Overtured. *Spencer*

*RENUNCIATION*, *n. s.* [*renunciatio*,  
from *renuncia*, Latin.] The act of re-  
nouncing.

He that loves riches, can hardly believe the doc-  
trine of poverty and *renunciation* of the world. *Taylor*

To *REORDAIN*, *v. a.* [*reordiner*, Fr.  
*re* and *ordain*.] To ordain again, on  
supposition of some defect in the com-  
mission granted to a minister.

*REORDINATION*, *n. s.* [from *reordain*]  
Repetition of ordination.

He proceeded in his ministry without expecting  
any new mission, and never thought himself obliged  
to a *reordination*. *Atterbury*

To *REPA'CI'FY*, *v. a.* [*re* and *pacify*.]  
To pacify again.

Henry, who next commands the state,  
Seeks to *repacify* the people's hate. *Daniel*

*REPA'D*, *part. of repay*.

To *REPA'IR*, *v. a.* [*repare*, Latin; *re-  
parer*, French.]

To restore after injury or dilapidation.  
Let the priests *repair* the breaches of the hoof. *2 Kings*

The fines imposed were the more repined against,  
because they were assigned to the rebuilding and  
*repairing* of St. Paul's church. *Clarendon*  
Heav'n from *repair*'d her mural breach. *Milton*

To amend any injury by an equivalent,  
He justly hath driv'n out his rebel toes  
To keep't hall; and, to *repair* their loss,  
Created this new happy race of men. *Milton*

To fill up anew, by something put in  
the place of what is lost.  
To be reveng'd,  
And to *repair* his numbers thus impair'd. *Milton*

*REPA'IR*, *n. s.* [from the verb.] Repa-  
ration; supply of loss; restoration after  
dilapidation.

Before the curing of a strong disease,  
Ev'n in the instant of *repair* and health,  
The fit is strongest. *Shakespeare's King Lear*  
He cast in his mind for the *repair* of the cathedral  
church. *Field*

Temperance, in all methods of curing the gout,  
is a regular and simple diet, proportioning the daily  
*repairs* to the daily decay of our wasting bodies. *Temple's Miscellanies*

All automata need a frequent *repair* of new  
strength, the causes whence their motion does pro-  
ceed being subject to fail. *Wilkins*

To *REPA'IR*, *v. n.* [*repairer*, Fr.] To  
go to; to betake himself.

May all to Athens back again *repair*. *Shakspeare*  
Depart from hence in peace,  
Search the wide world, and where you please *repair*. *Dryden*

'Tis fix'd; the irrevocable doom of Jove:  
Haste then, Cyllenius, through the liquid air,  
Go mount the winds, and to the shades. *Prior*

*REPA'IR*, *n. s.* [*repare*, Fr. from the verb.]  
1. Return; abode.

He saw Ulysses; at his ships *repair*,  
That had been bruist with the enraged sea. *Chap.*  
So 'scapes th' inflicting fire his narrow jail,  
And makes small outlets into open air;  
There the fierce winds his tender force assail,  
And beat him down, and to his ship *repair*. *Dryden*

## REP

2. Act of betaking himself any whither.

The king sent a proclamation for their *repair*  
to their houses, and for a preservation of the peace. *Clarendon*

*REPA'IRER*, *n. s.* [from *repair*.] Amend-  
er; restorer.

He that governs well, leads the blind, but he that  
teaches, gives him eyes; and it is a glorious thing  
to have been the *repairer* of a decayed intellect. *South's Sermons*

O sacred rasky

O peace of mind *repairs* of decay,  
Whole balm *renow* the limbs to labours of the day. *Dryden*

*REPA'NDOUS*, *adj.* [*repandus*, Latin.]  
Bent upwards.

Though they be drawn *repandus* or convexly  
crook'd in one piece, yet the dolphin that carlieth  
Arion is convexly inverted, and hath its spine  
depressed in another. *Brown*

*REPARABLE*, *adj.* [*reparable*, French;  
*reparabilis*, Latin.] Capable of being  
amended, retrieved, or supplied by  
something equivalent.

The parts in man's body easily *reparable*, as  
spirit, blood, and flesh, die in the embracement of  
the parts hardly *reparable*, as bones, nerves, and  
membranes. *Bacon*

When its spirit is drawn from wine, it will not  
by the reunion of its constituent liquors, be re-  
duced to its pristine nature; because the work-  
manship of nature, in the disposition of the parts,  
was too elaborate to be imitable, or *reparable* by the  
bare opposition of those divided parts to each other. *Boyle*

An adulterous person is tied to restitution of the  
injury, so far as is *reparable*, and can be made to  
the wronged person, to make provision for the  
children he governs in unlawful embraces. *Taylor*

*REPARABLY*, *adv.* [from *reparable*.] In  
a manner capable of remedy, by resto-  
ration, amendment, or supply.

*REPARATION*, *n. s.* [*reparation*, French;  
*reparatio*, from *reparo*, Latin.]

1. The act of repairing; illumination.  
Antonius Philosophus took care of the *repara-  
tion* of the highway. *Abulnotor on Coins*

2. Supply of what is wasted.

When the organs of sense want their due *repose*  
and necessary *reparations*, the soul exerts herself in  
her several faculties. *Addison*

In this moveable body, the fluid and solid parts  
must be consumed; and both demand a constant  
*reparation*. *Aruthnot*

3. Compensation for any injury; amends.

The king should be able, when he had cleared  
himself, to make him *reparation*. *Bacon*  
I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my  
loose writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. *Dryden*

*REPA'RATIVE*, *n. s.* [from *repair*.] What-  
ever makes amends for loss or injury.

New preparatives were in hand, and partly *re-  
paratives* of the former beaten at sea. *Wotton*

Suits are unlawfully entered, when they are vin-  
dictive, not *reparative*; and begun only for re-  
venge, not for reparation of damages. *Kathwell*

*REPARTEE*, *n. s.* [*repattie*, French.]  
Smart reply.

The fools overflowed with smart *repartees*, and  
were only distinguished from the intended wits, by  
being called conceits. *Dryden*  
'Tis said as bad as he;  
May but the youngster's *repartee*. *Prior*

To *REPARTEL*, *v. n.* To make smart  
replies.

High flight she had, and wit at will,  
And to her tongue lay tedious still;  
For in all visits, who but she,  
To argue, or to *repartee*? *Prior*

To

**To REPA'SS.** *v. a.* [*repasser*, Fr.] To pass again; to pass or travel back.

Well we have pass'd, and now *repas'd* the seas,  
And brook no doubt help. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
We shall find small reason to think, that Abraham pass'd and *repas'd* those ways more often than he was enforced to do, if we consider that he had no other comfort in this wearisome journey, than the strength of his faith in God. *Raleigh.*  
If his soul hath wing'd the destin'd flight,  
Homeward with plous speed *repas's* the main,  
To the pale shade funeral rites ordain. *Pope.*

**To REPA'SS.** *v. n.* To go back in a road.  
Five gidds bind the knee, the torrid zone  
Glow with the passing and *repas'sing* fun. *Dryden.*

**REPA'ST.** *n. s.* [*repas*, French; *re* and *pastus*, Latin.]

1. A meal; act of taking food.  
From dance to sweet *repast* thy turn  
Destitute; all in circles as they stood,  
Tables are set. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
What neat *repast* shall feast us, light and choice,  
Of Attick taste, with wine. *Milton.*  
Sleep, that is thy best *repast*,  
Yet of death it bears a taste,  
And both are the same thing at last. *Denham.*

The day  
Had summon'd him to due *repast* at noon. *Dryden.*  
Keep regular hours for *repast* and sleep. *Abulnot.*

2. Food; victuals.  
Go, and get me some *repast*;  
I care not what, so it be wholesome food. *Shakespeare.*

**To REPA'ST.** *v. a.* [*repais*, French; from the noun.] To feed; to feast.

To his good friends I'll open my arm,  
And, like the kind life-tending pelican,  
*Repast* them with my blood. *Shakespeare.*

**REPA'STURE.** *n. s.* [*re* and *pasture*.] Entertainment. Not in use.

He from stage will incline to play;  
But if thou stiver, poor soul, what art thou then?  
Food for his rage, *repasture* for his den. *Shakespeare.*

**To REPA'Y.** *v. a.* [*repayer*, French; *re* and *pay*.]

1. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge.

According to their deeds he will *repay* recompense to his enemies, to the islands he will *repay* recompense. *Isaiah, lix. 18.*

2. To recompense.

He clad  
Their nakedness with skins of beasts; or slain,  
Or as the snake with youthful coat *repaid*. *Milton.*

3. To compensate.

The false honour, which he had so long enjoyed,  
was plentifully *repaid* in contempt. *Bacon.*

4. To requite either good or ill.

The poorest service is *repaid* with thanks. *Shakespeare.*  
Favouring heav'n *repaid* my glorious toils  
With a sack of palace and bank sick spoils. *Pope.*  
I have fought well for Persia, and *repaid*  
The benefit of birth with banish service. *Racine.*

5. To reimburse with what is owed.

If you *repay* me not on such a day,  
Such sums as are express'd in the condition,  
Let the forfeit be an equal pound of your fair flesh. *Shakespeare.*

**REPA'YMENT.** *n. s.* [from *repay*.]

1. The act of repaying.

2. The thing repaid.

The centesima which it was not lawful to exceed; and what was said over it, was reckoned as a *repayment* of part of the principal. *Abulnot.*

**To REPA'LL.** *v. a.* [*rappeller*, French.]

1. To recall. Out of use.

I will *repall* thee, or be well assur'd,  
Adversaries to be banished myself. *Shakespeare.*  
Where forget all former griefs;  
Let all grudge, *repall* thee home again. *Shakespeare.*

Laws, that have been approved, may be again *repall'd*, and disputed against by the authors themselves. *Hooker's Preface.*

Adam soon *repall'd*  
The doubts that in his heart arose. *Milton.*

Statutes are gently *repall'd*, when the reason ceases for which they were enacted. *Dryden.*

**REPA'LL.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Recall from exile. Not in use.

If the time thrust forth  
A cause for thy *repall*, we shall not send  
O'er the vast world to seek a single man. *Shakespeare.*

2. Revocation; abrogation.

The king being advertised, that the over-large grants of lands and liberties made the lords so insolent, did absolutely revoke all such grants; but the earl of Desmond above all found himself griev'd with this revocation or *repall* of liberties, and declared his dislike. *Davies on Ireland.*

If the pietisticians should obtain their ends, I could not be sorry to find them mistaken in the point which they have most at heart, by the *repall* of the test, I mean the benefit of employment. *Swift.*

**To REPEAT.** *v. a.* [*repeto*, Latin; *re-* and *prius*, French.]

1. To iterate; to use again; to do again.

He, though his power  
Creation could *repeat*, yet would be loth  
Us to abolish. *Milton.*

Where sudden alterations are not necessary, the same effect may be obtained by the repeated force of diet with more safety to the body. *Abulnot.*

2. To speak again.

The poems, for the excellency of their use, deserve to be often *repeated*; but that their multitude permiteth not any other repetition. *Hooker.*

3. To try again.

Neglecting Creusa's life for his own,  
*Repeats* the danger of the burning town. *Waller.*  
Beyond this place you can have no retreat,  
Stay here, and I the danger will *repeat*. *Dryden.*

4. To recite; to rehearse.

These evils thou *repeat'st* upon thyself,  
Have banish'd me from Scotland. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou their natures know'st, and gav'st them  
names,  
Needless to thee *repeated*. *Milton.*

He *repeated* some lines of Virgil, suitable to the occasion. *Waller's Life.*

**REPA'TORY.** *adv.* [from *repeated*.]

Over and over; more than once.

And are not these vices, which lead into damnation, *repeatedly*, and most forcibly cautioned against? *Stephens.*

**REPA'TER.** *n. s.* [from *repeat*.]

1. One that repeats; one that recites.

2. A watch that strikes the hours at will, by compression of a spring.

**To REPE'LL.** *v. a.* [*repello*, Latin.]

1. To drive back any thing.

Neither doth Tertullian bewray this weakness in striking only, but also in *repelling* their strokes with whom he contendeth. *Hooker.*

With hilk of slain or ev'ry side,  
Hippomedon *repell'd* the hostile tide. *Pope.*

2. To drive back an assailant.

Stand fast; and all temptation to transgress *repel*. *Milton.*  
*Repel* the Tuscan foes, their city seize,  
Protect the Latian in luxurious ease. *Dryden.*

Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made,  
And virtue may *repel*, though not invade. *Dryden.*

**To REPE'LL.** *v. n.*

1. To act with force contrary to force impressed.

From the same *repelling* power it seems to be, that fires walk upon the water without wetting their feet. *Newton.*

2. In physick, to *repel* in medicine, is to prevent such an influx of a fluid to any

particular part, as would raise it into a tumour.

**REPELLENT.** *n. s.* [*repellens*, Lat.] An application that has a repelling power.

In the cure of an erysipelas, whilst the body abounds with bilious humours, there is no admitting of *repellents*, and by discutients you will encrease the heat. *Wijempe.*

**REPELLER.** *n. s.* [from *repel*.] One that repels.

**To REPE'NT.** *v. n.* [*repentir*, French.]

1. To think on any thing past with sorrow.

Nor had I any reservations in my own soul, when I pass'd that bill; nor *repentings* after. *King Charles.*

Upon any deviation from virtue, every rational creature so deviating, should condemn, renounce, and be sorry for every such deviation, that is, *repent* of it. *South.*

First she relents  
With pity, of that pity then *repents*. *Dryden.*

Still you may prove the terror of your foes,  
Teach traitors to *repent* of faithless leagues. *A. Philips.*

2. To express sorrow for something past.

Poor Enobarbus did before thy face *repent*. *Shakespeare.*

3. To change the mind from some painful motive.

God led them not through the land of the Philistines, lest peradventure the people *repent* when they see war, and they return. *Exodus, xiii. 17.*

4. To have such sorrow for sin, as produces amendment of life.

Nineveh *repented* at the preaching of Jonas. *Matthew, xii. 41.*

I will clear their senses dark  
What may further, and I soften stony hearts  
To pray, *repent*, and bring obedience due. *Milton.*

**To REPE'NT.** *v. a.*

1. To remember with sorrow.

If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will give over my suit, and *repent* my unlawful solicitation. *Shakespeare.*

2. To remember with pious sorrow.

Thou, like a contrite penitent  
Charitably wun'd of thy sins, dost *repent*  
These vanities and giddinesses, lo  
I shut my chamber-door; come, let us go. *Donne.*

His late follies he would late *repent*. *Dryden.*

3. [*Se repentir*, French.] It is used with the reciprocal pronoun.

I *repent* me that the duke is slain. *Shakespeare.*  
No man *repented* him of his wickedness, saying, what have I done? *Jeremiah, viii. 6.*

Judas, when he saw that he was condemned, *repented* himself. *Matthew, xxvii. 3.*

My father has *repented* him ere now,  
Or will *repent* him, when he finds me dead. *Dryden.*

Each age find d on  
Till God arose, an' great in anger said,  
Lo! it *repenteth* me that man was made. *Prior.*

**REPENTANCE.** *n. s.* [*repentance*, Fr. from *repent*.]

1. Sorrow for any thing past

The first step towards a woman's humility, seems to require a *repentance* of her education. *Lane.*

2. Sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life; penitence.

*Repentance* to altereth a man through the mercy of God, he never to defiled, that it maketh him pure. *Wijempe.*

Who by *repentance* is not satisfied,  
Is nor of heav'n nor earth; for these are pleas'd;  
By penitence th' Eternal's wrath's appeas'd. *Shakespeare.*

*Repentance* is a change of mind, or a conversion from a sin to God; not some one bare act of change, but a lasting durable state of new life, which is called regeneration. *Hammond.*

In regard of secret and hidden faults, unless God



should accept of a general repentance for unknown sins, few or none at all could be saved. *Perkins.*

This is a confidence, of all the most irrational; for upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity? *South.*

**REPENTANT.** *adj.* [*repentant*, French; from *repent*.]

1. Sorrowful for the past.

2. Sorrowful for sin.

Thus they, in lowliest plight, repentant stood. *Milton.*

3. Expressing sorrow for sin.

After I have interr'd this noble-king,  
And wet his grave with my repentant tears,  
I will with all expedient duty see you. *Shakespeare*  
There is no malice in this burning coal;  
The breath of heav'n hath blown its spirit out,  
And strew'd repentant ashes on its head. *Shakespeare*  
Relentless walls! whose darksome round contains  
Repentant sighs and voluntary pains. *Pope.*

**TO REPEOPLE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *people*; *re-peupler*, French.] To stock with people anew.

An occurrence of such remark, as the universal flood and the re-peopling of the world, must be fresh in memory for about eight hundred years; especially considering, that the peopling of the world was gradual. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**TO REPERCUSS.** *v. a.* [*repercutio*, *repercusso*, Latin.] To beat back; to drive back; to rebound. Not in use.

All in ovens, though it doth boil and dilate itself, and is re-percussed, yet it is without noise. *Bacon.*

**REPERCUSSION.** *n. f.* [*from repercusso*; *repercusso*, Latin; *repercussion*, French.] The act of driving back; rebound.

In echoes, there is no new elision, but a re-percussion. *Bacon.*

By re-percussion beams engender fire,  
Shaves by reflection shapes beget,  
The voice itself when stopp'd does back retire,  
And a new voice is made by it. *Cowley.*

The various ways recoil, and swiftly flow  
By mutual re-percussions to and fro. *Blackmore.*

**REPERCUSSIVE.** *adj.* [*repercusso*, Fr.]

1. Having the power of driving back or causing a rebound.

And re-percussive rocks renew'd the sound. *Pattis.*

2. Repellent.

Blood is stanch'd by astringent and re-percussive medicines. *Bacon.*

Defluxions, if you apply a strong re-percussive to the place affected, and do not take away the cause, will shift to another place. *Bacon.*

3. Driven back; rebounding. Not proper.

Amid Carnaxion's mountains rages loud  
The re-percussive roar, with mighty crash  
Tumble the smitten cliffs. *Thomson.*

**REPERTITIOUS.** *adj.* [*repertus*, Latin.]

Found; gained by finding. *Dict.*

**REPERTORY.** *n. f.* [*repertoire*, Fr. *repertorium*, Lat.] A treasury; a magazine; a book in which any thing is to be found.

**REPETITION.** *n. f.* [*repetition*, French; *repetitio*, Latin.]

1. Iteration of the same thing.

The frequent repetition of aliment is necessary for repairing the fluids and solids. *Arbutnot.*

2. Recital of the same words over again.

The psalms, for the excellency of their use, deserve to be often repeated; but that the multitude of them permitteth not any other repetition. *Hooker.*

3. The act of reciting or rehearsing.

If you conquer Rome, the benefit  
Which you shall thereby reap, is such a name,  
Whole repetition will be dogg'd with curses. *Shakespeare.*

4. Recital.

I love such tears,  
As fall from fit notes, beaten through mine ears,  
With repetitions of what heaven hath done. *Chapm.*  
5. Recital from memory, as distinct from reading.

**TO REPIÑE.** *v. n.* [*re* and *pine*.]

1. To fret; to vex himself; to be discontented: with *at* or *against*.

Of late,

When corn was given them gratis, you repin'd. *Shakespeare*

The fines imposed were the more repined against, because they were assigned to the rebuilding of St. Paul's church. *Clarendon.*

If you think how many diseases, and how much poverty there is in the world, you will fall down upon your knees, and, instead of repining at one affliction, will admire so many blessings received at the hand of God. *Temple.*

2. To envy.

The ghosts repine at violated night;  
And curse th' invading sun, and sicken at the sight. *Dryden.*

Just in the gate

Dwell pale diseases and repining age. *Dryden.*

**REPIÑER.** *n. f.* [*from repine*.] One that frets or murmurs.

**TO REPLACE.** *v. a.* [*replacer*, French; *re* and *place*.]

1. To put again in the former place.

The earl being apprehended, upon examination cleared himself so well, as he was replaced in his government. *Bacon.*

The bowls, remov'd for fear,  
The youths replac'd; and soon reitor'd the cheer. *Dryden.*

2. To put in a new place.

His gods put themselves under his protection, to be replaced in their promised Italy. *Dryden.*

**TO REPLANT.** *v. a.* [*replanter*, Fr. *re* and *plant*.] To plant anew.

Small trees being yet unripe, covered in autumn with dung until the spring, take up and replant in good ground. *Bacon.*

**REPLANTATION.** *n. f.* [*from replant*.]

The act of planting again.

**TO REPLAIT.** *v. a.* [*re* and *plait*.] To fold one part often over another.

In Raphael's first works, are many small foldings often replaited, which look like so many whip-cords. *Dryden.*

**TO REPLENISH.** *v. a.* [*repleo*, from *re* and *plenus*, Lat. *repleni*, old French.]

1. To stock; to fill.

Multiply and replenish the earth. *Genesis*, 1. 28.  
The woods replenish'd with deer, and the plains with fowl. *Heylyn.*

The waters

With fish replenish'd, and the air with fowl. *Milton.*

2. To finish; to consummate; to complete. Not proper, nor in use.

We smother'd

The most replenish'd sweet work of nature,  
That from the prime creation e'er the flame'd. *Shakespeare.*

**TO REPLENISH.** *v. n.* To recover the former fulness. Not in use.

The humours in men's bodies increase and decrease as the moon doth; and therefore purge some day after the full; for then the humours will not replenish so soon. *Bacon.*

**REPLETE.** *adj.* [*replete*, French; *repletus*, Lat.] Full; completely filled; filled to exuberance.

The world's large tongue  
Proclaims you for a man replet with mocks;  
Full of comparisons and wounding flouts. *Shakespeare.*  
This mordication, if not over high a degree, is little better than the corrosion of poison; as sometimes in animosity, if given to bodies not replet,

with humours; for where humours abound, the humours fast the parts. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His words, replete with guile,  
Into her heart too easy entrance won. *Milton.*

In a dog, out of whose eye, being wounded, the aqueous humour did copiously flow, yet in six hours the bulb of the eye was again replete with its humour, without the application of any medicines. *Ray.*

**REPLETION.** *n. f.* [*repletion*, Fr.] The state of being over full.

The tree had too much repletion, and was oppress'd with its own sap; for repletion is an enemy to generation. *Bacon.*

All dreams

Are from repletion and complexion bred;  
From rising fumes of undigested food. *Dryden.*

Thirst and hunger may be satisfy'd,  
But this repletion is to live deny'd. *Dryden.*

The action of the stomach is totally stopped by too great repletion. *Arbutnot on Animents.*

**REPLEVABLE.** *adj.* [*replevabilis*, barbarous Latin.] What may be replevined.

**TO REPLEVIN.** *v. a.* *Sperfer*. [*replegia*, *replevy*.] low Latin; of *re* and *plevin*, or *plegir*, Fr. to give a pledge.]

To take back or set at liberty, upon security, any thing seized.

That you're a beast, and turn'd to grass,  
Is no strange news, nor ever was;  
At least to me, who once, you know,  
Did from the pound replevin you. *Shakespeare.*

**REPLICATION.** *n. f.* [*replico*, Latin.]

1. Rebound; repercussion. Not in use.

Tyber trembled underneath his banks  
To hear the replication of your sounds  
Made in his concave shores. *Shakespeare.*

2. Reply; answer.

To be demanded of a squire, what replication should be made by the son of a king? *Shakespeare.*

This is a replication to what Menelaus had before offered, concerning the transplantation of Ulysses to Sparta. *Bacon.*

**TO REPLY.** *v. n.* [*repliquer*, French.]

To answer; to make a return to an answer.

O man! who art thou that repliest against God? *Romans*, ix.

Would we ascend higher to the rest of these lewd persons, we should find what reason Castilio's painter had to reply upon the cardinal, who blamed him for putting a little too much colour into St. Peter and Paul's faces: that it was true in their life-time they were pale mortified men, but that since they were grown ruddy, by blushing at the sins of their successors. *Aubrey's Sermons.*

**TO REPLY.** *v. a.* To return for an answer.

Perplex'd

The tempter stood, nor had what to reply. *Milton.*

His trembling tongue invok'd his aide;  
With his last voice Eurydice he cry'd:  
Eurydice the rocks and river-banks reply'd. *Dryden.*

**REPLY.** *n. f.* [*replique*, French.] Answer; return to an answer.

But now return,

And with their faint reply this answer join. *Shakespeare.*  
If I send him word, it was not well cut, he would send me word, he cut it to please himself: if again, it was not well cut, this is called the reply chumlin. *Shakespeare.*

One rises up to make replies to establish or confute what has been offered on each side of the question. *Watts.*

To whom with sighs, Ulysses gave reply;  
Ah, why ill-fating pastime must I try? *Pope.*

**REPLYER.** *n. f.* [*from reply*.] He that answers; he that makes a return to an answer.

At an act of the commencement, the answerer gave for his question, that an aristocracy was better than...

than a monarchy: the *replier* did tax him, that, being a private bred man, he would give a question of state: the answerer said, that the *replier* did much wrong the privilege of scholars, who would be much frightened if they should give questions of nothing but such things whereon they are practiced; and added, we have heard yourself dispute of virtue, which no man will say you put much in practice.

Bacon's *Apothegms*.

To **REPOLISH**. *v. a.* [*repolir*, Fr. *re* and *polish*.] To polish again.

A hundred clock is piecemeal laid  
Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand  
*Repolish'd*, without error then to stand. *Donne*.

To **REPORT**. *v. a.* [*rapporter*, French.]

1. To noie by popular rumour.

Is it upon record? or else reported successively  
from age to age? *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

It is reported,

That good duke Humphry traitorously is murder'd.  
*Shakespeare.*

Report, say they, and we will report it. *Jeremiah.*

2. To give repute.

Timotheus was well reported of by the brethren.  
*Acts, xvi.*

A widow well reported of for good works. *1 Tim.*

3. To give an account of.

There is a king in Judah; and now shall he be  
reported to the king. *Nehemiah, vi. 7.*

4. To return; to rebound; to give back.

In Tictim is a church with windows only  
from above, that reports the voice thirteen times,  
if you stand by the close end wall over against the  
door. *Eaton.*

**REPORT**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Rumour; popular fame.

2. Repute; publick character.

My body's mark'd

With Roman swords; and my report was once

First with the best of note. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

In all approving ourselves as the minister of God,  
by honour and dishonour, by evil report and good  
report. *2 Corinthians, iv.*

3. Account returned.

Sea nymphs enter with the swelling tide;  
From Thetis sent as spies to make report,  
And tell the wonders of her son's reign's court. *Wal.*

4. Account given by lawyers of cases.

After a man has studied the general principles of  
the law, reading the reports of adjudged cases will  
richly improve his mind. *Watts.*

5. Sound; loud noise; repercussion.

The stronger species drowneth the lesser: the  
report of an ordinance, the vice. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
The lashing billows make a long report,  
And beat her sides. *Dryden's Cyn and Allegorie.*

**REPORTER**. *n. f.* [from *report*.] Re-

later; one that gives an account.

There she appear'd; or any reporter dar'd not  
for her. *Shakespeare.*

Rumours were raised of great discord among  
the nobility; for this cause the lords assembled,  
gave order to apprehend the reporters of these sur-  
mises. *Hayward.*

If I had known a thing they concealed, I should  
never be the reporter of it. *Pope.*

**REPORTINGLY**. *adv.* [from *reporting*.]

By common fame.

Others say thou dost deserve; and I  
believe it better than reportingly. *Shakespeare.*

**REPOSE**. *n. f.* [from *repose*.] The act

of reposing.

Dost thou think,  
If I would stand against thee, would the repose  
Of my trust, virtue, or worth in thee,  
Make thy words false? *Shakespeare.*

**REPOSE**. *v. a.* [*repono*, Latin.]

lay to rest.

Ye restless champions, repose you here,

Secure from worldly changes and mishaps;  
Here furs, no less, than here no envy dwells. *Shaksp.*

Have ye chosen this place,

After the toil of battle, to repose  
Your wearied virtue? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To place as in confidence or trust: with  
or on.

I repose upon your management, what is dearest  
to me, my fame. *Dryden's Preface Annus Mirabilis.*  
That prince was conscious of his own integrity  
in the service of God, and relied on this as a founda-  
tion for that trust he reposed in him, to deliver  
him out of his distresses. *Rogers.*

3. To lodge; to lay up.

Pebbles, reposed in those cliffs amongst the earth,  
being not so dissoluble and more bulky, are left  
behind. *Woodward.*

To **REPOSE**. *v. n.* [*reposer*, French.]

1. To sleep; to be at rest.

Within a thicket I reposed; when round  
I rustl'd up fall'n leaves in heap; and found,  
Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate. *Chopman.*

2. To rest in confidence: with on.

And, for the ways are dangerous to pass,  
I do desire thy worthy company,  
Upon whose faith and honour I repose. *Shakespeare.*

**REPOSE**. *n. f.* [*repos*, French.]

1. Sleep; rest; quiet.

Merciful powers!  
Restrain in me the curious thoughts that nature  
Gives way to in repose. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
1st hour.

Of night, and of all things now retir'd to rest,  
Mind us of like repose. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I all the livelong day  
Consume in meditation deep, inclusive  
From human converse; nor at that of eve  
Enjoy repose. *Philips.*

2. Cause of rest.

After great lights must be great shadows, which  
we call *reposes*; because in reality the light would  
be tired, if attracted by a continuity of glittering  
objects. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**REPOSEDNESS**. *n. f.* [from *reposed*.] State  
of being at rest.

To **REPOSITE**. *v. a.* [*repositus*, Lat.]

To lay up; to lodge as in a place of  
safety.

Others reposit their young in holes, and secure  
themselves also therein, because such security is  
wanting, their lives being sought. *Dryden.*

**REPOSITION**. *n. f.* [from *reposit*.] The  
act of replacing.

Being satisfied in the reposition of the bone, take  
care to keep it so by deligation. *Wyseman's Surgery.*

**REPOSITORY**. *n. f.* [*repositus*, French,  
*repositorium*, Latin.] A place where any  
thing is safely laid up.

The mind of man not being capable of having  
many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to  
have a repository to lay up those ideas. *Lacke.*

He can take a body to pieces, and dispose of  
them, to us not without the appearance of irre-  
trievable confusion, but with respect to his own  
knowledge into the most regular and methodical  
repositions. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To **REPOSSESS**. *v. a.* [*re* and *possess*.]

To possess again.

How comes it now, that almost all that realm I  
repossess'd of them? *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
Her suit is now to repossess those lands,  
Which we in justice cannot well deny. *Shakespeare.*  
Nor shall my father repossess the land,  
The father's fortune never to return. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To **REPREHEND**. *v. a.* [*reprehendo*,  
Latin.]

1. To reprove; to chide.

All as before his fight, whose presence he offend  
with any the least unbecomings, we would be sure  
as loth as they, who most reprehend or decide, that  
we do. *11th Nov.*

Passion for your ending thee,  
For thou hast done a charitable deed. *Shakespeare.*  
They like dumb flatterers  
Which when I saw, I reprehended them;  
And all'd the mayor, who meant this wilful silence? *Shakespeare.*

To blame; to censure.

He could not reprehend the fight; so might I strive  
the ground. *Chapman.*

I nor advise, nor reprehend the choice  
Of Marley-hill. *Philips.*

To detect of fallacy.

This colour will be reprehended or encountered,  
by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a  
kind of perversity. *Bacon.*

To charge with as a fault: with of  
before the crime.

Aristippus, being reprehended of luxury by one  
that was not such, for that he gave six crowns for a  
small fish, answered, Why, what would you have  
given? the other said, Some twelve pence.  
Aristippus said again, And six crowns is no more  
with me. *Bacon.*

**REPREHENDER**. *n. f.* [from *reprehend*.]

Blamer; censurer.

These fervent reprehenders of things established  
by publick authority, are always confident and  
bold-spirited men; but their confidence for the  
most part riseth from too much credit given to  
their own wits, for which cause they are seldom  
free from errors. *Hobbs.*

**REPREHENSIBLE**. *adj.* [*reprehensibilis*,  
French; *reprehensibilis*, Lat.] Blameable;  
culpable; censurable.

**REPREHENSIBLENESS**. *n. f.* [from *re-  
prehensibilis*.] Blameableness; culpable-  
ness.

**REPREHENSIBLY**. *adv.* [from *reprehen-  
sibilis*.] Blameably; culpably.

**REPREHENSION**. *n. f.* [*reprehensio*, Lat.]

Reproof; open blame.

To a heart fully resolute, counsel is tedious, but  
reprehension is loathsome. *Bacon.*

There is likewise due to the publick a civil re-  
prehension of advocates, where there appeareth cun-  
ning counsel, gross neglect, and slight informa-  
tion. *Bacon's Essay.*

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his  
fellow christians, or the governors of the church,  
then more publick reprehensions and imprecations.  
*Hammont.*

What effect can that man hope from his most  
zealous reprehensions, who lays himself open to re-  
crimination? *Government of the Tongue.*

**REPREHENSIVE**. *adj.* [from *reprehend*.]

Given to reproof.

To **REPRESENT**. *v. a.* [*represento*,  
Latin; *repraesenter*, French.]

1. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited  
were present.

Before him burn  
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac representing  
The heavenly signs. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To describe; to show in any particular  
character.

This bank is thought the greatest load on the  
Genove, and the managers of it have been repre-  
sented as a second kind of senate. *Addison.*

3. To fill the place of another by a vicar-  
ious character; to personate: as, the  
parliament represents the people.

4. To exhibit to show: as, the tragedy  
was represented very skillfully.

5. To show by modest arguments or argu-  
mentations.

One of his cardinals admonished him against that  
unskillful piece of ingenuity, by representing to him,  
that no reformation could be made, which would not  
notably diminish the rents of the church. *D. of Pitt.*

**REPRESENTATION**. *n. f.* [*représentation*, French; from *repré-*.]  
1. Image; likeness.

If images are worshipped, it must be as gods which Celsus denied, or as representations of God which cannot be, because God is invisible and incorporeal. *Saunders*.

2. Act of supporting a vicarious character.  
3. Respectful declaration.  
4. Public exhibition.

**REPRESENTATIVE**. *adj.* [*représentatif*, French; from *repré-*.]  
1. Exhibiting a similitude.

They relieve themselves with this distinction and yet own the legal sacrifice, though representative, to be proper and real. *Atterbury*.

2. Bearing the character or power of another.

This council of four hundred was chosen, one hundred out of each tribe, and seems to have been a body representative of the people; though the people collectively shared a share of power. *Swift*.

**REPRESENTATIVE**. *n. f.*

1. One exhibiting the likeness of another.  
A statue of rumour whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the representative of credulity. *Addison's Freeholder*.

2. One exercising the vicarious power given by another.

I wish the welfare of my country; and my morals and politics teach me to leave all that to be adjusted by our representatives above, and to divine providence. *Blount to Pope*.

3. That by which any thing is shown.

Difficulty must cumber this doctrine, which supposes that the perfections of God are the representatives to us, of whatever we perceive in the creatures. *Locke*.

**REPRESENTER**. *n. f.* [from *repré-*.]  
1. One who shows or exhibits.

Where the real works of nature, or veritable acts of glory, are to be described, art, being but the imitator or secondary representor, must not vary from the verity. *Brown*.

2. One who bears a vicarious character; one who acts for another by deputation.

My muse officious ventures  
On the nation's representatives. *Swift*.

**REPRESENTMENT**. *n. f.* [from *repré-*.]  
Image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.

When it is blessed, some believe it to be the natural body of Christ; others, the blessings of Christ, his passion in representation, and his grace in real exhibition. *Taylor*.

We have met with some, whose reals made good their representations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

**TO REPRESS**. *v. a.* [*repressus*, Latin; *reprimer*, Fr.] To crush; to put down; to subdue.

Discontents and ill blood having ased always to repress and appease in person, he was loth they should find him beyond sea. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Some, taking dangers to be the only remedy against dangers, endeavoured to set up the sedition again; but they were speedily repressed, and ultimately by the sedition suppressed wholly. *Hayward*.

Such kings  
Favour the innocent, repress the bold,  
Add, while they flourish, make an age of gold. *Walter*.

How can I  
Repress the horror of my thoughts, which fly  
The sad remembrance? *Dunham*.

Thus long succeeding critics justly reign'd,  
License repress'd, and useful laws ordain'd:  
Learning and Rome alike in empire grew. *Pope*.

**REPRESSION**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Repression; act of crushing. Not in use.  
Vol. II.

Land outcries of injury, when they send nothing to the repress of it, is a liberty rather assumed by rage and impatience, than authorized by justice.

*Governments of the Tongue.*

**REPRESSION**. *n. f.* [from *repress*.] Act of repressing.

No declaration from myself could take place, for the due repression of these tumults. *King Charles*.

**REPRESSIVE**. *adj.* [from *repress*.] Having power to repress; acting to repress.

**TO REPRIEVE**. *v. a.* [*reprandre*, French.] To respite after sentence of death; to give a respite.

He cannot thinke,  
Unless her prayers, whose heav'n delights to hear,  
And loves to grant, relieve him from the wrath  
Of greatest justice. *Shakespeare*.

Company, though it may relieve a man from his melancholy, yet cannot secure him from his conscience. *South*.

Having been condemned for his part in the late rebellion, his majesty had been pleased to reprove him with several of his friends, in order to give them their lives. *Addison*.

He relieves the sinner from time to time, an continuous and heaps on him the favours of his providence, in hopes that, by an act of clemency, if undeserved, he may prevail on his gratitude and repentance. *Rogers's Sermons*.

**REPRIVE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Respite after sentence of death.

In his reprive he may be so fitted,  
That his soul sicken not. *Shakespeare*.

I hope it is some pardon or reprive  
For Claudio. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*  
The morning Sir John Hotham was to die, a  
prieve was sent to suspend the execution for three  
days. *Clarendon*.

All that I ask, is but a short reprive,  
Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve. *Dinham*.

**TO REPRIMAND**. *v. a.* [*reprimander*, French; *reprime*, Lat.] To chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove.

Germanicus was severely reprimanded by Tiberius, for travelling into Egypt without his permission. *Aburhot*.

They saw their eldest sister once brought to her tears, and her perverseness severely reprimanded. *Lucy*.

**REPRIMAND**. *n. f.* [*reprimande*, French; from the verb.] Reproof reprehension.

He inquires how such an one's wife or son do, whom he does not see at church; which is understood as a secret reprimand to the person absent. *Addison's Spectator*.

**TO REPRIINT**. *v. a.* [*re and print*.]

1. To renew the impression of any thing.  
The business of redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul, and to set forth nature in a second and a fairer edition. *South*.

2. To print a new edition.

My bookseller is reprinting the essay on criticism. *Pope*.

**REPRISAL**. *n. f.* [*représaille*, low Lat. *représaille*, French.] Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.

The English had great advantage in value of reprisals, as being more strong and active at sea. *Hayward*.

Sense must sure thy safest plunder be,  
Since no reprisals can be made on thee. *Dorset*.

**REPRISÉ**. *n. f.* [*reprise*, French.] The act of taking something in retaliation of injury.

Your care about your hands is a fear  
Of threatening floods and inundations near. *Hayward*.

If a just repress would only be  
Of what the land usurp'd upon the sea. *Dryden*.

**TO REPROACH**. *v. a.* [*reprocher*, Fr.] 1. To censure in opprobrious terms, as a crime.

Menstrual with his ardent warm'd  
His fainting friends, reproach'd their shameful flight,  
Repell'd the victors. *Dryden's Rhesus*.

The French writers do not burden themselves too much with plot, which has been reproached to them as a fault. *Dryden*.

2. To charge with a fault in severe language.

If ye be reproached for the name of Christ, happy are ye. *1 Peter, iv. 14.*

That shame  
There sit not, and reproach us as unclean. *Milton*.

3. To upbraid in general.

The very regret of being surpassed in any valuable quality, by a person of the same abilities with ourselves, will reproach our own laziness, and even shame us into imitation. *Rogers*.

**REPROACH**. *n. f.* [*reproche*, French; from the verb.] Censure; infamy; shame.

With his reproach and odious menace,  
The knight embailing in his haughty heart,  
Knit all his forces. *Spenser*.

If black scandal or foul-fac'd reproach  
Attend the sequel of your imposition,  
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me. *Shak.*  
Thou, for the testimony of truth, hast borne  
Universal reproach. *Milton*.

**REPROACHABLE**. *adj.* [*reproachable*, Fr.] Worthy of reproach.

**REPROACHFUL**. *adj.* [from *reproach*.]

1. Scurrilous; opprobrious.  
O monstrous! what reproachful words are these! *Shakespeare*.

I have sheath'd  
My rapier in his bosom, and withal  
Thrust these reproachful speeches down his throat. *Shakespeare*.

An advocate may be punished for reproachful language, in respect of the parties in suit. *Aylmer*.

2. Shameful; infamous; vile.  
To make religion a stratagem to undermine government, is contrary to this superstructure, most scandalous and reproachful to Christianity. *Hamm*.

Thy punishment  
He shall endure, by coming in the flesh  
To a reproachful life and cursed death. *Milton*.

**REPROACHFULLY**. *adv.* [from *reproach*.]

1. Opprobriously; ignominiously; scurrilously.

Shall I then be us'd reproachfully? *Shakespeare*.  
I will that the younger women marry, and give  
none occasion to the adversary to speak reproachfully. *Timothy, v. 14.*

2. Shamefully; infamously.

**REPROBATE**. *adj.* [*reprobatus*, Latin.] Lost to virtue; lost to grace; abandoned.

They profess to know God, but in works deny him, being abominable, and to every good work reprobate. *Titus, i. 16.*

Strength and art are easily outdone  
By spirits reprobate. *Milton*.

God forbid, that every single commission of a sin, though great for its kind, and withal acted against conscience for its aggravation, should so far deprave the soul, and bring it to such a reprobate condition, as to take pleasure in other men's sins. *South*.

If there is any poor man or woman, that is more than ordinarily wicked and reprobate, Miranda has her eye upon them. *Lewis*.

**REPROBATE**. *n. f.* A man lost to virtue; a wretch abandoned to wickedness.

What if we omit  
This reprobate, till he were well inclin'd? *Shakespeare*.  
I acknowledge myself for a reprobate, a villain.  
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a traitor to the king, and the most unworthy man that ever lived. *Raleigh.*

All the saints have profited by tribulations; and they that could not bear temptations became repro-bates. *Taylor.*

**TO REPROBATE.** *v. a.* [*reprobo*, Latin.]

1. To disallow; to reject.

Such an answer as this is *reprobated* and disallowed of in law, I do not believe it, unless the deed appears. *Ayliffe.*

2. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction.

What should make it necessary for him to repent and amend, who either without respect to any degree of amendment is supposed to be elected to eternal bliss, or without respect to sin, to be irreversibly *reprobated*? *Hammond.*

A *reprobated* hardness of heart does them the office of philosophy towards a contempt of death. *L'Estrange.*

3. To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon.

Drive him out  
To *reprobated* exile round the world,  
A captive, vagabond, abhor'd, accus'd. *Southern.*

**REPROBATENESS.** *n. f.* [from *reprobate*.]  
The state of being reprobate.

**REPROBATION.** *n. f.* [*reprobation*, Fr. from *reprobate*.]

1. The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction; the contrary to election.

This sight would make him do a desperate turn;  
Yea curie his better angel from his side,  
And fall to *reprobation*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

This is no foundation of discriminating grace, or consequently fruit of election and *reprobation*. *Hammond.*

Though some words may be accommodated to God's predestination, yet it is the scope of that text to treat of the *reprobation* of any man to hell. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

God, upon a true repentance, is not to fatally tied to the spindle of absolute *reprobation*, as not to keep his promise, and seal merciful pardons. *Maine.*

2. A condemnatory sentence.

You are empowered to give the final decision of wit, to put your stamp on all that ought to pass for current, and set a brand of *reprobation* on elipt poetry and false coin. *Dryden.*

**TO REPRODUCE.** *v. a.* [*re and pro-duce*; *reproduire*, French.] To produce again; to produce anew.

If horse dung *reproduces* oats, it will not be easily determined where the power of generation ceaseth. *Brown.*

Those colours are unchangeable, and whenever all those rays with those their colours are mixed again, they *reproduce* the same white light as before. *Newton's Opticks.*

**REPRODUCTION.** *n. f.* [from *reproduce*.]  
The act of producing anew.

I am about to attempt a *reproduction* in vitriol, in which it seems not unlikely to be performable. *Boyle.*

**REPROOF.** *n. f.* [from *reprove*.]

1. Blame to the face; reprehension.

Good Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, turn another into the register of your own, that I may pass with a *reproof* the easier. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Fear not the anger of the wife to raise;  
Those best can bear *reproof* who merit praise. *Pope.*

2. Censure; slander. Out of use.

Why, for thy sake, have I suffered *reproof*?  
Nath covered my face. *Psalms, lxx. 7.*

**REPRISABLE.** *adj.* [from *reprove*.] Cul-  
le; blameable; worthy of reprehension.

Can dost find thy faith as dead after the recen-

tion of the sacrament as before, it may be thy faith was not only idle, but *reprisable*. *Taylor.*

**TO REPROVE.** *v. a.* [*reprover*, Fr.]

1. To blame; to censure.

I will not *reprove* thee for thy sacrifices. *Psal. l. 8.*  
This is the sin of the minister, when men are called to *reprove* sin, and do not. *Perkins.*

2. To charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprehend.

What if they can better be content with one that can wink at their faults, than with him that will *reprove* them? *Whitgift.*

There is no slander in an allow'd fool, though he do nothing but rail; nor no railing in a known discreet man, though he do nothing but *reprove*. *Shak.*

What if thy son  
Prove disobedient, and, *reprov'd*, retort,  
Wherefore didst thou beget me? *Milton.*

If a great personage undertakes an action passionately, let it be aided with all the malice and impotency in the world, he shall have enough to flatter him, but not enough to *reprove* him. *Taylor.*

He *reproves*, exhorts, and preaches to those, for whom he first prays to God. *Law.*

3. To refute; to disprove.

My lords,  
*Reprove* my allegation if you can. *Shakespeare.*

4. To blame for; with of.

To *reprove* one of laziness, they will say, dost thou make idle a coat? that is, a coat for idleness. *Cato.*

**REPROVER.** *n. f.* [from *reprove*.] A reprehender; one that reproves.

Let the most potent sinner speak out, and tell us, whether he can command down the clamours and revilings of a guilty conscience, and impose silence upon that bold *reprover*? *South.*

This shall have from every one, even the *reprovers* of vice, the title of living well. *Locke.*

**TO REPRUNE.** *v. a.* [*re and prune*.] To prune a second time.

*Reprune* apricots and peaches, saving as many of the young likeliest shoots as are well placed. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

**REPTILE.** *adj.* [*reptile*, Lat.] Creeping upon many feet. In the following lines, *reptile* is confounded with *serpent*.

Cleanse baits from filth, to give a tempting gloat,  
Cherish the full'd *reptile* race with moss. *Gay.*

**REPTILE.** *n. f.* An animal that creeps upon many feet.

Terrestrial animals may be divided into quadrupeds or *reptiles* which have many feet, and serpents which have no feet. *Locke.*

Holy retreat! silence no female hither,  
Conscious of social love and nature's rites,  
Must dare approach, from the inferior *reptile*,  
To woman, form divine. *Prior.*

**REPUBLICAN.** *adj.* [from *republick*.]  
Placing the government in the people.

**REPUBLICAN.** *n. f.* [from *republick*.]  
One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government.

These people are more happy in imagination than the rest of their neighbours, because they think themselves so; though such a chimerical happiness is not peculiar to *republicans*. *Addison.*

**REPUBLIC.** *n. f.* [*republica*, Latin; *republique*, French.]

1. Commonwealth; state in which the power is lodged in more than one.

They are indebted many millions more than their whole *republick* is worth. *Addison's State of the War.*

2. Common interest; the publick.

Those that by their deeds will make it known,  
Whose dignity they do sustain  
And life, state, glory, all they gain,  
Count the *republick's*, not their own. *Ben Jonson.*

**REPUDIABLE.** *adj.* [from *repudiate*.] Fit to be rejected.

**TO REPUDIATE.** *v. a.* [*repudio*, Lat. *repudier*, Fr.] To divorce; to reject; to put away.

Let not those, that have *repudiated* the more inviting sins, show themselves philtered and bewitched by this. *Government of the Tongue.*

Here is a notorious instance of the folly of the atheists, that while they *repudiate* all side to the kingdom of heaven, merely for the present pleasure of body, and their boasted tranquillity of mind, besides the extreme madness in rushing such a desperate hazard after death, they unwittingly deprive themselves here of that very pleasure and tranquillity they seek for. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**REPUDIATION.** *n. f.* [*repudiation*, Fr. from *repudiate*.] Divorce; rejection.

It was allowed by the Athenians, only in case of *repudiation* of a wife. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

**REPUGNANCE.** *n. f.* [*repugnance*, Fr. *REPUGNANCY.*] from *repugnant*.]

1. Inconsistency; contrariety.

But where difference is without *repugnancy*, that which hath been can be no prejudice to that which is. *Hooker.*

It is no affront to omnipotence, if, by reason of the formal incapacity and *repugnancy* of the thing, we aver that the world could not have been made from all eternity. *Bentley.*

2. Reluctance; resistance.

Why do fond men expose themselves to battle,  
And let the fates quietly cut their throats,  
Without *repugnancy*? *Shakespeare's Timon.*

3. Struggle of opposite passions.

Thus did the passions act without any of their present jars, combats, or *repugnancies*, all moving with the beauty of uniformity and the stillness of composure. *South's Sermons.*

4. Aversion; unwillingness.

That which causes us to lose most of our time, is the *repugnance* which we naturally have to labour. *Dryden.*

**REPUGNANT.** *adj.* [*repugnant*, Fr. *repugnans*, Latin.]

1. Disobedient; not obsequious.

His antique sword,  
Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls,  
*Repugnant* to command. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. Contrary; opposite; inconsistent: with *to*, sometimes *with*.

There is no breach of a divine law, but is more or less *repugnant* unto the will of the law-giver, God himself. *Perkins.*

Why I reject the other conjectures, is, because they have not due warrant from observation, but are clearly *repugnant* thereto. *Woodward.*

Your way is to wrest and strain some principles maintained both by them and me, to a sense *repugnant* with their other known doctrines. *Waterland.*

**REPUGNANTLY.** *adv.* [from *repugnant*.]  
Contradictorily.

They speak not *repugnantly* thereto. *Brown.*

**TO REPULLULATE.** *v. n.* [*re and pul-lulo*, Latin; *repulluler*, French.] To bud again.

Though tares *repullulate*, there is wheat still left in the field. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

**REPULSE.** *n. f.* [*repulse*, French; *repulsa*, Latin.] The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt.

My *repulse* at Hull seemed an act of so rude dissolality, that my enemies had scarce confidence enough to abet it. *King Charles.*

Not much expect  
A foe so proud will first the weaker seek;  
So bent, the more shall shame him his *repulse*. *Milt.*

By fate repell'd and with *repulses* tir'd. *Denham.*

**TO REPULSE.** *v. a.* [*repulsa*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive off.

The christian defendants still *repulse* them with greater courage than they were able to afford them.

This fleet, attempting St. Minors, were *repulsed*, and without glory or gain—returned into England.

Man compleat to have discover'd and *repuls'd* Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend.

**REPULSION.** *n. f.* [*repulsus*, Lat.] The act or power of driving off from itself.

Air has some degree of tenacity, whereby the parts attract one another; at the same time, by their elasticity, the particles of air have a power of *repulsion* or flying off from one another.

**REPULSIVE.** *adj.* [from *repulse*.] Driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off.

The parts of the salt or vitriol recede from one another, and endeavour to expand themselves, and get as far asunder as the quantity of water, in which they float, will allow; and does not this endeavour imply, that they have a *repulsive* force by which they fly from one another, or that they attract the water more strongly than one another?

**TO REPURCHASE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *purchase*.] To buy again.

Once more we sit on England's royal throne, *Repurchas'd* with the blood of enemies; What valiant foe-men, like to autumn's corn, Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride?

If the son alien those lands, and *repurchase* them again in fee, the rules of descents are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser.

**REPUTABLE.** *adj.* [from *repute*.] Honourable; not infamous.

If ever any vice shall become *reputable*, and be gloried in as a mark of greatness, what can we then expect from the man of honour, but to signalize himself.

In the article of danger, it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as defeat one.

**REPUTABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *reputable*.] The quality of a thing of good repute.

**REPUTABLY.** *adv.* [from *reputable*.] Without discredit.

To many such worthy magistrates, who have thus *reputably* filled the chief seats of power in this great city, I am now addressing my discourse.

**REPUTATION.** *n. f.* [*reputation*, French; from *repute*.]

1. Character of good or bad.

Verfey, upon the lake of Geneva, has the *reputation* of being extremely poor and beggarly.

2. Credit; honour.

*Reputation* is an idle and most false imposition; oft got without merit, and lost without deserving; you have lost no *reputation* at all, unless you repute yourself such a loser.

A third interprets motions, looks, and eyes; At every word a *reputation* dies.

**TO REPUTE.** *v. a.* [*reputo*, Latin; *reputer*, French.] To hold; to account; to think.

The king was *reputed* a prince most prudent. *Sh.* I do *repute* her grace

The rightful heir to England's royal seat. *Shaksf.* I do know of those,

That therefore only are *reputed* wise, For saying nothing. *Shakspeare's Merch. of Venice.*

Men, such as chuse, Law practice for mere gain, boldly *repute*

Worse than embrothel'd trumpets prostitute. *Donne.* If the grand visier be so great, as he is *reputed*,

in politics, he will never consent to an invasion of Hungary.

**REPUTES.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

a. Character; reputation.

## 2. Established opinion.

He who reigns Monarch in heav'n till then as one secure, Sat on his throne, upheld by old *repute*.

**REPUTABLES.** *adj.* [from *repute*.] Disreputable; disgraceful. A word not inelegant, but out of use.

Opinion, that did help me to the crown, Had left me in *reputable* banishment, A fellow of no mark nor livelihood.

**REQUEST.** *n. f.* [*requeste*, French.]

1. Petition; entreaty.

But ask what you would have reform'd, I will both hear and grant you your *request*.

Haman stood up to make *request* for his life to Esther.

All thy *request* for man, accepted Son! Obtain; all thy *request* was my decree.

Ask him to lend To this, the last *request* that I shall send, A gentle ear.

2. Demand; repute; credit; state of being desired.

Aufidius will appear well in these wars, his great opposer Coriolanus being now in no *request* of his country.

Whilst this vanity of thinking, that men are obliged to write either systems or nothing, is in *request*, many excellent notions are suppressed.

Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now.

**TO REQUEST.** *v. a.* [*requester*, French.]

To ask; to solicit; to entreat.

To-night we hold a solemn supper, Sir, And I'll *request* your presence.

It was to be *requested* of Almighty God by prayer, that those kings would seriously fulfil all that hope of peace.

The virgin quire for her *request*, The god that sits at marriage feast;

He at their invoking came, But with a scarce well-lighted flame.

In things not unlawful, great persons cannot be properly said to *request*, because, all things considered, they must not be denied.

**REQUESTER.** *n. f.* [from *request*.] Petitioner; solicitor.

**TO REQUICKEN.** *v. a.* [*re* and *quicken*.]

To reanimate.

By and by the din of war 'gan pierce His ready sense, when straight his doubled spirit

*Requicken'd* what in flesh was fatigate, And to the battle came he.

**REQUIEM.** *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A hymn in which they implore for the dead *requiem* or rest.

We should profane the service of the dead, To sing a *requiem* and such peace to her, As to peace-parted souls.

2. Rest; quiet; peace. Not in use.

The midwife kneel'd at my mother's throes, With pain produc'd and nurs'd for future woes; Else had I an eternal *requiem* kept, And in the arms of peace for ever slept.

**REQUIRABLE.** *adj.* [from *require*.] Fit to be required.

It contains the certain periods of times, and all circumstances *requirable* in a history to inform.

**TO REQUIRE.** *v. a.* [*requiro*, Lat. *requerir*, French.]

1. To demand; to ask a thing as of right.

Ye me *require* A thing without the compass of my wit; For both the lineage and the certain fire, From which I sprung, are from me hidden yet.

We do *require* thee of you, to use them, As we shall find their merits.

This, the very law of Nature teacheth us to do,

and this the law of God *requireth* also at our hands.

This imply'd Subjected, but *requir'd* with gentle sway.

Oft our alliance other lands desire, And what we seek of you, of us *requir'd*.

2. To make necessary; to need.

The king's business *required* haste. High from the ground, the branches would

Thy utmost reach.

But why, alas! do mortal men complain? God gives us what he knows our wants *require*.

And better things than those which we desire. God, when he gave the world in common to all mankind, commanded man altho to labour; and the penury of his condition *required* it.

**REQUISITE.** *adj.* [*requisitus*, Latin.] Necessary; needful; required by the nature of things.

When God new-modelled the world by the introduction of a new religion, and that in the room of one set up by himself, it was *requisite*, that he should recommend it to the reasons of men with the same authority and evidence that enforced the former.

Cold calleth the spirits to succour, and therefore they cannot so well close and go together in the head, which is ever *requisite* to sleep.

Prepare your soul with all those necessary graces, that are more immediately *requisite* to this performance.

**REQUISITE.** *n. f.* Any thing necessary. *Res non parva laboris, sed sollicitudinis*, was thought by a poet to be one of the *requisites* to a happy life.

For want of these *requisites*, most of our ingenious young men take up some cried up English poet, adore him, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective.

God on his part has declared the *requisites* ours: what we must do to obtain blessings, is the great business of us all to know.

**REQUISITELY.** *adv.* [from *requisite*.] Necessarily; in a requisite manner.

We discern how *requisitely* the several parts of scripture are fitted to several times, persons and occurrences.

**REQUISITENESS.** *n. f.* [from *requisite*.] Necessity; the state of being requisite.

Discerning how exquisitely the several parts of scripture are fitted to the several times, persons, and occurrences intended, we shall discover not only the sense of the obscure passages, but the *requisiteness* of their having been written so obscurely.

**REQUITAL.** *n. f.* [from *requite*.]

1. Return for any good or bad office; retaliation.

Should we take the quarrel of sermons in hand, and revenge their cause by *requital*, thrusting prayer in a manner out of doors under colour of long preaching?

Since you Wear out your gentle limbs in my affairs, Be bold, you do so grow in my *requital*,

As nothing can unroot you.

We hear Such goodness of your justice, that our soul Cannot but yield you forth to publick thanks, Forrunning your *requital*.

2. Return; reciprocal action.

No merit their aversion can remove, Nor ill *requital* can efface their love.

3. Reward; recompence.

He ask'd me for a song, And in *requital* op'd his leathern scrip,

And shew'd me temples of a thousand names, Telling their strange and vigorous faculties.

I have ta'en a cordial, Sent by the king or Haly, in *requital*

Of all my miseries, to make me happy.

In all the light that the heavens bestow upon, this lower world, though the lower world cannot

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equal their satisfaction, yet with a kind of grateful return. It reflects those rays, that it cannot recompense; so that there is some return however, though there can be no *requital*. *South's Sermons.*

**TO REQUITE. v. a.** [*requiter*, French.]

1. To repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recompense.

If he love me to madness, I shall never requite him. *Shakespeare.*

When Joseph's brethren saw that their father was dead, they said, Joseph will requite us all the evil we did. *Genesis.*

An avenger against his enemies, and one that shall requite kindness to his friends. *Ecclus.*

Him within protect from harms;

He can requite thee, for he knows the charms

'That call fame on such gentle acts as these. *Milton.*

Great idol of mankind, we neither claim

The praise of merit, nor aspire to fame'

'Tis all we beg thee to conceal from sight

Those acts of goodness which themselves requite:

O let us still the secret joy partake,

To follow virtue ev'n for virtue's sake. *Pope.*

Unhappy Wallace,

Great patriot hero! ill requited chief! *Thomson.*

2. To do or give in reciprocation.

He hath requited me evil for good. *Samuel.*

Open not thine heart to every man, lest he requite thee with a shrewd turn. *Ecclus.*

**RE'EMOUSE. n. f.** [*hrehemur*, Saxon.]

A bat. See REARMOUSE.

**RES'ALE. n. f.** [*re and sale*.] Sale at second hand.

Monopolies and exemption of wares for resale, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon.*

**TO RESALUTE. v. a.** [*resaluto*, Latin; *resaluer*, Fr.] To salute or greet anew.

We drew her up to land,

And trod ourselves the resaluted sand. *Chapman.*

To resalute the world with sacred light,

Laucothes wak'd. *Milton.*

**TO RESAIL. v. a.** [*re and sail*.] To sail back.

From Pylo relailing, and the Spartan court,

Horrid to speak in ambush is decreed. *Pope.*

**TO RESCIND. v. a.** [*rescindere*, Latin, *rescindere*, French.] To cut off; to abrogate a law.

It is the imposing a sacramental obligation upon him, which being the condition, upon the performance whereof all the promises of endless bliss are made over, it is not possible to rescind or disclaim the standing obliged by it. *Hammond.*

Spoke against the test, but was not heard;

These to rescind, and perjury to restore. *Dryden.*

**RESCISSION. n. f.** [*rescision*, French; *rescissus*, Latin.] The act of cutting off; abrogation.

If any infer rescission of their state to have been for idolatry, that the governments of all idolatrous nations should be also dissolved, it followeth not. *Bacon.*

**RESCISSION. adj.** [*rescissaire*, French; *rescissus*, Lat.] Having the power to cut off.

**TO RESCIBE. v. a.** [*rescribe*, Lat. *rescribere*, French.]

1. To write back.

Whenever a prince on his being consulted rescribes or writes back Pateramus, he dispenses with that act of other's unlawfulness. *Asylus's Paragon.*

2. To write over again.

For more paper to rescribe them, he the difference betwixt the ink-box

box. *Howd.*

**RES'CRIT. n. f.** [*rescrit*, French; *rescritum*, Latin.] Edict of an emper-

One finding a great mass of money digged under ground, and being somewhat doubtful, signified it to the emperor, who made a rescript thus: Use it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

The popes, in such cases where canons were silent, did, after the manner of the Roman emperors, write back their determinations, which were filed *rescripts* or decretal epistles, having the force of laws. *Asylus's Paragon.*

**TO RESCUE. v. a.** [*rescove*, old Fr.]

To set free from any violence, confinement, or danger.

Sir Scudamore, after long sorrow, in the end met with Britomart, who succoured him and rescued his love. *Spenser.*

My uncles both are slain in rescuing me. *Shak.*

We're best with thieves;

Rescue thy mistress, if thou be a man. *Shakespeare.*

Dr. Bancroft understood the church excellently, and had almost rescued it out of the hands of the Calvinian party. *Clarendon.*

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall, if he commit those acts, against which scripture is plain, that they that do them shall not inherit eternal life, must necessarily resolve, that nothing but the removing his fundamental error can rescue him from the superstructure.

Who was that just man, whom had not heaven rescued, had in his righteousness been lost? *Milton.*

Riches cannot rescue from the grave,

Which claims alike the monarch and the slave. *Dryden.*

We have never yet heard of a tumult raised to rescue a minister whom his master desired to bring to a fair account. *Davenant.*

**RESCUE. n. f.** [*rescousse*, *rescousse*, old French; *rescussus*, low Latin.] Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.

How comes it, you

Have help to make this rescue? *Shakespeare.*

**RESCUER. n. f.** [from *rescue*.] One that rescues.

**RESEARCH. n. f.** [*recherche*, Fr.] Enquiry; search.

By a skilful application of those notices, may be gained in such researches the accelerating and heating of fruits, emptying mines, and draining fens. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

I submit those mistakes, into which I may have fallen, to the better consideration of others, who shall have made research into this business with more felicity. *Halder.*

A felicity adapted to every rank, such as the researches of human wisdom sought for, but could not discover. *Topers.*

**TO RESEARCH. v. a.** [*recherche*, Fr.] To examine; to enquire.

It is not easy to research with due distinction, in the actions of eminent personages, both how much they may have been blighted by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

**TO RESEAT. v. a.** [*re and seat*.] To seat again.

When he's produc'd, will you reseat him

Upon his father's throne? *Dryden.*

**RESEIZURE. n. f.** One that seizes again.

**RESEIZURE. n. f.** [*re and seizure*.] Repeated seizure; seizure a second time.

Here we have the charter of foundation; it is now the more easy to judge of the forfeiture of re-seizure: deface the image, and you defile the right. *Bacon.*

**RESEMBLANCE. n. f.** [*resemblance*, Fr.]

1. Likeness; similitude; representation.

One main end of poetry and painting is to please; they bear a great resemblance to each other. *Dryden's Duffenoy.*

The quality produced hath commonly no re-

semblance with the thing producing it; wherefore we look on it as a bare effect of power. *Locke.*

So chymists boast they have a pow'r,

From the dead ashes of a flow'r,

Some faint resemblance to produce,

But not the virtue. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

I cannot help remarking the resemblance betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. *Pope.*

2. Something resembling.

These sensible things, which religion hath allowed, are resemblances formed according to things spiritual, whereunto they serve as a hand to lead, and a way to direct. *Hooker.*

Faint resemblances of thy Maker fair,

These all things living gaze on. *Milton.*

They are but weak resemblances of our intentions, faint and imperfect copies that may acquaint us with the general design, but can never express the life of the original. *Addison.*

**TO RESEMBLE. v. a.** [*resembler*, French.]

1. To compare; to represent as like something else.

Most safely may we resemble ourselves to God, in respect of that pure faculty, which is never separate from the love of God. *Raleigh.*

The torrid parts of Africk are resembled to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represents the dissimilitude of habitations. *Everard.*

2. To be like; to have likeness to.

If we see a man of virtues, mixed with infirmities, fall into misfortune, we are afraid that like misfortunes may happen to ourselves, who resemble the character. *Addison.*

**TO RESEND. v. a.** [*re and send*.] To send back; to send again. Not in use.

I sent to her, by this same coxcomb,

Tokens and letters, which she did resend. *Shakespeare.*

**TO RESENT. v. a.** [*ressentir*, French.]

1. To take well or ill.

A serious consideration of the mineral treasures of his territories, and the practical discoveries of them by way of my philosophical theory, he then to well resent'd, that afterwards, upon a mature digestion of my whole design, he commanded me to let your lordships understand, how great an inclination he hath to further to hopeful a work. *Bacon.*

To be absent from any part of publick worthip he thus deeply resented. *Fell.*

2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront. 'This is now the most usual sense.

Thou, with scorn

And anger wouldst resent the offer'd wrong. *Milton.*

Such proceedings have been always resented, and often punished in this kingdom. *Davenant.*

**RESENTER. n. f.** [from *resent*.] One who feels injuries deeply.

The card was the worst philosopher, being a great resenter, and a weak dissembler of the least disgrace. *Wotton.*

**RESENTFUL. adj.** [*resent and full*.] Malignant; easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

**RESENTINGLY. adv.** [from *resenting*.]

1. With deep sense; with strong perception.

Hylobates judiciously and resentingly recapitulates your main reasonings. *Mor's Divine Dialogues.*

2. With continued anger.

**RESENTMENT. n. f.** [*ressentiment*, Fr.]

1. Strong perception of good or ill.

He retains vivid resentments of the more solid morality. *Mor.*

Some facts we admire and doat on; others, in our inpartial apprehensions, so less deserving, we can behold without resentment; yea, with an invincible disparage. *Glanville.*

What he hath of sensible evidence, the very grand work of his demonstration. Is but the know-

judge of his own *resentment*; but how the same things appear to others, they only know that are conscious to them; and how they are in themselves, only he that made them. *Glanville's Scyllis.*

2. Deep sense of injury; anger long continued; sometimes simply anger.

Can heavenly minds such high *resentment* show, Or exercise their spite in human woe? *Dryden.*

I cannot, without some envy, and a just *resentment* against the opposite conduct of others, reflect upon that generosity, wherewith the heads of a struggling faction treat those who will undertake to hold a pen in their defence. *Swift.*

Though it is hard to judge of the hearts of people, yet where they declare their *resentment*, and uneasiness of any thing, there they pass the judgment upon themselves. *Law.*

RESERVATION. *n. f.* [*reservation, Fr.*]

1. Reserve; concealment of something in the mind.

Nor had I any *reservations* in my own soul, when I passed that bill, nor repentings after. *King Charles.*  
We swear with Jesuitical equivocations and mental *reservations.* *Sanderfon against the Covenant.*

2. Something kept back; something not given up.

Ourself by monthly course,  
With *reservation* of an hundred knights,  
By you to be sustain'd, shall our abode  
Make with you by due turns. *Shakespeare.*

This is acaderical *reservation* in matters of easy truth, or rather sceptical infidelity against the evidence of reason. *Brown.*

These opinions Steele and his faction are endeavouring to propagate among the people concerning the present ministry; with what *reservations* to the honour of the queen, I cannot determine. *Swift.*

3. Custody; state of being treasured up.

He will do me,  
In heedful *reservation*, to bestow them  
As notes, whose faculties inclusive were  
More than they of note. *Shakespeare.*

RESERVOIR. *n. f.* [*reservoir, French.*]

Place in which any thing is reserved or kept.

How I got such notice of that subterranean *reservoir* as to make a computation of the water now concealed therein, peruse the prophecies concerning earthquakes. *Woodward.*

TO RESERVE. *v. a.* [*reserve, French; reservo, Latin.*]

1. To keep in store; to save to some other purpose.

I could add many probabilities of the names of places, but they should be too long for this, and I *reserve* them for another. *Spenser.*

Hast thou seen the treasures of the hail, which I have *reserved* against the day of trouble? *Job.*  
David hauged all the chariot horses, but *reserved* of them for an hundred chariots. *2 Samuel.*

Flowers  
*Reserved* from night, and kept for thee in store. *Milton.*

2. To retain; to keep; to hold.

*Reserve* thy state, with better judgment check  
This hideous rashness. *Shakespeare.*

Will he *reserve* his anger for ever? will he keep it to the end? *Jeremiah.*

3. To lay up to a future time.

The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptations, and to *reserve* the unjust unto the day of judgment to be punished. *2 Peter, ii. 9.*

The breach seems like the scissure of an earthquake, and threatens to swallow all that attempt to close it, and *reserves* its cure only for omnipotence. *Decay of Pity.*

Conceal your esteem and love in your own breast, and *reserve* your kind looks and language for private hours. *Swift.*

RESERVE. *n. f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Store kept untouched, or undiscovered.

The assent may be withheld upon this suggestion,

that I know not yet all that may be said; and therefore, though I be beaten, it is not necessary I should yield, not knowing what forces there are in *reserve* behind. *Locke.*

2. Something kept for exigence.

The virgins, besides the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a *reserve* in some other vessel for a continual supply. *Tillotson.*

Things are managed by advocates, who oftentimes seek conquest, and not justice, and ranlack all *reserves* of law to support an unrighteous cause. *Ker.*

3. Something concealed in the mind.

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain *reserves* and deviations, and with a salvo to his own private judgment. *Addison's Freeholder.*

4. Exception; prohibition.

Is knowledge to despise?

Or envy, or what *reserve* forbids to taste? *Milton.*

5. Exception in favour.

Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve*, and which they would fain reconcile to the expectations of religion. *Rogers.*

6. Modesty; caution in personal behaviour.

Eric guardian thought cou'd bring its scatter'd aid,  
My soul surpris'd, and from herself disjoin'd,  
Left all *reserve*, and all the sex behind. *Prior.*

RESERVED. *adj.* [*from reserve.*]

1. Modest; not loosely free.

To all obliging, yet *reserved* to all,  
None could himself the favour'd lover call. *Walpole.*  
Fame is a bubble the *reserved* enjoy,  
Who strive to grasp it, as they touch, destroy. *Young.*

2. Sullen; not open; not frank;

Nothing *reserved* or sullen was to see,  
But sweet regards. *Dryden.*

RESERVEDLY. *adv.* [*from reserved.*]

1. Not with frankness; not with openness; with reserve.

I must give only short hints, and write but obliquely and *reservedly*, until I have opportunity to express my sentiments with greater openness and perspicuity. *Woodward.*

2. Scrupulously; coldly.

He speaks *reservedly*, but he speaks with force;  
Nor can a word be chang'd but for a worse. *Pope.*

RESERVEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from reserved.*]

Clofeness; want of frankness; want of openness.

Observe their gravity

And their *reservedness*, their many cautions  
Fitting their persons. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

By formality, I mean something more than ceremony and compliment, even a solemn *reservedness*, which may well consist with honesty. *Wotton.*

There was great vainness and *reservedness*, and so great a jealousy of each other, that they had no mind to give or receive visits. *Clarendon.*

Disimulation can but just guard a man within the compass of his own personal concerns, which yet may be more effectually done by that silence and *reservedness*, that every man may innocently practise. *South's Sermons.*

RESERVER. *n. f.* [*from reserve.*] One that reserves.

RESERVOIR. *n. f.* [*reservoir, French.*]

Place where any thing is kept in store.

There is not a spring or fountain, but are well provided with huge cisterns and *reservoirs* of rain and snow-water. *Addison.*

Who fees pale Mammon pine amidst his store,  
Sees but a backward steward for the poor?  
This year a *reservoir*, to keep and spare;  
The next, a fountain gouting through his hair. *Pope.*

TO RESITTLE. *v. a.* [*re and settle.*]

To settle again.

Will the house of Austria yield the least article, even of usurped prerogative, to *resittle* the minds of those princes in the alliance, who are alarmed at the consequences of the emperor's death? *Swift.*

RESSETLEMENT. *n. f.* [*from resettle.*]

1. The act of settling again.

To the quieting of my passions, and the *resettlement* of my discomposed soul, I consider that grief is the most abridg of all the passions. *Norris.*

2. The state of settling again.

Some roll their case to mix it with the tears, and after a *resettlement*, they rack it. *Morimer.*

RESIANCE. *n. f.* [*from resiant.*] Re-

idence; abode; dwelling. *Resistance* and *resiant* are now only used in law.

The king forthwith banished all Flemings out of his kingdom, commanding his merchant adventurers, which had a *resiance* in Antwerp, to return. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

RESIANT. *adj.* [*resiance, Fr.*] Res-

ident; present in a place.

Solyman was come as far as Sophia, where the Turks great lieutenant in Europe is always *resiant*, before that the Hungarians were aware. *Rudler.*

The Allobroges here *resiant* in Rome. *Ben Jonson.*

TO RESIDE. *v. n.* [*resideo, Latin; resider, French.*]

1. To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be present.

How can God with such *reside*? *Milton.*  
In no man's place the happy souls *reside*;  
In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds. *Dryden.*

2. [*Resido, Latin.*] To sink; to subside;

to fall to the bottom.

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, turn into a stouidy substance; there *residing* in the bottom a fair cloud and a thick oil on the top. *Boyle.*

RESIDENCE. *n. f.* [*residence, French.*]

1. Act of dwelling in a place.

Something bely lodges in that breast,  
And with these raptures moves the vocal air,  
To testify his hidden *residence.* *Milton.*

There was a great familiarity between the confessor and duke William; for the confessor had often made considerable *residences* in Normandy. *Hals's Lory of England.*

2. Place of abode; dwelling.

Within the infant mind of this small flower,  
Poison hath *residence*, and medicine power. *Shakespeare's Rom. and Juliet.*

Understand the same

Of fish within their wat'ry *residence.* *Milton.*  
Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus for some time, and the *residence* of Tiberius for several years. *Addison.*

3. [*From reside, Lat.*] That which settles

at the bottom of liquors.

Separation is wrought by weights, as in the ordinary *residence* or settlement of liquors. *Bacon.*

Our clearest waters, and such as seem simple unto sense, are much compounded unto reason, as may be observed in the evaporation of water, wherein, besides a terreneous *residence*, some salt is also found. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

RESIDENT. *adj.* [*residents, Latin; resident, French.*] Dwelling or having

abode in any place.

I am not concerned in this objection; not thinking it necessary, that Christ should be personally present or *resident* on earth in the millennium. *Knut's Theory of th. East.*

He is not said to be *resident* in a place, who comes thither with a purpose of retreating immediately; so also he is said to be absent, who is absent with his family. *Swift's Parergon.*

RESIDENT. *n. f.* [*from the adj.*] An agent, minister, or officer residing in

any distant place with the dignity of an ambassador.

The pope fears the English will suffer nothing like a *residence* or consul in his kingdom. *Addison.*

RESIDENTIARY. *adj.* [*from resident.*]

Holding residence.

Christ was the conductor of the Israelites into the land of Canaan, and their *residential* guardian.

**RESIDUAL.** } *adj.* [from *residuum*,  
**RESIDUARY.** } *Lat.*] Relating to the  
residue; relating to the part remaining.  
'Tis enough to lose the legacy, or the *residuary*  
advantage of the estate left him by the deceased.

**RESIDUE.** *n. f.* [*residu*, French; *residuum*,  
Latin.] The remaining part; that  
which is left.

The causes are all such as expel the most vol-  
atile parts of the blood, and fix the *residue*.

**TO RESIEGE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *siege*, Fr.]  
To seat again. Obsolete.

In wretched prison long he did remain,  
Till they outrigged had their utmost date,  
And then therein *resieged* was again,  
And ruled long with honourable state. *Spenser.*

**TO RESIGN.** *v. a.* [*resigner*, Fr. *resigno*,  
Latin.]

1. To give up a claim or possession.

*Resign*  
Your crown and kingdom, indirectly held. *Shaksp.*  
I'll to the king, and signify to him,  
That thus I have *resign'd* to you my charge. *Shak.*  
To her thou didst *resign* thy place. *Milton.*  
Phœbus *resigns* his darts, and Jove  
His thunder, to the god of love. *Danbam.*  
Ev'ry Iphigenia would *resign* her breast;  
And ev'ry dear Hippolytus be blest. *Prior.*

2. To yield up.

Whoever shall *resign* their reasons, either from  
the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist  
such trivial inganctions from others, although their  
condition may place them above the multitude,  
yet are they still within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*  
Desirous to *resign* and render back  
All I receiv'd. *Milt.*

Those, who always *resign* their judgment to the  
last man they heard or read, truth never sinks into  
those men's minds; but, camelion-like, they take  
the colour of what is laid before them, and as  
soon lose and *resign* it to the next that comes in  
their way. *Locke.*

3. To give up in confidence: with up em-  
phatical.

What more reasonable, than that we should in all  
things *resign* up ourselves to the will of God? *Tillot.*

4. To submit; particularly to submit to  
providence.

Happy the man, who studies nature's laws,  
His mind possessing in a quiet state,  
Fearless of fortune, and *resign'd* to fate. *Dryden.*  
A him, yet cautious, mind,  
Sincere, though prudent; constant, yet *resign'd*.  
*Pope.*

5. To submit without resistance or mur-  
mur.

What thou art, *resign* to death. *Shakespeare.*

**RESIGNATION.** *n. f.* [*resignation*, Fr.]

1. The act of resigning or giving up a  
claim or possession.

Do that office of thine own good will;  
The *resignation* of thy state and crown. *Shakespeare.*  
He intended to procure a *resignation* of the rights  
of the king's majesty's sisters and others, entitled  
to the possession of the crown. *Haywood.*

2. Submission; unresisting acquiescence.

We cannot *resign*, that any one should readily  
quit his own opinion, and embrace ours, with a  
blind *resignation* to an authority, which the under-  
standing acknowledges not. *Locke.*

There is a kind of sluggish *resignation*, as well  
as slothfulness and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of  
torpor, that very few will recover themselves out of.

Submission without murmur to the will  
God.

**RESIGNER.** *n. f.* [from *resign*.] One  
that resigns.

**RESIGNMENT.** *n. f.* [from *resign*.] Act  
of resigning.

**RESILIENCE.** } *n. f.* [from *resilio*, Lat.]  
**RESILIENCY.** } The act of starting or  
leaping back.

If you strike a ball sidelong, the rebound will  
be as much the contrary way; whether there be  
any such *resilience* in echoes, that is, whether a  
man shall hear better if he stand aside the body re-  
percussing, than if he stand where he speaketh,  
may be tried. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**RESILIENT.** *adj.* [*resiliens*, Lat.] Start-  
ing or springing back.

**RESILIATION.** *n. f.* [*resilio*, Lat.] The  
act of springing back; resilience.

**RESIN.** *n. f.* [*resina*, French; *resina*,  
Lat.] The fat sulphurous parts of some  
vegetable, which is natural or procured  
by art, and will incorporate with oil or  
spirit, not an aqueous menstruum.  
Those vegetable substances that will  
dissolve in water are gums, those that  
will not dissolve and mix but with spi-  
rits or oil are resins. *Quincy.*

**RESINOUS.** *adj.* [from *resin*; *resineus*,  
Fr.] Containing resin; consisting  
of resin.

*Resinous* gums, dissolved in spirit of wine, are  
let fall again, if the spirit be copiously diluted.

**RESINOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *resinous*.]  
The quality of being resinous.

**RESIPISCENCE.** *n. f.* [*resipiscence*, Fr.  
*resipiscencia*, low Lat.] Wisdom after  
the fact; repentance.

**TO RESIST.** *v. a.* [*resisto*, Latin; *re-*  
*sister*, French.]

1. To oppose; to act against.

Submit to God: *resist* the devil, and he will flee.  
*James, iv.*

To do ill our sole delight,  
As being the contrary, to his high will  
Whom we *resist*. *Milton.*

Not more almighty to *resist* our might,  
Than *our* to frustrate all our plots and wiles. *Milt.*  
Some forms, tho' bright, no mortal man can beat,  
Some, none *resist*, tho' not exceeding fair. *Young.*

2. Not to admit impression or force.

Nor keen nor solid could *resist* that edge. *Milton.*

**TO RESIST.** *v. n.* To make opposition.

All the regions  
Do seemingly revolt; and, who *resist*,  
Are mock'd for valiant ignorance,  
And perish constant fools. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

**RESISTANCE.** } *n. f.* [*resistance*, French.  
**RESISTENCE.** } This word, like many  
others, is differently written, as it is sup-  
posed to have come from the Latin or  
the French.]

1. The act of resisting; opposition.  
Demetrius, seeing that the land was quiet, and  
that no *resistance* was made against him, sent away  
all his forces. *Mac.*

2. The quality of not yielding to force or  
external impression.  
The *resistance* of bone to cold is greater than of  
flesh, for that the flesh shrinketh but the bone re-  
sisteth, whereby the cold becometh more eager.

Musick so softens and disarms the mind,  
That not an arrow does *resist* it find. *Wallr.*  
The idea of solidity we receive by our touch;  
and it arises from the *resistance* which we find in  
body to the entrance of any other body into the  
place it possesses. *Locke.*

But that part of the *resistance*, which arises from  
the vis inertia, is proportional to the density of the  
matter, and cannot be diminished by dividing the  
matter into smaller parts, nor by any other means,  
than by decreasing the density of the medium.

*Newton's Opticks.*

**RESISTIBILITY.** *n. f.* [from *resistible*.]

1. Quality of resisting.

Whether the *resistibility* of Adam's reason did not  
equivalence the facility of Eve's seduction, we refer  
unto schoolmen. *Brown.*

The name body, being the complex idea of ex-  
tension and *resistibility*, together, in the same sub-  
ject, these two ideas are not exactly one and the  
same. *Locke.*

2. Quality of being resistible.

It is from corruption, and liberty to do evil,  
meeting with the *resistibility* of this sufficient grace,  
that one resists it. *Hammond.*

**RESISTIBLE.** *adj.* [from *resist*.] That  
may be resisted.

That is irresistible; this, though potent, yet is  
in its own nature *resistible* by the will of man;  
though it many times prevails by its efficacy.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**RESISTLESS.** *adj.* [from *resist*.] Irresist-  
ible; that cannot be opposed.

Our own eyes do every where behold the sud-  
den and *resistless* assaults of death. *Raleigh.*  
All at once to force *resistless* way. *Milton.*

Since you can love, and yet your error see,  
The same *resistless* power may plead for me. *Dryden.*  
She chang'd her state;

*Resistless* in her love, as in her hate. *Dryden.*

Though thine eyes *resistless* glances dart,  
A stronger charm is thine, a generous heart. *Logie.*

**RESOLVABLE.** *adj.* [from *resolver*.]

1. That may be referred or reduced.

Pride is of such intimate connection with in-  
gratitude, that the actions of ingratitude seem di-  
rectly *resolvable* into pride, as the principal reason  
of them. *Swift.*

2. Dissoluble; admitting separation of  
parts.

As the serum of the blood is *resolvable* by a small  
heat, a greater heat coagulates, so as to turn it horny  
like parchment. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Capable of solution, or of being made  
less obscure.

The effect is wonderful in all, and the causes best  
*resolvable* from observations made in the countries  
themselves, the parts through which they pass.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**RESOLUBLE.** *adj.* [*resoluble*, French; *re-*  
*solubilis*, Latin.] That may be  
melted or dissolved.

Three is not precisely the number of the distinct  
elements, whereinto mixt bodies are *resolvable* by fire.

*Boyle.*

**TO RESOLVE.** *v. a.* [*resolvo*, Latin;  
*resoudre*, Fr.]

1. To inform; to free from a doubt or  
difficulty.

In all things then are our consciences best *re-*  
*solved*, and in most agreeable sort unto God and  
nature *resolved*, when they are so far persuaded,  
as those grounds of persuasion will bear. *Hooker.*

Give me some breath,

Before I positively speak in this;

I will *resolve* your grace immediately. *Shakespeare.*

I cannot brook delay, *resolve* me now;

And what your pleasure is, shall satisfy me. *Shak.*

Ris' see me, strangers, whence and what you are?

*Dryden.*

2. To solve; to clear.

Examine, first, and *resolve* their alleged proofs,  
till you come to the very root whence they spring,  
and it shall clearly appear, that the most which can  
be inferred upon such plenty of divine testimonies,  
is only this, that *resolves* their alleged proofs.

min, do seem to have been out of scripture not altogether gathered.

*I resolve the riddle of their loyalty, and give them opportunity to let the world see, they mean not what they do, but what they say.* *King Charles.*

He always bent himself rather judiciously to *resolve*, than by doubts to perplex a business.

The graves, when they have attained to the knowledge of these *repeses*, will easily *resolve* those difficulties which perplex them. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The man who would *resolve* the work of fate, May limit number.

Happiness, it was *resolved* by all, must be some one uniform end, proportioned to the capacities of human nature, attainable by every man, independent on fortune.

### 3. To settle in an opinion.

Good or evil actions, commanded or prohibited by laws and precepts simply moral, may be *resolved* into some dictates and principles of the law of nature, imprinted on man's heart at the creation.

Long since we were *resolved* of your truth, Your faithful service, and your toil in war.

### 4. To fix in a determination. This sense is rather neutral, though in these examples the form be passive.

This day affords, declaring these *resolved* To undergo with me one guilt.

*Resolved* on death, *resolved* to die in arms. *Dryden.*

Nothing retards thy voyage, unless Thy other lord forbids voluptuousness.

### 5. To fix in constancy; to confirm.

Quit presently the chapel, or *resolve* you For more amusement: I'll make the statue move.

### 6. To melt; to dissolve.

*Resolving* is bringing a fluid, which is now concreted, into the state of fluidity again.

Vegetable salts *resolve* the coagulated humours of a human body, and attenuate, by stimulating the solids, and dissolving the fluids.

### 7. To analyse; to reduce.

Into what can we *resolve* this strong inclination of mankind to this error? It is altogether unimaginable, but that the reason of so universal a consent should be constant.

Ye immortal souls, who once were men, And now *resolved* to elements again.

The decretals turn upon this point, and *resolve* all into a monarchical power at Rome.

### TO RESOLVE. v. n.

#### 1. To determine; to decree within one's self.

Confirm'd, then I *resolve* Adam shall share with me.

Covetousness is like the sea, that receives the tribute of all rivers, though far unlike it in lending any back; therefore those, who have *resolved* upon the thriving sort of piety, have seldom embarked all their hopes in one bottom.

#### 2. To melt; to be dissolved.

Have I not hideous death within my view? Retaining but a quantity of life, Which bleeds away, ev'n as a form of wax *Resolves* from its figure 'gainst the fire?

No man condemn me, who has never felt A woman's power, or try'd the force of love; All tempers yield and soften in those fires, Our honours, interests, *resolving* down, Run in the gentle current of our joys.

#### 3. To be settled in opinion.

Let man *resolve* of that as they please: this every intelligent being must grant, that there is some thing, that is himself, that he would have happy.

### RESOLVE. n. f. [from the verb.] Resolution; fixed determination.

I'm glad, you thus continue your *resolve*, To suck the sweets of sweet philosophy.

Himself by dogs, and dogs by men pursu'd, He still revokes his bold *resolve*, and more

Repents his courage, than his fear before.

Cæsar's approach hath summon'd us together, And Rome attends her fate from our *resolves*.

### RESOLVEDLY. adv. [from resolved.] With firmness and constancy.

A man may be *resolvedly* patient unto death; so that it is not the mediocrity of resolution, which makes the virtue; nor the extremity, which makes the vice.

### RESOLVEDNESS. n. f. [from resolved.] Resolution; constancy; firmness.

This *resolvedness*, this high fortitude in sin, can with no reason be imagined a preparative to its remission.

### RESOLVENT. n. f. [resolvens, Lat.] That which has the power of causing solution.

In the beginning of inflammation, they require repellents; and in the increase, somewhat of *resolvents* ought to be mixed.

Lactescent plants, as lettuce and endive, contain wholesome juice, *resolvent* of the bile, anodyne and cooling.

### RESOLVER. n. f. [from resolve] One that forms a firm resolution.

Thy resolutions were not before sincere; consequently God that saw that, cannot be thought to have justified that unsincere *resolver*; that dead faith.

### 2. One that dissolves; one that separates parts.

It may be doubted, whether or no the fire be the genuine and universal *resolver* of mixed bodies.

### RESOLUTE. adj. [resolu, Fr.] Determined; fixed; constant; steady; firm.

Be bloody, bold, and *resolute*; laugh to scorn The pow'r of man; for none of woman born Shall harm Macbeth.

Ready to fight; therefore be *resolute*.

### RESOLUTELY. adv. [from resolute.] Determinately; firmly; constantly; steadily.

We *resolutely* must, To the few virtues that we have, be just.

A man, who lives a virtuous life, despises the pleasures of sin, and notwithstanding all the allurements of sense persists *resolutely* in his course.

### RESOLUTENESS. n. f. [from resolute.] Determinateness; state of being fixed in resolution.

All that my *resoluteness*, to make use of my ears, not tongue, could do, was to make them acquiesce.

### RESOLUTION. n. f. [resolutio, Latin; resolution, French.]

#### 1. Act of clearing difficulties.

In matters of antiquity, if their originals escape due relation, they fall into great obscurities, and such as future ages seldom reduce into a *resolution*.

Visits, whether of civility, or for *resolution* of conscience, or information in points of difficulty, were numerous.

The unravelling and *resolvent* of the difficulties, that are met with in the execution of the design, are the end of an action.

### 2. Analysis; act of separating any thing into constituent parts.

To the present impulses of sense, memory, and instinct, all the sagacities of brutes may be reduced; though witty men, by analytical *resolution*, have chymically extracted an artificial logic out of all their actions.

### 3. Dissolution.

In the hot springs of extreme cold countries, the first heats are insufferable, which proceed out of the *resolution* of humidity congealed.

### 4. [From resolute.] Fixed determination; settled thought.

I th' progress of this business, Ere a determinate *resolution*, The bishop did require a respite.

O Lord, *resolutions* of future reforming do not always satisfy thy justice, nor prevent thy vengeance for former miscarriages.

We spend our days in deliberating, and we end them without coming to any *resolution*.

How much this is in every man's power, by making *resolutions* to himself, is easy to try.

The mode of the will, which answers to dubitation, may be called suspension, that which answers to invention, *resolution*; and that which, in the phantastick will, is obstinacy, is constancy, in the intellectual.

### 5. Constancy; firmness; steadiness in good or bad.

The rest of the *Ilclots*, which were otherwise scattered, bent thitherward, with a new life of *resolution*, as if their captain had been a root, out of which their courage had sprung.

I would unstate myself to be in a due *resolution*.

They, who governed the parliament, had like *resolutions* to act those monstrous things.

What reinforcement we may gain from hope, If not what *resolution* from despair.

### 6. Determination of a cause in courts of justice.

Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial *resolutions*, which might occasion such alterations.

*RESOLUTIVE. adj. [resolutus, Lat. resolutif, French.]* Having the power to dissolve or relax.

*RESONANCE. n. f. [from resono, Latin.]* Sound; resounding.

An ancient musician informed me, that there were some famous lutes that attained not their full seasoning and best *resonance*, till they were about fourscore years old.

*RESONANT. adj. [resonnant, French; resonans, Latin.]* Resounding.

Fled and pursu'd transverse the *resonant* fugue.

### TO RESORT. v. n. [ressortir, French.]

#### 1. To have recourse.

The king thought it time to *resort* to other counsels, and to provide force to chastise them, who had so much despised all his gentler remedies.

#### 2. To go publickly.

Thither shall all the valiant youth *resort*, And from his memory inflame their breasts To matchless valour.

Either the heroes and the nymphs *resort*.

#### 3. To repair to.

In the very time of Moses' law, when God's special commandments were most of all required, some festival days were ordained, and duly observed among the Jews, by authority of the church and state, and the same was not superstitious; for our Saviour himself *resorted* unto them.

The sons of light Hasted, *resorting* to the summons high.

To Argos' realms the victor god *resorts*, And enters cold Crotopus' humble courts.

#### 4. To fall back. In law.

The inheritance of the son never *resorted* to the mother.

mother or to any of her ancestors, but both were totally excluded from the succession. *Hale.*

**RESORT**. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Frequency; assembly; meeting.

Unknown, unquestion'd in that thick resort. *Dryden.*

2. Concourse; confluence.

The like places of resort are frequented by men out of place. *Swift's Miscellaneous.*

3. Act of visiting.

Join with me to forbid him her resort. *Shaksp.*

4. [*Resort*, French.] Movement; active power; spring; a gallicism.

Some know the resorts and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it. *Bacon's Essays.*

In fortune's empire blindly thus we go,  
We wander after pathless destiny,  
Whose dark resorts since prudence cannot know,  
In vain it would provide for what shall be. *Dryden.*

**RESORTER**. *n. s.* [from *resort*.] One that frequents, or visits.

**TO RESOUND**. *v. n.* [*resono*, Latin, *resonner*, French.]

1. To echo; to sound back; to return as sound.

With other echo late I taught our shades,  
To answer and rebound far other song. *Milton.*

And Albion's cliffs, found the rural lay. *Pope.*

2. To celebrate by sound.

The sweet finger of Israel with his psalter  
loudly resounds the innumerable benefits of the Almighty Creator. *Pearbam.*

The found of hymns, wherewith thy throne  
Incomparable shall rebound thee ever blest. *Milton.*

3. To sound; to tell so as to be heard far.

The man, for wisdom's various arts renown'd,  
Long exercis'd in woes, oh muse! rebound. *Pope.*

**TO RESOUND**. *v. n.*

1. To be echoed back.

What is common fame, which sounds from all  
quarters of the world, and rebounds back to them  
again, but generally a loud, rattling, impudent lie? *South's Sermons.*

2. To be much and loudly mentioned.

What rebounds in fable or romance of Uther's  
son. *Milton.*

**RESSOURCE**. *n. s.* [It is commonly written *ressource*, which see: *ressource*, Fr.

*Skinner* derives it from *ressoudre*, French,  
to spring up.] Some new or unexpected  
means that offer; resort; expedient.

Pallas view'd  
His foes pursuing, and his friends pursu'd;  
Us'd threatnings, mix'd with plays, his last resource. *Dryden.*

**TO RESOW**. *v. a.* [*re* and *sow*.] To sow anew.

Over wet at sowing time breedeth much dearth,  
Inasmuch as they are forced to resow summer corn. *Bacon.*

**TO RESPEAK**. *v. n.* [*re* and *speak*.] To answer.

The great cannon to the clouds shall tell,  
And the king's rowle the heav'n shall bruit again,  
Respeaking earthly thunder. *Shakespeare's Hist.*

**TO RESPECT**. *v. a.* [*respectus*, Latin.]

1. To regard; to have regard to.

Cassio, I quake,  
Lest thou shouldst seven winters more respect  
Than a perpetual honour. *Shakespeare.*

The best gods do not love  
Ungodly actions; but respect the right,  
And in the works of pious men delight. *Chapman.*

In orchards and gardens we do not so much respect  
beauty, as variety of ground for fruits, trees,  
and herbs. *Bacon.*

In judgment-seats, not men's qualities, but causes  
only ought to be respected. *Kettelwell's.*

2. [*Respecter*, Fr.] To consider with a lower degree of reverence.

There is nothing more terrible to a guilty heart,  
than the eye of a respected friend. *Sidney.*

Whoever tastes, let him with grateful heart  
Respect that ancient loyal house. *Phillips.*

I always loved and respected Sir William. *Swift.*

3. To have relation to: as, the allusion respects an ancient custom.

4. To look toward.

The needle doth vary, as it approacheth the pole:  
whereas, were there such direction from the rocks,  
upon a nearer approachment, it would more directly  
respect them. *Brown.*

Palladius adviseth the front of his house should  
so respect the South, that in the first angle it receive  
the rising rays of the winter sun, and decline a little  
from the winter setting thereof. *Brown.*

**RESPECT**. *n. s.* [*respect*, French; *respectus*, Latin.]

1. Regard; attention.

You have too much respect upon the world;  
They lose it, that do buy it with much care. *Sh.*

I love  
My country's good with a respect more tender  
Than mine own life. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

2. Reverence; honour.

You know me dutiful, therefore  
Let me not shame respect; but give me leave  
To take that course by your consent and voice. *Shakespeare.*

Aeneas must be drawn a suppliant to Dido,  
with respect in his gestures, and humility in his  
eyes. *Dryden's Dufresne y.*

I found the king abandon'd to neglect;  
Seen without awe, and serv'd without respect. *Prior.*

The same men treat the Lord's-day with as  
little respect, and make the advantage of rest and  
leisure from their worldly affairs only an instrument  
to promote their pleasure and diversions. *Nelson.*

3. Awful kindness.

He, that will have his son have a respect for him,  
must have a great reverence for his son. *Locke.*

4. Good-will.

Pembroke has got  
A thousand pounds a year, for pure respect;  
No other obligation. *Shakespeare.*

That promises more thousands.  
The Lord had respect unto Abel and his offering. *Genesis.*

5. Partial regard.

It is not good to have respect of persons in judgment. *Proverbs.*

6. Reverend character.

Many of the best respect in Rome,  
Groaning under this age's yoke,  
Have wish'd, that noble Brutus had his eyes. *Shak.*

7. Manner of treating others.

You must use them with fit respects, according  
to the bonds of nature; but you are of kin to their  
persons, not errors. *Bacon.*

The duke's carriage was to the gentlemen of  
fair respect, and bountiful to the soldier, according  
to any special value which he spied in any. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

8. Consideration; motive.

Whatever secret respects were likely to move  
them, for contenting of their minds, Calvin re-  
turned. *Hooker.*

The love of him, and this respect beside;  
For that my grandfire was an Englishman,  
Awakes my conscience to confess all this. *Shakespeare.*

Since that respects of fortune are his love,  
I shall not be his wife. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

9. Relation; regard.

In respect of the suitors which attend you, do  
them what right in justice, and with as much speed  
as you may. *Bacon.*

There have been always monsters amongst them,  
in respect of their bodies. *Wilkins.*

I have represented to you the excellency of the  
christian religion, in respect of its clear discoveries

of the nature of God, and in respect of the per-  
fection of its laws. *Tillotson.*

Every thing which is imperfect, as the world  
must be acknowledged in many respects, had some  
cause which produced it. *Tillotson.*

They believed but one Supreme deity, which,  
with respect to the various benefits then received  
from him, had several titles. *Tillotson.*

**RESPECTABLE**. *adj.* [*respectable*, Fr.]  
Venerable; meriting respect.

**RESPECTER**. *n. s.* [from *respect*.] One  
that has partial regard.

Neither is any condition more honourable in the  
sight of God than another; otherwise he would be  
a respecter of persons, for he hath proposed the  
same salvation to all. *Swift.*

**RESPECTFUL**. *adj.* [*respect* and *full*.]  
Ceremonious; full of outward civility.

Will you be only, and for ever mine?  
From this dear bosom shall I ne'er be torn?  
Or you grow cold, respectful, or forsown? *Prior.*

With humble joy, and with respectful tear,  
The listening people shall his story hear. *Prior.*

**RESPECTFULLY**. *adv.* [from *respectful*.]  
With some degree of reverence.

To your glad genius sacrifice this day,  
Let common meats respectfully give way. *Dryden.*

**RESPECTFULNESS**. *n. s.* [from *respectful*.]  
The quality of being respectful.

**RESPECTIVE**. *adj.* [from *respect*.]

1. Particular; relating to particular per-  
sons or things.

Moses mentions the immediate causes, and St.  
Peter the more remote and fundamental causes,  
that constitution of the heavens, and that consti-  
tution of the earth, in reference to their respective  
waters, which made that world obnoxious to a de-  
luge. *Burnet.*

When so many present themselves before their  
respective magistrates to take the oaths, it may not  
be improper to awaken a due sense of their engage-  
ments. *Addison.*

2. [*Respectif*, French.] Relative; not  
absolute.

The medium intended is not an absolute, but a  
relative medium; the proportion recommended  
to all is the same; but the things to be desired in  
this proportion will vary. *Rogers.*

3. Worthy of reverence. Not in use.

What should it be, that he respects in her,  
But I can make respectful in myself? *Shakespeare.*

4. Careful; cautious; attentive to conse-  
quences. Obsolete.

Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly  
their own, and wish that the world may go well, to  
it be not long of them, than with pain and hazard  
make themselves advisers for the common good. *Hooker.*

He was exceeding respectful and precise. *Ruley's.*

**RESPECTIVELY**. *adv.* [from *respective*.]

1. Particularly; as each belongs to each.

The interruption of trade between the English  
and Flemish began to pinch the merchants of both  
nations, which moved them by all means to dispose  
their sovereigns respectively to open the intercourse  
again. *Baron.*

The impressions from the objects of the senses  
do mingle respectively every one with his kind. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Good and evil are in morality, as the East and  
West are in the frame of the world, founded in  
and divided by that fixed and unalterable situation,  
which they have respectively in the whole body of  
the universe. *Saunders's Sermons.*

The principles of those governments are re-  
spectively disclaimed and abhorred by all men of sense  
and virtue in both parties. *Addison.*

2. Relatively; not absolutely.

If there had been no other choice, but that Adam  
had been left to the universal, Moses would not  
than



then have said, eastward in Eden, seeing the world hath not East nor West, but *respectively*. *Raleigh*.

3. Partially; with respect to private views. Obsolete.

Among the ministers themselves, one being so far in estimation above the rest, the voices of the rest were likely to be given for the most part *respectively* with a kind of secret dependency. *Holker*.

4. With great reverence. Not in use.

Honest Flaminius, you are very *respectively* welcome. *Shakespeare*.

RESPE'RSION. *n. f.* [*resperfo*, Latin.] The act of sprinkling.

RESPIRA'TION. *n. f.* [*respiration*, Fr. *respiration*, from *respiro*, Latin.]

1. The act of breathing.

Apollonius of Tyana affirmed, that the rising and flowing of the sea was the *respiration* of the world, drawing in water as breath, and putting it forth again. *Boetius*.

Syrups or other expectoratives do not advantage in coughs, by slipping down between the expectoratis; for, as I instance before, that must necessarily occasion a greater cough and difficulty of *respiration*. *Bartholinus*.

The author of nature foreknew the necessity of rains and dews to the present structure of plants, and the uses of *respiration* to animals; and therefore created those correspondent properties in the atmosphere. *Berkeley's Sermons*.

2. Relief from toil.

Till the day

Appear of *respiration* to the just,  
And vengeance to the wicked. *Milton*.

To RESPI'RE. *v. n.* [*respiro*, Latin; *respirer*, French.]

1. To breathe.

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could *respire*;  
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire,  
The fainty knights were scorch'd. *Dryden*.

2. To catch breath.

Till breathless both themselves aside retire,  
Where joining warth, their cruel tasks they whet,  
And trample th' earth the whiles they may *respire*. *Spenser*.

I, a prisoner chain'd, scarce freely draw  
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,  
Unwholesome draught; but here I feel attends,  
The breath of heav'n fresh blowing, pure, and sweet,  
With day spring born; here leave me to *respire*. *Milton*.

3. To rest; to take rest from toil.

Hark! he strikes the golden lyre;  
And he! the tortur'd ghosts *respice*;  
See shady tombs advance! *Pope's St. Cecilia*.

RESPI'TE. *n. f.* [*respite*, French]

1. Reprieve; suspension of a capital sentence.

I had hope to spend  
Quiet, though sad, the *respite* of that day,  
That must be mortal to us both. *Milton*.  
Whilom and eloquence in vain would plead  
One moment's *respite* for the lanced head,  
Judges of writing and of men have dy'd. *Pope*.

2. Pause; interval.

The fox then counsel'd th' ape, how to require  
*Respite* till morrow's answer he desired. *Spenser*.  
This customary war, which troubleth all the  
world, giveth little *respite* or breathing time of  
peace, doth usually borrow pretence from the ne-  
cessary, to make itself appear more honest. *Raleigh*.  
Some pause and *respite* only I require,  
Till with my tears I shall have quench'd my fire. *Lucan*.

To RESPI'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To relieve by a pause.

In what bow'r or shade  
Thou find'st him, from the heat of noon retir'd,  
To *respite* his day labour with repast,  
Or with repose. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

2. [*Respitte*, old French.] To suspend; to delay.

An act paus'd for the satisfaction of the officers of the king's army, by which they were promised payment, in November following; till which time they were to *respite* it, and be contented that the common soldiers and inferior officers should be satisfied upon their disbanning. *Cromwell*.

RESPLE'NDENCE. *n. f.* [from *resplendo*, Latin.]  
RESPL'NDENCY. *dent.* Lustre; bright-  
ness; splendour.

Son! thou in whom my glory I behold  
In full *resplendency*, here of all my might. *Milton*.  
To neglect that fort in *resplendency*, that flows  
in God, for those dim representations of it in the  
creature, is as absurd as it were for a Persian to  
offer his sacrifice to a parhelion instead of adoring  
the sun. *Byron*.

RESPL'NDENT. *adj.* [*resplendens*, Latin.] Bright; shining; having a beautiful lustre.

Rich in commodities, beautiful in situation,  
*resplendent* in all glory. *Comenius's Rhetoric*.

There all within full rich array'd he found,  
With royal arras and *resplendent* gold. *Spenser*.

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of silver  
to the gold, and made a compound metal, as fit  
for most uses as gold, and more *resplendent*. *Bacon*.  
Empire of this fair world, *resplendent* in day. *Milton*.

Every body looks most splendid and luminous in  
the light of its own colour: cinnamon in the ho-  
mogenous light is most *resplendent*, in the green  
light it is manifestly less *resplendent*, in the blue  
light still less. *Newton's Opticks*.  
*Resplendent* maids, and more *resplendent* dames. *Pope*.

RESPL'NDENTLY. *adv.* [from *resplendens*, Latin.] With lustre; brightly; splendidly.

To RESPOND. *v. n.* [*respondeo*, Latin. *respondre*, French.]

1. To answer. Little used.

2. To correspond; to suit.

To every theme *responds* the various lay;  
Here flows a torrent, there meanders play. *Bacon*.

RESPONDENT. *n. f.* [*respondens*, Latin.]

1. An answerer in a suit.

In giving an answer, the *respondent* should be in-  
commodious, and perfectly admonished by the judge to  
answer the judge's interrogation. *Bayle's Dictionnaire*.

2. One whose province, in a set disputa-  
tion, is to refute objections.

How becomingly does Philosophy exercise his of-  
fice, and habitually combat the opponent with the  
*respondent*, like a long practised advocate. *Milton*.  
The *respondent* may easily draw, that though  
vice may do all this, yet it may be finally harmful  
to the soul and body of him. *White's Logic*.

RESPON'SUM. *n. f.* [*responsum*, Latin.]

1. An answer; commonly an oracular  
answer.

More ritual piety has taught men to receive the  
responses of the gods with all possible veneration. *Government of the Tongue*.

The oracles, which had before flourish'd, began  
to droop, and in giving *responses* in verse, de-  
scended to prose, and within a while were utterly  
sunk. *Hammond*.

2. [*Response*, French.] Answer made by  
the congregation, speaking alternately  
with the priest in publick worship.

To make his prisoners kneel and join in the  
*responses* he gave every one of them a halbeck and  
communion prayer book. *Atterton*.

3. Reply to an objection in a formal dis-  
putation.

Let the respondent not turn opponent; except  
in retorting the argument upon his adversary after

a direct *response*; and even this is allowed only as  
a confirmation of his own *response*. *Watts*.

RESPON'SIVE. *adj.* [from *responso*, Latin.]

1. Answerable; accountable.

Persons, who have certainly the talent of na-  
tural knowledge, are *responsive* for it. *Harmer*.  
He as much satisfies the itch of telling news; he  
as much persuades his hearer; and all this while  
he has his retreat secure, and stands not *responsive*  
for the truth of his relations. *Clarendon*.

2. Capable of discharging an obligation.

The necessity of a proportion of money to trade  
depends on money as a pledge, which writing can-  
not supply the place of. Since the bill, I receive  
from one man, will not be accepted as security by  
another, he not knowing that the bill is legal, or  
that the man bound is honest or *responsive*. *Locke*.

RESPON'SIBLE. *n. f.* [from *responso*, Latin.]  
[*responsibilis*] State of being obliged or qual-  
ified to answer.

RESPON'SION. *n. f.* [*responsio*, Latin.]

The act of answering.

RESPON'SIVE. *adj.* [*responsif*, French; *from responso*, Latin.]

1. Answering; making answer.

A certificate is a *responsive* letter, or letter by  
way of answer. *Asyl's Parergon*.

2. Correspondent; suited to something  
else.

Sing of love and gay desire,  
*Responsive* to the wailing lyre. *Fenton*.  
He there I consider the end of fame,  
Taught by the gods to please, when high he sings  
The vocal lyre *responsive* to the strings. *Pope*.

RESPON'SORY. *adj.* [*responsorius*, Latin.]

Containing answer.

RESPI' *n. f.* [Heb. *respi*; *ruste*, Dutch.]

1. Sleep; repose.

All this is said to *respi*,  
Mind we of like repose. *Milton*.  
My tears have wearied into *respi*. *Pope*.

2. The final sleep; the quietness of death.

Our watchful angels to charm'd their ears;  
For Paradise him, who he went to *respi*.  
His lyre. *Dryden's Paradise*.

3. Stillness; cessation or absence of mo-  
tion.

Participation of *respi*, for the sublimation,  
which participation requires, is attended by *respi*  
agitation. *Bacon*.

What could mould the Creator, in his body *respi*;  
So fine to build? *Milton*.

All things past are equally and perfectly *respi*,  
act to this way of consideration of them are all  
one, whether day, were before the world, or the  
yesterday. *Locke*.

4. Quiet; peace; cessation from distur-  
bance.

Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart;  
and ye shall find *respi* unto your souls. *Matthew*.  
He give th' you *respi* from all your enemies. *Deut*.  
So d d fit in lush flames of power, holding it best  
To be below himself to be *respi*. *Darwin's Works*.  
The rest of *respi*, from which we must be able to  
He should have *respi*, the commonwealth *respi*. *Locke*.

Thus fort d, fort not to *respi* of mind. *Locke*.

When can a true man find *respi* in your arms  
Shall a mortal enjoy *respi*? *Pope*.

With what a load of sorrow can I part,  
Yet never, never, can I leave you *respi*. *Locke*.

For when I leave you, I leave you *respi*,  
The weight falls down, and crushes me I leave. *Dryden*.

Like the sun, it had to be and a day; it knew  
no *respi* but in motion, no quiet but in activity. *Locke*.

5. Cessation from bodily labour.

There the weary be at *respi*. *Job*, iii. 17.

The Christian church for the day of rest the first day of the week, that he might thereby testify himself obedient to God, who on the morning of that day vanquished Satan. *Lat. n.*

## 6. Support; that on which any thing leans or rests.

Forthpick'd clouds from the throngs,  
And faint light die farther apart in rest. *Farfax.*

A man may think, that a mulcet may be that off as well upon the arm, as upon a rest; but when all is done, good counsel better balances strength. *Paton.*

Their viz is child, their liver in the rest,  
Or in the helmet point, or in the rest,  
They find the rest. *Lat. n.*

Take the hand in your right hand, and of the  
ing the back of it in your left, lean it heavily upon  
the rest, holding the edge a little assant over the  
weak, as a corner of the throne of the em. I  
may lean up on the rest, and the flat side of the  
child may make a final angle with the rest. *Lat. n.*

## 7. Place of repose.

Sustained by him with comforts, till we end  
In dust, our mortal rest and native home. *Milton.*

## 8. Final hope.

See how have been final to the war, but this  
is, when pieces set up their rest upon the battle. *Lat. n.*

This answer would tend to their counsels of less  
reverence to the people, if upon those reasons  
they should restle from what they had, with  
that confidence and disdain of the house of peers,  
demand of the king, they therefore resolved to  
set up their rest upon that stake, and to go through  
with it, or perish in the attempt. *Lat. n.*

## 9. [Reste, French; quod restat, Latin.] Remainder; what remains.

Reliqua gives part of its reward in hand, the  
present comfort of having done our duty; and for  
the rest, it offers us the best security that heaven  
can give. *Lat. n.*

The pow'r in glory shone,  
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known,  
The rest a huntress. *Dryden's King's Tale.*

## REST. adj. [restes, French; quod restat, Latin.] Others; those not included in any proposition.

By description of their qualities, many things  
may be learned concerning the rest of the inhabit-  
ants. *Lat. n.*

They had no other consideration of the publick,  
than that no disturbance might interrupt their  
quiet in their own days; and that the rest, who had  
larger hearts and more publick spirit, would ex-  
tend their labour, activity, and advice only to secure  
the empire at home by all peaceable arts. *Lat. n.*

Plato, and the rest of the philosophers, acknow-  
ledged the unity, power, wisdom, goodness, and  
providence of the supreme God. *Lat. n.*

Arms like the rest, the Trojan prince appears,  
And by his pious bow urges the rest. *Dryden.*

Upon the mountains and the all stand, that no  
one had a fainter presence of rest than the rest. *Lat. n.*

## To REST. v. n. [from the noun.]

### 1. To sleep; to be asleep; to slumber.

Fancy the hours  
Into her private cell, when nature rests. *Milton.*

### 2. To sleep the final sleep; to die.

Κοιμηται εν ειρήνῃ καὶ ἀσπασθεῖ.  
Glad I do see you down,  
At in my mother's lap, there I should rest,  
And sleep secure. *Milton.*

### 3. To be at quiet; to be at peace; to be without disturbance.

Thou let us tend  
From the tossing of these fiery waves,  
If any rest can harbour there. *Milton.*

Rest without motion; to be still.

Over the tent a cloud shall rest by day. *Milton.*

To be fixed in any state or opinion.

He will not rest content, though thou givest  
many gifts. *Prov. 10.*

Every creature has a share in the common bless-  
ings of providence; and every creature should rest  
well satisfied with its proportion in them. *Lat. n.*

After such a lord I rest secure,  
Thou wilt no foreign reins or Trojan load endure. *Dryden.*

There yet survives the lawful heir  
Of Sancho's blood, whom, when I shall produce,  
I rest assur'd to see you pale with fear. *Dryden.*

## 6. To cease from labour.

Six day thou shalt do thy work, and on the  
seventh day thou shalt rest. *Exodus, xxiii. 12.*

The ark went before, to search out a resting place  
for them. *Numbers, x. 33.*

From work  
Rest, he had the seventh day. *Milton.*

When you enter into the regions of death, you  
rest in all your labours, and your fear. *Taylor.*

## 7. To be satisfied; to acquiesce.

To urge the foe to battle,  
Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair,  
Went to refuse the awards of providence,  
And not to rest in heaven's determinations. *Addison.*

## 8. To lean; to recline for support or quiet.

On him I rest,  
And, not without considering, fix'd my fate. *Dryden.*

Sometimes it rests upon testimony, when testi-  
mony of right has nothing to do, because it is  
easier to believe, than to be scientifically instructed.  
*Locke.*

The philosophical use of words conveys the  
precise notions of things, which the mind may rest  
upon, and be satisfied with, in its search after  
knowledge. *Locke.*

## 9. [Resto, Latin; rester, Fr.] To be left; to remain.

Fall'n he is; and now  
What rests, but that the mortal sentence pass  
On his intregation? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There rests the comparative, that is, its being  
erected, that it is either lawful or binding, yet  
whether other things be not preferred before it, as  
certification of laws. *Bacon.*

## To REST. v. a.

### 1. To lay to rest

Your piety has paid  
All needful rites, to my mind and ring shade. *Dryden.*

### 2. To place as on a support.

As the sun, to find repose, at last,  
Itself into Augustus' arms did cast,  
So England now doth, with like toil oppress'd,  
Her weary head upon your bosom rest. *Wallis.*

The protestants, having well studied the father,  
were now willing to rest their cause, not upon scrip-  
ture only, but fathers too, to far at least as the  
three first centuries. *Waterland.*

Here rests his head upon the lap of earth,  
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown. *Gray.*

## RESTAIGNANT. adj. [restagnans, Latin.]

Remaining without flow or motion  
Upon the tops of high mountains, the air, which  
bears against the restagnant quicksilver, is less pressed  
by the less ponderous incumbent air. *Boyle.*

## To RESTAIGNATE. v. n. [re and flag-nate.] To stand without flow.

The blood returns thick, and is apt to restagnate.  
*W. J. m.*

## RESTAGNATION. n. f. [from restagnate.]

The state of standing without flow,  
course, or motion.

## RESTAURATION. n. f. [restauratio, Latin.]

The act of recovering to the former state.

Adam is in an original cause of our nature, and  
of that corruption of nature which causeth death;  
Christ is the cause original of restoration to life. *Hooker.*

O my dear father! restoration hang  
Thy m' d'ne on my lips, and let this kiss  
Repair the violent harms, that my two sisters  
I ave thy reverence made. *Shakespeare.*

Spermatical parts will not admit a regeneration,  
much less will they receive an integral restoration. *Brown.*

## To RESTE'M. v. a. [re and stem.] To force back against the current.

How they restem  
Their backward course, bearing with frank appear-  
ance

Toward Cyprus. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

## RESTFUL. adj. [rest and full.] Quiet; being at rest.

Is not my arm of length,  
That reacheth from the restful English court,  
As far as Calais to my uncle's head? *Shakespeare.*

## RISTHARROW. n. f. A plant.

## RESTIFF. adj. [restif, French; restivo, Italian.]

1. Unwilling to stir; resolute against go-  
ing forward; obstinate; stubborn. It  
is originally used of an horse, that,  
though not wearied, will not be driven  
forward.

All, who before him did ascend the throne,  
Labour'd to draw three restless nations on. *Religion.*

This restiff stubbornness is never to be excus'd  
under any pretence whatsoever. *L'Estrange.*

Some, with studious care,  
Their restiff steeds in sandy plains prepare. *Dryden.*

The archangel, when discord was stirr'd,  
would not be drawn from her beloved monastery  
with fair words, drags her out with noisy steps. *Dryden's Dehucation to Jerusalem.*

So James the drowy genius wakes  
Of Britain, long entranc'd in charms,  
Rest, and slumbering on its arms. *Dryden.*

The pamper'd colt will discipline disdain,  
Impatient of the lash, and restiff to the rein. *Dryden.*

## 2. Being at rest; being less in motion.

Not used.

Pallies ofteneft happen upon the left side, the  
most vigorous part protecting itself, and promul-  
gating the matter upon the weaker, and restive side. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

## RESTIFNESS. n. f. [from restiff] Obstinate reluctance.

Overt virtues bring forth praise; but secret  
virtues bring forth fortune: certain deliveries of a  
man's self, which the Spanish name desembolura,  
partly expresseth, where there be not stands nor  
restiveness in a man's nature, but the wheels of his  
mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune. *Lat.*

That it gave occasion to some men's further res-  
tiveness, is imputable to their own depraved tempers. *King Charles.*

## RESTINCTION. n. f. [restinctus, Latin.]

The act of extinguishing.

## RESTITUTION. n. f. [restitutio, Latin.]

### 1. The act of restoring what is lost or taken away.

To subvert an usurper, should be no unjust en-  
terprise or wrongful war, but a restitution of ancient  
rights unto the crown of England, from whence  
they were most unjustly expelled and long kept out. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He would pawn his fortunes  
To hopelet restitution, so he might  
Be call'd your vanquisher. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

He restitution to the value makes;  
Nor joy in his extorted treasure takes. *Sandys.*

Whoever is an effective real cause of doing a  
neighbour wrong, by what instrument soever he  
does it, is bound to make restitution. *Taylor.*

In case our offence against God hath been com-  
plicated with injury to men, it is but reasonable we  
should make restitution. *Tillotson.*

A great man, who has never been known will-  
ingly to pay a just debt, ought not all of a sudden  
to be introduced, making restitution of thousands  
he has cheated: let it suffice to pay twenty pounds  
to a tumbler, who has lost his note. *Lat. n.*

2. The

## 2. The act of recovering its former state or posture.

In the woody parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded, as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastick, that so their roots may yield to slopes, and their trunks to the wind, with a power of *refstitution*. *Grew.*

## RESTLESS. *adj.* [from *refl.*]

### 1. Being without sleep.

*Refless* he pass'd the remnants of the night,  
Till the fresh air proclaim'd the morning nigh:  
And burning ships, the martyrs of the night,  
With paler fires beheld the eastern sky. *Dryden.*

### 2. Unquiet; without peace.

Lade to the body some, none to the mind  
From *refless* thoughts, that like a deadly swarm  
Of hornets arm'd, no sooner found alone,  
But rush upon me thronging, and present  
Times past, what once I was, and what I'm now.

Could we not wake from that lethargick dream,  
But to be *refless*, in a worse extreme? *Dinham.*

We find our souls disordered and *refless*, tossed  
and disquieted by passions, ever seeking happiness  
in the enjoyments of this world, and ever missing  
what they seek. *Atterbury.*

What tongue can speak the *refless* monarch's woes,  
When God and Nathan were declar'd his foes? *Prior.*

### 3. Unconflant; unsettled.

He was stout of courage, strong of hand,  
Bold was his heart, and *refless* was his sight. *Fairf.*  
He's proud, fantastick, apt to change,  
*Refless* at home, and ever prone to range. *Dryden.*

### 4. Not still; in continual motion.

How could nature on their orbs impose  
Such *refless* revolution, day by day  
Repeated? *Milton.*

## RESTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *refless*.] Without rest; unquietly.

When the mind casts and turns itself *reflessly*  
from one thing to another, retains this power of  
the soul to apprehend, that to judge, another to  
advise, a fourth to remember: thus tracing out the  
time and space observ'd difference of some things,  
and the real agreement of others; at length it brings  
all the ends of a long hypothesis together. *South.*

## RESTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *refless*.]

### 1. Want of sleep.

*Refless* and intermission from sleep, griev'd per-  
sons are molested with, whereby the blood is dried. *Harey.*

### 2. Want of rest; unquietness.

Let him keep the rest,  
But keep them with repining *refless*ness?  
Let him be men and weary, that at least,  
If goodness lead him not, yet wean him,  
May not him to my bliss. *Harbert.*  
Let him be in bed, in hopes relief to find,  
But *refless*ness was mistress of my mind. *Harte.*

### 3. Motion; agitation.

The trembling *refless*ness of the needle, in any but  
the north point of the compass, manifests its in-  
clination to the pole; which its wave long and it  
zeit bear equal witness to. *Fyfe.*

## RESTORABLE. *adj.* [from *refstore*.] What may be restored.

By cutting turf without any regularity, great  
quantities of *restorable* land are made utterly dispe-  
rate. *Swiss.*

## RESTORATION. *n. f.* [from *refstore*; *restauration*, French.]

### 1. The act of replacing in a former state.

This is properly *restauration*.  
Hail, royal Albion, hail to thee,  
Thy longing people's expectation!  
Sent from the gods to set us free  
From bondage and from usurpation:  
Behold the different climates agree,  
Rejoicing in thy restoration. *Dryden's Albur.*  
The Athenians, now deprived of the only person  
that was able to recover their losses, repent of their

rashness, and endeavour in vain for his *restoration*. *Swift.*

### 2. Recovery.

The change is great in this *refstoration* of the man,  
from a state of spiritual darkness, to a capacity of  
perceiving divine truth. *Rogers.*

## RESTORATIVE. *adj.* [from *refstore*.] That which has the power to recruit life.

Their taste no knowledge works at out of evil,  
But life preferre, detests life's enemy,  
Hunger, with sweet *refstative* delight. *Miln.*

## RESTORATIVE. *n. f.* [from *refstore*.] A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.

I will kiss thy lips;  
Haply some poison yet doth hang on them,  
To make me die with a *refstative*. *Shakespeare.*

God saw it necessary by such mortifications to  
quench the boundless rage of an insatiable intemper-  
ance, to make the weakness of the flesh, the phy-  
sick and *refstorative* of the spirit. *South.*

Asses milk is an excellent *refstoration* in con-  
sumptions. *Miln.*

He prescribes an English gallon of asses' milk,  
especially as a *refstative*. *Abraham.*

## TO RESTORE. *v. a.* [from *refstore*, *Fl. restauro*, Latin.]

### 1. To give back what has been lost or taken away.

*Refstore* the man his wife. *Genesis*, ix. 7.  
He shall *refstore* in the principal, and add the fifth  
part more. *Leviticus*, vi. 5.

She lands him on his native shores,  
And to his father's longing arms *refstores*. *Dryden.*

### 2. To bring back.

The father banish'd virtue shall *refstore*,  
And crimes shall threat the guilty world no more. *Dryden.*

Thus pencils can, by one slight touch, *refstore*  
Smiles to that changed face, that wept before. *Dryd.*

### 3. To retrieve; to bring back from degener- eration, declension, or ruin, to its former state.

Loss of Eden, till one greater man  
*Refstore* it, and regain the blissful seat. *Milton.*

Th' archangel paid  
Between the world destroy'd and world *refstore*d. *Miln.*

These artificial experiments are but so many ex-  
periments, whereby men attempt to *refstore* themselves  
from the first general curse inflicted upon their  
labours. *Wilk's Mathematical Magick.*

In his *Odyssey*, Homer explains, that the hardest  
difficulties may be overcome by labour, and our  
fortune *refstore*d after the severest afflictions. *Prior.*

### 4. To cure; to recover from disease.

Garth, faster than a plague destroys, *refstores*. *Gran.*

### 5. To recover passages in books from cor- ruption.

## RESTORER. *n. f.* [from *refstore*.] One that restores; one that recovers the lost, or repairs the decayed.

Next to the Son,  
Destin'd *refstore* of mankind, by whom  
New heav'n and earth shall to the ages rise. *Milton.*  
I foretel you, as the *refstore* of poetry. *Dryden.*

Here are ten thousand persons reduced to the ne-  
cessity of a low diet and moderate exercise, who are  
the only great *refstore*s of our breed, without which  
the nation would in an age become one great hos-  
pital. *Swift.*

## TO RESTRAIN. *v. a.* [from *refstrain*, *Fr. refringer*, Latin.]

### 1. To withhold; to keep in.

If the *refstrain*d the riots of your followers,  
'Tis to such wholesome end as clears her. *Shakspr.*  
The gods will plague thee,  
That thou *refstrain*st from me the duty, which  
'To a mother's part belong. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

### 2. To repress; to keep in awe.

The law of nature would be in vain, if there were  
no body that, in the state of nature, had a power to

execute that law, and then to preserve the innocent  
and *refstrain* the wicked. *Locke.*

That all men may be *refstrain*d from doing harm  
to one another, the execution of the law of nature  
is in that state put into every man's hand, so that  
every one has a right to punish the transgressor  
with such a degree of force as may be necessary.

### 3. To suppress; to hinder; to repress.

Miscellaneous power.

*Refstrain* in the midst of thoughts of nature  
Gave way to his reveries. *South's Sermon.*

Comparison put him up to tears.  
A piece, the first of which *refstrain*d the whole. *Harte.*

### 4. To abridge.

Me or my law of justice the *refstrain*d,  
And paid no debt. *Shakspeare.*

Though they were *refstrain*d, a *refstrain*d  
framed or their life, yet the *refstrain*d too  
much of the humour of the world. *Clarendon.*

### 5. To pull up.

This horse, and a half, *refstrain*d a bit, and a  
head all of it, *refstrain*d, *refstrain*d, *refstrain*d,  
to keep him from the *refstrain*d, *refstrain*d, *refstrain*d,  
but, and now *refstrain*d, *refstrain*d, *refstrain*d. *Shakspeare.*

### 6. To limit, to restrain.

We *refstrain* it to that only duty, which all  
men, by force of nature, undertake to be such  
duties as concern all men. *Harte.*

Upon what point of duty he promises himself a  
future repentance, he cannot surmise himself a  
future, which he depends upon his body, and  
is *refstrain*d to the present, that it cannot secure  
to itself the reward of the very next moment. *South.*

Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral  
universality also, is to be *refstrain*d by a part of the  
predicate; as in the lessons are politicians, that  
is, those among the *refstrain*d, who are politicians,  
are subtle politicians; i.e. they are generally so.

## RESTRAINABLE. *adj.* [from *refstrain*.] Capable to be restrained.

Therein we must not deny a liberty; nor is  
the hand of the painter more *refstrain*able, than the  
pen of the poet. *Brown.*

## RESTRAINABLY. *adv.* [from *refstrain*.] With restraint; without latitude.

That Christ's dying for all is the express doctrine  
of the scripture, is manifest by the world, which  
is a word of the wisest extent, and although it be  
sometimes used more *refstrain*ably, yet never doth  
signify a far smaller proportionable part of the  
world. *Hammond.*

## RESTRAINER. *n. f.* [from *refstrain*.] One that restrains; one that withholds.

If nothing can relieve us, we must with patience  
submit unto that restraint, and expect the will of  
the *refstrain*er. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

## RESTRAINT. *n. f.* [from *refstrain*; *restraint*, French.]

### 1. Abridgement of liberty.

She will well excuse,  
Why at this time the doors are barr'd against you:  
Depart in patience,  
And about evening come yourself alone,  
To know the reason of this strange *refstraint*. *Shaks.*

I request  
Th' enfranchisement of Arthur, whose *refstraint*  
Doth move the murmuring lips of discontent. *Shaks.*

It is to no purpose to lay *refstraints* on give privi-  
leges to men, in such general terms, as the particu-  
lar persons concerned cannot be known by. *Locke.*

I think it a manifest disadvantage, and a great  
*refstraint* upon us. *Locke on the Clarks.*

### 2. Prohibition.

What mov'd our parents to transgress his will  
For one *refstraint*, lord of the world besides? *Milton.*

### 3. Limitation; restriction.

If all were granted, yet it must be maintained  
within any bold *refstraints*, far otherwise than it is  
received. *Brown.*

### 4. Repression; hindrance of will; act of withholding; state of being withheld.

There is no *refrain* to the Lord to save, by many  
by *Samuel*, xiv. 6.

Thus it shall befall  
Her who, worth in woman overtrusting,  
Let her will rule; *refrain* she will not brook. *Milk*  
Is there any thing, which reflects a greater lustre  
Upon a man's person, than a severe temperance and  
A *refrain* of himself from vicious pleasures? *South.*  
**TO RESIRICT.** *v. a.* [*restrictus*, Lat.]  
To limit; to confine. A word scarce  
English.

In the enumeration of constitutions in this chap-  
ter, there is not one that can be limited and *resirict*  
by such a distinction, nor can perhaps the same  
person, in different circumstances, be properly con-  
tained to one or the other. *South.*

**RESIRICTION.** *n. f.* [*restriction*, French.]  
Confinement; limitation.

This is to have the same *restriction* with all other  
recreations, that it be not a diversion, not a  
trade. *South.*

Iron manufacture, of all others, ought the least  
to be encouraged in Ireland, or, if it be, it  
quicks the most *restriction* to certain parts. *South.*

All duties are matter of conscience, with this  
*restriction*, that a superior obligation suspend the  
force of an inferior. *South.*

Each other get which God on man bestows,  
Its proper bounds and due *restriction* knows;  
To one fix'd purpose it directs its power. *Prior.*

Celsus's rule, with the proper *restriction*, is good  
for people in health. *South.*

**RESTRICTIVE.** *adj.* [from *restrict*.]

1. Expressing limitation.

They, who would make the *restrictive* particle  
belong to the latter clause, and not to the first, do  
not attend to the reason. *South.*

2. [*Restrictif*, Fr.] *Styptic*; astringent.  
I applied a plaster over it, made up with my  
common *restrictive* powder. *South.*

**RESTRICTIVELY.** *adv.* [from *restrictive*.]  
With limitation.

All speech, tending to the glory of God or the  
good of man, is aight directed, which is not to  
be understood to *restrictively*, as if nothing but di-  
vinity, or necessary concerns of life, may lawfully be  
brought into discourse. *South.*

**TO RESTRING.** *v. a.* [*restringo*, Latin.]

To confine; to contract; to abridge.

**RESTRINGENT.** *n. f.* [*restringens*, Latin;  
*restringent*, French.] That which hath  
the power of contracting; styptic.

The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revulsion,  
*restringent* to stretch, and *restringent* to stretch in  
the blood. *South.*

**RESIST.** *adj.* [*resist*, Fr.] Obdurate in  
standing still. See **RESISTANCE**.

Come, our stomachs

Will make what's homely favour, we'll dress

Can move upon the flint, when *resist*, South.

Finds the down pillow hard. *South.*

Have not other hands been tried and found *resist*?

but we stick at nothing. *South.*

Men of discretion, whom people in power may

with little ceremony load a heavy is they please, find

them neither *resist* nor vicious. *South.*

**TO RESUBLIME.** *v. a.* [*re and sublime*.]

To sublime another time.

When mercury sublimate is *resublimed* with fresh  
mercury, it becomes a *resublimed* dux, which is a  
white tasteless earth, dissolvable in water, and  
mercurius dulcis *resublimed* with spirit of salt turns into  
mercury sublimate. *South.*

**TO RESULT.** *v. n.* [*result*, French; *re-*  
*sult*, Latin.]

To fly back.

With many a weary step, and many a groan,

High as he leaves a huge round stone,

Large round stone, *resulting* with a bound,

Sters impetuous down, and strikes along the

grounds. *South.*

2. [*Result*, French.] To rise as a con-  
sequence; to be produced as the effect  
of causes jointly concurring.

Rue prospers much, if set by a fig tree; which  
is caused, not by reason of friendship, but by extrac-  
tion of a contrary juice; the one drawing juice fit  
to *result* sweet, the other bitter. *South.*  
Such huge extremes, when nature doth unite,  
Wonder from thence *results*, from thence delight. *South.*

Upon the dissolution of the first earth, this very  
face of things would immediately *result*. *South.*

Peace and peace do naturally *result* from a holy  
and good life. *South.*

The honor of an object may overbear the pleasure  
*resulting* from its greatness. *South.*

Their effects are often very disproportionate to  
the principles and parts that *result* from the analysis. *South.*

3. To arise as a conclusion from premises.

**RESULT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Resilience; act of flying back.

Sound is produced between the string and the air,  
by the return or the *result* of the string, which was  
strained by the touch to his former place. *South.*

2. Consequence; effect produced by the  
concurrence of co-operating causes.

Did my judgment tell me, that the propositions  
sent to me were the *results* of the major part of  
their votes, I should then not suspect my own  
judgment for not speedily concurring with them. *South.*

As in perfumes, compos'd with art and cost,

'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost,

Nor this part musk or civet can we call,

Or amber, but a rich *result* of all;

So the was all a sweet, whose every part,

In due proportion mix'd, proclaim'd the maker's art. *South.*

Buying of land is the *result* of a full and satiated  
pilot; men in trade seldom buy out money upon land,  
until their profit has brought in more than trade can  
employ. *South.*

3. Inference from premises.

These things are a *result* or judgment upon fact. *South.*

4. Resolve; decision. Improper.

Rude, passionate, and mistaken *results* have, at  
certain times, fallen from great assemblies. *South.*

**RESULTANCE.** *n. f.* [*resultance*, French.]

The act of *resulting*.

**RESUMABLE.** *adj.* [from *resume*.] What

may be taken back.

This was but an indulgence, and therefore

*resumable* by the victor, unless there intervened

any capitulation to the contrary. *South.*

**TO RESUME.** *v. a.* [*resumo*, Latin.]

1. To take back what has been given.

The sun, like this, from which our sight we have,

Gas'd on too long, *resumes* the light he gave. *South.*

So's not my love, how time *resumes*

The glory which he lent these flowers,

Though none should taste of their perfumes,

Yet must they live but some few hours:

Time, what we forbear, devour. *South.*

2. To take back what has been taken

away.

That opportunity,

Which then they had to take from 's, to *resume*

We have again. *South.*

There's *resum* what has been obtained fraudulently,

by surprise and upon wrong suggestions. *South.*

3. To take again.

He'll enter into glory and *resume* his seat. *South.*

At this, with look serene, he rais'd his head,

Reason *resum'd* her place and passion fled. *South.*

4. *Dryden* uses it with *again*, but improperly,

unless the re-emption be repeated.

To him our common grandfire of the main

Had giv'n to change his form, and chang'd, *resume*

again. *South.*

5. To begin again what was broken off;  
as, to resume a discourse.

**RESUMPTION.** *n. f.* [*resumption*, Fr.  
*resumptus*, Lat.] The act of resuming.

If there be any fault, it is the *resumption* or the  
dwelling too long upon his arguments. *South.*

The universal voice of the people seeming to call  
for some kind of *resumption*, the writers of these  
papers thought it might not be unreasonable to  
publish a discourse upon grants. *South.*

**RESUMPTIVE.** *adj.* [*resumptus*, Latin.]

Taking back.

**RESUPINATION.** *n. f.* [*resupino*, Latin.]

The act of lying on the back.

**TO RESURVEY.** *v. a.* [*re and survey*.]

To review; to survey again.

I have, with curious eye, o'erglanc'd the articles;

Appoint some of your council presently

To sit with us, once more with better heed

To *resurvey* them. *South.*

**RESURRECTION.** *n. f.* [*resurrection*,  
French; *resurrectum*, Latin.] Revival

from the dead; return from the grave.

The Sadducees were given, that they taught,

and preached through Jesus the *resurrection* from

the dead. *South.*

Nor after *resurrection* shall he stay

Longer on earth, than *resurrection* can appear

To his disciples. *South.*

He triumphs in his agonies, whilst the soul springs  
forward to the great object which the has a ways had  
in view, and leaves the body with an expectation of  
being reunited to her in a glorious and joyful *resur-*

*rection*. *South.*

Perhaps there was nothing ever done in all past

ages, and which was not a publick fact, so well

attested as the *resurrection* of Christ. *South.*

**TO RESUSCITATE.** *v. a.* [*resuscito*,  
Latin.] To stir up anew; to revive.

We have beasts and birds for dissections, though  
divers parts, which you account vital, be perished  
and taken forth, *resuscitating* of some that seem  
dead in appearance. *South.*

**RESUSCITATION.** *n. f.* [from *resuscitate*.]

The act of stirring up anew; the act of

reviving, or state of being revived.

Your very obliging manner of enquiring after

me, at your *resuscitation*, should have been sooner

answered, I instantly rejoice at your recovery. *South.*

**TO RETAIL.** *v. a.* [*retailer*, French.]

1. To sell in small quantities, in conse-

quence of selling at second hand.

All encouragement should be given to artificers;

and those, who make, should also vend and *retail*

their commodities. *South.*

2. To sell at second hand.

The sage dame,

By names of trade, *retails* each batter'd jade. *South.*

3. To tell in broken parts, or at second

hand.

He is furnish'd with no certainties,

More than he haply may *retail* from me. *South.*

Bound with triumphant girlands will I come,

And lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed,

To whom I will *retail* my conquest won,

And she shall be sole victress, Caesar's Caesar. *South.*

**RETAIL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sale by

small quantities, or at second hand.

The author, to prevent such a monopoly of sense,

is resolved to deal in it himself by *retail*. *South.*

We force a wretched trade by beating down the

sale,

And selling basely by *retail*. *South.*

**RETAILER.** *n. f.* [from *retail*.] One

who sells by small quantities.

From these particulars we may guess at the rest,

as *retailers* do of the whole piece, by taking a view

of its ends. *South.*

**TO RETAIN.** *v. a.* [*retineo*, Latin; *re-*  
*tiner*, French.]

## 1. To keep; not to lose.

Where is the patience now,  
That you so oft have boasted to retain? *Shakspeare.*  
Though th' offending part felt mortal pain,  
Th' immortal part its knowledge did retain. *Denb.*  
The vigour of this arm was never vain;  
And that my wonted prowess I retain, *Dryden.*  
Witness these heaps of slaughter.

A tomb and funeral honours I decreed;  
The place your armour and your name retains. *Dry.*  
Whatever ideas the mind can receive and con-  
template without the help of the body, it is rea-  
sonable to conclude, it can retain without the help  
of the body too. *Locke.*

## 2. To keep; not to lay aside.

Let me retain  
The name and all the addition to a king;  
The sway, beloved sons, be yours. *Shakspeare.*  
As they did not like to retain God in their know-  
ledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind. *Romans, i. 22.*

Be obedient, and retain  
Unalterably firm his love entire. *Milton.*  
Although they retain the word mandrake in the  
text, yet they retract it in the margin. *Bacon.*  
They who have retained painting in Germany,  
not having seen any of those fair reliques of anti-  
quity, have retained much of that barbarous meth-  
od. *Dryden.*

## 3. To keep; not to dismiss.

Receive him that is mine own bowels; whom  
I would have retained with me. *Philimon, xii. 13.*  
Hollow rocks retain  
The sound of blustering winds. *Milton.*

## 4. To keep in pay; to hire.

A Benedictine convent has now retained the most  
learned father of their order to write in its defence. *Addison.*

## To RETAIN. v. n.

## 1. To belong to; to depend on.

These betray upon the tongue no heat nor cor-  
rosiveness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat  
languid selfish retaining to littleness. *Byss.*  
In animals men's actions depend upon their living  
form, as well as that of mixture, and though they  
wholly seem to retain to the body, depart upon dis-  
solution. *Brown.*

## 2. To keep; to continue. Not in use.

Perhaps it should be remain.  
No more can impure man retain and move  
In the pure region of that worthy love,  
Than earthly substance can untouch'd aspire,  
And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Dennis.*

## RETAINER. n. s. [from retain.]

## 1. An adherent; a dependant; a hanger-on.

You now are mounted,  
Where powers are your retainers. *Shakspeare.*  
One darling inclination of mankind affect  
to be a retainer to religion, the spirit of opposition, that  
lived long before christianity, and can easily submit  
without it. *Swift.*

A combination of honest men would endeavour to  
extirpate all the profligate immoral retainers to each  
side, that have nothing to recommend them but an  
implicit submission to their leaders. *Addison.*

## 2. In common law, retainer signifieth a servant not mental nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his house; but only using or bearing his name or livery.

*Coswel.*  
3. The act of keeping dependants, or  
being in dependance.

By another law, the king's officers and farmers  
were to forfeit their places and holds, in case of  
unlawful retaining, or partaking in unlawful assem-  
blies. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

## To RETAKE. v. a. [re and take.] To take again.

A day shall be appointed, when the remonstrance  
should be retaken into consideration. *Clarendon.*

## To RETALIATE. v. a. [re and talia, Latin.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite: it may be used of good or evil.

It is very unlucky, to be obliged to retaliate the in-  
juries of authors, whose works are so soon forgot-  
ten, that we are in danger of appearing the first  
aggressors. *Swift.*

If a first minister of state had used me as you  
have done, retaliation would be thought a mark of  
courage. *Swift.*

## RETALIATION. n. s. [from retaliate.]

Requital; return of like for like.

They thought it no irreligion to prosecute the  
several retaliation or revenge; so that at the same  
time then outward man might be a saint, and then  
inward man a devil. *South.*

God, graciously becoming our debtor, takes what  
is done to others as done to himself, and by promise  
obliges himself to full retaliation. *Calamy's sermons.*

## To RETARD. v. a. [retardo, Latin; re- tarder, French.]

## 1. To hinder; to obstruct in swiftness of course.

How Iphitus with me, and Pelias  
Slowly secure, the one retarded was  
By feeble age, the other by a wound. *Denham.*

## 2. To delay; to put off.

Not kings nor nations  
One moment can retard th' appointed hour. *Dryd.*  
It is as natural to delay a letter at such a sea-  
son, as to retard a melancholy visit to a person one  
cannot relieve. *Pope.*

## To RETARD. v. n. To stay back.

Some years it hath also retarded, and come far  
later, than usually it was expected. *Brown.*

## RETARDATION. n. s. [retardation, Fr. from retard.] Hindrance; the act of delaying.

Out of this a man may devise the means of al-  
tering the colour of birds, and the retardation of  
hoary hairs. *Bacon.*

## RETARDER. n. s. [from retard.] Hinderer; obstructer.

This disputing way of enquiry, is so far from  
advancing science, that it is no inconsiderable re-  
tarder. *Glanville.*

## To REACH. v. n. [phæcan, Saxon.]

To force up something from the stom-  
ach. It is commonly written reach.

## RECKLESS. adj. [sometimes written wretchless, properly reckless. See RECKLESS.] Careless.

He struggles into breath, and cries for aid;  
Then helps in his mother's lap is laid;  
He creeps, he walks, and rising into man,  
Grudges their life from whence his own began;  
Rutledge of laws, affects to rule alone. *Dryden.*

## RETECTION. n. s. [retectus, Latin.] The act of discovering to the view.

This is rather a restoration of a body to its  
own colour, or a refection of its native colour, than  
a change. *Boyle.*

## RETENTION. n. s. [retention, French; retentio, from retentus, Latin.]

## 1. The act of retaining; the power of retaining.

No woman's heart  
So big to hold so much; they lack retention. *Shak.*  
A forward retention of custom, is a violent  
a thing as an innovation; and rever-  
ence too much old things, are but a retention to  
the new. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Retention and retentive faculty is that state of contraction in the solid parts, which makes them hold fast their proper contents. *Quincy.*

## 3. Memory.

The backward learner makes amends another  
way, supplying his want of docility with deeper  
and a more retentive retention. *South.*

Retention is the keeping of those simple ideas,  
which from sensation or reflection the mind hath  
received. *Locke.*

## 4. The act of withholding any thing.

His life I gave him, and did thereto add  
My love without retention or restraint;  
All his. *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.*

## 5. Custody; confinement; restraint.

I sent the old and miserable king,  
To some retention and appointed guard. *Shakspeare.*

## RETENTIVE. adj. [retentus, Latin; retentif, French.]

## 1. Having the power of retention.

It keepeth firmness in memory, and doth in  
that respect, although not feed the soul of man, yet  
help the retentive force of that stomach of the mind. *Hobbes.*

Have I been ever free, and must my house  
Be my retentive enemy, my gaol? *Shakspeare.*

From retentive cage  
When fullen Philomel escapes, her notes  
She varies, and of past imprisonment  
Sweetly complains. *Philips.*

In Tor nam fields the brethren with amaze  
Prick all their ears up, and forget to graze;  
Long Chancery-lane retentive rolls the found,  
And courts to courts return it round and round. *Pope.*

## 2. Having memory.

To remember a song or tune, our souls must  
be an harmony continually running over in a silent  
whisper those musical accents, which our retentive  
faculty is preserver of. *Glanville.*

## RETENTIVENESS. n. s. [from retentive.] Having the quality of retention.

RETICENCE. n. s. [reticence, French; reticentia, from reticeo, Latin.] Concealment by silence. *Diis.*RETICULAR. n. s. [reticulum, Lat.] A small net. *Diis.*

## RETICULAR. adj. [from reticulum, Lat.] Having the form of a small net.

## RETICULATED. adj. [reticulatus, Lat.] Made of network; formed with interstitial vacuities.

The intervals of the cavities, rising a little,  
make a pretty kind of reticulated work. *Woodward on Fossils.*

## RETIFORM. adj. [retiformis, Latin.] Having the form of a net.

The uveous coat and inside of the choroides are  
blackened, that the rays may not be reflected back-  
wards to confound the sight; and if any be by the  
retiform coat reflected, they are soon choaked in  
the black inside of the uvea. *Key.*

## RETINUE. n. s. [retinue, Fr.] A number attending upon a principal person; a train; a meiny.

Not only this your all-licens'd fool,  
But other of your insolent retinue,  
Do hourly carp and quarrel. *Shakspeare.*

What followers, what retinue can't thou gain,  
Or at thy heels the dizzy multitude,  
Longer than thou can't feed them on thy cost? *Milton.*

There appears  
The long retinue of a prosperous reign,  
A series of successful years. *Dryden.*

Neither pomp nor retinue shall be able to divert  
the great, nor shall the rich be relieved by the mul-  
titude of his treasures. *Rogers.*

## To RETIRE. v. n. [retirer, French.]

## 1. To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy.

The mind contracts herself, and shrinketh in,  
And to herself she gladly doth retire. *Dowden.*



The less I may be blest with her company, the more I will retire to God and my own heart.

King Charles.

Thou open'st wisdom's way,  
And giv'st access, though secret the retreat. Milton.  
The parliament dissolved, and gentlemen charged to retire to their country habitations. I' yeard.  
Perform'd what friendship, justice, truth require,  
What could he more, but decently retire? Swift.

## 2. To retreat from danger.

Set up the standard towards Zion, retire, say not.  
Jeremiah.

From each hand with speed retir'd,  
Where erst was thickest plac'd th' angelick throng. Milton.

## 3. To go from a publick station.

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,  
And from Britannia's publick posts retire,  
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys. Addison.

## 4. To go off from company.

The old fellow skuttled out of the room, and retired. Arbuthnot.

## 5. To withdraw for safety.

He, that had driven many out of their country, perished in a strange land, retiring to the Lacedemonians. 2 Mac. v.

## To RETIRE. v. a. To withdraw; to take away.

He brake up his court, and retired himself, his wife, and children, into a forest thereby. Sidney.  
He, our hope, might have retir'd his power,  
And driven into despair an enemy's hate. Shakespeare.  
I will thence retire me to my Milan. Shakespeare.  
There may be as great a variety in retiring and withdrawing men's conceits in the world, as in obtruding them. Bacon.

As when the sun is present all the year,  
And never doth retire his golden ray,  
Needs must the spring be everlasting there,  
And every season like the month of May. Davies.  
These actions in her closet, all alone,  
Retir'd within herself, she doth fulfill. Davies.  
After some slight skirmishes, he retired himself into the castle of Farnham. Clarendon.

Hydra-like, the fire  
Lifts up his hundred heads to aim his way;  
And scarce the wealthy can one half retire,  
Before he rushes in to share the prey. Dryden.

## RETIRE. n. f. [from the verb.]

### 1. Retreat; recession. Not in use.

I heard his praises in pursuit,  
But ne'er, till now, his scandal of retire. Shakespeare.  
Thou hast talk'd

Of sallies and retreats, of trenches, tents. Shakespeare.  
The battle and the retire of the English succours were the cause of the loss of that dutchy. Bacon.

### 2. Retirement; place of privacy. Not in use.

Yet all had heard, with audible lament  
Discovered soon the place of her retire. Milton.

## RETIR'D. part. adj. [from retire.]

### 1. Secret; private.

Language most shows a man; speak that I may see thee: it springs out of the most retir'd and inmost parts of us. Ben Jonson.

Some, accustomed to retired speculations, run natural philosophy into metaphysical notions and the abstract generalities of logic. Locke.

He was admitted into the most secret and retir'd thoughts and counsels of his royal master King William. Addison.

### 2. Withdrawn.

You find the mind in sleep retir'd from the senses, and of these motions made on the organs of sense. Locke.

## RETIR'DNESS. n. f. [from retired.] Solitude; privacy; secrecy.

Like one, who in her third widowhood doth profess  
Herself a nun, ty'd to a retir'dness,  
So affects my muse now a chaste talkativeness. Don.

How could he have the leisure and retir'dness of the cloister, to perform all those acts of devotion in, when the burden of the reformation lay upon his shoulders? Atterbury.

## RETIREMENT. n. f. [from retire.]

### 1. Private abode; secret habitation.

Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus for some time, and the residence of Tiberius for many years. Addison.

He has sold a small estate that he had, and has erected a charitable retirement, for ancient poor people to live in prayer and piety. Law.

### 2. Private way of life.

My retirement these tempted me to divert those melancholy thoughts. Denham's Dedication.

An elegant sufficiency, content,  
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,  
Progressive virtue, and approving heaven. Thomson.

### 3. Act of withdrawing.

Short retirement urges sweet return. Milton.

### 4. State of being withdrawn.

In this retirement of the mind from the senses, it retains a yet more incoherent manner of thinking, which we call dreaming. Locke.

## RETOLD. part. pass. of retell. Related or told again.

Whatever Harry Percy then had said  
At such a time, with all the rest retold,  
May reasonably die. Shakespeare.

Upon his dead corpse there was such misale  
By those Welchwomen done, as may not be  
Without much shame retold or spoken of. Shakespeare.

## To RETORT. v. a. [retortus, Latin.]

### 1. To throw back; to rebound.

His virtues, shining upon others,  
Heat them, and they retort that heat again  
To the first giver. Shakespeare.

### 2. To return any argument, censure, or incivility.

His proof will easily be retorted, and the contrary proved, by interrogating, shall the adulterer inherit the kingdom of God? if he shall, what need I, that am now exhorted to reform my life, return it? if he shall not, then certainly I, that am such, am none of the elect; for all, that are elect, shall certainly inherit the kingdom of God. Hammond.

He pass'd through hostile towns;  
And with retorted scorn he turn'd. Milton.

The respondent may show, how the opponent's argument is retorted against himself. Watts.

### 3. To come back.

It would be used how the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arch'd; or in a trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in some pipe that were sinuous. Bacon.

## RETORT. n. f. [retorte, French; retortum, Latin.]

### 1. A censure or incivility returned.

I said his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was, this is called the retort courteous. Shakespeare.

### 2. A chymical glass vessel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted.

In a laboratory, where the quick-silver is separated by fire, I saw an heap of sixteen thousand retorts of iron, every one of which costs a crown at the best hand from the iron furnaces in Corinthia. Brown's Travels.

Recent urine distilled yields a limpid water; and what remains at the bottom of the retort, is not acid nor alkaline. Arbuthnot.

## RETORT. n. f. [from retort.] One that retorts.

## RETORTION. n. f. [from retort.] The act of retorting.

## To RETO'SS. v. a. [re and toss.] To toss back.

Toss and toss the ball incessant flies. Pope.

## To RETOUCH. v. a. [retoucher, Fr.] To improve by new touches.

He furnished me with all the passages in Aristotle and Horace, used to explain the art of poetry by painting; which, if ever I retouch this essay, shall be inserted. Dryden.

Lintot, dull rogue! will think your price too much.

"Not, Sir, if you revise it and retouch." Pope.  
To RETR'CE. v. a. [retiacer, Fr.] To trace back; to trace again.

Then if the line of Turnus you retrace,  
He springs from Inachus of Argive race. Dryden.

## To RETRACT. v. a. [retractus, Lat. retraher, French.]

### 1. To recall; to recant.

Were I alone to pass the difficulties,  
Paris should ne'er retract what he hath done,  
Nor faint in the pursuit. Shakespeare.

If his subtilties could have satisfied me, I would as freely have retracted this charge of idolatry, as I ever made it. Stillingfleet.

### 2. To take back; to resume.

A great part of that time, which the inhabitants of the former earth had to spare, and whereof they made so ill use, was employed in making provisions for bread, and the excess of fertility, which contributed so much to their misfortunes, was retracted and cut off. Woodward's Natural History.

## To RETRACT. v. n. To unlay; to withdraw concession.

She will, and she will not, she grants, denies,  
Consents, retracts, advances, and then flies. Cowley.

## RETRACTATION. n. f. [retractatio, Latin.] Recantation; change of opinion declared.

These words are David's retractat. n. or laying down of a bloody and revengeful resolution. South.

## RETRACT. n. f. [from retract.]

### 1. Act of withdrawing something advanced, or changing something done.

They make bold with the duty, when they make him do and undo, go forward and backward by such countermarches and retractions, as we do not repute to the Almighty. Woodward.

### 2. Recantation; declaration of change of opinion.

There came into her head certain verses, which if she had had present commodity, she would have adjointed as a retractation to the other. Sidney.

### 3. Act of withdrawing a claim.

Other men's insatiable desire of revenge hath wholly beguiled both church and state, of the benefit of all my either retractions or concessions. King Charles.

## RETRACT. n. f. [retraite, French.]

### 1. Retreat. Obsolete.

The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concurrence unto him, and seeing the business past retreat, resolved to make on where the king was, and give him battle. Bacon.

### 2. [Retrait, French; ritratto, Italian.] A cast of the countenance. Obsolete.

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,  
Under the shadow of her even brows,  
Working bellgards and amorous retreats,  
And every one her own with grace endow'd. Spenser.

## RETRACT. n. f. [retraite, French.]

### 1. Act of retiring.

But beauty's triumph shall tim'd retreat,  
As hard a science to the fair as great. Pope.

### 2. State of privacy; retirement.

Here in the calm still mirror of retreat,  
I studid Shrewsbury the wise and great. Pope.

### 3. Place of privacy; retirement.

He built his son a house of pleasure, and spared no cost to make a delicious retreat. L'Estrange.

Holy retreat, sit hence no female thither  
Must dare approach, from the inferior reptile  
To woman, form divine. Prior.

### 4. Place

## 4. Place of security.

This place our dungeon, not our safe retreat  
Beyond his potent arm. *Milton.*

That pleasing shade they sought, a soft retreat  
From sudden April showers, a shelter from the heat. *Dryden.*

There is no such way to give defence to absurd  
doctrine, as to guard them round with lessons of  
obscure and undefined words, which yet make  
these retreats more like the dens of robbers, than  
the fortresses of fair warriors. *Locke.*

## 5. Act of retiring before a superior force.

Retreat is less than flight.

Honourable retreats are no ways inferior to brave  
charges; as having less of fortune, more of dis-  
cipline, and as much of valour. *Bacon.*

With dread of death to fling it out or foul retreat. *Milton.*

No thought of flight,  
None of retreats. *Milton.*

## To RETREAT. v. n. [from the noun.]

## 1. To go to a private abode.

Others more mild  
Retreated in a silent valley, sing  
Their own heroic deeds. *Milton.*

## 2. To take shelter; to go to a place of security.

## 3. To retire from a superior enemy.

## 4. To go back out of the former place.

The rapid currents drive  
Towards the retreative sea their furious tide. *Milton.*  
My subject does not oblige me to look after the  
water, or point to the place whereunto it is now  
retreated. *Woodward.*

Having taken her by the hand, he retreated  
with his eye fixed upon her. *Aburhot and Pope.*

## RETREATED part. adj. [from retreat]

Retired; gone to privacy.  
Others more mild  
Retreated in a silent valley, sing. *Milton.*

## To RETRENCH. v. a. [retrancher, French]

## 1. To cut off; to pare away.

The pruner's hand must quench  
Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts retrench. *Denham.*

Nothing can be added to the wit of Ovid's Me-  
tamorphoses; but many things ought to have been  
retrenched. *Dryden.*

We ought to retrench those superfluous expences  
to qualify ourselves for the exercise of charity. *Atterbury.*

## 2. To confine. Improper.

In some reigns, they are for a power and  
obedience that is unlimited, and in others, are  
for retrenching within the narrowest bounds, the  
authority of the princes, and the allegiance of the  
subject. *Addison's Freeholder.*

## To RETRENCH. v. n. To live with less

magnificence or expence.  
Can I retrench? yes, mighty well,  
Shrink back to my paternal cell,  
A little house, with trees a-row,  
And, like its master, very low. *Pope.*

## RETRENCHMENT. n. s. [retranchement, French; from retrench.]

## 1. The act of lopping away.

I had studied Virgil's design, his judicious man-  
agement of the figures, the sober retrenchments  
of his sense, which always leaves somewhat to  
gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge  
at pleasure. *Dryden's Dedication to Virgil.*

The want of vowels in our language has been  
the general complaint of our poetical authors, who  
nevertheless have made their retrenchments, and  
consequently encreased our former scarcity. *Addison.*

I would rather be an advocate for the retrench-  
ment, than the encrease of this charity. *Atterbury.*

## 2 Fortification.

## To RETRIBUTE. v. a. [retribuere, Lat.]

## retribuer, French] To pay back; to make repayment of.

Both the will and power to serve him are his upon  
so many scores, that we are unable to retribute,  
unless we do restore; and all the duties we can  
pay our Maker are lets properly requitals than restitu-  
tions. *Boyle.*

In the state of nature, a man comes by no arbitrary  
power to use a criminal, but only to retribute to  
him, so far as calm reason and conscience dictate,  
what is proportionate to his transgression. *Locke.*

## RETRIBUTER. n. s. [from retribute]

One that makes retribution.

## RETRIBUTION. n. s. [retribution, Fr. from retribute.] Repayment; return accommodated to the action.

The king thought he had not remunerated his  
people sufficiently with good laws, which evermore  
was his retribution for treasure. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

In good offices and due retributions, we may not  
be punishing and niggardly; it argues an ignoble  
mind, where we have wronged to huggle and dodge  
in the amends. *Hall.*

All who have their reward on earth, the fruits  
Of painful superstition, and blind zeal,  
Nought seeking but the praise of men, here find  
Fit retribution, empty as their deeds. *Milton.*

There is no nation, though plunged into never  
such gross idolatry, but has some awful sense of a  
deity, and a persuasion of a state of retribution to  
men after this life. *South.*

It is a strong argument for a state of retribution  
hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are  
very often unfortunate, and vicious persons pro-  
sperous. *Addison's Spectator.*

## RETRIBUTORY. } adj. [from retribute.]

## RETRIBUTIVE. } Repaying; making repayment.

Something strangely retributive is working. *Clarissa.*

## RETRIEVABLE. adj. [from retrieve.] That may be retrieved.

## To RETRIEVE. v. a. [retrouver, Fr.]

## 1. To recover; to restore.

By this conduct we may retrieve the publick  
credit of religion, reform the example of the age,  
and lessen the danger we complain of. *Rogers.*

## 2. To repair.

O reason! once again to thee I call;  
Accept my sorrow, and retrieve my fall. *Prior.*

## 3. To regain.

With late repentance now they would retrieve  
The bodies they forsook, and wish to live. *Dryden.*

Philomela's liberty retrieved,  
Cheers her sad soul. *Philips.*

## 4. To recall; to bring back.

If one, like the old Latin poets, came among  
them, it would be a means to retrieve them from  
their cold trivial conceits, to an imitation of their  
predecessors. *Boswell to Pope.*

## RETROACTION. n. s. Action backward.

## RETROCESSION. n. s. [retrocessum, Lat.] The act of going back.

## RETROCOPIATION. n. s. [retro and co-] Pollicition.

From the nature of this position, there ensueth  
a necessity of retrocopulation. *Brown.*

## RETROGRADATION. n. s. [retrograda-] The act of going backward.

As for the revolutions, stations, and retrograda-  
tions of the planets, observed constantly in most  
certain periods of time, sufficiently demonstrates,  
that their motions are governed by counsel. *Ray.*

## RETROGRADE. adj. [retrograde, Fr. retro and gradior, Latin.]

## 1. Going backward.

Princes, if they use ambitious means, should handle  
it so, as they be still progressive, and not retrograde. *Bacon.*

## 2. Contrary; opposite.

Your intent

In going back to school to Wittenberg,  
It is most retrograde to our desire. *Shakspeare.*

3. In astronomy, planets are retrograde, when, by their proper motion in the zodiac, they move backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs; as from the second degree of Aries to the first: but this retrogradation is only apparent and occasioned by the observer's eye being placed on the earth; for to an eye at the sun, the planet will appear always direct, and never either stationary or retrograde. *Harris.*

Their wandering course, now high, now low,  
then hid,

Progressive, retrograde, or standing still,  
In fix thou seest. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Two geometrick figures were display'd,  
One when direct, and one when retrograde. *Dryden.*

## To RETROGRADE. v. n. [retrograder, French; retro and gradior, Latin.] To go backward.

The race and period of all things here is to  
turn things more pneumatical and rare, and not  
to retrograde from pneumatical to that which is  
dense. *Bacon.*

## RETROGRESSION. n. s. [retro and gressus, Lat.] The act of going backwards.

The account, established upon the rise and de-  
scent of the stars, can be no reasonable rule unto  
distant nations, and by reason of their retrogression,  
but temporary unto any one. *Brown.*

## RETROMINGENCY. n. s. [retro and mingo, Latin.] The quality of staling backwards.

The last foundation was retromingency, or pissing  
backwards; for men observing both sexes to urinate  
backwards, or aversly between their legs, they  
might conceive there were feminine parts in both.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

## RETROMINGENT. adj. [retro and min-] Staling backward

By reason of the backward position of the fe-  
minine parts of quadrupeds, they can hardly admit  
the substitution of masculine generations, except it  
be in retromingents. *Brown.*

## RETROSPECT. n. s. [retro and specio, Lat.] Look thrown upon things behind or things past.

As you arraign his majesty by retrospect, so you  
condemn his government by second sight.

*Addison's Freeholder.*

## RETROSPECTION. n. s. [from retrospect.] Act or faculty of looking backwards.

Can't thou take delight in viewing  
This poor isle's approaching ruin,  
When thy retrospection vast  
Sees the glorious ages past?  
Happy nation were we blind,  
Or had only eyes behind. *Swift.*

## RETROSPECTIVE. adj. [from retrospect.] Looking backwards.

In vain the grave, with retrospective eye,  
Would from th' apparent what conclude the why.

## To RETURN. v. a. [retundo, Latin.] To blunt; to turn.

Covered with skin and hair keeps it warm, beings  
naturally a very cold part, and also to quench and  
dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt  
it, and retard the edge of any weapon. *Ray.*

## To RETURN. v. n. [retourner, French.]

1. To come again to the same place.  
Whoso rolleth a stone, it will return upon him.

*Proverbs, xxvi.*

On their embattled ranks the waves return. *Milnes.*

2. To come back to the same state.  
they returned out of bondage, it must be into a state of freedom. *Locke.*

3. To go back.  
I am in blood  
Steept in so far, that should I wade no more,  
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakespeare.*  
To return to the business in hand, the use of a little insight in those parts of knowledge, is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. *Locke.*

4. To make answer.  
The thing of courage,  
As you'd wish rage, with rage doth sympathize;  
And with an accent tun'd in self-same key,  
Returns to chiding fortune. *Shakespeare.*  
He said; and thus the queen of heaven return'd,  
Must I, oh Jove, in bloody wars contend? *Pope.*

5. To come back; to come again; to revisit.  
Thou to mankind  
Be good, and friendly still, and oft return. *Milton.*

6. After a periodical revolution, to begin the same again.  
With the year  
Seasons return, but not to me returns  
Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn. *Milton.*

7. To retort; to recriminate.  
If you are a malicious reader, you open upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. *Dryden.*

TO RETURN. *v. a.*  
1. To repay; to give in requital.  
Return him a trespass offering. *1 Samuel, vi. 3.*  
The Lord shall return thy wickedness upon thine own head. *1 Kings, ii. 44.*  
What peace can we return,  
But to our power, hostility, and hate? *Milton.*  
When answer none return'd, I let me down. *Milton.*

2. To give back.  
What counsel give ye to return answer to this people? *2 Chronicles.*

3. To send back.  
Reject not then what offer'd means, who knows  
But God hath set before us, to return thee  
Home to thy country and his sacred house? *Milton.*

4. To give account of.  
Probably one fourth part more died of the plague than are return'd. *Gravett's Bulls of Mortality.*

5. To transmit.  
Instead of a ship, he should levy money, and return the same to the treasurer for his majesty's use. *Clarendon.*

RETURN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]  
1. Act of coming back to the same place.  
The king of France to suddenly gone back!  
Something since his coming forth is thought of,  
That his return was now most necessary. *Shakespeare.*  
When forc'd from hence to view our parts in mourning;  
Takes little journey, and makes quick return. *Dryden.*

2. Retrogression.  
3. Act of coming back to the same state.  
At the return of the year, the king of Syria will come up. *1 Kings, xx. 22.*

4. Revolution; vicissitude.  
Weapons hardly fall under rule; yet even they, returns and vicissitudes: in ordinance was known in the city the Oxdracer in India, and is what the Macedonians call thunder and lightning. *Bacon's Essay.*

5. Repayment of price laid out in commodities for sale.  
As for any merchandize you have brought, ye shall have your return in merchandize or gold. *Bar 1.*

As to roots accelerated in their ripening, there is the high price that those things bear, and the swiftness of their returns; for, in some grounds,

a radish comes in a month, that in others will not come in two, and so make double returns. *Bacon.*

6. Profit; advantage.  
The fruit, from many days of recreation, is very little; but from those few hours we spend in prayer, the return is great. *Taylor.*

7. Remittance; payment from a distant place.  
Within these two months, I do expect return Of three three times the value of this bond. *Shakespeare.*

Brokers cannot have less money by them, than one twentieth part of their yearly returns. *Locke.*

8. Repayment; retribution; requital.  
You made my liberty your late request:  
Is no return due from a grateful breast?  
I grow impatient, till I find some way,  
Great officer, with greater to repay. *Dryden.*

Since these are some of the returns which we made to God after obtaining our successes, can we reasonably presume, that we are in the favour of God? *Atterbury.*

Nothing better becomes a person in a publick character, than such a publick spirit; nor is there any thing likely to procure him larger returns of esteem. *Atterbury.*

Return, like thee, our mistress bids us make,  
When from a foreign prince a gift her Britons take. *Pope.*

Ungrateful lord!  
Wouldst thou invade my life, as a return  
For proffer'd love? *Roscoe.*

9. Act of restoring or giving back; restitution.  
The other ground of God's sole property in any thing, is the gift, or rather the return of it made by man to God. *South.*

10. Relapse.  
This is breaking into a constitution to serve a present expedient, the remedy of an empirick, to stifle the present pain, but with certain prospect of sudden return. *Swift.*

11. [Return, French.]  
Either of the adjoining sides of the front of an house, or groundplot, is called a return side. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

Both these sides are not only returns, but parts of the front, and a stately tower in the midst of the front. *Bacon.*

12. Report; account.  
RETURN. *n. s.* *a. a.* Allowed to be reported back. *a. a.* law term.

It may be decided in that court where the verdict is return'd. *Hale.*

He shall have an attachment against the sheriff, directed to the coroner, and returnable into the king's bench. *Aspley.*

RETURNER. *n. s.* [from return.] One who pays or remits money.

The chapmen, that give highest for this, can make most profit by it, and those are the returners of our money. *Locke.*

RETURNLESS. *adj.* Admitting no return; irreparable.

But well knew the truth  
Of this thine own return, though all my friends,  
I knew as well should not have return'd ends. *Chapman.*

REVEL. *n. s.* The bailiff of a franchise or manour.

The revel, the miller, and the minding lady prove, speak in character. *Dryden.*

TO REVEAL. *v. a.* [revelo, Latin; reveler, Fr.]

1. To show; to discover; to lay open; to disclose a secret.

Be ashamed: speaking again that which thou hast heard, and revealing of secrets. *Ecclesi. xii. 23.*

Light was the wound, the prince's care unknown,  
She might not, would not yet reveal her own. *Wallis.*

The answer to one who asked what time was, *non regas intelligi*; that is, the more I think of time, the less I understand it; might persuade one, that time, which reveals all other things, is itself not to be discovered. *Locke.*

Thy throne is darkness in the abyss of light,  
A blaze of glory that forbids the sight;  
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,  
And search no further than thyself reveal'd. *Dryden.*

2. To impart from heaven.  
The sufferings of this life are not to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us. *Romans, viii. 18.*

REVEALER. *n. s.* [from reveal]

1. Discoverer; one that shows or makes known.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unseen, as a stable assent unto things evident, upon authority of the divine revelation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The lives of the revealers may be justly set over against the revelation, to find whether they agree. *Atterbury.*

2. One that discovers to view.

He brought a taper; the reveler light  
Expos'd both crime and criminal to sight. *Dryden.*

TO REVEIL. *v. n.* [Skinner derives it from *reveller*, French, to awake; Mr. Lye from *reveelen*, Dutch, to rove loosely about, which is much countenanced by the old phrase, *revel rout*.] To feast with loose and clamorous merriment.

My honey love,  
Will we return unto thy father's house,  
And revel it as bravely as the best. *Shakespeare.*

We'll keep no great ado—a friend or two.  
Tybalt being slain so late,  
It may be thought we held him carefully,  
Bring out kinsman, if we revel much. *Shakespeare.*

Antony, that revels long o' nights,  
I up. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

We shall have reveling to-night,  
I will assume thy part in some disguise. *Shakespeare.*

He can report you more odd tales  
Of our outlaw Robin Hood,  
That revel'd here in Sherwood,  
Though he never shot in his bow. *Ben Jonson.*

Were the doctrine new,  
That the earth mov'd, this day would make it true;  
For every part to dance and tread goes,  
They tread the air, and fall not when they roste. *Pompey.*

When'er I revel'd in the women's bow'rs;  
For first I sought her but at loose hours;  
The apples she had gather'd smelt most sweet. *Flour.*

REVEL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A feast with loose and noisy jollity.

Let them pinch th' unclean knight,  
And ask him, why, that hour of fairly revel,  
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread? *Shakespeare.*

They could do no less but, under your fair conduct,

Crave leave to view those ladies, and intreat  
An hour of revels with them. *Shakespeare.*

TO REVEL. *v. a.* [revello, Latin.] To retract; to draw back.

Those, who miscarry, escape by their flood, revealing the humours from their lungs. *Harvey.*

Venefaction in the left arm does more immediate reveal, yet the difference is minute.

Friend's History of Physics.

REVEL-ROUT. *n. s.*

1. A mob; an unlawful assembly of a rabble. *Ainsworth.*

2. Tumultuous festivity.

For his his minion, the revel-rout is done. *Roscoe.*

REVELATION. *n. s.* [from revelation, French.]

1. **Discovery; communication; communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven.**

When the divine *revelations* were committed to writing, the Jews were such scrupulous reverers of them, that they numbered even the letters of the Old Testament. *Dancy of Piety.*

As the gospel appears in respect of the law to be a clearer *revelation* of the mystical part, so it is a far more benign dispensation of the practical part. *Spratt.*

2. [*Revelations.*] The apocalypse; the prophecy of St. John, revealing future things.

**REVELLER. n. s.** [from *revel.*] One who feasts with noisy jollity.

Fairies black, grey, green, and white,  
You moonshine revellers attend your office. *Shak.*

Unwelcome revellers, whose lawless joy  
Pains the sage ear, and hurts the sober eye. *Pope.*

**REVELRY. n. s.** [from *revel.*] Loose jollity; festive mirth.

Forget this new-fall'n dignity,  
And fall into our rustic revelry. *Shakespeare.*

There let Hymen oft appear  
In saffron robe with taper clear,  
And pomp, and feast, and revelry,  
With mask and antic pageantry. *Milton.*

**To REVENGE. v. a.** [*revenger, revancher, Fr.*]

1. To return an injury.

Not unappeas'd, he paid the Stygian gata,  
Who leaves a brother to *revange* his fate. *Pope.*

2. To vindicate by punishment of an enemy.

If our hard fortune no compassion draws,  
The gods are just, and will *revange* our cause. *Dryden.*

3. To wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them. With the reciprocal pronoun, or in a passive sense.

Come, Antony and young Octavius,  
*Revange yourselves* alone on Cassius. *Shakespeare.*

It is a quarrel most unnatural,  
To be *reveng'd* on him that loveth thee. *Shakespeare.*

Northumberland slew thy father;  
And thine, lord Clifford; and you vow'd *revenge*;  
If I be not, here's he *reveng'd* on me! *Shakespeare.*

Edom hath *revenged himself* upon Judah. *Esaiel, xzv. 12.*

O Lord, visit me, and *revenge me* of my persecutors. *Jeremiah.*

Who shall come to stand against thee, to be *revenged* for the unrighteous man? *Wisdom, xii. 12.*

Your fury of a wife,  
Not yet content to be *reveng'd* on you,  
The agents of your passion will pursue. *Dryden.*

**REVENGE. n. s.** [*revanche, revanche, French.*]

1. Return of an injury.

May we, with the witness of a good conscience,  
pursue him with further *revenge*? *Shakespeare.*

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood,  
from the beginning of *revenges* upon the enemy. *Psalm, lxxviii. 42.*

Deformed persons are commonly even with nature; for as nature has done ill by them, so they do by nature; being void of natural affection, they have their *revange* of nature. *Bacon.*

What will not ambition and *revange* defend to? *Milton.*

The satyr in a rage  
Forgets his bus'nests is to laugh and like,  
And will of death and dire *revenges* write. *Dryden.*

Draco, the Athenian lawgiver, granted an impunity to any person that took *revange* upon an adulterer. *Broom.*

2. The passion of vengeance; desire of hurting one from whom hurt has been received.

Vol. II.

*Revenge* burn in them: for their dear causes  
Would, to the bleeding and the grim alarm,  
Excite the mortified man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. *Revenge* is an act of passion; vengeance of justice. Injuries are *revenged*, crimes are *avenged*. This distinction is perhaps not always preserved.

**REVENGEFUL. adj.** [from *revenge.*] Vindictive; full of revenge; full of vengeance.

May my hands  
Never brandish more *revengful* steel  
Over the glittering helmet of my foe. *Shakespeare.*

If thy *revengful* heart cannot forgive,  
Lo! here I lend thee this sharp-pointed sword,  
Which hide in this true breast. *Shakespeare.*

Into my borders now Jarbas falls,  
And my *revengful* brother scalds the walls. *Duncan.*

Repenting England; this *revengful* day,  
To Philip's manes did an off'ring bring. *Dryden.*

**REVENGEFULLY. adv.** [from *revengful.*] Vindictively.

He smil'd *revengfully*, and leap'd  
Upon the floor; thence gazing at the skies,  
His eye-balls fiery red, and glowing vengeance;  
Ood! I accuse you not. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

**REVENGER. n. s.** [from *revenge.*]

1. One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's injuries.

May be, that better reason will assuage  
The rash *revenger's* heat; words, well dispos'd,  
Have secret power to appease inflamed rage. *Spenser.*

I do not know,  
Wherefore my father should *revengers* want,  
Having a son and friends. *Shakespeare.*

So shall the great *revenger* ruinate  
Him and his line, by a dreadful fate. *Sandys.*

Morocco's monarch  
Had come in person, to have seen and known  
The injur'd world's *revenger* and his own. *Waller.*

2. One who punishes crimes.

What government can be imagined, without judicial proceedings? and what methods of judicature, without a religious oath, which supposes an omniscient being, as conscious to its falsehood or truth, and a *revenger* of perjury? *Bentley.*

**REVENGEMENT. n. s.** [from *revenge.*]

Vengeance; return of an injury.

It may dwell  
In her son's flesh to mind *revengement*,  
And be for all chaste dames an endless monument. *Spenser.*

By the perils of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such a one as travelleth in fear of *revengement*. *Raleigh.*

**REVENGINGLY. adv.** [from *revenging.*]

With vengeance; vindictively.

I've bely'd a lady,  
The princess of this country; and the air on't  
*Revengingly* assailes me. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

**REVENUE. n. s.** [*revenu, French.* Its accent is uncertain.] Income; annual profits received from lands or other funds.

They privacy find over unto theirs the *revenues* wherewith they are there maintained. *Spenser.*

She bears a duke's *revenue* on her back,  
And in her heart scorns out poverty. *Shakespeare.*

Only I retain  
The name and all th' addition to a king;  
The *revenue*, *revenue*, beloved sons, be yours. *Shakespeare.*

Many offices are of so small *revenue*, as not to furnish a man with what is sufficient for the support of his life. *Temple.*

If the women could have been contented with golden eggs, the might have kept that *revenue* on still. *L'Estrange.*

His vassals easy, and the owner blest,  
They pay a tribute, and enjoy the rest.

Not to mention the *revenues* are paid;  
The peasant's faults are on the master laid. *Swift.*

When men grow great from their *revenue* spent,  
And fly from battle into parliament. *Young.*

**To REVERBERATE. v. a.** [*reverbero, Lat.*] To resound; to reverberate. Not in use.

Reserve thy fate, with better judgment check  
This hideous rashness: *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The youngest daughter does not love thee least;  
Nor are those empty hearted, whose loud found  
*Reverbs* no hollowness. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**REVERBERANT. adj.** [*reverberans, Lat.*]

Resounding; beating back. The reading in the following passage should be, I think, *reverberant*.

Hollow your name to the *reverberate* hills,  
And make the tabling gossip of the air  
Cry out, O! *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

**To REVERBERATE. v. a.** [*reverbero, Latin; reverberer, French.*]

1. To beat back.

Nor doth he know them for aught,  
Till he behold them formed in th' applause  
Where they're extended; which, like an arch, *reverberates*

The sound again. *Shakespeare.*

As the light of the eye is like a glass, so is the ear a sinuous cave, with a hard bone, to stop and *reverberate* the sound. *Bacon.*

As we, to improve the nobler kinds of fruits,  
are at the expense of walls to receive and *reverberate* the faint rays of the sun, so we, by the help of a good soil, equal the production of warmer countries. *Swift.*

2. To heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

Crocus martis, that is steel corroded with vinegar or sulphur, and after *reverberated* with fire, the loadstone will not attract. *Brown.*

**To REVERBERATE. v. n.**

1. To be driven back; to bound back.

The rays of royal majesty *reverberated* so strongly upon Villerio, that they dispelled all clouds. *Europe.*

2. To resound.

Start  
And echo with the clamour of thy drum,  
And ev'n an hard a drum is ready brad'd,  
That shall *reverberate* all as well as thine. *Shakespeare.*

**REVERBERATION. n. s.** [*reverberation, French; from reverberate.*] The act of beating or driving back.

To the reflection of visibles, small glasses suffice; but to the *reverberation* of audibles, are required greater spaces. *Bacon.*

The first repetitions follow very thick; for two parallel walls beat the sound back on each other, like the several *reverberations* of the same image from two opposite looking-glasses. *Addison.*

**REVERBERATORY. adj.** [*reverberatoire, French.*] Returning; beating back.

Good time may be made of all kinds of hints, but they are hard to burn, except in a *reverberatory* kiln. *Mason.*

**To REVERSE. v. a.** [*reverser, French; reverser, Lat.*] To reverence; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe.

An emperor often stamped on his coins the face or ornaments of his colleague, and we may suppose Lucius Verus would omit no opportunity of doing honour to Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather *reversed*, as his father, than treated as his partner in the empire. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

Love shall again *reverse* your power,  
And rise a swan, or fall a show'r. *Prior.*

Taught 'em how clemency made power *reverse*,  
And that the prince below'd was truly *reverse*. *Prior.*

**REVERENCE. n. s.** [*reverence, French; reverentia, Latin.*]

1. Veneration; respect; awful regard.

When

When quarrels and factions are carried openly, it is an *reversion* of government is lost.

Bacon's *Essays*.

Higher of the genial bed,  
And with mysterious *reverence* I deem.

Milton.

In your prayers, use reverent postures and the lowliest gestures of humility, remembering that we speak to God, in our *reverence* to whom we cannot exceed.

Taylor.

A poet cannot have too great a *reverence* for readers.

Dryden.

The fear, acceptable to God, is a filial fear; an awful *reverence* of the divine nature, proceeding from a just esteem of his perfections, which produce in us an inclination to his service, and an unwillingness to offend him.

Rogers.

## 2. Act of obeisance; bow; courtesy.

Now lies he there,

And none so poor to do him *reverence*.

Shakespeare.

He lod her easily forth,

Where Godfrey sat among his lords and peers,

She *reverence* did, then blush'd as one dismay'd.

Fairfax.

Had not men the hoary heads *rever'd*,

Or boys paid *reverence* when a man appear'd,

Both must have dy'd.

Dryden's *Juvenal*.

Up starts the beldam,

And *reverence* made, accosted thus the queen.

Dryden.

The monarch

Commands into the court the beautiful Emily:

So call'd, she came; the senate role and paid

Becoming *reverence* to the royal maid.

Dryden.

## 3. Title of the clergy.

Many now in health

Shall drop their blood, in approbation

Of what your *reverence* shall incite us to.

Shakespeare.

## 4. Petential title of a father.

O my dear father! let this kiss

Repair those violent harms, that my two sisters

Have in thy *reverence* made.

Shakespeare.

## To REVERENCE. v. a. [from the noun.]

To regard with reverence; to regard

with awful respect.

Those that I *reverence*, those I fear, the wife;

At fools I laugh, not fear them.

Shakespeare.

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules

To loathsome sickness, worthily since they

God's image did not *reverence* in themselves.

Milton.

He slew Aetion, but despoil'd him not;

Nor in his hate the funeral rites forgot;

Aim'd as he was, he sent him whole below,

And *reverenc'd* thus the manes of his foe.

Dryden.

As his goodness will forbid us to dread him as

slaves, so his majesty will command us to *reverence*

him as sons.

Rogers.

He presents every one so often before God in his

prayers, that he never thinks he can deem *reverence*,

or serve those enough, for whom he im-

plores so many merits from God.

Lavo.

## REVERENCER. n. s. [from reverence.]

One who regards with reverence.

The Athenians, quite sunk in their affairs, had

little commerce with the rest of Greece, and were

become great *reverencers* of crowned heads.

Swift.

## REVEREND. adj. [reverend, French; reverendus, Latin.]

## 1. Venerable; deserving reverence; enforcing respect by his appearance.

Let his lack of years be no impediment, to let

him lack a *reverend* estimation.

Shakespeare.

*Reverend* and grave senators.

Onias, who had been high priest, *reverend* in

conversation, and gentle in condition, prayed for the

Jews.

2 Macc. xv. 12.

A pious priest was of the pilgrim train,

An *reverend* and religious man,

His eyes diffus'd a venerable grace,

His charity itself was in his face.

Dryden.

A *reverend* fire among them came,

Who preach'd conversion and repentance.

Milton.

And old man! to here consist he stands.

Pope.

## 2. The honorary epithet of the clergy.

We stile a clergyman, *reverend*; a bishop, right *reverend*; an archbishop, most *reverend*.

## REVERENT. adj. [reverens, Latin.]

Humble; expressing submission; testifying veneration.

They forthwith to the place  
Repairing where he judg'd them, prostrate fell  
Before him *reverent*.

Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

Meet then the senior, far renown'd for sense,  
With *reverent* awe, but decent confidence.

Pope.

## REVERENTIAL. adj. [reverentielle, French; from reverent.]

Expressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.

That oaths made in *reverential* fear

Of love and his wrath may any forswear.

Donne.

The least degree of contempt weakens religion;

it properly consisting in a *reverential* esteem of

things sacred.

South.

The reason of the institution being forgot, the

after-ages perverted it, supposing only a *reverential*

gratitude paid to the earth as the common parent.

Woodward's *Natural History*.

All look up, with *reverential* awe,

At crimes that 'scape, or triumph o'er the law.

Pope.

## REVERENTIALLY. adv. [from reverential.]

With show of reverence.

The Jews, *reverentially* declining the situation

of their temple, place their beds from North to

South.

Brown.

## REVERENTLY. adv. [from reverent.]

Respectfully; with awe; with reverence.

Chide him for faults, and do it *reverently*.

Shakespeare.

His disciples hego.

By their great master sent to preach him every where,

Most *reverently* receiv'd.

Dryden.

To nearest ports their shatter'd ships repair,

Where by our dreadful cannon they lay aw'd;

So *reverently* men quit th' open air,

When thunder speaks the angry gods abroad.

Dryden.

Then down with all thy boasted volumes, down;

Only reserve the sacred one.

I now, *reverently* low,

Make thy *reverent* knowledge bow:

To look to new'n he wind to all below.

Prior.

## REVERE. n. s. [from reverse.]

One who venerates; one who reveres.

When the divine revelations were committed

to writings, the Jews were such scrupulous *reverers*

of them, that it was the business of the Majorites,

to number not only the sections and lines, but even

the words and letters of the Old Testament.

Government of the Tongue.

## REVERSAL. n. s. [from reverse.]

Change of sentence.

The king, in the *reversal* of the attainders of

his partakers, had his will.

Bacon's *Henry VII.*

## To REVERSE. v. a. [reversus, Latin.]

1. To turn upside down.

A pyramid *reversed* may stand upon his point, if

balanced by admirable skill.

Temple's *Myccillanus*.

2. To overturn; to subvert.

These now controul a wretched people's fate,

These can divide, and these *reverse* the state.

Pope.

3. To turn back.

Michael's sword stay'd not;

But with swift wheel *reverse*, deep entering shar'd

Satan's right side.

Milton.

4. To contradict; to repeal.

Better it was in the eye of his understanding,

that sometime an erroneous sentence definitive

should prevail, till the same authority, perceiving

such oversight, might afterwards correct or *reverse*

it, than that strifes should have respite to

grow, and not come speedily unto some end.

Hooker's *Preface*.

A decree was made, that they had forfeited their liberties; and albeit they made great moans, yet could they not procure this sentence to be *reversed*.

Hayward.

Death, his doom which I  
To mitigate thus plead, not to *reverse*,  
To better life shall yield him.

Milton.

Though grace may have *reversed* the condemn-

ing sentence, and sealed the sinner's pardon before

God, yet it may have left no transcript of that par-

don in the sinner's breast.

South.

Those seem to do best, who, taking useful hints

from facts, carry them in their minds to be judged

of, by what they shall find in history to confirm or

*reverse* these imperfect observations.

Locke.

5. To turn to the contrary.

These plain characters we rarely find,  
Though strong the bent, yet quick the turns of

mind;  
Or puzzling contraries confound the whole,  
On affectations quite *reverse* the soul.

Pope.

6. To put each in the place of the other.

With what tyranny custom governs men! it

makes that reputable in one age, which was a vice

in another, and *reverses* even the distinctions of

good and evil.

Rogers.

7. To recall; to renew. Obsolete.

Well knowing true all he did rehearse,  
And to his fresh remembrance did *reverse*

The ugly view of his deformed crimes.

Spenser.

To REVERSE. v. n. [revertens, reversus, Latin.]

To return.

Spenser.

REVERSE. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Change; vicissitude.

The strange *reverse* of fate you see;  
I pity'd you, now you may pity me.

Dryden.

By a strange *reverse* of things, Justinian's law,

which for many ages was neglected, does now ob-

tain, and the Theodosian code is in a manner an-

tiquated.

Baker.

2. A contrary; an opposite. This is a

sense rather colloquial than analogous.

Count Tariff appeared the *reverse* of Goodman

Faith.

Addison.

The performances, to which God has annexed the

promises of eternity, are just the *reverse* of all the

pursuits of knie.

Rogers.

3. [Revers, Fr.] The side of the coin

on which the head is not impressed.

As the Romans set down the image and inscrip-

tion of the consul, afterward of the emperor on the

one side, so they changed the *reverse* always upon

new events.

Candem.

Our guard upon the royal side,  
On the *reverse* our beauty's pride.

Waller.

Several *reverses* are owing to be the representa-

tions of antique figures. Addison in *Ancient Medals*.

REVERSIBLE. adj. [reversibile, French; from reverse.]

Capable of being re-

versed.

REVERSION. n. s. [reversion, French; from reverse.]

1. The state of being to be possessed after

the death of the present possessor.

As were our England in *reversion* his,

And he our subjects next degree in hope.

Shakespeare.

A life in *reversion* is not half so valuable, as that

which may at present be entered on.

Hammond.

2. Succession to; right of succession to.

He was very old, and had out-lived most of his

friends, many persons of quality being dead, who

had, for recompence of services, procured the *re-*

version of his office.

Clarendon.

Upon what ground can a man promise himself a

future repentance, who cannot promise himself a

future life, whose life depends upon his breath, and

is so retained to the present, that it cannot figure

to itself the *reversion* of the very next minute?

South's *Sermons*.

So many candidates there stand for wit,

A place at court is scarce so hard to get;

11



To vain they crowd each other at the door;  
For 'e'en *reversions* are all begg'd before. *Dryden.*  
Fame's a *reversion* in which men take place,  
O late *reversion*! at their own decease. *Young.*

**REVERSIONARY.** *adj.* [from *reversion*.] To be enjoyed in succession.

There are multitudes of *reversionary* patents and *reversionary* promises of preferments. *Arbutnot.*

**TO REVERT.** *v. a.* [*reverso*, Latin.]

1. To change; to turn to the contrary.

Wretched her subjects, gloomy sits the queen,  
Till happy chance *revert* the cruel scene;  
And aplit folly, with her wild retort  
Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court. *Prior.*

2. To reverberate.

The stream boils  
Around the stone, or from the hollow'd bank  
*Reverted* plays in undulating flow. *Thomson.*

**TO REVERT.** *v. n.* [*revertir*, old Fr.]

To return; to fall back.

My arrows,  
Too slightly timbred for so loud a wind,  
Would have *reverted* to my bow again. *Shakspeare.*  
If his tenant and patentee shall dispose of his  
gift without his kingly assent, the land shall *revert*  
to the king. *Bacon.*

**REVERT.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Return; recurrence. A musical term.

Hath not musick her figures the same with rhetoric?  
what is a *revert* but her antistrophe?  
*Peacock on Musick.*

**REVERTIBLE.** *adj.* [from *revert*.] Returnable.

**REVERY.** *n. s.* [*reversie*, Fr.] Loose musing; irregular thought.  
*Revery* is when ideas float in our mind, without any reflection or regard of the understanding. *Locke.*

If the minds of men were laid open, we should see but little difference between that of the wise man and that of the fool; there are infinite *reveries* and numberless extravagancies pass through both. *Addison.*

I am really so far gone, as to take pleasure in *reveries* of this kind. *Pope.*

**TO REVEST.** *v. a.* [*revestir*, *revêtir*, Fr. *revestio*, Latin.]

1. To clothe again.

Her, natheless,  
Th' enchanter finding fit for his intents,  
Did thus *revest*, and deckt with due habiliments. *Spenser.*

When thou of life renewest the seeds,  
The withered fields *revest* their cheerful weeds. *Watson.*

2. To reinvest; to vest again in a possession or office.

**REVESTIARY.** *n. s.* [*revestiaire*, French; from *revestio*, Latin.] Place where dresses are repositied.

The effectual power of words the Pythagoreans extolled; the impious Jews ascribed all miracles to a name, which was engraved in the *revestuary* of the temple. *C Camden's Remains.*

**REVICTION.** *n. s.* [*revictum*, Latin] Return to life.

If the Rabines prophecy succeed, we shall conclude the days of the phenix, not in its own, but in the last and general flames, without all hope of *reviction*. *Brown.*

**TO REVICTUAL.** *v. a.* [*re and victual*.] To stock with victuals again.

It hath been objected, that I put into Ireland, and spent much time there, taking care to *revictual* myself, and none of the rest. *Raleigh's Apology.*

**TO REVIEW.** *v. a.* [*re and view*.]

1. To look back.

So swift he flies, that his *reviewing* eye  
Has lost the chafers, and his ear the cry. *Denham.*

2. To see again.

I shall *review* Sicilia; for whose sight  
I have a woman's longing. *Shakspeare.*

3. To consider over again; to re-examine.

Segrais says, that the *Æneis* is an imperfect work, and that death prevented the divine poet from *reviewing* it, and, for that reason, he had condemned it to the fire. *Dryden.*

4. To retrace.

Shall I the long laborious scene *review*,  
And open all the wounds of Greece anew? *Pope.*

5. To survey; to overlook; to examine.

**REVIEW.** *n. s.* [*revue*, French; from the verb.] Survey; re-examination.

He with great indifference considered his *reviews* and subsequent editions. *Fell.*

We make a general *review* of the whole work, and a general *review* of nature; that, by comparing them, their full correspondency may appear. *Burnet's Theory of the Earths.*

The works of nature will bear a thousand views and *reviews*; the more narrowly we look into them, the more occasion we shall have to admire. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

**TO REVILE.** *v. a.* [*re and vile*.] To reproach; to vilify; to treat with contumely.

Asked for their paps by every squib,  
That list at will them to *revile* or snib. *Spenser.*  
I read in's looks  
Matter against me; and his eye *revild*  
Me as his abject object. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

Fear not the reproach of men, neither be afraid of their *revilings*. *Isaiah li. 7.*  
She still beareth him an invincible hatred, *revileth* him to his face, and railleth at him in all companies. *Swift.*

**REVILE.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Reproach; contumely; exprobration.

Nor used, but elegant.  
I heard thee in the garden, and of thy voice  
Afraid, being naked, hid myself.—To whom  
The gracious Judge, without *revile*, reply'd. *Milton.*

**REVILER.** *n. s.* [from *revile*] One who reviles; one who treats another with contumelious terms.

The bitterest *revilers* are often half witted people. *Government of the Tongue.*

**REVILINGLY.** *adv.* [from *revile*.] In an opprobrious manner; with contumely.

The love I bear to the civility of expression will not suffer me to be *revilingly* abroad. *Mum.*

**REVIVAL.** *n. s.* [from *revive*.] Review; re-examination.

The *revival* of these letters has been a kind of examination of conscience to me; so fairly and faithfully have I set down in them the undisguised state of the mind. *Pope.*

**TO REVISE.** *v. a.* [*revissus*, Latin.] To review; to overlook.

Lintot will think your price too much;  
Not, Sir, if you *revise* it, and retouch. *Pope.*

**REVISE.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Review; re-examination.

The author is to be excused, who never, in regard to his eye and other impediments, gives himself the trouble of corrections and *revisions*. *Bayle.*

2. Among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected.

His sundry them sheet by sheet when printed,  
and surveying the *revisions*. *Fell.*

**REVISER.** *n. s.* [*reviseur*, French; from *revise*.] Examiner; superintendent.

**REVISION.** *n. s.* [*revision*, French; from *revise*.] Review.

**TO REVISIT.** *v. a.* [*re and visit*, French; *revisto*, *revisto*, Latin.] To visit again.

Then I *revist* safe,  
And feel thy for reign vital lamp; but thou  
*Revist* not these eyes, that rowl in vain  
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn. *Milton.*

Let the pale fire *revist* Thebes, and bear  
These pleasing orders to the tyrant's ear. *Pope.*

**REVIVAL.** *n. s.* [from *revive*.] Recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity; recall to life.

**TO REVIVE.** *v. n.* [*revivre*, French; *revivis*, Latin.]

1. To return to life.

The Lord heard Elijah, and the soul of the child came unto him again, and he *revived*. *1 Kings, xvii. 22.*

So he dies;  
But soon *revives*; death over him no power  
Shall long usurp. *Milton.*

2. To return to vigour or fame; to rise from languor, oblivion, or obscurity.

I *revive*  
At this last fight, assur'd that man shall live. *Milton.*

**TO REVIVE.** *v. a.*

1. To bring to life again.

Spot more delicious, than those gardens feign'd  
Of *reviv'd* Adonis. *Milton.*

2. To raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion.

Noise of arms, or view of martial guise,  
Might not *revive* desire of knightly exercise. *Spenser.*

3. To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory.

The memory is the power to *revive* again in our minds those ideas, which after imprinting have been laid aside out of sight. *Locke.*

The mind has a power in many cases to *revive* perceptions, which it has once had. *Locke.*

4. To quicken; to rouse.

I should *revive* the soldiers hearts;  
Because I ever found them as myself. *Shakspeare.*

What first *Æneas* in this place beheld,  
*Reviv'd* his courage, and his fear expell'd. *Dryden.*

Old *Egeus* only could *revive* his son,  
Who various changes of the world had known. *Dryden.*

5. To recomfort; to restore to hope.

God lighten our eyes, and give us a little *reviving* in our bondage. *Ezra, ix. 8.*

6. To bring again into notice.

He'll use me as he does my betters,  
Publish my life, my will, my letters,  
*Revive* the libels born to die,  
Which *Pope* must bear as well as I. *Swift.*

7. [In chymistry.] To recover from a mixed state.

**REVIVER.** *n. s.* [from *revive*.] That which invigorates or revives.

**TO REVIVIFICATE.** *v. a.* [*revivifier*, French; *re and vivifico*, Latin.] To recall to life.

**REVIVIFICATION.** *n. s.* [from *revivificate*.] The act of recalling to life.

As long as an infant is in the womb of its parent, so long are these medicines of *revivification* in preparing. *Spectator.*

**REVIVISCENCY.** *n. s.* [*revivifico*, *reviviscentia*, Latin.] Renewal of life.

Scripture makes mention of a *reviviscency* of all things at the end of the world. *Burnet.*

**REVIVION.** *n. s.* [*revivion*, French; *re and vivion*.] Return to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord.

3 T s

She that should all parts to rannion bow,  
 But that had all magnetic force alone,  
 To draw and fasten sundry parts in one. *Deane.*  
**TO REVOLUTE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *volvite*.]

1. To join again; to make one whole a second time; to join what is divided.

By this match the line of Charles the Great  
 Was reunited to the crown of France. *Shakespeare.*

2. To reconcile; to make those at variance one.

**TO REUNITE.** *v. n.* To cohere again.  
**REVOCABLE.** *adj.* [*revocable*, French;  
*revoco*, *revocabilis*, Latin.]

1. That may be recalled.

Howsoever you shew bitterness, do not act any  
 thing that is not *revocable*. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. That may be repealed.

**REVOCABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *revocable*.]  
 The quality of being revocable.

**TO REVOCATE.** *v. a.* [*revoco*, Latin.] To  
 recall; to call back.

His successor, by order, nullifies  
 Many his patents, and did *revocate*  
 And re-assume his liberalities. *Daniel's Civil War.*

**REVOCATION.** *n. f.* [*revocation*, French;  
*revocatio*, Latin.]

1. Act of recalling.

One, that saw the people bent for the *revocation*  
 of Calvin, gave him notice of their affection. *Hooker.*

2. State of being recalled.

Elisiana's king commanded Chenandra to tell  
 him that he had received advice of his *revocation*.  
*Havel's Pocal Porphy.*

3. Repeal; reversal.

A law may cease to be in force, without an ex-  
 press *revocation* of the lawgiver. *White.*  
 If a grievance be inflicted on a person, he may  
 appeal; it is not necessary to pray a *revocation* of  
 such a grievance. *Ayliffe.*

**TO REVOCUE.** *v. a.* [*revocuer*, French;  
*revoco*, Latin.]

1. To repeal; to reverse.

When we abrogate a law, as being ill made, the  
 whole cause for which it was made still remaining,  
 do we not herein *revocue* our very own deed, and up-  
 braid ourselves with folly, yea all that were makers  
 of it with oversight and error? *Hooker.*

What reason is there, but that those grants and  
 privileges should be *revoked*, or reduced to the first  
 intention? *Spenser.*

Without my Aurengzebe I cannot live;  
*Revocue* his doom, or else my sentence give. *Dryden.*

2. To check; to repress.

She strove their sudden rages to *revocue*,  
 That at the last suppressing fury mad,  
 They 'gan abate. *Spenser.*

3. To draw back.

Shame were to *revocue*  
 The forward footing for an hidden shade. *Spenser.*

Seas are troubled, when they do *revocue*  
 Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Davies.*

**REVOKEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *revocue*.] Re-  
 vocation; repeal; recall. Little in  
 use.

Let it be nois'd,  
 That through our intercession this *revokement*  
 And pardon come. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

**TO REVOLTE.** *v. a.* [*revolter*, French;  
*revoltare*, Italian.]

1. To fall off from one to another. It  
 denotes something of pravity or rebel-  
 lion.

All *revolte* from me, and turn to him.  
*Shakespeare.*

Contented counties do *revolte*,  
 And quarrel with obedience. *Shakespeare.*

People hath a *revolting* and a rebellious  
 They are *revolte* and gone. *Tempest, v. 33.*

2. To change. Not in use.

You are already love's firm votary,  
 And cannot teach *revolve* and change your mind.  
*Shakespeare.*

**REVOLTE.** *n. f.* [*revolte*, French; from  
 the verb.]

1. Desertion; change of sides.

He was greatly strengthened, and the enemy as  
 much enfeebled by daily *revolts*. *Raleigh.*

If all our levies are made in Scotland or Ireland,  
 may not those two parts of the monarchy be too  
 powerful for the rest, in case of a *revolt*?  
*Addison's State of the War.*

2. A revolter; one who changes sides.  
 Not in use.

You ingrate *revolts*,  
 You bloody Neros, ripping up the womb  
 Of your dear mother England. *Shakespeare.*

3. Gross departure from duty.

Your daughter hath made a gross *revolt*;  
 Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes  
 To an extravagant and wheeling stranger. *Shakespeare.*

**REVOLTED.** *part.* [from *revolte*.] Hav-  
 ing swerved from duty.

Thou sing'st ha'st maintain'd  
 Against *revolted* multitudes the cause of truth.  
*Milton.*

**REVOLTER.** *n. f.* [from *revolte*.] One  
 who changes sides; a deserter; a rene-  
 gade

Fair honour that thou dost thy God, in trusting  
 He will accept thee to defend his cause,  
 A murderer, a *revolter*, and a robber. *Milton.*

He was not a *revolter* from the truth, which  
 he had once embraced. *Asterbury's Sermons.*

Those, who are negligent or *revolters*, shall pe-  
 nish. *Swift.*

**TO REVOLVE.** *v. n.* [*revolve*, Latin.]

1. To roll in a circle; to perform a revo-  
 lution.

They do not *revolve* about any common centre.  
*Chrys.*

If the earth *revolve* thus, each house near the  
 equator must move a thousand miles an hour.  
*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Each *revolving* year,

The teeming ewes a triple offspring bear. *Pope.*

2. To fall back.

On the desolation of an appeal, the jurisdiction  
 does *revolve* to the judge *quo*.  
*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**TO REVOLVE.** *v. a.* [*revolve*, Latin.]

1. To roll any thing round.

'Then in the East her turn she shines,  
*Revolve*'d on heav'n's great axis. *Milton.*

2. To consider; to meditate on.

You may *revolve* what tales I told you  
 Of courts, of princes, of the tricks of war.  
*Shakespeare.*

**REVOLUTION.** *n. f.* [*revolution*, French;  
*revolutio*, Latin.]

1. Course of any thing which returns to  
 the point at which it began to move.

On their orbs impose  
 Such reflex *revolution*, day by day  
 Repeated. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They will be taught the diurnal *revolution* of  
 the heavens. *Watts.*

2. Space measured by some revolution.

At certain *revolutions* are they brought,  
 And feel by turns the bitter change. *Milton.*

Meteors have no more time allowed them for  
 their mounting, than the short *revolution* of a day.  
*Dryden.*

The Persian wept over his army, that within the  
*revolution* of a single age, not a man would be left  
 alive. *Watts.*

3. Change in the state of a government or  
 country. It is used among us for the  
 change produced by the admis-  
 sion of king William and queen Mary.  
 The late *revolution*, justified by its necessity, and  
 the good it had produced, will be a lasting answer.  
*Deane.*

for the change produced by the admis-  
 sion of king William and queen Mary.

The late *revolution*, justified by its necessity, and  
 the good it had produced, will be a lasting answer.  
*Deane.*

4. Rotation; circular motion.

5. Motion backward.

Fear

Comes thrund'ring back with dreadful *revolution*  
 On my defenceless head. *Milton.*

**TO REVOMIT.** *v. a.* [*revomir*, French;  
*re* and *vomit*.] To vomit; to vomit  
 again.

They might cast it up, and take more, vomit-  
 ing and *revomiting* what they drink. *Hakewill.*

**REVULSION.** *n. f.* [*revulsion*, Fr. *revulsus*,  
 Lat.] The act of revelling or drawing  
 humours from a remote part of the  
 body.

Derivation differs from *revulsion* only in the  
 measure of the distance, and the force of the  
 medicines used: if we draw it to some very re-  
 mote or contrary part, we call it *revulsion*; if only  
 to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means,  
 we call it derivation. *Wissman's of Tumours.*

There is a way of *revulsion* to let blood in an  
 adverse part. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I had heard of some strange cures of frenzies, by  
 casual applications of fire to the lower parts, which  
 seems reasonable enough, by the violent *revulsion* it  
 may make of humours from the head. *Temple.*

**REVULSIVE.** *adj.* Having the power of  
 revulsion.

His flux of blood breaking forth again with greater  
 violence than it had done before, was not to be  
 stopped by outward applications, nor the *revulsives*  
 of any kind. *Fell.*

**TO REWARD.** *v. a.* [*re* and *award*, to  
 give in return. *Skinner.*]

1. To give in return.

Thou hast rewarded me good, whereas I have  
 rewarded thee evil. *1 Samuel, xxiv. 17.*

They rewarded me evil for good. *Psalms xxxv. 12.*

2. To repay; to recompense for some-  
 thing good.

God rewards those that have made use of the  
 single talent, that lowest proportion of grace,  
 which he is pleased to give; and the method of  
 his rewarding is by giving them more grace.  
*Hammond.*

To judge th' unfaithful dead, but to reward  
 His faithful, and receive them into bliss. *Milton.*

There is no more reason to reward a man for  
 believing that four is more than three; than for  
 being hungry or sleepy; because these things do not  
 proceed from choice, but from natural necessity. A  
 man must do so, nor can he do otherwise. *Wilkins.*

The Supreme Being rewards the just, and pu-  
 nishes the unjust. *Brown on the Odyssey.*

**REWARD.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Recompense given for good performed.

Rewards and punishments do always presuppose  
 something willingly done well or ill; without  
 which respect, though we may sometimes receive  
 good, yet then it is only a benefit and not a re-  
 ward. *Hooker.*

To myself I owe this due regard;  
 Not to make love my gift but my reward. *Dryden.*

Men have consented to the immortality of the  
 soul and the recompenses of another world, pro-  
 mising to themselves some rewards of virtue after  
 this life. *Tillotson.*

2. It is sometimes used with a mixture of  
 irony, for punishment or recompense of  
 evil.

**REWARDABLE.** *adj.* [from *reward*.]  
 Worthy of reward.

Men's actions are judged, whether in their own  
 nature *rewardable* or punishable. *Hooker.*

The action that is but indifferent, and without  
 reward,

reward, if done only upon our own choice, is an act of religion, and rewardable by God, if done in obedience to our superiors. *Taylor.*

**REWARDER.** *n. s.* [from *reward*.] One that rewards; one that recompenses.

A liberal rewarder of his friends. *Shakespeare.*  
As the Supreme Being is the only proper Judge of our perfections, so is he the only fit rewarder of them.

If judges, as well as rewarders, have popular assemblies seen, of those who best deserved from them. *Swift.*

**TO REWARD.** *v. a.* [re and *word*.] To repeat in the same words.

Bring me to the rest,  
And I the matter will reward; which madness  
Would gambol from. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**RHABARBARATE.** *adj.* [from *rhubarbarq*, Lat.] Impregnated or tinged with rhubarb.

The salt humours must be evacuated by the fennate, *rhubarbarate* and sweet manna purgers, with acids added, or the purging waters. *Feyer.*

**RHABDOMANCY.** *n. s.* [*ῥαβδομανία* and *μάντις*.] Divination by a wand.

Of peculiar *rhodomancy* is that which is used in mineral discoveries, with a forked hazel, commonly called Moses's rod, which, freely held forth, will stir and play if any mine be under it.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**RHAPSODIST.** *n. s.* [from *rhapsody*.] One who writes without regular dependance of one part upon another.

Ask our *rhapsodist*, if you have nothing but the excellence and loveliness of virtue to preach, and no future rewards or punishments, how many vicious wretches will you ever reclaim? *Watts.*

**RHAPSODY.** *n. s.* [*ῥαψῳδία*; *ῥάψω*, to sew, and *ὁδὸς*, a song.] Any number of parts joined together, without necessary dependance or natural connection.

Such a deed, as sweet religion makes  
A *rhapsody* of words. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

This confusion and *rhapsody* of difficulties was not to be supposed in each single sinner. *Hammond.*  
He, that makes no reflexions on what he reads, only loads his mind with a *rhapsody* of tales fit for the entertainment of others.

The words slide over the ears, and vanish like a *rhapsody* of evening tales. *Watts on the Mind.*

**RHEIN-BERAY.** *n. s.* [*Spina cervina*, Lat.] Buckthorn, a plant.

**RHETORICK.** *n. s.* [*ῥητορικὴ*; *rhētorikē*, French.]

1. The art of speaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance.

We could not allow him an orator, who had the best thoughts, and who knew all the rules of *rhētorikē*; if he had not acquired the art of using them. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*

Of the passions, and how they are moved, Aristotle, in his second book of *rhētorikē*, hath admirably discoursed in a true compass. *Locke.*

Grammar teacheth us to speak properly, *rhētorikē* instructs to speak elegantly. *Baker.*

2. The power of persuasion; oratory.

The heart's still *rhētorikē*, disclos'd with eyes. *Shakespeare.*

His sober lips then did he softly part,  
Whence of pure *rhētorikē* whole streams outflow. *Farfax.*

Enjoy your dear wit and gay *rhētorikē*,  
That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence. *Milton.*

**RHETORICAL.** *adj.* [*rhētoricus*, Latin; from *rhētorikē*.] Pertaining to *rhētorikē*; oratorical; figurative.

The apprehension is so deeply rivetted into my mind, that *rhētorical* flourishes cannot at all loosen it. *Mare.*

Because Brutus and Cassius met a blackmore, and Pompey had on a dark garment at Pharsalia, these were pretexts of their overthrow, which notwithstanding are scarce *rhētorical* feigns; concluding metaphors from realities, and from conceptions metaphorical inferring realities again. *Brown.*

The subject may be moral, logical, or *rhētorical*, which does not come under our senses. *Watts.*

**RHETORICALLY.** *adv.* [from *rhētorical*.] Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the passions.

**TO RHETORICATE.** *v. n.* [*rhētorikōs*, low Latin; from *rhētorikē*.] To play the orator; to attack the passions.

'Twill be much more reasonable to reform, than apologize or *rhētoricate*; not to suffer themselves to perish in the midst of such solicitations to be saved. *Decay of Piety.*

**RHETORICIAN.** *n. s.* [*rhētorician*, Fr. *rhētor*, Latin.]

1. One who teaches the science of *rhētorick*.

The ancient sophists and *rhētoricians*, which ever had young auditors, lived till they were an hundred years old. *Bacon.*

'Tis the business of *rhētoricians* to treat the characters of the passions. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*  
A man may be a very good *rhētorician*, and yet at the same time a mean orator. *Baker on Learning.*

2. An orator. Let's proper.

He play'd at Lions a declaiming prize,  
At which the vanquish'd *rhētorician* dies. *Dryden.*

**RHETORICIAN.** *adj.* Suited a master of *rhētorick*.

Boldly presum'd with *rhētorician* pride,  
To hold of any question either side. *Blackmore.*

**RHEUM.** *n. s.* [*ῥεύμα*; *rhēuma*, French.] A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth.

*Quincy.*

Trust not these cunning waters of his eyes;  
For villany is not without such a *rhēum*;  
And he, long traded in it, makes it seem  
Like rivers of remorse. *Shakespeare.*

You did void your *rhēum* upon my beard. *Shakespeare.*

Each changing season does its poison bring,  
*Rheums* chill the winter, agues blast the spring. *Prior.*

**RHEUMATICK.** *adj.* [*ῥευματικὸς*; from *rhēum*.] Proceeding from *rhēum* or a peccant watery humour.

The moon, the governess of floods,  
Pole in her anger, wastes all the air,  
That *rhēum*at diseases do abound. *Shakespeare.*

The blood taken away looked very dry or *rhēum*at. *Feyer.*

**RHEUMATISM.** *n. s.* [*ῥευματισμός*; *rhēumatismus*, French; *rhēumatismus*, Latin.] A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours.

*Rheumatism* is a distemper affecting chiefly the membrana communis musculosorum, which it makes rigid and unfit for motion; and it seems to be occasioned almost by the same cause, as the mutilaginous glands in the joints are rendered stiff and gritty in the gout. *Quincy.*

The throbbing quinsy, 'tis my dear complaint,  
And *rhēumatism* I send to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

**RHEUMY.** *adj.* [from *rhēum*.] Full of sharp moisture.

Is Brutus sick?  
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,  
To dare the vile contagion of the night?  
And tempt the *rhēumy* and unwholesome air,  
To add unto his sickness? *Shakespeare.*

The South he lov'd, and with light and happy  
brings,  
'And fogs are shaken from his happy tongue.

From his divided beard two streams he pours  
His head and heavy eyes still in show'rs. *Dryden.*  
**RHINOCEROS.** *n. s.* [*ῥίνο* and *ῥίνο*, French.] A vast beast in the East Indies armed with a horn on his nose.

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear;  
The arm'd *rhinoceros*, or Myrcanian tiger;  
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves  
Shall never tremble. *Shakespeare's Merchant.*

If you draw your beast in an emblem, show a landscape of the country natural to the beast; as to the *rhinoceros* an East Indian landscape, the crocodile, an Egyptian. *Frederick.*

**RHOMB.** *n. s.* [*rhombe*, Fr. *rhombus*, Lat. *ῥόμβος*.] In geometry, a parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse: it is formed by two equal and right cones joined together at their base. *Trevoux and Harris.*

Save the sun his labour, and that swift  
Nocturnal and diurnal *rhomb* suppos'd  
Invisible also above all stars, the wheel  
Of day and night. *Milton.*

See how in warlike muster they appear,  
In *rhombs* and wedges, and half moons and wings. *Milton.*

**RHOMBICK.** *adj.* [from *rhomb*.] Shaped like a rhomb.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the asteria in form of a star, and they are of a *rhombick* figure. *Grew.*

**RHOMBOID.** *n. s.* [*ῥόμβοειδής*; *rhomboides*, French.] A figure approaching to a rhomb.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; and they are of a *rhomboidick* figure; talk, of such as are *rhomboid*. *Grew.*

**RHOMBODAL.** *adj.* [from *rhomboid*.] Approaching in shape to a rhomb.

Another *rhombodal* selenites of a compressed form; had many others mixed round the middle of it. *Woodward.*

**RHUBARB.** *n. s.* [*rhubarbara*, Latin.]

A medicinal root slightly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock.

What *rhubarb*, fenna, or what purgative drug  
Would scour these English-bence? *Shakespeare.*  
Having fired the sentinal, I purged him with an infusion of *rhubarb* in small ale. *Wise.*

**RHYME.** *n. s.* [*ῥυθμός*; *rhythme*, French.]

1. A harmonical succession of sounds.

The youth with songs and *rhymes*;  
Some dance, some hale the rope. *Danham.*

2. The consonance of verses; the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another.

For *rhyme* the rudder is of verses,  
With which like ships they steer their courses. *Hudibras.*

Such was the news, indeed, but songs and *rhymes*  
Purvey as much in these hard iron times;  
As would a plough of trembling fowl, that life  
Against an eagle flogging from the skies. *Dryden.*

If Cupid throws a single dart,  
We make him wound the lover's heart;  
But if he takes his bow and quiver,  
'Tis sure he must transfix the liver;  
For *rhyme* with reason may dispense,  
And sound has right to govern sense. *Prior.*

3. Poetry; a poem.

All his manly power it did disperse,  
As he were warmed with inebriated *rhyme*,  
That oftentimes he quack'd. *Fair Play.*  
Who would not sing like Lycidas? he knew  
Himself to sing, and so the *rhyme* rhyme. *Milton.*

# RIB

Now sportive youth  
Cant inordinate rhythms with suiting notes,  
And puer inharmonious. *Philips.*  
4. A word of sound to answer to another word.

What wise means to gain it hast thou chose?  
Knew, fame and fortune both are made of prose.  
Is thy ambition sweetening for a rhyme,  
Thou unambitious fool, at this late time? *Young.*

**RHYME OR REASON.** Number or sense.

I was promis'd on a time,  
To have reason for my rhyme;  
But from that time unto this season,  
I had neither rhyme nor reason. *Spenser.*

The guilefulness of my mind drove the grossness  
of the lappery into a received belief, in despite of  
the teeth of all rhyme and reason, that they were  
fancies. *Shakespeare.*

**TO RHYME.** *v. n.*

1. To agree in sound.  
He was too warm on picking work to dwell,  
But sagotured his notions as they fell,  
And, if they rhim'd and rattled, all was well. *Dry.*

2. To make verses.  
These fellows of infinite tongue, that can rhyme  
themselves into ladies favours, they do always rea-  
son themselves out again. *Shakespeare.*  
Their march'd the bard and blockhead, side by  
side,  
Who rlym'd for hire, and patroniz'd for pride. *Pope.*

**RHYMER.** *n. f.* [from rhyme.] One  
**RHYMSTER.** *n. f.* who makes rhymes; a  
versifier; a poet in contempt.  
Scall'd rhimers will ballad us out o' tune. *Shak.*  
It was made penal to the English, to permit the  
Irish to graze upon their lands, to entertain any  
of their minstrels, rhimers, or news-tellers. *Davies on Ireland.*

Rhymer come on, and do the worst you can;  
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*  
Milton's rhyme is constrained at an age, when  
the passion of love makes every man a rhimer,  
though not a poet. *Dryden.*  
I speak of those who are only rhimers. *Dennis.*

**RHYTHMICAL.** *adj.* [from rhythm; *ryth-  
mique*, French; from *rhyme* or *rhythm*.]  
Harmonical; having one sound propor-  
tioned to another.

**RIB.** *n. f.* [ribbe, Saxon.]

1. A bone in the body.  
Of these there are twenty-four in number, viz:  
twelve on each side the twelve vertebrae of the  
back, they are segments of a circle, they grow  
flat and broad, as they approach the sternum;  
but the nearer they are to the vertebrae, the rounder  
and thicker they are; at which end they have a  
round head, which, being covered with a cartilage,  
is received into the sinus in the bodies of the ver-  
tebrae: the ribs, thus articulated, make an acute  
angle with the lower vertebrae. the ribs have each  
a small canal or sinus, which runs along their un-  
der sides, in which lie a nerve, vein, and artery;  
their extremities which are fastened to the sternum,  
are cartilaginous, and the cartilages make an obtuse  
angle with the bony part of the ribs, this angle  
respects the head: the cartilages are harder in  
women than in men, that they may better bear the  
weight of their breasts. the ribs are of two sorts;  
the seven upper are called true ribs, because their  
cartilaginous ends are received into the sinus of the  
sternum; the five lower are called false ribs, be-  
cause they are shorter and flatter, of which only the first  
is joined to the extremity of the sternum, the car-  
tilaginous extremities of the rest being tied to one  
another, and thereby leaving a greater space for the  
distention of the stomach and intestines. the last of  
these short ribs is shorter than all the rest, it is  
not tied to them, but sometimes to the musculus  
obliquus descendens. *Quincy.*

Why do I yield to that suggestion,  
Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair,

And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,  
Against the use of nature? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He open'd my left side, and took  
From thence a rib, with cordial spirits warm  
And life blood steaming fresh. *Milton.*  
Such he, who first the passage try'd,  
In harden'd oak his heart did hide,  
And ribs of iron arm'd his side. *Dryden.*

2. Any piece of timber or other matter  
which strengthens the side.  
I should not fix the sandy hour glass run,  
But I should think of shallows and of flats;  
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,  
Vailing her high top lower than her ribs,  
To kiss her burial. *Shakespeare.*

The ships with shatter'd ribs scarce creeping  
from the seas. *Drayton.*

3. Any prominence running in lines: as  
the stalks of a leaf.

**RIBALD.** *n. f.* [ribauld, French; ribalde,  
Italian.] A loose, tough, mean, brutal  
wretch.  
That lewd ribbald, with vile lust advanced,  
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean,  
To spoil her dainty corse so fair and sheen. *Spenser.*  
Your ribbald nag of Egypt,  
The breeze upon her, like a cow in June,  
Hoits salts, and flies. *Shakespeare.*

The busy day,  
Wak'd by the laike, has rous'd the ribald crows,  
And a eaming night will hide our joys no longer. *Shakespeare.*  
Ne'er one sprig of laurel grac'd these ribbalds,  
From flashing Bentley down to piddling Tibbalds. *Pope.*

**RIBALDRY.** *n. f.* [from ribald; ribaudie,  
old French.] Mean, lewd, brutal lan-  
guage.  
Mr. Cowley asserts, that obscenity has no place  
in wit; Buckingham says, 'tis an ill sort of wit,  
which has nothing more to support it than bare-  
faced ribaldry. *Dryden.*  
The ribaldry of the low characters is dis-  
ferent; the reeve, miller, and cook are distin-  
guished from each other. *Dryden.*  
In the same antique loom these scenes were  
wrought  
Embellish'd with good morals and just thought,  
True nature in her noblest light you see,  
Ere yet she was by modern gallantry  
To tinsel, jills and fulsom ribaldry. *Granville.*

If the outward profession or religion were once in  
practise among men in office, the clergy would see  
their duty and interest in qualifying themselves for  
lay-conversation, when once they were out of fear  
of being choaked by ribaldry or prophaneness. *Swift.*

**RIBAND.** *n. f.* [rubands, ruban, French]  
This word is sometimes written *ribon*.  
A filer of silk; a narrow web of silk,  
which is worn for ornament.  
Quaint in green, she shall be loose enrob'd,  
With ribbands pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakespeare.*  
A ribband did the braided tresses bind,  
The tress was loose. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
See! in the lists they wait the trumpet's sound;  
Some love device is wrought on ev'ry sword,  
And ev'ry ribband bears some mystick word. *Granville.*

**RIBBED.** *adj.* [from rib.]

1. Furnished with ribs.  
Was I by rocks engender'd; rib'd with steel?  
Such tortures to resist, or not to feel?  
Hung on each bough a single leaf appears,  
Which shrivell'd in its infancy remains,  
Like a clow'd fan, nor stretches wide its veins,  
But as the seasons in their circle run,  
Opens its ribb'd surface to the nearer sun. *Gay.*

2. Inclosed as the body by ribs.  
Remember  
The nat'ral bravery of your life, which stands

# RIB

As Neptune's park, ribb'd and paled in  
With rocks unscalable, and roaring waters. *Shakespeare.*

3. Marked with protuberant lines.  
**RIBBON.** *n. f.* See **RIBAND**.

**TO RIBBOST.** *v. n.* [rib and roast] To  
beast soundly. A burlesque word.  
That done, he rises, humbly bows,  
And gives thanks for the princely blows;  
Departs not meanly proud, and boasting  
Of his magnificent rib-roasting. *Butler.*  
I have been pinched in flesh, and well rib-roasted  
under my former masters! but I'm in now for skin  
and all. *Laetfrange.*

**RIBWORT.** *n. f.* [plantago.] A plant.

**RIC.** *n. f.* Ric denotes a powerful, rich,  
or valiant man: as in these verses of  
Fortunatus:  
*Hilperige potens, si interpret barbarus adfit,  
Adjutor fortis hoc quoque nomen habet.*  
Hil'pric Barbarians a stout helper term.  
So Afric is altogether strong; Æthelric,  
nobly strong or powerful: to the same  
sense as Polycrates, Crato, Plutarchus,  
Opimius. *Gibson's Camden.*

**RICE.** *n. f.* [oryza, Latin.] One of the  
esculent grains: it hath its grains dis-  
posed into a panicle, which are almost  
of an oval figure, and are covered with a  
thick husk, somewhat like barley: this  
grain is cultivated in most of the Eastern  
countries. *Miller.*  
Rice is the food of two thirds of mankind; it is  
kindly to human constitutions, proper for the con-  
sumptive, and those subject to hemorrhages. *Abusnot.*

If the snuff get out of the snuffers, it may fall  
into a dish of rice milk. *Swift.*

**RICH.** *adj.* [riche, French; ricco, Italian;  
rica, Sax.]

1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth;  
abounding in money or possessions;  
opulent: opposed to poor.  
I am as rich in having such a jewel,  
As twenty seas, if all their sand were pearl. *Shakespeare.*

The rich shall not give more, and the poor no  
less. *Exodus.*  
A chief bent to unhoard the cash  
Of some rich burgher. *Milton.*  
Rich was his soul, though his attire was poor,  
As heav'n had cloath'd his own ambassador. *Dryden.*

Several nations of the Americans are rich in land,  
and poor in all the comforts of life. *Locke.*  
He may look upon the rich as benefactors, who  
have beautified the prospect all around him. *Scot.*

2. Valuable; estimable; precious; splen-  
did; sumptuous.  
Earth, in her rich attire,  
Consummate lovely wild. *Milton.*  
Matilda never was meanly dress'd in her life, and  
nothing pleases her in dress, but that which is very  
rich and beautiful to the eye. *Larue.*

3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a  
great quantity or degree.  
So we th' Arabian coast do know  
At distance, when the spices blow,  
By the rich odour laugh to steer,  
Though neither day nor star appear.  
If life be short, it shall be glorious,  
Each minute shall be rich in some great action. *Rowe.*

Sauces and rich spices are fetched from India. *Baker.*

4. Fertile; fruitful.  
There are, who, fondly studious of increase,  
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land  
Induce. *Philips.*

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There are, who, fondly studious of increase,  
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land  
Induce. *Philips.*

# RIC

5. Abundant; plentiful.  
The gorgeous East with *richest* hand  
Pours on her sons barbaric pearl and gold. *Milton.*
6. Abounding; plentifully stocked: as, pastures *rich* in flocks.

7. Having something precious.  
Grove, whose *rich* trees wept odorous gums and balm. *Milton.*

**RICHED.** *adj.* [from *rich*] Enriched. Obsolete.

Of all these bounds,  
With shadowy forests, and with champains *rich'd*,  
With plenteous rivers and wide skirted meads,  
We make thee lady. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**RICHES.** *n. f.* [*richesses*, French.]

1. Wealth; money or possessions.  
The instrumentalness of *riches* to charity has rendered it necessary by laws to secure property. *Hammond.*

Chemists seek *riches* by transmutation and the great elixir. *Spratt.*

*Riches* do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than our neighbours, whereby we are enabled to procure to ourselves a greater plenty of the conveniences of life, than comes within their reach, who, sharing the gold and silver of the world in a less proportion, want the means of plenty and power, and so are poorer. *Locke.*

What *riches* give us, let us first enquire,  
Meat, fire, and cloaths, what more? meat, cloaths and fire. *Pope.*

2. Splendid sumptuous appearance.  
The *riches* of heav'n's pavement, trodden gold. *Milton.*

**RICHLY.** *adv.* [from *rich*.]

1. With riches; wealthily; splendidly; magnificently.  
In Belmont is a lady *richly* left,  
And she is fair, of wondrous virtues. *Shakespeare.*  
Women *richly* gay in gems. *Milton.*

2. Plenteously; abundantly.  
In animals, some smells are found more *richly* than in plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
After a man has studied the laws of England, the reading the reports of adjudged cases will *richly* improve him. *Watson.*

3. Truly; abundantly. An ironical use.  
There is such licentiousness among the basest of the people, that one would not be sorry to see them bestowing upon one another a chastisement which they so *richly* deserve. *Addison.*

**RICHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *rich*.]

1. Opulence; wealth.  
Of virtue you have left proof to the world;  
And virtue is grateful with beauty and *richness* adorn'd. *Sidney.*

2. Finery; splendour.

3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness.  
This town is famous for the *richness* of the soil. *Addison.*

4. Abundance or perfection of any quality.  
I amused myself with the *richness* and variety of colours in the western parts of heaven. *Spektator.*

5. Pampering qualities.  
The lively tincture of whose gushing blood  
Shou'd clearly prove the *richness* of his food. *Dryden.*

**RICK.** *n. f.* See **REEK**.

1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and sheltered from wet.  
An inundation  
O'erflowed a farmer's barn and stable;  
Whole *ricks* of hay and stacks of corn  
Were down the sudden current born. *Swift.*  
Mice and rats do great injuries in the field, houses, barns, and corn *ricks*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

# RID

2. A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.  
In the North they bind them up in small bundles, and make small *ricks* of them in the field. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**RICKETS.** *n. f.* [*rachitis*, Latin. A name given to the distemper at its first appearance by *Glisson*.]

The *rickets* is a distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven: its cure is performed by evacuation and friction. *Quincy.*

In some years, liver-grown, spleen, and *rickets* are put altogether, by reason of their likeness. *Graum's Bills of Mortality.*

O were my pupil fairly knock'd o' th' head,  
I should possess th' estate, if he were dead;  
He's so far gone with the *rickets* and th' evil,  
That one small dose will send him to the devil. *Dryden.*

So when at school we first declaim,  
Old Busby walks us in a theme,  
Whose props support our infant vein,  
And help the *rickets* in the brain;  
But when our souls their force dilate,  
Our thoughts grow up to wit's estate. *Prior.*

**RICKETY.** *adj.* [from *rickets*.] Diseased with the *rickets*.  
In a young animal, when the solids are too lax, the case of *rickety* children, the diet should be gently astringent. *Arbutnot.*

**RICTURE.** *n. f.* [*ricura*, Latin.] A gaping. *DiG.*

**RID.** *pret. of ride.*

**To RID.** *v. a.* [from *ryeðban*, Saxon. In the *pret.* perhaps *ridden* or *rid*; in the passive participle *rid*.]

1. To set free; to redeem.  
It is he that delivereth me from my cruel enemies; thou shalt *rid* me from the wicked man. *Psalms xviii. 49.*  
*Rid* me, and deliver me out of great waters. *Psalms cxliv.*

I will bring you out from under their burthens, and *rid* you out of their bondage. *Exodus, vi. 6.*

2. To clear; to disencumber.  
They were not before so willing to be *rid* of their learned pastor, as now importunate to obtain him again from them, who had given him entertainment. *Hooker.*

I must *rid* all the fear of pirates. *Shakespeare.*  
We'll use his countenance; which being done,  
Let her, who would be *rid* of him, devise  
His speedy taking off. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Upon the word, sent forth  
Three of thy crew, to *rid* thee of that care. *Ben Jonson.*

I can put on  
Thy terrors, as I put thy mildness on,  
Image of thee in all things; and shall soon,  
Arm'd with thy might, *rid* heav'n of these rebels. *Milton.*

Did faints for this bring in their plate;  
For when they thought the cause had need on't,  
Happy was he that could be *rid* on't. *Hudibras.*

The god uneasy till he slept again,  
Resolv'd at once to *rid* himself of pain. *Dryden.*

The greater visible good does not always raise men's desire, in proportion to the greatness it appears to have; though every little trouble moves us, and sets us on work to get *rid* of it. *Locke.*

The ladies asked, whether we believed that the men of any town would, at the same conjuncture, have loaded themselves with their wives; or rather, whether they would not have been glad of such an opportunity to get *rid* of them? *Addison.*

3. To dispatch.  
Having the best at *Rid* Barnet field;  
We'll thither straight; for with us, *rid* away. *Shakespeare.*

# RID

4. To drive away; to remove by violence; to destroy.  
Ah dearth! thou have *rid* this sweet young prince. *Shakespeare.*

**RIDDANCE.** *n. f.* [from *rid*.]

1. Deliverance.  
Deliverance from sudden death, *riddance* from all adversity, and the extent of having mercy towards all men. *Hooker.*

2. Disencumbrance; loss of something one is glad to lose.  
I have too griev'd a heart  
To take a tedious leave: thus losers part.  
—A gentle *riddance*. *Shakespeare.*  
By this, the cock had a good *riddance* of his rival. *L'Esperance.*

3. Act of clearing away any encumbrances.  
Those blossoms, and those drooping gums,  
That lie bestrown, unsightly and unsmooth,  
Ask *riddance*, if we mean to tread with ease. *Milton.*

**RIDDEN.** the participle of *ride*.  
He could never have *ridden* out an eternal period, but it must be by a more powerful being than himself. *Hale.*

**RIDDLE.** *n. f.* [*rxæðel*, Saxon; from *rxæbe*, counsel, perhaps a trial of wit.]

1. An enigma; a puzzling question; a dark problem.  
How did you dare  
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,  
In *riddles* and in charms of death? *Shakespeare.*  
The Theban monster, that propos'd  
Her *riddle*, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd;  
That once found out and solv'd, for grief and fright  
Cast herself headlong from the Ithacian steep. *Milton.*

2. Any thing puzzling.  
'Twas a strange *riddle* of a lady;  
Not love, if any lov'd her: hey day!  
So cowards never use their might,  
But against such as will not fight. *Hudibras.*

3. [Rubble, Saxon.] A coarse or open sieve.  
Horse beans and tares, sown together, are easily parted with a *riddle*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**To RIDDLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To solve; to unriddle. There is something of whimsical analogy between the two senses of the word *riddle*; as, we say, to *sift a question*: but their derivations differ.  
*Riddle* me this, and guess him if you can,  
Who bears a nation in a single man? *Dryden.*

2. To separate by a coarse sieve.  
The finest sifted mould must be *riddled* in. *Mortimer.*

**To RIDOLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak ambiguously or obscurely.  
Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift;  
*Riddling* confession finds but *riddling* shrift. *Shakespeare.*

**RIDDLINGLY.** *adv.* [from *riddle*.] In the manner of a riddle; secretly.  
Though like the pestilence and old-fashion'd love,  
*Riddlingly* it catch men, and doth remove  
Never, till it be starv'd out, yet their state  
Is poor. *Dorne.*

**To RIDE.** *v. n.* preter. *rid* or *rode*; patt. *rid* or *ridden*. [riban, Saxon; rijder, Dutch.]

1. To travel on horseback.  
Brutus and Cassius  
Are *rid*, like madmen, through the gates of Rome. *Shakespeare.*  
Were you but *riding* forth to air yourself,  
Such parting were too pretty. *Shakespeare.*



Am not I thine *id*, upon which thou hast *rid*.  
*Numbers.*  
 Through *scorps* of smoke and adverse fire he  
*ides*.

While every that is levell'd at his sides. *Smith.*  
 Let your master *ride* on before, and do you gal-  
 lop after him. *Swift's Directions to the Graces.*

2. To travel in a vehicle; to be borne,  
 not to walk.

Infected be the air whereon they *ride*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Upon this chaos *rid* the distressed ark, that bore  
 the small remains of mankind. *Barnet.*

3. To be supported in motion.

As venerable Neher, hatch'd in silver,  
 Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle-tree  
 On which heav'n *rides*, knit all the Grecian ears  
 To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakespeare.*

4. To manage an horse.

Skill to *ride* seems a science  
 Proper to gentle blood; some others feign,  
 To manage *horses*, as did this vaunter; but in vain.  
*Spenser.*

The horses I saw well chosen; *ridden*, and fur-  
 nished. *Shakespeare.*

Inspir'd by love, whose business is to please,  
 He *rode*, he fenc'd, he mov'd with graceful ease.  
*Dryden.*

5. To be on the water.

On the western coast  
*Rideth* a puissant army. *Shakespeare.*

The sea was grown so rough, that the admiral  
 was not able longer to *ride* it out with his galleys;  
 but was enforced to slip his anchors, and run his  
 galleys on ground. *Kneller.*

They were then in a place to be aided by their  
 ships, which *rode* near in Edinburgh Frith.  
*Hayward.*

Waiting him his royal fleet did *ride*,  
 And willing winds to their low'd sails deny'd.  
*Dryden.*

Men once walk'd where ships at anchor *ride*.  
*Dryden.*

Now on their coasts our conquering navy *rides*,  
 Way lays their merchant, and their land besets.  
*Dryden.*

6. To be supported by something subser-  
 vient.

A credulous father, and a brother noble,  
 Whose nature is so far from doing harms,  
 That he suspects none; on whose foolish honesty  
 My practices *ride* easily. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To *RIDE*. v. a.

1. To sit on so as to be carried.

They *ride* the air in whirlwind. *Milton.*

2. To manage insolently at will.

Humility does not make us servile or insensible,  
 nor oblige us to be *ridden* at the pleasure of every  
 casual. *Collier.*

The nobility could no longer endure to be *ridden*  
 by bakers, coddens, and brewers. *Swift.*

*RIDER*. n. f. [from *ride*.]

1. One who is carried on a horse or in a  
 vehicle.

The strong camel and the gen'rous horse,  
 Retrain'd and aw'd by man's inferior force,  
 Do to the rider's will their rage submit,  
 And answer to the spur, and own the bit. *Prior.*

2. One who manages or breaks horses.

His horses are bred better; and to that end *riders*  
 dearly hired. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

I would with lockies from Newmarket come,  
 And to rough *riders* give my choicest wine.  
*Brayton.*

3. An infested leaf.

*RIDGE*. n. f. [Drugg, Saxon; *rig*,  
 Danish; *rugge*, Dutch, the back.]

1. The top of the back.

He thought it was no time to stay;  
 But as a trice advanced the knight  
 Upon the bare *ridge* not upright. *Hudibras.*

2. The rough top of any thing, resem-

bling the top of the back.

As when a vulture on Icarus brood,  
 Whose snowy *ridge* the roving Tartar bounds,  
 Dilleges from a region scarce of prey.  
 His sons  
 Shall dwell to Selt, on this long *ridge* of hills!  
*Milton.*

The highest *ridges* of those mountains serve for  
 the maintenance of cattle for the inhabitants of the  
 vallies. *Ray.*

3. A keep protuberance.

Past rise in crystal wall, or *ridge* direct.  
 For haste. *Milton.*

About her coasts unruly waters roar,  
 And, rising on a *ridge*, insult the shore. *Dryden.*

4. The ground thrown up by the plow.

Thou visitest the earth; thou waterst the *ridges*  
 thereof abundantly; thou fettest the furrows there-  
 of. *Psalms lxx. 10.*

The body is smooth on that end, and on this 'tis  
 set with *ridges* round the point. *Woodward.*

Wheat must be sowed above farrow fourteen days  
 before Michaelmas, and laid up in round high warm  
*ridges*. *Mortimer.*

5. The top of the roof rising to an acute  
 angle.

*Ridge* tiles or roof tiles, being in length thirteen  
 inches, and made circular breadths like an half  
 cylinder, whose diameter is about ten inches or  
 more, and about half an inch and half a quarter in  
 thickness, are laid upon the upper part or *ridges* of  
 the roof, and also on the hips. *Mason.*

6. *Ridges* of a horse's mouth are wrinkles  
 or risings of the flesh in the roof of the  
 mouth, running across from one side  
 of the jaw to the other like fleshy *ridges*,  
 with interjacent furrows or sucking ca-  
 vities. *Farrier's Dict.*

To *RIDGE*. v. a. [from the noun.] To  
 form a *ridge*.

Thou from heav'n  
 Feign'dst at thy birth was given thee in thy hair,  
 Where strength can least abide, though all thy hairs  
 Were bristles rang'd like those that *ridge* the back.  
 Of chaf'd wild boars, or rust'd porcupines. *Milton.*

*RIDGLING*. n. f. [from *ridula*, Latin.]  
*RIDGIL*. n. f. [from *ridula*, Latin.] A ram half  
 castrated.

Tend my herd, and see them fed;  
 To mowing *ridgins*, evening waters led:  
 And watch the Libyan *ridgins* bawling head.  
*Dryden.*

And ware the *ridgling* with his butting head.  
*Dryden.*

*RIDG*. adj. [from *ridge*.] Rising in a  
 ridge.

Far in the sea against the foaming shore,  
 There stands a rock, the raging billows roar  
 Above his head in storms; but when 'tis clear,  
 Uncurl their *ridgy* backs, and at his feet appear.  
*Dryden.*

*RIDICULE*. n. f. [*ridicule*, French; *ri-*  
*diculum*, Lat.] Wit of that species that  
 provokes laughter.

Sacred to *ridicule* his whole life long,  
 And the sad burden of some merry song. *Pope.*

Those, who aim at *ridicule*,  
 Should fix upon some certain rule,  
 Which fairly hints they are in jest. *Swift.*

To *RIDICULE*. v. a. [from the noun.]  
 To expose to laughter; to treat with  
 contemptuous merriment.

I with the vein of *ridiculing* all that is serious  
 and good may have no worse effect upon our state,  
 than knight errantry had on theirs. *Temple.*

He often took a pleasure to appear ignorant, that  
 he might the better turn to *ridicule* those that valued  
 themselves on their books. *Milton.*

*RIDICULOUS*. n. f. One that *ridicules*.  
 The *ridiculous* shall make only himself ridiculous.  
*East of Chesham.*

*RIDICULOUS*. adj. [*ridiculus*, French;  
*ridiculus*, Lat.] Worthy of laughter;  
 exciting contemptuous merriment.

Thus was the building left  
*Ridiculous*; and the work confusion nam'd. *Milton.*

It was not in Titus's power not to be decided;  
 but it was in his power not to be *ridiculous*. *South.*

*RIDICULOUSLY*. adv. [from *ridiculous*.]  
 In a manner worthy of laughter or con-  
 tempt.

Epicurus's discourse concerning the original of  
 the world is so *ridiculously* merry, that the design  
 of his philosophy was pleasure and not instruction.  
*South.*

*RIDICULOUSNESS*. n. f. [from *ridicu-*  
*lous*.] The quality of being ridicu-  
 lous.

What sport do Tertullian, Minucius and Ar-  
 nobius make with the images consecrated to divine  
 worship? from the meanness of the matter they  
 are made, the casualties of fire, and rottenness they  
 are subject to, on purpose to represent the *ridicu-*  
*lousness* of worshipping such things. *Stillingfleet.*

*RIDING*. particip. adj. Employed to  
 travel on any occasion.

It is provided by another provincial constitution,  
 that no suffragan bishop shall have more than one  
*riding* apparitor, and that archdeacons shall not  
 have so much as one *riding* apparitor, but only a  
 foot messenger. *Ashe's Paragon.*

*RIDING*. n. f. [from *ride*.]

1. A district visited by an officer.

2. One of the divisions of Yorkshire,  
 answering to hundreds in other counties:  
 corrupted from *tribing*.

*RIDINGCOAT*. n. f. [*riding* and *coat*.]  
 A coat made to keep out weather.

When you carry your master's *ridingcoat* in a  
 journey, wrap your own in it. *Swift.*

*RIDINGHOOD*. n. f. [*riding* and *hood*.]  
 A hood used by women, when they travel,  
 to bear off the rain.

The palladium was like our *ridinghood*, and  
 served both for a tunic and a coat. *Arbutnot.*

Good housewives all the winter's rage despise,  
 Defended by the *ridinghood's* disguise. *Gay.*

*RIZ*. n. f. An esculent grain. This  
 differs from wheat in having a flatter  
 spike, the corn larger and more naked.  
*Miller.*

August shall bear the form of a young man of a  
 fierce aspect, upon his head a garland of wheat and  
*riz*. *Peasam.*

*RIFE*. adj. [*ryfe*, Saxon; *rijf*, Dutch.]  
 Prevalent; prevailing; abounding. It  
 is now only used of epidemical distem-  
 pers.

While those restless desires, in great men *rise*,  
 To visit so low folks did much disdain,  
 This while, though poor, they in themselves did  
 reign. *Sidney.*

Quyon closely did await  
 Advantage; whilst his foe did rage most *rise*;  
 Sometimes adroit, sometimes he strook him  
 straight,  
 And fustled off his blows. *Spenser.*

The plague was then *rise* in Hungary. *Kneller.*

Blissings then are plentiful and *rise*,  
 More plentiful than hopes. *Herbert.*

Space may produce new worlds; whereof so *rise*  
 There went a fame in heav'n, that he ere long  
 Intended to create. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This is the place,  
 Whence at a now the tumult of loud mirth  
 Was *rise*, and perfect in my list'ning ear. *Milton.*

That grounded maxim  
 So *rise* and celebrated in the mouths  
 Of wiser men, that to the publick good  
 Private respects must yield. *Milton.*

Before

# RIG

Before the plague of London, inflammations of the lungs were *rife* and mortal. *Asbucnot on Air.*  
**RIFELY.** *adv.* [from *rife*.] Prevalently; abundantly.

It was *rifely* reported, that the Turks were coming in a great fleet. *Kaolles's History.*  
**RIFENESS.** *n. f.* [from *rife*.] Prevalence; abundance.

He alcribes the great *rifings* of carbuncles in the summer, to the great heats. *Asbucnot on Air.*  
**RIFFRAFF.** *n. f.* [*refrumentum*, Latin.] The refuse of any thing.

**TO RIFLE.** *v. a.* [*rifler*, *rifler*, French; *rifflen*, Dutch.]

1. To rob; to pillage; to plunder.  
 Stand, Sir, and throw us what you have about you; if not, we'll make you, Sir, and rifle you. *Shakespeare.*

Men, by his suggestion taught,  
 Ransack'd the centre, and with impious hands  
 Rifled the bowels of their mother earth  
 For treasures better hid. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 You have rifed my master; who shall maintain me? *L'Estrange.*

A commander in the parliament's rebel army rifled and defaced the cathedral at Litchfield. *South.*

2. To take away; to seize as pillage.  
 Mine is thy daughter, priest, and shall remain,  
 And prayers, and tears, and bribes shall plead in vain,  
 Till time shall rifle every youthful grace. *Pope.*

**RIFLER.** *n. f.* [from *rifle*.] Robber; plunderer; pillager.

**RIFT.** *n. f.* [from *ripte*.] A cleft; a breach; an opening.

He pluckt a bough, out of whose rift there come  
 Small drops of gory blood. *Spenser.*  
 She did confine thee

Into a cloven pine, within which rift  
 Impison'd, thou didst painfully remain. *Shakespeare.*  
 In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineeth a low vault, at the end of that is a round house, with a small slit or rift; and in the conduit a window: if you cry out in the rift, it makes a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon.*

They have an idle tradition, that a missel bird, feeding upon a seed she cannot digest, expelleth it whole; which, falling upon a bough of a tree that hath some rift, spurteth forth the missile too. *Bur.*

Either tropick  
 'Gan thunder, and both ends of heav'n; the clouds  
 From many a horrid rift abortive pour'd  
 Fierce rain, with lightning mixt. *Milton.*

Some pick out bullets from the vessels sides,  
 Some drive old oakum through each seam and rift. *Dryden.*

**TO RIFT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to split. To *rive* is perhaps more proper.

To the dread rattling thunder  
 Have I giv'n fire, and rifed Jove's stout oak  
 With his own bolt. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

At fight of him the people with a shout  
 Rifed the air. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
 On rifed rocks, the dragon's late abodes,  
 The green reed trembles. *Pope's Messiah.*

**TO RIFT.** *v. n.*

1. To burst; to open.  
 I'd shriek, that even your ears  
 Should rift to hear me. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
 Some trees are best for ship-timber, as oaks that grow in moist grounds; for that maketh the timber tough, and not apt to rift with ordnance. *Bacon's Natural History.*

When ice is congealed in a cup, it will swell instead of contracting, and sometimes rift. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. [*Rover*, Danish.] To belch; to break wind.

**RIG.** *n. f.* *Rig*, ridge, seem to signify the top of a hill falling on each side; *Voss II.*

# RIG

from the Saxon, *brugg*; and the Islandick, *briggur*, both signifying a back. *Gilson's Camden.*

**TO RIG.** *v. a.* [from *rig* or *ridge*, the back.]

To dress; to accoutre. Cloaths are proverbially said to be for the back, and victuals for the belly.

Jack was *rigger* out in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap; and a pretty figure he made in the world. *L'Estrange.*

To fit with tackling.

My mance for Egypt stood;  
 When nine fane ships I rig'd forth for the flood. *Clapton.*

He, like a foolish pilot, hath shipwreck'd  
 My vessel gloriously *rigger*. *Adrian's Agonist.*  
 The sinner shall set forth like a ship launched into the wide sea, not only well built and *rigger*, but also carried on with full wind. *South.*  
 He bids them *rig* the fleet. *Dante.*

He *rigger* out another small fleet, and the Achæans engaged him with theirs. *Asbucnot.*

**RIGADON.** *n. f.* [*rigadon*, French.] A dance.

**RIGATION.** *n. f.* [*rigatio*, Latin.] The act of watering. *Dict.*

**RIGGER.** *n. f.* [from *rig*.] One that rigs or dresses.

**RIGGING.** *n. f.* [from *rig*.] The sails or tackling of a ship.

To plow the deep,  
 To make fit *rigging*, or to build a ship. *Creech.*  
 His batter'd *rigging* their whole war receive;  
 All base, like some old oak with tempests bent,  
 He stands, and sees below his scatter'd leaves. *Dryden.*

**RIGNISH.** *adj.* [from *rig*, an old word for a whore.] Wanton; whorish.

Vilest things  
 Become themselves in her, that the holy priests  
 Bless her, when she is *rignish*. *Shakespeare.*

**TO RIGGLE.** *v. a.* [properly to *twigg*.] To move backward and forward, as shrinking from pain.

**RIGHT.** *adj.* [*rixt*, Sax. *recht*, Dutch *ritto*, Italian; *rectus*, Latin.]

1. Fit; proper; becoming; suitable.

The words of my mouth are plain to him that understandeth, and *right* to them that find knowledge. *Proverbs, vii.*

A time there will be, when all these unequal distributions of good and evil shall be set *right*, and the wisdom of all his transactions made as clear as the noon-day. *Atterbury.*

The Lord God led me in the *right* way. *Genesis, xxiv. 48.*

2. Rightful; justly claiming.

There being no law of nature, nor positive law of God, that determines which is the *right* heir in all cases, the right of succession could not have been certainly determin'd. *Locke.*

3. True; not erroneous; not wrong.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, let us eat and drink for to-morrow we die. *Locke.*

Our calendar wants to be reformed, and the equinox rightly computed; and being once reformed and set *right*, it may be kept so, by omitting the additional day at the end of every hundred and thirty-four years. *Moller on Time.*

If my present and past experience do exactly coincide, I shall then be disposed to think them both *right*. *Beattie.*

4. Not mistaken; passing a true judgment; passing judgment according to the truth of things.

You are *right*, I judge, and you weigh this well; therefore still bear the balance and the sword. *Shakespeare.*

# RIG

5. Just; honest; equitable; not criminal.  
 Their heart was not *right* with him, neither were they steadfast in his covenant. *Psalms, lxxiii. 27.*  
 Happy; convenient.

The lady has been disappointed on the *right* side, and found nothing more disagreeable in the husband, than she discovered in the lover. *Adison.*  
 Not left.

It is not with certainty to be received, concerning the *right* and left hand, that men naturally make use of the *right*, and that the use of the other is a digression. *Brown.*

The left foot naked, when they march to fight, But in a bull's raw hide they breathe the *right*. *Dryden.*

8. Strait; not crooked.

The idea of a *right* lined triangle necessarily carries with it an equality of its angles to two right ones. *Locke.*

9. Perpendicular; direct.

**RIGHT.** *interj.* An expression of approbation.

*Right*, cries his lordship, for a rogue in need To have a taste, is insolence indeed: In me 'tis noble, suits my birth and state. *Pope.*

**RIGHT.** *adv.*

1. Properly; justly; exactly; according to truth, or justice.

Then shall the *right* aiming thunder-bolts go abroad, and from the clouds, as from a well-drawn bow, shall they fly to the mark. *Wisdor, v. 21.*

To understand politick power *right*, and derive it from its original, we must consider what state all men are naturally in, and that is: a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and dispose of their possessions and persons. *Locke.*

2. According to art or rule.

You with strict discipline instructed *right*, Have learn'd to use your arms before you fight. *Reformacion.*

Take heed you steer your vessel *right*, my son, This calm of heav'n, this mermaid's melody, Into an unseen whirlpool draws you fast, And in a moment sinks you. *Dryden.*

3. In a direct line; in a straight line.

Let thine eyes look *right* on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee. *Proverbs, iv. 25.*  
 Ye shall be driven out *right* forth, and none shall gather up him that wandereth. *Jeremiah, xlix. 5.*  
 The people pass'd over *right* against Jericho. *Joshua, iii. 16.*

Insects have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination; for ants go *right* forward to their hills, and bees know the way from a flowery heath to their hives. *Bacon.*

This way, *right* down to Paradise descend. *Milton.*

4. In a great degree; very. Now obsolete.

I gat me to my Lord *right* humbly. *Psalms, xxx. 8.*  
*Right* noble princes,  
 I'll acquaint our devout citizens. *Shakespeare.*

Pardon us the interruption  
 Of thy devotion and *right* christian zeal. *Shakespeare.*  
 I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd  
 Where our *right* vallant is become. *Shakespeare.*

When I had climb'd a height  
 Rough and *right* hardly accessible; I might  
 Behold from Circe's house, that in a grove  
 Set thick with cross flood, a bright vapour move. *Chapman.*

The senate will smart deep  
 For your upbraids: I should be *right* sorry  
 To have the means so to be vent'd on you,  
 As I shall shortly on them. *Ben Jonson.*

*Right* many a widow has keen blade,  
 And many tackett, had made. *Hudibras.*

5. It is still used in titles; as, *right honourable*; *right reverend*.

I mention the *right* honourable Thomas Howard, lord high marshal. *Repton on Drawing.*

**RIGHT.** *n. f.*

1. Not wrong.

One rising, eminent  
In wise report, spake much of right and wrong,  
Of justice, of religion, truth, and peace,  
And judgment from above. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Justice; not injury.

Persons of noble blood are less envied in their  
rising, for it seemeth but right done to their birth.

In the midst of your invectives, do the Turks  
this right, as to remember that they are no idolaters.

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight,  
And well deserv'd, had fortune done him right.

He, that would do right to religion, cannot take a  
more eth'etical course, than by reconciling it with  
the happiness of mankind.

3. Freedom from guilt; goodness.

His faith perhaps in some nice tenets might  
Be wrong, his life I'm sure was in the right.

4. Freedom from error.

Seldom your opinions err;  
Your eyes are always in the right.

5. Just claim.

The Roman citizens were, by the sword, taught  
to acknowledge the pope their lord, though they  
knew not by what right.

The proud tyrant would many times say, that  
whatsoever belonged unto the empire of Rome,  
was of right his, for as much as he was possessed  
of the imperial scepter, which his great grandfather  
Mahomet had by law of arms won from Constantine.

Subdue by force, all who refuse  
Right reason for their law; and for their king  
Messiah, who by right of merit reigns.

My right to it appears,  
By long possession of eight hundred years.  
Might and right are inseparable in the opinion of  
the world.

Descriptions, figures, and fables must be in all  
heroick poems; every poet hath as much right to  
them, as every man hath to air.

Judah pronounced sentence of death against  
Thamar: our author thinks it is very good proof,  
that because he did it, therefore he had a right to do  
it.

Agrippa is generally ranged in sets of medals  
among the emperors; as some among the empresses  
have no other right.

6. That which justly belongs to one.

To thee doth the right of her appertain, seeing  
thou only art of her kindred.

The custom of employing such great persons in  
all great offices, passes for a right.

The privy had himself by nature's laws,  
Born free, he fought his right.

7. Property; interest.

A subject in his prince may claim a right,  
Nor suffer him with strength impair'd to fight

8. Power; prerogative.

God hath a sovereign right over us, as we are his  
creatures, and by virtue of this right, he might,  
without injustice, have imposed difficult tasks;  
but in making laws, he hath not made use of this  
right.

9. Immunity; privilege.

Let them but have their rights, are ever forward  
In celebration of this day with shews.

Their only thought and hope was to defend  
their own rights and liberties, due to them by the  
law.

10. The side; left.

The radiant image of his glory, sat  
His only Son.

11. RIGHTS. In a direct line;

Arms failing, the whole tract sinks down

to rights into the abyss, and is swallowed up by it.

12. TO RIGHTS. Deliverance from error.

Several have gone about to inform them, and set  
them to rights; but, for want of that knowledge of  
the present system of nature, have not given the  
satisfaction expected.

TO RIGHT. v. a. To do justice to; to establish in possession; justly claimed; to relieve from wrong.

How will this grieve you,  
When you shall come to clearer knowledge, that  
You thus have publish'd me? gentle my lord,  
You scarce can right me thoroughly.

If the injured person be not righted, every one  
of them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and bound  
to restitution.

I could not expedient see  
On this side death, to right our family.

Some seeking unto courts, and judicial endeavours  
to right ourselves, are still innocent.

Make my father known,  
To right my honour, and redeem your own.

RIGHTEOUS. adj. [nithprie, Saxon; whence *rightwys* in old authors, and *rightwisely* in bishop Fisher: so much are words corrupted by pronunciation]

1. Just; honest; virtuous; uncorrupt.

That far be from thee, to slay the righteous with  
the wicked, and that the righteous should be as the  
wicked.

2. Equitable; agreeing with right.

Kid my rival too, for he no less  
Deserves; and I thy righteous doom will bless.

RIGHTEOUSLY. adv. [from *righteous*.]

Honestly; virtuously.

Athens did righteously decide,  
When Phocion and when Socrates were try'd;  
As righteously they did those dooms repent,  
Still they were wise, whatever way they went.

RIGHTEOUSNESS. n. f. [from *righteous*.]

Justice; honesty; virtue;  
goodness; integrity.

The scripture, ascribing to the persons of men  
*righteousness*, is a proof of their manifold virtues,  
may not be contradictory, though it did thereby clear  
them from all faults.

Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with  
cries,  
Cou'd warning make the world more just or wise;  
Learn righteously, and dread th' avenging deities.

Good men often suffer, and that even for the sake  
of righteousness.

RIGHTFUL. adj. [right and full.]

1. Having the right; having the just claim.

As in this haughty great attempt,  
They laboured to supplant the rightful heir;  
I lost my liberty, and they their lives.

Some will mourn in ashes, some coal black,  
For the deposing of a rightful king.

2. Honest; just; agreeable to justice.

Nor would, for gold or fee,  
Be won, their rightful causes down to tread.

Gather all the smiling hours;  
Such as with friendly care have guarded  
Patriots and kings in rightful wars.

RIGHTFULLY. adv. [from *rightful*.]

According to right; according to  
justice.

Henry, who claimed by succession, was sensible  
that his title was not found; but was rightfully in  
Mortimer, who had married the heir of York.

Dryden's Preface to Fables.

RIGHT-HAND. n. f. Not the left.

The rank of officers, by the murmuring stream,  
Left on your right-hand brings you to the place.

RIGHTFULNESS. n. f. [from *rightful*.]

Moral rectitude.

But still although we fall of perfect rightfulness,  
Seek we to tame these superfluities,  
Nor wholly wink though void of purest rightfulness.

RIGHTLY. adv. [from *right*.]

1. According to truth or justice; properly; suitably; not erroneously.

Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd  
Pow'rs of fire, air, water, and caus'd beneath.

Descend from heav'n, Urania! by that name  
If rightly thou art call'd.

For glory done  
Of triumph, to be stild great conquerors,  
Patious of mankind, gods, and sons of gods;  
Destroyers rightlier call'd, and plagues of men.

A man can never have to certain a knowledge,  
that a proposition, which contradicts the clear  
principles of his own knowledge, was divinely  
revealed, or that he understands the words rightly,  
wherein it is delivered, as he has, that the contrary  
is true.

Is this a bridal or a friendly feast?  
Or from their deeds I rightlier may divine,  
Unseemly flown with incoherence or wine.

2. Honestly; uprightly..

Let not my jealousies be your dishonour;  
You may be rightly just, whatever I shall think.

3. Exactly.

Should I grant, thou didst not rightly see;  
Then thou wert still deceiv'd.

4. Straitly; directly.

We with one end; but differ in order and way,  
that leadeth right to that end.

RIGHTNESS. n. f. [from *right*.]

1. Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude; not error.

It is not necessary for a man to be assured of the  
*rightness* of his conscience, by such an infallible  
certainty of persuasion, as amounts to the clearness  
of a demonstration; but it is sufficient if he knows  
it upon grounds of such a probability, as shall ex-  
clude all rational grounds of doubting.

Like brute beasts we travel with the herd, and  
are never so solicitous for the *rightness* of the way,  
as for the number or figure of our company.

2. Straitness.

Sounds move strongest in a right line, which  
nevertheless is not caused by the *rightness* of the  
line, but by the shortness of the distance.

RIGID. adj. [rigida, French; rigidus, Latin.]

1. Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant.

A body, that is hollow, may be demonstrated  
to be more rigid and inflexible, than a solid one of  
the same substance and weight.

2. Severe; inflexible.

His severe judgment giving law,  
His modest fancy kept in awe;  
As rigid husbands jealous are;  
When they believe their wives too fair.

3. Unremitted; unmitigated.

Queen of this universe! do not believe  
Those rigid threats of death; ye shall not die.

4. Sharp; cruel. It is used somewhat harshly by Philips.

And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess  
What the Siliures vigour unwithstood  
Could do in rigid fight.

# RIG

**RIGIDITY.** *n. f.* [*rigidité*, French; from *rigid*.]

## 1. Stiffness.

*Rigidity* is said of the solids of the body, when being stiff or impliable, they cannot readily perform their respective offices; but a fibre is said to be rigid, when its parts so strongly cohere together, as not to yield to that action of the fluids, which ought to overcome their resistance in order to the preservation of health: it is to be remedied by fomentations.

*Rigidity* of the organs is such a state as makes them resist that expansion which is necessary to carry on the vital functions: *rigidity* of the vessels and organs must necessarily follow from the *rigidity* of the fibres. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

## 2. Stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance.

This severe observation of nature, by the one in her commonest, and by the other in her absolute forms, must needs produce in both a kind of *rigidity*, and consequently more naturalness than gracefulness. *Wotton's Architecture.*

**RIGIDLY.** *adv.* [from *rigid*.]

## 1. Stiffly; unpliantly.

## 2. Severely; inflexibly; without remission; without mitigation.

**RIGIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *rigid*.] Stiffness; severity; inflexibility.

**RIGLET.** *n. f.* [*regulet*, French.] A flat thin square piece of wood.

The pieces that are intended to make the frames for pictures, before they are molded, are called *riglets*. *Moxon.*

**RIGOL.** *n. f.* A circle. Used in *Shakespeare* for a diadem.

This sleep is found; this is a sleep,  
That, from this golden *rigol*, hath divorc'd  
So many English kings. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

**RIGOUR.** *n. f.* [*rigor*, Latin.]

## 1. Cold; stiffness.

The rest his look  
Bound with Gorgonian *rigour*, not to move. *Milton.*

## 2. A convulsive shuddering with sense of cold.

*Rigors*, ebullions, and a fever attend every such new suppuration. *Blackmore.*

A right regimen, during the *rigor* or cold fit in the beginning of a fever, is of great importance; a long continued *rigor* is a sign of a strong disease: during the *rigor*, the circulation is less quick, and the blood actually stagnates in the extremities, and, pressing upon the heart, may produce concretions; therefore a *rigor* increases an inflammation. *Arbutnot.*

## 3. Severity; sternness; want of condescension to others.

Nature has got the victory over passion, all his *rigour* is turned to grief and pity. *Denham's Sophy.*  
*Rigour* makes it difficult for sliding virtue to recover. *Clarissa.*

## 4. Severity of life; voluntary pain; austerity.

He resumed his *rigors*, esteeming this calamity such a one as should not be outlived, but that it became men to be martyrs to. *Fell.*

Does not looseness of life, and a want of necessary sobriety in some, drive others into *rigors* that are unnecessary? *Spratt.*

This prince lived in this convent, with all the *rigor* and austerity of a capuchin. *Addison on Italy.*

## 5. Strictness; unabated exactness.

It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be relaxed, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general *rigor* thereof. *Hooker.*

Heat and cold are not, according to philosophical *rigour*, the essentials; but are names expressing our passions. *Glasseville.*

# RIM

The base degenerate age requires  
Severity and justice in its *rigour*:  
This sways an impious bold offending world. *Addison.*

## 6. Rage; cruelty; fury.

He at his foe with furious *rigour* smites,  
That strongest oak might seem to overthrow;  
The stroke upon his shield to heavy lights,  
That to the ground it doubleth him full low. *Spenser.*

Driven by the necessities of the times and the temper of the people, more than led by his own disposition to any height and *rigour* of actions. *King Charles.*

## 7. Hardness; not flexibility; solidity; not softness.

The stones the *rigor* of their kind expel,  
And supple into softness as they fell. *Dryden.*

**RIGOROUS.** *adj.* [from *rigour*.]

## 1. Severe; allowing no abatement.

He shall be thrown down the Tæpæan rock  
With *rigorous* hands; he hath defied law,  
And therefore law shall scorn him further trial,  
Than the severity of public power. *Shakespeare.*

Are these terms hard and *rigorous*, beyond our capacities to perform? *Rogers's Sermons.*

## 2. Exact; scrupulously nice: as, a rigorous demonstration; a rigorous definition.

**RIGOROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *rigorous*.]

## 1. Severely; without tenderness or mitigation.

Left they faint  
At the sad sentence *rigorously* urg'd,  
For I behold them soften'd, and with tears  
Bewailing their excess, all terror hide. *Milton.*

The people would examine his works more *rigorously* than himself, and would not forgive the least mistake. *Dryden.*

## 2. Exactly; scrupulously; nicely.

**RILL.** *n. f.* [*rivulus*, Lat.] A small brook; a little streamlet.

May thy brimmed waves from this  
Their full tribute never miss,  
From a thousand petty *rills*,  
That tumble down the snowy hills. *Milton.*

On every thorn delightful wisdom grows,  
In every *rill* a sweet instruction flows;  
But some untought, o'erhear the whispering *rill*,  
In spite of sacred leisure blockheads still. *Young.*

**TO RILL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run in small streams.

Lo! Apollo, mighty king, let envy,  
Hil-judging and verbose, from Lethe's lake,  
Draw tuns unmeasurable; while thy favour  
Administers to my ambitious thirst  
The wholesome draught from Aganippe's spring  
Genuine, and with soft murmurs gently *rilling*  
Adown the mountains where thy daughters haunt. *Prior.*

**RILLET.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *rivulet*.] A small stream.

A creek of Off, between two hills, delivering a little fresh *rillet* into the sea. *Carrow.*

'Th' industrious muse thus labours to relate  
Those *rilllets* that attend proud Tamer and her state. *Drayton.*

**RIM.** *n. f.* [juma, Saxon.]

## 1. A border; a margin.

It keeps of the same thickness near its centre; while its figure is capable of variation towards the rim. *Crew.*

## 2. That which encircles something else.

We may not affirm, that ruptures are confinable unto one side, as the peritoneum or rim of the belly may be broke; or its perforations relaxed in either. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The drum-maker uses it for rimbs. *Mortimer.*

**RIMM.** *n. f.* [jrim, Saxon.]

## 1. Hoar frost.

Branding upon a glass green dew; and in rime

# RIN

frosts you shall find dr'ps of dew upon the rim of glass windows. *Bacon.*

In a hoar frost, a *rine* is a multitude of quadrangular prisms piled without any order one over another. *Crom.*

## 2. [Rima, Latin.] A hole; a chink. Not used.

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet can they contract the rim or chink of their larynx, to so to prevent the admission of wet or dry indigested. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TO RIME.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To freeze with hoar frost.

**TO RIMPLE.** *v. a.* To pucker; to contract into contugations. See **CRUMPLE** and **RUMPLE**.

The skin was tense, also *rimpled* and blistered. *Wileman.*

**RIMY.** *adj.* [from *rime*.] Steamy; foggy; full of frozen mist.

The air is now cold, hot, dry, or moist; and then thin, thick, foggy, *rimy*, or poisonous. *Harvey.*

**RIND.** *n. f.* [rinb, Saxon; *rinde*, Dutch.] Bark; husk

Therewith a piteous yelling voice was heard,  
Crying, O spare with guilty hands to tear  
My tender sides in this rough *rind* embair'd. *Spenser.*  
Within the infant *rind* of this small flower  
Poison hath residence, and medicine power. *Shakespeare.*

These plants are neither red nor polished, when drawn out of the water, till their *rind* have been taken off. *Boyle.*

Others whose fruit, burnish'd with golden *rind*,  
Hung amiable. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Thou canst not touch the freedom of this mind  
With all thy charms, although this corporal *rind*  
Thou hast immanc'd. *Milton.*

This monument, thy maiden beauty's due,  
High on a plane-tree shall be higg to view;  
On the smooth *rind* the passenger shall see  
Thy name engrav'd, and worship Helen's tree. *Dryden.*

**TO RIND.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To decorticate; to bark; to husk.

**RING.** *n. f.* [jring, Saxon.]

## 1. A circle; an orbicular line.

In this habit  
Met I my father with his bleeding *rings*,  
Their precious gems new lost. *Shakespeare.*

Bubbles of water, before they began to exhibit their *rings* to the naked eye, have appeared through a prism girded about with many parallel and horizontal *rings*. *Newton.*

## 2. A circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament.

About a hoop of gold, a paltry *ring*. *Shakespeare.*  
I have seen old Roman *rings* so very thick about,  
and with such large stones in them, that 'tis no wonder a fop should reckon them a little cumbersome in the summer. *Addison.*

## 3. A circle of metal to be held by.

The *rings* of iron, that on the doors were hung,  
Sent out a jarring sound, and harshly rung. *Dryden.*  
Some eagle got the *ring* of my box in his beak,  
With an intent to let it fall, and devour it. *Swift.*

## 4. A circular course.

Chaste Diana,  
Goddess presiding o'er the rapid race,  
Place me, O place me in the dusty *ring*,  
Where youthful charioteers contend for glory! *Smith.*

## 5. A circle made by persons standing round.

Make a *ring* about the corpse of Caesar,  
And let me show you him that made the will. *Shakespeare.*

The Italians, perceiving themselves almost envied, cast themselves into a ring, and retired back into the city. *Hayward.*

Round my armour a new ring they made,  
And footed it about the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

## 6. A number of bells harmonically tuned.

A squirrel spends his little rage,  
In jumping round a rowling eye;  
The cage as either side turn'd up,  
Striking a ring of bells a toy. *Prior.*

## 7. The sound of bells or any other sonorous body.

Stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no ring, but a flat noise or rattle. *Bacon.*  
Hawks bell, that have holes, give a greater ring, than if the pellet did strike upon brass in the open air. *Bacon.*

Sullen Meloch fled,  
Hath left in shadows dread  
His burning idol all of black and hue;  
In vain with cymbals ring,  
They call the grisly king. *Milton.*

## 8. A sound of any kind.

The king, full of confidence, as he had been victorious in battle, and had prevailed with his parliament, and had the ring of acclamations fresh in his ears, thought the rest of his reign should be but play. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

## To RING. v. a. pret. and part. pass. rung. [hringan, Saxon.]

### 1. To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it found.

Ring the alarm bell. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

### 2. [From ring.] To encircle.

Talbot,  
Who, ring'd about with bold adversity,  
Cries out for noble York and Somerset. *Shakespeare.*

### 3. To fit with rings.

Death, death, oh amiable lovely death!  
Thou odoriferous stench, found rottenness,  
Arise bath from thy couch of lasting night,  
Thou hate and terror to prosperity,  
And I will kiss thy detestable bones,  
And put my eye balls in thy vanity brows,  
And ring these fingers with thy household worms. *Shakespeare.*

### 4. To restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.

## To RING. v. n.

### 1. To found as a bell or sonorous metal.

Ring out, ye crystal spheres,  
And let your silver chime  
Move in melodious time;  
And let the base of heav'n's deep organ blow.

*Milton.*

No funeral rites nor man in mournful weeds,  
Nor mournful bell shall ring her burial. *Shakespeare.*  
Easy it might be to ring other changes upon the same bells. *Norris's Miscellany.*

At Latagus a weighty stone he flung;  
His face was flatted, and his helmet rung. *Dryden.*

### 2. To practise the art of music with bells.

Signs for communication may be contrived at pleasure: four bells about twenty-four changes in ringing; each change may, by agreement, have a certain signification. *Holden.*

### 3. To sound; to resound.

Hercules, moving his page, called him by his name aloud, that at the shore rang of it. *Emerson.*  
The post-horn ringing found in gold, distinct law. The post-horn ringing found in gold, distinct law. The post-horn ringing found in gold, distinct law.

### 10. To ring in the ears of other bodies, has no particular

The radish sweeter notes each rising temple rung,  
His only bell pointed! and a Vida ring! *Pope.*

### 11. To ring as a bell.

Quick Herat's summons  
In beeble, with his growl, hums,

Hath rung night's yawning peat, there shall be done

A deed of dreadful note. *Shakespeare.*

### 5. To tinkle.

My ears fill ring with noise; I'm vex'd to death  
Tongue kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. *Dryden.*

### 6. To be filled with a bruit or report.

That profane, atheistical, epicurean rabble,  
Whom the whole nation so rings of, are not indeed, what they vote themselves, the wisest men in the world. *South.*

## RING BONE. n. f.

Ring bone is a hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet: it sometimes goes quite round like a ring, and thence it is called the ring-bone. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

## RINGDOVE. n. f. [rbingelduywe, German.]

Pigeons are of several sorts, wild and tame; a wood pigeon, dove-cote pigeons, and ringdoves. *Mortimer.*

## RINGER. n. f. [from ring.] He who rings.

## RINGLEADER. n. f. [ring and leader.]

The head of a riotous body.  
He caused to be executed some of the ringleaders of the Cornish men, in sacrifice to the citizens. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The nobility escaped; the poor people, who had been deluded by these ringleaders, were executed. *Addison.*

## RINGLET. n. f. [ring, with a diminutive termination.]

### 1. A small ring.

Silver the lintals, deep projecting o'er;  
And gold the ringlets that command the door. *Pope.*

### 2. A circle.

You demy puppets, that  
By moon-shine do the green ringlets make,  
Whereof the ewe not bites. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
Never met we,  
Upon the beached margell of the sea,  
To dance our ringlets to the whistling wind,  
But with thy brawls thou hast disturb'd our sport. *Shakespeare.*

### 3. A curl

With ringlets wanton, and wanton windings wove. *Milton.*  
Her golden tresses in wanton ringlets wav'd,  
As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton.*

These in two sable ringlets taught to break,  
Once gave new beauties to the snowy neck. *Pope.*

## RINGSTREAKED. adj. [ring and streaked.]

Circularly streaked.

He removed the he goats that were ring streaked and spotted, and all the he goats that were speckled. *Gemein, xxx. 35.*

## RINGTAIL. n. f. [ring and tail.]

A kind of kite with a whitish tail. *Bailey.*

## RINGWORM. n. f. [ring and worm.]

A circular tetter.

It began with a serpigo, making many round spots, such as is generally called ringworms. *Wigman's Surgery.*

## To RINSE. v. a. [from rein, German, pure, clear.]

### 1. To wash; to cleanse by washing.

This last costly treaty  
Swallow'd so much treasure, and like a glass  
Did break it th' rinsing. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
Whomsoever he toucheth, and hath not rinsed his hands in water, he shall be unclean. *Leviticus, xv. 11.*

This must move us humbly to sue unto God, and earnestly to entreat him, to wash us thoroughly from our wickedness, and cleanse us from our sin.

yes to purge and rinse the fountain thereof, our unclean and polluted hearts. *Parkins.*

### 2. To wash the soap out of cloaths.

They cannot boil, nor wash, nor rinse, they say,  
With water sometimes ink, and sometimes whey,  
According as you meet with mud or clay. *King.*

## RINSE. n. f. [from rinse.]

One that washes or rinses; a washer.

## RIOT. n. f. [riotte, old French; riotto, Italian.]

### 1. Wild and loose festivity.

When his headstrong riot hath no curb,  
When rage and hot blood are his counsellors,  
When means and lavish manners meet together,  
Oh! with what wings shall his affection fly  
Tow'rd fronting peril and oppos'd decay. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

So senseless of expence,  
That he will neither know how to maintain it,  
Nor cease his flow of riot. *Shakespeare.*  
All now was turn'd to jollity and game,  
To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *Milton.*

### 2. A sedition; an uproar.

Transform'd to serpents all, as accessories  
To his bold riot. *Milton.*

### 3. To run Riot. To move or act without control or restraint.

One man's head runs riot upon hawks and dice. *L'Esclapart.*

You never can defend his breeding,  
Who, in his satire's running riot,  
Could never leave the world in quiet. *Swift.*

## To RIOT. v. n. [rioter, old French.]

### 1. To revel; to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments.

Let us walk honestly as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness. *Romans, xiii. 13.*  
Now he exacts of all, wastes in delight,  
Rites in pleasure, and neglects the law. *Daniel.*

### 2. To luxuriate; to be tumultuous.

Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repose;  
No pulse that riots, and no blood that glows. *Pope.*

### 3. To banquet luxuriously.

### 4. To raise a sedition or uproar.

## RIOTER. n. f. [from riot.]

### 1. One who is dissipated in luxury.

### 2. One who raises an uproar or sedition.

## RIOTISE. n. f. [from riot.]

Dissolute-ness; luxury. Obsolete.

From every work he challenged effoin  
For contemplation sake, yet otherwise  
His life he led in lawless riot. *Spenser.*

## RIOTOUS. adj. [riotieux, French; from riot.]

### 1. Luxurious; wanton; licentious

festive.

What needs me tell their feasts and goodly guise,  
In which was nothing riotous nor vain. *Spenser.*

When all our offices have been oppress'd  
With riotous feeders,  
I have retir'd me to a waste-ful cock,  
And let mine eyes at flow. *Shakespeare.*

John came neither eating nor drinking, that is, far from the diet of Jerusalem and other riotous places, but fasted coarsely. *Brown.*

With them no riotous pomp nor Asian train,  
To infect a navy with their gaudy fears;  
But war severely like itself appears. *Dryden.*

### 2. Seditious; turbulent.

## RIOTOUSLY. adv. [from riotous.]

### 1. Luxuriously; with licentious luxury.

He that gathereth by defrauding his own soul,  
gathereth for others that shall spend his goods riotously. *Ecclesiastes, xiv. 4.*

### 2. Seditiously; turbulently.

## RIOTOUSNESS. n. f. [from riotous.]

The state of being riotous.

## To RIP. v. a. [hrýpan, Saxon.]

### 1. To tear; to lacerate; to cut asunder by

a con-



a continued act of the knife, or of other force.

You bloody Neros, *ripping* up the womb  
Of your dear mother England, blash for shame.

*Shakespeare.*

Thou wilt dash their children, and *rip* up  
their women with child. *2 Kings, viii. 12.*

The beast prevents the blow,  
And upward *rips* the groin of his audacious foe.

*Dryden.*

2. To take away by laceration or cutting.  
Macduff was from his mother's womb  
Untimely *ripp'd*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Eteuapius, because *ripped* from his mother's  
womb, was feigned to be the son of Apollo.

*Hayward.*

*Rip* this heart of mine  
Out of my breast, and shew it for a coward's.

*Osway.*

The conscious husband, whom like symptoms  
seize,

Charges on her the guilt of their disease,  
Affecting fury acts a madman's part,  
He'll *rip* the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville.*

3. To disclose; to search out; to tear up;  
to bring to view.

Let it be lawful for me to *rip* up to the very  
bottom, how and by whom your discipline was  
planted, at such time as this age we live in began  
to make first trial thereof. *Parker.*

You *rip* up the original of Scotland. *Spenser.*

This *ripping* up of ancestors is very pleasing unto  
me, and indeed favoureth of some reading

*Spenser on Ireland.*

They *ripped* up all that had been done from  
the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

The relations considering that a trial would *rip*  
up old foes, and discover things not so much to  
the reputation of the deceased, they dropt their  
design. *Arbutnot.*

*RIP'E*, *adj.* [ripe, Saxon; *rijp*, Dutch.]

1. Brought to perfection in growth; ma-  
ture.

*Macbeth*

Is *ripe* for shakings, and the powers above  
Put on their instruments. *Shakespeare.*

Their fruit is improfitable, not *ripe* to eat.

*Wisd m. iv. 5.*

So may'st thou live, till, like *ripe* fruit, thou drop  
Into thy mother's lap, or be with ease  
Cather'd, not harshly pluck'd, for death mature.

*Milton.*

2. Resembling the ripeness of fruit.

Those happiest smiles,  
That play'd on her *ripe* lip, seem'd not to know  
What guests were in her eyes, which parted thence,  
As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakespeare.*

3. Complete; proper for use.

I by letters shall direct your course,  
When time is *ripe*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

4. Advanced to the perfection of any qua-  
lity.

There was a pretty redness in his lips,  
A little *riper* and more lustrous red  
Than that mix'd in his cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

O early *ripe* to thy abundant store,  
What could advancing age have added more?

*Dryden.*

5. Finished; consummate.

Beasts are in sensible capacity as *ripe* even as  
men themselves, perhaps more *ripe*. *Hooker.*

He was a scholar, and a *ripe* and good one.

*Shakespeare.*

6. Brought to the point of taking effect;  
fully matured.

He thence shall come,  
When this world's dissolution shall be *ripe*. *Milton.*

While things were just *ripe* for a war, the cantons,  
their protectors, interposed as umpires in the quar-  
rel. *Addison.*

7. Fully qualified by gradual improve-  
ment.

At thirteen years old he was *ripe* for the univer-  
sity. *Fell.*

*Ripe* for heav'n, when fate *Aeneas* calls,  
Then shalt thou bear him up, sublime, to me. *Dryden.*

To *RIPEN*, *v. n.* [from the adjective] To  
ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured.

*Ripen* is now used.

From hour to hour we *ripe* and *ripe*,  
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot.

*Shakespeare.*

Slubber not business for my sake, *Baltham*;  
But stay the very *ripen* of the time. *Shakespeare.*

Though no stone tell thee what I was, yet thou,  
In my grave's inside, see what thou art now;  
Yet thou'rt not yet so good, till us death lay  
To *ripe* and mellow there, we are stubborn clay.

*Donne.*

To *RIPEN*, *v. a.* To mature; to make  
ripe.

He is retir'd, to *ripe* his growing fortunes;  
To Scotland. *Shakespeare.*

*RIPENLY*, *adv.* [from *ripe*.] Maturely;  
at the fit time.

It fits us therefore *ripenly*;  
Our chariots and our horsemen be in readiness.

*Shakespeare.*

To *RIPEN*, *v. n.* [from *ripe*.] To grow  
ripe.

This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth  
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,  
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;  
The third day come a troth, a killing frost;  
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely  
His greatness is a *ripening*, nips his root:  
And then he falls as I do. *Shakespeare.*

Afore the four grape is *ripening* in the flower.

*Isaiah, xviii. 5.*

The picking of a fruit, before it *ripeneth*, ripens  
the fruit more suddenly. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Trees, that *ripen* latest, blossom soonest; as  
peaches and cornelians; and it is a work of pro-  
vidence that they blossom so soon; for otherwise  
they could not have the sun long enough to *ripen*.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,  
And strangers to the sun yet *ripen* here. *Granville.*

To *RIPEN*, *v. a.* To mature; to make  
ripe.

My father was no tutor;  
And that I'll prove on better men than Somerset,  
Were growing time once *ripen'd* to my will.

*Shakespeare.*

When to *ripen'd* manhood he shall grow,  
The greedy sailor shall the seas forego. *Dryden.*

That I settled  
Your father in his throne, 'twas for your sake,  
I left th' acknowledgement for time to *ripen*.

*Dryden.*

The genial sun  
Has daily, since his course begun,  
Rejoic'd the metal to refine,  
And *ripen'd* the Peruvian mine. *Addison.*

Be this the cause of more than mortal hate,  
The rest succeeding times shall *ripen* into hate.

*Pope.*

Here elements have lost their uses;  
All *ripens* not, nor earth produces. *Swift.*

*RIPENESS*, *n. f.* [from *ripe*.]

1. The state of being ripe; maturity.

They have compared it to the ripeness of fruits.

*Wisdman.*

Little matter is deposited in the abscess, before  
it arrives towards its ripeness. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Full growth.

Time, which made them their fame out-live,  
To Cowley scarce did ripeness give. *Denham.*

3. Perfection; completion.

To this purpose were those harmonious tunes  
of palms devised for us, that they, which are  
either in years but young, or reaching perfection of  
virtue as yet not grown to ripeness, might, when  
they think they *gag*, become

*Hooker.*

This royal infant promises  
Upon this land a thousand thousand blessings,  
Which time shall bring to ripeness. *Shakespeare.*

I to manhood am arriv'd so near,  
And inward *ripeness* doth much less appear,  
That some more timely happy spirits indu'th.

*Milton.*

4. Fitness; qualification.

Men must endure  
Their going hence, even as their coming hither:  
*Ripeness* is all. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

*RIPPER*, *n. f.* [from *rip*.] One who  
rips; one who tears; one who lacer-  
ates.

To *RIPPLE*, *v. n.* To fret on the sur-  
face, as water swiftly running.

*RIPRIEWEL*, *n. f.* A gratuity, or re-  
ward given to tenants, after they had  
reaped their lord's corn. *Bailey.*

To *RISE*, *v. n.* pret. *rose*; part *risen*.

Cowley has *ris*, for *rise*; so has *Jon-  
son*. [Syrjan, Saxon; *reizen*, Dutch.]

1. To change a jacent or recumbent,  
to an erect posture.

I have seen her *rise* from her bed, and throw  
her night gown upon her. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The archbishop received him sitting, for, said  
he, I am too old to *rise*. *Earl of Orrery.*

2. To get up from rest.

Never a wife leads a better life than she does;  
do what she will, go to bed when she list; *rise*  
when she list. *Shakespeare.*

As wild asses in the desert, go they forth to  
their work, *rising* sometimes for a prey. *Job, xxiv. 5.*

That is to *rise*,

To rest secure, and not *rise* up to grieve.

*Daniel's Civil War.*

Thy mansion wants thee, Adam, *rise*. *Milton.*

3. To get up from a fall.

True in our fall,  
I also in our promis'd *rising*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To spring; to grow up.

They imagine  
For one forbidden tree a multitude,  
Now *ris'n* to work them farther woe. *Milton.*

5. To gain elevation of rank or fortune.

Some *rise* by sin, and some by virtue fall.

*Shakespeare.*

If they *rise* not with their service, they will  
make their service fall with them. *Bacon.*

To *rise*, i' th' world,

No wife man that's honest should expect. *Osway.*

Those, that have been raised by some great  
ministry, trample upon the steps by which they  
*rise*, to rival him. *South.*

6. To swell.

If the bright spot stay in his place, it is a *rising*  
of the burning. *Leviticus, xiii. 21.*

7. To ascend; to move upwards.

The sap in old trees is not so frank as to *rise*  
all to the boughs, but truth by the way, and put-  
teth out most. *Bacon.*

It two plane polish'd plates of a polish'd looking-  
glass be laid together, so that their sides be paral-  
lel, and at a very small distance from one another,  
and their lower edges be dipped into water,  
the water will *rise* up between them. *Newton.*

8. To break out from below the horizon,  
as the sun.

He maketh the sun to *rise* on the evil and the  
good. *Matthew, v.*

He affirmeth, that tunny is fat upon the *rising*  
of the Pleiades, and departs upon *Arcturus*.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Whether the sun  
*Rise* on the earth, or earth *rise* on the sun. *Milton.*

9. To take beginning; to come into ex-  
istence or notice.

Only he spoke, and every thing that is,  
Out of the fruitful womb of nothing *ris*. *Cowley.*

10. To begin to act.

*High*

High winds began to rise. *Milton.*  
 With Vulcan's rage the rising wind conspire,  
 And rear our palace with the flood of fire. *Dryden.*

# 1. To appear in view.

The poet must lay out all his strength, that his words may be glowing, and that every thing he describes may immediately present itself, and rise up to the reader's view. *Addison.*

# 2. To change a station; to quit a siege.

He, rising with final honour from Gunza, and tearing the power of the Christians, was gone. *Kestles.*

# 3. To be excited; to be produced.

Indeed you thank'd me, but a nobler gratitude  
 Rife in her soul, for from that hour the lov'd me. *O'neay.*

A thought rife in me, which often perplexes  
 men of contemplative nature. *Spectator.*

# 4. To break into military commotions; to make insurrections.

At our heels all hell should rise,  
 With blackest insurrection. *Milton.*

Namidia's spacious kingdom lies  
 Ready to rise at its young prince's call. *Addison.*

No more shall nation against nation rise,  
 Nor ardent warriors meet with hateful eyes. *Pope.*

# 5. To be roused; to be excited to action.

Who will rise up for me against evil does? or  
 who will stand up for me against the workers of  
 iniquity? *Psalms xciv.*

Gather together, come against, and rise up to the  
 battle. *Jeremiah.*

# 6. To make hostile attack.

If any man hate his neighbour, lie in wait, and  
 rise up against him, and smite him mortally, and  
 flee into one of these cities, the elders of his  
 city shall fetch him thence. *Deuteronomy.*

# 7. To grow more or greater in any respect.

A hideous gabble rises loud  
 Among the builders. *Milton.*

The great duke rises on them in his demands,  
 and will not be satisfied with less than a hundred  
 thousand crowns, and a solemn embassy to beg  
 pardon. *Addison on Italy.*

# 8. To increase in price.

Bullion is risen to six shillings and five pence the  
 ounce, i. e. that an ounce of uncoined silver will  
 exchange for an ounce and a quarter of coined silver. *Locke.*

# 9. To be improved.

From such an untainted couple, we can hope to  
 have our family rise to its ancient splendour of face,  
 air, countenance, and shape. *Tatler.*

# 10. To elevate the style.

Your author always will the best advice,  
 Fall when he falls, and when he rises, rise. *Recommon.*

# 11. To be revived from death.

After I am risen again, I will go before you. *Matthews, xvi.*

The stars of morn shall see him rise  
 Out of his grave. *Milton.*

# 12. To come by chance.

As they ran his library to view,  
 And antique registers fur to view,  
 There chanced to the prince's hand to rise  
 An ancient book. *Spenser.*

# 13. To be elevated in situation.

He had an ancient oak of all her boughs;  
 Then on a rising ground the trunk he plac'd,  
 Which with the spurs of his dead toe he grac'd. *Dryden.*

A house we saw upon a rising.  
 Ash, on banks of rising grounds near rivers, will  
 thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

# RISE. n. s. [from the verb.]

# 1. The act of rising, locally or figuratively.

# 2. The act of mounting from the ground.

Leaping with weights, the arms are first cast  
 backwards and then forwards, with so much the  
 greater force; for the hands go backward before  
 they take their rise. *Bacon.*

# 3. Eruption; ascent.

Upon the candle's going out, there is a sudden  
 rise of water; for the flame filling no more place,  
 the air and water succeed. *Bacon.*

# 4. Place that favours the act of mounting aloft.

Rais'd so high, from that convenient rise  
 She took her flight, and quickly reach'd the skies. *Greub.*

Since the arguments against them rise from  
 common received opinions, it happens, in con-  
 troversial discourses, as it does in the assaulting  
 of towns, where, if the ground be but firm,  
 whereon the batteries are erected, there is no  
 farther inquiry of whom it is borrowed, so it af-  
 fords but a fit rise for the present purpose. *Locke.*

# 5. Elevated place.

Such a rise, as duth at once invite  
 A pleasure, and a reverence from the sight. *Dunkam.*

# 6. Appearance as of the sun in the East.

Phœbus! say;  
 The world to which you fly so fast,  
 From us to them can pay you haste  
 With no such object, and salute your rise  
 With no such wonder, as De Mouray's eyes. *Waller.*

# 7. Encrease in any respect.

# 8. Encrease of price.

Upon a breach with Spain, must be considered  
 the present state of the king's treasure, the rise or  
 fall that may happen in his constant revenue by a  
 Spanish war. *Temple.*

The bishops have had share in the gradual rise  
 of lands. *Swijt.*

# 9. Beginning; original.

It has its rise from the lazy admonitions of those  
 who give rules and propole examples, without  
 joining practice with their instructions. *Locke.*

All wickedness taketh its rise from the heart,  
 and the design and intention with which a thing is  
 done, frequently discriminates the goodness or evil  
 of the action. *Nelson.*

His reign quickly peopled it, and gave rise  
 to the republic, which calls itself after his name. *Addison.*

# 10. Elevation; encrease of sound.

In the ordinary rises and falls of the voice, there  
 fall out to be two herms between the union and  
 the diapason. *Bacon.*

# RISEN. part. [from rise.]

# RISER. n. s. [from rise.] One that rises.

The idle *Æææ*, where the palace stands  
 Of the early riser, with the rosy hands,  
 Active Aurora; where she loves to dance. *Chapman.*

# RISIBILITY. n. s. [from risible.] The quality of laughing.

How comes lowliness of stile to be so much the  
 propriety of Satyr, that without it a poet can be  
 no more a satyr, than without risibility he can  
 be a man? *Dryden.*

Whatever the philosophers may talk of their  
 risibility, nothing is a more noble expression than  
 laughing. *Arbutnot.*

# RISIBLE. adj. [risible, French; risibilis, Latin.]

# 1. Having the faculty or power of laugh- ing.

We are in a merry world, laughing is our busi-  
 ness; as if, because it has been made the definition  
 of man that he is risible, his manhood consisted in  
 nothing else. *Gougeon of the Tongue.*

# 2. Ridiculous; exciting laughter.

RISK. n. s. [risque, French; riesgo, Span-  
 ish.] Hazard; danger; chance of  
 harm.

Some run the risk of an absolute ruin for the  
 gaining of a present supply. *L'Estrange.*

When an intemperate despot of discipline, nurtured  
 into contempt of all order by a long risk of licence,  
 shall appear before a church governor, severity and  
 resolution are that governor's virtue. *South.*

By allowing himself in what is innocent, he  
 would run the risk of being betrayed into what is  
 not so. *Atterbury.*

An innocent man ought not to run an equal  
 risk with a guilty one. *Atterbury.*

# To RISK. v. a. [risquer, French.] To hazard; to put to chance; to endanger.

Who would hope new fame to rise,  
 Or risk his well-established praise,  
 That, his high genius to approve,  
 Had drawn a George or carv'd a Jove? *Addison.*

# RISKER. n. s. [from risk.] He who risks.

He thither came, to observe and smook  
 What courses other riskers took. *Burton.*

# RISSE. The obsolete preterite of rise.

Rise, not the consular men and left their places,  
 So soon as thou let it down; and tied thy side? *Ben Jonson.*

# RITE. n. s. [rit, French; ritus, Latin.] Solemn act of religion; external observance.

The ceremonies, we have taken from such as  
 were before us, are not things that belong to this  
 or that sect, but they are the ancient rites and cus-  
 toms of the church. *Hooker.*

It is by God consecrated into a sacrament, a  
 holy rite, a means of conveying to the worthy  
 receiver the benefits of the body and blood of  
 Christ. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

When the prince her funeral rites had paid,  
 He plow'd the Tyrrhene seas. *Dryden.*

# RITUAL. adj. [rituel, French.] Solemnly ceremonious; done according to some religious institution.

Instant I bade the priests prepare  
 The ritual sacrifice, and solemn pray'r. *Prior.*

If to tradition were added, certain constant ritual  
 and emblematical observances, as the emblems were  
 expressive, the memory of the thing recorded  
 would remain. *Forbes.*

# RITUAL. n. s. [from the adjective.] A book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down.

An heathen ritual could not instruct a man  
 better than these several pieces of antiquity in the  
 particular ceremonies that attended different sacri-  
 fices. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

# RITUALIST. n. s. [from ritual.] One skilled in the ritual.

# RIVAGE. n. s. [French.] A bank; a coast. Not in use.

Think  
 You stand upon the rivage, and behold  
 A city on the incessant billows dancing;  
 For so appears this fleet. *Shakespeare.*

# RIVAL. n. s. [rivalis, Latin.]

# 1. One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues; a competitor.

Oh love! thou sternly dost thy power maintain,  
 And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign;  
 Tyrants and thou all fellowship disdain. *Dryden.*

# 2. A competitor in love.

She saw her father was grown her adverse party,  
 and yet her fortune such as she must favour her ri-  
 val. *Sidney.*

France and Burgundy,  
 Great rivals in our younger daughter's love. *Shakespeare.*

Your rival's image in your worth I view;  
And what I lov'd in him, esteem in you. *Granville.*  
**RIVAL.** *adj.* Standing in competition;  
making the same claim; emulous.

Had I but the means  
To hold a rival place with one of them,  
I should be fortunate. *Shakespeare.*

Equal in years, and rival in renown  
With Epaphus, the youthful Phaeton  
Like honour claims. *Dryden.*

You bark to be employ'd,  
While Venus is by rival dogs enjoy'd. *Dryden.*  
**To RIVAL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stand in competition with another;  
to oppose.

Those, that have been raised by the interest of  
some great minister, trample upon the steps by  
which they rise, to rival him in his greatness,  
and at length step into his place. *South.*

2. To emulate; to endeavour to equal or  
excel.

Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass  
O'er hollow arches of rebounding brass;  
To rival thunder in its rapid course,  
And imitate inimitable force. *Dryden's Æneis.*

O thou, too great to rival or to praise,  
Forgive, lamented shade, these duteous lays.  
Lee had thy fire, and Congreve had thy wit;  
And copyist, here and there, some likeness hit;  
But none possess'd thy graces, and thy ease;  
In thee alone 'twas natural to please! *Haire.*

**To RIVAL.** *v. n.* To be competitors.  
Out of use.

Burgundy,  
We first address'd toward you, who with this king  
Have rival'd for our daughter. *Shakespeare.*

**RIVALITY.** *n. s.* [from *rivalitas*, Latin;  
**RIVALRY.** *n. s.* [from *rival*.] Competition;  
emulation.

It is the privilege of posterity to set matters right  
between those antagonists, who, by their rivalry  
for greatness, divided a whole age. *Addison.*

**RIVALSHIP.** *n. s.* [from *rival*.] The  
state or character of a rival.

**To RIVE.** *v. a.* preter. *rived*; part.  
*riven*. [nyft, broken, Saxon; *rijven*,  
Dutch; *river*, French, to drive.] To  
split; to cleave; to divide by a blunt  
instrument; to force in disruption.

At his haughty helmet  
So hugely struck, that it the steel did rive  
And cleave his head. *Spenser.*

The varlet at his plaint was grieved sore,  
That his deep wounded heart in two did rive. *Spenser.*

Through *ripen* clouds and molten firmament,  
The fierce three-forked engine making way,  
Both lofty towers and highest trees hath rent. *Spenser.*

O Cicero!  
I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds  
Have *ripen'd* the knotty oaks; but ne'er till now  
Did I go through a tempest dropping fire. *Shakespeare.*

As one he stood escap'd from cruel fight,  
Sore toil'd, his *ripen* arms to havock hewn. *Milton.*

The neighbouring forests, formerly shaken and  
*ripen* with the thunder-bolts of war, did envy  
the sweet peace of Drulina. *Hawel's Vocal Forest.*

Had I not been blind, I might have seen  
You *ripen* oak, the fairest of the green. *Dryden.*  
Let it come;

Let the fierce lightning blast, the thunder rive me.  
*Rive.*

**To RIVE.** *v. n.* To be split; to be di-  
vided by violence.

Freeze the *ripen*, splits, and breaks in any di-  
rection. *Woodward.*

**To RIVE.** for *derive* or *direct*. Not used.  
Ten thousand French have taken the sacrament,

To *rive* their dangerous artillery  
Upon no christian soul but English Talbot. *Shakespeare.*

**To RIVAL.** *v. a.* [zenpleb, Saxon,  
corrugated, rumpied.] To contract into  
wrinkles and corrugations.

Then droop'd the fading flow'rs, their beauty  
fled,  
And clos'd their sickly eyes and hung the head,  
And *ripen'd* up with heat, lay dying in their bed. *Dryden.*

And since that plementous autumn now is past,  
Whose grapes and peaches have indulg'd your taste,  
Take in good part, from our poor poet's board,  
Such *ripen'd* fruits as winter can afford. *Dryden.*

Alam supricks, with contracting pow'r,  
Shrink his thin essence like a *ripen'd* flow'r. *Pope.*

**RIVEN.** part. of *rive*.

**RIVER.** *n. s.* [*riviere*, French; *rius*,  
Lat.] A land current of water bigger  
than a brook.

It is a most beautiful country, being stored  
throughout with many goodly rivers, replenished  
with all sorts of fish. *Spenser.*

The first of these rivers has been celebrated by  
the Latin poet for the gentleness of its course, as  
the other for its rapidity. *Addison in Italy.*

**RIVER-DRAGON.** *n. s.* A crocodile. A  
name given by Milton to the king of  
Egypt.

Thus with ten wounds  
The river-dragon, tam'd at length, submits  
To let his sojourners depart. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**RIVERET.** *n. s.* [diminutive of *river*.]  
A small stream; a rill.

Bringing all their riverets in,  
There ends; a new song to begin. *Drayton.*

Calls down riveret from her spring,  
Their queen upon her way to bring. *Drayton.*

**RIVER-GOD.** *n. s.* Tutelary deity of a  
river.

Hilwig hung as strait as the hair of a river-god  
rising from the water. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

**RIVER-HORSE.** *n. s.* Hippopotamus.

Role,  
As plants ambiguous between sea and land,  
The river-horse and scaly crocodile. *Milton.*

**RIVET.** *n. s.* [*river*, French, to break  
the point of a thing; to drive.] A  
fastening pin clenched at both ends.

The armourers accomplishing the knights,  
With busy hammers closing rivets up,  
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakespeare.*

Thy armour  
I'll crush, and unlock the rivets all,  
But I'll be master of it. *Shakespeare.*

Though Valeria's fair, and though the loves me  
too,

'Guilt her my soul is arm'd on every part;  
Yet there are secret rivets to my heart,  
Where Berenice's charms have found the way,  
Subtle as lightning. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

The verb in fashion is, when numbers flow  
So smooth and equal, that no fight can find  
The rivet, where the polish'd piece was join'd. *Dryden.*

The rivets of those wings inclos'd  
Fit not each other. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
This instrument should move easy upon the rivet. *Sharp.*

**To RIVET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with rivets.

This man,  
If all our fire were out, would fetch down new  
Out of the hand of Jove; and rivet him  
To Caucasus, should he but frown. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To fasten strongly; to be made im-  
moveable.

You were to blame to part with  
A thing stuck on with oaths upon your finger,  
And riveted with faith unto your flesh. *Shakespeare.*

Why should I write this down, that's riveted,  
Screw'd to my memory? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
What one party thought to rivet to a settledness  
by the influence of the Scots, that the other rejects. *King Charles.*

Till fortune's fruitless spite had made it known,  
Her blows not shook but riveted his throne. *Dryden.*

Thus hath God not only riveted the notion of  
himself into our nature, but likewise made the  
belief of his being, necessary to the peace of our  
minds and happiness of society. *Tillotson.*

If the eye sees those things riveted which are  
loose, where will you begin to rectify the mistake? *Locke.*

Where we use words of a loose and wander-  
ing signification, hence follows mistake and error,  
which those maxims brought as proofs to esta-  
blish propositions, wherein the terms stand for  
undetermined ideas, do by their authority confirm  
and rivet. *Locke.*

Rivet and nail me where I stand, ye powers!  
*Corneille.*

They provoke him to the rage  
Of fangs and claws, and stopp'd from your hoist,  
River the panting savage to the ground. *Addison.*

A similitude of nature and manners, in such a  
degree as we are capable of, must tie the holy knot;  
and rivet the friendship between us. *Atterbury.*

3. To drive or clench a rivet.

In riveting, the pin you rivet in should stand up  
right to the plate you rivet it upon, for if it do not  
stand upright, you will be forced to set it upright,  
after it is riveted. *Mason.*

**RIVULET.** *n. s.* [*rivulus*, Lat.] A small  
river; a brook; a streamlet.

By fountain or by shady rivulet,  
He sought them. *Milton.*

The veins, where innumerable little rivulets have  
their confluence into the common channel of the  
blood. *Bentley.*

I saw the rivulet of Salforata, formerly called  
Albola, and smelt the stench that arises from its  
water, which Martial mentions. *Addison in Italy.*

**RIXDOLLAR.** *n. s.* A German coin,  
worth about four shillings and six-pence  
sterling. *Diss.*

**ROACH.** *n. s.* [from *rutilus*, Latin, red-  
haired.]

A roach is a fish of no great reputation for his  
dainty taste: his spawn is accounted much better  
than any other part of him. he is accounted the  
water-dog, for his simplicity and foolishness; and  
the roach, that roaches recover strength, and grow  
stronger after spawning. *Walton's Angler.*

Do not venture to approach;  
Yet still he leaps at flies. *Swift.*

**ROAD.** *n. s.* [*rade*, French; *route*, French;  
*route* is *via itita*.]

1. Large way; path.

Would you not think him a madman, who,  
whilst he might easily ride on the bearn road  
way, should trouble himself with breaking up of  
gaps? *Suckling.*

To God's eternal house direct the way,  
A broad and ample road. *Milton.*

The liberal man dwells always in the road. *Fall.*  
To be indifferent whether we embrace falsehood  
or truth, is the great road to error. *Locke.*

Could stupid atoms, with impetuous speed,  
By different roads and adverbic ways proceed,  
That here they might encounter, here unite. *Blackmore.*

There is but one road by which to climb up.  
*Addison.*

2. [*Rade*, French.] Ground where ships  
may anchor.

I should be still  
Peering in maps for ports and roads;  
And every object that might make me fear  
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakespeare.*  
About

about the island are many *roads*, but only one *highway*.  
Sandy's Journey.

### Insroad; incursion.

The Volcians stand

Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make *road*  
Upon's again. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

Cæsar was desirous of the spoil, for he was, by  
the former *road* into that country, famous and  
rich. *Kuells*.

The king of Scotland, seeing none came in to  
Perkin, turned his enterprise into a *road*, and wasted  
Northumberland with fire and sword. *Bacon*.

### 4. Journey. The word seems, in this sense at least, to be derived from *rode*, the preterite of *ride*: as we say, a *short* *ride*; an *easy ride*.

With *easy roads* he came to Leicester,  
And lodg'd in the abbey. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.  
He from the East his flaming *road* begins.  
*Milton*.

### 5. The act, or state of travelling.

Some taken from their shops and farms, others  
from their sports and pleasures, these at suits of  
law, those at gaming tables, some on the *road*, others  
at their own fire-sides. *Larv*.

### To ROAM. v. n. [*romigare*, Italian. See ROOM.] To wander without any cer- tain purpose; to ramble; to rove; to play the vagrant. It is imagined to come from the pretences of vagrants, who always said they were going to *Rome*.

Five summers have I spent in farthest Greece,  
Roaming clean through the bounds of Asia.  
*Shakespeare*.

Daphne *roaming* through a thorny wood.  
*Shakespeare*.

The lonely fox *roams* far abroad,  
On secret rapine bent, and midnight fraud. *Prior*.  
What were unenlighten'd man,  
A savage *roaming* through the woods and wilds:  
In quest of prey. *Thomson's Summer*.

### To ROAM. v. a. To range; to wander over.

Now fowls in their clay nests were couch'd,  
And now wild beasts came forth the woods to  
*roam*. *Milton*.

### ROAMER. n. s. [from *roam*.] A rover; a rambler; a wanderer; a vagrant.

### ROAN. adj. [*rouen*, French.]

*Roan* horse is a horse of a bay, sorrel, or black  
colour, with grey or white spots interstruck every  
thick. *Farrier*.

### To ROAR. v. n. [*nanan*, Saxon.]

### 1. To cry as a lion or other wild beast.

Raring bulls he would him make to *roar*.  
*Spenser*.  
Warwick and Montague,  
That in their thins lett'd the kingly lion,  
And made the forest terrible when they *roar'd*.  
*Shakespeare*.

The young lions *roar'd* upon him, and yelled.  
*Jerusalem*, ii. 15.

The death of Daphne, woods and hills explore,  
They cast the sound to Libya's desert shore;  
The Libyan lions hear, and hearing *roar*.  
*Dryden*.

### 2. To cry in distress.

As his nurse's tears  
He whin'd and *roar'd* away your victory,  
That pages bath'd at him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.  
Sole on the bare sands the full'ring chief  
*Roar'd* out for anguish, and indulg'd his grief.  
*Dryden*.

### 3. To sound as the wind or sea.

South, East, and West, with mur'd confusion  
*roar*,  
And rowl the foaming billows to the shore. *Dryden*.  
Loud as the wolves on Orca's stormy steep,  
Howl to the *roaring* of the northern deep. *Pope*.

### 4. To make a loud noise.

The brazen throat of war had *roar'd* to *roar*.  
*Milton*.

Consider what fatigues I've known,  
How oft I *croak'd* where carts and coaches *roar'd*.  
*Gay*.

### ROAR. n. s. [from the verb]

#### 1. The cry of the lion or other beast.

The wonted *roar* is up,  
And his continual through the tedious night.  
*Thomson*.

#### 2. An outcry of distress.

#### 3. A clamour of merriment.

Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your  
songs? your flashes of merriment, that were wont  
to set the table in a *roar*? *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

#### 4. The sound of the wind or sea.

The *roar*  
Of loud Euroclydon. *Philips*.

#### 5. Any loud noise.

Deep throated engines belch'd, whose *roar*  
Imbowel'd with outrageous noise the air. *Milton*.  
Oft on a plat of rising ground,  
I hear the far-off curfew sound,  
Over some wide-water'd shoar,  
Swinging it w with fullen *roar*. *Milton*.

When cannons did diffuse,  
Preventing posts, the terror, and the news;  
Our neighbour princes head'd at their *roar*.  
*Waller*.

The waters, lighting to the trumpet's *roar*,  
Obey the summons, and forsake the shore. *Dryden*.

### ROARER. n. s. [from *roar*.] A noisy brutal man.

The English *roarers* put down all. *Hovell*.

### ROARY. adj. [better *roary*; *rores*, Latin.]

Dewy.  
On Lebanon his foot he set,  
And shook his wings with *roary* May dews wet.  
*Fanshux*.

### To ROAST. v. a. [*roastir*, *roisir*, French; *rosten*, Germ. *zergeren*, Saxon, *roast-* *ed*; from *rostrum*, Latin, a grate; to roast, being, in its original sense, to broil on a gridiron.]

#### 1. To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire.

He *roasts* not that which he took in hunting.  
*Dray of Piety*.  
*Roasting* and boiling are below the dignity of  
your office. *Swift's Directions to the Cook*.

#### 2. To impart dry heat to flesh.

Here elements have lost their use,  
Air ripens not, nor earth produces;  
Fire will not *roast*, nor water boil. *Swift*.

#### 3. To dress at the fire without water.

In eggs boiled and *roast'd*, there is scarce difference  
to be discerned. *Bacon's Natural History*.

#### 4. To heat any thing violently.

*Roasted* in wrath and fire,  
He thus a'ens'd with coagulate gore,  
Old Priam seeks. *Shakespeare*.

### ROAST. for roasted.

He lost his *roast* beef stomach, not being able to  
touch a sirloin. *Addison*.

And if Dan Congreve judges right,  
*Roast* beef and ale make Britons fight. *Prior*.  
It warms the cook maid, not to burn  
The *roast* meat, which it cannot turn. *Swift*.

### To rule the ROAST. To govern; to ma- nage; to preside. It was perhaps ori- ginally *roist*, which signified a tumult, to direct the populace.

Where champions *ruleth* the *roast*,  
Thou shalt see disorder is most. *Tupper's Husbandry*.  
The new made duke, that *rules* the *roast*.  
*Shakespeare*.

Alma flap-dash, is all again  
In every sinew, nerve, and vein;  
Runs here and there, like Hamlet's ghost,  
While every where she *rules* the *roast*. *Prior*.

### ROZ. n. s. [I believe Arabick.] Inspi- rated juices.

The infusion, being evaporated to a thicker  
consistence, passeth into a jelly, *roz*, extract, which  
contain all the virtues of the infusion.

*Arbutnot on Alimentis*.

### To ROB. v. a. [*robber*, old French; *rob-* *bare*, Italian.]

#### 1. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, or by secret theft; to plunder. To be *robbed*, according to the present use of the word, is to be injured by theft secret or violent; to *rob*, is to take away by unlawful violence; and *rob-* *bery*, is to take away privately.

It's not enough to break into my garden,  
And, like a thief, to come to *rob* my ground,  
But thou wilt brave me with these sa-  
vage terms? *Shakespeare*.

Our sins being ripe, there was no preventing of  
God's justice from reaping that glory in our cala-  
mities, which we *robbed* him of in our prosperity.  
*King Charles*.

I have not here designed to *rob* him of any  
part of that commendation, which he has so justly  
acquired from the whole author, whose fragments  
only fall to my portion. *Dryden*.

The water nymphs lament their empty urns,  
Drooping, *rob'd* of silver Dirce, mourns. *Addison*.

#### 2. To set free; to deprive of something bad. Ironical.

Our house is hell, and thou, a merry devil,  
Didst *rob* it of some taste of tediousness. *Shakespeare*.

#### 3. To take away unlawfully.

Better be disdain'd of all, than fash'on a ca-  
riage to *rob* love from any. *Shakespeare*.

Procure, that the nourishment may not be *robbed*  
and drawn away. *Bacon's Natural History*.

Nor will I take from any man his due;  
But, thus assuming all, he *robs* from you. *Dryden*.

Oh double sacrilege on things divine,  
To *rob* the relics, and deface the shrine! *Dryden*.

### ROBBER. n. s. [from *rob*.] One that plunders by force, or steals by secret means; a plunderer; a thief.

These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my  
chin,  
Will quicken and accuse thee; I'm your host,  
With *robbers* hands, my hospitable favour  
You should not ruffle thus. *Shakespeare*.

Had'st thou not committed  
Notorious murder on those thirty men  
At Ascalon;  
Then, like a *robber*, *strip'd* them of their robes.

*Milton's Agonistes*.

The *robber* must run, ride, and use all the de-  
perate ways of escape; and probably, after all, his  
sin betrays him to the gaul, and from thence ad-  
vances him to the gibbet. *South*.

Bold Prometheus did aspire,  
And stole from heav'n the seeds of fire;  
A train of ills, a ghastly crew,  
The *robber's* blazing track pursue. *Dryden's Horace*.

Public *robbers* are more criminal than petty and  
common thieves. *Davenant*.

### ROBBERY. n. s. [*roberie*, old French; from *rob*.] Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.

Thieves for their *robbery* have authority,  
When judges steal themselves. *Shakespeare*.

A storm or *robbery*  
Shook down my mellow hangings. *Shakespeare*.

Some more effectual way might be found, for  
suppressing common thieves and *robbers*. *Temple*.

### ROBE. n. s. [*robba*, French; *robba*, Italian; *rauba*, low Latin.] A gown of state; a dress of dignity.

Through tatter'd cloaths small vices do appear;  
Riches and fur'd gowns hide all. *Shakespeare*.

My Nan shall be the queen of all fairies,  
Finely attir'd in a robe of white. *Shakespeare*.

*The*

The last good king, whom willing Rome obey'd,  
Was the poor offspring of a captive maid;  
Yet he those robes of empire justly bore,  
Which Romulus, our sacred founder, wore.

*Dryden.*  
**TO ROBE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
dress pompously; to invest.

What christian soldier will not be touched with  
a religious emulation, to see an order of Jesus do  
such service for enlarging the christian borders;  
and an order of St. George only to robes, and feast,  
and perform rites and observances? *Bacon.*

There in long robes the royal magi stand;  
The sage Chaldeans rob'd in white appear'd,  
And Brachmans. *Pope's Temple of Fame.*  
Robed in loose array the came to bathe. *Thomson.*

**ROBERT.** *n. f.* [*geranium rupertii*, Latin] *Ainsworth.*  
An herb; stork-bill.

**ROBERTSMAN.** } *n. f.* In the old sta-  
**ROBERTSMAN.** } tutes, a sort of bold  
and stout robbers or night thieves,  
said to be so called from Robinhood, a  
famous robber.

**ROBIN.** } *n. f.* [*rubecula*,  
**ROBIN-RED-BREAST.** } Lat.] A bird  
so named from his red breast; a rud-  
dock.

Up a grove did spring, green as in May,  
When April had been moist; upon whose bushes  
The pretty robins, nightingales, and thrushes  
Warbled their notes. *Suckling.*  
The robin-red-breast, till of late, had rest,  
And children sacred held a martin's nest. *Pope.*

**ROBU'LOUS.** *adj.* [*robur*, Latin.] Made  
of oak. *DiG.*

**ROBUST.** } *adj.* [*robustus*, Lat.]  
**ROBUSTIOUS.** } *robuste*, French]

1. Strong; sinewy; vigorous; forceful.  
These redundant locks,

*Robustus* to no purpose, clustring down,  
Vain monument of strength. *Alfred's Ag. 1155.*

2. Boulterous; violent, unwieldy.  
The men sympathize with the mastiffs, in ro-  
bustness and tough coming on. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

It offends me to hear a *robustious* periwig-pated  
fellow tear a passion to ratters, to very rage, to  
split the ears of the groundlings. *Shakespeare.*

While I was managing this young *robustious*  
fellow, that old spark, who was nothing but skin  
and bone, split through my fingers. *Dryden.*

Romp-loving mis-  
Is haul'd about in gallant *robust*. *Thomson.*

3. Requiring strength.  
The tenderness of a sprain remains a good while  
after, and leaves a lasting caution in the man not  
to put the part quickly again to any *robust* employ-  
ment. *Locke.*

4. *Robustious* is now only used in low lan-  
guage, and in a sense of contempt.

**ROBUSTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *robust*.]  
Strength; vigour.

Beef may confer a *robustness* on my son's limbs, but  
will hebetate his intellects. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

**ROCAMBO'LE.** *n. f.* See **GARLICK.**  
*Rocambo* is a sort of wild garlick, otherwise  
called Spanish garlick; the seed is about the bigness  
of ordinary peas. *Mortimer.*

Garlick, *rocambale*, and onions abound with a  
pungent volatile salt. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**ROCHE-ALUM.** *n. f.* [*roche*, French, a  
rock.] A purer kind of alum.

*Roche-alum* is also good. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**ROCHET.** *n. f.* [*rochet*, French; *rochetum*,  
from *roccus*, low Latin, a coat.]

1. A surplice; the white upper garment  
of the priest officiating.

What zealous phrensy did the senate seize,  
That tarr'd the robes to such rage as these?

2. [*Rubellia*, Latin.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*  
**ROCK.** *n. f.* [*roc*, *roche*, French; *rocca*,  
Italian.]

1. A vast mass of stone, fixed in the  
earth.

The splitting rocks cow'd in the sinking sands,  
And would not dash me with their ragged sides. *Shakespeare.*

There be *rock* herbs; but these are where there  
is some mould. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Distilling some of the tincted liquor, all that  
came over was as limpid and colourless as *rock* wa-  
ter, and the liquor remaining in the vessel deeply  
ceruleous. *Boyle.*

These lesser rocks, or great baily stones, are they  
not manifest fragments? *Burnt.*

Of amber a nodule, invested with a coat, called  
*rock* amber. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Pigeons or doves are of several sorts; as wood  
pigeons and *rock* pigeons. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Ye darksome pines, that o'er yon *rock* reclin'd,  
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*

2. Protection; defence. A scriptural  
sense.

Though the seeds of Egypt break under the hand  
of him that leans on them, yet the *rock* of Israel  
will be an everlasting stay. *King Charles.*

3. [*Rock*, Danish; *rocca*, Italian; *rocca*,  
Spanish; *spinrock*, Dutch.] A distaff  
held in the hand, from which the  
wool was spun by twirling a ball be-  
low.

A learned and a manly soul  
I purpos'd her; that should with even powers,  
The *rock*, the spindle, and the sheers, controul  
Of destiny, and spin her own fire hours. *Dr. Johnson.*

On the *rock* a scanty measure place  
Of coal flux, and turn the wheel apace. *Dryden.*  
Flow from the *rock* my flax, and swiftly flow,  
Peruse thy thread, this spindle runs below. *Farnel.*

**TO ROCK.** *v. a.* [*roquer*, French.]

1. To shake; to move backwards and  
forwards.

If, by a quicker *rocking* of the engine, the smoke  
were more swiftly shaken, it would, like water,  
vibrate to and fro. *Boyle.*

The wind was laid; the whispering sound  
Was dumb; a rising earthquake *rock'd* the ground. *Dryden.*

A living tortoise, being turned upon its back,  
could help itself only by its neck and head, by  
pushing against the ground to *rock* itself as in a  
cradle, to find out the side towards which the in-  
equality of the ground might more easily permit to  
roll its shell. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To move the cradle, in order to pro-  
cure sleep.

Come, take hand with me,  
And *rock* the ground whereon these sleepers be. *Shakespeare.*

Leaning her head upon my breast,  
My panting heart *rock'd* her asleep. *Suckling.*

My bloody resolutions,  
Like sick and froward children,  
Were *rock'd* asleep by reason. *Denham.*

While his secret soul on Flanders prey'd,  
He *rock'd* the cradle of the babe of Spain. *Dryden.*

High in his hall, *rock'd* in a chair of state,  
The king with his tempestuous council sat. *Dryden.*

3. To lull; to quiet.

Sleep *rock* thy brain,  
And never come mischance between us twain! *Shakespeare.*

**TO ROCK.** *v. n.* To be violently agitated;  
to reel to and fro.

The *rocking* town  
Supplants their footsteps; and the sea may reel  
Adorn'd. *Philips.*  
I like this *rocking* of the bottom.

The *rock* breeds chiefly upon the Alps: a  
creature of admirable swiftness; and may probably  
be that mentioned in the book of Job: her horns  
grow sometimes so far backward, as to reach over  
her buttocks. *Green's Musaeum.*

**ROCK-RUBY.** *n. f.* A name given im-  
properly by lapidaries and jewellers to  
the garnet, when it is of a very stroog,  
but not deep red, and has a fair cast of  
the blue. *Hill on Fossils.*

*Rock ruby* is of a deep red, and the hardest of all  
the kinds. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**ROCK-SALT.** *n. f.* Mineral salt.  
Two pieces of transparent *rock salt*; one white,  
the other red. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**ROCKIER.** *n. f.* [from *rock*.] One who  
rocks the cradle.

His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,  
Was weary, and without a *rockier* slept. *Dryden.*

**ROCKET.** *n. f.* [*rocchetto*, Italian.] An  
artificial firework, being a cylindrical  
case of paper filled with nitre, char-  
coal, and sulphur, and which mounts  
in the air to a considerable height, and  
there bursts.

Every *rocket* ended in a constellation, throwing  
the air with a shower of silver spangles. *Addison.*

When bonfires blaze, your vagrant works shall  
rise  
In *rockets*, till they reach the wond'ring skies. *Garth.*

**ROCKET.** *n. f.* [*eruca*.] A plant. The  
whole plant hath a peculiar fetid smell. *Miller.*

*Rocket* is one of the fallet furniture. *Mortimer.*

**ROCKINESS.** *adj.* [from *rock*.] Being  
without rocks.

A crystal brook  
Is weedless all above, and *rockless* all below. *Dryden.*

**ROCKROSE.** *n. f.* [*rock* and *rose*.] A  
plant.

**ROCKWORK.** *n. f.* [*rock* and *work*.]  
Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of  
the asperities of rocks. A natural wall  
of rock.

The garden is fenced on the lower end, by a  
natural mound of *rockwork*. *Addison.*

**ROCKY.** *adj.* [from *rock*.]  
1. Full of rocks.

Val de Compe presenteth her *rocky* mountains. *Sandys.*

Makes the bold prince  
ough the cold North and *rocky* regions run. *Waller.*

The vallies he restrains  
With *rocky* mountains. *Dryden.*

Nature lodges her treasures in *rocky* ground. *Locke.*

2. Resembling a rock.  
Such destruction to withstand, he oppos'd the  
*rocky* orb

Of solid adamant, his ample shield. *Milton.*

3. Hard; stony; obdurate.  
Like a poor bark, of sails and tackling rest,  
Rush'd on its pieces on thy *rocky* bosom. *Shakspeare.*

**ROD.** *n. f.* [*rode*, Dutch.]

1. A long twig.

Some chide a hazel rod of the same year's shoot,  
and this they bind on to another straight stick of  
any wood, and walking softly over those places,  
where they suspect the bowels of the earth to be  
enrich'd with metals, the wand will, by bowing  
towards it, discover it. *Boyle.*

2. A kind of scepter.

Sh' had all the royal makings of a queen;  
As holy oil, Edward Confessor's crown,  
The rod and bird of peace. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

The pallid rod of Hermon, or his opiate rod.



O gentle sleep, I cry'd,  
Why is thy gift to me alone deny'd?  
Mildest of beings, friend to ev'ry clime,  
Where lies my error, what has been my crime?  
Beasts, birds, and cattle feel thy balmy rod;  
The drowsy mountains wave, and seem to nod;  
The torrents cease to chide, the seas to roar,  
And the hush'd waves recline upon the shore.

Harte.

## 3. Any thing long and slender.

Let the fisherman  
Increase his tackle, and his rod retie. Gay.  
Haste, ye Cichops, with your forked rods,  
This rebel love braves all the gods,  
And every hour by love is made,  
Some heaven-defying Enclade. Granville.

## 4. An instrument for measuring.

Decempeda was a measuring rod for taking the dimensions of buildings, and signified the same thing as perica, taken as a measure of length. Arbuthnot.

## 5. An instrument of correction, made of twigs tied together.

If he be but once so taken idly roguing, he may punish him with stocks; but if he be found again so loitering, he may scourge him with whips or rods. Spenser on Ireland.

I am whipt and scour'd with rods,  
Nettled, and stung with putnaes, when I hear  
Of Bollingbroke. Shakspeare's Henry IV.

In this condition the rod of God hath a voice to be heard, and he, whose office it is, ought now to expound to the sick man the particular meaning of the voice. Hammond.

Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chastisements, that thy rod, as well as thy staff, may comfort us. King Charles.

They trembling learn to throw the fatal dart,  
And under rods of rough centurions smart. Dryden.

As soon as that sentence is executed, these rods, these instruments of divine displeasure, are thrown into the fire. Atterbury.

A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod;  
An honest man's the noblest work of God. Pope.

## RODE. pret. of ride.

He in paternal glory rode. Milton.

## RODOMONTADE. n. f. [from a boastful boisterous hero of Aristotle, called Rodomonte; rodomontade, French.] An empty noisy bluster or boast; a rant.

He only serves to be sport for his company; for in these gamefome days men will give him hints, which may put him upon his rodmontades. Government of the Tongue.

The libertines of painting have no other model but a rodmontade genius, and very irregular, which violently hurries them away. Dryden's Duffrenoy.

He talks extravagantly in his passion, but if I would quote a hundred passages in Ben Jonson's Cethagus, I could show that the rodmontades of Almanzor are neither so irrational nor impossible, for Cethagus threatens to destroy nature. Dryden.

## To RODOMONTADE. v. n. [from the noun.] To brag thraionically; to boast like Rodomonte.

## ROE. n. f. [ra, na-beon, Saxon.]

## 1. A species of deer, yet found in the Highlands of Scotland.

He him would make  
The roe bucks in their flight to overtake. Spenser.  
Thy greyhounds are sagger than the roe.

They were as swift as the roe upon the mountain. Chron.

Procure me a "gladyte footman, who catch a roe at his fall-speed. Arbuthnot and Pope.

## 2. The female of the hart.

Run like a roe or hart upon  
The lofty hills of Bitheros. Sandy.

## ROE. n. f. [properly rook or rone; from aish; roges, German.] The eggs of

Here comes Romeo  
Without his roe, like a dried herring. Shakspeare.  
ROGA'TION. n. f. [rogation, French; from roga, Lat.] Litany; supplication.

He perfecteth the rogations or litanies before in use, and addeth unto them that which the present necessity required. Hooker.

Supplications, with this solemnity for appealing of God's wrath, were of the Greek church termed litanies, and rogations of the Latin. Taylor.

ROGA'TION-WEEK. n. f. The week immediately preceding Whitsunday; thus called from three fasts observed therein, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called rogation days, because of the extraordinary prayers and processions then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of holy Thursday. Dill.

## ROGUE. n. f. [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond.

For fear lest we, like rogues, should be reputed,  
And for ear-marked beasts abroad be bruted.

The sheriff and the marshal may do the more good, and more turnly the idle rogues. Spenser.  
The fume of people and wicked condemned men spoiled the plantation; for they will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy and do mischief. Bacon's Essays.

The troops are all scattered, and the commanders very poor rogues. Shakspeare.

2. A knave; a dishonest fellow; a villain; a thief.

Thou kill'st me like a rogue and a villain. Shakspeare.

A rogue upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and take off a man's head as cleverly as the executioner; but then there is a vast disparity, when one action is murder, and the other justice. South.

If he call rogue and rascal from the garret,  
He means you no more mischief than a parrot. Dryden.

The rogue and fool by fits is fair and wise,  
And ev'n the best, by fits, what they despise. Pope.

## 3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment.

I never knew a woman love man so.  
—Alas, poor rogue, I think indeed she loves. Shakspeare.

## 4. A wag.

Oh, what a rogue and pleasant slave am I! Shakspeare.

## To ROGUE. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To wander; to play the vagabond.

If he be but once so taken idly roguing, he may punish him with the stocks. Spenser on Ireland.

He rogued away at last, and was lost. Carver.

## 2. To play knavish tricks.

## ROGUERY. n. f. [from rogue.]

1. The life of a vagabond.

To live in one land is captivity,  
To run all countries a wild roguery. Donne.

## 2. Knavish tricks.

They will afterwards hardly be drawn to their wonted low life in thievery and roguery. Spenser.

You rogue, here's time in this sack too; there's nothing but roguery to be found in villainous man. Shakspeare.

Like the devil did tempt and sway 'em  
To rogueries, and then betray 'em. Hudibras.

The kid fumble out the roguery. L'Estrange.

'Tis no fondal gibber. Dryden.

For debt and roguery to quit the town.

The rogues of sickness,  
And we, the bubbled fools,  
Spend all our present stock in hopes of golden rules. Swift.

## 3. Waggy; arch tricks.

RO'GUESHIP. n. f. [from rogue.] The qualities or personage of a rogue.

Say, in what nasty cellar under ground,  
Or what church porch, your rogueship may be found? Dryden.

## RO'GUISM. adj. [from rogue.]

Vagrant; vagabond.

Though the persons, by whom it is used, be of better note than the former rogueship sort; yet the fault is no less worthy of a marshal. Spenser.

Knavish; fraudulent.

He gets a thousand thumps and kicks,  
Yet cannot leave his rogueship tricks. Swift.

Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous.

The most bewitching leer with her eyes, the most rogueship cast; her cheeks are dimpled when she smiles, and her smiles would tempt an hermit. Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

I am pleased to see my tenants pass away a whole evening in playing their innocent tricks, our friend Wimbie is as merry as any of them, and shews a thousand rogueship tricks on these occasions. Addison.

Timothy used to be playing rogueship tricks; when his mistress's back was turned, he would loll out his tongue. Arbuthnot.

RO'GUISHLY. ad. v. [from rogueship.] Like a rogue; knavishly; wantonly.

RO'GUISHNESS. n. f. [from rogueship.] The qualities of a rogue.

RO'GUX. adj. [from rogue.] Knavish; wanton. A bad word.

A shepherd's boy had gotten a roguery trick of crying, A wolf, and fooling the country with false alarms. L'Estrange.

## To ROIST. v. n. [Of this word the To ROISTER.} most probable etymology is from rister, Islandick, a violent man.] To behave turbulently; to act at discretion; to be at free quarter; to bluster.

I have a roisting challenge sent amongst  
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks,  
Will strike amazement to their drowsy spirits. Shakspeare.

Among a crew of roisting fellows,  
He'd sit whole evenings at the alehouse. Swift.

ROISTER, or ROISTERER. n. f. [from the verb.] A turbulent, brutal, lawless, chattering fellow.

7. ROLL. v. a. [rouler, French; rollen, Dutch; from rotula, of rote, Latin.]

1. To move any thing by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface, to the ground.

Who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre? Mark, xvii. 3.

2. To move any thing round upon its axis.

## 3. To move in a circle.

To dress, and troll the tongue, and roll the eye. Milton.

4. To produce a periodical revolution.

Heav'n throne and roll'd her motions. Milton.

## 5. To wrap round upon itself.

6. To enwrap; to involve in bandage.

By this rolling, parts are kept from joining together. Johnson.

7. To form by rolling into round masses.

Grind red-lead, or any other colour with strong work, and so roll them up into long rolls like pencils. Peacham.

8. To pour in a stream or waves.

A small

A small Euphrates through the place is roll'd,  
And little eagles wave their wings in gold.  
*Pope.*  
**TO ROLL. v. n.**

1. To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to a plane: as a cylinder.  
Fire must rend the sky,  
And wheel on the earth, devouring where it rolls.  
*Milton.*

Reports, like snow-balls, gather still the farther they roll.  
*Government of the Tongue.*  
I'm pleas'd with my own work, Jove was not more

With infant nature, when his spacious hand  
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas,  
To give it the first path, and see it roll  
Along the vast abyss.  
*Dryden.*

2. To run on wheels.  
He next essays to walk, but downward press'd,  
On four feet imitates his brother beast;  
By slow degrees he gathers from the ground  
His legs, and to the rolling chair is bound.  
*Dryden.*

3. To perform a periodical revolution.  
Thus the year rolls within itself again.  
*Dryden.*  
When thirty rolling years have run their rate.  
*Dryden.*

4. To move with the surface variously directed.  
Thou, light,  
Revisit not these eyes, which roll in vain,  
To find the piercing ray, and find no dawn.  
*Milton.*

A boar is chaf'd, his nostrils flames expire,  
And his red eye balls roll with living fire.  
*Dryden.*

5. To float in rough water.  
Twice ten tempestuous nights I roll'd, resign'd  
To rearing billows and the warring wind.  
*Pope.*

6. To move as waves or volumes of water.  
Wave rolling after wave in torrent rapture.  
*Milton.*

Our nation is too great to be ruined by any but itself, and if the number and weight of it roll one way upon the greatest changes that can happen, yet England will be safe.  
*Temple.*

Till the huge surge roll'd off, then backward sweep  
The reflux tides, and plunge into the deep.  
*Pope.*  
Storms beat, and rolls the main;  
Oh beat those storms, and roll the seas in vain!

7. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously.  
Hark tell me, if thou dar'st, my conscious soul,  
What different sorrows did within thee roll.  
*Prior.*  
The thoughts, which roll within my ravish'd breast,  
To me, no fear, th' inspiring gods suggest.  
*Pope.*  
In her sad breast the prince's fortunes roll,  
And hope and doubt alternate kiss her soul.  
*Pope.*

8. To revolve on an axis.  
He fashion'd these harmonious orbs, that roll  
In restless gyres about the Arctic pole.  
*Sandys.*

9. To be moved with violence.  
Down they fell  
By thousands, angel on archangel roll'd.  
*Milton.*

**ROLL. n. s. [from the verb.]**  
1. The act of rolling; the state of being rolled.

2. The thing rolling.  
Lust'ring senators hang upon thy tongue,  
Devoting through the mazes of eloquence  
A roll of periods, sweeter than her song.  
*Thomson.*

3. [Rouleau, French.] Mass made round.  
Large rolls of fat about his shoulders hung,  
And from his neck the double dewlap hung.  
*Addison.*

To keep ants from trees, encompass the stem four  
fingers breadth with a circle or roll of wool newly  
plucked.  
*Martinez.*

4. Writing rolled upon itself; a volume.  
Bury angels spread  
The lasting roll, recording what we said.  
*Prior.*

5. A round body rolled along; a cylinder.

Where laid is slaty, and a shower of rain  
comes that soaks through, use a roll to break the  
cloud.  
*Martinez.*

6. [Rotulus, Latin.] Publick writing.  
Cromwell is made master  
Of the rolls, and the king's secretary.  
*Shakspeare.*  
Darius made a decree, and search was made  
in the house of the rolls, where the treasures were laid  
up.  
*Esra, vi. 1.*  
The rolls of parliament, the entry of the petitions,  
answers, and transactions in parliament are  
extant.  
*Hale.*

7. A register; a catalogue.  
Beasts only cannot discern a beauty; and let them  
be in the roll of beasts that do not honour it.  
*Baldy.*

These signs have mark'd me extraordinary,  
And all the courses of my life do shew,  
I am not in the roll of common men.  
*Shakspeare.*  
The roll and list of that army doth remain.  
*Davies.*

Of that short roll of friends writ in my heart,  
There's none, that sometimes greet us not.  
*Dennis.*  
'Tis a mathematical demonstration, that these  
twenty-four letters admit of so many changes in  
their order, and make such a long roll of differently  
ranged alphabets, not two of which are alike; that  
they could not all be exhausted, though a million  
millions of writers should each write above a thousand  
alphabets a-day, for the space of a million millions  
of years.  
*Bentley.*

8. Chronicle.  
Please thy pride, and search the herald's roll,  
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree.  
*Dryden.*

His chamber all was hang'd about with rolls  
And old records, from ancient times deriv'd.  
*Spenser.*

The eye of time beholds no name  
So dead as thine, in all the rolls of fame.  
*Pope.*

9. [Rôle, French.] Part; office. Not in use.

In human society, every man has his roll and  
station assigned him.  
*L'Estrange.*

**ROLLER. n. s. [rouleau, French; from roll.]**  
1. Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level walks.

When a man tumbles a roller down a hill, the  
man is the violent entorser of the first motion,  
but when it is once tumbling, the property of the  
thing itself continues it.  
*Hammond.*

The long slender worms, that breed between the  
skin and flesh in the isle of Ormas and in India  
are generally twisted out upon sticks or rollers.  
*Ray on the Creation.*

They make the string of the pole horizontal  
towards the sky, conveying and guiding the string  
from the pole to the work; by throwing it over a  
roller.  
*Marsie's Mach. Exerc.*

Lady Charlotte, like a stroller,  
Sits mounted on the garden roller.  
*Swift's Miscell.*

2. Bandage; fillet.  
Fasten not your roller by tying a knot, lest you  
hurt your patient.  
*Wise's Surgery.*  
Bandage being chiefly to maintain the due situation  
of a dressing, surgeons always turn a roller with  
that view.  
*Shang.*

**ROLLINGPIN. n. s. [rolling and pin.]** A  
round piece of wood tapering at each  
end, with which paste is moulded.  
The pin should be as thick as a rollingpin.  
*Wise's Surgery.*

**ROLLING-PRESS. n. s.** A cylinder rolling  
upon another cylinder, by which en-  
gravers print their plates upon paper.

**ROLLYPOOLY. n. s.** A sort of game, in  
which, when a ball rolls into a certain  
place, it wins. A corruption of roll  
ball into the pool.

Let us begin some diversion; what d'ye  
of rollypolly or a country dance?  
*Adair.*  
**ROMANCE. n. s. [romage, French.]** A  
tumult; a battle; an active and tu-  
multuous search for any thing. It is  
commonly written RUMMAGE, which  
see.

This is the main motive  
Of this post haste, and romage in the land.  
*Shakspeare.*

**ROMANCE. n. s. [roman, French; roman-  
manza, Italian.]** A military tale of the middle ages;  
a tale of wild adventures in war and  
love.

What resounds  
In fable or romance of Other's fons  
A brave romance who would exactly frame,  
First sings his knight from some immortal dame.  
*Waller.*

Some romances entertain the genius, and strengthen  
it by the noble ideas which they give of things;  
but they corrupt the truth of history.  
*Dryden.*

A lie; a fiction. In common speech.  
A staple of romance and lies,  
False tears and real perjuries,  
Where sighs and looks are bought and sold,  
And love is made but to be told.  
*Prior.*

**TO ROMANCE. v. n. [from the noun.]**  
To lie; to forge.  
This is strange romancing.  
*Pamela.*

**ROMANCER. n. s. [from romance.]** A  
liar; a forger of tales.  
The allusion of the dave extends to all impostors,  
vain pretenders, and romancers.  
*L'Estrange.*

Shall we, cries one, permit  
This low romancer, and his bantering wit?  
*Tate.*

**TO ROMANIZE. v. a. [from roman, Fr.]**  
To latinize; to fill with modes of the  
Roman speech.

He did too much romanize our tongue, leaving  
the words he translated almost as much Latin as  
he found them.  
*Dryden.*

**ROMANTICK. adj. [from romance.]**  
1. Resembling the tales of romances;  
wild.  
Philosophers have maintained opinions, more ab-  
surd than any of the most fabulous poets or roman-  
tick writers.  
*Keble.*  
Zeal for the good of one's country a party of  
men have represented as chimerical and romantick.  
*Addison.*

2. Improbable; false.

3. Fanciful; full of wild scenery.  
The dun umbrage, o'er the falling stream,  
Romantic hangs.  
*Thomson's Spring.*

**ROMAN. adj. [from Rome.]** Popish.  
Bulls or letters of election only serve in the Ro-  
man countries.  
*Asyl's Parergon.*

**ROMP. n. s.**

1. A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught  
girl.  
She was in the due mean between one of your  
affected courtly pieces of formality, and your  
rough that have no regard to the common rules of  
civility.  
*Adair.*

2. Rough rude play.  
Romping miss  
Is half about in gallantry robust.  
*Thomson.*

**TO ROMP. v. n.** To play rudely, noisily,  
and boisterously.  
In the kitchen, as in your proper element, you can  
laugh, squall, and romp in full security.  
*Swift.*  
Men presume on the liberties taken in romping.  
*Clarissa.*

**RONDEAU. n. s.** A kind of ancient  
poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen  
verses; of which eight have one rhyme  
and five another: it is divided into three

couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible. *Trenvux.*

**ROUNT. n. f.** An animal killed in the growth: commonly pronounced *run*.

My rugged coat all shiver and shake,  
As done high towers in an earthquake;  
They went in the wind, wag their wriggle tails,  
Peck as a peacock, but nought it avail. *Spenser.*

**RO'NDIE. n. f.** [from *round*] A round mat.

Certain *rendles* given in arms, have their names according to their several colours. *Peachment.*

**RO'NDION. n. f.** [*ronnon*, French, the lotus. I know not certainly the meaning of this word.] A fat bulky woman.

Give me, quoth I:  
Aroint thee witch, the ramp-fed *ronnon* cries. *Shakespeare.*

**ROOD. n. f.** [from *rod*.]

1. The fourth part of an acre in square measure.

I've often wish'd that I had clear,  
For life, six hundred pounds a year,  
A terras-walk, and half a rood  
Of land, set out to plant a wood. *Swift.*  
No lately larch-tree there expands a shade  
O'er half a rood of Larissæan glade. *Harle.*

2. A pole; a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure.

Satan,  
With head uplift 'bove the wave, his other parts  
Prone on the flood, extended long and large,  
Lay floating many a rood. *Milton.*  
For stone fences in the North, they dig the  
stones for eighteen-pence a rood, and make the walls  
for the same price, reckoning twenty-one foot to  
the rood or pole. *Mortimer.*

3. [joke, Saxon.] The cross; sometimes an image of a saint.

By the holy rood, *Shakespeare.*  
I do not like these fœdral councils.

**ROO'DLOFT. n. f.** [read and loft.] A gallery in the church on which reliques or images were set to view.

**ROOF. n. f.** [jnoc, Saxon. In the plural Sidney has *rooves*: now obsolete.]

1. The cover of a house.

Her shoulders be like two white doves,  
Perching within square royal rooves. *Sidney.*  
Return to her, and fifty men dismiss'd?  
No, rather I abjure all roofs, and choose  
To wage against the unity o' th' air. *Shakespeare.*

2. The house in general.

I'll tell all strictly true,  
If time, and food, and wine enough accrue  
Within your roofs to us; that freely we  
May sit and banquet. *Chapman.*

The vault; the inside of the arch that covers a building.

From the magnanimity of the Jews, in causes  
of most extreme hazard, those strange and unwonted  
resolutions have grown, which, for all circumstances,  
no people under the roof of heaven did  
ever match. *Hooker.*

The gulf  
Should have ascended to the roof of heav'n,  
Rais'd by your populus troops. *Shakespeare.*  
In thy fane, thy dæmon spirits among,  
High on the dismal roof, my banner shall be  
hung. *Dryden.*

The eave; the upper part of the

ing till my very roof was dry  
the of love. *Shakespeare.*  
or lips might freeze to my teeth, my tongue  
of my mouth, etc I should come by a fire  
the. *Shakespeare.*

Some fishes have rows of teeth in the roofs of  
their mouths; as jukes, salmon, and trout.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

**To Roof. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a roof.  
He enter'd soon the shade  
High roofs, and walks beneath, and alleys brown. *Milton.*

Large foundations may be safely laid;  
Or houses roof'd, if friendly planets aide. *Crash.*  
I have not seen the remains of any Roman build-  
ings, that have not been roof'd with vaults or arches.  
*Addison.*

2. To inclose a house.

Here had we now our country's honour roof'd,  
Were the grac'd person of our Banque present. *Shakespeare.*

**ROO'RY. adj.** [from *roof*.] Having roofs.

Whether to roofy houses they repair,  
Or sun themselves abroad in open air,  
In all abodes of pestilential kind  
To sheep. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

**ROOK. n. f.** [jnoc, Saxon.]

1. A bird resembling a crow: it feeds not on carrion, but grain.

Augurs, that understand relations, have,  
By magpies, and by choughs, and rooks, brought  
forth  
The secret of man's blood. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Huge flocks of rising rooks forsake their food,  
And crying seek the shelter of the wood. *Dryden.*  
The jay, the rook, the daw  
Aid the full concert. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. [Rocco, Italian.] A common man at chess.

So have I seen a king on chess,  
His rooks and knights withdrawn,  
His queen and bishops in distress,  
Shifting about grow less and less,  
With here and there a pawn. *Dryden's Song.*

3. A cheat; a trickish rapacious fellow.

I am, like an old rook, who is ruined by gaming,  
Forced to live on the good fortune of the pushing  
young men. *Wycherley.*

**To Rook, v. a.** [from the noun.] To rob; to cheat.

They rook'd upon us with design,  
To out-reform and undermine. *Hudibras.*  
How any one's being put into a mixed herd of  
unruly boys, and their learning to rook at span-  
farding, fits them for conversation, I do not know.  
*Locke on Education.*

**ROO'KERY. n. f.** [from *rook*.] A nursery of rooks.

No lone house in Wales, with a mountain and a  
rockery, is more contemplative than this court. *Pope.*

**ROO'RY. adj.** [from *rook*.] Inhabited by rooks.

Light thickens, and the crow  
Makes wing to th' rooky wood. *Shakespeare.*

**ROOM. n. f.** [jum, Saxon; rums, Gothick.]

1. Space; extent of place great or small.

With new wonder, now he views,  
To all delight of human sense expos'd  
In narrow rooms, nature's whole wealth. *Milton.*  
If you will have a young man to put his travels  
into a little room, and in short time gather much,  
this he must do. *Bacon.*

2. Space or place unoccupied.

The dry land is such too big for its inhabitants;  
and that before they shall want room by encreasing  
and multiplying, there may be new heavens and  
a new earth. *Bentley.*

3. Way unobstructed.

Make room, and let him stand before our face. *Shakespeare.*  
What train of servants, what extent of field,  
Shall aid the birth, or give him room to build? *Crash.*

This paternal regal power, being by divine right,  
leaves no room for human prudence to place it any  
where. *Locke.*

4. Place of another; stead.  
In evils, that cannot be removed without the  
manifest danger of greater to succeed in their rooms,  
wisdom of necessity must give place to necessity. *Hooker.*

For better ends our kind Redeemer dy'd,  
Or the fallen angels' rooms will be but ill supply'd. *Rowe.*

By contributing to the contentment of other men,  
and rendering them as happy as has in our power,  
we do God's work, are in his place and room. *Columy's Sermons.*

5. Unobstructed opportunity.

When this princess was in her father's court,  
she was to celebrate, that there was no prince in  
the empire, who had room for such an alliance,  
that was not ambitious of gaining her into his  
family. *Addison's Freeholder.*

It put us upon so eager a pursuit of the advan-  
tages of life, as leaves no room to reflect on the  
great author of them. *Asterbury.*

6. Possible admission; possible mode.

Will you not look with pity on me?  
Is there no hope? Is there no room for pardon? *A. Phillips.*

7. An apartment in a house; so much of  
a house as is inclosed within par-  
titions.

I found the prince in the next room,  
Washing with kindly tears his gentle cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

If when she appears in th' room,  
Thou dost not quake, and art struck dumb;  
Know this,  
Thou lov'st amiss;  
And to love true,  
Thou must begin again, and love anew. *Suckling.*

In a prince's court, the only question a man is to  
ask is, whether it be the custom of the court, or  
will of the prince, to be uncovered in some rooms  
and not in others? *Stirlingfleet.*

It will afford me a few pleasant rooms, for such  
a friend as yourself. *Pope.*

**ROOMAGE. n. f.** [from *room*] Space; place.

Man, of all sensible creatures, has the fullest  
brain to his proportion, for the lodging of the in-  
tellective faculties: it must be a silent character  
of hope, when there is good store of roomage and  
receipt, where those powers are stowed. *Wotton.*

**ROOMINESS. n. f.** [from *roomy*.] Space; quantity of extent.

**ROOMY. adj.** [from *room*.] Spacious; wide; large.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,  
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length. *Dryden.*

This sort of number is more roomy; the thought  
can turn itself with greater ease in a larger com-  
pass. *Dryden.*

**ROOST. n. f.** [jnoc, Saxon.]

1. That on which a bird sits to sleep.

Sooner than the matten-bell was rung,  
He clapt his wings upon his roost, and sung. *Dryden.*

2. The act of sleeping.

A fox spied out a cock at roost upon a tree. *L'Estrange.*

Large and strong muscles move the wings, and  
support the body at roost. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

**To ROOST. v. a.** [*roesten*, Dutch: of the  
same etymology with *rest*.]

1. To keep as a bird.

The cock roosted at night upon the boughs. *L'Estrange.*

2. To lodge. In burlesque.

**ROOT. n. f.** [*rot*, Swedish; *rood*,  
Danish.]

1. That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment.

The layers will in a month strike root, being planted in a light loamy earth. *Swiss's Calendar*

When you would have many new roots of fruit trees, take a low tree, and bow it, and lay all his branches flat upon the ground, and cast earth upon them, and every twig will take root. *Bacon*

A flower in meadow ground, amellus call'd;  
And from one root the rising stem bestows  
A wind of leaves, *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks*

In October, the hops will settle and strike root against spring. *Mortimer's Husbandry*

2. The bottom; the lower part.

Deep to the roots of hell the gather'd breach  
They fasten'd. *Milton*

These subterraneous vaults would be found especially about the roots of the mountains. *Barnet*

3. A plant, of which the root is eaten.

Those plants, whose roots are eaten, are carrots, turnips, and radishes. *Watts*

Nor were the cold-words wanting, nor the root,  
Which after-ages call Hybernian fruit. *Harte*

4. The original; the first cause.

The love of money is the root of all evil, is a truth universally agreed in. *Temple*

5. The first ancestor.

It was said,  
That myself should be the root and father  
Of many kings. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*

Why did my parents send me to the schools,  
That I with knowledge might enrich my mind?  
Since the desire to know first made men fools,  
And did corrupt the root of all mankind. *Davies*

Whence,  
But from the author of all ill, could spring  
So deep a malice, to confound the race  
Of mankind in one root? *Milton's Paradise Lost*  
They were the roots, out of which sprang two distinct people, under two distinct governments. *Locke*

6. Fixed residence.

7. Impression; durable effect.

Having this way eased the church, as they thought, of superfluity, they went on till they had plucked up even those things also, which had taken a great deal stronger and deeper root. *Hooker*

That love took deepest root, which first did grow. *Dryden*

To ROOT. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To fix the root; to strike far into the earth.

Here follow leas  
The dargel, hemlock, and rank samitory  
Doth root upon. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Underneath the grove of sycamore,  
That westward rooteth, did I see your son. *Shakespeare*

The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not take deep rooting from bastard slips, nor lay any fast foundation.

After a year's rooting, then shaking doth good, by loosening of the earth.

The couster must be proportioned to the soil, because, in deep grounds, the weeds root the deeper. *Mortimer*

2. To turn up earth: as, the hog roots the garden.

3. To sink deep.

If any irregularity chanced to intervene, and cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to root and fasten by concealment. *Fell*

To ROOT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fix deep in the earth.

When ocean, air, and earth at once engage,  
And rooted forests fly before their rage,  
At once the flashing clouds to battle move. *Dryden*

Where th' impetuous torrent rushing down,  
Huge craggy stones, and rooted trees had thrown,  
They left their courses. *Dryden's Æneid*

2. To impress deeply.

The great important end that God designs it for, the government of mankind, sufficiently shows the necessity of its being rooted deeply in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence. *South*

They have so rooted themselves in the opinion of their party, that they cannot bear an objection with patience. *Watts*

3. To turn up out of the ground; to eradicate; to extirpate: with a participle; as out or up.

He's a rank weed,  
And we must root him out. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Soon shall we drive back Alcibiades,  
Who, like a boar too savage, doth root up  
His country's peace. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens*

The Egyptians think it sin to root up or to bite their locks or onions, which they serve with holiness. *Raleigh's History of the World*

Root up wild olives from thy labour'd lands. *Dryden*

The royal husbandman appear'd,  
And plough'd, and sow'd, and till'd;  
The thorns he rooted out, the rubbish clear'd,  
And blest th' obedient field. *Dryden*

4. To destroy; to banish: with particles.  
Not to destroy, but root them out of heav'n.

In vain we plant, we build, our stores increase,  
If conscience roots up all our inward peace. *Granville*

ROOT'ED. adj. [from root.] Fixed; deep; radical.

Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,  
Raze out the written troubles of the brain.

The danger is great to them, who, on a weaker foundation, do yet stand firmly rooted, and grounded in the love of Christ. *Hammond's Fundamentals*

You always joined a violent desire of perpetually changing places, with a rooted laziness. *Swift to Gay*

ROOTEDLY. adv. [from rooted.] Deeply; strongly.

They all do hate him as rootedly as I. *Shakespeare*

ROOTY. adj. [from root.] Full of roots.

ROPE. n. f. [nap, Saxon; resp, roep, Dutch.]

1. A cord; a string; a halter; a cable; a hauler.

Thou drunken slave, I sent thee for a rope,  
And sold thee to what purpose. *Shakespeare*

An anchor let down by a rope, maketh a sound, and yet the rope is no solid body, whereby the sound can ascend. *Bacon*

Who would not guess there might be hopes,  
The fear of gallows and ropes  
Before their eyes, might reconcile  
Their animosities a while. *Hudibras*

Hang yourself up in a true rope, that there may appear no trick in it. *Arbutnot*

2. Any row of things depending: as, a rope of onions.

I cannot but confess myself mightily surprized, that, in a book, which was to provide chains for all mankind, I should find nothing but a rope of sand. *Locke*

To ROW. v. n. [from the noun.] To draw out into viscosities; to concretize into glutinous filaments.

Such bodies partly follow the touch of another body, and partly stick to themselves; and therefore rope and draw themselves into threads, as pitch, glue, and birdlime. *Bacon*

In this close vessel place the earth aker'd,  
But fill'd brimful with whetstone water first,  
Then run it through, the drops will rope around. *Dryden*

RO'PEDANCER. n. f. [rope and dancer.] An artist who dances on a rope.

Salomon amongst publick shows, mentions the Petamburil; probably derived from the Greek *πεταμύριον*, to fly, and may refer to such kind of ropedancers. *Watkins*

Statius, posted on the highest of the two summits, the people regarded with terror, as they look upon a daring ropedancer, whom they expect to fall every moment. *Addison*

Nic bounced up with a spring equal to that of one of your nimblest jumpers or ropedancers, and fell foul upon John Bull, to snatch the cudgel he had in his hand. *Arbutnot*

RO'PEMAKER, or roper. n. f. [rope and maker.] One who makes ropes to sell.

The ropemaker bear me witness,  
That I was sent for nothing but a rope. *Shakespeare*

RO'PEY. n. f. [from rope.] Rogue's tricks. See ROPE-RICK.

What fancy merchant was this, that was so full of his ropery? *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*

RO'PETRICK. n. f. [rope and trick.] Probably rogue's tricks; tricks that deserve the halter.

She may perhaps call him half a score knaves, for as he begin once, he'll rail in his ropetricks. *Shakespeare*

RO'PINESS. n. f. [from ropy.] Viscosity; glutinousness.

RO'PY. adj. [from rope.] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold;  
Tough, wither'd tuffles, ropy wine, a dish  
Of rotten herrings, or stale stinking fish. *Dryden*

Take care  
Thy muddy beverage to serene, and drive  
Precipitant the baler ropy lees. *Philips*

The contents separated from it are sometimes ropy, and sometimes only a grey and mealy, light substance. *Blackmore*

RO'QUELAURE. n. f. [French.] A cloak for men.

Within the roquelure's clasp thy hands are pent. *Gay*

RO'RATION. n. f. [roris, Lat.] A falling of dew.

RO'RID. adj. [roridus, Latin.] Dewy.

A vehicle conveys it through less accessible cavities into the liver, from thence into the veins, and so in a rorid substance through the capillary cavities. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

RORI'FEROUS. adj. [ros and ferre, Latin.] Producing dew.

RORI'FLUENT. adj. [ros and fluo, Lat.] Flowing with dew.

RO'SARY. n. f. [rosarium, Latin.] A bunch of beads, on which the Romanists number their prayers.

No rosary this votress needs,  
Her very syllables are beads. *Chapelwand*

Every day propound to yourself a rosary or a chaplet of good works, to present to God at night. *Taylor*

RO'SCID. adj. [roscidus, Latin.] Dewy; abounding with dew; consisting of dew.

What is to be foreborn in consumptions, for the spirits of wine prey upon the roscid juice of the body. *Bacon*

The ends of rainbows fall more upon one kind of earth than upon another; so that earth is most roscid. *Bacon*

ROSE. n. f. [rosa, French; rosa, Latin.] A flower.

The flower of the rose is composed of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in a beautiful order, whose leafy flower-cup afterward becomes a redness or oblong fleshy fruit inclosing several angular hairy seeds, to which may be added it is a weak pithy herb, for the seed root both with prickles, and hath pinnated leaves; the flowers

1. The wild briar, dog rose, or hep-tree.  
 2. Wild brier or dog rose, with large prickly haps.  
 3. The greater English apple-bearing rose. 4. The dwarf wild Burnet leaved rose. 5. The dwarf wild Burnet leaved rose, with variegated leaves. 6. The striped brier rose. 7. The sweet briar or eglantine. 8. Sweet briar, with a double flower. All the other sorts of roses are originally of foreign growth, but are hardy enough to endure the cold of our climate in the open air, and produce beautiful and fragrant flowers.

Make use of thy salt hair, season the slave.  
 For tunc and bath, bring down the cheek'd

To the tub last and the diet. *Shakespeare.*  
 Patient thou young id rose lip'd cherubin.

Here without thorn the rose. *Milton.*

This way of procuring autumnal roses will, in most soils, fail; in some good seasons, it will succeed. *Boyl.*

For her th' unfaded rose of Eden bloom. *Pope.*  
 To speak under the Rose. To speak any thing with safety, so as not afterwards to be discovered.

By defining a secrecy to words spoke under the rose, we mean, in society and computation, from the ancient custom in synopsical meetings, to wear chaplets of roses about their heads. *Brown.*

ROSE, pret. of rise.  
 Eve rose and went forth 'mong her flow'rs. *Milton.*

ROSIATE, adj. [*rosat*, French; from *rose*.]

1. Rosy; full of roses.

I come, ye ghosts! prepare your roseate bow'rs,  
 Celestial palms and ever blooming flow'rs. *Pope.*

2. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a rose.

Here pride has struck her lofty sail  
 That round the world around.

Here rose beauty cold and pale  
 Has left the power to wound. *Boyle.*

ROSED, adj. [from the noun.] Crim-

soned; flushed.

Can you blame her, being a maid yet rosed over  
 with the virgin crimson of modesty, if she deny  
 the appearance of a naked blind boy? *Shakespeare.*

ROSE-MALLOW, n. f. A plant larger  
 than the common mallow. *Miller.*

ROSEMARY, n. f. [*rosmarinus*, Lat.] A  
 verticillate plant. *Miller.*

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,  
 Strike in their numb'd and mofity'd bate arms

Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary;  
 And with this horrible object, from low tarsus,  
 Intorce their charny. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Around their cell  
 Set rows of rosemary with flowering stem. *Dryden.*

Rosemary is finally, but a very odorous shrub,  
 the principal use of it is to perfume chambers, and  
 in decoctions for washing. *Milton's Husbandry.*

The neighbour  
 Follow'd with wistful look the damsel hiet,  
 Spung'd rosemary the lady's lassies love. *Gay.*

ROSS-NOBLE, n. f. An English gold  
 coin, in value anciently sixteen shil-

lings.

The succeeding kings coined rose nobles and double  
 rose-nobles, the great sovereigns with the same in-

scription, *Jesus auxm transpore per natus et in*  
*not.* *Common's Remains.*

ROSEWATER, n. f. [*rose* and *water*.] Wa-

ter distilled from roses.

Attend me with silver basin  
 Full of rosewater. *Shakespeare.*

His drink should be cooling; as fountain water  
 with rosewater and sugar of roses. *Wilmers.*

ROSE, n. f. [from *rose*.] A red colour

For painters

Gold curls with a weak water of gum-lake,  
 and vermilion, which maketh it a fair cur-

lature. *Prochem.*

ROSE, n. f. [*roser*, French.] A rose-  
 bush.

Her yellow golden hair

Was trimly woven, and in tresses wrought,  
 Ne other tire on her head did wear,  
 But crown'd with a garland of sweet roses. *Spenser.*

ROSIN, n. f. [properly *resin*; *rosine*,  
 French; *resina*, Latin.]

1. Inspissated turpentine; a juice of the  
 pine.

The billows from the kindling prow retire,  
 Pitch, resin, sealwood on red wings aspire. *Garth.*

2. Any inspissated matter of vegetables  
 that dissolves in spirit.

Tea contains little of a volatile spirit; its resin or  
 fixed oil, which is bitter and stringent, cannot be  
 extracted but by rectified spirit. *Arbutnot.*

TO ROSIN, v. a. [from the noun.] To  
 rub with rosin.

Bowditch, who could sweetly sing,  
 On with the rosin'd bow torment the string. *Gay.*

ROSY, adj. [from *rosin*.] Resembling  
 rosin. The example should perhaps be  
 roffelly. See ROSSEL.

The best soil is that upon a sandy gravel or rosin  
 sand. *Temple.*

ROSSEL, n. f.

A true, roffel or light lapd, whether white or  
 black, is what they are usually planted in.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ROSELLY, adj. [from *roffel*.]

In Essex, moory land is thought to be the  
 most proper; that which I have observed to be the  
 best soil is a roffly top, and a brick earthy bottom.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ROSTRATED, adj. [*rostratus*, Latin.]

Adorned with beaks of ships.

He brought to Italy an hundred and ten rostrated  
 galleys of the fleet of Mithridates. *Arbutnot.*

ROSTRUM, n. f. [Latin.]

1. The beak of a bird.

2. The beak of a ship.

3. The scaffold whence orators harangued.

Vespasian erected a column in Rome, upon  
 whole top was the prow of a ship, in Latin *rostrum*,  
 which gave name to the common pleading place in  
 Rome, where orations were made, being built  
 the prows of those ships of Antium, which the Ro-

mans call *naves*. *Plautum in Dravum.*

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favour,  
 And strive to gain his pardon from the people.

*Addison.*

4. The pipe which conveys the distilling  
 liquor into its receiver in the common  
 alembicks; also a crooked scissars  
 which the surgeons use in some cases for  
 the dilatation of wounds. *Quincy.*

ROSE, adj. [*ruens*, Latin.] Resem-  
 bling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour  
 or fragrance.

When the rose finger'd morning fair,  
 Wray of aged Pithon's saffron bed,

Had spread her purple robe through dewy air. *Spenser.*

A smile that glow'd  
 Celestially red, love's proper hue

Fairer blossom! do not slight  
 That eye, which you may know I on;

The rose morn reigns her light,  
 And milder glory, to the noon.

As Thersites staid, the race adoin,  
 So Jy honour'd Helen in the pride

Of Iacredman, and of Greece beside. *Dryden.*

While blooming youth and gay delight  
 Sit on the rosy cheeks contest,

Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right  
 To thine, h'er this dust'd breast.

*Pri.*

TO ROT, v. n. [rotan, Saxon; *rotten*  
 Dutch.] To putrify; to lose the cohe-

sion of its parts.

A man may rot even hang. *Shakespeare.*  
 From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,  
 And then from hour to hour we rot and rot.

Being more nearly exposed to the air and wea-  
 ther, the bodies of the animals would suddenly  
 corrupt and rot; the bones would likewise all rot  
 in time, except those which were secured by the  
 extraordinary strength of their parts. *Woodward.*

TO ROT, v. a. To make putrid; to  
 bring to corruption.

No wood shone that was cut down alive, but  
 such as was rotted in stock and root while it grew.

*Bacon.*

Frowning Auster seeks the southern sphere,  
 And rots, with endless rain, th' unwholesome year.

*Dryden.*

ROT, n. f. [from the verb.]

A distemper among sheep, in which  
 their lungs are wasted.

In an unlucky grange, the sheep died of the  
 rot, the swine of the mange, and not a goose or  
 duckling throve. *Ben Jonson.*

The cattle rust of rot and murrain die. *Milton.*

The wool of Ireland suffers under no defect,  
 the country being generally full-stocked with sheep,  
 and the soil little subject to other rots than of hun-

ger. *Temple.*

2. Putrefaction; putrid decay.

Brandy scarce prevents the sudden rot  
 Of freezing nose, and quick decaying net. *Philips.*

ROTARY, adj. [*rota*, Latin.] Whirling  
 as a wheel. *Dick.*

ROTATED, adj. [*rotatus*, Latin.] Whirled  
 round.

ROTATION, n. f. [*rotation*, French;  
*rotatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of whirling round like a  
 wheel; the state of being so whirled  
 round; whirl.

Of this kind is some disposition of bodies to re-

rotation from East to West; as the main float and  
 float of the sea, by consent of the universe as  
 part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon.*

By a kind of circulation or rotation, arts have  
 their successive invention, perfection, and tra-

duction from one people to another. *Hale.*

The axle-trees of chariots take fire by the rapid  
 rotation of the wheels. *Newton's Opticks.*

In the passions wild orator toil,  
 Our spring of action to ourselves is lost.

In fond rotation spread the spotted wing,  
 And shiver every feather with desire. *Thomson.*

2. Vicissitude of succession.

ROTATOR, n. f. [Latin.] That which  
 gives a circular motion.

This articulation is strengthened by strong  
 muscles; on the inside by the sinews and the four  
 little rotators. *Wysman.*

ROYS, n. f. [not, Saxon, merry.]

1. *Roye*, old French.] A harp; a lyre.

He couthe he sing, and playen on a roye.

*Chaucer.*

Worthy of great Phœbus's roye,  
 The triumphs of Phlegrean Jove he wrote,

That all the gods admir'd his lofty note. *Spenser.*

[*Routine*, French.] Words uttered by  
 mere memory without meaning; me-

memory of words without comprehension  
 of the sense.

First rehearse this song by rote,  
 To each word a warbling note.

Thy loved did read by rote, and could not spell.

*Shakespeare.*

He rather saith it by rote to himself, than that  
 he can thoroughly believe it. *Bacon's Essays.*

All this he understood by rote,  
 And as occasion serv'd would quote.

Learn Aristotle's rules by rote,  
 And at all hazards boldly quote.

*Swift.*



**To ROT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix in the memory, without informing the understanding.

Speak to the people

Words *roted* in your tongue; ballads and syllables  
Of no allowance to your bosom's truth. *Shakespeare*

**ROT-GUT.** *n. s.* [rot and gut.] Bad beer. They overwhelm their punch daily with a kind of flat *rotgut*, we with a bitter dreggish small liquor. *Harvey*

**ROTHER-NAILS.** *n. s.* [a corruption of rudder.] Among shipwrights, nails with very full heads used for fastening the rudder-irons of ships. *Bailey*

**ROT-REN.** *adj.* [from rot.]

1. Putrid; carious; putrescent.  
Trust not to *rotten* planks. *Shakespeare*  
Prosperity begins to mellow,  
And drops into the *rotten* mouth of death. *Shakespeare*

O bliss-breeding sun, draw from the earth  
*Rotten* humidity, below thy sister orb  
Infect the air. *Shakespeare's Timon*

There is by invitation or exorcitation; as when  
*rotten* apple hath clode to another apple that is  
sound; or when dung, which is already putrefied  
is added to other bodies. *Bacon*

Who brags as *rotten* wood, and steel no more  
Regard than reeds. *Sandys's Paraphrase*

It groweth by a dead stalk of a tree, and about  
the roots of *rotten* trees, and takes his juice from  
wood putrefied. *Rien*

They firewood from the *rotten* hedges took,  
And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden*

2. Not firm; not trusty.

Hence, *rotten* thing, or I shall shake thy bones  
Out of thy garments. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*

3. Not found; not hard.

They were left milled with dirt and mire, by  
reason of the deepness of the *rotten* way. *Kneller's History of the Turk*

4. Fetid; stinking.

You common cry of curs whose breath I hate,  
As reek of the *rotten* fens. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*

**ROTTENNESS.** *n. s.* [from rotten.]  
State of being rotten; cariousness;  
putrefaction.

Diseas'd ventures,  
That play with all infirmities for gold,  
Which *rottenness* lends nature. *Shakespeare*

If the matter sink and be oily, it is a certain  
sign of a *rottenness*. *Whitman's Surgery*

**ROTUND.** *adj.* [rotunde, French; *rotundus*, Latin.] Round; circular; spherical.

The cross figure of the christian temples is more  
proper for spacious buildings than the *rotund* of the  
heathen; the eye is much better filled at first en-  
tering the *rotund*, but such as are built in the form  
of a cross give us a greater variety. *Addison*

**ROTUNDIFOLIOLUS.** *adj.* [rotundus and folium, Latin.] Having round leaves.

**ROTUNDITY.** *n. s.* [rotunditas, Latin; *rotundité*, French; from *rotund*.]

1. Roundness; sphericity; circularity.  
Thou, all-shaking thunder,  
Strike flat the thick *rotundity* of the world. *Shakespeare*

With the *rotundity* common to the atoms of all  
fluids, there is some difference in bulk, else all  
fluids would be alike in weight. *Cruik*

Who would part with these solid blessings, for  
the little fantastical pleasantness of a smooth con-  
vexity and *rotundity* of a globe? *Bentley's Sermons*

2. Circularity.

*Rotundity* is an emblem of eternity, that has  
neither beginning nor end. *Addison on Medals*

**ROTUNDO.** *n. s.* [rotondo, Italian.] A building formed round both in the in-

side and outside; such as the pantheon  
at Rome. *Trevoux*

**To ROVE.** *v. m.* [roffver, Danish, to range for plunder.] To ramble; to range; to wander.

Thou'st years upon thee, and thou art too full  
Of the wars'furrows, to go *rove* with one  
That's yet unbruised. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*

Faultless thou dropt from his unerring skill,  
With the bare power to sin, since free of will;  
Yet charge not with thy guilt his bounteous love,  
For who has power to walk, has power to *rove*. *Abraham*

If we indulge the frequent life and *roving* of  
passions, we thereby procure an unattentive habit. *Watts*

I view'd the effects of that disastrous flame,  
Which, kindled by th' imperious queen of love,  
Constrain'd me from my native realm to *rove*. *Pope*

**To ROVE.** *v. a.* To wander over.

*Roving* the field, I chanc'd  
A goodly tract far distant to behold,  
Loaden with fruit of fairest colours. *Milton*

Cherina, as the town the *rove's*,  
A mortal leavenger the law, the lov'd. *Gay*

**ROVER.** *n. s.* [from rove.]

1. A wanderer; a ranger.
2. A fickle inconstant man.
3. A robber; a pirate.

This is the case of *rovers* by land, as some can-  
tons in Arabia. *Puon's Holy War*

4. At ROVERS. Without any particular aim.

Nature shoots not at *rovers*: even inanimates,  
though they know not their perfection, yet are  
they not carried on by a blind unguided impetus;  
but that, which directs them, knows it. *Glanville's Strepis*

Providence never shoots at *rovers*: there is an  
arrow that flies by night as well as by day, and God  
is the person that shoots it. *South's Sermons*

Men of great reading show their talents on the  
meanest subjects; this is a kind of shooting at *rovers*. *Addison*

**ROUGE.** *n. s.* [rouge, French.] Red paint.

**ROUGH.** *adj.* [bruh, bruhge, Saxon; *rouw*, Dutch.]

1. Not smooth; rugged; having inequali-  
ties on the surface.

The fiend  
O'er bog or steep, through flint, *rough*, dense, or  
rare,  
Purveys his way. *Milton*

Were the mountains taken all away, the remain-  
ing parts would be more unequal than the *roughest*  
sea; whereas the face of the earth should resemble  
that of the calmest sea, if it in the form of its  
first mass. *Burnet's Theory*

2. Averse to the taste: as, rough wine.
3. Harsh to the ear.

Molt by the numbers judge a poet's song,  
And smooth or *rough* with them is right or wrong. *Pope*

4. Rugged of temper; inelegant of man-  
ners; not soft; coarse; not civil; se-  
vere; not mild; rude.

A fiend, a fury, pitiless and *rough*,  
A wolf, nay worse, a fellow all in buff. *Shakespeare*  
Strait with a band of soldiers tall and *rough*  
On him he seizes. *Cowley's Davidides*

The booby Pharon only was unkind,  
A sultry boatman *rough* as seas and wind. *Prior*

5. Not gentle; not proceeding by easy operation.

He gave not the king time to prosecute that gra-  
cious method, but forced him to a quicker and  
*rougher* remedy. *Cloacius*

Hippocrates seldom mentions the dose of his  
medicines, which is somewhat surprising, because

his purgatives are generally very *rough* and strong.  
*Arbutnot on Cains*

6. Harsh to the mind; severe.

Kind words prevent a good deal of that per-  
verseness, which *rough* and imperious usage often  
produces in generous minds. *Locke*

7. Hard featured; not delicate.

A copy chain of theisms, a visage *rough*,  
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of buff. *Dryden*

8. Not polished; not finished by art:  
as, a rough diamond.

9. Terrible; dreadful.

Before the cloudy van,  
On the *rough* edge of battle ere it join'd,  
Satan advanced. *Milton*

10. Rugged; disordered in appearance;  
cratte.

*Rough* from the tossing surge Ulysses moves,  
Ug'd on by want, and recent from the storm,  
The blackish ooze his manly grace deforms. *Pope*

11. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous.

Come what come may,  
Time and the hour run through the *roughest* day. *Shakespeare*

12. Hairy.

**To ROUGHCAST.** *v. a.* [rough and cast.]

1. To mould without nicety or elegance;  
to form with asperities and inequalities.

Nor bodily, nor ghostly *rough* could  
*Roughcast* thy figure in a sadder mould. *Cleaverland*

2. To form any thing in its first rudiments.

In monument they were first practised, and this  
*roughcast* unheven poetry was instead of stage plays  
for one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden*

**ROUGHCAST.** *n. s.* [rough and cast.]

1. A rude model; a form in its rudi-  
ments.

The whole piece seems rather a loose model and  
*roughcast* of what I design to do, than a complete  
work. *Dugly*

2. A kind of plaster mixed with pebbles,  
or by some other cause very uneven on  
the surface.

Some man must present a wall; and let him have  
some plaster, lime, or *roughcast* about him to fig-  
urely wall. *Shakespeare*

**ROUGH DRAUGHT.** *n. s.* [rough and draught.] A draught in its rudiments;  
a sketch.

My elder brothers came  
*Rough draughts* of nature, ill design'd and lame,  
Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear,  
Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care. *Dryden*

**To ROUGH DRAW.** *v. a.* [rough and draw.] To trace coarsely.

His victories we scarce could keep in view,  
Or polish 'em to last, as he *roughdraw*. *Dryden*

**To ROUGHEN.** *v. a.* [from rough.]  
To make rough.

Such difference there is in tongues, that the same  
figure, which *roughens* one, gives majesty to an-  
other, and that was it which Virgil studied in his  
verses. *Dryden*

Ah! where must needy poet seek for aid,  
When dust and rain at once his coat invade?  
His only coat; when dust confus'd with rain,  
*Roughens* the nap, and leaves a mingled stain. *Storff*

**To ROUGHEN.** *v. n.* To grow rough.

The broken landscape,  
Ascending, *roughens* into rigid hills. *Thomson*

**To ROUGHEN W.** *v. a.* [rough and heu.]  
To give to any thing the first appear-  
ance of form.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,  
*Roughens* them how we will. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*

The whole world, without art and dress,  
Would be but one great wilderness  
And mankind but a savage herd,  
For all that nature has confus'd.

# ROU

This does but *roughen* and design,  
Leaves art to polish and refine.

*Hudibras.*

**ROUGHENED.** *partic. adj.*

1. Ragged; unpolished; uncivil; unre-  
fined.

A *rough* sea-  
man, being brought before a  
justice for some misdemeanour, was by him order-  
ed away to prison, and would not stir; saying, it  
was better to stand where he was, than go to a worse  
place.

*Bacon's Apophthegms.*

2. Not yet nicely finished.

I hope to obtain a candid construction of this  
*rough* ill-timber'd discourse.

*Hewel.*

**ROUGHLY.** *adv.* [from *rough*.]

1. With uneven surface; with asperities  
on the surface.

2. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely.

Ne Mammon would there let him long remain,  
For terror of the torments manifold,  
In which the dagned souls he did behold,  
But *roughly* him beset.

*Spenser.*

Rebuk'd, and *roughly* sent to prison,  
Th' immediate heir of England! was this easy?

*Shakespeare.*

3. Severely; without tenderness.

Some friends of vice pretend,  
That I the tricks of youth too *roughly* blame.

*Dryden.*

4. Austere to the taste.

5. Boisterously; tempestuously.

6. Harshly to the ear.

**ROUGHNESS.** *n. s.* [from *rough*.]

1. Superficial asperity; unevenness of  
surface.

The little *roughness* or other inequalities of the  
surface against the cavity of the cylinder, now and  
then put a stop to the descent or ascent of the  
sucker.

*Boyle.*

While the steep, hoar'd, *roughness* of the wood  
Strives with the gentle easiness of the flood.

*Denham.*

When the diamond is not only found, but  
the *roughness* smoothed, cut into a form, and let  
in gold, then we cannot but acknowledge, that  
it is the perfect work of art and nature.

*Dryden.*

Such a perfection as this well fixed, will smooth  
all the *roughness* of the way that leads to happiness,  
and render all the conflicts with our lusts pleasing.

*Atterbury.*

2. Austere to the taste.

Divers plants contain a grateful sharpness, as  
lemons; or an austere and inconcocted *roughness*,  
as flowers.

*Brown.*

3. Taste of astringency.

A tobacco-pipe broke in my mouth, and the  
spitting out the pieces left such a delicious *rough-  
ness* on my tongue, that I champed up the remain-  
ing part.

*Spenser.*

4. Harshness to the ear.

In the *roughness* of the numbers and cadences of  
this play, which was so designed, you will see  
somewhat more masterly than in any of my former  
tragedies.

*Dryden.*

The Swedes, Danes, Germans, and Dutch  
attend to the pronunciation of our words with  
care, because our syllables resemble theirs in *rough-  
ness* and frequency of consonants.

*Swift.*

5. Ruggedness of temper; coarseness of  
manner; tendency to rudeness; coar-  
seness of behaviour and address.

*Roughness* is a needless cause of discontent;  
severity becometh so, but *roughness* breedeth hate;  
even reproofs from authority ought to be grave and  
not railing.

*Bacon.*

When our minds eyes are disengag'd,  
And quiet in flesh, privations unex-  
pect'd *roughness* find us, and harshness irritate.

*Denham.*

*Roughness* of temper is apt to discomposure  
the timorous or modest.

*Addison.*

6. Absence of delicacy.

*Rough* feeling, and *roughness* are not without the  
caution. Their military roughness would be entirely  
lost; their temper would grow too soft for their  
climate.

*Addison.*

7. Severity; violence of discipline.

8. Violence of operation in medicines.

9. Unpolished or unfinished state.

10. Inelegance of dress or appearance.

11. Tempestuousness; storminess.

12. Coarseness of features.

**ROUGH-FOOTED.** *adj.* [from *rough* and  
*foot*.] Featherfooted.

**ROUGHT.** old pret. of *reach*. [commonly  
written by *Spenser* *raught*.] Reached.

The moon was a month old, when Adam was  
no more,  
And *rought* not to five weeks, when he came to  
fivecore.

*Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.*

**TO ROUGHWORK.** *v. a.* [from *rough* and *work*.]

To work coarsely over without the least  
nicety.

Thus you must continue, till you have *rough-  
worked* all your work from end to end.

*Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*

**ROUGEVAL.** *n. s.* [from *Rougeval*, a  
town at the foot of the Pyrenees.] See  
*PIA*, of which it is a species.

*Signification.*

And set as a dapple the sun low pale.

*Tasso.*

**ROUND.** *adj.* [from *French* *ronda*, Ital.  
*rotondo*, Dutch *ronde*, Latin.]

1. Cylindrical.

Hollow engines long and *round* thick ram'd.

*Milton.*

2. Circular.

The queen of night

In her increasing horns, doth *rounder* grow,  
Till full and perfect the appetite in show.  
His pond'rous shield large and *round* behind  
him.

*Milton.*

3. Spherical; orbicular.

The outside bare of this *round* world.

*Milton.*

4. [Rounds ore, Latin.] Smooth; with-  
out defect in found.

In his *stays* Horace is quick, *round*, and plea-  
sant, and as nothing to bitter, so not so good as  
Juvenal.

*Peacock.*

His *eye*, though *round* and comprehensive,  
was *luncheon* sometimes by parenthesis, and be-  
came difficult to vulgar understandings.

*Fell.*

5. Not broken.

Pliny put a *round* number near the truth, rather  
than a fraction.

*Arbutnot or Colbi.*

6. Large; not inconsiderable: this is  
hardly used but with *sum* or *price*.

Three thousand ducats! 'tis a good *round sum*.

*Shakespeare.*

They set a *round price* upon your head.

*Addison.*

It is not easy to foresee what a *round sum* of mo-  
ney may do among a people, who have tamely suf-  
fered the *Franchise Compté* to be seized on.

*Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

She called for a *round sum* out of the *poor* purse.

*Hecker.*

7. Plain; clear; fair; candid; open.

*Round dealing* is the honour of man's nature;  
and a mixture of falsehood is like stay in gold and  
silver, which may make the metal work the better,  
but it embaseth it.

*Bacon.*

8. Quick; brisk.

Painting is a long pilgrimage; if we do not  
actually begin the journey, and travel at a *round*  
rate, we shall never arrive at the end of it.

*Dryden.*

Sir Roger heard them upon a *round trot*; and after  
pausing, told them, that much might be said on  
both sides.

*Addison.*

9. Plain; free without delicacy or re-  
serve; almost rough.

Let the *roughness* of the *roughness* be  
to the *roughness* of the *roughness* be

The *roughness* is not only by way of request and persua-  
sion, but also by way of protestation and menace.

*Bacon.*

**ROUND.** *n. s.*

1. A circle; a sphere; an orb.

Hee thee hither,

That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,  
And chastise with the valour of my tongue  
All that tempt thee from the golden *round*,  
Which fate and metaphysick aid doth seem  
To have crown'd thee withal.

*Shakespeare.*

I'll charm the air to give a sound,  
While you perform your antick *round*.

*Shakespeare.*

Three or four we'll dress like urchins,  
With *rounds* of waxen tapers on their heads,  
And rattle in their hands.

*Shakespeare.*

Hirsute roots are a middle sort, between the  
bulbous and fibrous; that, besides the putting forth  
sap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in *round*.

*Bacon.*

What if the sun

Be centre to the world; and other stars  
By his attractive virtue and their own  
Incited, dance about him various *rounds*.

*Milton.*

Knit your hands, and beat the ground  
In a light fantastic *round*.

*Milton.*

He did foretell and prophecy of him,  
Who to his realms that *round* hath join'd.

*Denham.*

They meet, they wheel, they throw their darts  
after;

They in a *round* the mingled bodies run;  
Flying they follow, and pursuing shun.

*Dryden.*

How shall I then begin, or where conclude,  
To draw a frame so truly circular?

For, in a *round*, what order can be shew'd,  
Where all the parts so equal perfect are?

*Dryden.*

The mouth of Veluvio has four hundred yards  
in diameter; for it seems a perfect *round*.

*Addison.*

This image on the medal plac'd,  
With its bright *round* of titles grac'd,  
And stamp on British coins shall live.

*Addison.*

2. Rundle; step of a ladder.

When he once attains the utmost *round*,  
He then unto the ladder turns his back,  
Looks in the clouds, scanning the base degrees  
By which he did ascend.

*Shakespeare.*

Many are klicked down ere they have climbed  
the two or three first *rounds* of the ladder.

*Government of the Tongue.*

All the *rounds* like Jacob's ladder rise;  
The lowest hid in earth, the topmost in the skies.

*Dryden.*

This is the last stage of human perfection, the  
utmost *round* of the ladder whereby we ascend to  
heaven.

*Norris.*

3. The time in which any thing has passed  
through all hands, and comes back to  
the first: hence applied to a carousal.

A gentle *round* fill'd to the brink,  
To this and t' other friend I drink.

*Suckling.*

Women to cards may be compar'd; we play  
A *round* or two; when us'd, we throw away.

*Granville.*

The feast was serv'd; the bowl was crown'd;  
To the king's pleasure went the mirthful *round*.

*Frederick.*

4. A revolution; a course ending at the  
point where it began.

We, that are of purer fire,  
Imitate the fiery quize,  
Who, in their nightly watchful spheres,  
Lead in swift *rounds* the months and years.

*Milton.*

No end can to this be found,  
'Tis caught but a perpetual fruitless *round*.

*Cowley.*

'Tis nothing will please people, unless they be  
greater than nature intended, what can they ex-  
pect, but the *round* of *rounds* change?

*Le Sage.*

5. A revolution; a course ending at the  
point where it began.

We, that are of purer fire,  
Imitate the fiery quize,  
Who, in their nightly watchful spheres,  
Lead in swift *rounds* the months and years.

*Milton.*

No end can to this be found,  
'Tis caught but a perpetual fruitless *round*.

*Cowley.*

'Tis nothing will please people, unless they be  
greater than nature intended, what can they ex-  
pect, but the *round* of *rounds* change?

*Le Sage.*

6. A revolution; a course ending at the  
point where it began.

*How*

How then to drag a wretched life beneath  
An endless round of still returning woes,  
And all the gnawing pangs of vain remorse?  
What torment's this? *Smith.*

Some preachers, prepared only upon two or three  
points, run the same round from one end of the  
year to another. *Addison.*

Till by one countless sum of woes oppress'd,  
Heavy with cares, and ignorant of rest,  
We find the vital springs relax'd and worn;  
Compell'd our common impotence to mourn,  
Thus through the round of age, to childhood we  
return. *Prior.*

#### 5. Rotation; succession in vicissitude.

Such new Utopians would have a round of go-  
vernment, as some the like in the church, in which  
every spout becomes uppermost in his turn. *Holyday.*

#### 6. [Ronde, French.] A walk performed by a guard or officer, to survey a cer- tain district.

#### ROUND. adv.

##### 1. Every way; on all sides.

The terror of God was upon the cities round  
about. *Genesis.*

All sounds whatsoever move round; that is, on  
all sides, upwards, downwards, forwards, and back-  
wards. *Bacon.*

In darkness and with dangers compass'd round. *Milton.*

##### 2. [En rond, à la ronde, French.] In a revolution.

At the best 'tis but cunning; and if he can in  
his own fancy raise that to the opinion of true  
wisdom, he comes round to pursue his deceptions upon  
himself. *Government of the Tongue.*

##### 3. Circularly.

One foot he center'd, and the other turn'd  
Round through the vast profundity obscure. *Milton.*

##### 4. Not in a direct line.

If merely to come in, Sir, they go out;  
The way they take is strangely round about. *Pepr.*

#### ROUND. prep.

##### 1. On every side of.

To officiate light round this opacous earth. *Milton.*

##### 2. About; circularly about.

He led the hero round  
The confines of the blest Elysian ground. *Dryden.*

##### 3. All over; here and there in.

Round the world we roam,  
For'd from our pleasing fields, and native home. *Dryden.*

#### To ROUND. v. a. [rotundo, Latin; from the noun.]

##### 1. To surround; to encircle.

Would that th' inclusive verge  
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,  
Were red-hot steel to fear me to the brain. *Shakespeare.*

We are such stuff  
As dreams are made on, and our little life  
Is rounded with a sleep. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
This distemper'd messenger of wet,  
The many-coloured liis, rounds thine eyes. *Shakespeare.*

The vilest cockle gaping on the coast,  
That rounds the ample sea. *Prior.*

##### 2. To make spherical, circular, or cylin- drical.

Worms with many feet, which round themselves  
into balls, are bred chiefly under logs or timber. *Bacon.*

When silver has been lessened in any piece carry-  
ing the publick stamp, by clipping, washing, or  
roundings, the laws have declared it not to be lawful  
money. *Locke.*

With the cleaving knife and maul split the  
stuff into a square piece near the size, and with the  
draw-knife round off the edges to make it fit for  
the lute. *Mason.*

Can any one tell, how the sun, planets, and  
satellites were rounded into their particular spheroi-  
dical orbs? *Cheyne.*

##### 3. To raise to a relief.

The figures on our modern medals are raised  
and rounded to a very great perfection. *Addison.*

##### 4. To move about any thing.

To those beyond the polar circle, day  
Had unbrighted shone, while the low sun,  
To recompense his distance, in your sight  
Had rounded still th' horizon, and not known  
Or East or West. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

##### 5. To mould into smoothness.

These accomplishments, applied in the pulpit,  
appear by a quaint, terse, florid stile, rounded into  
periods and cadences, without propriety or mean-  
ing. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

#### To ROUND. v. n.

##### 1. To grow round in form.

The queen, your mother, rounds apace; we shall  
Present our services to a fine new prince. *Shakespeare.*

##### 2. [Runden, German; whence Chaucer writes it better roun.] To whisper.

Being come to the supping place, one of Ka-  
lander's servants rounded in his ear, at which he  
retired. *Sidney.*

France,  
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field  
As God's own soldier, rounded in the ear,  
With that tame purpose changes. *Shakespeare.*

They're here with me already; whispering,  
rounding

Sicilia is a tooth; 'tis far gone. *Shakespeare.*

Cicero was at dinner, where an ancient lady said  
she was but forty: one that sat by rounded him in  
the ear, she is far more out of the question: Cicero  
answered, I must believe her, for I heard her say  
so any time these ten years. *Bacon.*

The fox rounds the new elect in the ear, with  
a piece of secret service that he could do him.  
*L'Estrange.*

##### 3. To go round, as a guard.

They keep watch, or nightly rounding walk. *Milton.*

ROUNDABOUT. adj. [This word is used  
as an adjective, though it is only an  
adverb united to a substantive by a col-  
loquial licence of language, which ought  
not to have been admitted into books.]

##### 1. Ample; extensive.

Those sincerely follow reason, but for want of  
having large, round, roundabout sense, have not a  
full view of all that relates to the question. *Locke on Understanding.*

##### 2. Indirect; loose.

Paraphrase is a roundabout way of translating,  
invented to help the barrenness, which translators,  
overlooking in themselves, have apprehended in  
our tongue. *Fulton.*

#### ROUND. n.

##### 1. [Rondelet, French.] A kind of an- cient poetry, which commonly consists of thirteen verses, of which eight are of one kind of rhyme and five of another: it is divided into three couplets; and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the roundel is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible. *Trevoux.*

Siker, like a roundel never heard I none,  
Little lacketh Panigot of the best,  
And Willie is not greatly over-gone,  
So weren his under-sons well adrest. *Spenser.*  
To hear thy rimes and roundelays,  
Which thou wert wont in wastful hills to sing,  
I more delight than lark in summer days,  
Whose echo made the neighbouring groves to ring. *Spenser.*

Come now, a roundel and a fairy song. *Shakespeare.*

The muses and graces made festivals; the fawns,  
satyrs, and nymphs did dance their roundels. *Howell.*

They list'ning heard him, while he search'd the  
grave,

And loudly sung his roundelay of love,  
But on the sudden stop'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

##### 2. [Rondelle, French.] A round form or figure.

The Spaniards, casting themselves into round-  
dels, and their strongest ships waiting in the rest,  
made a flying march to Calais. *Bacon.*

##### ROUND. n. s. [from round.] Circum- ference; inclosure.

If you fondly pass our proffer'd offer,  
'Tis not the rounder of your old face'd walls  
Can hide you from our messengers of war. *Shakespeare.*

##### ROUNDHEAD. n. s. [round and head.]

A puritan, so named from the practice  
once prevalent among them of cropping  
their hair round.

Your petitioner always kept hospitality, and  
drank confusion to the roundheads. *Spektator.*

##### ROUNDHOUSE. n. s. [round and house.]

The constable's prison, in which disor-  
derly persons, found in the street, are  
confined.

They march'd to some fam'd roundhouse. *Pope.*

##### ROUNDISH. adj. [from round.] Some- what round; approaching to roundness.

It is not every small crack that can make such  
a receiver, as is of a roundish figure, useless to our  
experiment. *Boyle.*

##### ROUNDLY. adv. [from round.]

##### 1. In a round form; in a round manner.

Injoin gainfayers, giving them roundly to under-  
stand, that where our duty is submission, weak op-  
positions betoken pride. *Huotter.*

##### 2. Openly; plainly; without reserve.

You'll prove a jolly surly groom,  
That take it on you at the first to roundly. *Shakespeare.*  
Mr. de Mortier roundly said, that to cut off all  
contentions of words, he would propose two means  
for peace. *Hagood.*

From a world of phenomena, there is a prin-  
ciple that acts out of wisdom and counsel, as was  
abundantly evidenced, and as roundly acknowledged. *Morley's Divine Dialogues.*

He affirms every thing roundly, without any  
rhetorick, or circumlocution. *Addison's C. Cato.*

##### 3. Briskly; with speed.

When the mind has brought itself to attention,  
it will be able to cope with difficulties, and master  
them, and then it may go on roundly. *Locke.*

##### 4. Completely; to the purpose; vigor- ously; in earnest.

I was called any thing, and I would have done  
any thing, indeed too, and roundly too. *Shakespeare.*  
This lord justice caused the earl of Kildare to  
be arrested, and cancelled such charters as were  
lately resumed, and proceeded every way to roundly  
and severely, as the nobility did much dislike him. *Darwin's Ireland.*

##### ROUNDNESS. n. s. [from round.]

##### 1. Circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form.

The same reason is of the roundness of the bub-  
ble; for the air within avoideth discontinuance,  
and therefore casteth itself into a round figure. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Bracelets of pearl gave roundness to her arms.

And ev'ry gem augmented ev'ry charm. *Prior.*

Roundness is the primary essential mode of dif-  
ference of a bowl. *Watt's Logic.*

##### 2. Smoothness.

The whole period and compass of this speech  
was delightful for the roundness, and grave for  
the strangeness. *Spenser.*

##### 3. Honesty; openness; vigorous mea- sures.

**ROUSE. v. a.** [Of the same class of words with *raise* and *rife*.]

**1. To wake from rest.**

At once the crowd arose, confus'd and high;  
For Mars was early up, and rous'd the sky. *Dryden*.  
Reverent I touch thee! but with honest zeal,  
To *rouse* the watchmen of the publick weal;  
To virtue's work provoke the tardy hall,  
And goad the prodigal slumbering in his stall. *Pope*.

**2. To excite to thought or action.**

Then up that heart of thine,  
And whatsoever fortitude thou hast assum'd to be,  
Thy day be greater. *Chapman*.  
The Dane and Swede, *rouse'd* up by fierce alarms,  
Pleas the wife conduct of her pious arms;  
Soon as her fleets appear their terrors cease,  
And all the northern world lies hush'd in peace. *Addison*.

I'll thunder in their ears their country's cause,  
And try to *rouse* up all that's Roman in them. *Addison*.

The heat, with which Luther treated his adversaries, though framed too far, was extremely well fitted by the providence of God to *rouse* up a people, the most phlegmatick of any in Christian dom. *Atterbury*.

**3. To put into action.**

As an eagle, flaming prey appear,  
His airy plumes doth *rouse* full rudely sight;  
So *shak'd* he, that horror was to heir. *Perry Queen*.  
Bluffing wind, had *rouse'd* the sea. *Milton*.

**4. To drive a beast from his laire.**

The blood move this,  
To *rouse* a lion, than to start a hare. *Shakespeare*.  
He stooped down, he couched as a lion, and as an  
an old lion, who shall *rouse* him up? *Gen. xlix. 9*.  
Th' unexpected sound  
Of dogs and men his wakerful ear does wound,  
*Rouse'd* with the noise, he scarce believes his ear,  
Willing to think th' illusions of his fear  
Had giv'n this rattle alarm. *Denham*.  
Now Cancer glows with Phœbus' fiery car,  
The youth rush eager to the tyban war;  
Swarm o'er the lawns, the forest walks furround,  
*Rouse* the fleet hart, and cheer the opening bound. *Pope*.

**ROUSE. v. n.**

**1. To awake from slumber.**

Men, sleeping found by whom they dread,  
*Rouse* and bestir themselves ere well awake. *Milton*.  
Richard, who now was half asleep,  
*Rouse'd*, nor would longer silence keep. *Prior*.  
Melancholy flits her head,  
Mourning *rouse's* from his bed. *Pope's St. Cecilia*.

**2. To be excited to thought or action.**

Good thing of thee, to le in to drop and arowze,  
While night's black eyes to then prey do *rouse*. *Shakespeare*.

**ROUSE. n. f.** [*rausch*, German, half drunk.]  
A dose of liquor rather too large. Not in use.

They have given me a *rouse* already.  
—Not past a punt, as I am a bubble. *Shakespeare*.  
No y could health that Denmark drink to day,  
But the great cant on to the cloud is shall tell;  
And the king's *rouse* shall burst it back again,  
Respeaking earthly thunders. *Shakespeare*.

**ROUSSA. n. f.** [from *rouse*.] One who *rouses*.

**ROUR. n. f.** [*rou*, Dutch.]

**1. A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous crowd.**

Bedeside endless *rouse* of wretched thralls,  
Which thither were assail'd day by day  
From all the world. *Spenser*.  
A *rouse* of people there assembled were,  
Of every sort and nation under sky. *Spenser*.  
If that rebellion  
Came like itself in base and least *rouse*,  
Led on by bloody youth, gadded with rage,

And countenanc'd by boys and beggary,  
You, reverend father, then had not been there. *Shakespeare*.

Farmers were to forfeit their holds in case of unlawful retainer, or partaking in *rouse* and unlawful assemblies. *Bacon*.

Such a tacit league is against such *rouse* and shows, as have utterly degenerated from the law of nature. *Bacon*.

Nor do I name of men the common *rouse*,  
That wand'ring looke about,  
Grow up and perish, as the summer fly. *Milton*.  
Lancy, wild dame, with much lascivious pride,  
By twin chimney drawn, does gaily ride,  
Her coach these fellows, and their dogs, round about,  
Of shapes and very forms are call'd *rouse*. *Cowley*.  
The mad unoverable *rouse*,  
Full of confusion and the fumes of wine,  
Lov'd such variety and antick trick. *Reverend*.

Hailey spies  
The doctor fallen'd by the eyes  
At Charing-cross among the *rouse*,  
Where painted monsters are his rout. *See f.*

**2. [Route, French.] Confusion of an army defeated or dispersed.**

Thy army,  
As if they could not stand when thou wert down,  
Dispers'd in *rouse*, betwixt them all to fly. *Daniel*.  
Their mightiest quell'd, the hawk swerv'd,  
With many an invade god's; deformed *rouse*  
Enter'd and toul disorder. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

**TO ROU. v. a.** To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat.

The next way to end the wars with him, and to  
rouse him quite, should be to keep him from invading  
of those countries adjoining. *Spenser*.  
That party of the king's host that charged the  
Scots, so totally *rouse'd* and defeated their whole  
army, that they fled. *Clarendon*.

**TO ROU. v. n.** To assemble in clamorous and tumultuous crowds.

The meaneer fort *rouse'd* together, and suddenly  
alighting the earl in his house, flew him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**ROUTE. n. f.** [*route*, French.] Road; way.

Wide through the surzy field their *route* they  
take,  
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake. *Gay*.

**Row. n. f.** [*row*, German.] A rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line.

Lips never part, but that they show  
Of precious pearl the double row. *Sidney*.  
After them all dancing on a *row*,  
The comely virgin came with garlands dight,  
As fresh as flowers. *Spenser*.

Where any *row*  
Of fruit trees, overwoody, reach'd too far  
Their pimper'd boughs, and needed hands to check  
Frutless embrures. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

A triple mounted *row* of pillars, laid  
On which. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
Where the bright seraphim in burning *row*,  
Then loud uplifted angel trumpets blow. *Milton*.  
A new born wood of various lines three grows,  
As all the flourishing letters stand in *row*. *Cowley*.

The victor honour'd with a nobler vest,  
Where gold and purple strive in equal *rows*. *Dryden*.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd  
brave,  
Why bows the sidebox from its inmost *rows*? *Pope*.

**TO ROW. v. n.** [nopan, Saxon.] To impel a vessel in the water by oars.

He saw them toiling in *rowing*; for the wind  
was contrary. *Mark, vi. 48*.  
Some of these thought, or canoes were so great,  
that above twenty men *row'd* been found *rowing* in  
one. *Abbot*.

The bold Britons then securely *row'd*;  
Charles and his virtue was their sacred load. *Waller*.

The watermen turned their barge, and *row'd*  
softly, that they might take the cool of the evening. *Dryden*.

**To Row. v. a.** To drive or help forward by oars

The swan *row'd* her state with oary feet. *Milton*.  
**RO'WEL. n. f.** [*rouelle*, French.]

**1. The points of a spur turning on an axis.**

He gave his able horse the head,  
And, bending forward, struck his agill heels  
Against the panting side of his poor jade  
Up to the *row* I heat. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*.  
A rider like myself, who ne'er was *row'd*  
Nor men on his back. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.  
A mullet is the *rowel* of a spur, and hath never  
but five points, a flat bath fix. *Peacock*.

He span'd his fiery steed  
With going *rowels*, to provoke his speed. *Dryden*.

**2. A taton; a roll of hair or fill put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a discharge.**

**TO RO'WEL. v. a.** To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.

*Rowel* the horse in the chest. *Montaigne*.

**RO'WEL. n. f.**

*Rowel* is a field kept up till after Michaelmas,  
that the corn left on the ground may grow into  
green. *Notion in England*.  
Then spare it for *rowel*, till Mich I be past,  
To lengthen thy name, no better thou hast. *T. f.*

Turn your cows, that give milk, into your  
*rowels*, till snow comes. *Milton's Hutter's day*.

**RO'WER. n. f.** [from *row*] One that manages an oar.

Four gallees first, which equal *rowers* bear,  
Advancing in the watry lists, appear. *Dryden*.  
The bishop of Salisbury ran down with the stream  
thirty miles in an hour, by the help of but one  
*rower*. *Addison*.

**RO'YAL. adj.** [*royal*, French.]

**1. Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal.**

The royal stock of David. *Milton*.  
The royal bow rs  
Of great Scleucia built by Grecian kings. *Milton*.  
Thrice happy they, who thus in woods and  
groves,  
From court retir'd, possess their peaceful love:  
Of *royal* mads how wretched is the fate! *Granville*.

**2. Noble; illustrious.**

What news from Venice?  
How doth that *royal* merchant, good Antonio? *Shakespeare*.

**RO'YALIST. n. f.** [from *royal*.] Adherent to a king.

Where Candlish fought, the *royalists* prevail'd,  
Neither his courage nor his judgment fail'd. *Waller*.

The old church of England *royalists*, another  
name for a man who prefers his conscience before  
his interests, are the most meritorious subjects in  
the world, as having pass'd all those terrible tests,  
which domineering malice could put them to,  
and carried their credit and their conscience clear. *South*.

**TO RO'YALIZE. v. a.** [from *royal*.] To make royal.

Ere you were queen, ay, or your husband king,  
To *royalize* his blood, I spilt mine own. *Shakespeare*.  
**RO'YALLY. adv.** [from *royal*.] In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king.

It shall be my care,  
To have you *royally* appointed. *Shakespeare*. *Ham*

His body shall be *royal*'s inter'd,  
And the last funeral pomp adorn his hearth.

*Dryden.*

**ROYAULTY.** *n. f.* [*royauté*, French.]

1. Kingship; character or office of a king.

Draw, you rascal, you come with letters against the king, and take vanity the puppet's part against the *royalty* of her father. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He will lose his head, ere give consent,  
His master's son, as wishfully he terms it,  
Shall lose the *royalty* of England's throne. *Shakespeare.*

*Royalty* by birth was the sweetest way of majesty: a king and a father compounded into one, being of a temper like unto God, justice and mercy.

If they had held their *royalties* by this title, either there must have been but one foreign, or else every father of a family had as good claim to *royalty* as these. *Locke.*

2. State of a king.

I will, alas! be wretched to the great,  
And sigh in *royalty*, and grieve in *slave*. *Prior.*

3. Emblems of royalty.

Thick *royalties*, and not refuse to reign? *Milton.*

**TO ROUB.** *v. a.* [*rouger*, French.] To gnaw; to bite.

**ROUBISH.** *adj.* [*rouge*, French, mazy, paltry.] Paltry; sorry; mean, rude.

He *roub* crown, at whom so oft  
Your grace will want to laugh, is also missing. *Shakespeare.*

**ROUBILL.** *n. f.* [*rouille*, French.] A little or petty king.

Causing the American *royalties* to turn all his majesty to that king and the crown of England. *Hopkins.*

**TO RUB.** *v. a.* [*rubio*, Welsh; *reiben*, German, to wipe.]

1. To clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it; to scour; to wipe, to petrify.

2. To touch so as to leave something of that which touches behind.

They draw built citadels new *rub'd* with balm. *Milton.*

In purple cloths, in the monument that stands over him, catholicks *rub* their beads, and smell his bones, which they lay have in them a natural perfume, though very like apple-tree balm, and what would make one suspect that they *rub* the marble with it, it is observed, that the scent is stronger in the morning than at night. *Aldrich on Italy.*

3. To move one body upon another.

Look, how she *rub* her hands.  
—It is an accustomed action with her, to seem thus wishing her hands. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The government at that time was by kings, before whom the people in the most formal expression of duty and reverence used to *rub* their noses, or stroke their cheeks. *Hobbes.*

The *rubbing* of two bodies violently produces heat, and often fire. *Locke.*  
Two bones, *rub'd* hard against one another, produce a fetid smell. *Dehaene on Aliments.*

4. To obstruct by collision.

'Tis the duke's pleasure,  
Whose disposition all the world well know  
Will not be *rub'd* nor stop'd. *Shakespeare.*

5. To polish; to retouch.

The whole business of our redemption is, to *rub* over the defaced copy of the creation, to repaint God's image upon the soul. *South.*

6. To remove by friction: with off or out

A forcible object will *rub out* the freshest colours at a stroke, and paint others. *Collier of the Alps.*  
If their minds are well principled with inward

civility, a great part of the roughness, which sticks to the outside for want of better teaching, time and observation will *rub off*, but if ill, all the rules in the world will not polish them. *Locke.*

7. To touch hard.

He, who before he was espied, was afraid, after being perceived, was ashamed, now being hardly *rubbed* upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger. *Shakespeare.*

8. To RUB down. To clean or curry a horse.

When his fellow beasts are weary grown,  
He'll play the groom, give oats, and *rub* him down. *Dryden.*

9. To RUB up. To excite; to awaken

You will find me not to have *rubbed up* the memory of what some hereafter in the city did. *South.*

10. To RUB up. To polish; to refresh.

**TO RUB.** *v. n.*

1. To fret; to make a friction.

This last allusion gaul'd the panther more,  
Because indeed it *rub'd* upon the sore;  
Yet seem'd she not to wince, tho' slowly pain'd. *Dryden.*

2. To get through difficulties.

No hunters, that the tops of mountains scale,  
And *rub* through woods with tale seekers in jail. *Chapman.*

Many lawyers, when once hamp'd, *rub off* as well as they can.  
'Tis as much as one can do, to *rub* through the world, though perpetually a doing. *Locke.*

**RUB** *n. f.* [from the verb]

1. Friction; act of rubbing

2. Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl.

We'll play at bowls.  
—I will make me think the world is full of *rubs*,  
And that my fortune runs against the bias. *Dehaene.*

3. Collision; hindrance; obstruction.

The breath of what I mean to speak  
Shall blow each dust, each straw, each little  
Out of the path, which shall directly lead  
Thy foot to England's throne. *Shakespeare.*

Now every *rub* is smoothed in our way  
Those you make friends,  
And give your hearts to, when they once perceive  
The least *rub* in your fortunes, fall away. *Shakespeare.*

Upon this *rub*, the English emissaries thought  
fit to denure, and sent to receive directions. *Huywood.*

He expounds the glady wonder  
Of my wavy steps, and under  
Spreads a path clear as the day,  
Where no child's *rub* may. *Shakespeare.*

He that once *rub*, like him that slide on ice,  
Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice,  
Though commerce checks him, yet those *rubs* gon  
He slides on smoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden.*

All sort of *rubs* will be laid in the way. *Dehaene.*

An hereditary right is to be preferred to fine election, because the government is to dispose, that it almost excites itself, and upon the death of a prince, the administration goes on without any *rub* or interruption. *South.*

4. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness.

To sleep, perchance to dream; ay, there's the *rub*. *Shakespeare.*

**RUB-STONE.** *n. f.* [*rub* and *stone*.] A

stone to scour or sharpen.  
A cradle for barile, with *rub-stone* and sand. *Tupper.*

**RUBBER.** *n. f.* [from *rub*.]

1. One that rubs

2. The instrument which one rubs.

Servants blow the fire with puffing cheeks, and lay

The *rubbers*, and the bathing sheets display. *Dryden.*

Rub the dirty tables with the napkins, for it will save your wearing out the common *rubbers*. *Swift.*

3. A coarse file.

The rough or coarse file, it large, is called a *rubber*, and take off the unevenness which the hammer made in the forging. *Mason.*

4. A game, a contest; two games out of three.

The players to stand by, to see two hoobies try the title to him by a *rub* of cuffs. *Locke.*  
It butchers but in the manner to go to sleep, and our would be content with a *rub* at bed. *Locke.*

5. A whetstone.

**RUBRICAN.** *adj.* [*rubrican*, French.] *Rubrican* colour of a horse is one that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light grey, or white upon the flanks, but so that this grey or white is not predominant there. *Farrier's Dict.*

**RUBBAGE.** *n. f.* [from *rub*: as perhaps *RUBBISH*.] meaning, at first, dust made by rubbing. *Rubbage* is not used

1. Ruins of a building, fragments of matter used in building

What trash is Rome?  
For the best matter of our nature  
So void a trash as *rubbage*. *Locke.*

A thick, though high and beautiful, if founded on *rubbish*, is easily made the triumph of the winds. *Glanville's Speeches.*

When the foundation of a state is once loosened, the least commonality, the whole in *rubbish*. *Locke.*

The Almighty cast a pitying eye,  
He saw the town's one half in *rubbish* lie. *Dryden.*

Knowledge lying wide, abundance of *rubbish*, his hope has been to remove this *rubbish*, and to dress up crabb'd matters as agreeably to the ear. *Dehaene.*

The enemy hath avoided a battle, and taken a safer way to consume us, by letting our courage evaporate against flames and *rubbish*. *South.*

2. Confusion; mingled mass.

That noble art of political lying ought not to lie any longer in *rubbish* and confusion. *Locke.*

3. Any thing vile and worthless.

**RUBRIC STONE.** *n. f.*  
*Rubric* stones owe their name to their being rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge, departing in hurry and with great precipitation. *Locke.*

**RUBICUND.** *adj.* [*rubicundus*, French; *rubicundus*, Lat.] Inclining to redness.

**RUBIED.** *adj.* [from *rub*.] Red as a ruby.

Three upon thy fingers tip,  
Thrice upon thy *rubied* lip. *Milton.*

Angels too, and *rubied* in our snows  
In pearl, in diamonds, and in many gold. *Milton.*

**RUBRIC.** *adj.* [*rub* and *facio*, Lat.] Making red.

While the several species of rays, as the *rubific*, are by refraction separated one from another, they retain those motions proper to each. *Grew.*

**RUBIFORM.** *adj.* [*rub*, Latin, and *form*.] Having the form of red.

Of those rays, which pass close by the snow, the *rubiform* will be the least refracted; and so come to the eye in the directest lines. *Newton's Optics.*

**TO RUBIFY.** *v. a.* To make red.



This topically applied, becomes a phænigmus or *rubifying* medicine, and of such fiery parts as to conceive fire of themselves, and burn a house.

*Ricoun's Palgar Errors.*

**Ru'bious.** *adj.* [*rubens*, Latin.] Ruddy; red. Not used.

Diana's lip

Is not more smooth and *rubious*.

*Shakespeare.*

**Ru'BRICATED.** *adj.* [from *rubrica*, Lat.] Smeared with red.

**Ru'BRICK.** *n. f.* [*rubrique*, French; *rubrica*, Latin.] Directions printed in books of law and in prayer-books; so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink.

No date prefix d,

Directs me in the stary *rubrick* set.

*Milton.*

They had their particular prayers according to the several days and months; and their tables of *rubricks* to instruct them.

*Stillingfleet.*

The *rubrick* and the rules relating to the liturgy are established by royal authority, as will as the liturgy itself.

*Nilfen.*

**Ru'BRICK.** *adj.* Red.

The light and rays, which appear red, or rather make objects appear so, I call *rubrick* or red making.

*Newton.*

What tho' my name stood *rubrick* on the walls.

*Pope.*

**To Ru'BRICK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with red.

**Ru'BY.** *n. f.* [from *rubus*, Latin.]

1. A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond.

Up, up, fair bride! and call

Thy stars from out their several boxes, take Thy *rubies*, pearls, and diamonds forth, and make Thyself a constellation of them all.

*Dunne.*

Melpomene would be represented like a manly lady, upon her head a diadema of pearl, diamond, and *rubie*.

*Pracham.*

Crowns were on their royal sentcheons plac'd, With sapphires, diamonds, and with *rubies* grac'd.

*Dryden.*

2. Redness.

You can behold such fights,

And keep the natural *ruby* of your cheeks, When mine is blanch'd with fear.

*Shakespeare.*

3. Any thing red.

Desire of wine

Thou couldst it represent, nor did the dancing *ruby* Sparkling, cut-pour'd, the flavour, or the smell, Or taste, that cheers the hearts of Gods and men, Allure thee from the cool crystalline stream.

*Milton.*

4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle,

He's said to have a rich face and *rubies* about his nose.

*Captain Jones.*

**Ru'BY.** *adj.* [from the noun.] Of a red colour.

Wounds, like dumb mouths, do ope their *ruby* lips.

*Shakespeare.*

Diana's lip

Is not more smooth and *ruby*, than thy small pipe Is at the maiden's organ shrill and sound.

*Shakespeare.*

**Ru'CTATION.** *n. f.* [*ructo*, Latin.] A belching arising from wind and indigestion.

**To Ru'D.** *v. a.* [*rubu*, Saxon, redness.] To make red. Obsolete.

His cheeks, like apples, which the sun had redd'd.

*Spenser.*

**Ru'DDER.** *n. f.* [*roeder*, Dutch]

1. The instrument at the stern of a vessel, by which its course is governed.

My heart was to thy *rudder* ty'd by the string, And thou shouldst tow me after.

*Shakespeare.*

They hoisted the *rudder* bands, and hoisted up the sail, and made toward shore.

*Acts, xxviii. 40.*

Those, that attribute unto the faculty any first or sole power, have therein no other understanding, than such a one hath, who, looking into the stern of a ship, and finding it guided by the helm and *rudder*, doth ascribe some absolute virtue to the piece of wood, without all consideration of the hand that guides it. *Raiaugh's History of the World.*

Fishes first to shipping did impart,

Their tail the *rudder*, and their head the prow.

*Dryden.*

Thou held'st the *rudder* with a steady hand, Till safely on the shore the bark did land.

*Dryden.*

2. Any thing that guides or governs the course.

For rhyme the *rudder* is of verses.

*Hudibras.*

**Ru'DDINESS.** *n. f.* [from *ruddy*.] The quality of approaching to redness.

The *ruddiness* upon her lip is wet;

You'll mar it, if you kiss it.

*Shakespeare.*

If the flesh lose its *ruddiness*, and look pale and withered, you may suspect it corrupting.

*Wierman's Surgery.*

**Ru'DDLE.** *n. f.* [*radul*, Islandick.] Red earth.

*Ruddle* owes its colour to an admixture of iron; and as that is in greater or less proportion, it is of a greater or less specific gravity, confidence, or hardness.

*Woodward.*

**Ru'DDOCK.** *n. f.* [*rubecula*, Latin.] A kind of bird. The redbreast.

Of singing birds, they have linnets and *ruddocks*.

*Garraw.*

**Ru'DDY.** *adj.* [*rubu*, Saxon.]

1. Approaching to redness; pale red.

We may see the old man in a morning,

Look as healthy, come *ruddy* to the field, And there pursue the chase, as if he meant To o'ertake time, and bring back youth again.

*Osway.*

New leaves on every bough were seen;

Some *ruddy* colour'd, some of lighter green.

*Dryden.*

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear, How *ruddy* like your lips their streaks appear!

*Dryden.*

Cere, in her prime,

Seems fertile, and with *ruddish* freight bedeck'd.

*Philips.*

If phlyick, or issues, will keep the complexion from inclining to coarse, or *ruddy*, she thinks them well empi.

*Law.*

2. Yellow. Used, if to be used at all, only in poetry.

A crown of *ruddy* gold inclin'd her brow.

Plain without pomp.

*Dryden.*

**Ru'DE.** *adj.* [*nebe*, Saxon; *rudis*, Lat.]

1. Untaught; barbarous; savage.

Nor is there any nation in the world, now accounted civil, but within the memory of books were utterly *rudd* and barbarous.

*Wilkins.*

2. Rough; coarse of manners; uncivil; brutal.

Ruffian, let go that *rudd* uncivil touch;

Thou friend of an ill fashion.

*Shakespeare.*

Vane's bold answers, termed *rudd* and ruffian like, furthered his condemnation.

*Hayward.*

You can with single look inflame

The coldest breast, the *rudd* tame.

*Waller.*

It has been so usual to write prefaces, that a man is thought *rudd* to his reader, who does not give him some account beforehand.

*Walf.*

3. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent.

Clouds push'd with winds *rudd* in their shock.

*Milton.*

The water appears white near the shore, and a ship, because the *rudd* agitation breaks it into foam.

*Boyle.*

4. Harsh; inclement.

Spring does to flow'ry meadows bring,

What the *rudd* winter from them tore.

*Waller.*

5. Ignorant; raw; untaught.

Though I be *rudd* in speech, yet not in knowledge.

*2. Coiribianus.*

He was yet but *rudd* in the profession of arms, though greedy of honour.

*Whiston's Buckingham.*

6. [*Rude*, French.] Rugged; uneven; shapeless; unformed.

In their so *rudd* abode,

Not the poor swineherd would forget the Gods.

*Chapman.*

It was the custom to worship *rudd* and unpolished stones.

*Stillingfleet.*

7. Artless; inelegant.

I would know what ancient ground of authority he hath for such a *rud* table, and if he have any of the *rud* 11th books.

*Sp. Jer.*

One example may serve, till you view the *Ancien* in the original, unblemished by my *rudd* translation.

*Dryden.*

8. Such as may be done with strength without art.

To his country farm the fool confin'd;

*Rude* work well suited with a rustic mind.

*Dryden.*

**Ru'DELY.** *adv.* [from *rudd*]

1. In a *rudd* manner; fiercely; tumultuously.

Whether to knock against the gates of Rome, Or *rudely* visit them in parts remote, To fight them ere destroy.

*Shakespeare.*

2. Without exactness; without nicety; coarsely.

I that am not shap'd for sportive tricks, I that am *rudely* stamp'd, and want love's mystic To strut before a wanton ambling nymph.

*Shakespeare.*

3. Unskilfully.

My muse, though *rudely*, has resign'd

Some faint resemblance of his godlike mind.

*Dryden.*

4. Violently; boisterously.

With his truncheon he to *rudely* stroke Cymocles twice, that twice him forced his foot revoke.

*Spenser.*

**Ru'DENESS.** *n. f.* [*rudesse*, French; from *rudd*.]

1. Coarseness of manners; incivility.

This *rudeness* is a sauce to his good wit, Which gives men stomach to digest his words With better appetite. The publick will in triumphs *rudely* share, And kings the *rudeness* of their joy must be.

*Dryden.*

The *rudness*, tyranny, the oppression, and ingratitude or the late favourites towards their mistresses, were no longer to be born.

*Swift.*

The *rudeness*, ill-nature, or perverse behaviour of any of his flock, used at first to betray him into impatience; but it now raises no other passion in him, than a desire of being upon his knees in prayer to God for them.

*Law.*

2. Ignorance; unskilfulness.

What he did amiss, was rather through *rudeness* and want of judgment, than any malicious meaning.

*Hayward.*

3. Artlessness; inelegance; coarseness.

Let be thy bitter scorn, And leave the *rudeness* of that antique age To them, that liv'd therein in state forlorn.

*Spenser.*

4. Violence; boisterousness.

The ram, that batters down the wall, For the great swing and *rudeness* of his poize, They place before his hand that made the engine.

*Shakespeare.*

5. Storminess; rigour.

You can hardly be too sparing of water to your housed plants; the not observing of this, destroys more plants than all the *rudeness* of the season.

*Everlyn's Calendar.*

**Ru'DENTURE.** *n. f.* [French.] In architecture, the figure of a rope or staff,

sometimes

# RUE

sometimes plain and sometimes carved, wherewith the flutings of columns are frequently filled up. *Barley*

**RU'DERARY.** *adj.* [*rudera*, Latin.] Belonging to rubbish. *Diet.*

**RUDFRACTION.** *n. f.* In architecture, the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little stones. *Barley*

**RU'DESBY.** *n. f.* [from *rude*.] An uncivil turbulent fellow. A low word, now little used.

I must be forced

To give my hand, opposed against my heart,  
Unto a mad-brain *rude*ly, full of spleen.

Out of my sight, *rude*ly be gone. *Shak.peare.*

**RU'DIMENT.** *n. f.* [*rudiment*, French; *rudimentum*, Latin.]

1. The first principles; the first elements of a science.

Such as were trained up in the *rudiments*, and were to made fit to be by baptism received into the church, the fathers usually term hearers. *Hooker.*

To learn the order of my fingering,  
I must begin with *rudiments* of art. *Shak.peare.*

Thou soon shalt quit

Those *rudiments*, and see before thine eyes  
The monarchies of th' earth, their pomp, and state,  
Sufficient introduction to inform

Ther, of thyself to apt, in regal arts. *Milton.*

Could it be believed, that a child should be forced to learn the *rudiments* of a language, which he is never to use, and neglect the writing a good hand, and casting accounts? *Locke.*

2. The first part of education.

He was nurtured where he was born in his first *rudiments*, till the year of ten, and then taught the principles of music. *Watson's Life of Pitters.*

The skill and *rudiments* austere of war. *Philips.*

3. The first, inaccurate, unshapen beginning or original of any thing.

Moss is but the *rudiment* of a plant, and the mould of earth or bark. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The *rudiments* of nature are very unlike the grosser appearances. *Glanville's Steps.*

So looks our monarch on this early sight,

Th' essay and *rudiments* of great success,

Which all-maturing time must bring to light. *Dryden.*

Shall that man pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and short in moral? which are but the *rudiments*, the beginnings, and first draught of religion; as religion is the perfection, refinement, and sublimation of morality. *South.*

God beholds the first imperfect *rudiments* of virtue in the soul, and keeps a watchful eye over it, till it has received every grace it is capable of. *Addison's Spectator.*

The floppy boughs

Attire themselves with blossoms, sweet *rudiments*  
Of future harvest. *Philips.*

**RUDIMENTAL.** *adj.* [from *rudiment*.]

Initial; relating to first principles.

Your first *rudimental* essays in spectatorship were made in my shop, where you often practised for hours. *Spectator.*

**TO RUE.** *v. a.* [neoprian, Saxon.] To grieve for; to regret; to lament.

Thou temptest me in vain,

To tempt the thing which daily yet I *rue*,

And the old cause of my continued pain,

With like attempts to like end to renew. *Sparke.*

You'll *rue* the time,

That clogs me with this answer. *Shak.peare.*

France, thou shalt *rue* this treason with thy tears,

If Talbot but survive. *Shak.peare's Henry VI.*

Oh! treacherous was that breast, to whom you

Did trust our counsels, and we both may *rue*,

Having his falsehood found too late, 'twas he

That made me cast you guilty, and you me. *Donne.*

# RUF

Thy will

Chose freely what it now so justly *rues*. *Milt. n.*

**RUE.** *n. f.* [*rue*, French; *ruia*, Latin.]

An herb, called herb of grace, because

holy water was sprinkled with it. *Miller.*

What favor is better,

For places infected, than wormwood and *rue*? *Tupper.*

Here did she drop a tear, here, in this place,

I'll set a bank of *rue*, four herb of grace,

*Rue*, even for Ruth, here faintly shall be seen,

In the remembrance of a weeping queen. *Shak.peare's Richard II.*

The weevil, to encounter the sapient, aims her

feet with eating of *rue*. *Mor.*

**RUEFUL.** *adj.* [*rue* and *full*.] Mourn-

ful; woful; sorrowful.

When we have our armour buckled on,

The venom'd vengeance ride upon our swords,

Spur them to *rueful* work, rein them from *rue*. *Shak.peare.*

Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud,

Heard on the *rueful* stream. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He sigh'd, and cast a *rueful* eye

Our pity kindles, and our passions die. *Dryden.*

**RUEFULLY.** *adv.* [from *rueful*.] Mourn-

fully; sorrowfully.

Why should an ape run away from a snail, and

very *ruefully* and ingloriously look back as being

afraid? *Mor.*

**RUEFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *rueful*.] Sor-

rowfulness; mournfulness.

**RUE'LE.** *n. f.* [French.] A circle; an

assembly at a private house. Not used.

The poet, who flourish'd in the scene, is con-

demned in the *rue*. *Dryden's Preface to Aeneis.*

**RUFF.** *n. f.*

1. A puckered linen ornament, formerly

worn about the neck. See **RUFFLE**.

You a captain? for what? for tearing a whore's

*ruff* in a bawdy house. *Shak.peare's Henry IV.*

We'll reveal it,

With *ruffs*, and cuffs, and tawdral. *Shak.peare.*

Like an uproar in the town,

Before them every thing went down, *Dryden.*

Some tore a *ruff*, and some a gown.

Sooner may a galling weather spy,

By drawing forth heav'n's scheme, tell certainly,

What fashion'd hats, or *ruffs*, or suits next year,

Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Dryden.*

The ladies tied the neck from those yokes,

those linen *ruffs* in which the simplicity of their

grandmothers had enclosed it. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. Any thing collected into puckers or

corrugations.

I wear'd this flower,

Soft on the paper *ruff* its leaves I spread. *Pope.*

3. [From *rough* scales.] A small river

fish.

A *ruff* or pepe is much like the perch for shape,

and taken to be better, but will not grow bigger

than a gudgeon, he is an excellent fish, and of a

pleasant taste. *Walter.*

4. A state of roughness. Obsolete.

As field-set all their bristles up; in such a *ruff*

went thou. *Chapman's Iliad.*

5. New state. This seems to be the

meaning of this cant word; unless it

be contracted from *ruffle*.

How many pines that, in the *ruff* of all their

glory, have been taken down from the head of a

conquering army to the wheel of the victor's

chariot! *L'Estrange.*

**RUFFIAN.** *n. f.* [*ruffiano*, Italian; *ruffen*, French, a bawd; *roffver*, Dan-

nish, to pillage: perhaps it may be best

derived from the old Saxonick word

which we now write, *rough*.] A bru-

# RUF

tal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cut-throat; a robber; a murderer.

Have you a *ruffian* that will swear? drink? dance?

Revel the night? rob? murder? *Shak.peare.*

Sir Ralph Vane's bold answers, termed *rude*

and *ruffian* like, falling into years apt to take

notice, furthered his condemnation. *Hayward.*

The bottled interlors of these great men,

Whom virtues you admire, were all such *ruffians*;

This dread of nations, this almighty Rome,

That comprehends in her wide empire's bounds

All under heaven, was founded on a rape. *Addison's Cato.*

**RUFFIAN.** *adj.* Brutal; savagely boi-

sterous.

I experienc'd age

My timely interlope the *ruffian* rage;

Convene the tribes. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**TO RUFFIAN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To rage; to raise tumults; to play the

*ruffian*. Not in use.

A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements;

If it hath *ruffin'd* upon the sea,

What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,

Can hold the mortise? *Shak.peare's Othello.*

**TO RUFFLE.** *v. a.* [*ruffelen*, Dutch, to

wrinkle.]

1. To disorder; to put out of form; to

make less smooth.

Naughty lady,

These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,

Will quicken and accuse thee, I'm your host;

With robbers hands, my hospitable favour

You should not *ruffle* thus. *Shak.peare.*

In changeable tinctures, differing colours emerge

and vanish upon the *ruffling* of the same piece of

silk. *Boyle.*

As the first began to rife,

She smooth'd the *ruffled* seas, and clear'd the skies. *Dryden.*

Bear me, some god! oh quickly bear me hence

To wholesome solitude, the nurse of sense;

Where contemplation prunes her *ruffled* wings,

And the free soul looks down to pity kings. *Pope.*

2. To discompose; to disturb; to put out

of temper.

Were I Brutus,

And Brutus Antony, there were an Antony

Would *ruffle* up your spirits, and put a tongue

In every wound of Caesar, that should move

The stones of Rome to rise and mutiny. *Shak.peare.*

We are transported by passions, and our minds

*ruffled* by the disorders of the body; nor yet can we

tell, how the soul should be affected by such kind

of agitations. *Glanville.*

3. To put out of order; to surprise.

The knight found out

Th' advantage of the ground, where best

He might the *ruff'd* foe assault. *Hudibras.*

4. To throw disorderly together.

Within a thicket I repos'd, when round

I *ruff'd* up fall'n leaves in heap, and found,

Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate. *Chapman.*

5. To contract into plaits.

A small skirt of fine *ruffled* linnen, running along

the upper part of the stays before, is called the *ruff*

deft piece. *Addison.*

**TO RUFFLE.** *v. n.*

1. To grow rough or turbulent.

The night comes on, and the high winds

Do sorely *ruffle*; for many miles about

There's scarce a bush. *Shak.peare.*

The rising winds a *ruffling* gale afford. *Dryden.*

2. To be in loose motion; to flutter.

The fiery courser, when he hears from far

The sprightly trumpets and the shout of war,

On his right shoulder his thick mine reclins,

*Ruffles* at speed, and dances in the wind. *Dryden.*

3. To be rough; to jar; to be in con-

sention. Out of use.

A valiant



# RUL

# RUM

# RUM

Instruct me whence this uproar;  
And wherefore Vanoe, the sworn friend to Rome,  
Should spurn against our rule, and stir  
The tributary provinces to war? *A Philop's Bitten*  
Seven years the taylor rich Mysence sway'd,  
And his stern rule the groaning land obey'd. *Pope.*

2. An instrument by which lines are drawn.

It your influence be quite dam'd up  
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,  
Though a rush candle from the wicket hole  
Of some clay habitation, visit us  
With thy long level'd rule of flaming light. *Milton.*

A judicious mist will use his eye, but he will  
Trust only to his rule. *South's Sermon.*  
3. Canon, precept by which the thoughts  
or actions are directed.

He lay'd this rule before him, which proved of  
great use; never to trouble himself with the  
thought of future events. *Fel.*

Th' strict tenet will furnish you with inflexible  
rule of judging truth. *Dryden's Despatch.*  
Know 'A with an equal hand to hold the scale,  
So that where the scales pinch, and where they fail,  
And where exceptions over the general rule prevail. *Dryden.*

We profits to have embraced a religion, which  
contains the most exact rules for the government of  
our lives. *Tillotson.*

We owe to Christianity the discovery of the  
most certain and perfect rule of life. *Tillotson.*  
A rule that relates unto the smallest part of our  
life, is of great benefit to us, inasmuch as it is a rule. *Lavo.*

4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour.  
Not in use.

Some say he's mad; others, that lesser hate him,  
Do call it valiant fury; but for certain,  
He cannot buck his dangle'd cause  
Within the belt of rule. *Shakespeare.*

To RULE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To govern; to control; to manage  
with power and authority.

It is a purpos'd thing  
To curb the will of the nobility,  
Suffering, and live with such as cannot rule,  
Nor ever will be rul'd. *Shakespeare's C. Julius.*  
Mist'et shall now be quiet, and rule the king,  
But I will rule both her, the king, and realm. *Shakespeare.*

A greater power now rul'd him. *Milton.*  
Rome! 'tis thine alone with awful sway,  
To rule mankind, and make the world obey,  
Disposing peace and war thy own majestic way. *Dryden.*

2. To manage; to conduct.

He fought to take unto him the ruling of the  
affairs. *Milton.*

3. To settle as by a rule.

Had he done it with the pope's license, his  
adventures must have been silent; for that's a  
cardinal rule with the schismatics. *Atterbury.*

To RULE. v. n. To have power or com-  
mand: with over.

Justly yet ruleth with God, and is faithful with  
the saints. *H. A. xi. 12.*  
Thrice happy men! whom God hath thus ad-  
vanc'd. *Milton.*

Created in his image, there to dwell,  
And worship him, and in reward to rule  
Ours his works. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

We subdue and rule over all other creatures, and  
use for our own behoof those qualities wherein they  
excel. *Ray.*

He can have no divine right to my obedience,  
who cannot shew his divine right to the power of  
ruling over me. *Locke.*

RULER. n. f. [from rule.]

1. Governour; one that has the supreme  
command.

Soon rulers grow proud, and in their pride foolish. *Sidney.*

God, by his eternal providence, has ordain'd  
kings, and the law of nature, leaders and rulers  
over others. *Ruler.*

The pious mansion was design'd  
To please the mighty rulers of mankind;  
Inferior temples one on either hand. *Add. on.*

2. An instrument, by the direction of  
which lines are drawn.

I have now how to draw a straight line between  
two points by the side of a ruler. *Milton.*

RUM. n. f.

1. A country parson. A cant word.  
I'm grown a more temperate, no company, comely,  
But a table of tenants, and in my doleful state, *Shakespeare.*

2. A kind of spirits distilled from un-  
lasses. I know not how derived.  
Roemer in Dutch is a drinking glass.

To RUMBLE. v. n. [rommelen, Dutch.]

To make a hoarse, low, continued  
noise.

The rumbling streams, which went in channel,  
clear

To rumble gently down with murmurs soft,  
And were by them in great tumult taught to bear  
A bate's part amongst their common city,  
Now forc'd to overflow with blackish tears,  
With troublous noise did dull their dainty ears. *Spenser.*

Rumble thy belly full, spit fire, spout rain;  
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire are my daughters;  
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness. *Shakespeare.*

At the rumbling of his chariots, and at the rum-  
bling of his wheels, the fathers shall not look back  
to their children for fear. *Jer. xlviii. 3.*  
Our country thinks that he's a pretender, whom  
every man envies.

When love so rumbles in his pate, no sleep comes in  
his eyes. *Duckling.*

Apollo sits, and all Parnassus shake  
At the rude rumbling Balauston makes. *R. Johnson.*

The fire she fan'd, with greater fury burn'd,  
Rumpling within. *Dryden.*  
Th' included vapours, that in caverns dwell,  
Lab'ring with colic pangs, and close confin'd,  
In vain sought issue from the rumbling wind. *Dryden.*

On a sudden there was heard a most dreadful  
rumbling noise within the entrails of the machine,  
after which the mountain burst. *Add. on.*

Several monarchs have acquainted me, how often  
they have been shook from their respective thrones,  
by the rumbling of a wheelbarrow. *Spectator.*

RUMBLER. n. f. [from rumble.] The  
person or thing that rumbles.

RUMINANT. adj. [ruminant, French;  
ruminans, Latin.] Having the pro-  
perty of chewing the cud.

Ruminant creatures have a power of directing  
this peristaltic motion upwards and downwards. *Ray.*

The description, given of the muscular part of  
the gullet, is very exact in ruminants, but not in  
men. *Derham.*

To RUMINATE. v. n. [ruminer, Fr.  
rumino, Latin.]

1. To chew the cud.

Others fill'd with pasture gazing fat,  
Or backward ruminating. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment,  
appears from the contivance of nature in making  
the salivary ducts of animals, which ruminate or  
chew the cud, extremely open. *Arbutnot.*

On grassy banks herds ruminating lie. *Thompson.*

2. To muse; to think again and again.

Alone sometimes she walk'd in secret, where  
To ruminate upon their discontent. *Parsons.*  
Of ancient prudence here he ruminates,  
Of ruling kingdoms, and of falling states. *Walker.*  
I am at a solitude, at house between Hamp-  
stead and London, wherein Sir Charles Sedley died.

this circumstance sets me a thinking and ruminating  
upon the employments in which men of wit  
exercise themselves. *Steel's Pope.*

He practises a slow meditation, and ruminates  
on the subject, and perhaps in two nights and days  
rouses those several ideas which are necessary.

Watts on the Mind.

To RUMINATE. v. a. [rumino, Latin.]

1. To chew over again.

2. To muse on; to meditate over and  
over again.

"I'm a studied, not a present thought,  
By duty ruminate." *Shakespeare.*

He condemn'd English  
Sit patiently, and my ruminate. *Shakespeare.*

The morning's done.  
Men who desire the ruminate her sin,  
And wishes all her wither'd stem;  
Now the lightness, and now releases to try;  
Would not, and would again, she know not why. *Dryden.*

RUMINATION. n. f. [ruminatio, Latin;  
from ruminare.]

1. The property or act of chewing the  
cud.

Rumination is given to animals, to enable them  
at once to lay up a great store of food, and after-  
ward to chew it. *Arbutnot.*

2. Meditation; reflection.

It is a melancholy of more own, extracted from  
many objects, in which my often rumination wraps  
me in a most humorous sadness. *Shakespeare.*  
Returning, full of rumination sad,  
He mourns the weakness of these latter times. *T. onson.*

To RUMMAGE. v. a. [rummen, German,  
to empty. Skinner. Rumari, Latin.]

To search; to plunder; to evacuate.  
Our greedy rummen rummage every hold,  
Smile on the booty or each weather chest. *Dryden.*

To RUMMAGE. v. n. To search places.  
A fox was rummaging among a great many  
carved figures; there was one very extraordinary  
piece. *L'Estrange.*

Some on antiquated authors pore;  
Rummage for leats. *Dryden's Persius.*  
I have often rummaged for old books in Little-  
Britain and Duck-lane. *Swift.*

RUMMER. n. f. [roemer, Dutch.] A  
glass; a drinking cup.

Imperial Rhine bestow'd the generous rummer.  
Philips.

RU'MOUR. n. f. [rumeur, French; rumor,  
Lat.] Flying or popular report; bruit;  
fame.

There ran a rumour

Of many worthy fellows that were out. *Shakespeare.*  
Great is the rumour of this dreadful knight,  
And his achievements of no less account. *Shakespeare.*

Rumour next and chance  
And tumult and confusion all embroil'd. *Milton.*  
She heard an ancient rumour fly,  
That times to come should for the Trojan race  
Her Carthage ruin. *Dryden's Annals.*

To RU'MOUR. v. a. [from the noun.]

To report abroad; to bruit.

Careless, rumour it abroad,  
That Anne my wife is sick, and like to die. *Shakespeare.*

All abroad was rumour'd, that this day  
Samson should be brought forth. *Milton's Apocryphes.*  
He was rumour'd for the author, and as such  
published to the world by the London and Cam-  
bridge Stationers. *Fell.*

"I was rumour'd,  
My father 'scap'd from out the citadel. *Dryden.*

RU'MOURER. n. f. [from rumour.] Re-  
porter; spreader of news.

# RUN

A slave  
Reports, the Volkians, with two several powers,  
Are entered into the Roman territories.  
—Go for this *runour*; whipt: it cannot be.  
*Shakespeare.*

**RUMP.** *n. f.* [*rumpff*, German.]

1. The end of the back bone; used vulgarly of beasts, and contemptuously of human beings.

At her *rump* the growing had behind  
A look like this.  
*Spenser.*

If his holiness would thump  
The reverend hum against horse's *rump*,  
He might be equipt from his own stable.  
*Pope.*

*Rumps* of heat with virgin hon / threw d. *King.*  
Last trotted forth the gentle swine,  
To ease her itch against the stump.

And finally was head to whorl,  
All as the scabb'd her meazly *rump*.  
*Swift.*

2. The buttocks.

A sailor's wife had chestnuts in her lap,  
And mouncht,—give me, quoth I  
Avoine thee, witch! the *rump* led on in cries.  
*Shakespeare.*

He chiv'd him first to bind  
Crowden's hands on *rump* behind.  
*Hudibras.*

**RU'M'PLE.** *v. a.* [*rumpelen*, Dutch.]

To crush or contract into inequalities and corrugations; to crush together out of shape.

Each vital speck, in which remains  
Th' entire, but *rump'd* animal, contains  
Organ perplex'd.  
*Blackmore on the Creation.*

*Rump'd* petticoats, or tumbled beds,  
Or discompos'd the head-dress of a prude.  
*Pope.*

Never put on a cloth upon, till you have made  
your lady's bed, for fear of *rump'ing* your upon.  
*Swift.*

**RU'M'PLE.** *n. f.* [*hrympelle*, Saxon.]

Pucker; rude plait

Fair Virginia would her fate bestow  
On Rutile, and change her faultless make  
For the foul *rump* of her camel-back.  
*Dryden.*

**To RUN.** *v. n. pret. ran.* [*rinnan*, Gothick; *ynnan*, Saxon; *rennen*, Dutch.]

1. To move swiftly; to ply the legs in such a manner as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time; to make haste; to pass with very quick pace.

Then set *run* to evil, and make haste to shed blood.  
*Proverbs.*

Liban *ran* out unto the man unto the well.  
*Genesis, xxiv. 29.*

Since death's *run*, and *runs* with so much force,  
We must meet it, and intercept his course.  
*Dryden.*

He *ran* up the ridges of the rocks amain.  
*Dryden.*

I set a flourish by clean your shoes and *run* of  
enough.  
*Swift.*

2. To use the legs in motion.

Seldom there is need of this, till young children  
*run* about.  
*Locke.*

3. To move in a hurry.

The priest and people *run* about,  
And at the post all thronging out,  
As if their *run* were to quit  
Their mother.  
*Ben Jonson.*

4. To pass on the surface, not through the air.

The Lord sent thunder, and the fire *run* along  
on the ground.  
*Isaiah, lx. 2.*

5. To rush violently.

Let not thy voice be heard, lest angry fellows *run*  
upon thee, and thou lose thy life. *Judges, xiv. 25.*

Now by the winds a raging war I fear,  
As lately more than mine was thus my care,  
And of the good bereft, the rudder lost,  
My ship should *run* against the rocky coast.  
*Dryden.*

# RUN

They have avoided that rock, but *run* upon  
another no less dangerous.  
*Burnet.*

I discover those shoals of life, which are concealed, in order to keep the unwary from *running* upon them.  
*Addison.*

6. To take a course at sea.

*Running* under the island Claudia, we had much work to come by the boat.  
*Atti, xxvii. 16.*

7. To contend in a race.

A horie boy, being lighter than you, may be trusted to *run* races with less damage to the horses.  
*Swift.*

8. To flee; not to stand. It is often followed by *away* in this sense.

The difference between the valour of the Irish rebels and the Spaniards was, that the one *ran away* before they were charged, and the other fought after.  
*Bacon.*

I do not see a face  
Worthy a man; that dares look up and stand  
One thunder out; but downward all like brasts  
*Running away* at every flash.  
*Lucan.*

The rest dispers'd *run*, some disguis'd,  
To unknown coasts: some to the shores do fly.  
*Daniel.*

They, when they're out of hopes of flying,  
Will *run away* from *run* by dying.  
*Hudibras.*

Your child shrink, and *run away* at a frog.  
*Locke.*

9. To go away by stealth.

My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew, my master. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

10. To emit or let flow any liquid.

My statue,  
Like a fountain, with a hundred spouts,  
Did *run* pure blood. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

I command, that the conduit *run* nothing but claret.  
*Shakespeare.*

In some houses, waists will sweat, so that they will almost *run* with water.  
*Bacon.*

Rivers *run* potable gold.  
*Milton.*

Caucus roll'd a crimson flood,  
And Thebes *run* red with her own natives blood.  
*Dryden.*

The greatest vessel, when full, if you pour in still, it must *run* out some way, and the more it *runs* out at one side, the less it *runs* out at the other.  
*Temple.*

11. To flow; to stream; to have a current; not to stagnate.

Innumerable islands were covered with flowers, and interwoven with shining seas that *run* among them.  
*Addison.*

Her fields he cloath'd, and chear'd her blis'd face  
With *running* fountains and with springing grates.  
*Addison.*

See daffies open, rivers *run*.  
*Parrel.*

12. To be liquid; to be fluid.

In lead melted, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little hole, in which put quicksilver wrapped in a piece of linnen, and it will fix and *run* no more, and endure the hammer.  
*Bacon.*

Stuff with eternal ice, and lod in snow,  
The mountain stands, nor can the rising sun  
Unfix her frost, and teach 'em how to *run*.  
*Addison.*

As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run*,  
And trickle into drops before the sun,  
So melts the youth.  
*Addison's Opera.*

13. To be fusible; to melt.

Her form glides through me, and my heart gives way;  
This iron heart, which no impression took  
From wars, melts down, and *runs*, if she but look.  
*Dryden.*

Sulphur *run* ores *run* freely in the fire.  
*Woodward.*

14. To fuse; to melt.

Your non must not burn in the fire; that is, *run* or melt; for then it will be brittle.  
*Maxon.*

15. To pass; to proceed.

You, having *run* through so much publick busi-

# RUN

ness, have found out the secret so little known, that there is a time to give it over.  
*Temple.*

If there remains an eternity to us after the short revolution of time we so swiftly *run* over here, 'tis clear, that all the happiness, that can be imagined in this fleeting state, is not valuable in respect of the future.  
*Locke.*

16. To flow as periods or metre; to have a cadence: as, *the lines run smoothly*.

17. To go away; to vanish; to pass.

As fall us our time *runs*, we should be very glad in most parts of our lives that it *run* much faster.  
*Addison.*

18. To have a legal course; to be practised.

Customs *run* only upon our goods imported or exported, and that but once for all, whereas interest *runs* as well upon our ships as goods, and must be yearly paid.  
*Child.*

19. To have a course in any direction.

A hound *runs* counter, and yet draws dry foot well.  
*Shakespeare.*

Little is the wisdom, where the flight  
So *runs* against all reason. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

That punishment follows not in this life the breach of this rule, and consequently has not the force of a law, in countries where the generally allowed practice *runs* counter to it, is evident.  
*Locke.*

Had the present war *run* agin't us, and all our attacks upon the enemy been vain, it might look like a degree of frenzy to be determined on so impracticable an undertaking.  
*Addison.*

20. To pass in thought or speech.

Could you hear the annals of our fate,  
Through such a train of woes if I should *run*,  
The day would sooner than the tale be done. *Dryden.*

By reading, a man antedates his life, and this way of *running* up beyond one's nativity, is better than Plato's pie existence.  
*Collins.*

Virgil, in his first Georgick, has *run* into a set of precepts foreign to his subject.  
*Addison.*

Raw and injudicious writers propose one thing for their subject, and *run* off to another.  
*Felton.*

21. To be mentioned cursorily, or in few words.

The whole *runs* on short, like articles in an account, whereas, if the subject were fully explained, each of them might take up half a page.  
*Authroty on Cons.*

22. To have a continual tenour of any kind.

Discourses *run* thus among the clearest observers: it was said, that the prince, without any imaginable stain of his religion, had, by the sight of foreign courts, much corroborated his judgment.  
*Wotton's Buckingham.*

The king's ordinary style *runneth*, our sovereign lord the king.  
*Sanderfon.*

23. To be busied upon.

His grisly beard his pensive bosom sought,  
And all on Lausus *run* his self's thought. *Dryden.*

When we debate any thing, our minds *run* wholly on the good circumstances of it; when 'tis obtained, our minds *run* wholly on the bad one.  
*Swift.*

24. To be popularly known.

Men gave them their own names, by which they *run* a great while in Rome.  
*Temple.*

25. To have reception, success, or continuance: as, *the pamphlet ran much among the lower people*.

26. To go on by succession of parts.

She saw with joy the line immortal *run*,  
Each fire impress, and glaring in his son. *Pope.*

27. To proceed in a train of conduct.

If you suspend your indignation against my brother, till you can derive from him better testimony of his intent, you should *run* a certain course.  
*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

28. To pass into some change.

Is it really desirable that there should be such a being



# R U N

being in the world as takes care of the frame of it, that it do not *run* into confusion and ruin of mankind? *Tillotson.*

Wonder at my patience;  
Have I not cause to rave, and beat my breast,  
'To rend my heart with grief, and *run* distracted?

*And Jon.*

## 29. To pass.

We have many evils to prevent, and much danger to *run* through. *Taylor.*

## 30. To proceed in a certain order.

Day yet wants much of his race to *run*. *Milton.*  
Thus in a circle *runs* the peasant's pain,  
And the year rolls within itself again. *Dryd.*

'This church is very rich in relics, which *run* up as high as Daniel and Abi-dim.  
Milk by boiling will change to yellow, and *run* through all the intermediate degrees, till it stops in an intense red. *Arbutnot.*

## 31. To be in force.

The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years profits of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that *runneth* against him. *Bacon.*

The time of instance shall not commence or *run* till after computation of suit. *Ayliffe's Parag.*

## 32. To be generally received.

Neither was he ignorant what report *run* of himself, and how he had lost the hearts of his subjects. *Knight.*

## 33. To be carried on in any manner.

Concessions, that *run* as high as any, the most charitable protestants make. *Clarke.*

In popish countries the power of the clergy *runs* higher, and excommunication is more formidable. *Ayliffe's Parag.*

## 34. To have a track or course.

Searching the desert with my probe, the firs *run* up above the office. *Wheeler's Song.*

One led me over those parts of the mines, where metalline veins *run*. *Boyle.*

## 35. To pass irregularly.

The planets do not of themselves move in even lines, but are kept in them by some attractive force, which, once suspended, they would for ever *run* out in right lines. *Copern.*

## 36. To make a gradual progress.

The wing'd colonies  
There settling, seize the sweets the blossoms yield,  
And a low murmur *runs* along the field. *Pope.*

## 37. To be predominant.

The *run* in the head of a late writer of natural history, who is not wont to have the most lively hit, in the conduct of his thoughts. *Woodward.*

## 38. To tend in growth.

A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds; therefore let him seasonably water the one, and destroy the other. *Bacon.*

## 39. To grow exuberantly.

Joseph is a fruitful bough, whose branches *run* over the wall. *Genesis, xli. 2.*

Study your race, or the soil of your family will dwindle into cits, or *run* into wits. *Locke.*

If the richness of the ground cause turnips to *run* to leaves, treading down the leaves will hurt their rooting. *Morison.*

In some, who have *run* up to men with a liberal education, many great qualities are darkened. *Locke.*

Magnanimity may *run* up to profusion or extravagance. *Pope.*

## 40. To exert power or matter.

Whether his flesh *run* with his issue, or be stopped, it is his uncleanness. *Leviticus, xvi. 2.*

## 41. To become irregular; to change to something wild.

Many have *run* out of their wits for women. *Epigram, iv.*

Our king return'd,  
The muse *run* mad to see her exil'd lord.  
On the crack'd stage the bedlam hermit roar'd.

# R U N

Hath publick faith, like a young heir,  
For this taken up all sorts of ware,  
And *run* int' every tradesman's book,  
'Till both turn'd bankrupt? *Hudibras.*

*Run* in truth, and pay for it out of your wages. *Swift.*

## 43. To fall by haste, passion, or folly, into fault or misfortune.

If thou rememberest not the slightest folly,  
That ever love did make thee run into,  
Thou hast not lov'd. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Solyman himself, in punishing the perjury of another, *run* into wilful perjury himself, perverting the commendation of justice, which he had so much desired, by his most bloody and unjust sentence. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*

From not using it right, come all those mistakes we *run* into in our endeavours after happiness. *Locke.*

## 44. To fall; to pass; to make transition.

In the middle of a rainbow, the colours are sufficiently distinguished, but near the borders they *run* into one another, so that you hardly know how to limit the colours. *Watts.*

## 45. To have a general tendency.

Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments, and the extremes into despotic power. *Swift.*

## 46. To proceed as on a ground or principle.

In a confederating with him, to whom the sacrifice is offered, or upon that the apostle's argument *runs*. *Atterbury.*

## 47. To go on with violence.

Targuin, *running* into all the methods of tyranny, soon a cruel reign was expell'd. *Swift.*

## 48. To RUN after. To search for; to endeavour at, though out of the way.

The mind, upon the suggestion of any new notion, *runs after* families, to make it the nearer to itself; which, though it may be useful in explaining our thoughts to others, is no right method to settle true notions in ourselves. *Locke.*

## 49. To RUN away with. To hurry without deliberation.

Thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue, but *run away with* a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view. *Locke.*

## 50. To RUN in with. To close; to comply.

Though Ramus *run in with* the first reformers of learning in his opposition to Aristotle; yet he has given us a plausible system. *Hobbes.*

## 51. To RUN on. To be continued.

If, through our too much humanity, the same should *run on*, so long as we let our estate grow, let those lamentable terms, which this hard and heavy sentence was by one of the ancients uttered. *Hobbes.*

## 52. To RUN on. To continue the same course.

*Running on* with vain proximity. *Dryden.*

## 53. To RUN over. To be so full as to overflow.

He had his famish'd maw, his mouth *run over* With unchew'd morsels, while he churns the gore. *Dryden.*

## 54. To RUN over. To be so much as to overflow.

Milk while it boils, or wine while it works, *run over* the vessels they are in, and push is more place than when they were cool. *Dryden on Roderick.*

## 55. To RUN over. To recount cursorily.

I *run over* them over slightly, remarking chiefly what is curious to the eye. *Ray.*

I shall not *run over* all the particulars, that would show what pains are used to corrupt children. *Locke.*

## 56. To RUN over. To consider cursorily.

If we *run over* the other nations of Europe, we shall only pass through to many different scenes of poverty. *And Jon.*

## 57. To RUN over. To run through.

Should a man *run over* the whole circle of earthly pleasures, he would be forced to complain if it pleased him as not last faction. *South.*

## 58. To RUN out. To be at an end.

When a candle *run out*, he is dissipated with the heat at a burning of twenty acres, without lessening his rent, and to great abatement of the fire. *Swift.*

## 59. To RUN out. To spread exuberantly.

Interbreed animals, for want of blood, and all *run out* into legs. *Hammond.*

The zeal of love *runs out* into fashions, like a fountain. *Johnson's Essay on Criticism.*

Some papers are written with regularity; others *run out* into the wilfulness of days. *Spectator.*

## 60. To RUN out. To expatiate.

For a sufficient to *run out* into beautiful digressions, unless they are some sort of a piece with the main design of the discourse. *Johnson.*

On all occasions, the *run out* extravagantly, in praise of Hecus. *Arbutnot.*

They keep to their text, and *run out* upon the power of the pope, to the diminution of councils. *Bacon.*

He shows his judgment, in not letting his fancy *run out* into long descriptions. *Bacon on Ovid.*

## 61. To RUN out. To be wasted or exhausted.

He *run out* himself, and led forth His desperate party with him, blown together Aid of all kind. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

Their efforts *run out*, and mortgages are made, Their fortune *run'd*, and then came betray'd. *Dryden.*

## 62. To RUN out. To grow poor by expence disproportionate to income.

From growing rich with good cheer, To *running out* by starving here. *Swift.*

So little gets for what he gives, We really wonder how the lives! And had her stock been less, no doubt, She must have long ago *run out*. *Dryden.*

## 70. RUN. v. a.

### 1. To pierce; to stab.

Poor Romeo is already dead, *run* through the ear with a love song. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Hipparchus, going to marry, consulted Philander upon the occasion; Philander represented his mistakes in such strong colours, that the next morning he received a challenge, and before twelve he was *run* through the body. *Spectator.*

I have known several instances, where the lungs *run* through with a sword have been contemned and he died. *Bacon.*

### 2. To force; to drive.

In nature, it is not convenient to consider every difference that is in things, and divide them into distinct classes: this will *run us* into particulars, and we shall be able to establish no general truth. *Locke.*

Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unusual object may discourage it, yet this must not *run* it, by an overgreat sense of difficulties, into a lazy slumbering about ordinary things. *Locke.*

A talkative person *runs* himself upon great inconveniences, by blabbing out his own or others' secrets. *Ray.*

### 3. To force into any way or form.

Some, used to mathematical figures, give a preference to the methods of that science in divinity or politics & enquiries, others, accustomed to rapid speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions. *Locke.*

What is mixed in the day, settles in the night; and its cold *run* the chymical juices into thick fix'd substances. *Boyle.*

The daily complaisance of gentlemen *runs* them. *Johnson.*

# R U N

4. To drive with violence.  
They *run* the ship to land. *Ath.* xxvii. 41.  
This proud Turk offered scornfully to pass by without viding, which the Venetian captain not enduring, set upon him with such fury, that the Turks were enforced to *run* both their galleys on shore. *Ridley's History*
5. To melt; to fuse.  
The purest gold must be *run* and wash'd. *Fulton*
6. To incur; to fall into.  
He *run* into two dangers, that he shall not be faithfully counselled, and that he shall have hostile counsel given. *Bacon*  
The tale I tell is only of a cock,  
Who had not *run* the hazard of his life,  
Had he believ'd his dream, and not his wife. *Dryden*  
Consider the hazard I have *run* to see you here. *Dryden*  
O that I could now prevail with any one to count up what he hath got by his most belov'd sins, what a dreadful danger he *runs*! *Calamy*  
I shall *run* the danger of being suspected to have forgot what I am about. *Locke*
7. To venture; to hazard.  
He would himself be in the High-lands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them. *Clarendon*  
Take here her reliques and her gods, to *run* With them thy fate, with them new walls expect. *Drum*  
A wretched exile'd crew  
Resolv'd, and willing under my command,  
To *run* all hazards both of sea and land. *Dryden*
8. To import or export without duty.  
Heavy impositions lessen the import, and are a strong temptation of *running* goods. *Swift*
9. To prosecute in thought.  
To *run* the world back to its first original, and view nature in its cradle, to trace the outgoings of the ancient of days in the first instance of his creative power, is a research too great for mortal enquiry. *South*  
The world hath not stood so long, but we can still *run* it up to endless ages, when mortals lived by plain nature. *Burton*  
I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and *run* it up to its *punctum salens*. *Cotter*  
I present you with some peculiar thoughts, rather than *run* a needless treatise upon the subject at length. *Fulton*
10. To push.  
Some English speakers *run* their hands into their pocket; others look with great attention on a piece of blank paper. *Addison*
11. To *run* down. To chase; to weariness.  
They *run* down a stag, and the ass divided the prey very honestly. *L'Estrange*
12. To *run* down. To crush; to overbear.  
Though out-number'd, overthrow'n,  
And by the fate of war *run* down,  
Their duty never was deviated. *Hudibras*  
Some corrupt affections in the soul mix him on with such impetuous fury, that, when we see a man overborn and *run* down by them, we cannot but pity the person, while we abhor the crime. *South*  
It is no such hard matter to convince or *run* down a drunkard, and to answer any pretence, he can allege for himself. *South*  
The common cry  
Then *run* you down to your rank loyalty. *Dryden*  
Richardson is *run* down by the acuteness of their wits. *Barrow*  
This is one of the words which serves for use when other words are wanted, and has therefore obtained a great multiplicity of relation and intention; but it may be observed always to retain much of its primitive idea, and to imply vio-

# R U N

- gression, and, for the most part, progressive violence.
- RUN.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of running.  
The ass lets up a hideous bay, and fetches a *run* at them open-mouth. *L'Estrange*
  2. Course; motion.  
Want of motion, whereby the *run* of humours is stayed, furthers putrefaction. *Bacon*
  3. Flow; cadence.  
He no where uses any softness, or any *run* of verses to please the ear. *Brown on Odyssy*
  4. Course; process.
  5. Way; will; uncontrolled course.  
Talk of some other subject; the thoughts of it make me mad, our family trait have their *run*. *Arbutnot*
  6. Long reception; continued success.  
It is impossible for detached papers to have a general *run* or long continuance, if not diversified with humour. *Addison*
  7. Modish clamour.  
You cannot but have observed, what a violent *run* there is among too many weak people against university education. *Swift*
  8. At the long *Run*. In fine; in conclusion; at the end.  
They produce ill-conditioned ulcers, for the most part mortal in the long *run* of the disease. *Wifemur*  
Wickedness may prosper for a while, but at the long *run*, he that lets all knives at work, will pay them. *L'Estrange*  
Shuffling may serve for a time, but truth will most certainly carry it at the long *run*. *L'Estrange*  
Hath falsehood proved at the long *run* more for the advancement of his estate than truth? *Vilforton*
- RUNAGATE.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *renegat*, French.] A fugitive; rebel; apostate.  
The wretch compell'd, a *runagate* became,  
And learn'd what ill a miser state doth breed. *Dudney*  
God bringeth the prisoners out of captivity; but letteth the *runagates* continue in their cells. *Plum lxviii. 6.*  
I dedicate myself to your sweet pleasure, More than that *runagate* to your bed. *Shakespeare*  
As Cain, after he had slain Abel, had no certain abiding; so the Jews, after they had crucified the Son of God, became *runagates*. *Rushb.*
- RUNAWAY.** *n. f.* [run and away.] One that flies from danger; one who departs by stealth; a fugitive.  
Come at once,  
For the close night doth play the *runaway*,  
And we are staid for. *Shakespeare*  
Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled?  
Speak in some bath, where dost thou hide thy head? *Shakespeare*
- RUNBLE.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *roundale*, of round.]
1. A round; a step of a ladder.  
The angels did not fly, but mounted the ladder by degrees, we are to consider the several steps, and *run*ble: we are to ascend by. *Duffy*
  2. A peritrochium; something put round an axis.  
The third mechanical faculty, filed axis in peritroch, consists of an axis or cylinder, having a *runble* about it, wherein are fastened several spokes, by which the whole may be turned round. *Wilkins's Mathematics at Raguick*
- RUNBLIN.** *n. f.* [perhaps *runbler* or *roundler*.] A small barrel.  
See a *runbler* of vengeance over against the sun in summer, to see whether it will sweeten. *Bacon*
- RUNG.** pret. and part. pass. of *ring*.  
The heavens and all the constellations *ring*. *Milton*

# R U P

- RUNNEL.** *n. f.* [from *run*.] A rivulet; a small brook.  
With murmur loud, down from the mountain's side,  
A little *runnel* tumbled round the place. *Fairfax*
- RUNNER.** *n. f.* [from *run*.]
1. One that runs.
  2. A racer.  
Fore spent with toil, as *runners* with a race,  
I lay me down a little while to breathe. *Shakespeare*  
Hie those that in the mid course delight,  
The rival *runners* without order stand. *Dryden*
  3. A messenger.  
To London or Lint's his lodgings are better known than to the *runner* of the post-office. *Swift to Pope*
  4. A shooting sprig.  
In every root there will be one *runner*, which hath little buds on it, which may be cut into. *Motmure*
  5. One of the stones of a mill.  
The mill goes much heavier, by the stone they call the *runner* being so large. *Motmure*
  6. [Erythropsin.] A bird. *Anyelich*
- RUNNET.** *n. f.* [from *runnen*, Saxon, coagulated.] A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese. It is sometimes written *runnet*.  
The milk of the fig hath the quality of *runnet* to gather curds. *Bacon's Natural History*  
It coagulates the blood, as *runnet* turns milk. *Macle*  
The milk in the stomach of calves, coagulated by the *runnet*, is rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arbutnot*
- RUNNING.** *adj.* Kept for the race.  
He will no more complain of the towns of the world, or a small cur, or the want of a patron, than he will complain of the want of a race course, or a running horse. *Lave*
- RUNNION.** *n. f.* [from *runnen*, Fr. scrubbing.] A palsy scurvy wretch.  
You witch! you poult! you *runnen*! *Shakespeare*
- RUNT.** *n. f.* [from *runte*, in the Teutonic dialects, signifies a bull or cow, and is used in contempt by us for small cattle; as *kefyi*, the Welsh term for a horse, is used for a worthless horse.] Any animal small below the natural growth of the kind.  
Reforming Tweed  
Hath sent us *runts* even of her churches' breed. *Claudian*  
Of tame pigeons, are coppers, carriers, and *runts*. *Wolton*  
This overgrown  *runt* has struck off his heels, lowered his toietop, and contracted his figure. *Addison*
- RUPTION.** *n. f.* [from *ruptus*, Lat.] Breach; solution of continuity.  
The plenitude of vessels or plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by *ruption* or apertion. *Herman*
- RUPTURE.** *n. f.* [from *rupture*, French; from *ruptus*, Latin.]
1. The act of breaking; state of being broken; solution of continuity.  
The egg,  
Bursting with kindly *rupture*, forth disclos'd  
Their calow young. *Milton*  
A lute-string will bear a hundred weight without *rupture*, but at the same time cannot exert its elasticity. *Arbutnot*  
The diets of infants ought to be extremely thin, such as lengthen the fibres without *rupture*. *Boerhaave*

## 2. A breach of peace; open hostility.

When the parties, that divide the common-wealth, come to a rupture, it seems every man's duty to chide a side. *See fit.*

## 3. Bristleness; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut.

The rupture of the groin or scrotum is the most common species of hernia. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To RUPTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To break; to burst; to suffer disruption.

The vessels of the brain and membranes, if ruptured, absorb the extravasated blood. *Sharp.*

RUPTUREWORT. *n. f.* [*hemaria*, Lat.]

A plant.

RURAL. *adj.* [*rural*, French; *ruralis*, from *rura*, Latin.] Country; existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country; resembling the country.

Lady, refused to do past a company in our, joining your sweet voice to the rural music of desert. *Shelley.*

Here is a rural fellow,  
That will not be lony d your highness' preference.  
He brings you figs. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

We turn  
To where the silver Thames find rural groves. *Shelley.*

RURALITY. *n. f.* [from *rural*.] TheRU RALNESS. *n. f.* quality of being rural.RU'RICOLIST *n. f.* [*ruralis*, Latin.] An

inhabitant of the country. *Dict.*

RU RIGENOUS. *adj.* [*rura* and *gigno*, Latin.] Born in the country. *Dict.*RUSE. *n. f.* [French.] Cunning; artifice; little stratagem; trick; wile; fraud; deceit. A French word neither

elegant nor necessary.  
I might here add much concerning the wiles and ruses, which these timid creatures use to save themselves. *Ray.*

RU'RH. *n. f.* [*juncus*, Latin; *ru'rh*, Saxon.]

## 1. A plant.

A rush hath a flower composed of many leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, from the centre of which rises the point, which afterward becomes a fruit or husk, which is generally three-cornered, opening into three part, and full of roundish seeds: they are pointed with great care on the banks of the sea in Holland, in order to prevent the water from washing away the earth, for the roots of these rushes fasten themselves very deep in the ground, and mat themselves near the surface, so as to hold the earth closely together. *Milton.*

He taught me how to know a man in love, in which cage of rushes I am sure you are not prisoner. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Man but a rush against Othello's breast,  
And he retires. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, rushes strew'd, colwicks swept? *Shakespeare's*

Your turn requites your pains;  
Though rushes overspread the neighbouring plain. *Dryden.*

## 2. Any thing proverbially worthless.

Not a rush matter, whether apes go on four legs, or two. *Johnson.*

John Bull's friendship is not worth a rush. *Johnson.*

RUSH-CANDLE. *n. f.* [*rush* and *candle*.]

A small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush, except one small stripe of the bark which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow.

Be it moon or sun, or what you please;  
And if you please to call it a rush-candle,  
Henceforth it shall be so to you. *Shakespeare's*

If your influence be quite dam'd up  
With black uterping mists, some gentle taper,  
Though a rush candle from the wicker hole  
Of some clay habitation, visit us. *Milton.*

To RUSS. *v. n.* [Dnepran, Saxon.] To move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity.

Gorgias removed out of the camp by night, to the end he might rush upon the camp of the Jew. *Milton.*

Every one that was a warrior rushed out upon them. *Johnson.*

Attains rush to battle in the clouds. *Milton.*

Why wilt thou rush to certain death and rage

In rash attempts beyond thy tender age,  
Betray'd by proud love? *Dryden's Virgil.*

Deity, should he rush, and lose his life,

With odds oppress'd. *Dryden's Aeneas.*

They will always strive to be good christians, but never think it to be a part of religion, to rush into the office of pinnacles or ministers. *Spenser.*

You fly, the sea

Does with its waves roll backward to the West,

And, thence repel'd, advances to the Fall;

While this revolving motion does endure,  
The deep must reel, and rush from shoar to shoar. *Blackmore.*

With a rushing sound th' assembly bend  
Diverse their steps. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Now sunk the sun from his aerial height,

And o'er the shaded billows rush'd the night. *Pope.*

RUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Violent course.

A gentleman of his train spurred up his horse, and with a violent rush severed him from the duke. *Watson.*

Him while fresh and flagrant time

Clasped in his golden prime,  
The rush of death's unruly wave

Swept him off into his grave. *Croshaw.*

Cruel Auster thither hy'd him,

And with the rush of one rude blast,  
Sham'd not spiritually to cut

All his leaves to fresh, to sweet. *Croshaw.*

RU'SH. *adj.* [from *rush*.]

## 1. Abounding with rushes.

In rushy ground, springs are found at the first spit. *Morison.*

The timid hare to some lone feat

Retire'd, the rushy fen or rugged fuzze. *Thompson.*

## 2. Made of rushes.

What knight like him could ride so lightly lance

And lance. *Johnson.*

RUSH. *n. f.* Hard bread for store.

The lady sent me divers presents of fruits, sugar and rush. *Ralph.*

RU'SMA. *n. f.* A brown and light iron

substance, with half as much quick

lime steeped in water, the Turkish

women make their pilothron, to take

off their hair. *Greene.*

RU'SSET. *adj.* [*roussé*, French; *russus*, Latin.]

## 1. Reddish brown. Such is the colour

of apples called *russings*.

The morn, in russet mantle clad,  
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastern hill. *Shakespeare's*

Our summer such a russet livery wears,  
As in a garment often dy'd appears. *Dryden.*

## 2. Newer seems to use it for grey; but,

if the etymology be regarded, impro-

perly.

That white spot was immediately encompassed

with dark grey or russet, and that dark grey with

the colours of the first iris. *Newton's Opticks.*

## 3. Coarse; homespun; rustick. It is

much used in descriptions of the man-

ners and dresses of the country, I sup-

pose, because it was formerly the co-

lour of rustick dress: in some places,

the rusticks still dye cloaths spun at

home with bark, which must make

them *russ*. *Johnson.*

Tastate phrases, sicken terms pre-  
sents, figures pedantical: these summer flies

Have blown me full of maggot ostentation:  
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd  
In plain years, and honest leamy noes. *Shakespeare's*

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RU'SSET. *n. f.* Country dress. *See*

RUSSET, *adj.*

The Dutch distaff has a sweetness in its clown-

ishness, like a fair shepherdess in her country *rust*. *Dryden.*

RU'SSET. *n. f.* A name given to

RU'SSETING. *n. f.* several sorts of pears or

apples from their colour.

The *rust* pearman is a very pleasant fruit, con-

tinuing long on the tree, and in the contrary

partakes both of the *rust* and *pearman* in col-

our, and taste; the one *rust* being a rally *rust*,  
and the other streaked like a *pearman*. *Johnson.*

RUST. *n. f.* [*rust*, Saxon.]

1. The red discolouration of old iron.

This iron began at the length to gather *rust*. *Johnson.*

Rust eaten pikes and swords in time to come,

When creaked plows dig up earth's fertile womb,  
The husbandman shall oft discover. *Mary's Virgil.*

But Pallas came in shape of *rust*,

And 'twixt the spring and hammer thrust  
Her Gorgon shield, which made the cock

Stand stiff, as 'twere transform'd to stock. *Hudibras.*

My scymitar got some *rust* by the sea water. *Johnson.*

2. The tarnished or corroded surface of

any metal.

By dint of sword his crown he shall increase,  
And scour his armour from the *rust* of peace. *Dryden.*

3. Loss of power by inactivity.

4. Matter bred by corruption or degene-

ration.

Let her see thy sacred truth eluded from a

*rust* and dross of human mixtures. *King's Ode.*

To RUSS. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To gather rust; to have the surface

tarnished or corroded.

Her fallow lies,  
The dunel, hemlock, and rank fumitory

Doth root upon, while that the culter *rusts*,  
That should deracinate such savagery. *Shakespeare's*

Our armour now may *rust*, our idle scymitars

Hang by our sides for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*

2. To degenerate in idleness.

Alas! *rust* in Egypt, never more  
Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece. *Dryden.*

To RUSS. *v. n.*

1. To make rusty.

I keep up your bright sword, for the dew will *rust*

them. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. To impair by time or inactivity.

RU'STICAL. *adj.* [*rusticus*, Latin;  
*rustique*, French.] Rough; savage;

boisterous; brutal; rude.

On he brought me unto a fine house, that it

was the picture of a miserable beggar, and each

beggar, moved only by a compass of *rust* vil-

lains, full of sweat and dirt, not one of them

other than a lab uer. *Shelley.*

This is by a *rustical* severity to banish all

urbanity, whose harmless and civilized condition is

consistent with religion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

He confounds the singing and dancing of the

satyrs with the *rustical* entertainment of the first

Romans. *Dryden.*

RU'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *rustical*.] Sa-

vagely; rudely; inelegantly.

My brother Jaques he keeps at school,  
And report speaks goldenly of his profit;  
For my part, he keeps me *rustically* at home.

*Shakespeare.*

Quintus here was born,  
Whose shining ploughshare was in furrows worn,  
Met by his trembling wife returning home,  
And *rusty* joy'd as chief of Rome. *Dryden.*

**RUSTICALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *rustical*.]  
The quality of being rustical; rudeness;  
savagery.

**TO RUSTICATE.** *v. n.* [*rusticor*, Latin.]  
To reside in the country.

My lady Scudamore, from having *rusticated* in  
your company too long, pretends to open her eyes  
for the sake of seeing the sun, and to sleep because  
it is night. *Pope.*

**TO RUSTICATE.** *v. a.* To banish into  
the country.

I was deeply in love with a milliner, upon which  
I was sent away, or, in the university phrase,  
*rusticated* for ever. *Spenser.*

**RUSTICITY.** *n. f.* [*rusticité*, French;  
*rusticitas*, from *rusticus*, Latin.]

1. Qualities of one that lives in the  
country; simplicity; artlessness; rude-  
ness; savagery.

There presented himself, a tall, clownish, young  
man, who falling before the queen of the fairies,  
desired that he might have the achievement of  
any adventure, which, during the feast, might  
happen; that being granted, he rested him on  
the floor, unfit for a better place by his *rusticity*.  
*Spenser.*

The sweetness and *rusticity* of a pastoral cannot  
be so well express'd in any other tongue as in the  
Greek, when rightly mixt with the Dorick dialect.  
*Addison.*

This so general expence of their time would  
curtail the ordinary means of knowledge, as 'twould  
shorten the opportunities of vice; and so accord-  
ingly an universal *rusticity* presently took place,  
and stopped not till it had over run the whole stock  
of mankind. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Rural appearance.

**RUSTICK.** *adj.* [*rusticus*, Latin.]

1. Rural; country.

By Lelius willing missing was the odds of the  
Iberian file, and continued to in the next by the  
excellent running of a knight, though fostered to  
by the mules, as many times the very *rustick*  
people left both their delights and profits to hearken  
to his songs. *Sidney.*

2. Rude; untaught; inelegant.

An ignorant clown cannot learn fine language or  
a courtly behaviour, when his *rustick* airs have grown  
up with him till the age of forty. *Mutt's Logick.*

3. Brutal; savage.

My soul rebuked I should find the bow'r  
Of some full monster fierce with brutish pow'r;  
Some *rustick* wretch, who liv'd in heav'n's despite,  
Contemning laws, and trampling on the right.  
*Pope.*

4. Artless; honest; simple.

5. Plain; unadorned.

An altar stood, *rustick*, of grassy sord. *Milton.*  
With unguents smooth the pebble'd marble shone,  
Where ancient Nubia sat, a *rustick* throne. *Pope.*

**RUSTICK.** *n. f.* A clown; a swain;  
an inhabitant of the country.

As nothing is so rude and insolent as a wealthy  
*rustick*, all this his kindness is overlooked, and his  
person most unworthily raised at. *South.*

**RUSTINESS.** *n. f.* [from *rusty*.] The  
state of being rusty.

**TO RUSTLE.** *v. n.* [Dutch, Saxon.]  
To make a low continued rattle; to  
make a quick succession of small noises.

He is coming; I hear the straw *rustle*.

*Shakspeare.*

This life  
Is nobler than attending for a check;  
Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;  
Prouder, than *rustling* in unpaid-for silk.

*Shakspeare.*

Thick-swamp'd, both on the ground, and in the  
air

Bruff'd with the hiss of *rustling* wings. *Milton.*

As when we see the winged winds engage,  
*Rustling* from every quarter of the sky,  
North, East, and West, in airy twines vy.

*Granville.*

All begin the attack;  
Fans clap, silks *rustle*, and tough whalebones crack.

*Pope.*

Not less their number than the milk-white swans,  
That o'er the winding of Cayster's springs,  
Stretch their long necks, and clap their *rustling*  
wings. *Pope.*

**RUSTY.** *adj.* [from *rust*.]

1. Covered with rust; infected with rust.

After a long calm of peace, he was left engaged  
in a war with a *rusty* sword and empty purse.

*Houzel.*

Part scour the *rusty* shields with steam, and part  
New ground the blunted ax. *Dryden & Ains.*

2. Impaired by inactivity.

He'dor, in his dull and long continued truce,  
Is *rusty* grown. *Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

**TO RUT.** *v. n.* [*ruit*, French.] To desire  
to come together. Used of deer.

**RUT.** *n. f.* [*rut*, French.]

1. Copulation of deer.

The time of going to *rut* of deer is in Septem-  
ber, for that they need the whole summer's feed to  
make him *rut* for generation: and if rain come  
about the middle of September, they go to *rut*  
somewhat the sooner. *Bacon.*

The ground hereof was the observation of this  
part in deer after immoderate venery, and about the  
end of their *rut*. *Brown.*

2. [*Route*, French.] The track of a cart  
wheel.

*Ainsworth.*

From hills raise waters headlong fall,  
That always eat huge *ruts*, which, met in one bed  
hid a vall

With such a confluence of streamers, that on the  
mountain grounds

Farre off, in frighted shepherds ears the bustling  
noise rebounds. *Clapman.*

**RUTH.** *n. f.* [from  *rue*.]

1. Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for  
the misery of another. Out of use.

O wretch of guests, said he, thy tale hath stirred  
My mind to much *ruth*. *Chapman.*

All *ruth*, compassion, mercy he forgot. *Farfax.*

She fair, he full of baseness and truth,  
Lov'd much, hop'd little, and desired nought;  
He durst not speak, by suit to purchase *ruth*.

*Farfax.*

The better part with Mary and with Ruth  
Chosen thou hast; and they that overween,  
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,  
No anger find in thee, but pity and *ruth*. *Milt.*

2. Misery; sorrow.

The Britons, by Maximilian laid way  
With wretched miseries and woful *ruth*,  
Were to those Pagans made an open prey.

*Spenser.*

**RUTHFUL.** *adj.* [*ruth* and *full*.] *Ruc-*  
ful; woful; sorrowful.

The inhabitants seldom take a *ruthful* and *rev-*  
ing experience of those harms, which infectious  
diseases carry with them. *Curry.*

**RUTHFULLY.** *adv.* [from *ruthful*.]

1. Wofully; sadly.

The flower of horse and foot, lost by the valour  
of the enemy, *ruthfully* perished. *Knales.*

2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking sound  
Is sign of dreary death, my deadly *ruth*.  
Most *ruthfully* to tune. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

3. Wofully. In irony.

By this Minerva's friend bereft  
Oileades of that rich bowl, and left his nose,  
eyes

*Ruthfully* smear'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

**RUTHLESS.** *adj.* [from *ruth*.] Cruel;  
pitiless; uncompassionate; barbarous.

What a Edward but a *ruthless* sea?  
What Clarence but a quicksand of deceit?

*Shakspeare.*

The *ruthless* flint doth cut my tender feet,  
And when I start the cruel people laugh.

*Shakspeare.*

His archers circle me; my reins they wound,  
And *ruthless* shed my gall upon the ground.

*Sandys.*

Their rage the hostile powers restrain.

All but the *ruthless* monarch of the main. *Pope.*

**RUTHLESSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *ruthless*.]  
Want of pity.

**RUTHLESSLY.** *adv.* [from *ruthless*.]  
Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

**RUTTER.** *n. f.* [*rouette*, French.] A  
direction of the road or course at sea.

**RUTTISH.** *adj.* [from *rut*.] Wanton;  
libidinous; falacious; lustful; leche-  
rous.

That is an advertisement to one Diana, to take  
heed of the allurements of count Ruffilion, a  
foolish idle boy, but for all that very *ruttish*.

*Shakspeare's All's well that ends well.*

**RYE.** *n. f.* [*nyge*, Saxon.]

1. A coarse kind of bread corn.

Between the acres of the *rye*,  
These pretty country folks would lye. *Shakspeare.*  
*Rye* is more acrid, laxative, and less nourishing  
than wheat. *Abusant on Aliments.*

2. A disease in a hawk.

*Ainsw.*

**RYEGRASS.** *n. f.* A kind of strong grass.

Some sow *ryegrass* with the corn at Michaelmas.

*Mortimer.*

# S.

## S A B

**S** Has in English the same hissing sound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our words that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued sibilation.

In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine sound: in the middle it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like *s*, as *rose*, *refrate*, *rosy*, *osier*, *must*, *resident*, *busy*, *business*. It sometimes keeps its natural sound; as *loose*, *disignation*; for which I know not whether any rules can be given.

In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes *s*, as in *this*; and sometimes *z*, as in *as*, *has*; and generally where *s* stands in verbs for *th*, as *gives*. It seems to be established as a rule, that no noun singular should end with a single *s* therefore in words written with diphthongs, and naturally long, an *e* is nevertheless added at the end, as *goose*, *house*; and where the syllable is short the *s* is doubled, and was once *se*, as *ast*, anciently *asse*; *wilderness*, anciently *wildernesse*; *distress*, anciently *distresse*.

**SABAOTH**. *n. f.* [Hebrew.] Signifying an army.

Holy Lord God of *sabaots*; that is, Lord of hosts. *Common Prayer.*

**SA'BATH**. *n. f.* [An Hebrew word signifying rest; *sabbat*, Fr. *sabbatum*, Lat.]

1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for publick worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety.

I purport,  
And by our holy *sabbath* have I sworn,  
To have the due and forfeit of my bond.

Glad we return'd up to the coast of light,  
The *sabbath* ev'ning. *Milton.*

Here ev'ry day was *sabbath*: only free  
From hours of prayer, for hours of charity,  
Such as the Jews from servile toil release;  
Where works of mercy were a part of rest:  
Such as blest angels exercise above,  
Vary'd with sacred hymns and acts of love;  
Such *sabbaths* as thrones the new enjoys,  
Ev'n that perpetual one which for employs  
For such virtues in heav'n there are,  
In praise alternate, and alternate pray'r.

2. Intermision of pain or sorrow; time of rest.

Never any *sabbath* of repose  
Could free his travels and afflictions deep.

Nor can his blessed soul look down from heav'n,  
Or break the eternal *sabbath* of his rest,  
To see her miseries on earth.

Peaceful sleep out the *sabbath* of the tomb,  
And wake to raptures in a life to come. *Pope.*

**SABBATARIAN**. *n. f.* [from *sabbath*.] One who observes the Sabbath with unrea-

sonable rigour; one who observes the seventh day of the week in opposition to the first.

**SA'BATHBREAKER**. *n. f.* [from *sabbath* and *break*.] Violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness.

The *asur* is the greatest *sabbathbreaker*, because his plough goes the very Sunday. *Bacon's Ess.*

**SABBATICAL**. *adj.* [from *sabbaticus*, Lat. *sabbaticus*, Fr. from *sabbath*.] Resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

The appointment and observance of the *sabbatical* year, and after the seventh *sabbatical* year a year of jubilee, is a circumstance of great moment. *Forbes.*

**SA'BATISM**. *n. f.* [from *sabbatum*, Lat.] Observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid.

**SA'LINE**. *n. f.* [from *saline*, Fr. *salina*, Lat.] A plant.

*Sabine* or *salin* will make fine hedges, and may be brought into any form by clipping, much beyond trees. *Mortimer.*

**SA'BLE**. *n. f.* [from *sabella*, Lat.] Fur.

*Sable* is worn of great personages, and brought out of Russia, being the fur of a little beast of that name, esteemed for the perfectness of the colour of the hairs, which are very black. Hence *sable*, in heraldry, signifies the black colour in gentlemen's arms. *Pieriam on Blazoning.*  
Furiously running in upon him, with tumultuous speech, he violently caught from his head his rich top of *sables*. *Kroll's.*

The peaceable plumes thy tackle must not fail,  
Nor the dear purchase of the *sable's* tail. *Cay.*

**SA'BLE**. *adj.* [Fr.] Black. A word used by heralds and poets.

By this the drooping daylight 'gan to fade,  
And yield her room to sad succeeding night,  
Who with her *sable* mantle 'gan to shade  
The face of earth, and ways of living wight.

With him inthron'd  
Sat *sable* vested night, eldest of things,  
The consort of his reign. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

They soon begin that tragick play,  
And with their smoky cannons banish day:  
Night, horrors, slaughter, with confusion meet,  
And in their *sable* arms embrace the fleet.

Adoring first the genius of the place,  
And night, and all the stars that gild her *sable* throne. *Dryden.*

**SA'BLIERE**. *n. f.* [French.]

1. A sandpit. *Bailey*

2. [In carpentry] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick, as a beam. *Bailey.*

**SA'BRE**. *n. f.* [from *sabre*, Fr. I suppose, of Turkish original.] A cymetar; a short sword with a convex edge; a falchion.

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms;  
Keen be my *sabre*, and of proof my arms;  
I ask no other blessing of my fate,  
No prize but fame, no mistress but the wars.

Scam'd o'er with wounds, which his own  
*sabre* gave,  
In the vile habit of a village *squire*,  
The fox deceiv'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

## S A B

## S A C

**SABULOSITY**. *n. f.* [from *fabulosus*.] Grittiness; sandiness.

**SA'BULOUS**. *adj.* [from *fabulum*, Lat.] Grittiness; sandy.

**SACCADE**. *n. f.* [French.] A violent check the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly: a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand. *Bailey.*

**SA'CCHARINE**. *adj.* [from *saccharum*, Lat.] Having the taste, or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

Manna is an essential *saccharine* salt, sweating from the leaves of most plants.

**SACERDOTAL**. *adj.* [from *sacerdotalis*, Lat.] Priestly; belonging to the priesthood.

They have several offices and prayers, especially for the dead, in which functions they use *sacerdotal* garments. *Stillington.*

He fell violently upon me, without respect to my *sacerdotal* orders. *Dryden: Spanish Fryar.*

If ample powers, granted by the rulers of this world, add dignity to the persons intrusted with these power, behold the importance and extent of the *sacerdotal* commission. *Atterbury.*

**SA'CHEL**. *n. f.* [from *sacculus*, Lat.] A small sack or bag.

**SACK**. *n. f.* [from Hebrew; *saknos*, Greek; *saccus*, Lat. *sac*, Sax. It is observable of this word, that it is found in all languages, and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian.]

1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag.

Our *sacks* shall be a mean to sack the city,  
And we be lords and rulers over Roan.

Vastus caused the authors of that mutiny to be thrust into *sacks*, and in the sight of the fleet cast into the sea. *Knolles.*

2. The measure of three bushels.

3. A woman's loose robe.

To *SACK* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in bags.

Now the great work is done, the corn is ground,  
The *sack* is *sack'd*, and ev'ry *sack* well bound.

2. [From *sacar*, Spanish.] To take by storm; to pillage; to plunder.

Edward Bruce spoiled all the old English pale inhabitants, and *sack'd* and rased all cities and corporate towns. *Spenser.*  
I'll make thee stoop and bend thy knee,  
Or *sack* this country with a mutiny.

What armies conquer'd, perish'd with thy sword?  
What cities *sack'd*? *Fairfax.*

Who sees these dismal heaps, but would demand  
What barbarous *savager* *sack'd* the land? *Dryden.*

The pope himself was ever after unfortunate,  
Rome being twice taken and *sack'd* in his reign.

The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is the bed of the Tiber: when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city *sack'd* by a barbarous enemy, they would take care to bestow such of their riches this way as could best bear the water.

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SACK. *n. f.* [from the verb]

1. Storm of a town; pillage; plunder.

*It's a storm, 'tis a storm, 'tis a storm.**The sack of Troy, which he by promise owes,  
Then shall the conqu'ring Greeks thy loss restore.**Dryden.*2. A kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. [*Sac*, French, of uncertain etymology; but derived by *Skinner*, after *Mandefro*, from *Xaque*, a city of *Morocco*. The *sack of Shakespeare* is believed to be what is now called *Sherry*.]*Please you drink a cup of sack. Shakespeare.**The butler hath great advantage to allure the maids with a glass of sack. Swift.*SA'CKET. *n. f.* [*sacabuche*, Spanish; *sacabuca*, Lat. *sambuque*, Fr.] A kind of pipe.*The trumpets, sackbuts, psalteries and fife,  
Make the sun dance. Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*SA'CKCLOATH. *n. f.* [*sack and cloath*.] Cloath of which sacks are made; coarse cloath sometimes worn in mortification.*Coarse stuff made of goats hair, of a dark colour, worn by soldiers and mariners; and used as a habit among the Hebrews in times of mourning. Called sackcloth, either because sacks were made of this sort of stuff, or because hair-cloaths were straight and close like a sack.**Caimet.**To augment her painful penance more,  
Thrice every week in ashes she did sit,  
And next her wrinkled skin rough sackcloth wore.**Spenser.**Thus with sackcloth I invest my woe,  
And dust upon my clouded forehead throw.**Sandys.**Being clad in sackcloth, he was to lie on the ground, and constantly day and night implore God's mercy for the sin he had committed.**Ayliffe's Paragon.*SA'CKER. *n. f.* [from *sack*.] One that takes a town.SA'CKFUL. *n. f.* [*sack and full*.] A full bag.*Wood goes about with sackfuls of dross, odiously misrepresenting his prince's countenance.**Swift.*SA'CKPOSET. *n. f.* [*sack and posset*.] A posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients.*Snuff the candles at supper on the table, because the burning snuff may fall into a dish of soup or sackposset.**Swift.*SA'CRAMENT. *n. f.* [*sacrament*, Fr. *sacramentum*, Lat.]

1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.

2. An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.

*As often as we mention a sacrament, it is improperly understood; for in the writings of the ancient fathers all articles which are peculiar to Christian faith, all duties of religion containing that which sense or natural reason cannot of itself discern, are most commonly named sacraments; our retention of the word to some few principal divine ceremonies, importeth in every such ceremony, the substance of the ceremony itself, which is visible; and besides that, some what else more secret, in reference whereunto we conceive that ceremony to be a sacrament.**Hooker.**The eucharist; the holy communion  
Ten thousand French have taken the sacrament  
To give their dangerous artillery  
Upon so Christian soul but English Talbot.**Shakespeare. Hen. VI.**As we have taken the sacrament,  
We will unite the white roset with the red.**Shakespeare. Rich. III.**Before the famous battle of Crecy, he spent the greatest part of the night in prayer; and in the morning received the sacrament, with his son, and the chief of his officers.**Addison.*SACRAMENTAL. *adj.* [*sacramental*, Fr. from *sacrament*] Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament.*To make complete the outward substance of a sacrament, there is required an outward form, which forms sacramental elements receive from sacramental words.**Hooker.**The words of St. Paul are plain; and whatever interpretation can be put upon them, it can only vary the way of the sacramental efficacy, but it cannot evacuate the blessing.**Taylor.*SACRAMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *sacramental*.] After the manner of a sacrament.*My body is sacramentally contained in this sacrament of bread.**Hall.**The law of circumcision was meant by God sacramentally to impress the duty of strict purity.**Hammond.*SA'CRD. *adj.* [*sacra*, Fr. *sacer*, Lat.]

1. Immediately relating to God.

*Wolves shall succeed for teachers, grievous wolves,  
Who all the sacred mysteries of Heaven  
To their own vile advantages shall turn.**Milton.**Before me lay the sacred text,  
The help, the guide, the balm of souls perplex'd.**Arbutnot.*

2. Devoted to religious uses; holy.

*Those who came to celebrate the sabbath, made a conscience of helping themselves for the honour of that most sacred day.**Mac.**They with wine-off'ring pour'd, and sacred feast,  
Shall spend their days with joy unspeak'd.**Milton.**This temple, and his holy ark,  
With all his sacred things.**Milton.*3. Dedicated; consecrate; consecrated: with *to*.*O'er its eastern gate was rais'd above  
A temple, sacred to the queen of love.**Dryden.*

4. Relating to religion; theological.

*Smit with the love of sacred song.**Milton.*

5. Entitled to reverence; awfully venerable.

*Bright officious lamps,  
In thee concentrating all their precious beams  
Of sacred influence.**Milton.**Poet and saint, to thee alone were giv'n,  
The two most sacred names of earth and heav'n.**Conolly.*

6. Inviolable, as if appropriated to some superiour being.

*The honour's sacred, which he talks on now,  
Supposing that I lack it.**Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.**How hast thou yielded to transgress  
The strict forbidden? how to violate  
The sacred fringes?**Milton.**Secrets of marriage still are sacred held;  
There sweet and bitter by the wife conceal'd.**Dryden.*SA'CRDLY. *adv.* [from *sacred*.] Inviolably, religiously.*When God had manifested himself in the flesh; how sacredly did he preserve this privilege?**Scamb.*SA'CRDNESS. *n. f.* [from *sacred*.] The state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; holiness; sanctity.*In the sanctuary the cloud, and the oracular answers, were prerogatives peculiar to the sacredness of the place.**South.**This insinuates the sacredness of power, let the administration of it be what it will.**L'Estrange.*SACRIFIC. *adj.* [*sacrificus*, Lat.] Employed in sacrifice.SACRIFICABLE. *adj.* [from *sacrificer*, Lat.] Capable of being offered in sacrifice.*Although Jephtha's vow run generally for the words, whatsoever shall come forth; yet might it be restrained in the sense, to whatsoever was sacrificable, and justly subject to lawful immolation, and so would not have sacrificed either horse or dog.**Brown's Vulgar Errors.*SACRIFICATOR. *n. f.* [*sacrificator*, Fr. from *sacrificer*, Lat.] Sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice.*Not only the subject of sacrifice is questionable, but also the sacrificator, which the picture makes to be Jephtha.**Brown.*SA'CRIFICATORY. *adj.* [from *sacrificer*, Lat.] Offering sacrifice.To SA'CRIFICE. *v. a.* [*sacrifier*, Fr. *sacrifico*, Lat.]1. To offer to Heaven; to immolate as an atonement or propitiation: with *to*.*Alarbus' limbs are lopt,**And intrails feed the sacrificing fire.**Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.**This blood, like sacrificing Abels, cries**To me for justice.**Shakespeare's Richard III.**I sacrifice to the Lord all that open the matrix, being males.**Ex. xiii. 15.**Men with the head or flock**Of sacrificing bullock, lamb, or kid.**Milton.*2. To destroy or give up for the sake of something else: with *to*.*'Tis a sad contemplation, that we should sacrifice the peace of the church to a little vanity.**Deacy of Percy.**The breach of this rule, To do as one would be done to, would be contrary to that interest men sacrifice to when they break it.**Locke.**Syphax loves you, and would sacrifice his life, nay more, his honour, to your service.**Addison.**A great genius sometimes sacrifices sound to sense.**Brown.*

3. To destroy; to kill.

4. To devote with loss.

*Condemn'd to sacrifice his childish years  
To babbling ignorance, and to empty tears.**Flower.*To SA'CRIFICE. *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer sacrifice.*That that sacrificeth of things wrongfully gotten, his offering is ridiculous.**Ex. inj. xxv. 13.**Let us go to sacrifice to the Lord.**Ex. iii. 13.**Some mischief is betwixt  
To that mock man who well had sacrific'd.**Milton.*SA'CRIFICE. *n. f.* [*sacrifice*, Fr. *sacrificium*, Lat.]

1. The act of offering to Heaven.

*God will ordain religious rites**Of sacrifice.**Milton.*

2. The thing offered to heaven, or immolated by an act of religion.

*Upon such sacrifice**The gods themselves throw incense.**Shakespeare. King Lear.**Go with me like good angels to my end,  
And as the long divorce of steel falls on me,  
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,  
And lift my soul to heav'n.**Shakespeare.**Moloch bestow'd with blood  
Of human sacrifice.**Milton.**My life if thou preserv'st, my life  
Thy sacrifice shall be;  
And death, if death must be my doom,  
Shall join my soul to thee.**Addison's Spectator.*

3. Any thing destroyed, or quitted for the sake of something else; as, he made a sacrifice of his friendship to his interest.

Any thing destroyed.

**SACRIFICER.** *n. f.* [from *sacrifice*.] One who offers sacrifice; one that immolates. Let us be *sacrificers*, but not butchers. *Shaksp.* When some brawny *sacrificer* knocks, Before an altar led, an offer'd ox. *Dryden.*

A priest pours wine between the horns of a bull: the priest is veiled after the manner of the old Roman *sacrificers*. *Addison.*

**SACRIFICIAL.** *adj.* [from *sacrifice*.] Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice. Rain *sacrificial* whisp'ring in his ear, Make sacred even his stirrup. *Shaksp. Timon.* Tertullian's observation upon these *sacrificial* rites, is pertinent to this rule. *Taylor's Worshy Communicant.*

**SACRILEGE.** *n. f.* [*sacrilege*, *Fr.* *sacrilegium*, *Lat.*] The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing Heaven; the crime of violating or profaning things sacred.

By what eclipse shall that sun be defac'd, What mine hath erst thrown down to fair a tower? What *sacrilege* hath such a sin disgrac'd? *Sidney.* Then 'gan a cursed hand the quiet womb Of his great grandmother with steel to wound, And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb With *sacrilege* to dig. *Fairy Queen.* We need not go many ages back to see the vengeance of God upon sinful families, raised upon the ruins of churches, and enriched with the spoils of *sacrilege*. *South.*

**SACRILEGIOUS.** *adj.* [*sacrilegius*, *Lat.* from *sacrilege*.] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

To *sacrilegious* perjury assault I be betrayed, I should a count it greater misery. *King Charles.* By vile hands to common use debac'd, With *sacrilegious* taunt, and impious jest. *Prior.* Still green with bay each ancient altar stands, Above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands. *Pope.* Blasphemy is a mal-diction, and a *sacrilegious* detraction from the Godhead. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

**SACRILEGIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *sacrilegius*.] With sacrilege.

When these evils befall him, his conscience tells him it was for *sacrilegiously* pilaging and invading God's house. *South.*

**SACRING.** *part.* [This is a participle of the French *sacrer*.] The verb is not used in English. Consecrating.

I'll start, you, Worse than the *sacring* bell. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.* The *sacring* of the king of France is the sign of their sovereign priesthood as well as kingdom, and in the right thereof they are capable of holding all vacant benefices. *Temple.*

**SACRIST.** *n. f.* [*sacristain*, *French*.]

**SACRISTAN.** } He that has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church. A *sacrist* or *treasurer* are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

**SACRISTY.** *n. f.* [*sacristie*, *Fr.*] An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are reposit.

Bold Amycus from the robb'd vestry brings A scone that hung on high, With tapers fill'd to light the *sacristy*. *Dryden.* A third apartment should be a kind of *sacristy* for altars, idols, and sacrificing instruments. *Addison.*

**SAD.** *adj.* [Of this word, so frequent in the language, the etymology is not known. It is probably a contraction of *sagg'd*, heavy, burthened, overwhelmed, from *To sag*, to load.]

1. Sorrowful; full of grief.

Do you think I shall not love a *sad* Pamela so well as a joyful? *Sidney.*

One from *sad* dismay Recomforted, and after thoughts disturb'd, Submitting to what seem'd remedies. *Milton.* The hapless pair Sat in their *sad* discourse and various plaint. *Milton.*

Up into heav'n from Paradise in haste Th' angelic guards ascended, mute and *sad*. *Milton.*

I now must change These notes to tragick; *sad* task! *Milton.* Six brave companions from each ship we lost: With sails outspread we fly th' unequal strife, *Sad* for their loss, but joyful of our life. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful.

It minitrich unto men, and other creatures, all celestial influences: it dissipates those *sad* thoughts and sorrows, which the darkness both begetteth and maintaineth. *Raleigh.*

See in her cell *sad* Eloisa spread Propp'd on some tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope.*

3. Gloomy; shewing sorrow or anxiety by outward appearance. Be not as the hypocrites of a *sad* countenance. *Matt.*

Earth trembled from her entrails, as again In pangs, and Nature gave a second groan; Shy loud, and muttering thunder, some *sad* drops Wept at completing of the moral sin Original. *Milton.*

4. Serious; not light; not volatise; grave

His with utterance grave, and countenance *sad*, From point to point discours'd his voyage. *Spens.* The lady Katherine, a *sad* and religious woman, when Henry VIII's resolution of a divorce from her was first made known, said that she had not offended; but it was a judgment of God, for that her former marriage was made in blood. *Bacon.*

If it were an embassy of weight, choice was made of some *sad* person of known judgment and experience, and not of a young man, not weigh'd in state matters. *Bacon.*

A *sad* wife valour is the brave complexion That lends the van, and swallows up the cities: The gigler is a milk-maid whom instruction, Or a firm beacon frighteth from his duties. *Herbert.*

5. Afflictive; calamitous.

Thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen, Tending to some relief of our extremes, Or end, tho' sharp and *sad*, yet tolerable. *Milton.*

6. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. A word of burlesque complaint.

These qualifications make him a *sad* husband. *Addison.*

7. Dark-coloured.

Crysal, in its reduction into powder, hath a pale and shadow of blue; and in its coarser pieces is of a *sadder* hue than the powder of Venice glass. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I met him accidentally in London in *sad* coloured clothes, far from being costly. *Walton's Life of Bp. Sanderson.*

Scarce any tinging ingredient is of so general use as wood, or glauum; for though of itself it dye but a blue, yet is used to prepare cloth for green, and many of the *sadder* colours, where the dyes make them last without fading. *Boyle.*

Wood or waste is used by the dyers to lay the foundation of all *sad* colours. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

8. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that his hand, more *sad* than lump of lead Uplifting high, he weened with Mor'dure, His own good sword, Mor'dure, to leave his head. *Fairy Queen.*

9. Cohesive; not light; firm & close.

Chalky lands are naturally *sad* and *sad*, and

therefore require warm applications and light compost. *Mortimer.*

**SA'DDEN.** *v. a.* [from *sad*.]

To make *sad*; to make sorrowful. To make melancholy; to make gloomy. Her gloomy presence *saddens* all the scene, Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green; Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods, And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

3. To make dark-coloured.

4. To make heavy; to make cohesive. Mail is binding, and *saddening* of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**SA'DDLE.** *n. f.* [*sabl*, *Saxon*; *sadel*, *Dutch*.] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.

His horse hipped with an old moth-eaten *saddle*, and the stirrups of no kindred. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*

The law made for apparel, and riding in *saddles*, after the English fashion, is penal only to Englishmen. *Davies.*

One hung a pole-ax at his *saddle* bow, And one a heavy naac. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.* The venturous knight is from the *saddle* thrown; But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryden.*

**SA'DDLER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a saddle. I will *saddle* me an ass, that I may ride thereon. *2 Sam.*

Rebels, by yielding, do like him, or worse, Who *saddled* his own back to shame his horse. *Cleveland.*

No man, sure, e'er left his house, And *saddl'd* Ball, with thoughts so wild, To bring a midwife to his spouse, Before he knew she was with child. *Prior.*

2. To load; to burthen.

Resolv'd for fear, the slaves thy baggage pack, Each *saddl'd* with his burden on his back; Nothing retards thy voyage. *Dryden.*

**SA'DDLEBACKED.** *adj.* [*saddle* and *back*.]

Horses, *saddlebacked*, have their backs hump, and a raised head and neck. *Farrin's Dict.*

**SA'DDLEMAKER.** } *n. f.* [from *saddle*.]

**SA'DDLER.** } One whose trade is to make saddles.

Sixpence that I had To pay the *saddler* for my mistress's crupper, The *saddler* had it. *Shaksp. Comedy of Errors.* The utmost exactness in taste belongs to *saddlers*, *saddlers*, and smiths. *Digby.*

The smith and the *saddler's* journeyman ought to partake of your master's generosity. *Swift's Drapier to the Groom.*

**SA'DLY.** *adv.* [from *sad*.]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

My father is gone wild into his grave; For in his tomb lie my affections; And with his spirit *sadly* I survive, To mock the expectations of the world. *Shak. Henry IV.*

He griev'd, he wept, the sight an image brought

Of his own filial love; a *sadly* pleasing thought. *Dryden.*

He *sadly* suffers in their grief,

Out-cries an hermit, and out-prays a saint. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitously; miserably.

We may at present easily see, and one day *sadly* feel. *Smith.*

**SA'DNESS.** *n. f.* [from *sad*.]

1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind.

The soul receives intelligence By her near genius of the body's end, And so imparts a *sadness* to the sense. *Daniel's Civil War.*

And let us not be winking to our lives,  
Left to sever and obtain a *safe* life.  
Tempt a new winged.  
A pallid regret at sin, a grief and sadness  
of its memory, enter into God's roll of mourn-  
ers.

## 2. Melancholy look.

Dim *safe* did not spare  
Celestial vision.

Milton.

## 3. Seriousness; sedate gravity.

If the full & be mournful, let every thing in  
it have a stroke of *safe*.

Dryden.

**SAFE**, *adj.* [*sans*, French; *salvus*, Latin.]

## 1. Free from danger.

Our pain and fortune

Shall keep us both the *safe*, where we are,  
There's daggers in men's smiles.

But Trivia kept in secret shades alone,  
Her cure, Hippolytus, to fate unknown,

And call'd him Virbius in th' Egerian grove,  
Where then he liv'd obscure, but *safe* from

joy.

Dryden.

## 2. Free from hurt.

Put your head into the mouth of a wolf, and  
when you've brought it out *safe* and sound, talk  
of a reward.

L'Estrange.

## 3. Conferring security.

To write the same things to you, to me is not  
grievous, but to you *safe*.

Phil. iii. 1.

Ascend; I follow thee, *safe* guide, the path  
Thou lead'st me.

Milton.

Beyond the beating surge his course he bore,  
With longing eyes observing, to survey  
Some smooth ascent, or *safe* sequestered bay.

Pope.

## 4. No longer dangerous; repositd out of the power of doing harm. This is rather a ludicrous meaning.

Banquo's *safe*.  
—Ay, my good lord; *safe* in a ditch: he lies  
With twenty trenched gathies on his head,  
The least death to nature.

Our great forbidd' *safe*, with all his spies  
About him.

Milton.

**SAFE**, *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A but-  
tery; a pantry.

Answ.

**SAFECONDUIT**, *n. f.* [*sauvconduit*, Fr.]

## 1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's country.

A trumpet was sent to Sir William Waller,  
to desire a *safe-conduit* for a gentleman.

Clarendon.

**SAFEGUARD**, *n. f.* [*safes* and *guard*.]

## 1. Defence; protection; security.

We leave the living God as *safe* as our wits  
can reach to the knowledge thereof, even accord-  
ing to his own will, and do therefore trust, that  
his mercy shall be our *safe-guard*.

Hooker.

If you do fight in *safe-guard*, your wits  
Your wits shall welcome home the conquerors.

Shakespeare.

Cæsar, where dangers thr' stand on the one  
side, and the opinion that there should be in  
him little *safe-guard* for his friends on the other,  
chose rather to venture upon extremity, than  
to be t'ought a weak protector.

Raleigh.

Great numbers, defended from them, have  
by the blessing God upon their industry, call'd  
themselves to help in the world as to be come,  
in times of distress, a protection and a *safe-  
guard* to that altar, at which their ancestors mi-  
nister'd.

Atterbury.

Thy sword, the *safe-guard* of thy brother's  
throne,

Now become the bulwark of thy own.

Granville.

Convoy; guard through any interdicted  
ad; granted by the possessor.

—warrant to pass.

On *safe-guard* he came to me.

Shakespeare.

A trumpet was sent to the Earl of Essex for a  
*safe-guard* on pass to two lords, to deliver a mes-  
sage from the king to the two houses.

Clarendon.

**TO SAFE-GUARD**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To guard; to protect.

We have locks to *safe-guard* ourselves,  
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves.

Shakespeare's Hen. V.

**SAFELY**, *adv.* [from *safe*.]

## 1. In a safe manner; without danger.

Who is there that hath leisure and means  
to coll'ct all the proofs, concerning most of the  
opinions he has, so *safely* to conclude that he  
hath a clear and full view?

Locke.

Al! keep aloof, and *safely* shout around;  
But none presume to give a nearer wound.

Dryden.

## 2. Without hurt.

God *safely* quit her of her burden, and with  
gentle travel, to the gladding of your highness  
with an heir.

Shakespeare.

**SAFENESS**, *n. f.* [from *safe*.] Exemption  
from danger.

If a man should forbear his food or his busi-  
ness, till he had certainty of the *safeness* of what  
he was going about, he must starve and die dis-  
puting.

Sturte.

**SAFETY**, *n. f.* [from *safe*.]

## 1. Freedom from danger.

To that damnable temper of his mind,  
He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour  
To act in *safety*.

Shakespeare.

**EXEMPTION FROM HURT**.

If her acts have been directed well,  
While with her friendly clay she dugg'd to  
dwell,  
Shall she with *safety* reach her pristine seat,  
Find her rest endless, and her bliss complete?

Prior.

## 3. Preservation from hurt.

Let not my jealousies be your dishonours,  
But mine own *safeness*; you may be rightly just,  
Whatever I shall think.

Shakespeare.

**CUSTODY; SECURITY FROM ESCAPE**.

Imprison him;  
Deliver him to *safety*, and return.

Shakespeare's King John.

**SAFFLOW**, *n. f.* A plant.

An herb of the *safflow*, or bastard saffron,  
dyes the red of the *safflow*.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

**SAFFRON**, *n. f.* [*saffran*, Fr. from *sapbar*.]

Arabic. It was yellow, according to  
Drover in his Welsh dictionary. [*Crocus*,  
Latin.] A plant.

Miller.

Grind your bole and chalk, and five or six  
shivers of *saffron*.

Pucknam.

**SAFFRON BASILD**, *n. f.* [*carthamus*, Lat.]

A plant.

The plant agrees with the thistle in most of  
its characters, but the seeds of it are destitute  
of down. It is cultivated in Germany for dy-  
ers. It spreads into many branches, each pro-  
ducing a flower, which, when fully blown, is  
pulled off, and dried, and it is the part the dyers  
use.

Miller.

**SAFFRON**, *adj.* Yellow; having the co-  
lour of saffron.

Are these your customers?  
Did this companion, with the *saffron* face,  
Revel and feast it at my house to-day,  
Whilst upon me the guilty doors were shut?

Shakespeare.

Soon as the white and red mixt finger'd dame  
Had got the mountains with her *saffron* flame,  
I sent my men to Circe's house.

Clapman's Odyssey.

Now when the rosy morn began to rise,  
And wad her *saffron* streamer through the  
skies.

Dryden.

**TO SAG**, *v. n.* To hang heavy.

The mind I say by, and the heart I hear,  
Shall never *sag* with doubt, nor shake with fear.

Shakespeare.

**TO SAG**, *v. a.* To load; to burthen.

**SAGACIOUS**, *adj.* [*sagax*, Lat.]

## 1. Quick of scent; with of.

So scent'd the grim featur'd, and up-turh'd  
His nostrils wide into the murky air;  
*Sagacious* of his quarry from so far.

Milton.

With might and main they chis'd the mud-  
rous fox,

Nor wanted horns to inspire *sagacious* hounds.

Dryden.

**2. Quick of thought; acute in making discoveries.**

Only *sagacious* heads light on these observa-  
tions, and reduce them into general propo-  
sitions.

Locke.

**SAGACIOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *sagacious*.]

**1. With quick scent.**

**2. With acuteness of penetration.**

**SAGACIOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *sagacious*.]

The quality of being sagacious.

**SAGACITY**, *n. f.* [*sagacitè*, Fr. *sagaci-  
tas*, Lat.]

**1. Quickness of scent.**

**2. Acuteness of discovery.**

It requires too great a *sagacity* for vulgar minds  
to draw the line nicely between virtue and vice.

Smith.

*Sagacity* finds out the intermediate ideas, to  
discover what connection there is in each link of  
the chain, whereby the extremes are held toge-  
ther.

Locke.

Many were eminent in former ages for their  
discovery of it; but though the knowledge they  
have left be worth our study, yet they left a  
great deal for the industry and *sagacity* of after-  
ages.

Locke.

**SAGAMORE**, *n. f.*

**1. [Among the American Indians.] A**  
king or supreme ruler.

Baird.

**2. The juice of some unknown plant used**  
in medicine.

**SAGE**, *n. f.* [*sauge*, French; *solvia*, La-  
tin.] A plant of which the school of  
*Salernum* thought to highly, that they  
left this verse.

Cur morietur herio cui salvia crescit in  
horto?

By the colour, figure, taste, and smell, we  
have as clear ideas of *sage* and hemlock, as we  
have of a rock.

Locke.

Mixed with *sage* the hard'ning cheese the  
prel'd

Gay.

**SAGE**, *adj.* [*sage*, Fr. *saggio*, Ital.] Wise;  
grave; prudent.

Tired limbs to rest,  
O matron *sage*, quoth she, I hither came.

Fairy Queen.

Vane, young in years, but in *sage* counsils old,  
Than whom a better senator ne'er held  
The helm of Rome.

Milton.

Can you expect that she should be so *sage*  
To rule her blood, and you not rule your rage?

Waller.

**SAGE**, *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A phi-  
losopher; a man of gravity and wisdom.

Though you protest  
Yourself such *sages*; yet know I no less,  
Nor am to you inferior.

Sandys.

At his birth a star proclaims him come,  
And guides the eastern *sages*, who enquire  
His place, to off'rance, myrrh, and gold.

Milk.

For so the holy *sages* once did sing,  
That he our dead'sy forest should release,  
And with his father work us a perpetual peace.

Milton.

Groves, where immortal *sages* taught,  
Where heav'nly lights Plato fir'd.

Pope.

**SAGELY.** *adv.* [from *sage*.] Wisely ; prudently.

**SAGGERS.** *n. s.* [from *sage*.] Gravity ; prudence.

**SAGITTAL.** *adj.* [from *sagitta*, Lat.] an arrow.

1. Belonging to an arrow.

2. [In anatomy.] A suture called from its resemblance to an arrow.

It wound was between the *sagittal* and coronal sutures to the bone. *Wise man's Surgery.*

**SAGITTARY.** *n. s.* [*sagittarius*, Latin ; *sagittaire*, French.] A centaur ; an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver.

The dreadful *sagittary*

Appeals our numbers. *Shaksp. Troil. and Cressida.*

**SAGO.** *n. s.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey.*

**CAICK.** *n. s.* [*farca*, Italian ; *jarque*, Fr.] A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandise. *Bailey.*

**SAID,** *preterite and part. pass. of say.*

1. Afore said.

King John succeeded his *said* brother in the kingdom of England and duchy of Normandy. *Hale.*

2. Declared ; shewed.

**SAIL.** *n. s.* [regl, Saxon ; *seyel*, *seyl*, Dutch.]

1. The expanded sheet which catches the wind, and carries on the vessel on the water.

He came too late ; the ship was under *sail*.

*Shaksp. Ham.*

They loosed the rudder-band, and hoisted up the main-sail to the wind. *Acts, xxvii. 40.*

The gaily born vessel view'd by rising gales, She follow'd with her light and flying sails. *Dryden.*

2. [In poetry.] Wings.

He cutting way

With his broad *sails*, about him soared round ; At last, low flapping with unwieldy sway, Snatch'd up both him and man. *Fairy Queen.*

3. A ship, a vessel.

A *sailant* J

From Pompey's son, who through the realms of Spain

Calls out for vengeance on his father's death. *Andr. Cato.*

4. *Sail* is a collective word, noting the number of ships.

Sub a roaring tempest on the flood, A whole armada of collected *sail* Is scatter'd. *Shaksp. Lear.*

It is written of Egeus, that he incited the fleet he found two thousand six hundred *sail*. *Raleigh's Essays.*

A fabled trait destroys us, against whom Tydides nor Achilles could prevail, Nor ten years conflict, nor a thousand *sail*. *Dunkin.*

He had promised to his army, who were discouraged at the sight of Seleucus's fleet, consisting of an hundred *sail*, that at the end of the summer they should see a fleet of his of five hundred *sail*. *Arabian Nights.*

5. To strike *SAIL.* To lower the sail.

Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, they *strike sail*, and so were driven. *Acts, xxvii. 17.*

6. A proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or superiority.

Margaret

Must *strike* her *sail*, and learn a while to serve Where kings command. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*

To *SAIL.* *v. n.* [from the noun.]

3. To be moved by the wind with sails.

I shall not mention any thing of the *sailing* waggons. *Macmillan.*

2. To pass by sea.

When *sailing* was now dangerous, Paul admonished them. *Acts.*

3. To swim.

To which the stores of Cræsus, in the scale, Would look like dolphins, when they *sail* In the vast shadow of the British whale. *Dryden.*

4. To pass smoothly along.

Speak again, bright angel ! for thou art As glorious to this sight, being o'er my head, As is a winged messenger from heav'n, When he bestrides the lazy-pacing clouds, And *sails* upon the bosom of the air. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

To *SAIL.* *v. a.*

1. To pass by means of sails.

A thousand ships were mann'd to *sail* the sea. *Dryden.*

View Alcinous' groves, from whence *Sailing* the spaces of the boundless deep, To Arcadium precious fruits arriv'd. *Phillips.*

2. To fly through.

Sublime the *sails* Th' aerial space, and mounts the winged gales. *Pope.*

**SAILER.** *n. s.* [*sailor* is more usual,

**SAILOR.** *n. s.* [*sailor* more analogical ; from *sail*] A seaman ; one who practises or understands navigation.

They had many times men of other countries that were no *sailors*. *Bacon.*

Batter'd by his lee they lay ; The passing winds through their torn canvases play, And flapping sails on heartless *sailors* fall. *Dryden.*

Young Pompey built a fleet of large ships, and had good *sailors*, commanded by experienced captains. *Acts, i. 1.*

Full in the openings of the spacious main It rides, and, lo ! descends the *sailer* train. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**SAILYARD.** *n. s.* [*sail* and *yard*.] The pole on which the sail is extended.

With glance so swift the subtle lightning past, As split the *sailyard*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

**SAIM.** *n. s.* [*saim*, Italian.] Lard. It still denotes this in Scotland : as, swine's *saim*.

**SAY.** [a participle ; obsolete ; from *say*] Said.

Some obscure precedence, that hath tofore been *said*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

**SAINTEIN.** *n. s.* [*saintein*, Fr. medica.] A kind of herb.

**SAINT.** *n. s.* [*saint*, French ; *sanctus*, Latin.] A person eminent for piety and virtue.

To thee be worship and thy *saints* for aye. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

She will not stay the fire of loving terms, Nor open her lip to *saint* teasing gold. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Miracles are required of all who aspire to this dignity, because they say an hypocrite may imitate a *saint* in all other particulars. *Adams on Italy.*

By thy example kings are taught to sway, Heroes to fight, and *saints* may learn to pray. *Granville.*

So unaffected, so compos'd a mind ; So firm, yet soft, so strong, yet so refin'd ; Heav'n, as its purest gold, by tortures try'd ; The *saint* sustain'd it, but the woman dy'd. *Pope.*

To *SAINT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

number among *saints* ; to reckon among *saints* by a publick decree ; to canonize.

Are not the principles of the *saints* still owned, and their persons *sainted*, by a tier of men of the same stamp. *South.*

Over-against the church stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker, who has been beatified, though never *sainted*. *Addison.*

Thy place is here ; sad sister ; come away : Once, like thyself, I trembled, wept, and pray'd, Love's victim then, though now a *sainted* maid. *Pope.*

**SAINTED.** *adj.* [from *saint*.]

1. Holy ; pious ; virtuous.

Thy royal father Was a most *sainted* king : the queen that bore thee, Oftener upon her knees than on her feet, Did every day the *sainted*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

2. Holy ; sacred.

I had you as a thing ensord and *sainted*, By your renouncement an immortal spirit, And to be talk'd with in sincerity As with a *saint*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

The crown virtue gives, After this mortal change, to her true servants, Amongst the enthron'd gods on *sainted* hills. *Milton.*

**SAINT John's Wort.** *n. s.* [*hypericum*] A plant.

**SAINTLIKE.** *adj.* [*saint* and *like*.]

1. Suiting a *saint* ; becoming a *saint*.

If thou dost retain The same ill habits, the same follies too, Glost'd over only with a *saintlike* show, Still thou art bound to vice. *Dryden's Persius.*

2. Resembling a *saint*.

The king, in whose time it pass'd, whom catholics count a *saintlike* and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Macaulay.*

**SAINTLY.** *adj.* [from *saint*.] Like a *saint* ; becoming a *saint*.

I mention still

Him whom thy tongue, with *saintly* patience borne, Made famous in a land and time obscure. *Milton.*

**SAINTSHIP.** *n. s.* [from *saint*.] The character or qualities of a *saint*.

He that thinks his *saintship* licenses him to centure, is to be looked on not only as a rebel, but an usurper. *De la Haye.*

This favours something ranker than the tenets of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded upon *saintship*. *South.*

The devil was piqu'd such *saintship* to behold, And long'd to tempt him. *Pope.*

**SAKE.** *n. s.* [*sac*, Saxon ; *sack*, Dutch.]

1. Final cause ; end ; purpose.

Thou neither dost persuade me to seek wealth For empire's *sake*, nor empire to assist For glory's *sake*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The prophane person serves the devil for nought, and sins only for his *sake*. *Tillotson.*

Wyndham like a tyrant throws the dart, And takes a cruel pleasure in the smart ; Proud of the rage that her beauties make, Delights in wounds, and kills for killing's *sake*. *Granville.*

2. Account ; regard to any person or thing.

Would I were young for your *sake*, mistress Anne! *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

The general so likes your music, that he desires you, for love's *sake*, to make no more noise with it. *Shaksp. Othello.*

**SAKER.** *n. s.* [*Saker* originally signifies an hawk, the pieces of artillery being often denominated from birds of prey.]

This cannon, blunderbuss, and *saker*, He was the inventor of, and maker. *Hyndley.*

According to observations made with one of her majesty's *sakers*, and a very accurate pendulum chronometer, a ball, when it descends

five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds, which is a mile in a little above ten half seconds.

**SALACIOUS**. *n. f.* [from *saler*.] The male of a saker-hawk.

This kind of hawk is esteemed next after the falcon and gyr-falcon.

**SAL**. *n. f.* [Latin.] Salt. A word often used in pharmacy.

Salsacida will help its passing off; as *sal prunel*.

*Sal* gem is so called from its breaking frequently into gemlike squares. It differs not in property from the common salt of the salt springs, or that of the sea, when all are equally pure.

*Sal* Ammoniac is found still in Ammonia, as mentioned by the ancients, and from whence it had its name.

**SALACIOUS**, *adj.* [*salax*, Lat. *salace*, Fr.] Lustful; lecherous.

One more *salacious*, rich, and old, Out-bids, and buys her.

Feed him with herbs Of generous warmth, and of *salacious* kind.

Animals spleened, grow extremely *salacious*.

**SALACIOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *salacious*.] Lecherously; lustfully.

**SALACITY**, *n. f.* [*salacitas*, Lat. from *jalarius*.] Lust; lechery.

Immoderate *salacity* and excess of venery is supposed to shorten the lives of cocks.

A corrosive acrimony in the seminal lymph produces *salacity*.

**SALAD**, *n. f.* [*salade*, Fr. *salat*, Germ.] Food of raw herbs. It has been always pronounced familiarly *sallet*.

I climbed into this garden to pick a *salad*, which is not amiss to cool a man's stomach.

My *salad* days, When I was green in judgment, cold in blood.

You have, to rectify your palate, An olive, caper, or some better *salad*, Uttering the mutton.

Some coarse cold *salad* is before thee set, Fall on.

The happy old Comician's fustian and *salads*, on which he lived contented, were all of his own growth.

Leaves, eaten raw, are termed *salads*: it boiled, they become potherbs; and some of those plants which are potherbs in one family, are *salads* in another.

**SALAMANDER**, *n. f.* [*salamandre*, Fr. *salamandra*, Lat.] An animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poisonous.

A picture of the salamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no such creature, the name being now given to a poor harmless insect.

The *salamander* liveth in the fire, and hath been said to extinguish it.

According to this hypothesis, the whole lunar world is a torrid zone, and may be supposed uninhabitable, except they are *salamanders* which dwell therein.

Whereas it is commonly said that a *salamander* can live in fire, we have found by experience, that it can not.

The artist was so encompassed with fire and heat, that one would have thought nothing could have been said in such a situation.

**SALAMA'NDER's Hair**. *n. f.* A kind of *salama'NDER's Wool*. } albetos, or mineral flax.

There may be such candles as are made of *salama'NDER's wool*, being a kind of mineral, which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not.

Of English tale; the coarser sort is called plaister or parget; the finer, spall, earth flax, or *salama'NDER's hair*.

**SALAMA'NDRINE**, *adj.* [from *salamander*.] Resembling a salamander.

Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we observed a certain *salamandrine* quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire, without being consumed or singed.

**SALARY**, *n. f.* [*salario*, Fr. *salarium*, Latin.]

1. Salarium, or *salary*, is derived from *sal*.

2. Stated hire; annual or periodical payment.

This is hire and *salary*, not revenge. Several persons, out of a *salary* of five hundred pounds, have always lived at the rate of two thousand.

**SAL**. *n. f.* [*saal*, Dutch.]

1. The act of selling,

2. Vent; power of selling; market.

Nothing doth more enrich any country than many towns; for the countrymen will be more industrious in tillage, and rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have ready *sale* for them at those towns.

3. A public and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction.

Those that won the plate, and those thus sold, ought to be marked so as they may never return to the race, or to the *sale*.

4. State of being venal; price.

The other is not a thing for *sale*, and only the gift of the gods.

Others more moderate seeming, but their aim private reward; for which both God and fate they set to *sale*.

The more money a man spends, the more must he endeavour to increase his stock; which at last sets the liberty of a commonwealth to *sale*.

5. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a wicker basket; perhaps from *fallow*, in which fish are caught.

To make baskets of bulrushes was my wont; Who to entrap the fish in winding *sale* Was better seen?

**SAL**. *adj.* [from *sale*.] Vendible; fit for sale; unmarketable.

I can impute this general enlargement of *saleable* thing, to no cause sooner than the Cornishman's want of vent and money.

This vent is made quicker or slower, as greater or less quantities of any *saleable* commodity are removed out of the course of trade.

**SAL**. *n. f.* [from *saleable*.] The state of being saleable.

**SAL**. *adv.* [from *saleable*.] In a saleable manner.

**SAL**. *adj.* [*salebrosus*, Lat.] Rough; uneven; rugged.

**SAL**. *n. f.* [*sale and man*.] One who sells clothes ready made.

Poets make characters, as *salemen* cloaths; We take no measure of your tops and beaus.

**SAL**. *n. f.* [*sale and work*.] Work for sale; work carelessly done.

I see no more in you than in the ordinary Of Nature's *salework*.

**SAL**. *adj.* [French.] In heraldry,

denotes a lion in a leaping posture, and standing so that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base point of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from rampant.

**SAL**, in heraldry, is when the lion is sporting himself.

**SAL**. *adj.* [*salient*, Latin.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps.

The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs, and *salient* animals, is properly called leaping.

2. Beating; panting.

A *salient* point so first is call'd the heart, By turns dilated, and by turns compact, Expels and entertains the purple guest.

3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion.

Who best can send on high The *salient* spout, far breaching to the sky.

**SAL**. *n. f.* [*tribulus aquaticus*.] Water-thistle.

**SAL**. *adj.* [*salinus*, Latin.] Con-

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We do not easily ascribe their induration to cold; but rather unto *salinus* spirits and con-

This *salin* sap of the vessels, by being refused reception of the parts, declares itself in a more hostile manner, by drying the radical moisture.

If a very small quantity of any salt or vitriol be dissolved in a great quantity of water, the particles of the salt or vitriol will not sink to the bottom, though they be heavier in specific than the water; but will evenly diffuse themselves into all the water, so as to make it as *saline* at the top as at the bottom.

As the substance of coagulations is not merely *saline*, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time.

**SALIVA**, *n. f.* [Latin.] Every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival.

Not meeting with disturbance from the *saliva*, the sooner it ruptured them.

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**SAL'VOUS, adj.** [from *salva*] Consisting of spittle; having the nature of spittle.

There happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of *salvuous* humour flowing upon it. *W. f. man.*

**SALLET.** } *n. f.* [corrupted by pro-  
**SALLETING** } nunciation from *salad*.]

I tried upon *sallet* oil. *Boyle.*

Sow some early *salletting*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**SALLIANCE.** *n. f.* [from *sally*.] The act of issuing forth; *sally*. A word not inellegant, but out of use.

Now more I went,

Sir Guy in, why with so fierce *salliance*

And fell intent, ye did at ear it me meet. *Fairy Queen.*

**SALLOW.** *n. f.* [*salix*, Latin] A tree of the genus of willow.

*Sallows* and reeds on banks of rivers born,

Remun to cut to stay thy vines. *Dryden.*

**SALLOW.** *adj.* [*sala* German, black; *salt*, French, foul.] Sickly; yellow.

What a deal of brine

Hath wait thy *sallow* cheeks for Rosaline?

*Shakespeare.*

The scene of beauty and delight is changed:

No rose bloom upon my *sallow* cheek,

Nor laughing graces wanton in my eyes;

But haggard truth, lean looking *sallow* care,

And grim discontent, a cruel train,

Dwell on my brow, all hideous and forlorn. *Boyle.*

**SALLOWNESS.** *n. f.* [from *sallow*.] Yellowness; sickly paleness.

A rich diet would give such *sallowness* to the celebrated beauties of this island, as would scarce make them distinguishable from those of France. *Addison.*

**SALLY.** *n. f.* [*sallic*, French.]

1. Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egress.

The deputy sat down before the town for the space of three winter months, during which time *sallys* were made by the Spaniards, but they were beaten in with loss. *Bacon.*

2. Range; excursion.

Every one shall know a country better, that makes often *sallys* into it, and traverses it up and down, than he that, like a mill-horse, goes still round in the same track. *Locke.*

3. Flight; volatile or sprightly exertion.

These passages were intended for *sallys* of wit; but whence comes all this rage of wit? *St. Paul's.*

4. Escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolics; wild gaiety; exorbitance.

At his return all was clean, and this excursion was esteemed but a *sally* of youth. *Warton.*

'Tis but a *sally* of youth. *Denham's Sophy.*

We have written some things which we may with never to have thought on: some *sallys* of levity ought to be imputed to youth. *Swift.*

The epifodical part, made up of the extravagant *sallys* of the prince of Wales and Falstaff's humour, is of his own invention. *Shakespeare Illustrated.*

**TO SALLY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to issue out.

The Turks *sallying* forth, received thereby great hurt. *Knoll.*

The noise of some tumultuous fight;

They break the truce, and *sally* out by night. *Dryden.*

The summons take of the same trumpet's call,  
To *sally* from one port, or man one public wall. *Tate.*

**SALLYPORT.** *n. f.* [*sally* and *port*.] Gate at which *sallys* are made.

My slippery soul had quit the fort,

But that she stopp'd the *sallyport*. *Clarendon.*

Love to our citadel resorts

Through those deceitful *sallyports*;

Our sentiments betray our forts. *Dryden.*

**SALMAGUNDI.** *n. f.* [It is said to be corrupted from *selon mon goût*, or *sala mon goût*.] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

**SALMON.** *n. f.* [*salmo*, Latin; *saumon*, French.]

The salmon is accounted the king of fresh water fish, and is bred in rivers relating to the sea, yet so far from it as admits no mixture of brackishness. He is said to cast his spawn in August: some say that then they dig a hole in a safe place in the gravel, and there place their eggs or spawn, after the mother has done his natural office, and then cover it over with gravel and stones, and so leave it to their Creator's protection; who, by a gentle heat which he infuses into that cold element, makes it brood and beget life in the spawn, and to become famlets early in the Spring: they haste to the sea before Winter, both the mother and spawner.—Sir Francis Bacon observes the age of a *salmon* exceeds not ten years. After he is got into the sea he becomes from a famlet, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a *salmon*, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose. *Walton's Angler.*

They spoke them with an instrument somewhat like the *salmon* spear. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

They take *salmon* and trouts by groping and tickling them under the bellies in the pools, where they hover, and so throw them on land. *Carew.*

Of fishes, you find in arms the whale, dolphin, *salmon* and trout. *Peacock.*

**SALMONTROUT.** *n. f.* A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon.

There is in many rivers that relate to the sea *salmontrouts* as much different from others, in shape and spots, as sheep differ in their shape and bigness. *Walton's Angler.*

**SALPICON.** *n. f.* [In cookery.] A kind of farce put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal or mutton. *Barley.*

**SALISMENTARIOUS.** *adj.* [*salismentarius*, Latin.] Belonging to salt things. *DiC.*

**SALISIFY.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A plant

*Salisfy*, or the common sort of goathead, is of a very long oval figure, as if it were cuds all over streaked, and engraven in the spaces between the streaks, which are sharp pointed towards the end. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**SALSOACID.** *adj.* [*sallus* and *acidus*, Latin.] Having a taste compounded of saltiness and sourness.

The *salsoacids* help its passing off; as *sal prunel*. *Floyer.*

**SALISUGINOUS.** *adj.* [*salugo*, Lat.] Salus; somewhat salt.

The distinction of salts, whereby they are discriminated into acid, volatile, or *saluginous*, if I may so call the fugitive salts of animal substances, and fixed or alkalize, may appear of much use in natural philosophy. *Boyle.*

**SALT.** *n. f.* [*salt*, Gothick; *sealt*, Saxon; *sal*, Latin; *sel*, French.]

1. *Salt* is a body whose two essential properties seem to be, dissolubility in water, and a pungent sapor: it is an active incombustible substance: it gives all bodies consistence, and preserves them from corruption, and occasions all the variety of tastes. There are three kinds of *salts*, fixed, volatile, and essential; fixed *salt* is drawn by calcining the matter, then

boiling the ashes in a good deal of water: after this the solution is filtrated, and all the moisture evaporated, when the *salt* remains in a dry form at the bottom: this is called a fixitious *salt*. Volatile *salt* is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and some putrified parts of vegetables: it rises easily, and is the most volatile of any. The essential *salt* is drawn from the juice of plants by crystallization. *Harris.*

Is not discourse, manhood, learning, gentleness, virtue and liberality, the spice and *salt* that seasons a man. *Shakespeare.*

He perfidiously has given us—

For certain drops of *salt*, your city Rome,

To his wife and in other. *Shakespeare.*

Since *salts* differ much, some being fix, some volatile, some acid, and some urinous, the two qualities wherein they agree are, that it is easily dissoluble in water, and affects the palate with a vapour, good or evil. *Boyle.*

A particle of *salt* may be compared to a chaos, being dense, hard, dry, and earthy in the centre, and rare, soft, and moist in the circumference. *Newton's Optics.*

*Salts* are bodies friable and brittle, in some degree pellucid, sharp, or pungent to the taste, and dissoluble in water; but after that is evaporated, incorporating, crystallizing, and forming themselves into angular figures. *Woodward.*

2. Taste; smack.

Though we are justices and doctors, and churchmen, Mr. Page, we have some *salt* of our youth in us; we are the sons of women. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

3. Wit; merriment.

**SALT.** *adj.*

1. Having the taste of salt; as, *salt* fish.

We were better parch in Africk sun,  
Than in the pride and *salt* scorn of his eyes. *Shakespeare.*

Thou old and true Menenius,

Thy tears are *salt*er than a young man's,

And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

2. Impregnated with salt.

Hang him, mechanical *salt* butter rogue; I will awe him with my cudgel. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

It hath been observed by the ancients, that *salt* water will dissolve salt put into it in less time than fresh water. *Bacon.*

A leap into *salt* waters very often gives a new motion to the spirits, and a new turn to the blood. *Addison.*

In Cheshire they improve their lands by letting out the water of the *salt* springs on them, always after rain. *Mortimer.*

3. Abounding with salt.

He shall inhabit the parched places in the wilderness in a *salt* land, and not inhabited. *Jer. xvii. 6.*

4. [*Salax*, Lat.] Lecherous; salacious.

Be a whore still:

Make use of thy *salt* hours, season the slaves  
For tubs and baths; bring down the rose-  
cheek'd youth

To the tub-salt, and the dirt. *Shakespeare. Timon.*

All the charms of love,

*Salt* Cleopatra, soften thy wan lip! *Shakespeare.*

This new-married man, approaching here,

Whose *salt* imagination yet hath wrong'd

Your well-defended honour, you must pardon. *Shakespeare.*

**TO SALT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with salt.

If the offering was of flesh, it was *salt*ed thrice. *Brown.*

**SALTANT.** *adj.* [*saltans*, Latin.] Jumping; dancing.

**SALTATION.** *n. f.* [*salatio*, Latin.]

*Salatio*, Latin.]

*Salatio*, Latin.]

*Salatio*, Latin.]

*Salatio*, Latin.]

There was great reason why all different  
princes should be wane of yielding, & yet  
the robes of *sanctuary*. *Rat.*  
**SANCTION** *n. f.* [*sanctio*, Fr. *sanctio*,  
Latin.]

1. The act of confirmation which gives to  
any thing its obligatory power; ratifica-  
tion.

I have kill'd a slave,  
And of his blood could to be mix'd with wine:  
Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be  
A fitter drink to make this *sanction* in. *B. n. Jor.*  
Against the publick *sanctions* of the place,  
With sates averry, the rout in arms return,  
To force their monarch. *Dryden's Ann.*  
There needs no political law or *sanction* of God  
to stamp an obliquity upon such a disobedience.

By the laws of men, enacted by civil power,  
gratitude is not enforced; that is, not enjoined  
by the *sanction* of penalties, to be inflicted upon  
the person that shall not be found grateful. *South.*  
The satisfactions of the Christian life, in its  
present practice and future hopes, are not the  
mere raptures of enthusiasm, as the strictest pro-  
fessors of reason have added the *sanction* of their  
testimony. *Watts.*

This word is often made the *sanction* of an  
oath: it is reckoned a great commendation to be  
a man of honour. *Swift.*

Wanting *sanction* and authority, it is only yet  
a private work. *Baker on Learning.*

2. A law; a decree ratified. Improper.

'Tis the first *sanction* nature gave to man,  
Each other to assist in what they can. *Denham.*

**SANCTITUDE** *n. f.* [from *sanctus*, Lat.]

Holiness; goodness; saintliness.

In their looks divine

The image of their glorious Maker shone,  
Truth, wisdom, *sanctitude*, serene and pure. *Milt.*

**SANCTITY** *n. f.* [*sanctitas*, Lat.]

1. Holiness; the state of being holy.

At his touch,  
Such *sanctity* hath Heaven given his hand,  
They presently amend. *Shakespeare.*

God attributes to place

No *sanctity*, if none be thither brought  
By men who there frequent. *Milton.*

2. Goodness; the quality of being good;

purity; godliness.

This youth

I reliev'd with such *sanctity* of love,  
And to his image, which methought did promise  
Most venerable worth, did I devotion. *Shakespeare.*

It was an observation of the ancient Romans,  
that their empire had not more increased by the  
strength of their arms than the *sanctity* of their  
manners. *Addison.*

3. Saint; holy being.

About him all the *sanctities* of heav'n  
Stood thick as flues, and from his light receiv'd  
Beatitude past utterance. *Milton.*

**TO SANCTUARISE** *v. n.* [from *sanctuary*.]

To shelter by means of sacred privileges.

Not in use.

No place indeed should murder *sanctuarise*.

*Shakespeare.*

**SANCTUARY** *n. f.* [*sanctuarium*, Fr.

*sanctuarium*, Lat.]

1. A holy place; holy ground. Properly

the *penetralia*, or most retired and awful

part of a temple.

Having waste ground enough,  
Shall we desire to race the *sanctuary*,  
And nitch our evils there? *Shakespeare.*

They often place

Within his *sanctuary* itself their shrine. *Milt.*

Let it not be imagined, that they count but

nothing to the happiness of the country who

only serve God in the duties of a holy life, who

attend his *sanctuary*, and daily address his good-

ness. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. A place of protection; a sacred as-  
ylum; whence a *sanctuary man*, one who  
takes shelter in a holy place.

Come, my boy, we will to *sanctuary*. *Shak.*

I'll hence forth with unto the *sanctuary*,  
To save at least the heir of Edward's right.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Oh have I heard of *sanctuary* men;  
But *sanctuary* children ne'er till now. *Shakespeare.*

He fled to Beverly, where he and divers of  
his company registered themselves. *sanctuary* men.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

Howsoever the *sanctuary* man was protected  
from his creditors, yet his goods out of *sanctuary*  
should not. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Shelter; protection.

What are the bulls to the frogs, or the lakes  
to the meadows? Very much, says the frog;  
for he that's worried will be sure to take *san-*  
*ctuary* in the fens. *L'Estrange.*

The admirable works of painting were mid-  
fuel for the fire; but some reliques of it took  
*sanctuary* under ground, and escap'd the common  
destruction. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**SAND** *n. f.* [*sand*, Danish and Dutch.]

1. Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone

broken to powder.

That finer matter called *ford*, is no other than  
very small pebbles. *Woodward.*

Here 't' th' *sands*

There I'll rake up, the post unsanctified. *Shakespeare.*

Hark, the fatal followers do pursue!

The *sands* are number'd that make up my life:  
Here must I stay, and here my life must end.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

*Sand* hath always its root in clay, and there  
he no veins of *sand* any great depth within the  
earth. *Bacon.*

Calling for more paper to describe, king Phi-  
lip shew'd him the difference betwixt the ink  
box and *sand* box. *Horvel.*

If quicksilver be put into a convenient glass  
vessel, and that vessel exactly stopp'd, and kept  
for ten weeks in a *sand* furnace, whose heat may  
be constant, the corpuscles that constitute the  
quicksilver will, after innumerable revolutions,  
be so connected to one another, that they will  
appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

Engag'd with money bags, as bold

As men with *land* bags did of old. *Hudibras.*

The force of *sand* casts gold out from the  
bowels of mountains, and exposes it among the  
*sands* of rivers. *Dryden.*

Shells are found in the great *sand* pit at Wool-  
wich. *Woodward.*

Celia and I, the other day,  
Walk'd o'er the *sand* hills to the sea. *Prior.*

2. Barren country covered with sands.

Most of his army being slain, he, with a few  
of his friends, fought to save themselves by flight  
over the desert *sands*. *Knollys.*

His tons spread

Beneath Gibraltar to the Libyan *sands*. *Milton.*

So, where our wild Nunidian wastes extend,  
Sudden th' impetuous hurricane descend,  
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,  
Tear up the *sands*, and sweep whole plains away

The helpless traveller, with wild surprise,  
Sees the dry desert all around him rise,  
And smother'd in the dusty whirlwind dies. *Adrian.*

**SANDAL** *n. f.* [*sandale*, Fr. *sandalium*,  
Latin.] A loose shoe.

Thus sung the uncouth swain to th' oaks and  
rills,

While still the morn went out with *sandal's* grey. *Milton.*

From his robe

Flows light ineffable: his harp, his quiver,  
And L. can bow are gold: with golden *sandals*  
His feet are shod. *Prior.*

The *sandals* of celestial mold,  
Fledg'd with ambrosial plumes, and rich with  
gold,

Surround her feet. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**SANDARAK** *n. f.* [*sandaracque*, Fr. *san-*  
*daraque*, Lat.]

1. A mineral of a bright colour, not much

unlike to red wick. *Bailey.*

2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper-  
tree. *Bailey.*

**SANDBLIND** *adj.* [*sand* and *blind*.] Hav-

ing a defect in the eyes, by which small

particles appear to fly before them.

My true begotten father, being more than

*sandblind*, he, high gravelblind, knows me not

*Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

**SANDBOX Tree** *n. f.* [*hura*, Lat.] A plant.

The fruit of this plant, if suffered to remain

on till they are full ripe, burst in the heat of

the day with a violent explosion, making a noise

like the firing of a pistol, and hereby the seeds

are thrown about to a considerable distance.

These seeds, when green, vomit and purge, and

are supposed to be somewhat akin to *nux* *vomica*. *Miller.*

**SANDIED** *adj.* [from *sand*]

1. Covered with sand; barren.

In well *sanded* lands, little or no snow lies.

The river pours along

Resistless, roaring dreadful down it comes;  
Then o'er the *sanded* valley floating spreads.

*Thompson.*

2. Marked with small spots; variegated with

dusky specks.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,  
So flew'd, so *sanded*, and their heads are hung  
With ears that sweep away the morning dew.

*Shakespeare.*

**SANDERLING** *n. f.* A bird.

We reckon coots, *sanderlings*, pewees, and  
mews. *Carver.*

**SANDERS** *n. f.* [*santalum*, Lat.] A pre-

cious kind of Indian wood, of which

there are three sorts, red, yellow, and

green. *Bailey.*

Aromatize it with *sanders*. *Wise's Surgery.*

**SANDLIVER** *n. f.*

That which our English glassmen call *sandliver*,  
and the French, of whom probably the name  
was borrowed, *sandliver*, is that rarement that  
is made when the intestines of eels, namely,  
sand and a fixt laxative allis, having been first  
baked together, and kept long in fusion, the  
mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the  
workmen afterwards take off with ladles, and  
last by a little wash. *Boyle.*

**SANDISH** *adj.* [from *sand*.] Approaching

to the nature of sand; loose; not close;

not compact.

Plant the tenuifolia and ranunculus in flesh

*sandish* earth, taken from under the turf. *Emlyn.*

**SANDSTONE** *n. f.* [*sand* and *stone*.] Stone

of a loose and friable kind, that easily

crumbles into sand.

Grains of gold in *sandstone*, from the mine

of Costa Rica, which is not reckoned rich, but

every hundred weight yields about an ounce of  
gold. *Woodward.*

**SANDY** *adj.* [from *sand*.]

1. Abounding with sand; full of sand.

I should not see the *sandy* house glass run,

But I should think of shillows and of flats. *Shak.*

Safe, still he be on the *sandy* plain,

Than where cattle are munt'd stand. *Shakespeare.*

A region so desert, dry, and *sandy*, that tra-

vellers are fain to carry water on their camels.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Rough unyielding earth, not to the plough

Nor to the cattle kind, with *sandy* stones

And gravel o'er-bruising *Phillips.*

O'er *sandy* wilds were yellow harvests spread.

*Pope.*

Con-

## \* Consisting of sand, unsolid.

Favour, so bottomed upon the sandy foundation of personal respects only, cannot be long lived. *Bacon to Villiers.*

**SANE.** *adj.* [*sanus*, Lat.] Sound; healthy. *Baynard* wrote a poem on preserving the body in a *sane* and sound state.

**SANG** The preterite of *sing*.

Then *sang* Moses and Israel this song unto the Lord. *Exod. xv.*

The next they *sang*, of all creation first *Mith*.  
**SANGUIFEROUS** *adj.* [*sanguifer*, Latin.] Conveying blood.

The fifth conjugation of the nerves is branched to the muscles of the face, particularly the cheeks, whose *sanguiferous* vessels it twines about. *Dehman's Physi. Theory*

**SANGUIFICATION.** *n. f.* [*sanguification*, Fr. *sanguis* and *factio*, Lat.] The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood.

Since the lungs are the chief instrument of *sanguification*, the animal that has that organ faulty cannot yet have the vital juices, derived from the blood, in a good state. *Arbutnot.*

Altimack passions have voracious appetites, and consume, for want of a right *sanguification*, an leucopragmatic. *Arbutnot.*

**SANGUIFICATOR.** *n. f.* [*sanguis* and *factio*, Latin.] Producer of blood.

Bitter like cholera, and the *sanguifactor*, and all the other butters. *Flavon in the H. mours*

**TO SANGUIFY.** *v. n.* [*sanguis* and *factio*, Lat.] To produce blood.

At the same time I think, I command in interior faculty, I walk, see, hear, digest, *sanguify* and carnify, by the power of an individual soul. *Hale.*

**SANGUINARY**, *adj.* [*sanguinarius*, Latin.] Cruel; bloody; murderous.

We may not propagate religion by wars, or by *sanguinary* persecution to force conscience. *Bacon.*

The scene is now more *sanguinary*, and fuller of action, never was such a confused mysterious civil war as this. *Howell.*

Passion transforms us into a kind of savage, and makes us brutal and *sanguinary*. *Brown.*

**SANGUINARY.** *n. f.* [*sanguis*, Lat.] An herb. *Arbutnot.*

**SANGUINE.** *adj.* [*sanguis*, Fr. *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, Lat.]

1. Red, having the colour of blood.

This flow  
Upbraide me about the red I wear,  
*Sanguis*, the *sanguis* colour of the leaves  
Did represent my master's blushing cheeks. *St. Augustine.*

A stream of neck'rous humour issuing flow'd  
*Sanguis*. *Milton.*

Diré 'tisiphone there keeps the ward,  
Girt in her *sanguine* gown. *Dryden.*

Her flag alit, spread rustling to the wind,  
And *sanguine* flames from the flood to fire  
The weaver, charm'd with what his loom de-  
lign'd, *Dryd.*

2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour, cheerful.

The chol'rick tell short of the longevity of the *sanguine*. *Brown.*

Though these faults differ in their complexions as *sanguine* from melancholy, yet they are frequently united. *Grove of To.*

3. Warm; ardent; confident.

A *sanguine* temper is liable, in the number of fopperies, all such apprehensions. *Swift.*

**SANGUINE.** *n. f.* [*sanguis*, Lat.] Blood colour.

A grievous wound,  
From which forth gush'd a stream of gore, blood  
thick,  
That all her gold'ly garments stain'd around,  
And in deep *sanguine* dy'd the grassy ground. *Fairy Queen.*

**SANGUINENESS.** *n. f.* [*sanguine*, Lat.]

**SANGUINITY.** *n. f.* [*sanguine*, Lat.] Ardour, heat of expectation; confidence. *Sanguinity* is perhaps only used by *Swift*.

Kings, or plenty it may be, in some perhaps natural courage, or *sanguine* of temper in others; but true valour it is not, if it knows not as well to suffer as to do. That mind is truly great, and only that, which stands above the power of all extrinick violence; which keeps itself a distinct principality, independent upon the outward man. *Deity of Piety.*

I very much distrust your *sanguinity*. *Swift.*

**SANGUINEOUS.** *adj.* [*sanguineus*, Latin.]

1. Constituting blood.

This animal of Plato containeth not only *sanguineus* and reproducible particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries. *Brown.*

2. Abounding with blood.

A plethorick constitution, in which true blood abounds, is called *sanguineus*. *Arbutnot.*

**SANHEDRIM.** *n. f.* [*synedrium*, Latin.]

The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high-priest presided.

**SANICLE.** *n. f.* [*sanicle*, Fr. *sanicula*, Lat.] A plant.

**SANITY.** *n. f.* [*sanitas*, Lat.] Soundness of mind.

It began with a round crack in the skin, without other matter in a little *sanicle*. *Wiseham.*

**SANIOUS.** *adj.* [*sanies*, Latin.] Running a thin ferous matter, not a well-digested pas.

Observing the old *sanies* I proposed digestion as the only way to remove the pain. *Wiseham.*

**SANITY.** *n. f.* [*sanitas*, Lat.] Soundness of mind.

How pregnant, sometimes, his replies are! A happy is that often madmen hits on, Which *sanity* and reason could not be.

So prosperously delivered of. *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*

**SANK.** The preterite of *sink*.

As it the opening of her mouth to Zelmane hid up and some great floodgate of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she *sank* to the ground. *Sidney.*

Our men to loved them close, took two ships, and gave divers others of their ships their death's wounds, whereof soon after they *sank* and perished. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

**SANS.** *prep.* [*French.*] Without. Out of use.

Last scene of all,  
That ends this strange eventful history,  
Is second childishness and mere oblivion,  
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans every thing. *Shakspeare.*

For nature so preposterously to err,  
Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense,  
Sans witchcraft could not. *Shakspeare. Orlando.*

**SAP.** *n. f.* [*sapere*, Saxon; *sif*, Dutch.]

The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

Now sucking of the *sap* of herbs most sweet,  
Or of the dew, which yet on them does lie,  
Now in the same bathing his tender feet. *Spenser.*

Though now this grained face of mine be hid  
In *sap* consuming Winter's drizzled snow,  
And all the conduits of my blood froze up,  
Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shakspeare.*

Wound the bark of our iust trees,  
Left, being over-proud with *sap* and blood,  
With too much riches it confound itself. *Shakspeare.*

His presence had infused  
Into the plant scientific *sap*. *Milton.*

The *sap* which at the roots is bred  
In trees, through all the boughs is spread. *Wall.*  
Vegetables consist of the same parts with animal substances, spirit, water, salt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the *sap* they derive from the earth. *Arbutnot.*

**TO SAP.** *v. a.* [*sapper*, Fr. *sappare*, Ital.]

To under-mine; to subvert by digging; to mine.

Their dwellings were *sapp'd* by floods,  
Then houses fell upon their household gods. *Dryden.*

**TO SAP.** *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly.

For the better security of the troops, both assaults are carried on by *sapping*. *Tattler.*

In vain may heroes fight, and patriots rave,  
If secret gold *saps* on from knave to knave. *Pope.*

**SAPPHIRE.** *n. f.* [*sapphirus*, Latin: so that it is improperly written *saphyre*.]

A precious stone of a blue colour.

*Sapphire* is of a bright blue colour. *Woodward.*  
In enrold'd tufts, flowers purified, blue and white,

Like *sapphire*, pearl, in rich embroidery. *Slack.*  
He tinctures rubies with their rosy hue,  
And on the *sapphire* spreads a heavenly blue. *Blackmore.*

That the *sapphire* should grow fruit, and lose its beauty, when worn by one that is lecherous, and many other fabulous stories of gems, are great arguments that their value is equivalent to their value. *Derham.*

**SAPPHIRINE.** *adj.* [*sapphirinus*, Latin.]

Made of *sapphire*; resembling *sapphire*.  
She was too *sapphirine* and clear for thee;  
Clay, flint, and jet now thy sit dwellings be. *Donne.*

A few grains of shell silver, with a convenient proportion of powdered crystal glass, having been kept three hours in fusion, I found the coliquated mass, upon breaking the crucible, of a lovely *sapphirine* blue. *Boyle.*

**SAPID.** *adj.* [*sapidus*, Lat.] Tastesful;

palatable; making a powerful stimulation upon the palate.

Thus camels, to make the water *sapid*, do raise the mud with their feet. *Brown.*

The most oily parts are not separated by a slight decoction, till they are disentangled from the salts, for if what remains of the subject, after the infusion and decoction be continued to be boiled down with the addition of fresh water, a fat, *sapid*, odorous, viscous, inflammable, frothy water will constantly be found floating atop of the boiling liquor. *Arbutnot.*

**SAPIDITY.** *n. f.* [*sapidus*, Lat.] Taste-

**SAPIDNESS.** *n. f.* [*sapidus*, Lat.] Taste-

fulness, power of stimulating the palate.

As for their taste, if their nutriment be air, neither can it be an instrument thereof; for the body of that element is ingutible, and void of all *sapidity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If *sapidness* belong not to the mercurial principle of vegetables and animals it will scarce be discriminated from their phlegm. *Boyle.*

**SAPIENCE.** *n. f.* [*sapientia*, Fr. *sapientia*, Lat.] Wisdom; sagacity; knowledge.

By *sapientia*, I mean what the ancients did by philosophy; the habit or disposition of mind which importeth the love of wisdom. *Grew.*

Not only they that dwell in lowly dust,  
The sons of darkness and of ignorance;  
But they whom thou, great Jove, by doom unjust,

Didst fit to the top of honour earth advance;  
They now, put up with a deignful infelence,  
Despise the broad or blessed *sapientia*. *Spenser.*

King James, of immortal memory, among all the lovers and admirers of divine and human

Es. *sapientia*.

*sapience*, accomplished at Theobald's his own da. on earth. *W. Hall.*

Because enterprizes guided by ill counsel have equal success to those by the best judgment conducted, therefore had violence the timeliest figure with *sapience*. *Raleigh.*

*Sapient* and love  
Immensely, and all his father in him shone. *Milt.*  
O sovereign, virtuous, precious of all trees  
In Paradise of operation blest  
To *sapience*. *Milton.*

Many a wretch in Bedlam,  
Though perhaps among the rout  
He wildly flings his filth about,  
Still has gratitude and *sapience*,  
To praise the folks that give him hap-pence. *Swift.*  
**SAP'IENT.** *adj.* [*sapiens*, Latin.] Wise; sage.

There the *sapient* king held dalliance. *Milton.*  
**SAP'PLESS.** *adj.* [*saploos*, Dutch.]

1. Wanting sap; wanting vital juice.  
Pithless arms, like to a wither'd vine,  
That droops his *sapless* branches to the ground. *Shakespeare.*

The tree of knowledge, blasted by disputes,  
Produces *sapless* leaves instead of fruits. *Denham.*

This single stick was full of sap; but now in  
vain does art tie that withered bundle of twigs  
to its *sapless* trunk. *Swift.*

2. Dry; old; husky.  
If by this bribe, well plac'd, he would ensnare  
Some *sapless* usurer that wants an heir. *Dryden.*  
**SAP'PLING.** *n. f.* [from *sap*.] A young  
tree; a young plant.

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm  
Is, like a blasted *sapling*, wither'd up. *Shakespeare.*  
Nurse the *saplings* tall, and curl the grove  
With ringlets quaint. *Milton.*

A *sapling* pine he wrench'd from out the  
ground,

The readiest weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*

What planter will attempt to yoke  
A *sapling* with a falling oak? *Swift.*  
Slouch turn'd his head, saw his wife's vigorous  
hand

Wielding her oaken *sapling* of command. *King.*  
**SAPONACEOUS.** *adj.* [from *sapo*, Latin,  
**SAPONARY.** *s.* soap.] Sopy; resembling  
soap; having the qualities of soap.

By digesting a solution of salt of tartar with  
oil of almonds, I could reduce them to a soft  
*saponary* substance. *Boyle.*

Any mixture of an oily substance with salt,  
may be called a soap: bodies of this nature are  
called *saponaceous*. *Ambroise.*

**SAP'OR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Taste; power of  
affecting or stimulating the palate.

There is some *sapor* in all aliment, as being  
to be distinguished and judged by the gust, which  
cannot be admitted in air. *Brown.*

The shape of those little particles of matter  
which distinguish the various *sapors*, odours, and  
colours of bodies. *Warren.*

**SAPOR'IFICK.** *adj.* [*saporifique*, Fr. *sapor*  
and *ficio*, Latin.] Having the power  
to produce tastes.

**SAP'FINES.** *n. f.* [from *sappy*.] The state  
or the quality of abounding in sap; succu-  
lence; juiciness.

**SAP'PY.** *adj.* [from *sap*.]

1. Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent.  
The *sappy* parts, and next resembling juice,  
Were turn'd to moisture for the body's use,  
Supplying humours, blood, and nourishment. *Dryden.*

The *sappy* boughs  
Attire themselves with blooms, sweet rudiment  
Of future harvest. *Philips.*

The green heat the ripe, and the ripe give fire  
to the green; to which the bigness of their  
leaves, and hardness of their stalks, which con-

tinue moist and *sappy* long, doth much contri-  
bute. *Martini.*

2. Young; not firm; weak.

This young prince was brought up among  
nurses, till he arrived to the age of six years:  
when he had passed this weak and *sappy* age, he  
was committed to Dr. Cox. *Hayward.*

**SARABAND.** *n. f.* [*sarabande*, Spanish;  
*sarabande*, French.] A Spanish dance.

The several modifications of this tune-play-  
ing quality in a fiddle, to play preludes, *sara-  
bands*, jigs, and gavots, are as much real quali-  
ties in the instrument as the thought is in the  
mind of the composer. *Abraham and Pope.*

**SAR'CAISM.** *n. f.* [*sarcasme*, Fr. *sarcas-  
mus*, Lat.] A keen reproach; a taunt;  
a gibe.

*Sarcasms* of wit are transmitted in story.

Rejoice, O young man, says Solomon, in a  
fewer *sarcasms*, in the days of thy youth, and  
walk in the ways of thy heart; but know that  
for these things God will bring thee into judg-  
ment. *Rogers's Sermons.*

When an angry master says to his servant, It  
is bravely done, it is one way of giving a severe  
reproach; for the words are spoken by way of  
*sarcasm*, or irony. *Watts.*

**SARCASTICALLY.** *adv.* [from *sarcastick*.]  
Tauntingly; severely.

He asked a lady playing with a lap-dog, whe-  
ther the women of that country used to have  
any children or no? thereby *sarcastically* re-  
proaching them for misplacing that affection  
upon brutes, which could only become a mother  
to her child. *Soub.*

**SARCASTICAL.** *adj.* [from *sarcasm*.]  
**SARCASTICK.** *adj.* Keen; taunting; severe.

What a fierce and *sarcastick* apprehension would  
this have drawn from the friendship of the world,  
and yet what a gentle one did it receive from  
Christ? *Soub.*

**SARCFNET.** *n. f.* [Supposed by Skinner to  
be *sericum saracenicum*, Lat.] Fine thin  
woven silk.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle im-  
material skin of fly'd net, thou given *sericeous*  
flap for a lone eye, thou tangle of a prodigious  
puise? *Stables, Trullius and Crispin.*

If they be weak, though but with linen or  
*sarcnet*, it accepts the effluvia. *Brown.*

These are they that cannot bear the heat  
Of *sarcnet* filks, and under *sarcnets* sweat. *Dryden.*

She darts from *sarcnet* ambush wily looks,  
Twitches thy sleeve, or with familiar airs  
Her fan will pat the cheek; these snare dis-  
train. *Gay.*

**TO SAR'CLE.** *v. a.* [*sarcler*, Fr. *sarculo*,  
Lat.] To weed corn. *Ainsworth.*

**SARCOCELE.** *n. f.* [*sarx* and *cele*; *sarco-  
cele*, Fr.] A fleshy excrescence of the  
testicles, which sometimes grows so large  
as to stretch the scrotum much beyond  
its natural size. *Quincy.*

**SARCO'MA.** *n. f.* [*sarcoma*.] A fleshy ex-  
crescence, or lump, growing in any part  
of the body, especially the nostrils. *Bailey.*

**SARCO'PHAGOUS.** *adj.* [*sarx* and *phagō*.]  
Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.

**SARCO'PHAGY.** *n. f.* [*sarx* and *phagō*.] The  
practice of eating flesh.

There was no *sarcophagy* before the flood,  
and, without the eating of flesh, our fathers  
preserved their selves unto longer lives than their  
posterity. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

**SARCO'TICK.** *n. f.* [from *sarx*; *sar cotique*,  
Fr.] Medicines which fill up ulcers with  
new flesh; the same as incarnatives.

The humour was moderately repressed, and  
breathed forth; after which the ulcer incarnated  
with common *sarcolics*, and the ulcerations a-  
bout it were cured by ointment of tury. *Wijman.*

**SARCU'LATIION.** *n. f.* [*sarculus*, Latin.]  
The act of weeding; plucking up weeds.  
*Dict.*

**SAR'DET.** *n. f.* A sort of precious  
**SAR'DINE Stone.** *n. f.* A sort of precious  
**SAR'DIUS.** *n. f.* A sort of precious  
stone.

He that sat was to look upon, like a jasper  
and a *sardine* stone. *Rev. iv. 3.*

Thou shalt sit in it four rows of stones; the  
first row shall be a *sardius*. *Exod. xxviii. 17.*

**SAR'DONYX.** *n. f.* A precious stone.

The onyx is an accidental variety of the agat  
kind: 'tis of a dark horny colour, in which is a  
plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of red;  
when on one or both sides the white there hap-  
pens to lie also a plate of a reddish colour, the  
jewellers call the stone a *sardonyx*. *Woodward.*

**SARK.** *n. f.* [*scrynk*, Saxon.]

1. A shark or shirk.  
2. In Scotland it denotes a shirt.

Flaunting beaus gang with their breasts open,  
and their *sarks* over their waistcoats. *Arbuthnot.*

**SARN.** *n. f.* A British word for pavement,  
or stepping stones, still used in the same  
sense in Berkshire and Hampshire.

**SAR'PLIER.** *n. f.* [*sarpilliere*, French.] A  
piece of canvas for wrapping up wares;  
a packing-cloth. *Bailey.*

**SAR'KRASINE.** *n. f.* [In botany.] A kind of  
birthwort. *Bailey.*

**SARSA.** *n. f.* Both a tree and  
**SARSAPARE'LLA.** *n. f.* an herb. *Ainsworth.*

**SARSE.** *n. f.* [Perhaps because made of *sar-  
cent*.] A sort of fine lawn sieve. *Bailey.*

**TO SARSE.** *v. a.* [*sasser*, French.] To sift  
through a sieve or sieve. *Bailey.*

**SART.** *n. f.* [In agriculture.] A piece of  
woodland turned into arable. *Bailey.*

**SASH.** *n. f.* [Of this word the etymolo-  
gists give no account: I suppose it comes  
from *sache*, of *savoir*, to know, a *sash*  
worn being a mark of distinction; and  
a *sash* window being made particularly  
for the sake of seeing and being seen.]

1. A belt worn by way of distinction; a  
silken band worn by officers in the army.  
2. A window so formed as to be let up  
and down by pulleys

She ventures now to lift the *sash*;  
The window is her proper sphere. *Swift.*

She broke a pane in the *sash* window that  
looked into the yard. *Swift.*

**SASHOON.** *n. f.* A kind of leather stuffing  
put into a boot for the wearer's ease.

**SASSAFRAS.** *n. f.* A tree. The wood is  
medicinal.

**SAT.** The preterite of *sit*.

The picture of fair Venus, that  
For which, men say, the goddess *sat*,  
Was lost, 'till Lely from your look  
Again that glorious image took. *Waller.*

I answered not the *Rehearsal*, because I knew  
the author *sat* to himself when he drew the pic-  
ture, and was the very Bays of his own face. *Dryden.*

**SAT'ICHEL.** *n. f.* [*sackel*, German: *sac-  
culus*, Latin. Perhaps better *sackel*.]  
A little bag: commonly a bag used by  
school-boys to carry their books.

The whining schoolboy with his *satibel*,  
And shining morning face, creeping like snail  
Unwilt.

Unwillingly to school. *Shakspeare. As you like it.*  
School-boy, lag with *saturns* in their hands.

*Swift.*

**TO SATIATE.** *v. a.* [*satio*, Latin.] To satiate; to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural desires.

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive  
Strange alteration in me. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

How will their bodies script  
Enrich the victors, while the vultures *sate*  
'Their maws with full repast? *Phillips.*

Thy useless strength, mistaken king, employ,  
Sated with rage, and ignorant of joy. *Prior.*

**SAT'ELLITE.** *n. f.* [*satelles*, Lat. *satellit*, Fr.] This word is commonly pronounced in prose with the *e* mute in the plural, as in the singular, and is therefore only of three syllables; but *Pope* has in the plural continued the Latin form, and assigned it four; I think, improperly.] A small planet revolving round a larger.

Four moons move about Jupiter, and five about Saturn, called their *satellites*. *Locke.*

The smallest planets are situated nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and Saturn, that are vastly greater, and have many *satellites* about them, are widely removed to the extreme regions of the system. *Bentley.*

Ask of yonder argent fields above,  
Why Jove's *satellites* are less than Jove? *Pope.*

**SATELLITIOUS.** *adj.* [from *satelles*, Lat.] Consisting of satellites.

Then solidity and opacity and their *satellitious* attendance, their revolutions about the sun, and their rotations about their axis, are exactly the same. *Cibyn's Phil. Prin.*

**TO SATIATE.** *v. a.* [*satio*, Latin.]

1. To satisfy; to fill.

Those smells are the most grateful where the degree of heat is small, or the strength of the smell allayed; for these rather woo the sense than *saturate* it. *Bacon.*

Buying of land is the result of a full and *saturated* gun; and men in trade seldom think of laying out their money upon land, till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ. *Locke.*

The loosen'd winds  
Hurl'd high above the clouds, till all their force  
Consum'd, her ravenous jaws the earth *saturate*  
close'd. *Phillips.*

2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural desire.

Whatever novelty presents, children are presently eager to have a taste, and are as soon *saturated* with it. *Locke.*

He may be *satiated*, but not satiated. *Norris.*

3. To gratify desire.

I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be *satiated* with my blood. *King Charles.*

4. To saturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

Why does not salt of tutar draw more water out of the air, than in a certain proportion to its quantity, but for want of an attractive force after it is *saturated* with water? *Newton.*

**SATIATED.** *adj.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to satiety. When it has *with*, it seems a participle; when *of*, an adjective.

Our general, retir'd to their estates,  
In life's cool evening, *satiated* of applause,  
Nor think of bleeding even in Brunswick's cause. *Pope.*

Now may'rs and shrieves all hush'd and *satiated*  
lay,  
Yet eat, in dreams, the custard of the day. *Pope.*

**SATIETY.** *n. f.* [*satietas*, Latin; *satiété*, Fr.] Fulness beyond desire or pleasure;

more than enough; wearisomeness of plenty; state of being palled or glutted.

He leaves a shallow plash to plunge him in the deep,

And with *satiety* seeks to quench his thirst. *Shakspeare.*  
Nothing more jealous than a favourite, especially towards the waining-time and lustre of *satiety*. *Wotton.*

In all pleasures there is *satiety*; and after they be used, their verdure departeth. *Hakewill.*

They satiate and soon fill,  
Though pleasant; but thy words, with grace divine

Imbu'd, bring to their sweetness no *satiety*. *Milt.*  
No action, the usefulness of which has made it the matter of duty, but a man may bear the continual pursuit of, without loathing or *satiety*. *South.*

The joy unequal'd, if its end it gain,  
Without *satiety*, though e'er so blest,  
And but more relish'd as the more distress'd. *Pope.*

**SAT'IN.** *n. f.* [*satén*, French; *drapo de setan*, Italian; *satijn*, Dutch.] A soft close and shining silk.

Upon her body she wore a doublet of sky-colour *satén*, covered with plates of gold, and as it were nailed with precious stones, that in it she might seem armed. *Sidney.*

The ladies dress'd in rich fymars were seen,  
Of Florence *satén*, flower'd with white and green,  
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy gridelin. *Dryden.*

Her petticoat, transform'd apace,  
Became black *satén*, flounc'd with lace. *Swift.*

Lay the child carefully in a case, covered with a mantle of blue *satén*. *Asbutnot and Pope.*

**SAT'IRE.** *n. f.* [*satira*, anciently *satura*, Lat. not from *satyrus*, a satyr; *satire*, Fr.] A poem in which wickedness or folly is censured, Proper *satire* is distinguished, by the generality of the reflections, from a lampoon which is aimed against a particular person; but they are too frequently confounded: it has on before the subject.

He dares to sing thy praises in a clime  
Where vice triumphs, and virtue is a crime;  
Where ev'n to draw the picture of thy mind,  
Is *satyr* on the most of human kind. *Dryden.*

My verse is *satire*, Dorset lend your ear,  
And patronise a muse you cannot fear. *Young.*

**SAT'IRICAL.** *adj.* [*satiricus*, Latin; *satirique*, French; from *satire*.]

1. Belonging to satire; employed in writing of invective.

You must not think, that a *satirick* style  
Allows of scandalous and brutish words. *Roscom.*

What human kind desires, and what they shun,  
Rage, passions, pleasures, impotence of will,  
Shall the *satirical* collection fill. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. Censorious; severe in language.

Sland'ring air; for the *satirical* slave says here,  
that old men have grey beards; that their faces are wrinkled. *Shakspeare.*

He that hath a *satirical* vein, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need be afraid of his memory. *Bacon.*

Some when dunces are *satirick*,  
I take it for a panegyrick. *Swift.*

**SAT'IRICALLY.** *adv.* [from *satirical*.] With invective; with intention to censure or vilify.

He applies them *satirically* to some customs, and kinds of philosophy, which he arraigns. *Dryden.*

**SAT'IRIST.** *n. f.* [from *satire*.] One who writes satires.

I first adventure, follow me who list,  
And be the second English *satirist*, *Hall.*  
Wycherly, in his writings, is the sharpest

*satirist* of his times; but, in his nature, he has the instincts of the tenderest disposition, such writings he is severe, bold, undaunting, in his nature gentle, modest, inoffensive. *Grasshoff.*

All vain pretenders have been constantly the topics of the most candid *satirists*, from the Cedrus of Juvenal to the Damon of Boileau. *Glard.*

Yet soft his nature, though severe his lay;  
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay.  
Blest *satirist*! who touch'd the mean so true,  
As show'd vice had his hate and pity too. *Pope.*

**TO SAT'IRIZE.** *v. a.* [*satirico*, Fl. from *satire*.] To censure as in a satire.

Covetousness is described as a veil cast over the true meaning of the poet, which was to *satirize* his prodigality and voluptuousness. *Dryden.*

Should a writer single out and paint his railery at particular persons, or *satirize* the miserable, he might be sure of pleasing a great part of his readers; but must be a very ill man if he could please himself. *Addison.*

I insist that my lion's mouth be not defiled with scandal; for I would not make use of him to revile the human species, and *satirize* his weaknesses. *Addison's Spectator.*

It is as hard to *satirize* well a man of distinguished vices, as to praise well a man of distinguished virtues. *Swift.*

**SATISFA'CTION.** *n. f.* [*satisfactio*, Latin; *satisfaction*, French.]

1. The act of pleasing to the full, or state of being pleased.

Run over the circle of earthly pleasures, and had not God secured a man a solid pleasure from his own actions, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not *satisfaction*. *South.*

2. The act of pleasing.

The mind, having a power to suspend the execution and *satisfaction* of any of its desires, is at liberty to consider the objects of them. *Locke.*

3. The state of being pleased.

'Tis a wretched *satisfaction* a revengeful man takes, even in losing his life, provided he enjoy go for company. *L'Estrange.*

There are very few discourses so short, clear and consistent, to which most men may not with *satisfaction* enough to themselves, raise a doubt. *Locke.*

4. Release from suspense, uncertainty, or uncasefiness; conviction.

Wilt thou leave me so unsatisfied?  
—What *satisfaction* can you have? *Shakspeare.*

5. Gratification; that which pleases.

Of every nation each illustrious name,  
Such toys as these have cheated into fame;  
Exchanging solid quiet to obtain  
The windy *satisfaction* of the brain. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

6. Amends; atonement for a crime; recompense for an injury.

Die he or justice must, unless for him  
Some other able, and as willing, pay  
The rigid *satisfaction*, death for death. *Milton.*

**SATISFA'CTIVE.** *adj.* [*satisfactus*, Lat.] Giving satisfaction.

By a real and *satisfactive* discernment of faith, we lay the last effects upon the first cause of all things. *Brown.*

**SATISFA'CTORILY.** *adv.* [from *satisfactory*.] So as to content.

Bellonius hath been more *satisfactorily* experimental, not only affirming that the noxious food on flies, but upon evaporation he found these animals in their bellies. *Brown.*

They bring their memory to answer him *satisfactorily* unto all his demands. *Dryden.*

**SATISFA'CTORINESS.** *n. f.* [from *satisfactory*.] Power of satisfying; power of giving content.

The incompletion of the seraphick lover's happiness in his fruitions, proceeds not from the



their want of *satisfaction*, but his want of an entire possession of the m. *Boyle.*

**SATISFACTION.** *adj.* [*satisfactio*, Fr. *satisfactus*, Latin.]

1. Giving satisfaction; giving content.

An intelligent American would scarce take it for a *satisfaction* to count, if, desiring to learn our architecture, he should be told that a pillar was a thing supported by others. *Locke.*

2. Atoning, making amends.

A most wise and sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the *satisfaction* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ. *Sanderfon.*

**SATISFACTION.** *v. a.* [*satisfaire*, Fr. *satis facio*, Latin.]

1. To content; to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired.

A good man shall be *satisfied* from himself.

*I'm satisfied. My boy has done his duty.*

*Proverbs. Addison.*

2. To feed to the fill.

Who hath caused it to rain on the earth, to *satisfy* the desolate and waste ground, and to cause the bud of the tender tree to spring forth? *Job.* I will pursue and divide the spoil; my lust shall be *satisfied* upon them. *Exodus.*

The righteous eateth to the *satisfying* of his soul. *Proverbs.*

3. To recompense; to pay to content.

He is well paid that is well *satisfied*, And I, delivering you, am *satisfied*. And therein do account myself well paid. *Shak.*

4. To appease by punishment.

Will he draw out, For anger's sake, finite to infinite In punish'd man, to *satisfy* his rigour, Satisfy'd never? That were to extend His sentence beyond dust and Nature's law. *Ar.*

5. To free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense.

Of many things useful and curious you may *satisfy* yourselves in Leonardo de Vinci. *Dryden.* This I would willingly be *satisfied* in, whether the soul, when it thinks thus, separate from the body, acts less rationally than when conjoin'd with it? *Locke.*

6. To convince.

He declares himself *satisfied* to the contrary, in which he has given up the cause. *Dryden.* When come to the utmost extremity of body, what can there put a stop and *satisfy* the mind that it is at the end of space, when it is *satisfied* that body itself can move into it? *Locke.*

The standing evidences of the truth of the Gospel are in themselves most firm, solid, and *satisfying*. *Atterbury.*

**SATISFY.** *v. n.*

1. To give content.

2. To feed to the full.

3. To make payment.

By the quantities of silver they give or take they estimate the value of other things and *satisfy* for them; thus silver becomes the measure of commerce. *Locke.*

**SATURABLE.** *adj.* [from *saturatus*.] Impregnable with any thing 'till it will receive no more.

Be the figure of the salts never so various, yet if the atoms were solid, they would always be confin'd to those figures as to fill up all vacancies, and consequently the water would be *saturable* with the same quantity of any salt, which it is not. *Cron's Cyclopedia.*

**SATURATE.** *adj.* [from *saturatus*, Lat.] Impregnable to the full.

**SATURATE.** *v. a.* [*satur*, Latin] To impregnate 'till no more can be received or imbibed.

Rain-water is plentifully *saturated* with terrestrial matter, and more or less stored with it. *Woodward.*

His body has been fully *saturated* with the fluid of light, to be able to last so many years without any sensible diminution, though there are constant emanations thereof. *Cheyne.*

Still night succeeds A soft'ning shade, and *saturated* earth Awaits the morning-beam. *Thomson.*

**SATURDAY.** *n. f.* [*sæterdag*, or *sæterdag*, Saxon, according to *Verflegan*, from *sæter*, a Saxon idol, more probably from *Saturn*, *dies Saturni*.] The last day of the week.

This matter I handled fully in last *Saturday's* Spectator. *Addison.*

**SATURDAY.** *n. f.* [*saturatus*, from *satur*, Latin.] Fulness; the state of being *saturated*; repletion.

**SATURNE.** *n. f.* [*saturne*, French; *saturnus*, Latin.]

1. The remotest planet of the solar system, supposed by astrologers to imprints melancholy, dulness, or severity of temper.

The smallest planets are placed nearest the sun and each other, whereas Jupiter and *Saturn*, that are vastly greater, are wisely removed to the extreme regions. *Bentley.*

From the far bounds Of utmost *Saturn*, wheeling wide his round. *Thomson.*

2. [In chemistry.] Lead.

**SATURINE.** *adj.* [*saturninus*, Lat. *saturnus*, Fr. from *Saturn*.] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; severe of temper, supposed to be born under the dominion of *Saturn*.

I may cast my readers under two divisions, the mercurial and *saturnine*: the first are the gay part, the others are of a more sober and solemn turn. *Addison.*

**SATURNIAN.** *adj.* [*saturnius*, Latin.] Happy; golden; used by poets for times of felicity, such as are assigned to have been in the reign of *Saturn*.

Th' *Aurora* brings to bring *Saturnian* times. *Pope.*

**SATYR.** *n. f.* [*satyrus*, Latin.] A satyvan god, supposed among the ancients to be rude and lecherous.

*Satyr*, as *Pliny* testifies, was found in the part in the eastern mountains of India. *Peacock.*

**SATYRIASIS.** *n. f.* [from *satyr*.]

It the city be very plentiful in breeds of *satyrists*, or an abundance of *satyrical* humours. *Figlio in the Humours.*

**SAVAGE.** *adj.* [*savage*, French; *selvaggio*, Italian.]

1. Wild; uncultivated.

These godlike virtues wherefore dost thou bid, Abiding private life, or more obscure In *savage* wilderness? *Milton.*

Corn is an *savage* berry of the wood, And roots and herbs have been my meagre food. *Milton.*

2. Untamed; cruel.

Come to the steep mountain's top, When roaring bears and *savage* lions roam. *Shaksp.*

Hence with your little ones: To fright you thus, methinks, I am too *savage*, To do worse to you, were fell cruelty. *Shaksp.*

I want no more than *savage* nature kept, And loath to venture wonder'd how they wept. *Pope.*

3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught; wild; brutal.

Thus people lived altogether a *savage* life, 'till

*Saturn*, arriving on those coasts, devised laws to govern them by. *Raleigh.*

The *savage* clamour drown'd

Both harp and voice. *Milton.*

A herd of wild beasts on the mountains, or a *savage* drove of men in caves, might be so disorder'd; but never a peculiar people. *Spratt's Ser.*

**SAVAGE.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian.

Long after these times were they but *savages*. *Raleigh.*

The feditious lived by rapine and ruin of all the country, omitting nothing of that which *savages*, enraged in the height of their unruly behaviour, do commit. *Hayward.*

To deprive us of metals is to make us men, to change our corn for the old *American* dirt, our houses and cities for dens and caves, and our cloathing for skins of beasts. 'tis to bereave us of all arts and sciences, nay, of reveal'd religion. *Bentley.*

**SAVAGELY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. A word not well authorized.

Friends, relations, Love himself, *Savage'd* by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thomson.*

**SAVAGELY.** *adv.* [from *savage*.] Barbarously; cruelly.

Your cattle is surpris'd, your wife and to be *Savagely* slaughter'd. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

**SAVAGENESS.** *n. f.* [from *savage*.] Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness.

A *savageness* in unclaimed blood Of general ill use. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Wolves and bears, they find, Casting their *savageness* and have done Like offices of pity. *Shaksp. Henry's VIII.*

The Cyclops was a people of *Savages*, remarkable for *savageness* and cruelty. *Broom.*

**SAVAGERY.** *n. f.* [from *savage*.]

1. Cruelty; barbarity.

This is the bloodiest flame, The wildest *savagery*, the vilest stroke, That ever wall'd 'd Wrath, or thir'd Rage, Priests to the tears of soft Remorse. *Shaksp.*

2. Wild growth.

The fallow leas The dunel, hemlock, and rank fumitory, Dost root upon, while that the culter runs, That should deracinate such *savagery*. *Shaksp.*

**SAVANNA.** *n. f.* [Spanish, according to *Bailey*] An open meadow without wood; pasture-ground in America.

He that rides post through a country, may tell how, in general, the parts he goes by are a morass, and the other a river, woodland in one part, and *savannas* in another. *Locke.*

Plains immense, And vast *savannas*, where the wand'ring eye, Unfix'd, is in a verdant ocean lost. *Thomson.*

**SAUCE.** *n. f.* [*sauce*, *sauce*, French; *salsa*, Italian.]

1. Something eaten with food to improve its taste.

The bitter *sauce* of the sport was, that we had our honours for ever lost, partly by our own faults, but principally by his faulty using of our faults. *Sidney.*

To feed were best at home; From thence the *sauce* to meat is ceremony, Meeting were bare without it. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Spanish cooks Sharpen with cloy'd *sauce* his appetite. *Shaksp.*

Such was the *sauce* of Mead's noble feast, 'Till night's first sleep in ruins them to their rest. *Cowley.*

He that spends his time in sports, is like him whose meat is nothing but *sauces*, they are but dainties, changeable, and useless. *Taylor.*

High *sauces* and rich spices are fetched from the Indies. *Raleigh.*

2. *To serve one the same SAUCE.* A vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury with another.

*To SAUCE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To accompany meat with something of higher relish.

2. To gratify with rich tastes. Obsolete.

Early, yield me roots;  
Who seeks for better of thee, *sauce* his palate  
With thy most operant poison. *Shakespeare.*

3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.

'Then fell she to *sauce* her desires with threatenings, so that we were in a great perplexity, restrained to so unworthy a bondage, and yet restrained by love, which I cannot tell how, in noble minds, by a certain duty, claims an answer. *Sidney.*

All the delights of love, wherein wanton youth willoweth, be but folly mixed with bitterness, and sorrow *sauced* with repentance. *Spenser.*

Thou fyt'st his meat was *sau'd* with thy upbraidings;

Unquiet meals make ill digestions. *Shakespeare.*

*SAUCEBOX.* *n. f.* [from *sauce*, or rather from *saucy*.]

An unpertinent or petulant fellow.

'The foolish old poet says, that the souls of some women are made of tea-water: this has encouraged my *saucebox* to be witty upon me. *Addison's Spectator.*

*SAUCEPAN.* *n. f.* [*sauce* and *pan*.] A small skillet with a long handle, in which *sauce* or small things are boiled.

Your master will not allow you a *saucer* *saucer* *pan*. *Swift.*

*SAUCER.* *n. f.* [*sauziere*, Fr. from *sauce*.]

1. A small pan or platter in which *sauce* is set on the table.

Infuse a pugil of new violets seven times, and it shall make the vinegar so fresh of the flow'r, as, if brought in a *saucer*, you shall smell it before it come at you. *Bacon.*

Some have mistaken blocks and posts  
For spectres, up with us, ghosts;  
With *saucer* eye, and horns. *Hudibras.*

2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.

*SAUCILY.* *adv.* [from *saucy*.] Impudently, impertinently, petulantly; in a *saucy* manner.

'Though the knife came somewhat *saucily*, into the world before he was sent for, yet was his mother's. *Shakespeare.*

A freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, &c. *saucily* had almost all the words, only amongst other things, he asked in term one of the examinees, who sat down a freed servant of Scipio's, I pray, say, if Scipio's had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair, and held my peace. *Rome.*

*SAUCINESS.* *n. f.* [from *saucy*.] Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of superiors.

With how sweet *sauce* she then'd then *sauciness*,  
To feel the pining heart, which through her  
Did beat their hand. *Sidney.*

By his authority he remits here, which he thinks a patent for his *sauciness*. *Shakespeare.*

Being interpreted in your terms,  
Giv't reason that my noble lord be rated  
For *sauciness*. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

It is *sauciness* in a creature, in this case, to renounce.

Imputing it to the natural *sauciness* of a pedant,

they make him eat his words. *De Witt.*

You *sauciness*, and your running knife, or I may use it for you. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

This might make all other servants challenge the fine liberty, and grow pert upon their masters; and when this *sauciness* became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion? *Collier or Pride.*

*SAUCISSE.* *n. f.* [French.] In gunnery, a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bombshell.

*SAUCISSON.* *n. f.* [French.] In military architecture, faggots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together.

They are commonly used to cover men, to make epaulments, traverses, or breastworks in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages. *Bailey.*

*SAUCY.* *adj.* [I know not how this word can be easily deduced from *sauce*: it may come more properly from *saucius*, Latin.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiors; insolent; impudent; impertinent.

You are more *saucy* with lord, than the heraldry of your birth and virtue gives you commission. *Shakespeare.*

Study is like the heav'n's glorious sun,  
That will not be deep search'd with *saucy* looks;

Small have continual plodder ever won,  
Save base authority from other's books. *Shak.*

And if thou hast the mettle of a king,  
Being wrong'd as we are by this perversish town,  
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,  
As we will ours against these *saucy* walls. *Shak.*

'Power's first pedigree from force derives,  
And calls to mind the old prerogatives  
Of free-born man; and with a *saucy* eye  
Searches the heart and soul of majesty. *Denham.*

I lose my patience, when with *saucy* pride  
By untun'd ears I hear his numbers try'd. *Roscommon.*

No *saucy* citizen shall dare

To strike a soldier, nor, when struck, resent  
The wrong. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Homer, to express a man both timorous and *saucy*, makes use of a kind of point, namely, that he had the eyes of a dog, but the heart of a deer. *Addison's Spectator.*

*To SAVE.* *v. a.* [*sauber*, *sauber*, French; *salvo*, Latin.]

1. To preserve from danger or destruction.

Let me die ere man can say God *save* the queen. *Shakespeare.*

One shall cry, yet cannot he answer, nor *save* him out of his trouble. *Isa. xlv. 7.*

A wondrous ark  
To *save* himself and household from amidst  
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton.*

The circling stream, once thought but pools  
Of blood,  
From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall *save*. *Dryden.*

Will no superior genius snatch the quill,  
And *save* me on the brink of writing ill? *Young.*

2. To preserve finally from eternal death.

Whatsoever we read in Scripture concerning the end is love and *saving* mercy which God sheweth towards his church, the only proper subject thereof is this church. *Hosier.*

There are some that will be *saved*, and some that will be damned. *Shakespeare.*

We are not of them who draw back unto perdition, but of them that believe, to the *saving* of the soul. *Heb. x. 39.*

He merits *save* them. *Milton.*

He who teacheth God, and worketh righteousness, and perseveres in the faith and duties of our religion, shall certainly be *saved*. *Rogers.*

3. Not to spend or lose; to hinder from being spent or lost.

We may be content with what we find here intended for our good, and what we find here pierce otherwise we can get nothing by it, nor *save* any thing by retailing. *2 mps.*

With your cost you terminate the cause,  
And *save* the expence of long litigious law,  
Where suits are travers'd, and so little won,  
That he who conquers is but lost undone. *Dryden.*

4. To reserve or lay by.

He shall not feel quietness, he shall not *save* that which he desired. *Job, xx. 20.*

They meanly piller, as they bravely fought,  
Now *save* a nation, and now *save* a goat. *Pope.*  
When Hopkins dies, an hundred lights stand  
The wretch, who living *save'd* a candle's end. *Pope.*

5. To spare; to excuse.

Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush? *Dryden.*

Our author *saves* me the comparison with tragedy. *Dryden.*

Their sinews are not so much unstring'd,  
To fail me when my master should be strung;

And when they are, then will I fling to darts,  
Silent and unobserved, to face his tuns. *Dryden.*

6. To save; to reconcile.

How build, unbuild, contrive  
To *save* appearance: how gird the sphere  
With centrick and eccentric. *Milton.*

7. To take or embrace opportunely, to as not to lose.

The same persons, who were chief confidants to Cromwell, forfeiting a restoration, seized the castles in Ireland, just *saving* the tide, and putting in a stock of merit sufficient. *Swift.*

*To SAVE.* *v. n.* To be cheap.

Brass ordnance *saveth* in the quantity of the material, and in the charge of mounting and carriage. *Bacon.*

*SAVE.* *adv.* [This word, adverbially used, is like *except*, originally the imperative of the verb.] Except; not including.

It is now little used.

It being all defeated, *save* a few,  
Rather than fly, or be captiv'd, herself she flew. *Spenser.*

All the conspirators, *save* only he,  
Did that they did in envy of great Caesar. *Shak.*

He never put down a near servant, *save* only Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

How have I then with whom to hold converse,  
*Save* with the creature which I made? *Milton.*

*SAVEALL.* *n. f.* [*save* and *all*.] A small pan inserted into a candlestick to *save* the ends of candles.

*SAVER.* *n. f.* [from *save*.]

1. Preserver; rescuer.

They were manifoldly acknowledged the *saviors* of that country. *Sidney.*

2. One who escapes loss, though without gain.

Laws of arms permit each injur'd man  
To make himself a *saver* where he can. *Dryden.*

Who dare affirm this is no pious age,  
When chaunt, begins to tread the stage?

When actors, who at best are hardly *saviors*,  
Will give a night of benefit to weavers? *Swift.*

3. A good husband.

4. One who lays up and grows rich.

By nature fit from prodigal, only a greater  
Spent than a *saver*, for though he has luck  
In his accumulation, yet his garrisons are  
Feasting soaked his each quiver. *Warton.*

*SAVIN.* *n. f.* [*sabina*, Lat. *savin*, *jabin*, Fr.] A plant.

*SAVING.* *adj.* [from *save*.]

1. Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish.

She loved money; for she was *saving*; and applied

plied her fortune to pay John's enormous debts.  
*Arthur's History of John Bull.*

*Be saving of your candle.* *Swift.*

2. Not turning to lois, though not gainful.

Silvio finding his application unsuccessful, was resolved to make a *saug* bargain; and since he could not get the widow's estate, to recover what he had laid out of his own. *Addison.*

SA'VING. *adv.* [This is nothing more than a participle of the verb *save* adverbially used.] With exception in favour of.

All this world's glory seemeth vain,  
And all their shows but shadows, *saving* the.

Such laws cannot be abrogated, *saug* only by whom they were made; because the intent of them being known unto none but the author, he alone can judge how long it is requisite they should endure. *Hooker.*

*Saving* the reverence due to so great a man, I doubt not but they did all creep out of their holes. *Ray on the Creation.*

SA'VING. *n. f.* [from *save*.]

1. Escape of expence; somewhat preserved from being spent.

It is a great *saug* in all such lights, if they can be made as fair and right as others, and yet last longer. *Bacon.*

By *saug*ing interest to four per cent. there was a considerable *saug* to the nation; but this year they give six. *Addison.*

2. Reception in favour.

Content not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saug* to honesty; for integrity must be supported against all violence. *L'Estrange.*

SA'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *saug*.] With parsimony.

SA'VINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *saug*.]

1. Parsimony; frugality.

2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation.

SA'VIOUR. *n. f.* [*sauveur*, Fr.] Redeemer; he that has graciously saved mankind from eternal death.

So judg'd he man, both judge and *Saviour* sent.

However consonant to reason his precepts appeared, nothing could have tempted men to acknowledge him as their God and *Saviour*, but their being firmly persuaded of the miracles he wrought. *Addison.*

To SA'VINTER, *v. n.* [*aller à la sainte terre*, from idle people who roved about the country, and asked charity under pretence of going *à la sainte terre*, to the holy land; or *sans terre*, as having no settled home.]

1. To wander about idly.

The cormorant is still *saug*ing by the sea-side, to see if he can find any of his brags cast up. *L'Estrange.*

Tell me, why *saug*ing thou from place to place

I meet thee, Navolas, with clouded face? *Dryd.*  
So the young squire, when first he comes  
From country school to Willis or Tom's,  
Without one notion of his own,  
He *saug*ers wildly up and down. *Prior.*

Here *saug*ing practices o'er Otway weep.

Led by my hand, he *saug*er'd Europe round,  
And gather'd ev'ry vice in ev'ry ground. *Dunciad.*

2. To loiter; to linger.

Though putting the mind upon an unusual object that may discourage, ought to be avoided; for this must not run it into a lazy *saug*ing a-  
bout ordinary things. *Locke.*

All men were weaned from their *saug*ing un-  
savour, wherein they let a good part of their lives  
run uselessly away, they would acquire skill in  
hundreds of things. *Locke.*

The brainless *saug*ling  
Spell, uncouth Latin, and pretends to Greek;  
A *saug*ring tribe! such born to wide estates,  
With yea and no in senates hold debate. *Tuckel.*

SA'VORY. *n. f.* [*savorie*, Fr. *saturia*, Lat.]

A plant. *Miller.*

SA'VOUR. *n. f.* [*sauveur*, Fr.]

1. A scent; odour.

What *savour* is better, if physick be true,  
For places infected, than wormwood and rue? *Tusser.*

Benzo calls its smell a tartareous and hellish *savour*. *Abbot.*

Turn then my freshest reputation  
A *savour* that may strike the sense of all. *Shak.*  
I smell sweet *savours*, and I taste sweet things. *Shakespeare.*

That Jews stink naturally, that is, that there is in their race an evil *savour*, is a received opinion we know not how to admit. *Brown's V. L. R.*

Truffles, which have an excellent oil, and a volatile salt of a grateful *savour*, are heating. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. Taste; power of affecting the palate.

I taste  
The *savour* of death from all things. *Milton.*

A directer influence from the sun gives fruit  
A better *savour* and a greater worth. *South.*

To SA'VOUR. *v. n.* [*savourer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To have any particular smell or taste.

2. To betoken; to have an appearance or intellectual taste of something.

This ripping of ancestors is very pleasing, and *savour*eth of good conceit and some reading. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The duke's answer, to his appeachments are very diligently and civilly couched; and though his heart was big, yet they all *saug* of an humble spirit. *Wotton.*

That *savours* only of rancour and pride. *Milton.*

If 'twere a secret that concern'd my life,  
This boldness might become thee;  
But such unnecessary rudeness *savours*  
Of some design. *Denham's S. phy.*

I have rejected every thing that *savours* of  
patty. *Addison.*

To SA'VOUR. *v. a.*

1. To like; to taste or smell with delight.

Wildness and goodness to the vile seem vile;  
Filths *saug* but themselves. *Shakespeare.*

2. To exhibit taste of.

Thou *saug*est not the things that be of God. *Matt.*

SA'VOURILY. *adv.* [from *savoury*.]

1. With gust; with appetite.

The collation he fell to very *savourily*. *J. E. H.*  
This mect is some English renegade, he talks  
to *savourily* of toasting. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. With a pleasing relish.

There's a dearth of wit in this dull town,  
When silly plays so *savourily* go down. *Dryden.*

SA'VOURINESS. *n. f.* [from *savoury*.]

1. Taste pleasing and piquant.

2. Pleasing smell.

SA'VOURY. *adj.* [*savoureux*, Fr. from *saug*.]

1. Pleasing to the smell.

The pleasant *savoury* smell  
So quicken'd appetite, that I  
Could not but taste! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

From the boughs a *savoury* odour blown,  
Grateful to appetite! more pleas'd my sense  
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the taste  
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk. *Id.*

2. Piquant to the taste.

*Savoury* meat, such as my father loveth,  
The *savoury* pulp they chew. *Milton.*

SA'VOY. *n. f.* [*bragata sabaudica*, Lat.] A  
sort of cowwort.

SA'VAGE. *n. f.* [*savage*, Fr. *savage*, Lat.]

A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef, minced very small, with fat and spice; sometimes it is stuffed into the guts of fowls, and sometimes only rolled in flour.

SAW. The preterite of *see*.

I never *saw* 'till now  
Sight more detestable. *Milton.*

SAW. *n. f.* [*saw*, Danish; *zage*, or *zize*, Saxon; *scia*, French.]

1. A dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut.

The teeth are filed to an angle, pointing towards the end of the *saw*, and not towards the handle of the *saw*, or straight between the handle and end: because the *saw* is designed to cut only in its progress forwards, a man having in that more strength than he can have in drawing back his *saw*, and therefore when he draws it back, he bears it lightly off the *saw*, which enables him the longer to continue his several progressions of the *saw*. *Mason's Mech. Art.*  
The roach is a leather mouth'd fish, and has *saw*-like teeth in his throat. *Walton's Angler.*  
Then *saws* were tooth'd, and sounding axes made. *Dryd.*

If they cannot cut,  
His *saw* are toothless, and his hatchets lead. *Pope.*

2. [*Saga*, Saxon; *saeghe*, Dutch.] A saying; a maxim; a sentence; an axiom; a proverb.

Good king, that must approve the common *saw*:

Thou out of Heaven's benediction com'st  
To the warm sun! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

From the table of my memory  
I'll wipe away all *saws* of books. *Shakespeare.*

His weapons, holy *saws* of sacred writ. *Shak.*

Strict age and four severity,  
With their grave *saws* in slumber lie. *Milton.*

To SAW. part. *sawed* and *sawn*. [*scier*, Fr. from the noun.] To cut timber or other matter with a *saw*.

They were stoned, they were *sawn* aunder, *H. brewer.*

A carpenter after he hath *sawn* down a tree, and wrought it handsomely, sets it in a wall. *W. J. xiii. 11.*

Master workmen, when they direct any of their underlings, to *saw* a piece of stuff, have several phrases for the *sawing* of it: they seldom say, *saw* the piece of stuff; but, draw the *saw* through it; give the piece of stuff a kerf. *Moxon.*  
It is an ineffectuality, from a swift motion, such as that of running, thrashing, or *sawing*. *Ray on the Creation.*

If I cut my finger, I shall as certainly feel pain as if my soul was co-extended with the limb, and had a piece of it *sawn* through. *Collier.*

SA'WDUST. *n. f.* [*saw and dust*.] Dust made by the attrition of the *saw*.

If the membrane be fouled by the *sawdust* of the bone, wipe it off with a sponge. *Wise man.*  
Rotten *sawdust*, mixed with earth, enriches it very much. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SA'WFISH. *n. f.* [*saw and fish*.] A sort of fish with a kind of dentated horn.

SA'WPIT. *n. f.* [*saw and pit*.] Pit over which timber is laid to be *sawn* by two men.

Get them from forth a *sawpit* rash at once  
With some diffused song. *Shakespeare.*

They colour it by laying it in a *sawpit* that  
has a *saw* and them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SA'WYER. *n. f.* [*serrata*, Latin.] A plant like the greater centaury, from which this differs in having smaller heads, and from the knapweed, in having the borders

edges of the leaves cut into small sharp segments, resembling the teeth of a saw.

**SAW-WREST.** *n. f.* [*saw* and *wrest*.] A sort of tool.

With the *saw-wrest* they fit the teeth of the saw; that is, they put one of the notches of the wrist between the first two teeth on the blade of the saw, and then turn the handle horizontally a little about upon the notch towards the end of the saw; and that piece turns the first tooth somewhat towards you, and the second tooth from you.

**SA'WER.** *n. f.* [*saw*, Fr. from *saw*.] One whose trade is to saw timber into boards or beams.

The pit-saw is used by joiners, when what they have to do may be as soon done at home as send it to the sawyers.

**SA'XIFRAGE.** *n. f.* [*saxifraga*, Fr. *saxifraga*, Latin.] A plant.

*Saxifraga*, *quasi saxum frangere*, to break the stone, is applicable to any thing having this property; but is a term most commonly given to a plant, from an opinion of its medicinal virtue to this effect.

**SA'XIFRAGE, Meadow.** *n. f.* [*silanum*, Lat.] A plant.

**SA'XIFRAGOUS.** *adj.* [*saxum* and *frango*, Latin.] Dissolvent of the stone.

Because goat's blood was found an excellent medicine for the stone, it might be conceived to be able to break a diamond; and so it came to be ordered that the goats should be fed on *saxifragous* herbs, and such as are conceived of power to break the stone.

**TO SAY.** *v. a.* preter. *said* [regan, Sax-on; *seggen*, Dutch.]

- 1. To speak; to utter in words; to tell.  
Say it out, Diggon, whatever it light. *Spenser*.  
To this slumby agitation what have you heard his say? *Shak*.  
Speak unto Solomon; for he will not say thee nay. *King*.  
Say nothing to any man, but go thy way. *Mark*.

- 2. To alledge by way of argument.

After all can be said against a thing, it will still be true, that many things, possibly are, which we know not of.

In vain shall we attempt to justify ourselves, as the rich young man in the gospel did, by appealing to the great duties of the law; unless we can say somewhat more, even than we have been liberal in our distributions to the poor.

- 3. To tell in any manner.

With flying speed, and seeming great pretence, Came messenger with letters which his message said.

- 4. To repeat; to rehearse: as, to say a part; to say a lesson.

- 5. To pronounce without singing.  
Then shall be said or sung as follows.

**TO SAY.** *v. n.*

- 1. To speak; to pronounce; to utter; to relate.

He said moreover, I have somewhat to say unto thee; and the said, say on.

The council-table and ear-chamber hold, as Thucydides said of the Athenians, for honourable that which pleased, and for just that which profited.

The Lord here has taken his right measures, that is to say, he has made a true judgment.

Of some propositions it may be difficult to say whether they affirm or deny; as when we say, Plato was no fool.

- 2. In poetry, *say* is often used before a question; tell.

Say first what came  
Mov'd our grand parents to fall off?

Say, Stella, feel you no content,  
Reflecting on a life well spent?

And who more blest, who chain'd his country;  
Or he whose virtue fight'd to lose a day?

**SAY.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

- 1. A speech; what one has to say.  
He no sooner said out his say, but up rises a cunning snip.

- 2. [For *essay*.] Sample.

So good a say invites the eye,  
A little downward to espy

The lively clusters of her breasts.  
Since thy outside looks so fair and warlike,

And that thy tongue some say of breeding breathes,  
By rule of knight-hood I disdain.

- 3. Trial by a sample.

This gentleman having brought that earth to the publick say masters, and upon their being unable to bring it to fusion, or make it fly away, he had procured a little of it, and with a peculiar flux separated a third part of pure gold.

- 4. [Sate, Fr.] Silk. Obsolete.

- 5. A kind of woollen stuff.

**SAY'ING.** *n. f.* [from *say*.] Expression; words; opinion sententiously delivered.

I thank thee, Brutus,  
That thou hast prov'd Lucilius' saying true.

Moses died at this saying, and was a stranger in Midian.

Many are the sayings of the wife,  
Extolling patience as the truest fortitude.

Oth'er try to divert the troubles of other men by pretty and plausible sayings, such as this, that if evils are long, they are but light.

We practick folks, who must restrain  
Our measur'd sayings in an equal chain,  
Have troubles utterly unknown to those,  
Who let their fancy loose in rambling prose.

The sacred function can never be hurt by their sayings, if not first reproached by our doings.

**SCAB.** *n. f.* [*scab*, Saxon; *scabbia*, Italian; *scabbe*, Dutch; *scabies*, Latin.]

- 1. An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter.

What's the matter, you dissentious rogues,  
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,  
Make yourselves scabs?

That free from gout thou may'st preserve thy care,  
And clear from scabs produc'd by freezing air.

- 2. The itch or mange of horses.

- 3. A paltry fellow, so named from the itch often incident to negligent poverty.

I would thou did'st itch from head to foot,  
and I had the scratching of thee, I would make thee the loathsome'st scab in Greece.

Well said, Wart, thou art a good scab: there is a tetter for thee.

One of the usurers, a head man of the city, took it in dudgeon to be ranked, cheek by jowl, with a scab of a carrier.

This vap'ring scab must needs devise  
To ape the thunder of the skies.

**SCA'BEARD.** *n. f.* [*schap*, German. *Junius*.] The sheath of a sword.

Enter Fortune's gate,  
Nor in thy scabbard sheath that famous blade,

'Till thou be thy king long and state.

What eyes! how keen their glance! you do well to keep 'em well'd; they are too sharp to be trusted with the scabbard.

**SCA'BRED.** *adj.* [from *scab*.]

**SCABBY.** *adj.* [from *scab*.] Diseased with scabs.

Her writhled skin, as rough as mapple rind,  
So scabby was, that would have loath'd all mankind.

A scabby tetter on their peltis will stick,  
When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick.

If the grazer should bring me one wether fat and well fleeced, and expect the same price for a whole hundred, without giving me focus for to restore my money for those that were lean, thorn, or scabby, I would be none of his customers.

**SCA'BREDS.** *n. f.* [from *scabbed*.] The state of being scabby.

**SCA'BRIENES.** *n. f.* [from *scabby*.] The quality of being scabby.

**SCABDY.** *adj.* [from *scab*.] Diseased with scabs.

Her writhled skin, as rough as mapple rind,  
So scabby was, that would have loath'd all mankind.

A scabby tetter on their peltis will stick,  
When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick.

If the grazer should bring me one wether fat and well fleeced, and expect the same price for a whole hundred, without giving me focus for to restore my money for those that were lean, thorn, or scabby, I would be none of his customers.

**SCA'BIOUS.** *adj.* [*scabiosus*, Lat.] Itchy; leprous.

In the spring scabious eruptions upon the skin were epidemical, from the acidity of the blood.

**SCA'BIOUS.** *n. f.* [*scabiose*, Fr. *scabiosa*, Latin.] A plant.

**SCA'BROUS.** *adj.* [*scabreus*, Fr. *scaber*, Lat.]

- 1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the surface.  
Urine, black and bloody, is occasioned by something sharp or scabrous wounding the small blood-vessels: if the stone is smooth and well bedded, this may not happen.

- 2. Harsh; unmusical.

Lucretius is scabrous and rough in these: he seeks them as some do Chaucerisms, which were better expunged.

**SCA'BROUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *scabrous*.] Roughness; ruggedness.

**SCA'BWORT.** *n. f.* [*belenium*.] A plant.

**SCAD.** *n. f.* A kind of fish. Probably the same with *soad*.

Of round fish there are sprat, barm, smelts, and scad.

**SCAFFOLD.** *n. f.* [*eschafaut*, French; *schavot*, Dutch; from *schawen*, to show.]

- 1. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators.

Pardon  
The flat unraised spirit, that hath dar'd  
On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth  
So great an object.

The throng  
On banks and scaffolds under sky might stand.

- 2. The gallery raised for execution of great malefactors.

Fortune smiling at her fortune therein, that a scaffold of execution should grow a scaffold of coronation.

- 3. Frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen.

These outward beauties are but the props and scaffolds  
On which we built our love, which, now made perfect,  
Stands without those supports.

Stills added three hundred commons to the senate; then abolished the office of tribune, as he had only a scaffold to tyranny, whereof he had no further use.

**TO SCA'FFOLD.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To furnish with frames of timber.

**SCAFFOLDAGE.** *n. f.* [from *scaffold*.] Gallery; hollow floor.

A strutting player doth think it rich  
To hear the wooden dialogue and sound,  
'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage.  
*Shakespeare.*

**SCAFFOLDING.** *n. f.* [from *scaffold*.]

1. Temporary frames or stages.

What are riches, empire, power,  
But steps by which we climb to rise, and reach  
Our wish? and, that obtain'd, down with the  
scaffolding  
Of sceptres and of thrones. *Congreve.*

Sickness, contributing no less than old age to  
the shaking down this scaffolding of the body, may  
discover the inward structure. *Pope.*

2. Building slightly erected.

Send forth your lab'ring thought;  
Let it return with empty notions fraught,  
Of airy columns every moment broke,  
Of circling whirlpools, and of spheres of smoke:  
Yet this solution but once more affords  
New change of terms and scaffolding of words.  
*Prior.*

**SCALA'DE.** *n. f.* [Fr. *scalada*, Spanish,  
**SCALA'DO.** *n. f.* from *scala*, Lat. a ladder.]

A storm given to a place by raising ladders against the walls.

What can be more strange than that we should  
within two months have won one town of im-  
portance by *scalado*, battered and assaulted an-  
other, and overthrown great forces in the field?  
*Bacon.*

Thou rais'dst thy voice to record the strata-  
gems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal  
*scalade* of needy heroes, the terror of your peace-  
ful citizens. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

**SCALARY.** *adj.* [from *scala*, Lat.] Pro-  
ceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

He made at nearer distances certain elevated  
places and *scalary* accents, that they might bet-  
ter ascend or mount their horses. *Brown.*

**To SCALD.** *v. a.* [*scaldare*, Italian; *calidus*, Lat.]

1. To burn with hot liquor.

I am *scalded* with my violent motion,  
And spleen of speed to see you *Shak. K. John.*  
O majesty!

When thou do'st pinch thy bearer, thou do'st fit  
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,  
That *scalds* with safety. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Thou art a soul in bliss; but I am bound  
Upon a wheel of fire, that mine own tears  
Do *scald* like molten lead. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Here the blue flames of *scalding* brimstone fall,  
Involving swiftly in one ruin all. *Cowley.*

That I grieve, 'tis true;  
But 'tis a grief of fury, not despair!  
And if a manly drop or two fall down,  
It *scalds* along my cheeks, like the green wood,  
That, spurt'ing in the flame, works outward  
tears. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

It depends not on his will to persuade himself,  
that what actually *scalds* him, feels cold. *Locke.*

Warm cataplasms diffuse; but *scalding* hot may  
confirm the tumour: heat, in general, doth not  
resolve and attenuate the juices of a human  
body; for too great heat will produce concre-  
tions. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

The best thing we can do with Wood is to *scald*  
him;

For which operation there's nothing more proper  
Than the liquor he drinks in, his own melted cop-  
per. *Swift.*

2. A provincial phrase in husbandry.

In Oxfordshire the four land they follow wh n  
fun is pretty high, which they call *scalding*  
allow. *Morimer.*

**SCALD.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Scurl on  
the head.

Her head, altogether bald,  
Was overerown with scurl and filthy *scald*. *Spem.*

**SCALD.** *adj.* Pality; sorry; leucy.

Saucy listers  
Will catch at us like strumpets, and *scald* rhy-  
mers  
Ballad us out o'tune. *Shakespeare.*

**SCALDHEAD.** *n. f.* [*skalladur*, bald, Island-  
dick. *Hicks.*] A loathsome disease; a  
kind of local leprosy in which the head is  
covered with a continuous scab.

The serum is corrupted by the infection of the  
touch of a salt humour, to which the scab, pox,  
and scaldhead are referrible. *Floyer.*

**SCALE.** *n. f.* [*scale*, Saxon; *schael*,  
Dutch; *skal*, Islandick]

1. A balance: a vessel suspended by a beam  
against another vessel; the dish of a ba-  
lance.

If thou tak'st more  
Or less than just a pound, if the *scale* turn  
But in the estimation of a hair,  
Thou die'st. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Your vows to her and me, put in two *scales*,  
Will even weigh, and both as light as tales.  
*Shakespeare.*

Here's an equivocator, that could swear, in  
both the *scales*, against either *scale*. *Shakespeare.*

Long time in even *scales*  
The battle hung. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The world's *scales* are even; what the main  
In one place gets, another quits again. *Cleaveland.*

The *scales* are turn'd, her kindness weighs no  
more  
Now than my vows. *Waller.*

In full assemblies let the crowd prevail;  
I weigh no merit by the common *scale*,  
The conscience is the test. *Dryden.*

If we consider the dignity of an intelligent  
being, and put that in the *scales* against brute in-  
animate matter, we may affirm, without over-  
valuing human nature, that the soul of one vir-  
tuous and religious man is of greater worth and  
excellency than the sun and his planets.  
*Bentley's Sermons.*

2. The sign Libra in the Zodiack.

Juno pours out the urn, and Vulcan claims  
The *scales*, as the just product of his flames.  
*Creech.*

3. [*Escarille*, Fr. *squama*, Latin.] The  
small shells or crusts which lying one  
over another make the coats of fishes.

He puts him on a coat of mail,  
Which was made of a fish's *scale*. *Drayton.*

Standing aloof, with lead they bruise the *scales*,  
And tear the flesh of the incensed whales. *Waller.*

4. Any thing exfoliated or deliquated; a  
thin lamina.

Take jet and the *scales* of iron, and with a wet  
feather, when the smith hath taken an heat,  
rake up the *scales* that fly from the iron, and  
those *scales* you shall grind upon your painter's  
stone. *Præbani.*

When a *scale* of bone is taken out of a wound,  
burning retards the separation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

5. [*Scala*, a ladder, Latin.] Ladder;  
means of ascent.

Love refines  
The thoughts, and heart enlarges; hath his seat  
In reason, and is judicious; is the *scale*  
By which to heav'nly love thou may'st ascend.  
*Milton.*

On the bendings of these mountains the marks  
of several ancient *scales* of stairs may be seen, by  
which they used to ascend them. *Addison on Italy.*

6. The act of storming by ladders.

Others to a city strong  
Lay siege, encamp'd; by batt'ry, *scale*, and mine  
Assaulting. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

7. Regular gradation; a regular series  
rising like a ladder.

Well hast thou the *scale* of nature for,  
From centre to circumference, whereon

In contemplation of created things  
By steps we may ascend to God. *Milton.*

The *scale* of the creatures is a matter of high  
speculation. *Crom.*

The higher nature still advances, and preserves  
his superiority in the *scale* of being. *Addison.*

All the integral parts of nature have a beau-  
tiful analogy to one another, and to their mighty  
original, whose images are more or less expres-  
sive, according to their several gradations in the  
*scale* of beings. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

We believe an invisible world, and a *scale* of  
spiritual beings, all nobler than ourselves.  
*Bentley's Sermons.*

Far as creation's ample range extends,  
The *scale* of sensual mental pow'rs ascends. *Pope.*

8. A figure subdivided by lines like the steps  
of a ladder, which is used to measure pro-  
portions between pictures and the thing  
represented.

The map of London was set out in the year  
1653, by Mr. Newcourt, drawn by a *scale* of  
yards. *Graunt.*

9. The series of harmonick or musical pro-  
portions.

The bent of his thoughts and reasonings run  
up and down this *scale*, that no people can be  
happy but under good governments. *Temple.*

10. Any thing mark'd at equal distances.

They take the flow o' th' Nile  
By certain *scales* i' th' pyramid: they know  
By th' height, the lowness, or the mean, if dearth  
Or foison follow. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**To SCALE.** *v. a.* [*scalare*, Italian.]

1. [From *scala*, a ladder.] To climb as by  
ladders.

Often have I *scal'd* the craggy oak,  
All to dislodge the raven of her nest:  
How have I wearied, with many a stroke,  
The stately walnut-tree, the while the rest  
Under the tree tell all for nuts at strife! *Spenser.*

They assailed the breach, and others with  
their scaling ladders *scal'd* the walls.  
*Knales's History of the Turks.*

The way seems difficult, and steep, to *scale*  
With upright wing against a higher foe. *Milton.*

Heav'n with these engines had been *scal'd*,  
When mountains heap'd on mountains fail'd.  
*Waller.*

When the bold Typhæus *scal'd* the sky,  
And forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly.  
The lesser Gods all suffer'd. *Dryden.*

2. [From *scala*, a balance.] To measure or  
compare; to weigh.

You have found,  
Scaling his present bearing with his past,  
That he's your fixed enemy. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. [From *scale* of a fish.] To strip off scales;  
to take off in a thin lamina.

Raphael was sent to *scale* away the whiteness  
of Tobit's eyes. *Tob. iii. 17.*

4. To pare off a surface.

If all the mountains were *scal'd*, and the earth  
made even, the waters would not overflow its  
smooth surface. *Burnet.*

**To SCALE.** *v. n.* To peel off in thin par-  
ticles.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster and  
crab: the old skins are found, but the old shells  
never; so as it is like they *scale* off, and crumble  
away by degrees. *Bacon.*

**SCALED.** *adj.* [from *scale*.] Squamous;  
having scales like fishes.

Half my Egypt was submerg'd, and made  
A cistern for *scal'd* snakes. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

**SCALE'NE.** *n. f.* [French: *scalenum*, Lat.]

In geometry, a triangle that has its three  
sides unequal to each other. *Bailey.*

**SCALINESS.** *n. f.* [from *scaly*.] The state  
of being scaly.

**SCALL.** *n. f.* [*skalladur*, bald, Islandick.]



**See SCABROUS.** *Leprosy; morbid baldness.*

Upon thy bald head'st thou have the *scall*.  
*Chaucer.*

It is a dry *scall*, a leprosy upon the head.  
*Leo. xiii. 30.*

**SCALLION.** *n. f.* [*Scallina*, Italian; *skallonia*, Latin.] A kind of onion.

**SCALLOP.** *n. f.* [*scallap*, Fr.] A fish with a hollow pectinated shell.

So th' emperor Caligula,  
That triumph'd o'er the British sea,  
Engag'd his legions in fierce battles  
With periwinkles, prawns, and muscles;  
And led his troops with furious gallops,  
To charge whole regiments of *scallops*. *Hudibras.*  
The sand is in Scilly glistening, which may  
be occasioned from freestone mingled with white  
*scallop* shells. *Morimer.*

**To SCALLOP.** *v. a.* To mark on the edge with segments of circles.

**SCALP.** *n. f.* [*schelp*, Dutch, a shell; *scalpo*, Italian.]

1. The scull; the cranium; the bone that incloses the brain.

High brandishing his bright dew-burning blade,  
Upon his crested *scalp* so sore did smite,  
That to the scull a yawning wound it made.  
*Fairy Queen.*

If the fracture be not complicated with a wound of the *scalp*, or the wound is too small to admit of the operation, the fracture must be laid bare by taking away a large piece of the *scalp*.  
*Shap's Surgery.*

2. The integuments of the head.

White beards have arm'd then thin and hairless *scalps*.

Against thy majesty. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

The hairy *scalps*  
Are whar'd aloft, while numerous trunks bestrow  
Th' ensanguin'd field. *Philips.*

**To SCALP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deprive the scull of its integuments.

We seldom inquire for a fracture of the scull,  
by *scalping*, but that the scalp itself is contused.  
*Sharp.*

**SCALPEL.** *n. f.* [French; *scalpulum*, Lat.] An instrument used to sciape a bone by surgeons.

**SCALY.** *adj.* [from *scale*.] Covered with scales.

The river horse and *scaly* crocodile. *Milton.*

His awful summons they so soon obey;

So hear the *scaly* herd when Proteus blows,

And so to a sure follow through the sea. *Dryden.*

A *scaly* fish with a forked tail. *Woodward.*

**To SCAMBLE.** *v. n.* [This word, which is scarcely in use, has much exercised the etymological sagacity of *Meric Casanbon*; but, as is usual, to no purpose.]

1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to scramble; to get by struggling with others.

Have fresh chaff in the bin,  
And somewhat to *scamble* for hog and for hen.  
*Tusser.*

*Scambling*, out-facing, fashion-mong'ring boys  
That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave and slander.  
*Shakespeare.*

That self bill is urg'd, and had against us past,  
But that the *scambling* and unquiet time

Did push it out of further question. *Shakespeare.*

He was no sooner entered into the town but a  
*scambling* soldier clapt hold of his bridle, which  
he thought was in a begging or a drunken  
fashion. *Watson.*

2. To shift awkwardly.

Some *scambling* shifts may be made without  
them. *Moss.*

**To SCAMBLE.** *v. a.* To mangle; to maul.

My wood was cut in patches, and other parts  
of it *scambled*, and cut before it was at its growth.  
*Morimer.*

**SCAMBLER.** *n. f.* [Scottish.] A bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.

**SCAMBLINGLY.** *adv.* [from *scambling*.]

With turbulence and noise; with intrusive audaciousness.

**SCAMMONIATE.** *adj.* [from *scammony*.] Made with scammony.

It may be excited by a local, *scammoniate*, or  
other acrimonious medicines. *Wijman's Surgery.*

**SCAMMONY.** *n. f.* [Latin; *scammonis*, Fr.] A concreted resinous juice, light,

tender, friable, of a grayish-brown colour, and disagreeable odour. It flows upon incision of the root of a kind of convolvulus, that grows in many parts of Asia.  
*Trevoux.*

**To SCAMPER.** *v. n.* [*schampen*, Dutch; *scampare*, Italian.] To fly with speed and trepidation.

A fox seized upon the fawn, and fairly *scampered* away with him. *L'Estrange.*

You will suddenly take a resolution, in your cabinet of Highlanders, to *scamper* off with your new crown. *Addison.*

Be quick, nay very quick, or he'll approach,  
And, as you're *scamp'ring*, stop you in your coach.  
*King.*

**To SCAN.** *v. a.* [*scandre*, Fr. *scando*, Lat.]

1. To examine a verse by counting the feet.

Harry, whose tuneful and well-measur'd song  
First taught our English musick how to span  
Words with just note and accent, not to *scan*  
With Midas' ears, committing short and long.  
*Milton.*

They *scan* their verses upon their fingers. *Walsh.*

2. To examine nicely.

So he goes to heav'n,  
And so am I reveng'd; that would be *scann'd*.  
*Shakespeare. Ham.*

The rest the great architect  
Did wisely to conceal; and not divulge  
His secrets to be *scann'd* by them, who ought  
Rather admire. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Every man has guilt, which he desires should not be rigorously *scanned*; and therefore, by the rule of charity and justice, ought not to do that which he would not suffer. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

At the final reckoning, when all men's actions shall be *scanned* and judged, the great King shall pass his sentence, according to the good men have done, or neglected to do. *Calam.*

Sir Roger exposing his palm, they crumpled it into all shapes, and diligently *scanned* every wrinkle that cou'd be made in it. *Addison.*

One moment and one thought might let him *scan*  
The various turns of life, and fickle state of man. *Prior.*

The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be *scanned* and sifted. *Asterbury.*

**SCANDAL.** *n. f.* [*scandalos*; *scandale*, Fr.]

1. Offence given by the faults of others.

His lustful orgies he enlarg'd  
Even to the hill of *scandal*, by the grove  
Of Moloch homicide. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Reproachful aspersions; opprobrious censure; infamy.

If black *scandal*, or foul-sac'd reproach,  
Attend the sequel of your imposition,  
Your mere enforcement shall acquaintance me  
From all the impure bills and stains thereof.  
*Shakespeare. Rich. III.*

My known virtue is from *scandal* free,  
And leaves no shadow for your calumny. *Dryden.*

**SCANDALOUS.** *adj.* [*scandalos*; *scandale*, Fr.]

1. Offence given by the faults of others.

His lustful orgies he enlarg'd  
Even to the hill of *scandal*, by the grove  
Of Moloch homicide. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

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*Shakespeare. Rich. III.*

My known virtue is from *scandal* free,  
And leaves no shadow for your calumny. *Dryden.*

**SCANT.** *adj.* [from the verb.]

In the case of scandal, we are to reflect how men ought to judge. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**To SCANDAL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat opprobriously; to charge falsely with faults.

You repin'd;  
*Scandal'd* the suppliants; for the people call'd them

Time-pleasers, flatterers. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I do fawn on men, and hug them hard,  
And after *scandal* them. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

**To SCANDALIZE.** *v. a.* [*scandalizo*; *scandaliser*, Fr. from *scandal*.]

1. To offend by some action supposed criminal.

I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harmless things? Among ourselves, that agree in this use, no man will say that one of us is offensive and scandalous unto another. *Hutchins.*

It had the excuse of some baseness, and care not to *scandalize* others. *Hammond on Purity.*

Whoever considers the injustice of some ministers, in those intervals of parliament, will not be *scandalized* at the warmth and vivacity of their meetings. *Clarendon.*

2. To reproach; to disgrace; to defame.

Thou dost appear to *scandalize*  
The publick right, and common cause of kings. *Daniel.*

Many were *scandalized* at the personal slander and reflection flung out by *scandalizing* libellers. *Addison.*

**SCANDALOUS.** *adj.* [*scandalos*, Fr. from *scandal*.]

1. Giving publick offence.

Nothing *scandalous* or offensive unto any, especially unto the church of God: all things in order, and with seemliness. *Moor.*

So nothing favouring  
Of tyranny which will ignore make you,  
Yea, *scandalous* to the world. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. Opprobrious; disgraceful.

3. Shameful; openly vile.

You know the *scandalous* meanness of that proceeding which was used. *Pope.*

**SCANDALOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *scandalous*.]

1. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence.

His discourse at table was *scandalously* unbecoming the dignity of his station; noise, brutality, and obscenity. *Swift.*

2. Cenforiously; opprobriously.

Shun their fault, who, *scandalously* nice,  
Will needs mistake an author into vice. *Pope.*

**SCANDALOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *scandalous*.]

The quality of giving publick offence.

**SCANSION.** *n. f.* [*scansio*, Lat.] The act or practice of scanning a verse.

**To SCANT.** *v. a.* [*scænan*, Saxon, to break; *skaner*, Danish, to spare.] To limit; to straiten.

You think  
I will your serious and great business eat,  
For she is with me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

They need rather to be *scanted* in their nourishment than replenished to have them sweet. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

We might do well to think with ourselves what time of stay we would demand, and he bade us not to *scant* ourselves. *Bacon.*

Looking on things through the wrong end of the perspective, which *scants* their dimensions, we neglect and contemn them. *Glauville's Serpents.*

Starve them,  
For fear the rankness of the swelling womb  
Should *scant* the passage and confine the room. *Dryden.*

I am *scanted* in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions. *Dryden.*

**SCANT.** *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Not

1. Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent.

White is a penurious colour, and where moisture is scant: so blue violets, and other flowers, if they be starved, turn pale and white. *Bacon.*

A single violet transplant:

The strength, the colour, and the size.

All which before was poor and scant  
Redoubles still and multiplies. *Donne.*

To find out that,

In such a scant allowance of star-light,  
Would over-talk the best land-pilot's art. *Milton.*

2. Wary; not liberal; not parsimonious.

From this time,

Be somewhat *scantier* of your maiden presence.  
*Shakespeare.*

SCANT. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly. Obsolete.

The people, beside their travail, charge, and long attendance, received of the bankers scant twenty shillings for thirty. *Camden's Remains.*

We *scant* read in any writer, that there have been seen any people upon the south coast.

*Abbott's Descript. of the World.*

A wild pamphlet, besides other malignities, would *scant* allow him to be a gentleman. *Watson.*  
O'er yonder hill does *scant* the dawn appear. *Gay.*

SCANTILY. *adv.* [from *scanty*.]

1. Narrowly; not plentifully.

2. Sparingly; niggardly.

He spoke

*Scantily* of me, when perforce he could not  
But pay me terms of honour. *Shakespeare.*

SCANTINESS. *n. f.* [from *scanty*.]

1. Narrowness; want of space; want of compass.

Virgil has sometimes two of them in a line, but the *scantiness* of our heroic verse is not capable of receiving more than one. *Dryden.*

2. Want of amplitude or greatness, want of liberality.

Alexander was much troubled at the *scantiness* of nature itself, that there were no more worlds for him to disturb. *South.*

SCANTLE. *n. f.* [corrupted, as it seems, from *scantling*.] A small pattern; a small quantity; a little piece.

While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, so their lives were successively reduced to a shorter *scantle*, till they came to that time of life which they now have. *Hale.*

SCANTLING. *n. f.* [*eschantillon*, French; *ciantellino*, Italian.]

1. A quantity cut for a particular purpose.

'Tis hard to find out a woman that's of a just *scantling* for her age, humour, and fortune, to make a wife of. *L'Estrange.*

2. A certain proportion,

The success,

Although particular, shall give a *scantling*  
Of good or bad unto the general. *Shakespeare.*

3. A small quantity.

Reduce desires to narrow *scantlings* and small proportions. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

A *scantling* of wit lay gasping for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbish. *Dryden.*

In this narrow *scantling* of capacity, we enjoy but one pleasure at once. *Locke.*

SCANTLY. *adv.* [from *scant*.]

1. Scarcely; hardly. Obsolete.

England, in the opinion of the popes, was preferred, because it contained in the ecclesiastical division two large provinces, which had their several *legati nati*; whereas France had *scantily* one. *Camden's Remains.*

2. Narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude.

My eager love, I'll give myself the lye;  
The very hope is a full happiness,

Yet *scantily* measures what I shall possess. *Dryden.*

SCANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *scant*.] Narrowness; meanness; smallness.

He was a man fierce, and of no evil disposition, saying that he thought *scantness* of estate too great an evil. *Hayward.*

Did we but compare the miserable *scantness* of our capacities with the vast profundity of things, truth and modesty would teach us wary language. *Glanville's Scops.*

SCANTY. *adj.* [The same with *scant*.]

1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude; short of quantity sufficient.

As long as one can increase the number he will think the idea he hath a little too *scanty* for positive infinity. *Locke.*

His dominions were very narrow and *scanty*; for he had not the possession of a foot of land, till he bought a field of the sons of Heth. *Locke.*

Now *scantier* limits the proud arch continue,  
And scarce are seen the prostrate Nile and Rhine;  
A small Euphrates through the piece is roll'd,  
And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*

2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample.

Their language being *scanty*, and accommodated only to the few necessities of a needy simple life, had no words in it to stand for a thousand. *Locke.*

There remained few marks of the old tradition, so they had narrow and *scanty* conceptions, of providence. *Woodward.*

3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

In illustrating a point of difficulty, he not too *scanty* of words, but rather become copious in your language. *Watts.*

I hey with such *scanty* wages pay  
The bondage and the slavery of years. *Swift.*

TO SCAPE. *v. a.* [contracted from *escape*.]

To escape; to miss; to avoid, to shun; not to incur; to fly.

What, have I *scaped* love-kisses in the holiday time of my beauty, and am I now a subject to them? *Shakespeare.*

I doubt not but to die a fair death, if I *scape* hanging. *Shakespeare.*

What can *'scape* the eye  
Of God all-seeing? *Milton.*

TO SCAPE. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger.

Could they fill unpeopled on the plain,  
But slain reviv'd, and *scaped* again? *Dryden.*

SCAPE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Escape; flight from hurt or danger; the act of declining or running from danger; accident of safety

I spoke of most disastrous chances,  
Of hair-breadth *scapes* in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shakespeare.*

2. Means of escape; evasion.

Having purpos'd falsehood, you  
Can have no way but falsehood to be true!  
Vain lunatick, against these *scapes* I could  
Dispute, and conquer, if I would. *Donne.*

3. Negligent freak; deviation from regularity.

No natural exhalation in the sky,  
No *scape* of nature, no disemper'd day,  
But they will pluck away it's natural cause,  
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shakespeare.*

4. Loose act of vice or lewdness.

A bearn! a very pretty bearn! sure some  
*scap*, though I am not bookish, yet I can read  
Waiting gentlewoman in the *scap*. *Shakespeare.*

Thou lurk'd'st

In valley of green meadow, to way-lay  
Some beauty rare, Calisto, Clymene;

Too long thou laid'st thy *scapes* on names ador'd. *Milton.*

SCAPULA. *n. f.* [Latin.] The shoulder-blade.

The heat went off from the parts, and spread

up higher to the breast and *scapula*. *Wisdan.*

SCAPULAR. } *adj.* [*scapulaire*, Fr. from  
SCAPULARY. } *scapula*, Lat.] Relating  
or belonging to the shoulders.

The humours dispersed through the branches  
of the axillary artery to the *scapular* branches.

The viscera were counterpoised with the weight  
of the *scapular* part. *De hum.*

SCAR. *n. f.* [from *eschar*, *escare*, French; *soxaga*.] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix.

Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains  
Some *scar* of it. *Shakespeare.*

In soft delicious air,  
To heal the *scars* of these corrosive fires,  
Shall breathe her balm. *Milton.*

It may be struck out of the omniscience of  
God, and leave no *scar* nor blemish behind. *Morgan.*

This carth had the beauty of youth and blooming  
nature, and not a wrinkle, *scar*, or fracture  
on all its body. *Bunnet.*

In a hemorrhage from the lungs, Ayricks are  
often insignificant; and if they could operate  
upon the affected part, so far as to make a *scar*,  
when that fell off, the disease would return.

*Arthur on Diet.*

TO SCAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark  
as with a sore or wound.

Yet I'll not shed her blood,  
Nor *scar* that whiter skin of her's than snow,  
And smooth as monumental alabaster. *Shakespeare.*

SCARAB. *n. f.* [*scarabée*, Fr. *scarabæus*,  
Latin.] A beetle; an insect with sheath-  
ed wing.

A small *scarab* is bred in the very tips of elm-  
leaves; these leaves may be observed to be dry  
and dead, as also turgid, in which lieth a dirty,  
whitish, rough maggot, from which proceeds a  
beetle. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

SCARAMOUCHE. *n. f.* [*scarmouche*, Fr.] A  
buffoon in motley dress.

It makes the solemnities of justice pageantry,  
and the bench reverend puppets, or *scaramouches*  
in scarlet. *Collier.*

SCARCE. *adj.* [*scarso*, Italian; *schaers*,  
Dutch]

1. Not plentiful; not copious.

A Swede will no more sell you his hemp for less  
silver, because you tell him silver is *scarce* now  
in England, and therefore risen one-fifth in value,  
than a tradesman of London will sell his  
commodity cheaper to the Isle of Man, because  
money is *scarce* there. *Locke.*

2. Rare; not common.

The *scarcest* of all is a Pescennius Niger on a  
medallion well preserved. *Addison.*

SCARCE.

SCARCELY. } *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Hardly; scanty.

A thing which we so little hoped to see, that  
even they which beheld it done *scarcely* believed  
their own senses. *Hooker.*

When we our betters see bearing our woes,  
We *scarcely* think our miseries our foes. *Shakespeare.*

Age, which unavoidably is but one remove  
from death, and consequently should have no-  
thing about it but what looks like a decent pre-  
paration for it, *scarce* ever appears of late days,  
but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and  
utmost gaudery of youth. *South.*

You neither have enemies, nor can *scarce*  
have any. *Dryden.*

2. With difficulty.

He *scarcely* knew him, striving to disown  
His blotched form, and blushing to be known. *Dryden.*

Slowly he falls, and *scarcely* stems the tides;

The pressing water pours within her sides. *Dryden.*

SCARCENESS. } *n. f.* [from *scarce*.]

SCARCITY. } *n. f.* [from *scarce*.]

1. Small.

# Smallness of quantity; not plenty; penury.

*Scarcity* and want shall shun you; Ceres' blessing is on you. *Shakespeare.*

Raphael writes thus concerning his Galatea; to paint a fair one, 'tis necessary for me to see many fair ones; but, because there is so great a *scarcity* of lovely women, I am constrained to make use of one certain idea, which I have formed in my fancy. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Coin does not rise or fall by the differences of more or less plenty of money, but by the plenty and *scarcity* that God sends. *Locke.*

In this grave age, when comedies are few, We crave your patronage for one that's new, And let the *scarcity* recommend the fare. *Addis.* They drink very few liquors that have not lain in fresco, inasmuch that a *scarcity* of snow would raise a mutiny at Naples. *Addison.*

# Rareness; infrequency; not commonness.

They that find fault with our store, should be least willing to reprove our *scarcity* of thanksgivings. *Hooker.*

Since the value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarceness*, it is hard not to give a man leave to love that most which is most serviceable. *Collier on Pride.*

# TO SCARE. v. a. [*scorare*, Italian. *Skin-*ner.] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to strike with sudden fear.

They have *scared* away two of my best sheep, which, I fear, the wolf will sooner find than the master. *Shakespeare.*

My grained ash an hundred times hath broke, And *scar'd* the moon with splinters. *Shakespeare.* The noise of thy cross-bow

Will *scar* the herd, and so my shoot is lost. *Shakespeare.*

Scarecrows are set up to keep birds from corn and fruit, and some report that the head of a wolf, whole, dried, and hanged up in a dove-house, will *scar* away vermin. *Bacon.*

The wing of the Irish was so grievously either galled or *scared* therewith, that, being strangers, and in a manner neutrals, they had neither good heart to go forward, nor good liking to stand still, nor good assurance to run away. *Hayward.*

One great reason why men's good purposes so often fail, is, that when they are devout, or *scared*, they then in the general resolve to live religiously. *Culamy's Sermons.*

Let wanton wives by death be *scar'd*; But, to my comfort, I'm prepar'd. *Pope.*

# SCARECROW. n. f. [*scare* and *crow*.]

An image or clapper fet up to fright birds, thence any vain terror.

Thereat the *scarecrow* waxed wondrous proud, Though fortune of his first adventure fair, And with big thundering voice revild him loud. *Spenser.*

No eye hath seen such *scarecrows*: I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

We must not make a *scarecrow* of the law, setting it up to *scar* the birds of prey, And let it keep one shape, till custom make it their perch, and not their terror. *Shakespeare.*

Many of those great guns, wanting powder and shot, stood but as cyphers and *scarecrows*. *Raleigh.*

A *scarecrow* set to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

# SCAREFIRE. n. f. [*scare* and *fire*.] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out so as to raise terror.

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kind of advertisements, and bells serve to proclaim a *scarfire*, and in some places water-breaches. *Holder.*

# SCARF. n. f. [*escharfe*, French.] Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress.

The matrons flung their gloves, Ladies and maids their *scarfs* and handkerchiefs,

Upon him as he pass'd. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.* Will you wear the garland about your neck, or under your arm, like a lieutenant's *scarf*? *Shakespeare.*

Iris there, with humid bow, Waters th' odorous banks, that blow Flowers of more mingled hue Than her purpled *scarf* can show. *Milton.*

Titian, in his triumph of Bacchus, having placed Ariadne on one of the borders of the picture, gave her a *scarf* of a vermillion colour upon a blue drapery. *Dryden.*

The ready nymphs receive the crying child; They swath'd him with their *scarfs*. *Dryden.* My learned correspondent writes a word in defence of large *scarves*. *Spectator.*

Put on your hood and *scarf*, and take your pleasure. *Swift.*

# TO SCARF. v. a. [from the noun.]

## 1. To throw loosely on.

My sea-gown *scarf* about me in the dark Grop'd to find them out. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

## 2. To dress in any loose vesture.

How like a younker, or a prodigal, The *scarf'd* bark puts from her native bay, Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind! *Shakespeare.*

Come, feeling night, Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shakespeare.*

# SCARF-SKIN. n. f. [*scarf* and *skin*.] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer scaly integuments of the body.

The *scarfskin*, being uppermost, is composed of several lays of small scales, which lie thicker according as it is thicker in one part of the body than another: between these the excretory ducts of the military glands of the true skin open. *Cuvier.*

# SCARIFICATION. n. f. [*scarificatio*, Lat. *scarification*, French; from *scarify*.] Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. It is most practised in cupping.

Hippocrates tells you, that, in applying of cups, the *scarification* ought to be made with crooked instruments. *Arbuthnot.*

# SCARIFICATION. n. f. [from *scarify*.] One who scarifies.

# SCARIFIER. n. f. [from *scarify*.]

## 1. He who scarifies.

## 2. The instrument with which scarifications are made.

# TO SCARIFY. v. a. [*scarifico*, Lat. *scarifier*, Fr.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses.

Washing the filts out of the eschar, and *scarifying* it, I dress'd it. *Wise's Surgery.*

You quarter soul language upon me, without knowing whether I deserve to be cupped and *scarified* at this rate. *Spectator.*

# SCARLET. n. f. [*escarlate*, French; *scarlato*, Ital.] A colour compounded of red and yellow; cloth dyed with a scarlet colour.

If we live thus tamely, To be thus jaded by a piece of *scarlet*, Farewel nobility. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Amid' the circus roars; provok'd from far By sight of *scarlet* and a sanguine war. *Dryden.*

Would it not be miserable for a learned professor, and that which his *scarlet* would blush at, to have his authority of forty years standing in an instant overturned? *Locke.*

# SCARLET. adj. [from the noun.] Of the colour of scarlet; red deeply dyed.

I conjure thee, By her high forehead and her *scarlet* lip. *Shakespeare.* The Chinese, who are of an ill complexion,

being olivaster, paint their cheeks *scarlet*. *Bacon.* The *scarlet* honour of your peaceful gown. *Dryden.*

# SCARLET-BEAN. n. f. [*scarlet* and *bean*.] A plant.

The *scarletbean* has a red husk, and is not the best to eat in the shell, as kidney beans; but is reputed the best to be eaten in winter, when dry and boiled. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

# SCARLET-OAK. n. f. The ilex. A species of oak.

# SCARMAGE. } n. f. [For skirmish. *Speng-* SCARMOGE. } *ser*.] It is now pronounced by the Londoners *skirmish*.

Such cruel game my *scarmages* disarms; Another war, and other weapons, I Du love, when Love does give his sweet alarms. *Spenser.*

# SCARP. n. f. [*escarpe*, French.] The slope on the side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields. *DiB.*

# SCATCH. n. f. [*escache*, French.] A kind of horsebit for bridles. *Bailey.*

# SCATCHES. n. f. [*chaffer*, French.] Sticks to put the feet in to walk in dirty places. *Bailey.*

# SCATE. n. f. [*skid*, Swedish; *skid*, Hlandick.] A kind of wooden shoe, with a steel plate underneath, on which they slide over the ice.

# TO SCATE. v. n. [from the noun.] To slide on scates.

# SCATE. n. f. [*squatus*, Latin.] A fish of the species of thornback.

# SCATEBOUS. adj. [from *scatebous*, Latin.] Abounding with spings. *DiB.*

# TO SCATH. v. a. [*scathan*, *scathan*, Saxon; *sebadden*, Dut.] To waste; to damage; to destroy. Both the verb and noun are now obsolete.

As when Heaven's fire Hath *scath'd* the forest oaks, or mountain pines, With finged top their stately growth, though bare Stand on the blasted heath. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

# SCATH. n. f. [*scath*, Saxon.] Waste; damage; mischief; depopulation. *Scath* in Scotland denotes spoil or damage: as, he bears the *scath* and the scorn. A proverb.

The ear that budded fair is burnt and blasted, And all my hoped gain is turn'd to *scath*. *Spenser.* He bore a spiteful mind against king Edward, doing him all the *scath* that he could, and annoying his territories. *Spenser.*

They placed them in Rhodes, where daily doing great *scath* to the Turk, the great warrior Soliman, with a mighty army, so overlaid them, that he won the island from them. *Knollys.*

Still preserv'd from danger, harm, and *scath*, By many a sea and army an unknown shore. *Fairfax.*

# SCATHFUL. adj. [from *scath*.] Mischievous; destructive.

A bawbling vessel was he captain of, For shallow draught, and dull, unprizable, With which such *scathful* people d'd be make, That very envy, and the tongue of hell, Cried false and honour on him. *Shakespeare.*

# TO SCATTER. v. a. [*scatepan*, Saxon; *schatteren*, Dutch.]

## 1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle.

Teach the glad hour to *scatter*, as they fly, Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. *Prior.* Corruption, still Voracious, swallow'd what the liberal hand Of bounty *scatter'd* o'er the savage year. *Thomson.*

## 2. To dissipate; to disperse.

A king, that sitteth in the throne of judgment,  
 Scattereth away all evil with his eyes. *Prov. xx. 8.*  
 Samuel came not to Gilgal, and the people  
 were scattered from Saul. *1 Sam. xiii. 8.*  
 Adam by this from the cold sudden damp  
 Recovering, and his scatter'd spirits return'd.  
*Milton.*

## 3. To spread thinly.

Why should my muse enlarge on Libyan  
 swains,  
 Their scatter'd cottages and ample plains? *Dryd.*  
 4. To besprinkle with something loosely  
 spread  
 Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies  
 With carcasses and arms th' ensanguin'd field.  
*Milton.*

To SCATTER. *v. n.* To be dissipated; to be dispersed.

Sound diffuseth itself in sounds; but if that  
 which would scatter in open air be made to go  
 into a canal, it gives greater force to the sound.  
*Bacon.*

The sun

Shakes from his noon-day throne the scattering  
 clouds. *Thomson.*

SCATTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *scattering*.]  
Loosely; dispersedly.

The Spaniards have here and there scatteringly,  
 upon the sea-coasts, set up some towns. *Abbar.*  
 Those drops of prettiness, scatteringly sprinkled  
 amongst the creatures, were designed to defec-  
 cate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle  
 or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

SCATTERLING. *n. s.* [from *scatter*.] A  
vagabond; one that has no home or set-  
tled habitation. An elegant word, but  
disused.

Such lofels and scatterlings cannot easily, by  
 any ordinary officer, be gotten, when challenged  
 for any such fact. *Spenser.*

Gathering unto him all the scatterlings and  
 outlaws out of all the woods and mountains, in  
 which they long had lurked, he marched forth  
 into the English pale. *Spenser on Ireland.*

SCATURIENT. *adj.* [from *scaturiens*, Latin.]  
Springing as a fountain.SCATURIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *scaturigo*,  
Latin.] Full of springs or fountains.

*DiD.*

SCAVENGER. *n. s.* [from *scapan*, to shave,  
perhaps to sweep, Saxon.] A petty mag-  
istrate, whose province is to keep the  
streets clean: more commonly the la-  
boured employed in removing filth.

Since it is made a labour of the mind, as to  
 inform mens judgments, and move their affec-  
 tions, to resolve difficult places of Scripture, to  
 decide and clear off controversies, I cannot see  
 how to be a butcher, scavenger, or any other  
 such trade does at all qualify men for this work.  
*South.*

Fasting's Nature's scavenger.

*Baynard.*

Dirk the scavenger, with equal grace,  
 Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face.  
*Swift.*

SCELERAT. *n. s.* [Fr. *sceleratus*, Lat.]  
A villain; a wicked wretch. A word  
introduced unnecessarily from the French  
by a Scottish author.

Scelerates can by no arts stifle the cries of a  
 wounded conscience. *Cleyn.*

SCENARY. *n. s.* [from *scene*.]

The appearances of place or things.

He must gain a relish of the works of nature,  
 be conversant in the various scenery of a  
 life. *Ardisson.*

The representation of the place in which  
 an action is performed.

The progress of the sound, and the scenery of

the bordering regions, are imitated from *Ma.*  
 vii. on the founding the horn of Alecco. *Pope.*

3. The disposition and consecration of the  
scenes of a play.

To make a more perfect model of a picture,  
 is, in the language of poets, to draw up the  
 scenery of a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE. *n. s.* [*scena*, Lat. *scenæ*, French.]

1. The stage; the theatre of dramattick po-  
 etry.

2. The general appearance of any action;  
 the whole contexture of objects; a dis-  
 play; a series; a regular disposition.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,  
 A sylvan scene; and as the ranks ascend  
 Shade above shade, a woody theatre  
 Of statehest view. *Milton.*

Now prepare thee for another scene. *Milton.*  
 A mute scene of sorrow, mixt with fear;  
 Still on the table lay the unfinished cheer. *Dryd.*  
 A larger scene of action is display'd,  
 And, rising hence, a greater work is weigh'd.  
*Dryden.*

Ev'ry several place must be  
 A scene of triumph and revenge to me. *Dryden.*  
 When rising Spring adorns the mead,  
 A charming scene of nature is display'd. *Dryden.*

Eternity! thou pleasing, dreadful thought!  
 Through what variety of untry'd beings,  
 Through what new scenes and changes must we  
 pass! *Addison.*

About eight miles distance from Naples lies  
 a very noble scene of antiquities: what they call  
 Virgil's tomb is the first. *Addison on Italy.*

Say, shepherd, say, are these reflections true?  
 Or was it but the woman's fear that drew  
 This cruel scene, unjust to love and you? *Prior.*

## 3. Part of a play.

It shall be so my care  
 To have you royally appointed, as if  
 The scene you play were mine. *Shakespeare.*  
 Our author would excuse these youthful scenes  
 Begotten at his entrance. *Granville.*

4. So much of an act of a play as passes  
between the same persons in the same  
place.

If his characters were good,  
 The scenes entire, and freed from noise and blood,  
 The *scenæ* great, yet circumscribed by time,  
 The words *scenæ* rec'd, but sliding into rhyme,  
 He thought, in hitting these, his business done.  
*Dryden.*

## 5. The place represented by the stage.

The king is set from London, and the scene  
 Is now transported to Southampton. *Shaksfp.*

6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to  
the play.

The alteration of scenes feeds and relieves the  
 eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*

SCENICK. *adj.* [*scenique*, Fr. from *scene*.]  
Dramatick; theatrical.

With *scenick* virtue charm the rising age. *Amos*

SCENOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [*scenographos*, Gr.]  
Drawn in perspective.SCENOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *sceno-*  
*graphical*.] In perspective.

If the workman be skilled in perspective, more  
 than one face may be represented in our diagram  
*scenographically*. *Mortimer.*

SCENOGRAPHY. *n. s.* [*scenographie*, Fr.] The art of perspective.SCENT. *n. s.* [*sentir*, to smell, French.]

1. The power of smelling; the smell.

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, crosses  
 and confounds her former track, and uses all  
 possible methods to divert the scene. *Watts.*

2. The object of smell; odour good or bad.

Brilliant cried upon it at the meekest loss,  
 And twice to-day pick'd out the dullest steam.  
*Shaksfp.*

The plague, they report, hath a scent of the  
 smell of a mellow apple. *Bacon.*

Good scents do purify the brain,  
 Awake the fancy, and the wits refine. *Davis.*

Partake  
 The season, prime for sweetest scents and airs.  
*Milton.*

Exulting, 'till he finds their nobler sense  
 Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;  
 Then curses his conspiring feet, whose scent  
 Betrays that safety which their swiftness lent.  
*Denham.*

Chearful health,  
 His duteous handmaid, through the air improv'd,  
 With lavish hand diffuses scents ambrosial. *Prior.*

3. Chace followed by the smell.  
 He gained the observations of innumerable  
 ages, and travelled upon the same scent into Af-  
 thopia. *Temple.*

To SCENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smell; to perceive by the nose.  
 So scented the grim feature, and upturn'd  
 His nostrils wide into the murky air,  
 Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton.*

2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour  
 good or bad.

Balm, from a silver box distill'd around,  
 Shall all bedew the roots, and scent the sacred  
 ground. *Dryden.*

Admon spies  
 His op'ning hounds, and now he hears their cries;  
 A gen'rous pack, or to maintain the chace,  
 Or snuff the vapour from the scented grass. *Addison.*

SCENTLESS. *adj.* [from *scent*.] Inodo-  
rous; having no smell.SCÉPTRE. *n. s.* [*scēptum*, Latin; *scēp-*  
*tre*, Fr.] The ensign of royalty born in  
the hand.

Nor shall proud Lancaster usurp my right,  
 Nor hold the sceptre in his childish fist. *Shakespeare.*

How, best of kings, do'st thou a sceptre bear  
 How, best of poets, do'st thou laurel wear!  
 But two things rare the fates had in their store,  
 And gave thee both, to shew they could no more.  
*B. Johnson.*

I sing the man who Judah's sceptre bore  
 In that right hand which held the crook before.  
*Cowley.*

The parliament presented those acts which  
 were prepared by them to the royal sceptre, in  
 which were some laws restraining the extrava-  
 gant power of the nobility. *Clarendon.*

The court of Rome has, in other instance,  
 so well attested its good minagery, that it is not  
 credible crowns and sceptres are conferred gratis.  
*De la Haye.*

SCÉPTERED. *adj.* [from *sceptre*.] Bearing  
a sceptre.

The sceptred heralds call  
 To council, in the city-gates. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

To Britain's queen the scepter'd suppliant bends,  
 To her his crowns and infant race commends.  
*Tickel.*

SCÉPTICK. *n. s.* See SKEPTICK.SCHE'DULE. *n. s.* [*schedula*, Latin; *sche-*  
*dule*, French.]

1. A small scroll.

The first published schedules being brought to a  
 grave knight, he read over an unsavoury sentence  
 or two, and delivered back the libel. *Hooker.*

2. A writing additional or appendant.

All ill, which all  
 Prophets or poets spake, and all which shall  
 Be annex'd in schedules unto this by me,  
 Fall on that man! *Donne.*

3. A little inventory.

I will give out schedules of my beauty: it shall  
 be inventoried, and every particle and utensil la-  
 bel'd to my will. *Shaksfp.*

SCHE'MATISM. *n. s.* [*σχηματισμός*.]

1. Com-

1. Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.

2. Particular form or disposition of a thing. Every particle of matter, whatever form of *schematism* it puts on, must in all conditions be equally extended, and therefore take up the same room. *Locke.*

**SCHEMATIST.** *n. f.* [from *scheme*.] A projector; one given to forming schemes. *Locke.*

**SCHEME.** *n. f.* [from *scheme*.] 1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose; a system.

Were our senses made much quicker, the appearance and outward *scheme* of things would have quite another face to us, and be inconsistent with our well-being. *Locke.*

We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory account of the divine conduct, without forming such a *scheme* of things as shall at once take in time and eternity. *Atterbury.*

2. A project; a contrivance; a design. He forms the well-concerted *scheme* of mischief; 'tis fix'd, 'tis done, and both are doom'd to death. *Rowe.*

The haughty monarch was laying *schemes* for suppressing the ancient liberties, and removing the ancient boundaries of kingdoms. *Atterbury.*

The stoical *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping off our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes. *Swift.*

3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram.

It hath embroiled astrology in the erection of *schemes*, and the judgment of death and diseases. *Brown.*

It is a *scheme* and face of heaven, As th' aspects are disposed this even. *Hudibras.*

**SCHEMER.** *n. f.* [from *scheme*.] A projector; a contriver.

**SCHEMIS.** *n. f.* [from *scheme*.] An habitude; state of any thing with respect to other things.

If that mind which has existing in itself from all eternity all the simple essences of things, and consequently all their possible *schemes* or habitudes, should ever change, there would arise a new *scheme* in the mind, which is contrary to the supposition. *Norris.*

**SCIRRUS.** *n. f.* [from *scirrhe*, French. This should be written *scirrhus*, not merely because it comes from *scirrhe*, but because *c* in English has before *e* and *i* the sound of *s*. See **SKEPTICK**.] An indurated gland.

Any of these three may degenerate into a *scirrhus*, and that *scirrhus* into a cancer. *Wise.*

**SCIRRHUS.** *adj.* [from *scirrhus*.] Having a gland indurated; consisting of a gland indurated.

How they are to be treated when they are stumorous, *scirrhous*, or cancerous, you may see. *Wise.*

**SCIRRHOSITY.** *n. f.* [from *scirrhous*.] An induration of the glands.

The difficulty of breathing, occasioned by *scirrhosity* of the glands, is not to be cured. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

**SCHISM.** *n. f.* [from *schisma*, Fr.] A separation or division in the church of God.

Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errors by truth, and to our *schism* by charity. *King Charles.*

Oppose *schism* by unity, hypocrisy by sobriety, and debauchery by temperance. *Spratt.*

When a *schism* is once spread, there grows at length a dispute which the schismatics: in the case of the law the *schism* lies on that side

which opposes itself to the religion of the state. *Swift.*

**SCHISMATICAL.** *adv.* [from *schismatic*, Fr. from *schismatic*.] Implying schism; practising schism.

By these tumults all factions, seditions, and *schismatical* proposals against government, ecclesiastical and civil, must be backed. *King Charles.*

Here bare anathemas fall but like to many *bruta fulmina* upon the obstinate and *schismatical*, who are like to think themselves shrewdly hurt by being cut off from that body which they chuse not to be of, and so being punished into a quiet enjoyment of their beloved separation. *South.*

**SCHISMATICALLY.** *adv.* [from *schismatical*.] In a schismatical manner.

**SCHISMATICK.** *n. f.* [from *schisma*.] One who separates from the true church.

No known heretick nor *schismatick* should be suffered to go into these countries. *Bacon.*

Thus you behold the *schismatick* bravado's Wild speaks in squibs, and Calamy in granado's. *Burton.*

The *schismatick* united in a solemn league and covenant to alter the whole system of spiritual government. *Swift.*

To **SCHISMATIZE.** *v. a.* [from *schisma*.] To commit the crime of schism; to make a breach in the communion of the church.

**SCHOLAR.** *n. f.* [from *scholaris*, Lat. *scholar*, Fr.]

1. One who learns of a master; a disciple.

Many times that which deserves approbation would hardly find favour, if they which propose it were not to profess themselves *scholars*, and followers of the ancients. *Hooker.*

The *scholars* of the Stagyrite, Who for the old opinion fight, Would make their modern friends confess The difference but from more to less. *Prior.*

2. A man of letters.

This same *scholar's* fate, *res augusta domi*, hinders the promoting of learning. *Wilkins.*

To watch occasions to correct others in their discourse, and not slip any opportunity of showing their talents; *scholars* are most blamed for. *Locke.*

3. A pedant; a man of books.

To spend too much time in studies, is both; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a *scholar*: they perfect nature, and are perfected by experience. *Bacon.*

4. One who has a lettered education. My cousin William is become a good *scholar*: he is at Oxford still, is he not? *Shakespeare.*

**SCHOLARSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *scholar*.]

1. Learning; literature; knowledge. It pities my very heart to think that a man of my master's understanding, and great *scholarship*, who had a book of his own in print, should talk so outrageously. *Pope.*

2. Literary education.

This place should be school and university, not needing a remove to any other house of *scholarship*. *Milton.*

3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar. *Ainsworth.*

**SCHOLASTICAL.** *adj.* [from *scholasticus*, Lat.] Belonging to a scholar or school.

**SCHOLASTICALLY.** *adv.* [from *scholastic*.] According to the niceties or methods of the schools.

No moralists or casuists, that treat *scholastically* of justice but treat of gratitude, under that general head, as a part of it. *South.*

**SCHOLASTICK.** *adj.* [from *schola*, Lat. *scholasticus*, Fr.]

1. Pertaining to the school; practised in school.

I would render this intelligible to every ra-

tional man, however little versed in *scholastic* learning. *Digby on Bachelors.*

*Scholastic* education, like a trade, does to fix a man in a particular way, that he is not fit to judge of any thing that lies out of that way. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Befitting the school; suitable to the school; pedantick; needlessly subtle.

The favour of proposing there, in convenient sort, whatsoever ye can object, which thing I have known them to grant, of *scholastic* courtesy unto strangers, never hath nor ever will be denied you. *Hooker.*

Sir Francis Bacon was wont to say, that those who left useful studies for useless *scholastic* speculations, were like the Olympick gamesters, who abstained from necessary labours, that they might be fit for such as were not so. *Bacon.*

Both sides charge the other with idolatry, and that is a matter of conscience, and not a *scholastic* nicety. *Stillington.*

**SCHOLIAST.** *n. f.* [from *scholiaste*, Fr. *scholiastes*, Latin.] A writer of explanatory notes.

The title of this satyr, in some ancient manuscripts, was the reproach of idleness; though in others of the *scholastic*, 'tis inscribed against the luxury of the rich. *Dryden.*

What Gellius or Stobaeus cook'd before, Or chew'd by blind old *scholastic* o'er and o'er. *Pope.*

**SCHOLION.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A note; an **SCHOLIUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] explanatory observation.

Hereunto have I added a certain gloss or *scholium*, for the exposition of old words, and harder phrases, which manner of glossing and commenting will seem strange in our language. *Spenser.*

Some cast all their metaphysical and moral learning into the method of mathematicians, and bring every thing relating to those abstracted or practical sciences under theorems, problems, postulates, *scholia*, and corollaries. *Watts.*

**SCHOLY.** *n. f.* [from *scholastic*, Fr. *scholium*, Lat.] An explanatory note. This word, with the verb following, is, I fancy, peculiar to the learned *Hooker*.

He, therefore, which made us to live, had also taught us to pray, to the end, that speaking unto the Father in the Son's own prescript form, without *scholastic* or gloss of ours, we may be sure that we utter nothing which God will deny. *Hooker.*

That *scholastic* had need of a very favourable reader, and a tractable, that should think it plain construction, when to be commanded to the word, and grounded upon the word, are made all one. *Hooker.*

To **SCHOLY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write expositions.

The preacher should want a text, whereupon to *scholy*. *Hooker.*

**SCHOOL.** *n. f.* [from *schola*, Lat. *ecole*, Fr.]

1. A house of discipline and instruction.

Their age the same, their inclinations too, And bred together in one *school* they grow. *Dryden.*

2. A place of literary education; an university.

My end being private, I have not expressed my conceptions in the language of the *schools*. *Digby.*

Writers on that subject have turned it into a composition of hard words, trifles, and subtilties for the mere use of the *schools*, and that only to mislead men with empty sounds. *Watts.*

3. A state of instruction.

The vest breed to the rural trade, Set him sometimes to *school*, and let him be instructed there in rules of husbandry. *Dryden.*

4. System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.



No cold brain could ever yet propound,  
Touching the soul, so vain and fond a thought;  
But some among these masters have been  
found,  
Which in their schools the self-same thing had  
taught.

Let no man be less confident in his faith, con-  
cerning the great blessings God designs in these  
divine mysteries, by reason of any difference in  
the several schools of Christians, concerning the  
consequent blessings thereof.

5. The age of the church, and form of  
theology succeeding that of the fathers;  
so called, because this mode of treating  
religion arose from the use of academical  
disputations.

The first principles of Christian religion should  
not be forced with school points and private ten-  
ets.

A man may find an infinite number of propo-  
sitions in books of metaphysics, school divinity,  
and natural philosophy, and know as little of  
God, spirits, or bodies, as he did before.

To SCHOOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct; to train.

Una her besought to be so good  
As in her virtuous rules to school her knight.

He's gentle, never school'd, and yet learned.

2. To teach with superiority; to tutor.

You shall go with me;  
I have some private schooling for you both.

Cousin, school yourself; but for your husband,  
He's noble, wise, judicious.

And ask why God's anointed he revild.  
If this be schooling, 'tis well for the considerer.  
I'll engage that no adversary of his shall in this  
sense ever school him.

SCHOOLBOY. *n. s.* [school and boy.] A boy  
that is in his rudiments at school.

Schoolboys tears take up  
The glasses of his light.

He grins, smacks, thrugs, and such an itch  
endures,  
As prentices or schoolboys, which do know  
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go.

Once he had heard a schoolboy tell,  
How Semele of mortal race  
By thunder died.

SCHOOLDAY. *n. s.* [school and day.] Age  
in which youth is sent to school.

All schooldays: friendship, childhood, innocence?

SCHOOLFELLOW. *n. s.* [school and fellow.]  
One bred at the same school.

Thy flatter'd method on the youth pursue;  
Join'd with his schoolfellows by two and two:  
Persuade them first to lead an empty wheel,  
In length of time produce the lab'ring yoke.

The emulation of schoolfellows often puts life  
and industry into young lads.

SCHOOLHOUSE. *n. s.* [school and house.]  
House of discipline and instruction.

Fair Uta, an Fidella fair request,  
To have her a night unto her schoolhouse plac'd.

SCHOOLMAN. *n. s.* [school and man.]

1. One versed in the niceties and subtilties  
of academical disputation.

The king, though no good schoolman, con-  
verted one of them by dispute.  
Unlearn'd, he knew no schoolman's subtle art;  
No language, but the language of the heart.

2. A writer of scholastic divinity or philo-  
sophy.

If a man's wit be not apt to distinguish or  
find differences, let him study the schoolman.

To schoolmen I bequeath my doubtfulness,  
My sickness to physicians.

Men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle,  
as he was dress'd up by the schoolmen.

Let subtle schoolmen teach these friends to fight,  
More studious to divide than to unite.

SCHOOLMASTER. *n. s.* [school and master.]

One who presides and teaches in a school.

L, thy schoolmaster, have made thee more profit  
Than other princes can, that have more time  
For vainer hours, and tutors not so careful.

Adrian VI. was some time schoolmaster to  
Charles V.

The ancient sophists and rhetoricians lived 'till  
they were an hundred years old; and so like-  
wise did many of the grammarians and school-  
masters, as Orbilius.

SCHOOLMISTRESS. *n. s.* [school and mis-  
tress.] A woman who governs a school.

Such precepts I have selected from the most  
considerable which we have from nature, that  
exact schoolmistress.

My schoolmistress, like a vixen Turk,  
Maintains her lazy husband by our work.

SCHREIGHT. *n. s.* [turdus visciatorius.]

A fish.

SCIAGRAPHY. *n. s.* [sciographie, Fr. oua-  
graphie.]

1. [In architecture.] The profile or section  
of a building, to shew the inside thereof.

2. [In astronomy.] The art of finding  
the hour of the day or night by the sha-  
dow of the sun, moon, or stars.

SCIATHERICAL. } *adj.* [sciaterique, Fr.  
SCIATHERICK } ouathierique.] Belong-  
ing to a sun-dial.

These were also, from great antiquity, *sci-  
atherial* or sun-dials, by the shadow of a stile or  
gnomon denoting the hours, an invention as-  
cribed unto Anaximenes by Pliny.

SCIATICA. } *n. s.* [sciaticque, Fr. ischiadica  
SCIATICK } ouathierique.] The hip gout.

Whu of your hips has the most profound sci-  
atica?

Thou cold sciatica,  
Cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt  
As lamely as their manners.

The Scythians, using continual riding, were  
generally molested with the sciatica, or hip gout.

Rack'd with sciatick, martyr'd with the stone,  
Will any mortal let himself alone?

SCIATICAL. *adj.* [from sciatica.] Afflicting  
the hip.

In obstinate sciatical pains, blistering and cau-  
teries have been found effectual.

SCIENCE. *n. s.* [science, Fr. scientia,  
Lat.]

1. Knowledge.

If we conceive God's sight or science, before  
the creation, to be extended to all and every  
part of the world, seeing every thing as it is,  
his presence or foresight of any action of mine,  
or rather his science or sight, from all eternity,  
lays no necessity on any thing to come to pass,  
more than my seeing the sun move hath to do in  
the moving of it.

The indisputable mathematics, the only sci-  
ence Heaven hath yet vouchsafed humanity, have  
but few votaries among the slaves of the Stag-  
nite.

2. Certainty grounded on demonstration.

So you arrive at truth, though not at science.

3. Art attained by precepts, or built on  
principles.

Science perfects genius, and moderates that  
fury of the fancy which cannot contain itself  
within the bounds of reason.

3. Art attained by precepts, or built on  
principles.

Science perfects genius, and moderates that  
fury of the fancy which cannot contain itself  
within the bounds of reason.

4. Any art or species of knowledge.

No science doth make known the first prin-  
ciples, whereon it buildeth; but they are always  
taken as plain and manifest in themselves, or as  
proved and granted already, some former know-  
ledge having made them evident.

Whatever we may learn by them, we only  
attain according to the manner of natural sci-  
ences, which mere discourse of wit and reason  
findeth out.

I present you with a man  
Cunning in music and the mathematics,  
To instruct her fully in those sciences.

5. One of the seven liberal arts, grammar,  
rhetorick, logick, arithmetick, music,  
geometry, astronomy.

Good sense, which only is the gift of Heav'n,  
And though no science, fairly worth the sev'n.

SCI'ENTIAL. *adj.* [from science.] Produc-  
ing science.

From the tree her step she turn'd;  
But first low reverence done, as to the pow'r  
That dwelt within: whose presence had infused  
Into the plant sciential sap, deriv'd  
From nectar, drink of gods.

SCI'ENTIAL. } *adj.* [scientifique, Fr.  
SCI'ENTIAL } scientia and sci. Lat.]  
Producing demonstrative knowledge;  
producing certainty.

Natural philosophy proceeding from settled  
principles, therein is expected a satisfaction from  
scientific progressions, and such as beget a true  
or rational belief.

No where are there more quick inventive,  
and penetrating capacities, fraught with all kind  
of scientific knowledge.

No man, who first trafficks into a foreign  
country, has any scientific evidence that there is  
such a country, but by report, which can pro-  
duce no more than a moral certainty; that is,  
a very high probability, and such as there can be  
no reason to except against.

The systems of natural philosophy that have  
obtained, are to be read more to know the hy-  
potheses, than with hopes to gain there a com-  
prehensive, scientific, and satisfactory know-  
ledge of the works of nature.

SCI'ENTIAL. } *adv.* [from scientific.]  
In such a manner as to produce know-  
ledge.

Sometimes it rests upon testimony, because  
it is easier to believe than to be scientifically in-  
structed.

SCI'MITAR. *n. s.* [See CIMETER.] A  
short sword with a convex edge.

I'll heat his blood with Greekish wine to-night,  
Which with my scimitar I'll cool to-morrow.

SCINK. *n. s.* A cast calf.

In Scotland and in London they call it  
slink.

To SCINTILLATE. *v. n.* [scintillo,  
Lat.] To sparkle; to emit sparks.

SCINTILLA'TION. *n. s.* [scintillatio, Lat.]  
from scintillate } The act of sparkling;  
sparks emitted.

These scintillations are not the accession of the  
air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but  
rather the inflammable effluences discharged  
from the bodies collided.

He faith the planets scintillation is not seen,  
because of their propinquity.

SCI'OLIST. *n. s.* [sciolus, Lat.] One who  
knows many things superficially.

It was this vain idolizing of authors which gave birth to that silly vanity of impertinent citations; these ridiculous fooleries signify nothing to the more generous discerners, but the pendency of the affected *scifists*. *Clayton's Scifist*.

These passages were enough to humble the presumption of our modern *scifists*, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance. *Temple*.

**SCIOLOUS.** *adj.* [*sciolus*, Lat.] Superficially or imperfectly knowing. Not used.

I could wish these *sciolous* scotists had more judgment joined with their zeal. *H-well*.

**SCIMACHY.** *n. f.* [*sciamachie*, Fr. *scia* and *μαχη*.] Battle with a shadow. This should be written *sciamachy*.

To avoid this *scimachy*, or imaginary combat of words, let me know, Sir, what you mean by the name of tyrant? *Conway*.

**SCION.** *n. f.* [*scion*, Fr.] A small twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.

Sweet maid, we marry  
A gentle *scion* to the wildest stock;  
And make conceive a bark of bair kind  
By bud of nobler race. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale*  
March is drawn, in his left hand blossoms, and  
seems upon his arm. *Peacham*.  
The *scion* are best of an old tree.

**SCIRE FACIAS.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A writ judicial in law, most commonly to call a man to shew cause unto the court whence it is sent, why execution of a judgment passed should not be made. This writ is not granted before a year and a day is passed after the judgment given. *Conwell*.

**SCISSIBLE.** *adj.* [from *scissus*, Lat.] Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

The *scissibles* of impressible and not impressible, *scissible* and not *scissible*, and many other passions of matter, are puerile notions. *Bacon*.

**SCISSILE.** *adj.* [*scissile*, Fr. *scissilis*, Lat.] Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

Animal fat is a sort of amphibious substance, *scissile* like a sword, and resolvable by heat. *Arbutnot*.

**SCISSION.** *n. f.* [*scission*, Fr. *scisso*, Lat.] The act of cutting.

Neives may be wounded by *scission* or puncture: the former way they are usually cut through, and wholly to use from action. *Whitman's Surgery*.

**SCISSOR.** *v. f.* [This word is variously written, as it is supposed to be derived by different writers; of whom some write *cissors*, from *cardo*, or *cardo*; others *scissors*, from *cardo*; and some *cissors*, *scissors*, or *scissors*, from *ciseaux*, Fr.] A small pair of sheers, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

His beard they have sing'd off with brands of fire;  
And eye, as it blaz'd, they threw on him  
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hairs  
My master preaches patience to him, and the while  
His man with *scissors* nicks him for a fool. *Shak.*

Wanting the *scissors*, with these hands, I'll tear,  
If that obstruct my sight, this load of hair. *Prior*.

When the lawyers and tradesmen brought extravagant bills, Sir Roger wore a pair of *scissors* in his pocket, with which he would snip a quarter of a yard off nicely. *Arbutnot*.

**SCISSURE.** *n. f.* [*scissum*, Lat.] A crack; a rent; a fissure.

The breach seems like the *scissures* and ruptures of an earthquake, and threatens to swallow all that attempt to close it, and reserves its cure only for omnipotence. *Deacy of Pitt*.

**SCLEROTICK.** *adj.* [*scleroticus*, Fr. *scleroticus*.] Hard: an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

The ligaments observed in the inside of the *sclerotic* tunicle of the eye, serve instead of a muscle, by their contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Ray on the Creation*.

**SCLEROTICKS.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied to. *Quincy*.

**TO SCOAT.** *v. a.* To stop a wheel by putting a stone or piece of wood under it before. *Bailey*.

**TO SCOFF.** *v. n.* [*schoppen*, Dutch.] To treat with insolent ridicule; to treat with contumelious language: with *at*.

Of two noblemen of the west of England, the one was given to *scoff*, but kept ever royal cheer in his house; the other would ask of those that had been at his table, Tell truly, was there never a stout or dry blow given? *Bacon*.

There is no greater argument of a light and inconsiderate person, than prophane to *scoff* at religion. *Tillotson*.

Such is love,  
And such the laws of his fantastick empire,  
The wanton boy delights to bend the mighty,  
And *scoff* at the vain wisdom of the wife. *Rowe*.

**SCOFF.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contumelious ridicule; expression of scorn; contumelious language.

Our answer therefore to their reason is, no; to their *scoffs*, nothing. *Hooker*.

With *scoffs* and scorns, and contumelious taunts,  
In open market-place produce'd they me. *Shakspere's Henry VI.*

How could men surrender up their reason to flattery, more abusive and reproachful than the rudest *scoffs* and the sharpest invectives? *South*.

Some little souls, that have got a smattering of astronomy or chemistry, for want of a due acquaintance with other sciences, make a *scoff* at them all, in comparison of their favourite science. *Watts*.

**SCOFFER.** *n. f.* [from *scoff*.] Insolent ridiculer; saucy scorner; contumelious reproacher.

Sell when you can; you are not for all markets:  
Cry the man merry, love him, take his offer;  
Foul is the most foul, being found to be a *scoffer*. *Shakspere*.

Divers have herded themselves amongst these profane *scoffers*, not that they are convinced by their reasons, but terrified by their contumelies. *Government of the Tongue*.

Consider what the apostle tells these *scoffers* they were ignorant of, not that there was a deluge, but he tells them that they were ignorant that the heavens and the earth of old were so and so constituted. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

**SCOFFINGLY.** *adv.* [from *scoffing*.] In contempt; in ridicule.

Aristotle applied this hemistick *scoffingly* to the sycophants at Athens. *Brucome*.

**TO SCOLD.** *v. n.* [*scholden*, Dutch.] To quarrel clamorously and rudely.

Pardon me, 'tis the first time that ever I'm forc'd to *scold*. *Shakspere's Coriolanus*.

The one as famous for a scolding tongue,  
As th' other is for beauteous modesty. *Shaksp.*

They attacked me, some with piteous moans,  
others grinning and only shewing their teeth,  
others ranting, and others *scolding* and reviling. *Stillington*.

For gods, we are by Homer told,  
Can in celestial language *scold*. *Swift*.

Scolding and cursing are her common conversation. *Swift*.

**SCOLP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed woman.

A *sculp* in domestic life is now become a *scold* in politics. *Addison's Freeholder*.

Sun-burnt matrons mending old nets;  
Now singing shill, and scolding out between;  
Scolds answer forth mouth'd *scolds*. *Swift*.

**SCOLLOR.** *n. f.* [written properly *scallop*.] A pectinated shell-fish.

**SCOLOPENDRA.** *n. f.* [*scolopendre*, Fr.] *scolopendron*.

1. A sort of venomous serpent.

2. [*scolopendrium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainslie*.

**SCOMM.** *n. f.* [perhaps from *scomma*, Lat.] A buffoon. A word out of use, and unworthy of revival.

The *scomm*, or buffoons, of quality are wolfish in conversation. *L'Estrange*.

**SCONCE.** *n. f.* [*schantz*, German.]

1. A fort; a bulwark.

Such fellows are perfect in the great commands names, and they will learn you by rote where services were done; at such and such a *scion*, at such a breach. *Shakspere's Henry V.*

2. The head: perhaps as being the *acropolis*, or citadel, of the body. A low word.

Why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about the *scence* with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action of battery? *Shakspere's Hamlet*.

3. A pensile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light.

Golden *scences* hang upon the walls,  
To light the costly suppers and the balls. *Dryden's Lucrèce*.

Triumphant Umbriel, on a *scence*'s height,  
Clapp'd his glad wings, and sat to view the fight. *Pope*.

Put candles into *scences*. *Swift's Directions to the Butler*.

4. A mulct, or fine.

**TO SCONCE.** *v. a.* A word used in the universities, and derived plausibly by *Skinner*, whose etymologies are generally rational, from *scence*, as it signifies the head; to *scence* being to fix a fine on any one's head.] To mulct; to fine. A low word, which ought not to be retained.

**SCOOP.** *n. f.* [*schoepe*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of large ladle; a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor.

They turn upside down hops on malt-kilns, when almost dry, with a *scop*. *Motim. Husbandry*.

2. A surgeon's instrument.

Endeavour with thy *scop*, or fingers, to force the stone outwards. *Sharp's Surgery*.

3. A sweep; a stroke. Perhaps it should be *swoop*.

Oh hell-kite!  
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam  
At one fell *scop*? *Shakspere's Macbeth*.

**TO SCOOP.** *v. a.* [*schoepe*, Dutch.]

1. To lade out.

As by the brook he stood,  
He *scop'd* the water from the crystal flood. *Dryden's Amind*.

2. This word seems to have not been understood by *Thomson*.

Melal. Alpine snows  
Of water *scop'd* among the hollow rocks. *Thomson*.

3. To empty by lading.

If some penurious source by chance appear'd  
Scanty of waters, when you *scop'd* it dry,  
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,  
Did he not dash th' untasted moisture from him? *Addison*.

4. To carry off, so as to leave the place hollow.

A spectator would think this circular mount had been actually *scooped* out of that hollow space.

Her feet are broad, that she may *scoop* away much earth at a time.

To his single eye, that in his forehead glar'd like a full moon, or a broad burnish'd shield, A forked staff we dextrously applied, Which, in the spacious socket turning round, Scoops out the big round jelly from its orb.

To cut into hollowness or depth.

Whatever part of the harbour they *scoop* in, it has an influence on all the rest; for the sea immediately works the whole bottom to a level.

Those carbuncles the Indians will *scoop*, so as to hold above a pint.

It much conduces how to scare The little race of birds, that hop From spray to spray, *scooping* the costliest fruit, Insatiate, undisturb'd.

The genius of the place Or helps th' ambitious hill the heav'n to scale, Or *scoops* in circling theatres the vale.

**SCOOPER**. *n. s.* [from *scoop*.] One who scoops.

**SCOPE**. *n. s.* [*scopus*, Lat.]

1. Aim; intention; drift.

Your *scope* is as mine own, So to enforce or qualify the laws, As to your soul seems good.

His coming hither hath no farther *scope* Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg Infranchisement immediate on his knees.

Had the whole *scope* of the author been answerable to his title, he would have only undertaken to prove what every man is convinced of; but the drift of the pamphlet is to stir up our compassion towards the rebels.

2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end.

The *scope* of all their pleading against man's authority is to overthrow such laws and constitutions in the church, as, depending thereupon, if they should therefore be taken away, would leave neither face nor memory of church to continue long in the world.

To aim their counsels to the fairest *scope*.

We should impute the war to the *scope* at which it aimeth.

He, in what he counsels, and in what excels, Misraful, grounds his courage on despair And utter dissolution, as the *scope* Or all his aim.

3. Room; space; amplitude of intellectual view.

An heroic poet is not tied to a bare representation of what is true, but that he might let himself loose to visionary objects, which may give him a freer *scope* for imagination.

These theorems being admitted into optics, there would be *scope* enough of handling that science voluminously, after a new manner; not only by teaching those things which tend to the perfection of vision, but also by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be produced by refraction.

4. Liberty; freedom from restraint.

If this constrain them to grant that their axiom is not to take any place, save in those things only, where the church hath larger *scope*, it reflects that they search out some stronger season.

That my pent heart may have some *scope* to beat, Or else I swoon with this dead killing news.

5. Liberty beyond just limits; licence.

It was my fault to give the people *scope*, Be my tyranny to strike and gall them I bid them do.

Being moody, give him line and *scope*, Till that his passions, like a whale on ground, Consider themselves with working.

6. Act of riot; fally.

As surfeit is the father of much fast, So every *scope*, by the immoderate use, Turns to restraint.

7. Extended quantity.

The *scopes* of land granted to the first adventurers were too large, and the liberties and royalties were too great for subjects.

8. It is out of use, except in the three first senses.

**SCOPULOUS**. *adj.* [*scopulosus*, Lat.] Full of rocks.

**SCORBU'TICAL**. *adj.* [*scorbutique*, Fr.] **SCORBU'TICK**. *adj.* [from *scorbutus*, Lat.] Diseased with the scurvy.

A person about forty, of a full and scorbutical body, having broke her skin, endeavoured the curing of it; but observing the ulcer sanious, I proposed digestion.

**SCORBU'TICALLY**. *adv.* [from *scorbutical*.] With tendency to the scurvy.

A woman of forty, scorbutically and hydropically affected, having a foudid ulcer, put herself into my hand.

**SCORCE**. *n. s.* This word is used by Spenser for discourse, or power of reason: in imitation perhaps of the Italians.

Lively vigour rested in his mind, And recompens'd him with a better *scorce*; Weak body well is chang'd for mind's redoubled force.

**TO SCORCH**. *v. a.* [*scorreo*, Saxon, burnt.]

1. To burn superficially.

I see *scorcheth* in frosty weather. The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire; The breath they drew no longer air but fire: The faint knights were *scorch'd*.

2. To burn.

Power was given to scor. l. men with fire.

The same that left thee by the cooling stream, Safe from sun's heat, not *scorch'd* with beauty's beams.

You look with such contempt on pain, That languishing you conquer more: So lightnings which in storms appear *Scorch* more than when the skies are clear.

The same beams that shine, *scorch* too.

And, like a giddy bird in dead of night, Fly round the fire that *scorches* me to death.

He, from whom the nations should receive Justice and freedom, lives himself a slave; Tortur'd by cruel change of wind desires, Lash'd by mad rage, and *scorch'd* by brutal fires.

**TO SCORCH**. *v. n.* To be burnt superficially; to be dried up.

The swarthy Africans complain To see the chariot of the sun So high their *scorching* country run.

The love was made in Autumn, and the hunting followed properly when the heats of that *scorching* country were declining.

Scatter a little mungy straw or fern amongst your seedlings, to prevent the roots from *scorching*, and to receive the moisture that falls.

**SCORCHING Fennel**. *n. s.* A plant.

**SCOR'DIUM**. *n. s.* [Latin.] An herb.

**SCORE**. *n. s.* [*scora*, Islandick; a mark, cut, or notch.]

1. A notch, or long incision.

Our forefathers had no other books but the *score* and the tally: thou hast caused printing to be used.

2. A line drawn.

3. An account which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk.

He's worth no more; They say he parted well, and paid his *score*.

Does not the air feed the flame? And does not the flame warm and enlighten the air? Does not the earth quit *scores* with all the elements, in the fruits that issue from it?

4. Account kept of something past; an epoch; an era.

Universal deluges have swept all away, except two or three persons who begun the world again upon a new *score*.

5. Debt imputed.

That thou dost love her, strikes some *scores* away from the great tempter.

6. Reason; motive.

He had been prentice to a brewer, But left the trade; as many more Have lately done on the same *score*. A lion, that had got a politick fit of sickness, wrote the fox word how glad he should be of his company, upon the *score* of ancient friendship.

If your terms are moderate, we'll never break off up in that *score*.

7. Sake; account; relative motive.

You act your kindness on Cydania's front. Kings in Greece were deposed by their people upon the *score* of their arbitrary proceedings.

8. Twenty. I suppose, because twenty, being a round number, was distinguished on tallies by a long *score*.

How many *score* of miles may we well ride 'Twixt hour and hour? The fewer still you name, you wound the more.

Bond is but one, but Harpax is a *score*. For some *scores* of lines there is a perfect absence of that spirit of poetry.

9. A song in *score*. The words with the musical notes of a song annexed.

**TO SCORE**. *v. a.*

1. To set down as a debt.

Madam, I know when Instead of five you *scor'd* me ten.

2. To impute; to charge.

Your follies and debauches charge With such a whirl, the poets of your age Are tir'd, and cannot *score* 'em on the stage; Unless each vice in short-hand they indue, Ev'n as noteth pientics whole sermons write.

3. To mark by a line.

Hast thou appointed where the moon should rise And with her purple light adorn the skies? *Scor'd* out the bounded sun's oblique ways, That he on all might spread his equal rays?

**SCOR'IA**. *n. s.* [Latin.] 'Dross; recrement.

The *scoria*, or vitrified part, which most metal when heated or melted, do continually protrude the surface, and which, by covering the metals in form of a thin glassy skin, causes these colours, much denser than water.

**SCOR'IOUS**. *adj.* [from *scoria*, Lat.] Drossy; recrementitious.

By the fire they emit many drossy and *scoria* parts.

**TO SCORN**. *v. a.* [*scernere*, Dutch; *escerner*, Fr.] To despise; to slight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn.

My friends *scorn* me; but mine eye poureth o tears unto God.

**TO SCORN. v. n.**

1. To scoff; to treat with contumely.  
He said mine eyes were black, and my hair black;  
And, now I am remember'd, scorn'd at me. *Shak.*  
Our soul is filled with the scorn of those that are at ease, and with the contempt of the proud. *Psalms cxlii. 4.*

2. To disdain; to think unworthy.  
I've seen the morning's lovely ray  
Hover o'er the new-born day  
With rosy wings so richly bright,  
As if he scorn'd to think of night. *Craford.*  
Fame, that delights around the world to stray,  
Scorns not to take our Argos in her way. *Pope's Statius.*

3. To despise; to contemn.  
Surely he scorneth the scorner, but he giveth grace unto the lowly. *Proverbs.*  
Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,  
And seal thee so, as henceforth not to scorn  
The fatal gates of hell too slightly barr'd. *Milton.*

4. To neglect; to disregard.  
This my long sufferance, and my day of grace,  
They who neglect and scorn shall never taste,  
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded, more. *Milton.*

**SCORN. n. f.** [*excorne*, old Fr. from the verb.]

1. Contempt; scoff; slight; act of contumely.

We were better parch in Afric's sun  
Than in the pride and salt scorn of his eyes. *Shakespeare.*

Why should you think that I should woo in scorn?  
Scorn and disdain never come in tears. *Shakespeare.*  
If we draw her not unto us, she will laugh us to scorn. *Jud.*

Diogenes was asked in scorn, What was the matter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers? He answered, Because the one knew what they wanted, the others did not. *Bacon.*

Whoever hath any thing in his person that induces contempt, hath also a perpetual spur to refuse himself from scorn: therefore all deformed persons are bold, as being on their own defence, as exposed to scorn. *Bacon.*

Every tullen frown and bitter scorn  
But fann'd the fuel that too fast did burn. *Dryd.*

2. Subject of ridicule; thing treated with contempt.  
Is it not a most horrid ingratitude, thus to make a scorn of him that made us? *Tillotson.*  
Numidia's grown a scorn among the nations  
For breach of publick vows. *Addison's Cato.*

3. To think SCORN. To disdain; to hold unworthy of regard. Not now in use.  
If he do fully prove himself the honest shepherd Menalcas his brother and heir, I know no reason why you should think scorn of him. *Sidney.*  
Unto thee will I cry, O Lord: think no scorn of me, lest, if thou make as though thou hearest not, I become like them that go down into the pit. *Psalms xxviii. 1.*

4. To laugh to SCORN. To deride as contemptible.  
He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh them to scorn; and the Lord shall have them in derision. *Psalms. Common Prayer.*

**SCORNER. n. f.** [from *scorn*.]

1. Contemner; despiiser.  
They are very active; vigilant in their enterprises, present in perils, and great scorners of death. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. Scoffer; ridiculer.  
The scorner should consider, upon the sight of a cripple, that it was only the distinguishing mercy of heaven that kept him from being one too. *L'Estrange.*

They, in the scorner's or the judge's seat,  
Dare to condemn the virtue which they hate. *Prior.*

**SCORNFUL. adj.** [*scorn and full*.]

1. Contemptuous; insolent; disdainful.  
Th' enamour'd deity  
The scornful damsel shuns. *Dryden.*

2. Acting in defiance.  
With him I o'er the hills had run,  
Scornful of winter's frost and summer's sun. *Prior.*

**SCORNFULLY. adv.** [from *scornful*.]

Contemptuously; insolently.  
He us'd us scornfully; he would have shew'd us  
His marks of merit, wounds receiv'd for's country. *Shakespeare.*

The sacred rights of the Christian church are scornfully trampled on in print, under an hypocritical pretence of maintaining them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

**SCORPION. n. f.** [*scorpion*, French; *scorpio*, Latin.]

1. A reptile much resembling a small lobster, but that his tail ends in a point, with a very venomous sting.

Well, fore-waning winds  
Did seem to say, seek not a scorpion's nest. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. One of the signs of the zodiac.

The squeezing crab and stinging scorpion shine. *Dryden.*

3. A scourge so called from its cruelty.

My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions. *1 Kings, xii. 11.*

4. [*scorpius*, Latin.] A sea fish. *Ainsw.*

**SCORPION. Sena. n. f.** [*emcrus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

**SCORPION GRASS. } n. f. Herbs. Ainsw.**

**SCORPION TAIL. } n. f. Herbs. Ainsw.**

**SCOT. n. f.** [*scot*, French.]

1. Shot; payment.

2. Scot and Lot. Parish payments.  
'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot terma-  
gant Scot had paid me scot and lot too. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Protagoras, historians note,  
Liv'd there a burgess, scot and lot. *Prior.*

The chief point that has puzzled the freeholders, as well as those that pay scot and lot, for about these six months, is, Whether they would rather be governed by a prince that is obliged by law to be good, or by one who, if he pleases, may plunder or imprison. *Addison.*

**SCOTFREE. adj.** Without scot or mulct; unhurt; impune.

**TO SCOTCH. v. a.** To cut with shallow incisions.

He was too hard for him; directly before Coriolani, he scotch'd and notch'd him like a carbonado. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

**SCOTCH. n. f.** [from the verb.] A slight cut; a shallow incision.

We'll beat 'em into bench-holes; I have yet room for six scotches more. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

Give him four scotches with a knife, and then put into his belly, and these scotches, sweet herbs. *Watson's Angler.*

**SCOTCH COLLOPS, or SCOTCHED COLLOPS. n. f.**

[from *To scotch*, or cut.] Veal cut into small pieces.

**SCOTCH HOPPERS. n. f.** A play in which boys hop over lines or scotches in the ground.

Children being indifferent to any thing they can do, dancing and scotch hoppers would be the same thing to them. *Locke.*

**SCOTOMY. n. f.** [*scotoma*.] A dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dim-

nels of sight, wherein external objects seem to turn round. *Ainsw. Bailey.*

**SCOTTERING. n. f.** A provincial word, which denotes, in Herefordshire, a custom among the boys of burning a wad of pease-straw at the end of harvest. *Bailey.*

**SCOVEL. n. f.** [*scopa*, Lat.] A sort of mop of clouts for sweeping an oven; a maulkin. *Ainsworth. Bailey.*

**SCOUNDREL. n. f.** [*scoundrulo*, Italian; a hider; *Skinner*.] A mean rascal; a low petty villain. A word rather ludicrous.

Now to be laugh'd by a scoundrel,  
An upstart lect'ry, and a mongrel. *Hudibras.*

Scoundrels as these wretched Ombites be,  
Canopus they exceed in luxury. *Tate.*

Go, it your ancient but ignoble blood  
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood,  
Go, and pretend your family is young;  
Nor own your fathers have been fools so long. *Pope.*

**TO SCOUR. v. a.** [*flurer*, Danish; *schuuren*, Dutch.]

1. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the surface.

I were better to be eaten to death with a rust,  
than to be scoured to nothing with perpetual motion. *Shakespeare.*

By dint of sword his crown he shall increase,  
And scour his armour from the rust of peace. *Dryden's Esch.*

Part scour the rusty shields with tears, and part  
New grind the blunted ax and point the dart. *Dryden.*

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for grudging a quartus  
of a pound of soap and sand to scour the rooms. *Arbutnot.*

Poor Vadius, long with learned spleen devour'd,  
Can taste no pleasure since his shield was scourt'd. *Pope.*

2. To purge violently.

3. To cleanse; to bleach; to whiten; to blanch.

In some lakes the water is so nitrous, as if foul clothes be put into it, it scoureth them of itself; and, if they stay, they moulder away. *Barnes's Natural History.*

A garden-worm should be well scoured eight days in moat, before you wash with him. *Walt. Angler.*

Beneath the lamp and tawdry ribbons glar'd,  
The new scourt'd manteau, and the flattern air. *Gay.*

4. To remove by scouring.

Never came reformation in a flood  
With such a heady current, scouring faults;  
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness  
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,  
As in this king. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

I will wear a garment all of blood,  
And stain my favour in a bloody mask,  
Which, wash'd away, shall scour my shame with it. *Shakespeare.*

Then in the clemency of upward air  
We'll scour our spots, and the dire thunder's scar. *Dryden.*

5. [*scorrere*, Ital.] To range about, in order to catch or drive away something; to clear away.

The kings of Lacedemon having sent out some  
galleys, under the charge of one of their nephews,  
to scour the sea of the pirates, they met us. *Sidney.*

Divers are kept continually to scour these seas,  
infested greatly by pirates. *Sandys.*

If with thy guards thou scour'st the streets by  
night,  
And dost in murders, rapes, and spoils delight,  
Pleas not thyself the flatterer crowd to hear. *Dryden.*

## 6. To pass swiftly over.

Sometimes  
He *scours* the right hand coast, sometimes the left.  
*Milton.*  
Not half the number in their seats are found;  
But moss and weeds lie grow'ing on the ground;  
The points of spears are stuck within the shield,  
The steeds without their riders *scour* the field,  
The knights unhors'd, *Dryden.*  
When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to  
throw,  
The line top labours, and the words move slow;  
Not to when swift Camilla *scours* the plain,  
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and skims along the  
main. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

## To SCOUR. v. n.

### 1. To perform the office of cleansing domestic utensils.

I keep his house, and wash, wring, brew, bake,  
*scour*, dress meat, and make the beds. *Shaksp.*

### 2. To clean.

Warm water is softer than cold; for it *scoureth*  
better. *Bacon.*

### 3. To be purged or lax; to be diseased with looseness.

Some apothecaries, upon stamping colocintida,  
have been put into a great *scouring* by the vapour  
only. *Bacon.*  
Convulsions and *scouring*, they say, do often cause  
one another. *Gruant's Bills of Mortality.*  
If you turn sheep into wheat or eye to feed, let  
it not be too rank, lest it make them *scour*.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

### 4. To rove; to range.

Barbarossa, *scouring* along the coast of Italy,  
struck an exceeding terror into the minds of the  
citizens of Rome. *Kneller.*

### 5. To run here and there.

The enemy's drum is heard, and fearful *scouring*  
Doth choke the air with dust. *Shaksp. Timon.*

### 6. To run with great eagerness and swiftness; to scamper.

She from him fled with all her pow'r,  
Who after her as hastily 'gan *scour*. *Fairy Queen.*  
I saw men *scour* on their way: I eyed them  
Even to their ships. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*  
Word was brought him, in the middle of his  
schemes, that his house was robbed; and so away  
he *scours* to learn the truth. *L'Estrange.*  
If they be men of fraud, they'll *scour* off them-  
selves, and leave those that trust them to pay the  
reckoning. *L'Estrange.*  
So four fierce couriers, starting to the race,  
*Scour* through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;  
Nor reins, nor curbs, nor threatening cries they  
fear,  
But force along the trembling charioteers. *Dryden.*  
As soon as any foreign object presses upon the  
sense, those spirits, which are posted upon the out-  
guards, immediately take the alarm, and *scour* off  
to the brain, which is the head quarters. *Collier.*  
Swift at her call her husband *scour'd* away  
To wreak his hunger on the destin'd prey. *Pope.*

## SCOURER. n. f. [from *scour*.]

One that cleans by rubbing.  
A purge, rough and quick.  
One who runs swiftly.

## SCOURGE. n. f. [*escourgée*, French; *scorreggia*, Italian; *corrigia*, Latin.]

A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline.  
When he had made a *scourge* of small cords, he  
drove them all out of the temple. *John, ii. 15.*  
The *scourge*  
... and the torturing hour,  
... as to penance. *Milton.*  
... a vindictive affliction.  
What *scourge* for perjury  
monarchially afford falls Clarence?  
*Shaksp.*

See what a *scourge* is laid upon your hate,  
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with  
love. *Shaksp.*

Famine and plague are sent as *scourges* for amend-  
ment. *Esdras.*

### 3. One that afflicts, harasses, or destroys. Thus *Attila* was called *flagellum Dei*.

Is this the *scourge* of France?  
Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,  
That with his name the mothers still their babes?  
*Shaksp. Henry VI.*

Such conquerors are not the favourites but  
*scourges* of God, the instruments of that ven-  
geance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

In all these trials I have borne a part;  
I was myself the *scourge* that caus'd the smart.  
*Pope*

Immortal Jove!

Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,  
Or bless a people willing to obey;  
But crush the nations with an iron rod,  
And every monarch be the *scourge* of God. *Pope.*

### 4. A whip for a top.

If they had a top, the *scourge* stick and leather  
strap should be left to their own making. *Locke.*

## To SCOURGE. v. a. [from the noun.]

### 1. To lash with a whip; to whip.

The gods are just; and of our pleasant vices  
Make instruments to *scourge* us. *Shak. King Lear.*  
Is it lawful for you to *scourge* a Roman?  
*Acts, xxii. 25.*

He *scourg'd* with many a stroke th' indignant  
waves. *Milton.*

When a professor of any religion is set up to be  
laughed at, this cannot help us to judge of the  
truth of his faith, any better than if he were  
*scourg'd*. *Watts.*

### 2. To punish; to chastise; to chasten; to chastigate with any punishment or affliction.

Seeing that thou hast been *scourg'd* from hea-  
ven, declare the mighty power of God. *2 Mac. iii. 34.*

He will *scourge* us for our iniquities, and will  
have mercy again. *Tob. xiii. 5.*

### SCOURGER. w. f. [from *scourge*.] One that scourges; a punisher or chastiser.

### To SCOURSE. v. a. To exchange one thing for another; to swap. *Answerth.*

It seems a corruption of *scorsa*, Ital.  
exchange; and hence a horse *scourser*.

### SCOUT. n. f. [*escout*, French, from *escouter*; *auscultare*, Latin, to listen; *scelta*, Italian.] One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy.

Are not the speer-*scouts* return'd again,  
That dogg'd the mighty army of the dauphin?  
*Shaksp.*

As when a scout,

Through dark and desert ways with peril gone  
All night, at last, by break of cheerful dawn,  
Obtains the brow of some high-climbing hill. *Milt.*

This great vessel may have lesser cabins, where-  
in *scouts* may be lodged for the taking of observa-  
tions. *Wilkins.*

The *scouts* to several parts divide their way,  
To learn the natives names, their towns, explore  
The coasts. *Dryden's Æneid.*

## To SCOUT. v. n. [from the noun.]

### 1. To go out, in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately.

Off on the bordering deep  
Encamp their legions; or with obscure wing  
*Scout* far and wide into the realm of night,  
Scorning surprise. *Milton.*

As a hunted panther casts about  
Her glaring eyes, and pricketh her list'ning ears to  
*scout*,  
So she, to shun his toils, her cares employ'd. *Dryd.*

Command a party out,  
With a strict charge not to engage, but *scout*. *Dry.*

### 2. To ridicule; to sneer. This is a sense unauthorized, and vulgar.

To SCOWL. v. n. [*scrylian*, to squint, Saxon; *scula sig*, to look sour, Island-ick.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, sour, or fallen.

Miso, her authority increased, came with *scowling*  
eyes to deliver a flattering good-morrow to the  
two ladies. *Sidney.*

With bent lowering brows, as she would threat,  
She *scowl'd* and frown'd with froward countenance.  
*Fairy Queen.*

Even so, or with much more contempt, men's  
eyes

Did *scowl* on Richard. *Shaksp. Richard II.*

Not a courtier,  
Although they wear their faces to the bent  
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is  
Glad at the thing they *scowl* at. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

The dusky clouds o'erspread  
Heav'n's cheerful face; the low'ring element  
*Scowls* o'er the darken'd landscape snow or show'r.  
*Milton.*

Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away  
With your dull influence; it is for you  
To sit and *scowl* upon night's heavy brow. *Craheuz.*

In rueful gaze  
The cattle stand, and on the *scowling* heav'n's  
Cast a despairing eye. *Thomson's Summer.*

## SCOWL. n. f. [from the verb.] Look of fullness or discontent; gloom.

I've seen the morning's lovely ray  
Hover o'er the new-born day  
With rosy wings so richly bright,  
As if he scorn'd to think of night;  
When a ruddy storm, whose *scowl*  
Made heav'n's radiant face look foul,  
Call'd for an untimely night,  
To blot the newly-blossom'd light. *Craheuz.*

SCOWLINGLY. adv. [from *scowl*.] With a frowning and sullen look.

## To SCRABBLE. v. n. [*krabbelen*, *scrasselen*, to scrape or scratch, Dutch.] To paw with the hands.

He feigned himself mad in their hands, and  
*scrabbled* on the doors of the gate. *1 Sam. xxi. 13.*

## SCRAGG. n. f. [*scraghe*, Dutch.] Any thing thin or lean.

SCRAGGED. adj. [This seems corrupted from *cragg'd*.] Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or asperities.

Is there then any physical deformity in the fa-  
brick of a human body, because our imagination  
can strip it of its muscles and skin, and show us the  
*scragged* and knotty back-bone? *Bentley's Sermons.*

## SCRAGGEDNESS. } n. f. [from *scragged*.] SCRAGGINESS. } n. f. [from *scraggy*.]

1. Leanness; marcor.  
2. Unevenness; roughness; ruggedness.

## SCRAGGY. adj. [from *scrag*.]

1. Lean; marcid; thin.  
Such a constitution is easily known, by the body  
being lean, warm, hairy, *scraggy*, and dry, without  
a disease. *Arbutnot.*

2. [corrupted from *craggy*.] Rough; rug-  
ged; uneven.

From a *scraggy* rock, whose prominence  
Half overthrew the ocean, hardy men,  
Fearless of rending winds and dashing waves,  
Cut samphire. *Philips.*

## To SCRABBLE. v. n. [the same with *scrabble*, *scrasselen*, Dutch.]

1. To catch at any thing eagerly and tu-  
multuously with the hands; to catch  
with haste preventive of another; to  
contend tumultuously which shall catch  
any thing.



England now is left

To tug and *scramble*, and to part by th' teeth  
The unow'd interest of proud swelling states. *Shak.*

Of other care they little reck'ning make,  
Than how to *scramble* at the shearer's feast,  
And shove away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*  
It is not to be supposed, that, when such a  
tree was shaking, there would be no *scrambling*  
for the fruit. *Stillingfleet.*

They must have *scrambled* with the wild beasts  
for crabs and nuts. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To climb by the help of the hands: as,  
he *scrambled* up that rock.

SCRAMBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Eager contest for something, in which  
one endeavours to get it before another.

As they were in the middle of their gambols,  
somebody threw a handful of apples among them,  
that set them presently together by the ears upon  
the *scramble*. *L'Estrange.*

Because the desire of money is constantly almost  
every where the same, its vent varies very little,  
but as its greatest scarcity enhances its price, and  
increases the *scramble*. *Locke.*

2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLER. *n. f.* [from *scramble*.]

1. One that scrambles.  
All the little *scramblers* after fame fall upon him.  
*Addison.*

2. One that climbs by help of the hands.

To SCRANCH. *v. a.* [*schranzen*, Dutch.]  
To grind somewhat crackling between  
the teeth. The Scots retain it.

SCRANNEL. *adj.* [Of this word I know  
not the etymology, nor any other exam-  
ple.] Vile; worthless. Perhaps grat-  
ing by the sound.

When they lift, their lean and flashy songs  
Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw.  
*Milton.*

SCRAP. *n. f.* [from *scrape*, a thing scrap-  
ed or rubbed off.]

1. A small particle; a little piece; a  
fragment.

It is an unaccountable vanity to spend all our  
time taking into the *scraps* and imperfect remains  
of former ages, and neglecting the clearer notices  
of our own. *Glanville.*

Trencher esquires spend their time in hopping  
from one great man's table to another's, only to  
pick up *scraps* and intelligence. *L'Estrange.*

Languages are to be learned only by reading  
and talking, and not by *scraps* of authors got by  
heart. *Locke.*

No tag, no *scrap*, of all the beau, or wit,  
That once so flatter'd, and that once so writ. *Pope.*  
I can never have too many of your letters: I am  
angry at every *scrap* of paper lost. *Pope.*

2. Crumb; small particles of meat left at  
the table.

The contract you pretend with that base wretch,  
One bred of alms, and foster'd with cold dishes,  
With *scraps* o' th' court, is no contract.  
*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

The attendants puff a court up beyond her  
bounds, for their own *scraps* and advantage. *Bacon.*  
On bones, on *scraps* of dogs let me be fed,  
My limbs uncovered, and expos'd my head  
To bleakst colds. *Glanville.*

What has he else to bait his traps,  
Or bring his vermin in, but *scraps*?  
The offals of a church distress,  
A hungry vicarage at best. *Swift.*

3. A small piece of paper. This is pro-  
perly *scrip*.

Pregnant with thousands sits the *scrip* unseen,  
And silent sells a king, or buys a queen. *Pope.*

To SCRAPE. *v. a.* [*scrapen*, Saxon;  
*schrapen*, Dut. *schrapenigh*, Eric.]

1. To deprive of the surface by the light  
action of a sharp instrument, used with  
the edge almost perpendicular.

These hard woods are more properly *scraped* than  
planed. *Mexon.*

2. To take away by scraping; to erase.  
They shall destroy the walls, and I will *scrape*  
her dust, and make her like the top of a rock.

Bread for a toast lay on the coals; and, it toasted  
quite through, *scrape* off the burnt side, and serve  
it up. *Swift.*

3. To act upon any surface with a harsh  
noise.

The chiming clocks to dinner call;  
A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall. *Pope.*

4. To gather by great efforts, or penu-  
rious or trifling diligence.

Let the government be ruined by his avarice,  
if by avarice he can *scrape* together so much as to  
make his peace. *South.*

Unhappy those who hunt for a party, and *scrape*  
together out of every author all those things only  
which favour their own tenets. *Watts.*

To SCRAPE. *v. n.*

1. To make a harsh noise.
2. To play ill on a fiddle.

3. To make an awkward bow. *Ainsworth.*

4. To SCRAPE Acquaintance. A low phrase.  
To curry favour, or insinuate into one's  
familiarity: probably from the *scrapers*  
or bows of a flatterer.

SCRAPE. *n. f.* [*skrap*, Swedish.]

1. Difficulty; perplexity; distress. This  
is a low word.

2. The sound of the foot drawn over the  
floor.

3. A bow.

SCRAPER. *n. f.* [from *scrape*.]

1. Instrument with which any thing is  
scraped.

Never clean your shoes on the *scraper*, but in the  
entry, and the *scraper* will last the longer. *Swift.*

2. A miser; a man intent on getting mo-  
ney; a scrape-penny.

Be thrifty, but not covetous; therefore give  
Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due:  
Never was *scraper* brave-man. Get to live;  
Then live, and use it, else it is not true  
That thou hast gotten: surely, use alone  
Makes money not a contemptible stone. *Herbert.*

3. A vile fiddler.

Out! ye sempiternal *scrappers*. *Croley.*  
Have wild boars or dolphins the least emotion at  
the most elaborate strains of your modern *scrappers*,  
all which have been tamed and humanized by an-  
cient musicians? *Arbutnot.*

SCRAT. *n. f.* [*scutta*, Saxon.] An her-  
maphrodite. *Skinner. Junius.*

To SCRATCH. *v. a.* [*kratzen*, Dutch.]

1. To tear or mark with slight incisions  
ragged and uneven.

The lab'ring swain  
*Scratch'd* with a rake a furrow for his grain,  
And cover'd with his hand the shallow seed again.  
*Dryden.*

A sort of small sand-coloured stones, so hard as  
to *scratch* glass. *Grew's Museum.*

2. To tear with the nails.

How can I tell but that his talons may  
Yet *scratch* my son, or rend his tender hand?  
*Fairy Queen.*

I should have *scratch'd* out your unseeing eyes,  
To make my master out of love with thee. *Shak.*  
I had rather hear my dog bark at a crow, than a  
man swear he loves me.

Keep your ladyship still in that mind; so  
some gentleman or other shall *scratch* a predestinate  
*scratch* face.

*Scratching* could not make it worse, as *twice*  
such a face is yours now.

*Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*  
Stars are like witches: do but whet your pen,  
*Scratch* till the blood come, they'll not hurt you  
then. *Cleland.*

To with that there were nothing but such dull  
tame things in the world, that will neither bite nor  
*scratch*; is as childish as to wish there were no fire  
in nature. *Morr.*

Unhand me, or I'll *scratch* your face;  
Let go, for shame. *Dryden.*

3. To wound slightly.

4. To hunt slightly with any thing pointed  
or keen.

Daphne, roaming through a thorny wood,  
*Scratching* her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds.  
*Shakespeare.*

5. To rub with the nails.

Francis Cornfield did *scratch* his elbow, when he  
had twelvety invented to signify his name St. Fran-  
cis, with a friary cowl in a corn field. *Camden.*

Other mechanical helps Artizans use to procure  
sleep, particularly the *scratching* of the temples and  
the ears. *Arbutnot.*

Be mindful, when invention fails,  
To *scratch* your head, and bite your nails. *Swift.*

6. To write or draw awkwardly.

If any of their labourers can *scratch* out a pam-  
phlet, they desire no wit, style, or argument. *Swift.*

SCRATCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An incision ragged and shallow.

The coarse file cuts deep, and makes deep  
*scratches* in the work, and before you can take  
out those deep *scratches* with your finer cut files,  
those places where the filings were when your  
work was forged, may become dens to your ham-  
mer dents. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciser.*

The smaller the particles of those substances  
are, the smaller will be the *scratches* by which  
they continually fret and wear away the glass  
until it be polished; but be they never so small,  
they can wear away the glass no otherwise than  
by grating and *scratching* it, and breaking the  
protuberances; and therefore polish it no other-  
wise than by bringing its roughness to a very fine  
grain, so that the *scratches* and frettings of the  
surface become too small to be visible. *Newt. Opt.*

2. Laceration with the nails.

These nails with *scratches* shall deform my breast  
Left by my look or colour be express'd  
The mark of aught high-born, or ever better  
dress'd. *Prior.*

3. A slight wound.

The valiant beast turning on her with open  
jaws, she gave him such a thrust through his  
breast, that all the lion could do was with his open  
paw to tear off the mantle and sleeve of Zelmans;  
with a little *scratch* rather than a wound. *Sidney.*  
Heav'n forbid a shallow *scratch* should drive  
The Prince of Wales from such a field as this.  
*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

SCRATCHER. *n. f.* [from *scratch*.] He  
that scratches.

SCRATCHES. *n. f.* Cracked ulcers or  
scabs in a horse's foot. *Ainsworth.*

SCRATCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *scratching*.]  
With the action of *scratching*.

Making him turn close to the ground, like a  
cat, when *scratchingly* the wheels about after a  
mouse. *Sidney.*

SCRAW. *n. f.* [Irish and Erie.] Surface  
or scurf.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed,  
of cutting *scraws*, which is flaying off the green  
surface of the ground, to cover their cabins, or  
make up their ditches. *Swift.*

To SCRAWL. *v. a.* [I suppose to be cor-  
rupted from *scrabble*.] To draw or  
mark irregularly or clumsily.

Peruse my leaves through ev'ry part,  
And think thou seest its owner's heart,  
*Scrawl.*

*Scrawl'd o'er with trifles thus, and quite  
As hard, as senecioles, and as light.* *Swift.*

**TO SCRAWL, v. n.**

1. To write unskilfully and inelegantly.

Think not your verses stealing,  
Though with a golden pen you *scrawl*,  
And scribble in a bubble. *Swift.*

2. [from *cratul.*] To creep like a reptile.

**SCRAWL, n. f.** [from the verb.] Unskilful and inelegant writing.

The left hand will make such a *scrawl*, that it will not be legible. *Shutbort's Hist. of John Bull.*  
Mr. Wycherly, hearing from me how welcome his letters would be, writ to you, in which I inserted my *scrawl*. *Pope.*

**SCRAWLER, n. f.** [from *scrawl.*] A clumsy and inelegant writer.

**SCRAY, n. f.** [*hirundo marina.*] A bird called a sea swallow. *Amyas. Bailey.*

**SCREABLE, adj.** [*scriabilis, Latin.*] That which may be spit out. *Bailey.*

**TO SCRAK, v. n.** [properly *creak*, or *skruk*, from *skrige*, Danish.] To make a shrill or hoarse noise. *Bailey.*

**TO SCREAM, v. n.** [*shreman, Saxon.*]

1. To cry out shrilly, as in terror or agony.

Soon a whistle rose around,  
And from afar he heard a *screaming* sound  
As of a dame distressed, who cried for aid,  
And fill'd with loud laments the secret shade. *Dryden.*

The fearful matrons raise a *screaming* cry,  
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;  
A jarring sound results, and mingles in the sky. *Dryden.*

If chance a mouse creeps in her sight,  
Can hardly counteract a fright;  
So sweetly *screams*, if it comes near her,  
She ravishes all hearts to hear her. *Swift.*

2. To cry shrilly.

I heard the owl *scream*, and the crickets cry. *Shakespeare.*

**SCREAM, n. f.** [from the verb.] A shrill, quick, loud cry of terror or pain.

Our chinquies were blown down; and, as they say,  
Lamentings heard I the air, strange *screams* of death. *Shakespeare.*

Then flash'd the livid lightning from her eyes,  
And *screams* of horror rend th' affrighted skies. *Pope.*

**TO SCREECH, v. n.** [*skreakia*, to cry, Icelandic.]

1. To cry out as in terror or anguish.

*Screeching* is an appetite of expelling that which suddenly strikes the spirit. *Bacon.*

2. To cry as a night owl: thence called a screechowl.

**SCREECH, n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. Cry of horror and anguish.

2. Harsh horrid cry.

The birds, obscene, that nightly flock'd to taste,  
With hollow *screeches* fled from the dire repast,  
And ravenous dogs allur'd by scented blood,  
And starving wolves, ran howling to the wood. *Pope.*

**SCREECHOWL, n. f.** [*screech* and *owl.*]

An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, misery, or death.

Deep night,  
The time of night when Troy was set on fire,  
The time when *screechowls* cry, and bandogs howl. *Shakespeare.*

Let him, that will a *screechowl* as he call'd,  
Go into Troy, and say there, Hector's dead. *Shakespeare.*

By the *screechowl's* dismal note,  
By the black night-raven's throat,  
I charge thee, Hob. *Dryden.*

Jupiter, though he had jogg'd the balance to weigh down Taurus, sent the *screechowl* to discourage him. *Dryden.*

Sooner shall *screechowls* bask in sunny day,  
Than I forget my shepherd's wonted love. *Gray.*

**SCREEN, n. f.** [*esiran, French.*]

1. Any thing that affords shelter or concealment.

Now near enough your heavy *screen* throw down,  
And show like those you are. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Some ambitious men seen as *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon.*  
Our people, who transport themselves, are tattered in those intemperate tracts, as a *screen* against the insults of the savages. *Swift.*

My juniors by a year,  
Who wisely thought my age a *screen*,  
When death approach'd, to stand between;  
The *screen* remov'd, their hearts are trembling. *Swift.*

2. Any thing used to exclude cold or light.

When there is a *screen* between the candle and the eye, yet the light passeth to the paper whereon one writeth. *Bacon.*

One speaks the glory of the British queen,  
And one describes a charming Indian *screen*. *Pope.*  
Ladies make their old clothes into patchwork for *screens* and stools. *Swift.*

3. A riddle to sift sand.

**TO SCREEN, v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To shelter; to conceal; to hide.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,  
That *screen'd* the fruits of th' earth, and seats of men,  
From cold Septentrion blasts. *Milton's Par. Reg.*  
A good magistrate's retinue or state *screens* him from the dangers which he is to incur for the sake of it. *Asterbury.*

This gentle deed shall fairly be set foremost,  
To *screen* the wild escapes of lawless passion. *Rowe.*

2. [*cerno, cerni, Lat.*] To sift; to riddle. Let the cakes be sifted with natural earth, taken the first half spit, from just under the tint of the best pasture-ground, mixed with one part of very mellow soil *screened*. *Evelyn.*

**SCREW, n. f.** [*scroove, Dutch; escrow, Fr.*]

One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral: of this there are two kinds, the male and female; the former being cut convex, so that its threads rise outwards; but the latter channelled on its concave side, so as to receive the former. *Quincy.*

The *screw* is a kind of wedge that is multiplied or continued by a helical revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroke, but from a twist at one end of it. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

After your apples are ground, commit them to the *screw* press, which is the best. *Mortimer's Husband.*

**TO SCREW, v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To turn or move by a screw.

Some, when the press, by utmost vigour *screw'd*,  
Has drain'd the pulposus mass, regale their swine  
With the dry refuse. *Philips.*

2. To fasten with a screw.

We fail!  
But *screw* your courage to the sticking place,  
And we'll not fail. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
To *screw* your lock on the door, make wide holes, big enough to receive the shank of the *screw*. *Maxon.*

3. To deform by contortions.

Sometimes a violent laughter *screw'd* his face,  
And sometimes ready tears dropp'd down apace. *Cowley.*

He *screw'd* his face into a harden'd smile,  
And said, Sebastian knew to govern slaves. *Dryden.*  
With *screw'd* face, and doleful whine, they ply you with senseless harangues against human inventions on the one hand, and loud outcries for a further reformation on the other. *South.*

Let others *screw* their hypocritical face,  
She shews her grief in a sincere place. *Swift.*

4. To force; to bring by violence.

He resolv'd to govern by subaltern ministers,  
who *screw'd* up the pins of power too high. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

No discourse can be, but they will try to win the tide, and draw it all into their own channel; or they will *screw* in here and there some intimations of what they said or did. *Gov. Turgot.*

The rents of land in Ireland, since they have been so enormously raised and *screw'd* up, may be computed to be about two millions. *Swift.*

5. To squeeze; to press.

6. To oppress by extortion.

Our country landlords, by unmeasurable *screwing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France. *Swift.*

**SCREW TREE, n. f.** [*ifora, Lat.*] A plant of the East and West Indies.

**TO SCRIBBLE, v. a.** [*scribo, scribilla, Latin.*]

1. To fill with artless or worthless writing.

How gird the sphere  
With centrick and eccentric, *scribbled* o'er  
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. To write without use or elegance: as, he *scribbled* a pamphlet.

**TO SCRIBBLE, v. n.** To write without care or beauty.

If a man should affirm, that an ape, casually meeting with pen, ink, and paper, and falling to *scribble*, did happen to write exactly the Leviathan of Hobbes, would an atheist believe such a story? And yet he can easily digest things as incredible as that. *Bentley.*

If *Mævius scribble* in Apollo's spite,  
There are who judge still worse than he can write. *Pope.*

Leave flattery to fulsome dedicators,  
Whom, when they praise, the world believes no more  
Than when they promise to give *scribbling* o'er. *Pope.*

**SCRIBBLE, n. f.** [from the verb.] Worthless writing.

By solemnly endeavouring to countenance my conjectures, I might be thought dogmatical in a hasty *scribble*. *Bayle.*

If it struck the present taste, it was soon transferred into the plays and current *scribbles* of the week, and became an addition to our language. *Swift.*

**SCRIBBLER, n. f.** [from *scribble.*] A petty author; a writer without worth.

The most copious writers are the arrantest *scribblers*, and in so much talking the tongue runs before the wit. *LeStrange.*

The actors represent such things as they are capable, by which they and the *scribbler* may get their living. *Dryden.*

The *scribbler*, pinch'd with hunger, writes to dine,  
And to your genius must conform his line. *Granville.*

To affirm he had cause to apprehend the same treatment with his father, is an improbable scandal flung upon the nation by a few bigotted French *scribblers*. *Swift.*

Nobody was concerned or surprised, if this or that *scribbler* was proved a dunce. *Letter to Pope's Dunciad.*

**SCRIBE, n. f.** [*scribe, Fr. scriba, Lat.*]

1. A writer.

Hearts, tongues, figures, *scribes*, bards, poets, cannot  
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number, ho!

His love to Antony. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
My master, being the *scribe* to himself, should write the letter. *Shakespeare.*

We are not to wonder, if he thinks not fit to make any perfect and unerring *scribes*. *Grew's Cymologia.*

The following letter comes from some notable young female scribe.

2. A publick notary. *Swift.*  
SCRIMER. *n. f.* [*escrimeur*, French.] A gladiator; a fencing-master. Not in use.

The scrimers of their nation,  
He swore, had neither motion, guerd, nor eye,  
If you oppos'd them. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

SCRINE. *n. f.* [*serinium*, Lat.] A place in which writings or curiosities are repositied.

Help then, O holy virgin,  
Thy weaker novice to perform thy will;  
Lay forth, out of thine everlasting scrine,  
Thy antique roll, which there lie hidden still.

*Fairy Queen.*

SCRIP. *n. f.* [*scrappa*, Islandick.]

1. A small bag; a fatchel.

Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable retreat; though not with bag and baggage, yet with scrip and scrippage.

He'd in requital ope his leathern scrip,  
And shew me trophies of a thousand names,  
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*

2. [from *scriptio*, Latin, as it seems] A schedule; a small writing.

Call them man by man, according to the scrip.

*Shakespeare.*

Bills of exchange cannot pay our debts abroad, till scrips of paper can be made current coin. *Locke.*

SCRIPPAGE. *n. f.* [from *scrip*.] That which is contained in a scrip. *Dick.*

SCRIPTOR. *adj.* [*scriptarius*, Latin.] Written; not orally delivered. *Swift.*

SCRIPTURAL. *adj.* [from *scriptura*.] Contained in the Bible; biblical.

Creatures, the scriptural use of that word determines it sometimes to men. *Atterbury.*

SCRIPTURE. *n. f.* [*scriptura*, Latin.]

1. Writing.

It is not only remembered in many scriptures, but famous for the death and overthrow of Crafus. *Raleigh.*

2. Sacred writing; the Bible.

With us there is never any time bestowed in divine service, without the reading of a great part of the holy scripture, which we account a thing most necessary. *Hooker.*

The devil can cite scripture for his purpose;  
An evil soul producing holy witness.

Is like a villain with a smiling cheek. *Shakespeare.*

There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the scripture will give him a clear precept, or prohibition, for it. *South.*

Forbear any discourse of other spirits, till his reading the scripture history put him upon that enquiry. *Locke.*

Scripture proof was never the talent of these men, and 'tis no wonder they are soiled. *Atterbury.*

Why are scripture maxims put upon us, without taking notice of scripture examples, that lie cross them? *Atterbury.*

The Author of nature and the scriptures has expressly enjoined, that he who will not work shall not eat. *Seed's Sermons.*

SCRIVENER. *n. f.* [*scrivano*, Latin.]

1. One who draws contracts.

We'll pass the business privately and well;  
Send for your daughter by your servant here,  
My boy shall fetch the scrivener.

*Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

2. One whose business is to place money at interest.

How happy in his low degree,  
Who leads a quiet country life,  
And from the griping scrivener free!

*Dryden's Horace.*

I am reduced to beg and borrow from scrivener and usurers that suck the heart and blood.

*Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

SCROFULA. *n. f.* [from *scrofa*, Latin, a sow, as *scrofae*.] A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores, commonly called the king's evil.

It matters in the milk dispose to coagulation, it produces a scrofula. *Wise man of Tumours.*

SCROFULOUS. *adj.* [from *scrofula*.] Diseased with the scrofula.

Scrofulous persons can never be duly nourished; for such as have tumours in the parotides often have them in the pancreas and mesentery.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

English consumptions generally proceed from a scrofulous disposition. *Arbutnot.*

What would become of the race of men in the next age, if we had nothing to trust to, beside the scrofulous consumptive production furnished by our men of wit and pleasure? *Swift.*

SCROLL. *n. f.* [supposed by *Minshew* to be corrupted from *roll*; by *Skinner* derived from an *escroulle* given by the heralds: whence parchment, wrapped up into a resembling form, has the same name. It may be observed, that a gaoler's list of prisoners is *escrou*.] A writing wrapped up.

His chamber all was hang'd about with rolls,  
And old records from ancient times deriv'd;  
Some made in books, some in long parchment scrolls,  
That were all worm-eaten, and full of canker holes.

*Spenser.*

We'll add a royal number to the dead,  
Gracing the scroll, that tells of this war's loss,  
With slaughter coupled to the name of kings.

*Shakespeare.*

Here is the scroll of every man's name, which is thought fit through all Athens to play in our interlude. *Shakespeare.*

A Numidian priest, bellowing out certain superstitious charms, cast divers scrolls of paper on each side the way, wherein he cursed and banned the Christians. *Knolles.*

He drew forth a scroll of parchment, and delivered it to our foremost man. *Bacon.*

Such follow him, as shall be register'd;  
Part good, part bad; of bad the longer scroll. *Milt.*

With this epistolary scroll,  
Receive the partner of my inmost soul.

*Prior.*

Yet, if he wills, may change or spoil the whole;  
May take yon beauteous, mystick, starry roll,  
And burn it like an useless parchment scroll. *Prior.*

SCROYLE. *n. f.* [This word I remember only in *Shakespeare*: it seems derived from *escroulle*, French, a scrofulous swelling; as he calls a mean fellow a *scab* from his itch, or a *patch* from his raggedness.] A mean fellow; a rascal; a wretch.

The scroyles of Angiers flout you kings,  
And stand securely on their battlements,  
As in a theatre. *Shakespeare's King John.*

TO SCRUB. *v. n.* [*schrobben*, Dutch.] To rub hard with something coarse and rough.

Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw  
For an old grandam ape, when with a grace  
She sits at squat, and scrubs her leathern face.

*Dryden.*

She never would lay aside the use of brooms and scrubbing brushes. *Arbutnot.*

Now Moll had whirl'd her mop with dextrous air,  
Prepar'd to scrub the entry and the stairs. *Swift.*

SCRUB. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A mean fellow, either as he is supposed to scrub himself for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of scouring away dirt.

2. Any thing mean or despicable.

With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stor'd;  
No little scrub join shall come on my board. *Swift.*

3. A worn-out broom. *Answorth.*

SCRUBB. *adj.* [*scruber*, Dan.] Mean; vile; worthless; dirty; sorry.

I gave it to a youth,  
A kind of boy, a little scrubbed boy,  
No higher than thyself. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

The scrubbiest cur in all the pack

Can set the mistiff on your back. *Swift.*

The scene a wood, produc'd no more

Than a few scrubby trees before. *Swift.*

SCRUFF. *n. f.* The same, I suppose, with *scurf*, by a metathesis usual in pronunciation.

SCRUPLE. *n. f.* [*scrupule*, French; *scrupulus*, Lat.]

1. Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity: generally about minute things.

Macduff, this noble passion,  
Child of integrity, hath from my soul  
Wip'd the black scruple, reconcil'd my thoughts  
To your good truth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Nothing did more fill foreign nations with admiration of his succession, than the consent of all estates of England for the receiving of the king without the least scruple, pause, or question. *Bac.*

For the matter of your confession, let it be severe and serious; but yet so as it may be without any inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary scruples, which only entangle the soul. *Taylor.*

Men make no scruple to conclude, that those propositions, of whose knowledge they can find in themselves no original, were certainly the impressions of God and nature upon their minds, and not taught them by any one else. *Locke.*

2. Twenty grains; the third part of a dram.

Milk one ounce, oil of vitriol a scruple, doth coagulate the milk at the bottom, where the vitriol goeth. *Bacon.*

3. Proverbially, any small quantity.

Nature never lends  
The smallest scruple of her excellence;  
But, like a thrifty goddess, she determines  
Herself the glory of a creditor.

*Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

TO SCRUPLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To doubt; to hesitate.

He scrupled not to eat  
Against his better knowledge; not deceiv'd,  
But fondly overcome with female charms.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SCRUPLER. *n. f.* [from *scruple*.] A doubter; one who has scruples.

The scruples which many publick ministers would make of the worthiness of parents to have their children baptized, forced such questioned parents, who did not believe the necessity of having their children baptized by such scruplers, to carry their children unto other ministers.

*Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

SCRUPULOSITY. *n. f.* [from *scrupulous*.]

1. Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulness.

The one sort they warned to take heed, that scrupulosity did not make them rigorous in giving unadvised sentence against their brethren which were free; the other, that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty and freedom to the offence of their weak brethren, which were scrupulous. *Hooker.*

So careful, even to scrupulosity, were they to keep their sabbath, that they must not only have a time to prepare them for that, but a further time also to prepare them for their very preparations. *South.*

2. Fear of acting in any manner; tenderness of conscience.

The first sacrifice is looked on with horror; but when they have made the breach, their scrupulosity soon returns.

*Decay of Piety.*

SCRUPULOUS.

**SCRUPULOUS.** *adj.* [*scrupuleux*, French; *scrupulosus*, Latin; from *scruple*.]

1. Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience.

They warned them, that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty to the offence of their weak brethren, which were *scrupulous*.

Some birds, inhabitants of the waters, whose blood is cold and thick, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the *scrupulous* are allowed them on fish-days.

2. Given to objections; captious.

Equality of two domestic pow'rs  
Breeds *scrupulous* faction. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. Nice; doubtful.

As the cause of a war ought to be just, so the justice of that cause ought to be evident, not obscure, not *scrupulous*.

4. Careful; vigilant; cautious.

I have been the more *scrupulous* and wary, in regard the inferences from these observations are of importance.

**SCRUPULOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *scrupulous*.]  
Carefully; nicely; anxiously.

The duty consists not *scrupulously* in minutes and half hours.

Henry V. manfully derived his courage from his piety, and was *scrupulously* careful not to ascribe the success of it to himself.

**SCRUPULOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *scrupulous*.]  
The state of being scrupulous.

**SCRUTABLE.** *adj.* [from *scrutator*, Latin.]  
Discoverable by inquiry.

Shall we think God to be *scrutable*, or ourselves so penetrating, that none of his secrets can escape us?

**SCRUTATION.** *n. f.* [from *scrutator*, Latin.]  
Search; examination; inquiry.

**SCRUTATOR.** *n. f.* [from *scrutator*, Fr. from *scruter*, Lat.]  
Enquirer; searcher; examiner.

In process of time, from being a simple *scrutator*, an archdeacon became to have jurisdiction more amply.

**SCRUTINEER.** *n. f.* [from *scrutator*, Latin.]  
A searcher; an examiner.

**TO SCRUTINIZE.** *v. a.* [from *scrutiny*.]  
**TO SCRUTINY.** } To search; to examine.

The compromissari should chuse according to the votes of such, whose votes they were obliged to *scrutinize*.

**SCRUTINIOUS.** *adj.* [from *scrutiny*.]  
Captious; full of enquiries. A word little used.

Age is froward, uneasy, *scrutinious*,  
Hard to be pleas'd, and partitionous. *Denham.*

**SCRUTINY.** *n. f.* [from *scrutinium*, Latin.]  
Enquiry; search; examination with nicety.

In the *scrutinies* for rig' teousness and judgment, when it is inquired whether such a person be a good man or no, the meaning is not, what does he believe or hope, but what he loves.

I thought thee worth my nearer view  
And narrower *scrutiny*, that I might learn  
In what degree or meaning thou art call'd  
The Son of God. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

They that are designed exactness and deep *scrutiny*, have taken some one part of nature.

Their difference to measure, and to reach,  
Reason will rectified must nature teach;  
Of these high *scrutinies* are subjects fit  
Man's all-searching and enquiring wit.

We are admonished of want of charity towards  
Others, and want of a Christian *scrutiny* and exami-  
nation into ourselves.

When any argument of great importance is managed with that warmth which a serious conviction of it generally inspires, sometimes may easily escape, even from a wary pen, which will not bear the test of a severe *scrutiny*.

Their, coming not within the scrutiny of human senses, cannot be examined by them, or attested by any body.

**SCRUTOIRE.** *n. f.* [for *scrutoire*, or *escri-  
toire*.] A case of drawers for writings

I locked up these papers in my *scrutoire*, and my *scrutoire* came to be unlocked.

**TO SCRUIZE.** *v. a.* [perhaps from *scrui*.]  
This word, though now disused by writers, is still preserved, at least in its corruption, to *scruize*, in the London jargon.] To squeeze; to compress.

Though up he caught him 'twixt his puffed hands,  
And having *scrui'd* out of his carrion corse  
The loathful life, now lo's'd from sinful bands,  
Upon his shoulders cast a him.

**TO SCUD.** *v. n.* [*Scutire*, Italian; *Skutta*, Swedish; *Skutur*, twist, Islandick.] To fly; to run away with precipitation.

The vote was no sooner passed, but away they *scudded* to the next lake.

The frightened satyr, that in woods delight,  
Now into plains with *scudded* up ear-quake flight;  
And *scudding* thence, while they their horn *scud*,  
About their fires the little sylphs cry.

**TO SCUDLE.** *v. n.* [from *scud*.] To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation. A low word: commonly pronounced *scuttle*.

His captain's heart,  
In the *scuffles* of great fights, hath burst  
The buckles on his breast. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

Avowed atheists, placing themselves in the seat of the corner, take much pleasing disartisement, by deriding our eager *scuffles* about that which they think nothing.

The dog leapt upon the serpent, and tears it to pieces; but in the *scuffle* the cradle happened to be overturned.

Popish missionaries mix themselves in these dark *scuffles*, and animate the mob to such outrages and insults.

**TO SCUFFLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight confusedly and tumultuously.

I must confess I've seen, in former days,  
The best knights in the world, and *scuffled* in some ways.

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than *scuffle* with an undisciplined rabble.

**TO SCULK.** *v. n.* [*Sculke*, Danish.] To lurk in hiding-places; to lie close.

It has struck on a sudden into such a reputation, that it seems any longer to *sculk*, but owns itself publicly.

Fearing to be seen, within a bed  
Of coleworts he conceal'd his wily head;  
Then *sculk'd* till afternoon, and watch'd his time.

My prophets and my sophists finish'd here  
Their civil efforts of the verbal war;  
Not so my rabbins and logicians yield;  
Retiring still they combat; from the field  
Of open arms unwilling they depart,  
And *sculk* behind the subterfuge of art.

No news of Phyl! the bridegroom came,  
And thought the bride had *sculk'd* for shame;  
Because her father us'd to say  
The girl had such a bashful way.

**SEVILIAN.** *n. f.* [from *Seville*.] A lurker; one that hides himself for shame or mischief.

**SCULL.** *n. f.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *shell*, in some provinces called *skull*; as *testa*, and *testa* or *teste*, signify the head.]

Mr. Lys observes, more satisfactorily, that *skola* is in Islandick the *skull* of an animal.]

1. The bone which incases and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head.

Features of the *skull* are at all times very dangerous, as the brain becomes affected from the pressure.

2. A small boat; a cockboat. [See *SCULLER*.]

3. One who rows a cockboat.

Like catfish vile, that for misdeed  
Rides with his face to rump of speed;  
Or rowing *skull*, he's sail to love,  
Look one way and another more.

4. [people, Saxon, an assembly.] In *Milton's* style, a shoal or vast multitude of fish.

With fry innumerable swarms, and shoals  
Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales  
Glide under the green wave, in *skulls* that oft  
Bank the mid sea.

**SCULLCAP.** *n. f.* [*scull* and *cap*.]  
1. A headpiece.

2. A nightcap.

**SCULLER.** *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the etymology. *Skola* is, in Islandick, a vessel; and *esquille*, in French, a dish.]

1. A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower.

Her soul already was consign'd to fate,  
And shivering in the leaky *skuller* fate.

2. One that rows a cockboat.

**SCULLERY.** *n. f.* [from *skola*, a vessel, Islandick; or *esquille*, French, a dish.]

The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept.

Pyrelius was famous for counterfeiting hole things, as pickers, a *scullery*, and setting rogues together by the ears.

**SEVILLION.** *n. f.* [from *esquille*, French, a dish.] The lowest domestic servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen.

I must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,  
And fall a-cursing like a very dial,  
A *scullion*, eye upon't foh! about my brain.

If the gentleman hath lain there, get the cook, the stable-men, and the *scullion*, to stand in his way.

**TO SCULP.** *v. a.* [*sculpo*, Latin; *sculper*, Fr.] To carve; to engrave. A word not in use.

O that the tenor of my just complaint  
Were *sculp'd* with steel on rocks of adamant! *Sanders.*

**SCULPTURE.** *adj.* [*sculptilis*, Lat.] Made by carving.

In a silver medal is upon one side *Moses* horned, and on the reverse the commandment against *sculptile* images.

**SCULPTOR.** *n. f.* [*Sculptor*, Latin; *sculpteur*, Fr.] A carver; one who cuts wood or stone into images.

Thy shape's in every part  
So clean, as might instruct the *sculptor's* art.

The Latin poets give the epithets of *trifidum* and *trifidum* to the thunderbolt, from the *sculptors* and painters

sculpture that lived before death, that has given it three forks. Addison.

**SCULPTURE**, *n. f.* [*sculptura*, Latin; *sculpture*, Fr.]

1. The art of carving wood, or hewing stone, into images.

Then sculpture and her sister arts revive,  
Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began to live.

Pope.

2. Carved work.

Nor did there want

Cornice or freeze with bossy sculptures graven. *Miln.*

There too, in living sculpture, might be seen

The mad affection of the Cretan queen. *Dryden.*

3. The art of engraving on copper.

**TO SCULPTURE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To cut; to engrave.

Gold, silver, ivory vases sculptur'd high,

There are who have not.

Pope.

**SCUM**, *n. f.* [*escume*, French; *schiuma*, Italian; *scum*, Danish; *schuym*, Dutch.]

1. That which rises to the top of any liquor.

The rest had several offices assign'd;

Some to remove the scum as it did rise,

Others to bear the same away did mind,

And others it to use according to his kind.

Fairy Queen.

The salt part of the water doth partly rise into a scum on the top, and partly goeth into a sediment in the bottom. *Bacon.*

Gather'd like scum, and settled to itself,  
Self-fed and self-confum'd. *Milton.*

Away, ye scum,

That still rise upmost when the nation boils. *Dryd.*

They mix a medicine, to foment their limbs,

With scum that on the molten silver swims. *Dryd.*

2. The dross; the refuse; the recrement; that part which is to be thrown away.

There flocked unto him all the scum of the Irish out of all places, that ere long he had a mighty army. *Spenser.*

Some forty gentlemen excepted, had we the very scum of the world, such as their friends thought it an exceeding good gain to be discharged of.

Raleigh's Essays.

I told thee what would come

Of all thy vapouring, base scum. *Hudibras.*

The Scythian and Egyptian scum

Had almost ruin'd Rome. *Roscommon.*

You'll find, in these hereditary tales,  
Your ancestors the scum of broken jalls.

Dryden's Juvenal.

The great and innocent are insulted by the scum and refuse of the people. *Addison's Freeholder.*

**TO SCUM**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear off the scum: commonly written and spoken *skim*.

A second multitude

Severing each kind, and scum'd the bullion dross. *Milton.*

Hear, ye sullen powers below;

Hear, ye talkers of the dead!

You that bulging cauldrons blow,

You that scum the molten lead!

Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.

What coals swim upon the top of the brine,  
Scum off. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**SCUMMER**, *n. f.* [from scum.] The dung of a fox. *Ainsworth.*

**SCUMMER**, *n. f.* [*escumoir*, French.] A vessel with which liquor is scummed, commonly called a *skimmer*.

**SCUPPER HOLES**, *n. f.* [*scopen*, Dutch, to draw off.] In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea. The leathers over those holes are called *scupper leathers*; and the nails with which they are fastened, *scupper nails*.

The blood at scupper holes run out. *Ward.*

Vol. II.

**SCURV**, *n. f.* [cramp; Saxon; *skurf*, Islandick; *skurf*, Danish; *skurf*, Swedish; *seborst*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of dry military scab.

Her crafty head was altogether bald,

And, as in hate of honourable old,

Was overgrown with scurf and filthy scald.

Fairy Queen.

The virtue of his hands

Was lost among Pactus' sands,

Against whose torrent while he swims,

The golden scurf peels off his limbs. *Swift.*

2. A soil or stain adherent.

Then are they happy, when by length of time

The scurf is worn away of each continued crum,

No speck is left. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing sticking on the surface.

There stood a hull, whose grisly top

Shone with a glossy scurf. *Milton.*

Upon throwing in a stone, the water boils; and

at the same time are seen little flakes of scurf rising up. *Addison.*

**SCURFINENESS**, *n. f.* [from scurf.] The state of being scurfy.

**SCURRIL**, *adj.* [*scurrilis*, Lat.] Low; mean; grossly opprobrious; lewdly jocose.

With him Patroclus,

Upon a lazy bed, the live-long day

Breaks scurril jests. *Shaksp. Troilus and Crisida.*

Nothing conduces more to letters than to examine the writings of the ancients, provided the plagues of judging and pronouncing against them be away; such as envy, bitterness, precipitation, impudence, and scurril scoffing. *Ben Jonson.*

Thou mov'st me more by barely naming him,

Than all thy foul unmanner'd scurril taunts. *Dryd.*

**SCURRILITY**, *n. f.* [*scurrilitas*, Fr. *scurrilitas*, Lat.] Grossness of reproach; lewdness of jocularity; mean buffoonery.

Good master Holofemes, purge; so it shall

please you to abrogate scurrility. *Shakspere.*

Banish scurrility and profaneness, and restrain

the licentious insolence of poets. *Dryden.*

**SCURRILOUS**, *adj.* [*scurrilis*, Latin.]

Grossly opprobrious; using such language as only the licence of a buffoon

can warrant; lewdly jocular; vile; low.

Scurrilous and more than satirical immodesty.

Hacker.

Let him approach singing. Forewarn him that

he use no scurrilous words in's tunes.

Shakspere's Winter's Tale.

How often is a person, whose intentions are to do good by the works he publishes, treated in as scurrilous a manner as if he were an enemy to mankind?

Addison's Freeholder.

Their characters have been often treated with the utmost barbarity and injustice by scurrilous and enraged orators. *Swift.*

**SCURRILOUSLY**, *adv.* [from scurrilous.]

With gross reproach; with low buffoonery; with lewd merriment.

Such men there are, who have written scurrilously against me, without any provocation. *Dryd.*

It is barbarous incivility, scurrilously to sport with that which others count religion. *Tillotson.*

**SCURRILOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from scurrilous.]

Scurrility; baseness of manners.

**SCURVILY**, *adv.* [from scurvy.] Vilely; basely; coarsely. It is seldom used but in a ludicrous sense.

Look i' your glass now,

And see how scurvily that countenance shews; You would be loth to own it. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

This alters the whole complexion of an action, that would otherwise look but very scurvily, and makes it perfect. *South.*

The clergy were never more learned, or so scurvily treated. *Swift.*

**SCURVY**, *n. f.* [from scurf. This word was, I believe, originally an adjective.]

The scurvy is a distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries; and amongst those such as inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils, near stagnating waters, fresh or salt, invading chiefly in the winter such as are sedentary, or live upon salted or smoked flesh and fish, or quantities of unfermented fattinous vegetables; and drink bad water. *Arbuthnot.*

**SCURVY**, *adj.* [from scurf, scurfy, scurvy.]

1. Scabbed; covered with scabs; diseased with the scurvy.

Whatever man be scurvy or scabbed.

Luc. xxi. 20.

2. Vile; bad; sorry; worthless; contemptible; offensive.

I know him for a man divine and holy;

Not scurvy, nor a temporary meddler. *Shaksp.*

This is a very scurvy tune to sing to a man's funeral. *Shakspere.*

He spoke scurvy and provoking terms

Against your honour. *Shakspere.*

A crane, which is but scurvy meat, lays but two eggs. *Chapman.*

It would be convenient to prevent the excess of drink, with that scurvy custom of taking tobacco.

Swift.

**SCURVYGRASS**, *n. f.* [*scurvy* and *grass*; *cochlearia*, Lat.] The sp. onwort. A plant. *Miller.*

**SCUSES**. For excuses.

I shifted him away,

And laid good scuses on your ecstasy. *Shak. Othello.*

**SCURT**, *n. f.* [*skort*, Islandick.] The tail of those animals whose tails are very short, as a hare.

In the hate it is averfely feared, and in its distention inclines unto the coxins or scurs.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

He fled to earth, but first it cost him dear;

He left his scurt behind, and half an ear. *Swift.*

**SCUTCHEON**, *n. f.* [*scutcheon*, Italian; from *scutum*, Lat.] The shield represented in heraldry; the ensigns armorial of a family. See **ESCUTCHEON**.

And thereto had the that scutcheon of her desires, supported by certain badly diligent ministers. *Shaksp.*

Your scutcheons, and your signs of conquest, shall Hang in what place you please.

Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.

Honour is a meer scutcheon. *Shak. Henry IV.*

The chiefs about their necks the scutcheons wore, With orient pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryd.*

**SCUTELLATED**, *adj.* [*scutella*, Latin.] Divided into small surfaces.

It seems part of the scutellated bone of a surgeon, being flat, of a porous or cellular constitution. *Woodward.*

**SCUTIFORM**, *adj.* [*scutiformis*, Latin.]

Shaped like a shield.

**SCUTTLE**, *n. f.* [*scutella*, Lat. *scutell*, Celt. *Ainsworth.*]

1. A wide shallow basket, so named from a dish or platter, which it resembles in form.

A scuttle or skrein to rid soil from the corn. *Tusser.*

The earth and stones they are fain to carry from under their feet in scuttles and baskets.

Hakewill on Providence.

2. A small grate.

To the hole in the door have a small scuttle, to keep in what mice are there. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. [from scud.] A quick pace; a short run; a pace of affected precipitation. This is properly *scaddle*.

She went with an easy scuttle out of the shop. *Spenser.*

Spenser.

E



**SEATTLE. v. n.** [from *stead* or *stead*.] To run with affected precipitation. The old fellow fustled out of the room. *Arbutnot*.  
**SEASION. v. a.** *Spenser. Sarguare, Ital.* Milton, for *disdain*.  
 Lured up to high, *Milton*.  
**SEIGNIFUL. adj.** Contracted for *disdainful*.  
 They now, put up with *disdainful* insolence, Despise the bliss of blessed sapience. *Spenser*.

**SEA. n. f.** [Fr. *Sax. see*, or *see*, Dutch.]  
 1. The ocean; the water, opposed to the land.  
 Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood  
 Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather  
 Thy multitudinous *sea* incarnadine,  
 Making the green one red. *Shaksp. Macbeth*  
 The rivers run into the *sea*. *Carow*.  
 He made the *sea*, and all that is therein. *Exod. xx. 11*.  
 So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air,  
 So working *seas* settle and purge the wine. *Davies*.  
 Amphibious, between *sea* and land,  
 The river horse. *Milton*.

Some leviathan,  
 Happly slumbering on the Norway foam,  
 The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff  
 Deeming some island, oft as seamen tell,  
 With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,  
 Moors by his side under the lee, while night  
 Invests the *sea*. *Milton*.  
 Small fragments of shells, broken by storms on  
 Some shores, are used for manuring of *sea* land. *Woodward*.  
 They put to *sea* with a fleet of three hundred  
 fail. *Arbutnot*.  
 Sea racing dolphins are train'd for our motion,  
 Moony tides swelling to roll us ashore. *Dryden's Albion*.  
 But like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves  
 The raging tempest, and the rising waves,  
 Propp'd on himself he stands: his solid sides  
 Wash off the *sea* weeds, and the sounding tides. *Dryden*.  
 The *sea* could not be much narrower than it is,  
 without a great loss to the world. *Bensley*.  
 So when the first bold vessel dar'd the *seas*,  
 High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his strain,  
 While Argus saw her kindred trees  
 Descend from Pelion to the main. *Pope*.

2. A collection of water; a lake.  
 By the *sea* of Galilee. *Mat. iv. 18*.  
 3. Proverbially for any large quantity.  
 That *sea* of blood, which hath in Ireland been  
 barbarously shed, is enough to drown in eternal  
 infamy and misery the malicious author and in-  
 stigator of its effusion. *King Charles*.  
 4. Any thing rough and tempestuous.  
 To sorrow abandon'd, but worse felt within,  
 And in a troubled *sea* of passion torn. *Milton*.

5. Half *seas over*. Half drunk.  
 The whole magistracy was pretty well disguised,  
 before I gave 'em the ship; our friend the alderman  
 was half *seas over* before the bonfire was out. *Spitt*.  
**SEA** is often used in composition, as will  
 appear in the following examples.

**SEABAR. n. f.** [from *sea* and *bar*; *hirundo*  
*pisces*, Lat.] The sea-swallow.  
**SEABEAT. adj.** [from *sea* and *beat*.] Dashed  
 by the waves of the *sea*.  
 The lover of the *seas* he blames in vain,  
 That once *seabeat* will chase again. *Spenser's Pass*.  
 Darkness cover'd o'er  
 The face of things; along the *seabeat* shore  
 We slept. *Pope's Odyssey*.

**SEACOW. n. f.** [from *sea* and *cow*.] Vessel ca-  
 pable to bear the *sea*.  
 The *seas* were occasioned by their ships being  
*seabeat*, and themselves but indifferent *seabeat*. *Arbutnot*.

**SEABOAT. n. f.** [from *sea* and *boat*.] Vessel ca-  
 pable to bear the *sea*.  
 The *seas* were occasioned by their ships being  
*seabeat*, and themselves but indifferent *seabeat*. *Arbutnot*.

**SEABOAT. n. f.** [from *sea* and *boat*.] Vessel ca-  
 pable to bear the *sea*.  
 The *seas* were occasioned by their ships being  
*seabeat*, and themselves but indifferent *seabeat*. *Arbutnot*.

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It is said to grow in green unprofitable years.  
In sage habitats.  
**SEAGRASS**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *grass*; *algæ*, Lat.] An herb growing on the sea shore.

**SEAGREEN**, *adj.* [from *sea* and *green*] Resembling the colour of the distant sea; cerulean.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their mixtures, as green, scarlet, purple, and *seagreen*, come in by the eyes.

Upon his urn reclin'd,  
His *seagreen* mantle waving in the wind,  
The god appear'd.

**SEAGRASS**, *n. f.* Saxifrage. A plant.

**SEAGULL**, *n. f.* A sea bird.

**SEAGULL**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *gull*] A water fowl.

*Seagulls*, when they flock together from the sea towards the shores, forebode rain and wind.

Bitterns, herons, and *seagulls*, are great enemies to fish.

**SEAHEDGEHOG**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *hedgehog*] A kind of sea shellfish.

The *seahedgehog* is inclosed in a round shell, fashioned as a loaf of bread, wrought and pinched, and guarded by an outer skin full of prickles, as the land urchin.

**SEAHOG**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *hog*] The porpus.

**SEAHOLLY**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *holly*] A plant. The species are, *seabully*, or *eryngo*. Common *eryngo*. The roots of the first are candied, and sent to London for medicinal use, being the true *eryngo*.

**SEAHOLM**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *holm*]

1. A small uninhabited island.

2. Seaholly. A kind of sea weed.

Cornwall bringeth forth greater store of *seabulm* and *samphire* than any other county.

**SEAHORSE**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *horse*]

1. The *seahorse* is a fish of a very singular form, as we see it dried, and of the needlefish kind. It is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part. Its colour, as we see dried, is a deep reddish brown: and its tail is turned round under the belly.

2. The morse.

Part of a large tooth, round and tapering: a tuft of the morse, or walrus, called by some the *seahorse*.

3. The medical and the poetical *seahorse* seem very different. By the *seahorse* Dryden means probably the hippopotamus.

*Seahorse*, bound'ring in the slimy mud,  
Toss'd up their heads, and dash'd the ooze about 'em.

**SEAMAID**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *maid*] Mermaid.

Certain stars shot from their spheres,  
To hear the *seamaids* music.

**SEAMAN**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *man*]

1. A sailor; a navigator; a mariner.

Beholds the fleet, and hears the *seamen* shout.

*Seamen*, through dismal storms, we woe  
To pass the oyster-breeding Hel's point.

A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore,  
A soldier's falchion, and a *seaman's* oar;  
Thus was his friend interr'd.

By undergoing the hazards of the sea, and the company of common *seamen*, you make it evident you will make no opportunity of rendering yourself foolish.

Had they applied themselves to the increase of their strength by sea, they might have had the greatest fleet, and the most *seamen*, of any state in Europe.

2. Mermap, the male of the mermaid.

Seals live on land and at sea, and porpoises have the warm blood and intrails of a hog, not to mention mermaids or *seamen*.

**SEAMARK**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *mark*] Point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea, and serving the mariners as directions of their course.

Those white rocks,  
Which all along the southern seas coast lay,  
Threat'ning unready wreck and rash decay,  
He for his safety's sake his *seamark* made,  
And nam'd it Albion.

Though you do see me weapon'd,  
Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,  
The very *seamark* of my utmost sail.

They were executed at diverse places upon the seacoast, for *seamarks*, or light-houses, to teach Perkin's people to avoid the coast.

They are remembered with a brand of infamy first upon them, and set as *seamarks* for those who observe them to avoid.

**SEAMEW**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *mew*] A fowl that frequents the sea.

An island salt and bare,  
The haunt of seals, and orcks, and *seamews* clang.

The chough, the *seamew*, the loquacious crow,  
Scream aloft.

**SEAMONSTER**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *monster*] Strange animal of the sea.

*Seamonsters* give suck to their young. Lam. iv. 3.  
Where luxury late reign'd, *seamonsters* whelp.

**SEAMOSS**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *mass*; *corallium*, Lat.] Coral, which grows in the sea like a shrub, and, being taken out, becomes hard like a stone.

**SEANAVELWORT**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *navelwort*, Lat.] An herb growing in Syria, by which great cures are performed.

**SEANYMPH**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *nymphe*] Goddess of the sea.

Virgil, after Homer's example, gives us a transformation of *Aeneas's* ships into *seanymphe's*.

**SEANION**, *n. f.* An herb.

**SEAOOSE**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *oose*] The mud in the sea of shore.

All *seapois*, or oozy mud, and the mud of rivers, are of great advantage to all sorts of land.

**SEAFAD**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *fad*, Lat.] The star fish.

**SEAPANTHER**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *panther*; *gobius*, Lat.] A fish like a lamprey.

**SEAPIECE**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *piece*] A picture representing any thing at sea.

Painters often employ their pencils upon *seapièces*.

**SEAPOL**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *pool*] A lake of salt water.

I heard it wished, that all that land were a *seapol*.

**SEAPORT**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *port*] A harbour.

**SEARISQUE**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *risque*] Hazard at sea.

He was so great an encourager of commerce, that he charged himself with all the *searisque* of such vessels as carried coin to Rome in the winter.

**SEAZUCKER**, *n. f.* A plant.

**SEAZOON**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *zoon*] Open sea; spacious main.

There is *seazoon* enough for both nations, without offending one another. *Baron's Advice to Kill*.  
The bigger whale like some huge carrack lay,  
Which waiteth *seazoon* with her feet to play.

**SEAROVER**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *rover*] A pirate.

**SEARUFF**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *ruff*; *orphan*, Lat.] A kind of sea fish.

**SEASERPENT**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *serpent*; *hydrus*, Lat.] A water serpent; an adder.

**SEASERVICE**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *service*] Naval war.

You were press'd for the *seaservice*, and got off with much ado.

**SEASHARK**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *shark*] A ravenous sea fish.

Witches mummy, maw and gulf,  
Of the rayning salt *seashark*.

**SEASHELL**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *shell*] Shells found on the shore.

*Seashells* are great improvers of four or cold lands.

**SEASHORE**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *shore*] The coast of the sea.

That *seashore* where no more world is found,  
But foaming billows breaking on the ground.

Fournier gives an account of an earthquake in Peru, that reached three hundred leagues along the *seashore*.

To say a man has a clear idea of any quantity, without knowing how great it is, is as reasonable as to say he has the positive idea of the number of the sands on the *seashore*.

**SEASICK**, *adj.* [from *sea* and *sick*] Sick, as new voyagers on the sea.

She began to be much *seasick*, extremity of wear, then continuing.

Barbarossa was not able to come on shore, for that he was, as they said, *seasick*, and troubled with an ague.

In love's voyage, nothing can offend;  
Women are never *seasick*.

Wearied and *seasick*, when in these confin'd  
Now, for thy safety, cares distract my mind.

**SEASIDE**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *side*] The edge of the sea.

Their camels were without number, as the land by the *seaside*.

There disembarking on the green *seaside*,  
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide.

**SEASURGEON**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *surgeon*] A chirurgeon employed on shipboard.

My design was to help the *seasurgeon*.

**SEASURROUNDED**, *adj.* [from *sea* and *surround*] Encircled by the sea.

To *seasurrounded* realms the gods assign  
Small tracts of fertile fawn, the least to mine.

**SEATERM**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *term*] Word of art used by the seamen.

I agree with you in your censure of the *seaterms* in Dryden's Virgil, because no terms of art, or cant words, suit the majesty of epick poetry.

**SEAWATER**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *water*] The salt water of the sea.

By digging of pits in the sea-shore, he did frustrate the laborious works of the enemies, which had turn'd the *seawater* upon the wells of Alexandria.

I bathed the member with *seawater*.

*Seawater* has many gross, rough, and earthy particles in it, as appears from its saltness; whereas fresh water is more pure and unmix'd.

**SEAWITHWIND**, *n. f.* [from *sea* and *withwind*, Lat.] Bindweed.

**SEA-ORCHARD.** *n. f.* [*sea* and *orchard*;  
*searphium*, Lat.] A sort of worm-  
wood that grows in the sea.

**SEAL.** *n. f.* [*phoca*; *reol*, *rele*, Saxon;  
*sel*, Danish.] The sea calf.

The *seal* or *foyle* is in make and growth not un-  
like a pig, ugly faced, and footed like a moldwarp;  
he delighteth in music, or any loud noise, and  
thereby is trained to shew himself above water:  
they also come on land. *Carew.*

An island salt and bare,  
The haunt of *seals*, and orcles, and seamews clang. *Milton.*

**SEAL.** *n. f.* [*sigel*, Sax. *sigillum*, Lat.]

1. A stamp engraved with a particular  
impression, which is fixed upon the wax  
that closes letters, or affixed as a testi-  
mony.

The king commands you  
To render up the great *seal*. *Shakspeare Henry VIII.*  
If the organs of perception, like wax overhar-  
dened with cold, will not receive the impression of  
the *seal*; or, like wax of a temper too soft, will  
not hold it; or else supposing the wax of a tem-  
per fit, but the *seal* not applied with a sufficient  
force to make a clear impression: in any of these  
cases, the print left by the *seal* will be obscure. *Locke.*

The same his grandfire wore about his neck  
In three *seal* rings; which after, melted down,  
Form'd a vast buckle for his widow's gown. *Pope.*

2. The impression made in wax.

Will thou canst rail the *seal* from off my bond,  
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud. *Shakspeare.*

Solveman shewed him his own letters, asking  
him if he knew not that hand, and if he knew  
not that *seal*? *Knolles.*

He saw his monkey picking the *seal* wax from  
a letter. *Arbutnot.*

3. Any act of confirmation.

They their fill of love  
Took largely, of their mutual guilt the *seal*. *Milt.*

**SEAL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a seal.

He that brings this love to thee,  
Little knows this love in me;  
And by him *seal* up thy mind. *Shakspeare As you like it.*

I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth  
paper, fold it, write upon 't, and afterwards *seal*  
it. *Shakspeare.*

2. To confirm or attest by a seal.

God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our  
hands: *Shakspeare.*

And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo *seal'd*,  
Shall be the label to another deed,  
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt  
Turn to another, this shall *seal* them both. *Shak.*

To confirm; to ratify; to settle.

My soul is purg'd from vulgar hate,  
And with my hand I *seal* our true hearts love. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

When I have performed this, and *seal'd* to them  
this fruit, I will come into Spain. *Rom. xv. 28.*

3. To shut; to close; with up.

*Seal* up your lips, and give no words but mine!  
my death *Shakspeare.*

Thou hast *seal'd* my expectation. *Sh. Hen IV.*

**SEAL.** *v. n.* To *seal* a seal.

I will *seal* unto this head. *Shakspeare.*

We make a sure covenant and write it, and our  
priests *seal* unto it. *Shakspeare.*

**SEAL.** *n. f.* [from *seal*.] One that  
*seals*.

**SEALING-WAX.** *n. f.* [*seal* and *wax*.] Hard  
wax used to *seal* letters.

The prominent orifices was closed with *sealing*  
wax. *Boyle.*

**SEAM.** *n. f.* [*ream*, Saxon; *room*, Dutch.]

1. The future where the two edges of  
cloth are sewed together:

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,  
The *seams*, with sparkling emeralds set around. *Dryden.*

Precepts should be so finely wrought together  
in the same piece, that no coarse *seam* may discover  
where they join. *Addison.*

2. The juncture of planks in a ship.

With boiling pitch the *seams* intraps,  
Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand. *Dryden.*

3. A cicatrix; a scar.

4. [*ream*, Saxon, a load.] A measure;  
a vessel in which things are held; eight  
bushels of corn. *Ainsworth.*

5. **SEAM of Glass.** A quantity of glass  
weighing 120 pounds.

6. [*ream*, Saxon; *saim*, Welsh; *sain*, Fr.]  
Tallow; grease; hog's lard.

Shall the proud lord,  
That hautes his arrogance with his own *seam*,  
Be worthipp'd? *Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

Part *seam* the rusty shields with *seam*, and part  
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden's Æneid.*

**SEAM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join together by future, or other-  
wise.

2. To mark; to scar with a long cicatrix.

*Seam'd* o'er with wounds, which his own sabre  
gave. *Pope.*

Say, has the small or greater pox  
Sunk down her nose, or *seam'd* her face? *Swift.*

**SEAMLESS.** *adj.* [from *seam*.] Having no  
*seam*.

**SEAMING.** *v. f.* [*seam* and *rent*.] A se-  
paration of anything where it is joined;  
a breach of the stitches.

**SEAMSTRESS.** *n. f.* [*seamer*, Saxon.]  
A woman whose trade is to *sew*. Often  
written *semsstress*.

They wanted food and raiment; so they took  
Religion for their *seamsstress* and their cook. *Chau.*

**SEAMY.** *adj.* [from *seam*.] Having a *seam*;  
showing the *seam*.

Some such *seamy* figure he was,  
That turn'd your wit the *seamy* side without,  
And made me to suspect you. *Shakspeare Othello.*

**SEAN.** *n. f.* [*regne*, Saxon; *sagena*, Lat.]  
A net. Sometimes written *seane*, or *saine*.

**SEAR.** *adj.* [*reapian*, Saxon, to dry.]  
Dry; not any longer green. *Spenser.*

I'm but a with'ring maw, and the *sear'd*  
marrow

Fries in the bones. *Rowe's Royal Concert.*

**TO SEARCE.** *v. a.* [*sear*, Fr.] To sift  
finely.

Put the finely *searced* powder of alabaster into  
a flat-bottom'd and well-heated brass vessel. *Boyle.*

For the keeping of metal, hold and *searce* it from  
the bran. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**SEARCE.** *n. f.* A sieve; a bolter.

**SEARCE.** *n. f.* [from *searce*.] He who  
*searces*.

**TO SEARCH.** *v. a.* [*chercher*, Fr.]

1. To examine; to try; to explore; to  
look through.

Help to *search* my house this one time: if I  
find not what I seek, let me for ever be your table  
sport. *Shakspeare.*

They returned from *searching* of the land. *Num. xiii. 25.*

Through the void immense  
To *search* with wand'ring quest a place foretold. *Milton.*

2. To inquire; to seek for.

Now clear I understand  
What oft my studious thoughts have *search'd* in  
vain. *Milton.*

Enough is left besides to *search* and know. *Milton.*

Draw up some valuable meditations from the  
depths of the earth, and *search* them through the  
vast ocean. *Watts.*

3. To probe as a surgeon.

Alas, poor shepherd! *searching* of thy wound,  
I have, by hard adventure, found my own! *Shak.*

With this good sword,  
That ran through Cæsar's bowels, *search* this bosom. *Shakspeare.*

For the divisions of Reuben there were great  
*searchings* of heart. *Judges, v. 16.*

The signs of wounds penetrating are discovered  
by the proportion of the *searching* candle, or probe  
which enters into the cavity. *Wise man's Surgery.*

**TO SEARCH OUT.** To find by seeking.

Who went before you, to *search* you out a place to  
pitch your tents in? *Deut. i. 33.*

They may sometimes be successful to *search* out  
truth. *Watts.*

**TO SEARCH.** *v. n.*

1. To make a search; to look for some-  
thing.

Satisfy me once more; once more *search* with  
me. *Shakspeare.*

2. To make inquiry.

To *search* or *search* I blame thee not. *Milton.*

Those who desiously *search* after or maintain  
truth, should study to deliver themselves without  
obscurity or equivocation. *Locke.*

It suffices that they have once with care sifted  
the matter, and *searched* into all the particulars  
that could give any light to the question. *Locke.*

With piercing eye some *search* where nature plays,  
And trace the wanton through her darkness maze. *Titch.*

3. To seek; to try to find.

Your husband's coming, woman, to *search* for a  
gentleman that is here now in the house. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

We are *searching* for that contribution which a  
fix, upon which depend these powers we observe in  
them. *Locke.*

**SEARCH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Inquiry by looking into every suspected  
place.

The spy he *search'd*  
With narrow *search*, and with inspection deep. *Milton.*

2. Examination.

The mind sets itself on work to *search* of some  
hidden fact, and turns the eye of the soul upon it. *Locke.*

# **SEARCHER. n. f. [from search.]**

His reasons are as two grains of wheat sown in two bushels of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them, and when you have them they are not worth the search. *Shakespeare.*

Who great in search of God and nature grow, They best the wise Creator's praise declare. *Dryden.*

Now mourn thy fatal search. *Dryden.*

By the philosophical use of words, I mean such an use as conveys the precise notions of things, which the mind may be satisfied with in its search after knowledge. *Locke.*

The parents, after a long search for the boy, gave him for drowned in a canal. *Addison.*

This common practice carries the heart aside from all that is honest in our search after truth. *Watts.*

## **4. Quest; pursuit.**

If zealous love should go in search of virtue, Where should he find it purer than in Blanch? *Shakespeare.*

Stay him from his intendment, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into; in that it is a thing of his own search, and altogether against my will. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Nor did my search of liberty begin Till my black hairs were chang'd upon my chin. *Dryden.*

# **SEASONER. n. f. [from season.]**

## **1. Examiner; trier.**

The Agarics that seek wisdom upon earth, the authors of fables, and fatterers out of understanding. *Horace, lib. 23.*

The searchers found a marvellous difference between the Anakins and themselves. *Raleigh.*

Religion has given us a more just idea of the divine nature: he whom we appeal to is truth itself, the great searcher of hearts, who will not let fraud go unpunished, or hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. *Addison.*

## **2. Seeker; enquirer.**

In vain we lift up our presumptuous eyes To what our Maker to their ken denies: The searcher follows fast, the object flies. *Prior.*

Avoid the man who practises any thing unbecoming a free and open searcher after truth. *Watts.*

## **3. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.**

The searchers, who are ancient matrons sworn to their office, repair to the place where the dead corps lies, and by view of the same, and by other inquiries, examine by what disease the corps died. *Graunt's Bill of Mortality.*

# **SEARICOTH. n. f. [saricath. Saxon; from**

rap, pain, and clad, a plaster; so that searicloth, as it is now written, from cera, wax, seems to be wrong.] A plaster; a large plaster.

Bees wax is the ground of all searicloth salves. *Mortimer.*

# **SEASON. n. f. [saison, Fr.]**

## **1. One of the four parts of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter.**

The fairest flowers of the season Are our carnations and streak'd gillyflowers. *Shakespeare.*

When summer, autumn, winter did appear; And spring was but a season of the year. *Dryden.*

We saw, in six days travelling, the several seasons of the year in their beauty. *Addison on Italy.*

## **2. A time, as distinguished from others.**

He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows The fits of the season. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The season for sweetest loves and joys. *Milton.*

## **3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence.**

At season for her with thee partake. *Milton.*

All business should be done betimes; and there

is little trouble of doing it in season too; as our poet says. *Shakespeare.*

For active sports, for pleasing rest, This is the time to be possesst. *Dryden.*

This best is but in season best. *Philips.*

I would indulge the gladness of my heart! Let us retire: her grief is out of season. *Attinbury.*

There is no season to which such thoughts as these are more suitable. *Pope.*

The season when to come, and when to go, To sing, or cease to sing, we never know. *Pope.*

A time not very long. We'll slip you for a season, but our jealousy Does yet depend. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

5. [from the verb.] That which gives a high relish. You lack the season of all natures, sleep. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To SEASON. v. a. [assaisoner, Fr.]

1. To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish. Every oblation of thy meat-offering shalt thou season with salt. *Lev. ii. 13.*

They seasoned every sacrifice, whereof a greater part was eaten by the priests. *Bruton's Psalms.*

For breakfast and supper, milk and milk-pottage are very fit for children; only let them not be seasoned with sugar. *Locke.*

The wife contriver, To keep the waters from corruption free, Mixt them with salt, and season'd all the sea. *Blackmore.*

2. To give a relish to; to recommend by something mingled. You season still with sports your serious hours; For age but tastes of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

The proper use of wit is to season conversation, to represent what is praiseworthy to the greatest advantage, and to expose the vices and follies of men. *Tillotson.*

3. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient. Mercy is above this scepter'd sway, It is an attribute to God himself; And earthy pow'r does then less like God's, When mercy seasons justice. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Season your admiration but a while With an attentive ear, till I deliver This marvel to you. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

4. To imbue; to tinge or taint. Whatever thing The scythe of time mows down, devour unspared, Till I, in man residing, through the race His thoughts, his looks, words, actions, all infect, And season him thy last and sweetest prey. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Secure their religion, season their younger years with prudent and pious principles. *Taylor.*

Sin, taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also seasons: the touch and tincture go together. *South.*

5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature. The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark, When neither is attended; and, I think, The nightingale, if she should sing by day, When every goose is cackling, would be thought No better a musician than the wren: How many things by season'd time are brought To their right pitch, and true perfection! *Shakespeare.*

Who in want a hollow friend doth try, Directly seasons him his enemy. *Shakespeare.*

We charge you, that you have contriv'd to take From Rome all season'd offices, and to wind Yourself unto a power tyrannical. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The archer of his quiver has two arrows, every man together, against an inch beam of well season'd timber. *Heyward.*

His plentiful roses are season'd with a touch of thine. *Dryden.*

A man should have a season himself beyond the degree of cold wherein he lives. *Addison.*

SEASON. v. n. To mature; to grow fit for any purpose.

Carpenters rough plane boards for flooring, that they may let them by to season. *Milton's Mechanical Exercises.*

SEASONABLE. adj. [saison, Fr.] Opportune; happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time.

Mercy is seasonable in the time of affliction, as clouds of rain in the time of drought. *Ecclesi. v. 6.*

If ever it was seasonable to preach courage in the apostle's abused exile of Christ, it is now, when his truths are reformed into nothing, when the hands and hearts of his faithful ministers are weakened. *South's Sermons.*

SEASONABLENESS. n. f. [from seasonable.] Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time.

A British freetholder would very ill discharge his part, if he did not acknowledge the excellency and seasonableness of those laws by which his country has been recovered out of its confusions. *Addison.*

SEASONABLY. adv. [from seasonable.] Properly, with respect to time.

This is that to which I would most earnestly, most seasonably, advise you all. *Spratt's Sermons.*

SEASONER. n. f. [from To season.] He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.

SEASONING. n. f. [from season.] That which is added to any thing to give it a relish.

Breads we have of several grains, with diverse kinds of leavenings and seasonings; so that some do extremely enrage appetites, and some do nourish to as diverse a live of them alone. *Bacon.*

Some abound with words, without any seasoning or taste of matter. *Ben Jonson.*

A foundation of good sense, and a cultivation of learning, are required to give a seasoning to retirement, and make us taste the blessing. *Dryden.*

Political speculations are of so dry and austere a nature, that they will not go down with the publick without frequent seasonings. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The publick accept a paper which has in it none of those seasonings that recommend the writings which are in vogue among us. *Addison's Spectator.*

Many vegetable substances are used by mankind as seasonings, which abound with a highly exalted aromatic oil; as thyme and fennel. *Boissier on Aliments.*

SEAT. n. f. [sedes, Lat. sess, old German. Skinner.]

1. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit. The sons of light, Hasted, resorting to the summits high, And took their seats. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The lady of the least order in the sea, And made the lady of the flow'r her guest; When, in a bow, ascend'd on the plain, With sudden seas, orcas'd, and large for either side. *Dryden.*

2. Chair of state; throne; post of authority; tribunal. With due observance of thy goodly seat, Great Agamemnon, Nestor shall supply Thy late words. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

Then we debate The nature of our seats, and make the rabble Call out cries fears. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Whatever be the manner of the world, most certain it is an end it shall have, and we certain that then we shall appear before the judgment seat of Christ, that every man may receive according to that which he hath done in his body, whether it be good or evil. *Hebrews on Providence.*

3. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode. It were enough in reason to possess such a house, and other things, a vast multitude, and all



by necessity to seek, a new seat, or to direct them unto a country able to receive them. *Raleigh.*

O earth, how like to heav'n! if not prefer'd Most justly, seat worthier of gods, as built With second thoughts, reforming what was old. *Milton.*

In Albi he shall fix his royal seat;  
And, born a king, a race of kings beget. *Dryden.*

His winter caus'd thee, friend, to change thy seat;  
And seek in Sabine a warm retreat? *Dryden.*

The promise of empire shall again  
Cover the mountain, and command the plain. *Prior.*

#### 4. Situation; site.

It followeth now that we find out the seat of Eden; for in it was Paradise by God planted. *Raleigh.*

A church by Strand bridge, and two bishops house,  
were pulled down to make a seat for his new building. *Hayward.*

He that builds a fair house upon an ill seat, committeth himself to prison. *Bacon.*

The fittest and the easiest to be drawn  
To our society, and to aid the war,  
The rather for their seats, being next borderers  
On Italy. *Ben Jonson's Caspian.*

#### To SEAT. v. a. [from the noun.]

#### 1. To place on seats; to cause to sit down.

The guests were no sooner seated but they entered into a warm debate. *Ascham.*

#### 2. To place in a post of authority, or place of distinction.

Thus high was king Richard seated.  
*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Not Babylon,  
Nor great Alcino, such magnificence  
Equal'd in all their glories, to insrine  
Telus or Scapiis their gods, or seat  
Their kings. *Milton.*

A spirit of envy or opposition makes mankind uneasy to see others of the same species seated above them in a sort of perfection. *Pope.*

#### 3. To fix in any particular place or situation; to settle.

Should one family or one thousand hold possession of all the southern undiscovered continent, because they had seated themselves in Nova Guiana? *Raleigh.*

By no means build too near a great neighbour, which were, in truth, to be as unfortunately seated on the earth as Mercury is in the heavens; for the most part ever in combustion, or obscurity, under brighter beams than his own. *Watson.*

#### 4. To fix; to place firm.

Why do I yield to that suggestion,  
Whose horrid image doth upfix my hairs,  
And make my fix'd heart knock at my ribs,  
Against the uls of nature? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

From their foundation loosning to and fro,  
They pluck'd the seated hills. *Milton.*

#### SEA'WARD. adv. [sea, and weard, Saxon.]

Towards the sea.

The rock rush'd seaward with impetuous roar,  
Inguish'd, and to th' abyss the boaster bore. *Pope.*

#### SE'CAN'T. n. f. [secans, Lat. secante, Fr.]

In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line, called the tangent, without it. *DiD.*

#### To SECE'DE. v. n. [secedo, Lat.]

To withdraw from fellowship in any affair.

#### SECE'DER. n. f. [from secede.]

One who discovers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.

#### To SECE'RN. v. a. [seerno, Latin.]

To separate finer from grosser matter; to make the separation of substances in the

which, both assimilate more finely, and separate more subtilly. *Bacon.*

The pituita or mucus secreted in the nose and windpipe, is not an excrementitious but a laudable humour, necessary for defending those parts, from which it is secreted, from excoications. *Arbuth.*

#### SECESSION. n. f. [secessio, Latin.]

#### 1. The act of departing.

The accession of bodies upon, or secession thereof from, the earth's surface, perturbs not the equilibrium of either hemisphere. *Brown.*

#### 2. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

#### SE'CLE. n. f. [secle, French; seculum, Latin.]

A century.  
Of a man's age, part he lives in his father's lifetime, and part after his son's birth; and thereupon it is wont to be said that three generations make one secle, or hundred years, in the genealogy. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

#### To SECLU'DE. v. a. [secludo, Latin.]

To confine from; to shut up apart; to exclude.

None is secluded from that function, of any degree, state, or calling. *Wingfield.*

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to seclude from us; to fence them not only, as he did the interdicted tree, by combination, but with difficulties and impossibilities. *Deacy of Piety.*

The number of birds described may be near five hundred, and of fishes, secluding shell-fish, as many; but, if the shell-fish be taken in, more than six times the number. *Ray.*

Inclose your tender plants in your conservatory, secluding all entrance of cold. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

Let eastern tyrants from the light of heaven  
Seclude their bosom slaves. *Thomson.*

#### SE'COND. adj. [second, French; secundus, Latin.]

It is observable, that the English have no ordinal of two; as the Latins, and the nations deriving from them, have none of duo. What the Latins call secundus, from sequor, the Saxons term oðen, or æftera.

#### 1. The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two.

Sunk were their hearts with horror of the crime,  
Nor needed to be a second time,  
But bore each other. *Dryden.*

#### 2. Next in value or dignity; inferior.

I shall not speak superlatively of them, lest I be suspected of partiality; but this I may truly say, they are second to none in the Christian world, *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

None I know

Second to me, or like, equal much less. *Milton.*  
My eyes are still the same; each glance, each grace,

Keep their first lustre, and maintain their place,  
Not second yet to any other face. *Dryden.*

Not these huge bolts, by which the giants slain  
Lay overthrown on the Phlegrean plain;  
'Twas of a lesser mould and lighter weight;  
They call it thunder of a second rate. *Addison.*

By a sad train of miseries alone  
Distinguish'd long, and second now to none. *Pope.*

Persons of second rate merit in their own country, like birds of passage, thrive here, and fly off when their employments are at an end. *Swift to Gay.*

#### SE'COND-HAND. n. f. Possession received from the first possessor.

SE'COND-HAND is sometimes used adjectively. Not original; not primary.

Some men build to much upon authorities, they have but a second hand or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*

They are too proud to cringe to second-hand favourites in a great family. *Swift to Gay.*

#### At SE'COND-HAND. adv. In imitation, in the second place of order; by transmission; not primarily; not originally.

They pecked them with satires and epigrams,

which perhaps had been taken up at first only to make their court, and at second-hand to flatter those who had flattered their king. *Temple.*

In imitation of preachers at second-hand, I shall transcribe from Bruyere a piece of railery. *Taiter.*

Spurious virtue in a maid;  
A virtue but at second-hand. *Swift.*

#### SE'COND. n. f. [second, French; from the adjective.]

#### 1. One who accompanies another in a duel, to direct or defend him.

Their seconds minister on oath,  
Which was indifferent to them both,  
That on their knightly faith and troth  
No magick them supplied;  
And fought them that they had no charms,  
Wherewith to work each other's harms,  
But came with simple open arms.

To have their causes tried. *Drayt. Nym.*  
Their first encounters were very furious, till after some toil and bloodshed they were parted by the seconds. *Addison.*

Personal brawls come in as seconds to finish the dispute of opinion. *Watts.*

#### 2. One who supports or maintains; a supporter; a maintainer.

He propounded the duke as a main cause of divers infirmities in the state, being sure enough of seconds after the first onset. *Wotton.*

Courage, when it is only a second to injustice, and falls on without provocation, is a disadvantage to a character. *Collier.*

#### 3. A SE'COND Minute, the second division of an hour by sixty; the sixtieth part of a minute.

Four flames of an equal magnitude will be kept alive the space of sixteen second minutes, though one of these flames alone, in the same vessel, will not last above twenty-five or at most thirty seconds. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Sounds move above 1140 English feet in a second minute of time, and in seven or eight minutes of time about 100 English miles. *Locke.*

#### To SE'COND. v. a. [seconder, Fr. secundo, Lat. from the noun.]

#### 1. To support; to forward; to assist; to come in after the act as a maintainer.

The authors of the former opinion were presently seconded by other wittier and better learned, who bring forth that the form of church polity, which they sought to bring in, should be otherwise than in the highest degree accounted of, took first an exception against the difference between church polity, and matters of necessity to salvation. *Hook.*

Though we here fall down,  
We have supplies to send our attempt;  
If they miscarry, theirs shall second them.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

I to be the power of Israel's God  
Avow, and challenge Dagon to the test,  
Offering to combat thee, his champion bold,  
With th' utmost of his godhead seconded. *Milton.*

Familiar Ovid tender thoughts inspire,  
And nature seconds all his soft desires. *Roscommon.*

If in company you offer something for a jest, and nobody seconds you in your laughter, you may condemn their taste; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift.*

In human works, though labour'd on with pain,  
A thousand movements scarce one purpose gain;  
In God's, one single can its ends produce,  
Yet serves to second too some other use. *Pope.*

#### 2. To follow in the next place.

You some permit  
To second ill with ill. *Shakespeare.*

Having formerly discour'd of a marital voyage, I think it not impertinent to second the same with some necessary relations concerning the royal navy. *Raleigh.*

He saw his gulleful act  
By Eve, though all unsweeting, seconded  
Upon her husband. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Sin is seconded with sin; and a man seldom



commit one to please but he commits another to defend himself.

**SECOND SIGHT.** *n. f.* The power of seeing things future, or things distant: supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders.

As he was going out to steal a sheep, he was seized with a fit of *second sight*: the face of the country presented him with a wide prospect of new scenes, which he had never seen before.

*Addison's Freeholder.*

**SECOND FIGHTED.** *adj.* [from *second fight*.] Having the second fight.

Sawney was defended of an ancient family, renowned for their skill in prognosticks: most of his ancestors were *second fought*, and his mother but narrowly escaped for a witch.

*Addison.*

**SE'CONDARILY.** *adv.* [from *secondary*.] In the second degree; in the second order; not primarily; not originally; not in the first intention.

These atoms make the wind primarily tend downwards, though other accidental causes impel it *secondarily* to a sloping motion.

*Digby.*

He confesses that temples are erected, and festivals kept, to the honour of saints, at least *secondarily*.

*Stillingfleet.*

It is primarily generated out of the effusion of melancholick blood, or *secondarily* out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or oedematick tumour.

*Harvey.*

**SE'CONDARINESS.** *n. f.* [from *secondary*.] The state of being secondary.

That which is peculiar and discriminative must be taken from the primariness and *secondariness* of the perception.

*Norris.*

**SE'CONDARY.** *adj.* [*secundarius*, Lat.]

1. Not primary; not of the first intention.

Two are the radical differences: the *secondary* differences are as four.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Succeeding to the first; subordinate.

Wheresoever there is moral right on the one hand, no *secondary* right can discharge it.

Gravitation is the powerful cement which holds together this magnificent structure of the world, which stretcheth the north over the empty space, and hangeth the earth upon nothing, to transfer the words of Job from the first and real cause to the *secondary*.

*Bentley.*

3. Not of the first order or rate.

If the system had been fortuitously formed by the convening matter of a chaos, how is it conceivable that all the planets, both primary and *secondary*, should revolve the same way, from the west to the east, and that in the same plane?

*Bentley.*

4. Acting by transmission or deputation.

That we were form'd then, say'st thou, and the work

Of *secondary* hands, by task transferr'd from father to his son?

As in a watch's fine machine

Though many artful springs are seen,

The added movements which declare

How full the moon, how old the year,

Derive their *secondary* pow'r

From that which simply points the hour.

*Prior.*

5. A *secondary* fever is that which arises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the small pox or measles.

*Quincy.*

**SE'CONDARY.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.

**SE'CONDLY.** *adv.* [from *second*.] In the second place.

First, she hath disobeyed the law; and *secondly*, trespassed against her husband.

*Beclun's xxiii. 23.*

First, metals are more durable than plants; and, *secondly*, they are more solid and hard.

*Bacon.*

The heart of common in Ireland, and *secondly*, the privy council, addressed his majesty against these half-peace.

*Swift.*

**SE'COND-RATE.** *n. f.* [from *second and rate*.]

1. The second order in dignity or value.

They call it thunder of the *second-rate*.

*Addison's Ovid.*

2. [It is sometimes used adjectively.] One of the second order; a colloquial licence.

He was not then a *second-rate* champion, as they would have him, who think fortitude the first virtue in a hero.

*Dryden.*

**SE'CRECY.** *n. f.* [from *secret*.]

1. Privacy; state of being hidden; concealment.

That's not suddenly to be perform'd,

But with advice and silent *secrecy*.

*Shak. Hen. VI.*

The lady Anne,

Whom the king hath in *secrecy* long married,

This day was view'd in open as his queen.

*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

In Nature's book of infinite *secrecy*

A little can I read.

*Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. Solitude; retirement; not exposure to view.

Thou in thy *secrecy*, although alone,

Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not

Social communication.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There is no such thing as perfect *secrecy*, to encourage a rational mind to the perpetuation of any base action; for a man must first extinguish and put out the great light within him, his conscience; he must get away from himself, and shake off the thousand witnesses which he always carries about him, before he can be alone.

*South's Sermons.*

3. Forbearance of discovery.

It is not with publick as with private prayer: in this rather *secrecy* is commanded than outward shew; whereas that, being the public act of a whole society, requireth accordingly more care to be had of external appearance.

*Hobbes.*

4. Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity in-

violate; close silence.

For *secrecy* no lady closer.

*Shakespeare*

*Secrecy* and fidelity were their only qualities.

*Burnet.*

**SE'CRET.** *adj.* [*secret*, French; *secretus*, Latin.]

1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed.

The *secret* things belong unto the Lord our God; but those things which are revealed belong unto us.

*Deut. xxix. 29.*

Be this, or aught

Than this more *secret*, now design'd, I haste

To know.

*Milton.*

2. Retired; private; unseen.

Thou open'st wisdom's way,

And giv'st access, though *secret* the retire

And I perhaps, am *secret*.

*Milton.*

There *secret* in her sapphire cell

He with the Nais wont to dwell.

*Fenton.*

3. Faithful to a secret entrusted.

*Secret* Romans, that have spoke the word,

And will not palter.

*Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

4. Private; affording privacy.

The *secret* top

Of Oreb or of Sinal.

*Milton.*

5. Occult; not apparent.

Or sympathy, or some connatural force

Pow'rful at greatest distance to unite

With *secret* unity things of like kind,

By *secretest* conveyance.

*Milton.*

My heart, which by a *secret* harmony

Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet.

*Milton.*

6. Privy; obscene.

**SE'CRET.** *n. f.* [*secret*, French; *secretum*, Latin.]

1. Something studiously hidden.

Infected minds

To their deaf pillows will discharge their *secrets*.

*Shakespeare.*

There is no *secret* that they can hide 'rom thee.

*Exek. xxviii.*

We not to explore the *secrets* ask

Of his eternal empire.

*Milton.*

2. A thing unknown; something not yet discovered.

All blest *secrets*,

All you unpubli'd virtues of the earth.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

All *secrets* of the deep, all nature's works.

The Romans seem not to have known the *secret*

of paper credit.

*Arbutnot.*

3. Privacy; secrecy; invisible or undiscovered state.

Bread eaten in *secret* is pleasant.

*Prov. ix. 17.*

In *secret* riding through the air she comes.

*Milt.*

To SE'CRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private.

Great care is to be used of the clerks of the

council, for the *secreting* of their consultations.

*Bacon's Advice to Vassiers.*

SE'CRETARISHIP. *n. f.* [*secretarius*, Fr.

from *secretary*.] The office of a secretary.

SE'CRETARY. *n. f.* [*secrtaire*, Fr. *secretarius*, low Latin.] One entrusted with

the management of business; one who

writes for another.

Call Gardiner to me, my new *secretary*.

*Shak.*

That which is most of all profitable is, ac-

quaintance with the *secretaries*, and employed men,

of ambassadors.

*Bacon.*

Cottington was *secretary* to the prince.

*Clarend.*

To SE'CRETE. *v. a.* [*secretus*, Latin.]

1. To put aside; to hide.

2. [In the animal economy.] To secrete; to separate.

SE'CRETION. *n. f.* [from *secretus*, Latin.]

1. That agency in the animal economy

that consists in separating the various

fluids of the body.

2. The fluid secreted.

SE'CRETIST. *n. f.* [from *secret*.] A dealer

in secrets.

Some things I have not yet thought fit so plainly

to reveal; not out of any envious design or hav-

ing them buried with me, but that I may barter

with those *secrests*, that will not part with one

secret but in exchange for another.

*Boyle.*

SE'CRETIOUS. *adj.* [from *secretus*, Latin.] Parted by animal secretion.

They have a similitude or contrariety to the

*secretious* humours in taste and quality.

*Floyer on the Humours.*

SE'CRETLY. *adv.* [from *secret*.]

1. Privately; privily; not openly; not

publicly; with intention not to be

known.

Give him this letter, do it *secretly*.

*Shakespeare.*

Now *secretly* with inward grief he pin'd;

Now warm relements to his grief he join'd.

*Addison.*

Some may place their chief satisfaction in

giving *secretly* what is to be distributed; others, in

being the open and avowed instruments of making

such distributions.

*Aliterbury.*

2. Latently; so as not to be obvious; not

apparently.

Those thoughts are not wholly mine; but either

they are *secretly* in the poet, or may be fairly deduc-

ed from him.

*Dryden.*

SE'CRETNESS. *n. f.* [from *secret*.]

1. State of being hidden.

2. Quality of keeping a secret.

*Lea.*

I could murder up  
My plants and my witches too,  
Which are vast constancy and secretness. *Donne*  
**SECRETORY.** *adj.* [from *secretus*, Latin.]  
Performing the office of secretion, or  
animal separation.

All the glands are a congeries of vessels com-  
plicated together, whereby they give the blood  
time to separate through the capillary vessels into  
the *secretory*, which afterwards exonerate them-  
selves into one duct. *Ray*.

**SECT.** *n. f.* [*secte*, French; *secta*, Latin,  
from *seclando*.]

1. A body of men following some parti-  
cular master, or united in some settled  
tenets. Often in a bad sense.

We'll wear out,  
In a wall'd prison, picks and *sects* of great ones,  
That ebb and flow by th' moon. *Shak. K. Lear*.  
The greatest vicissitude of things is the vicis-  
situde of *sects*: and religions: the true religion is  
built upon a rock; the rest are tossed upon the  
waves of time. *Bacon's Essays*.

The jealous *sects*, that dare not trust their cause  
So far from their own will as to the laws,  
You for their empire and their synod take. *Dryd*.  
The academics were willing to admit the goods  
of fortune into their notion of felicity; but no  
*sects* of old philosophers did ever leave a room for  
greatness. *Dryden*.

A *sect* of freethinkers is a sum of cyphers.

2. In *Shakespeare*, it seems to be misprinted  
for *ser*.

Of our unbitted lusts, I take this that you'll  
love to be a *sect* or cion. *Shakespeare's Othello*.

**SECTARISM.** *n. f.* [from *sect*.] Disposi-  
tion to petty *sects*, in opposition to  
things established.

Nothing hath more marks of schism and *secta-  
rism* than this presbyterian way. *King Charles*.

**SECTARY.** *n. f.* [*sectaire*, French; from  
*sect*.]

1. One who divides from publick estab-  
lishment, and joins with those distin-  
guished by some particular whims.

My lord, you are a *sectary*;  
That's the plain truth. *Shakespeare*.

Romish catholic tenets are inconsistent, on the  
one hand, with the truth of religion professed and  
protected by the church of England, whence we are  
called protestants; and the anabaptist, and sepa-  
ratists, and *sectaries*, on the other hand, whose tenets  
are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy.  
*Bacon*.

The number of *sectaries* does not concern the  
clergy in point of interest or consequence. *Swift*.

2. A follower; a pupil.  
The *sectaries* of my celestial skill,  
That want to be the world's chief ornament,  
They under keep. *Spenser*.

**SECTATOR.** *n. f.* [*sectateur*, Fr. *sectator*,  
Latin.] A follower; an imitator; a  
disciple.

Heroes the wiser sort and the best learned phi-  
losophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witnesseth,  
gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his *sectators*.  
*Raleigh*.

**SECTION.** *n. f.* [*section*, French; *sectio*,  
Latin.]

1. The act of cutting or dividing.  
In the *section* of bodies, man, of all sensible crea-  
tures, has the tallest brain to his proportion. *Wotton*.

A part divided from the rest.

A small and distinct part of a writing  
or book.

Instead of their law, which they might not read  
easily, they read, of the prophets, that which in

likewise of matter came next to the *section* of  
their law. *Hooker*.

The production of volatile salts I reserve till I  
mention them in another *section*. *Boyle*.  
Without breaking in upon the connection of his  
language, it is hardly possible to give a distinct  
view of his several arguments in distinct *sections*.  
*Locke*.

**SECTOR.** *n. f.* [*secteur*, French.] In geo-  
metry.

*Sector* is an instrument made of wood or metal,  
with a joint, and sometimes a piece to turn out to  
make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents,  
secants, equal parts, rhumbs, polygons, hours, lati-  
tudes, metals, and solids. It is generally useful in  
all the practical parts of the mathematics, and  
particularly contrived for navigation, surveying,  
astronomy, dialling, and projection of the sphere.  
All the lines of the *sector* can be accommodated  
to any radius, which is done by taking off all di-  
visions parallelwise, and not lengthwise; the ground  
of which practice is this, that parallels to the base  
of any plain triangle bear the same proportion to it  
as the parts of the legs above the parallel do to  
the whole legs. *Harris*.

**SE'CLAR.** *adj.* [*seclarius*, Latin; *seculier*,  
French.]

1. Not spiritual; relating to affairs of  
the present world; not holy; worldly.

This, in every several man's notions of com-  
mon life, appertaineth unto moral, in publick and  
politic *seclar* affairs, unto civil wisdom. *Hooker*.

Then shall they seek to avail themselves of names,  
Places, and titles; and with these to join  
So *seclar* power, though reigning still to act  
By spiritual. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

2. [In the church of Rome.] Not bound  
by monastick rules.

Those northern nations easily embraced the reli-  
gion of those they subdued, and by their devotion  
gave great authority and reverence, and thereby  
came to the clergy, both *seclar* and regular. *Temp*.

In France vast numbers of ecclesiasticks, *seclar*  
and religious, live upon the labours of others.

3. [*seculaire*, French.] Happening or com-  
ing once in a *secler* or century.

The *seclar* year was kept but once in a cen-  
tury. *Addison*.

**SECLARITY.** *n. f.* [from *seclar*.] World-  
liness; attention to the things of the  
present life.

Littleness and *seclarity* of spirit is the greatest  
enemy to contemplation. *Burn. The. of Earth*.

**TO SE'CLARIZE.** *v. a.* [*seclarius*, Fr.  
from *seclar*.]

1. To convert from spiritual appropria-  
tions to common use.

2. To make worldly.  
**SECLARLY.** *adv.* [from *seclar*.] In a  
worldly manner.

**SE'CLARNESS.** *n. f.* [from *seclar*.]  
Worldliness.

**SECUNDINE.** *n. f.* [*secondines*, *secondes*,  
Fr. *secundae*, viz. *partes*, *quod nascientem*  
*infantem sequantur*. Ainsw.] The men-  
brane in which the embryo is wrapped;  
the after birth.

The casting of the skin is by the ancients com-  
pared to the breaking of the *secundine*, or cawl,  
but not rightly; for the *secundine* is but a general  
cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the  
skin is. *Bacon's Natural History*.

Future ages lie  
Wrapp'd in their sacred *secundine* sleep. *Cowley*.

If the fetus be taken out of the womb inclosed  
in the *secundine*, it will continue to live, and the  
blood to circulate. *Ray*.

**SECURE.** *adj.* [from *securus*, Latin.]

1. Free from fear; exempt from terror;  
easy; assured.

Confidence then bore that on *secur*  
To meet no danger. *Milton*.

2. Confident; not distrustful; with of.  
But thou, *secur* of soul, unbent with woes,  
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose.  
*Dryden*.

One maid she had, below'd above the rest;  
*Secure* of her, the secret she confess'd. *Dryden*.

The portion of their wealth they design for the  
uses of the poor, they may throw into one of these  
publick repositories, *secur* that it will be well em-  
ployed. *Atterbury*.

3. Sure; not doubting; with of.  
It concerns the most *secur* of his strength, to  
pray to God not to expose him to an enemy. *Rogers*.  
In Lethe's lake souls long oblivion taste;  
Of future life *secur*, forgetful of the past. *Dryd*.

Haply too *secur* of our discharge  
From penalty. *Bd on*.

We live and act as if we were perfectly *secur* of  
the final event of things, however we may behave  
ourselves. *Atterbury*.

4. Careless; wanting caution; wanting  
vigilance.

Guided smote the host, for the host were *secur*.  
*Judges*.

5. Free from danger; safe.

Let us not then suspect our happy state,  
As not *secur* to single or combin'd. *Milton*.

Secure of steel, and fated from the fire,  
In pomp appears. *Dryden*.

Secure from fortune's blows,  
Secure of what I cannot lose,  
In my small pinnacle I can sail. *Dryd. Horat*.

6. It has sometimes of before the object  
in all its senses; but more properly from  
before evil, or the cause of evil.

**TO SECURE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make certain; to put out of hazard;  
to ascertain.

Nothing left  
That might his happy state *secur*,  
*Secure* from outward force. *Milton*.

Actions have their preference, not according to  
the transient pleasure or pain that accompanies or  
follows them here, but as they serve to *secur* that  
perfect durable happiness hereafter. *Locke*.

Truth and certainty are not *secur*ed by innate  
principles; but men are in the same uncertain  
floating estate with as without them. *Locke*.

That prince, who shall be to wife as by established  
laws of liberty, to *secur* protection to the honest  
industry of mankind against the oppression of  
power, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours.  
*Locke*.

Deeper to wound, she shuns the sight;  
She drops her arms to gain the field;  
*Secures* her conquest by her flight,  
And triumphs when she seems to yield. *Prior*.

Nothing can be more artful than the address  
of Ulysses: he *secur*s himself of a powerful ad-  
vocate, by paying an ingenious and laudable de-  
ference to his friend. *Brome*.

2. To protect; to make safe.

I spread a cloud before the victor's sight,  
Sustain'd the vanquish'd, and *secur*d his flight;  
E'en then *secur*d him, when I fought with joy  
The vow'd destruction of ungrateful Troy. *Dryd*.

Where two or three sciences are pursued at the  
same time, if one of them be dry, as logic, let  
another be more entertaining, to *secur* the mind  
from weariness. *Wotton*.

3. To insure.

**SECURELY.** *adv.* [from *secur*.]

1. Without fear; carelessly.

Love, that had now long time *secur*ly slept  
In Venus' lap, awakened then and naked,  
'Gan rear his head, by Clotho being waked. *Spens*.

'Tis

In done like Hector, but *securely* doing  
A little proudly, and great deal misdoing.  
The knight oppos'd. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*  
His daring for *securely* than defy.  
A soul that can *securely* death defy,  
And count it nature's privilege to die. *Dryden.*  
Whether any of the reasonings are inconsistent,  
I *securely* leave to the judgment of the reader.  
*Atterbury.*

2. Without danger; safely.  
We upon our globe's last verge shall go,  
And view the ocean leaping on the sky;  
From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,  
And on the lunar world *securely* pry. *Dryden.*

SECUREMENT. *n. s.* [from *secure*.] The  
cause of safety; protection; defence.  
They, like Judas, desire death; Cain, on the  
contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *securement*  
from it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SECURITY. *n. s.* [*Securité*, Fr. *securitas*,  
Lat. from *secure*.]

1. Carelessness; freedom from fear.  
Marvellous *security* is always dangerous, when  
men will not believe any bees to be in a hive, until  
they have a sharp sense of their stings. *Hayward.*

2. Vitious carelessness; confidence; want  
of vigilance.  
How senseless then and dead a soul hath he,  
Which thinks his soul doth with his body die;  
Or thinks not so, but so would have it be,  
That he might sin with more *security*? *Davies.*

3. Protection; defence.  
If the providence of God be taken away, what  
*security* have we against those innumerable dangers  
to which human nature is continually exposed?  
*Tillotson.*

4. Any thing given as a pledge or cau-  
tion; insurance; assurance for any  
thing; the act of giving caution, or  
being bound.

There is *security* truth enough alive to make so-  
cieties *secure*; but *security* enough to make fellow-  
ships accurst. *Shakespeare.*

When they had taken *security* of Jason, they let  
them go. *Acts, xvii. 9.*

It is possible for a man, who hath the appear-  
ance of religion, to be wicked and an hypocrite;  
but it is impossible for a man, who openly declares  
against religion, to give any reasonable *security* that  
he will not be false and cruel. *Swift.*

Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned  
the surest and most sacred of all *securities*.  
*Swift's Examiner.*

The Romans do not seem to have known the  
secret of paper credit, and *securities* upon mortgages.  
*Arbutnot on Coins.*

5. Safety; certainty.  
Some, who gave their advice for entering into a  
war, alleged that we should have no *security* for our  
trade, while Spain was subject to a prince of the  
Bourbon family. *Swift.*

SEDAN. *n. s.* A kind of portable coach;  
a chair. I believe because first made at  
*Sedan*.

Some beg for absent persons, feign them sick,  
Close mew'd in their *sedans* for want of air,  
And for their wives produce an empty chair. *Dryd.*  
By a tax of Cato's it was provided, that women's  
wearing cloaths, ornaments, and *sedan*, exceeding  
12*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* halfpenny, should pay for, in the  
hundred pound value. *Arbutnot.*

SEDATE. *adj.* [*sedatus*, Lat.] Calm;  
quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed;  
serene.

With countenance calm and *sedate*,  
Thus Turnus. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
Disputation carries away the mind from that  
calm and *sedate* temper which is so necessary to  
contemplate truth. *Mallet.*

SEDATE. *adv.* [from *sedate*.] Calm-  
ly; without disturbance.

That has most weight with them that appears  
*sedately* to come from their parents' reason. *Locke.*

SEDATE. *n. s.* [from *sedate*.] Calm-  
ness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom  
from disturbance.

There is a particular *sedateness* in their conver-  
sation and behaviour that qualifies them for council,  
with a great intrepidity that fits them for action.  
*Addison on the War.*

SE'DENTARINESS. *n. s.* [from *sedentary*.]  
The state of being sedentary; inactivity.

SE'DENTARY. *adj.* [*sedentaire*, Fr. *se-  
dentarius*, Italian; *sedentarius*, from *sedeo*,  
Lat.]

1. Passed in sitting still; wanting motion  
or action.

A *sedentary* life, appropriate to all students,  
crushes the bowels; and, for want of stirring the  
body, suffers the spirits to lie dormant.  
*Harvey on Consumption.*

The blood of labouring people is more dense  
and heavy than of those who live a *sedentary* life.  
*Arbutnot.*

2. Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motion-  
less.

The *sedentary* earth,  
That better might with far less compass move,  
Serv'd by more noble than herself, attains  
Her end without least motion. *Milton.*

Till length of years,  
And *sedentary* numbness, craze my limbs  
To a contemptible old age obscure. *Milt. Agon.*  
The soul, considered abstractedly from its pas-  
sions, is of a remote *sedentary* nature, slow in its  
resolves, and languishing in its executions.  
*Addison's Spectator.*

SEDGE. *n. s.* [*æcg*, Saxon; whence,  
in the provinces, a narrow flag is called  
a *sag* or *seg*.] A growth of narrow flags;  
a narrow flag.

The current, that with gentle murmur glides;  
Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;  
But when his fair course is not hindered,  
He makes sweet music with th' enamell'd stones,  
Giving a gentle kiss to every *sedge*  
He overtaketh in his pilgrimage;  
And so by many winding nooks he strays,  
With willing sport to the wild ocean. *Shakep.*

Adonis; painted by a running brook,  
And Cytherea all in *sedges* hid;  
Which seem to move and wanton with her breath,  
Even as the waving *sedges* play with wind. *Shakep.*

In hotter countries a fly called *luciole*, that  
shineth as the glowworm, is chiefly upon fens and  
marshes; yet is not seen but in the height of sum-  
mer, and *sedge* or other green of the fens give as  
good shade as bushes. *Bacon.*

He hid himself in the *sedges* adjoining. *Sandy.*  
My bonds I brake,  
Fled from my guard, and in a muddy lake,  
Amongst the *sedges*, all the night lay hid. *Danbarn.*  
Niphates, with inverted urn,  
And drooping *sedge*, shall his Armenia mourn. *Dryden.*

S'PGY. *adj.* [from *sedge*.] Overgrown  
with narrow flags.

On the gentle Severn's *sedgey* bank,  
In single opposition, hand to hand,  
He did confound the best part of an hour,  
In changing hardiment with great Glendower.  
*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Old father Thames rais'd up his reverend head,  
But fear'd the fens of Simonds would return;  
Deep in the ooze he sought his *sedgey* bed,  
And drunk his waters back into his urn. *Dryden.*

SE'DIMENT. *n. s.* [*sediment*, Fr. *sedimen-  
tum*, Lat.] That which lies or set-  
tles at the bottom.

The salt water rises into a kind of foam on the  
top, and partly goes into a *sediment* in the bottom.

and is rather a separation than an evaporation.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*  
It is not bare agitation, but the *sediment* at the  
bottom, that troubles and sickens the water.

That matter sunk got down till last of all, set-  
tling at the bottom of the *sediments*, and covering all  
the rest. *Woodward.*

SEDITION. *n. s.* [*sedition*, Fr. *seditie*,  
Lat.] A tumult; an insurrection; a  
popular commotion; an uproar.

That sunshine brew'd a show'r for him,  
That walk'd his father's fortunes forth of France,  
And heap'd *sedition* on his crown at home. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

In soothing them, we nourish'd 'gainst our *sedition*  
The cockle of rebellion, insurrection, *sedition*.  
*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

SEDITIONOUS. *adj.* [*seditionus*, Fr. *seditionus*,  
Lat.] Factions with tumult; turbulent.

The cause why I have brought this army hither,  
Is to remove proud Somerset from the king,  
Sadickus to his grace and to the state. *Shak. H. VI.*  
Very many of the nobility in Edenborough, at  
that time, did not appear yet in this *seditionous* beha-  
viour. *Clarendon.*

Thou return'st  
From flight, *sedition* angel. *Milton.*

But if she has deform'd this earthly life  
With murderous rapine and *sedition* strife,  
In everlasting darkness must she lie;  
Still more unhappy than the wretch that die. *Prior.*

SEDITIONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *seditionous*.]  
Tumultuously; with factious turbulency.

SEDITIONOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *seditionous*.]  
Turbulency; disposition to sedition.

TO SEDUCE. *v. a.* [*seduco*, Lat. *seducere*,  
Fr.] To draw aside from the right;  
to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to  
mislead; to deceive.

'Tis meet  
That noble minds keep ever with their likes;  
For who so firm that cannot be *seduc'd*? *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

Me the gold of France did not *seduce*,  
Although I did admit it as a motive  
The stronger to effect what I intended. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

A beauty-wailing and distressed widow  
*Seduc'd* the pitch and height of all his thoughts  
To base declension. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

In the latter times some shall depart from the  
faith, giving heed to *seducing* spirits. *1 Tim. ii. 14.*

I shall never gratify the superstitions of a few  
with any sinister thoughts of all their allegiances,  
whom pious friends have *seduced*. *King Charles.*

Subtle he needs must be who could *seduce*  
Angels. *Milton.*

Nor let false friends *seduce* thy mind to faint;  
By arrogating Johnson's hostile name;  
Let father Fleckenoe fire the mind with zeal;  
And uncle Ogilby thy envy talke. *Dryden.*

SEDUCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *seduce*.] Prac-  
tice of seduction; art or means used in  
order to seduce.

To season them, and win them early to the love  
of virtue and true labour, are any flattering *seduce-  
ment* or vain principles; these them wandering, some  
easy and delightful back of education should be  
read to them. *Milton on Education.*

Her hero's dangers touch'd the paying power,  
The nymph's *seducement*, and the magical art. *Shak.*

SEDUCE. *v. a.* [from *seduce*.] One who  
draws aside from the right; a tempter;  
a corrupter.

Grant it me, O king; otherwise a *seducer* thou  
fistest, and a poor maid is undone. *Shakespeare.*

There is a teaching by *seducing* *seducers* and  
in removing the hindrance of knowledge. *Shak.*

The soft *seducer*, with smiling looks,  
The smiling swain to the light provokes. *Dryden.*

He, whose firm faith no reason could remove,  
Will melt before that soft seducer, love. *Dryden.*  
**Seductive**. *adj.* [from *seduce*.] Cor-  
ruptible; capable of being drawn aside  
from the right.

The vicious example of ages past poisons the  
curiosity of the present, affording a hint of sin unto  
*seducible* spirits. *Brown.*

We owe much of our ruin to the power which  
our affections have over our so easily *seducible* un-  
derstandings. *Glennville.*

**SEDUCTION**. *n. f.* [*seduction*, Fr. *seduc-  
tus*, Lat.] The act of seducing; the act  
of drawing aside.

Whichever men's faith, patience, or persev-  
erance were, my remarkable indulgence to this sin,  
the *seduction* of Balaam, was sure to bring judg-  
ments. *Hammond.*

To procure the mischief of what, to those ex-  
emies, wherein we hold as hope to have no soci-  
ety ourselves, is a strain above Lucifer, and a pro-  
ject beyond the primary *seduction* of hell.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The deceiver soon found out this lost place of  
Adam's, and discovering itself did not secure him  
from this way of *seduction*. *Glennville's Success.*

Helen describes her *seduction* to Venus, and men-  
tions nothing of Paris. *Pope.*

A woman who is above flattery, and despises all  
praise but that which flows from the approbation  
of her own heart, is, morally speaking, out of reach  
of *seduction*. *Glennville.*

**SEDULITY**. *n. f.* [*sedulitas*, Lat.] Dili-  
gent assiduity; laboriousness; industry;  
application; intenseness of endeavour.

Man oftentimes pursues, with great *sedulity* and  
earnestness, that which cannot stand him in any  
stead for vital purpose. *Hooker.*

Let there be but the same propensity and bent of  
will to religion, and there will be the same *sedu-  
lity* and indefatigable industry in men's enquiry  
into it. *South.*

**SEDULOUS**. *adj.* [*sedulus*, Lat.] Assi-  
duous; industrious; laborious; diligent;  
painful.

Not *sedulous* by nature to indite  
Wars, hitherto the only argument  
Heroick deem'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

What signifies the sound of words in prayer,  
without the affection of the heart, and a *sedulous*  
application of the proper means that may naturally  
lead us to such an end? *L'Estrange.*

The goat, now bight amidst her fellow stars,  
Kind Amalthæa, teach'd her teat, dissent  
With milk, thy early food: the *sedulous* bee  
Distill'd her honey on thy purple lips. *Prior.*

The bare majesty of a false representatives is  
often procured by great industry and application,  
wherein those who engage in the pursuits of ma-  
lice are much more *sedulous* than such as would  
prevent them. *Swift.*

**SEDULOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *sedulous*.] As-  
siduously; industriously, laboriously;  
diligently; painfully.

The ritual, preceptive, prophetick, and all other  
parts of sacred writ, were most *sedulously*, most re-  
ligiously guarded by them. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

All things by experience  
Are most improv'd; then *sedulously* think  
To meliorate thy flock, no way or rule  
Be unemploy'd. *Philips.*

**SEDULOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *sedulous*.] As-  
siduity; assiduousness; industry; di-  
ligence.

**SEE**. *n. f.* [*sedes*, Lat.] The seat of epis-  
copal power; the diocese of a bishop.

You, my lord archbishop,  
Whose *see* is by a civil peace maintain'd,  
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,  
Whose learning and good letters peace hath foster'd,  
Whose white investments figure innocence,  
The dove and every blessed spirit of peace,

Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself  
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,  
Into the harsh and batt'ring tongue of war?

It is a safe opinion for their *see*, empire, and  
kingdoms; and for themselves, if they be wise.  
*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The pope would use these treasures, in case of  
any great calamity that should endanger the holy  
*see*. *Addison.*

Episcopal revenues were so low reduced, that  
three or four *sees* were often united to make a to-  
lerable competency. *Swift.*

**TO SEE**. *v. a. preter. I saw; part. pass.  
seen.* [from, Saxon; *siem*, Dutch.]

1. To perceive by the eye.

Dear son Edgar,  
Might I but live to see thee in my touch,  
I'd say I had eyes again. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I was bow'd down at the hearing of it; I was  
dismay'd at the *seeing* of it. *Il. xxii. 3.*

I speak that which I have *seen* with my Father:  
and ye do that which you have *seen* with your father.  
*John, viii. 38.*

He'll lead the life of gods, and be  
By gods and heroes *seen*, and gods and heroes *see*.  
*Dryden.*

It was a right answer of the physician to his  
patient, that had sore eyes: If you have more  
pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of your  
sight, wine is good for you; but if the pleasure of  
*seeing* be greater to you than that of drinking, wine  
is naught. *Locke.*

I see her sober over a sampler. *Pope.*

2. To observe; to find.

Seven other kine came up, lean fleshed, such as  
I never *saw* for badness. *Gen. xli. 19.*

Such command we had,  
To see that none thence issued forth a spy. *Milton.*  
Give them first one simple idea, and see that they  
perfectly comprehend it, before you go any farther.  
*Locke.*

The thunderbolt we see used, by the greatest poet  
of Augustus's age, to express irresistible force in  
virtu. *Addison.*

3. To discover; to descry.

Who is to gross  
As cannot see this palpable device?  
Yet who so bold but says he *sees* it not.  
When such ill dealings must be *seen* in thought?  
*Shakespeare.*

4. To converse with

The main of them is to be reduced to language,  
and to an improvement in wisdom and prudence,  
by *seeing* men, and conversing with people of dif-  
ferent tempers and customs. *Locke.*

5. To attend; to remark.

I had a mind to see him out, and therefore did  
not care for contradicting him. *Addison's Freeholder.*

**TO SEE**. *v. n.*

1. To have the power of sight; to have by  
the eye perception of things distant.

Who maketh the *seeing* or the blind? have not  
I, the Lord?  
Air hath some secret degree of light; otherwise  
cats and owls could not see in the night.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

2. To discern without deception.

Many sagacious persons will find us out, will  
look under our mask, and see through all our fine  
pretensions, and discern the absurdity of telling  
the world that we believe one thing when we do  
the contrary. *Tillotson.*

Could you see into my secret soul,  
There you might read your own dominion doubled.  
*Dryden.*

You may see into the spirit of them all, and form  
your pen from those general notions. *Felton.*

3. To enquire; to distinguish.

See whether thou dost make thee wrong her.  
*Shakespeare.*

4. To be attentive.

Mark and perform it, *see'st* thou? for the fall  
Of any point in it shall be death. *Shakespeare.*

5. To scheme; to contrive.

Calisto's a proper man: let me see now;  
To get his place. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

**SEE**. *interjection*. [originally the impera-  
tive of the verb *see*.] Lo; look; ob-  
serve; behold.

See! see! upon the banks of Boyne he stands,  
By his own view adjusting his commands. *Halifax.*  
See! the vile blif heavy'n could on all bestow,  
Which who but fools can taste, but thinks can  
know. *Pope.*

See what it is to have a poet in your house. *Pope.*

**SEED**. *n. f.* [from, Saxon; *seed*, Danish;  
*saed*, Dutch.]

1. The organised particle produced by  
plants and animals, from which new  
plants and animals are generated.

If you can look into the *seeds* of time,  
And say which grain will grow and which will not,  
Speak then to me. *Shakespeare's Much Ado.*  
Seed of a year old is the best, though some seed  
and grains last better than others.

*Bacon's Natural History.*  
I hat every plant has its *seed*, is an evident sign  
of divine providence. *Morse.*

Did they ever see any herbs, except those of the  
grat-leaved tribe, come up without two *seed* leaves;  
which to me is an argument that they came all  
of *seed*, there being no reason else why they should  
produce two *seed* leaves different from the subse-  
quent. *Ray.*

Just gods! all other things their like produce;  
The vine issues from her mother's juice;  
When feeble plants or tender flow'rs decay,  
They to their *seed* their images convey. *Prior.*  
In the south part of Staffordshire they go to the  
north for *seed* corn. *Mortimer.*

2. First principle; original.

The *seed* of whatsoever perfect virtue growth  
from us, is a right opinion touching things divine.  
*Hooker.*

3. Principle of production.

Praise of great acts he scatters, as a *seed*  
Which may the like in coming ages breed. *Waller.*

4. Progeny; offspring; descendants.

Next him king Lear in happy peace long reign'd;  
But had no illur male him to succeed,  
But three fair daughters which were well up-  
train'd  
In all that seemed fit for kingly *seed*. *Fairy Queen.*

The thing doth touch  
The main of all your states, your blood, your youth.  
*Daniel.*

When God gave Canaan to Abraham, he thought  
fit to put his *seed* into the grant too. *Locke.*

5. Race; generation; birth.

Of mortal *seed* they were not held,  
Which other mortals so excell'd,  
And beauty too in such excess  
As yours, Zelinda! claims no less. *Waller.*

**TO SEED**. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To grow to perfect maturity, so as to  
shed the seed.

Whate'er I plant, like corn on barren earth,  
By an equivocal birth,  
Seeds and runs up to poetry. *Swift.*

2. To shed the seed.

They pick up all the old roots, except what they  
design for seed, which they let stand to *seed* the next  
year. *Mortimer.*

**SEEDCAKE**. *n. f.* [*seed* and *cake*.] A sweet  
cake interspersed with warm aromattick  
seeds.

Remember, wife,  
The *seedcake*, the pasties, and foumenty pot. *Taffer.*

**SEEDLIP**. *n. f.* A vessel in which the  
**SEEDLING** sower carries his seed. *Ains.*

**SEEDPEARL**. *n. f.* [*seed* and *pearl*.] Small  
grains of pearl.

In the dissolution of *seedpearl* in some acid men-  
struum, if a good quantity of the little pearls be  
cast

cast in whole; they will be carried in swarms from the bottom to the top. *Bayle.*

**SEEDPLOT.** *n. f.* [*seed* and *plot*.] The ground on which plants are sowed to be afterwards transplanted.

To counsel others, a man must be furnished with an universal store in himself to the knowledge of all nature; that is, the matter and *seedplot*: there are the seeds of all argument and invention. *Ben Jonson.*

Humility is a *seedplot* of virtue, especially Christian, which thrives best when 'tis deep rooted in the humble lowly heart. *Hammond.*

It will not be unuseful to present a full narration of this rebellion, looking back to those passages by which the *seedplots* were made and framed, from whence those mischiefs have successively grown. *Guerica n.*

**SEEDTIME.** *n. f.* [*seed* and *time*.] The season of sowing.

While the earth remaineth, *seedtime* and harvest shall not cease. *Gen. viii. 22.*

If he would have two tributes in one year, he must give them two *seedtimes*, and two harvests. *Bacon.*

The first rain fell upon the *seedtime* about October, and was to make the seed to root; the latter was to fill the ear. *Brown.*

Day and night, *Seedtime* and harvest, heat and hoary frost, Shall hold their course till fire purge all things. *Milton.*

Their very *seedtime* was their harvest, and by sowing time they immediately reaped gold. *Decay of Piety.*

He that too curiously observes the face of the heavens, by missing his *seedtime*, will lose the hopes of his harvest. *Asterbury.*

**SEEDLING.** *n. f.* [from *seed*.] A young plant just risen from the seed.

Carry into the shade such *seedlings* or plants as are for their choiceness reserved in pots.  *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

**SEEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *seed*.] Seedtime; the time of sowing.

Blossoming time  
From the *seedness* the bare fallow brings  
To teeming foison. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

**SEEDSMAN.** *n. f.* [*seed* and *man*.]

1. The sower; he that scatters the seed.  
The higher Nilus swells  
The more it promises: as it ebbs, the *seedsmen*  
Upon the flume and oze scatter his grain,  
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. One that sows seeds.  
**SEEDY.** *adj.* [from *seed*.] Abounding with seed.

**SEE'ING.** *n. f.* [from *see*.] Sight; vision.

Love adds a precious *seeing* to the eye. *Shak.*

**SEE'ING.** *adv.* [*vu que*, French; *vu que*, French; *seen that*, or *provided that*.] Since; in; it being so that.

Why should not they be as well victualled for so long time as the ships are, usually for a year, *seeing* it is easier to keep victuals on land than water? *Spenser on Ireland.*

How shall they have any trial of his doctrine, learning, and ability to preach, *seeing* that he may not publicly either teach or exhort, because he is not yet called to the ministry? *Wright.*

*Seeing* every nation affords not experience and tradition enough for all kind of learning, therefore we are taught the languages of those people who have been most industrious after wisdom. *Milton on Education.*

*Seeing* they explained the phenomena of vision, imagination, and thought, by certain thin floors of atoms that flow from the surfaces of bodies,

and by their subtlety penetrate any obstacle, and yet retain the exact dimensions of the several bodies from which they proceed: in consequence of this hypothesis they maintained, that we could have no phantasy of any thing, but what did really subsist either inure or in its several parts. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**TO SERK.** *v. a. pret.* I *sought*; part. pass. *sought*. [rekan, Sax. *soeken*, Dutch.]

1. To look for; to search for; often with *out*.

He did range the town to *seek* me out. *Shaksp.*

I have a venturesome fairy, that shall *seek*  
The squirrel's hoard, and fetch thee thence new  
nurs. *Shaksp.*

Because of the money returned in our *seek*,  
are we brought in, that he may *seek* occasion against  
us, and take us for bondmen. *Gen. xliii. 18.*

He *seeketh* unto him a cunning workman, to  
prepare a graven image. *Is. xl. 20.*

*Seek* thee a man which may go with thee. *Tob. i. 3.*

Sweet peace, where dost thou dwell?  
I humbly crave,  
Let me once know;

I *sought* thee in a secret cave,  
And ask'd if peace we there. *Herbert.*

The king meant not to *seek* out nor to decline  
fighting with them, if they put themselves in his  
way. *Clarendon.*

So fatal 'twas to *seek* temptations out!  
Most confidence has still most cause to doubt. *Dryden.*

We must *seek* out some other original of power  
for the government of politics than this of Adam,  
or else there will be none at all in the world. *Locke.*

2. To solicit; to endeavour to gain.

Others tempting him, *sought* of him a sign. *Luke, xi. 16.*

The young lions roar after their prey, and *seek*  
their meat from God. *Psal. ciii. 21.*

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,  
And not molest us, unless we ourselves  
*seek* them with wandering thoughts. *Milton.*

Of our alliance other lands desir'd,  
And what we *seek* of you, of us requir'd. *Dryden.*

3. To go to find.

Let us *seek* death, or, he not found, supply  
His office. *Milton.*

Dardanus, though horn  
On Lidian plains, yet *sought* the Phrygian shore. *Dryden.*

Like fury seiz'd the rest; the progress known,  
All *seek* the mountains, and forsake the town. *Dry.*

Since great Ulysses *sought* the Phrygian plains,  
Within these walls inglorious silence reigns. *Pope.*

Indulge one labour more,  
And *seek* Atreides on the Spartan shore. *Pope.*

4. To pursue by machinations.

I had a son,  
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he *sought* my life. *Shaksp.*

David saw that Saul was come out to *seek* his  
life. *1 Sam. xxiii. 13.*

**TO SEEK.** *v. n.*

1. To make search; to make inquiry.

*Seek* ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. *Is. xxxiv. 16.*

I have been forced to relinquish that opinion,  
and have endeavoured to *seek* after some better  
reason. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To endeavour.

Why should he mean me ill, or *seek* to harm?  
*Adrian.*

Ask not what pains, nor further *seek* to know  
Their process, or the forms of law below. *Dryden.*

3. To make pursuit.

Violent men have *sought* after my soul. *Psal. lxxvi. 14.*

If thy brother's ox or sheep go astray, it shall be  
with thee until thy brother *seek* after it. *Deut. xxi. 2.*

4. To apply to; to use solicitation.

All the earth *sought* to Solomon, to hear his  
wisdom. *1 Kings, ii. 24.*

Unto his habitation shall ye *seek*, and thither  
shall ye come. *Deut. xli. 5.*

5. To endeavour after.

Being a man of experience, he wished by wisdom  
to order that which the young prince *sought*  
for by war. *Kudlin.*

**TO SEEK.** [an adverbial mode of speech.]

At a loss; without measures, knowledge,  
or experience.

Being brought and transferred from other ser-  
vices abroad, though they be of good experience in  
those, yet in these they will be new *to seek*; and  
before they have gathered experience, they shall  
buy it with great loss to his majesty. *Spenser.*

Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still *to seek*. *Milb.*

But they replace them all;  
And are as much *to seek* in other things,  
As he that only can design a vice,  
Would be to draw a shipwreck. *Rescommon.*

**SEE'ER.** *n. f.* [from *seek*.]

1. One that seeks; an inquirer.

Though I confess that in philosophy I am a  
*seeker*, yet cannot believe that a *seeker* in philo-  
sophy must be one in divinity. *Clanville.*

A language of a very witty volatile people, *seekers*  
after novelty, and abounding with variety of no-  
tions. *Locke.*

2. The name of a sect which professed no  
determinate religion.

**SEEK-SORROW.** *n. f.* [*seek* and *sorrow*.]

One who contrives to give himself vex-  
ation.

Afield they go, where many lookers be,  
And thou *seek'st* sorrow, Klaus, thou among'st  
Indeed thou findest it was thy friend to *seek*,  
Strophon, whose absence seem'd unto thee long. *Sidney.*

**TO SEEL.** *v. a.* [*seeller*, to seel, French.]

To close the eyes. A term of falconry,  
the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk be-  
ing for a time seeled or closed.

Now he brought them to see a *seeled* dove, who  
the blindest she was, the higher she strave, *Sidney.*

Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,  
But *seel'd* up with death shall have their deadly  
meed. *Fairy Queen.*

Come, *seel*ing night,  
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Some ambitious men seem as *seelers* to princes  
in matters of danger and envy; for no man will  
take such parts, unless he be like the *seel'd* dove,  
that mounts and mounts, because he cannot see  
about him. *Bacon.*

Since, blinded with ambition, he did soar  
Like a *seel'd* dove, his crimes shall be his punishment,  
To be depriv'd of sight. *Dromius's Sophy.*

**TO SEEL.** *v. n.* [ryllan, Saxon.] To lean  
on one side.

When a ship *seels* or rows in foul weather, the  
breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very dan-  
gerous. *Ralagh.*

**SEEL** or **SEELING.** *n. f.* [from *seel*.] The  
agitation of a ship in foul weather. *Amf.*

**SEE'LY.** *adj.* [from *see*, lucky time, Sax.]

1. Lucky; happy.

My *seely* sheep like well below,  
For they been hale enough and yow,  
And liken their abode. *Spenser.*

2. Silly; foolish; simple.

Peacock and turkey, that misble off top,  
Are very ill neighbours to *seely* poor hop. *Tusser.*

**TO SEEM.** *v. n.* [*seemler*, Fr. unless it  
has a Teutonick original, as *seemly* cer-  
tainly has.]

1. To appear; to make a show; to have  
semblance.

My lord, you've lost a friend, indeed;  
And I dare swear you borrow not that face  
Of *seeming* sorrow; it is sure your own. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*



Speak: we will not trust our eyes  
Without our ears: thou art not what thou seem'st.  
*Shakespeare*  
So spake th' Omnipotent; and with his words  
All seem'd well pleas'd; all seem'd, but were not all.  
*Milton*

In holy nuptials tied;  
A seeming widow, and a secret bride.  
*Dryden*  
Observe the youth

Already seems to snuff the vital air. *Dryden's Æn.*  
2. To have the appearance of truth.

It seems to me, that the true reason why we  
have so few virtues which are tolerable, is be-  
cause there are so few who have all the talents re-  
quisite for translation. *Dryden*

3. In *Shakespeare*, to seem, perhaps, signi-  
fies to be beautiful.

Sir, there she stands:  
If aught within that little seeming substance  
May fitly like your grace,  
She'll there, and she is yours. *Shak. King Lear*

4. *It seems*. A phrase hard to be ex-  
plained. It sometimes signifies that  
there is an appearance, tho' no reality;  
but generally it is used ironically to  
condemn the thing mentioned, like the  
Latin *seemere*, or the old English *forsooth*.  
*Id mihi datur negotia scilicet. This, it*  
*seems, is to be my task.*

The earth by these, 'tis said,  
This single crop of men and women bred;  
Who, grown adult (to chance, it seems, enjoin'd)  
Did male and female propagate. *Blackmore's Creat.*

5. It is sometimes a slight affirmation.  
A prince of Italy, it seems, entertained his mis-  
treis upon a great lake. *Addison's Guardian*  
The raven, urg'd by such impertinence,  
Grew pashionate, it seems, and took offence.  
*Addison*

He had been a chief magistrate; and had, it  
seems, executed that high office justly and honour-  
ably. *Atterbury*

It seems that when first I was discovered creep-  
ing on the ground, the emperor had early notice.  
*Guliver*

6. It appears to be.  
Here's another discontented paper,  
Found in his pocket too; and thus, it seems,  
Roderigo meant to have sent. *Shakespeare's Othello*  
It seems the camel's hair is taken by painters for  
the skin with the hair on. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SEEMER. *n. f.* [from *seem*.] One that car-  
ries an appearance.

Angelo scarce confesses  
That his blood flows, or that his appetite  
Is more to breed than stone; hence shall we see,  
If pow'r change purpose, what our seemers are. *Shak.*

SEEMING. *n. f.* [from *seem*.]  
1. Appearance; show; semblance.

All good seeming,  
By thy revolt, oh husband, shall be thought  
Put up for villany. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*  
Give birth heedful note,  
And, after, we will both our judgments join  
In censure of his seeming. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*

2. Fair appearance.  
For you there's memory and rue; these keep  
Seeming and favour all the winter long. *Shakespeare*

3. Opinion.  
Nothing more clear unto their seeming, than  
that, a new Jerusalem, long often spoken of in  
scripture, they undoubt'ly were themselves that  
new Jerusalem. *Hobart*

His persuasive words impregn'd  
With reason to her seeming. *Milton*

SEEMINGLY. *adv.* [from *seeming*.] In  
appearance; in show; in semblance.

To this her mother's plot,  
Seemingly obedient, likewise hath  
come to the doctor. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor*

They to their vials fall, not seemingly.  
The angel, nor in mid.  
I have touched upon them, though seemingly  
collateral to my scope; and yet I think they are  
more than seemingly so, since they pertinently il-  
lustrate my design. *Glanville's Scops*

The city dame was so well bred, as seemingly to  
take all in good part. *L'Estrange*

The king and haughty empress, to our wonder,  
If not aton'd, yet seemingly at peace. *Dryden*

This the father seemingly complied with; but  
afterwards refusing, the son was likewise set aside.  
*Addison's Freeholder*

They depend often on remote and seemingly dis-  
proportioned causes. *Atterbury*

SEEMINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *seeming*.]  
Plausibility; fair appearance.

The seemingness of those reasons persuades us on  
the other side. *Digby*

SEEMLINESS. *n. f.* [from *seemly*.] Decen-  
cy; handsomeness; comeliness; grace;  
beauty.

When substantialness combineth with delight-  
fulness, seemliness with portliness, and currentness  
with stayfulness, how can the language sound other-  
than full of sweetness? *Camden*

SEEMLY. *adj.* [from *seem*, *seemly*, Danish; from  
*soome*, Islandick, honour or decency.]  
Decent; becoming; proper; fit.

Suspense of judgment and exercise of charity  
were fairer and fairer for Christian men, than the  
hot pursuit of these controversies. *Hooker*

I am a woman lacking wit  
To make a seemly answer to such persons.  
*Shakespeare's Henry VIII*

The wife safest and seemliest by her husband stays.  
*Milton*

May we enjoy  
Our humid products, and with seemly draughts  
Enkindle mirth and hospitable love. *Philips*

SEEMLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In  
a decent manner; in a proper manner.

Tactic, seemly rang'd in peaceful order, stood  
Ulysses' arms, now long dispos'd to blood. *Pope*

SEEN. *adj.* [from *see*.] Skilled; versed.

Petruchio shall offer me, disguis'd in sober robes,  
To old Baptista, as a schoolmaster  
Well seen in music. *Shakespeare*

Noble Boyle, not less in nature seen,  
Than his great brother read in states and men.  
*Dryden*

SEER. *n. f.* [from *see*.]  
1. One who sees.

We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer  
of dreams, and a seer of visions. *Addison's Spect.*

2. A prophet; one who foresees future  
events.

How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest!  
Measur'd this transient world the race of time,  
'Till time stand fix'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

By day your frighted seers  
Shall call for fountains to expiate their tears,  
And with their eyes were floods: by night from  
dreams

Of opening gulphs, black storms, and raging flames,  
Starting amaz'd, shall to the people show  
Emblems of heav'nly wrath, and mystic types of  
woe. *Prior*

SEERWOOD. *n. f.* See SEARWOOD. Dry  
wood.

Caught, like dry stubble fir'd, or like searwood;  
Yet from the wound ensue no purple flood,  
But look'd a bubbling mass of trying blood. *Dryd.*

SEESAW. *n. f.* [from *saw*.] A reciproca-  
ting motion.

His wit all seesaw, between that and this;  
Now high, now low, now master up, now miss,  
And he himself one vile antithesis. *Pope*

To SEESAW. *v. n.* [from *saw*.] To move  
with a reciprocating motion.

Sometimes they were like to pull John over,  
then it went all of a sudden again on John's side;

to they went *seesawing* up and down, from one end  
of the room to the other. *Arbutnot*

SEETH. *v. a.* preterite, I *seeth* or *seethed*;  
part. pass. *sadden*. [*seeth*, Saxon; *seiden*,  
*den*, Dutch.] To boil; to decoct in hot  
liquor.

The Scythians used to *seeth* the flesh in the hide,  
and so do the northern Irish. *Spenser*

Go, suck the subtle blood o' th' grape,  
Till the high fever *seeth* your blood to froth,  
And so 'scape hanging. *Shakespeare's Timon*

Set on the great pot, and *seeth* pottage for the  
sons of the prophets. *2 Kings, iv. 38*

SEETH. *v. n.* To be in a state of ebul-  
lition; to be hot.

The boiling baths at Cairbadon,  
Which *seeth* with secret fire eternally,  
And in their entrails, full of quick brimston,  
Nourish the flames which they are warm'd upon.  
*Fair's Queen*

I will make a complimentary assault upon him;  
for my business *seeths*. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida*

Lovers and madmen have their *seething* brains,  
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend  
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shak.*

The priest's servant came, while the flesh was  
in *seething*, with a flesh-hook, and stuck it into  
the pan. *1 Sam. ii. 13*

SEETHER. *n. f.* [from *seeth*.] A boiler;  
a pot.

The fire thus form'd, she sets the kettle on;  
Like burnish'd gold the little *seether* thone. *Dryd.*

SEGMENT. *n. f.* [*segment*, Fr. *segmentum*,  
Latin.] A figure contained between a  
chord and an arch of the circle, or so  
much of the circle as is cut off by that  
chord.

Unto a parallel sphere, and such as live under  
the poles, for half a year, some segments may ap-  
pear at any time, and under any quarter, the sun  
not setting, but walking round. *Brown*

Their segments or arcs, which appeared so nume-  
rous, for the most part exceeded not the third part  
of a circle. *Newton*

SEGNETY. *n. f.* [from *seguis*, Lat.] Slug-  
gishness; inactivity. *Ditt.*

SEGREGATE. *v. a.* [*segrago*, Lat.  
*segragere*, Fr.] To set apart; to separate  
from others.

SEGREGATION. *n. f.* [*segregation*, Fr.  
from *segregate*.] Separation from others.

What shall we hear of this?  
—A *segregation* of the Turkish fleet;

For do not stand upon the foaming shore,  
The chiding billows seem to pelt the clouds.  
*Shakespeare's Othello*

SEJANT. *adj.* [In heraldry.] Sitting.

SEIGNEURIAL. *adj.* [from *seignior*.] In-  
vested with large powers; independent.

Those lands were seigniorial. *Temple*

SEIGNIOR. *n. f.* [from *senior*, Lat. *seig-  
neur*, Fr.] A lord. The title of honour  
given by Italians.

SEIGNORY. *n. f.* [*seigneurie*, Fr. from  
*seignior*.] A lordship; a territory.

O'Neal never had any seignory over that country,  
but what by encroachment he got upon the Eng-  
lish. *Spenser*

Were you not restor'd  
To all the duke of Norfolk's seignories?

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Hosea, in the person of God, layeth of the  
Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; they  
have set a seignory over themselves: which place  
proveh plainy, that there are governments which  
God doth not avow. *Bacon*

William, earl of Pembroke, being lord of all  
Leinster, had royal jurisdiction throughout that  
province, and every one of his five sons enjoyed  
that seignory successively. *Darwin*

SEIGNORAGE.

**SE'IGNORAGE.** *n. f.* [*seigneurie*, French, from *seigneur*.] Authority; acknowledgment of power.

They brought work to the mint, and a part of the money coined to the crown for *seigneurage*.

Locke.

**To SE'IGNORISE.** *v. a.* [from *seigneur*.] To lord over.

As tall he was as Cythera's make,  
As proud as he that *seignors* hell.

Fairfax

**SEINE.** *n. f.* [*regne*, Saxon; *seine*, *jeune*, same, Fr.] A net used in fishing.

They have cock-boats for passengers, and *seine* boats for taking of pilchards.

Carver.

**SE'INER.** *n. f.* [from *seine*.] A fisher with nets.

*Seiners* complain, with open mouth, that these drowsy work much prejudice to the common-wealth of fishermen, and reap small gain to themselves.

Carver's Survey of Cornwall.

**To SEIZE.** *v. a.* [*seize*, Fr.]

1. To take hold of; to gripe; to grasp.

Then as a tiger, when by chance hath tied,  
In some purpled, two gentle towns at play,  
Straight couches close, then rising changes oft  
His couchant watch; as one who chose his ground,  
Whence rushing he might forest *seize* them both,  
Both grip'd in each paw.

Milton.

2. To take possession of by force.

At last they *seize*

The sceptre, and regard not David's sons.

Milton.

3. To take possession of; to lay hold on; to invade suddenly.

In her sat breast the prince's fortunes roll,  
And hope and doubt alternate *seize* her soul.

Pope.

4. To take forcible possession of by law.

An alcheator of London had arrested a clothier that was outlawed, and *seized* his goods.  
It was judged, by the highest kind of judgment, that he should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and *seized*, and his houses pulled down.

Bacon.

5. To make possessed; to put in possession of.

So th' one for wrong, the other strives for right:  
As when a griffin, *seiz'd* of his prey,  
A dragon fierce encountereth in his flight,  
Through wildest air making his idle way.

Fairy Queen.

So Pluto, *seiz'd* of Proserpine, convey'd  
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid,  
There grimly smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize.

Not envied Jove his sunshine and his skies.

Addison's Cato.

**To SEIZE.** *v. n.* To fix the grasp or the power on any thing.

Fairfax Cordelia,

There and thy virtues here I *seize* upon:

But lawful I take up what's cast away?

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Where there is a design of supplanting, that necessarily requires another of accusing: even Jezebel projects not to *seize* on Naboth's vineyard without a precedent charge.

Decay of Piety.

**SE'IZIN.** *n. f.* [*seisine*, Fr.]

1. [In law.] Is of two sorts: *seisin* in fact, and *seisin* in law. *Seisin* in fact, is when a corporal possession is taken; *seisin* in law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a *seisin*, as an inrolment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements, though the owner be by wrong disseised of them.

Cowell.

2. The act of taking possession.

Every indulg'd sin gives Satan livery and *seisin* of his hearty, and a power to dispose of it as he pleases.

Decay of Piety.

*Seisin* is the same, in the canon law, as livery and *seisin* at the common law.

Asyliff's Parergon.

3. The things possessed.

Many recoveries were had, as well by heirs as successors, of the *seisin* of their predecessors.

Hale.

**SE'IZURE.** *n. f.* [from *seize*]

1. The act of seizing.

2. The thing seized.

Sufficient that thy prayers are heard, and death,  
Then due by sentence when thou didst transgress,  
Deceased of his *seizure*, many days  
Giv'n thee of grace.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

3. The act of taking forcible possession.

Thy lands, and all things that thou dost call thine,  
Worth *seizure*, do we *seize* into our hands.

Shak.

In the general town he maintained a *seizure*, and possession of the whole.

Milton.

Henry continued to burn protestants, after he had cast off the pope; and his *seizure* of ecclesiastical revenues cannot be reckoned as a mark of the church's liberty.

Swift.

4. Gripe; possession.

And shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,  
Unyoke this *seizure*, and this kind regret?  
Make o'er thy honour by a dreed of trust,  
And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth.

Dryd.

5. Catch.

Let there be no sudden *seizure* of a laps'd syllable, to play upon it.

Warre.

**SE'LCOUTH.** *adj.* [*selb*, rare, Sax. and *couth*, known] Rarely known; uncommon: *Spenser*. The same with *unouth*.

**SE'LDOM.** *adv.* [*selban*, rarely; *selbon*, more rarely; *selbort*, most rarely. *Seldan* is supposed to be contracted from *selben*, or *selb*, rare, and *hpanne*, when, Saxon; *jelden*, Dutch; *jeltan*, German.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one, and the ordinary course of the world is more according to Job's observation, who giveth men advice to seek wisdom amongst the ancients, and in the length of days understanding.

Horat.

There is true joy conveyed to the heart by preventing grace, which pardoning grace *seldom* gives.

South's Sermons.

Where the flight of fancy is managed with good judgment, the *seldomer* it is seen it is the more valuable.

Grete.

**SE'LDOMNESS.** *n. f.* [from *seldom*.] Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness; rarity. Little used.

Degrees of well-doing there could be none, except perhaps in the *seldomness* and oftiness of doing well.

Hasker.

**SE'LDOWN.** *adj.* [*seld* and *down*.] *Seldom* exhibited to view.

*Seldowen* flamins

Do press among the popular throngs.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus

**To SELE'CT.** *v. a.* [*selectus*, Lat.] To chuse in preference to others rejected.

The footmen, *selected* out of all the provinces, were greatly diminished, being now scarce eight thousand strong.

Knolles.

The pious chief

A hundred youths from all his train *selects*.

Dryd.

**SELE'CT.** *adj.* [from the verb.] Nicely chosen; choice; called out on account of superior excellence.

To the nuptial bow'r

I led her, blushing like the morn: all heav'n,  
And happy constellations, on that hour  
Shed their *select* influence.

Milton's Par. Lost.

*Select* from vulgar herds, with garlands gay,  
A hundred bulls ascend the sacred way.

Prior.

**SELE'CTION.** *n. f.* [*selectio*, Lat from *select*.]

1. The act of culling or choosing; choice.

While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the *selection* seems but arbitrary.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

**SELE'CTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *select*.] The state of being select.

**SELE'CTOR.** *n. f.* [from *select*.] He who selects.

**SELENOGRAPHICAL.** *adj.* [*selenogra-*  
**SELENOGRAPHIC.** } *phique*, Fr. from  
*selenography*.] Belonging to selenography.

**SELENOGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [*selenographie*, Fr. *selénion* and *γράφω*.] A description of the moon.

Hevelius, in his accurate *selenography*, or description of the moon, hath well translated the known appellations of regions, seas, and mountains, unto the parts of that luminary.

Brown.

**SEL'F.** *pronoun.* plur. *selves*. [*selba*, Gothic; *selb*, *selbā*, Sax. *self*, *selv*, Dutch.]

1. Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective. Very; particular; this above others; sometimes, one's own.

Shout another arrow that *self* way

Which you did shoot the first.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

The cruel ministers, by *self* and violent hands,  
Took off her life.

Shakespeare's

On these *self* hills the air is so thin, that it is not sufficient to bear up the body of a bird.

Ruleigh.

At that *self* moment enters Palamon

The gate of Venus.

Dryden.

2. It is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and is always added when they are used reciprocally, or return upon themselves: as, *I did not hurt him, he hurt himself; the people hiss me, but I clap myself; thou lovest thyself, though the world scorns thee.*

They call to build a city,

And get themselves a name.

Milton.

He permits

Within himself another power to reign

Over his reason

Milton.

*Self* is that conscious thinking thing, which is sensible or conscious of pleasure and pain, capable of happiness and misery, and to be concerned for itself, as he is the consciousness of itself.

Locke.

3. It is sometimes used emphatically in the nominative case: as, *myself* will decide it; *I myself* will come; *himself* shall revenge it. This use of *self*, thus compounded, without the pronoun personal, is chiefly poetical.

4. Compounded with *him*, a pronoun substantive, *self* is in appearance an adjective; joined to *my*, *thy*, *our*, *your*, pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive. Even when compounded with *him* it is at last found to be a substantive, by its variation in the plural, contrary to the nature of English adjectives, as *himself*, *themselves*.

No more be mention'd then of silence,

Against ourselves, or useful benevolence.

Milton.

5. *Myself*, *himself*, *themselves*, and the rest, may, contrary to the analogy of *my*, *him*, *them*, be used as nominatives.

6. It often adds only emphasis and force to the pronoun with which it is compounded: as, he did it *himself*.

A horse well braced, which *himself* did dress.

Dryden.

And touch'd with miseries *myself* have known,  
I learn to pity woe as like my own.

Dryden.

## 7. It signifies the individual, as subject to his own contemplation or action.

The spark of noble courage now awake,  
And strive your excellent self to excel. *Fairy Qu.*  
Next to the knowledge of God, this knowledge  
of our selves seems most worthy or our endeavour, *Hale.*

Since consciousness always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he calls self, and thereby distinguishes himself from all other thinking things, in this alone consists personal identity, i. e. the sameness of a rational being. *Locke.*

It is by the consciousness it has of its present thoughts and actions, that it is self to itself now, and so will be the same self, as far as the same consciousness can extend to actions past or to come. *Locke.*

The fondness we have for self, and the relation which other things have to our selves, furnishes another long rank of prejudices. *Watts.*

## 8. It is much used in composition, which it is proper to explain by a train of examples. It is to be observed, that its composition in *Shakespeare* is often harsh.

Then held she her tongue, and cast down a self-accusing look, finding that in herself she had shut out of the bow of her affection a more quick opening of her mind than the minded to have done. *Sidney.*

Alas! while we are wrapt in foggy mist  
Of our self-love, in passions do deceive,  
We think they hurt when most they do assist. *Sid.*  
Till Stephen's pining voice him nearer drew,  
Where by his words his self-like tale he knew. *Sidney.*

Ah! where was first that cruel cunning found,  
To frame of earth a vessel of the mind,  
Where it should be to self-deduction bound? *Sid.*  
Before the door sat self-consuming care,  
Day and night keeping way watch and ward, *Fanny Queen.*

My strange and self-abuse  
Is the mirror that war that wears hard use. *Sh. Macb.*  
I have heard so much,  
And with Demetrius thought to have spoke thereof,  
But being over-full of self-attires,  
My mind did lose it. *Shak. Mid. Night's Dream.*  
Not know I ought  
By me that's laid or done amiss this night,  
Unless self-chastity be sometimes a vice,  
And to defend ourselves it be a sin,  
When violence assails us. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
He walks, and that self-chain about his neck,  
Which he swore. *Shakespeare.*  
It is in my power, in one self-born hour,  
To plant and overwhelm custom. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

His treasons will sit blushing in his face,  
Not able to endure the sight of day,  
But self-afrighted tremble at his sin. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

The stars above us govern our conditions,  
Else one self-mate and mate could not beget  
Such different issues. *Shakespeare.*  
I'm made of that self metal as my fitter,  
And prize me at her worth. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
In my school-days, when I had lost one thatt,  
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight  
The self-same way, with more advised watch,  
To find the other forth. *Shakespeare.*

He may do some good on her:  
A peevish self-will'd beauty it is.  
But lest myself be guilty of self-wrong,  
I'll stop mine ears against the mermaid's song. *Shakespeare.*

He coughs, and flatter'd his displeasure,  
Tipt me behind being down, insulted, said,  
Ases of the king  
attempting who was self-subdued. *Shak.*  
he Everlasting first  
cannon gain'd self-slaughter. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Know if his last purpose holds  
Or whether since he is advis'd by aught  
To change the course, he's full of alteration  
And self-reproving. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
More it lets to others paying,  
Than by self-offences weighing:  
Shame to him whose cruel striking  
Kills for faults of his own liking! *Shakespeare.*  
Belona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,  
Confronted him with self-caparison,  
Point against point. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin  
As self-neglecting. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Anger is like  
A full hot horse, who being allow'd his way,  
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakespeare.*  
His lords desire him to have borne  
His bruised helmet and his bended sword  
Before him through the city; he forbids it,  
Being free from vainness and self-glorious pride. *Shakespeare.*

You promis'd  
To lay aside self-harming heaviness,  
And entertain a cheerful disposition. *Shak. R. III.*  
In their anger they flew a man, and in their  
self-will they digged down a wall. *Gen. xlix. 6.*  
The most ordinary cause of a single life is liberty,  
especially in certain self-pleasing and humorous  
minds, which are so sensible of every restraint  
as to think their girdles and garters to be  
bonds and shackles. *Bacon.*  
Hast thou let up nothing in competition with  
God; no pride, profit, self-love, or self-interest of  
thy own? *Deppa.*

Up through the spacious palace passed the  
To where the king's proudly reposed head,  
If any can be so to tyranny,  
And self-tempting sin, had a soft bed. *Craslow.*  
With a joyful willingness these self-loving re-  
formers took possession of all vacant preferments,  
and with reluctance others parted with their beloved  
colleges and subsistence. *Walton.*

Repent the sin; but if the punishment  
Thou canst avoid, self-preservation bids. *Milton.*  
Him fast sleeping soon he found,  
In labyrinth of many a round self-roll'd. *Milton.*  
Of times nothing profits more  
Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right,  
Well manag'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Self-knowing, and from thence  
Magnanimous, to correspond with heav'n. *Milton.*  
So virtue giv'n for lost,  
Deputy and so, the way, as seem'd,  
Like that self-hungry bird,  
In the Arabian woods embosht,  
That no second knows nor third,  
And lay ere while a holocaust,  
From out her duby womb now term'd. *Milton's Agnes.*

He follows now, repents, and prays contrite,  
My motions in him: longer than they move,  
His heart I know how variable and vain,  
Self-love. *Milton.*  
Sneer approves th's self-homicide. *Hakewill.*  
Thyself from flatter'ng self-conceit defend,  
Nor what thou dost not know, to know pretend. *Denham.*

Man's that savage beast, whose mind,  
From reason to self-love declin'd,  
Delights to prey upon his kind. *Denham.*  
Farewell, my tears;  
And, my just anger, be no more confin'd  
To vain complaints or self-devouring silence. *Denham.*

They are yet more mad to think that men may  
rest by death, though they die in self-murder, the  
greatest sin.  
Are not these strange self-delusions, and yet at-  
tested by common experience? *South's Sermons.*  
If the image of God is only sovereignty, cer-  
tainly we have been hitherto much mistaken, and  
hereafter are to beware of making ourselves un-  
like God, by too much self-love and humility. *South.*

If a man would have a devout, humble, sin-  
abhorring, self-denying frame of spirit, he cannot

take a more efficacious course to attain it than by  
praying himself into it. *South.*  
Let a man apply himself to the difficult work of  
self-examination, by a strict scrutiny into the  
whole estate of his soul. *South.*

A fatal self-imposture, such as defeats the de-  
sign, and destroys the force, of all religion. *South.*  
When he intends to bereave the world of an il-  
lustrious person, he may call him upon a bold self-  
opinioned physician, worse than his distemper, who  
shall make a shift to cure him into his grave. *South.*

Neglect of friends can never be proved rational,  
till we prove the person using it omnipotent and  
self-sufficient, and such as can never need any  
mortal assistance. *South.*

By all human laws, as well as divine, self-mur-  
der has ever been agreed on as the greatest crime. *Temple.*

A self-conceited top will swallow any thing. *L'Estrange.*

From Atræus though your ancient lineage came;  
Yet my self-conscious worth, your high renown,  
Your virtue, through the neighb'ring nations blown. *Dryden.*

He has given you all the commendation which his  
self-sufficiency could afford to any. *Dryden.*

Below you sphere  
There hangs the ball of earth and water mixt,  
Self-centered and unmov'd. *Dryden, State of Inn.*  
All these receive their birth from other things,  
But from himself the phoenix only springs,  
Self-born, begotten by th'parent flame  
In which he burn'd, another and the same. *Dryden.*  
The burning fire, that shone so bright,  
Flew off all sudden with extinguish'd light,  
And left one altar dark, a little space,  
Which turn'd self-kindled, and renew'd the blaze. *Dryden.*

Thou first, O king! release the rights of sway;  
Pow'r, self-restrain'd, the people best obey. *Dryden.*  
Eighteen and nineteen are equal to thirty-seven,  
by the same self-evidence that one and two are  
equal to three. *Locke.*

A contradiction of what has been said, is a mark  
of yet greater pride and self-conceit, when we  
take upon us to set another right in his story. *Locke.*  
I am as justly accountable for any action done  
many years since, appropriated to me now by this  
self-consciousness, as I am for what I did the last  
moment. *Locke.*

Each intermediate idea agreeing on each side  
with those two, it is immediately placed between:  
the ideas of men and self-determination appear to  
be connected. *Locke.*

This self-existent being hath the power of per-  
fection, as well as of existence, in himself; for he  
that is above, or existeth without, any cause, that  
is, hath the power of existence in himself, cannot  
be without the power of any possible existence. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

Body cannot be self-existent, because it is not  
self-movement; for motion is not of the essence of  
body, because we may have a definitive conception  
of body, abstracted from that of motion; where-  
fore motion is something else besides body, some-  
thing without which body may be conceived to  
exist. *Grew.*

Confidence, as opposed to modesty, and distin-  
guished from decent assurance, proceeds from self-  
opinion, occasioned by ignorance or flattery. *Collier of Confidence.*

Bewilder'd, I my author cannot find,  
Till some first cause, some self-existent mind,  
Who form'd and rules all nature, is assign'd. *Blackmore.*

If a first body may to any place  
Be not determin'd in the boundless space,  
The plain it then may absent be from all,  
Who then will this a self-existence call? *Blackmore.*

Shall nature, erring from her first command,  
Self-preservation, fall by her own hand? *Granville.*  
Low nonsense is the talent of a cold phlegmatick  
temper: a writer of this complexion gropes his  
way softly among self-contradiction, and grovels  
in absurdities. *Addison.*

This fatal hypocrisy and self-deceit is taken notice of in these words; Who can understand his circuits? cleanse thou me from secret faults.

*Addison's Spectator*

The guilt of perjury is so self-evident, that it was always reckoned among the greatest crimes by those who were only governed by the light of reason.

*Addison*

Self-sufficiency proceeds from inexperience. Men had better own their ignorance, than advance doctrines which are self-contradictory.

*Spectator*

Light, which of all bodies is nearest allied to spirit, is also most diffusive and self-communicative.

*Norris*

Thus we see, in bodies, the more of kin they are to spirit in subtilty and refinement, the more spreading are they and self-diffusive.

*Norris*

God, who is an absolute spiritual act, and who is such a pure light as in which there is no darkness, must needs be infinitely self-impacting and communicative.

*Norris*

Every animal is conscious of some individual self-movings, self-determining principle.

*Pope and Arbuth. Mart. Scrib.*

Nick does not pretend to be a gentleman: he is a tradesman, a self-seeking wretch.

*Ab. John Bull*

By the blast of self-opinion mov'd,

We wish to charm, and seek to be belov'd.

Living and understanding substances do clearly demonstrate to philosophical inquirers the necessary self-existence, power, wisdom, and beneficence of their Maker.

*Bentley*

If it can intrinsically stir itself, and either commerce or alter its course, it must have a principle of self-activity, which is life and sense.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

This desire of existence is a natural affection of the soul; 'tis self-preservation in the highest and truest meaning.

*Bentley*

The philosophers, and even the Epicureans maintained the self-sufficiency of the godhead, and seldom or never sacrificed at all.

*Bentley*

Matter is not endued with self-motion, nor with a power to alter the course in which it is put: it is merely passive, and must ever continue in that state it is fitted in.

*Cibyne*

I took not arms, till urg'd by self-defence,

The eldest law of nature.

His labour and study would have shewn his early mistakes, and cured him of self-flattering delusions.

*Watts*

This is not to be done in a rash and self-sufficient manner; but with an humble dependance on divine grace, while we walk among sinners.

*Watts*

The religion of Jesus, with all its self-denials, virtues, and devotions, is very practicable.

*Watts*

I heard in Crete, this island's name;

For 'twas in Crete, my native soil, I came

Self-banish'd thence.

*Pope's Odyssey.*

Achilles's courage is furious and untractable,

that of Ajax is heavy and self-confiding.

*Pope*

I doom, to fix the gallant ship,

A mark of vengeance on the false deep;

To warn the thoughtless self-confiding train

No more unlicens'd thus to brave the main.

*Pope*

What is loose love? a transient gust,

A vapour fed from wild desire,

A wand'ring self-consuming fire.

*Pope*

In dubious thought the king awaits,

And self-considering, as he stands, debates.

*Pope*

By mighty Jov's command,

Unwilling have I trod this pleasing land;

For who self-mov'd with weary wing would sweep

Such length of ocean?

*Pope*

'They who reach Parnassus' lofty crown

Employ their pains to spurn some others down;

And, while self-love each jealous writer rules,

Contending wits become the sport of fools.

*Pope*

It may be thought that Ulysses here is too ostentatious, and that he dwells more than modesty allows upon his own accomplishments; but self-praise is sometimes no fault.

*Broom*

No wonder such a spirit, in such a situation,

Is provoked beyond the regards of religion or self-conviction.

*Swift*

**SELPHAEAT. n. f.** [*brunella*, Latin.] A plant. The same with **SANICLE**; which see.

**SELFISH. adj.** [from *self*.] Attentive only to one's own interest; void of regard for others.

What could the most aspiring selfish man desire more, were he to form the notion of a being to whom he would recommend himself, than such a knowledge as can discover the least appearance of perfection, and such a goodness as will proportion reward to it?

*Addison's Spectator.*

Passions, though selfish, if their means be fair, lift under reason, and deserve her care; Those that imparted court a nobler aim; Exalt their kind, and take some virtue's name.

*Pope*

**SELFISHNESS. n. f.** [from *selfish*.] Attention to his own interest, without any regard to others; self-love.

This sublimer love, being, by an intimate conjunction with its object, thoroughly refined from all base drops of selfishness and interest, nobly brings a perfect submission of our wills to the will of God.

*Boyle's Seraphick Love*

**SELFISHLY. adv.** [from *selfish*.] With regard only to his own interest; without love of others.

He can your merit selfishly approve, And shew the sense of it without the love.

*Pope*

**SELFAME. adj.** [*self* and *fame*.] Exactly the same.

I have no great cause to look for other than the self-same portion and lot, which your manner hath been hitherto to lay on them that contrive not in opinion with you.

*Hooker, Preface.*

Flight pursued one way the self-same hour.

*Mil.*

Base ev'n to him from whom I did receive All that a son could to a parent give; Behold me punish'd in the self-same kind!

'Th' ungrateful does a more ungrateful find.

*Dryd.*

**SELION. n. f.** [*sello*, low Latin.] A ridge of land.

*Ainsworth.*

**SELL. pronoun.** [for *self*.] Sell is retained in Scotland for *self*, and *sells* in the plural for *selves*.

They turn round like grindstone-stones, Which they dig out fro' the dells, For their bairns bread, wives, and sells.

*Ben Jonson.*

**SELL. n. f.** [*selle*, French; *sella*, Latin.] A saddle. Obsolete.

Turning to that place, in which He left his lofty steed with golden sells, And goodly gorgon's barbes, him found not there.

*Fairy Queen.*

**To SELL. v. a.** [ryllan, Saxon; *sela*, Islandick.]

To give for a price; the word correlative to buy; to vend.

The Midianites sold him into Egypt, unto Puthai.

*Genesis.*

Let us sell him to the Ishmaelites.

*Genesis, xxxvii. 27.*

This sense is likewise mistreft of an art, Which to soft people sweet perfumes doth sell.

*Dante.*

All the inns and public-houses are obliged to furnish themselves with corn, which is sold out at a much dearer rate than 'tis bought up.

*Addison on Italy.*

You have made an order that also should be sold for three halfpence a quart.

*Swift.*

To betray for money; as, he sold his country.

You would have sold your king to Daughters, His princes and his peers to servitude.

*Shakspeare.*

**To SELL. v. n.** To have commerce or traffic with one.

I will buy with you, sell with you; but I will not eat with you.

*Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.*

Consult not with a buyer of selling.

*Ecclesi. xxxvii. 11.*

**SELLANDER. n. f.** A dry scab in a horse's hough or pattern.

*Ainsworth.*

**SELLER. n. f.** [from *sell*.] The person that sells; vender.

To things of sale a seller's praise belongs.

*Shak.*

Tenancie of the agent, of the seller, notary, and witness, are in both instruments.

*Add. on Italy.*

**SELVAGE. n. f.** [Of this word I know not the etymology.] *Slammer* thinks *selvage* is said as *salvage*, from its saving the cloth. The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads.

Make laps of blue upon the edge of the one certain from the selvage in the couch.

*Exod. xvi. 4.*

**SELVES.** The plural of *self*.

Consciousness being interrupted, and we losing sight of our past selves, doubts are raised whether we are the same.

*Locke.*

**SEMBLABLE. adj.** [*semblable*, French.] Like; resembling.

Then be abhor'd

All sects, societies, and throngs of men!

His semblable, yea himself, Timon did damn.

*Shakspeare.*

With semblable reason we might expect a regularity in the winds.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**SEMBLABLY. adv.** [from *semblable*.] With resemblance.

A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt; Sembliably turnish'd like the king himself.

*Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

**SEMBLANCE. n. f.** [*semblance*, Fr. from *semblant*.]

Likeness; resemblance; similitude; representation.

Solicit Henry with her wondrous praise: Bethink thee on her virtues, that surmount Her natural graces, that extinguish art; Repeat their semblance often.

*Shakspeare.*

She's but the sign and semblance of her honour; Behold how like a maid she blushes here!

O, what authority and shew of truth

Can cunning sin cover itself withal!

*Shakspeare.*

He with high words, that bore

Semblance of worth, not substance, gently rais'd

Their taunting courage, and dispell'd their fears.

*Adison.*

This last effort brought forth the opinion, that these bodies are not what they seem to be; that they are no shells, but mere sportings of active nature, and only semblances or imitations of shells.

*Woodward.*

It is not his meaning that we put on the outward face and semblance of virtue, only to conceal and disguise our vice.

*Regia.*

**Appearance; show; figure.**

Be you the soldier, for you liked are, For manly semblance, and for skill in war.

*Spenser.*

Their semblance kind, and mild their gestures were,

Peace in their hands, and friendship in their face,

*Faust.*

All that fair and good in thy divine

Semblance, and in thy beauty's heavenly ray,

United I behold.

*Milton's Parod. Lost.*

**SEMBLANT, adj.** [*semblant*, French.] Like; resembling; having the appearance of any thing. Little used.

Thy picture, like thy name,

Entire may last; that, as their eyes survey

The semblant shade, men yet unborn may say,

Thus great, thus gracious, look'd Britannia's queen;

Her brow thus imposing, her look was thus serene.

*Prior.*

# S E M

**SEMIANT.** *n. f.* Show; figure; resemblance; representation. Not in use.

Her purpose was not such as she did feign,  
Nor yet her person such as it was seen;  
But under simple shew, and semblant plain,  
Lurk, false Ducissa, secretly unseen. *Fairy Queen.*  
Full lively is the *semblant*, tho' the substance dead. *Spenser.*

**SEMIATIVE.** *adj.* [from *semblant*.] Suitable; accommodate; fit; resembling.

Diana's lip  
Is not more smooth and ruby; thy small pipe  
Is as the maiden's organ shrill and sound;  
And all is *semblant* to a woman's part. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

**TO SEMBLE.** *v. n.* [from *sembler*, Fr.] To represent; to make a likeness. Little used.

Let Europe, say'd, the column high erect,  
Than Trajan's higher, or than Antonine's,  
Where *sembling* art may carve the fair effect  
And fall achievement of thy great designs. *Prior.*

**SEMI.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A word which, used in composition, signifies half: as, *semicircle*, half a circle.

**SEMIANULAR.** *adj.* [from *semi*, and *annulus*, a ring.] Half round.

Another bear tusk, somewhat slenderer, and of a semiannular figure. *Crew's Museum.*

**SEMIREF.** *n. f.* [from *semihrev*, French.]

*Semihrev* is a note in music relating to time, and is the last in augmentation. It is commonly called the matter-note, or measure-note, or time-note, as being of a certain determinate measure or length of time by itself; and all the other notes of augmentation and diminution are adjusted to its value. *Harris.*

He takes my hand, and as a still which stays  
A *semihrev* twist each drop, he nigga dly,  
As loth to enrich me, so tells many a lye. *Dante.*

**SEMICIRCLE.** *n. f.* [from *semicirculus*, Lat. *semi* and *circle*] A half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter.

Black brows  
Become some women's brows, so they be in a *semicircle*,  
Or a half moon, made with a pen. *Shakespeare.*

Has he given the lye  
In circle, or oblique, or *semicircle*,  
Or direct parallel? *Shakespeare.*

The chains that held my left leg gave me the liberty of walking backwards and forwards in a *semicircle*. *Swift.*

**SEMICIRCLED.** } *adj.* [from *semi* and *circulus*, Lat.] Half round.

The firm fixture of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait, in a *semicircled* thingale. *Shakespeare.*

The rainbow is caused by the rays of the sun falling upon a solid and opaque cloud, whereof some reflected, others refracted, beget the *semicircular* variety we call the rainbow. *Br. Vulg. Err.*

The legs are included between the two *semicircular* moles that surround it. *Addison on Italy.*

**SEMICOLON.** *n. f.* [from *semi* and *colon*.] Half a colon; a point made thus {;} to note a greater pause than that of a comma.

**SEMIAMETER.** *n. f.* [from *semi* and *diameter*.] Half the line which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two parts; a straight line drawn circumference to the center of

it:

Their difference is as little considerable as a diameter of the earth in two measures of the globe given, the one taken from the surface of the earth, the other from its centre: the disproportion is just nothing. *Adory.*

# S E M

The force of this instrument consists in the proportion of distance betwixt the *semidiameter* of the cylinder and the *semidiameter* of the rundle with the spokes. *Wilkins.*

**SEMIAPHANEITY.** *n. f.* [from *semi* and *diaphaneity*.] Half transparency; imperfect transparency.

The transparency or *semiaphaneity* of the superficial corpascles of bigger bodies, may have an interest in the production of their colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

**SEMIAPHANOUS.** *adj.* [from *semi* and *diaphanous*.] Half transparent; imperfectly transparent.

Another plate, finely variegated with a *semiaphanous* grey or sky, yellow and brown. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**SEMIDOUBLE.** *n. f.* [from *semi* and *double*.] In the Romish breviary, such offices and feasts as are celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones, but yet with more than the single ones. *Bailey.*

**SEMIPOSCULOUS.** *adj.* [from *semi* and *flosculus*, Latin.] Having a semifloret.

*Bailey.*

**SEMITLORET.** *n. f.* [from *semi* and *stret*.] Among florists, an half flourish, which is tubulose at the beginning like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue. *Bailey.*

**SEMIFLUID.** *adj.* [from *semi* and *fluid*.] Imperfectly fluid.

Phlegm, or petuite, is a sort of *semifluid*; it being so far solid that one part draws along several other parts adhering to it, which doth not happen in a perfect fluid; and yet no part will draw the whole mass, as happens in a perfect solid. *Arbut.*

**SEMIUNAR.** *adj.* [from *semilunare*, Fr.]

**SEMIUNARY.** } *semi* and *luna*, Latin.] Resembling in form a half moon.

The eyes are guarded with a *semilunar* ridge. *Crew.*

**SEMI METAL.** *n. f.* [from *semi* and *metal*.] Half metal; imperfect metal.

*Semimetals* are metallic fossils, heavy, opaque, of a bright glimmering surface, not malleable under the hammer; as quicksilver, antimony, cobalt, the arsenicks, bismuth, zink, with its ore calamine; to these may be added the semimetallick roccerments, tatty and pampholyx. *Hill.*

**SEMINAL.** *adj.* [from *seminal*, French; *seminis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to seed.
2. Contained in the seed; radical.

Had our senses never presented us with those obvious *seminal* principles of apparent generations, we should never have suspected that a plant or animal would have proceeded from such unlikely materials. *Glanville's Scapula.*

Though we cannot prolong the period of a commonwealth beyond the decree of heaven, or the date of its nature, any more than human life beyond the strength of the *seminal* virtue, yet we may manage a sickly constitution, and preserve a strong one. *Swift.*

**SEMINALITY.** *n. f.* [from *semen*, Latin.]

1. The nature of seed.

As though there were a *seminality* in urine, or that, like the seed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle. *Brown.*

2. The power of being produced.

In the seeds of wheat their birth obscurely the *seminality* of dandel. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**SEMINARY.** *n. f.* [from *seminarius*, Fr. *seminarius*, from *semeno*, Latin.]

1. The ground where any thing is sown, to be afterwards transplanted; seed-plot.

Some, at the first transplanting take out of their *seminaries*, cut them off about six inch from the ground, and plant them like quickset.

*Martinez's Husbandry.*

2. The place or original stock whence any thing is brought.

This *seminary* is expanded, serving for a common integument, and being the *seminary* or promptuary that furnisheth forth matter for the formation and increment of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodw.*

3. Seminal state.

The hand of God, who first created the earth, hath wisely contrived them in their proper *seminaries*, and where they best maintain the intension of the species. *Brown.*

4. Principle; causality.

Nothing subministrates apter matter to be converted into pestilent *seminaries*, sooner than steams of nasty folks and beggars. *Harvey on the Plague.*

5. Breeding-place; place of education, from whence scholars are transplanted into life.

It was the seat of the greatest monarchy, and the *seminary* of the greatest men of the world, whilst it was heathen. *Bacon.*

The inns of court must be the worst instructed *seminaries* in any Christian country. *Swift.*

**SEMINATION.** *n. f.* [from *semino*, Lat.] The act of sowing.

**SEMINIFICIAL.** *adj.* [from *semen* and *facio*, Latin.]

**SEMINIFIC.** } Productive of feed.

We are made to believe, that in the fourteenth year males are *seminific* and pubescent; but he that shall inquire into the generality, will rather adhere unto Aristotle. *Brown.*

**SEMINIFICATION.** *n. f.*

*Seminification* is the propagation from the seed or seminal parts. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**SEMIOPAQUE.** *adj.* [from *semi* and *opacus*, Latin.] Half dark.

*Semiopacus* bodies are such as, looked upon in an ordinary light, and not held betwixt it and the eye, are not wont to be discriminated from the rest of opaque bodies. *Boyl.*

**SEMIORDINATE.** *n. f.* [In conick sections.] A line drawn at right angles to, and bisected by, the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another; the half of which is properly the *semiordinate*, but is now called the ordinate. *Harris.*

**SEMIPEDAL.** *adj.* [from *semi* and *pedis*, Latin.] Containing half a foot.

**SEMIPELLUCID.** *adj.* [from *semi* and *pellucidus*, Latin.] Half clear; imperfectly transparent.

A light grey *semipellucid* flint, of much the same complexion with the common Indian agat. *Woodward.*

**SEMIREFRACTIVE.** *adj.* [from *semi* and *refractus*, Latin.] Half transparent; imperfectly clear.

A kind of amethystine flint, not composed of crystals or grains; but one entire massy stone, *semirefractus*, and of a pale blue, almost of the colour of some cows horns. *Crew.*

**SEMI PROOF.** *n. f.* [from *semi* and *proof*.] The proof of a single evidence. *Bailey.*

**SEMIQUADRATE.** *n. f.* [In astronomy.]

**SEMIQUARTILE.** } An aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half. *Bailey.*

**SEMIQUAVER.** *n. f.* [In music.] A note containing half the quantity of the quaver. *Bailey.*



**SEMIPICTILE. n. f.** [In astronomy.] An aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another. *Bailey.*

**SEMISEXILE. n. f.** [In astronomy.] A semisixth; an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Bailey.*

**SEMI SPHERICAL. adj.** [semi and spherical.] Belonging to half a sphere. *Bailey.*

**SEMI SPHEROIDAL. adj.** [semi and spheroidal.] Formed like a half spheroid.

**SEMITERTIAN. n. f.** [semi and tertian.] An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Bailey.*

The natural product of such a cold moist year are tertians, semitertians, and some quartans, *Arbutnot on Air.*

**SEMITONE. n. f.** [semiton, French.] In musick, one of the degrees of concinuous intervals of concords. *Bailey.*

**SEMIOWEL. n. f.** [semi and vowel.] A consonant which makes an imperfect sound, or does not demand a total occlusion of the mouth.

When Homer would represent any agreeable object, he makes use of the smoothest vowels and most flowing semiovowels. *Bacon.*

**SEMPERVIVE. n. f.** [semper and vivus, Latin; that is, always alive.] A plant.

The greater sempervives will put out branches two or three years; but they wrap the root in an oil-cloth once in half a year. *Bacon.*

**SEMPITERNAL. adj.** [sempiternal, Fr. sempiternus, from semper and eternus, Lat.]

1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end.

Those, though they suppose the world not to be eternal, a *parte ante*, are not contented to suppose it to be sempiternal, or eternal a *parte post*; but will carry up the creation of the world to an immense antiquity. *Hale.*

2. In poetry it is used simply for eternal.

Should we the long-depending scale ascend  
Of sons and fathers, will it never end?  
If 'twill, then must we through the order  
To some one man whose being ne'er begun;  
If that one man was sempiternal, why  
Did he, since independent, ever die? *Blackmore.*

**SEMPITERNITY. n. f.** [sempiternitas, Latin.] Future duration without end.

The future eternity or sempiternity of the world being admitted, though the eternity a *parte ante* be denied, there will be a future infinity for the emanation of the divine goodness. *Hale.*

**SEMPRESS. n. f.** [seameretne, Sax.] A woman whose business is to sew; a woman who lives by her needle.

Two hundred sempresses were employed to make me shirts, and linen for bed and table, which they were forced to quilt together in several folds. *Gulliver's Travels.*

The tuck'd-up sempstress walks with hasty strides. *Swift.*

**SE'NARY. adj.** [senarius, seni, Latin.] Belonging to the number six; containing six.

**SE'NATE. n. f.** [senatus, Latin; senat, French.] An assembly of counsellors; a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good.

We debate  
The nature of our state, which will in time break  
ope  
The locks e' th' senate, and bring in the crows  
To peck the eagle. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

There they shall found  
Their government, and their great senate chuse. *Milton.*

He had not us'd excursions, spears, or darts,  
But counsel, order, and such aged arts;  
Which if our ancestors had not retain'd,  
The senate's name our council had not gain'd. *Denham.*

Gallus was welcom'd to the sacred strand,  
The senate rising to salute their guest. *Dryden.*

**SE'NATEHOUSE. n. f.** [senate and house.] Place of publick council.

The nobles in great earnestness are going  
All to the senatehouse; some news is come. *Shak.*

**SE'NATOR. n. f.** [senator, Latin; senateur, French.] A publick counsellor.

Most unwise patricians,  
You grave but reckless senators. *Shakespeare's Curiolanus.*

As if to ev'ry sop it might belong,  
Like senators, to censure, right or wrong. *Granville.*

**SENATO'RIAL. } adj.** [senatorius, Lat. se-

**SENATO'RIAN. } natorial, senatorien, Fr.]**

Belonging to senators; befitting senators.

**To SEND. v. a.** preterite and part. pass.

sent. [sandgan, Gothick; renban, Sax-

on; senden, Dutch.]

1. To despatch from one place to another:

used both of persons and things.

He sent letters by posts on horseback. *Esle.*

His citizens sent a message after him, saying,  
We will not have this man to reign over us. *Luke, xix. 14.*

There have been commissions  
Sent down among them, which have flaw'd the heart  
Of all their loyalties. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

My overshadowing spirit and might with thee  
I send along. *Milton.*

To remove him I decree,  
And send him from the garden forth to till  
The ground whence he was taken, fitter soil. *Milton.*

His wounded men he first sends off to shore. *Dryden.*

Servants, sent on messages, stay out somewhat  
longer than the message requires. *Swift.*

2. To commission by authority to go and  
act.

I have not sent these prophets, yet they ran. *Jer.*

But first, whom shall we send  
In search of this new world? Here he had need  
All circumspection, and we now no less  
Choice in our suffrage; for on whom we send  
The weight of all and our last hope relies. *Milton.*

3. To transmit by another; not to bring.

They sent it to the elders by the hands of Barnabas. *Acts.*

4. To dismiss another as agent; not to go.

God will deign  
To visit oft the dwellings of just men  
Delighted, and with frequent intercourse,  
Thither will send his winged messengers  
On errands of supernal grace. *Milton.*

5. To grant as from a distant place: as, if  
God send life.

I pray thee find me good speed this day, and shew  
kindness unto my master. *Gen. xxiv. 12.*

O send out thy light and thy truth; let them lead  
me. *Psalms.*

6. To inflict, as from a distance.

The Lord shall send upon thee cursing, vexation,  
and rebuke, in all that thou settest thine hand unto. *Deut. xxviii.*

7. To emit; to immit; to produce.

The water sends forth plants that have no roots  
fixed in the bottom, being almost buoyed up. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The senses send in only the images of material  
things, and the imagination and memory present

only their pictures or images, when the objects  
themselves are absent. *Cheyne.*

8. To diffuse; to propagate.

Cherubic songs by night from neighb'ring hills  
Aerial music send. *Milton.*

When the fury took her stand on high,  
A hiss from all the snaky tire went round:  
The dreadful signal all the rocks rebound,  
And through th' Achaian cities send the sound. *Pope.*

9. To let fly; to cast or shoot.

To SEND. v. n.

1. To despatch a message.

I have made bold to send in to your wife  
My suit is that she will to Desdemona  
Procure me some access. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

This son of a murderer hath sent to take away  
my head. *King.*

They could not attempt their perfect reformation  
in church and state, till those votes were utterly  
abolished; therefore they sent the same day again  
to the king. *Clarendon.*

2. To send for. To require by message to  
come, or cause to be brought.

Go with me, some few of you, and see the place;  
and then you may send for your sick, which bring  
on land. *Bacon.*

He sent for me; and, while I rais'd his head,  
He threw his aged arms about my neck,  
And, seeing that I wept, he press'd me close. *Dryden.*

**SE'NDER. n. f.** [from send.] He that sends.

This was a merry message.

—We hope to make the sender blush at it. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Love that comes too late,  
Like a remorseful pardon slowly carried,  
To the great sender turns a four offence. *Shakespeare.*

Best with the best, the sender, not the sent. *Milton.*

**SENE'SCENCE. n. f.** [senesce, Lat.] The  
state of growing old; decay by time.

The earth and all things will continue in the  
state wherein they now are, without the least se-  
nescence or decay; without jarring, disorder, or in-  
vasion of one another. *Woodward.*

**SE'NESCHAL. n. f.** [seneschal, Fr. of uncer-  
tain original.]

1. One who had in great houses the care  
of feasts or domestick ceremonies.

John earl of Huntingdon, under his seal of arms,  
made Sir John Arundel, of Trevice, seneschal of his  
household, as well in peace as in war. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Marshall's feast,  
Serv'd up in hall with sewers and seneschals;  
The skill of artifice, or office, mean! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The seneschal rebuk'd in haste withdrew;  
With equal haste a menial train pursue. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It afterwards came to signify other of-  
fices.

**SE'NGREEN. n. f.** [sedum.] A plant.

**SE'NILE. adj.** [senilis, Lat.] Belonging  
to old age; consequent on old age.

My green youth made me very unripe for a task  
of that nature, whose difficulty requires that it  
should be handled by a person in whom nature,  
education, and time, have happily match'd a senile  
maturity of judgment with youthful vigour of  
farcy. *Boyle of Colours.*

**SE'NIOR. n. f.** [senior, Lat.]

1. One older than another; one who, on  
account of longer time, has some su-  
periority.

How can you admit your seniors to the examina-  
tion or allowing of them, not only being inferior  
in office and calling, but in gifts also? *Wierigste.*

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in office and calling, but in gifts also? *Wierigste.*

## SEN

**SEN. An aged person.**  
A *senior* of the place replies,  
Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden.*  
**SENIORITY, n. f.** [from *senior*.] Elder-  
ship; priority of birth.

As in insurrections the ringleader is looked on  
with a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first  
provoker has, by his *seniority* and primogeniture, a  
double portion of the guilt. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

He was the elder brother, and Ulysses might be  
consigned to his care by the right due to his *se-  
niority*. *Broom.*

**SE'NNA. n. f.** [*senna*, Lat.] A physical tree.  
*Miller.*

What rhubarb, *senna*, or what purgative drug,  
Would scour these English livers? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

*Senna* tree is of two sorts; the bastard *senna*,  
and the scorpion *senna*; both which yield a plea-  
sant leaf and flower. *Matur.*

**SE'NNIGHT. n. f.** [contracted from *seven-  
night*.] The space of seven nights and  
days; a week. See **FORTNIGHT**.

If mention is made, on Monday, of  
Thursday *sen*nights, the Thursday that fol-  
lows the next Thursday, is meant.

Time trots hard with a young maid between  
the contract of her marriage and the day it is so-  
lemnized: if the interim be but a *sen*nights, time's  
pace is so hard that it seems the length of seven  
years. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

**SENO'CLAR. adj.** [*seni* and *oculus*, Lat.]  
Having six eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders octonocular,  
and some *senocular*. *Derham's Physico Theology.*

**SENSA'TION. n. f.** [*sensation*, Fr. *sensatio*,  
school Lat.] Perception by means of  
the senses.

Diversity of constitution, or other circumstances,  
vary the *sensations*; and to them of Java pepper is  
cold. *Glennville's Sceptis.*

The brain, distempered by a cold, beating against  
the root of the auditory nerve, and protracted to  
the tympanum, causes the *sensation* of noise.

This great source of most of the ideas we have,  
depending wholly upon our senses, and derived by  
them to the understanding, I call *sensation*. *Locke.*

When we are asleep, joy and sorrow give us more  
vigorous *sensations* of pain or pleasure than at any  
other time. *Addison.*

The happiest, upon a fair estimate, have stronger  
*sensations* of pain than pleasure. *Rogers.*

**SENSE. n. f.** [*sens*, Fr. *sensus*, Lat.]

1. Faculty or power by which external ob-  
jects are perceived; the sight, touch,  
hearing, smell, taste.

This power *sens*, which from all ad doth bring  
The colour, taste, and touch, and form, and sound,  
The quantity and shape of every thing.

Within earth's centre or heaven's circle sound,  
And though things, though numbers be,  
But only five the *sens*'s organs be;  
And in those five all things their forms express,  
Which we can touch, taste, feel, or hear, or see.

Then is the soul a nature, which contains  
The power of *sense* within a greater tower,  
Which doth employ and use the *sens*'s pains;  
But sits and rules him her private bow'r. *Darwin.*

Within them every power faculty  
Of *sense*, whereby they hear, see, smell, touch, taste.

Of the five *senses*, two are usually and most pro-  
perly called the *senses* of learning, as being most  
capable of receiving communication of thought  
and notions by selected signs; and these are hearing  
and seeing. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Perception by the senses; sensation.  
In a living creature, though never to great, the  
senses and the affects of any one part of the body

Instantly make a transference throughout the whole.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

If we had nought but *sense*, then only they  
Should have found minds which have their senses  
found;

But wisdom grows when senses do decay,  
And folly most in quickest *sense* is found. *Darwin.*  
Such is the mighty swiftness of your mind,  
That, like the earth's, it leaves the *sense* behind.

3. Perception of intellect; apprehension  
of mind.

This Basiliss, having the quick *sense* of a lover,  
took as though his mistress had given him a secret  
reprehension. *Sidney.*

God, to remove his ways from human *sense*,  
Plac'd heav'n from earth so far. *Milton.*

4. Sensibility; quickness or keenness of  
perception.

He should have liv'd,  
Save that his riotous youth, with dangerous *sense*,  
Might in the times to come have ta'en revenge.

5. Understanding; soundness of faculties;  
strength of natural reason.

Oppress'd nature sleeps:  
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken *senses*.

God hath endued mankind with powers and abili-  
ties which we call natural light and reason, and  
common *sense*. *Bentley.*

There's something previous ev'n to taste; 'tis  
*sense*,  
Good *sense*, which only is the gift of heaven,  
And, though no science, fairly worth the seven:

A light within yourself you must perceive;  
Jones and Le Nôtre have it not to give. *Pope.*

6. Reason; reasonable meaning.

He raves; his words are loose  
As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from *sense*:  
You see he knows not me, his natural father;  
That now the wind is got into his head,  
And turns his brains to frenzy.

7. Opinion; notion; judgment.

I speak my private but impartial *sense*  
With freedom, and, I hope, without offence.

8. Consciousness; conviction.

In the due *sense*, to my want of learning, I only  
make a confession of my own faith. *Dryden.*

9. Moral perception.

Some are so hardened in wickedness, as to have  
no *sense* of the most friendly offices. *L'Estrange.*

10. Meaning; import.

In this *sens*, to be preserved from sin is not im-  
possible. *Hooker.*

My hearty friends,  
You take me in too dolorous a *sense*. *Shakespeare.*

A haughty presumption, that because we are en-  
couraged to believe that in some *sense* all things are  
made for man, that therefore they are not made at  
all for the *senses*.

All before Richard I. is before time of memory;  
and what is since, is, in a legal *sense*, within the  
time of memory.

In one *sense* it is, indeed, a building of gold and  
silver upon the foundation of Christianity. *Tillotson.*

When a word has been used in two or three  
*senses*, and has made a great inroad for error, drop  
one or two of those *senses*, and leave it only one re-  
maining, and affix the other *senses* or ideas to other  
words. *Watts's Logic.*

**SE'NSED. part.** [from *sense*.] Perceived by  
the senses. A word not in use.

Let the teller tell me, why things must needs  
be to as his individual senses represent them: is he  
sure that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others  
than they are by him? And why must his *sense*  
be the infallible criterion? It may be, what is  
white to us, is black to negroes. *Glennville's Sceptis.*

**SENSEFUL. adj.** [from *sense* and *full*.]

Reasonable; judicious. Not used,  
Men, otherwise *senseful* and ingenious, quote such

things out of an author as would never pass in  
conversation. *Norris.*

**SENSELESS. adj.** [from *sense*.]

1. Wanting *sense*; wanting life; void of  
all life or perception.

The charm and venom which they drunk  
Their blood with secret filth infected hath,  
Being diffused through the *senseless* trunk,  
That through the great contagion dreadful deadly  
stunk. *Fairy Queen.*

The ears are *senseless* that should give us hearing,  
To tell him his commandment is fulfill'd.

You blocks! you worse than *senseless* things!

It is as repugnant to the idea of *senseless* mat-  
ter, that it should put into itself *sense*, perception,  
and knowledge, as it is repugnant to the idea of a  
triangle, that it should put into itself greater an-  
gles than two right ones. *Locke.*

2. Unfeeling; wanting sympathy.

The *senseless* grave feels not your pious sorrows.

3. Unreasonable; stupid; doltish; block-  
ish.

They would repent this their *senseless* perverseness  
when it would be too late, and when they found  
themselves under a power that would destroy them.

If we be not extremely foolish, thankful, or  
*senseless*, a great joy is more apt to cure sorrow than  
a great trouble is. *Taylor.*

The great design of this author's book is to  
prove this, which I believe no man in the world  
was ever so *senseless* as to deny.

She saw her favour was misplac'd;  
The fellows had a wretched taste:  
She needs must tell them to their face,  
They were a *senseless* stupid race. *Swift.*

4. Contrary to true judgment; contrary  
to reason.

It is a *senseless* thing, in reason, to think that  
one of these interests can stand without the other,  
when, in the very order of natural causes, govern-  
ment is preferred by religion. *South's Sermons.*

Other creatures, as well as monkeys, little wiser  
than they, desire their young by *senseless* tenderness,  
and too much embracing. *Locke.*

5. Wanting sensibility; wanting quick-  
ness or keenness of perception. Not in  
use.

draw Mars like a young Hippolitus, with an  
effeminate countenance, or that hot-spurred Har-  
palice in Virgil, proceedeth from a *senseless* and  
over-cold judgment. *Planch.*

6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious:  
with of.

The wretch is drench'd too deep,  
His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep,  
Fatten'd in vice; so callous and so cruel,  
He sins and sees not *senseless* of his loss. *Dryden.*

Hear this,  
You unhouse'd, lawless, rambling libertines,  
*Senseless* of any charm in love, beyond  
The prostitution of a common bed. *Southern.*

**SENSELESSLY. adv.** [from *senseless*.] In  
a *senseless* manner; stupidly; unrea-  
sonably.

If any one should be found so *senselessly* arro-  
gant as to suppose man alone knowing and wise  
but yet the product of mere ignorance and chance  
and that all the rest of the universe acted only  
that blind hap-hazard, I shall leave with him that  
very rational and emphatical rebuke of Tully.

**SENSELESSNESS. n. f.** [from *senseless*.]

Folly; unreasonableness; absurdity  
stupidity.

The *senselessness* of the tradition of the crocodile  
moving his upper jaw, is plain, from the articu-  
lation of the occiput with the neck, and the ne-  
ther jaw with the upper. *Green.*

# SENSIBILITY. n. f. [*sensibilité*, French.]

1. Quickness of sensation.

1. Quickness of perception; delicacy.  
Modesty is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the soul; it is such an exquisite *sensibility*, it warns a woman to shun the first appearance of every thing hurtful. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. *SENSIBLE*. adj. [*sensible*, French; *sensibilis*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of perceiving by the senses.

Would your cambric were as *sensible* as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity. *Shakespeare.*

These be those discourses of God, whose effects these thin live witness in themselves, the *sensible* in their *sensible* natures, the reasonable in their reasonable souls. *Raleigh.*

A blind man conceives not colours, but under the notion of some other *sensible* faculty. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

1. Perceptible by the senses.

By reason man attaineth unto the knowledge of things that are and are not *sensible*; it reflects, therefore, that we search how man attaineth unto the knowledge of such things, unsensible as are to be known. *Locke.*

Is this a dagger which I see before me, The handle toward my hand? Come, let me clutch thee. *Shakespeare.*

I have thee not, and yet I see thee still: Art thou not, fatal vision, *sensible* To feeling as to sight? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The sense left and acquired in every *sensible* moment in such slow progressions, is so inconsiderable, that it cannot possibly move the sense. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

It is manifest that the heavens are void of all *sensible* resistance, and by consequence of all *sensible* matter. *Newton.*

The greater part of men are no otherwise moved than by sense, and have neither leisure nor ability to improve their power of reflection, as to be capable of conceiving the divine perfections, without the assistance of *sensible* objects. *Rogers.*

Air is *sensible* to the touch by its motion, and by its resistance to bodies moved in it. *Arbutnot on Air.*

2. Perceived by the mind.

Idleness was punished by so many stripes in public, and the disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain. *Temple.*

3. Perceiving by either mind or senses; having perception by the mind or senses.

This must needs remove *The sensible of pain.* *Milton.*

I saw you in the east at your first arising; I was as soon *sensible* as any of that light, when just shooting out, and beginning to travel upwards to the meridian. *Dryden.*

I do not say there is no soul in man, because he is not *sensible* of it in his sleep; but I do say, he cannot think at any time, waking or sleeping, without being *sensible* of it. *Locke.*

The verification is as beautiful as the description complete; every ear must be *sensible* of it. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*

4. Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill.

If thou wert *sensible* of courtesy, I should not make so great a show of zeal. *Stak.*

5. Having quick intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected.

Even I, the bold, the *sensible* of wrong, Restrained by shame, was forced to hold my tongue. *Dryden.*

6. Convinced; persuaded. A low use.

They are very *sensible* that they had better have pushed their conquests on the other side of the Adriatic; for then their territories would have lain together. *Addison.*

8. In low conversation it has sometimes the sense of reasonable; judicious; wise.

I have been tired with accounts from *sensible* men, furnished with matters of fact, which have happened within their own knowledge. *Addison.*

9. *SENSIBLENESS*. n. f. [from *sensible*.]

1. Possibility to be perceived by the senses.

2. Actual perception by mind or body.

3. Quickness of perception; sensibility.

The *sensibleness* of the eye renders it subject to pain, as also unfit to be dressed with sharp impressions. *Stak.*

4. Painful consciousness.

There is no condition of soul more wretched than that of the senseless obdurate sinner, being a kind of numbness of soul; and, contrariwise, this feeling and *sensibleness*, and sorrow for sin, the most vital quality. *Hammond.*

5. Judgment; reasonableness. An use not admitted but in conversation.

10. *SENSI*. adv. [from *sensible*.]

1. Perceptibly to the senses.

He is your brother, indeed; *sensibly* fed Of that felt blood that fill'd his veins to you. *Stak.*

A sudden pain in my right foot increased *sensibly*. *Temple.*

The salts of human urine may, by the violent motion of the blood, be turned alkaline, and even corrosive; and so they affect the fibres of the brain more *sensibly* than other parts. *Arbutnot.*

2. With perception of either mind or body.

3. Externally; by impression on the senses.

That church of Christ, which we properly term his body mystical, can be but one; neither can that one be *sensibly* discerned by any, inasmuch as the parts thereof are some in heaven already with Christ. *Hooker.*

4. With quick intellectual perception.

5. [In low language.] Judiciously; reasonably.

11. *SENSITIVE*. adj. [*sensitif*, Fr.] Having sense or perception, but not reason.

The *sensitive* faculty may have a *sensitive* love of some *sensitive* objects, which though moderated so as not to fall into sin, yet, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more sensitively towards that inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of human frailty. *Hammond.*

All the actions of the *sensitive* appetite are in painting calid passions, because the soul is agitated by them, and because the body suffers and is sensibly altered. *Dryden.*

Bodies are such as are endowed with a vegetative soul, as plants; a *sensitive* soul, as animals; or a rational soul, as the body of man. *Ray.*

12. *SENSITIVE PLANT*. n. f. [*mimosa*, Latin.]

A plant.

The flower consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a funnel, having many stamens in the centre: these flowers are collected into a round head: from the bottom of the flower rises the pistillum, which afterwards becomes an oblong flat-jointed pod, which opens both ways, and contains in each partition one roundish seed. Of this plant the humble plants are a species, which are so called, because, upon being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *sensitive plant* are only contracted. *Milton.*

Vegetables have many of them some degrees of motion, and, upon the different application of other bodies to them, do very briskly alter their figure and motion, and so have obtained the name of *sensitive plants*, from a motion which has some resemblance to that which in animals follows upon sensation. *Locke.*

Whence does it happen that the plant, which will We name the *sensitive*, should move and feel? Whence know her leaves to answer her command, And with quick horror fly the neighbouring hand? *Prior.*

The *sensitive plant* is so called, because, as soon as you touch it, the leaf shrinks. *Mortimer.*

13. *SENSITIVELY*. adv. [from *sensitive*.] In a sensitive manner.

The sensitive faculty, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more sensitively towards an inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of frailty. *Hammond.*

14. *SENSORIUM*. } n. f. [Latin.]

1. The part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the seat of sense.

Spiritual species, both visible and audible, will work upon the *sensorium*, though they move not any other body. *Bacon.*

As sound in a bell, or musical string, or other sounding body, is nothing but a trembling motion, and the air nothing but that motion propagated from the object, in the *sensorium* it is a sense of that motion under the form of sound. *Newton.*

Is not the *sensorium* of animals the place to which the sensitive substance is present, and into which the sensible species of things are carried through the nerves of the brain, that there they may be perceived by their immediate presence to that substance? *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Organ of sensation.

That we all have double *sensories*, two eyes, two ears, is an effectual contumacious of this atheistical sophism. *Bentley.*

15. *SENSUAL*. adj. [*sensuel*, French.]

1. Consisting in sense; depending on sense; affecting the senses.

Men in general are too partial in favour of a *sensual* appetite, to take notice of truth when they have found it. *L'Estrange.*

Far as creation's ample range extends, The scale of *sensual*, mental powers ascends. *Pope.*

2. Pleasing to the senses; carnal; not spiritual.

The greatest part of men are such as prefer their own private good before all things, even that good which is *sensual* before whatsoever is most divine. *Hooker.*

3. Devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious.

From amidst them rose Belial, the dissolute spirit that fell; The *sensualist*, and after Asmodeus The fleshiest, incubus. *Milton.*

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that wherein *sensual* men place their felicity. *Astbury.*

16. *SENSUALIST*. n. f. [from *sensual*.] A carnal person; one devoted to corporal pleasures.

Let atheists and *sensualists* satisfy themselves as they are able; the former of which will find, that, as long as reason keeps her ground, religion neither can nor will lose hers. *Saurb.*

17. *SENSUALITY*. n. f. [from *sensual*.] Devotedness to the senses; addiction to brutal and corporal pleasures.

But you are more intemperate in your blood Than Venus, or those pamper'd animals That rage in savage *sensuality*. *Shakespeare.*

Kill not her quickning power with surfeittings; Mar not her sense with *sensuality*:

Cast not her serious wit on idle things; Make not her free-will slave to vanity. *Danvers.*

*Sensuality* is one kind of pleasure, such an one as it is. *Saurb.*

They avoid dress, lest they should have affections tainted by any *sensuality*, and diverted from the love of him who is to be the only comfort and delight of their whole beings. *Addison.*

Impure and brutal *sensuality* was too much confirmed by the religion of those countries, where even Venus and Bacchus had their temples. *Bentley.*

18. *SENSUALIZE*. v. a. [from *sensual*.]

To sink to sensual pleasures; to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses.

Not to suffer one's self to be *sensualized* by pleasures. *Locke.*

ures, like those who were changed into brutes by Circe.

**SENSUALLY.** *adv.* [from *sensual*.] In a sensual manner.

**SENSUOUS.** *adj.* [from *sense*.] Tender; pathetic; full of passion. Not in use.  
To this poetry would be made precedent, as being less subtle and fine; but more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate. *Milton*.

**SENT.** The participle passive of *send*.  
I make a decree that all Israel go with thee; so far as thou art *sent* of the king. *Exod.* vii. 14.

**SENTENCE.** *n. f.* [sentence, Fr. *sententia*, Lat.]

1. Determination or decision, as of a judge civil or criminal.

The rule of voluntary agents on earth is the *sententia* that reason giveth, concerning the goodness of those things which they are to do. *Hooker*.

If we have neither voice from heaven, that so pronounceeth of them, neither *sententia* of men grounded upon such manifest and clear proof, that they, in whose hands it is to alter them, may likewise infallibly, even in heart and conscience, judge them so; upon necessity to urge alteration, is to trouble and disturb without necessity. *Hooker*.  
How will I give *sententia* against them. *Jeremiah*, iv. 12.

If matter of fact breaks out with too great an evidence to be denied, why, still there are other lentatives, that friendship will apply, before it will be brought to the decretory rigours of a condemning *sententia*. *South's Sermons*.  
Let him set out some of Luther's works, that by them we may pass *sententia* upon his doctrines. *Atterbury*.

2. It is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; doom.  
By the consent of all laws, in capital causes, the evidence must be full and clear; and if so, where one man's life is in question, what say we to a war, which is ever the *sententia* of death upon many? *Bacon's Holy War*.  
What rests but that the mortal *sententia* pass? *Milton*.

3. A maxim; an axiom, generally moral.  
A *sententia* may be defined a moral instruction couched in a few words. *Broome's Notes on Odyssy*.

4. A short paragraph; a period in writing.

An excellent spirit, knowledge, understanding, and shewing of hard *sentences* were found in Daniel. *Dan.* v. 12.

**TO SENTENCE.** *v. a.* [sententia, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To pass the last judgment on any one.  
After this cold consideration, *sententia* me; And, as you are a king, speak in your state, What I have done that misbecame my place. *Shakespeare*.  
Come the mild judge and intercessor both To *sententia* man. *Milton*.

2. To condemn; to doom to punishment.  
Could that decree from our brother come? Nature herself is *sententia* d in your doom: Piety is no more. *Dryden*.  
Idleness, *sententia* d by the decurions, was punished by so many stripes. *Templ.*

**SENTENTIALLY.** *n. f.* [from *sententia*.]

Comprehension in a sentence.  
Vulgar precepts in *sententia* carry with them nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary *sententia* of common conceits with us. *Broome's Vulgar Errors*.

**SENTENTIOUS.** *adj.* [sententia, Fr. from *sententia*.]

1. Resounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetic.

It is very swift and *sententious*. *Shakespeare's As you like it*.

Eyes are vocal; tears have tongues; *Sententia* shows! O let them fall!

Their evidence is rhetorical. *Crashaw*.  
Eloquence, with all her pomp and charms, Foretold us useful and *sententia* truths. *Waller*.

How he apes his fire, Ambitiously *sententia*! *Addison's Cato*.

2. Comprising sentences.

The making of figures being tedious, and requiring much room, put men first upon contracting them, as by the most ancient Egyptian monuments it appears they did: next, instead of *sententia* marks, to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain. *Grew's Cosmologia*.

**SENTENTIALLY.** *adv.* [from *sententia*.] In short sentences; with striking brevity.

They describe her in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententia*ly: they say, look how many feathers she hath, so many eyes she hath underneath. *Bacon's Essays*.

Nausica delivers her judgment *sententia*ly, to give it more weight. *Broome*.

**SENTENTIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *sententia*.] Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength.

The *Moda* I esteem for the gravity and *sententia*ness of it, which he himself concludes to be suitable to a tragedy. *Dryden*.

**SENTERY.** *n. f.* [This is commonly written *sentry*, corrupted from *sentinel*.] One who is set to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army.

What strength, what art, can then Suffice, or what evasion bear him safe Through the strict *senteries*, and stations thick Of angels watching round? *Milton*.

**SENTIENT.** *adj.* [sentiens, Latin.] Perceiving; having perception.

This acting of the *sentient* phantasy is performed by a presence of sense, as the horse is under the sense of hunger, and that, without any formal syllogism, presseth him to eat. *Hale*.

**SENTIENT.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] He that has perception.

If the *sentient* be carried, *passibus aequis*, with the body whose motion it would observe, supposing it regular, the *sentient* is inflexible. *Glauville's Sceptis*.

**SENTIMENT.** *n. f.* [sentiment, Fr.]

1. Thought; notion; opinion.

The consideration of the reason why they are annexed to so many other ideas, serving to give us due *sentiments* of the wisdom and goodness of the sovereign Disposer of all things, may not be unsuitable to the main end of these enquiries. *Locke*.  
Alike to council or th' assembly came, With equal souls and *sentiments* the same. *Pope*.

2. The sense considered distinctly from the language or things: a striking sentence in a composition.

Those who could no longer defend the conduct of Cato, praised the *sentiments*. *Dennis*.

**SENTINEL.** *n. f.* [sentinelle, Fr. from *sentio*, Lat.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprize.

Norfolk, hie thee to thy charge; Use careful watch, chuse trusty *sentinels*. *Shakespeare's Richard III*.

Counsellors are not commonly so united, but that one counsellor keepeth *sentinel* over another: so that if any do counsel out of faction or private ends, it commonly comes to the king's ear. *Bacon's Essays*.

First, the two eyes, which have the seeing power, stand as one watchman, spy, or *sentinel*, Being plac'd aloft, within the head's high tower; And though both see, yet both but one thing tell. *Dayies*.

Love is our citadel's resort; Through those deceitful fallacies; Our *sentinels* betray our forts. *Danbarn*.

The *sentinels* are situated in the head, as *sentinels* in a watchtower, to receive and convey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Ray on the Creation*.

Perhaps they had *sentinels* waking while they slept; but even this would be unsoldierlike. *Broome*.

**SENTRY.** *n. f.* [corrupted, I believe, from *sentinel*.]

1. A watch; a sentinel; one who watches in a garrison, or army, to keep them from surprize.

If I do send, dispatch Those *sentries* to our aid; the rest will serve For a short holding. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

The youth of hell strict guard may keep, And fet their *sentries* to the utmost deep. *Dryden*.

One goose they had, 'twas all they could allow, A wakeful *sentry*, and on duty now. *Dryden*.

2. Guard; watch; the duty of a sentry.

Thou, whose nature cannot sleep, O'er my slumbers *sentry* keep; Guard me 'gainst those watchful foes, Whose eyes are open while mine close. *Brown*.  
Here toils and death, and death's half-brother, sleep, Forms terrible to view, their *sentry* keep. *Dryden*.

**SEPARABILITY.** *n. f.* [from *separable*.]

The quality of admitting disunion or discernption.

*Separability* is the greatest argument of real distinction. *Glauville*.

The greatest argument of real distinction is *separability*, and actual separation; for nothing can be separated from itself. *Norris*.

**SEPARABLE.** *adj.* [separable, Fr. *separabilis*, Lat. from *separate*.]

1. Succceptive of disunion; discernible.

The infusions and decoctions of plants contain the most *separable* parts of the plants, and convey not only their nutritious but medicinal qualities into the blood. *Arbuthnot*.

2. Possible to be disjoined from something: with *from*.

Expansion and duration have this farther agreement, that tho' they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not *separable* one from another. *Locke*.

**SEPARABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *separable*.]

Capableness of being separated.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle*.

**TO SEPARATE.** *v. a.* [separo, Lat. *separar*, Fr.]

1. To break; to divide into parts.

2. To disunite; to disjoin.  
I'll to England.  
—To Ireland, I: our *separated* fortunes Shall keep us both the safer. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
Resolv'd, Rather than death, or aught than death more dread, Shall *separate* us. *Milton*.

3. To sever from the rest.

Can a body be inflammable, from which it would puzzle a chymist to *separate* an inflammable ingredient? *Boyle*.  
Death from sin no power can *separate*. *Milton*.

4. To set apart; to segregate.

*Separate* me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them. *Acts*, xiii. 2.  
David *separated* to the service those who should prophesy. *1 Chron.* xxv. 1.

5. To withdraw.

*Separate* thyself from me: if thou wilt take the left, I will go to the right. *Gen.* xiii. 9.

**TO SEPARATE.** *v. n.* To part; to be disunited.

When there was not room enough for their herds

Berds to feed, they by consent *separated*, and enlarged their pasture. *Locke*

**SE'PARATE. adj.** [from the verb.]

1. Divided from the rest.

'Twere hard to conceive an eternal watch whose pieces were never *separate* one from another, nor ever in any other form. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Disjoined; withdrawn.

Eve *separate* he with'd. *Milton.*

3. Secret; secluded.

In a secret vale the Trojan fies

A *separate* grove. *Dryd.*

4. Disunited from the body; disengaged from corporeal nature. An emphatical sense.

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it can retain without the help of the body too; or else the soul, or any *separate* spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking. *Locke.*

**SE'PARATELY. adv.** [from *separate*.]

Apart; singly; not in union; distinctly; particularly.

It is of singular use to princes, if they take the opinions of their council both *separately* and together; for private opinion is more free, but opinion before others is more reserved. *Bacon.*

If you admit of many figures, conceive the whole together, and not every thing *separately* and in particular. *Dryden.*

**SE'PARATENESS. n. f.** [from *separate*.]

The state of being separate.

**SEPARA'TION. n. f.** [*separatio*, Lat. *separation*, Fr. from *separate*.]

1. The act of separating; disjunction.

'They have a dark opinion, that the soul doth live after the *separation* from the body. *Abbot.*

Any part of our bodies, vitally united to that which is conscious in us, makes a part of ourselves; but upon *separation* from the vital union, by which that consciousness is communicated, that, which a moment since was part of ourselves, is now no more so. *Locke.*

2. The state of being separate; disunion.

As the confusion of tongues was a mark of *separation*, so the being of one language was a mark of union. *Bacon.*

3. The chemical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled.

A fifteenth part of silver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any matter of *separation*, unless you put a greater quantity of silver, which is the last refuge in *separations*. *Bacon.*

4. Divorce; disjunction from a married state.

Did you not hear

A buzzing of a *separation*

Between the king and Cath'rine? *Shakespeare.*

**SE'PARATIST. n. f.** [*separatiste*, Fr. from *separate*.]

One who divides from the church; a schismatick; a seceder.

The anabaptists, *separatists*, and sectaries tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monachy. *Bacon.*

Our modern *separatists* pronounce all those heretical, or carnal, from whom they have withdrawn. *Decay of Piety.*

Says the *separatist*, if those, who have the rule over you, should command you any thing about church affairs, you ought not, in conscience, to obey them. *South's Sermons.*

**SEPARA'TOR. n. f.** [from *separate*.] One who divides; a divider.

**SE'PARATORY. adj.** [from *separate*.] Used in separation.

The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the system of the guts, where the lacteals are the emissary vessels, or *separatory* ducts. *Coryne's Philosophical Principles.*

**SE'PILIBLE. adj.** [*sepio*, Lat.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*

**SE'PIMENT. n. f.** [*sepimentum*, Lat.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey.*

**SEPOSI'TION. n. f.** [*sepono*, Lat.] The act of setting apart; segregation.

**SEPT. n. f.** [*septum*, Lat.] A clan; a race; a family; a generation. A word used only with regard or allusion to Ireland, and, I suppose, Irish.

This judge, being the lord's brehon, adjudgeth a better share unto the lord of the soil, or the head of that *sept*, and also unto himself for his judgment a greater portion, than unto the plaintiffs. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The English forces were ever too weak to subdue so many warlike nations, or *septs*, of the Irish, as did possess this island. *Davies on Ireland.*

The true and ancient Russians, a *sept* whom he had met with in one of the provinces of that vast empire, were white like the Danes. *Boyle.*

**SEPTA'NGULAR. adj.** [*septem* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having seven corners or sides.

**SEPT'E'MBER. n. f.** [Latin; *Septembre*, Fr.] The ninth month of the year; the seventh from March.

*September* hath its name from being the seventh month from March: he is drawn with a merry and cheerful countenance, in a purple robe. *Peacocks on Draining.*

**SE'PTENARY. adj.** [*septenarius*, Latin.]

Consisting of seven.

Every controversy has seven questions belonging to it; though the order of nature seems too much neglected by a confinement to this *septenary* number. *Watts.*

**SEPT'E'NARY. n. f.** The number seven.

The days of men are cast up by *septenarius*, and every seventh year conceived to carry some altering character in temper of mind or body. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

These constitutions of Moses, that proceed so much upon a *septenary*, or number of seven, have no reason in the nature of the thing. *Burnet.*

**SEPT'ENNIAL. adj.** [*septennius*, Lat.]

1. Lasting seven years.

2. Happening once in seven years.

Being once dispensed with for his *septennial* visit, by a holy instrument from Petropolis, he resolved to govern them by subaltern ministers. *Hewel's Pical Forest.*

**SEPTENTRION. n. f.** [French; *septentrion*, Latin.] The north.

Thou art as opposite to every good As the antipodes are unto us, Or as the south to the *septentrion*. *Shak. Henry VI.*

**SEPT'E'NTRION. } adj.** [*septentrionalis*, Latin; *septentrional*, French.] Northern.

Back'd with a ridge of hills, That screen'd the fruits of th' earth and seats of men

From cold *septentrion* blasts. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

If the spring Preceding should be delicate of rain, Or blast *septentrional* with brushing wings

Sweep up the smoky mists and vapours damp, Then woe to mortals! *Philips.*

**SEPTENTRIONA'LITY. n. f.** [from *septentrional*.] Northerliness.

**SEPT'E'NTRIONALLY. adv.** [from *septentrional*.] Towards the north; northerly.

If they be powerfully excited, and equally let fall, they commonly sink down, and break the water, at that extreme whereat they were *septentrionally* excited. *Brown.*

**SEPT'E'NTRIONATE. v. m.** [from *septentrion*, Latin.] To tend northerly.

Steel and good iron, never excited by the loadstone, *septentrionate* at one extreme, and australize at another. *Brown.*

**SE'PTICAL. adj.** [*septicus*, Lat.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

As a *septic* medicine, Galen commanded the ashes of a salamander. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**SEPTILA'TERAL. adj.** [*septem* and *lateris*, Lat.] Having seven sides.

By an equal interval they make seven triangles, the bases whereof are the seven sides of a *septilateral* figure, described within a circle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**SEPTUA'GENARY. adj.** [*septuagenarius*, Lat. *septuagenaire*, Fr.] Consisting of seventy.

The three hundred years of John of Kings, or Nestor, cannot afford a reasonable encouragement beyond Moses's *septuagenary* determination. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**SEPTUAGE'SIMAL. adj.** [*septuagesimus*, Lat.] Consisting of seventy.

In our abridged and *septuagesimal* age, it is very rare to behold the fourth generation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**SE'PTUAGINT. n. f.** [*septuaginta*, Latin.]

The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.

Which way soever you try, you shall find the product great enough for the extent of this earth; and if you follow the *septuagint* chronology, it will still be far higher. *Burnet.*

**SE'PTUPLE. adj.** [*septuplex*, Lat.] Seven times as much. A technical term.

**SEPU'LCHRAL. adj.** [*sepulchral*, Fr. *sepulchralis*, from *sepulchrum*, Latin.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental.

Whilst our souls negotiate there, We like *sepulchral* statues lay; All day the same our postures were, And we laid nothing all the day. Mine eye hath found that sad *sepulchral* rock; That was the casket of heav'n's richest store. *Milton.*

*Sepulchral* lyes our holy walls to grace, And new-year odes. *Pope's Dunciado.*

**SE'PULCHRE. n. f.** [*sepulchre*, Fr. *sepulchrum*, Latin.] A grave; a tomb.

To entail him and 's heirs unto the crown, What is it but to make thy *sepulchre*? *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Flies and spiders get a *sepulchre* in amber, more durable than the monument and embalming of any king. *Bacon.*

There, where the virgin's son his doctrine taught, His miracles, and our redemption, wrought; Where I, by thee inspir'd, his praises sung, And on his *sepulchre* my offering hung. *Sandys.*

Perpetual lamps for many hundred years have continued burning, without supply, in the *sepulchres* of the ancients. *Wilkins.*

If not one common *sepulchre* contains Our bodies, or one urn our last remains, Yet Ceyx and Alcyon shall join. *Dryden.*

**TO SE'PULCHRE. v. a.** [from the noun.] It is accented on the second syllable by *Shakespeare* and *Milton*; on the first, more properly, by *Johnson* and *Prior*. To bury; to entomb.

Go to thy lady's grave, and call her thence; Or, at the least, in hers *sepulchre* thine. *Shaksp.*

I am glad to see that time survive, Where merit is not *sepulchred* alive; Where good men's virtues them to honours bring, And not to dangers. *Ben Jonson.*

Thou *sepulchred* in such pomp dost lie, That kings for such a tomb would wish to die. *Milton.*



**Disparted streams** flow from their channel's side,  
And, deep forebarg'd, by sandy mountains lie  
Obscurely sepulchred. *Prior.*

**SEPULTURE.** *n. f.* [*sepulture*, Fr. *sepulture*, Lat.] Interment; burial.

That Niobe, weeping over her children, was  
turned into a stone, was nothing else but that dur-  
ing her life she erected over her sepulchres a mar-  
ble tomb of her own. *Brown.*

Where we may royal sepulture prepare;  
With speed to Melchinda bring relief,  
Recall her spirits, and moderate her grief. *Dryd.*  
In England, sepulture or burial of the dead may  
be deferred and put off for the debts of the person  
deceased. *Ayliff.*

**SEQUALICIOUS.** *adj.* [*sequalis*, Lat.]

1. Following; attendant.

Orpheus could lead the savage race,  
And trees uprooted left their place,  
Sequalicious of the lyre;  
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher:  
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,  
An angel heard,  
And straight appear'd,  
Mistaking earth for heav'n. *Dryd.*  
Above those superstitious horrors that enslave  
The fond sequalicious herd, to mystick faith  
And blind amazement prone, th' enlighten'd few  
The glorious stranger hail. *Tomlins.*

2. Ductile; pliant.

In the greater bodies the forge was easy, the  
matter being ductile and sequalicious, and obedient  
to the hand and stroke of the artificer, and apt to  
be drawn, formed, or moulded. *Ray.*

**SEQUALICITY.** *n. f.* [*sequax*, Lat.]  
Ductility; roughness.

Matter whereof creatures are produced, hath a  
closeness, lensor, and sequalicity. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

**SEQUEL.** *n. f.* [*sequella*, Fr. *sequela*, Lat.]

1. Conclusion; succeeding part.

If black scandal or foul-tac'd reproach  
Attend the sequel of your imposition,  
Your mere enforcement shall acquaintance me.

*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Was he not a man of wisdom? Yes, but he was  
poor. But was he not also successful? True, but  
still he was poor: grant this, and you cannot keep  
off that unavoidable sequel in the next verse, the  
poor man's wisdom is despised. *South.*

2. Consequence; event.

Let any principal thing, as the sun or the  
moon, but once cease, fail, or twerve, and who  
doth not easily conceive that the sequel thereof  
would be ruin both to itself and whatsoever de-  
pendeth on it? *Hooker.*

1. In this he put two weights,  
The sequel each of putting and of fight. *Milton.*

3. Consequence inferred; consequential-  
ness.

What sequel is there in this argument? An  
archdeacon is the chief deacon. Ergo, he is only  
a deacon. *Whiggist.*

**SEQUENCE.** *n. f.* [*sequor*, Lat.]

1. Order of succession. An elegant word,  
but little used.

How art thou a king,  
But by fair sequence and succession? *Sh. Rich. II.*

2. Series; arrangement; method.

The cause proceedeth from a precedent sequence  
and series of the seasons of the year.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

**SEQUENT.** *adj.* [*sequens*, Latin.]

1. Following; succeeding.

Let my trial be mine own confession.  
Immediate sentence then and sequent death,  
Is all the grace I beg. *Shakspeare. Meas. for Meas.*  
There he dies, and leaves his race  
growing into a nation; and now grown  
suspected to a sequent king, who seeks  
To stop their overgrowth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Consequential.

**SEQUEST.** *n. f.* [*from the adjective.*]  
A follower. Not in use.

Here he hath framed a letter to a sequent of the  
stranger queen's, which accidentally miscarried.  
*Shakspeare.*

**TO SEQUESTER.** *v. a.* [*sequestro*, Fr.  
*sequestar*, Spanish; *sequestro*, low Latin.]

1. To separate from others for the sake of  
privacy.

Why are you sequester'd from all your train?  
*Shakspeare.*

To the which place a poor sequester'd stag,  
That from the hunter's aim had taken a hurt,  
Did come to languish. *Shakspeare. As you like it.*

In shady bow'r  
More laured and sequester'd, though but feign'd,  
Pan or Sylvanus never slept. *Milton.*  
Ye sacred Nine! that all my soul posside,  
Whose raptures sue me, and whose vision blest,  
Beat me, oh beat me, to sequester'd scenes  
Of bowly mazes, and surrounding greens. *Pope.*

2. To put aside; to remove.

Although I had wholly sequester'd my civil af-  
fairs, yet I set down, out of experience in business,  
and conversation in books, what I thought perti-  
nent to this affair. *Bacon.*

3. To withdraw; to segregate.

A thing as seasonable in grief as in joy, as de-  
cent being added unto actions of greatest weight  
and solemnity, as being used when men most se-  
quester themselves from action. *Hooker.*

4. To set aside from the use of the owner  
to that of others: as, his annuity is se-  
questered to pay his creditors.

5. To deprive of possessions.

It was his taylor and his cook, his fine fashions  
and his French ragouts, which sequestered him;  
and, in a word, he came by his poverty as sinfully  
as some usually do by their riches. *South.*

**SEQUESTERABLE.** *adj.* [*from sequestrate.*]

1. Subject to privation.

2. Capable of separation.

Hartthorn, and divers other bodies belonging  
to the animal kingdom, abound with a not uneasy  
sequesterable salt. *Boyle.*

**TO SEQUESTRATE.** *v. n.* To sequester;  
to separate.

In general contagions, more perish for want of  
necessaries than by the malignity of the disease,  
they being sequestered from mankind.

*Arbutnot on Air.*

**SEQUESTRATION.** *n. f.* [*sequestration*, Fr.  
*from sequestrate.*]

1. Separation; retirement.

His addiction was to courses vain,  
I never noted in him any study,  
Any retirement, any sequestration  
From open haunts and popularity. *Shak. Hen. V.*

There must be leisure, retirement, solitude, and  
a sequestration of a man's self from the noise of the  
world; for truth seems to be seen by eyes much  
fixt upon interior objects. *South.*

2. Disunion; disjunction.

The metals remain unsevered, the fire only di-  
viding the body into smaller particles, hindering  
rest and continuity, without any sequestration of  
elementary principles. *Boyle.*

3. State of being set aside.

Since Henry Monmouth first began to reign,  
Before whose glory I was great in arms,  
This loathsome sequestration have I had.  
*Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

4. Deprivation of the use and profits of a  
possession.

If there be a single spot in the globe more bar-  
ren, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the  
caprice or pique of the bishop, to build upon it,  
under pain of sequestration. *Swift.*

**SEQUESTRA TOR.** *n. f.* [*from sequestrare.*]  
One who takes from a man the profit of  
his possessions.

I am fallen into the hands of publicans and  
sequestrators, and they have taken all from me.

*Taylor.*

**SERAGLIO.** *n. f.* [Italian; perhaps an  
Oriental original. The *g* is lost in the  
pronunciation.] A house of women kept  
for debauchery.

There is a great deal more solid content to be  
found in a constant course of well living, than in  
the voluptuousness of a seraglio. *Norris.*

**SERAPH.** *n. f.* [שֵׁרָפִים] One of the or-  
ders of angels.

He is infinitely more remote, in the real excel-  
lence of his nature, from the highest and per-  
fectest of all created beings, than the purest seraph  
is from the most contemptible part of matter, and  
consequently must infinitely exceed what our nar-  
row understandings can conceive of him. *Locke.*

As full, as perfect, in vile men that mourns,  
As the pure seraph that adores and burns. *Pope.*

**SERAPHICAL.** *adj.* [*seraphique*, Fr. from  
**SERAPHIC.** } *seraph.*]

1. Angelick; angelical.

Love is curious of little things, desiring to be  
of angelical purity, of perfect innocence, and ser-  
aphical fervour. *Taylor.*

Seraphic arms and trophies. *Milnes.*

2. Pure; refined from sensuality.

'Tis to the world a secret yet,  
Whether the nymph, to please her swain,  
Talks in a high romantic strain;  
Or whether he at last descends  
To like with less seraphick ends. *Swift.*

**SERAPHIM.** *n. f.* [This is properly the  
plural of *seraph*, and therefore cannot  
have *s* added; yet, in compliance with  
our language, *seraphims* is sometimes  
written.] Angels of one of the heavenly  
orders.

To thee cherubim and seraphim continually do  
cry. *Common Prayer.*

Then flew one of the seraphims unto me, having  
a live coal in his hand. *Isaiah, vi. 6.*

Of seraphim another row. *Milton.*

**SERE.** *adj.* [reapuan, Saxon, to dry.] Dry;

withered; no longer green. See **SEAR.**

The mules, that were wont green hays to wear,  
Now bringen bitter elder-branches here. *Spenser.*

He is deformed, crooked, old, and here,  
Ill sic'd, worse bodied, shapeless every where;  
Vitious, ungente. *Shakspeare's Comedy of Errors.*

Ere this diurnal star  
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams  
Reflected may with matter here lament. *Milton.*

They fire wood from the rotten hedges took,  
And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke.

*Dryden.*

On a few branches,  
Low bending to the bank, I sat me down,  
Musing and still. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

**SERR.** *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the  
etymology, nor, except from this pas-  
sage, the meaning. Can it come, like  
*seers*, from *reapuan*, Saxon, to cut?]  
Claw; talon.

Two eagles,  
That mounted on the winds, together still  
Their strokes extended; but arriving now  
Amidst the council, over every brow  
Shook their thick wings, and threat'ning death's  
cold fears,  
Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager fers. *Chapman.*

**SERENADE.** *n. f.* [*serenade*, Fr. *serenata*,  
Italian; whence, in *Milton*, *serenate* from  
*serenus*, Latin; the lovers commonly at-  
tending their mistresses in fair nights,]  
Musick

Musick or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.

Mixt dance, or wanton mask, or midnight ball, Or *serenate*, which the starv'd lover sings To his proud fair; best quitted with disdain. *Mil.*  
Foolish swallow, what dost thou  
So often at my window do,  
With thy tuneless *serenade*? *Cowley.*  
Shall I the neighbours rightly rest invade,  
At her deaf doors, with some vile *serenade*? *Dryder.*

Will fancies he never should have been the man he is, had not he broke windows, and disturbed honest people with his midnight *serenades*, when he was a young fellow. *Addison.*

To SERENADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To entertain with nocturnal musick.

He continued to *serenade* her every morning, till the queen was charmed with his harmony. *Spettator.*

SERENE. *adj.* [*seren*, Fr. *serenus*, Lat.]

1. Calm; placid; quiet.

Spirits live inspir'd  
In regions mild of calm and *serene* air. *Milton.*  
The moon, *serene* in glory, mounts the sky. *Pope.*

2. Unruffled; undisturbed; even of temper; peaceful or calm of mind; shewing a calm mind.

There wanted yet a creature might erect  
His stature, and upright with front *serene*  
Govern the rest. *Milton.*

Exciting them, by a due remembrance of all that is past, unto future circumspection, and a *serene* expectation of the future life. *Greene's Cosmol.*

Gutta SERENA. *n. f.* An obstruction in the optic nerve.

These eyes that roll in vain,  
So thick a drop *serene* hath quench'd their orbs. *Milton.*

SERENE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A calm damp evening.

Wherever death doth please to appear,  
Seas, *serenes*, fowls, shot, sickness, all are there. *Ben Jonson.*

To SERENE. *v. a.* [*serener*, Fr. *sereno*, Latin.]

1. To calm; to quiet.

2. To clear; to brighten. Not proper.

Take care  
Thy muddy bev'rage to *serene*, and drive  
Precipitant the baser rosy lees. *Philips.*

SERENELY. *adv.* [from *serene*.]

1. Calmly; quietly.

The setting sun now shone *serenely* bright. *Pope.*

2. With unruffled temper; coolly.

Whatever practical rule is generally broken, cannot be supposed innate; it being impossible that men would, without shame or fear, confidently and *serenely* break a rule, which they could not but evidently know that God had set up. *Locke.*

The nymph did like the scene appear,  
*Serenely* pleasant, calmly fair: *Prior.*

SERENENESS. *n. f.* [from *serene*.] Serenity.

SERENITUDE. *n. f.* [from *sereno*.] Calmness; coolness of mind. Not in use.

From the equal distribution of the phlegmatick humour will flow quietude and *serenitude* in the affections. *Watson.*

SERENITY. *n. f.* [*serenité*, Fr. from *serenus*, Latin.]

1. Calmness; mild temperature.

In the constitution of a perpetual equinox, the best part of the globe would be desolate; and as to that little that would be inhabited, there is no reason to expect that it would constantly enjoy that admired calm and *serenity*. *Bentley.*

Pure *serenity* space  
Induces thought, and contemplation still. *Thomson.*

2. Peace; quietness; not disturbance.

A general peace and *serenity* newly succeeded a general trouble and cloud throughout all his kingdoms. *Temple.*

3. Evenness of temper; coolness of mind.

I cannot see how any men should ever transgress those moral rules, with confidence and *serenity*, were they innate, and stamped upon their minds. *Locke.*

SERGE. *n. f.* [*serge*, French; *xerger*, Spanish, which *Covarruvias* derives from *xirica*, Arabick; *Skinner* from *serge*, German, a mat.] A kind of woollen cloth

The same wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves into cloth, another into kusey or *serge*, and another into arras. *Hale.*

Ye weavers, all your shuttles throw,  
And bid broad-cloths and *serges* grow. *Gay.*

SERGEANT. *n. f.* [*sergent*, French; *sergente*, Italian; from *serviens*, Latin.]

1. An officer whose business it is to execute the commands of magistrates.

Had I but time, as this fell *sergent*, Death,  
I strict in his arrest, oh! I could tell. *Sh. Haml.*  
When it was day, the magistrates sent the *sergeants*, saying, Let these men go. *Acts*, xvi. 35.

2. A petty officer in the army.

This is the *sergent*,  
Who like a good and hardy soldier fought. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. A lawyer of the highest rank under a judge.

None should be made *sergeants*, but such as probably might be held fit to be judges afterwards. *Bacon.*

4. It is a title given to some of the king's servants: as, *sergeant chiburgeon*; that is, a chiburgeon *servant* to the king.

SERGEANTRY. *n. f.* [from *sergeant*.]

Grand *sergeantry* is that where one holdeth lands of the king by service, which he ought to do in his own person unto him: as to bear the king's banner or his spear, or to lead his host, or to be his marshal, or to blow a horn, when he seeth his enemies invade the land; or to find a man at arms to fight within the four seas, or else to do it himself; or to bear the king's sword before him at his coronation, or on that day to be his sewer, carver, butler, or chamberlain. Petit *sergeantry* is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly some small thing toward his wars; as a sword, dagger, bow, knife, spear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of spurs, or such like. *Covell.*

SERGEANTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *sergeant*.]

The office of a *sergeant*.

SERIES. *n. f.* [*serie*, Fr. *series*, Latin.]

1. Sequence; order.

Draw out that antecedent, by reflecting briefly upon the text, as it lies in the *series* of the epistle. *Ward of Infidelity.*

The chasm of the correspondence I cannot supply, having destroyed too many letters to preserve any *series*. *Pope.*

2. Succession; course.

This is the *series* of perpetual woe,  
Which thou, alas! and thine, are born to know. *Pope.*

SERIOUS. *adj.* [*serieux*, Fr. *serius*, Lat.]

1. Grave; solemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour.

Ah! my friends! while we laugh, all things are *serious* round about us: God is *serious*, who exerciseth patience towards us; Christ is *serious*, who shed his blood for us; the Holy Ghost is *serious*, who striveth against the obstinacy of our hearts; the Holy Scriptures bring to our ears the most *serious* things in the world; the Holy Sacraments represent the most *serious* and awful matters; the whole creation is *serious* in serving God, and

very all that are in heaven or hell are *serious*: how then can we be gay? To give these excellent words their full force, it should be known that the came not from the priesthood, but the court; and from a courtier as eminent as England ever boasted. *Young.*

2. Important; weighty; not trifling.

I'll hence to London on a *serious* matter. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

There's nothing *serious* in mortality; All is but toys. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

SERIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *serious*.] Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity.

It cannot but be matter of very dreadful consideration to any one, sober and in his wits, to think *seriously* with himself, what honour and confusion must need, surprise that man, at the last day of account, who had led his whole life by one rule when God intends to judge him by another. *South.*

All laugh to find  
Unthinking plannets to overspread thy mind,  
That thou couldst *seriously* persuade the crowd  
To keep their oaths, and to believe a God. *Dryd.*

Justin Martyr, Tertullian, Lactantius, and Arnobius, tell us, that this martyrdom sort of al made them *seriously* inquisitive into that religion which could endue the mind with so much strength and overcome the fear of death, nay, raise an earnest desire of it, though it appeared in all its terrors. *Addison.*

SERIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *serious*.] Gravity; solemnity; earnest attention.

That spirit of religion and *seriousness* vanished all at once, and a spirit of libertinism and profaneness started up in the room of it. *Atterb. Sermons.*

The youth was received at the door by a servant who then conducted him with great silence and *seriousness* to a long gallery, which was darkened a noon-day. *Addison's Spectator.*

SERMOCINATION. *n. f.* [*sermocinatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of making speeches.

SERMOCINATOR. *n. f.* [*sermocinator*, Lat.] A preacher; a speechmaker.

These obsequious *sermocinators* make easy impression upon the minds of the vulgar. *Hume.*

SERMON. *n. f.* [*sermon*, Fr. *sermo*, Latin.]

A discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

As for our *sermons*, be they never so sound and perfect, God's word they are not, as the *sermon* of the prophets were; no, they are but ambiguously turned his word, because his word is commonly the subject whereof they treat, and must be the rule whereby they are framed. *Hooke.*

This our life, exempt from publick haunt,  
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brook  
*Sermons* in stones, and good in every thing. *Shakespeare.*

*Sermons* he heard, yet not so many  
As left no time to practise any:

He heard them reverently, and then  
His practice preach'd them o'er again. *Cressbon.*  
Many, while they have preached Christ in the *sermons*, have read a lecture of atheism in the practice. *South.*

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;

A living *sermon* of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*  
To SERMON. *v. a.* [*sermoneo*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To discourse as in a sermon.

Some would rather have good discipline delivered plainly by way of precept, or *sermoned* large, than thus cloudily intwined in allegoric devices. *Spenser.*

2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to lesson.

Come, *sermon* me no farther:  
No villainous bounty yet hath pass'd my heart. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

**SER MOUNTAIN** or *Seseli*. *n. f.* [*flesx*, Lat.]

A plant.

**SEROSITY**. *n. f.* [*serosité*, Fr.] Thin or watery part of the blood.

In these the salt and lxxivated *serosity* is divided between the gurs and the bladder; but it remains undivided in birds. *Brown.*

The tumour of the throat, which occasions the difficulty of swallowing and breathing, proceeds from a *serosity* obstructing the glands, which may be watery, iclenatose, or scirrhous, according to the viscosity of the humour. *Arbutnot.*

**SEROUS**. *adj.* [*seroux*, French; *serofus*, Latin.]

Thin; watery. Used of the part of the blood which separates in congelation from the grumous or red part.

1. Adapted to the serum.

This disease is commonly an extravasation of serum, received in some cavity of the body; for there may be also a droply by a dilatation of the *focous* vessels, as that in the ovarium. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

**SERPENT**. *n. f.* [*serpens*, Latin.] An animal that moves by undulation without legs. They are often venomous. They are divided into two kinds: the *wiper*, which brings young; and the *snake*, that lays eggs.

She was arrayed all in lily white,  
And in her right hand bore a cup of gold,  
With wine and water fill'd up to the height;  
In which a *serpent* did himself enfold,  
That horror made to all that did behold.

*Fairy Queen.*

She struck me with her tongue,  
Most *serpent* like, upon the very heart.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

They, or under ground, or circuit wide,  
With *serpent* error wand'ring, found their way.

*Milton.*

The chief I challeng'd: he, whose practis'd wit  
Knew all the *serpent* maces of deceit,  
Eludes my search.

*Pope's Odyssey.*

**SERPENTINE**. *adj.* [*serpentinus*, Lat. from *serpens*.]

1. Resembling a serpent.

I craved of him to lead me to the top of this rock, with meaning to free him from so *serpentine* a companion as I am.

*Sidney.*

This of ours is described with legs, wings, a *serpentine* and winding tail, and a crest or comb somewhat like a cock.

*Brown.*

Nothing wants, but that thy shape  
Like his, and colour *serpentine*, may shew  
Thy inward fraud.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The figures and their parts ought to have a *serpentine* and flaming form naturally: these sorts of outlines have I know not what of life and seeming motion in them, which very much resembles the activity of the flame and fervent.

*Dryden.*

2. Winding like a serpent; anfractuous.

Nor can the sun

Perfekt a circle, or maintain his way  
One inch direct; but where he rose to-day  
He comes no more, but with a rozening line  
Steals by that point, and so is *serpentine*.

*Donne.*

His hand th' adorned firmament display'd,  
Those *serpentine* instant motions made.

*Sandys.*

How many spacious countries does the Rhine,  
In winding banks, and wates *serpentine*,  
Traverse, before he splits in Belgia's plain,  
And, lost in fogs, creeps to the German main?

*Blackmore.*

**SERPENTINE**. *n. f.* [*diacantium*] An herb.

*Ainsworth.*

**SERPENTINE Stone**. *n. f.*

There were three species of this stone known among the ancients, all resembling one another, and celebrated for the same virtues. The one

was green, variegated with spots of black, thence called the black ophite; another, called the white ophite, was green also, but variegated with spots of white: the third was called tephria, and was of a grey colour, variegated with small black spots. The ancients tell us, that it was a certain remedy against the poison of the bite of serpents; but it is now justly rejected.

*Hill's Materia Medica.*

Accept in good part a bottle made of a *serpentine stone*, which hath the quality to give any wine or water, that shall be infused therein for four and twenty hours, the taste and operation of the spaw-water, and is very medicinal for the cure of the spleen and gravel.

*Wotton.*

**SERPENT'S Tongue**. *n. f.* [*opbioglosson*.] An herb.

*Ainsworth.*

**SERPENT**. *n. f.* A basket.

*Ainsworth.*

**SERPIGINOUS**. *adj.* [from *serpigo*, Lat.]

Diseased with a *serpigo*.

The skin behind her ear downwards became *serpiginous*, and was covered with white scales.

*W'son.*

**SERPIGO**. *n. f.* [Latin.] A kind of tet-

ter.

For thy own bowels, which do call thee fire,  
Do curse the gout, *serpigo*, and the rheum,  
For ending thee no sooner.

*Shakespeare.*

She had a node, with pains, on her right leg, and a *serpigo* on her right hand.

*W'son.*

**To SERR**. *v. a.* [*serrer*, French.] To

drive hard together; to crowd into a little space. Not received into use, nor deserving reception.

The frowning and knitting of the brows is a gathering or *serring* of the spirits, to resist in some measure; and also this knitting will follow upon earnest studying, though it be without dislike.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

Heat attenuates and sends forth the spirit of a body, and upon that the more gross parts contract and *serr* themselves together.

*Bacon.*

**SERRATE**. *adj.* [*serratus*, Lat.] Form-

**SERRATED**. *ed* with jags or indentures like the edge of a saw.

All that have *serrate* teeth are carnivorous. Ray.  
The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck answerable thereto to reach prey, a wide throat to pouch it, and long toes, with strong hooked talons: war of which is remarkably *serrate* on the edge.

*Wham's Physico-Theology.*

This stick is usually knotted, and always armed: one of them with a curious shark's tooth near an inch long, and indented or *serrated* on both edges: a scurvy weapon.

*Crew.*

**SERRATION**. *n. f.* [from *serra*, Latin.]

Formation in the shape of a saw.

**SERRATURE**. *n. f.* [from *serra*, Latin.]

Indenture like teeth of saws.

These are *serrated* on the edges; but the *serratures* are deeper and grosser than in any of the rest.

*Woodward.*

**To SERRY**. *v. a.* [*serrer*, French; *serrato*, Italian.] To press close; to drive hard together.

For *ferry*, *Bacon* uses *serr*; but neither *serr* nor *ferry* are received.

With them rose

A forest huge of spears; and thronging helms  
Appear'd, and *serr'd* shields in thick array,  
Of death immeasurable.

*Milton's Par. Lost.*

Foul diffipation follow'd, and forc'd rout;  
Nor serv'd it to relax their *serr'd* files.

*Milton's Par. Lost.*

**SERVANT**. *n. f.* [*servant*, French; *servus*, Latin.]

1. One who attends another, and acts at his command: the correlative of master.

Used of man or woman.

We are one in fortune; both

Fell by our *servants*, by those men we lov'd most.

*Shakespeare.*

I had rather be a country *servant* maid,  
Than a great queen with this condition.

*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

He disdain'd not

Thenceforth the form of *servant* to assume. *Milt.*

For master or for *servant* here to call

Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryden.*

2. One in a state of subjection. Unusual.

Being unprepar'd,

Our will became the *servant* to defect,

Which else should free have wrong'd.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. A word of civility used to superiors or equals.

This subjection, due from all men to all men, is something more than the compliment of course, when our betters tell us they are our humble *servants*, but understand us to be their slaves. *Swift.*

**To SERVANT**. *v. a.* [from the noun,]

To subject. Not in use.

My affairs

Are *servanted* to others: though I owe

My revenge properly, remission lies

In Volcanic breasts.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

**To SERVE**. *v. a.* [*servir*, French; *servio*, Latin.]

1. To work for.

Because thou art my brother, shouldst thou therefore *serve* me for nought? *Genesis*, xxix. 15.

2. To attend at command.

A goddess among gods ador'd, and *serv'd*

By angels numberless, thy daily train. *Milton.*

3. To obey servilely or meanly.

When wealthy, shew thy wisdom not to be

To wealth a *servant*, but make wealth *serve* thee.

*Denham.*

4. To supply with food ceremoniously.

Others, pamper'd in their shameless pride,

Are *serv'd* in plate, and in their chariots ride.

*Dryden.*

5. To bring meat as a menial attendant;

with *in* or *up*: with *in*, as meat dress'd

in the kitchen is brought *into* another

room; with *up*, as the room of repast is

commonly higher than the kitchen.

Bid them cover the table, *serve in* the meat,

and we will come in to dinner.

*Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Soon after our dinner was *serv'd in*, which was right good viands, both for bread and meat: we had also drink of three sorts, all wholesome and good.

*Bacon.*

Besieged with the horrid juice of *sepia*, they danced a little in phantastick postures, retired a while, and then returned, *serv'ng up* a banquet as at solemn funerals.

*Taylor.*

Some part he roasts; then *serves* it up so dress'd,

And bids me welcome to this humble feast:

Mov'd with disdain,

I with avenging flames the palace burn'd. *Dryden.*

The same merr should be *serv'd up* again for

supper, and breakfast next morning.

*Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

6. To be subservient or subordinate to.

Bodies bright and greater should not *serve*

The less not bright.

*Milton.*

7. To supply with any thing: as, the cu-

rate *serv'd* two churches.

They that *serve* the city, shall *serve* it out of

all the tribes of Israel. *Ezek. xlviii. 19.*

8. To obey in military actions: as, he

*serv'd* the king in three campaigns.

9. To be sufficient to.

If any subject, interest, or fancy has recom-

mended, their reasoning is after their fashion; it

*serves* their turn.

*Locke.*

10. To be of use to; to assist; to pro-

mote.

When a storm of a sad mischance beats upon our

spirits, turn it into some advantage, by offering

where

where it can *serve* another end, either of religion or prudence. *Taylor.*

He consider'd every creature  
Most opportune might *serve* his wiles. *Milton.*

11. To help by good offices.  
Shall he thus *serve* his country, and the muse  
The tribute of her just applause refuse? *Tate.*

12. To comply with; to submit to.  
They think herein we *serve* the time, because  
thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker.*

13. To satisfy; to content.  
As the former empty plea *served* the foolish  
Jews, this equally *serves* itself to put them into  
a fool's paradise, by feeding their hopes, without  
changing their lives. *Sack.*

Nothing would *serve* them but riding. *L'Estr.*  
One half-pint bottle *serves* them both to dine,  
And is at once their viand and wine. *Pope.*

14. To stand instead of any thing to one.  
The dull flat falsehood *serves* for poetry;  
And, in the cunning, truth itself is a lie. *Pope.*

15. [*Je servir de, French.*] To *serve* *himself* of. To make use of. A mere  
Gallicism.

A complete brave man must know solidly the  
main end he is in the world for; and withal how  
to *serve himself* of the divine's high contemplations,  
or the metaphysician's subtle speculations, and of  
the natural philosopher's minute observations.

*Digby on the Soul.*  
They would *serve themselves* of this form. *Taylor.*  
I will *serve myself* of this concession. *Chillingw.*  
It is much more easy for men to *serve* their  
own ends of those principles, which they do not  
put into men, but find there. *Tillotson.*

If they elevate themselves, 'tis only to fall from  
a higher place, because they *serve themselves* of  
other men's wings, neither understanding their ut-  
most virtue. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

16. To treat; to requite: in an ill sense:  
as, he *served* me ungratefully.

17. [In divinity.] To worship the Su-  
preme Being.  
Matters did leave to God, him *serve* and fear.

18. To *SERVE* a warrant. To *serve* an  
offender, and carry to justice.

19. To *SERVE* an office. To discharge any  
onerous and public duty.

TO *SERVE*. v. n.

1. To be a servant, or slave.  
Israel *served* for a wife, and for a wife he kept  
sheep. *Hebra.*

We will give thee this also, for the service  
which thou shalt *serve* with me. *Girefs, xx. 27.*

2. To be in subjection.  
Thou hast made me to *serve* with thy sins;  
thou hast wearied me with thine iniquities.

*Job, xlii. 24.*

3. To attend; to wait.  
Martha was cumbered about much *servings*, and  
said, Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath  
left me to *serve* alone? *Luke, x. 40.*

4. To engage in the duties of war under  
command.

Both more or less have given him the revolt;  
And none *serve* with him but constrained things,  
Whose hearts are absent too. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Many noble gentlemen came out of all parts of  
Italy, who had before been great commanders, but  
now *served* as private gentlemen without pay.

*Knolles's History of the Turks.*

5. To produce the end desired.  
The look betrayed, that, as she used these or-  
naments not for herself, but to prevail with ano-  
ther, so she feared that all would not *serve*. *Sidney.*

6. To be sufficient for a purpose.  
Take it, she said; and, when your needs require,  
This little brand will *serve* to light your fire.

*Dryden.*

7. To suit; to be convenient.

We have the turn of all our griefs;  
When time shall *serve* us to show in articles.

As occasion *serves*, this noble queen  
And pence shall follow with a fresh supply.

Read that; 'tis with the royal signet sign'd,  
And given me by the king, when time should *serve*,  
To be perus'd by you. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

8. To conduce; to be of use.

Churches, as every thing else, receive their  
chief perfection from the end whereunto they  
*serve*. *Hooker.*

Our speech to worldly superiors we frame in  
such sort as *serves* best to inform and persuade the  
minds of them, who otherwise neither could nor  
would greatly regard our necessities. *Hooker.*

Who listen, thee, against his purpose *serves*  
To manifest the more thy might. *Milton.*

First investigate the variety of motions and  
figures made by the organs which *serve* for articu-  
lation, and the variety of matter to which those  
articulations are severally applied. *Hooker.*

Fashion is, for the most part, *nothing* but the  
ostentation of riches; and therefore the high price  
of what *serves* to that, rather increases than lessens  
its vent. *Locke.*

Our victory only *served* to lead us on to further  
visionary prospects. *Swift.*

9. To officiate or minister: as, he *served*  
at the public dinner.

SERVICE. n. s. [*service*, Fr. *servitium*,  
Latin.]

1. Menial office; low business done at the  
command of a master.

The banish'd Kent, who in disguise  
Follow'd his king, and did him *service*  
Improper for a slave. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

2. Attendance of a servant.  
Both sell by our servants, by those men we lov'd  
most:

A most unnatural and faithless *service*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Place; office of a servant.  
I have *served* prince Florizel; but now I am out  
of *service*. *Shakspeare.*

By oppressing and betraying me,  
Thou might'st have sooner got another *service*.

These that accuse him are a yoke of his dis-  
carded men; very rogues, now they be out of *ser-  
vice*. *Shakspeare.*

A court, properly a fair, the end of it trade and  
gain; for none would go to *service* that thinks he  
has enough to live well himself. *Temple.*

4. Any thing done by way of duty to a  
superior.

That *service* is not *service*, so being done,  
But being so allow'd. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

This poem was the last piece of *service* I did for  
my master king Charles. *Dryden.*

5. Attendance on any superior.  
Madam, I entreat true peace of you,  
Which I will purchase with my dutious *service*.

Riches gotten by *service*, though it be of the best  
rife, yet, when gotten by flattery, may be placed  
amongst the worst. *Bacon.*

6. Profession of respect uttered or sent.  
I am a woman lacking wit  
To make a seemly answer to such persons;  
Pray do my *service* to his majesty.

*Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

7. Obedience; submission.  
Thou, Nature, art my goddess; to thy law  
My *service* is bound. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

God requires no man's *service* upon hard and un-  
reasonable terms. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

8. Act on the performance of which pos-  
session depends.

Although they built castles and made freehold-  
ers, yet were there no *services* reserved

to the crown; but the lords drew all the respect  
and dependency of the common people unto them-  
selves. *Macaulay's State of Ireland.*

9. Actual duty; office.

The order of human society cannot be pre-  
served, nor the *services* requisite to the support of  
it be supplied, without a system of stations,  
and a long subordination of offices. *Rogers.*

10. Employment; business.

If nations of power and trust were constantly  
made the reward of virtue, men of great abilities  
would endeavour to excel in the duties of a religi-  
ous life, in order to qualify themselves for public  
*service*. *Swift.*

11. Military duty.

When he cometh to experience of *service* abroad,  
or is put to a piece of policy, he maketh a worthy  
soldier. *Spenser.*

At the parliament at Oxford, his youth, and  
want of experience in sea *service*, had somewhat  
been shrewdly touch'd, even before the strokes of  
popular liberty were yet set on. *Hutton's Buck.*

12. A military achievement.

Such fellows will learn you by rote where *service*  
was done, at such and such a breach.

*Shakspeare's Henry V.*

13. Purpose; use.

All the vessels of the king's house are not for  
uses of honour; some be common stuff, and for  
mean *services*, yet profitable. *Spelman.*

14. Useful office; advantage conferred.

The stork's ples, when taken in a net, was, the  
*service* she did in picking up venomous creatures.

*L'Estrange.*

The clergy prevent themselves from doing much  
*service* to religion, by allowing so much to converse  
with each other, and caring so little to mingle with  
the laity. *Swift.*

Gentle streams visit populous towns in their  
course, and are at once of ornament and *service* to  
them. *Pope.*

That *service* may really be done, the medicine  
must be given in larger quantities. *Mead.*

15. Favour.

To thee a woman's *services* are due,  
My fool usurps my body. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

16. Public office of devotion.

According to this form of theirs, it must stand  
for a rule, no sermon, no *service*. *Hooker.*

If that very *service* of God in the Jewish syna-  
gogues, which our Lord did approve and sanctify  
with his own presence, had so large portions of the  
law and prophets, together with the many prayers  
and psalms read day by day, as equal in a manner  
the length of ours, and yet in that respect *was*  
never thought to deserve blame; is it now an *ob-*  
sistence, that the like measure of time is bestowed  
in the like manner? *Hooker.*

I know no necessity why private and single  
abilities should quite justify out and deprive the  
church of the joint abilities and concurrent gifts  
of many learned and godly men, such as the *un-*  
posers of the *service* book were. *King Charles.*

The congregation was discomposed, and divine  
*service* broken off. *Hutton.*

17. Course; order of dishes.

Cleopatra made Anthony a supper sumptuous  
and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary *ser-*  
vice seen on the board. *Hakewill.*

18. A tree and fruit. [*servus*, Latin.]

The flower consists of several leaves, which are  
placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose,  
whose flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit shaped  
like a pear or medlar; to which must be added,  
perhaps, leaves like that of the ash. *Milford.*

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and car-  
nation; in his left hand a basket of *services*, mel-  
lars, and other fruits that ripen late. *Pearson.*

SERVICEABLE. adj. [*servissable*, old Fr.  
from *service*.]

1. Active; diligent; officious.

He was sent to the king's court, with letters  
from that officer, containing his own *serviceable*  
diligence.

diligent in discovering so great a personage; adding withal more than was true of his conjectures. *Sidney.*

I know thee well, a servicable villain;  
As dutious to the vices of thy mistress  
As baseness could desire. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

**2. Useful; beneficial.**

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, and to make them, in publick affairs, the more servicable, governors the apter to rule with confidence; inferiors, for confidence sake, the willinger to obey. *Hooker.*

So your father charg'd me at our parting,  
Be servicable to my son. *Shakspeare.*

His own inclinations were to confine himself to his own business, and be servicable to religion and learning. *Atterbury.*

A book to justify the revolution archbishop Tillotson recommended to the king, as the most servicable treatise that could have been published then. *Swift.*

**SERVICABLENESS. n. f. [from servicable.]**

**1. Officiousness; activity.**

He might continually be in her presence, shewing more humble servicable and joy to content her than ever before. *Sidney.*

**2. Usefulness; beneficialness.**

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its servicable or disserviceableness to some end. *Norris.*

**SERVILE. adj. [servil, French; servilis, Latin.]**

**1. Slavish; dependant; mean.**

Fight and die, is death destroying death;  
Where fearing dying, pays death servile breath. *Shakspeare.*

From imposition of strict laws to free  
Acceptance of large grace, from servile fear  
To trial. *Milton.*

Even fortune rules no more a servile land,  
Where civil tyrants still by turns command. *Pope.*

**2. Fawning; cringing.**

The most servile flattery is lodged the most easily in the greatest capacity; for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to their greatness, and then have they not wit to discern the right degrees of duty. *Sidney.*

She must bend the servile knee,  
And tawning take the splendid robber's boon. *Thomson.*

**SERVILELY. adv. [from servile.]** Meanly; slavishly.

Each changing news they chang'd affections bring,  
And servilely from fate expect a king. *Dryden. Ann.*

He affects a singularity in his actions and thoughts, rather than servilely to copy from the worst. *Swift.*

**SERVILENESS. } n. f. [from servile.]**  
**SERVILITY.**

**1. Subjection; involuntary obedience.**

What, besides this unhappy servility to custom, can possibly reconcile men, that own christianity, to a practice widely distant from it? *G. Government of the Tongue.*

**2. Meanness; dependance; baseness.**

**3. Submission from fear.**

The angels and demons, those by their subservience, and these by the servility of their obedience, manifestly declare Christ and his apostles to be vested with an authority derived from their Lord. *Wright.*

**4. Slavery; the condition of a slave.**

To be a queen in bondage, is more vile  
Than to be a slave in base servility;  
For princes should be free. *Shakspeare. Henry VI.*

**SERVING-MAN. n. f. [serve and man.]** Menial servant.

For niece did more favours to the duke's serving-man  
Than ever the husband did me. *Shakspeare. Twelfth Night.*

Just in the nick; the cook knock'd thrice,  
And all the waiters in a trice

His summons did obey;  
Each serving-man, with dish in hand,  
March'd boldly up, like our train'd band,

Presented, and away, *Swickling.*

With Dennis you did ne'er combine,  
Not you, to steal your master's wine;

Except a bottle, now and then,  
To welcome brother serving-man. *Swift.*

**SERVITOR. n. f. [servitor, French.]**

**1. Servant; attendant. A word obsolete.**

This workman, whose servitor nature is, being only one, the heathens imagining to be more, gave him in the sky the name of Jupiter; in the air, of Juno; in the water, of Neptune; in the earth, of Vesta and Ceres. *Hooker.*

Thus are poor servitors,  
When others sleep upon their quiet beds,  
Constrain'd to watch in darkness, rain, and cold. *Shakspeare.*

**Fearful commenting**  
Is laden servitor to dull delay;  
Delay leads impotent and snail-paced beggary. *Shakspeare.*

**2. One who acts under another; a follower.**

Our Norman conqueror gave away to his servitors the lands and possessions of such as did oppose his invasion. *Davies.*

**3. One who professes duty and obedience.**

My noble queen, let former grudges pass,  
And henceforth I am thy true servitor. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

**4. One of the lowest order in the universality.**

His learning is much of a size with his birth and education; no more of either than what a poor hungry servitor can be expected to bring with him from his college. *Swift.*

**SERVITUDE. n. f. [servitude, Fr. servitus, Lat.]**

**1. Slavery; state of a slave; dependance.**

Antistrophe speaketh of men, whom nature hath flamed for the state of servitude, saying, They have reason so far forth as to conceive when others direct them. *Hooker.*

You would have sold your king to slaughter,  
His princes and his peers to servitude,  
His subjects to oppression and contempt. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

Unjustly the servant is with the name  
Of servitude, to those whom God ordains,  
Or nature: God and nature bid the sage,  
When he who rules is worthiest. *Milton.*

Though it is necessary that some persons in the world should be in love with a splendid servitude, yet certainly they must be much beholdling to their own fancy, that they can be pleased at it; for he that rises up early, and goes to bed late, only to receive addresses, is really as much abridged in his freedom, as he that waits to present once. *Soutb.*

**2. Servants collectively. Not in use.**

After him a cumbersome train  
Of herds and flocks, and numerous servitude. *Milton.*

**SERUM. n. f. [Latin.]**

**1. The thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor, as in milk the whey from the cream.**

**2. The part of the blood which in coagulation separates from the grume.**

Blood is the most universal juice in an animal body: the red part of it differs from the serum, the serum from the lymph, the lymph from the nervous juice, and that from the several other humours separated in the glands. *Arbuthnot.*

**SESQUIALTER. } adj. [sesquialtere, Fr.]**

**SESQUIALTERAL. } sesquialter, Latin.]**

In geometry, is a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as 6 and 9.

In all the revolutions of the planets about the sun, and of the secondary planets about the primary ones, the periodical times are in a sesquialter proportion to the mean distance. *Cbeys.*

As the six primary planets revolve about the sun, so the secondary ones are moved about them, in the same sesquialteral proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs. *Benley.*

**SESQUIPEDAL. } adj. [sesquipedalis, Lat.]**

**SESQUIPEDALIAN. } Containing**

a foot and a half.

As for my own part, I am but a sesquipedal, having only six foot and a half of stature. *Addison's Guardian.*

Hast thou ever measured the gigantick Ethiopian, whose stature is above eight cubits high, or the sesquipedalian pigmy? *Abbot and Pope.*

**SESQUIPLICATE. adj. [In mathematics.]** Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one half.

The periodical times of the planets are in sesquuplicate proportion, and not a duplicate proportion of the distances from the center or the radii; and consequently the planets cannot be carried about by an harmonically circulating fluid. *Cleyn's Philosophical Principles.*

**SESQUITERTIAN. [In mathematics.]**

Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more, as between 6 and 8. *Dia.*

**SESS. n. f. [for sessis, cels, or cente.]** Rate; cels charged; tax.

His army was so ill paid and governed, as the English suffered more damage by the loss of his soldiers, than they gained profit or security by abating the pride of their enemies. *Davies's History of Ireland.*

**SESSON. n. f. [sessio, Fr. sessio, Lat.]**

**1. The act of sitting.**

He hath as man, not as God only, a supreme dominion over quick and dead; for so much his ascension into heaven, and his session at the right hand of God, do import. *Hooker.*

Many, though they concede a table-gesture, will hardly allow this usual way of session. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**2. A stated assembly of magistrates or senators.**

They are ready to appear  
Where you shall hold your session. *Shakspeare. Henry K. Lear.*

Summon a session, that we may arraign  
Our most d. royal lady. *Shakspeare.*

The old man, mindful still of moans,  
Weeping, thus bespake the session. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Of their session ended they bid cry  
The great result. *Milton.*

Call'd to council all the Achaian states,  
Nor herald sworn the session to proclaim. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**3. The space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess.**

It was contrary to the course of parliament, that any bill that had been rejected should be again preferred the same session. *Clarendon.*

The second Nicene council affords us plentiful assistance in the first session, wherein the pope's vicar declares that Meletius was ordained by Arian bishops, and yet his ordination was never questioned. *Stillingfleet.*

Many decrees are enacted, which at the next session are repealed. *Norris.*

**4. A meeting of justices: as, the sessions of the peace.**

**SESTERCE. n. f. [sesterc, Fr. sestertium, Latin.]** Among the Romans, a sum of about 8l. 1s. 5d. half-penny sterling. *Dia.*

Several of them would rather chuse a sum in sesterces, than in pounds sterling. *Addison on Medals.*



**To SET, v. a. preterite I set; part. pass. I am set.** [*Jaigan, or Jaiyan, Gothick; pettean, Saxon; setten, Dutch.*]

1. To place; to put in any situation or place; to put.

Give him that parting kiss which I had set  
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father.  
*Shakespeare.*

But that my admirable dexterity of wit, counter-  
feiting the action of an old woman, delivered me,  
the knave constable had set me in the common  
stocks for a witch.  
*Shakespeare.*

They that are younger have me in derision,  
whose fathers I would have difdained to have set  
with the dogs of my flock.  
*Job, xxx. 1.*

He that hath received his testimony, hath set to  
his seal, that God is true.  
*John, iii. 33.*

They have set her a bed in the midst of the flames.  
*Ezek. xxii.*

God set them in the firmament, to give light upon  
the earth.  
*Gen. i. 17.*

She sets the bar that causes all my pain;  
One gift refus'd, makes all their bounty vain.  
*Dryden.*

The lives of the revelers may be justly enough  
set over against the revelation, to find whether they  
agree.  
*Atterbury.*

2. To put into any condition, state, or  
posture.

They thought the very disturbance of things  
established an hire sufficient to set them on work.  
*Maken.*

That man that sits within a monarch's heart;  
Would he about the countenance of the king,  
Alack, what mischief might he set abroad!  
*Shakespeare.*

Our princely general  
Will give you audience; and wherein  
It shall appear that your demands are just,  
You shall enjoy them; every thing set off  
That might so much as think you enemies.  
*Shakespeare.*

This present enterprize set off his head,  
I do not think a braver gentleman  
Is now alive.  
*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Ye caused every man his servant, whom he had  
set at liberty, to return.  
*Jer. xxxiv. 16.*

Every Sabbath ye shall set it in order.  
*Lev. xxiv. 8.*

I am come to set a man at variance against his  
father.  
*Matthew.*

Thou shalt pour out into all those vessels, and  
set aside that which is full.  
*2 Kings, iv. 4.*

The beauty of his ornament he set in majesty,  
but they made images; therefore have I set it far  
from them.  
*Ezek.*

The gates of thy land shall be set wide open.  
*Neb. iii. 13.*

The fathers have eaten a sour grape, and the  
children's teeth are set on edge.  
*Jer. xxxi. 20.*

The shipping might be set on work by fishing, by  
transportations from port to port.  
*Bacon.*

This wheel, set on going, did pour a war upon  
the Venetians with such a tempest, as Padua and  
Treviso were taken from them.  
*Bacon.*

That this may be done with the more advan-  
tages, some hours must be set apart for this exami-  
nation.  
*Dunne.*

Finding the river fordable at the foot of the  
bridge, he set over his horse.  
*Hayward.*

By his aid aspiring  
To set himself in glory above his peers.  
*Milton.*

Equal success had set these champions high,  
And both resolv'd to conquer or to die.  
*Waller.*

Nothing renders a man so inconsiderable; for  
it sets him above the meaner sort of company, and  
makes him intolerable to the better.  
*Government of the Tongue.*

Some are reclaimed by punishment, and some  
are set right by good-nature.  
*L'Estrange.*

The fire was form'd, she set the kettle on.  
*Dryden.*

Leda's protest came  
To ruin Troy, and set the world on flame.  
*Dryden.*

Set calf betimes to school, and let him be  
instructed there in rules of husbandry.  
*Dryden.*

O'er-labour'd with so long a court,  
'Tis time to set at ease the smoking horse.  
*Dryden.*

The punishment shall set my soul at ease,  
And murthering manes of my friend appeal.  
*Dryden.*

Love call'd in haste  
The son of Mus, with severe decree,  
To kill the keeper, and to set her free.  
*Dryden.*

If such a tradition were at any time end-  
avour'd to be set on foot, it is not easy to imagine  
how it should at first gain entertainment.  
*Tillotson.*

When the father looks four on the child, every  
body else should put on the same coldness, till  
forgiveness is asked, and a reformation of his fault  
has set him right again, and restored him to his  
former credit.  
*Locke on Education.*

His practice must by no means cross his pre-  
cepts, unless he intend to set him wrong.  
*Locke on Education.*

If the fear of absolute and irresistible power set  
it on upon the mind, the idea is likely to sink  
the deeper.  
*Locke.*

When he has once chosen it, it raises desire  
that proportionably gives him uneasiness, which  
determines his will, and sets him at work in pur-  
suit of his choice on all occasions.  
*Locke.*

This river,  
When nature's self lay ready to expire,  
Quench'd the dire flame that set the world on fire.  
*Addison.*

A couple of lovers agreed, at parting, to sit  
aside one half hour in the day to think of each  
other.  
*Addison.*

Your fortune's place you far above the necessity  
of learning, but nothing can set you above the  
ornament of it.  
*Felton.*

Their first movement and impressed motions  
demand the impulse of an almighty hand to set  
them a-going.  
*Cheyne.*

That the wheels were but small, may be proved  
from a custom they have of taking them off, and  
setting them on.  
*Pope.*

Be frequent in setting such causes at work,  
whose effects you desire to know.  
*Watts.*

3. To make motionless; to fix immovea-  
bly.

Struck with the sight, inanimate she seems,  
Set are her eyes, and motionless her limbs.  
*Garth.*

4. To fix; to state by some rule.

Hereon the prompter calls to stat railing in the  
bitterest terms; which the gentleman, with a set  
gesture and countenance, still soberly related; until  
the ordinary, driven at last into a mad rage, was  
lain to give over.  
*Carew.*

The town of Bern has handsome fountains  
planted, at set distances, from one end of the street  
to the other.  
*Addison.*

5. To regulate; to adjust.

In court they determine the king's good by his  
desires, which is a kind of setting the sun by the  
dial.  
*Sackville.*

God bears a different respect to places set apart  
and consecrated to his worship, to what he bears  
to places designed to common uses.  
*Steele.*

Our palates grow into a liking of the seasoning  
and cookery which by custom they are set to.  
*Locke.*

He rules the church's blest dominions,  
And sets men's faith by his opinions.  
*Prior.*

Against experience he believes,  
He argues against demonstration;  
Pleads when his reason he deceives,  
And sets his judgment by his passions.  
*Prior.*

6. To fit to music; to adapt with notes.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute.  
*Dryden.*

Grief he tames that fetters it in verse;  
But when I have done so,  
Some man, his art or voice to show,  
Doth set and sing my pain;  
And, by setting many's more again  
Grief, which verily did restrain.  
*Dunne.*

I had one day set the hundredth psalm, and was  
singing the first line in order to put the congrega-  
tion into the tune.  
*Spenser.*

7. To plant; not sow.

Whatever fruit useth to be set upon a root  
or a slip, if it be sown, will degenerate.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

I prostrate fell,  
To shrubs and plants my vile devotion paid,  
And set the bearded look to which I pray'd.  
*Prior.*

8. To intersperse or variegate with any  
thing.

As with stars, their bodies all,  
And wings, were set with eyes.  
*Milton.*

High on their heads, with jewels richly set,  
Each lady wore a radiant coronet.  
*Dryden.*

The holy is smooth on that end, and on this  
it is set with ridges round the point.  
*Woodward.*

9. To reduce from a fractured or dislocated  
state.

Can honour set to a leg? no: or an arm? no:  
honour hath no skill in surgery then? no.  
*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Considering what an orderly life I had led, I  
only commended that my arm and leg should be  
set, and my body anointed with oil.  
*Herbert.*

The fracture was of both the fossils of the left  
leg: he had been in great pain from the time  
of the setting.  
*Hysman.*

Credit is gained by course of time, and seldom  
recovers a shame; but, if broken, is never well set  
again.  
*Temple.*

10. To fix the affection; to determine the  
thoughts.

Set your affection on things above, not on  
things on the earth.  
*Col. iii. 2.*

They should set their hope in God, and not  
forget his works.  
*Psalms lxxviii. 7.*

Because sentence against an evil work is not ex-  
ecuted speedily, the heart of men is fully set is  
them to do evil.  
*Ecclesiastes.*

Some I found wond'rous harsh,  
Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite.  
*Milton.*

Set not thy heart

Thus overfond on that which is not thine.  
*Milton.*

When we are well, our hearts are set,  
Which way we care not, to be rich or great.  
*Disband.*

Our hearts are so much set upon the value of the  
benefits received, that we never think of the  
flower.  
*L'Estrange.*

These bubbles of the shallowest, emptiest world  
Which children vent for toys, and women raise  
For any trifle their fond hearts are set on.  
*Dryden and I.*

Should we set our hearts only upon these things  
and be able to taste no pleasure but what is sen-  
sual, we must be extremely miserable when we  
come into the other world, because we should meet  
with nothing to entertain ourselves.  
*Quintus.*

No sooner is one action dispatched, which we  
are set upon, but another uneasiness is ready to set  
us on work.  
*Locke.*

Minds, altogether set on trade and profit, often  
contract a certain narrowness of temper.  
*Addison.*

Men take an ill-named pleasure in disappoint-  
ing us in what our hearts are most set upon.  
*Addison's Spectator.*

An Englishman, who has any degree of reflec-  
tion, cannot be better awakened to a sense of reli-  
gion in general, than by observing how the mind  
of all mankind are set upon this important point  
and how every nation is attentive to the great ba-  
nality of their beings.  
*Addison.*

I am much concerned when I see young gentle-  
men of so true a wholly set upon pleasures, that  
they neglect all improvements in wisdom and  
knowledge.  
*Addison.*

11. To predetermine; to settle.

We may still doubt whether the Lord, in such  
indifferent ceremonies as these whereof we dis-  
pute, do frame his people of set purpose unto an  
utter dissimilitude with Egyptians, or with an  
other nation.  
*Hoskins.*

He remembers only the name of Conon, and forgets the other, on *set* purpose, to show his country (Swain) was no great scholar. Dryden.

12. To establish; to appoint; to fix.

Of all helps for our performance of this service, the greatest is that very *set* and standing order itself, which, framed with common advice, hath for matter and form prescribed whatsoever is hereinafter publicly done. Hooker.

It pleased the king to send me, and I *set* him a time. N. I. ii.

He *setteth* on end to darkness, and Year lieth out all perfection. Job, xxviii. 3.

In studies, whatsoever a man commandeth upon himself, let him *set* hours for it, but whatsoever is agreeable to his nature, let him take no care for any *set* times: for his thoughts will fly to it of themselves, to as the spaces or other business or studies will suffice. Bacon.

For using *set* and prescribed forms, there is no doubt but that wholesome words, being known, are aptest to excite judicious and fervent affection. King Charles.

The seed, when is not *set*, shall baffle my head. Milton.

Though *set* form of prayer be an abomination, *Set* forms of petitions find great approbation. Denham.

*Set* places and *set* hours are but parts of that worship we owe. South.

That law cannot keep men from taking more note than you *set*, the want of money being that alone, which regulates its price, will appear, if we consider how hard it is to *set* a price upon unnecessary commodities; but how impossible it is to *set* a rate upon victuals in a time of famine. Locke.

*Set* him such a task, to be done in such a time. Locke.

Take *set* times of meditating on what is future. Akerbury.

Should a man go about, with never to *set* study and design, to describe such a natural form of the year as that which is at present established, he could scarcely ever do it in so few words that were sufficient. Woodward.

3. To appoint to an office; to assign to a post.

Am I a sea, or a whale, that thou *settest* a watch over me? Job, vii. 12.

As in the subordinations of government the king is offended by any insults to an inferior magistrate, so the sovereign ruler of the universe is affronted by a breach of allegiance to those whom he has *set* over us. Addison.

4. To exhibit; to display: with before.

Through the variety of my readings, I *set* before me many examples both of ancient and later times. Bacon.

Reject not then what offer'd means: who knows But God hath *set* before us to return thee Home to thy country and his sacred house? Milton.

Long has my soul desir'd this time and place. To *set* before your sight your glorious race. Dryden.

A space as well from his broad forehead's frow, That *set* the unhappy Phaeton to view. The flaming chariot and the floods it shew'd, And the whole fable in the mantle glow'd. Addison.

When his fortune *sets* before him all The pomp and pleasures that his soul can wish, His rigid virtue will accept of none. Addison's C. 10.

He supplies his art appearing in the present scene of action, by *setting* his character before us, and continually turning our patience, prudence, and valour upon our observations. Rowe.

5. To propose to choose.

All that can be done is to *set* the thing before me, and to offer it to their choice. Tillotson.

6. To value; to estimate; to rate.

Be you contented To have a *set* for your decrees at nought, To pluck down justice from your awful bench? Shakspeare.

Backwardness parents shew in divulging will make them *set* a greater value on

their credit themselves, and teach them to be the more careful to preserve the good opinion of others. Locke.

If we act by several broken views, and will not only be virtuous, but wealthy, popular, and every thing that has a value *set* upon it by the world, we shall live and die in misery. Addison.

Have I not *set* at naught my noble birth, A spotless fame, and an unblemish'd race, The peace of innocence, and pride of virtue? My prodigality has given thee all. Rowe's J. Shore.

Though the time sun, with all diffusive rays, Blush in the rose and in the diamond bays, We prize the stronger effort of his power, And always *set* the gem above the flower. Pope.

17. To stake at play.

What sad disorders play begets! Desperate and mad, at length he *sets* Those darts, whose points make gods adore. Prior.

18. To offer a wager at dice to another.

Who *sets* me else? I'll throw at all. Shakspeare's R. II.

19. To fix in metal.

I think so vast a treasure as your son Too great for any private man's possession; And him too rich a jewel to be *set* In vulgar metal for a vulgar use. Dryden.

He may learn to cut, polish, and *set* precious stones. Locke.

20. To embarrass; to distress; to perplex.

[This is used, I think, by mistake, for *beset*: as, Adam, hard *beset*, replied. Milton.]

Those who raise popular murmurs and discontent against his majesty's government, that they find to very few and so very improper occasions for them, shew how hard they are *set* in this particular, represent the bill as a grievance. Addison.

21. To fix in an artificial manner, so as to produce a particular effect.

The proud have laid a snare for us, they have *set* snares for us. Psalm.

22. To apply to something, as a thing to be done.

Unto thy brother thou shalt not lend upon usury, that the Lord may bless thee in all that thou *settest* thine hand to. Deuteronomy.

With what'er gall thou *settest* thyself to write, Thy inoffensive satires never bite. Dryden.

23. To fix the eyes.

I will *set* mine eyes upon them for good, and bring them again to this land. Jer. xxiv. 6.

Joy smiles me when I *set* My blit eyes on Amoret. Waller.

24. To offer for a price.

There is not a more wicked thing than a covetous man; for such an one *settest* his own soul to sale. Ecclesi. x. 9.

25. To place in order; to frame.

After it was framed, and ready to be *set* together, he was, with infinite labour and charge, carried by land with camels through that hot and sandy country. Knolles.

26. To station; to place.

Census has betray'd The bitter truths that our loose court upbraid: Your friend was *set* upon you for a spy, And on his witness you are doom'd to die. Dryden.

27. To oppose.

Will you *set* your wit to a fool's? Shakspeare.

28. To bring to a fine edge: as, to set a razor.

To point out, without noise or disturbance: as, a dog *sets* birds.

30. To set about. To apply to.

They should make them play-games, or endeavour it, and *set* themselves about it. Locke.

31. To set against. To place in a state of enmity or opposition.

The king of Babylon *set* himself against Jerusalem. Shakspeare.

The devil hath reason to *set* himself against it; for nothing is more destructive to him than a soul armed with prayer. Duppa.

There should be such a being as afflicts us against our worst enemies, and comforts us under our sharpest sufferings, when all other things *set* themselves against us. Tillotson.

32. To set against. To oppose; to place in rhetorical opposition.

This per thing of the world in a deluge is *set* against, or compared with, the perishing of the world in the conflagration. Bunyan's Verry of the Earth.

33. To set apart. To neglect for a season.

They highly commend his forwardness, and all other matters for that time *set* apart. Knolles.

34. To set aside. To omit for the present.

*Set* your knighthood and your soldierly *aside*, and give me leave to tell you that you lye in your throat. Shakspeare's Henry IV.

In 1585 following the prosperous expedition of Drake and Carlile; in the which I *set* aside the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo, as surprises rather than encounters. Bacon.

My highest interest is not to be deceived about these matters; therefore, *setting* aside all other considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that. Tillotson.

35. To set aside. To reject.

I'll look into the pretensions of each, and shew upon what ground it is that I embrace that of the deluge, and *set* aside all the rest. Woodrow. Nat. Hist.

No longer now does my neglected mind Its wonted stores and old ideas find: Fix'd judgment there no longer does abide, To take the true, or *set* the false aside. Prior.

36. To set aside. To abrogate; to annul.

Several innovations, made to the detriment of the English merchant, are now entirely *set* aside. Addison.

There may be Reasons of so much power and cogent force, As may even *set* aside this right of birth: If sons have rights, yet fathers have 'em too. Rowe.

He shows what absurdities follow upon such a supposition; and the greater those absurdities are, the more strongly do they evince the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow, and consequently the truth of the doctrine *set* aside, by that supposition. Akerbury.

37. To set by. To regard; to esteem.

David behaved himself more wisely than all, so that his name was much *set* by. 1 Sam. xviii. 30.

38. To set by. To reject or omit for the present.

You shall hardly edify me, that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue; though the propagation of the faith, where we shall speak in the proper place, were *set* by, and not made part of the case. Bacon.

39. To set down. To explain, or relate in writing.

They have *set* down, that a rose *set* by garlick is sweeter, because the more fetid juice goeth into the garlick. Bacon.

Some rules were to be *set* down for the government of the army. Clarendon.

The reasons that led me into the meaning which prevailed on my mind, are *set* down. Locke.

An eminent instance of this, to shew what use can be *set* down. Locke.

I shall *set* down an account of a discourse I chanced to have with one of these rural statesmen. Addison.

40. To set down. To register or note in any book or paper; to put in writing.

Let those that play your clowns speak no more than is *set* down for them. Shakspeare's Hamlet.

Every man, careful of virtuous conversation, studious of scripture, and given unto any abstinence in diet, was *set* down in his calendar of suspected Preliminants. Hooker.

Take

# SET

Take

One half of my commission, and set down  
As best thou art experient, since thou know'st  
Thy country's strength and weakness.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
I cannot forbear setting down the beautiful description Claudian has made of a wild beast, newly brought from the woods, and making its first appearance in a full amphitheatre.

41. To SET down. To fix on a resolve.  
Finding him so resolutely set down, that he was neither by fair nor foul means, but only by force, to be removed out of his town, he inclosed the same round.

42. To SET down. To fix; to establish.  
This law we may name eternal, bring that order which God before all others hath set down with himself, for himself to do all things by.

43. To SET forth. To publish; to promulgate; to make appear.  
My willing love,

The rather by these arguments of fear,  
Set forth in your pursuit. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
The poems, which have been to ill set forth under his name, are as he first writ them.

44. To SET forth. To raise; to send out on expeditions.  
Our merchants, to their great charges, set forth fleets to defray the war.

The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty galleys, set forth by the Venetians.

45. To SET forth. To display; to explain; to represent.  
As for words to set forth such lewdness, it is not hard for the n to give a goodly, and painted show thereunto, borrowed even from the praise, proper to virtue.

Whereas it is commonly set forth green or yellow, it is inclining to white.

So little have these false colours dishonoured painting, that they have only served to set forth her praise, and to make her merit truly known.

46. To SET forth. To arrange; to place in order.  
Up higher to the plain, where we'll set forth  
In best appointment all our regiment's.

47. To SET forth. To show; to exhibit.  
To render our errors more monstrous, and what unto a miracle sets forth the patience of God, he hath endeavoured to make the world believe he was God himself.

To set forth great things by small.

The two humours, of a cheerful trust in providence, and a suspicious diffidence of it, are very well set forth here for our instruction.

When poor Rutilius spends all his worth, In hopes of setting one good dinner forth, 'Tis downright madness.

48. To SET forward. To advance; to promote.  
They yield that tending may set forward, but not begin, the work of salvation.

Amongst them there are not those helps which others have, to set them forward in the way of life.

In the external form of religion, such things as are apparant, or can be sufficiently proved, effectual, and generally fit to set forward godliness, either as betokening the greatness of God, or as beseeching the dignity of religion, or as concurring with celestial impressions in the minds of men, may be reverently thought of.

I they mar my path, they set forward my calamity.

Dung or chalk, applied seasonably to the roots of trees, doth set them forwards.

49. To SET in. To put in a way to begin.  
If you please to assist and set me on, I will recollect myself.

50. To SET off. To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embellish. It answers to the French relever.

Like bright metal on a tullen ground,  
My reformation, glittering o'er my fault,  
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,  
Than that which hath no foil to set it off.

The prince put thee into my service for no other reason than to set me off.

Neglect not the examples of those that have carried themselves ill in the same place; not to set off thyself by taxing their memory, but to direct thyself what to avoid.

51. To SET on or upon. To animate; to instigate; to incite.

You had either never attempted this change, set on with hope; or never discovered it, stoop with despair.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him brave me upon the watch; whereon it came that I was cast; and even now he spake Iago for him on.

That traitor, hast set on thy wife to this.

Baruch setteth thee on against us, to deliver us unto the Chaldeans.

He should be thought to be mad, or set on and employed by his own or the malice of other men to abuse the duke.

In opposition fits Grim death, my son and foe, who sets them on.

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will join forces against an insulting balenety, when backed with greatness, and set on by misinformation.

The skill used in dressing up power, will serve only to give a greater edge to man's natural ambition; what can this do but set men on the more eagerly to stumble?

A prince's court introduces a kind of luxury, that sets every particular person upon making a higher figure than is consistent with his revenue.

52. To SET on or upon. This sense may, perhaps, be rather neutral. To attack; to assault.

Thou art missing me, I was taken up by pirates, who, putting me under board prisoner, presently set upon another ship, and, maintaining a long fight, in the end put them all to the sword.

Cassio hath here been set on in the dark; He's almost slain, and Rodrigo dead.

So other foes may set upon our back.

Alphonse, captain of another of the galleys, suffering his men to straggle too fast to the land, was set upon by a Turkish pirate, and taken.

Of one hundred ships there came scarce thirty to work: howbeit with them, and such as came

daily in, we set upon them, and gave them the chase.

If I had been set upon by villains, I would have redeemed that evil by this which now I suffer.

When once I am set upon, 'twill be too late to b whetting when I should be fighting.

When son e rival power invades a fight, El es set on flies, and turtles turtles fight.

53. To SET on. To employ as in a task.  
Set on thy wife to observe.

54. To SET on or upon. To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution.

It becomes a true lover to have your heart more set upon her good than your own, and to bear a tenderer respect to her honour than your satisfaction.

55. To SET out. To assign; to allot.  
The rest, unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to thurst, should be placed in part of the lands by them won, at better rate than others to whom the same shall be set out.

The equating of a man's thoughts to the lot that providence has set out for him, is a blessing.

56. To SET out. To publish.  
I will use no other authority than that excellent proclamation set out by the king in the first year of his reign, and annexed before the book of Common Prayer.

If all should be set out to the world by an angry whip, the consequence must be a confinement of our friend for some months more to his gaoler.

57. To SET out. To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space.  
Time and place, taken thus for determinate portions of those infinite abysses of space and duration, set out, or supposed to be distinguished, from the rest by known boundaries, have each a twofold acceptation.

58. To SET out. To adorn; to embellish.  
An ugly woman, in a rich habit set out with jewels, nothing can become.

59. To SET out. To raise; to equip.  
The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great need fifty, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten galleasses.

60. To SET out. To show; to display; to recommend.  
Barbarossa, in his discourses concerning the conquest of Africa, set him out as a most fit instrument for subduing the kingdom of Tunis.

I could set out that best side of Luther, which our author, in the picture he has given us of him, has thrown into shade, that he might place a supposed deformity more in view.

61. To SET out. To show; to prove.  
Those very reasons set out how heinous his sin was.

62. To SET up. To erect; to establish newly.  
There are many excellent institutions of charity lately set up, and which deserve all manner of encouragement, particularly those which relate to the careful and pious education of poor children.

63. To enable to commence a new business.  
Who could not win the mistress, woo'd the maid, set up themselves, and drove a separate trade.

64. To SET up. To build; to erect.  
Their ancient habitations they neglect, And set up new: then, if the echo like not In such a room, they pluck down those.

Jacob took the stone that he had for his pillow, and set it up for a pillar.

Gen. xxxviii. 18.

Such

Such delight hath God in men  
Obedient to his will, that he vouchsafes  
Among them to *set up* his tabernacle.

*Milton's Paradise Lost*

Images were not *set up* or worshipp'd among the  
heathens, because they supposed the gods to be like  
them.

*Stillingfleet*

Statues were *set up* to all those who had made  
theatricals a precedent for any public action. *Dryden*.  
I shall then say how I *set up* a forge, and what  
to do, you must ask. *Mason's Mr. B. Exorcist*.

But is who took from living worth to dead,  
Withdrew the perfuming, and *set up* the head. *Pope*.

65. To *set up*. To raise; to exalt; to  
put in power.

He was foolish enough to have lived still, if  
he could not be *set up* against mortality. *Shak.*  
I shall save the king's crown from the house of Saul,  
and *set up* the throne of David over Israel.

*2 Sam. iii. 10*

Of those that lead these parties, if you could take  
off the major number, the lesser would govern;  
nay, if you could take off all, they would *set up*  
one, and follow him. *Locke*.

Homer to all occasions of *setting up* his own  
countrymen, the Grecians, and of undervaluing  
the Trojan's. *Dryden*.

66. To establish; to appoint; to fix.

Wherever practical rule is generally shown, it  
cannot be supposed minute, it being impossible  
that men should, without than or error, exactly  
break a rule which they could not but evidently  
know that God had *set up*. *Locke*.

67. To *set up*. To place in view.

It hath taken me by my neck, shal'en me to  
pieces, and *set me up* for his mark. *Jed. xvi. 12*.  
Satan's arrows are *set up* to keep his hands from corn and  
fruit. *Bacon*.

Thy father's merit *set thee up* to view,  
And show thee in the fairest point of light,  
To make thy virtues or thy faults conspicuous. *Addison*.

68. To *set up*. To place in repose; to  
fix; to rest.

Whilst we *set up* our hopes here, we do not so  
seriously, as we ought, consider that God has di-  
vided another and better place for us. *Paley*.

69. To *set up*. To raise by the voice.

My right eye-itches, some good luck is near;  
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear;  
I'll *set up* such a note as she shall hear. *Dryden*.

70. To *set up*. To advance; to propose  
to reception.

The authors that *set up* this opinion were not  
themselves satisfied with it.

*Burnet's Theory of the Earths*.

71. To *set up*. To raise to a sufficient  
fortune; to *set up* a trade; to *set up* a  
trader.

In a soldier's life there's honour to be got; and  
one lucky hit *sets up* a man for ever. *L'Estrange*.

72. This is one of the words that can  
hardly be explained otherwise than by  
various and multiplied exemplification.  
It is scarcely to be referred to any radi-  
cal or primitive notion; it very fre-  
quently includes the idea of a change  
made in the state of the subject, with  
some degree of continuance in the state  
superinduced.

To *set*. v. n.

1. To fall below the horizon, as the sun at  
evening.

The sun was *set*. *Cremetis, xxviii. 11*.

Whereas the *setting* of the pleiades and seven stars  
is designed the term of autumn and the beginning  
of winter, unto some latitudes these stars do never  
*set*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

That sun once *set*, a thousand manage stars  
dim light to violence and wars. *Waller*.

Now the latter watch of wasting night,  
And *setting* stars, to kindly rest invites. *Dryd. A.*  
Not thicker billows beat the Libyan main,  
When pale Orion *set* in wintry rain,  
Than had these troops. *Dryden's Aeneid*.

My eyes no object met  
But distant skies that in the ocean *set*.  
*Dryden's Indian Emperor*.

The Julian eagles here their wings display,  
And there like *setting* stars the Decil lay. *Garrick*.

2. To be fixed hard.

A gathering and *setting* of the spirits together to  
rebell, maketh the teeth to *set* hard one against an-  
other. *Bacon*.

3. To be extinguished or darkened, as the  
sun at night.

Albion could not see; for his eyes were *set*,  
by reason of his age. *1 Kings, xiv. 4*.

4. To fit music to words.

That I might sing it, madam, to a tune,  
Give me a note: your bodyship can *set*.  
—As little by such toys as may be possible. *Shak*.

5. To become not fluid; to concreate.

That still substance in a few minutes begins  
to *set*, as the tradesmen speak; that is, to ex-  
change its fluidity for fixity. *Boyle*.

6. To begin a journey.

So let him land,  
And solemnly *set him* *set* on to London. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

On Wednesday next, Harry, thou shalt *set* for-  
ward.

On Thursday we ourselves will march. *Shaksp.*  
The king is *set* from London, and the fleet  
is now transported to Southampton. *Sh. Henry V.*

7. To put one's self into any state or pos-  
ture of removal.

The faithless pirate soon will *set* to sea,  
And bear the royal virgin far away. *Dryden*.

When *set* he forward?  
—He is near at hand. *Dryden's Indian Emperor*.

He, with forty of his galleys, in most warlike  
manner appointed, *set* forward with Solymen's am-  
bassador towards Constantinople.

*Knop's History of the Turks*.

8. To catch birds with a dog that *sets*  
them, that is, lies down and points them  
out; and with a large net.

When I go a *hunting* or *setting*, I think myself  
beholden to him that allows me, that in such a *set*,  
there is a covey of partridges. *Boyle*.

9. To plant, not low.

In gard'ning ne'er this rule forget,  
To sow dry, and *set* wet. *Old Proverb*

10. It is commonly used in conversation  
for *set*, which, though undoubtedly bar-  
barous, is sometimes found in authors.

If they *set* down before 's, 'tore they remove  
Bring up your army, *Shakespeare*.

11. To apply one's self.

If he *sets* industriously and sincerely to perform  
the commands of Christ, he can have no ground of  
doubting but it shall prove successful to him.

*Hammond*.

12. To *set about*. To fall to; to begin.

We find it most hard to convince them, that it  
is necessary now, at this very present, to *set about*  
it: we are thought a little too hot and hasty, when  
we press wicked men to leave their sins to-day, as  
long as they have so much time before them to do  
it in. *Calamy's Sermons*.

How preposterous is it, never to *set about* works  
of charity, whilst we ourselves can see them per-  
formed! *Atterbury*.

13. To *set in*. To become settled in a  
particular state.

When the weather was *set in* to be very bad, I  
have taken a whole day's journey to see a gallery  
furnished by great masters. *Addison's Spectator*.

As November *set in* with keen frosts, so they  
continued through the whole of that month, with-

out any other alteration than freezing with more or  
less severity, as the winds changed. *Ellis's Voyage*.

A storm accordingly happened the following day;  
for a southern monsoon began to *set in*.

*Galliver's Travels*.

14. To *set on* or *upon*. To begin a  
march, journey, or enterprise.

Be't your charge  
To see perform'd the tenor of our word:  
*Set on*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

He that would seriously *set upon* the search of  
truth, ought to prepare his mind with a love of it.  
*Locke*.

The understanding would presently obtain the  
knowledge it is about, and then *set upon* some new  
inquiry. *Locke*.

15. To *set on*. To make an attack.

Hence every leader to his charge,  
For on their answer we will *set on* them.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

16. To *set out*. To have beginning.

If any invisible casualty there be, it is question-  
able whether its activity only *set out* at our nati-  
vity, and began not rather in the womb.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

17. To *set out*. To begin a journey, or  
course.

At their *setting out* they must have their com-  
mission from the king. *Bacon*.

I shall put you in mind where you promise to  
*set out*, or begin your first stage. *Hammond*.

Me thou think'st not slow,  
Who since the morning-hour *set out* from heav'n's  
Where God resides, and ere mid-day arriv'd  
In Eden. *Shaksp's Paradise Lost*.

My soul then mov'd the quicker pace,  
Yours first *set out*, mine reach'd her in the race.

*Dryden*.

These doctrines, laid down for foundations of  
any science, were called principles, as the begin-  
nings from which we must *set out*, and look no fur-  
ther backwards. *Locke*.

He that *set out* upon weak legs, will not only go  
farther, but grow stronger too, than one who with  
firm limbs only sits still. *Locke*.

For their reasons I shall *set out* for London to-  
morrow. *Addison*.

Look no more on man in the first stage of his  
existence, in his *setting out* for eternity. *Addison*.

The dazzling lustre to abate.  
He *set out* in all his pomp and state,  
Clad in the middest lightning. *Addison*.

If we slacken our aims, and drop our oars, we  
shall be hurried back to the place from whence we  
first *set out*. *Addison*.

18. To *set out*. To begin the world.

He, at his first *setting out*, threw himself into  
court. *Addison*.

Eugenio *set out* from the same university, and  
about the same time, with Corufides. *Swift*.

19. To *set to*. To apply himself to.

I may appeal to some, who have made this  
their business, whether it go not against the hair  
with them to *set to* any thing else.

*Government of the Tongue*.

20. To *set up*. To begin a trade openly.

We have stock enough to *set up* with, capable of  
infinite advancement, and yet no less capable of  
total decay. *Decay of Poetry*.

A man of a clear reputation, though his bark be  
split, yet he saves his cargo; has something left  
towards *setting up* again, and so is in a capacity of  
receiving benefit not only from his own industry,  
but the friendship of others. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

This habit of writing and discoursing was ac-  
quired during my apprenticeship in London, and a  
long residence there after I had *set up* for myself.

*Swift*.

21. To *set up*. To begin a scheme of life.

Eumenes, one of Alexander's captains, *setting up*  
for himself after the death of his master, persuaded  
his principal officers to lend him great sums; after  
which they were forced to follow him for their  
own security. *Arbutnot*.

A levers

A severe treatment might tempt them to set up for a republick.

22. To set up. To profess publicly, Scowring the watch grows out-of-fashion wit; we set up for tilting in the pit. Dryden.

Who gorge themselves with roan, Set up to teach humanity, and give, By their example, rules for us to live? Dryd. Juu. Those who have once made their court to those mistresses without portions, the Muses, are never like to set up for fortunes. Pope.

It is found by experience, that those men, who set up for morality without regard to religion, are generally but virtuous in part. Swift.

SET, part. adj. [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule.

Rude am I in my speech, And little blest'd with the set phrase of peace. Shakespeare's Othello.

Th' indictment of the good Lord Hastings In a set hand fairly is ingross'd. Shaks. Rich. III. He would not perform that service by the hazard of one set battle, but by dallying off the time. Knolles.

Set speeches, and a formal tale, With none but statemen and grave fools prevail. Dryden.

In ten set battles have we driv'n back These heathen Saxons, and regain'd our earth. Dryden.

What we hear in conversation has this general advantage over set discourses, that in the latter we are apt to attend more duty and conscience than in the matter itself. R.

SET, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A number of things suited to each other; things considered as related to each other; a number of things of which one cannot conveniently be separated from the rest.

Sentations and passions seem to depend upon a particular set of notions. Collier.

All companies of the same set or kind agree in every thing. Woodward.

'Tis not a set of features or complexion, The tincture of a skin, that I admire. Addison.

I shall here lay together a new set of remarks, and observe the artifices of our enemies to raise such prejudices. Addison.

Homer introduced that monstrous character, to show the marvellous, and paint it in a new set of colours. Broomer.

He must change his comrades; In half the time he talks them round, There must another set be found. Swift.

They refer to those critics who are partial to some particular set or writers to the prejudice of others. Pope.

Perhaps there is no man, nor set of men, upon earth, whose sentiments I entirely follow. Watts.

2. Any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground.

'Tis rais'd by sets or berries, like white thorn, and lies the same time in the ground. Milton's Husbandry.

3. The apparent fall of the sun, or other bodies of heaven, below the horizon.

The weary sun hath made a golden set; And, by the bright track of his fiery car, Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. Shakspeare's Richard III.

When the battle's lost and I won. — That will be ere set of sun. Shaks. Macbeth.

Before set of sun that day, I hope to reach my winter quarters. Atterbury to Pope.

4. A wager at dice. That was but civil war, an equal set, Where piles with piles, and eagles eagles fight. Dryden.

5. A game. Have I not here the hazards for the game, To win this easy match play'd for a crown? And shall I now give o'er the yielded set? Shaks. When we have match'd our rackets to these balls, We will, in France, play a set Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. Shakspeare's Henry V.

SETA'CEOUS, adj. [seta, Lat.] Bristly; set with strong hairs; consisting of strong hairs.

The parent insect, with its stiff setaceous tail, terebrates the rib of the leaf when tender, and makes way for its egg into the very pith. Derham.

SE'TOIL, n. f. [tormentilla, Latin.] An herb.

SE'TON, n. f. [seton, Fr. from seta, Lat.] A seton is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Fairies call this operation in cattle rowelling. Quincy. I made a seton to give a vent to the humour. Weyman.

SETTE'F, n. f. A large long scat with a back to it.

SETTER, n. f. [from set.]

1. One who sets.

When he was gone I cast this book away; I could not look upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was the only setter on to do it. Shakspeare's Warwick, peace! Proud setter up and puller down of kings! Shakspeare's Henry VI.

He seemeth to be a setter forth of strange gods. Acts, xvii.

2. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsmen.

3. A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered.

Another set of men are the devil's setters, who continually beat their brains how to draw in some innocent unguarded heir into their hellish net, learning his humour, prying into his circumstances, and observing his weak side. South.

SETTERWORT, n. f. An herb; a species of hellebore.

SETTING DOG, n. f. [care sentacchiare, Ital. setting and dog.] A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman.

Will oblige young heirs with a setting dog he has made himself. Addison.

SE'TILE, n. f. [setol, Sax.] A seat; a bench; something to sit on.

From the bottom to the lowest setle shall be two cubits. Ezek. xlvi. 14.

The man, their hearty welcome suit express'd, A common setle drew for easier guest, Inviting each his weary limbs to sit. Dryden.

To SE'TTLE, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance.

I will settle you after your old estates, and will do better unto you than at your beginnings. Ezek. xxxvi. 11.

In hope to find Better abode, and my afflicted powers To settle here. Milton.

2. To fix in any way of life.

The father thought the time drew on Of settling in the world his only son. Dryden.

3. To fix in any place.

Settled in his face I see Sad resolution. Milton.

4. To establish; to confirm. Justice submitted to what Abra pleas'd: Her will alone could settle or revoke, And law was fix'd by what the latest spoke. Prior.

5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity.

This exactness will be troublesome, and therefore men will think they may be excused from settling the complex ideas of mixed modes so precisely in their mind. Locke.

Medals give a very great light to history, in confirming such passages as are true in old authors, and settling such as are told after different manners. Addison.

6. To fix; to make certain or unchangeable.

His banish'd gods allow'd to rites divine, And settled sure succession in his line. Dryd. Mac.

Thus, by a settled habit in things whereof we have frequent experience, is performed so quickly, that we take that for the perception of our sensation, which is an idea formed by our judgment. Locke.

If you will not take some care to settle our language, and put it into a state of continuance, your memory shall not be preserved above an hundred years, further than by imperfect tradition. Swift.

7. To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and wavering in conduct.

A philosopher that talks of slavery, France, and the Pretender, they desire no more: it will settle the wavering, and confirm the doubtful. Swift.

8. To make close or compact.

Cover anthesis up, that the rain may settle the turf before the spring. Mortimer's Husbandry.

9. To fix unalienably by legal sanctions.

I have given him the possession of the parish, and, because I know his value, have settled upon him a good annuity for life. Addison's Spectator.

10. To fix inseparably.

Exalt your passion by directing and settling it upon an object, the due contemplation of whose loveliness may cure perfectly all hurts received from mortal beauty. Boyle.

11. To affect, so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom.

So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air; So working seas settle and purge the wine. Dequien.

12. To compose; to put into a state of calmness.

When thou art settling thyself to thy devotion, imagine thou hearest the Saviour calling to thee, as he did to Martha, Why art thou so careless? Dugdale.

To SE'TTLE, v. n.

1. To subside; to sink to the bottom and repose there.

That country became a gained ground by the mud brought down by the Nile, which settled by degrees into firm land. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. To lose motion or fermentation; to deposit faces at the bottom.

Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam; But, since this message came, you sink and settle, As if cold water had been pour'd upon you. Dryd.

A government, upon such occasions, is always thick before it settles. Addison's Freeholder.

3. To fix one's self; to establish a residence.

The Spineer, descended from the Pelicula, settled at the mouth of the river Po. Abulca.

4. To choose a method of life; to establish a domestick state.

As people marry now, and settle, Fierce love abates his usual merrit, Worldly duties, and household cares, Disturb the godhead's soft affairs. Prior.

5. To become fixed so as not to change.

The wind came about and settled in the west, so as we could make no way. Bacon.

6. To quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life.

7. To



7. To take any lasting state.

According to laws established by the divine wisdom, it was wrought by degrees from one form into another, till it settled at length into an habitable earth.

Chyle, before it circulates with the blood, is whitish; by the force of circulation it runs through all the intermediate colours, till it settles in an intense red.

8. To rest; to repose.

When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught them discretion, their fondness settles on its proper object.

Warm'd in the brain the brazen weapon lies, And shades eternal settle o'er his eyes.

9. To grow calm.

Till he fury of his highness settles, Come not before him.

10. To make a jointure for a wife.

He fights with most success that settles well.

11. To contract.

One part being moist, and the other dry, occasions its settling more in one place than another, which causes cracks and fissures in the wall.

**SE'TTLEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *settle*.] The state of being settled; confirmed state.

What one party thought to rivet to a settledness by the strength and influence of the State, that the other might, and contends.

**SE'TTLEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *settle*.]

1. The act of settling; the state of being settled.

2. The act of giving possession by legal sanction.

My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take, With settlement as good as law can make.

3. A jointure granted to a wife.

He blew up a great cloud and strong, And blew away his rivals down With coach and fix, and house in town.

4. Subsidence; dregs.

Fuller's earth is a thick settle.

5. Act of quitting a roving for a domestic and methodical life.

Every man living has a design in his head upon wealth, power, or justice in the world.

6. A colony; a place where a colony is established.

**SE'TWAL.** *n. f.* [*valeriana*, Lat.] An herb.

**SE'VEN.** *adj.* [from *seven*, Saxon.]

1. Four and three; one more than six. It is commonly used in poetry as one syllable.

Let every man be master of his time Till seven at night.

Or every clean beast thou shalt take to thee by seven.

Pharmis, king of the Medes, it is said, he overthrew and cruelly murdered, with his seven children.

Seven bullocks, yet unyoked, for Phœbus chaff, And for Diana seven spotted ewes.

**SE'VENFOLD.** *adj.* [from *seven* and *fold*.] Repeated seven times; having seven doubles; increased seven times.

Upon this dreadful heat with sevenfold heat He set the false Duglas, for more awe and dread.

The sevenfold shield of Ajax cannot keep The battery from his heart.

Not far that the sevenfold chain have lost, That, as those links were knit, our loves should be, Mourn, for that I thy sevenfold chain have lost, But for the sake, but the bitter cost.

What if the breath that kindled those grim fires, Awak'd, should blow them into sevenfold rage.

Fair queen, Who sway'd the sceptre of the Phœnian isle, And sevenfold falls of asphæguing Nile.

**SE'VENFOLD.** *adv.* In the proportion of seven to one.

Whoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him sevenfold.

**SE'VENNIGHT.** *n. f.* [from *seven* and *night*.]

1. A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following; a week, numbered according to the practice of the old northern nations, as in *Septuagint*.

Rome was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itself, than just with the sword and lance, maintained for a sevennight together.

Iago's footing here anticipates our thought. A sevennight's speed.

Shining woods, laid in a dry room, within a sevennight lost their shining.

2. We use still the word *sevennight* or *sevenight* in computing time: as, it happened on Monday was *sevennight*, that is, on the Monday before last Monday; it will be done on Monday *sevennight*, that is, on the Monday after next Monday.

This comes from one of those untutored ladies, whom you were so sharp upon on Monday was *sevenight*.

**SE'VENSCORE.** *adj.* [from *seven* and *score*.] Seven times twenty; an hundred and forty.

The old countess of Desmond, who lived till she was *sevenscore* years old, did denture twice or thrice; casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place.

**SE'VENTEEN.** *adj.* [from *sepon*, Saxon.] Seven and ten; seven added to ten.

**SE'VENTEENTH.** *adj.* [from *sepon*, Saxon.] The seventh after the tenth; the ordinal of seventeen.

In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, the second month, the second day, were all the fountains of the great deep broken up.

The conquest of Ireland was perfected by the king in the *seventeenth* year of his reign.

**SE'VENTH.** *adj.* [from *sepon*, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth.

The child born in the *seventh* month doth commonly well.

Thy air is like the first: A third is like the former. Folly hags! Why do you show me this? A fourth? Start, eye! What! will the line stretch to the crick of down? Another yet? A seventh! I'll see no more.

So Pharaoh, or some greater king, than he, Provided for the seventh necessity: Taught from above his magazines to frame; That famine was prevented ere it came.

2. Containing one part in seven.

**SE'VENTHLY.** *adv.* [from *seventh*.] In the seventh place; an ordinal adverb.

*Seventhly*, living bodies have sense, which plants have not.

**SE'VENTIETH.** *adj.* [from *seventy*.] The tenth, seven times repeated; the ordinal of seventy.

**SE'VEN Y.** *adj.* [from *sepon*, Saxon.] Seven times ten.

Worthy Marcius, Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that

Thou art thence banish'd, we would have all; From twelve to seventy.

We call not that death immortality; may live till seventy. The weight of seventy winters hath laid down, He bent beneath the burthen of a year.

In the Hebrew, there is a particular signifying but of one single letter, of which there are reckoned up seventy several significations.

**SE'VER.** *v. a.* [from *sever*, Fr. *separa*, Lat.]

1. To part by violence from the rest.

Forgetful queen, who sever'd that bright head, Which charm'd two mighty monarchs to her bed.

2. To divide; to part; to force asunder.

They are not so far disjointed and severed, but that they come at length to meet.

Our force by land Hath nobly held; our *sever'd* navy too Have knit again, and float.

3. To separate; to segregate; to put in different orders or places.

The angels shall sever the wicked from among the just.

He, with his guide, the farther fields arriv'd, Where sever'd from the rest the warrior soul remain'd.

4. To separate by chemical operation.

5. To divide by distinctions.

This axiom is of large extent, and would be severed and refined by trial.

6. To disjoin; to disunite.

Look, love, what envious streaks Do lace the *severing* clouds in yonder east.

How stiff is my vile sense, That I stand up and have ingenious feeling Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract, So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs; And woes, by wrong imaginations, lute The knowledge of themselves.

The medical virtues lodge in some one or other of its principles, and may therefore naturally be sought for in that principle severed from the others.

7. To keep distinct; to keep apart.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun; Not separated with the racking clouds, But sever'd in a pale clear shining sky.

**SE'VER.** *v. n.*

1. To make a separation; to make a partition.

The Lord shall sever between the cattle of Israel and of Egypt.

There remains so much religion, as to know how to sever between the use and abuse of things.

Better from me thou sever not.

2. To suffer disjunction.

Pomp from the bearer, 'tis a suffering pang. As foul and body's severing.

**SE'VERAL.** *adj.* [from *sever*.]

1. Different; distinct from one another.

Divers kinds of beasts come from several parts to drink; and so being refreshed, fall to couple, and many times with several kinds.

The conquest of Ireland was made piece and piece, by several attempts, in several ages.

Four several armies to the field are led, Which high in equal hopes four princes head.

2. Divers; many. It is used in any number not large, and more than two.

This country is large, having in it many people, and several kingdoms.

Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that

This else to several spheres thou must ascribe.

We might have repaired the losses of one campaign by the advantages of another, and, after several victories gained over us, might have still kept the enemy from our gates.

### 3. Particular; single.

Each several ship a victory did gain,  
A Rupert or an Albemarle were there.

### 4. Distinct; appropriate.

The parts and passages of state are so many, as, to express them fully, would require a several treatise.

Like things to like, the rest to several place  
Disparied.

Each might fill his several province well commensurate,  
Would all but fling to what they understand.

### SEVERAL. n. f. [from the adjective.]

#### 1. A state of separation, or partition.

This substantive has a plural.  
More profit is quieter found  
Where partners in several be,  
Of one silly flock of ground  
Than champion maketh of three.

#### 2. Each particular singly taken.

This by some severals  
Of headpiece extraordinary, lower menses  
Perchance due to this business purblind.  
There was not time enough to hear  
The several.

That will appear to be a methodical successive  
observation of these severals, as degrees and steps,  
preparative the one to the other.  
Several of them neither lost from any conspicuous family, nor left any behind them.

#### 3. Any inclosed or separate place.

They had their several in heathen nations, then  
several for the people of their own nation, then  
several for men, then several for women, then  
several for their priests, and for the high priest  
alone their several.

#### 4. Inclosed ground.

There was a nobleman that was lean of visage,  
but immediately after his marriage he grew plump,  
plump and fat. One said to him, Your lordship  
doth contrary to other married men; for they at  
first wax lean, and you wax fat. Sir Walter Raleigh  
stood by and said, There is no beast, that if you  
take him from the common, and put him into  
the several, but will wax fat.

### SEVERALLY. adv. [from several.]

Distinctly; particularly; separately; apart from others.

Consider angels each of them severally in himself, and their law is, All ye his angels praise him.

Nature and scripture, both jointly and not severally, either of them, be so complete, that unto  
caveatting felicity we need not the knowledge of  
any thing more than these two may easily furnish  
our minds with.

Th' apostles could not be confin'd  
To these or those, but severally design'd  
Their large commission round the world to blow.

We ought not so much to love likeness as beauty,  
and to chuse from the fairest bodies severally the  
fairest parts.

Others were so very small and close together,  
that I could not keep my eye steady on them  
severally, so as to number them.

### SEVERALTY. n. f. [from several.]

The jointure or advancement of the lady was  
the third part of the principality of Wales, the  
dukedom of Cornwall, and earldom of Chester, to  
be let forth in severalty.

Having considered the apertions in severalty, according to their particular requisites, I am now  
come to the casting and contexture of the whole  
work.

### SEVERANCE. n. f. [from sever.]

Separation; partition.  
Those muscles inclose a neck of land, in regard  
of his truthfulness not unworthy of a severance.

### SEVERE. adj. [severe, Fr. *severus*, Lat.]

#### 1. Sharp; apt to punish; censorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous.

Let your zeal, if it must be expressed in anger,  
be always more severe against thyself than against  
others.

Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve:  
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam, from  
me?

What made the church of Alexandria be so  
severe with Origen for, I hold, the merits in  
his hands, which those about him call from them  
upon the altar? yet for this he was cast out of the  
church.

#### 2. Rigid; austere; morose; harsh; not indulgent.

Am I upbraid'd? not enough severe,  
It seems, in thy self-kind.

When angry must be seem'd, and most severe,  
What else but favour shone?

Not blame severe his choice,  
Warbling the Grecian words.

#### 3. Cruel; inexorable.

His severe wrath shall be sharpen'd for a sword.

#### 4. Regulated by rigid rules; strict.

Truth, wisdom, sanctitude, *severe*, and pure,  
Severe, but in true filial freedom plac'd.

#### 5. Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; sober; sedate.

His grave rebuke,  
Severe in youthful beauty, added grace.

Your looks must alter, as your subject does,  
From kind to haughty, from wanton to severe.

Taught by the practice steadily to sever  
From grave to gay, from lively to severe.

#### 6. Not lax; not airy; close; strictly methodical; rigidly exact.

Then beauty I have it rather to the delicate wit  
of poets, than venture upon so nice a subject with  
my *severe* style.

#### 7. Painful; afflictive.

These piercing fires are soft, as now severe.

#### 8. Close; concise; not luxuriant.

The Latin, a most *severe* and compendious language,  
often expresses that in one word, which  
modern tongues cannot in more.

### SEVERELY. adv. [from severe.]

Painfully; afflictively.  
We have wasted our strength to attain ends different  
from those for which we undertook the  
war; and often to effect others, which after a peace  
we may severely repent.

#### 2. Ferociously; horridly.

More formidable Hydra stands within;  
Whose jaws with non teeth severely grin.

#### 3. Strictly; rigorously.

To be or fondly or severely kind.

### SEVERITY. n. f. [severitas, Latin.]

Cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment.  
I laugh to see your ladyship so fond,  
To think that you have caught but Talbot's shadow  
Whereon to practise your severity.

There is a difference between an ecclesiastical  
censure and severity: for under a censure we only  
include excommunication, suspension, and an interdict;  
but under an ecclesiastical severity every  
other punishment of the church is intended; but,  
according to some, a censure and a severity is the  
same.

#### 2. Hardness; power of disressing.

Though nature hath given insects sagacity to  
avoid the winter cold, yet its severity finds them  
out.

#### 3. Strictness; rigid accuracy.

Confining myself to the severity of truth, becoming,  
I must pass over many instances of your military skill.

#### 4. Rigour; austerity; harshness; want of mildness; want of indulgence.

SEVERITY. n. f. [severus, Latin.] The  
act of calling aside.

To SEW for *you*. To follow.

To SEW. v. n. [se, Latin.] To alter  
any thing by the use of the needle.

To SEW. v. a. To join by threads drawn  
with a needle.

No man *seweth* a piece of new cloth on an old  
garment.

To SEW up. To inclose in any thing sewed.  
If ever I laid loose-bodied gown, *sew me up* in  
the skirts of it.

My transgression is sealed up in a bag, and thou  
sewest up mine iniquity.

To SEW. v. a. To drain a pond for the fish.

### SEWER. n. f. [sewer trenchant, French; or *assour*, old French, from *assoir*, to set down; for those officers set the dishes on the table.]

#### 1. An officer who serves up a feast.

Se'ved up in hall with *sewer* and seneschal:  
The skill of artifice in office mean.

The cook and *sewer* each his talent tries,  
In various figures scenes of dish and rise.

#### 2. [from *issue*, *issuer*.] A passage for water to run through, now corrupted to *shore*.

The fishermen hold that the *sewers* must be kept  
in, as the water may not stay too long in the spring,  
till the weeds and fedge be grown up.

Men suffer their private judgment to be drawn  
into the common *sewer* or stream of the present  
rage.

As one who long in populous city pent,  
What hours thick, and *sewers*, annoy the air,  
Forth blowing on a summer's morn, to breathe  
Among the plaited villages and farms  
Adjunct, from each thing met conceives delight.

He that uses a needle.

### SEX. n. f. [sexe, French; *sextus*, Latin.]

#### 1. The property by which any animal is male or female.

These two great *sexes* animate the world  
Under his forming hands a creature grew,  
Mankind, but different *sex*.

#### 2. Womanhood, by way of emphasis.

Unhappy *sex*! whose beauty is your snare;  
Expos'd to trials; made too frail to bear.  
Shame is hard to be overcome; but if the *sex*  
once get the better of it, it gives them afterwards  
no more trouble.

### SEXAGENARY. adj. [sexagenarius, French; *sexagenarius*, Latin.]

#### Aged sixty years.

### SEXAGESIMA. n. f. [Latin.]

The second Sunday before Lent.

### SEXAGESIMAL. adj. [from *sexagesimus*, Latin.]

Sixtieth; numbered by sixties.

**SFXA'NGLED.** } *adj.* [from *sex* and *an-*  
**SEXA'NGULAR.** } *gulus*, Latin.] Having  
six corners or angles; hexagonal.  
The grubs from their *sexangular* abode  
Crawl out unfinish'd like the maggot's brood.

*Dryden.*  
**SEXA'NGULARLY.** *adv.* [from *sexangu-*  
*lar*.] With six angles; hexagonally.

**SEXENNIAL.** *adj.* [*sex* and *annus*, Latin.]  
Lasting six years; happening once in  
six years.

**SEXTAIN.** *n. f.* [from *sextans*, *sex*, Lat.]  
A stanza of six lines.

**SEXTANT.** *n. f.* [*sextant*, French.] The  
sixth part of a circle.

**SEXTARY.** *n. f.* [*sextarius*, Latin.] A  
pint and a half.

**SEXTARY.** } *n. f.* The same as sacrifice.  
**SEXTARY.** } *Diſt.*

**SEXTILE.** *adj.* [*sextilis*, Latin.] In such  
a position or aspect of two planets, when  
at 60 degrees distance, or at the distance  
of two signs from one another, and is  
marked thus \*.

Planetary motions and aspects,  
In *sextilis*, square, and trine.

The moon receives the dusky light we discern in  
its *sextile* aspect from the earth's benignity.

**SEXTON.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *sacristan*.]  
An under officer of the church, whose  
business is to dig graves.

A stool and cushion for the *sexton*. *Shakespeare.*  
When any dies, then by tolling a bell, or be-  
speaking a grave of the *sexton*, the same is known  
to the carriers corresponding with the *fid sextor*.

**SEXTONSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *sexton*.] The  
office of a sexton.

They may get a dispensation to hold the clerk-  
ship and *sextonship* of their own parish in com-  
mendam.

**SEXTUPLE.** *adj.* [*sextuplus*, Latin.] Six-  
fold; six times told.

Man's length, being a perpendicular from the  
vertex unto the sole of the foot, is *sextuple* unto  
his breadth, or a right line drawn from the ribs of  
one side to another.

**TO SHAB.** *v. n.* To play mean tricks: a  
low barbarous cant word.

**SHABBILY.** *adv.* [from *shabby*.] Meanly;  
reproachfully; despicably; paltrily. A  
cant word.

**SHABBINESS.** *n. f.* [from *shabby*.] Mean-  
ness; paltriness.

He exchange'd his gay *shabbiness* of clothes, fit  
for a much younger man, to such ones that would  
be decent for a much older one.

**SHABBY.** *adj.* [a word that has crept into  
conversation and low writing, but ought  
not to be admitted into the language.]  
Mean; paltry.

The dean was to *shabby*, and look'd like a ninny,  
That the captain *Gumpo*'d he was curate to *Jeimy*.

**TO SHACKLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun *shac-*  
*kles*; *schackelen*, Dutch.] To chain; to  
fetter; to bind.

It is great.  
To do that thing that ends all other deeds;  
Which *shackles* accidents, and bolts up change.

You must not *shackle* and tie him up with rules  
about indifferent matters.

No trial price  
Should fit him free, or small should be my praise  
To lead him *shackled*.

So the stretch'd cord the *shackled* dancer tries,  
As prone to fall as impotent to rise.

**SHACKLES.** *n. f.* wanting the singular.  
[*reacul*, Sax. *schackels*, Dutch.] Fet-  
ters; gyves; chains for prisoners.  
Himself he fixes by secret means unseen,  
His *shackles* empty left, himself escaped clear.

A servant commonly is left free in mind than in  
condition; his very will seems to be in bonds and  
*shackles*, and delude itself under duration and cap-  
tivity.

The forge in fetters only is employ'd;  
One iron runs exhausted and destroy'd  
In *shackles*.

**SHAD.** *n. f.* [*clupea*.] A kind of fish.  
**SHADE.** *n. f.* [*rcabu*, Sax. *schade*, Dutch.]

1. The cloud or opacity made by inter-  
ception of the light.

Spring no obstacle found here nor *shade*,  
But all sunshine.

2. Darknes; obscurity.  
The weaker light unwillingly declin'd,  
And to prevailing *shades* the murmuring world re-  
sign'd.

3. Coolness made by interception of the  
sun.  
Antigonos, when told that the enemy had such  
volleys of arrows that hid the sun, said, That tells  
out well; for this is hot weather, and so we shall  
fight in the *shade*.

That high mount of God, whence light and *shade*  
Shine both.

4. An obscure place, properly in a grove  
or close wood, by which the light is ex-  
cluded.

Let us seek out some desolate *shade*, and there  
Weep our sad bosoms empty.

Regions of sorrow, doleful *shades*.  
Then to the desert takes his flight;

Where still from *shade* to *shade* the Son of God,  
Alike forty days fasting, had remain'd.

The pious prince then seeks the *shade*  
Which hides from sight his venerable maid.

5. Screen causing an exclusion of light or  
heat; umbrage.

Let the arch'd knife,  
Well sharpen'd, now assail the spreading *shades*  
Of vegetable life; their thrifty limbs discover.

In Brazil are trees, which kill those that sit un-  
der their *shade* in a few hours.

6. Protection; shelter.

7. The parts of a picture not brightly co-  
loured.

'Tis ev'ry painter's art to hide from sight,  
And cast in *shades*, what seen would not delight.

8. A colour; gradation of light.  
White, red, yellow, blue, with their several  
degrees or *shades* and mixtures, as green, come in  
only by the eyes.

9. The figure formed upon any surface  
corresponding to the body by which the  
light is intercepted; the shadow.

Envy will merit, as its *shade*, pursue.

10. The soul separated from the body; so  
called, as supposed by the ancients to be  
perceptible to the sight, not to the touch.

A spirit, a ghost; manes.

To Trachin, swift as thought, the sitting *shade*  
Thro' air his momentary journey made.

Ne'er to these chambers, where the mighty rest,  
Since their foundation came a nobler guest;

Not e'er was to the bow'rs of bliss convey'd  
A spirit spirit or more welcome *shade*.

**TO SHADE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overspread with opacity.

The full blaze of thy beams, and through a cloud  
Thy skirts appear.

2. To cover from the light or heat; to  
overspread.

A seraph six wings wore to *shade*  
His lineaments divine.

And, after these, came arm'd with spear and shield  
An host so great as cover'd all the field;

And all their foreheads, like the knights before,  
With laurels ever green were *shaded* o'er.

I went to clop the lyvan scenes,  
And *shade* our altars with their leafy greens.

Sing, while beside the *shaded* tomb I mourn,  
And with fresh bays her rural shrine adorn.

3. To shelter; to hide.  
Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head,  
The good patricians must be visited.

4. To protect; to cover; to screen.  
Leave not the faithful side  
That gave thee being, still *shades* thee and protects.

5. To mark with different gradations of  
colours.  
The portal shone, inimitable on earth  
By model, or by *shading* pencil drawn.

6. To paint in obscure colours.

**SHADINESS.** *n. f.* [from *shady*.] The state  
of being shady; umbrageousness.

**SHADOW.** *n. f.* [*rcabu*, Saxon; *schaduw*,  
Dutch.]

1. The representation of a body by which  
the light is intercepted.

Poor Tom! proud of heart, to ride over four-  
inch'd bridges, to course his own *shadow* for a  
traitor.

Life 's but a walking *shadow*, a poor player,  
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,  
And then is heard no more.

Such a nature,  
Tickled with good success, disdains the *shadow*  
Which he treads on at noon.

The body, though it moves, yet not changing  
perceivable distance with some other bodies, the  
thing seems to stand still, as in the hands of clocks,  
and *shadows* of sun-dials.

2. Opacity; darkness; shade.  
By the revolution of the skirts  
Night's sable *shadows* from the ocean rise.

His countrymen probably lived within the shake  
of the earthquake, and *shadow* of the eclipse.

3. Shelter made by any thing that inter-  
cepts the light, heat, or influence of the  
air.

In secret *shadow* from the sunny ray,  
On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid.

Here, father, take the *shadow* of this tree  
For your good host.

4. Obscure place.  
To the fester *shadows* I retire,  
To pay my penance till my years expire.

5. Dark part of a picture.  
A *shadow* is a diminution of the first and se-  
cond light. The first light is that which pro-  
ceeds immediately from a lightened body, as the  
beams of the sun. The second is an accidental  
light, spreading itself into the air, or medium, pro-  
ceeding from the other. *Shadows* are threefold:  
the first is a single *shadow*, and the least of all;  
and is proper to the plain surface, where it is not  
wholly possid of the light. The second is the  
double *shadow*, and it is used when the surface be-  
gins once to forsake your eye, as in columns. The  
third *shadow* is made by crossing over your double  
*shadow* again, which darkeneth by a third part.  
It is used for the inmost *shadow*, and farthest from  
the light, as in gulfs, wells, and caves.

After great lights there must be great *shadows*.

6. Any thing perceptible only to the sight;  
a ghost; a spirit, or shade.

Hence, terrible *shadow*!  
Unreal mock'ry, hence!

7. An

# 7. An imperfect and faint representation : opposed to *substance*.

If substance might be call'd that *shadow* seem'd.

Milton.

In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive a *shadow* of his divine countenance.

Raleigh.

Without the least impulse or *shadow* of fate.

Milton.

Amongst the creatures are particular excellencies scattered, which are some *shadow* of the divine perfections.

Tillotson.

# 8. Inseparable companion.

Sin, and her *shadow*, death.

Milton.

Thou my *shadow*

Inseparable must with me be long.

Milton.

# 9. Type ; mystical representation.

Types and *shadows* of that defin'd lie.

Milton.

# 10. Protection ; shelter ; favour.

Keep me under the *shadow* of thy wings.

Psalms.

# To SHA'DOW. v. a. [from the noun.]

## 1. To cover with opacity.

The warlike elf much wonder'd at this tree,  
So fair and great, that *shadow'd* all the ground.

Spenser.

The Assyrian was a cedar with fair branches,  
and with a *shadowing* shroud.

Ezek. xxxi. 3.

## 2. To cloud ; to darken.

Mislike me not for my complexion ;  
The *shadow'd* livery of the burning sun,  
To whom I am a neighbour.

Shakespeare.

## 3. To make cool, or gently gloomy, by interception of the light or heat.

A gentle south-west wind comes creeping over  
flowery fields and *shadowed* waters in the extreme  
heat of summer.

Sidney.

## 4. To conceal under cover ; to hide ; to screen.

Let every foldier hew him down a bough,  
And bear 't before him ; thereby shall we *shadow*  
The number of our host, and make discovery  
Err in report of us.

Shakespeare.

## 5. To protect ; to screen from danger ; to shroud.

God shall forgive you Cœur de Leon's death,  
The rather, that you give his offspring life,  
*Shadowing* their right under your wings of war.

Shakespeare.

## 6. To mark with various gradations of colour, or light.

Turnsole is made of old linen rags dried, and  
laid in a saucer of vinegar, and let over a chafin-  
dish of coals till it boil ; then wring it into a shell,  
and put it into a little gum arabick : it is good to  
*shadow* carnations, and all yellows.

Peacocks.

From a round globe of any uniform colour, the  
idea imprinted on our minds is of a flat circle,  
variously *shadowed* with different degrees of light  
coming to our eyes.

Locke.

More broken scene, made up of an infinite va-  
riety of inequalities and *shadowings*, that naturally  
arise from an agreeable mixture of hills, groves,  
and vallies.

Addison.

## 7. To paint in obscure colours.

If the parts be too much distant, so that there  
be void spaces which are deeply *shadowed*, then  
place in those voids some fold, to make a joining  
of the parts.

Dryden's *Du Fresnoy*.

## 8. To represent imperfectly.

Whereat I wak'd, and found  
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream  
Had lively *shadow'd*.

Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

Augustus is *shadow'd* in the person of *Aeneas*.

Dryden.

I have *shadowed* some part of your virtues under  
another name.

Dryden.

## 9. To represent typically.

Many times there are three things said to make  
up the substance of a sacrament ; namely, the  
grace which is thereby offered, the element which  
*shadoweth* or signifieth grace, and the word which  
expresseth what is done by the element.

Hooker.

The shield being to defend the body from wea-  
pons, aptly *shadow* out to us the continence of  
the emperor, which made him proof to all the at-  
tacks of pleasure.

Addison.

SHA'DOWGRASS. n. f. [from *shadow* and  
*grass* ; *gramen sylvaticum*, Latin.] A  
kind of grass.

SHA'DOWY. adj. [from *shadow*.]

## 1. Full of shade ; gloomy.

This *shadowy* desert, unfrequented wood,  
I better brook than flourishing peopled towns.

Shakespeare.

With *shadowy* verdure flourish'd high,

A sudden youth the groves enjoy.

Fenton.

## 2. Not brightly luminous.

More pleasant light

Milton

*Shadowy* sets off the face of things.

## 3. Faintly representative ; typical.

When they see

Law can discover sin, but not remove,  
Save by those *shadowy* expiations weak,  
The blood of bulls and goats ; they may conclude  
Some blood more precious must be paid for man.

Milton.

## 4. Unsubstantial ; unreal.

Milton has brought into his poems two sorts of  
a *shadowy* and fictitious nature, in the persons of  
sin and death ; by which he hath interwoven in  
his fable a very beautiful allegory.

Addison.

## 5. Dark ; opaque.

By command, ere yet dim night  
Her *shadowy* cloud withdraws, I am to haste  
Homeward.

Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

SHA'DY. adj. [from *shade*.]

## 1. Full of shade ; mildly gloomy.

The wakeful bird

Sings darkling, and in *shadowy* covert hid  
Tunes her nocturnal note.

Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

Stretch'd at ease you sing your happy loves,  
And Amaryllis fills the *shady* groves.

Dryden.

## 2. Secure from the glare of light, or full- trinefs of heat.

Cast it also that you may have rooms *shady* for  
summer, and warm for winter.

Bacon.

SHAFT. n. f. [recept, Saxon.]

## 1. An arrow ; a missile weapon.

To pierce pursuing shield,

By parents train'd, the Tartars wild are taught,  
With *shafts* shot out from their back-turned bow.

Sidney.

Who, in the spring, from the new sun

Already has a fever got,

Too late begins those *shafts* to shun

Which Phœbus thro' his veins has shot.

Waller.

They are both the archer and *shaft* taking aim  
afar off, and then shooting themselves directly up-  
on the desired mark.

Mure.

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow

With vigour drawn must send the shaft below.

Dryden.

## 2. [shaft, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, per- pendicular pit.

They link a *shaft* or pit of six foot in length.

Carew.

The fulminating damp, upon its accension,  
gives a crack like the report of a gun, and makes  
an explosion so forcible as to kill the miners, and  
force bodies of great weight from the bottom of  
the pit up through the *shaft*.

Woodward.

Suppose a tube, or, as the miners call it, a *shaft*,  
were sunk from the surface of the earth to the  
center.

Arbuthnot.

## 3. Any thing straight ; the spire of a church.

Præfite to draw small and easy things, as a  
cherry with the leaf, the *shaft* of a steple.

Peacocks.

SHAG. n. f. [recept, Saxon.]

## 1. Rough woolly hair.

Full often, like a *shag*-hair'd crafty kern,  
Hath he convers'd with the enemy ;  
And given me notice of their villainies.

Shakespeare.

## Where is your husband ?

He's a traitor.

—Thou lyest, thou *shag*-ear'd villain !

Shakespeare.

From the *shag* of his body, the shape of his  
legs, his having little or no tail, the slowness of  
his gait, and his climbing up of trees, he seems  
to come near the bear-kind.

Grew.

True Witney broad cloth, with its *shag* unshorn.  
Be this the horseman's tenece.

Gay.

## 2. A kind of cloth.

SHAG. n. f. [*phalarcorax*, Lat.] A sea  
bird.

Among the first sort we reckon *shags*, duck, and  
mallard.

Carrus.

SHA'GED. } adj. [from *shag*.]  
SHA'GGY. }

## 1. Rugged ; rough ; hairy.

They change their hue, with haggard eyes they  
stare,

Lean are their looks, and *shaggy* is their hair.

Dryden.

A lion's hide he wears ;

About his shoulders hangs the *shaggy* skin,  
The teeth and gaping jaws severely grin.

Dryden.

From the frosty north

The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings,  
In battalious array, while Volga's stream  
Sends opposite, in *shaggy* armour clad,  
Her borderers, on mutual slaughter bent.

Philips.

## 2. Rough ; rugged.

They pluck'd the seated hills with all their load,  
Rock, waters, woods ; and by the *shaggy* tops  
Uplifting, bore them in their hands.

Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

There, where very desolation dwells,

By grots and caverns *shaggy'd* with horrid shades,  
She may pass on with unblench'd majesty,  
Be it not done in pride.

Milton.

Through Eden went a river large,  
Nor chang'd his course, but through the *shaggy* hill  
Pass'd underneath ingulph'd.

Milton.

How would the old king smile

To see you weigh the paws when tipt with gold,  
And throw the *shaggy* spoils about your shoulders.

Addison.

Ye rugged rocks ! which holy knees have worn ;  
Ye grots and caverns *shaggy'd* with horrid thorn !

Pope.

SHAGRE'EN. n. f. [*chagrin*, Fr.] The  
skin of a kind of fish, or skin made  
rough in imitation of it.

To SHA'GREEN. v. a. [*chagriner*, Fr.]  
To irritate ; to provoke. Both should  
be written *chagrin*.

To SHA'LL. v. n. To walk sideways. A  
low word.

Child, you must walk straight, without skew-  
ing, and *shalling* to every step you set.

To SHAKE. v. a. preterite *shook* ; part.  
pass. *shaken*, or *shook*. [recept, Saxon ;  
*shacken*, Dutch.]

## 1. To put into a vibrating motion ; to move with quick returns backwards and forwards ; to agitate.

Who honours not his father,

Henry the Fifth, that made all France to quake,  
*Shake* he his weapon at us, and pass by.

Shakespeare.

I will *shake* mine hand upon them, and they  
shall be a spoil to their servants.

Zech. iii. a.

I *shook* my lap, and said, so God *shake* out every  
man from his house ; even thus be he *shaken* out  
and emptied.

Neb. v.

The stars fell unto the earth, even as a fig-tree  
casteth her untimely figs when she is *shaken* of a  
mighty wind.

Rev. vi.

He *shook* the sacred honours of his head ;  
With terror trembled heav'n's subsiding hill,  
And from his *shaken* curls ambrosial dews distill.

Dryden.

She first her husband on the poop espies,  
*Shaking* his hand at distance on the main ;  
She wook the sign, and *shook* her hand again.

Dryden.





I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,  
But I should think of *shallow* and of flats;  
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,  
Veiling her high top lower than her ribs,  
To kiss her burial. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but  
upon *shallows* of gravel. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Having but newly left the grammatical flats  
and *shallows*, where they stuck unreasonably, to  
learn a few words with lamentable construction,  
and now on the sudden transported, to be toss'd  
with them in ballad wits in fathomless and un-  
quenchable steps of controversy, they do grow into hatred  
of learning. *Milton.*

You that so oft have sounded  
And fathom'd all his thoughts, that know the deeps  
And *shallows* of his heart, should need no instru-  
ments

To advance your ends. *Denham.*  
He sounds and fathoms him, to find  
The *shallows* of his soul. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

The wary Dutch  
Behind their treacherous *shallows* now withdraw,  
And there lay snare to catch the British host. *Dryden.*

Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood  
Dash'd on the *shallows* of the moving land,  
And in mid ocean left them moor'd a-land.

*Dryden's Æneid.*  
In arms of the sea, and among islands, there is  
no great depth, and some places are plain *shallows*.

*Burton.*  
Their spawn being lighter than the water, there  
it would not sink to the bottom, but be buoyed  
by it, and carried away to the *shallows*.

*Ray on the Creation.*  
With the use of diligence, and prudent conduct,  
he may decline both rocks and *shallows*. *Norris.*

The sea could not be much narrower than it is,  
without a great loss to the world; and must we  
now have an ocean of mere flats and *shallows*, to  
the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*

**SHALLOWBRAINED.** *adj.* [*shallow* and  
*brain*.] Foolish; futile; trifling; emp-  
ty.

It cannot but be matter of just indignation to all  
good men, to see a company of low *shallowbrained*  
buffs making atheism, and contempt of religion,  
the sole badge of wit. *South.*

**SHALLOWLY.** *adv.* [from *shallow*.]

1. With no great depth.  
The loan then open on the grass, or but *shal-  
lowly* covered. *Curran.*

2. Simply, foolishly.  
Most *shallowly* did you these arms commence,  
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence. *Shakespeare.*

**SHALLOWNESS.** *n. f.* [from *shallow*.]

1. Want of depth.  
2. Want of thought; want of understand-  
ing; futility; silliness; emptiness.

By it do all things live their measur'd hour;  
We cannot ask the thing which is not there,  
Blaming the *shallowness* of our request. *Herbert.*

I cannot wonder enough at the *shallowness* and  
impertinent zeal of the vulgar sort in Drums, who  
were carried away with such an ignorant devotion  
for his success, when it little concerned their  
religion or security. *Howell.*

**SHALM.** *n. f.* [German.] A kind of mu-  
sical pipe.

Every captain was commanded to have his sol-  
diers in readiness to set forward upon the sign  
given, which was by the sound of a *shalm* or  
hoboy. *Knales's History of the Turks.*

**SHALT.** Second person of *shall*.

**To SHAM.** *v. n.* [*shammi*, Welsh, to cheat.]

1. To trick; to cheat; to fool with a  
fraud; to delude with false pretences.  
A low word.

Men tender in point of honour, and yet with  
little regard to truth, are sooner wrought upon by

shame than by confidence, when they find them-  
selves fooled and *sham'd* into a conviction. *J. Estrange.*

Then all your wits that fear and *sham*,  
Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tiam,  
From whom I jests and puns pursue,  
And sily put them off for mine,  
Wond to be thought a country wit. *Prior.*

2. To obtrude by fraud or folly.

We must have a care that we do not, for want  
of lying things and things together, *sham* fallu-  
cies upon the world for current reason. *J. Estrange.*

**SHAM.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Fraud;  
trick; delusion; false pretence; im-  
posture. A low word.

No *sham* so gross but it will pass upon a weak  
man, that is pragmatical and inquisitive. *J. Estrange.*

It goes a great way when natural civility and  
vulgar prejudice shall be assisted with the *shams* of  
astrological judgments. *J. Estrange.*

He that first brought the *sham*, wheedle, or  
bustler in use, put together, as he thought fit,  
these ideas he made it stand for. *Locke.*

That in the sacred temple needs would try  
Without a fire th' unheated gunia to fry,  
Believe who will the solemn *sham*, not I. *Addison.*

**SHAM.** *adj.* False; counterfeit; fictitious;  
pretended.

Never join the fray,  
Where the *sham* quarrel interrupts the way. *Gay.*

**SHAMBLE.** *n. f.* [of uncertain etymo-  
logy; *scannaglia*, Ital.]

1. The place where butchers kill or sell  
their meat; a butchery.

Fair be the thoughts of this from Henry's heart,  
To make a *shamble* of the parliament-house. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

I hope my noble lord esteems me honest.  
—Oh, ay, a summer flies are in the *shambles*,  
That quicken ev'n with blowing. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

He warned a flock of sheep, that were driving  
to the *shambles*, of their danger; and, upon utter-  
ing some sounds, they all fled. *Arbutnot.*

2. It is here improperly used.

When the person is made the jest of the mob,  
or his back the *shambles* of the executioner, there  
is no more conviction in the one than in the other. *Watts.*

**SHAMBLING.** *adj.* [See **SCAMBLING**.]  
Moving awkwardly and irregularly. A  
low bad word.

By that *shambling* in his walk, it should be my  
rich banker, Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

So when nurse Nokes to act young Ammon tries,  
With *shambling* legs, long chin, and foolish eyes,  
With dangling hands he strokes th' imperial robe,  
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *South.*

**SHAME.** *n. f.* [Heam, Saxon; *schæmte*,  
Dutch.]

1. The passion felt when reputation is  
supposed to be lost; the passion expressed  
sometimes by blushes.

Lamenting sorrow did in darkness lie,  
And *shame* his ugly face did hide from living eye. *Spenser.*

Peace, peace, for *shame*, if not for charity.

—Urged neither charity nor *shame* to me:  
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,  
And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd:  
My charity is outrage, life my *shame*;  
And in my *shame* still lives my sorrow's rage. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Hide, for *shame*,  
Romans, your grandfires images,  
That blush at their degenerate progeny. *Dryden.*

In the schools men are allowed, without *shame*, to  
deny the agreement of ideas; or, out of the schools,  
from thence have learned, without *shame*, to deny  
the connection of ideas. *Locke.*

2. The cause or reason of shame; dif-  
grace; ignominy.

The more *shame* for him that he sends it me;  
For I have heard him say, a thousand times,  
His Julia gave it him, at his departure. *Shakespeare.*  
God deliver the world from such guides, who  
are the *shame* of religion. *South.*

This jest was first of th' other house's making,  
And, five times tried, has never fail'd of taking;  
For 'twere a *shame* a poet should be kill'd,  
Under the shelter of to broad a shield. *Dryden.*

O *shame* to manhood! shall one daring boy  
The scheme of all our happiness destroy? *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. Reproach; infliction of shame.

A *shame* is upon the thief. *Lucius, v. 14.*  
Applause

Turn'd to exploding hits, triumph to *shame*,  
Cast on themselves from their own mouths. *Milton.*

**To SHAME.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make ashamed; to fill with shame.

To tell thee of wh' me deriv'd,  
Were *shame* enough to *shame* thee, wert thou not  
shameless. *Shakespeare.*

If thou hast power to raise him, bring him hither,  
And I've power to *sham* him hence.  
Oh, while you live, tell truth and *sham* the devil. *Shakespeare.*

Hyperbolus by suffering did traduce  
The ostacism, and *sham'd* it out of use. *Cleavel.*  
Despoil'd

Of all our good, *sham'd*, naked, miserable. *Milton.*

What hurt can there be to all the scandals and  
disgraces of this world, if they are but the acts and  
methods of providence, to *shame* us into the glories  
of the next? *South.*

Were there but one righteous man in the world,  
he would hold up his head with confidence and hon-  
our; he would *shame* the world, and not the world  
him. *South.*

He, in a loathsome dungeon doom'd to lie,  
In bonds retain'd his birthright liberty,  
And *sham'd* oppression, till it set him free. *Dryden.*

The coward bore the man immortal spite,  
Who *sham'd* him out of madness into flight. *Dryden.*

Who *shames* a scurrilous, breaks a cobweb through;  
He spins the slight self-picking thread anew. *Pope.*

2. To disgrace.  
Certes, Sir Knave, ye been too much to blame,  
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,  
And with foul cowardice his carcass *shame*. *Fanny Rynd.*

**To SHAME.** *v. n.* To be ashamed.

Great *shame* it is, thing to do me in view,  
Made for to be the world's most ornament,  
To make the bare her gazers to imbrow;  
Good *shames* to be to ill an instrument. *Spenser.*

*Sham'st* thou not, knowing whence thou art ex-  
traught,  
To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart? *Shakespeare.*

To the trunk of it authors give such a magni-  
tude, as I *shame* to repeat. *Rat. Hist. of the World.*

Cruel Aulder thither led him;  
And, with the ruth of one rude blast,  
*Sham'd* not spitefully to waste  
All his leaves, so fast, so sweet,  
And lay them trembling at his feet. *C. Gray.*

**SHAMEFACED.** *adj.* [*shame* and *face*.]  
Modest; bashful; easily put out of  
countenance.

Philoclea, who blushing, and withal smiling,  
making *shamefaced* pleads, and pleasure  
*shamefaced*, tenderly moved her face, unworried  
to feel the naked ground. *Shakespeare.*

Conscience is a *shaming shamefaced* spirit, that  
mutinies in a man's bosom, it fills one full of dis-  
tresses. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

A man may be *shamefaced*, and a woman so modest,  
to the degree of *shamefaced*. *J. Estrange.*

Your *shamefaced* virtue thuns'd the people's pride,  
And senate's honour. *Dryden.*

From this time we may date that remarkable turn in the behaviour of our fashionable English men, that makes them *shame-faced* in the exercise of those duties which they were wont to perform to perform.

**SHAMEFACEDLY.** *adv.* [from *shame-faced*.] Modestly; bashfully.

**SHAMEFACEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *shame-faced*.] Modesty; bashfulness; timidity.

Dear, having had all the while a free beholding of the fair Pamela, could we have defended the fault he gave unto her face with bringing a fair stain of *shame* to her cheek?

She is the fountain of your modesty; you *shamefaced* are, but *shamefacedness* itself is she.

None but fools, out of *shamefacedness*, hide their vices, which, if shown, might be healed.

*Dryden's Dufrenoy.*

**SHAMEFUL.** *adj.* [*shame* and *full*.]

1. Disgraceful, ignominious; infamous, reproachful.

This all through that great prince's wife did fall, And came to *shameful* end.

*Fanny Queen.*

For this he shall live hated, be blasphemed, Seiz'd on by force, judg'd, and to death condemn'd, A *shameful* and accurs'd.

*Richard.*

His naval preparations were not more surprising than his quick and *shameful* retreat; for he returned to Carthage with only one ship, having lost without striking one stroke.

*Richard.*

The knave of diamonds tries his wily arts, And win, O *shameful* change! the queen of hearts.

*P. f.*

2. Full of indignity or indecency; railing shame in another.

Phœbus flying to most *shameful* fight, His blushing face in foggy cloud implies, And hides for shame.

*Fanny Queen.*

**SHAMEFULLY.** *adv.* [from *shameful*.]

1. Disgracefully; ignominiously; infamously; reproachfully.

But I his holy secret Presumptuously have publish'd, impiously, Weakly at least, and *shamefully*.

*Mile Agoniser.*

Would the *shamefully* fail in the last act in this contrivance of the nature of man?

*M. r.*

Those who are ready enough to confess him, both in judgment and passion, are, for the most part, very prone to deny him *shamefully* in their doings.

*South's Sermons.*

2. With indignity; with indecency; so as ought to cause shame.

Nene but that saw, quoth he, would were for truth,

How *shamefully* that maid he did torment.

*Fanny Queen.*

**SHAMELESS.** *adj.* [from *shame*.] Wanting shame; wanting modesty; impudent, frontless; immodest; audacious.

To tell thee whence thou com'st, of whom deriv'd,

Were shame enough to shame thee, wert thou not *shameless*.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Beyond imagination is the wrong That she this day hath *shamelessly* thrown on me.

*Shakespeare.*

The *shameless* deny proof by some of their friends, and the more so by the flattery of some of their flatterers, making a great deal of their faults, which I had rather hear.

*Richard.*

God deliver the world from such luckless or fools, the very shame of religion, and the *shameless* supporter of morality.

*South's Sermons.*

Such *shameless* hands we have; and yet, true, There are as bad, and as critical too.

*Richard.*

**SHAMELESSLY.** *adv.* [from *shameless*.] Impudently; audaciously; without shame.

The king to-day, as one of the vain fellows, *shamelessly* uncovereth himself. 2 Samuel, vi. 20. He must needs be *shamelessly* wicked that abhors not this licentiousness.

*Richard.*

**SHAMELESSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *shameless*.] Impudence; want of shame; immodesty.

Being most impudent in her heart, she could, when she would, teach her cheeks blushing, and make *shamelessness* the cloak of *shamelessness*.

*Sidney.*

He that blushes not at his crime, but adds *shamelessness* to his shame, hath nothing left to restore him to virtue.

*Taylor.*

**SHAMMER.** *n. f.* [from *sham*.] A cheat; an impostor. A low word.

**SHAMOIS.** *n. f.* [*chamois*, Fr.] See **CHAMOIS**. A kind of wild goat.

I'll bring thee

To clust'ring fibroids, and sometimes I'll get thee Young *shamons* from the rocks.

*Shakespeare.*

**SHAMROCK.** *n. f.* The Irish name for three leaved grass.

If they found a plot of watercresses, or *shamrocks*, there they flaked as to a feast for the time.

*Spencer on Ireland.*

**SHANK.** *n. f.* [*scapula*, Lat.; *schenkel*, Dutch.]

1. The middle joint of the leg that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee.

Et soon her white straight legs were altered To crooked crawling *shanks*, of narrow cramped, And her face to foul and leath'ry hue,

And her fine corp. to a bag of venom grew.

*Spenser.*

The *shank* of the shirt

Into the ban and flapper's pantaloon, With upstrokes on not, and pouch on side;

In youthful hole, well sav'd, a world too wide For his *shank* *shanks*.

*Shakespeare.*

A flag says, if these pitiful *shanks* of mine were but able to this bracing head, I can't but think how I should defy all my enemies.

*1. F. r.*

2. The bone of the leg.

Shut me nightly in a churlish-house, O'er cover'd quite with old men's bones, With reeky *shanks*, and yellow chaplets.

*Shakespeare.*

3. The long part of any instrument.

The *shank* of the *shank* is the long part, the part which is not the head, the *shank* is the part which is not the head.

*Richard.*

**SHANK.** *n. f.* [*hysona*, Lat.] An herb.

**SHANKER.** *adj.* [from *shank*.] Having a shank.

**SHANKER.** *n. f.* [*chancre*, Fr.] A venereal excrescence.

To SHAPE. *v. a.* preter. *shaped*; part. pass. *shaped* and *shapen*. [*scýppan*, Sax. *schepfen*, Dutch.]

1. To form; to mould with respect to external dimensions.

I, that am not *shap'd* for sportive tricks, Nor made to court an am'rous looking-glass; I, that am rudely stamp'd, and want love's majesty, To strut before a wanton ambling nymph.

*Shakespeare. Richard III.*

Those natures hath *shaped* with a great head, narrow breast, and shoulders sticking out, seem much inclined to a consumption.

*Harvey.*

Mia use the virgin woe, of Egypt's race; Grace *shap'd* her limb, and beauty deck'd her face.

*Prior.*

2. To mould, to cast; to regulate; to adjust.

Drag this villain hither by the hair, No age nor honour shall *shape* privilege.

*Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

Mr. Candish, when without hope, and ready to *shape* his course by the east homewards, met a ship which came from the Philippines.

*Raleigh.*

To the stream, when neither friends, nor force, Nor speed, nor art avail, he *shapes* his course.

*Denham.*

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire, And *shape* my foolishness to their desire.

*Prior.*

3. To image; to conceive.

Love is and madmen have their seething brains, Such *shaping* fantasies that apprehend More than cool reason ever comprehends.

*Shakespeare.*

It is my nature's plague To spy into abuse, and oft my jealousy *Shapes* faults that are not.

*Shakespeare's Othello.*

When fancy hath formed and *shaped* the perfect ideas of blessedness, our own more happy experiences of greater must disperse us.

*Boyle.*

4. To make; to create. Obsolete.

I was *shapen* in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me.

*Psalms li. 5.*

**SHAPE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Form; external appearance.

He beat me grievously in the *shape* of a woman; for in the *shape* of a man, master Brook, I fear not Goliath with a weaver's beam.

*Shakespeare.*

The *shapes* of the locusts were like unto horses prepared for battle.

*Rev. ix. 7.*

The other *shapes*

If *shape* it may be call'd, that *shape* had none Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb.

*Milton.*

In vegetables and animals the *shape* we must fix on, and are most led by.

*Locke.*

2. Make of the trunk of the body.

First a charming *shape* enthrall'd me, An eye then gave the fatal stroke,

Till by her wit Corinna sav'd me, And all my former fetters broke.

*Adison.*

Fathers and mothers, friends and relations, seem to have no other wish towards the little gull, but that she may have a fair skin, a fine *shape*, diet, well, and dance to admiration.

*Larv.*

3. Being, as moulded into form.

Before the gates there sat On either side a formidable *shape*.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. Idea; pattern.

In my heart Contains of good, wise, just, the perfect *shape*.

*Milton.*

5. It is now used in low conversation for manner.

**SHAPELESS.** *adj.* [from *shape*.] Wanting regularity of form; wanting symmetry of dimensions.

You are born To set a form upon that indigest,

Which he hath left to *shapeless* and so rude.

*Shaks.*

He is deformed, crooked, old, and fere, Ill trac'd, worse bodied, *shapeless* every where.

*Shaks.*

Thrice had I lov'd thee.

Before I knew thy face or name; So in a voice, so in a *shapeless* flame,

Angels affect us oft, and worshipp'd be.

*Donne.*

Now the victor stretch'd his eager hand, Where the till nothing stood, or seem'd to stand;

A *shapeless* shade, it melted from his sight, Like forms in clouds, or visions of the night!

*Pope.*

Some objects please our eyes, Which out of nature's common order rise, The *shapeless* rock, or hanging precipice.

*Pope.*

**SHAPESMITH.** *n. f.* [*shape* and *smith*.]

One who undertakes to improve the form of the body. A burlesque word.

No *shapessmith* yet set up and drove a trade, To mend the work that providence had made.

*Garrick.*

**SHAPELINESS.** *n. f.* [from *shapely*.]

Beauty or proportion of form.

**SHAPELY.** *adv.* [from *shape*.] Symmetrical; well formed.

**SHARD.** *n. f.* [*scharde*, Trifick.]

1. A fragment of an earthen vessel.

For charitable prayers, *Shards*, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;

*Yet*

Yet here she is allow'd her virgin chants,  
Her maiden shrewdness. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

2. [*shard.*] A plant.

*Shards* or mallows for the pot  
Keep the loosen'd body sound. *Dryd. Horace.*

3. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a frith or strait. It is used, says *Upton*, in the west, for a gap.

Upon that shore he spied Atin stand,  
There by his master left, when late he far'd  
In Phedria's fleet bark, over that perilous *shard*.  
*Fanny Queen.*

4. A sort of fish.

**SHARD-BORN.** *adj.* [*shard* and *born.*]  
Born or produced among broken stones or pots. Perhaps *shard*, in *Shakespeare*, may signify the sheaths of the wings of insects.

Fre to black Hecat's summons  
The *shard* beetle, with his drowly hame,  
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done  
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakespeare.*

**SHARDED.** *adj.* [from *shard.*] Inhabiting shards.

Often shall we find  
The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold,  
Than is the full-wing'd eagle. *Shakep. Cymbeline.*

5. **SHARE.** *v. a.* [*sceapn, scynan, Sax.*]

1. To divide; to part among many.

Good fellow all,  
The latest of my wealth I'll *share* amongst you.

Any man may take trial of his fortune, provided  
He a knowledge the lord's right, by *sharing* it.

he then to you his ears unites,  
A burden where he *shares* his heart.

In the active times the *share* of the poet  
Hod was equally *shared* among all the *share*  
of that character had any *share* in it.  
Enough the weight of a tithing, the two  
heav' for one to bear, it grows but a trifling  
gimensions when it is *shared* on many.

Suppose I *share* my fortune equally between  
children and a stranger, will that unite them?

2. To partake with others; to seize or possess jointly with another.

The captain, half of whose soldiers are dead, and  
the other part never mustered or seen, comes  
shouty to demand payment of his whole account,  
where, by good means of some great ones, and pious  
prayers with the officers of other some, he re-  
ceiveth his debt. *Spenser on Ireland.*

In vain does valour bleed,  
While avarice and rapine *share* the land. *Milton.*  
Go, silently enjoy your part of grief,  
And *share* the sad inheritance with me. *Dryden.*  
Wav'd by the wanton winds his banner flies,  
All maiden white, and *shares* the people's eyes.  
*Dryden.*

This was the prince decreed,  
To *share* his keep. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Not love of liberty, nor thirst of honour,  
Drew you thus far; but hopes to *share* the spoil  
Of conquer'd towns and plunder'd provinces.

All night it rains, the shews return with day;  
Great Jove with Cæsar *shares* his sov'ign sway.  
*Logie.*

3. To cut; to separate; to shear. [from *sceapn, Sax.*]

With swift wheel reverse deep cut'ring *share'd*  
All his right side. *Milton*  
Scalp, face, and shoulders the keen steel divides,  
And the *share'd* visage hangs on equal sides. *Dryd.*

To **SHARE.** *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend.

I am the prince of Wales; and think not, Percy,  
To *share* with me in glory any more. *Shak. H. IV.*  
Had greater haste these sacred rites prepar'd,  
Some guilty months had in your triumphs *share'd*;  
But this untainted year is all your own. *Dryden*  
A right of inheritance gave every one a title to  
*share* in the goods of his father. *Locke.*  
This is Dutch partnership, to *share* in all un-  
beneficial bargains, and exclude us wholly from them.  
*Swift.*

**SHARE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Part; allotment; dividend obtained.

If every just man, that now pines with want,  
Had but a moderate and befitting *share*  
Of that which lewdly-pamper'd luxury  
Now heaps upon some with vast excess. *Milton*

The subdued territory was divided into greater  
and smaller *shares*, besides that reserved to the  
prince. *Temple*

I'll give you arms; burn, ravish, and destroy;  
For my own *share* one beauty I design;  
Engage your honours that she shall be mine. *Dryd.*

While fortune favours me,  
I made some figure, nor was my name  
Obscure, nor I without my *share* of time.

The youth has equal *share*  
In Macbeth's wicked and divine inheritance.  
*Addison's Cato.*

In part a true genius is but rare,  
In the *share* of the critic's *share*. *Pope.*

He who does not perform that put assigned him,  
is a very mischievous member of the publick, be-  
cause he is not his *share* of the thing, and yet he has  
his *share* of the benefit, and is not his *share* of the  
burden. *Swift.*

2. To go *share*; to partake.

They were contented, as every one to go *share*  
and *share* with the other. *L'Estrange.*

By being *share* in every one's *share*, I have  
the full *share* of all. *Johnson.* God, they would  
not be contented, but play, to be one another  
in the little enjoyments of this transitory  
life. *Law.*

3. A part contributed.

I have *share* in the off-  
spring, and have *share* in the compo-  
sition. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The blade of the  
plough that cut the ground.

Not that they knew, nor manners, nor the care  
of the *share*, nor the *share* of the *share*. *Dryden*  
The *share* of the *share* will be compa-  
red, and *share* of the *share* shall vex the fearful ground.  
*Dryden.*

Incumbent o'er the shining *share*  
The master leans, removes the obtrusive clay.

For clay the couler is long and bending, and the  
*share* is round. *Milton.*

**SHAR-BONE.** *n. f.* [*share* and *bone.*]

The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk  
from the limbs.

The cartilage joining together the two os pu-  
bis, or *sharebones*, Bartholine faith, is twice thicker  
and laxer in women than men. *Derham.*

**SHARER.** *n. f.* [from *share.*]

1. One who divides or apportions to others; a divider.

2. A partaker; one who participates any  
thing with others.

Molt it seem'd the French king to import,  
As *share* in his daughter's injury. *Dan. Civil War.*  
People not allowed to be *share* with their com-  
panions in good fortune, will hardly agree to be  
*share* in bad. *L'Estrange.*

An overgrown estate falling into the hands of one  
that has many children, it is broken into so many  
portions as render the *share* rich enough. *Addy*  
You must have known it.

—Indeed I did, then favour'd by the king,  
And by that means a *share* in the secret. *R. we.*

It, by taking on himself human nature at last,  
he hath a compassionate and tender sense of the  
infirmities of mankind in general, he must needs,

In a peculiar manner, feel and commiserate the in-  
firmities of the poor, in which he himself was fo-  
reminent a *share*. *Afterbury.*

I suffer many things as an author militant,  
whereof in your days of probation you have been  
a *share*. *Pope to Swift.*

**SHARK.** *n. f.* [*canis charcharias, Latin.*]

1. A voracious sea fish.

His jaws he flick arm'd with threefold fate,  
The dreadful *shark*. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by s. tricks. A low word.

David's messengers are sent back to him, like to  
many *sharks* and rannagates, only for endeavouring  
to compiment an ill nature out of itself, and seek-  
ing that by prison which they might have com-  
manded by, the sword. *South.*

3. Trick, fraud; petty rapine. A low word.

Watches who live upon the *shark*, and other  
men's fins, the common poisoners of youth, equal-  
ly desperate in their fortunes and their means,  
and getting their very bread by the damnation of  
souls. *South.*

To **SHARK.** *v. a.* To pick up hastily or slyly.

Young Fontinbras,  
Of unimprov'd mettle, hot and full,  
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,  
*shark'd* up a lot of landless resolution.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

To **SHARK.** *v. n.*

1. To play the petty thief. A low word.

The fly leads a life, volutuous, scandalous,  
*sharking* life, hateful wherever it comes. *L'Estr.*

2. To cheat; to trick. A low word.

There are cheats by natural inclination as well as  
by corruption: nature taught this boy to *shark*, not  
discipline. *L'Estrange.*

The old generous English spirit, which hereto-  
fore made this nation great in the eyes of all  
the world, seems utterly extinct, and we are de-  
generated into a mean, *sharking*, fallacious, under-  
mining conceit; there being a *share* and a *share*  
almost in every word we hear, and every action we  
see. *South.*

3. To **SHARK.** To fawn upon for a dinner.

**SHARP.** *adj.* [*scearp, Saxon; scherpe, Dutch.*]

1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt.

She hath tied  
Sharp tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

In Ireland have I seen this stubborn Cade  
Oppose himself against a troop of kerns;  
And fought so long, till that his thighs with darts  
Were almost like a *sharp* quill'd porcupine.

Thy tongue deviseth mischief, like a *sharp* sa-  
zor, working deceitfully. *Psal. lii. 2.*

With edged grooving tools they cut down and  
smoothen away the extuberances left by the *sharp*  
pointed grooving tools, and bring the work into a  
perfect shape. *Addison.*

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse.

The form of their heads is narrow and *sharp*,  
that they may the better cut the air in their swift  
flight. *M. re.*

There was seen some mules in the sea a great  
pillar of light, not *sharp*, but in form of a column  
or cylinder, rising a great way up towards heaven.

To come near the point, and draw unto a *sharp*  
angle, they do not only speak and practise truth,  
but really desire its entertainment. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

Light arm'd or heavy, *sharp*, smooth, light, or slow.  
*Addison.*

It is so much the firmer, by how much broader the bottom, and sharper the top. *Temple.*

In shipping such as this the Irish kern,  
And outtaught Indian, in the stream did glide,  
Ere sharp keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,  
Or fin-like oars did spread from either side. *Dryden.*

3. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive.

Now as fine in his aspect as if he would make me in love with a cloak, and verse for verse with the sharpest witted lover in Arcadia. *Sidney.*

If we had taught but false, each living wight,  
Which we call true, would be more sharp than we. *Davies.*

Set up to the world, but thoughtless of renown,  
They put not on the stage, but on the town. *Dryden.*  
There is nothing makes men sharper, and lets them hands and wits more at work, than want. *Addison on Italy.*

Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the sharpest philosophers have never yet arrived at clear and distinct ideas. *Watts.*

4. Quick, as of sight or hearing.

As the sharpest eye discerneth nought,  
Except the sun-beams in the air do shine;  
So the best soul, with her reflecting thought,  
Sees not herself without some light divine. *Davies.*  
To sharp-eyed reason the world seem intricate;  
But reason lost through love's false optics view. *Dryden.*

5. Sour without astringency; sour, but not austere; acid.

So we, if children young diseas'd we find,  
Amont with sweet, the vulgar's too most parts,  
To make them taste the poisons sharp we give;  
They drink deceiv'd, and so deceiv'd they live. *Sperfer.*

Sharp-tasted citrons Median climes produce,  
Butcher them dead, but give them life the juice. *Dryden.*  
Of the sharpest of acids is sometimes expressed by the word sharp, and sharp is applied to the most acrid and biting acid. *Watts.*

6. Sharp; piercing the ear with a quick noise; not fat.

Which sharp and contrived the mouth, and, to make it not fat, men use the same. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Let one which at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the sound strikes to sharp, as you can scarce endure it. *Bacon.*

For the various modulation of the voice, the upper end of the windpipe is endued with several cartilages to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or sharp. *Ray.*

7. Severe; harsh; biting; farcassick.

It he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it be on my head. *Shakespeare.*

How often may we meet with those who are one while courteous, but within a small time attack us with sharp, trouble some, bitter, and exasperating words, that they are not only short of the true character of friendship, but become the very foes and burdens of society. *Scott.*

Cease contention: be thy words severe,  
Sharp as he means, but the sword forbear. *Dryden.*

8. Severe; quick to punish; cruel; severely rigid.

There, gentle Hermin, may I marry thee;  
And to that place the sharp Athenian law  
Cannot pursue us. *Shakespeare.*

9. Eager; hungry; keen upon a quest.

My falcon now is sharp and passing empty,  
And, till she stoop, she must not be full gorg'd;  
For then she never looks up in her lure. *Shakespeare.*  
The sharp desire I had  
Of nothing. *Milton.*

10. Painful; afflictive.

That she may feel  
Now sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,  
To have a thankless child. *Shakespeare.*  
He caused his father's friends to be cruelly tormented; grieving to see them live to whom he was so

much beholden, and therefore rewarded them with such sharp payment. *Knales.*

Death becomes  
His final remedy; and after life  
Tried in sharp tribulation, and refin'd  
By faith and faithful works. *Milton.*

It is a very small comfort that a plain man, lying under a sharp fit of the stone, receives from this sentence. *Tillotson.*

11. Fierce; ardent; fiery.

Their pety teign'd  
In sharp contest of battle found no aid. *Milton.*  
A sharp assault already is begun;  
Their murdering guns play fiercely on the walls. *Dryden.*

12. Attentive; vigilant.

Sharp at her utmost ken she cast her eyes,  
And somewhat floating from afar descies. *Dryden.*  
Is a man bound to look out sharp to plague himself, and to take care that he slips no opportunity of being unhappy? *Collier.*  
A clergyman, established in a competent living, is not under the necessity of being so sharp and exacting. *Saunders.*

13. Acrid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold.

The windpipe is naturally moistened with a glutinous humour, issuing out of small glandules in its inner coat, to fence it against the sharp air. *Ray.*

Not here the sun's meridian rays had power,  
Nor wind sharp piercing, nor the rushing shower,  
The verdant arch so close its texture kept. *Pope's Odyssey.*

14. Subtle; nice; witty; acute: of things.

Sharp and subtle discourses procure very great applause; but being laid in the balance with that which sound experience plainly delivereth, they are outweighed. *Hooker.*  
The instances you mention as the strongest and sharpest that can be urged. *Digby.*

15. [Among workmen.] Hard.

They make use of the sharp iron, that being bent for mortar to lay bricks and tiles. *Martin's Mechanical Exercise.*

16. Emaciated; lean.

His visage drawn he felt to sharp and spare. *Milton.*

SHARP. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A sharp or acute sound.

It is the tick that rings so out of tune,  
Straining harsh discords and unpleasing sharps. *Shakespeare.*

2. A pointed weapon; small sword; rapier. Low word.

It butchers had but the manners to go to sharps, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs. *Collier.*

TO SHARP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make keen.

When the whetstone sharps to eat,  
They cry, millions are good meat. *Ben Jonson.*

TO SHARP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play thievish tricks.

I live upon what's my own; whereas your scandalous life is only cheating or sharpening one half of the year, and starving the other. *L'Estrange.*

SHARPEN. *v. a.* [from sharp.]

1. To make keen; to edge; to point.

The weaker their helps are, the more their need is to sharpen the edge of their own industry. *Hooker.*  
The Israelites went down to the Philistines, to sharpen every man his share and his coulter. *Samuel, xiii. 20.*

His severe wrath shall he sharpen for a sword. *Wisdom, vi. 20.*

The grating of a saw, when sharpen'd, offends so much, as it setteth the teeth on edge. *Bacon.*  
The squadron bright, sharpening in mooned hoofs  
Their phalanx. *Milton.*

It may contribute to his misery, heighten the anguish, and sharpen the sting of conscience, and

to add fury to the everlasting flames, when he shall reflect upon the abuse of wealth and greatness. *South.*

No: 'tis resistance that inflames desire;  
Sharpen the darts of love, and blows the fire. *Dryden.*  
Ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn,  
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryden.*  
Her nails are sharpen'd into pointed claws;  
Her hands bear half her weight, and turn to paws. *Addison.*

2. To make quick, ingenious, or acute.

Overmuch quickness of wit, either given by nature, or sharpened by study, doth not commonly bring great learning, best manners, or happiest life in the end. *Ascham.*

3. To make quicker of sense.

The air sharpen'd his visual ray  
To objects distant far. *Milton.*

4. To make eager or hungry.

Epicurean cooks  
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite. *Shakespeare.*  
Such an assurance as will sharpen men's desire, and quicken their endeavours for obtaining a lesser good, ought to inspire men with more vigour in pursuit of what is greater. *Tillotson.*

5. To make fierce or angry.

Mine enemy sharpeneth his eyes upon me. *Job, xvi. 9.*

6. To make biting, farcassick, or levere.

My haughty soul would swell;  
Sharpen each word, and threaten in my eyes. *South.*

7. To make less flat, more piercing to the ears.

Enclosures not only preserve sound, but increase and sharpen it. *Bacon.*

8. To make sour.

SHARPER. *n. f.* [from sharp.] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a rascal.

Sharper, as pikes, prey upon their own kind. *L'Estrange.*  
He should retrench what he lost to sharper, and spent upon puppet-plays, to apply it to that use. *A. Burton.*

I only wear it in a land of Hebrons,  
Thieve, supercargoes, sharper, and distraction. *Pope.*

SHARPLY. *adv.* [from sharp.]

1. With keenness; with good edge or point.

2. Severely; rigorously; roughly.  
They are more sharply to be chastised and reformed than the rude Irish, which, being very wild at the first, are now become more civil. *Spenser.*

3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously.

The mind and memory are more sharply exercised in comprehending another man's things than our own. *Ben Jonson.*

4. Afflictively; painfully.

At the arrival of the English ambassadors the soldiers were sharply afflicted with wants. *Hayward.*

5. With quickness.

You contract your eye when you would see sharply; and erect your ear when you would hear attentively. *Bacon.*

6. Judiciously; acutely; wittily.

SHARPNESS. *n. f.* [from sharp.]

1. Keeness of edge or point.

Palladius neither suffering us nor himself to take in hand the party till the afternoon; when we were to fight in troops, not differing otherwise from earnest, but that the sharpness of the weapons was taken away. *Sidney.*

A second glance came gliding like the first;  
And he who saw the sharpness of the dart,  
Without defence receiv'd it in his heart. *Dryden.*

2. Not obtuseness.

Forer cometh in the roundings and railings of the work, according to the limbs do more or less require it; so as the beholder shall spy no sharpness in the bordering lines. *Watson.*

3. Sourness without austereness.

There is a sharpness in vinegar, and there is a sharpness in pain, in sorrow, and in reproach; there

Is a sharp eye, a sharp wit, and a sharp sword: but there is not one of these several *sharpnesses* the same as another of them; and a sharp east wind is different from them all.

Provoking sweat extremely, and taking away all *sharpness* from whatever you put in, must be of good effect in the cure of the gout.

#### 4. Severity of language; satirical sarcasm.

There's gold for thee;  
Thou must not take my fortune: *sharpness* ill,  
I will employ thee back again.

Some did all folly with just *sharpness* blame,  
While others laugh'd and scorn'd them into shame;  
But of these two, the last succeeded best,  
As men aim rightest when they shoot in jest.

The *sharpness* of his father, next to hunt it, falls  
most heavily on his friends.

This is a subject of which it is hard to speak  
without satirical *sharpness*, and satirical reflex-  
ions, on many churches of christians.

#### 5. Painfulness; afflictiveness.

At this time  
We sweat and bleed; the friend hath lost his friend;  
And the best quarrels in the heat are curst  
By those that feel their *sharpness*.

Not a single death only that then attended this  
profession; but the terror and *sharpness* of it was  
redoubled in the manner and circumstances.

#### 6. Intellectual acuteness; ingenuity; wit.

The Ananias had made it a matter of great  
*sharpness* and subtilty of wit to be a sound believing  
christian, men were not curious what syllable or  
puticks of speech they used.

The doing of the soul proceeds from thence,  
*Sharpness* of wit and active diligence.

The son returned with strength of constitution,  
*sharpness* of understanding, and skill in languages.

#### 7. Quickness of senses.

If the understanding or faculty of the soul be  
like unto bodily sight, not of equal *sharpness* in  
all, what can be more convenient than that, even  
as the dark sighted man is directed by the char-  
about things visible, to likewise, in matters of  
deeper discourse, the wise in heart doth shew the  
simple where his way lieth.

#### SHARP-SET. *adj.* [*sharp* and *set*.]

##### 1. Hungry; ravenous.

The feely dove,  
Two *sharp-set* hawks do her on each side hem;  
And she knows not which way to fly from them.

An eagle *sharp-set*, looking about her for her  
prey, spied a leveret.

##### 2. Eager; vehemently desirous.

Balthus forced her to stay, though with much  
ado, the being *sharp-set* upon the fulfilling of a  
shrewd office, in overlooking Philoclea.

Our senses are *sharp-set* on pleasures.

A comedy of Johnson's, not Ben, held seven  
nights, for the town is *sharp-set* on new plays.

#### SHARP-SIGHTED. *adj.* [*sharp* and *sight*.]

##### Having quick sight.

If she were the body's quality,  
Then would she be with it sick, maim'd, and blind;  
But we perceive, where these privations be,  
An healthy, perfect, and *sharp-sighted* mind.

I am not so *sharp-sighted* as those who have dis-  
cerned this rebellion contriving from the death of  
Q. Elizabeth.

Your majesty's clear and *sharp-sighted* judgment  
has as good a title to give law in matters of this  
nature, as in any other.

Nothing so fierce but love will soften, nothing  
so *sharp-sighted* in other matters but it throws a  
mist before the eyes on't.

#### SHARP-VISAGED. *adj.* [*sharp* and *visage*.]

##### Having a sharp countenance.

The Welsh that inhabit the mountains are com-  
monly *sharp-visaged*.

#### TO SHATTER. *v. a.* [*schetteren*, Dutch.]

##### 1. To break at once into many pieces; to break so as to scatter the parts.

'tis a sigh so piteous and profound,  
That it did seem to shatter all his bulk,  
And rend his being.

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never fear,  
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,  
And with forc'd fingers rude  
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year.

They escape dissolution, because they can't be  
ever met with an agent minute and swiftly enough  
moved to shatter or dislocate the combination.

A monarchy was shatter'd to pieces, and divided  
amongst revolted subjects, into a multitude of lit-  
tle governments.

Back from the stroke above, the iron bulding  
Stands as a shatter'd trunk.

##### 2. To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued attention.

A man of a loose, volatile, and shatter'd humour,  
thinks only by fits and starts.

#### TO SHATTER. *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by any force applied, into frag-ments.

Of bodies, some are fragile, and some are tough  
and not fragile; and, in the breaking, some fragile  
bodies break but where the force is; some shatter  
and fly in many places.

#### SHATTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

Stick the candle so loose, that it will fall upon  
the glass of the telescope, and break it into shatters.

#### SHATTERBRAIN. *adj.* [from *shatter*,

#### SHATTERPAID. *adj.* [from *shatter*,

#### SHATTER. *adj.* [from *shatter*.] Dis-

united; not compact; easily falling into  
many parts; loose of texture.

A brittle *shatter* out of iron, found in form  
of a white and chiefly in the perpendicular fissures  
amongst the ores of metal.

#### TO SHAVE. *v. a.* preterite *shaved*, part. *shaved* or *shaven*. [*scapan*, Saxon; *schaeven*, Dutch.]

##### 1. To pare off with a razor.

He that is to be cleaned shall *shave* off all his  
hair.

Zelim was the first of the Ottomans that did  
*shave* his beard: a bathaw asked, Why he altered  
the custom of his predecessors? He answered, Be-  
cause you bathaws may not lead me by the beard,  
as you did them.

Doth thou not know this *shaven* pate? Truly it  
is a great man's head.

I cauted the hair of his head to be *shaved* off.

##### 2. To pare close to the surface.

Sweet bird!  
Thee, chauntress, oft the woods among  
I woo, to hear thy evening song:  
And, musing there, I walk unseen  
On the dry smooth *shaven* green.

The waving cythe  
Shaves all the surface of the waving green.

##### 3. To skim by passing near, or slightly touching.

He *shaves* with level wing the deep; then hovers  
Up to the fiery concave tow'ring high.

##### 4. To cut in thin slices.

Make some medley of earth, with some other  
plants bruised or *shaven* in leaf or root.

##### 5. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to pillage.

#### SHAVE-GRASS. *n. s.* [*equisetum*, Lat.] An herb.

#### SHAVING. *n. s.* [from *shave*.] A man shaved; a friar, or religious. Used in contempt.

Of else, there be no such thing; only by bald  
friers and knavish *shavings* to be gnad.

#### SHAVEN. *n. s.* [from *shave*.]

##### 1. A man that practises the art of shaving.

##### 2. A man closely attentive to his own in-terest.

My lord  
Was now dispos'd to crack a jest,  
And bid friend Lewis go in quest;  
This Lewis is a cunning *shaver*.

##### 3. A robber; a plunderer.

They fell all into the hands of the cruel mount-  
ain people, living for the most part by theft, and  
the *shavers* the Turks were murtherers all their heads.

#### SHAVING. *n. s.* [from *shave*.] Any thin

##### slice pared off from any body.

Take lignum above to *shaving*, slice them  
in sack, changed twice, till the bitterness be drawn  
forth; then take the *shavings* forth, and dry them  
in the shade, and beat them to powder.

By electric bodies I do not conceive only such  
as take up *shavings*, straws, and light bodies, but  
such as attract all bodies palpable whatsoever.

The *shavings* are good for the fining of wine.

#### SHAW. *n. s.* [*scua*, Saxon; *schaw*,

Dutch; *šugga*, Islandick.] A thicket;  
a small wood. A tuft of trees near  
Litchfield is called Gentle *shaw*.

#### SHAWOWL. *n. s.* [*shaw* and *owl*.] An

artificial fowl made by fowlers on pur-  
pose to shoot at.

#### SHAWM. *n. s.* [from *shawme*, Tenta- nick.] A huntboy; a cornet: written likewise *shawm*.

With trumpets blaw and *shawms*.

#### SHE. *pronoun*. In oblique case, *her*. [*she*,

Gotick; *reo*, Saxon; *she*, old Eng-  
lish.]

##### 1. The female pronoun demonstrative; the woman; the woman before men- tioned.

She, of whom the ancients seem'd to prophesy,  
When they call'd virtues by the name of *she*;  
See, in whom virtue was to man refin'd,  
That for all sorts to put a mind  
She took the work of *she*.

This once diseol'd,  
The ladies did change favours, and then we  
Following the sign, wou'd but the sign of *she*.

What, at any time, have you heard *she* say? *She*.  
The most upright of moral men was he;  
The most sincere and holy woman *she*.

##### 2. It is sometimes used for a woman abso- lutely, with some degree of contempt.

The *she* of Italy shall not betray  
Mine interest, and his honour.

Lady, you are the cruellest *she* alive,  
If you will lead these graces to the grave,  
And leave the world no copy.

I was wont  
To load my *she* with knacks; I would have ran-  
ack'd

The prelat's silken treasury, and have pour'd it  
To her acceptance.

##### 3. The female; not the male.

I would outface the sternest eyes that look,  
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the *she* bear,  
To win thee, lady.

The nightingale, if *she* would sing by day,  
When every goose is cackling, would be thought  
No better a musician than the wren.



He has a mane, and have great manes; the  
his are smooth, like cats. *Bacon.*  
Spaid it in Judah's chronicles confest,  
That David's son, by impious passion mov'd,  
Smote a *she*-slave, and murder'd what he lov'd.

*Sheaf*. *n. f.* *sheaves*, plural. [*scap*, Sax.  
*sheof*, Dutch.]

1. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry.

These be the *sheaves* that honour's harvest bears;  
The seed, thy valiant acts, the world the field.

He beheld a field,  
Part arable and tith; whereon were *sheaves*  
New reap'd: the other part sheep-walks and folds

The reaper fills his greedy hands,  
And binds the golden *sheaves* in brittle bands.

2. Any bundle or collection held together.

She vanish'd;  
The *sheaf* of arrows shook and rattled in the case.

In the knowledge of bodies, we must glean what  
we can; since we cannot, from a discovery of their  
real essences, grasp at a time whole *sheaves*, and in  
bundles comprehend the nature of whole species.

To *SHEAL*. *v. a.* To shell. See *SHALE*.

Thou art a *shealed* peacock. *Shak. King Lear.*  
To *SHEAR*. *pieter*. *shore*, or *sheared*; part.  
pass. *shorn*. [*scapan*, *scynen*, Saxon.  
This word is more frequently written  
*sheer*, but *sheer* cannot analogically form  
*shore* or *shorn*: *shear*, *shore*, *shorn*; as *tear*,  
*torc*, *torn*.]

1. To clip or cut by interception between  
two blades moving on a rivet.

So many days, my ewes have been with young;  
So many weeks, ere the poor fools will yeag;  
So many months, ere I shall *shear* the fleece. *Shak.*  
Laban went to *shear* his sheep. *Gen. xxxi. 19.*  
When wool is new *shorn*, they set pails of water  
by in the same room to increase its weight.

To lay my head, and hollow pledge  
Of all my strength, in the lascivious lap  
Of a deceitful concubine, who *shore* me,  
Like a tame wether, all my precious fleece. *Milton.*  
The tame ill taste of sense would serve to join  
Dog toys in the yoke, and *shear* the twine. *Dryd.*  
May it thou henceforth sweetly sleep!  
*Shear*, swains, oh *shear* your softest sheep  
To swell his couch!  
O'er the continental dust enjoin'd to *shear*  
The graceful curl, and drop the tender tear. *Pope.*

2. To cut by interception.

The sharp and toothed edge of the nether chap  
strikes into a canal cut into the bone of the upper,  
and the toothed protuberance of the upper into a  
canal in the nether: by which means he easily  
*shears* the grass whereon he feeds. *Grew.*

To *SHEAR*. *v. n.* [In navigation.] To  
make an indirect course.

*SHEAR*. } *n. f.* [from the verb. It is sel-  
*SHEARS*. } dom used in the singular, but  
is found only in *Dryden*.]

1. An instrument to cut, consisting of two  
blades moving on a pin, between which  
the thing cut is intercepted. *Shears* are  
a larger, and *scissors* a smaller, instru-  
ment of the same kind. *Pope* uses *shears*  
for *scissors*.

Alas! thought Philoclea to herself, your *shears*  
come too late to clip the bird's wings that already  
are flown away.

Why do you bend such solemn brows on me?  
Think you I bear the *shears* of destiny?  
Is't a commandment on the pulse of life?

The facta prepere, that *shear*'s a *shear*. *Dryd.*  
When the fleece is shorn,  
Then their defenceless limbs the brambles tear;  
Short of their wool, and naked from the *shear*.

That people live and die, I knew,  
An hour ago, as well as you;  
And if fate spins us longer years,  
Or is in haste to take the *shears*,  
I know, we must both fortunes try,  
And bear our evils, wet or dry.

How happy should we be if we had the privilege  
of employing the *shears*, for want of a mint, upon  
foreign gold, by clipping it into half-crowns

Fate urg'd the *shears*, and cut the sylph in twain  
But airy substance soon unites again. *Pope*  
Beneath the *shears* they felt no lasting smart;  
They lost but fleeces, while I lost a heart. *Gay.*

2. The denomination of the age of sheep.

When sheep is one *shear*, they will have two  
broad teeth before; when two *shear*, four; when  
three, six; when four, eight: and, after that, their  
mouths break.

Any thing in the form of the blades of  
*shears*.

Wings, in *Spenser*.

Two sharp-wing'd *shears*  
Decked with divers plumes, like painted jays,  
Were fixed at his back to cut his airy ways.

*SHEARD*. *n. f.* [*scapb*, Saxon.] A frag-  
ment. It is now commonly written  
*shard*, and applied only to fragments of  
earthen ware.

In the burfing of it, not a *shard* to take fire from  
the hearth, or to take water out of the pit.

*SHEARER*. *n. f.* [from *shear*.] One that  
clips with shears; particularly one that  
fleeces sheep.

Of other care they little reck'ning make,  
Than how to scramble at the *shearers* stake,  
And shove away the worthy biaden guest. *Milton.*  
Was he to be led as a lamb to the slaughter, pa-  
tient and resigned as a sheep before her *shearers*?

*SHEARMAN*. *n. f.* [*shear* and *man*.] He  
that shears

Thy father was a *shearer*,  
And thou thyself a *shearman*.

*SHEARWATER*. *n. f.* [*laurus niger*.] A  
fowl.

*SHEATH*. *n. f.* [*scæðe*, Saxon.] The  
case of any thing; the scabbard of a  
weapon.

The dead knight's sword out of his *sheath* he drew,  
With which he cut a lock off all their hair.

Doth not each look a flash of lightning feel,  
Which spares the body's *sheath*, yet melts the steel?

Swords by the lightning's subtle force distill'd,  
And the cold *sheath* with running metal fill'd.

To *SHEATH*. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To *SHEATH*. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose in a sheath or scabbard; to  
inclose in any case.

This, drawn but now against my sovereign's  
breast,  
Before 'tis *sheath'd* shall give him peace and rest.

In his hair one hand he wreaths,  
His sword the other in his bosom *sheaths*.

Is this her hate to him, her love to me?  
'Tis in my breast the *sheaths* her dagger now.

The left foot naked, when they march to fight,  
But in a bull's jaw hide they *sheath* the right.

The leopard, and all of this kind as goes, keeps  
the claws of his forefeet turned up from the ground,  
and *sheathed* in the skin of his toes, whereby he

preserves them sharp for killing, standing them  
only when he jumps at his prey.

2. [In philosophy.] To obtrude any acrid  
particles.

Those active parts of a body are of differing  
natures when *sheathed* up or wedged in amongst  
others, in the texture of a concrete, and when ex-  
tricated from these impediments.

Other substances, opposite to acrimony, are called  
demulcent or mild, because they blunt or *sheath*  
those sharp salts; as pease and beans.

3. To fit with a sheath.

There was no link to colour Peter's hat,  
Walter's dagger was not come from *sheathing*.

4. To defend the main body by an out-  
ward covering.

I were to be wished that the whole navy through-  
out were *sheathed* as some are.

*SHEATHWINGED*. *adj.* [*sheath* and *wing*.]  
Having hard cases which are folded over  
the wings.

Some insects fly with four wings, as all vagini-  
pennous or *sheathwinged* insects, as beetles and  
dorr.

*SHEATHY*. *adj.* [from *sheath*.] Forming  
a sheath.

With a needle put aside the short and *sheathy*  
cases on earwigs backs, and you may draw forth  
two wings.

*SHECKLATON*. *n. f.*

He went to fight against the giant in his robe of  
*shecklaton*, which is that kind of gilded leather with  
which they use to embroider the Irish jackets.

To *SHED*. *v. a.* [*scæban*, Saxon.]

1. To effuse; to pour out; to spill.

The painful service, and the drops of blood  
*Shed* for my thankless country, are requited  
But with that surname of *Coriolanus*. *Shaksp.*  
Comwell, I did not think to *shed* a tear  
In all my miseries.

For this is my blood which is *shed* for many,  
for the remission of sins.

Some think one gen'ral soul fills ev'ry brain,  
As the bright sun *sheds* light in ev'ry star.

Around its entry wadding poppies grow,  
And all cool simples that sweet rest bestow,  
Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drains,  
And passing *sheds* it on the silent plains.

You seem'd to mourn another lover dead,  
My sighs you gave him, and my tears you *shed*.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws  
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause;  
'Tis love of honour, and his country's good;  
The consul, not the father, *sheds* the blood.

In these lone walls, their days eternal bound,  
These awful arches make a noon-day light,  
And the dim windows *shed* a solemn light,  
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,  
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day.

2. To scatter; to let fall.

Trees that bring forth their leaves late, and cast  
them late, are more lasting than those that sprout  
their leaves early, or *shed* them betimes.

So the returning year be blest,  
As his infant months bestow  
Springing wreaths for William's brow;  
As his summer's youth shall *shed*  
Eternal sweets around Maria's head.

To *SHED*. *v. n.* To let fall its parts.

White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and  
black as they stand.

*SHED*. *n. f.* [supposed by *Skinner* to be cor-  
rupted from *shade*.]

1. A slight temporary covering.

The first *Aletes* born in lowly *shed*,  
Of parents base, a rose sprung from a bride.

White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and  
black as they stand.

*SHED*. *n. f.* [supposed by *Skinner* to be cor-  
rupted from *shade*.]

1. A slight temporary covering.

The first *Aletes* born in lowly *shed*,  
Of parents base, a rose sprung from a bride.

Though he his house of painted marble built,  
With Jasper floor'd, and carved cedar set;  
Yet shall it ruin like the moth's frail web;  
Or fade of weeds which summer's heat reget.

In such a season born, when scarce a seed  
Could be obtain'd to shelter him or me  
From the bleak air, Milton's *Paradise Regained*.  
So all our minds with his conspire to grace  
The Gentiles great apostle, and deface  
Those state-obscuring fables, that like a chain  
Seem'd to confine and fetter him again. Waller.  
Those houses then were caves, or homely sheds  
With twining osiers fence'd, and moss their beds.  
Dryden.

An hospitable house they found,  
A homely shed; the roof, not far from ground,  
Was thatch'd with reeds and straw together bound.  
Dryden.

Then out he steals, and finds where by the head  
Their horse hung fasten'd underneath a shed.  
Bretton.

Here various kinds, by various fortunes led,  
Commence acquaintance underneath a shed. Swift.  
Weak as the Roman chief, who strove to hide  
His father's cot, and once his father's pride,  
By calling a low shed of rural mould,  
With marble walls, and roof adorn'd with gold.  
Harte.

2. [In composition.] Effusion; as blood-shed.

SHE'DDER. *n. s.* [from *shed*.] A spiller; one who sheds.  
A shedder of blood shall surely die.

Exek. xviii. 10.  
SHEEN. } *adj.* [This was probably only  
SHE'ENY. } the old pronunciation of  
*shine*.] Bright; glittering; shewy. A  
word now not in use.

That low ribbald, with vile lust advanc'd,  
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean,  
To spill her dainty coise so fair and shewn. Fairy Q.  
When he was all dight, he took his way  
Into the forest, that he might be seen  
Of the wild beasts, in his new glory shewn.

Hubb'd's Tale.  
Now they never meet in grove or green,  
By fountain clear, or spangled star-light shewn.  
Shakespeare.

Up arose each warrior bold and brave,  
Glittering in filed steel and armour shewn. Fairfax.  
Out of the hierarchies of angels shewn,  
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the rest. Fairfax.  
By the lushy fringed bank,  
Where grows the willow and the osier dank,  
My sliding chariot stays,  
Which let with agat, or the azure shewn,  
Of tureous blue, and emerald green. Milton.  
Or did of late earth's sons besiege the wall  
Of shewy heav'n. Milton.

SHEEN. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Brightness; splendour. Not now used.  
Mercy will sit between,  
Thron'd in celestial shewn. Milton.

For above, in spangled shewn,  
Celestial Cupid, her fam'd son, advanc'd,  
Holds his dear Psyche sweet entranc'd. Milton.

SHEEP. *n. s.* plural likewise *sheep*. [reap, Saxon, of which the plural was reep; *sheep*, Dutch.]

1. The animal that bears wool, remarkable for its usefulness and innocence.  
Fire the brambles, scare the birds, and steep  
In wholesome water-falls the fleecy sheep. Dryden.  
Of substances there are two sorts of ideas; one of single substances, as they exist separately, as a man, or sheep. Locke.

2. [In contempt.] A foolish silly fellow.  
Amfworth.

3. [In theology.] The people, considered as under the direction of God, or of their pastor.

We are his people, and the sheep of his pasture.

To SHEEP-BITE. *v. n.* [sheep and bite.]  
To use petty thefts.

Shew your knave's visage, with a pox to you;  
Shew your sheepbiting face, and be hang'd. Shak.  
SHEEP-BITER. *n. s.* [from *sheepbite*.] A petty thief.  
His gate like a sheepbiter fleeing aside. Tupper.  
Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly  
rascally sheepbiter come to some notable shame?  
Shakespeare.

There are political sheepbiters as well as pastoral; betrayers of public trusts as well as of private.  
L'Estrange.

SHE'EP-COT. *n. s.* [sheep and cot.] A little inclosure for sheep.  
Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,  
From low farms, sheepcotes, and mills  
Inforce their charity. Shakespeare's *King Lear*.  
Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd,  
From whose high top to ken the prospect round,  
If cottage were in view, sheepcot, or herd;  
But cottage, herd, or sheepcot none he saw. Milton.

SHEEP-FOLD. *n. s.* [sheep and fold.] The place where sheep are inclosed.  
The bear, the lion, terrors of the plain;  
The sheepfold scatter'd, and the shepherd slain.  
Prior.

SHEEP-HOOK. *n. s.* [sheep and hook.] A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.  
The one carried a crozier of balm-wood, the other a pastoral staff of cedar like a sheep-hook.  
Bacon's *New Atlantis*.  
If you dare think of deserving our charms,  
Away with you! sheephook, and take to your arms.  
Dryden

SHEEP-FISH. *adj.* [from *sheep*.] Bashful; over-modest; timorously and meanly diffident.  
Wanting change of company, he will, when he comes abroad, be a sheepish or conceited creature.  
Locke.

SHEEPISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *sheepish*.] Bashfulness; mean and timorous diffidence.  
Thy gentry bleat, as if thy native cloth  
Transfus'd a sheepishness into thy story. Herbert.  
Sheepishness, and ignorance of the world, are not consequences of being bred at home. Locke.  
Without success, let a man be never so hardy,  
he will have some degree of sheepishness. Grew.

SHEEPMASTER. *n. s.* [sheep and master.] A feeder of sheep.  
A nobleman was a great grazer and sheepmaster.  
Bacon.

SHEEP-SHEARING. *n. s.* [sheep and shear.] The time of shearing sheep; the feast made when sheep are shorn.  
There happening a solemn festivity, such as the  
sheepshearings used to be, David begs some small repast. South.

SHEEP'S EYE. *n. s.* [sheep and eye.] A modest diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses.  
Cast a sheep's eye behind you: in before me.  
Dryden.

SHEEPWALK. *n. s.* [sheep and walk.] Pasture for sheep.  
He beheld a field,  
Part arable and tilth, whereon were sheaves  
New reap'd; the other part sheepwalks and fold. Milton.

SHEER. *adj.* [reyn, Saxon.] Bare; clear; unmingled.  
If she say, I am not fourteen pence on the score  
for sheer ale; scot me up for the lying rogue in  
Christendom. Shakespeare.

Sheer argument is not the talent of the man;  
little writhed sentences are the bladders which bear  
him up, and he sinks downright, when he once pre-  
tends to swim without them. Atterbury.

SHEER. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Clean; quick; at once. Not now in use, except in low language.

Thrown by angry Jove  
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements; from morn  
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,  
A summer's day; and with the setting sun,  
Dropp'd from the zenith, like a falling star,  
On Lemnos. Milton.

The sword of Satan, with steep force to smite  
Descending, and in half cut sheer. Milton.  
Due entrance he disdain'd, and in contempt  
At one slight bound high overleap'd all bound  
Of hill or highest wall, and sheer within  
Lights on his feet. Milton.

To SHEER. *v. a.* [See SHEAR.]  
I keep my birth-day, lend my Phillis home  
At sheering-time. Dryden.

To SHEER off. *v. n.* To steal away; to slip off clandestinely.

SHEERS. *n. s.* [See SHEARS.]  
SHEET. *n. s.* [reap, Saxon.]  
1. A broad and large piece of linen.  
He saw heaven opened, and a vessel descending  
unto him, as a great sheet, knit at the four corners.  
Act, x. 11.

2. The linen of a bed.  
If I die before thee, shroud me  
In one of these same sheets. Shakespeare.  
You think none but your sheets are privy to your  
wishes. Shakespeare.

Some unequal bride in nobler sheets  
Receives her lord. Dryden.

3. [ecoutes, French; echoten, Dutch.] In a ship are ropes bent to the clews of the sails, which serve in all the lower sails to hale or round off the clew of the sail; but in top-sails they draw the sail close to the yard arms. Dict.—Dryden seems to understand it otherwise.  
The little word behind the bark, and undoing  
whisper, like pulling off a sheet-rope at sea, slackens  
the sail. Suckling.

Fiercely Boreas drove against his flying sails,  
And rent the sheets. Dryden.

4. As much paper as is made in one body.

As much love in rhyme  
As could be crammi'd up in a sheet of paper,  
Writ on both sides the leaf, margin and all. Shakespeare.  
When I first put pen to paper, I thought all I  
should have to say would have been contained in  
one sheet of paper. Locke.  
I let the refracted light fall perpendicularly upon  
a sheet of white paper upon the opposite wall.  
Newton's *Opticks*.

5. A single complication or fold of paper in a book.

6. Any thing expanded.  
Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder  
I never remember to have heard. Shak. *King Lear*.  
Rolling thunders roars,  
And sheets of lightning blast the standing held.  
Dryden.

An azure sheet it rushes broad,  
And from the loud resounding rocks below  
Dash'd in a cloud of foam. Thomson.

7. Sheets in the plural is taken for a book.  
To this the following points are intended for a  
full and distinct answer. Waterland.

SHEET-ANCHOR. *n. s.* [sheet and anchor.] In a ship, is the largest anchor; which, in stress of weather, is the mariners last refuge, when an extraordinary stiff gale of wind happens. Bailey.

**TO SHEET. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with sheets.
2. To enfold in a sheet.
3. To cover as with a sheet.

Like the flag, when flow the pasture *sheet*,  
The barks of trees that blow'd *sheet*. *Shakspere.*

**SHE'KEL. n. f.** [שֶׁקֶל] An ancient Jewish coin equal to four Attick drachms, or four Roman denarii, in value about 2. 6d. sterling. *Ditt.*

The Jews, albeit they detested images, yet imprinted upon their *shekel* on one side the golden calf which had the manna, and on the other, Aaron's rod. *Cramer.*

The huge, even head six hundred *shekels* weigh'd,  
And of whole bodies but one wound it made;  
Ere death's worst command to overdoe,  
Destroying life at once and carcass too. *Crucify.*  
The coat of mail weigh'd five thousand *shekels* of brass. *Broome.*

**SHELDAPPE. n. f.** A chaffinch.

**SHELDRAKE. n. f.** A bird that preys upon fishes.

**SHELF. n. f.** [שֶׁלף, Saxon; *seelf*, Dutch.]  
1. A board fixed against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed upon it.

About his *shelves*  
A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakspere.*  
Bind fast, or from their *shelves*  
Your books will come and fight themselves. *Swift.*

2. A land bank in the sea; a rock under shallow water.

Our disappointed souls shall congratulate each other then having now fully escaped the numerous rock, *shelves*, and quicksands. *Boyle.*

Not the *shelves* of Circe's shores they run,  
A dangerous coast. *Dryden.*

He call'd his money in;  
But the prevailing love of self  
Soon split him on the former *shelf*;  
He put it out again. *Dryden.*

3. The plural is analogically *shelves*; *Dryden* has *shelvs*, probably by negligence.  
He seiz'd the helm; his fellows cheer'd,  
Turn'd short upon the *shelvs*, and madly steer'd. *Dryden.*

**SHE'LFY. adj.** [from *shelf*.]

1. Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous shallows.

Glides by the *shelfy* cliffs, a *shelfy* coast,  
Long intricate for ships and sailors' coast,  
And white with bones. *Dryden.*

2. I know not well the meaning in this passage; perhaps rocky.

The whole mass in some places so tough,  
That the plough will scarcely cut it; and in some to *shelfy*, that the corn has much ado to fatten its root. *Carew.*

**SHELL. n. f.** [שֶׁלל, Saxon; *schale*, *schelle*, Dutch.]

1. The hard covering of any thing; the external crust.

The fur is as the *shell*, and the exterior earth is as the *shell* of the couple, and the ab is as the water within it; now when the heat of the sun had pierc'd through the *shell*, and reach'd the water, it rarified them. *Bacon's Theory.*

Whatever we search for under ground is only what is lodged in the *shell* of the earth. *Locke.*

2. The covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal.

Her women wear  
The spoils of nations in an ear;  
Chang'd for the treasure of a *shell*,  
And in turn look attires do well. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

Albion  
Neptune recommends;  
Peace and plenty spread the sails:

Venus, in her *shell* before him,  
From the sands in safety bore him. *Dryd. Albion.*  
The *shells* served as moulds to this sand, which, when consolidated, and afterwards freed from its invest *shell*, is of the same shape as the cavity of the *shell*. *Woodward.*

He whom ungrateful Athens could expel,  
At all times just but when he sign'd the *shell*. *Pope.*  
3. The covering of the seeds of filiquous plants.

Some fruits are contained within a hard *shell*, being the seeds of the plants. *Linnaeus.*

4. The covering of kernels.

Chang'd loves are but chang'd sorts of meat;  
And, when he hath the kernel eat,  
Who doth not throw away the *shell*? *Donne.*

5. The covering of an egg.

Think him as a serpent's egg,  
Which hatch'd would, as his kind, grow mischievous,  
And kill him in the *shell*. *Shakspere. Julius Caesar.*

6. The outer part of a house.  
The marquis of Medina Sidonia made the *shell* of a house, that would have been a very noble building, had he brought it to perfection. *Aldrich on Italy.*

7. It is used for a musical instrument in poetry, from *testudo*, Latin; the first lyre being said to have been made by straining strings over the *shell* of a tortoise.  
Less than a god they thought there could not dwell  
Within the hollow of that *shell*,  
That spoke so sweetly. *Dryden.*

8. The superficial part.  
The *shells* are the Romantics about this outward *shell*, religion, that if an altar be moved, or a stone of it broken, it ought to be re-considered. *Aylmer's Paragon.*

**TO SHELL. v. a.** [from the noun.] To take out of the *shell*; to strip of the *shell*.

**TO SHAL. v. n.**  
1. To fall off as broken shells.  
The ulcers were cured, and the scabs *shelled* off. *Wise.*

2. To cast the shell.  
**SHELLDUCK. n. f.** A kind of wild duck.

To preserve wild ducks, and *shellducks*, have a place walled in with a pond, *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**SHELLFISH. n. f.** [shell and fish.] Fish invested with a hard covering; either testaceous, as oysters; or crustaceous, as lobsters.

The *shells* being found, were so like those they saw upon their shores, that they never questioned but that they were the exuviae of *shellfish*, and one belonged to the sea. *Woodward.*

**SHELLY. adj.** [from *shell*.]

1. Abounding with shells.  
The ocean rolling, and the *shelly* shore,  
Beautiful objects, shall delight no more. *Prior.*

2. Consisting of shells.

The concert of Anaximander was, that the first men, and all animals, were bred in some warm moisture, inclosed in cutaneous skins, as lobsters; and so continued, till their *shelly* prisons growing too close, and breaking, made way for them. *Bentley.*

**SHE'LTAR. n. f.** [Of this word the etymology is unknown; *Skinner* deduces it from *shell*; *Davies* from *שָׁלַח*, a shield, Saxon.]

1. A cover from any external injury or violence.

We hear this fearful tempest sing,  
Yet seek no *shelter* to avoid the storm.  
They with the mountains now might be again  
Thrown on them, as a *shelter* from his ire. *Milton.*

Heroes of old, when wounded, *shelter* sought;  
But he, who meets all dangers with disdain,  
Ev'n in their face, his ship to anchor brought,  
And steeply high flood propt upon the main. *Dryd.*  
They may learn experience, and avoid a cave  
As the worst *shelter* from rain, when they have  
lover in company. *Dryden.*

The healing plant shall aid,  
From storms a *shelter*, and from heat a shade. *Pope.*  
2. A protector; a defender; one that gives security.

Thou hast been a *shelter* for me, and a strong tower from the enemy. *Psalms lxi. 3.*

3. The state of being covered; protection; security.

Low at his foot a spacious plain is plac'd,  
Between the mountain and the stream embrac'd;  
Which shade and *shelter* from the hill derives,  
While the kind river wealth and beauty gives. *Denham.*

Who into *shelter* takes their tender bloom,  
And forms their minds to fly from ills to come. *Young.*

**TO SHE'LTAR. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To cover from external violence.  
We besought the deep to *shelter* us. *Milton.*

Those ruins *shelter'd* once his sacred head,  
When he from Worcester's fatal battle fled,  
Watch'd by the genius of this royal place. *Dryd.*

2. To defend; to protect; to succour with refuge; to harbour.

What endless honour shall you gain,  
To save and *shelter* Troy's unhappy train. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

3. To betake to cover.

They *sheltered* themselves under a rock. *Abbot.*  
Comfort thyself with such thoughts, chiefly when all earthly comforts fail thee: then do thou particularly retreat to those considerations, and *shelter* thyself under them. *Atterbury.*

4. To cover from notice. This seems less proper.

In vain I strove to check my growing flame,  
Or *shelter* passion under friendship's name;  
You saw my heart. *Prior.*

**TO SHE'LTAR. v. n.**

1. To take shelter.  
There the Indian headman, shunning heat,  
*Shelters* in cool. *Milton.*

2. To give shelter.

Then seeks the farthest ooze, the *sheltering* weed,  
The cavern'd bank, his old secure abode. *Thomson.*

**SHE'LTARLESS. adj.** [from *shelter*.] Harboursless; without home or refuge.

Now sad and *shelterless*, perhaps, the sea,  
Where piercing winds blow sharp. *Keats's J. Shore.*

**SHE'LVING. adj.** [from *shelf*.] Sloping; inclining; having declivity.

Her chamber is aloft, far from the ground;  
And built in *shelving*, that she cannot climb it  
Without apparent hazard of his life. *Shakspere.*  
Amidst the brake a hollow den was found,  
With rocks and *shelving* arches vaulted round. *Aldrich.*

**SHE'LVY. adj.** [from *shelf*.] Shallow; rocky; full of banks.

I had been drowned, but that the shore was *shelvy* and shallow. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**TO SHEND. v. a.** preter. and past. pass. *shent*. [שְׁנַד, Saxon; *schenden*, Dutch.]

1. To ruin; to spoil; to mischief.

Provide for thy wife, or else look to be *shent*,  
Good mischrow for winter, another for Lent. *Tupper.*

Shepherds, should it not *shent*  
Your rounds fresh, to hear a doleful verse  
Of Rosalind, that Colin made? *Spenser.*  
Such a dream I had of dire portent,  
That much I fear my body will be *shent*;  
It bodes I shall have wars. *Dryden.*

2. To disgrace; to degrade; to blame; to reproach.

Debateful strife, and cruel enmity,  
The famous name of knight-hood foully *spend*.  
*Fairy Queen.*

Sore bruised with the fall, he flew uprose,  
And all enraged, thus him loudly *spent*:  
Dislate knight! whose coward courage chose  
To wreck itself on beast. *Fairy Queen.*

My tongue and soul in this be hypocrites;  
How in my words soever she be *spent*,  
To give them tears never my soul consent.  
*Shakespeare's Hamlet*

3. To overpower; to crush; to surpass.

She paid the rest as Cynthia doth *spend*  
The lesser stars. *Spenser.*

4. It is, though used by Dryden, wholly obsolete.

SHEPHERD. *n. f.* [*ſceap*, sheep, and  
hyrd, a keeper, Saxon, *ſceapahynd*]

1. One who tends sheep in the pasture.

I am *shepherd* to another man,  
And do not shew the fleeces that I *graze*. *Shaksp.*  
A *shepherd* next,  
More meek, came with the firstlings of his flock. *Milton.*

2. A swain; a rural lover.

If that the world and love were young,  
And truth in every *shepherd's* tongue,  
Their pretty pleasures might me move,  
To live with thee and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

3. One who tends the congregation; a pastor.

Lead up all those who heard thee, and believ'd;  
Thy own flock, great *shepherd*, be receiv'd,  
And glad all heav'n with millions thou hast sav'd.  
*Prior.*

SHEPHERDESS. *n. f.* [from *shepherd*.] A  
woman that tends sheep; a rural lass.

She perished into the garb of a *shepherdess*, and  
in that disguise lived many years, but, discovering  
herself a little before her death, did profess herself  
the happiest person alive, not for her condition,  
but in enjoying him the first loved; and that she  
would rather, ten thousand times, live a *shepherdess*  
in contentment and satisfaction. *Shaksp.*

These your usual weeds to each part of you  
Do give a life. no *shepherdess*, but Flora  
Peeking in April's front. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

She like some *shepherdess* did shew,  
Who sat to watch her by a river's side. *Dryden.*

His domk chair has incomparable swiftness in  
its downiness, like a fair *shepherdess* in country  
rust. *Dryden.*

SHEPHERDS Needle. *n. f.* [*ſcandax*, Lat.]  
Venus comb. An herb.

SHEPHERDS Purse, or Pouch. *n. f.* [*burſa*  
*pastoris*, Lat.] A common weed.

SHEPHERDS Rod. *n. f.* Teasel, of which  
plant it is a species.

SHEPHERDISH. *adj.* [from *shepherd*.] Re-  
sembling a shepherd; suiting a shep-  
herd; pastoral; rustic. Not in use.

He would have drawn her eldest sister, esteemed  
he. match for beauty, in her *shepherdess* attire.  
*Shaksp.*

She saw walking from her ward a man in *shep-  
herd's* apparel. *Shaksp.*

SHEARBET. *n. f.* [*ſharbat*, Arabick.] The  
juice of lemons or oranges mixed with  
water and sugar. *Dryden.*

They prefer our beer above all other drinks;  
and considering that water is with the rarest, espe-  
cially in this climate, the dearest of *shear-bets*, and  
plenty of barley, it would prove infinitely profit-  
able to such as should bring in the use thereof.  
*Sandys.*

SHERD. *n. f.* [*ſceap*, Saxon.] A frag-  
ment of broken earthen ware. See  
SHARD.

The trivet table of a foot was lame;  
She thrust beneath the limping leg a *sheard*. *Dryden.*

SHERIFF. *n. f.* [*ſcepe* *ſcepeſa*, Saxon;  
from *ſcepe*, a shire, and *ſawe*, a steward.  
It is sometimes pronounced *ſherve*,  
which some poets have injudiciously  
adopted.] An officer to whom is entrusted,  
in each county, the execution of the  
laws.

A great power of English and of Scots  
Are by the *ſheriff* of Yorkſhire overthrown. *Shaksp.*  
Concerning matters of justice, the high *ſheriffs*  
of the counties have been very ancient in this  
kingdom. *Baron.*

Now may'ts and *ſheriffs* all bush'd and fatiate lay.  
*Pope.*

SHERIFFALTY. } *n. f.* [from *ſheriff*.] The  
SHERIFFDOM. } office or jurisdiction of  
SHERIFFSHIP. } a *ſheriff*.  
SHERIFFWICK. }

There was a resumption of patent, of gaols,  
and reanaling of them to the *ſheriffs*; pri-  
viledged officers being no less an interruption of  
justice than privileged places. *Bacon.*

SHERRIS. } *n. f.* [from *Xeres*, a town  
SHERRIS Sack } of Andalusia in Spain.  
SHERRY. } A kind of Spanish wine.

Your *ſherries* warm the blood, which, before  
cold and settled, let the liver white, which is the  
badge of putridity, but the *ſherries* makes it  
come from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shaksp.*  
Good *ſherries* sack ascends me into the brain,  
dries me there all the foolish dull vapours, and  
makes it apprehensive. *Shaksp.*

SHAW. See SHOW.

SHIDE. *n. f.* [from *ſceadan*, to divide,  
Saxon.] A board; a cutting. *Skinner.*

SHIELD. *n. f.* [*ſceylb*, Saxon.]

1. A buckler; a broad piece of defensive  
armour held on the left arm to ward off  
blows.

Now put your *shields* before your hearts, and fight  
With hearts more proof than *shields*. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

His pond'rous *shield*,  
Ethereal temper, mazy, large, and round,  
Behind him cast; the broad circumference  
Hung on his shoulders like the moon. *Milton.*

2. One that gives protection or security.

3. Defence; protection.

The terror of the Trojan field,  
The Grecian honour, ornament, and *shield*,  
High on a pile th' unconquer'd chief is plac'd.  
*Dryden.*

To SHIELD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a shield.

2. To defend; to protect; to secure.

Were it my fitness  
To let these hands obey my boiling blood,  
They're strong enough to dillicate and tear  
Thy flesh and bones. Lower a woman's shape  
Dost *shield* thee. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Shows of applause ran ringing through the field,  
To see the son the vanquish'd father *shield*. *Dryden.*

How one that comes to *shield* his injur'd honour,  
And guards his life with hazard of her own. *Smith.*

3. To keep off; to defend against.

Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations,  
into the sweet soil of Europe, they brought with  
them their usual weeds, fit to *shield* the cold to  
which they had been inured. *Spenser.*

My love, I must interrupt the time alone.  
—God bless I should disturb devotion. *Shaksp.*

To SHIFT. *v. n.* [Of this we d the origi-  
nal is obscure: *ſhitta*, Runick, is to  
change.]

1. To change place.

Vegetables being fixed to the same place, and  
so not able to *shift* and seek out after proper mat-  
ter for their increment, it was necessary that it  
should be brought to them. *Hudob.*

2. To change; to give place to other  
things.

If the ideas of our minds constantly change and  
*shift*, in a continual succession, it would be impos-  
sible for a man to think long of any one thing. *Locke.*

3. To change clothes, particularly the  
linen.

She begs you just would turn you while she *shifts*.  
*Young.*

4. To find some expedient; to act or live  
though with difficulty.

We cannot *shift*: being in, we must go on.  
*Daniel.*

Men in distress will look to themselves, and  
leave their companions to *shift* as well as they can.  
*L'Estrange.*

Since we desire no recompence nor thanks, we  
ought to be dismissed, and have leave to *shift* for  
ourselves. *Swift.*

5. To practise indirect methods.

All those schoolmen, though they were exceed-  
ing witty, yet better teach all their followers to  
*shift* than to resolve by their distinctions. *Raleigh.*

6. To take some method for safety.

Nature instructs every creature how to *shift* for  
itself in cases of danger. *L'Estrange.*

To SHIFT. *v. a.*

1. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that  
made the fish *shift* the condition. *L'Estrange.*

Come, assist me, male obedient;  
Let us try some new expedient;  
*Shift* the scene for half an hour,  
Time and place are in thy power. *Swift.*

2. To transfer from place to place.

Pare saffron between the two St. Mary's days,  
Or set or go *shift* it that knowest the ways. *Tupper.*

3. To put by some expedient out of the  
way.

I *shifted* him away,  
And laid good excuses on your ecstasy.  
*Shaksp. Othello.*

The wisdom of all these latter times, in princes  
affairs, is rather fine deliveries, and *shiftings* of  
dangers and mischiefs, when they are near, than  
solid and ground a courses to keep them aloof.  
*Bacon.*

4. To change in position.

Neither use they sails, nor place their oars in  
order upon the file, but carrying the oar back,  
*shift* it hither, and thither at pleasure. *Raleigh.*

Where the wind  
Veers off, as oft she steers and *shifts* her sail. *Mil.*

We strive in vain against the seas and wind;  
Now *shift* your sails. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

5. To change, as clothes.

I would advise you to *shift* a shirt: the violence  
of action hath made you seek as a sacrifice.  
*Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

6. To dress in fresh clothes.

As it were to ride day and night, and not to  
have patience to *shift* me. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

7. To SHIFT off. To defer; to put away  
by some expedient.

The most beautiful parts must be the most  
finished, the colour, and word, most chosen:  
many things in both, which are not deserving of  
this care, must be *shifted off*, content with vulgar  
expressions. *Dryden's Dastresbury.*

Struggle and contrive as you will, and lay your  
taxes as you please, the traders will *shift it off* from  
their own gain. *Locke.*

By various situations of the devil they are pre-  
vented on to *shift off* the duties, and neglect the  
conditions, on which salvation is promised.

Rogers's Sermons.  
SHIFT.

**SHIFT, n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. Expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult means.

She redoubling her blows, *drave* the stranger to no other *shift* than to ward and go back; at that time seeming the image of innocency against violence. *Sidney.*

If I get down, and do not break my limbs, I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away.

*Shakespeare's King John.*

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted, and yet they have made *shift* to move up and down in the water.

*Moré's Antidote against Atheism.*

Not any boast of skill, but extreme *shift* How to regain my sever'd company, Compell'd me to awake the courteous echo, To give me answer from her mossy couch. *Milt.*

A fashionable hypocrisy shall be called good manners, to we make a *shift* somewhat to legitimate the abuse. *L'Estrange.*

Those little animals provide themselves with wheat; but they can make *shift* without it. *Add.*

Our herbals are sufficiently stored with plants, and we have made a tolerable *shift* to reduce them to classes. *Baker.*

2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; last resource.

The very custom of seeking for particular aid and relief at the hands of God, doth, by a secret contradiction, withdraw them from endeavouring to help themselves, even by those wicked *shifts*, which they know can never have his allowance whose assistance their prayers seek. *Hooker.*

To say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term, is but a *shift* of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick; So true, that he was awkward at a trick; For little souls on little *shifts* rely. *Dryden.*

Fraud; artifice; stratagem.

Know ye not Ulysses' *shifts*?

Thair swords less danger carry than their gifts. *Denham.*

Evasion; elusory practice.

As long as wit, by whetting itself, is able to find out any *shift*, be it never so slight, whereby to escape out of the hands of present contradiction, they are never at a stand. *Hooker.*

Of themselves, for the most part, they are to cautious and wily headed, especially being men of so small experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilities and fly *shifts*. *Spenser.*

Hire you see your commission; this is your duty, these are your discouragements: never seek for *shifts* and evasions from worldly afflictions: this is your reward, if you perform it; this your doom, if you do not it. *South.*

A woman's linen.

**SHIFTER, n. f.** [from *shift*.] One who plays tricks; a man of artifice.

'Twas such a *shifter*, that, if death were known, Death was half glad when he had got him down. *Milton.*

**SHIFTLINESS, adj.** [from *shift*.] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live.

For the poor *shiftless* irrationals, it is a prodigious act of the great Creator's indulgence, that they are all ready furnished with such clothing. *Lehman's Physico-Theology.*

**SHILLING, n. f.** [from *shilling*, Saxon and Erse; *schilling*, Dutch.] A coin of various value at different times. It is now twelve pence.

Five of these pence made their *shilling*, which was *shilling*, probably from *shilling*, which was used for the fourth part of an ounce; eight of these *shillings* made their pound; hundred of these pounds were a legacy to a daughter, as appeareth by the last will of Alfred. *Camden's Remains.*

The very same *shilling* may at one time pay twenty men in twenty days, and at another rest in the same hands one hundred days. *Locke.*

Who, with much pains exerting all his sense, Can range aright his *shillings*, pounds, and pence. *Young.*

**SHILL-I-SHALL-I.** A corrupt reduplication of *shall I*? The question of a man hesitating. To stand *shill-I-shall-I*, is to continue hesitating and procrastinating.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when I make it, I keep it: I don't stand *shill I shall-I* then: it I say 't, I'll do 't. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

**SH'LY, adv.** [from *shy*.] Not familiarly; not frankly.

**SHIN, n. f.** [Scina, Saxon; *schien*, German.] The forepart of the leg.

I bruised my *shin* the other day with playing at sword and dagger. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The *shin* bone, from the knee to the instep, is made by shadowing one half of the leg with a single shadow. *Peacham.*

His leg, then broke,

Had got a deputy of oak;

For when a *shin* in fight is cleft,

'The knee with one of timber's propt. *Hudibras.*

As when to an house we come,

To know if any one's at home,

We knock; to one must kick your *shin*,

Ere he can find your soul's within. *Anonymous.*

To SHINE, v. n. preterite *I shone*, *I have shone*; sometimes *I shined*, *I have shined*. [Scinan, Saxon; *shijnen*, Dutch.]

1. To have bright resplendence; to glitter; to glisten; to gleam.

To-day the French,

All clinquant, all in gold, like heathen gods, Shone down the English; and to-morrow

Ma. Britann India: ev'ry man that stood Shew'd like a mine. *Shakespeare.*

True paradise inclos'd with shining rock. *Milt.*

We can dismiss thee ere the morning *shins*. *Milt.*

Fair daughter, blow away these mists and clouds, And let thy eyes *shine* forth in their full lustre. *Denham.*

The sun *shines* when he sees it. *Locke.*

2. To be without clouds.

The moon *shines* bright: in such a night as this, When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees, And they did make no noise.

*Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

How bright and goodly *shines* the moon! The moon! the sun: it is not moonlight now. *Shakespeare.*

Clear pools greatly comfort the eyes, when the sun is overcast, or when the moon *shineth*. *Bacon.*

3. To be glossy.

'They are waxen fat, they *shine*. Jer. v. 28.

Fish with their fins and *shining* scales. *Milton.*

The colour and *shining* of bodies is nothing but the different arrangement and refraction of their minute parts. *Locke.*

4. To be gay; to be splendid.

'S. proud the *shined* in her princely state, Looking to heaven, for earth she did disdain, And sitting high. *Fairy Queen.*

5. To be beautiful.

Of all th' enamell'd race, whose silv'ry wing Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring, Or swims along the fluid atmosphere;

Once brightest *shin'd* this child of heat and air. *Pope.*

6. To be eminent or conspicuous.

If there come truth from them, As upon thee, Macbeth, their speeches *shine*, Why, by the verities on thee made good,

May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakespeare.*

Her face was veil'd; yet to my fancied sight Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person *shin'd*.

So clear, as in no face with more delight. *Milton.*

Cato's soul

*Shines* out in ev'ry thing she acts or speaks; While winning mildness and attractive smiles Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison.*

The reformation, in its first establishment, produced its proper fruits, and distinguished the whole age with *shining* instances of virtue and morality. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The courtier smooth, who forty years had *shin'd* An humble servant to all human kind. *Pope.*

Few are qualified to *shin* in company; but it is in most men's power to be agreeable. *Swiss.*

7. To be propitious.

The Lord make his face *shine* upon thee, and be gracious. *Numbers, vi. 25.*

8. To give light real or figurative.

The light of righteousness hath not *shined* unto us, and the sun of righteousness rose not upon us. *Wisdom, v. 6.*

Celestial light

*Shine* inward, and the mind through all her powers Irradiate. *Milton.*

**SHINE, n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. Fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, or rain or *shine*. *Dryden.*

He will accustom himself to heat and cold, and *shine* and rain; all which if a man's body will not endure, it will serve him to very little purpose. *Locke.*

2. Brightness; splendour; lustre. It is a word, though not unanalogical, yet ungraceful, and little used.

He that has injured his eyes to that divine splendour which results from the heauty of holiness, is not dazzled with the glittering *shine* of gold, and considers it as a vein of the same earth he treads on. *Deacy of Purp.*

Say, in what mortal soil thou design'st to grow? Fair op'ning to some court's propitious *shine*, Or deep with diamonds in the flaming mine? *Pope.*

- SH'NESS, n. f.** [from *shy*.] Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar.

An incurable *shyness* is the vice of Irish horses, and is hardly ever seen in Flanders, because the winter forces the breeders there to house and handle their colts. *Temple.*

They were famous for their justice in commerce, but extreme *shyness* to strangers: they exposed their goods with the price marked upon them, and then retired. *Arbutnot.*

- SHINGLE, n. f.** [schindel, German.] A thin board to cover houses.

The best to cleave, is the most useful for pales, laths, *shingles*, and waincoat. *Mortim. Husbandry.*

- SHINGLES, n. f.** Wants the singular.

[*cingulum*, Lat. *zona morbus*, Plinio.] A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins.

Such are used successfully in erysipelas and *shingles*, by a slender diet of decoctions of farinaceous vegetables, and copious drinking of cooling liquors. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

- SHINY, adj.** [from *shine*.] Bright; splendid; luminous.

When Aldeboran was mounted high, Above the *shiny* Cassiopeia's chair, One knocked at the door, and in would fare. *Fairy Queen.*

The night

Is *shiny*, and they say we shall embattle By th' second hour o' th' morn. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

While from afar we heard the cannons play, Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day, For absent friends we were ashamed to fear. *Dryden.*

- SHIP, [scap, scyp, Saxon; schap, Dutch.]**

A termination noting quality or adjunct, as lordship; or office, as stewardship.

**SHIP.**



**SHIP. n. f.** [*scip*, Saxon; *schippen*, Dutch.] A ship may be defined a large hollow building, made to pass over the sea with sails. *Watts.*

All my followers to the eager foe  
Turn back, and fly like *ships* before the wind.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

There made forth to us a small boat, with about eight persons in it, whereof one of them had in his hand a *tipstaff*, who made aboard our *ship*.

*Bacon.*

Two other *ships* loaded with victuals were burnt, and some of the men saved by their shipboats.

*Knolles.*

Nor is indeed that man less mad than *thou*, Who freights a *ship* to venture on the sea, With one frail intrepid plank to save From certain death, roll'd on by every wave.

*Dryden.*

Instead of a *ship*, he should lay upon his country such a sum of money, and retain the same to the treasurer of the navy: hence that tax had the denomination of *ship* money, by which accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand pounds.

*Clarendon.*

A *ship* carpenter of old Rome could not have talked more judiciously.

*Adelphon.*

**TO SHIP. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To put into a ship.

My father at the road

Expects my coming, there to see me *shipp'd*.

*Shakespeare.*

The emperor, *shipping* his great ordnance, departed down the river. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

All the timber was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia, and *shipped* in the bay of Attalia, from whence it was by sea transported to Pelasium.

*Knolles.*

A breeze from shore began to blow,  
The sailors *ship* their oars, and cease to row;  
Then hoist their yards a-trip, and all their sails  
Let fall.

*Dryden.*

2. To transport in a ship.

Andronicus, would thou wert *shipt* to hell,  
Rather than rob me of the people's hearts.

*Shakespeare.*

The sun no sooner shall the mountains touch,  
But we will *ship* him hence. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
In Portugal, men spent with age, so as they cannot hope for above a year, *ship* themselves away in a Brazil fleet.

*Temple.*

3. It is sometimes enforced by off.

A single leaf can waft an army o'er,  
Or *ship off* tenates to some distant shore. *Pope.*  
The canal that runs from the sea into the Arno, gives a convenient carriage to all goods that are to be *shipped off*.

*Adelphon.*

**SHIPBOARD. n. f.** [*ship* and *board*.] See BOARD.

1. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases: a *shipboard*, on *shipboard*, in a ship.

Let him go on *shipboard*, and the mariners will not leave their *starboard* and *larboard*.

*Bramhall.*

What dost thou make a *shipboard*? To what end?

*Dryden.*

Ovid, writing from on *shipboard* to his friends, excused the faults of his poetry by his misfortunes.

*Dryden.*

2. The plank of a ship.

They have made all thy *shipboards* of fir-trees, and brought cedars from Lebanon to make masts.

*Isaiah.*

*Isaiah.*

**SHIPBOY. n. f.** [*ship* and *boy*.] Boy that serves in a ship.

Few or none know me: if they did,  
This *shipboy's* semblance hath disguis'd me quite.

*Shakespeare.*

**SHIPMAN. n. f.** [*ship* and *man*.] Sailor; seaman.

I myself have the very points they blow,  
All the quarters that they know  
I 'th' *shipman's* card.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Hiram sent in the navy *shipmen* that had knowledge of the sea.

*1 Kings, ix. 27.*

**SHIPMASTER. n. f.** Master of the ship.

The *shipmaster* came to him, and said unto him, What meanest thou, O sleeper! arise, call upon thy God.

*Jon. i. 6.*

**SHIPPING. n. f.** [from *ship*.]

1. Vessels of navigation; fleet.

Before Cæsar's invasion of this land, the Britons had not any *shipping* at all, other than their boats of twigs covered with hides.

*Raleigh.*

The numbers and courage of our men, with the strength of our *shipping*, have for many ages past made us a match for the greatest of our neighbours at land, and an overmatch for the strongest at sea.

*Temple.*

Fishes first to *shipping* did impart;  
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow.

*Dryden.*

2. Passage in a ship.

They took *shipping* and came to Capernaum, seeking for Jesus.

*Jo. vi. 24.*

**SHIPWRECK. n. f.** [*ship* and *wreck*.]

1. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves.

Bold were the men, which on the ocean first  
Spread their new sails, when *shipwreck* was the work.

*Wallar.*

We are not to quarrel with the water for inundations and *shipwrecks*.

*L'Estrange.*

This sea was cost the Carthaginians five hundred quinquemes, and the Romans seven hundred, including their *shipwrecks*.

*Arbutnot.*

2. The parts of a shattered ship.

They might have it in their own country, and that by gathering up the *shipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman theatres.

*Dryden.*

3. Destruction; miscarriage.

Holding faith and a good conscience, which some having put away, concerning faith, have made *shipwreck*.

*1 Timothy, i.*

**TO SHIPWRECK. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.

Whence the sun 'gins his reflection,  
*Shipwrecking* storms and direful thunders break.

*Shakespeare.*

2. To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.

Thou that canst still the raging of the seas,  
Chain up the winds, and bid the tempests cease,  
Redeem my *shipwreck'd* soul from raging gusts  
Of cruel passion and deceitful lusts.

*Prior.*

A square piece of marble shews itself to have been a little part in monument of two persons who were *shipwrecked*.

*Adelphon.*

3. To throw by loss of the vessel.

*Shipwreck'd* upon a kingdom, where no pity,  
No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me.

*Shakespeare.*

**SHIPWRIGHT. n. f.** [*ship* and *wright*.]

A builder of ships.

Why such imprints of *shipwrights*, whose sore task  
Does not divide the Sunday from the week? *Shak.*

A miserable shame it were for our *shipwrights*, if they did not exceed all others in the setting up of our royal ships.

*Raleigh.*

Vast numbers of ships in our harbours, and *shipwrights* in our sea-port towns.

*Swift.*

The Roman fleet, although built by *shipwrights*, and conducted by pilots, both without experience, defeated that of the Carthaginians.

*Arbutnot.*

As when a *shipwright* stands his workmen o'er,  
Who ply the wrimble some huge beam to bore,  
Ug'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,  
The grain deep piercing, till it scoops it out.

*Pope.*

**SHIRE. n. f.** [*scir*, from *roman*, to divide, Sax. n.] A division of the kingdom; a county; so much of the kingdom as is under one sheriff.

His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,  
Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;  
As two broad beacons, set in open fields,  
Send forth their flames far off to every *shore*.

*Fairy Queen.*

The noble youths from distant *shires* resort.

*Prior.*

**SHIRT. n. f.** [*shiert*, Danish; *reine*, *reyn*, Saxon.] The under linen garment of a man.

Shift a *shirt*: the violence of action, hath made you seek as a sacrifice.

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

I take but two *shirts* out with me, and I mean not to sweat extraordinarily.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

When we lay next us what we hold most dear,  
Like Hercules, envenom'd *shirts* we wear,  
And cleaving mischief.

*Dryden.*

Several persons in December had nothing over their shoulders but their *shirts*.

*Adelphon on Italy.*

**TO SHIRT. v. a.** [from the noun.] To cover; to clothe as in a shirt.

Ah! for too many souls, as but this morn  
Were cloth'd with flesh, and warm'd with vital blood  
But naked now, or *shirted* but with air.

*Dryden.*

**SHIRTLESS. adj.** [from *shirt*.] Wanting a shirt.

Linsley-woolsey brothers,  
Grave mummings! sleevest some, and *shirtless* others.

*Pope.*

**SHITTAN. n. f.** A sort of precious wood, **SHITTIM.** } of which *Moses* made the greatest part of the tables, altars, and planks belonging to the tabernacle.

The wood is hard, tough, smooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in Arabia.

*Calmet.*

I will plant in the wilderness the *shittab-tree*.

*Isaiah, xli. 19.*

Bring me an offering of badgers skins and *shittim-wood*.

*Exodus.*

**SHUTTLECOCK. n. f.** [commonly, and perhaps as properly, *shuttlecock*.] Of *shittle* or *shuttle* the etymology is doubtful: *Skinner* derives it from *schutteln*, German, to shake; or *reccan*, Saxon, to throw. He thinks it is called a cock from its feathers. Perhaps it is properly *shuttlecock*, a cork driven to and fro, like the instrument in weaving, and loosened by frequent and rapid utterance from *cork* to *cock*.] A cork stuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors.

You need not discharge a cannon to break the chain of his thoughts: the pat of a *shuttlecock*, or the creaking of a jack, will do his business.

*Cervier.*

**SHIVE. n. f.** [*schyve*, Dutch.]

1. A slice of bread.

Easy it is

Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive*.

*Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

2. A thick splinter, or lamina, cut off from the main substance.

Shavings made by the plane are in some things differing from those *shives*, or thin and flexible pieces of wood, that are obtained by borers.

*Boyle.*

**TO SHIVER. v. n.** [*schawren*, German.]

To quake; to tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear.

Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge, and make all the body *shiver*.

*Bacon.*

What religious palsy 's this,  
Which makes the boughs divest their bliss?

And, that they might her footsteps strow,  
Drop their leaves with *shivering* awe.

*Cleaveland.*

Why stand we longer *shivering* under fear?

*Milton.*

*The*

The man that *shiver'd* on the brink of sin,  
Thus steel'd and harden'd, ventures boldly in.  
*Dryden.*

He described this march to the temple with so  
much horror, that he *shiver'd* every joint. *Addison.*  
Give up Laius to the realms of day,  
Whole ghost, yet *shivering* on Cocytus' sand,  
Expect its passage to the farther strand. *Pope.*  
Prometheus is laid  
On his Caucasus to *shiver*,  
While vultures eat his growing liver. *Swift.*

**TO SHIVER. v. n. [from *shiver*.]** To fall  
at once into many parts or shivers.

Hadst thou been aught but gossamer, feathers, air,  
So many tathoms down precipitating,  
Thou'dst *shiver* n' d like an egg. *Shak. King John.*  
Upon the breaking and *shivering* of a great state,  
you may be sure to have wars. *Bacon.*  
The natural world, should gravity once cease to  
be withdrawn, would instantly *shiver* into millions  
of atoms. *Woodward.*

**TO SHIVER. v. a.** To break by one act  
into many parts; to shatter.

The ground with *shiver'd* armour strown. *Milt.*  
Shows of granades rain, by sudden burst  
Diploding murderous bowels, fragments of steel;  
A thousand ways at once the *shiver'd* orb  
Fly diversely, working torment. *Philips.*

**SHIVER. n. f. [from the verb.]** One frag-  
ment of many into which any thing is  
broken.

He would pound thee into *shivers* with his fist,  
as a tailor breaks a bituit.  
*Shakespeare's Titulus and Cressida.*  
As brittle as the glory is the lace,  
For there it is crack'd in an hundred *shivers*.  
*Shakespeare.*

If you strike a solid body that is brittle, it  
breaks, not only where the immediate force is,  
but breaketh all about into *shivers* and fitturs.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*  
Surging waves against a solid rock,  
Though all to *shivers* dash'd, th' assault renew,  
Vain batt'ry, and in smooth or bubble end. *Milton.*

**SHIVERY. adj. [from *shiver*.]** Loose of  
coherence; incompact; easily falling  
into many fragments.

There were observed incredible numbers of these  
shells thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *shivery*  
stone. *Woodward.*

**SHO-ADSTONE. n. f.**

*Shoadstone* is a small stone, smooth without, of  
a dark liver colour, and of the same colour within,  
only with the addition of a faint purple. It is a  
fragment broke off an iron vein. *Woodward on Pyrites.*  
Certain the stones lie on the face of the ground,  
which they call *shoad*, is shud from the main load,  
and made somewhat round by the water.

The loads or veins of metal were by this action  
of the departing water made easy to be found out  
by the *shoads*, or trains of metallic fragments  
borne off from them, and lying in trains from thole  
veins towards the sea, in the same course that wa-  
ter falling thence would take. *Woodward.*

**SHOAL. n. f. [scilicet, Saxon.]**

1. A crowd; a great multitude; a throng.  
When there be great *shoals* of people which go  
on to populate without relieving means of susten-  
tation, once in an age they discharge part of them  
people upon other nations. *Bacon.*  
A league is made against such routes and *shoals*  
of people as have utterly degenerated from nature.  
*Bacon.*

The vices of a prince draw *shoals* of followers,  
when his virtue leaves him the more eminent, be-  
cause single. *Decay of Policy.*

A *shoal* of silver fishes glides  
And plays about the barges. *Waller.*  
God had the command of famine, whereby he  
could have carried them off by *shoals*. *Woodward.*

Around the goddess roll  
Broad hats, and hoods, and caps, a sable *shoal*;  
Thick, and more thick, the black blockade extends.  
*Pope.*

2. A shallow; a sand-bank.

The haven's mouth they durst not enter, for  
the dangerous *shoals*. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
He heaves them off the *shoals*. *Dryden.*  
The depth of your pond should be six foot; and  
on the sides some *shoals* for the fish to lay their  
spawn. *Mortimer.*

**TO SHOAL. v. n. [from the noun.]**

1. To crowd; to throng.

The waves (scumming entrails, about which fauns  
and fish did *shoal*. *Chapman.*

2. To be shallow; to grow shallow.

What they met  
Solid, or slimy, as in raging sea  
Toss'd up and down, together crowded drove,  
From each side *shoaling* towards the mouth of hell.  
*Milton.*

**SHOAL. adj.** Shallow; obstructed or in-  
cumbered with banks.

**SHOALNESS. n. f. [from *shoal*.]** Shal-  
lowness; frequency of shallow places.

**SHOALY. adj. [from *shoal*.]** Full of shoals;  
full of shallow places.

Those who live  
Where with his *shoal's* roars Vulturinus roars. *Dry.*  
The watchful hero felt the knock, and found  
The tossing vessel laid on *shoaly* ground. *Dryden.*

**SHOCK. n. f. [chock, Fr. *shocken*, Dutch.]**

1. Conflict; mutual impression of vio-  
lence; violent concourse.

Thro' the *shock*  
Of fighting elements, on all side round  
Environ'd, wins his way. *Milton.*

2. Concussion; external violence.

It is inconceivable how any such man, that hath  
stood the *shock* of an eternal duration with out cor-  
ruption or alteration, should after be corrupted or  
altered. *Judge Hall.*

These strong unshaken mounds resist the *shocks*  
Of tides and seas tempestuous, while the rocks,  
That fecit in a long continued vein  
Puls through the earth, the pond'rous pile sustain.  
*Blackmore.*

Such is the brawny man; his towering soul,  
Midst all the *shocks* and injuries of fortune,  
Rites superior and looks down on Cæsar. *Addison.*  
Long, at the head of his few faithful friends,  
He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes. *Addison.*

The tender apples, from their parent rent  
By stormy *shocks*, must not neglected lie  
The prey of worms. *Philips.*

3. The conflict of enemies.

The adverse legions not less hideous join'd  
The horrid *shock*. *Milton.*  
Those that run away are in more danger than  
the others that stand the *shock*. *L'Estrange.*

The mighty force  
Of Edward twice o'erturn'd their desperate king;  
Twice he arose, and join'd the horrid *shock*. *Philips.*

4. Offence; impression of disgust.

Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend. *Young.*

5. [*schocke*, old Dutch.] A pile of sheaves

of corn.  
Coin tithed, Sir parson, together to get,  
And caus'd it on *shock* to be by and by set. *Tupper.*  
In a full age, like as a *shock* of corn cometh  
in in his season. *Job.*  
Thou, full of days, like weighty *shocks* of corn  
In season reap'd, shall to thy grave be born.  
*Sandys.*

Behind the master walks, builds up the *shocks*,  
Feels his heart heave with joy. *Thomson.*

6. [from *shagg*.] A rough dog.

I would fain know why a *shock* and a hound  
are not distinct species. *Locke.*

**TO SHOCK. v. n. [*schocken*, Dutch.]**

1. To shake by violence.

2. To meet force with force; to encounter.

These her princes are come home again;  
Come the three corners of the world in arms,  
And we will *shock* them. *Shakespeare's King John.*

3. To offend; to disgust.

Supposing verses are never so beautiful, yet, if  
they contain any thing that *shocks* religion or good  
manners, they are  
*Perjæus impes rerum, nugæque canora.* *Dryden.*

My son,  
I bade him love, and bid him now forbear;  
If you have any kindness for him, still  
Advice him not to *shock* a father's will. *Dryden.*  
Julian, who lov'd each sober mind to *shock*,  
Who laugh'd at God, and offer'd to a cock. *Harte.*  
Those who in reading Homer are *shocked* that  
'tis always a lion, may as well be angry that 'tis  
always a man. *Pope.*

**TO SHOCK. v. n.**

1. To meet with hostile violence.

And now with shouts the *shocking* armies clos'd,  
To lances, lances, shields to shields oppos'd,  
Communal death the fate of war confounds,  
Each adverse battle gor'd with equal wounds. *Pope.*

2. To be offensive.

The French humour, in regard of the liberties  
they take in female conversations, is very *shocking*  
to the Italians, who are naturally jealous.  
*Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

**TO SHOCK. v. n. [from the noun.]** To  
build up piles of sheaves.

Reap well, scatter not, gather clean that is shorn,  
Bind fast, *shock* apace, have an eye to thy corn.  
*Tupper.*

**SHOOD. for *shoed*, the preterite and parti-  
ciple passive of *To shoe*.**

Strong axletree'd cart that is clout'd and *shod*.  
*Tupper.*

**SHOE. n. f. plural *shoes*, anciently *shoon*.**

[*scœo*, *scœe*, Saxon; *schœ*, Dutch.]  
The cover of the foot, of horses as well  
as men.

Your horse should be ungartered, your *shoe* un-  
tied, and every thing about you demonstrating a  
careless desolation. *Shakespeare.*

Spare none but such as go in clout'd *shoon*,  
For they are thrifty honest men. *Shak. Henry VI.*

This hollow cylinder is fitted with a sucker, upon  
which is nailed a good thick piece of tanned *shoe*-  
leather. *Boyle.*

Unken own and I ke *shoed*, and the dull twain  
Tread on it dally with his clout'd *shoon*,  
And yet more medicinal than that moly  
That Homer once to wife Ulysses gave;  
He call'd it harmony. *Milton.*

I was in pain, pulled off my *shoe*, and some eale  
that gave me. *Temple.*

**TO SHOE. v. a. preterite *I shoed*; parti-  
ciple passive *shod*. [from the noun.]**

1. To fit the foot with a shoe: used com-  
monly of horses.

The smith's note for *shoeing* and plough irons.  
*Shak.peare.*

He doth nothing but talk of his horse; and  
makes it a great appropriation to his own good  
parts, that he can *shoe* him himself. *Shakespeare.*  
Tell your master that the horses want *shoeing*.  
*Swift.*

2. To cover at the bottom.

The wheel compos'd of crickets bones,  
And daintily made for the nonce,  
For fear of rattling on the stones,  
With thistle down they *shod* it. *Drayton.*

**SHOE-BOY. n. f. [*shoe* and *boy*.]** A boy that  
cleans shoes.

If I employ a *shoebuy*, is it in view to his advan-  
tage, or my own convenience? *Swift.*

**SHOEING-HORN. n. f. [*shoe* and *horn*.]**

1. A horn used to facilitate the admission  
of the foot into a narrow shoe.

3. Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; any thing used as a medium in contempt.

Most of our fine young ladies retain in their service supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like whiffers, and commonly call *shooting-borns*.

*Spektator.*

I have been an arrant *shooting-born* for above these twenty years. I served my mistress in that capacity above five of the number before she was shod. Though she had many who made their applications to her, I always thought myself the best shoe in her shop.

*Spektator.*

SHOEMAKER. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *maker*.]

One whose trade is to make shoes.

A cobbler or *shoemaker* may find some little fault with the latchet of a shoe that an Apelles had painted, when the whole figure is such as none but an Apelles could paint.

*Watts.*

SHOETYE. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *eye*.] The ribband with which women tie their shoes.

Madam, I do, as is my duty,

Honour the shadow of your shoe. *Hudibras.*

SHOG. *n. s.* [from *shock*.] Violent concussion.

Another's diving bow he did adore,  
Which, with a *shog*, casts all the hair before. *Dryd.*  
He will rather have the primitive man to be produced in a kind of digestive balneum, where all the heavier lees may subside, and a due equilibrium be maintained, not disturbed by any such rude and violent *shogs*: that would ruffle and break all the little stamina of the embryo.

*Hemley.*

To SHOG. *v. a.* To shake; to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses.

After it is washed, they put the remnant into a wooden dish, the which they softly *shog* to and fro in the water, until the earthy substance be fitted away.

*Cassow.*

SHONE. The preterite of *shine*.

All his father in him *shone*.

*Milton.*

SHOOK. The preterite, and in poetry participle passive, of *shake*.

'Taxallan, *shook* by Montezuma's pow'rs,  
Has, to resist his forces, call'd in ours. *Dryden.*

To SHOOT. *v. a.* preterite *I shot*; participle *shot* or *shotten*. [cebtan, Sax.]

1. To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence.

Light

*Shoots* far into the bosom of dim night

A glimmering dawn.

*Milton.*

2. To discharge as from a bow or gun.

I owe you much, and, like a witless youth,

That which I owe is lost; but if you please

'To *shoot* an arrow that fell way

Which you did *shoot* the first, I do not doubt

To find both.

*Shakespeare.*

This murderous shaft that's *shot*

Hath not yet lighted; and our latest way

Is to avoid the aim.

*Shakespeare.*

A pomp of winning graces waited still,

And from about her *shot* darts of desire

Into all eyes to wish her still in sight.

*Milton.*

3. To let off: used of the instrument.

The men *shoot* strong shoots with their bows.

The two ends of a bow *shot* off, fly from one another.

*Boyle.*

Men who know not hearts should make examples,

Which, like a warning-piece, must be *shot* off,

To fright the rest from crimes.

*Dryden.*

4. To strike with any thing shot.

Not an hand shall touch the mount, but he shall be stoned on *shot* through.

*Exodus, xix. 13.*

5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable.

None of the trees exalt themselves, neither *shoot* up their top among the thick boughs.

*Ezek. xxxi. 14.*

A grain of mustard groweth up and *shooteth* out great branches.

*Mark, iv. 32.*

VOL. II.

Tell like a tall old oak how leaning *shoots*  
To heav'n her branches, and to hell her roots.

*Durban.*

6. To emit; to dart or thrust forth.

That gently waime

The universe, and to each inward part

With gentle penetration, though unseen,

*Shoots* invisible virtue ev'n to the deep. *Milton.*

Ye, who pluck the flowers,

Beware the secret snake that *shoots* a sting. *Dryd.*

The last had a star upon its breast, which *shot* a

forth pointed beams of a peculiar lustre. *Addison.*

Find by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,

Th' infuriate bill forth *shoots* the pillar's flame.

*Thomson.*

7. To push suddenly. So we say, to *shoot* a bolt or lock.

I have laughed sometimes when I have reflected on those men who have *shot* themselves

into the world; some bolting out upon the stage

with vast applause; and some hustled off, quitting

it with disgrace. *Dryden.*

The liquid air his moving pinions wound,

And in the moment *shot* him on the ground. *Dr.*

8. To push forward.

They that see me *shoot* out the lip, they shake the head.

*Psalmist.*

9. To fit to each other by planing: a workman's term.

Straight lines in joiners language are called a joint; that is, two pieces of wood, that are *shot*,

that is, planed, or else pared with a pairing chisel.

*Mason.*

10. To pass through with swiftness.

Thus having said, she flukes beneath the ground

With furious haste, and *shoots* the Stygian fount.

*Dryden.*

To SHOOT. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of shooting, or emitting a missile weapon.

The anchors have sorely grieved him, and *shot* at him.

*Genesis.*

When he has *shot* his best, he is sure that none

ever did *shoot* better. *Temple.*

A shining harvest either host displays,

And *shoots* against the sun with equal rays. *Dryd.*

When you *shoot*, and shut one eye,

You cannot think he would deny

To lend the other friendly aid,

Or wink, as coward and afraid. *Prior.*

2. To germinate; to increase in vegetable growth.

Such trees as love the sun do not willingly descend far into the earth; and therefore they are

commonly trees that *shoot* up much. *Bacon.*

Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth. *Bacon.*

The tree at once both upward *shoots*,

And just as much grows downward to the roots. *Cleveland.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,

*Shoots* rising up, and spreads by slow degrees. *Dryd.*

Nor will the wither'd stock be green again,

But the wild olive *shoots*, and shades th' ungrateful plain. *Dryden.*

New creatures rise,

A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;

Till *shooting* out with legs, and imp'd with wings.

*Dryden.*

The corn laid up by ant: would *shoot* under

ground, if they did not bite off all the buds; and

therefore it will produce nothing. *Addison.*

A wild where weeds and flow'rs promiscuous *shoot*,

Or garden tempting with forbidden fruit. *Pope.*

3. To form itself into any shape.

If the menstruum be overcharged, metals will

*shoot* into crystals. *Bacon.*

Although exhaled, and placed in cold conservatories, it will crystallize and *shoot* into glacial bodies.

*Brown.*

That rude mass will *shoot* itself into several

forms, till it make an habitable world: the steady

hand of providence being the invisible guide of all

its motions. *Burns's Theory.*

Expressed juices of plants, boiled into the consistence of a syrup, and set into a cool place, the essential salt will *shoot* upon the sides of the vessel.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

4. To be emitted.

There *shot* a streaming lamp along the sky,

Which on the winged lightning seem'd to fly. *Dryden.*

Tell them that the rays of light *shoot* from the

sun to our earth at the rate of one hundred an

eighty thousand miles in the second of a minute

they stand what at such talk. *Mair.*

The grand æthereal bow

Stands up immovable. *Thomson.*

5. To protuberate; to jet out.

The land did *shoot* out with a very great pro-

mounting, bending that way.

Altho' a Description of the World

This valley of the Pinol lies inclosed on all side

by the Alps, though its dominions *shoot* out in

several branches among the breaks of the moun-

tains. *Addison on Italy.*

6. To pass as an arrow.

Thy words *shoot* thro' my heart,

Melt my resolves, and turn me all to love. *Addi.*

7. To become any thing by sudden growth

Materials dark and crude,

Of spiritous fiery spume, till touch'd

With heaven's rays, and temper'd, they *shoot* forth

So beautiful, opening to the ambient light. *Mil.*

Let me but live to shadow this young plant

From bites and worms, he'll soon *shoot* up a hero. *Dryden.*

8. To move swiftly along.

A *shooting* star in autumn thwarts the night.

*Albion.*

Where Tigris at the foot of Paradise

Into a gulf *shot* under ground, till past

Rose up a fountain by the tree of life. *Milton.*

At first the flutters, but at length the springs

To smother flight, and *shoots* upon her wings. *Dryden.*

The broken air loud whistling as she flies,

She stops and listens, and *shoots* forth again,

And guides her pinions by her young ones cries. *Dryden.*

Heaven's impetuous queen *shot* down from high

At her approach the brazen hinges fly,

The gates are forc'd. *Dryden.*

She downward glides,

Lights in Fleet-anch, and *shoots* beneath the river. *Gay.*

Where the mob gathers, swiftly *shoot* along,

Not idly mingle in the noisy throng. *Gay.*

Not half so swiftly *shoots* along in air

The gliding lightning. *Pope.*

9. To feel a quick glancing pain.

SHOOT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act or impression of any thing emitted from a distance.

The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible *shoot*

inasmuch as the arrow hath pierced a steel target

two inches thick; but the arrow, if headed with

wood, hath been known to pierce through a piece

of wood of eight inches thick. *Bacon.*

2. The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike, with a missile weapon discharged by any instrument.

The noise of thy cross-bow

Will scare the herd, and so my *shoot* is lost. *Feak.*

But come the bow; now mercy goes to kill,

And *shooting* well is then accounted ill.

Thus will I save my credit in the *shoot*;

Not wounding, pity would not let me do't. *Shak.*

As a country-fellow was making a *shoot* at a

pigeon, he trod upon a snake that bit him. *Leff.*

3. [*schutzen*, Dutch.] Branches *shooting* from the main stock.

They will not come just on the tops where they

were cut, but out of those *shoots* which were water-

boughs. *Bacon.*

I saw them under a green mantling vine,

Plucking ripe clusters from the tender *shoots*. *Mil.*

*Prun.*

These of superfluous branches, and *shoots* of this  
 second spring; but expose not the fruit without  
 leaves sufficient. Evelyn.

The hook the bore  
 To stop the growth of the luxuriant year,  
 To decent form the lawless *shoots* to bring.  
 And teach the obedient branches where to spring. Pope.

Now, should my plumes owe their truth  
 To beauty, dress, or paint, or youth,  
 'Twere grating on an annual stock  
 That mud our expectations mock;  
 And, making one luxuriant *shoot*,  
 Die the next year for want of root. Swift.

PRIDE push'd forth buds at every branching *shoot*,  
 And virtue shrunk almost beneath the root. Horne.

**SHOOTER. n. s.** [from *shoot*.] One that  
 shoots; an archer; a gunner.  
 The *shooter* owns the broad-leav'd sycamore. Fairfax.

We are *shooters* both, and thou dost deign  
 To enter combat with us, and contend  
 With thine own clay. Herbert.

The king with gifts a vessel stores;  
 And next, to reconcile the *shooter* God,  
 Within her hollow sides the sacrifice he stows. Dryden.

**SHOP. n. s.** [ycceop, Saxon, a magazine;  
*eschappe*, French; *shopa*, low Lat. *Ans-*  
*quorih*.]

1. A place where any thing is sold.  
 Our wind we are broke down,  
 And we f'rtow compell'd to shut our *shops*. Shakspeare.

In his wedy *shop* a tortoise hung,  
 An alligator sturt, and other skins  
 Of ill-shap'd thins; and about his shelves  
 A beggary account of empty boxes. Shakspeare.

Scarce any fold in *shops* could be relied upon as  
 faithfully prepared. Boyle.  
 His *shop* is his element, and he cannot with any  
 enjoyment of himself live out of it. South's Sermon.

What a strange thing is it, that a little health,  
 or the poor business of a *shop*, should keep us so  
 senseless of these great things that are coming so  
 fast upon us! Law.

2. A room in which manufactures are car-  
 ried on.

Your most grave belly thus answer'd:  
 True is it, my incorporate friends,  
 That I receive the general food at first,  
 Which you do live upon; and sit it is,  
 Because I am the storehouse, and the *shop*  
 Of the whole body. Shakspeare.

We have divers mechanical arts and stuffs made  
 by them; and *shops* for such as are not brought into  
 vulgar use. Bacon.

**SHOPBOARD. n. s.** [*shop* and *board*.]  
 Bench on which any work is done.

That beastly rabble, that came down  
 From all the garrets in the town,  
 And stabs, and *shopboards*, in vast swarms,  
 With new-chalk'd bills, and rusty arms. Hud.  
 It dwells not in shops or workhouses; nor till  
 the late age was it ever known that any one served  
 seven years to a smith or a taylor, that he should  
 commence doctor or divine from the *shopboard* or  
 the anvil; or from whistling to a team come to  
 preach to a congregation. South's Sermons.

**SHOPBOOK. n. s.** [*shop* and *book*.] Book  
 in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.  
 They that have wholly neglected the exercise  
 of their understanding, will be as unfit for it, as  
 one unpractised in figures to cast up a *shopbook*. Locke.

**SHOPKEEPER. n. s.** [*shop* and *keep*.] A  
 trader who sells in a shop; not a mer-  
 chant, who only deals by wholesale.

Nothing is more common than to hear a *shop-*  
 keeper desiring his neighbour to have the goodness  
 to sell him what is a clock. Addison.

**SHOPMAN. n. s.** [*shop* and *man*.] A petty  
 trader.

Garb, generous as his muse, preferres and gives;  
 The *shopman* tells, and by destruction lives. Dryd.

**SHORE. The prerite of *shear*.**

I'm glad thy father's dead;  
 Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief  
 Shorn his old thread in twain. Shakspeare.

**SHORE. n. s.** [ycceop, Saxon.]

1. The coast of the sea.

Sea cover'd sea;  
 Sea without *shore*. Milton.

2. The bank of a river. A licentious use.

Beside the fruitful *shore* of muddy Nile,  
 Upon a sunny bank outstretch'd lay  
 In monstrous length, a mighty crocodile. Spenser.

3. A drain: properly *sewer*.

4. [*sheoren*, Dutch, to prop.] The support  
 of a building; a buttress.

When I use the word *shore*, I may intend thereby  
 a coast of land near the sea, or a drain to carry off  
 water, or a prop to support a building. Watts's Logick.

**To SHORE. v. a.** [*sheoren*, Dutch.]

1. To prop; to support.

They undermined the wall, and, as they wrought,  
*shored* it up with timber. Kneller.  
 He did not much strengthen his own subsistence  
 in court, but stood there on his own feet, for the  
 most of his allies rather leaned upon him than  
*shored* him up. Wotton.

There was also made a *shoring* or under-propping  
 all for the benevolence; to make the sums which  
 any person had agreed to pay leviable by course of  
 law. Bacon's Henry VII.

2. To set on shore. Not in use.

I will bring these two blind ones aboard him; if  
 he think it fit to *shore* them again, let him call me  
 rogue. Shakspeare.

**SHORELESS. adj.** [from *shore*.] Having  
 no coast.

This ocean of felicity is so *shoreless* and bottom-  
 less, that all the saints and angels cannot exhaust  
 it. Boyle.

**SHORFLING. n. s.** [from *shear*, *shore*.]

The felt or skin of a sheep shorn.

**SHOWN. The participie passive of *shear*:**  
 with of.

Shorn of his strength.  
 Vile *shorn* are *shorn* for browze: the towering  
 height Milton.

Of unctuous trees are torches for the night. Dryd.  
 He plunging downward shot his radiant head;  
 Dispell'd the breathing air that broke his flight;  
 Shorn of his beams, a man to mortal light. Dryd.

**SHORT. adj.** [ycceop, Saxon.]

1. Not long; commonly, not long enough.

Weak though I am of limbs, and *short* of sight.  
 Far from a lynx, and not a giant quite,  
 I'll do what Mead and Cheseiden advise,  
 To keep these limbs, and to preserve these eyes. Pope.

2. Not long in space or extent.

This less valuable earth,  
 By *shorter* flight to the east, had left him there. Milton.

Though *short* my stature, yet my name extends  
 To heav'n itself, and earth's remotest ends. Pope.

3. Not long in time or duration.

They change the night into day: the light is  
*short*, because of darkness. Job, xvii. 1.  
 Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'st  
 Live well; how long or *short* permit to heav'n. Milton.

*Short* were her marriage joys: for in the prude  
 Or youth her lord expell'd before his time. Dryden.

4. Repeated by quick iterations.

Her breath, then *short*, seem'd loth from home  
 to pass,  
 Which more it mov'd the more it sweeter was. Sidney.

Thy breath comes *short*, thy darted eyes are fix'd  
 On me for aid, as if thou wert pursued. Dryden.  
 My breath grew *short*, my beating heart sprung  
 upward,

And leap'd and bounded in my heaving bosom. Smilh.

5. Not adequate; not equal: with of be-  
 fore the thing with which the comparison  
 is made.

Immoderate praises the foolish lover thinks *short*  
 of his mistress, though they reach far beyond the  
 heavens. Sidney.

Some cottons here grow, but *short* in worth unto  
 those of Smyrna. Sandys.

The Turks give you a quantity rather excee-  
 ding than *short* of your expectation. Sandys.

I know them not; not therefore am I *short*  
 Of knowing what I ought. Milton's Par. Reg.

To attain  
 The height and depth of thy eternal ways,  
 All human thoughts come *short*, supreme of things Milton

O glorious trial of exceeding love,  
 Engaging me to emulate! but, *short*

Of thy perfection, how shall I attain! Milton.  
 To place her in Olympus' top a guest,  
 Among th' immortals, who with nectar feast;

That poor would seem, that entertainment *short*  
 Of the true splendor of her present court. Waller.

We err, and come *short* of science, because we are  
 so frequently misled by the evil conduct of our ima-  
 ginations. Glanville.

As in many things the knowledge of philoso-  
 phers was *short* of the truth, so almost in all thing  
 their practice fell *short* of their knowledge: the  
 principles by which they walked were as much  
 below those by which they judg'd, as their fee  
 were below their head. South's Sermons.

He wills not death should terminate their strife  
 And wounds, if wounds ensue, be *short* of life. Dryden

Virgil exceeds Theocritus in regularity and bre-  
 vity, and falls *short* of him in nothing but simplicity  
 and propriety of style. Pope

Defect in our behaviour, coming *short* of the  
 utmost gracefulness, often escapes our observation Locke

If speculative maxims have not an actual uni-  
 versal assent from all mankind, practical principle  
 come *short* of an universal reception. Locke

The people fall *short* of those who border upon  
 them in strength of understanding. Addison

A neutral indifference falls *short* of that obliga-  
 tion they lie under, who have taken such oaths. Addison

When I made these, an artist undertook to imi-  
 tate it; but, using another way of polishing them  
 he fell much *short* of what I had attained to, as  
 afterwards understood. Newton

It is not credible that the Phœnicians, who ha-  
 established colonies in the Persian gulph, *short* *short*  
 without pushing their trade to the Indies. Arbuth.  
 Doing is expressly command'd, and no happiness  
 allowed to any thing *short* of it. South's Sermon.

The signification of words will be allowed to  
 fall much *short* of the knowledge of things. Baker

6. Defective; imperfect; not attaining  
 the end; not reaching the intended  
 point.

Since higher I fall *short*, on him who next  
 Provokes my envy. Milton.

That great wit has fallen *short* in his account. Mar

Where reason came *short*, revelation discover'd  
 on which file the truth lay. Lock

Men express their universal ideas by signs;  
 faculty which heav'n come *short* in. Lock

7. Not far distant in time.

He command'd those, who were appointed  
 attend him, to be ready by a *short* day. Clarendon

8. Scanty; wanting.

The English were inferior in number, and gre-  
*short* in their provisions. Hayward

They, *short* of succours, and in deep despair,  
 Shook at the dismal prospect of the war. Dry

9. Ni

# 9. Not fetching a compass.

So soon as ever they were gotten out of the hearing of the cock, the lion turned *short* upon him, and tore him to piece. *L. Strange.*

He seiz'd the helm; his fellows cheer'd,  
Turn'd *short* upon the shells, and madly steer'd. *Dryden.*

For, turning *short*, he struck with all his might  
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight. *Dryden.*

# 10. Not going so far as was intended.

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,  
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,  
Stops *short*. *Dryden.*

# 11. Defective as to quantity.

When the fleece is shorn,  
Then their defenceless limbs the brambles tear,  
Shorn of their wool, and naked from the shear. *Dryden.*

# 12. Narrow; contracted.

Men of wit and parts, but of *short* thoughts and little meditation, are apt to distrust every thing for a fancy. *Burnet.*

They, since their own *short* understandings reach  
No further than the present, think ev'n the wife  
Like them disclose the secrets of their brains. *Rowe.*

# 13. Brittle; friable.

His flesh is not firm, but *short* and tasteless. *Walton.*

Mail from Derbyshire was very fat, though it had so great a quantity of sand, that it was so *short*, that, when wet, you could not work it into a ball, or make it hold together. *Mortimer.*

# 14. Not bending.

The lance broke *short*; the beast then bellow'd loud,

And his strong neck to a new onset bow'd. *Dryden.*

# SHORT. n. f. [from the adjective.] A summary account.

The *short* and long is, our play is preface'd. *Shakespeare.*

In *short*, he makes a man of him at sixteen, and a boy all his life after. *L. Strange.*

Repentance is, in *short*, nothing but a turning from sin to God, the casting off all our former evils, and instead thereof, constantly practising all those christian duties which God requireth of us. *Duty of Man.*

If he meet with no reply, you may conclude that I trust to the goodness of my cause: the *short* on 't is, 'tis indifferent to your humble servant whatever your party says. *Dryden.*

From Medway's pleasing stream  
To Severn's roar be thine:  
In *short*, restore my love, and share my kingdom. *Dryden.*

The proprieties and delicacies of the English are known to few: 'tis impossible even for a good wit to understand and practise them, without the help of a liberal education and long reading; In *short*, without wearing off the rust which he contracted while he was laying in a stock of learning. *Dryden.*

The *short* is, to speak all in a word, the possibility of being found in a salvable state cannot be sufficiently secured, without a possibility of always persevering in it. *Norris.*

To see whole bodies of men breaking a constitution, in *short*, to be encompassed with the greatest dangers from without, to be torn by many virulent factions within, then to be secure and senseless, are the most likely symptoms, in a state, of sickness unto death. *Swift.*

# SHORT. adv. [It is, I think, only used in composition.] Not long.

Beauty and youth,  
And sprightly hope, and *short*-enduring joy. *Dryden.*  
One strange draught prescribed by Hippocrates  
for a *short*-breathed man, is half a gallon of hydropomel, with a little vinegar. *Arbutnot.*

# To SHORTEN. v. a. [from short.]

# 1. To make short, either in time or space.

Because they see it is not fit or possible that churches should frame thanksgivings answerable to

each petition, they *shorten* somewhat the reigns of their censure. *Hooker.*

Would you have been so brief with him, he would have been so brief with you to *shorten* you,  
For taking to the head, the whole head's length, *Shakespeare.*

To *shorten* its ways to knowledge, and make each perception more compicuous, it binds them into bundles. *Locke.*

None shall dare  
With *shorten'd* sword to stab in cloister war,  
But in fair combat. *Dryden.*

War, and luxury's more direful rage,  
Thy crimes have brought, to *shorten* mortal breath,  
With all the num'rous family of death. *Dryden.*

Whatever *shortens* the fibres, by insinuating themselves into their parts, as water in a rope, cent act. *Arbutnot.*

# 2. To contract; to abbreviate.

We *shorten'd* days to moments by love's art,  
Whilst our two souls

Perceiv'd no passing time, as if a part  
Our love had been of still eternity. *Suckling.*

# 3. To confine; to hinder from progression.

The Irish dwell altogether by their sects, so as they may conspire what they will; whereas if there were English placed among them, they should not be able to stir but that it should be known, and they *shorten'd* according to their demerits. *Spenfer.*

To be known, *shortens* my laid intent;  
My boon I make it, that you know me not. *Shak.*

Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shorten'd* by my chain, and can only see what is forbidden me to reach. *Dryden.*

# 4. To lop.

Dishonest with lopt arms the youth appears,  
Spoil'd of his nose, and *shorten'd* of his ears. *Dryden.*

# SHORTHAND. n. f. [short and hand.] A method of writing in compendious characters.

Your follies and debauches change  
With such a whirl, the poets of your age  
Are tir'd, and cannot score them on the stage;  
Unless each vice in *shorthand* they indite,  
Ev'n as nocht prentices whole sermons write. *Dryden.*

Boys have but little use of *shorthand*, and should by no means practise it, till they can write perfectly well. *Locke.*

In *shorthand* skill'd, where little marks compute  
Whole words, a sentence in a letter lies. *Cicero.*

As the language of the face is universal, so 'tis very comprehensive: no lacconism can reach it. 'Tis the *shorthand* of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Cicero.*

# SHORTLIVED. adj. [short and live.] Not living or lasting long.

Unhappy parent of a *shortlived* son!  
Why loads he this embitter'd life with shame? *Dryden.*

The joyful *shortlived* news soon spread abroad,  
Took the same train. *Dryden.*

Some vices promise a great deal of pleasure in the commission; but then, at best, it is but *shortlived* and transient, a sudden flash presently extinguish'd. *Calamy's Sermons.*

The frequent alterations in publick proceedings, the variety of *shortlived* favourites that prevail'd in their several turns under the government of her successors, have broken us into these unhappy distinctions. *Addison's Spectator.*

A piercing torment that *shortlived* pleasure of yours must bring upon me, from whom you never received offence. *Addison.*

All those graces

The common fate of mortal charms may find;  
Content our *shortlived* praises to engage,  
The joy and wonder of a single age. *Addison.*

Admiration is a *shortlived* passion, that immediately decays upon growing familiar with its object, unless it be still fed with fresh discoveries. *Addison.*

Then palaces shall rise; the joyful son  
Shall finish what his *shortlived* sire began. *Pope.*

# SHORTLY. adv. [from short.]

1. Quickly; soon; in a little time. It is commonly used relatively of future time, but *Clarendon* seems to use it absolutely. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

I must leave thee, love, and *shortly* too. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Thou art no friend to God, or to the king:  
Open the gates, or I'll shut thee out *shortly*.

The armies came *shortly* in view of each other. *Clarendon.*

The time will *shortly* come, wherein you shall more regret far that little you have expended for the benefit of others, than in that which by so long toil you shall have saved. *Calamy.*

He celebrates the anniversary of his father's funeral, and *shortly* after arrives at Cumæ. *Dryden.*  
Ev'n he, whose soul now melts in mournful lays  
Shall *shortly* want the generous tear he pays. *Pope.*

# 2. In a few words; briefly.

I could expatiate them more *shortly* this way than in prose, and much of the force as well as grace of arguments depends on their conciseness. *Pope.*

# SHORTNESS. n. f. [from short.]

1. The quality of being short, either in time or space.

I'll make a journey twice as far, to enjoy  
A second night of such sweet *shortness*, which  
Was mine in Britain. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

They move strongest in a right line, which is caused by the *shortness* of the distance. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I will not trouble my readers with the *shortness* of the time in which I write it. *Dryden.*

May they not justly to our climes upbraid  
*Shortness* of night, and penury of shade? *Prior.*

Think upon the vanity and *shortness* of human life, and let death and eternity be often in your minds. *Law.*

2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness.

The necessity of *shortness* causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to comprise much matter in few words. *Hooker.*

Sir, pardon me in what I have to say,  
Your plainness and your *shortness* please me well. *Shakespeare.*

The prayers of the church will be very lit, as being most easy for their memories, by reason of their *shortness*, and yet containing a great deal of matter. *Duty of Man.*

3. Want of reach; want of capacity.

Whichever is above this, proceedeth of *shortness* of memory, or of want of a stayed attention. *Bacon.*

4. Deficiency; imperfection.

Another account of the *shortness* of our reason, and extent of deception, is the forwardness of our understanding's assent to slightly examin'd conclusions. *Glouville's Sophia.*

From the instances I had given of human ignorance, to our *shortness* in most things, etc, it is an easy instance. *Glouville.*

It may be easily conceived, by any that can allow for the lameness and *shortness* of translations out of languages and manners of writing differing from ours. *Tenney.*

5. Shortness of ribs. *n. f. [short and ribs.]* The

baillard ribs; the ribs below the sternum.

A gentleman was wounded in a duell: the taper entered into his right side, slanting by his *short ribs* under the muscle. *Whitman's Surgery.*

6. Short sight. *n. f. [short and sight.]*

1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to see far.

She *shortsighted* men for remote objects but in old age, therefore they are accounted to have the most lasting eyes. *Newton.*

2. Unable by intellectual sight to see far.

The foolish and *shortsighted* die with fear  
That they grow wiser, or they know not where. *Dante.*



Other propositions were designed for snarers to the shortighted and credulous. *L'Esrange.*

**SHORTSIGHTEDNESS.** *n. f.* [short and sight.]

1. Defect of sight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye.

2. Defect of intellectual sight.

Cunning is a kind of shortsightedness, that discovers the minutest objects which are near at hand, but is not able to discern things at a distance.

*Addison's Spectator.*

**SHORTWAISTED.** *adj.* [short and waisted.] Having a short body.

Darkling, shortwaisted, such a dwarf she is, That she must sit on tip-toes for a life.

*Dryden's Juvenal*

**SHORTWINDED.** *adj.* [short and wind.]

Shortbreathed; asthmatick; pursive; breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.

Sure he means brevity in breath; shortwinded.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

So shaken as we are, so wan with care,

Find we a time for frightened peace to pant,

And breathe shortwinded accents of new moans,

To be commenced in stridulation. *Sb. Henry IV.*

With this the Mole shortwinded old men ease,

And cures the lungs unlabouring diseases. *Alay's Vir.*

**SHORTWINGED.** *adj.* [short and wing.]

Having short wings. Hawks are divid-

ed into long and short winged.

Swartwing'd, naft himself to fly,

His fear faetold foul weather. *Dryden.*

**SHORRY.** *adj.* [from shore.] Lying near

the coast.

I here is commonly a declivity from the shore to

the middle part of the channel, and those shory

parts are generally but some fathoms deep.

*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

**SHORT.** The preterite and participle pas-

sive of shoot.

On the other side a pleasant grove

Was shot up high, full of the stately tree

That dedicated is to Olympick joys. *Fairy Queen.*

Their tongue is as an arrow shot out, it speaketh

deceit. *Jeremiah.*

The fortific'd of Penedennis made his advantage

of the commodiousness afforded by the ground, and

shot rather at a safe preserving the harbour from

sudden attempts of little fleets, than to withstand

any great navy. *Carew.*

He daily thought to crop the flow'rs,

New shot up from a vernal shower. *Milton.*

From before her vanish'd night,

Shot through with orient beams. *Mil. Par. Left.*

Sometimes they shot out in length, like rivers,

and sometimes they flew into remote countries in

columns. *Barnet.*

The same metal is naturally shot into quite dif-

ferent figures, as quite different kinds of them are

of the same figure. *Woodward.*

He, prone on ocean in a moment flung,

Stretch'd wide his eager arms, and shot the seas

along. *Pope.*

**SHOT.** *n. f.* [shot, Dutch; from shoot.]

1. The act of shooting.

A shot unloosed from a wound unseen. *Sidney.*

What feast is to be had in infernal cell,

That shall be so my princess at a shot

As bloodily she shall die. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

He caus'd Henry, son of his greatit (anatom to

be made at the king's story. *Clarendon.*

2. The missile weapon omitted by any in-

ferment.

I shall here abide the hourly shot

Of angry eyes. *Shakespeare's Combelme.*

At this hour they were joyful, for that they

were fortified thereby with good store of powder

Above one thousand great shot were spent upon

the wall, without any damage to the garrison. *Clarendon.*

Impatient to revenge the fatal shot,

His right hand doubly to his left succeeds. *Dryden.*

3. The sight of a missile weapon.

She sat over against him, a good way off, as it

were a bow shot. *Genesis, xxi. 16.*

4. [scot, French] A sum charged; a reo-

koning.

A man is never welcome to a place, till some cer-

tain shot be paid, and the hostess say welcome. *Shakespeare.*

As the fund of our pleasure, let each pay his shot;

Far hence be the sad, the lewd sop, and the lot. *Ben Jonson.*

Shepherd, leave decoying,

Pipes are sweet a summer's day;

But, a little after toying,

Women have the shot to pay. *Dryden.*

He touch'd the pence when others touch'd the pot;

The land that sign'd the mortgage paid the shot. *Swift.*

**SHOTE.** *n. f.* [scota, Saxon; trutta mi-

nor, Latin.] A fish

The shote, peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwall,

in shape and colour resembleth the trout; how-

beit in bigness and goodness cometh far behind

him. *Carew.*

**SHOTFREE.** *adj.* [shot and free.]

1. Clear of the reckoning.

Though I could escape shotfree at London, I fear

the shot here: here's no scoring but upon the patri

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

2. Not to be hurt by shot.

3. Unquished.

**SHOTTEN.** *adj.* [from shoot.]

1. Having ejected the spawn.

Go thy ways, old Jack; die when thou wilt, if

good manhood be not forgot upon the earth, then

am I a shotten herring. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold!

Tough wither'd truffles, rosy wine, a dish

Of shotten herrings, or stale sinking fish. *Dryden.*

2. Curdled by keeping too long.

**TO SHOVE.** *v. a.* [scovan, Saxon; schuy-

ven, Dutch.]

1. To push by main strength.

The hand could pluck her back, that shov'd her

on. *Shakespeare.*

In the corrupted currents of this world,

Offence's gilded hand may shove by justice;

And oft the wicked prize itself

Boys out the law. *Shakespeare.*

I sent your grace

The parcels and particulars of our grief,

The which hath been with scorn shov'd from the

court. *Shakespeare.*

Of other care they little reck'ning make,

Than how to scramble at the shepers feast,

And shove away the worthy hidden guest. *Milton.*

There the British Neptune stood,

Beneath them to submit th' officious flood,

And with his trident shov'd them off the land. *Dryden.*

Shoving back this earth on which I sit,

I'll mount. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

A strong man was going to shove down St. Paul's

cupola. *Arbutnot.*

2. To drive by a pole that reaches to the

bottom of the water: as, he shov'd his

boat.

3. To push; to rush against.

He used to shove and elbow his fellow servants

to get near his mistress, when money was a-paying

or receiving. *Arbutnot.*

Behold a red and fire

Crawl through the streets, shov'd on or rudely prest'd

By his own fons. *Pope.*

You've play'd and lov'd, and eat and drank, you

all.

Walk later off, before a brighter eye

Come-tit'ring on, and shove you from the stage. *Pope.*

Make nature still encroach upon his plan,

And shove him off as far as e'er we can. *Pope.*

Eager to express your love,

You ne'er consider whom you shove,

But rudely press before a duke. *Swift.*

**TO SHOVE.** *v. n.*

1. To push forward before one.

The seamen towed, and I shov'd, till we ar-

rived within forty yards of the shore. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. To move in a boat, not by oars but a

pole.

He grasp'd the oar,

Receiv'd his guests aboard, and shov'd from shore. *Garth.*

**SHOVE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of

shoving; a push.

I was forced to swim behind, and push the boat

forward, with one of my hands; and, the tide fa-

vouring me, I could feel the ground: I rested two

minutes, and then gave the boat another shove. *Gulliver's Travels.*

**SHOVEL.** *n. f.* [scopel, Saxon; schogfel,

Dutch.] An instrument consisting of a

long handle and broad blade with raised

edges.

A handbarrow, wheelbarrow, shovel, and spade.

The brag of the Ottoman, that he would throw

Malta into the sea, might be performed at an ea-

sier rate than by the shovels of his janizaries. *Glanville's Sketches.*

**TO SHOVEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw or heap with a shovel.

I thought

To die upon the bed my father died,

To lie close by his honest bones; but now

Some hangman must put on my shroud, and lay me

Where no priest shovels in dust. *Shak. Wint. Tail.*

2. To gather in great quantities.

Ducks shovel them up as they swim along the

waters; but divers insects also devour them. *Derb.*

**SHOVELBOARD.** *n. f.* [shovel and board.]

A long board on which they play by

sliding metal pieces at a mark.

So have I seen, in hall of lord,

A weak arm throw on a long shovelboard;

He barely lays his piece. *Dryden.*

**SHOVELLER.** *n. f.* [from shovel;

plateau.] A bird

Shoveller, or spoon-bill: the former name the

more proper, the end of the bill being broad like

a shovel, but not concave like a spoon, but perfect-

ly flat. *Cress's Museum.*

Pewees, gulls, and shovellers, feed upon flesh,

and yet are good meat. *Bacon.*

This formation of the wizzon is not peculiar

to the swan, but common unto the plates, or sho-

velard, a bird of no musical throat. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**SHOVON.** *n. f.* [for shock.] A species of

shaggy dog; a shock.

In the catalogue ye be for men,

As hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs,

Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves, are clep'd

All by the name of dogs. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**SHOULD.** *v. n.* [scude, Dutch; sceolban,

Saxon.]

1. This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in

the conjunctive mood, of which the sig-

nification is not easily fixed.

2. I SHOULD go. It is my business or du-

ty to go.

3. If I SHOULD go. If it happens that

I go.

4. Thou

4. *Thou shouldst go.* Thou oughtest to go.

5. *If thou shouldst go.* If it happens that thou goest.

6. The same significations are found in all the other persons singular and plural.

Let not a desperate action more engage you

Thou safety should.

*Ben Jonson's Caroline.*

Some praises come of good wines and respects, when, by telling men what they are, they represent to them what they should be.

*Bacon.*

To do thee honour I will shed their blood, Which the just laws, if I were faultless, should.

*Waller.*

So subjects love just kings, or so they should.

*Dryden.*

7. *SHOULD be.* A proverbial phrase of slight contempt or irony.

I conclude, that things are not as they should be.

*Swift.*

The girls look upon their father as a clown, and the boys think their mother no better than she should be.

*Addison.*

8. There is another signification now little in use, in which *should* has scarcely any distinct or explicable meaning. *It should be* differs in this sense very little from *it is*.

There is a fabulous narration, that in the northern countries there should be an herb that groweth in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth upon the grass.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

**SHOULDER.** *n. f.* [*sculdre*, Sax. *schouder*, Dutch.]

1. The joint which connects the arm to the body.

I have seen better faces in my time, Than stand on any shoulder that I see Before me.

*Shakespeare.*

It is a fine thing to be carried on men's shoulders; but give God thanks that thou art not forced to carry a rich fool upon thy shoulders, as those poor men do.

*Taylor.*

The head of the shoulder-bone, being round, is inserted into so shallow a cavity in the scapula, that, were there no other guards for it, it would be thrust out upon every occasion.

*W. Johnson.*

2. The upper joint of the foreleg of edible animals.

We must have a shoulder of mutton for a property.

*Shakespeare.*

He took occasion, from a shoulder of mutton, to cry up the plenty of England.

*Addison's Freeholder.*

3. The upper part of the back.

Emily dress'd herself in rich array;

Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair, Adown her shoulders tell her length of hair.

*Dryden.*

4. The shoulders are used as emblems of strength, or the act of supporting.

Ev'n as thou wilt, sweet Warwick, let it be; For on thy shoulders do I build my feat.

*Shakespeare Henry VI.*

The king has cut me; and from these shoulders, These ruin'd pillars, out of pity taken

A load would sink a navy.

*Shakespeare Henry VIII.*

5. A rising part; a prominence. A term among artificers.

When you rivet a pin into a hole, our pin must have a shoulder, to it thicker than the hole is wide, that the shoulder slip not through the hole as well as the shank.

*Milton.*

To **SHOULDER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To push with infolence and violence.

The rolling billows beat the ragged shore, As they the earth would shoulder from her seat.

*Fairy Queen.*

Dudman, a well-known forland to most sailors, here shoulders out the ocean, to shape the tume a large bosom between itself.

*Cairns's Survey of Cornwall.*

You debase yourself, To think of mixing with th' ignoble herd; What, shall the people know their god-like prince Headed a rabble, and profan'd his person, Shoulder'd with filth?

*Dryden.*

So vast the navy now at anchor rides, That underneath it the piers'd waters fail, And, with its weight, it shoulders off the tides.

*Dryden.*

Around her numberless the rabble flow'd, Should'ring each other, crowding for a view.

*Rowe's Jane Shore.*

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend The wretch who living saw'd a candle's end; Should'ring God's altar a vile image stands, Belies his features, nay extends his hands.

*Pope.*

2. To put upon the shoulder.

Archimedes's lifting up Marcellus's ships finds little more credit than that of the giants should'ring mountains.

*Glanville.*

**SHOULDERBELT.** *n. f.* [*shoulder and belt*.]

A belt that comes across the shoulder.

Thou hast an ulcer which no leech can heal, Though thy broad shoulderbelt the wound conceal.

*Dryden.*

**SHOULDERBLADE.** *n. f.* The scapula; the plate bone to which the arm is connected.

If I have lifted up my hand against the fatherless, when I saw my help in the gate, then let mine arm fall from my shoulderblade, and mine arm be broken from the bone.

*Job, xxxi. 22.*

**SHOULDERCLAPPER.** *n. f.* [*shoulder and clap*.] One who affects familiarity, or one that mischiefs privily.

A fiend, a fury, pitiless and rough; A back friend, a shoulderclapper, one that commands The passages of alleys.

*Shakespeare Comedy of Errors.*

**SHOULDERSHOTTEN.** *adj.* [*shoulder and shot*.] Strained in the shoulder.

His horse waid in the back, and shoulder-shotten.

*Shakespeare.*

**SHOULERSLIP.** *n. f.* [*shoulder and slip*.]

Dislocation of the shoulder.

The horse will take so much care of himself as to come off with only a strain or a shoulder-slip.

*Swift.*

To **SHOUT.** *v. n.* [a word of which no etymology is known.] To cry in triumph or exhortation.

They shouted thrice: what was the last cry for?

*Shakespeare.*

Shout unto God with the voice of triumph.

*Psalms xlvii. 1.*

It is not the voice of them that shout for mastery.

*Ex. xxxii.*

The shouting for thy summer fruits and harvest is fallen.

*Isaiah.*

He storms and shouts; but flying bullets now

To execute his rage appear too slow:

They miss, or sweep but common souls away;

For such a loss O' dam his life must pay.

*Waller.*

There had been nothing but howlings and shoutings of poor naked men, labouring one another with snagg'd sticks.

*Moss.*

All clad in skins of beasts, the jiv'lin bear; And shrieks and shoutings rend the suffering air.

*Dryden.*

What hinders you to take the man you love?

The people will be glad, the soldiers shout;

And Brittan, though repining, will be aw'd.

*Dryden.*

**SHOUT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exhortation.

Thanks, gentle citizens:

This general applause, and cheerful shout,

Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard.

*Shakespeare.*

The Rhodians, seeing the enemy turn their backs, gave a great shout in decision.

*Knox's History of the Turks.*

Then he might have died of all admir'd, And his triumphant soul with shouts expir'd.

**SHOUTER.** *n. f.* [from *shout*.] He who shouts.

A peal of loud applause rang out, And thinn'd the air, till even the birds fell down Upon the shouters' heads.

*Dryden's Cleonatus.*

To **SHOW.** *v. a.* pret. *showed* and *shewn*; part. pass. *shown*. [*sceapan*, Saxon; *schowen*, Dutch. This word is frequently written *shew*; but since it is always pronounced, and often written, *show*, which is favoured likewise by the Dutch *schowen*, I have adjusted the orthography to the pronunciation.]

1. To exhibit to view, as an agent.

If I do feign,

O let me in my present wildness die,

And never live to show th' incredulous world

The noble change that I have purposed.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Wilt thou show wonders to the dead? Shall the dead arise and praise thee?

*Psalms lxxxviii. 10.*

Men should not take a charge upon them that they are not fit for, as if singing, dancing, and shewing of tricks, were qualifications for a governor.

*L'Estrange.*

I through the ample air, in triumph high, Shall lead hell captive, maugre hell, and show The powers of darkness bound.

*Milton.*

2. To afford to the eye or notice, as a thing containing or exhibiting.

Nor want we skill or art, from whence to raise Magnificence; and what can heav'n show more?

*Milton.*

A mirror in one hand collective shows, Varied and multiplied, the groups or woes.

*Savage.*

3. To make to see.

Not higher that hill, nor wider, looking round, Whereon for different cause the tempter set Our second Adam in the wilderness;

To show him all earth's kingdoms and their plory.

*Milton.*

Yet him, God the most high vouchsafes To call by vision from his father's house,

His kindred and false gods, unto a land

Which he will show him.

*Milton.*

4. To make to perceive.

Th' inclement seasons, rain, ice, hail, and snow, Which now the sky with various face begins

To show us in the mountain, while the winds

Blow moist and keen.

*Milton.*

5. To make to know.

Him the Most High, Rapt in a balmy cloud with winged steeds

Did, as thou saw'st, receive, to walk with God

High in salvation and the climes of bliss,

Exempt from death; to show thee what reward

Awaits the good.

*Milton.*

A shooting star In autumn thwarts the night, when vapors fir'd

Imprets the air, and shows the mariner

From what point of his compass to beware

Impetuous winds.

*Milton.*

Know, I am sent To show thee what shall come in future days

To thee and to thy offspring; gins with loud

Expect to hear.

*Milton.*

6. To give proof of; to prove.

This I urge to show

Invalid that which thee to doubt it mov'd.

*Milton.*

I'll to the citadel repair,

And show my duty by my timely cure.

*Dryden.*

Achates' diligence his duty proves.

*Dryden.*

7. To publish; to make publick; to proclaim.

Ye are a chosen generation, that ye should show forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness.

*Peter, ii.*

8. To inform; to teach; with of.

*1 Thess.*

I shall no more speak in proverbs, but *show* you plainly of the Father. *John, xvi. 25.*

### 9. To make known.

I raised thee up to *show* in thee my power. *Ex. ix. 16.*

Nothing wants, but that thy shape,  
Like her, and color serpentine, may *show*,  
Thy inward fraud, to warn all creatures from thee. *Milton.*

### 10. To conduct. To *show*, in this sense, is to *show* the way.

She taking him for some cautious city patient,  
that came for privacy, *shows* him into the dining-room. *Swift.*

### 11. To offer; to afford.

To him that is afflicted, pity should be *showed*  
from his friends. *Job, vi. 14.*  
Felix willing to *show* the Jews a pleasure, left  
Paul bound. *Acts, xxiv. 27.*  
'Thou shalt utterly destroy them; make no co-  
venant with them, nor *show* mercy unto them. *Deut. vii. 2.*

### 12. To explain; to expound.

Forasmuch as knowledge and *showing* of hard  
sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in  
the same, Daniel let him be called. *Lamby, v. 12.*

### 13. To discover; to point out.

Why stand we longer *showing* under fears,  
That *show* no end but death? *Milton.*

### To *SHOW*. v. n.

#### 1. To appear; to look; to be in appearance.

She *shows* a body rather than a life,  
A statue than a brother. *Shakspeare, and Cleopatra.*  
Just such she *shows* before a rising storm. *Dryden.*  
Still on we press; and here renew the carnage,  
So great, that in the stream the moon *show'd*  
purple. *Philips.*

#### 2. To have appearance; to become well or ill.

My lord of York, it better *show'd* with you,  
When that your flock, assembled by the bell,  
Encircled you, to hear with reverence  
Your exposition on the holy text,  
Than now to see you here, an iron man,  
Cheering a rout of rebels with your drum. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

### SHOW. n. f. [from the verb.]

#### 1. A spectacle; something publicly exposed to view for money.

I do not know what she may produce me, but,  
provided it be a *show*, I shall be very well satisfied. *Addison.*  
The dwarf kept the gates of the *show* room. *Arbutnot.*

#### 2. Superficial appearance; not reality.

Mild heav'n  
Disapproves that cue, though wise in *show*,  
That with superfluous burrs loads the day. *Milton.*

#### 3. Ostentatious display.

Nor doth his grandeur, and majestic *show*  
Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,  
Allure mine eye. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
Stand before her in a golden dream;  
Set all the pleasures of the world to *show*,  
And in vain joy at her loose spirits flow. *Dryden.*  
The radiant sun  
Sends from above a thousand blessings down,  
Nor is he set so high for *show* alone. *Granville.*  
Never was a charge maintained with such a *show*  
of gravity, which had a slighter foundation. *Atterbury.*

I envy none their pageantry and *show*,  
I envy none the gilding of their woe. *Young.*  
Object attracting notice.

The city itself makes the noblest *show* of any  
in the world; the houses are most of them paint-  
ed on the outside, so that they look extremely gay  
and lively. *Addison.*

### 5. Publick appearance; contrary to concealment.

Jesus, rising from his grave,  
Spoil'd principities and powers, triumph'd  
In open *show*, and with ascension bright  
Captivity led captive. *Milton.*

### 6. Semblance; likeness.

When devils will their blackest sins put on,  
They do suggest at first with heav'nly *shows*.  
*Shakspeare's Othello.*

### 7. Speciousness; plausibility.

He through pass'd the midst unmark'd,  
In *show* piteous angel militant. *Milton.*

### 8. External appearance.

Shall I say O Zeimans? Alas, your words be  
against it. Shall I say prince Pyrocles? Wretch  
that I am, your *show* is manifest against it. *Sidney.*  
Fierce was the fight on the proud Belgian's side,  
For honour, which they seldom sought before;  
But now they by their own vain boasts were tied,  
And forc'd, at least in *show*, to prize it more. *Dryden.*

### 9. Exhibition to view.

I have a letter from her,  
The mirth whereof 's so larded with my matter,  
That neither singly can be manifested,  
Without the *show* of both. *Shakspeare.*

### 10. Pomp; magnificent spectacle.

A lot of triumph, masks, feasts, and such *shows*,  
men need not be put in mind of them. *Bacon.*

### 11. Phantoms; not realities.

What you saw was all a fairy *show*;  
And all those airy shapes you now behold  
Were human bodies once. *Dryden.*

### 12. Representative action.

I told was so overwhelmed with happiness, that  
he could not make a reply; but expressed in dumb  
*show* those sentiments of gratitude that were too big  
for utterance. *Addison.*

### SHO'WBREAD or SHE'W'BREAD. n. f. [from *show* and *bread*.]

Among the Jews, they thus  
called loaves of bread that the priest of  
the week put a very Sabbath day upon  
the golden table, which was in the sanc-  
tum before the Lord. They were co-  
vered with leaves of gold, and were  
twelve in number, representing the  
twelve tribes of Israel. They served  
them up hot, and at the same time took  
away the stale ones, and which could  
not be eaten but by the priest alone.  
This offering was accompanied with  
frankincense and salt. *Calmet.*  
Set upon the table *show'd read* before me. *Exodus, xxv. 30.*

### SHOWER. n. f. [from *schouwen*, Dutch.]

#### 1. Rain either moderate or violent.

If the boy have not a woman's gift,  
To rain a *shower* of commanded tears,  
An onion will do well for such a shift. *Shakspeare.*  
The ancient cinnamon was, while it grew, the  
driest; and in *showers* it prospered worst. *Bacon.*

#### 2. Storm of any thing falling thick.

I'll set thee in a *shower* of gold, and hail  
Rich pearls upon thee. *Shakspeare, and Cleopatra.*  
Give me a storm; if it be love,  
Like Danaë in the golden *shower*,  
I swim in pleasure. *Corneille.*  
With *showers* of stones he drives them far away,  
The scattering dogs around at distance bay. *Pope.*

#### 3. Any very liberal distribution.

He and myself  
Have travell'd in the great *show'r* of your gifts,  
And sweetly felt it. *Shakspeare's Timon.*

### To *SHOW*. v. a. [from the noun.]

#### 1. To wet or drown with rain.

Serve they as a flow'ry verge, to bind  
The fluid skirts of that same wat'ry cloud,  
Lest it again dissolve, and *show'r* the earth? *Milton.*

The sun more glad impress'd his beams,  
Than in fair evening cloud, or humid bow,  
When God hath *show'r'd* the earth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

#### 2. To pour down.

These, lull'd by nightingales, embracing sleep;  
And on their naked limbs the flow'ry roof  
*show'r'd* roses, which the morn repair'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

#### 3. To distribute or scatter with great liberality.

After this fair discharge, all civil honours, hav-  
ing *show'r'd* on him before, there now fell out  
occasion to action. *Watson.*

Cæsar's favour,  
That *show'r'd* down greatness on his friends, will  
raise me  
To Rome's first honours. *Addison's Cato.*

### To *SHOW*. v. n. To be rainy.

#### SHO'WERY. adj. [from *shower*.] Rainy.

A hilly field, where the stubble is standing, set  
on fire in the *show'ry* season, will put forth mush-  
rooms. *Bacon.*

Murrinus came from Ankur's *show'ry* height,  
With ragged rocks and stony quarries white,  
Seated on hills. *Addison on Italy.*

The combat thickens, like the storm that flies  
From westward, when the *show'ry* winds arise. *Addison.*

#### SHO'WISH. adj. [from *show*.]

##### 1. Splendid; gaudy.

The escutcheons of the company are *showish*,  
and will look magnificent. *Swift.*

##### 2. Ostentatious.

#### SHOWN. [pret. and part. pass. of *To show*.]

Exhibited.  
Mercy *shown* on man by him seduc'd. *Milton.*

#### SHO'WY. adj. [from *show*.] Ostentatious.

Men of warm imaginations neglect solid and  
substantial happiness for what is *showy* and super-  
ficial. *Addison.*

#### SHRANK, the preterite of *shrink*.

The children of Israel eat not of the finew which  
*shrank* upon the hollow of the thigh. *Gen. xxxii. 32.*

### To *SHRED*. v. a. pret. *shred*. [from *scneaban*, Saxon.] To cut into small pieces. Commonly used of cloth or herbs.

It hath a number of short cuts or *shreddings*,  
which may be better called withes than prayers. *Hawker.*

One gathered wild gourds, and *shred* them. *2 Kings.*

Where did you whet your knife to-night, he cries,  
And *shred* the leeks that in your stomach lie? *Dryden's Journal.*

### SHRED. n. f. [from the verb.]

#### 1. A small piece cut off.

Gold, grown somewhat churlish by recovering,  
is made more pliant by throwing in *shreds* of tan-  
ned leather. *Bacon.*

The mighty Tyrian queen, that gain'd  
With subtle *shreds* a tract of land,  
Did leave it with a castle fair  
To his great ancestor. *Hudibras.*

A beggar might patch up a garment with such  
*shreds* as the world throws away. *Pope.*

#### 2. A fragment.

They said they were an hungry; sigh'd south  
proverbs;  
That hunger broke stone walls; that dogs must eat;  
And with these *shreds* they vented their complain-  
ings. *Shakspeare.*

*Shreds* of wit and senseless rhimes  
Blunder'd out a thousand times. *Swift.*

His

His panegyric is made up of half a dozen *stunts*, like a schoolboy's theme, beaten general to-picks. *Swift.*

**SHREW.** *n. f.* [*Schreyen*, German, to clamour.] A peevish, malignant, clamorous, spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman. It appears in *Robert of Gloucester*, that this word signified anciently any one perverse or obstinate of either sex.

There dede of hem vor hunger a thousand and mo,  
And yat nolde the *shrewen* to none pes gu.

*Robert of Gloucester.*

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all;  
For women are *shrews* both short and tall.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

By this reckoning he is more *shrew* than she.

*Shakespeare.*

A man had got a *shrew* to his wife, and these could be no quiet in the house for her. *L'Estrange.*  
Her fallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,  
And ev'ry feature spoke aloud the *shrew*. *Dryden.*  
Every one of them, who is a *shrew* in domestic life, is now become a field in politics.

*Addison's Freeholder.*

**SHREWD.** *adj.* [contracted from *shrewed*.]

1. Having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; troublesome; mischievous.

Her eldest sister is so curst and *shrewd*,  
That till the father rids his hands of her,  
Your love must live a maid. *Shakespeare.*

2. Maliciously sly; cunning; more artful than good.

It was a *shrewd* saying of the old monk, that two kind of prisons would serve for all offenders, an inquisition and a bedlam: if any man should deny the being of a God, and the immortality of the soul, such a one should be put into the first, as being a desperate heretic; but if any man should profess to believe these things, and yet allow himself in any known wickedness, such a one should be put into bedlam. *Tillotson.*

A spiteful saying gratifies so many little passions, that it meets with a good reception, and the man who utters it is looked upon as a *shrewd* satirist.

*Addison.*

Corruption proceeds from employing those who have the character of *shrewd* worldly men, instead of such as have had a liberal education, and trained up in virtue. *Ad'ison.*

3. Bad; ill betokening.

Scarcely any man passes to a liking of sin in others, but by first practising it himself; and consequently we may take it for a *shrewd* indication, and sign, whereby to judge of those who have sinned with too much caution, to suffer the world to charge sins directly upon their conversation. *South.*

4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; mischievous.

Every of this number,  
That have endur'd *shrewd* nights and days with us,  
Shall share the good of our returned fortune.

*Shakespeare.*

When a man thinks he has a servant, he finds a traitor that eats his bread, and is readier to do him a mischief, and a *shrewd* turn, than an open adversary. *South.*

No enemy is so despicable but he may do a body a *shrewd* turn. *L'Estrange.*

**SHREWDLY.** *adv.* [from *shrewd*.]

1. Mischievously; destructively.

This practice hath most *shrewdly* put upon thee. *Shakespeare.*

At Oxford, his youth, and want of experience in maritime service, had somewhat been *shrewdly* touched, even before the sluices of popular liberty were let open. *Wotton.*

2. Vexatiously. It is used commonly of slight mischief, or in ironical expression.

The obstinate and schismatical are like to think themselves *shrewdly* hurt, forsooth, by being

cut off from that body which they choose not to be of. *South.*

This last allusion rubb'd upon the fore;  
Yet seem'd she not to winch, tho' *shrewdly* pain'd. *Dryden.*

3. With good guests.

Four *per cent.* increases not the number of lenders; as any man at first hearing will *shrewdly* suspect it. *Locke.*

**SHREWDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *shrewd*.]

1. Sly cunning; archness.

Her garboles, which not wanted *shrewdness* of policy too, did you too much disquiet. *Shakespeare.*

The neighbours round admire his *shrewdness*,  
For songs of loyalty and lewdness. *Swift.*

2. Mischievousness; petulance.

**SHREWISH.** *adj.* [from *shrew*.] Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; petulantly clamorous.

Angelo, you must excuse us;  
My wife is *shrewish*, when I keep not hours. *Shakespeare.*

**SHREWISHLY.** *adv.* [from *shrewish*.] Petulantly; peevishly; clamorously; frowardly.

He speaks very *shrewishly*; one would think his mother's milk were scarce out of him. *Shakespeare.*

**SHREWISNESS.** *n. f.* [from *shrewish*.]

The qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance; clamorousness.

I have no gift in *shrewisness*,  
I am a right maid for my cowardice;  
Let her not strike me. *Shakespeare.*

**SHREWMOUSE.** *n. f.* [*rcneapa*, Saxon.]

A mouse of which the bite is generally supposed venomous, and to which vulgar tradition assigns such malignity, that she is said to lame the foot over which she runs. I am informed that all these reports are calumnious, and that her feet and teeth are equally harmless with those of any other little mouse. Our ancestors however looked on her with such terror, that they are supposed to have given her name to a scolding woman, whom for her venom they call a *shrew*.

**TO SHRIEK.** *v. n.* [*skrieger*, Danish; *scricciolare*, Italian.] To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horror; to scream.

On top whereof ay dwelt the ghastly owl,  
Shrinking his baleful note. *Fairy Queen.*

It was the owl that *shriek'd*, the fatal belman  
Which gives the sternest good night. *Shakespeare.*

Were I the ghost that walk'd,  
I'd *shriek*, that even your ears should rise to hear me. *Shakespeare.*

In a dreadful dream

I saw my lord so near destruction,  
Then *shriek'd* myself awake. *Denham.*

Hark! peace!

At this the *shriek'd* aloud; the mournful train  
Echo'd her grief. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Why did you *shriek* out? *Dryd. Spanish Friar.*

**SHRIEK.** *n. f.* [*skrieg*, Danish; *scriccio*, Italian.] An inarticulate cry of anguish or horror.

Una hearing evermore

His rueful *shrieks* and groanings, often tore  
Her guiltless garments, and her golden hair,  
For pity of his pain. *Fairy Queen.*

Time has been, my senses would have cool'd,  
To hear a night *shriek*, and my fall of hair  
Would at a dismal treatise rouse me. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The corps of Almon and the rest are shown;  
*Shrieks*, clamours, murmurs, fill the frighted town. *Dryden.*

**SHRIFT.** *n. f.* [*scryft*, Saxon.] Confession made to a priest. A word out of use.

Off with

Bernardine's head: I'll give a present *for*,  
And will advise him for a better place. *Shakespeare.*

My lord shall never rest;  
I'll watch him tame, and talk him out:  
His bed shall seem a school, his board a *shrift*. *Shakespeare.*

The duke's commands were absolute;  
Therefore, my lord, address you to your *shrift*,  
And be yourself; for you must die this instant. *Revue.*

**SHRIGHT,** for *shrieked*. *Spenser.*

**SHRILL.** *adj.* [a word supposed to be made *per onomatopœiam*, in imitation of the thing expressed, which indeed it images very happily.] Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory found.

Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them,  
And fetch *shrill* echoes from the hollow earth. *Shakespeare.*

The cock, that is the trumpet to the morn,  
Doth with his lofty and *shrill* sounding throat  
Awake the god of day. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Look up a height, the *shrill* gorg'd lark so far  
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Up springs the lark, *shrill* voice'd and loud. *Thomson.*

**TO SHRILL.** *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

To pierce the ear with sharp and quick vibrations of sound.

The fun of all the world is dim and dark;  
O heavy horse!

Break we our pipes that *shrill'd* as loud as lark,  
O careful verse! *Spenser.*

Hark how the minstrels' gin to *shrill* aloud  
Their merry musick that resounds from far,  
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling crowd,  
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenser.*

A *shrilling* trumpet sounded from on high,  
And unto battle bade themselves address. *Shakespeare.*

Here no clarion's *shrilling* note  
The muse's green retreat can pierce;  
The grove, from noisy camps remote,  
Is only vocal with my verse. *Fenton's Ode to Lord Carter.*

The females round,  
Maids, wives, and matrons, mix a *shrilling* sound. *Pope.*

**SHRILLY.** *adv.* [from *shrill*.] With a shrill noise.

**SHRILLNESS.** *n. f.* [from *shrill*.] The quality of being shrill.

**SHRIMP.** *n. f.* [*schrumpe*, a wrinkle, German; *scrympe*, Danish.]

1. A small crustaceous vermiculated fish. Of shell-fish there are wrinkles, *shrimps*, crabs. *Carew.*

Hawkes and gulls can at a great height see mice  
on the earth, and *shrimps* in the waters. *Denham.*

2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. In contempt.

It cannot be, this weak and writh'd *shrimp*  
Should strike such terror in his enemies. *Shakespeare.*

He hath found,  
Within the ground,  
At last, no *shrimp*,  
Whercon to limp  
His jolly club. *Thomson.*

**SHRINE.** *n. f.* [*scin*, Saxon; *serinum*, Lat.] A case in which something sacred is repositied.

You living powers, inclos'd in stately *shrines*  
Of growing trees; you rural gods, that wield  
Your scepters here, if to your ears divine  
A voice may come, which troubled soul doth yield.

That in thick flow to her rising bottom, I saw  
 And darkness all the broken view with clouds.



**6. To defend, to protect.**

To come from pressing *Orestes* the sword  
The hope of Rome, and save him in a clime.

**To SHROUD. v. n.** To harbour, to take shelter.

If your army attendance be yet long'd,  
Or spread within these limits, I shall know  
Ere morning rises.

**SHROVE-TIDE. n. f.** [from *shrove*, *shrove* to shrove.] The preterite of *shrove*. The time of confession; the day before Ash-Wednesday or Lent, on which anciently they went to confession.

At *shrove* to shroving.

**SHRUB. n. f.** [Freiburg, Saxon.]

**1. A bush; a small tree.**

Trees generally shoot up in one great stem or body, and then at a good distance from the earth spread into branches; thus gooseberries, and currants are *shrubs*, oaks and cherries are trees.

He came unto a gloomy glade,  
Cover'd with boughs and *shrubs* from heaven's light.

The humble *shrub* and bush with frizzled hair.

All might have been as well brushwood and *shrubs*.

Comedy is a representation of common life, in low subjects; and is a kind of juniper, a *shrub* belonging to the species of cedar.

Anidst these woods, gleaming from thorns and *shrubs*  
A wretched sustenance.

**2. [a cant word.] Spirit, acid, and sugar mixed.**

**SHRUBBY. adj.** [from *shrub*.]

**1. Resembling a shrub.**

Plants appearing weathered, *shrubby*, and curled, are the effects of moderate wet.

**2. Full of shrubs; bushy.**

Gentle villager,  
What readiest way would bring me to that place?  
—Due west it lies, from this *shrubby* int.

**3. Consisting of shrubs.**

On that cloud-piercing hill,  
Plinlimmon, the goats their *shrubby* brows  
Gnaw pendant.

**SHRUFF. n. f.** Drops; the refuse of metal tried by the fire.

**To SHRUG. v. n.** [*schrecken*, Dutch, to tremble.] To express horror or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or whole body.

Like a scared deer that looks most about when  
he comes to the left hand, with a *shrugging* kind of  
tremor through all her principal parts, she gave  
these words.

The touch of the cold water made a pretty  
kind of *shrugging* over her body like the  
twinkling of the eyelids among the fixed stars.

Be quick, thou wert best  
To shiver other business; *shrug* if thou malice?

He grins, cracks, *shrugs*, and such an intricate  
dances,

As prentices or school-boys, which do know  
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go.

They grin, they *shrug*,  
They bow, they snarl, they scratch, they hug.

**To SHRUG. v. a.** To contract or draw up.

He *shrugs* his shoulders when you talk of *shu*  
rins.

He *shrugs* his sturdy back,  
As if he felt his shoulders ache.

**SHRUG. v. f.** [from the verb.] A motion of the shoulders usually expressing dislike or aversion.

And yet they ramble not to learn the mode  
How to be drif, or how to slip abroad;

To return knowing in the Spanish *shrug*. *Chavez*  
As Spaniards talk in dialogues  
Of heads and shoulders, nods and *shrugs*. *Mad.*

Put on the trick's brow, and sit,  
At Will's, the puny judge of wit.

A nod, a *shrug*, a scornful smile,  
With caution us'd, may leave a while.

A third, with mystick *shrug* and winning eye,  
Suspects him for a dupe and a toy.

**SHRUNK. v. n.** The preterite and part. passive of *shrink*.

Leaving the two friends alone, I *shrank* aside to  
the banqueting-house, where the pictures were.

The wicked *shrank* for fear of him, and all the  
workers of iniquity were troubled.

**SHRUNKEN. The part. passive of shrink.**

She weighing the decaying pliant,  
And *shrunken* sinew, of her chosen knight,  
Would not awhile her form and countenance pursue.

If there were taken out of men's minds vain  
opinions, it would leave the minds of a number of  
men poor *shrunken* things, full of melancholy.

**To SHUDDER. v. a.** [*schuudren*, Dutch.]

**To quake with fear, or with aversion.**

All the other passions fleet in air,  
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair,  
And *shuddering* tears.

The sight was general; but the female band  
With horror *shuddering*, on a heap they ran.

I love—alas! I *shudder* at the name,  
My blood runs backward, and my fault-finding tongue  
Sticks at the sound.

Cæsar will shrink to hear the words thou utter'st,  
And *shudder* in the midst of all his conquests.

**To SHUFFLE. v. a.** [cypseling, Saxon.]

a shuffle, a tumult.]

**1. To throw into disorder; to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another; to confound; to throw together tumultuously.**

When the heavens *shuffled* all in one,  
The world with the frozen zone,  
Then, hie, thou and I will meet.

From a new *shuffling* and disposition of the com-  
ponent particles of a body, might not nature com-  
pose a body dissoluble in water?

In most things good and evil is *shuffled*, and  
thrust up together in a confused heap; and it is  
study which must draw them forth and range them.

When love air *shuffled* together in a lap or pitcher,  
what reason can a man have to presume, that he  
shall draw a white stone rather than a black?

A glimpse of moonshine shat'ld with red,  
A *shuffled*, full on, and uncertain light,  
That dances thro' the clouds and shuts again.

Children should not lose the consideration of  
human nature in the *shuffling* of outward con-  
ditions. The more they have, the better humoured  
they should be taught to be.

We shall in vain, *shuffling* the little money we  
have from one another's hands, endeavour to pre-  
vent our wants; decay of trade will quickly waste  
all the remainder.

These vapours form, miraculous event!  
*Shuffled* by chance, and mix'd by accident.

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human nature in the *shuffling* of outward con-  
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they should be taught to be.

To not suppose that such a one should believe  
that things were *shuffled* and hurried about  
in the world; that the elements were at constant  
strife with each other.

**2. To change the position of cards with respect to each other.**

The motions of *shuffling* of cards, or casting of  
dice, are very light.

We fare la vaine the cards condemn,  
Ourselves both cut and *shuffled* them.

**3. To remove, or introduce, with some artificial or fraudulent tumult.**

Now sit or doctor Cuius, hath appointed  
That he shall like-wise *shuffle* her away.

It was contrived by your enemies, and *shuffled*  
into the papers that were seized.

**4. To SHUFFLE off. To get rid of.**

In that sleep of death, what dreams may come  
When we have *shuffled off* this mortal coil,  
Must give us pause.

I can no other answer make, but thanks  
And off goes turn.

Are *shuffled off* with such uncurrent pay.

In any thing hits, we take it to ourselves; it is  
misfortune, we *shuffle* it off to our neighbours.

If, when a child is questioned for any thing, he  
performs a *shuffle* of words, he must be  
chastised.

**To SHUFFLE up. To form tumultu-ously or fraudulently.**

They sent forth their precepts to convert them  
before a court of commission, and there used to  
*shuffle up* a summary proceeding by examination,  
without trial of jury.

He *shuffled up* a peace with the cedar, in which  
the Banians were excluded.

**To SHUFFLE. v. n.**

**1. To throw the cards into a new order.**

A sharper both *shuffles* and cuts.

Cards we play  
A round or two; when us'd, we throw away,  
Take a fresh pack; nor is it worth our grieving  
Whate'er *shuffles* with our dice leaving.

**2. To play mean tricks; to practise fraud; to evade fair questions.**

I myself, leaving the fear of heaven on the left  
hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity,  
am fain to *shuffle*.

I have sought to do with that *shuffling* less, than  
doubt eternally, and question all things.

The crab advised his companion to give over  
*shuffling* and doubling, and practise good faith.

To these arguments, concerning the novelty of  
the earth, there are some *shuffling* excuses made.

If a steward be suffered to run on, without  
bringing him to a reckoning, such a selfish for-  
bearance will teach him to *shuffle*, and strongly  
tempt him to be a cheat.

Though he did not strictly break his appoint-  
ment, he made many *shuffling* excuses.

**3. To shuffle; to shift.**

Your list, good man,  
Must *shuffle* for itself.

**4. To move with an irregular gait.**

'Tis like the (ore'd gait of a *shuffling* nag.

**SHUFFLE. n. f.** [from the verb.]

**1. The act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other.**

Is it not a firmer foundation for contentment,  
to believe that all things were at first created, and  
are continually disposed, for the best, than that the  
whole universe is mere *shuffling*, nothing effected  
for any purpose, but all ill fortuously confounded?

Children should not lose the consideration of  
human nature in the *shuffling* of outward con-  
ditions. The more they have, the better humoured  
they should be taught to be.

We shall in vain, *shuffling* the little money we  
have from one another's hands, endeavour to pre-  
vent our wants; decay of trade will quickly waste  
all the remainder.

These vapours form, miraculous event!  
*Shuffled* by chance, and mix'd by accident.

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# SHU

jumbled together, by the unguided agitation and rude *shuffles* of matter? *Bentley's Sermon.*

## 2. A trick; an artifice.

The gifts of nature are beyond all *shams* and *shuffles*. *L'Estrange.*

**SHUFFLECAP.** *n. f.* [*shuffle* and *cap.*] A play at which money is shaken in a hat.

He lost his money at chuck-nuths, *shufflecap*, and all-tours. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

**SHUFFLER,** *n. f.* [from *shuffle*.] He who plays tricks or shuffles.

**SHUFFLINGLY.** *adv.* [from *shuffle*.] With an irregular gait.

I may go *shufflingly*, for I was never before walked in triumphs, yet I shall dodge and moil at constant, till I have worn off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden.*

**TO SHUN.** *v. a.* [arcunian, Saxon.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to escape; to elchew.

Consider death in itself, and nature teacheth Christ to *shun* it. *H.aker.*

The lark still *shuns* on lofty boughs to build, Her humble nest lies silent in the field. *Waller.*

Buds and bees can fly their foe; So chattering, who never saw a fox, Yet *shunn'd* him as a falcon *shuns* the rocks. *Dryd.*

Cato will train thee up to great And virtuous deeds: do but observe him well, Thou'lt *shun* misfortunes, or thou'lt learn to bear them. *Addison.*

**SHUNLESS.** *adj.* [from *shun*.] Inevitable; unavoidable.

Alone he enter'd The mortal gate of the city, which he painted With *shunless* destiny. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

**TO SHUT.** *v. a.* preterite *I shut*; part. passive *shut*. [scittan, Saxon; *schutten*, Dutch.]

1. To close so as to prohibit ingress or egress; to make not open.

Kings shall *shut* their mouths at him. *Is. lii. 15.*

To a strong tower fled all the men and women, and *shut* it to them, and gat them up to the top. *Judges, ix. 51.*

We see more exquisitely with one eye *shut* than with both open; for that the spirits visual unite more, and become stronger. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

She open'd, but *shut* Excell'd her power; the gates wide open stood. *Milton.*

2. To inclose; to confine.

Before faith came, we were kept under the law, *shut* up unto the curse, which should afterwards be revealed. *Gal. iii.*

They went in, male and female of all flesh, and the Lord *shut* him in. *Gen. vii. 16.*

3. To prohibit; to bar.

Shall that be *shut* to man, which to the beast is open? *Milton.*

4. To exclude.

On various seas not only lost, But *shut* from every shore, and barr'd from every coast. *Dryden.*

5. To contract; not to keep expanded.

Harden not thine ear, nor *shut* thine hand from thy poor brother. *Deut. xv. 7.*

6. **TO SHUT OUT.** To exclude; to deny admission to.

Beat in the reed, The jester you drive it to *shut* off the *Tuffe's* *Islandy.*

In such a night To *shut* me out! pour on, I will endure. *Shakespeare's*

Wildom at one entrance quite *shut* *Mato.*

He, in his walls confin'd, *Shut* out the woes which he too well divin'd. *Dryden's*

Sometimes the mind fixes itself with so much earnestness on the contemplation of some objects, that it *shuts out* all other thoughts. *Locke*

# SHU

7. **TO SHUT UP.** To close; to make impervious; to make impassable, or impossible to be entered or quitted. *Up* is sometimes little more than emphatical.

Woe unto you scribes! for you *shut up* the kingdom of heaven against men. *Matt. xxiii. 12.*

Dangerous rock, *shut up* the passage. *Raleigh*

What barbarous customs! *Shut up* a desert shore to downing men, And drive us to the cruel seas again! *Dryd. F. n.*

His mother *shut up* half the rooms in the house, in which her husband or son had dind. *Addison.*

8. **TO SHUT UP.** To confine; to inclose; to imprison.

Thou hast known my soul in adversities; and not *shut* me up into the hand of the enemy. *Psal. xxi. 8.*

A loss at sea, a fit of sickness, are trials, when we consider whole families put to the sword, wretched *shut up* in dungeons. *Addison's*

Lucullus, with a great fleet, *shut up* Mithridates in Pirany. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

9. **TO SHUT UP.** To conclude.

The king's bed; He is *shut up* in measureless content. *Shak. Macb.*

Although he was patiently heard as he delivered his embassy, yet, in the *shutting up* of all, he received no more but an insolent answer. *Knutley's History of the Turks.*

To leave you blest, I would be more accurst Than death can make me; for death ends our woes, And in kind grave *shuts up* the mournful scene. *Dryden.*

When the scene of life is *shut up*, the slave will be above his master, if he has acted better. *Collier on Envy.*

**TO SHUT.** *v. n.* To be closed; to close itself: as, *flowers open in the day, and shut at night.*

**SHUT.** *part. adj.* Rid; clear; free.

We must not pray in one breath to find a thief, and in the next to get *shut* of him. *L'Estrange.*

**SHUT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Close; act of shutting.

I fought for the king's palace, made enquiry Of all the *shuts*; but had no success, That finer the *shut* of evening none had seen him. *Dryden.*

2. Small door or cover.

The wind-gun is charged by the forcible compression of air; the imprisoned air serving, by the help of little falls or *shuts* within, to stop the vents by which it was admitted. *Wilkins.*

In a very dark chamber, at a round hole, about one third part of an inch broad, made in the *shut* of a window, I placed a glass prism. *Newton's Opticks.*

There were no *shuts* or stopples made for the animal's ears, that any loud noise might awaken it. *Ray on the Creation.*

**SHUTTER.** *n. f.* [from *shut*.]

1. One that shuts.

2. A cover; a door.

The wealthy, In lofty little a house, can read and write, Or sleep at ease, the *shutters* make it night. *Dryden's Juvena*

**SHUTTLE.** *n. f.* [*schietpoele*, Dutch; *skutal*, Hindick.] The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.

I know life is a *shuttle*. *Sh. Merry Wives of W.*

Like *shuttles* through the loom, to swiftly glide My feather'd hours. *Sandys*

What curious loom does chance by even spread! *With what fine shuttle weave the virgin's thread, Which like the spider's net hangs o'er the mead!* *Blackmore*

# SIC

**SHUTTLECOCK.** *n. f.* [See **SHUTTLECOCK.**] A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.

With dice, with card, with billiards far unfit, With *shuttlecocks* misferring manly wit. *Hubbard's Tale.*

**SHY.** *adj.* [*schuwe*, Dutch; *schifo*, Ital.]

1. Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour.

I know you *shy* to be oblig'd, And still more loth to be oblig'd in me. *Swift.*

What makes you so *shy*, my good friend? I here's nobody loves you better than I. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

2. Cautious; wary; chary.

I am very *shy* of employing corrosive liquors in the preparation of medicines. *Boyle.*

We are not *shy* of assent to celestial informations, because they were hid from ages. *Glimaldi's Sermons.*

We grant, although he had much wit, He was very *shy* of using it, As being loth to wear it out, And therefore bore it not about. *Hubbard.*

3. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach.

A *shy* fellow was the duke; and, I believe, I know the cause of his withdrawing. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

She is represented in such a *shy* return, posture, and covers her bosom with one of her hands. *Addison's Guardian.*

But when we come to seize the inviting prey, Like a *shy* ghost, it vanishes away. *Norris.*

Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer near acquaintance.

The haule imposthumated, and turned to a stinking ulcer, which made every body *shy* to come near her. *Arbuthnot.*

The horses of the army, having been daily led before me, were no longer *shy*, but would come up to my very feet without flinching. *Swift.*

Princes are, by wisdom of state, somewhat *shy* of their successor, and there may be supposed in queens regnant a little proportion of tenderness that way more than in kings. *Wotton.*

**SIBILANT.** *adj.* [*fibilans*, Latin.] Hissing.

It were easy to add a nasal letter to each of the other pair of hisping and *sibilant* letters. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

**SIBILATION.** *n. f.* [from *fibilo*, Latin.]

A hissing sound.

Metals, quenched in water, give a *sibilation* or hissing sound. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A pipe, a little moistened on the inside, makes a more solemn sound than if the pipe were dry; but yet with a sweet degree of *sibilation* or purling. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**SICAMORE.** *n. f.* [*sicamorus*, Latin.] A tree.

Of trees you have the palm, olive, and *sicamore*. *Præbani.*

**TO SICcate.** *v. a.* [*siccato*, Latin.] To dry.

**SICCATION.** *n. f.* [from *siccato*.] The act of drying.

**SICCIFIC.** *adj.* [*siccus* and *sio*, Latin.] Causing dryness.

**SICCITY.** *n. f.* [*siccité*, Fr. *siccitas*, from *siccus*, Lat.] Dryness; aridity; want of moisture.

That which is coagulated by a fiery *siccity* will suffer coagulation from an aqueous humidity, as salt and sugar. *Brown.*

The reason some attempt to make out from the *siccity* and dryness of its flesh. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

In application of medicaments, consider what degree of heat and *siccity* is proper. *Wijeman's Surg.*

**SICE.**

**SICE.** *n. f.* [*fix*, French.] The number fix at dice.

My study was to cog the dice,  
And dextrously to throw the lucky free;  
To shun ames-ace, that swept my stakes away.  
*Dryden.*

**SICH.** *adj.* Such. See **SUCH**.

I thought the foul would have made me rich;  
But now I wote it is nothing *rich*,  
For either the shepherds been idle and still,  
And led of their sheep what they will.  
*Spenser's Pastoral.*

**SICK.** *adj.* [reoc, Saxon; *sick*, Dutch.]

1. Afflicted with disease: with *of* before the disease.

'Tis meet we all go forth,  
To view the *sick* and feeble parts of France.  
*Shakespeare's Henry V.*

In poison there is physick, and this news,  
That would, had I been well, have made me *sick*,  
Being *well*, hath in some measure made me well.  
*Shakespeare.*

Cassius, I am *sick* of many griefs. *Shak. J. C.*  
Where 's the stoick can his wrath appease,  
To let his country *sick* of Pyn's disease? *Clavel.*

Tended the *sick*, butest from couch to couch  
*Milton.*

A *sick* of the man-killing trade fell *sick*. *Dryd.*  
Visit the *sick* and the poor, comforting them by  
some reasonable assistance. *Nelson.*

Nothing makes a more ridiculous figure in a  
man's life, than the disparity we often find in him  
*sick* and well. *Pope.*

2. Disordered in the organs of digestion;  
ill in the stomach.

3. Corrupted.

What we oft do best,  
By *sick* interpreters, or weak ones, is  
Not ours, or not allowed what worst, as oft  
Having a gross quality, is cured up  
For our best act. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

4. Disgusted.

I do not, as in enemy to peace,  
Troop with the throngs of military men;  
But rather chew a while like feudal war,  
To diet rank mauls *sick* of hurryings,  
And pursue the obstructions which begin to stop  
Our very veins of life. *Shakespeare.*

He was not *sick* of his master as of his work.  
*L'Estrange.*

Why will you break the sabbath of my days,  
Now *sick* alike of envy and of pride? *Pope.*

To **SICK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
sicken; to take a disease. Not in use.

A little time before  
Our great grandine Edward *sick'd* and died.  
*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

To **SICKEN.** *v. a.* [from *sick*.]

1. To make sick; to diseale.

Why should one earth, one clime, one stream, one  
breath,  
Raise this to strength, and *sicken* that to death?  
*Prior.*

2. To weaken; to impair.

Kindness to mine have  
By this *sicken'd* then others, that never  
They shall abound as formerly. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

To **SICKEN.** *v. n.*

1. To grow sick; to fall into disease.

I know the more one *sickens*, the worse he is.  
*Shakespeare.*

The judges that sat upon the jail, and those  
that attended, *sicken'd* upon it, and died. *Bacon.*  
Merely to drive away the time, he *sicken'd*.  
Fainted, and died; nor would with ale be quicken'd.  
*Milton.*

2. To be fatiated; to be filled to disgust.

Though the treasure  
Of nature's germinis tumble all together,  
Even till destruction *sicken*, answer me  
To what I ask you. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. To be disgusted, or disordered with  
abhorrence.

The ghosts repine at violated night,  
And curse th' invading sun, and *sicken* at the sight.  
*Dryden.*

4. To grow weak; to decay; to languish.

My'd thick and close, as when the fight begs  
Their huge unwieldy navy watters away.  
So *sicken* waving nations too near the sun,  
And blunt their crests on the edge of day. *Dry.*  
Abstract what others feel, what others think,  
All pleasures *sicken*, and all pleasures sink. *Pope.*

**SICKER.** *adj.* [sicer, Welsh; *siker*, Dut.]  
Sure; certain; firm. Obsolete.

Being some honest curate, or some vicar,  
Content with little, in condition *sicker*.  
*Hall's T.*

**SICKER.** *adv.* Surely; certainly. Ob-  
solete.

Surer thou'st but a lazy loord,  
And takes much of thy fank,  
That with fond terms and wittol words  
To bler mine eyes dost think. *Spenser.*

**SICKLE.** *n. f.* [iccol, Saxon; *sickel*,  
Dutch, from *secale*, or *scula*, Latin.]

The hook with which corn is cut; a  
reaping hook.

God's harvest is even ready for the *sickle*, and  
all the fields yellow long ago. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Time should never,  
In life or death, their fortunes sever;  
But with his rusty *sickle* mow  
Both down together at a blow. *Hudibras.*

When corn has once felt the *sickle*, it has no  
more benefit from the sunshine. *Scott's Sermons.*  
O'er whom Time gently shakes his wings  
down,

Till with his silent *sickle* they are mown. *Dryden.*

**SICKLEMAN.** } *n. f.* [from *sickle*.] A  
**SICKLER.** } reaper.

You labourer of *sickle* of August weary,  
Come hither from the furrow, and be *sick*. *Shak.*  
The *sicklers* reap the corn another day. *Shak.*

**SICKLINE.** *n. f.* [from *sickly*.] Dispo-  
sition to sickness; habitual disease.

His words to wayward *sicklines* and age  
Next compare the *sickly*, healthfulness, and  
fruitfulness of the several years. *Graunt.*

**SICKLY.** *adv.* [from *sick*.] Not in health.

We were not healthy but *sickly* in his life,  
When in his death were perfect. *Shak. Macbeth.*

**SICKLY.** *adj.* [from *sick*.]

1. Not healthy; not sound; not well;  
somewhat disordered.

I'm fill'n out with more border will,  
To take the indispos'd and *sickly* fit  
For the sound man. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Bring me word, boy, if thy lord looks well,  
For he went *sickly* forth. *Shak. Julius Caesar.*

A pleasing cordial, Buckingham,  
L this thy vow unto my *sickly* heart.  
*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Time seems not now beneath his years to stoop,  
Nor do his wings with *sickly* feathers droop. *Dryd.*  
Would we knew what health and ease are worth,  
let us seek one that is *sickly*, or in pain, and we have  
the price. *Gower.*

There affectation, with a *sickly* mien,  
Shows in her cheek the roses of eighteen;  
Practised to hiss, and hang the head aside,  
Faints into sobs, and languishes with pride. *Pope.*

When on my *sickly*, such I lay,  
Inpatient both of night and day,  
Thou still art to my relief. *Swift.*

Your bodies are not only poor and peevish,  
like your clothes; but, like infected clothes, fill  
you with all diseases and distempers, which oppress  
the soul with *sickly* appetites, and vain cravings.  
*Darwin.*

2. Faint; weak; languid.

The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day,  
And early cocks have sunnion'd me away. *Dryd.*

To aimate the doubtful fight,  
Nimur in vain expects that day;  
In vain France hopes the *sickly* light  
Should shine near William's sabbath day. *Prior.*

To **SICKLY.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
To make diseased; to taint with the  
hue of disease. Not in use.

The native hue of resolution  
Is *sicken'd* with the pale cast of thought. *Shak.*

**SICKNESS.** *n. f.* [from *sick*.]

1. State of being diseased.

I do lament the *sickness* of the king  
As loth to lose him. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

2. Disease; malady.

My people are with *sickness* much enfeebled,  
My numbers less'n'd. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
Himself took out infirmities, and bare our *sick-*  
nesses. *Mattthew.*

When I say every *sickness* has a tendency to  
death, I mean every individual *sickness* as well as  
every kind. *Watson.*

Trust not too much your now-revelling charms;  
Thou' age or *sickness* soon or late shall mow. *Pope.*

3. Disorder in the organs of digestion.

**SIDE.** *n. f.* [side Saxon; *syde*, Dutch.]

1. The parts of animals fortified by the  
ribs.

When two hours with rankling malice meet,  
Their gory *sides* flash bleed ng fiercely meet.  
*Fairy Queen.*

Fire the soft fearful people to the flood  
Commit their woolly *sides*. *Thomson.*

2. Any part of any body opposed to any  
other part.

The fables were written on both their *sides*, on  
the one *side* and on the other. *Reverend.*

The force of these our and narrow might well  
enough serve for the turning of the leaves, if it  
were to that both its *sides* would lay up more life.  
*Warton.*

3. The right or left.

The lovely *Thais* by his *side*  
Sat, like a blushing rose, in blunder.  
In flow of youth, and in love's pride. *Dryden.*

4. Margin; edge; verge.

O, where Hyndalps wealthy *side*  
Pays tribute to the Persian pride. *Voltaire.*  
Poor wretch! on th' *side* of life thou art;  
For now the *side* of life is dead. *Dryden.*

Had brought the body nearer to the *side*. *Dryden.*

The temple of Diana chaste,  
Aylvan scene with various groves was drawn,  
Snags on the *sides*, and on the mid of lawn. *Dryd.*

I could see persons dressed in glorious habits,  
with garlands upon their heads, lying down by the  
fountain. *Adelphi.*

5. Any kind of local respect.

They looking back, all th' eastern *sides* behind  
Of Paradise. *Milton.*

If our substance be indeed divine,  
And cannot cease to be, we are at woud  
On this *side* nothing. *Milton.*

6. Party; interest; faction; sect.

Their weapons only  
Seem'd on his *side*, but for their spirits and souls,  
This word rebellion, it had froze them up,  
As fish are in a pond. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
Favour, custom, and at last number, will be on  
the *side* of grace. *Spenser.*

Men he always took to be  
His friends, and dog his enemy;  
Who never so much hurt had done him,  
As his own *side* had falling on him. *Hall's Hist.*  
In the serious part of poetry the advantage is  
wholly on Chaucer's *side*. *Dryden.*  
That person, who fills their chair, has justly  
gained the esteem of all *sides* by the impartiality  
of his behaviour. *Adelphi.*  
Let not our James, though foil'd in arms, despair,  
Whil'd on his *side* he reckons half the fair. *Thel.*  
M 2

Some valuing those of their own *side*, or mind,  
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:  
Fondly we think we honour merit then,  
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope*.  
He from the taste obscene reclams our youth,  
And sets the passion on the *side* of truth,  
Forms the soft bosom with the gentlest art,  
And pours each human virtue in the heart. *Pope*.  
7. Any part placed in contradistinction or  
opposition to another. It is used of  
person, or propositions, respecting each  
other.

There lay in a ship and cruel fight, many being  
slain and wounded on *the side*.  
*Knave's History of the Turks*.

The plague is not easily received by such as con-  
tinually are about them that have it: on the other  
*side*, the plague takes soonest hold on those that  
come out of a fresh air. *Bacon*.

I am too well fatished of my own weakness to be  
pleated with any thing I have written; but, on  
the other *side*, my reason tells me, that what I  
have long considered may be as just as what an  
ordinary judge will condemn. *Dryden*.

My secret wish a wound and choice desire,  
But open justice bends to neither *side*. *Dryden*.

It is granted, on both *sides*, that the poet is a  
Deity both universally possess the minds of men. *Johnson*.

Two nations it still pursue  
Peculiar ends, on each *side* belov'd  
To thy conjunction. *Philips*

8. It is used to note confanguinity: as, *he*  
*is cousin by his mother's or father's side*.

At home and there we grant a gentle bride,  
Whole temper better by the father's *side*;  
Unlike the rest that double his care,  
Fond to be loved, or to be to share. *Parnell*.

*SIDE*, *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Latereal.

Take of the blood, and strike it on the two *side*  
poets, and on the upper door post, of the house.  
*Exodus*, xii. 7.

2. Oblique; indirect.

They presume that the law doth speak with all  
indifference, that the law hath no *side* respect  
to their persons. *Hobbes*.

Peacocks are sooner reclaimed by the *side* wind of  
a surprise, than by downright admonition. *Elfrange*.

One mighty squadron with a *side* wind up'd. *Dryden*.

The parts of water, being easily separable from  
each other, will, by a *side* motion, be easily re-  
moved, and give way to the approach of two species  
of metal. *Locke*.

What reason and agency could turn them aside,  
could to pervert them so strongly with a treacherous *side*  
blow against that unchangeable truth and equity,  
where whole worlds are a balance. *Burton's new*.

He not only views the full prospects, but several  
unexpected circumstances, and *side* views, un-  
observed by any person. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad*.

My secret enemies could not but hear some ex-  
pression, which by a *side* wind reflected on me. *Swift*.

*TO SIDE*, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To lean on one *side*.

All rising to great power, by a winning flatter;  
and if there be factions, go to *side* a man  
full whilst rising, and balance himself when seated.

2. To take a party; to engage in a fac-  
tion.

Ye are all soldiers who have *sided*  
in his behalf. *Shakespeare's Coriarius*.

As soon as I entered, drew me into *sides*, as  
humour, fall to the distressed party, which  
sides inflammation, to do all who affected no-  
thing adhere to that *side*. *King Charles*.

He was rightly conceived, and not only duly fitted

to *siding*, or affection to opinions for the authors  
sakes, before they be well understood.

*Digby on Bodus*.

Not yet so dully desperate  
To *side* against ourselves with fate;  
As criminals, condemn'd to suffer,  
Are blinded first, and then turn'd over. *Hudib*.  
The princes differ and divide,  
Some follow law, and some with beauty *side*.  
*Graville*.

It is pleasant to see a verse of an old poet revolt-  
ing from its original sense, and *siding* with a mo-  
dern subject. *Adams*.

All *side* in parties, and began the attack. *Pope*.  
Those who pretend to be in with the principles  
upon which her majesty proceeded, either absented  
themselves where the whole cause depended, or  
*sided* with the enemy. *Swift*.

The spirit of this part of those who now *side* against  
the court, will probably be more temperate. *Scott*.

*SIDEBOARD*, *n. f.* [*side* and *board*.] The  
side table on which conveniences are  
placed for those that eat at the other  
table.

At a stately *sideboard* the wine  
That is sent in cold dishes. *Milton's Par. Reg.*  
No *sideboards* then with gilded plate were dress'd,  
No sweating slaves with massive dishes press'd.  
*Dryden*.

The snow-white damask ensigns we display'd,  
And glittering salvers on the *sideboard* laid. *King*.  
The shining *sideboards*, and the burn'd plate,  
Let other ministers, great Anne, require. *Parnell*.

All were brought from Carthage to Rome, in  
silver vessels, to the value of 11,966*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*,  
a quantity exceeded afterward by the *side* ends of  
many private tables. *Arbuthnot*.

*SIDEROX*, *n. f.* [*side* and *hex*.] Seat for  
the ladies on the side of the theatre.

Why round our coaches crowd the white *side* and  
beaux? *Dryden's Power*.

Why bow the *sideboard* from its remotest row? *Parnell*.  
*SIDELY*, *n. f.* An insect.

From a rough whitish maggot, in the intesti-  
num rectum of horses, the *side* proceeds.  
*Dehaas's Physico-theology*.

*TO SIDLE*, *v. n.* [from *side*.]

To go with, and near, the narrowest way.

The child, with cautious as but like of en-  
gine a few weeks, and leaving them a jet, by  
which no more than one can get in at a time, and  
that not without stooping and *sidling*, and forcing  
his body. *Swift*.

I paddled very gently and *sidling* through the two  
principal streets. *Swift*.

2. To lie on the side.

A downy mat up in a gentleman's closet,  
some *sidling*, and others up the down, the better to  
adjust them to the principles. *Swift*.

*SIDELONG*, *adj.* [*side* and *long*.] Lateral;  
oblique; not in front; not direct.

She darted from her eyes a *sidelong* glance;  
Just as the look, and like her words, it flew,  
Seem'd not to beg what it then bid me do. *Dryden*.

The deadly wound in thy foul  
When thou a tempting her lot didst behold,  
And when the cists on thee a *sidelong* glance,  
Thou try'd thy art, and tell me if it dance. *Dryden*.

The reason of the planets motions in curved lines  
is the attraction of the sun, and an oblique or *side*  
long impetus. *Locke*.

The king saunter'd hasty from the *sidelong* mud  
to be more. *Johnson*.

*SIDELONG*, *adv.*

Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit;  
not in opposition.

As it on earth  
Win'd under ground, or waters, forcing way,  
*Sidelong* had pushed a mountain from his seat,  
Half sunk with all his pine. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

As a lion, bounding in his way,  
With force augmented bears against his prey.

2. On the side.

If it prove too wet, lay your pots *sidelong*; but  
shade those which blow from the afternoon sun.

*Evelyn's Calendar*.

*SIDER*, *n. f.* See *CIDER*.

*SIDERAL*, *adj.* [from *sidus*, Lat.] Starry;  
astral.

These changes in the heav'ns, though slow, pro-  
duced.

Like change on sea and land; *sidereal* blast,  
Vapour and mist, and exhalation hot,  
Corrupt and pestilent. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

The musk gives  
Sure hopes of racy wine, and on its youth,  
Its tender nuptial, loveliest, and promising boughs  
With large and juicy clustering, that defies  
The vernal rippings, and cold *sidereal* blasts. *Philips*.

*SIDERATION*, *adj.* [from *sideratus*, Latin.]  
Blinded; planet-struck.

Pairs, clustered, gangrenated, *siderated*, and  
mortified, become black, the tide of mortification,  
or vital sulphur, fusing an excretion.

*Brown's Medical Essays*.

*SIDERATION*, *n. f.* [*sideration*, Fr. *sidera-  
tio*, Lat.] A sudden mortification, or,  
as the common people call it, a blast;  
or a sudden deprivation of sense, as in  
an apoplexy.

The contagious venous of the very eyes, produce  
a mortification or *sideration* in the parts of the  
eyes on which they are laid. *Ray on the Cancer*.

*SIDESADDLE*, *n. f.* [*side* and *saddle*.] A  
woman's seat on horseback.

*SIDESMAN*, *n. f.* [*side* and *man*.] An  
assistant to the churchwarden.

A gift of such sort, made by them with the  
content of the *side* men or vestry, is void.

*Dryden's Power*.

*SIDWAYS*, *adv.* [from *side* and *way*.]

*SIDWAYS*, *adv.* [from *side* and *way*.] Laterally; on  
one side.

The fair blossom hangs the head  
*Sideways*, as on a dying bed,  
And those peaks of dew she wears  
Prove to be parting tears. *Milton*.

If the image of the sun should be drawn out into  
an oblong form, that is, a *sideways* every way,  
or by any other cause, the nature of the radiation,  
the same oblong image would, by a second refraction  
made *sideways*, be drawn out as much as  
broaden by the like deviation of the rays, or other  
causal inequality of the refraction *sideways*.

*Newcomb's Opticks*.

*SIEGE*, *n. f.* [*siege*, French.]

1. The act of besieging a fortified place;  
a leaguer.

Our castle's strength  
Will hold a *siege* to scorn: here let them lie,  
Till famine eat them up. *Shakespeare's Much Ado*.

It is, by the manner of their proceeding,  
that the Turks pursued rather by long *siege* than  
by assault to take the town. *Knave's History of the Turks*.

The more I see

Pleasures about me, so much more I feel  
To ment with me, as to the hateful *siege*  
Of contraries. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

2. Any continued endeavour to gain pos-  
session.

Beat away the busy meddling fiend,  
That lays strong *siege* unto this witch's soul,  
And from his bosom purge this black disorder.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Give me so much of your true, in exchange of  
it, as to buy an amiable *siege* to the beauty of  
Iona's wife. *Shakespeare*.

Love flood the *siege*, and would not yield his  
breast. *Dryden*.

3. [*siege*, French.] Seat; throne. Obsolete.

Drawing to him the eyes of all around,  
From lofty *siege* began these words aloud to sound.

## 4. Place; class; rank. Obsolete.

I fetch my life and being  
From men of royal *fige*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Your tum of parts  
Did not together pluck such envy from him,  
As did that one, and that in my regard  
Of the unworthiest *fige*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

5. [*figer*, French.] Stool.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the  
permeant parts, as the mouths of the micks,  
and accompanieth the inconvertible portion unto  
the *fige*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

To SIEGE. *v. a.* [*figer*, Fr. from the noun.] To besiege. A word not now in use.

Him he had long oppress'd with tort,  
And last imprison'd in *figid* tort. *Fairy Queen.*

SILVER. *n. f.* [from *figt*.] Hair or lawn flamed upon a hoop, by which flower is separated from hair, or line powder from coarse; a boulder; a seance.

Thy countess  
Falls now into my ears as profitless.  
As water in a *fige*. *Shakespeare.*

In a *fige* I'll rather fall,  
As, like a rat with a tail,  
I'll do—'I'll do—I'll do—  
An innocent woman a *fige*, and a *fige* to her.

If his tank the  
Accuse yourself ye  
clerk, p. 11  
the young.

To SIFT. *v. a.* [rustan, Saxon; *figen*, Dutch.]

## 1. To separate by a sieve.

In the *fige* of such things, all that came  
could not be expected to be pure meal, but must  
have a mixture of powder and bran. *Wotton.*

## 2. To separate; to part.

When yellow fumes are *figt* from below,  
The east and west give a golden show. *Dryden.*

## 3. To examine; to try.

We have *figt* your objections against those pre-  
eminences royal. *Hooker.*

All which the wit of Calvin could find there  
doubt, by *figt* the very uttermost of his  
fable, is no more than  
to intimate, that all Cl  
have their children.  
I am sure, it is, that  
I know thy sovereign  
From envious malice of

As near I *figt* him on that night it.

Opportunity I here have had  
To try thee, *figt* and confests have found thee  
Prove you will to apt me, as a rock  
Of adamant. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

One would think that every man here who em-  
braces with vehemence the principles of either of  
these parties, had thoroughly *figt* and examined  
them, and was rectly convinced of their pre-  
ference to those he rejects. *Adams.*

SIGHT. *n. f.* [from *figt*] He who fights

SIG was used by the Saxons for victory;  
*Sigbert*, famous for victory; *Sigward*,  
victorious preserver; *Sigurd*, conquer-  
ing temper: and almost in the same  
sense are Niccles, Nicomyachus, Ni-  
cauder, Victor, Victorinus, Vincentius,  
&c. *Cubion.*

To SIGH. *v. n.* [sican, picetan, Saxon; *fighen*, Dutch.] To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

I lov'd the maid I married; never min  
*figt* a true breath. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,  
To shake the head, relent, and *figh*, and yield  
To Christian intercessors. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

He *fight* deeply in his solist, and faith, Why  
could this generation seek after a sign?

For the oppression of the poor, for the *fig* of  
the needy, will I arise. *Marc. viii.*

Who seeks not pleasure through necessity,  
Than such is orce on flippers through were plac'd,  
And, chafing, *figh* to think then live are caus'd  
Dryden.

The nymph too longs to be alone;  
Leaves all the swains, and *figh* for one. *Prior*

To SIGH. *v. a.* To lament; to mourn.

Agg. to come, and men unborn,  
Shall blis her name, and *figh* her fate. *Prior.*

SIGH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A violent and audible emission of the breath which has been long retained, as in sadness.

Love is a smoke that  
What a *figh* it is! The heart is torn and chag'd.  
State'sman.

Laughing, it found, ends in a deep *figh*, and all  
pleasures give a sting in the tail, though they carry  
beauty on the tie. *Taylor.*

In Venus's temple, on the sides were strewn  
lily *figs*, that mock'd along the wall. *Dryden.*

S'GHT. *n. f.* [*fighde*, Saxon; *fight*, ge-*fight*, Dutch.]

## 1. Perception by the eye; the sense of seeing.

It is so go forth right to a place, they must need  
have *fight*. *Bacon.*

O this of *fight*, of thee I most complain!  
Blind among the mists, O worse than chains,  
Dungeons, or beggary, decrepit age!  
Things insensible to mortal *fight*. *Milton.*

'Tis still the same, although their airy shape  
All but a quick poet *fight* escape. *Danham.*

My eye are from what dimmish grown,  
For nature, always in the right,  
To your decay adapts my *fight*. *Swift.*

## 2. Open view; a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye.

Unhaunted Hotspur  
Brings on his army, eager unto *fight*,  
And plac'd the same before the king in *fight*. *Daniel.*

Alas! cast his wond'ring eyes around,  
And of the Tybalt's army had in *fight*,  
Stratled on the spacious plain from left to right. *Dryden.*

I met Brutus in a moment of *fight*;  
He's a *fight* to certain, and pay to in *fight*. *Dryden's Jernail.*

## 3. Act of seeing or beholding; view.

Nine things a *fight* required me,  
The row to see, the light, the wide thing,  
Be not too small, too thin, too high, too far,  
Clear space, and time, the form distinct to bring. *Dryden.*

Mine eye pursued him still, but under shade  
Lost *fight* of him. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

What form of death could him affright,  
Who unconcern'd, with steadfast *fight*,  
Could view the furies mounting steep,  
And monsters rolling in the deep? *Dryden's Hnare.*

Having little knowledge of the circumstances  
of this St. Paul was to, it is not strange that  
many things he conceived to us, which they who  
were concerned in the letter understood at *fight*. *Locke.*

## 4. Notice; knowledge.

It was writ in a private letter to a person of  
piety, upon assurance that it should never come  
to any one's *fight* but her own. *Wake.*

## 5. Eye; instrument of seeing.

From the depth of hell they lit their *fight*,  
And at a distance see superior light. *Dryden.*

## 6. Aperture pervious to the eye, or other point fixed to guide the eye: as, the lights of a quadrant.

Their armed slaves in charge, their braves down,  
Their eyes of fire sparkling through *fights* of steel. *Shakespeare.*

## 7. Spectacle; show; thing to be seen.

Thus are my eyes captiv'd to one *fight*;  
Thou art my thought's slave to one thought full. *Sidney.*

Thou'ldst see'd they never saw a *fight* to fail  
Of looks so lovely, that they were did deem  
Them to beavenly born. *Spenser.*

Not in eve  
But is a-weary of the common *fight*,  
Save none, which hath defin'd to be three more. *Shakespeare.*

Moses said, I will turn aside and for this great  
*fight* why the bush is now burnt. *Exodus, iii. 3.*

I took a felucca at Naples to carry me to Rome,  
that I might not run over the same *fight* a second  
time. *Adams.*

Not proud Olympus yields a nobler *fight*,  
Though gods assembled grace his tower ring height,  
Thou what more humble mountains offer here,  
Where, in their blessings, all those gods appear. *Pope.*

Before you pass th' imaginary *fights*  
Of lords, and dukes, and duke, and pater'd knight,  
While the spread fan overshades your closing eyes,  
Then give one *fight*, and all the vision flies. *Pope.*

SIGHTED. *adj.* [from *fight*.] Seeing in a particular manner. It is used only in composition, as *quickfighted*, *shortfighted*.

As they might, to avoid the weather, pull the  
points of the coach or cloak, so they might put  
even end down, and remain as discovered and open  
*fighted* as on horseback. *Sidney.*

The king was very quick *fighted* in discerning  
difficulties, and raising objections, and very slow  
in making them. *Locke.*

SIGHTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *fight* and *full*.] Perspicuity; clearness of sight.

Not in use.  
But still, although we feel of perfect rightfulness,  
Seek we to turn to the childish superstitions;  
Let us not work, though void of pure *fightfulness*. *Sidney.*

SIGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *fight*.]

## 1. Wanting sight; blind.

The least track, the giddy heights explore,  
Of all who blithely creep on *fightless* floor. *Pope.*

## 2. Not sightly; offensive to the eye; unpleasant to look at.

Full of unpleasant blots and *fightless* stains,  
Patch'd with foul mole, and eye-offending marks. *Shakespeare.*

SIGHTLY. *adj.* [from *fight*.] Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view.

It has a *fightly* on the back of him,  
As great Alcides shews upon an ass. *Shakespeare's King John.*

Thou having two eyes and two ears to plac'd,  
is more *fightly* and useful. *Milton's Antidote against Melancholy.*

A great many brave *fightly* battles were brought  
out, and only one plain was made by it. *Locke.*

We have thirty members, the most *fightly* of  
all her majesty's subjects, we elected a president  
by his height. *Locke.*

SIGIL. *n. f.* [*figillum*, Lat.] Seal; signature.

Sordene, to raise th' infernal powers,  
And *fight* nam'd in phantasy hours. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

SIGN. *n. f.* [*figne*, Fr. *fignum*, Lat.]

## 1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown.



*Signs must resemble the things they signify.*

*Hooker.*

*Signs for communication may be contrived from any variety of objects of one kind appertaining to either sense.*

*Holder.*

To express the passions which are seated in the heart by outward *signs*, is one great precept of the painters, and very difficult to perform.

*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

When any one uses any term, he may have in his mind a determined idea which he makes it the *sign* of, and to which he should keep it steadily annexed.

*Locke.*

2. A wonder; a miracle; a prodigy.

It th' will not hearken to the voice of the first *sign*, they will not believe the latter *sign*. *Ps. iv. 8.*

Compell'd by *signs* and judgments dire. *Milton.*

3. A picture hung at a door to give notice what is sold within.

I found my mistress, struck hands, and pray'd him tell, To hold acquaintance still, where he did dwell; He barely nam'd the street, promis'd the ware, But his kind wife gave me the very *sign*. *Dorset.*

Underneath an alehouse' paltry *sign*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

True sorrow's like to wine, That which is good does never need a *sign*.

*Suckling.*

Wit and fancy are not employed in any one article so much as that of contriving *signs* to hang over houses.

*Suiff.*

4. A monument; a memorial.

An outward and visible *sign* of an inward and spiritual grace. *Common Prayer.*

The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a *sign*. *Numb. xxvii. 10.*

5. A constellation in the zodiac.

There stay until the twelve celestial *signs* Have brought about their annual reckoning. *Shak.*

Now did the *sign* reign, and the constellation was come, under which Perkin should appear.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

After every foe subdued, the sun Thrice through the *signs* his annual race shall run.

*Dryden.*

6. Note or token given without words.

They made *signs* to his father. *Luke.*

7. Mark of distinction; cognizance.

The emblem of Messiah bled, Aloft by angels borne, his *sign* in heaven. *Milton.*

8. Typical representation; symbol.

The holy symbols, or *signs* are not barely figurative, but what they represent is as certainly delivered to us as the symbols themselves.

*Barnard.*

9. A subscription of one's name: as, a *sign* manual.

To SIGN. *v. a.* [*signo*, Lat.]

1. To mark.

You *sign* your place and calling in full seeming, With ink and pen, and humbly, but your heart I claim'd with a tongue. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

2. [*signer*, French.] To ratify by hand or seal.

He pleas'd to *sign* these papers: they are of Of great concern. *Dryden's Cymon.*

3. To betoken, to signify; to represent typically.

The sacraments, or symbols are just such as they *sign*; but because they are made to be *signs* of a secret mystery, they receive the names of what themselves do *sign*. *Taylor.*

SIGNAL. *n. f.* [*signal*, French; *señal*, Spanish.] Notice given by a *sign*; a *sign* that gives notice.

The merry sun hath made a golden set, And, by the bright track of his fiery car, Gives *signal* of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Since the dawning day begun to spring, At a *signal* given, the streets with clamours ring. *Dryden.*

SIGNAL. *adj.* [*signal*, French.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable.

He was esteemed more by the parliament, for the *signal* acts of cruelty committed upon the Irish. *Clarendon.*

The Thames frozen twice in one year, to a men to walk on it, is a very *signal* accident.

*Swift.*

SIGNALITY. *n. f.* [*signal*.] Quality of something remarkable or memorable.

Of the ways whereby they enquired and determined its *signality*, the first was natural, arising from physical causes. *Brown.*

It seems a *signality* in providence, in erecting your society in such a juncture of dangerous humours. *Glennville.*

To SIGNALIZE. *v. a.* [*signaler*, Fr.] To make eminent; to make remarkable.

Many, who have endeavoured to *signalize* themselves by works of this nature, plainly discover that they are not acquainted with arts and sciences. *Addison.*

Some one eminent spirit, having *signalized* his valour and fortune in defence of his country, or by popular arts at home, becomes to have great influence on the people. *Swift.*

SIGNALLY. *adv.* [*signal*.] Eminently; remarkably; memorably.

Persons *signally* and eminently obliged, yet missing of the utmost of their greedy desires in swallowing both gifts and giving too, instead of thanks for received kindnesses, have betook themselves to barbarous threatenings. *South.*

SIGNATION. *n. f.* [*signe*, Latin.] Sign given; act of betokening.

A horoscope Baptista Porta hath thought too low a *signation*, he raised unto a lunar representation. *Brown.*

SIGNATURE. *n. f.* [*signature*, Fr. *signatura*, from *signo*, Lat.]

1. A sign or mark impressed upon any thing; a stamp; a mark.

The brain being well furnished with various traces, *signatures*, and images, will have a rich treasure always ready to be offered to the soul. *Watts.*

That not only a visible *signature* of God, which human souls, in their first origin, are supposed to be furnished with, we have no need of in disputes against atheism. *Bentley.*

Vulgar parents cannot stamp their race With *signatures* of such majestic grace. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out.

All bodies work by the communication of their nature, or by the impression and *signatures* of their motions; the diffusion of forces visible from them to participate more of the former, and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Some plants bear a very evident *signature* of their nature and use. *Mercator's Almagest.*

Seek out for plants and *signatures*, To quack of universal cures. *Hudibras.*

Herbs are described by marks and *signatures*, so far as to distinguish them from one another. *Baker on Learning.*

3. Proof drawn from marks.

The most despicable pieces of decayed nature are cautiously wrought with eminent *signatures* of divine wisdom. *Glennville.*

Some rely on certain marks and *signatures* of their election, and others on their belonging to some particular church or sect. *Rogers.*

4. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.

SIGNATURIST. *n. f.* [*signature*.]

One who holds the doctrine of *signatures*. A word little used.

*Signaturists* to whom what the ancients ac-

quired, drawing unto inference received distinctions. *Brown.*

SIGNER. *n. f.* [*from sign*.] One that signs.

SIGNET. *n. f.* [*signette*, Fr.] A seal commonly used for the seal manual of a king.

I've been bold

To them to use your *signet* and your name.

*Shakespeare's Timon.*

Here is the hand and seal of the Duke: you know the character, I doubt not, and the *signet*.

*Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

Give thy *signet*, bracelets, and staff.

*Gen. xxxviii. 18.*

He delivered him his private *signet*. *Knolly.*

Proof of my life my royal *signet* made. *Dryden.*

The impression of a *signet* ring. *Ayliffe's Par.*

SIGNIFICANCE. } *n. f.* [*from signify*.]  
SIGNIFICANCY. }

1. Power of signifying; meaning.

Speaking is a sensible expression of the notions of the mind, by discriminations of utterance of voice, used as *signs*, having by content several determinate *significances*. *Holder.*

It he declares he intends it for the honour of another, he takes away by his words the *significance* of his action. *Sedding.*

2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind.

The clearness of conception and expression, the boldness maintained to mystery, the *significance* and sound of words, not framed into bombast, must escape our transient view upon the theatre. *Dryden.*

As far as this duty will admit of privacy, our Saviour hath enjoined it in terms of particular *significance* and force. *Atterbury.*

I have been admiring the wonderful *significance* of that word perfection, and what various interpretations it hath acquired. *Leigh.*

3. Importance; moment; consequence.

How fatal would such a distinction have proved in former reigns, when many a circumstance or less *significance* has been construed into an overt act of high treason. *Addison.*

SIGNIFICANT. *adj.* [*signifiant*, Fr. *signifiant*, Lat.]

1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark.

Since you are tongue-tied, and so loth to speak, In dumb *significants* proclaim your thought. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

2. Betokening; standing as a sign of something.

It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were *significants*, but not efficient. *Ralph.*

3. Expressive or representative in an eminent degree; forcible to impress the intended meaning.

Whereas it may be objected, that to add to religious duties such rites and ceremonies as are *significants*, is to institute new sacraments. *Hooker.*

Common life is full of this kind of *significants* expressions, by knocking, beckoning, frowning, and pointing, and dumb persons are sagacious in the use of them. *Holder on Speech.*

The Romans joined both devices, to make the emblem the more *significant*; as, indeed, they could not too much extol the learning and military virtues of this emperor. *Addison.*

4. Important; momentous. A low word.

SIGNIFICANTLY. *adv.* [*from significant*.]

With force of expression.

Christianity is known in scripture by no name so *significantly* as by the simplicity of the gospel. *South.*

SIGNIFICATION. *n. f.* [*signification*, Fr. *significatio*, Lat. *from signify*.]

1. The act of making known by signs.

A lie is properly a species of injustice, and a violation of the right of that person to whom the false speech is directed; for all speaking, or *signification*.

*fixation of one's mind, implies an act or address of one man to another.* South.

2. Meaning expressed by a sign or word.

An adjective requireth another word to be joined with him, to shew his *signification*. *Accidence.*  
Brute animals make divers motions to have several *significations*, to call, warn, cherish, and threaten. *Holdei.*

SIGNIFICATIVE. *adj.* [*significativus*, Fr. from *signify*.]

1. Betokening by an external sign.

The holy symbols or signs are not barely *significative*, but what by divine institution they represent and testify unto our souls, is truly and certainly delivered unto us. *Brewster.*

2. Forcible; strongly expressive.

Neither in the degrees of kindred they were destitute of *significative* words; for whom we call grandfather, they called caldrader, whom we call great-grandfather, they called thridader. *Condens Remains.*

SIGNIFICATORY. *n. f.* [from *signify*.] That which signifies or betokens.

Here is a double *significatory* of the spirit, a word and a sign. *Taylor.*

TO SIGNIFY. *v. a.* [*signifier*, Fr. *significo*, Lat.]

1. To declare by some token or sign; sometimes simply to declare.

Stephano, *signify*  
Within the house your mysticks is at hand. *Shak.*  
The maid from that ill omen turn'd her eyes,  
Nor knew what *signified* the loading sign,  
But found the power's displeas'd. *Dryden.*  
Those parts of nature, into which the chaos  
was divided, they *signified* by dark and obscure  
names, as the night, Tartarus, and Oceanus.  
*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. To mean; to express.

Like but a walking shadow; a poor player,  
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,  
And then is heard no more! It is a tale  
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,  
Signifying nothing. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
By to picture, antiquity, and all ecclesiastical  
writers, it is constantly appropriated to Saturday,  
the day of the Jews Sabbath, and but of late years  
used to *signify* the Lord's day. *Nelson.*

3. To import; to weigh. This is seldom used but interrogatively, *what signifies?* or with *much, little, or nothing*.

I though he that sins frequently, and repents frequently, gives reason to believe his repentance before God *signifies* nothing, yet that is nothing to us. *Taylor.*

What *signifies* the splendour of courts, considering the slavish attendances that go along with it? *L'Esfrange.*

He hath one way more, which, a though a *signify* little to men of sober reason, yet unhappy hints the suspicious humour of men, that governors have a design to impose. *Tillotson.*

If the first of these fail, the power of Adam, were it never so great, will *signify* nothing to the present societies in the world. *Locke.*

What *signifies* the people's consent in making and repealing laws, if the person who administers hath no tie? *Dwight.*

4. To make known; to declare.

I'll to the king, and *signify* to him  
That thus I have resign'd to you my charge.  
He sent and *signified* it by his angel unto John. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*

The government should *signify* to the prelates of Ireland, that want of silver is not to be remedied. *Swift.*

TO SIGNIFY. *v. n.* To express meaning with force.

If the words be but comely and *signifying*, and the sense gentle, there is juce; but where that wanteth, the language is thin. *Ben Jonson.*

SIGNIORY. *n. f.* [*signoria*, Italian.]

1. Lordship; dominion.

At that time  
Through all the *signories* it was the first,  
And Prospero the prime duke. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*  
The earls, their title, and their *signories*,  
They must restore again. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
My brave progenitors, by valour, zeal,  
Gain'd those high honours, princely *signories*. *Hoff.*

2. It is used by Shakespeare for seniority.

In ancient sorrow be most reverent,  
Give mine the benefit of *signiory*,  
And let my griefs frown on the upper hand. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*

SIGNPOST. *n. f.* [*sign* and *post*.] That upon which a sign hangs.

He should share with them in the preserving  
A shed or *signpost*. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*  
His noble invention of our author's hath been  
copied by so many *signpost* dawblers, that now 'tis  
grown so common, rather by their want of skill than  
by the commonness. *Dryden.*

SIFFR. *adj.* and *adv.* The old word for *sure*, or *surely*. *Spenser.*

SIFERNES. *n. f.* [from *sifer*.] Sureness; safety.

SILENCE. *n. f.* [*silence*, Fr. *silencium*, Lat.]

1. The state of holding peace; forbearance of speech.

Unto me men gave ear, and waited and kept *silence*  
at my counsel. *Job, xxxix. 21.*  
I suffer not a woman to teach, not to usurp au-  
thority over the man, but to be in *silence*. *1 Timothy, ii. 12.*

Faith to himself he inward *silence* broke. *Milton.*  
Speech submissively withdraws  
From rights of subjects, and the poor man's cause;  
Then poisonous *silence* reigns, and fills the noisy  
laws. *Pope.*  
Here all their rage and ev'n their murmurs cease,  
And sacred *silence* reigns, and universal peace. *Pope.*

2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity.

I think the best grace of wit will shortly turn  
into *silence*, and discourse grow commendable in  
noise but penurious. *Shakespeare.*

3. Secrecy.

4. Stillness; not noise.

Hail, happy groves! calm and secure retreat  
Of sacred *silence*, rest's eternal nest! *Rhymon.*

5. Not mention; oblivion; obscurity.

Names in dark oblivion let them dwell;  
For strength from truth divided, and from just,  
Inaudible, nought merits but dispraise  
And ignominy, yet to glory attain;  
Van glorious, and through infamy seeks fame;  
Therefore eternal *silence* be their doom. *Milton.*

Thus fame shall be achiev'd,  
And what most men prize in *silence* hid. *Milton.*

SILENCE. *interj.* An authoritative restraint of speech.

Sir, have patience, I'll be his surety.—  
—*Silence!* one word more.  
Shall make me chide thee, if not hate thee. *Shak.*

TO SILENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To oblige to hold peace; to forbid to speak.

We must suggest the people, that to's power  
He would have made them mules, *silenc'd* their  
pleasers, and  
Dispersed their freedoms. *Shakespeare.*

The ambassador is *silenc'd*. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
Silence that dreadful bell, it frights the isle  
From her propriety. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

This passed as an oracle, and *silenc'd* those that  
moved the question. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Thus could not the mouths of worthy martyrs  
be *silenc'd*, who being exposed unto wolves, gave loud  
expressions of their faith, and were heard as high as  
heaven. *Brown.*

This would *silence* all further opposition. *Claren.*  
Since in dark sorrow & my days did spend,  
I could not *silence* my complaints. *Denham.*

Had they duly considered the extent of infinite  
knowledge and power, these would have *silenced*  
their scruples, and they had adored the amazing  
mystery. *Rogers.*

It is please him altogether to *silence* me, so that I  
shall not only speak with difficulty, but wholly be  
disabled to open my mouth, to any articulate utter-  
ance; yet I hope he will give me grace, even in my  
thoughts, to praise him. *Wick.*

2. To still.

These dying lovers, and their floating sons,  
Suspend the night, and *silence* all our guns. *Waller.*  
The thousand spoke, nor dust the queen reply;  
A reverend horror *silenc'd* all the sky. *Pope's Iliad.*

SILENT. *adj.* [*silens*, Lat.]

1. Not speaking; mute.

O my God, I say in the day time, and in the  
night season I am not *silent*. *Psalms xxii. 2.*  
*Silent*, and in thee  
Contounded, long they lay, as stricken mute. *Milton.*

2. Not talkative; not loquacious.

Ulysses, adds he, was the most eloquent and most  
*silent* of men, he knew that a well-spoken man  
wrought so much good as a word concealer. *Brown.*

3. Still; having no noise.

Deep night, dark night, the *silent* of the night,  
The time of night when Troy was set on fire,  
The time when screech-owls cry, and hound-  
howl. *Scott's Iliad.*

Now is the pleasant time,  
The cool, the *silent*, save where silence yields  
To the night-warbling bird. *Milton.*

4. Wanting efficacy. I think an Hebraism.

Second and instrument of causes, together with na-  
ture itself, without that operative faculty which God  
gave them, would become *silent*, virtuous, and dead. *Raleigh's History.*

The sun to me is dark,  
And *silent* as the moon,  
When she deludes the night,  
Hid in her vaulted lunar cave. *Milton.*

5. Not mentioning.

This new created world, whereof in hell  
Fame is not *silent*. *Milton.*

SILENTLY. *adv.* [from *silent*.]

1. Without speech.

When with one three nations join to fight,  
They *silently* confess that one more brave. *Dryden.*  
For me they beg; each *silently*  
Demands thy grace, and seems to watch thy eye. *Dryden.*

2. Without noise.

You to a certain victory are led;  
Your men all arm'd stand *silently* within. *Dryden.*

3. Without mention.

The difficulties remain still, till he can show  
who is meant by right heir, in all those cases where  
the present possessor hath no son: this he *silently*  
piles over. *Locke.*

SILICIOUS. *adj.* [from *silicium*: it should be therefore written *silicious*.] Made of hair.

The *silicious* and hairy nests of the strictest or-  
ders of friars, derive their institution from St. John  
and Elias. *Brown.*

SILICULOSE. *adj.* [*silicula*, Lat.] Husky; full of husks.

*Silicious*. *adj.* [*siliciousus*, Lat.] Made of fine wheat. *Diæ.*

SILICINOSE. *adj.* [*siliginosus*, Lat.] Made of fine wheat. *Diæ.*

SILISQUA. *n. f.* [Latin]

1. [With gold finess.] A carat, of which six make a scruple.

2. [With botanists: *siliqua*, Fr.] The seed-vessel, husk, pod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind. *Diæ.*

SILISQUOUS.

**SILIQUE.** } *adj.* [from *siliqua*, Latin.]  
**SILIQUOUS.** } Having a pod or capsula.  
 All the tetrapetalous *siliquose* plants are silicle-  
 cent. *Arbutnot.*

**SILK.** *n. f.* [Teale, Saxon.]  
 1. The thread of the worm that turns af-  
 terwards to a butterfly.  
 The worms were hatched that did breed the silk,  
 And it was used in mummy, which the fatal  
 Convey'd of maidens hearts. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 2. The stuff made of the worms thread.  
 Let not the creaking of shoes, or rustling of silks,  
 betray thy poor heart to woman. *Shakespeare.*  
 He couled the shote to be covered with Persian  
 silk for him to tread upon. *Kyd.*  
 Without the wain, in Persian silks we drive.  
*Water.*

**SILKEN.** *adj.* [from *silk*]  
 1. Made of silk.  
 Men counsel and give comfort to that grief  
 Which they themselves not feel; but tasting it,  
 Their counsel turns to passion, which before  
 Would give medicinal medicine to rage,  
 Fetter strong madness in a silken thread,  
 Charm'd with an ay, and a my with words. *Shak.*  
 Now will we revel it,  
 With silken coats, and cups, and golden images. *Shak.*  
 She weep, and words avarice d her tears dis-  
 solve d,  
 Weaving the borders of her silken veil. *Milton.*

2. Soft; tender.  
 Full many a lady fair, in court full oft  
 Beholding them, him freely envied,  
 And wish'd that two such fans, by silk and soft,  
 And gold in fan, her love would her preserve. *Spenser*  
 All the youth of England are on fire,  
 And fien dalliance in the waid's eye. *Shakespeare Henry V.*  
 For then the bulls with pleasing shades are crown'd,  
 And sleepers are twain on the silken ground. *Dryden.*  
 Drest up virtue in all the features of oratory,  
 and you will find the wild passions of men too vio-  
 lent to be restrained by such mild and silken lan-  
 guage. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Dressed in silk.  
 Still a bodice boy,  
 A cocked hat, lace waister, bare our fields,  
 And flesh is spirit in a wicker tail,  
 Mocking the air with colour'dly spread,  
 And find no check. *Shakespeare's King John.*

**SILK-LINEN.** *n. f.* [silk and linen.] A  
 deak in silk.

**SILK-WEAVING.** *n. f.* [silk and weaver.]  
 One whole trade is to weave silken ma-  
 nufacture.

The *silkworm* is a small insect, which is  
 bred in the silkworm, and is the source of  
 the silk. *The Christian's Magazine.*

**SILK-WORM.** *n. f.* [silk and worm] The  
 worm that spins silk.  
 O, if I could see the worm of whose country,  
 and silkworms are so many. *Shakespeare.*

**SILKY.** *adj.* [from *silk*]  
 1. Made of silk.  
 2. Soft; pliant.

These kinds of knave, in shinnery,  
 Hush me, and cry, and cry, and cry, and cry,  
 'Tis twenty fifty dacking, or seven  
 That fitter than date, more. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
*n. f.* [silk, Saxon; *sericeus*, French,  
 ; Dutch.] The number or sort of the  
 of the diet  
 The tanner's row,  
 rown it with cows, and then silk,  
 better we get out of them than silk;  
 ad hardly waddles forth. *Swift*

**SILLABUS.** *n. f.* [This word has exer-  
 cised the etymologists. *Minshew* thinks  
 it corrupted from *swilling bubbles*. *Ju-  
 nus* omits it. *Heinsius*, whom *Skinner*  
 follows, deduces it from the Dutch *sulle*,  
 a pipe, and *buyck*, a paunch; because *sil-  
 labubs* are commonly drunk through a  
 spout, out of a jug with a large belly.  
 It seems more probably derived from  
*esil*, in old English, *vinegar*; *esil a bouc*,  
*vinegar for the mouth*, vinegar made plea-  
 sant.] Curds made by milking upon  
 vinegar.

Joan takes her neat rubb'd pail, and now  
 She trips to milk the sand red cow;  
 Whence, for some sturdy foot-ball swain,  
 Joan strikes a *sillabub* or twain. *Wotton.*  
 A treat,  
 By some rich farmer's wife and sister drest,  
 Might be resembled to a sick man's diet,  
 Where all ideas budding run to fat,  
 That *sillabubs* come first, and foms the last. *King.*

**SILLILY.** *adv.* [from *silly*.] In a silly  
 manner; simply; foolishly.

I wonder much what thou and I  
 Did till we lay d' we were not wear d till then,  
 But lock'd on childish pleasures, *Shakespeare.*  
 O, slumber'd we in the seven sleeper, d' n? *Donne.*  
 We are caught as *silly* as the bird in the net.  
*L. Elphinstone.*  
 Do, do, look *silly*, good colonel, 'tis a decent  
 and nobody after an absolute defeat. *Dryden.*

**SILLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *silly*.] Simplicity;  
 weakness; harmless folly.

The *silliness* of the person does not derogate from  
 the dignity of his character. *Thackeray.*

**SILLY.** *adj.* [silly, German. *Skinner*]  
 1. Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain;  
 and soft.

2. Weak; helpless.  
 After long storms,  
 In dread of death and dangerous dismay,  
 With which my silly bark was toss'd to sea,  
 I do at length drive the heavy shore. *Spenser*

3. Foolish; witless.  
 Perhaps, or else than sheep,  
 Was that did, or thoughts to busy keep. *Milton.*

The meanest subjects confer the actions of the  
 greatest prince, the *silly* servants, of the wisest  
 master. *Gay.*

I have no discontent at living here, bend what  
 ails now a *silly* person of liberty, which I resolve  
 to throw off. *Swift.*

Such parts of vintages are stupid or *silly*, talk  
 or mistake, should become subject of occasional  
 caution. *Watts.*

He is the companion of the silliest people in  
 their not only pleasure, he is ready for every im-  
 pudent conceit, and every error. *Johnson.*

**SILVER.** *n. f.* [perhaps from *relix*,  
 happy, and *heor*, the head.] The men-  
 tion that covers the head of the tatar.

Given to cover the head of the membranous co-  
 vering, called the *silva*, sometimes found about  
 the head of children upon the birth. *Boerhaave's Vulgar Errors.*

**SILV.** *n. f.* Mud; slime.  
 So, as the sea of oak and fir plant in firm earth  
 below the mud, near Thory, in all probab  
 covered by sediment, and the *silv* and mud  
 earth. *Her.*

**SILVAN.** *adj.* [from *silva*, Lat.] Woody;  
 full of wood.

But in the woods, and in the silvan scene  
 Appears that, and comes for ever green. *Dryden.*

**SILVER.** *n. f.* [sily, Saxon; *silver*,  
 Dutch]

1. Silver is a white and hard metal, next in  
 weight to gold. *Watts's Logic.*

2. Any thing of soft splendour.  
 Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,  
 In lumber clos'd her silver streaming eyes. *Pope.*  
 3. Money made of silver.

**SILVER.** *adj.*  
 1. Made of silver.  
 Put my silver cup in the sack's mouth.

Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow,  
 Fair silver-shafted queen for ever chaste. *Milton.*  
 The silver-shafted goddess of the place.  
*Pope's Odyssy.*

2. White like silver.  
 Of all the race of silver-winged flies  
 Was none more favourable, nor more fair,  
 Than Clammy. *Spenser.*  
 Old Silbury, shame to thy silver hair,  
 Thou mad invader of thy brain. *Shakespeare.*  
 The great in honour are not always wise,  
 Nor judgment under silver teeth lies. *Sandys.*  
 Others on silver lakes and rivers bath'd  
 Their downy breast. *Milton.*

3. Having a pale lustre.  
 So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not  
 To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,  
 As thy eye-beams, when their teeth rays have  
 more  
 The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows;  
 Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright,  
 Through the transparent bottom of the deep,  
 As doth thy face through tears of mine give  
 light. *Shakespeare.*

4. Soft of voice. This phrase is Italian,  
*voce argentina.*

From all the groves, which with the heavenly  
 noise  
 Of their sweet instruments were wont to sound,  
 And th' hollow hulk, from which their silver  
 voice  
 Were wont redoubled echoes to rebound,  
 Did now rebound with a gentle but musical cry,  
 And yelling flocks throw up into the sky. *Spenser.*  
 It is my love that calls upon my name,  
 How silver sweet found lovers tongue, by night  
 Like sweetest music to act loving strain. *Shakespeare.*

**TO SILVER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover superficially with silver.  
 There he looks alive, I was,  
 Silver d' o'er, and so was this. *Shakespeare.*  
 The splendour of silver is more pleasing to the  
 eye than that of gold, as in cloth of silver and  
 silver repairs. *Bo.*  
 Silvering will fully and canker more than gold-  
 ing. *Bo.*  
 A glider shewed me a ring silvered over with  
 mercenial fumes, which he was then to restore to  
 its native yellow. *Bo.*

2. To adorn with mild lustre.  
 He is robed, the sinking hollows sleep,  
 And for long calmness forced over the deep. *Pope.*

**SILVERBEATER.** *n. f.* [silver and beat.]  
 One that foliates silver

*Silverbeaters* chase the finest coin, is that which  
 is most extensive under the hammer. *Boyle.*

**SILVERTING.** *n. f.* A silver coin.  
 A thousand years, at a thousand *silvertings*, shall  
 be but butters and thorns. *Shakespeare, 4th Act.*

**SILVERLY.** *adv.* [from *silver*.] With the  
 appearance of silver.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew  
 That *silver* doth progress on thy cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

**SILVERSMITH.** *n. f.* [silver and smith]  
 One that works in silver.

Demetrius, a *silver smith*, made shrines for Diana.  
*Acts, xiv.*

**SILVERTHISTLE.** *n. f.* [*acanthium vul-  
 gare*, Latin.] A plant.

**SILVERWEED.** *n. f.* [*argentina*, Lat.] A  
 plant.

**SILVERTREE.** *n. f.* [*conocarpus dendron*.] A  
 plant. *Müller.*  
**SILVERY.**

**SILVER, adj.** [from *silver*.] Resprinkled with silver.

A gritty stone, with small spangles of a white silvery tale in it. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Of all th' enamell'd race whole silvery wing Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring, Once brightest shin'd this child of heat and air. *Dunciad.*

**SIMAR, n. f.** [*simarre*, Fr.] A woman's robe.

The ladies dress'd in rich *simars* were seen, Of Florence suttin, flower'd with white and green. *Dryden.*

**SIMILAR, adj.** [*similaire*, Fr. from *similis*, Lat.]

1. Homogeneous; having one part like another; uniform.

Minerals appear to the eye to be perfectly similar, as metals; or at least to consist but of two or three distinct ingredients, as cinnamon. *Boyle.*

2. Resembling; having resemblance.

The laws of England, relative to those matters, were the original and exemplar from whence those similar or parallel laws of Scotland were derived. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

**SIMILARITY, n. f.** [from *similar*.] Likeness; uniformity.

The blood and chyle are mixed, and by attrition attenuated; by which the mixture acquires a greater degree of fluidity and similarity, or homogeneity of parts. *Arbutnot.*

**SIMILE, n. f.** [*simile*, Lat.] A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggraudized.

Their rhimes, Full of protest, of oath, and big compare, Want similes. *Shakespeare's Titulus and Cressida*  
Lucentio supp'd me, like his greyhound,  
Which runs himself, and catches for his master.—  
—A good swift simile, but something curiish. *Shak.*

In argument,  
Similes are like songs in love;  
They much describe, they nothing prove. *Prior.*  
Poets, to give a boost to a warm fancy, not only expatiate in their similes, but introduce them too frequently. *Garth.*

**SIMILITUDE, n. f.** [*similitudo*, Fr. *similitudo*, Lat.]

1. Likeness; resemblance.

Similitude of substance would cause attraction, where the body is wholly freed from the motion of gravity; for then lead would draw lead. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Our immortal souls, while righteous, are by God himself beautified with the tinct of his own image and similitude. *Raleigh.*

Let us make man in our image, man In our similitude, and let them rule Over the fish and fowl. *Milton.*

Similitude to the Deity was not regarded in the things they gave divine worship to, and looked on as symbols of the god they worshipp'd. *Strlingfleet.*

If we compare the picture of a man, drawn at the years of seventeen, with that of the same person at the years of thirtysix, hardly the least trace or similitude of one's face can be found in the other. *South.*

Fate some future bard shall join In sad similitude of griefs to mine;  
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,  
And image chains he must behold no more. *Pope.*

2. Comparison; simile.

Plutarch, in the list of his tractate, by sundry similitudes, shews us the force of education. *Wet n.*  
Tasso, in his similitudes, never departed from the woods; that is, all his comparisons were taken from the country. *Dryden.*

**SIMITAR, n. f.** [See Cimeter.] A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge.

**TO SIMMER, v. n.** [a word made probably from the sound, but writt

*simmer.*] To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing.

Place a vessel in warm sand, increasing the heat by degrees, till the spirit *simmer* or boil a little. *Boyle.*

Their vital heat and moisture may always not only *simmer* in one sluggish tenour, but sometimes boil up higher, and forth over; the fire of life being more than ordinarily kindled upon some emergent occasion. *Macle against A. b. n.*

**SIMNEL, n. f.** [*simnellus*, low Latin.] A kind of sweet bread or cake.

**SIMONIAK, n. f.** [*simoniaque*, Fr. *simoniacus*, Lat.] One who buys or sells preferment in the church.

If the bishop alleges that the person presented is a *simoniack*, or unlearned, they are to proceed to trial. *Aschiff.*

**SIMONICAL, adj.** [from *simoniac*.] Guilty of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

Add to your criminals the *simoniacal* ladies, who seduce the sacred order into the difficulty of breaking their troth. *Spektator.*

**SIMONY, n. f.** [*simonie*, Fr. *simonia*, Lat.] The crime of buying or selling church preferment.

One that by suggestion Tied all the kingdom; *simony* was fair play,  
His own opinion was his law. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

Many papers remain in private hands, of which one is of *simony*; and I wish the world might see it, that it might undeceive some patrons who think they have discharged that great trust in God and man, if they take no money for a living; that it may be parted with for other ends less justifiable. *Walton's Life of Bishop Sanderson.*

No *simony* nor sinecure is known;  
There works the bee, no honey for the drone. *Garth.*

**TO SIMPER, v. n.** [from *rymbelan*, Saxon, to keep holiday, *Skinner*.] He derives *simper* from the same word, and confirms his etymology by writing it *simber*. It is perhaps derived from *simmer*, as it may seem to imitate the dimples of water gently boiling.] To smile; generally to smile foolishly.

A modest countenance about her mouth between *smiling* and *smiling*, her head bowed somewhat down, seemed to languish with over-much idleness. *Sudry.*

I charge you, O men, for the love you bear to women, as I perceive by your *smiling* none of you hate them, to like as much as pleases them. *Shakspere's As you like it.*

Stars above *smile* and shine.  
As having keys unto thy love, while poor I pine. *Herbert.*

Let then the fair one beautifully cry,  
Or dress in smiles of sweet Cecilia thine,  
With *smiling* angels, palms, and shaps divine. *Pope.*

**SIMPER, n. f.** [from the verb.] Smile; generally a foolish smile.

The wit at his elbow stored him in the face with so bewitching a grin, that the whistler relaxed his fibres into a kind of *smiper*, and at length burst out into an open laugh. *Adams.*

Great Tibbald nods: the proud Parnassian lacer,  
The conscious *smiper*, and the jealous leer,  
Mix in his look. *Pope's Dunciad.*

**SIMPLE, adj.** [*simplex*, Lat. *simplex*, Fr.]

1. Plain; artless; unskilled; undesigning; sincere; harmless.

Were it not to satisfy the mind of the *simplex* sort of men, these nice curiosities are not worthy the labour which we bestow to answer them. *Waker.*

They meet upon the way  
A *simple* husbandman in garments grey.

I am a *simple* woman, much too weak  
To oppose your cunning. *Shakspere, Henry VIII.*

O Ethelinda,  
My heart was made to hit and pain with thine,  
Simple and plain, and fraught with artless tenderness. *Race.*

In *simple* manners all the secret lies;  
Be kind and virtuous, you'll be black and wise. *Young.*

2. Uncompounded; unmingled; single; only one; plain; not complicated.

To make the compound pass for the rich meta *simple*, is an adulteration or counterfeiting. *Bacon.*  
*Simple* philosophically signifies single, but vulgarly foolish. *Watts.*

Among substance, some are called *simple*, both compound, whether taken in a philosophical or vulgar sense. If we take *simple* and compound in a vulgar sense, then all those are *simple* substances which are generally esteemed uniform in their nature: so every herb is called a *simple*, and every metal a mineral; though the chymist perhaps may find all his several elements in each of them. *Watts's Logic.*

Let Newton, pure intelligence, whom God To mortals lent, to trace his boundless works,  
From laws, sublimely *simple*, speak thy fame In all philosophy. *Johnson's Summer.*

3. Silly; not wise; not cunning.

The *simple* believeth every word; but the prudent man looketh well to his going. *Prov. xv.*

Dick, *simple* odes too many show ye  
My fervid complaisance to Chloe. *Prior.*

**SIMPLE, n. f.** [*simple*, French.] A single ingredient in a medicine; a drug. It is popularly used for an herb.

Of *simples* in these groves that grow,  
We'll learn the perfect skill;  
The nature of each herb to know,  
Which cures, and which can kill. *Drayton's Cynobid.*

Our foster nurse of nature is repete,  
The which he lacks; thit to provoke in him,  
Are many *simples* operative, whose power  
Will close the eye of anguish. *Shak. King Lear.*  
He would ope his father's scrip,  
And shew me *simples* of a thousand names,  
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milt.*  
Why virtue in this remedy lies in the naked *simple* itself, as it comes over from the Indies. *Trapp.*

Around its entrie, nodding poppies grow,  
And all cool *simples* that sweet rest bestow;  
Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drains,  
And passing thence, it on the silent plains. *Dryden.*  
Medicine is mine; what herbs and *simples* grow  
In fields and forest, all their powers I know. *Dryden.*

**TO SIMPLE, v. n.** To gather simples.

As once the teaming bear he chas'd,  
Lascivious Circ will the youth survey'd,  
As *simple* on the flow'ry hills he stray'd. *Garth.*

**SIMPLENESS, n. f.** [from *simple*.] The quality of being simple.

I will hear that play:  
For never any thing can be amiss,  
When *simplicity* and duty tender it. *Shakspere.*

Such perfect elements may be found in that: four known bodies that we call pure ones; for they are least compounded, and approach most to the *simplicity* of the elements. *Digby.*

**SIMPLER, n. f.** [from *simple*.] A simplit; an herbarist.

**SIMPLESS, n. f.** [*simpleste*, Fr.] Simplicity; silliness; folly. An obsolete word.

Their weeds been not so nightly were,  
Such *simples* might have them shroud,  
They been yel'd in purple and pall,  
They reign and rule over all. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

**SIMPLETON, n. f.** [from *simple*.] A silly mortal; a trifler; a foolish fellow. A

# SIM

A country farmer sent his man to look after an ox; the *simples* went hunting up and down. *L'Estrange.*

Those letters may prove a discredit, as lasting as mercenary scribbles, or curious *simples*, can make it. *Pope.*

**SIMPLICITY.** *n. f.* [*simplicitas*, Latin; *simplicité*, French.]

1. Plainness; artlessness; not subtilty; not cunning; not deceit.

The two-minded Philoela was in their degree of well doing, to whom the not knowing of evil serveth for a ground of virtue, and hold their inward peace in better form, with an unspotted *simplicity*, than many who rather cunningly seek to know what goodness is, than willingly take unto themselves the following of it. *Sidney.*

They keep the reverend *simplicity* of ancient times. *Hooker.*

In low *simplicity*,  
He lends out money gratis, and brings down  
The rate of usance. *Shakespeare.*

Marquis Dorset, a man for his harmless *simplicity* neither disliked nor much regarded, was created Duke. *Hayward.*

Suspicion sleeps  
At wisdom's gate, and to *simplicity*  
Re signs her charge. *Milton.*

Of manners gentle, of affections mild;  
In wit a man, *simplicity* a child. *Pope.*  
The native elegance and *simplicity* of her manners were accompanied with real benevolence of heart. *Female Quaker.*

2. Plainness; not subtilty; not abstruseness.

Those enter into farther speculation herein, which is the itch of curiosity, and content not themselves with the *simplicity* of that doctrine, within which this church hath contained herself. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

3. Plainness; not finery.

They represent our poet, when he left Mantua for Rome, dressed in his best habit, too fine for the place whence he came, and yet retaining part of its *simplicity*. *Dryden.*

4. Singleness; not composition; state of being uncompounded.

Mandrakes afford a puerile unpleasant odour in the leaf or apple, discoverable in their *simplicity* and mixture. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We are led to conceive that great machine of the world to have been once in a state of greater *simplicity* than now it is, as to conceive a watch once in its first and simple materials. *Barnet.*

5. Weakness; silliness.

Many that know what they should do, would nevertheless dissemble it, and, to excuse themselves, pretend ignorance and *simplicity*, which now they cannot. *Hooker.*

How long, ye simple ones, will ye love *simplicity*, and souls hate knowledge? *Prov. i. 22.*

**SIMPLIST.** *n. f.* [from *simple*.] One skilled in simples.

A plant so unlike a rose, it hath been mistaken by some good *simplicists* for amaranth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**SIMPLY.** *adv.* [from *simple*.]

1. Without art; without subtilty; plainly; artlessly.

Accomplishing great things by things deemed weak;

Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise  
By *simply* meek. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Of itself; without addition.

This question about the changing of laws concerning such laws as are positive, and do that now good or evil, by being commanded suddenly, which otherwise of itself were not the one or the other. *Hooker.*

Solely; solely.

Let man, no creature in the world is capable

# SIN

fection consisteth in that which is best for them, but not in that which is *simply* best, as ours doth. *Hooker.*

I will eat and drink, and sleep as soft  
As captain shall; *simply* the thing I am  
Shall make me live. *Shakespeare.*

To say or to do ought with memory and imitation, no purpose or respect should sooner move us, than *simply* the love of God and of mankind. *Milt.*

4. Foolishly; sillily.

**SIMULAR.** *n. f.* [from *simulus*, Lat.] One that counterfeits.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,  
Thou perjuror, thou *simular* of virtue,  
That art incestuous. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**SIMULATION.** *n. f.* [*simulation*, French; *simulatio*, from *simulo*, Latin.] That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not.

*Simulation* is a vice rising of a natural falseness, or artfulness; or of a mind that hath some main faults; which, because a man must needs disguise, it maketh him practise *simulation*. *Bacon.*

For the unquestionable virtues of her person and mind, he well expressed his love in an act and time of no *simulation* towards his end, bequeathing her all his mansion-houses, and a power to dispose of his whole personal estate. *Wotton.*

For distinction sake, a deceiving by word is commonly called a lye; and deceiving by actions, gestures, or behaviour, is called *simulation* or hypocrisy. *South.*

**SIMULTANEOUS.** *adj.* [*simultaneus*, Lat.]

Acting together; existing at the same time.

If the parts may all change places at the same time, without any respect of priority or posteriority to each other's motion, why may not bullets, closely crowded in a box, move by a like mutual and *simultaneous* exchange? *Clayville.*

**SIN.** *n. f.* [*sýn*, Saxon.]

1. An act against the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion.

It is great *sin* to swear unto a *sin*,  
But greater *sin* to keep a sinful oath. *Shakespeare.*

How hast thou the heart,  
Being a divine, a ghostly confessor,  
A *sin* abolver, to profess  
To mangle me with that word banishment? *Shak.*

But thou that sleep, and think not on thy *sin*,  
Pinch them. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Thou knowest, Lord, that I am pure from all *sin* with man. *Job. iii. 14.*

2. Habitual negligence of religion.

See, death, and hell, have set their marks upon him,  
And all their ministers attend on him. *Shakespeare.*

Dishonest shame  
Of nature's works: honour dishonourable;  
Sim-bred, how have ye troubled all mankind! *Milton.*

I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds,  
With the rank vapours of the *sin*-worn mould. *Milton.*

Is there no means, but that a *sin*-sick land  
Should be let blood with such a poisonous hand? *Daniel.*

Vice or virtue chiefly imply the relation of our actions to men in this world; *sin* and holiness rather imply their relation to God and the other world. *Watts's Logic.*

Light from her thought, a summer's careless robe,  
Fell each affection of this *sin*-worn globe. *Brooke.*

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* emphatically for a man enormously wicked.

Thy ambition,  
Thou fearful *sin*, robb'd this bewailing land  
Of noble Buckingham. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

**TO SIN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of religion.

Stand in awe and *sin* not. *Psal. iv. 4.*  
Many also have perished, err'd, and *sinned* so

He shall ask, and he shall give him life for them that *sin* unto death. *1 John, v. 16.*

2. To offend against right.

I am a man  
More *sin'd* against than *sinning*. *Shakespeare.*  
And who but wishes to invert the laws  
Of order, *sin*s against th' eternal cause. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

**SINCE.** *adv.* [formed by contraction from *substantia*, or *substantia*, from *sub*, Sax.]

1. Because that.

Since the clearest discoveries we have of other spirits, besides God and our own souls, are imparted by revelation, the information of them should be taken from thence. *Locke.*

Since truth and constancy are vain,  
Since neither love, nor sense of pain,  
Nor force of reason, can persuade,  
Then let example be obey'd. *Granville.*

2. From the time that.

Am not I thine als, upon which thou hast ridden ever *since* I was thine unto this day? *Numbers, xxii. 30.*

He is the most improved mind *since* you saw him that ever was. *Pope.*

3. Ago; before this.

About two years *since*, it so fell out, that he was brought to a great lady's house. *Sidney.*  
Spies held me in chace, that I was forc'd to wheel  
Three or four miles about, else had I, Sir,  
Half an hour *since*, brought my report. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

A law was made no longer *since* than the twenty-eighth of Henry the Eighth. *Davies's Hist. of I. el.*  
How many ages *since* has Virgil writ? *Restoration.*

**SINCE.** *preposition.* After; reckoning from some time past to the time present.

He *since* the morning hour set out from heav'n. *Milton.*

If such a man arise, I have a model by which he may build a nobler poem than any extant *since* the ancients. *Dryden.*

**SINCERE.** *adj.* [*sincerus*, Latin; *sincere*, French.]

1. Unhurt; uninjured.

He tried a tough wall (chosen spear;  
Th' inviolable body stood *sincere*. *Dryden.*

2. Pure; unmingled.

Pardon my tears, 'tis joy which bids them flow,  
A joy which never was *sincere* till now;  
That which my conquest gave I could not prize,  
Or 'twas imperfect, till I saw your eyes. *Dryden.*

The pleasures of sense, be it taste *sincere* and pure always, without mixture or alloy; without being distracted in the pursuit, or disquieted in the use of them. *Astbury.*

Animal substances differ from vegetable, in that, being reduced to albes, they are perfectly insipid, and in that there is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

In English I would have all Gallicisms avoided, that our tongue may be *sincere*, and that we may keep to our own language. *Falton on the Classics.*

3. Honest; undissembling; uncorrupt.

This top proud fellow,  
Whom from the flow of gall I name not, but  
From *sincere* motions by intelligence  
I do know to be corrupt. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Nor troubled at these tidings from the earth,  
Which your *sincerest* care could not prevent;  
Foretold to lately what would come to pass,  
When first this tempter cross'd the gulf from hell. *Milton.*

The more *sincere* you are, the better it will fare with you at the great day of account. In the mean while, give us leave to be *sincere* too, in condemning heartily what we heartily disapprove. *Waterland.*

Through the want of a *sincere* intention of pleasing God in all our actions, we fall into such irregularities of life as, by the ordinary means of grace, we should have power to avoid. *Lewy.*

**SINCERELY.** *adv.* [from *sincere*.] Honestly; without hypocrisy; with purity



The surer and perfecter our religion is, the worthier effects it hath in them who steadfastly and sincerely embrace it. *Hooker.*

That you may, fair lady, Perceive I speak sincerely, the king's majesty Do's purpose honour to you. *Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*

In your whole reasoning, keep your mind sincerely intent in the pursuit of truth. *Wat's Logic.*  
**SINCERENESS.** *n. f.* [*sincerité*, Fr. from **SINCERITY.**] *sincere.*

1. Honesty of intention; purity of mind.

Jesus Christ has purchased for us terms of reconciliation, who will accept of *sincerity* instead of perfection; but then this *sincerity* implies our honest endeavours to do our utmost. *Rogers.*

2. Freedom from hypocrisy.

In thy comfort cease to fear a foe; For thee she feels *sincerity* of woe. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**SINDON.** *n. f.* [*Lat.*] A fold; a wrapper. There were found a book and a letter, both written in fine parchment, and wrapped in *sindons* of linen. *Bacon.*

**SINE.** *n. f.* [*sinus*, Latin.] A right *sine*, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or it is half the chord of twice the arch. *Harris.*

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of incidence, the *sine* of the angle of incidence of every ray, considered apart, shall have to the *sine* of the angle of refraction a constant ratio.

*Gheyn's Philosophical Principles.*

**SINECURE.** *n. f.* [*sine*, without, and *cura*, care, Lat.] An office which has revenue without any employment.

A *sinécure* is a benefice without cure of souls. *Ayliffe.*

No simony nor *sinécure* were known, Nor would the bee work honey for the dione. *Garth.*  
**SINNEW.** *n. f.* [*renne*, Saxon; *senewen*, Dutch.]

1. A tendon; the ligament by which the joints are moved.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it With lusty sinews. *Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.*  
The rooted fibres rose, and from the wound Black bloody drops distill'd upon the ground; Mute and amaz'd, my hair with terror flood; Fear shunk my sinews, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*

A *sinew* cracked seldom recovers its former strength. *Locke.*

2. Applied to whatever gives strength or compactness: as, money is the *sinews* of war.

Some other *sinews* there are, from which that surplus of strength in persuasion doth arise. *Hooker.*

Such discouraging of men in the ways of an active conformity to the church's rules, cracks the *sinews* of government; for it weakens and damps the spirits of the obedient. *South.*

In the principal figures of a picture, the painter is to employ the *sinews* of his art, for in them consists the principal beauties of his work. *Dryden's Discrepancy.*

3. Muscle or nerve.

The feeling power, which is life's root, Through every living part itself doth shed By sinews, which extend from head to foot; And, like a net, all over the body spread. *Davies.*

**TO SINAW.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by sinews. Not in use.

Ask the lady Bona for thy queen; So shalt thou *sinaw* both these lands together. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

**SINUED.** *adj.* [from *sinew*.]

1. Furnished with sinews.

Strong *sinew'd* was the youth, and big of bone. *Dryden.*

2. Strong; firm; vigorous.

He will the rather do it, when he sees Ourselves well *sinew'd* to our defence. *Shakspeare's King John.*

**SINUS.** *n. f.* [*sinew* and *sinusk*.]

A horse is said to be *sinus* when he has been over-ridden, and so fatigued that he becomes gaunt bellied, by a stiffness and contraction of the two sinews which are under his belly. *Farrier's Dict.*

**SINNEW.** *adj.* [from *sinew*.]

1. Consisting of a sinew; nervous. The nerves and sinews are in poetry often confounded, from *nervus*, Latin, which signifies a sinew.

The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall

Through every part, Can be those parts, and make me one of all. *D. r.*

2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible.

And for thy vigour,

Bull-bearing Milo his addition yields To *sinewy* Ajax. *Shakspeare, Triclus and Cressida.*

Worthy fellows, and like to prove Most *sinewy* swordsmen. *Shakspeare.*

The northern people are large, fair-compl. ioned, strong, *sinewy*, and courageous. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Fainting, as he reach'd the shore, He dropt his *sinewy* arms: his knees no more Perform'd their office. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**SINFUL.** *adj.* [*sin* and *full*.]

1. Alien from God; not holy; unsanctified.

Drive out the *sinful* pair,

From hallow'd ground th' unholy. *Milton.*

2. Wicked; not observant of religion; contrary to religion. It is used both of persons and things.

Thrice happy man, said then the father grave, Whose staggering steps thy steady hand doth lead, And shews the way his *sinful* soul to save, Who better can the way to heaven arrear. *Fairy Queen.*

Nature herself, though pure of *sinful* thought, Wrought in her so, that, seeing me, she turn'd. *Milton.*

The stoicks looked upon all passions as *sinful* defects and irregularities, as so many deviations from right reason, making passion to be only another word for perturbation. *South.*

**SINFULLY.** *adv.* [from *sinful*.] Wickedly; not piously; not according to the ordinance of God.

All this from my remembrance brutish wrath *Sinfully* pluck'd, and not a man of you Had so much grace to put it in my mind. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others *sinfully* and difficultly, and perhaps unsuccessfully too. *South.*

**SINFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *sinful*.] Alienation from God; neglect or violation of the duties of religion: contrariety to religious goodness.

I am sent

To shew thee what shall come in future days To thee, and to thy offspring; good with bad Expect to hear; supernal grace contending With *sinfulness* of men. *Milton.*

Prevalence, the general fault of sick persons, is equally to be avoided for the folly and *sinfulness*. *Wake.*

**TO SING.** *v. n.* preterite *I sang* or *sung*; participle pass. *sung*. [*singan*, Saxon; *singia*, Islandick; *singben*, Dutch.]

1. To form the voice to melody; to articulate musically.

Orpheus with his lute made trees, And the mount in tops that freeze, Bow themselves when he did sing; To his musick plants and flowers Ever sprung, as sun and showers There had made a lasting spring. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

Then they for sudden joy did weep.

And some for sorrow sing. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

They rather had beheld

Diffident numbers peering streets, than see Our tradesmen singing in their shops, and going About their functions friendly. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

The morning stars sang together. *Job.*

Then shall the trees of the wood sing out at the presence of the Lord. *1 Chron. xvi. 33.*

Their airy limbs in sports they exercise, Some in heroic verse divinely sing. *Dryden.*

2. To utter sweet sounds inarticulately.

The time of the singing of birds is come.

Can. ii. 12.

You will sooner bind a bird from singing than from flying. *Baron.*

Join voices, all ye birds, That singing up to heaven's gate ascend. *Milton.*

And parrots, imitating human tongue, And singing birds, in silver cages hang. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Oh! were I made, by some transforming power, The captive bird that sings within thy bow'r,

Then might my voice thy list'ning ears employ, And I those kisses he receives enjoy. *Pope's Summer.*

3. To make any small or shrill noise.

A man may hear this shower sing in the wind. *Shakspeare.*

You leaden messengers, Fly with false aim; pierce the still moving air, That sings with piercing; do not touch my lord. *Shakspeare.*

We hear this fearful tempest sing. *Shakspeare.*

O'er his head the flying spear Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

4. To tell in poetry.

Bid her exalt her melancholy wing, And rapt from earth, and sav'd from passion, sing Of human hope by cross and event destroy'd, Of useless wealth, and greatness unenjoy'd. *Prior.*

**TO SING.** *v. a.*

1. To relate or mention in poetry.

All the prophets in their age the times Of great Messiah sing. *Milton.*

I sing the man who Judah's sceptre bore In that right hand which held the crook before. *Cowley.*

Arms and the man I sing. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Well might he sing the day he could not fear, And paint the glories he was sure to wear. *Smith.*

2. To celebrate; to give praises to, in verse.

The last, the happiest British king, Whom thou shalt paint or I shall sing. *Addison.*

3. To utter harmoniously.

Jacks, caddises, cambricks, lawns, why he sings them over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shakspeare.*

They that waited us required of us mirth, saying, Sing us one of the songs of Zion. *Psalms cxlviii. 3.*

How could we to his godhead sing For'd hallelujahs? *Milton.*

**TO SING.** *v. a.* [*singan*, Saxon; *singben*, Dutch.] To scorch; to burn slightly or superficially.

They bound the doctor, Whose beard they have sing'd off with brands of fire. *Shakspeare.*

Drake, in the vaunting stile of a soldier, would call this enterprize the *singing* of the king of Spain's beard. *Baron.*

That neither was *singed* in the combustion of Phaeton, nor overwhelmed by the inundation of Deucalion. *Brown.*

They leave a *singed* bottom all involv'd With speech and smoke. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I laid the toes of an ape through a burning glass, and he never would endure it after. *L'Espr.*

Thus riding on his curls, he seem'd to pass  
A rolling fire along, and singe the graft. *Dryden.*

**SINGER. n. f.** [from *sing.*] One that sings; one whose profession or business is to sing.

His itching was like an unskillful singer, he kept out time. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

I gat me men singers and women singers, and the delights of the sons of men. *Ecc. ij. 8.*

To the chief singer on my stringed instruments. *Hab. iii.*

Cockbirds amongst singing birds are ever the better singers, because they are more lively. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thy heart no sadder than the rugged stone,  
I might, like Orpheus, with my num'rous moan  
Melt to compassion: now my trait'rous song  
With thee conspires to do the singer wrong. *Waller.*

The birds know how to chuse their fare;  
To peck this fruit they all forbear  
Those cheerful singers know not why  
They should make any haste to die. *Waller.*

The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a chorus of singers. *Dryden.*

**SINGINGMASTER. n. f.** [sing and master.] One who teaches to sing.

He employed in itinerant singingmaster to instruct them rightly in the tunes of the Psalms. *Addison's Spectator.*

**SINGLE. adj.** [singulus, Latin:]

1. One; not double; not more than one.

The words are clear and easy, and their original a single signification without any ambiguity. *South.*

Some were single acts, though each complete;  
But every act stood ready to repeat. *Dryden.*

Then Thucydides and with bold Pirithous came,  
A single concord in a double name. *Dryden.*

High Alba,  
A lonely desert, and an empty land,  
Shall scarce afford, for needful hours of rest,  
A single haunt to their benighted guest. *Addison on Italy.*

Where the poetry or oratory shines, a single reading is not sufficient to satisfy a mind that has a true taste; nor can we make the fullest improvement of them without proper reviews. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. Particular; individual.

As no single man is born with a right of controuling the opinions of all the rest, so the world has no title to demand the whole time of any particular person. *Pope.*

If one single word were to express but one simple idea, and nothing else, there would be scarce any mistake. *Watts.*

3. Not compounded.

As simple ideas are opposed to complex, and single ideas to compound, so propositions are distinguished: the English tongue has some advantage above the learned languages, which have no usual word to distinguish single from simple. *Watts.*

4. Alone; having no companion; having no assistant.

Servant of God, well hast thou fought  
The better fight, who single hast maintain'd  
Against revolv'd multitudes the cause of truth. *Milton.*

His wisdom such,  
Three kingdoms wonder, and three kingdoms fear,  
Whilst single he stood forth. *Denham.*

In sweet possession of the fairy place,  
Simple, and conscious to myself alone  
Of pleasures to the excluded world unknown. *Dryden.*

Unmarried.

Is the single man therefore blessed? not as a man is more worthy than a village, so the forehead of a married man more honourable than the brow of a bachelor. *Shakespeare.*

### SINGULAR

Abhor'd all womankind, but most a wife;  
So single chose to live, and shunn'd to wed.  
Well pleas'd to want a consort of his bed. *Dryden.*

6. Not complicated; not duplicated.

To make flowers double, is effected by often removing them into new earth, as, on the contrary, double flowers, by neglecting and not removing, prove single. *Bacon's Natural History.*

7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double-minded; simple. A scriptural sense.

The light of the body is the eye: if thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light. *Matth. vi. 22.*

8. That in which one is opposed to one.

He, when his country, threat'n'd with alarms,  
Shall more than once the Punick hands affright,  
Shall kill the Gaulish king in single fight. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To SINGULAR. v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To chuse out from among others.

I saw him in the battle range about,  
And how he sing'd Clifford forth. *Shak. Ham. VI.*

Every man may have a peculiar favour, which, although not perceptible unto man, is yet sensible unto dogs, who hereby can single out their master in the dark. *Bacon.*

Dost thou already single me? I thought  
Gyves and the mill had tum'd three. *Milt. Agonist.*

Begin, auspicious boy, to cast about  
Thy infant eyes, and with a smile thy mother single out. *Dryden.*

Single the lowliest of the am'rous youth;  
Ask for his vows, but hope not for his truth. *Prior.*

2. To sequester; to withdraw.

Yes simply, saith Basil, and universally, whether it be in works of nature, or of voluntary choice, I see not any thing done as it should be, if it be wrought by an agent singling itself from converse. *Hooker.*

3. To take alone.

Many men there are, than whom nothing is more commendable when they are singled; and yet, in society with others, none less fit to answer the duties which are looked for at their hands. *Hooker.*

4. To separate.

Hardly they herd, which by good hunters singled are. *Sidney.*

SINGULARITY. n. f. [from *single*.] Simplicity; sincerity; honest plainness.

It is not the defects of their knowledge, but the singleness of their belief, which God accepteth. *Hooker.*

Men must be obliged to go through their business with singleness of heart. *Law.*

SINGLY. adv. [from *single*.]

1. Individually; particularly.

If the injured person be not righted, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and therefore bound to restitution singly and entirely. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men singly and personally good, or tend to the happiness of society. *Tillotson's Sermon.*

2. Only; by himself.

Look thee, 'tis thou singly honest man,  
Here take the gods out of my misery  
Here sent thee treasure. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*

3. Without partners or associates.

But no to encounter two adventurous knights,  
At quips singly to decide their doom. *Pope.*

4. Honestly; simply; sincerely.

SINGULAR. adj. [singularis, Fr. singularis, Latin:]

1. Single; not complex; not compound.

That idea which represents one particular determinate thing, is called a singular idea, whether simple, complex, or compound. *Watts.*

2. [In grammar.] Expressing only one; not plural.

If St. Paul's speaking of himself in the first person singular has so various meanings, his use of the first person plural has a greater latitude. *Locke.*

3. Particular; unexemplified.

So singular a fault  
Must have a cause as strange as the effect. *Denham's Sophy.*

Doubtless, if you are innocent, your case is extremely hard, yet it is not singular. *Femala Quixote.*

4. Having something not common to others. It is commonly used in a sense of disapprobation, whether applied to persons or things.

His zeal  
None seconded, as singular and rash. *Milton.*

It is very commendable to be singular in any excellency, and religion is the greatest excellency; to be singular in any thing that is wise and worthy, is not a disparagement, but a praise. *Tillotson.*

5. Alone; that of which there is but one.

These busts of the emperors and empresses are all very scarce, and some of them almost singular in their kind. *Addison.*

SINGULARITY. n. f. [singularité, Fr. from singular.]

1. Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from all, or from most others.

Pliny addeth this singularity to that salt, that the second year the very falling down of the seeds yieldeth cause. *Rubright.*

2. Any thing remarkable; a curiosity; uncommon character or form.

Your gallery  
Have we pass'd through, but without much content in many singularities, but we saw not that which my daughter came to look upon. *Shak. Wint. Tale.*

I took notice of this little figure for the singularity of the instrument: it is not unlike a violin. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Particular privilege or prerogative.

St. Gregory, being himself a bishop of Rome, and writing against the title of universal bishop, saith thus: None of all my predecessors ever consented to use this ungodly title; no bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of singularity. *Hooker.*

Catholicism, which is here attributed unto the church, must be understood in opposition to the legal singularity of the Jewish nation. *Pearson.*

4. Character or manners different from those of others.

The spirit of singularity in a few ought to give place to publick judgment. *Hooker.*

Though, according to the practice of the world, it be singular for men thoroughly to live up to the principles of their religion, yet singularity in this matter is a singular commendation of it. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Singularity in sin puts it out of fashion, since to be alone in any practice seems to make the judgment of the world against it; but the concurrence of others is a twofold approbation of that in which they concur. *South.*

To SINGULARIZE. v. a. [se singulariser, Fr. from singular.] To make single.

SINGULARLY. adv. [from singular.] Particularly; in a manner not common to others.

Solitude and singularity can neither daunt nor disgrace him, unless we could suppose it a disgrace to be singularly good. *South.*

SINGULT. n. n. [singultus, Latin.] A sigh.

SINISTER. adj. [sinister, Latin.]

1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter. It seems to be used with the accent on the second syllable, at least in the primitive, and on the first in the figurative sense. *My*

My mother's blood  
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this finifer  
Bounds in my fire! *Shakep. Truall and Crestida.*  
Captain Spurio, with his cincture, an emblem  
of war, here on his finifer cheek.

*Shakep. Lear's All's well that ends well.*  
But a r.b.

Crooked by nature, bent, as now appears,  
More to the part finifer from me drawn. *Milton.*  
The spleen is unjustly introduced to invigorate  
the finifer file, which, being dilated, would rather  
infirm and debilitate it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
In his finifer hand, instead of ball,  
He plac'd a mighty mug of potent ale. *Dryden.*

## 2. Bad; perverse; corrupt; deviating from honesty; unfair.

Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a finifer intent and purpose, whose forwardness is not therefore a bribe to such as favour the same cause with a better and firmer meaning? *Hector.*

The duke of Clarence was soon after by finifer means made clean away. *Spenser on Ireland.*

When are there more unworthy men chosen to offices, when is there more flut. and contention about elections, or when do partial and finifer affection more utter themselves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whiggle.*

He professes to have received no finifer meed, from his judge, but most willingly numbers himself to the determination of justice.

*Shakep. Lear's Measure for Measure.*

There may be accounted the left hands of courts; persons that are full of nimble and finifer tricks and flutts, whereby they pervert the plain courses of equity, and bring justice into oblique lines and labyrinths. *Bacon's Essays.*

The justice has given the world an assurance, by the constancy of his practice, that he makes a conscience of his ways, and that he seems to undermine another's interest by any finifer or un-  
favourable. *South.*

## 3. [finistre, French] Unlucky; inauspicious. The accent is here on the second syllable.

Tempt it again; that's thy act, or none:  
What all the several ills that visit earth,  
Brought forth by night with a finifer birth,  
Plagues, famine, fire, could not reach unto,  
The sword, nor surfeit, let thy fury do. *B. Jun.*

**SINISTROUS.** *adj.* [finister, Latin] Abfurd; perverse; wrong-headed: in Fr. *gauche.*

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most finiferous and absurd choice. *Bentley.*

**SINISTROUSLY.** *adv.* [from finisterous.]

## 1. With a tendency to the left.

Many in their infancy are finistrously disposed, and divers continue all their life left handed, and have but weak and imperfect use of the right. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

## 2. Perverfely; absurdly.

**To SINK.** *v. n. pret.* I sunk, anciently sank; part. *sunk or sunken.* [rencan, Saxon; *sinken*, German.]

## 1. To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom.

As rich with prize,  
As is the oozy bottom of the sea  
With sunken wreck and sumless treasures.

*Shakep. Lear's Henry V.*

In with the river *sunk*, and with it rose  
Satan, involv'd in us'ng mist; then fought  
Where to lie hid: *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
He swims, or *sinks*, or wades, or creeps, or flies. *Milton.*

The pirate *sinks* with his ill-gotten gains,  
And nothing to another's use remains. *Dryden.*

Supposing several in a tempest will rather perish than work, would it not be madness in the rest to choose to *sink* together, rather than do more than what share? *Addison on the War.*

## 2. To fall gradually.

The arrow went out at his heart, and he sunk down in his cariot. *2 Kings, ix. 24.*

## 3. To enter or penetrate into any body.

David took a stone and slung it, and smote the Philistine, that the stone *sunk* into his forehead. *1 Sam. xvii. 49.*

## 4. To lose height; to fall to a level.

In vain has nature form'd  
Mountains and oceans to oppose his passage;  
He bounds o'er all, victorious in his march,  
The Alps and Pyreneans *sink* before him. *Addison's Cato.*

## 5. To lose or want prominence.

What were his marks?—A lean cheek, a blue eye and *sunken.* *Shakep. Lear's As you like it.*  
Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks she draws;  
*Sunk* are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws. *Dryd.*

## 6. To be overwhelmed or depressed.

Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke;  
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash  
Is added to her wounds. *Shakep. Macbeth.*

They arraign'd shall *sink*  
Beneath thy sentence. *Milton.*

But if you this ambitious pray'r deny,  
Then let me *sink* beneath proud Arcere's arms;  
And, I once dead, let him possess her charms. *Dryden.*

## 7. To be received; to be impressed.

Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears. *Luke, ix. 44.*

Truth never *sinks* into these men's minds, nor gives any figure to them. *Locke.*

## 8. To decline; to decrease; to decay.

Then down the precipice of time it goes,  
And *sinks* in minutes which in ages rose. *Dryden.*  
This republic has been much more powerful  
than it is at present, as it is still likely to *sink* than  
increase in its dominions. *Addison on Italy.*  
Let not the fire *sink* or slacken, but increase. *Martine.*

## 9. To fall into rest or indolence.

Wouldst thou have me *sink* away  
In pleasing dreams, and lose myself in love,  
When every moment Cato's life 's at stake? *Addison's Cato.*

## 10. To fall into any state worse than the former; to tend to ruin.

Nor urg'd the labours of my lord in vain,  
A *sinking* empire longer to sustain. *Dryd. Xen.*

## To SINK.

## 1. To put under water; to disable from swimming or floating.

A small fleet of English made an hostile invasion or incursion upon their havens and roads, and fired, *sunk*, and caried away ten thousand ton of their great shipping. *Bacon.*

## 2. To delve; to make by delving.

At Saga in Germany they dig up iron in the fields by *sinking* ditches two feet deep, and in the space of ten years the ditches are digged again for iron since produced. *Boyle.*

Near Geneva are quarries of freestone, that run under the lake: when the water is at lowest, they make within the borders of it a little square, inclosed within four walls: in this square they *sink* a pit, and dig for freestone. *Addison.*

## 3. To depress; to degrade.

A mighty King I am, an earthly god;  
I raise or *sink*, imprison, or set free;  
And life or death depends on my decree. *Prin.*

Trifling painters or sculptors below infinite pains upon the most insignificant parts of a figure, till they *sink* the grandeur of the whole. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

## 4. To plunge into destruction.

Heav'n bear witness,  
And, if I have a conscience, let it *sink* me,  
Ev'n as the ax falls, if I be not faithful. *Shak.*

## 5. To make to fall.

These are so far from raising mountains, that they overturn and sling down force before standing, and undermine others, *sinking* them into the abyss. *Woodward.*

## 6. To bring low; to diminish in quantity.

When on the banks of an unlook'd-for stream,  
You *sunk* the river with repeated draughts,  
Who was the last in all your host that thirsted? *Addison.*

## 7. To crush; to overbear; to depress.

That Hector was in certainty of death, and depressed with the conscience of an ill cause: if you will not grant the first of these will *sink* the spirit of a hero, you'll at least allow the second may. *Pope.*

## 8. To diminish; to degrade.

They catch at all opportunities of ruining our trade, and *sinking* the figure which we make. *Addison on the War.*

I mean not that we should *sink* our figure out of covetousness; and deny ourselves the proper conveniences of our station, only that we may lay up a superfluous treasure. *Rogers.*

## 9. To make to decline.

Thy cruel and unnatural lust of power  
Has *sunk* thy father more than all his years,  
And made him wither in a green old age. *Rome.*

To labour for a *sunk* corrupted state. *Lyttelton.*

## 10. To suppress; to conceal; to intervert.

If sent with ready money to buy any thing, and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

**SINK.** *n. s.* [unc, Saxon.]

## 1. A drain; a jakes.

Should by the currant belly be restrain'd,  
Who is the *sink* of the body. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*

Bad humour gather to a bile, or, as rivers kennels flow to one *sink*, so in short time their numbers increased. *Hayward.*

Gather more filth than any *sink* in town. *Crawville.*

Returning home at night, you'll find the *sink* strike your offended sense with double *sink*. *Swift.*

## 2. Any place where corruption is gathered.

What *sink* of monsters, wretches of lost minds,  
Mad after change, and desperate in their states,  
Weird and gail'd with their necessities,  
Durst have thought it? *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*  
Our soul, whole country's heav'n, and God her father.

Into this world, corruption's *sink*, is sent;  
Yet so much in her travail the doth gather,  
That the returns home wiser than she went. *Dennet.*

**SINLESS.** *adj.* [from *sin*.] Exempt from sin.

Led on, yet *sinless*, with desire to know  
What nearer might concern him. *Milton.*

At that taster's fruit  
The sun, as from Thyrcean banquet, turn'd  
His course intended; else how had the world  
Inhabited, though *sinless*, more than now.

Avoided pinching cold, and torching heat? *Milt.*  
Internal ghosts and hellish furies round  
Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some  
shriek'd.

Some bent at thee their fiery darts, while thou  
Sat'st unappal'd in calm and *sinless* peace. *Milton.*

No thoughts like mine his *sinless* soul profane,  
Obscure of the sight. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Did God, indeed, insist on a *sinless* and unerring observance of all this multiplicity of duties, had the Christian dispensation provided no remedy for our lapses, we might cry out with Balaam, 4 is I who should live, if God did this? *Rogers.*

**SINLESSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *sinless*.] Exemption from sin.

We may the less admire at his gracious condescensions to those, the *sinfulness* of whose condition will keep them from carrying his vouchsafements into any thing but occasions of joy and gratitude. *Rice's Seraphick Love.*

**SINNER.** *n. s.* [from *sin*.]

## 1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good.

Let the boldest *sinner* take this one consideration along with him, when he is going to *sin*, that whe-

that the sin he is about to do ever comes to be pardoned or no, yet, as soon as it is acted, it quite turns the balance, puts his salvation upon the venture, and makes it ten to one odds against him. *South.*  
Never consider yourselves as persons that are to be seen, admired, and courted by men, but as poor sinners, that are to save yourselves from the vanities and follies of a miserable world, by humility, devotion, and self-denial. *Law.*

## 2. An offender; a criminal.

He is that which is too weak to be a sinner, but a sinner, which ne'er left man in the mire. *Shakespeare's Titus.*

Over the guilty then the fury shakes  
The sounding whip, and brandishes her snakes,  
And the pale sinner with her sisters takes. *Dryden.*  
Phthisis, where sinners may have rest, I go,  
Where flames refin'd in breasts feraphick glow. *Pope.*

Whether the charmer sinner it or saint it,  
It fully grows romantic, I must paint it. *Pope.*

## SINOFFERING. n. f. [sin and offering.]

An expiation or sacrifice for sin.  
The flesh of the bullock shalt thou burn without the camp: it is a *sinoffering*. *Ex. xxix. 14.*

## SINOPER or Sincople. n. f. [terra pontica, Latin.]

A species of earth; ruddle. *Amstrong.*

## To SINUATE. v. a. [sinuo, Latin.]

To bend in and out.  
Another was very perfect, somewhat less with the margin, and more *sinuated*. *Woodw. on Fossils.*

## SINUATION. n. f. [from sinuate.]

A bending in and out.  
The human brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, in proportion to their bodies, and fuller of anfractus, or *sinuations*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

## SINUOSITY. n. f. [from sinuous.]

The quality of being sinuous.

## SINUOUS. adj. [sinuatus, Fr. from sinus, Lat.]

Bending in and out.  
Try with what disadvantage the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in some pipe that we call *sinuous*. *Bacon.*

These, as a line, their long dimension drew,  
Straking the ground with *sinuous* trace. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

In the dissections of herles, in the concave or *sinuous* part of the liver, whereat the gall is usually seated in quadrupeds, I discover an hollow, long, membranous substance. *Brown.*

## SINUS. n. f. [Latin.]

## 1. A bay of the sea; an opening of the land.

Plato supposeth his Atlantis to have sunk all into the sea: whether that be true or no, I do not think it impossible that some arms of the sea, or *sinuses*, might have had such an effect. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

## 2. Any fold or opening.

## To SIP. v. a. [sipan, Saxon; sippen, Dutch.]

## 1. To drink by small draughts; to take, at one application of the cup to the mouth, no more than the mouth will contain.

Soft yielding mine to water glide away,  
And sip with nymphs air elemental tea. *Pope.*

## 2. To drink in small quantities.

Find out the peaceful hermitage;  
The hairy gown and mossy cell,  
Where I may sit and rightly spell,  
Of every star that heav'n doth dwell,  
And every herb that sips the dew. *Milton.*

## 3. To drink out of.

The winged nation o'er the forest flies:  
Then stooping on the meads and leafy bowers,  
They skim the floods, and sip the purple flowers. *Dryden.*

## To SIP. v. n. To drink a small quantity.

She rais'd it to her mouth with sober grace;  
Then sipping, offer'd to the next. *Dryden's Rinaldo.*

## SIP. n. f. [from the verb.]

A small draught; as much as the mouth will hold.  
Her face o' fire

With labour, and the thing she took to quench it  
She would to each one sip. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

One sip of this  
Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,  
Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton.*

## SIPHON. n. f. [σίφων; sipho, Lat. siphon, Fr.]

A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.  
Beneath th' incessant weeping of these drains  
I see the rocky siphons stretch'd immense,  
The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk,  
Of stiff compacted clay. *Thomson's Autumn.*

## SIPPER. n. f. [from sip.]

One that sips.

## SIPPET. n. f. [top, sip, sippet.]

A small top.  
Spanish; senior, Lat.]

## SIR. n. f. [sir, Fr. seigneur, Ital. senior, Spanish; senior, Lat.]

1. The word of respect in compellation.  
Speak on, sir,  
I dare your worst objections: if I blush,  
It is to let a nobleman out manners. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

But, sir, be sudden in the execution;  
Withal obdurate; do not let him plead.

*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Sir king,  
This man is better than the man he slew. *Shak.*

At a banquet the ambassador desired the wife men to deliver every one of them some sentence or parable, that he might report to his king, which they did: only one was silent, which the ambassador perceiving, said to him, Sir, let it not displease you, why do not you say somewhat that I may report? He answered, Report to your lord, that there are that can hold their peace. *Bacon's Apoph.*

## 2. The title of a knight or baronet.

This word was anciently so much held essential, that the Jews in their addresses expressed it in Hebrew characters.

Sir Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal in the active part. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The court forsakes him, a *sir* Bazaar hangs. *Pope.*

## 3. It is sometimes used for man.

I have admir'd  
To try your taking of a false report, which hath  
Honour'd with confirmation your great judgment,  
In the election of a *sir* so rare. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

## 4. A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour.

It lost his roast-beef stomach, not being able to touch a *sir-loin* which was served up. *Addison.*

And the strong table grows  
Beneath the smoking *sir-loin*, stretch'd immense  
From side to side. *Thomson's Autumn.*

It would be ridiculous, indeed, if a spit, which is strong enough to turn a *sir-loin* of beef, should not be able to turn a laiks. *Swift.*

## SIRE. n. f. [sire, Fr. senior, Lat.]

1. A father. Used in poetry.  
He, but a duke, would have his son a king,  
And raise his issue like a loving *sire*. *Shak. II. VI.*

A virgin is his mother, but his *sire*  
The power of the most High. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

And now I leave the true and just supports  
Of legal princes and of honest courts,  
Whole *sires*, great partners in my father's cares,  
Saluted their young king at Hebron crown'd. *Prior.*

Whether his hoary *sire* he spies,  
While thousand grateful thoughts arise,  
Or meets his spouse's tender eye. *Pope's Corus to Brutus.*

## 2. It is used in common speech of beasts:

as, the horse had a good *sire*, but a bad dam.

## 3. It is used in composition: as, grand-fire, great-grand-fire.

## To SIRE. v. a. To beget; to produce.

Cowards father cowards, and base things *sire* the base. *Shakespeare.*

## SIREN. n. f. [Latin.]

A goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them; any mischievous enticer.

Oh train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note,  
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears:  
Sing, *siren*, to thyself, and I will die,  
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair,  
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shak.*

## SIRIASIS. n. f. [σιριασις.]

An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun. *Diæ.*

## SIRIUS. n. f. [Latin.]

The dogstar.

## SIROCCO. n. f. [Italian; syrus ventus, Latin.]

The south-east or Syrian wind.  
Forth rush the levant and the ponent winds,  
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise,  
Scrocco and Libe, ch. *Milton.*

## SIRRAH. n. f. [sir, ha! Minstrel.]

A compellation of reproach and insult.  
Go, *sirrah*, to my cell;  
Take with you your companions: as you look  
To have my pardon, trim it handsomely. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

*Sirrah*, There's no room for faith, truth, or honesty in this bosom of thine. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

It runs in the blood of your whole race, *sirrah*, to hate our family. *L'Estrange.*

Quels hon the goddess greets her son,  
Come hither, *sirrah*; no, begone. *Prior.*

## SIRUP. n. f. [Arabick.]

The juice of vegetables boiled with sugar.

Shall I, whole ears her mournful words did force,  
Her words in *sirup* laid off sweetest breath, Relent. *Sidney.*

Not poppy, nor mandragora,  
Nor all the drowsy *sirups* of the world,  
Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep,  
Which thou owed'st yesterday. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

And first, behold this cordial julep here,  
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds,  
With spirits of balm, and fragrant *sirups* mixt. *Milton.*

Those expressed juices contain the true essential salt of the plant; for if they be boiled into the consistence of a *sirup*, and set in a cool place, the essential salt of the plant will shoot upon the sides of the vessels. *Ashburn.*

## SIRUPED. adj. [from sirup.]

Sweet, like *sirup*; bedewed with sweets.

Yet when there haps a honey fall,  
We'll lick the *sirup* leaves: *Drayton.*

## SIRUPY. adj. [from sirup.]

Resembling *sirup*.  
Apples are of a *sirupy* tenacious nature. *Mortimer.*

## SISE. n. f. [contracted from affize.]

You said, if I return'd next *sise* in Lent,  
I should be in remitter of your grace. *Donne.*

## SISKIN. n. f. [chloris, Lat.]

A bird; a greenfinch.

## SISTER. n. f. [sweofter, Saxon; zuster, Dutch.]

1. A woman born of the same parents; correlative to brother.

Her *sister* began to scold. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

I have said to corruption, thou art my father: to the worm, thou art my mother and my *sister*. *Job, xvii. 14.*

## 2. Woman of the same faith; a christian; one of the same nature; human being.

If a brother or *sister* be naked, and destitute of food, and you say unto them, Depart in peace, be you warmed and filled; notwithstanding, you give them *sister*. *James.*

them not those things which are needful to the body; what doth it profit? *James, ii. 15.*

3. A female of the same kind.

He chid the *sisters*,  
And bade them speak to him. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

4. One of the same kind; one of the same condition.

The women, who would rather wreathe the laws  
Than let a *sister*-plaintiff lose the cause,  
As judges on the bench more gracious are,  
And more attent to brothers of the bar,  
Cried, one and all, the suppliant should have right;  
And to the grandame hag adjudg'd the knight. *Dryden.*

There grew two olives, closest of the grove,  
With roots entwined, and branches interwove:  
Alike their leaves, but not alike they smil'd  
With *sister*-fruits: one fertile, one was wild. *Pope.*

SISTER in Law, n. f. A husband or wife's sister.

Thy *sister in law* is gone back unto her people:  
return thou after thy *sister in law*. *Ruth, i. 15.*

SISTERHOOD, n. f. [from *sister*.]

1. The office or duty of a sister.

She abhor'd  
Her proper blood, and left to do the part  
Of *sisterhood*, to do that of a wife. *Dan. Civil War.*

2. A set of sisters.

3. A number of women of the same order.

I speak,  
Withing a more strict restraint  
Upon the *sisterhood*, the votarists of Saint Clare. *Shaksp.peare.*

A woman who flourishes in her innocence, amidst  
that spite and jealousy which prevails among her  
contempered *sisterhood*, appears more amiable. *Addison's Freeholder.*

SISTERLY, adj. [from *sister*.] Like a sister; becoming a sister.

After much debatement,  
My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honour,  
And I did yield to him. *Shaksp.peare.*

TO SIT, v. n. preterite I sat. [*sitan*, Gothick; *settan*, Saxon; *setten*, Dutch.]

1. To rest upon the buttocks.

Their wives do *sit* beside them, carding wool. *May's Vigil*

Aloft, in awful state,  
The godlike hero *sat*  
On his imperial throne. *Dryden.*

2. To perch.

All new fashions be pleasant to me,  
I will have them whether I thrive or thee;  
Now I am a *tricker*, all men on me look,  
What should I do but *sit* cock on the hoop?  
What do I care if all the world me fail,  
I will have a garment reach to my tail. *Bourd.*

3. To be in a state of rest, or idleness.

Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit*  
here? *Nem.*

Why *sit* we here each other viewing idly? *Milt.*

4. To be in any local position.

I should be still  
Plucking the gulls, to know where *sits* the wind;  
Peering in maps for ports. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*  
Those

Appointed to *sit* there had left their charge. *Milton.*  
The ships are ready, and the wind *sits* fair. *A. Phillips.*

5. To rest as a weight or burthen.

Your brother's death *sits* at your heart. *Shak.*  
When God lets loose upon us a sickness, if we  
fear to die, then the calamity *sits* heavy on us. *Taylor.*

To toils and sling, and to be restless, only gals  
our loves, and makes the burden that is upon us *sit*  
more uneasy. *Tillotson.*

Fear, the last of ills, remain'd behind,  
And hurr'd heavy *far* on every mind. *Dryden.*  
Our whole endeavours are intent to get rid of the  
present evil, as the first necessary condition to our  
happiness. Nothing, as we passionately think, can  
equal the uneasiness that *sits* so heavy upon us. *Locke.*

6. To settle; to abide.

That this new comer, shame,  
There *fit* not and reproach us. *Milton.*

When Thetis blubb'd in purple not her own,  
And from her face the breathing winds were blown,  
A sudden sleep *sat* upon the sea,  
And sweeping oars with struggling urg'd their way. *Dryden.*

He to the void advanc'd his pace;  
Pale horror *sat* on each Arcadian face. *Dryden.*

7. To brood; to incubate.

As the partridge *sits* on eggs, and hatcheth  
them not, so he that getteth riches not by right,  
shall leave them in the midst of his days. *Jer. xvii. 11.*

The egg laid, and severed from the body of the  
hen, hath no more nourishment from the hen; but  
only a quickening heat when the *sits* it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

She mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and *sits*  
upon it in the same manner. *Addison.*

8. To be adjusted; to be with respect to fitness or unfitness, decorum or indecorum.

This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,  
*Sits* not so easy on me as you think. *Shaksp.peare.*  
Heav'n knows.

By what by-paths and indirect crook'd ways  
I met this crown; and I myself know well,  
How troublesome it *sat* upon my head,  
To thee it shall descend with better quiet. *Shaksp.*

Your preferring that to all other considerations,  
does, in the eyes of all men, *fit* well upon you. *Locke.*

9. To be placed in order to be painted.

One is under no more obligation to extol every  
thing he finds in the author he translates, than a  
painter is to make every face that *sits* to him hand-  
some. *Garth.*

10. To be in any situation or condition.

As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well,  
if he *fit* at a great rent; so the merchant cannot  
drive his trade so well, if he *fit* at great usury. *Bacon.*

Suppose all the church-lands were thrown up to  
the laity; would the tenants *fit* easier in their rents  
than now? *Swift.*

11. To be convened, as an assembly of a public or authoritative kind; to hold a session; as, the parliament *sits*; the last general council *sate* at Trent.

12. To be placed at the table.

Whether is greater, he that *sits* at meat, or he  
that serveth? *Luke, xxii. 27.*

13. To exercise authority.

The judgment shall *fit*, and take away his do-  
minion. *Daniel.*  
Ases are ye that *fit* in judgment. *Judges, v. 10.*  
Down to the golden Chersonese, or where  
The Persian in Ecbatan *sate*. *Milton.*  
One council *sits* upon life and death, the other is  
for taxes, and a third for the distributions of justice. *Addison.*

Assert, ye fair ones, who in judgment *sit*,  
Your ancient empire over love and wit. *Rowe.*

14. To be in any solemn assembly as a member.

Three hundred and twenty men *sat* in council  
daily. *1 Mac.*

15. To SIT down. Down is little more than emphatical.

Go and *fit* down to meat. *Luke, xvii. 7.*  
When we *fit* down to our meal, we need not su-  
spect the intrusion of armed uninvited guests. *Decay of Piety.*

16. To SIT down. To begin a siege.

Nor would the enemy have *sate* down before it,  
did they had done their business in all other respects. *Clarendon.*

17. To SIT down. To rest; to cease as satisfied.

Here we cannot *fit* down, but still proceed in our  
search, and look higher for a support. *Rogers.*

18. To SIT down. To settle; to fix abode.

From besides Tanais, the Goths, Huns, and  
Getae *sat* down. *Spenser.*

19. To SIT out. To be without engage-ment or employment.

They are glad, rather than *fit* out, to play very  
small game, and to make use of arguments, such  
as will not prove a base inexpediency. *Bishop Sanderson's Judgment.*

20. To SIT up. To rise from lying to sitting.

He that was dead, *sat* up, and began to speak. *Luke, vii.*

21. To SIT up. To watch; not to go to bed.

Be courtly,  
And entertain, and feast, *fit* up, and revel;  
Call all the great, the fair, and spirited dames  
Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion  
Of freedom. *Ben Jonson.*  
Some *fit* up late at winter-fires, and fit  
Their sharp-edg'd tools. *May.*  
Most children shorten that time by *sitting* up  
with the company at night. *Locke.*

TO SIT, v. a.

1. To keep the seat upon.

Hardly the mule can *fit* the head-strong horse,  
Nor would she, if she could, check his impetu-  
ous force. *Prior.*

2. [When the reciprocal pronoun follows *fit*, it seems to be an active verb.] To place on a seat.

The happiest youth viewing his progress through  
What perils past, what croiles to ensue,  
Would shut the book, and *fit* him down and die. *Shaksp.peare.*

He came to visit us, and, calling for a chair, *sat*  
him down, and we *sat* down with him. *Bacon.*

Thus fenc'd,  
But not at rest or ease of mind,  
They *sat* them down to weep. *Milton.*

3. To be settled to do business. This is rather neuter.

The court was *sat* before Sir Roger came, but  
the justices made room for the old knight at the  
head of them. *Addison.*

SIT, n. f. [*situs*, Lat.]

1. Situation; local position.

The city self he strongly fortifies,  
Three sides by *sit* it well defended has. *Fairfax.*  
Manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers, as  
so many chains environed the same *sit* and temple. *Bacon.*

If we consider the heart in its constituent parts,  
we shall find nothing singular, but what is in any  
muscle. 'Tis only the *sit* and posture of their se-  
veral parts that give it the form and functions of  
a heart. *Bensley.*

Before my view appear'd a structure fair;  
Its *sit* uncertain, if on earth or air. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by Thomson for posture or situation of a thing, with respect to it-  
self; but improperly.

And leaves the semblance of a lover fix'd  
In melancholy *sit*, with head declin'd,  
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson's Spring.*

SITFAST, n. f. [*fit* and *fast*.] A hard knob growing under the saddle.

*Farrar's Dict.*

SITH, adv. [*sith*, Sax.] Since; seeing that. Obsolete.

What ceremony of odours used about the bodies  
of the dead! after which custom, notwithstanding,  
*sith* it was their custom, our Lord was contented  
that his own most precious blood should be in-  
tomb'd. *Hosker.*

I thank you for this profit, and from hence  
I'll love no friend, *sith* love breeds such offence. *Shaksp.peare.*

SITH, n.



**SITHE. n. f.** [*sith*, Saxon.] This word is very variously written by authors: I have chosen the orthography which is at once most simple and most agreeable to etymology. The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

Let sith, that all hunt after in their lives,  
Live register'd upon our brazen tombs;  
And then grace us in the disgrace of death:  
When, spite of cormorant devouring time,  
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy  
That honour, which shall bate his *sythe's* keen edge,

And make us heirs of all eternity. *Shakespeare.*

Time is commonly drawn up in tombs, in gardens, and other places, an old man, bald, winged, with a *sith* and an hour-glass. *Park on Drawing.*

There rude impetuous rage does storm and fret;  
And there, as master of this murdering brood,  
Swinging a huge *sythe*, stands impartial death,  
With endless business almost out of breath. *Croshaw.*

While the milk-maid singeth blithe,

And the mower whets his *sith*. *Milton.*

The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more,

But useless lances into *siths* shall bend,

And the broad sculchon in a ploughshare end. *Pope.*

Grav'd o'er their seats the form of Time was found,

His *sythe* revers'd, and both his pinions bound. *Pope.*

But, Stella, say what evil tongue

Reports you are no longer young?

That Time sits with his *sith* to mow

Where erst sat Cupid with his bow? *Swift.*

**SITHE. n. f.** Time. Obsolete.

The foolish man theret' woxe wondrous blith,

And humbly thanked him a thousand *siths*. *Spenser.*

**SITHE. adv.** [now contracted to *since*.]

See **SINCE**.] Since; in latter times.

This over-running and wasting of the realm

was the beginning of all the other evils which

*sithence* have afflicted that land.

*Spenser's State of Ireland.*

**SITNESS. adv.** Since. *Spenser.*

**SITTER. n. f.** [from *sith*.]

1. One that sits.

The Turks are great *sitters*, and seldom walk,

whereby they sweat less, and need bathing more. *Bacon.*

2. A bird that broods.

The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters*;

and the youngest the best layers. *Mort. H. Hambray.*

**SITTING. n. f.** [from *sith*.]

1. The posture of sitting on a seat.

2. The act of resting on a seat.

Thou knowest my down-sitting, and mine up-

rising. *Malton.*

3. A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter.

Few good pictures have been finished at one

sitting; neither can a good play be produced at a

heat. *Dryden.*

4. A meeting of an assembly.

I'll write you down,

Th' which shall point you forth at every sitting,

What you must say. *Shakespeare.*

I wish it may at that sitting concluded, as

the necessity of the time prescribes. *Bacon.*

5. A course of study uninterrupted.

For the understanding of any one of St. Paul's

epistles, I read it all through at one sitting. *Locke.*

6. A time for which one sits, as at play,

or work, or a visit.

What more than madmen's propensities

When one sits, or many hundred

And not enough rest had to sitting?

Board was, on a German's liver. *Dryden.*

7. Incubation.

Whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male

bird takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough,

and amuses her with his songs during the whole

time of her sitting. *Addison.*

**SITUATE. part. adj.** [from *situs*, Lat.]

1. Placed with respect to any thing else.

He was resolv'd to chuse a war, rather than to

have Bretagne carried by France, being so great

and opulent a duchy, and *situate* so opportunely to

annoy England. *Bacon.*

Within a trading town they long abide,

Full fairly *situate* on a haven's side.

*Dryden's Nihil Prius.*

The eye is a part so artificially compos'd, and

commonly *situate*, as nothing can be contriv'd

better for use, ornament, or security.

*Ray on the Creation.*

2. Placed; confining.

South hath this variety from heav'n,

Of pleasure *situate* in hill and dale. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

**SITUATION. n. f.** [from *situate*; *situation*,

Fr.]

1. Local respect; position.

Prince Cafarini has a palace in a pleasant *situ-*

ation, and set off with many beautiful walks.

*Addison's Italy.*

2. Condition; state.

"Though this is a *situation* of the greatest ease

and tranquillity in human life, yet this is by no

means fit to be the subject of all men's petitions

to God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. Temporary state; circumstances. Used

of persons in a dramatick scene.

**SIX. n. f.** [*six*, Fr.] Twice three; one

more than five.

No incident in the piece or play but must carry

on the main design, all things else are like *six* fin-

gers to the hand, when nature can do her work

with five. *Dryden.*

That of *six* hath many respects in it, not only

for the days of the creation, but its natural con-

sideration, as being a perfect number.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**Six and seven. n. f.** To be at *six* and *seven*,

is to be in a state of disorder and con-

fusion. A ludicrous expression that has

been long in use.

All is uneven,

And even, *six* and *seven*. *Shakespeare.*

In 1488 there is in the see of Rome a fierce

thundering war, that would let all at *six* and *seven*,

or at *six* and five, if you allude to his name. *Bacon.*

What blunder bargain ere was drawn,

Or wages laid at *six* and *seven*. *Hudibras.*

John once tumbled his mother out of doors, to his

great sorrow; for his affairs went on at *six* and

*seven*. *Arbutnot.*

The goddess would no longer wait;

But, rising from her chair of state,

Left all below at *six* and *seven*.

Harriet's doves, and flew to heav'n. *Swift.*

**SIXPENCE. n. f.** [*six* and *pence*.] A coin;

half a shilling.

Where have you left the money that I gave you?

Oh!—*sixpence* that I had. *Shakespeare.*

The wisest man might blush,

If I—had *sixpence* more than he. *Pope.*

**SIXSCORE. adj.** [*six* and *score*.] Six times

twenty.

*Sixscore* and five miles it containeth in circuit.

*Sardis.*

The crown of Spain hath enlarged the bound

of heretofore within this last *sixscore* years, much more

than the Ottoman. *Bacon.*

**SIXTY. n. f.** [*sixtyne*, Saxon.] Six

and ten.

I've turned the voice thirteen times; and I have

heard of others that it would return *sixty* times.

*Bacon.*

If men lived but twenty years, we should be

satisfied if they died about *sixty* or eighty.

*Taylor.*

**SIXTEENTH. adj.** [*sixteenda*, Saxon.]

The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal

of sixteen.

The first lot came forth to Jehoiadab, the *six-*

teenth to Immer. *1 Chron. xxiv. 14.*

**SIXTH. adj.** [*sixta*, Saxon.] The first af-

ter the fifth; the ordinal of six.

You are more clement than vile men,

Who of their broken debtors take

A *sixth*, letting them thrive again. *Shakespeare.*

There succeeded to the kingdom of England

James the *Sixth*, then king of Scotland. *Bacon.*

**SIXTH. n. f.** [from the adjective.] A sixth

part.

Only the other half would have been a tolerable

seat for rational creatures, and five *sixths* of the

whole globe would have been rendered useless.

*Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

**SIXTHLY. adv.** [from *six*.] In the sixth

place.

Scarcely, living creatures have more diversity of

organs than plants. *Bacon.*

**SIXTIETH. adj.** [*sixteogoda*, Saxon.]

The tenth six times repeated; the ordi-

nal of sixty.

Let the appearing circle of the fire be three times

diameter, and the time of one entire circulation of

it the *sixtieth* part of a minute, in a whole day

there will be but 86,400 such parts. *Digby on Belles.*

**SIXTY. adj.** [*sixty*, Saxon.] Six times

ten.

When the boats were come within *sixty* yards of

the pillars, they found themselves all bound, and

could go no further. *Bacon.*

Of which 7 times 9, or the year 63, is conceived

to carry with it the most considerable fatality.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**SIZE. n. f.** [perhaps rather *cise*, from *meis*,

Latin; or from *assise*, French.]

1. Bulk; quantity of superficies; com-

parative magnitude.

I ever ventur'd my friends,

With all the *size* that venty

Would without lapsing suffer. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

If any decayed ship be new made, it is not fit

to make her a *size* less than bigger. *Rail g.*

The distance judg'd for shot of every *size*,

The stocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*

Objects near our view are thought greater than

those of a larger *size*, that are more remote. *Locke.*

'Tis the martial godless,

Like thee, Telemachus, in voice and *size*,

With speed divine, from street to street the flies. *Pope.*

2. [*assise*, old French.] A settled quantity.

In the following passage it seems to sig-

nify the allowance of the table; whence

they say a *fixer* at Cambridge.

'Tis not in thee

To cut off my train, to scant my *fixer*,

And, in conclusion, to oppose the belt

Against my coming in. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. Figurative bulk; condition.

This agrees too in the contempt of men of a

less *size* and quality. *Locke.*

They do not consider the difference between a cla-

ssionate discourse, delivered to princes or parlia-

ments, and a plain sermon, for the adding or

lower *size* of periphrasis. *Swift.*

4. [*Ma*, Italian.] Any viscous or glutinous

substance.

**TO SIZE. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To adjust or arrange according to *size*.

The axes weigh the geese they carry,

And, ere they venture on a dream,

Know how to *size* themselves and them. *Hudibras.*

Two troops so match'd were never to be found,

Such bodies built for strength, or equal age,

In nature *size'd*. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

2. [from

**SKETCH**. *n. f.* [from *sketch*.] To settle; to fix.  
There was a fixture for dispersing the standard of the east water throughout England; thereby to fix weights and measures. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
3. To cover with glutinous matter; to be smeared with slime.  
**SIZED**. *adj.* [from *size*.] Having a particular magnitude.  
What my love is, proof hath made you know, And as my love is *sized*, my fear is so. *Shakspeare.*  
That will be a great horse to a Welshman, which is but a small one to a Fleming; having, from the different breed of their countries, taken several *sized* ideas, to which they compare their great and their little. *Locke.*  
**SIZABLE**. *adj.* [from *size*.] Reasonably bulky; of just proportion to others.  
He should be purged, sweated, vomited, and starved, till he come to a *sizable* bulk. *Asbuthnot.*  
**SIZER** OR **SERVITOR**. *n. f.* A certain rank of students in the universities.  
They make a scramble for degree: Masters of all sorts and of all ages, Keepers, sub-keepers, lackeys, pages. *Bp. Corbett.*  
**SIZERS**. *n. f.* SEE SCISSARS.  
A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and nail, An apron and *sizers* for head and for tail. *Tuffin.*  
**SIZINGS**. *n. f.* [from *size*.] Glutinousness; viscosity.  
In rheumatism, the *sinews* pass off thick contents in the urine, or glutinous sweat. *Flower on the Humors.*  
Cold is capable of producing a *sinewiness* and viscosity in the blood. *Asbuthnot.*  
**SIZY**. *adj.* [from *size*.] Viscous; glutinous.  
The blood is *sizey*, the alkaline salts in the serum producing coriaceous concretions. *Asbuthnot on Diet.*  
**SKADDLE**. *n. f.* [from *scadda*, Sax. *scath* is harm; thence *scathle*, *scaddle*] Hurt; damage. *DiA.*  
**SKADDONS**. *n. f.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*  
**SKINN**. *n. f.* [from *skinn*, Fr.] A knot of thread or silk wound and doubled.  
Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial *skin* of sleigh silk, thou rascal of a prodigal's purse? *Shakspeare.*  
Our silk should be like a *skin* of silk, to be found by the right thread, not unravelled or perplexed. Then all is a knot, a heap. *Ben Jonson.*  
Refuses, so lazy a brain as mine is, grows soon weary when it has to entangle a *skin* as this to unwind. *Digby.*  
**SKANSMATE**. *n. f.* [I suppose from *skinn*, or *skan*, a knife, and *mate*.] A messmate. It is remarkable that *met*, Dutch, is a knife.  
Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt gills; I am none of his *skansmates*. *Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet.*  
**SKATE**. *n. f.* [from *scabba*, Saxon.]  
1. A flat sea-fish.  
2. A sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice.  
They sweep  
On sounding *skates* a thousand different ways,  
In circling poise swift is the winds. *Thomson.*  
**SKEAN**. *n. f.* [Irish and Erse; *razene*, Saxon.] A short sword; a knife.  
Any disposed to do mischief may under his mantle pivotally carry his head piece, *skan*, or pistol, to be always ready.  
The Irish did not fail in courage or fierceness, but being only armed with darts and *skenes*, it was rather an execution than a fight upon them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**SKEL**. *n. f.* A wild plum.  
**SKELGER**. *n. f.*  
Little salmon, called *skelgers*, are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea; and though they abound, yet never thrive to any bigness. *Walton's Angler.*  
**SKELTON**. *n. f.* [from *skelton*, Greek.]  
1. [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation.  
When rattling bones together fly,  
From the four corners of the sky;  
When sinews o'er the *skelton* are spread,  
Those cloth'd with flesh, and life inspires the dead. *Dryden.*  
Though the patient may from other causes be exceedingly emaciated, and appear as a ghastly *skelton*, covered only with a dry skin, yet nothing but the ruin and destruction of the lungs denominates a consumption. *Blackmore.*  
I thought to meet, as late as heav'n might grant, A *skelton*, ferocious, tall, and gaunt,  
Whose loose teeth in their naked sockets shook,  
And grin'd terrific, a Sardonian look. *Harte.*  
2. The compages of the principal parts.  
The great structure itself, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in such a position and situation, the great *skelton* of the world. *Hale.*  
The schemes of any of the arts or sciences may be analyzed in a sort of *skelton*, and represented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their several parts. *Watts.*  
**SKELLUM**. *n. f.* [from *skelm*, German.] A villain; a scoundrel. *Skimmer.*  
**SKEP**. *n. f.* [from *scapen*, lower Sax. to draw.]  
1. *Skep* is a sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in.  
A pitchfork, a doongfork, scave, *skap*, and a bin. *Tusser.*  
2. In Scotland, the repositories where the bees lay their honey is still called *skap*.  
**SKAPTICK**. *n. f.* [from *skap*, Gr. *scap*, Fr. One who doubts, or pretends to doubt, of every thing.  
Bring the cause unto the bar; whose authority none must disclaim, and lead of all those *skap* ticks in religion. *Decay of Piety.*  
Survey  
Nature's extended face, then *skapticks* say,  
In this wide field of wonders can you find  
No art? *Blackmore.*  
With too much knowledge for the *skaptick's* side,  
With too much weakness for the *skaptick's* pride,  
Man hangs between. *Pope's Essay on Man.*  
The dignatist is sure of every thing, and the *skaptick* believes nothing. *Watts's Logic.*  
**SKAPTICAL**. *adj.* [from *skaptick*.] Doubtful; pretending to universal doubt.  
May the Father of mercies confound the *skaptical* and wavering minds, and so prevent us, that stand fast, in all our doings, and further us with his continual help. *Bentley.*  
**SKAPTICISM**. *n. f.* [from *skaptick*, Fr. from *skaptick*.] Universal doubt; pretence or profession of universal doubt.  
I laid by my natural diffidence and *skapticism* for a while, to take up that dogmatick way. *Dryden.*  
**SKETCH**. *n. f.* [from *sketch*, Lat.] An outline; a rough draught; a first plan.  
I shall not attempt a character of his present majesty, having already given an imperfect *sketch* of it. *Addison.*  
As the light *sketch*, if justly trac'd,  
Is by ill colouring but the more disgrac'd,  
So by false learning is good sense defac'd. *Pope.*  
**TO SKETCH**. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To draw, by tracing the outline.  
If a picture is daubed with many glaring co-

lours, the vulgar eye admires it; whereas he judges very contemptuously of some admirable design *sketch*ed out only with a black pencil, though by the hand of Raphael. *Watts's Logic.*  
2. To plan, by giving the first or principal notion.  
The reader I'll leave in the midst of silence, to contemplate those ideas which I have only *sketch*-ed, and which every man must finish for himself. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
**SKEWER**. *n. f.* [from *skere*, Danish.] A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.  
Sweetbreads and collops were with *skewers* pick'd about the sides. *Dryden's Hind.*  
I once may overlook  
A *skewer* sent to table by my cook. *Kings.*  
From his rug the *skewer* he takes,  
And on the stick ten equal notches makes. *Swift.*  
Send up meat well stuck with *skewers*, to make it look round; and an iron *skewer*, when rightly employed, will make it look handfomer. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*  
**TO SKEWER**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with skewers.  
**SKIFF**. *n. f.* [from *scapha*, Lat.] A small light boat.  
If in two *skiffs* of cork a loadstone and steel be placed within the orb of their activities, the one doth not move, the other standing still; but both steer into each other. *Brown.*  
In a poor *skiff* he pass'd the bloody main,  
Chock'd with the slaughter'd bodies of his train. *Dryden.*  
On Gairway cliffs  
A savage race, by shipwreck fed,  
Lie waiting for the founder'd *skiffs*,  
And strip the bodies of the dead. *Swift.*  
**SKILLFUL**. *adj.* [from *skill* and *full*.] Knowing; qualified with skill; possessing any art; dexterous; able. It is, in the following examples, used with *of*, *at*, and *in*, before the subject of skill. *Of* seems poetical, *at* ludicrous, *in* popular and proper.  
His father was a man of Tyre, *skillful* to work in gold and silver. *2 Chron. ii. 14.*  
They shall call the husbandman to mourning, and such as are *skillful* of lamentation, to wailing. *Amos, v. 16.*  
Will Vasei is *skillful* at finding out the ridiculous side of a thing, and placing it in a new light. *Tass.*  
Say, Stella, feel you no content,  
Reflecting on a life well spent?  
Your *skillful* hand employ'd to save  
Despairing wretches from the grave:  
And then supporting with your store  
Those whom you dragg'd from death before. *Swift.*  
Instructors should not only be *skillful* in those sciences which they teach; but have skill in the method of teaching, and patience in the practice. *Watts on the Mind.*  
**SKILLFULLY**. *adv.* [from *skillful*.] With skill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterously.  
As soon as he came near me, in fit distance, with much fury, but with fury *skillfully* guided, he ran upon me. *Johnson.*  
Ulysses builds a ship with his own hands, as *skillfully* as a shipwright. *Johnson.*  
**SKILLFULNESS**. *n. f.* [from *skillful*.] Art; ability; dexterity.  
He led them according to the integrity of his heart, and guided them by the *skillfulness* of his hands. *Psalms lxxviii. 72.*  
**SKILL**. *n. f.* [from *skill*, Islandick.]  
1. Knowledge of an art, practice or art; readiness in any practice, knowledge; dexterity; artfulness.  
Skill in the weapon is nothing without fact. *Shakspeare.*

**S K**

Was not Israel a denision unto thee? Was he  
found



His majesty encouraged his subjects to make mouths at their betters, and afterwards *skewer* them from punishment.

The scales, of which the leaf skin is composed, are designed to fence the orifices of the secretory ducts of the military glands, and to *skewer* the nerves from external injuries.

**SKUR.** *adj.* [Of this word there is found no satisfactory derivation.] Oblique; sidelong. It is most used in the adverb *askur*.

Several have imagined that this *skur* posture of the axis is a most unfortunate thing; and that if the pole had been erect to the plane of the ecliptic, all mankind would have enjoyed a very paradise.

**To SKULK.** *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice.

Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,  
You *skulk'd* behind the fence, and sneak'd away.

While publick good aloft in pomp they wield,  
And private interest *skulks* behind the shield.

**SKULL.** *n. f.* [*Skulla*, Islandick; *skatti*, Islandick, a head.]

1. The bone that incloses the head; it is made up of several pieces, which, being joined together, form a considerable cavity, which contains the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigness of the brain.

Some lay in dead men's *skulls*; and in those holes  
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,  
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting beams.

With redoubled strokes he plies his head;  
But drives the batter'd *skull* within the brains.

2. [people, Saxon, a company.] A shoal.  
See **SCULI**.

Repair to the river, where you have seen them  
Swim in *skulls* or shoals.

**SKULLCAP.** *n. f.* A head-piece.

**SKULLCAP.** *n. f.* [*caffida*, Latin.] A plant.

**SKY.** *n. f.* [*ky*, Danish.]

1. The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth.

The mountains their broad backs upheave  
Into the clouds, their tops ascend the *sky*.

The noise of Argos, who with frantic cries,  
And imitated howlings, fill'd the *skies*.

Raid all thy winds, with night involve the *skies*.

2. The heavens.

The thunderer's bolts, you know,  
*Sky* planted, batters all abelling coasts.

What is this knowledge but the *sky* stol'n fire,  
For which the steel still chain'd in ice doth sit?

Wide is the fronting gate, and, rais'd on high,  
With adamant columns thrats the *sky*.

3. The weather; the climate.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer  
With thy uncovered body this extremity of the *skies*.

We envy not the water or chime, that lies  
In ten degrees of more or less *skies*.

Not at the easiness of our *skies* in repine,  
Though o'er our heads the seven *skies* shine.

**SKY'EV.** *adj.* [from *sky*. Not very elegantly formed.] Ethereal.

A breath thou art,  
That do this habit in, where thou keep'st,  
Hourly afflicts.

**SKY'COLOUR.** *n. f.* [*ky* and *colour*.] An azure colour; the colour of the *sky*.

A solution as clear as water, with only a light touch of *sky-colour*, but nothing near so high as the curious tincture of silver.

**SKY'COLOURED.** *adj.* [*ky* and *colour*.] Blue; azure; like the *sky*.

This your Ovid himself has hinted, when he tells us that the blue water-nymphs are dressed in *sky-coloured* garments.

**SKY'DYED.** *adj.* [*ky* and *dye*.] Coloured like the *sky*.

There figs, *sky'dyed*, a purple hue disclose.

**SKY'ED.** *adj.* [from *sky*.] Enveloped by the *skies*. This is unauthorized and inelegant.

The pale deluge floats  
O'er the *sky'd* mountain to the shadowy vale.

**SKY'ISH.** *adj.* [from *sky*.] Coloured by the ether; approaching the *sky*.

Or thus flat a mountain you have made,  
T' o'erstop old Pelion, or the *skyish* head  
Of blue Olympus.

**SKY'LARK.** *n. f.* [*ky* and *lark*.] A lark that mounts and sings.

He next proceeded to the *sky-lark*, mounting up by a proper scale of notes, and afterwards falling to the ground with a very easy descent.

**SKY'LIGHT.** *n. f.* [*ky* and *light*.] A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling.

A monstrous fowl dropped through the *sky-light*, near his wife's apartment.

**SKY'ROCKET.** *n. f.* [*ky* and *rocket*.] A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.

I conducted a comet, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing star, as a *sky-rocket* discharged by an hand that is almighty.

**SLAB.** *n. f.*

1. A puddle.

2. A plane of stone: as, a marble *slab*.

**SLAB.** *adj.* [a word, I suppose, of the same original with *slabber*, or *slaver*.] Thick; viscous; glutinous.

None of Turk, and Tartar a lips;  
Finger of birth strangled babe,  
Ditch-deliver'd us of it.

Make the gruel thick and *slab*.

**To SLABBER.** *v. n.* [*slabben*, *slabberen*, Dutch.]

1. To let the spittle fall from the mouth; to drivel.

2. To shed or pour any thing.

**To SLABBER.** *v. a.* [*slaver* is the word used.]

1. To smear with spittle.

He *slabbered* me all over, from cheek to cheek, with his great tongue.

2. To shed; to spill.

The milk-pan and cream-pot so *slabber'd* and toft,  
That butter is wanting, and cheese is half lost.

**SLA'BBERER.** *n. f.* [from *slabber*.] He who *slabbers*; an idiot.

**SLA'BBY.** *adj.* [the same with *slab*.]

1. Thick; viscous. Not used.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist Intemperies, *slabby* and greasy medicaments are to be forborn, and trying to be used.

2. Wet; floody: in low language.

When waggon boys the stunted beam ply,  
To rid the *slabby* pavements, puffs not by.

**SLACK.** *adj.* [pleac, Saxon; *slaken*, Islandick; *slack*, Welch; *laxus*, Lat.]

1. Not tense; not hard drawn; loose.

The vein in the arm is that which Aretæus commonly opens, and he gives a particular caution,

in this case, to make a *slack* compression, 'for fear of exciting a convulsion.

2. Relaxed; weak; not holding fast.

All his joints relax d:

From his *slack* hand the garland wreath'd for Eve  
Down dropp'd, and all the faded roses shed.

3. Remiss; not diligent; not eager; not fervent.

Thus much help and furtherance is more yielded, in that, it to be our zeal and devotion to Godward be *slack*, the alacrity and fervour of others serveth as a present spur.

Seeing his soldiers *slack* and timorous, he reprov'd them of cowardice and treason.

Nor were it just, would he resume that shape,  
That *slack* devotion should his chunder 'scape.

Rebellion now began, for lack  
Of zeal and plunder, to grow *slack*.

4. Not violent; not rapid.

Their pace was formal, grave, and *slack*:  
His nimble wit outran the heavy pack.

5. Not intense.

A handful of *slack* dried hops spoil many pounds,  
by taking away their pleasant smell.

**To SLACK.** *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

**To SLACKEN.** *v. a.* [to relax.]

1. To be remiss; to neglect.

When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord, *slack* not to pay it.

2. To lose the power of cohesion.

The fire, in lime burnt, lies hid, so that it appears to be cold; but water excites it again, whereby it *slack*s and crumbles into fine powder.

3. To abate.

Whence these raging fires  
Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames.

4. To languish; to fail; to flag.

**To SLACK.** *v. a.*

**To SLACKEN.** *v. a.*

1. To loosen; to make less tight.

Ah! generous youth, that wilt forbear;  
*Slack* all thy sail, and tear to come.

Had Ajax been employ'd, our *slacken'd* sails  
Had still at Aulis waited happy gales.

2. To relax; to remit.

This makes the pulses beat, and lungs respire;  
This holds the sinews like a bundle's arms;  
And makes the body to advance, retire,  
To turn, or stop, as she them *slack*s or strains.

3. To ease; to mitigate.

Taught power's due use to people and to kings,  
Taught not to *slack* nor strain its tender strings.

4. To ease; to mitigate.

Men, having been brought up at home under a strict rule of duty, always restrained by sharp penalties from lewd behaviour, so soon as they come thither, where they see laws more slackly tended, and the hard restraint which they were used unto now *slack'd*, they grow more loose.

If there be cure or charm  
To respite, or deceive, or *slack* the pain  
Of this ill mansion.

On our account has Jove,  
Indulgent, to all, moons some lucculent plant  
Allow'd, that poor helpless man might *slack*  
His pient thirst, and matter find for toil.

5. To remit for want of eagerness.

Are you, great powers, and the unbated strength  
Of a firm confidence; which shall arm each step  
Ta'en for the state, and teach me *slack* no pace.

With such delay well pleas'd, they *slack* their course.

6. To cause to be remitted; to make to abate.

My guards  
Are you, great powers, and the unbated strength  
Of a firm confidence; which shall arm each step  
Ta'en for the state, and teach me *slack* no pace.

Ben Jonson.

With such delay well pleas'd, they *slack* their course.

7. To cause to be remitted; to make to abate.

8. To cause to be remitted; to make to abate.

9. To cause to be remitted; to make to abate.

10. To cause to be remitted; to make to abate.

11. To cause to be remitted; to make to abate.

12. To cause to be remitted; to make to abate.



You may sooner by imagination quicken or slack a motion, than raise or cease it; as it is easier to make a dog go slower than make him stand still.

Bacon.

This doctrine must supersede and slacken all industry and endeavour, which is the lowest degree of that which hath been promised to be accepted by Christ; and leave nothing to us to deliberate or attempt, but only to obey our fate.

Hammond.

Exult not riches then, the toll of fools,  
The wise man's cumbance, if not snare; more apt  
To slacken virtue, and abate her edge,  
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praise.

Milton.

Balls of this metal slack'd Atlanta's pace,  
And on the am'rous youth bestow'd the race.

Waller.

One conduces to the poet's aim, which he is driving on in every line: the other slackens his pace, and diverts him from his way.

Dryden.

## 6. To relieve; to unbend.

Here have I seen the king, when great affairs  
Gave leave to slacken and unbend his cares,  
Attended to the chase by all the flow'r  
Of youth, whose hopes a nobler prey devour.

Denham.

## 7. To withhold; to use less liberally.

He that so generally is good, must of necessity hold his virtue to you, whose worthiness would stir it up where it wanted, rather than slack it where there is such abundance.

Shakespeare.

## 8. To crumble; to deprive of the power of cohesion.

Some undacked lime cover with ashes, and let it stand till rain comes to slack the lime; then spread them together.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

## 9. To neglect.

Why mi, hi not you, my lord, receive attendance  
From those that she calls servants, or from mine?  
If then they chanc'd to slack ye,  
We could controul them.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

This good chance, that thus much favour'd, he slack not.  
Slack not the good presage, while heav'n inspires  
Our minds to dare, and gives the ready fires.

Dryden.

## 10. To repress; to make less quick or forcible.

I should be griev'd, young prince, to think my presence

Unbrat your thoughts, and slacken'd 'em to arms.

Addison.

## SLACK. n. f. [from the verb To slack.]

Small coal; coal broken in small parts: as slack'd lime turns to powder.

## SLACKLY. adv. [from slack.]

## 1. Loosely; not tightly; not closely.

## 2. Negligently; remissly.

That a king's children should be so convey'd,  
So slackly guarded, and the search so slow

That could not trace them.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

## SLACKNESS. n. f. [from slack.]

## 1. Looseness; not tightness.

## 2. Negligence; inattention; remissness.

It concerneth the duty of the church by law to provide, that the looseness and slackness of men may not cause the commandments of God to be unexecuted.

Hucker.

These thy offices,  
So rarely kind, are as interpreters  
Of my behind-hand slackness. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*  
From man's effeminate slackness it begins,  
Who should better hold his place  
By wisdom, and superior gifts receiv'd.

Milton's Paradise Lost

## 3. Want of tendency.

When they have no disposition to shoot out above their lips, there is a slackness to heal, and a cure very difficultly effected.

Swaine's Surgery.

## 4. Weakness; not force; not intention.

Through the slackness of motion, or long banishment from the air, it might gather some aptness to putrefy.

Brerewood.

## SLAG. n. f. The dross or recrement of metal.

Not only the calces but the glasses of metal may be of differing colours from the natural colour of the metal, as I have observed about the glass or slag of copper.

Boyle.

## SLAKE. n. f. A weaver's reed. *Ansforth.*

## SLAIN. The participle passive of slay.

The slain of the Lord shall be many.

Isaiah, lvi. 16.

The king grew vain,  
Fought all his battles o'er again;  
And thrice he routed all his foes, and thrice he slew the slain.

Dryden.

To SLAKE. v. a. [from slack, Skinner; from slack, Islandick, to quench, Mr. Lys.]

## 1. To quench; to extinguish.

He did always strive  
Himself with selves to health for to restore,  
And slake the heavenly fire that rag'd evermore.

Spenser.

If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,  
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,  
It could not slake mine ire, nor ease my heart.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

She with her cold hand slakes  
His spirits, the sparks of life, and chills his heart.

Craffau.

From Lulus' head  
A lambent flame arise, which gently spread  
Around his brows, and on his temples fed:  
Amaz'd, with running water we prepare  
To quench the sacred fire, and slake his hair.

Dryden.

The fragrant fruit from bending branches shake.  
And with the chrysal stream their thirst at pleasure slake.

Blackmore's Urason

Coarse are his meals, the fortune of the chase;  
Amidst the running stream he slakes his thirst.

Addison's Cato.

## 2. It is used of lime: so that it is uncertain whether the original notion of To slack or slake lime, be to powder or quench it.

That which he saw happened to be fresh lime,  
and gathered before any rain had talken to slake it.

Woodward.

To SLAKE. v. n. [This is apparently from slack.]

## 1. To grow less tense; to be relaxed.

If the body's nature did partake,  
Her strength would with the body's strength decay;  
But when the body's strongest knew slack,  
Then is the soul most active, quick, and gay.

Davies.

## 2. To go out; to be extinguished.

She perceiving that his flame did slake,  
And lov'd her only for his trophy's sake.

Brown.

To SLAM. v. a. [lama, Islandick; schlagen, Dutch.] To slaughter; to crush. A word not used but in low conversation.

To SLANDER. v. a. [eslandrie, Fr. scandalum, Latin.] To censure falsely; to belie.

Slander Valentine  
With falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent.

Shakespeare.

He hath slandered thy servant unto the king.

2 Sam. xix. 27.

Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly commending it, as you have done in untruly and unkindly d. facing and slandering it.

Wright.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,  
By practice burden'd in thy slandering trade;  
Obtruding heav'n for what'er ill befall,  
And spitting under specious names they gall.

Dryden.

Of all her dears she never slander'd a one,  
But cares not if a thousand are undone.

Pope.

## SLANDER. n. f. [from the verb.]

## 1. False invective.

When slanders do not live in tongues;  
When cut-purges come not to throats.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Since that, we hear he is in arms,  
We think not for;  
Yet charge the consul with our harms,  
That let him go!

So in our censure of the state  
We still do wander,  
And make the careful magistrate

The mark of slander. *B. Jonson's Catiline.*  
We are not to be deflected by the slanders and calumnies of bad men, because our integrity shall then be cleared by him who cannot err in judgment.

Nejlon.

## 2. Disgrace; reproach.

Thou slander of thy heavy mother's womb!  
Thou leath'd issue of thy father's loins.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

## 3. Disreputation; ill name.

You shall not find me, daughter,  
After the slander of most detum'ts,  
Ill-eyed unto you.

Shakespeare.

## SLANDERER. n. f. [from slander.] One who belies another; one who lays false imputations on another.

In your servants suffer any offence against yourself rather than against God: endure not that they should be railers or slanderers, tale-bearers or sowers of division.

Taylor.

Thou shalt answer for this, thou slanderer! Dryd.

## SLANDEROUS. adj. [from slander.]

## 1. Uttering reproachful falsehoods.

What king so strong  
Can tie the gall up in the slanderous tongue - Slak.

To me belongs

The care to shun the blast of slanderous tongues;  
Let malice, prone the virtue to defame,  
Thus with vile censure rant my spotless name.

Pope.

## 2. Containing reproachful falsehoods; calumnious.

I was never able till now to choke the mouth of such detractors with the certain knowledge of their slanderous untruths.

Spenser on Ireland.

We lay these honours on this man,  
To ease ourselves of diren slanderous loads.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar

As by flattery a man opens his bosom to his mortal enemy, so by detraction and a slanderous misreport he shuts the same to his best friends.

South.

## SLANDEROUSLY. adv. [from slanderous.]

## Calumniously; with false reproach.

I may the better satisfy them who object these doubts, and slanderously bark at the courtes which are held against that traitorous earl and his adherents.

Spenser on Ireland.

They did slanderously object,  
How that they durst not hazard to present  
In person their defences.

Daniel's Civil War.

## SLANG. The preterite of sling.

David slung a stone, and smote the Philistine.

1 Sam. xvii.

## SLANK. n. f. [alga marina.] An herb.

Ansforth.

## SLANT. } adj. [from slangeb, a false.]

## SLANTING. } pent, Dutch. Skinner.]

## Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular.

Late the cloud  
Jussling, or push'd with wind, rode in their shock,  
Tine one slant lightning; whose thwart flame driv'n down

Kindles the gummy bark of oak and pine.

Milton.

Around the globe describes the equator line;  
By which we measure he can the whole survey,  
With a direct or with a slanting ray,  
In the succession of a night and day.

Plattmore.

## SLANTLY. } adv. [from slant.]

## SLANTWISE. } liquely; not perpendicu-

## larly; slope.

Some

Some maketh a hollow; is half a foot deep,  
With fewer lets in it, for *flap* is deep. *Taylor*  
**SLAP. v. f.** [*flap*, German.] A blow  
Properly with the hand open, or with  
something rather broad than sharp.

The lough, the *flap*, the second curle go round.  
*Thomp. n.*

**SLAP. adv.** [from the noun.] With a  
sudden and violent blow.

They were come to the door, and if they offered  
to come into the house, then straight went the  
yard *flap* over their heads.

*John Bull.*

**To SLAP. v. a.** [from the noun.] To strike  
with a flap.

Duke, who thus long had passive sit,  
Here strook'd his chin, and cock'd his hat;  
Then *flap'd* his hand upon the board,  
And toud the youth put in his word. *Prior.*

**SLAPDASH. interj.** [from *flap* and *dash*.] *All at once*; as any thing broad falls  
with a *flap* into the water, and *dashes* it  
about. A low word.

And yet, *flapdash*, is all again

In every know, taste, and view. *Prior.*

**To SLASH. v. a.** [*slay*, to strike, Island-  
ick.]

1. To cut; to cut with long cuts.

2. To lash. *Slash* is improper.

Danily a sprightly team, that u'd to *slash*  
The vigorous steeds that drew his lord's calash,  
To Peggy's side inclind. *Kir.*

**To SLASH. v. n.** To strike at random  
with a sword; to lay about him.

The knights with their bright burning blades  
Broke their rude troops, and order did confound,  
Hewing and *slashing* at their idle round. *Henry R.*

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his cheek,  
Like *slashing* Remley with his despoil'd hook. *Pope.*

**SLASH. n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. Cut; wound.

Some few received some cuts and *slashes* that had  
drawn blood. *Clarendon.*

2. A cut in cloth.

What! this a sleeve?

Here's nip and nip, and cut, and slit and *slash*,  
Like to a cut for in a barber's shop. *Shakespeare.*

Distinguish'd *slash* a deck the great:

A sea horse's in birth of state,

His oylet holes are more and ampler;

The king's own body was a sampler. *Prior.*

**SLATCH. n. f.** (a fen term.) The middle  
part of a rope or cable that hangs down  
loose. *Barley.*

**SLAT. n. f.** [from *slat*, *slat* is in some  
counties a crack; or from *eschute*, a tile,  
French.] A grey stone, easily broken  
into thin plates, which are used to cover  
houses, or to write upon.

A square cannot be truly drawn upon a *slat*,  
as it is corrupted in the mark. *Greav's Cynique.*

A small piece of a *slat* plate the ants find over  
the hole of their nest, when they tinsaw it would  
win. *Adams's Spectator.*

**To SLAT. v. a.** [from the noun.] To  
cover the roof; to tile.

Sornets and tiles to Chlois,

Would raise a house about two floors,

A lyric ode would raise. *See f.*

**SLAT. n. f.** [from *slat*.] One who  
covers with slates or tiles.

**SLATERN. n. f.** [*slat*, Swedil.] A  
woman negligent, not elegant or nice.

Without the raising of which sum,

How do we not be in trouble some

To pinch the slattern black and blue,

For leaving you their work as due. *Hudibras.*

We may always observe, that a gossip in poli-  
tics is a *slattern* in a family. *Addis. Rambler.*

The fallow skin is for the swarthy put,  
And love can make a *slattern* of a slut. *Dryden.*  
Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbands glare,  
The new-fur'd manteau, and the *slattern* air. *Gay.*

**SLATY. adj.** [from *slate*.] Having the na-  
ture of slate.

All the stone that is *slaty*, with a texture long,  
and parallel to the site of the stratum, will split only  
lengthways, or horizontally; and, if placed in any  
other position, 'tis apt to give way, *slat*, and burst,  
when any considerable weight is laid upon it.

*Woodward on Puffin.*

**SLAVE. n. f.** [*esclave*, French.] It is said  
to have its original from the *Slavi*, or  
*Sclavians*, subdued and sold by the *Li-  
netians*.]

1. One mancipated to a master; not a  
freeman; a dependant.

The banish'd Kent, who in disguise  
Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service  
Improper for a *slave*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Thou elvish mask, abortive, rooting hog!

Thou that wilt hold in thy nativity

The *slave* of nature, and the fun of hell.

*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Of guests we must be *slaves* *Milton.*

Inhospitality.

The condition of servants was different from  
what it is now, they were generally *slaves*, and such  
as were bought and sold for money. *South.*

Perfection a punier most not want, yet with-  
out setting ourselves wholly to it, as to be-  
come *slaves* of it. *Dryden.*

To-morrow, should we thus express our friendship,

Each might receive a *slave* into his arms.

Thou shalt, alas, this morning die, 'tis the last

That ever shall see on Roman liberty. *Addis's Cato.*

2. One that has lost the power of resistance.

*Slaves* to our passions we become, and then

It grows impossible to govern us. *Haller.*

When once men are immersed in sensual things,  
and are become *slaves* to their passions and lusts,  
then are they most disposed to doubt of the ex-  
istence of God. *Watts.*

3. It is used proverbially for the lowest  
state of life.

Power shall not exempt the kings of the earth,  
and the great in power shall meanly exult  
the point. *Nelson.*

**To SLAT. n.** [from the noun.] To  
drudge; to toil; to toil.

Had women been the makers of our laws,

The men should *slat* at candles from morn to night.

*Swift.*

**SLAVER. n. f.** [*salva*, Latin; *slava*,  
Islandick.] Spittle running from the  
mouth; drivell.

Mathias has a passage, that a toad commu-  
nicates its venom not only by urine, but by the  
humidity and *slaver* of its mouth, which will not  
confess with truth. *Brown.*

Of all mad creatures, if the learn'd are right,

It is the *slaver* kills, and not the bite. *Pope.*

**To SLAVER. v. n.** [from the noun.]

1. To be smeared with spittle.

Slaver with lips as common as the stairs  
That mount the capitol; join grapes with hands  
Made hard with hourly falsehood as with labour.

*Shakespeare.*

2. To emit spittle.

Miso came with scowling eyes to deliver a *slaver*-  
ing good-morrow to the two ladies. *Sidney.*

Why must he sputter, spawl, and *slaver* it,

In vain, against the people's favourite? *Swift.*

**To SLAVER. v. a.** To smear with drivell.

Twit h'd by the slave, he mouths it more and  
more,

Till with white froth his gow is *slav'd* o'er.

*Dryden.*

**SLAVERER. n. f.** [*slabbaerd*, Dutch; from  
*slaver*.] One who cannot hold his spit-  
tle; a driveller; an idiot.

**SLAVERY. n. f.** [from *slave*.] Servitude;  
the condition of a slave; the offices of  
a slave.

If my dissentings were out of error, weakness,  
or obstinacy, yet no man can think it other than the  
badge of *slavery*, by savage rudeness and importu-  
ous obtrusions of violence to have the mist of his error  
dispelled. *King Charles.*

**SLAUGHTER. n. f.** [onplauge, Saxon,  
from *slagan*, *slagan*, to strike or kill.]  
Massacre; destruction by the sword.

Sintul Macduff,

They were all struck for thee!

Not for their own demerits, but for mine.

Fell slaughter on their souls. *Shake's Macbeth.*

On each hand slaughter and gigantic death. *Milton.*

The pair you see,

Now friends below, in close embraces join;

But, when they leave the study realms of night,

With mortal hate each other shall pursue:

What wars, what wounds, what slaughter shall ensue!

*Dryden.*

**To SLAUGHTER. v. a.** [from the noun.]  
To massacre; to slay; to kill with the  
sword.

Your castle is surpris'd, your wife and babes

Savagely slaughter'd. *Shakespeare's Alz. Cor.*

**SLAUGHTERHOUSE. n. f.** [*slaughter* and  
*house*.] House in which beasts are killed  
for the butcher.

Away with me, all you whose souls abhor

Th' uncleanly favour of a slaughter-house!

For I am filled with the smell of sin. *Shakespeare.*

**SLAUGHTERMAN. n. f.** [*slaughter* and  
*man*.] One employed in killing.

The mad ravens with their howls confus'd

Do break the clouds; as did the wives of Jewry,

At Herod's bloody hunting slaughter men. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Ten chas'd by one,

Are now each one the slaughterman of twenty.

*Shakespeare.*

See, thou fight'st against thy countrymen,

And join't with them with be thy slaughtermen.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

**SLAUGHTEROUS. adj.** [from *slaughter*.]

Destructive; murderous.

I have slept till with honours;

Directly I am to my slaughterous thoughts

Cannot once start me. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**SLAVISH. adj.** [from *slave*.] Servile;

mean; base; dependant.

A thing

More *slavish* did I never, than answering

A slave without a knock. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

You have among you many a purchased slave,

Which, like your asses, and your dogs and mules,

You use in abject and in *slavish* part,

Because you bought them. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

The supreme God, whom all things ill

Are but as *slavish* officers of vengeance,

Would find a gisting quarrel, if need were,

To keep my life and honour unassail'd. *Milton.*

Thou art the labour'd unto of *slavish* brains,

Not the effect of poetry, but pains. *Denham.*

*Slavish* hands our mutual loves rebarbe

In lying flames and ignominious veils. *Prior.*

**SLAVISHLY. adv.** [from *slavish*] Ser-  
vilely; meanly.

**SLAVISHNESS. n. f.** [from *slavish*] Ser-  
vility; meanness.

**To SLAY. v. a.** preter *slaw*; part. pass.

*slain*. [*slakan*, Gothick; *slagan*, Saxon;

*slachten*, Dutch, to strike.] To kill; to

butcher; to put to death. *Her*

Her father's brother  
Would be her lord; or shall I say her uncle?  
Or he that flew her brothers and her uncle?

*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Tyrant, show thy face:  
If thou be'st slain, and with no stroke of mine,  
My Wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still.

*Shakespeare.*

I saw under the altar the souls of them that were  
slain for the word of God.

*Rev. vi. 2.*

Slay and make ready.  
Wrath killeth the foolish man, and envy slayeth  
the silly one.

*Job, v. 2.*

Of Troy in chiefs he view'd a numerous train;  
All much lamented, all so battle slain.  
He m'nt, blood and batt'ry pow'r maintain,  
And slay the monarchs ere he rule the plains.

*Prior.*

**SLAY'ER. n. s.** [from *slay*.] Killer; mur-  
derer; destroyer.

With the guiltless blood pour'd oft on ground;  
The crowned often slain, the slayer crown'd.

*Fairy Queen.*

Thy slay those that were slayers of their coun-  
trymen.

*Abb.*

The slayer of himself ye saw I there;  
The gore congeal'd was clotted in his hair;  
With eyes half-closed and sapping much he lay,  
And grim as when he breath'd his fallen soul away.

*Dryden.*

**SLAVE. n. s.** [Of this word I know not  
well the meaning. *Slave* still is explained  
by *Gouldman*, *flaves*, *flavas*, a lock of  
silk; and the women still say, *flaves* the  
silk, for *untwist* it. *Alphonso* calls a  
weaver's shuttle or reel a *flap*. To *slay*  
is to part a twist into single fibres.

I on a mountain height,

Whose brim with pink and white was plac'd;

The bank was as a velvet light

With grass like *flaves* was mat'd.

*Dryden's Cynthia.*

**SLAZY. adj.** [often written *slazy*.] Weak; wanting substance. This seems  
to be of the same race with *flave*, or  
from *To flay*.

**SLED. n. s.** [*slad*, Danish; *slide*, Dutch.]  
A carriage drawn without wheels.

The sled, the toboggan, harrales, and the sled,  
Thel' all n'nt to people's aid.

*Dryden.*

**SLE'DGED. adj.** [from *slid*.] Mounted on  
a sled.

So fro'nd he once when in an angry pirl,  
He smote the sled'd Polack on the ice.

*Shakspeare.*

**SLENDER. n. s.** [*pleeg*, Saxon; *fleggin*,  
Hollandic.]

1. A large heavy hammer.

They him tpying, both with greedy force  
At once upon him ran, and him beset  
With strokes of mortal steel, without remorse,  
And on his shield like iron sleds bet.

*Fairy Queen.*

The painful smith, with force of sixteen best,  
The sled in iron doth mollify;

That with his heavy sled he can it heat,  
And fashion to what he it bid apply.

*Spenser.*

The upland sled is used by under workmen,  
when the work is not of the largest, yet requires  
help to batter and draw it out. they use it with  
both their hands before them, and seldom lift then  
hammer higher than their head.

*Milton.*

It would follow that the quick stroke of a light  
hammer should be of greater efficacy than any  
softer and more gentle striking of a great sled.

*Wkins's Mathematical Magic.*

2. A carriage without wheels, or with very  
low wheels: properly a sled. See **SLED.**

In Lappish they use a sort of sled made with  
thick wheels, to bring their mail out, drawn with  
one horse.

*Marmion's Husbandry.*

**SLEEK. n. s.** [*slaych*, Dutch.]

1. Smooth; nitid; glossy.

Let me have men about me that are fat,  
Sleek shod men, and such a slipshod night.

How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,  
As if it fed ye; and how sleek and watchful

Ye appear in every thing may bring my ruin. Sleek  
What time the groves were clad in green,

The fields all dress'd in flowers,  
And that the sleek-hair'd nymphs were seen

To seek them summer bowers. Sleek  
As in gaze admiring, oft he bow'd

His torret crest, and sleek enamell'd neck,  
Fawning. Sleek

Thy head and hair are sleek,  
And then thou k'ndst the tuzzes on thy cheek.

So sleek her skin, so faultless was her make,  
For Juno did unwilling pleasure take

To be so fair a rival. Sleek  
2. Not rough; not harsh.

These rugged names to our like months grow sleek,  
That would have made Quenonian flares and grip.

To SLEEK. v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To comb smooth and even.

Yet are the men more look: than they,  
Muckemb'd, and both'd, and rubb'd, and trimm'd.

More sleek'd, more lost, and slicker limb'd. Sleek  
By dead Parthenope's dear tomb,

And fair Liget's golden comb,  
Wherewith the fits on diamond rocks

Sleeking her soft alluring locks. Sleek  
2. To render soft, smooth, or glossy.

Gentle as a bird, sleek o'er your rugged looks;  
Be bright and jovial among your guests to-night.

She dies sleek  
With crumbs of bread and milk, and has a night's  
In her hair gloves.

The persuasive rhetoric  
That sleek'd his tongue, and won to much on I've,  
So little here, my loss.

A sheet of well sleek'd marble paper did not cast  
any of its distinct colors upon the wall.

A cruise of fragrant form'd of barmish  
Odour divine! whose look's trailing the air

Sleek the smooth skin, and scent the snowy limbs.

SLEEK'LY, adv. [from *sleek*.] Smoothly;  
glossily.

Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, and their hair  
combed sleek. Sleek

SLEEKSTONE. n. s. [*sleek* and *stone*.] A  
smoothing stone.

The pulpit rail cover'd with a sleek stone rub from the  
moss even as you are.

To SLEEK. v. n. [*slaych*, Dutch; *sleepen*,  
Saxon; *slapen*, Dutch.]

1. To take rest, by suspension of the men-  
tal and corporal powers.

I've watch'd and travel'd long;  
Sometime I sleep out, though I sleep not.

Where's Polio?—go you, and where you find a  
maid,

That, are the sleep, hith there her plays said,  
Run up the rigors of her fantasy;

She's as no sound as careless infancy;  
but that that sleep, and think not on their sins,

Pinch them, arms, legs, backs, shoulders, sides, and  
thins.

If the man be poor, thou shalt not sleep with his  
pledge.

Peace, good reader! do not weep;  
For the lovers are asleep;

They, sweet turtles! folded lie  
In the last knot that love could tie.

I let them sleep, let them sleep on,  
Till this sunny night be gone,

And to eternal morrow dawn;  
Then the curtains will be drawn,

And they waken with that light  
Whole day that fever sleep in night.

Those who at any time sleep without dreaming,  
can never be convinced that their thoughts are for  
four hours busy without their knowing it.

2. To rest; to be motionless.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the  
burly-boned clowns in chins of beef ere thou sleep  
in thy sheath, I beseech Jove on my knees thou  
mayest be turned into hobnails.

How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon the bank!  
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music

Croop in our ears. Sleek  
The giddy ship, between the winds and tides  
For'd back and forward, in a circle ride;

Stun'd with the blast of blows, then floats again,  
To counterblast the top, and the pragains.

3. To live thoughtlessly

We sleep over our happiness, and want to be  
roust'd into a quick thankful sense of it.

4. To be dead: death being a state from  
which man will some time awake.

It we believe that Jesus died and rose again,  
even to them also which sleep in Jesus will God  
bring with him.

A person is said to be dead to us, because we  
cannot rise from the grave, though he on a sleep  
unto God, who can take him from the chamber of  
death.

5. To be inattentive; not vigilant.

Heaven will one day open  
The king's eyes, that so long have slept up on  
This bold, bad man.

6. To be unnoticed, or unattended.

Have with'd the sleeping of this business, never  
Desir'd it to be slain.

**SLEEP. n. s.** [from the verb.] Repose;  
rest; suspension of the mental and cor-  
poral powers; slumber.

Macbeth doth murder sleep, the innocent sleep;  
Sleep, that knaves up to the collar'd neck of one;

The birth of each day's life, fore without a bath,  
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,

Chief nourisher in life's feast. Sleek  
That sleep might twofold use  
His careful eye, he enter'd, and in his bed

In silence took.

Cold collect the spirits to succour, and there-  
fore they cannot so well close, and go together on  
the head, which is ever requisite to sleep.

And, for the same cause, pain and noise hinder sleep;  
and causes much sleep.

Beasts that sleep in winter, as wild bears, during  
their sleep was very fat, though they eat nothing.

His fastid'ous hands the slender keep,  
And, fixed on his face, his eyelids yawning sleep.

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd.  
His hat adorn'd with wings dropp'd the god.

And in his hand a sleep compelling rod.  
Infants spend the sweetest part of their time in  
sleep, and are seldom awake but when hunger calls  
for the teat, or some pain forces the mind to per-  
ceive it.

**SLEEPER. n. s.** [from *sleep*.]

1. One who sleeps; one who is not awake.

Sound, music; come, my queen, take I and waken  
me,

And rock the ground whereon the sleepers lie.

What's the business?

That such an ludicrous trumpet calls to notice  
The sleepers of the house?

In some countries, a place which shuttles in the  
night, open in the morning, and of which waste  
at noon, the inhabitants say is a sign that sleepers  
there do sleepers know them, for almost all flowers  
do the like.

Night is indeed the province of his reign;  
Yet all his dark exploits no more contain  
Than a spy taken, and a sleeper slain.

2. A lazy inactive drone.

He must be no great carter, drinker, nor sleeper,  
that will outstep his tender, and exact his mind;  
every worthy undertaking requires both.

3. That

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3. That which lies dormant, or without effect.

Let penal laws, if they have been *sleepers* of long, or if grown unfit for the present time, be by wise judges confined in the execution. *Baron.*

4. [*exortus.*] A fish. *Ainsworth.*  
SLEEPILY. *adv.* [from *sleep.*]

1. Drowsily; with desire to sleep.  
2. Dully; lazily.

I rather chole to endure the wounds of thoudarts, which envy casteth at novelty, than to go on safely and *sleepily* in the easy ways of ancient mistakings. *Raleigh.*

3. Stupidly.

He would make us believe that Luther in these actions pretended to authority, forgetting what he had *sleepily* owned before. *Atterbury.*

- SLEEPINESS. *n. f.* [from *sleepy.*] Drowsiness; disposition to sleep; inability to keep awake.

Watchfulness precedes too great *sleepiness*, and is the most ill-boding symptom of a fever. *Arbutnot.*

- SLEEPLESS. *adj.* [from *sleep.*] Wanting sleep.

The field  
To labour calls us, now with sweat impos'd,  
'T' though after *sleepless* night. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

While pensive poets painful vigils keep,  
*Sleepless* themselves to give their readers sleep. *Pope.*

- SLEEPY. *adj.* [from *sleep.*]  
1. Drowsy; disposed to sleep.  
2. Not awake.

Why did you bring these daggers from the place?  
They must be there. Go, carry them, and smear  
The *sleepy* fountains with blood. *Shakep. Macbeth.*

She wak'd her *sleepy* crew,  
And, rising hasty, took a shout adieu. *Dryden.*

3. Soporiferous; somniferous; causing sleep.

We will give you *sleepy* drinks, that your senses, unattending at our insinuation, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us.

Let such bethink them, if the *sleepy* drench  
Of that forgetful lake benumb not still. *Milton.*

I slept about eight hours, and no wonder,  
for the physicians had mingled a *sleepy* potion in the wine. *Gulliver.*

- SLEET. *n. f.* [perhaps from the Danish *slæt.*] A kind of smooth small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.

Now can to van the foremost squadrons meet,  
The midmost battles huffing up behind,  
Who view, far off, the storm of falling *sleet*,  
And hear their thunder rattling in the wind. *Dryd.*

Perpetual *sleet* and driving snow  
Obscure the skies, and hang on heids below:  
Huge oxen stand inclos'd in wintry walls  
Of snow congel'd. *Dryden.*

Rain would have been poured down, as the vapours became cooler; next *sleet*, then snow, and ice. *Coke.*

- TO SLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To snow in small particles, intermixed with rain.

- SLEETRY. *adj.* [from the noun.] Bringing sleet.

- SLEEVE. *n. f.* [orig. Saxon.]

1. The part of a garment that covers the arms.

Once my well-waiting eyes espied my treasure,  
With *sleeves* turn'd up, loose hair, and breast en-  
laid. *Shak.*

Her father's core, moving her faint limbs, measure  
Her. *Sidney.*

The deep smock *sleeve*, which the Irish women  
use, they say, was old Spanish, and yet that should  
seem rather to be an old English fashion: for in  
ancient, the fashion of the Manche, which is

## SEE

given in arms, being nothing else but a *sleeve*, is  
fashioned much like to that *sleeve*: and knights,  
in ancient times, used to wear their mistress's or  
love's *sleeve* upon their arms. Sir Launcelot wore  
the *sleeve* of the fair maid of Astoloth in a tour-  
ney. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Your hose should be ungartered, your *sleeve* un-  
buttoned, your shoe untied, demonstrating a care-  
less desolation. *Shakespeare.*

You would think a smock a she-angel, he so  
chants to the *sleeve* band, and the work about the  
square on't. *Shakespeare.*

He was clothed in cloth, with wide *sleeves* and  
a cape. *Bacon.*

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,  
Their hoods and *sleeves* the same. *Dryden.*

2. SLEEVES, in some provinces, signifies a  
knot or skein of silk, which is by some  
very probably supposed to be its mean-  
ing in the following passage. [See  
SLEAVE.]

The innocent sleep;  
Sleep that knits up the ravell'd *sleeves* of care. *Shak.*

3. *Sleeve*, Dutch, signifies a cover; any  
thing spread over: which seems to be  
the sense of *sleeve* in the proverbial  
phrase.

A brace of sharpers laugh at the whole roguery  
in their *sleeves*. *L'Estrange.*

Men know themselves utterly void of those  
qualities which the impudent hypocrite ascribes to  
them, and in his *sleeve* laughs at them for believ-  
ing. *South's Sermons.*

John laughed heartily in his *sleeve* at the pride  
of the squire. *Aristotle's History of John Bull.*

4. To hang on a *sleeve*; to make depend-  
ent.

It is not for a man which doth know, or should  
know, what orders, and what practicable govern-  
ment requireth, to ask why we should hang our  
judgment upon the church's *sleeve*, and why in  
matters of orders more than in matters of doc-  
trine. *Hooker.*

5. [*lolligo*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*  
SLEEVED. *adj.* [from *sleeve.*] Having  
sleeves.

- SLEEVELESS. *adj.* [from *sleeve.*]

1. Wanting *sleeves*; having no sleeves.

His clothes were strange tho' coarse, and black  
tho' bare;

*Sleeveless* his jerkin was, and it had been  
Velvet; but 'twas now, so much ground was seen,  
Became tuffet-stuff. *Donne.*

They put on *sleeveless* coats of home-spun cot-  
ton. *Sandys.*

Behold you idle by palmers, pilgrims trod,  
Grave mummings! *sleeveless* some, and thirtles  
others. *Pope.*

2. Wanting reasonableness; wanting pro-  
priety; wanting solidity. [This sense,  
of which the word has been long pos-  
sessed, I know not well how it obtained.  
*Skinner* thinks it properly *liveless* or *life-  
less*: to this I cannot heartily agree,  
though I know not what better to sug-  
gest. Can it come from *sleeve*, a knot  
or skein, and so signify *unconnected*, *hang-  
ing all together* &c. or from *sleeve*, a cover,  
and therefore means *plainly absurd*, *foolish*  
*without palliation* &c.]

This *sleeveless* tale of transubstantiation was  
brought into the world by that other fable of the  
multipresence. *Idol.*

My landlady quarrelled with him for sending  
every one of her children on a *sleeveless* errand, as  
she calls it. *Spectator.*

- SLEIGHT. *n. f.* [*slag'd*, cunning. Island-  
ick.] Artful trick; cunning artifice;  
dexterous practice: as, *sleight* of hand,

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the tricks of a juggler. This is often  
written, but less properly, *light*.

He that exhorted to beware of an enemy's po-  
licy, doth not give counsel to be impolite; but  
rather to be all prudent foresight, lest our sim-  
plicity be over-reached by cunning *sleights*. *Hooker.*

Fair Una to the red cross knight

Betrothed is with joy;

Though false *sleights* do employ. *Fairy Queen.*

Upon the corner of the moon

There hangs a vaporous drop profound;

I'll catch it ere it come to ground;

And that, distill'd by magic *sleights*,

Shall raise such artificial lights,

As, by the strength of their illusion,

Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Sh. Macb.*

Out slept the ample size

Of mighty Ajax, huge in strength; to him, Laer-  
tes' son,

That crafty one as huge in *sleight*. *Chapman.*

She could not so convey

The massy substance of that idol great;

What *sleight* had she the wardens to betray?

What strength to heave the goddess from her seat?

*Fairfax.*

In the wily snake

Whatever *sleights*, none would suspicious mark,

As from his wit and native subtilty

Proceeding. *Milton.*

Doubtless the pleasure is as great

Of being cheated, as to cheat;

As lookers on feel most delight,

That less perceive the juggler's *sleight*. *Hudb.*

Good humour is but a *sleight* of hand, or a  
faculty making truths to look like appearances, or ap-  
pearances like truths. *L'Estrange.*

When we hear death related, we are all willing  
to favour the *sleight*, when the poet does not too  
grossly impose upon us. *Dryden.*

While innocent he learns ignoble *sleight*,  
His honest friends preserve him by a *sleight*. *Swift.*

- SLENDER. *adj.* [*slinder*, Dutch.]

1. Thin; small in circumference compared  
with the length; not thick.

So thick the roses bushing round

About her glow'd; half stooping to support

Each flow'r of slender stalk. *Milton.*

2. Small in the waist; having a fine shape.

What *slender* youth, bedew'd with liquid odours,

Courts thee on roses in some pleasant cave? *Mit.*

Beauteous Helen shines among the rest,

Tall, *slender*, straight, with all the graces blest.

*Dryden.*

3. Not bulky; slight; not strong.

Love in these labyrinths his slaves detains,

And mighty hearts are held in *slender* chains. *Pope.*

4. Small; inconsiderable; weak.

Yet they, who claim the general assent of the  
whole world unto that which they teach, and do  
not fear to give very hard and heavy sentence upon  
as many as refuse to embrace the same, must have  
special regard, that their first foundations and  
grounds be more than *slender* probabilities. *Hooker.*

Where joy most revels, grief doth most lament;

Grief joys, joy grieves, on *slender* accident. *Shak.*

Positively to define that season, there is no *slender*  
difficulty. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It is a very *slender* comfort that relies upon this  
nice distinction, between things being troublesome,  
and being evils; when all the evil of affliction lies  
in the trouble it creates to us. *Tillotson.*

5. Sparing; less than enough: as, a *slen-  
der* estate, and *slender* parts.

At my lodging,

The worst is this, that, at so *slender* warning,

You're like to have a thin and *slender* pittance.

*Shakespeare.*

6. Not amply supplied.

The good Othorus often deign'd

To grace my *slender* table with his presence. *Phil.*

In obstructions inflammatory, the aliment ought  
to be cool, *slender*, thin, diluting. *Arbutnot.*

# SLID. I

**SLIDDERLY, adv.** [from *slender*.]

1. Without bulk.
  2. Slightly; meanly.
- If the debt be not just, we know not what may be deemed just, neither is it a sum to be *slenderly* regarded. *Hayward.*  
If I have done well, it is that which I desired; but if *slenderly* and meanly, it is that which I could attain to. *Maccabees.*

**SLENDERNESS, n. f.** [from *slender*.]

1. Thinness; smallness of circumference.
- Small whistles give a sound because of their extreme *slenderness*, the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon.*  
Their colours arise from the thinness of the transparent parts of the feathers; that is, from the *slenderness* of the very fine hairs or capillamenta, which grow out of the sides of the grosser lateral branches or fibres of those feathers. *Newton.*
2. Want of bulk or strength.
- It is preceded by a spitting of blood, occasioned by its acrimony, and too great a projectile motion, with *slenderness* and weakness of the vessels. *Arbutnot on Dist.*
3. Slightness; weakness; inconsiderableness.
- The *slenderness* of your reasons against the book, together with the inconveniences that must of necessity follow, have procured a great credit unto it. *Wingsite.*
4. Want of plenty.

**SLEPT.** The preterite of *sleep*.

- Silence; coeval with eternity,  
Thou wert ere nature first began to be,  
'Twas one vast nothing all, and all *slept* fast in thee. *Pope.*

**SLAW.** The preterite of *slay*.

- He *slaw* Hamet, a great commander among the Numidians, and chased Benchades and Amida, two of their greatest princes, out of the country. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

**TO SLEY. v. n.** [See *TO SLEAVE*.] To part or twist into threads.

- Why art thou then exasperate, thou immaterial skin of *sley'd* silk? *Shakespeare.*

**TO SLICE. v. a.** [rhtan, Saxon.]

1. To cut into flat pieces.
- Their cook make no more ado, but, *slice* it into little gobbets, pick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys's Journey.*  
The residue were on foot, well furnished with jack and skull, pikes and *slicing* swords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*
2. To cut into parts.
- Nature lost one by thee, and therefore must *slice* one in two to keep her number just. *Chawel.*
3. To cut off in a broad piece.
- When hungry thou stoodst staring like an oaf, I *sliced* the luncheon from the barley loaf. *Gay.*
4. To cut; to divide.
- Princes and tyrants *slice* the earth among them. *Burnet.*

**SLICE, n. f.** [rhtan, Saxon; from the verb.]

1. A broad piece cut off.
- Hacking of trees in their bark, both downright and across, so as you may make them rather in *slices* than in continued hacks, doth great good to trees. *Bacon.*  
You need not wipe your knife to cut bread; because in cutting a *slice* or two it will wipe itself. *Swift.*  
He from out the chimney took  
A slice of bacon off the hook,  
And freely, from the fatest side,  
Cut out large *slices* to be fried. *Swift.*
2. A broad piece.
- Then clap four *slices* of plaster on 't;  
That, lac'd with bits of rustick, makes a front. *Pope.*
3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula.
- The pelican hath a beak broad and flat, much

like the *slice* of apothecaries, with which they spread plaisters. *Hakewill.*

When burning with the iron in it, with the *slice* clap the cords upon the outside close together, to keep the heat in. *Maxon.*

**SLICK, adj.** [*slickt*, Dutch. See *SLEEK*.]

Whom silver-bow'd Apollo lieth, in the Pisan meads;

Both *slickt* and daintie, yet were both in waite of wondrous dreadd. *Chapman.*

Glass attracts but weakly; some *slickt* bones, and thick glasses, indifferently. *Br. Vulg. Err.*

**SLID.** The preterite of *slide*.

At first the silent venom *slid* with ease,  
And seiz'd her cooler senses by degree. *Dr. En.*

From the tops of heav'n's steep hill the *slide*,  
And straight the Greeks swift ships the reacht. *Chapman.*

**SLIDDER.** The participle passive of *slide*.

Why is this people *slidden* back, by a perpetual backsliding? *Jer. viii. 5.*

**TO SLIDDER. v. n.** [*slidderen*, Dutch.]

To slide with interruption.

Go thou from me to fate,  
Now die; with that he drag'd the trembling fire,  
*Sliddering* through clotted blood. *Dryden.*

The tempter law the danger in a tice;  
For the man *slidder'd* upon fortune's ice. *Harta.*

**TO SLIDE. v. n.** *slid*, preterite; *slidden*, participle pass. [rhiban, rhibende, sliding, Saxon; *sljden*, Dutch; *ys-lirbe*, Welsh.]

- f. To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide.

Sounds do not only *slide* upon the surface of a smooth body, but communicate with the spirits in the pores. *Bacon.*

Ulysses, Sthenelus, Tifander *slide*,  
Down by a rope, Machaon was their guide. *Darb.*

2. To move without change of the foot.

Oh, Ladon, happy Ladon! rather *slide* than run by her, lest thou shouldst make her legs slip from her. *Sidney.*

Smooth *sliding* without stop. *Milton.*

He that once sin, like him that *slides* on ice,  
Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice;  
Though conscience checks him, yet, those rubs  
Gone o'er,

He *slides* on smoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden.*

3. To pass inadvertently.

Make a door and a bar for thy mouth: beware thou *slide* not by it. *Reclus. xxviii. 26.*

4. To pass unnoticed.

In the princess I could find no apprehension of what I said or did, but a calm carelessness, letting every thing *slide* justly, as we do by their speech, who neither in matter nor person do any way belong unto us. *Sidney.*

5. To pass along by silent and unobserved progression.

Thou shalt  
Hate all, shew charity to none;  
But let the famish'd flesh *slide* from the bone,  
Ere thou relieve the beggar. *Shakespeare.*

Then no day void of bliss, of pleasure, leaving,  
Ages shall *slide* away without perceiving. *Dryden.*

Rescue me from their ignoble hands:  
Let me kiss yours when you my wound begin,  
Then easy death will *slide* with pleasure in. *Dryd.*

Their eye *slides* over the pages, or the words  
*slide* over their eyes, and vanish like a rhapsody of even ng tales. *Watts.*

6. To pass silently and gradually from good to bad.

Nor could they have *slid* into those brutish immoralities of life, had they duly manured those first practical notions and dictates of right reason. *South.*

7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction.

Such of them should be retained as *slide* easily of themselves into English compounds, without violence to the ear. *Pope.*

Part answering part shall *slide* into a song.

Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow.  
A work to wonder at. *Pope.*

8. To move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet.

The gallants dancing by the river side,  
They bask in summer, and in winter *slide*. *Waller.*

9. To fall by error.

The discovering and reprehension of these errors cannot be done but out of a very universal knowledge of things, which so cleareth man's judgment, as it is the less apt to *slide* into any error. *Bacon.*

10. To be not firm.

Be greatly cautious of your *sliding* hearts. *Trumphy.*

11. To pass with a free and gentle course or flow.

To *SLIDE. v. a.* To put imperceptibly.

Little tricks of sophistry, by *sliding* in or leaving out such words as entirely change the question, should be abandoned by all fair disputants. *Watts.*

**SLIDE, n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. Smooth and easy passage.

We have some *slides* or reliques of the voice of stings, continued without noise, from one to another, rising or falling, which are delightful. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Kings that have able men of their nobility that find ease in employing them, and a better *slide* into their business; for people naturally bend to them. *Bacon.*

2. Flow; even course.

There be, whole fortunes are like Homer's veils, that have a *slide* and easiness more than the verses of other poets. *Bacon.*

**SLIDDER, n. f.** [from *slide*.] He who slides

**SLIGHT, adj.** [*slight*, Dutch.]

1. Small; worthless; inconsiderable.

1. Caesar with Antonius priz'd f' *slight* f' *Sbak*  
Their aims, their arts, their manners I disclose.  
*Slight* is the subject, but the praise not small,  
If heav'n assist, and Phœbus heat my call. *Dryd.*

*Slight* is the subject, but not f' the praise,  
If the inspire, and he approve my lay. *Pope.*

2. Not important; not cogent; weak.

Some firmly embrace doctrines upon *slight* grounds, some upon no grounds, and some contrary to appearance. *Locke.*

3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort.

The shaking of the head is a gesture of *slight* respect. *Bacon.*

He in contempt  
At one *slight* bound high overcap'd all bound. *Milton.*

4. Foulish; weak of mind.

No beast ever was so *slight*  
For man, as for his God, to fight. *Hudibras.*

5. Not strong; thin; as, a *slight* silk.

**SLIGHT, n. f.** [from the adjective.]

1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn.

People in misfortune construe unavoidable accidents into *slights* or neglects. *Clarissa.*

2. Artifice; cunning practice. See *SIGHT*.

As dissimulous a thing as force is, it rarely achieves any thing but under the conduct of fraud, *Slight* of hand has done that, which force of hand could never do. *South.*

After Nic had bamboozled John a while, what with *slight* of hand, and taking from his own score, and adding to John's, Nic brought the balance to his own side. *Arbutnot.*

**TO SLIGHT, v. a.** [from the adjective.]

1. To neglect; to disregard.

Let them transgress and *slight* that sole command, *Milton.*

You cannot expect your son should have any regard for one whom he sees you *slight*. *Locke.*

P

2. To



2. To throw carelessly: unless in this passage to *slight* be the same with to *sling*.

The rogues *slighted* me into the river with as little remorse as they would have drowned puppies. *Shakespeare.*

3. [*slighen*, Dutch.] To overthrow; to demolish. *James. Skinner. Ansuorth.*

4. To *slight* over. To treat or perform carelessly.

They men, when they have promised great matters, and said most flatteringly, if they have the perfection of boldness, will but *slight* it over, and no more ado. *Raron's Essays.*

His death and your deliverance  
Were theirs that ought not to be *slighted* over. *Dryden.*

- SLIGHTER. n. f.** [from *slight*.] One who disregards.

- SLIGHTINGLY. adv.** [from *slighting*.] Without reverence; with contempt.

If my respect speaks *slightingly* of the opinions he opposes, I have done no more than became the part. *Boyl.*

- SLIGHTLY. adv.** [from *slight*.]

1. Negligently; without regard.

Words, both because they are common, and do not so strongly move the fancy of man, are but the most part but *slightly* heard. *Hooker.*

Leave nothing sitting for the purpose  
Untouch'd, or *slightly* handled in discourse. *Shak.*

You were to blame  
To part so *slightly* with your wife's first gift. *Shak.*  
The letter-writer distinguishes his knowledge of this rebellion, and contents himself *slightly* to mention it towards the close of his pamphlet. *Atterbury.*

2. Scornfully; contemptuously.

Long had the Gallick monarch, uncontroul'd,  
Enlarg'd his borders, and of human force  
Opponent *slightly* thought. *Philips.*

3. Weakly; without force.

Scorn not  
The facile gates of hell, too *slightly* barr'd. *Milten.*

4. Without worth.

- SLIGHTNESS. n. f.** [from *slight*.]

1. Weakness; want of strength.

2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vigilance.

Where gentry, title, wisdom,  
Cannot conclude but by the sea and no  
Original ignorance, it must omit  
Real necessity, and give way the while  
To unstable *slightness*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

What *slight*, a lee must they be that shall drown  
And a clamour of imputes, and how does it  
reproach the *slightness* of our sleepy heartlets ad-  
dress'd? *Deane's Piety.*

- SLI'LY. adv.** [from *slight*.] Cunningly;  
with cunning secrecy; with subtle con-  
vertuence.

Were there a serpent seen with forked tongue,  
That *slily* glided towards you in jest,  
It were but necessary you were wak'd. *Shaksp.*

He, closely false and *slily* wile,  
Cast low he might amuse them most from fat. *Farfax.*

Satan, like a cunning pick-lock, *slily* robs u of  
our grand treasure. *Dorcy of Piety.*

With this he did a he of *slily* controul,  
Which by the way he m'nd *slily* stole,  
Clad like a country swain. *Dryden.*

May hypocrites,  
That *slily* speak one thing, another think,  
Hateful is hell, pleas'd with the *slily* weak,  
Drink on unwear'd, till by incharing cups  
Infatuate, they then wily thoughts dislodge,  
And through intemperance grow a while sincere. *Fl. sp.*

- SLIM. adv.** [a cant word as it seems,  
and therefore not to be used.] Slender;  
of shape.

A thin *slim*-gutt'd fox made a hard shift to wig-  
gle his body into a hen-roost; and when he had  
stuffed his guts well, squeezed hard to get out again;  
but the hole was too little. *L'Estrange.*

I was joggled on the elbow by a *slim* young girl of  
seventeen. *Addison.*

- SLIME. n. f.** [*slum*, Saxon; *sligm*, Dutch.]  
Viscous mire; any glutinous substance.

The higher Nilus twells  
The more it promises: as it ebbs, the seedman  
Upon the *slime*, and ooze scatters his grain. *Shak.*

Buck for stone, and *slime* for mortar. *Gen. fis.*

God, out of his goodness, caused the wind to  
blow, to dry up the abundant *slime* and mud of the  
earth, and make the land more firm, and to cleanse  
the air of thick vapours and unwholesome mists. *Raleigh.*

Some plants grow upon the top of the sea, from  
some contraction of *slime* where the sun beateh hot,  
and the sea stireth little. *Bacon's Natural History.*

And with asphaltick *slime*, broad as the gate,  
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach  
They fasten'd. *Milten's Paradise Lost.*

Now dragon grown; larger than whom the sun  
Engender'd in the Pythian vale on *slime*,  
Huge Python! *Milten's Paradise Lost.*

O foul defect! I'm now constrain'd  
Into a beast, to mix with brutish *slime*,  
This essence to incarnate and embrace. *Milten.*

- SLIMNESS. n. f.** [from *slimy*.] Viscosity;  
glutinous matter.

By a weak fermentation a pendulous *slimness* is  
produced, which answers a pituitous state. *Floyer.*

- SLIMY. adj.** [from *slime*.]

1. Overpread with slime.

My bended hook shall pierce  
Their *slimy* jaws; and, as I draw them up,  
I'll think them every one an Antony. *Shakespeare.*

Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes,  
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,  
A' twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems,  
That wou'd the *slimy* bottom of the deep,  
And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by. *Shakespeare.*

They have cobwebs about them, which is a sign  
of a *slimy* dryness. *Bacon.*

The rest are all by bad example led,  
And in their father's *slimy* track they tread. *Dryd.*

Eels, for want of exercise, are fat and *slimy*.  
*Arbutnot.*

Shells of slow *slimy* snails do creep  
O'er the pebbles, leaving *slimy* tracks  
In the sleek sand. *Philips.*

The swallow sweeps  
The *slimy* pool to liquid his hanging house. *Thomf.*

2. Viscous; glutinous.

'Then both from out hell gates, into the waste,  
Wide anatomy of chaos, damp and dark,  
Hovering upon the waters, what they met  
Slid or *slimy*, as in raging seas,  
Took up and down, together crowded drove. *Milten.*

The astrological undertakers would raise men  
like vegetables, out of some fat and *slimy* soil, well  
digested by the kindly heat of the sun, and im-  
pregnated with the influence of the stars. *Bentley.*

- SLINNESS. n. f.** [from *slimy*.] Designing  
artifice.

By an excellent faculty in mimicry, my cor-  
respondent can assume my air, and give my taciturnity a *slinness*, which diverts more than any thing  
I could say. *Addison.*

- SLING. n. f.** [*slingan*, Saxon; *slingen*,  
Dutch.]

1. A missile weapon made by a strap and  
two strings; the stone is lodged in the  
strap, and thrown by loosing one of the  
strings.

The arrow cannot make him flee: *sling* stones  
are turned with him into stubble. *Job, xli. 28.*

Dreads he the twanging of the archer's string?  
Or *slinging* stones from the Phœnician *sling*? *Sandys.*

*Slings* have so much greater swiftness than a

stone thrown from the hand, by how much the end  
of the *sling* is farther off from the shoulder-joint,  
the center of motion. *Wilkins.*

The Tuscan king  
Laid by the lance, and took him to the *sling*;  
Thrice whir'd the thong around his head, and threw  
The heated lead, half melted as it flew. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Whir'd from a *sling*, or from an engine thrown,  
Amidst the toes, as flies a mighty stone,  
So flew the brast. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. A throw; a stroke.

At one *sling*  
Of thy victorious arm, well-pleasing son,  
Roth sin and death, and yawning grave at last  
Through chaos hurld, obstruct the mouth of hell. *Milten.*

3. A kind of hanging bandage, in which  
a wounded limb is sustained.

- To SLING. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To throw by a sling.

2. To throw; to cast. Not very proper.

Ætina's entrails fraught with fire,  
That now casts out dark fumes and pitchy clouds,  
Incens'd, or tears up mountains by the roots,  
Or *slings* a broken rock aloft in air. *Addison.*

3. To hang loosely by a string.

From rivers drive the kids, and *sling* your hook;  
Anon I'll wash 'em in the shallow brook. *Dryden.*

4. To move by means of a rope.

Cæsus I saw amidst the shouts  
Of mariners, and busy care to *sling*  
His horse's foot ashore. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

They *slung* up one of their largest hogheads,  
then rolled it towards my hand, and beat out the  
top. *Gulliver's Travels.*

- SLINGER. n. f.** [from *sling*.] One who  
slings or uses the sling.

The *slingers* went about it, and smote it. *2 Kings, iii. 25.*

- To SLINK. v. n. preter. *slunk*. [*slingan*,  
Saxon, to creep.] To sneak; to steal  
out of the way.

We will *slink* away in supper time, disguise us  
at my lodging, and return all in an hour. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

As we do turn our backs  
From our companion, thrown into his grave,  
So his familiars from his buried fortunes  
*slunk* away. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

He, after Eve seduc'd, unmind'd *slunk*  
Into the wood fast by. *Milten's Paradise Lost.*

Not far from hence doth dwell  
A cunning man, high Sidrophel,  
To whom all people far and near  
On deep importances repair;  
When brags and power hap to stray,  
And linen *slinks* out of the way. *Hudibras.*

She *slunk* into a corner, where she lay trembling  
till the company went their way. *L'Estrange.*

He would pinch the children in the dark, and  
then *slunk* into a corner, as if nobody had done it,  
*Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

A weasel once made shift to *slink*  
In at a corn-loft through a chink;  
But having amply stuff'd his skin,  
Could not get out as he got in. *Pope.*

We have a suspicious, fearful, and constrained  
countenance, often turning back, and *slinking* thro'  
narrow lanes. *Swift.*

- To SLINK. v. a. To cast; to miscarry  
of. A low word.

To prevent a mare's *slinking* her foal, in snowy  
weather keep her where she may have good spring-  
water to drink. *Mortimer.*

- To SLIP. v. n. [*slipan*, Saxon; *slippen*,  
Dutch.]

1. To slide; not to tread firm.

If a man walks over a narrow bridge when he  
is drunk, it is no wonder that he forgets his cau-  
tion while he overlooks his danger; but he who is  
sober, and views that nice separation between him-  
self and the devouring deep, so that, if he should

*slip*, he sees his grave gaping under him, surely must needs take every step with horror and the utmost caution. *South.*

A skilful dancer on the ropes *slips* willingly, and makes a seeming stumble, that you may think him in great hazard, while he is only giving you a proof of his dexterity. *Dryden.*

If after some distinguish'd leap  
He drops his pole, and seems to *slip*,  
Straight gathering all his active strength,  
He rises higher half his length. *Prior.*

## 2. To slide ; to glide.

Oh Ladon, happy Ladon ! rather slide than run  
by her, lest thou shouldst make her legs *slip* from her. *Sidney.*

They trip their feathers, which makes them oily and slippery, that the water may *slip* off them. *Motima.*

## 3. To move or fly out of place.

Sometimes the ankle-bone is apt to turn out on either side, by reason of relaxation, which though you reduce, yet, upon the least walking on it, the bone *slips* out again. *Wise man.*

## 4. To sneak ; to slink.

From her most beauly company  
I 'gan refrain, in mind to *slip* away,  
Soon as appear'd safe opportunity. *Spenser.*  
When Judas saw that his host *slips* away, he was sore troubled. *1 Mac. ix. 7.*  
I'll *slip* down out of my lodging. *Dryd. D. Seb.*

Thus one tradesman *slips* away,  
To give his partner sater play. *Prior.*

## 5. To glide ; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly.

The banks of either side seeming arms of the loving earth, that fain would embrace it, and the river a wanton nymph, which still would *slip* from it. *Sidney.*

The blessing of the Lord shall *slip* from thee, without doing thee any good, if thou hast not ceased from doing evil. *Taylor.*

*Slipping* from thy mother's eye, thou went'st  
Alone into the temple ; there was found  
Among the gravest rabbies disputant,  
On points and questions sitting Moses' chair. *Milt.*  
Thrice around his neck his arms he threw,  
And thrice the flitting shadow *slipp'd* away,  
Like winds or empty dreams that fly the day. *Dryden.*

Though with pale cheeks, wet beard, and dropping hair,  
None but my Ceyx could appear so fair,  
I would have strain'd him with a strict embrace ;  
But through my arms he *slips*, and vanish'd from the place. *Dryden.*

When a corn *slips* out of their paws, they take hold of it again. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Wise men watch every opportunity, and retrieve every mispent hour which has *slipped* from them. *Rogers.*

I will impute no defect to those two years which have *slipped* by since. *Swift to Pope.*

## 6. To fall into fault or error.

If he had been as you,  
And you as he, you would have *slip'd* like him ;  
But he, like you, would not have been so stern. *Shakespeare.*

One *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his heart. *Eccles.*

An eloquent man is known far and near ; but a man of understanding knoweth when he *slippeth*. *Eccles. xxi. 7.*

## 7. To creep in by oversight.

Some mist takes may have *slip'd* into it, but others will be prevented. *Pope.*

## 8. To escape ; to fall away out of the memory.

By the hearer it is still presumed, that if they be let *slip* for the present, what good soever they contain is lost, and that without all hope of recovery. *Hooker.*

The mathematician proceeds upon propositions he has once demonstrated ; and though the demonstration may have *slip'd* out of his memory, he builds upon the truth. *Addison.*

Use the most proper methods to retain the ideas you have acquired ; for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip*, unless some pains be taken to fix them upon the memory. *Watts.*

## To SLIP. v. a.

### 1. To convey secretly.

In his officious attendance upon his mistress he tied to *slip* a powder into her drink. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

### 2. To lose by negligence.

You are not now to think what 's best to do, As in beginnings ; but what must be done, Being thus enter'd ; and *slip* no advantage That may secure you. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

Let us not *slip* the occasion, whether soon Or late ; for fury yield it from our face. *Milton.*  
One ill man may not think of the mischief he could do, or *slip* the occasion. *L'Estrange.*

To *slip* the market, when thus fairly offered, is great imprudence. *Collins.*

For watching occasions to correct others in their discourse, and not to *slip* any opportunity of showing their talents, scholars are most blam'd. *Locke.*

Thus far my author has *slip'd* his first design, not a letter of what has been yet said promoting any ways the trial. *Asterbury.*

### 3. To part twigs from the main body by laceration.

The runners spread from the master-roots, and have little sprouts or roots to them, which, being cut four or five inches long, make excellent sets ; the branches also may be *slipped* and planted. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

### 4. To escape from ; to leave sily.

This bird you aim'd at, though you hit it not. — Oh, Sir, Lucentio *slipp'd* me like his greyhound, Which runs himself, and catches for his master. *Shakespeare.*

### 5. To let loose.

On Eryx altars lays  
A lamb new fallen to the stormy seas ;  
Then *slips* his hawsers, and his anchors weighs. *Dryden.*

### 6. To let a dog loose.

The impatient greyhound, *slips* from the  
Bounds o'er the globe to compass the scarful hare. *Dryden.*

### 7. To throw off any thing that holds one.

Forc'd to alight, my horse *slipped* his bridle, and ran away. *Swift.*

### 8. To pass over negligently.

If our author gives us a list of his doctrines, with what reason can that about indulgences be *slipped* over ? *Atterbury.*

## SLIP. n. s. [from the verb.]

### 1. The act of slipping ; false step.

### 2. Error ; mistake ; fault.

There put on him  
What forgoes you please : marry, none so rank  
As may dishonour him ;  
But, Sir, such wanton, wild, and usual *slips*,  
As are most known to youth and liberty. *Shakespeare.*  
Of the promise there made, our master hath failed us, by *slip* of memory, or injury of time. *Wotton's Arch. Nature.*

This religious affection, which nature has implanted in man, would be the most enormous *slip* he could commit. *Merc.*

One casual *slip* is enough to weigh down the faithful service of a long life. *L'Estrange.*

Alonso, mark the characters ;  
And it th' impostor's pen have made a *slip*  
That shews it counterfeit, mark that and save me. *Dryden.*

Lighting upon a very easy *slip* I have made, in putting one seemingly indifferent word for another, that discovery opened to me this present view. *Locke.*

Any little *slip* is more conspicuous and observable in a good man's conduct than in another's, as it is not of a piece with his character. *W. Spektator.*

### 3. A twig torn from the main stock.

In truth, they are fewer, when they come to be discussed by reason, than otherwise they seem, when

by heat of contention they are divided into many *slips*, and of every branch an heap is made. *Hooker.*  
The *slips* of their vines have been brought into Spain. *Abb.*

Adoption strives with nature, and choice breeds  
A native *slip* to us from foreign seeds. *Shakespeare.*  
Thy mother took into her blam'd bed  
Some stern untutor'd churl, and noble stock  
Was graft with crab-tree *slip*, whose fruit thou art. *Shakespeare.*

They are apparelled with flowers or herbs by boring holes in their bodies, and putting into them earth help'd with muck, and setting seeds or *slips* of victals in the earth. *Bacon.*

So have I seen some tender *slip*,  
Said with care from winter's grip,  
The price of her corruption train,  
Pick'd up by some unlovely hand. *Milton.*  
They are propagated not only by the seed, but many also by the root, and some by *slips* or cuttings. *Ray on the Creation.*

### 4. A leash or string in which a dog is held, from its being to made as to slip or become loose by relaxation of the hand.

I see you bind like greyhound, in the *slip*,  
Straining upon the snail. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not operatively, nor effectually ; as he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the *slip*, is said to bound him at the hare. *Dian Bull.*

### 5. An escape ; a desertion. I know not whether to give the *slip* be not originally taken from a dog, that runs and leaves the string or *slip* in the leader's hand.

The more shame to her goodyship,  
To give to near a friend the *slip*. *Hudibras.*  
The daw did not like his companion, and gave him the *slip*, and away into the woods. *L'Estrange.*  
Their explanations are not yours, and will give you the *slip*. *Locke.*

### 6. A long narrow piece.

Between these eastern and western mountains lies a *slip* of lower ground, which runs across the island. *Adams.*

## SLIPBOARD. n. s. [slip and board.] A board sliding in grooves.

I ventured to draw back the *slipboard* on the roof, contrived on purpose to let in air. *Gulliver's Travels.*

## SLIPKNOT. n. s. [slip and knot.] A bow-knot ; a knot easily untied.

They draw off so much line as is necessary, and fasten the rest upon the line-rowl with a *slipknot*, that no more line turn off. *Mason's Mech. Exercise.*  
In large wounds a single knot first ; over this a little linen compress, on which is another single knot ; and then a *slipknot*, which may be loosened upon inflammation. *Swamp.*

## SLIPPER or Slipshoe. n. s. [from slip.]

### 1. A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily.

A gown made of the finest wool,  
Which from our pretty lambs we pull ;  
Fair lined *slippers* for the cold,  
With buckles of the purest gold. *Raleigh.*  
If he went abroad too much, she'd tie  
To give him *slippers*, and lock up his shoes. *King.*  
Thrice rung the bell, the *slipper* knock'd the ground.  
And the prest'd watch return'd a silver sound. *Pope.*

### 2. [crepsis, Lat.] An herb.

## SLIPPER. adj. [slipen, Saxon.] Slippery ; not firm. Obsolete. Perhaps never in use but for poetical convenience.

A trustless state of earthly things, and *slipper* hope  
Of mortal men, that twinkle and sweat for nought. *Spenser.*

## SLIPPERILY. adv. [from slippery.] In a slippery manner.

## SLIPPERINESS. n. s. [from slippery.]

### 1. State or quality of being slippery ; smoothness ; glibness.

We do not only fall by the *slipperiness* of our tongue, but we deliberately discipline them to mischief.

*Government of the Tongue.*

The Ichirrus may be distinguished by its want of inflammation in the skin, its smoothness, and *slipperiness* deep in the breast.

*Sharp's Surgery.*

1. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.  
**SLIPPERY.** *adj.* [*slipun*, Saxon; *sliperig*, Swedish.]

1. Smooth; glib.

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and *slippery*, that the water slips off. *Mortimer.*  
Oily substances only lubricate and make the bowels *slippery*. *Arbutnot.*

1. Not affording firm footing.

Did you know the art o' th' court,  
As hard to leave as keep; whose top to climb,  
Is certain falling; or to *slippery*, that  
The fear 's as bad as falling. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*  
His promise to trust to as *slippery* as ice. *Tupper.*  
Their way shall be as *slippery* ways in the darkness. *Jer. xxiii.*

The *slippery* tops of human state,  
The guided pinnacles of fate. *Cowley.*  
The higher they are raised, the giddier they are;  
The more *slippery* is their standing, and the deeper their fall. *L'Estrange.*

The highest hill is the most *slippery* place,  
And fortune mocks us with a smiling face. *Denb.*  
Beauty, like ice, our footing does betray;  
Who can tread sure on the smooth *slippery* way? *Dryden.*

1. Hard to hold; hard to keep.

Thus furlly bound, yet be not overbold;  
The *slippery* god will try to loose his hold;  
And various forms assume, to cheat thy sight,  
And with vain images of beauty affright. *Dryden, Geor.*

1. Not standing firm.

When they fall, as biding *slippery* standers,  
The love that lean'd on them, as *slippery* too,  
Doth our pluck down another, and together  
Die in the fall. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida.*

1. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; unstable.

Oh world, thy *slippery* turns! Friends now fast sworn,  
Whose double bosoms seem to wear one heart,  
Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal and exercise,  
Are still together; who twine, as 'twere, in love  
Unseparable, shall within this hour,  
On a dissolution of a doit, break out  
To bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare.*

He looking down  
With scorn or pity on the *slippery* state  
Of kings, will tread upon the neck of fate. *Denham's Sophy.*

5. Not certain in its effect.

One sure track is better than a hundred *slippery* ones. *L'Estrange.*

7. [*lubrique*, French.] Not chaste.

My wife is *slippery*. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*

**SLIPPERY.** *adj.* [from *slip*.] Slippery; easily sliding. A barbarous provincial word.

The white of an egg is *slippy*, *jippy*, and nutritious. *Flay.*

**SLIPSHOD.** *adj.* [*slip* and *shod*] Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on.

The *slipshod* pretence from his master's door  
Had par'd the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor. *Swift.*

**SLIPSHOD.** *n. s.* Bad liquor. A low word formed by reduplication of *slip*.

**SLISH.** *n. s.* A low word formed by reduplicating *sl*.

What! this a sleeve?  
Here 's a slip and 's a p, and *slish* and *slash*,  
Like to a center in a barber's shop. *Shakespeare.*

**SLIT.** *v. a.* pret. and part. *slit* and *slitted*. [*slutan*, Saxon.] To cut longwise.

To make plants medicinal, *slit* the root, and infuse into it the medicine, as hellebore, opium, scammony, and then bind it up. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
The deers of Arginuta had their ears divided, occasioned at first by *slitting* the ears.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Had it hit

The upper part of him, the blow  
Had *slit*, as sure as that below. *Hudibras.*  
We *slit* the preternatural body open. *Wise's Surg.*  
A liberty might be left to the judges to inflict death, on some notorious mark, by *slitting* the nose, or brands upon the cheeks. *Temple.*

If a tinned or plated body, which, being of an even thickness, appears all over of an uniform colour, should be *slit* into threads, or broken into fragments of the same thickness with the plate, I see no reason why every thread or fragment should not keep its colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

He took a freak

To *slit* my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*  
**SLIT.** *n. s.* [*slit*, Saxon.] A long cut, or narrow opening.

In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineth a low vault, and at the end of that a round house of stone: and in the brick conduit there is a window, and in the round house a *slit* or rift of some little breadth. If you cry out in the rift, it will make a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon.*

Where the tender rinds of trees disclose  
Their shooting gems, a swelling knot there grows:  
Just in that place a narrow *slit* we make,  
Then other buds from bearing trees we take;  
Intered thus, the wounded mind we close. *Dryden.*  
I found, by looking through a *slit* or oblong hole, which was narrower than the pupil of my eye, and held close to it parallel to the prisms, I could see the circles much distincter, and visible to a far greater number, than otherwise. *Newton.*

**TO SLIVE.** *v. a.* [*slipan*, Saxon.] To *sliver*. *v. s.* [*split*]; to divide longwise; to tear off longwise.

Liver of blaspheming Jew;  
Gall of goat; and slips of yew,  
\* *Sliver'd* in the moon's eclipse. *Shak. Macbeth.*  
**SLIVER.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Sliver*, in Scotland, still denotes a slice cut off: as, he took a large *sliver* of the beef.

There on the *sliver* boughs her coronet weed  
Clam'ring to hang, as a vious *sliver* broke,  
When down her weedy coronet and he fell  
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**SLOATS.** *n. s.* Of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey.*

**SLOBBER.** *n. s.* [*glavverio*, Welsh.] Slaver. See SLAVER.

**TO SLOCK.** *v. n.* [*slock*, to quench, Swedish and Scottish.] To slake; to quench.

**SLOE.** *n. s.* [*slæ*, Saxon; *slæe*, Danish.] The fruit of the blackthorn, a small wild plum.

The fair pomegranate might adorn the pine,  
The grape the bramble, and the *sloe* the vine. *Blackmore.*

When you fell your underwoods, sow haws and *sloes* in them, and they will furnish you, without doing of your woods any hurt. *Morim. Husbandry.*

**SLOOP.** *n. s.* A small ship, commonly with only two masts.

**TO SLOP.** *v. a.* [from *slap*, *lop*, *slop*.] To drink grossly and greedily.

**SLOP.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Mean and vile liquor of any kind. Generally some nauseous or useless medicinal liquor.

The sick husband here wanted for neither *slops* nor doctors. *L'Estrange.*

But thou, whatever *slops* she will have bought,  
Be thankful. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

**SLOP.** *n. s.* [*slap*, Saxon; *slæp*, Dutch, a covering.] Frowlers; open breeches.

What said Mr. Dombledon about the *slaps* for my short cloak and *slops*? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

**SLOPE.** *adj.* [This word is not derived from any satisfactory original. *Junius* omits it: *Skinner* derives it from *slap*, lax, Dutch; and derives it from the curve of a loose rope. Perhaps its original may be latent in *loopen*, Dutch, to run, *slope* being easy to the runner.] Oblique; not perpendicular. It is generally used of acclivity or declivity, forming an angle greater or less with the plane of the horizon.

Where there is a greater quantity of water, and space enough, the water moveth with a *slower* rise and fall. *Bacon.*

Murm'ring waters fall  
Down the *slope* hills, dispers'd, or in a lake,  
That to the fringed bank with myrtle crown'd  
Her crystal mirror holds, unite their streams. *Milt.*

**SLOPE.** *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.

2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity.

Growing upon *slopes* is caused for that moss, as it cometh of moisture, to the water must but slide, not be in a pool. *Bacon.*

My lord advances with majestic mien,  
And when up ten steep *slopes* you've drugg'd your thighs,  
Just at his study door he'll bless your eyes. *Pope.*

**SLOPE.** *adv.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Uriel  
Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now  
rais'd  
Bore him *slope* downward to the sun, now fall'n. *Milton.*

**TO SLOPE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely.

Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,

Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*  
Their heads to their foundations. *Shak. Macbeth.*  
On each hand the flames

Div'n backward, *slope* their pointing spires, and roll'd

In billows, leave i' th' midst a horrid vale. *Milton.*

The star, that rose at evening bright,  
Toward heav'n's descent had *slip'd* his westerling wheel. *Milton.*

All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;  
Aurora dawn'd, and Phebus shinn'd in vain:  
Nor, till oblique he *slip'd* his evening ray,  
Had Somnus dried the balmy dew away. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**TO SLOPE.** *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction.

Betwixt the midst and these, the gods assign'd  
Two habitable seats for human kind;  
And cross their limits cut a *sloping* way,  
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway. *Dryden.*

There is a handsome work of piles made *slipping* athwart the river, to stop the tree, which are cut down and call into the river. *Brown's Travels.*

Up starts a palace, but th' obedient base  
*Slopes* at its foot, the woods its sides embrace. *Pope.*

There is a straight hole in every ant's nest half an inch deep; and then it goes down *sloping* into a place where they have their magazine. *Andison's Spectator.*

On the south aspect of a *sloping* hill,  
Whose skirts meand'ring Peneus washes still,  
Our pious lab'rer pass'd his youthful days  
In peace and charity, in pray'r and praise. *Marte.*

**SLOPENESS.**

**SLO'PNESSE. n. f.** [from *slope*.] Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularly.

The Italians give the cover a graceful pander of *slopness*, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two shall serve for the elevation of the highest ridge. *Wotton's Architectura.*

**SLO'PWISE. adj.** [*slope* and *wise*.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

The Wear is a frith, reaching *slopwise* through the Ose from the land to low-water mark, and having in it a bent or cod with an eye-hook; where the fish entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again, forsaken by the water, and left dry on the ose. *Carew.*

**SLO'PINGLY. adv.** [from *sloping*.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

These atoms do not descend always perpendicularly, but sometimes *slopingly*. *Digby on the Soul.*

**SLO'PPY. adj.** [from *slop*.] Miry and wet; perhaps rather *slabby*. See **SLAB**.

**To SLO'T. v. a.** [*slugben*, Dutch.] To strike or clash hard.

**SLOT. n. f.** [*slod*, Islandick.] The track of a deer.

**SLOTH. n. f.** [*slæpð*, *slæpð*, Saxon. It might therefore be not improperly written *slæpð*, but that it seems better to regard the orthography of the primitive *slow*.]

1. Slowness; tardiness.

These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor This dilatory *slot* and tricks of Rome. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

2. Laziness; sluggishness; idleness.

False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand, Hog in *slot*, fox in stealth. *Shaksp. King Lear.* They change their course to pleasure, ease, and *slot*. *Milton.*

Industry approach'd, And rous'd him from his miserable *slot*. *Thomson's Autumn.*

3. An animal.

The *slot* is an animal of so slow a motion, that he will be three or four days, at least in climbing up and coming down a tree, and to go the length of fifty paces on plain ground, requires a whole day. *Crew.*

**SLO'THFUL. adj.** [*slot* and *full*.] Idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull of motion.

He that is *slotful* in his work, is brother to him that is a gr at waster. *Prov. xviii. 9.*

The desire of the *slotful* killeth him; for his hands refuse to labour. *Prov. xxi. 25.*

To vice industrious; but to nobler deeds Timorous and *slotful*. *Milton.*

Flora commands these nymphs and knights, Who liv'd in *slotful* ease and loose delights, Who never acts of honour durst pursue, The men inglorious knights, the ladies all untruce. *Dryden.*

The very soul of the *slotful* does effectually but lie drowning in his body, and the whole man is totally given up to his senses. *L'Estrange.*

Another is deaf to all the motives to piety, by indulging an idle *slotful* temper. *Law.*

**SLO'THFULLY. adv.** [from *slotful*.] Idly; lazily; with sloth.

**SLO'THFULNESS. n. f.** [from *slotful*.] Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; inactivity.

To trust to labour without prayer, argueth impiety and profaneness; it maketh light of the providence of God: and although it be not the intent of a religious mind, yet it is the fault of those men whose religion with light of a mature judgment to direct it, when we join with our prayer *slotfulness*, and neglect of convenient labour. *Hooker.*

*Slotfulness* casteth into a deep sleep, and an idle soul shall suffer hunger. *Prov. xix. 15.*

**SLOUCH. n. f.** [*sluff*, Danish, stupid.]

1. A downcast look; a depression of the head. In Scotland, an ungainly gait, as also the person who's gait it is.

Our doctor has every quality that can make a man useful; but, alas! he hath a *slot* of his walk. *Swift.*

2. A man who looks heavy and clownish.

Begin thy carols then, thou vaunting *slot*; Be thine the oaken staff, or mine the pouch. *Gay.*

**To SLOUCH. v. n.** [from the noun.] To have a downcast clownish look.

**SLO'VEN. n. f.** [*slœf*, Dutch; *slu*, *un*, Welsh, nasty, shabby.] A man indelicately negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily dressed.

The ministers came to church in handsome holiday apparel, and that himself did not think them bound by the law of God to go like *slœvens*. *Hooker.*

Affect in things about their cleanliness, That all may gladly board there as a *slot*'s *slœvens* take up their stock of ornaments beforehand, and anticipate their last hour. *Herbert.*

You laugh, half beau, half *slot*, if I am; My wig half powder'd, and all *slot* off my band. *Pope.* Their methods various, but alike their aim, The *slot* and the suppling are the same. *Young.*

**SLO'VENLINESS. n. f.** [from *slotvenly*.] Indecent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness.

*Slotvenliness* is the worst sign of a hard student, and civility the best exercise of the remiss; yet not to be exact in the phrase of compliment, or gestures of courtesy. *Warton.*

**SLO'VENLY. adj.** [from *slotven*.] Negligent of dress; negligent of neatness; not neat; not cleanly.

At last found out a *slotvenly* lazy fellow lolling at his ease, as if he had nothing to do. *L'Estrange.*

**SLO'VENLY. adv.** [from *slotven*.] In a coarse inelegant manner.

As I hang my cloths on somewhat *slotvenly*, I no sooner went in but he frowned upon me. *Pope.*

**SLO'VNERY. n. f.** [from *slotven*.] Dirtiness; want of neatness.

Our gayness and our gilt are all besmear'd With rainy marching in the painful field: There's not a piece of leather in our host, And time hath worn us into *slotnery*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

**SLOUGH. n. f.** [*sløg*, Saxon.]

1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt.

The Scots were in a fallow field, whereinto the English could not enter, but over a cross ditch and a *slough*; in passing whereof many of the English horse were plunged, and some mired. *Haryward.*

The ways being foul, twenty to one He's here stuck in a *slough*, and overthrown. *Milton.*

A carter had laid his waggon fast in a *slough*. *L'Estrange.*

2. The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation.

Thy fates open their hands, let thy blood and spirit embrace them; and to insure thyself to what thou art like to be, cast thy humble *slough*, and appear fresh. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

When the mind is quicken'd The organs, though defunct and dead before, Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move, With casted *slough*, and fresh legibility. *Shakespeare.*

Oh let not sleep my closing eyes invade In open plains, or in the secret shade, When he, renew'd in all the specious pride Of pompous youth, has cast his *slough* aside; And in his summer liv'ry rolls along Erect, and brandishing his forked tongue. *Dryden.*

The *slough* of an English viper, that is, the cuticle, they cast off twice every year, at spring and fall: the separation begins at the head, and is finished in twenty-four hours. *Grew.*

The body, which we leave behind in this visible world, is as the womb or *slough* from whence we issue, and are born into the other. *Grew's Colours.*

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* simply for the skin.

As the snake, roll'd in a flow'ry bank, With skin or checker'd *slough*, doth sting a child, That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

4. The part that separates from a foul fore.

At the next dressing I found a *slough* come away with the dressings, which was the *slough*. *Wishman on Ulcers.*

**To SLOUGH. v. n.** [from the noun.] To part from the sound flesh. A surgical term.

**SLO'UGHY. adj.** [from *slough*.] Miry; boggy; muddy.

That custom should not be allowed, of cutting furrows in low grounds *sloughy* underneath, which to it into bog. *Swift.*

**SLOW. adj.** [*slap*, *pleap*, Saxon; *slœuw*, Frisick.]

1. Not swift; not quick of motion; not speedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity.

Me thou think'st not *slow*, Who since the morning hour set out from heav'n, Where God resides, and on mid-day arriv'd In Eden, distance inexpressible! *Milton.*

Where the motion is so *slow* as not to supply a constant train of fresh ideas to the senses, the sense of motion is lost. *Locke.*

2. Late; not happening in a short time.

These changes in the heavens, though *slow*, produced

Like change on sea and land, sidereal blast. *Milton.*

3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick.

I am *slow* of speech, and a *slow* tongue. *Ex. iv. 10.*

Mine ear shall not be *slow*, mine eye not shut. *Milton.*

The *slow* of speech make in dreams unpremeditated harangues, or convert readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with. *Addison.*

For though in dreadful whirls we hung

High on the broken wave,

I knew thou wert not *slow* to hear,

Not impotent to save. *Addison.*

4. Dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish.

Fixed on defence, the Trojans a *slow* pace

To guard the city from an expected foe. *Dryd.*

5. Not hasty; acting with deliberation; not vehement.

The Lord is merciful, and *slow* to anger.

Common Prayer.

He that is *slow* to wrath, is of great understanding. *Prov.*

The politick and wife

Are *slow* things with circumspect eyes. *Pope.*

6. Dull; heavy in wit.

The blockhead is a *slow* worm. *Pope.*

**SLOW, in composition, is an adverb; slowly.**

This *slow*-pac'd soul, which late did cleave T' a body, and went but, by the body's leave, Twenty perchance or thirty mile a day, Dispatches in a minute all the way

'Twixt heav'n and earth. *Donne.*

To the shame of *slow* endeavouring art

Thy easy numbers *slow*. *Milton.*

This day's death denounc'd, if aught I see,

Will prove no sudden but a *slow*-pac'd evil,

A long day's dying to augment our pain. *Milton.*

For eight *slow*-circling years by tempests tost.

*Pope.*

Some demon urg'd

T' explore the fraud with guile oppos'd to guile,

*Slow*-pacing thrice around th' insidious pile. *Pope.*

**To Slow.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatoriness; to delay; to procrastinate. Not in use. The true word was *for slow*.

Now do you know the reason of this haste?  
—I would I knew not why it should be *slow'd*.  
*Shakespeare.*

**SLOWLY.** *adv.* [from *slow*.]

1. Not speedily; not with celerity; not with velocity.

The pious young bears her gifts away,  
Spreads his black wings, and *slowly* mounts to day,  
*Pope.*

2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time.

The poor remnant of human seed peopled their  
country *slowly*, by little and little, *Bacon.*

Our fathers bent their painful industry  
To check a monarchy that *slowly* grew;  
But did not France or Holland's fate foresee,  
Whole a long power to swift dominion flew. *Dryd.*

We oft our *slowly* growing works impart,  
While images roll out from a t to art. *Pope.*

3. Not hastily; not rashly: as, he determines *slowly*.

4. Not promptly; not readily: as, he learns *slowly*.

5. Tardily; sluggishly.

The chapel of St. Laurence advances so very  
*slowly*, that 't is not impossible but the family of  
Medici may be extinct before their burial place  
is finished. *Addison on Italy.*

**SLOWNESS.** *n. f.* [from *slow*.]

1. Smallness of motion; not speed; want of velocity; absence of celerity or swiftness.

Providence hath confined these human hearts,  
that what invention hath in the strength of its  
motion, is a step to the *slowness* of it: and what  
it hath in the extraordinary quickness of its  
motion, must be allowed to be in the great strength that  
is required unto it. *Witt's Mathemat. Magic.*

Motion is the absolute mode of a body, but swiftness  
or *slowness* are relative ideas. *Watts.*

2. Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; not quickness.

Tyrants are what are they can to increase the  
*slowness* of death. *Waller.*

3. Dulness to admit conviction or affection.

Christ would not heal their infirmities, because  
of the hardness and *slowness* of their hearts, in that  
they believed him not. *Berkeley's Sermons.*

4. Want of promptness; want of readiness.

5. Deliberation; cool delay.

6. Dilatoriness; procrastination.

**SLOWWORM.** *n. f.* [slapworm, Saxon.]

The blind worm; a large viper, not mortal, scarcely venomous.

Though we have found it mud snakes in the  
belly of the cucurbit, or *slowworm*, yet may the  
viper emphatically bear the name.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**To SLUBBER.** *v. a.* [probably from *lubber*.]

1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry.

Nature shewed the count not like men who *slub-*  
ber up matters of mean account. *Sidney.*

Bassanio told him, he would make some speech  
Of his return: he answer'd, do not so,  
*Slubber* not business for my sake.

*Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

As they are *slubbered over*, the malignity that re-  
mains will show itself in some chronick disease.

*Witsman's Surgery.*

**To stain; to daub.** [This seems to be from *slobber, slubber, or slaver*.]

You must be content to *slubber* the gloss of your  
new fortunes with this more stubborn and boisterous  
expedition. *Shakespeare.*

3. To cover coarsely or carelessly. This is now not in use, otherwise than as a low colloquial word.

A man of secret ambitious end, and proportionate  
counsels, smothered under the habit of a scholar,  
and *slubbered over* with a certain rude and clownish  
fashion, that had the semblance of integrity.

*Wotton.*

**SLUBBERDEGULLION.** *n. f.* [I suppose a cant word without derivation.] A paltry, dirty, sorry wretch.

Quoth she, although thou hast desert'd,  
Bale *slubberdegullion*, to be serv'd  
As thou didst vow to deal with me,  
If thou hadst got the story. *Hudibras.*

**SLUDGE.** *n. f.* [I suppose from *plug*, slough, Saxon.] Mire; dirt mixed with water.

The earth I made a mere soft *sludge* or mud.

*Milton.*

**SLUG.** *n. f.* [*slug*; Danish, and *stock*, Dutch, signify a glutton, and thence one that has the sloth of a glutton.]

1. An idler; a drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy wretch.

Fit what a *slug* is Hastings, that he comes  
not! *Shakespeare.*

2. An hindrance; an obstruction.

Uttery dulls and damps all improvements, where-  
in money would be stirring, if it were not for  
the *slug*. *Bacon.*

3. A kind of slow creeping snail.

4. [*plug*, an hammerhead, Saxon.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun.

When fractures are made with bullets or *slugs*,  
there the scalp and cranium are driven in to-  
gether. *Witsman's Surgery.*

A, forc'd from wind-guns, lead itself can fly,  
And pond'rous *slugs* cut swiftly through the sky.

*Pope.*

**To SLUG.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie idle; to play the drone; to move slowly.

All he did to us was good knights,  
And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame,  
To *slug* in such and sensual delights,  
And end their days with unrenowned shame.

*Fanny Queen.*

He lay not all night *slugging* in a cabin under  
his mantle, but us'd commonly to keep others  
waking to defend their lives. *Spenser.*

One went *slugging* on with a thousand cares.

*L'Estrange.*

**SLUGGARD.** *n. f.* [from *slug*.] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow.

Civ meicy, lords, and witchful gentlemen,  
That you have taken a tardy *sluggard* here.

*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

This mightier sound shall make  
The dead to rise,  
And open tombs and open eyes,

To the long *sluggards* of five thousand years. *Cowley.*

Up, up, says Avarice; thou snor'st again,  
Stretchest thy limbs, and yawn'st; but all in vain:  
The sweetest Lore no denial takes;  
At his command th' unwilling *sluggard* wakes.

*Dryden.*

Splightly May commands our youth to keep  
The vigils of net night, and breaks their *sluggard*  
sleep. *Dryden.*

**To SLUGGARDIZE.** *v. a.* [from *sluggard*.]

To make idle; to make drowsy.

Rather see the wonders of the world abroad,  
Than, living dully *sluggardiz'd* at home,  
Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness.

*Shakespeare.*

**SLUGGISH.** *adj.* [from *slug*.] Dull; drowsy; lazy; slothful; idle; insipid; slow; inactive; inert.

*Sluggish* idleness, the nurse of sin,  
Upon a slothful ass he chose to ride. *Fairy Queen.*

The dull billows, thick as troubled mire,  
Whom neither wind out of their feat could force,  
Nor tides did drive out of their *sluggish* source.

*Spenser.*

One, bolder than the rest,  
With his broad sword provok'd the *sluggish* beast.

*Waller.*

Matter, being impotent, *sluggish*, and inactive,  
hath no power to stir or move itself. *Husward.*

**SLUGGISHLY.** *adv.* [from *sluggish*.] Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; slowly.

**SLUGGISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *sluggish*.]

Dulness; sloth; laziness; idleness; in-  
ertness.

The most of mankind are inclined by her thi-  
ther, if they would take the pains, no less than  
birds to fly, and horses to run: which if they lose,  
it is through their own *sluggishness*, and by that  
means become her prodigies, not her children.

*Ben Jonson.*

It is of great moment to teach the mind to shake  
off its *sluggishness*, and vigorously employ itself  
about what season shall direct. *Locke.*

**SLUICE.** *n. f.* [*sluyse*, Dutch; *escluse*, Fr.]

*slusa*, Italian.] A watergate; a flood-  
gate; a vent for water.

Two other precious drops, that ready flood  
Each in their crystal *sluice*, he, ere they fell,  
Kiss'd, as the gracious signs of sweet remorse,  
And pious awe, that fear'd to have offended. *Miln.*

Divine Alphons, who, by secret *sluice*,  
Stole under seas to meet his Arethuse. *Milton.*

If we receive them all, they were more than  
seven; it only the natural *sluices*, they were fewer.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

As waters from her *sluice*, flow'd  
Unbounded sorrow from her eyes. *Prior.*

Each *sluice* of affluent fortune open'd soon,  
And wealth flow'd in at morning, night, and noon.

*Harle.*

**To SLUICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates.

Like a traitor coward,  
*Sluic'd* out his innocent soul through streams of  
blood. *Shakespeare.*

Veins of liquid ore *sluic'd* from the lake. *Miln.*

You wrong me, if you think I'll sell one drop  
Within these veins for pageants; but let honour  
Call for my blood, I'll *sluice* it into streams;

Turn fortune loose again to my pursuit,  
And let me hum her through embattled foes,  
In dusty plains; there will I be the first.

*Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

**SLUICY.** *adj.* [from *sluice*.] Falling in  
streams as from a sluice or floodgate.

And oft whole sheets descend of *sluicy* rain;  
Suck'd by the spongy clouds from off the main:  
The lofty skies at once come pouring down,  
The promis'd crop and golden labours down.

*Dryden.*

**To SLUMBER.** *v. n.* [*slumenan*, Saxon; *sluymeren*, Dutch.]

1. To sleep lightly; to be not awake, nor in profound sleep.

He that keepeth Isaci shall neither *slumber* nor  
sleep. *Psalms.*

Conscience wakes despair that *slumber'd*. *Miln.*

2. To sleep; to repose. Sleep and *slum-*  
ber are often confounded.

God speaketh, yet man perceiveth it not: in a  
dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep  
falleth upon men, in *slumberings* upon the bed.

*Job, xxxiii. 15.*

Have ye chosen this place,  
After the toil of battle, to repose  
Your wearied virtue, for the use you find  
To *slumber* here? *Milton.*



### 3. To be in a state of negligence and supineness.

Why *slumbers* Pope, who leads the tuneful train,  
Nor hears that virtue which he loves complain?  
Young.

#### TO SLUMBER. *v. a.*

1. To lay to sleep.
2. To stupify; to stun.

'Then up he took the *slumber'd* senseless corse,  
And, ere he could out of his swoon awake,  
Him to his castle brought. *Fanny Queen.*  
To honest a deed after it was done, or to *slumber*  
his conscience in the doing, he studied other  
incentives. *Weston.*

#### SLUMBER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Light sleep; sleep not profound.

And for his dreams, I wonder he's so fond  
To trust the mock'ry of unquiet *slumbers*.  
*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

From carelessness it shall fall into *slumber*, and  
from a *slumber* it shall settle into a deep and long  
sleep; till at last, perhaps, it shall sleep itself into  
a lethargy, and that such an one, that nothing but  
hell and judgment shall awaken it. *South.*  
Labour and rest, that equal periods keep;  
Obedient *slumbers* that can wake and weep. *Pope.*

2. Sleep; repose.

Boy! Lucius! fast asleep? It is no matter;  
Enjoy the honey-heavy dew of *slumber*.  
*Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
Ev'n lust and envy sleep, but love denies  
Rest to my soul, and *slumber* to my eyes:  
Three days I promis'd to attend my doom,  
And two long days and nights are yet to come.  
*Dryden.*

#### SLUMBEROUS. } *adj.* [from *slumber*.] SLUMBERY.

1. Inviting to sleep; soporiferous; causing sleep.

The timely dew of sleep,  
Now falling with soft *slumberous* weight, inclines  
Our eyelids. *Milton.*  
While pensive in the silent *slumberous* shade,  
Sleep's gentle pow'rs her drooping eyes invade;  
Minerva, life-like, on embodied air  
Imparts the form of Iphthima. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
There every eyewith *slumberous* chains she bound,  
And dash'd the flowing goblets to the ground.  
*Pope.*

2. Sleepy; not waking.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at  
once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of  
watching: in this *slumb'ry* agitation, what have  
you heard her say? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

#### SLUNE. The preterite and participle passive of *sling*.

#### SLUNK. The preterite and participle passive of *slink*.

Silence accompany'd; for beast, and bird,  
They to their grassy couch, these to their nests,  
Were *slunk*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

#### TO SLUR. *v. a.* [floorig, Dutch, nasty; floore, a slut.]

1. To sully; to soil; to contaminate.
2. To pass lightly; to balk; to misf.

The atheists laugh in their sleeves, and not a  
little triumph, to see the cause of theism thus be-  
trayed by its professed friends, and the grand argu-  
ment *slurred* by them, and to their work done to  
their hands. *Cudworth.*

Studious to please the genius of the times,  
With periods, points, and tropes, he *slurs* his crimes;  
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor,  
And took but with intention to restore. *Dryden.*

3. To cheat; to trick.

What was the publick faith found out for,  
But to *slur* men of what they fought for. *Hudib.*  
Come, seven's the main,  
Cries Ganymede; the usual trick:  
Seven, *slur* a six, eleven, a nick. *Prior.*

#### SLUR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Faint reproach; slight disgrace.

Here is an ape made a king for shewing tricks;  
and the fox is then to put a *slur* upon him, in ex-  
posing him for sport to the scorn of the people.  
*J. Esrange.*

No one can rely upon such an one, either with  
safety to his affairs, or without a *slur* to his repu-  
tation; since he that trusts a knave has no other  
recompence but to be accounted a fool for his pains.  
*South's Sermons.*

#### SLUT. *n. f.* [sladde, Dutch.]

1. A dirty woman.

Cricket, to Windsor chimnies shalt thou leap:  
Where fires thou find'st unrak'd, and hearths un-  
swept,  
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry;  
Our radiant queen hates *sluts* and slutt'ry. *Shak.*  
The veal's all tags; the butter's turn'd to oil;  
And thus I buy good meat for *sluts* to spoil. *King.*

2. A word of slight contempt to a woman.

Hold up, you *sluts*,  
Your aprons mountant; you're not oathable,  
Although I know you'll swear. *Shaksp. Timon.*  
The frogs were ready to leap out of their skins  
for joy, till one crafty old *slut* in the company ad-  
vised them to consider a little better on't. *J. Esfr.*

#### SLUTT'RY. *n. f.* [from *slut*.] The qualities or practice of a slut.

*Slutt'ry*, to such neat excellence oppos'd,  
Should make desire vomit emptiness. *Shak. Cymb.*  
These make our girls their *slutt'ry* rue,  
By pinching them both black and blue;  
And put a penny in their shoe,  
The house for cleanly sweeping. *Drayton.*  
A man gave money for a black, upon an opinion  
that his swarthy colour was rather *slutt'ry* than na-  
ture, and the fault of his master that kept him no  
cleaner. *J. Esrange.*

#### SLUTTISH. *adj.* [from *slut*.]

1. Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness.

All preparations both for food and lodging, such  
as would make one detest niggardness, it is to *slut-  
tish* a vice. *Sidney.*  
Albeit the mainers do covet store of cabins,  
yet indeed they are but *sluttish* dens that breed sick-  
ness in peace, serving to cover stealth, and in  
fight are dangerous to tear men with their splin-  
ters. *Ratib's Piffsy.*

The nastiness of that nation, and *sluttish* course  
of life, hath much promoted the opinion, occa-  
sioned by their servile condition at first, and in-  
ferior ways of parsimony ever since. *Brown.*

Stomach disorder fill'd his stable,  
And *sluttish* plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*

2. It is used sometimes for *meretritions*.

She got a legacy by *sluttish* tricks. *Huday.*

#### SLUTTISHLY. *adv.* [from *sluttish*.] In a sluttish manner; nastily; dirtily.

#### SLUTTISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *sluttish*.] The qualities or practice of a slut; nastiness; dirtiness.

That is only suitable in laying a foul com-  
plexion upon a filthy favour, setting forth both in  
*sluttishness*. *Sidney.*

I look on the instinct of this noisome and trou-  
blesome creature, the loose, of searching out foul  
and nasty clothes to harbour and breed in, as an  
effect of divine providence, designed to deter men  
and women from *sluttishness* and foridness, and to  
provoke them to cleanliness and neatness.  
*Ray on the Creation.*

#### SLY. *adj.* [rlic, Saxon, slippery, and me- taphorically deceitful; *slager*, Island ick.] Meanly artful; secretly insidious; cunning.

For my *fly* wiles and subtle craftiness,  
The title of the kingdom I possess. *H. Bp. Tale.*  
And for I doubt the Greekish monarch *fly*,  
Will use with him some of his wanted craft.  
*Forfax.*

His proud step he scornful turn'd,  
And with *fly* circumspection. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Envy is a curled plant; some fibres of it are  
rooted almost in every man's nature, and it works  
in a *fly* and imperceptible manner. *Watts.*  
It is odious in a man to look *fly* and leering at a  
woman. *Clariff.*

#### SLYLY. *adv.* [from *fly*.] With a secret artifice; insidiously.

#### TO SMACK. *v. n.* [smæckan, Sax. *smacken*, Dutch.]

1. To have a taste; to be tinged with any particular taste.

2. To have a tincture or quality infused.  
All (fly, all ages, *smack* of this vice, and he  
To die for it! *Shakspere's Measure for Measure.*  
He is but a ballad to the time,  
That doth not *smack* of observation. *Sb. K. John.*

3. To make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste.

She kiss'd with *smacking* lip the smothering lout;  
For such a kiss demands a pair of gloves. *Gay.*

4. To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to be heard when they separate.

He gives a *smacking* buss. *Pope.*

#### TO SMACK. *v. a.*

1. To kiss.

So careless flow'rs, strow'd on the water's face,  
The curled whirlpools suck, *smack*, and embrace,  
Yet drown them. *Doune.*

2. To make to emit any quick smart noise.

More than one steed must Delia's empire feel,  
Who sits triumphant o'er the flying wheel;  
And, as the guides it through the admiring throng,  
With what an air the *smacks* the silken thong!  
*Young.*

#### SMACK. *n. f.* [smæck, Dutch; from the verb.]

1. Taste; flavour.
2. Tincture; quality from something mixed.

The child, that sucketh the milk of the nurse,  
learns his first speech of her, the which, being  
the first inured to his tongue, is ever after most  
pleasing unto him; moreover, that though he af-  
terwards be taught English, yet the *smack* of the  
first will always abide with him. *Spenser.*

Your lordship, though not clean past your youth,  
hath yet some *smack* of age in you, some relish of  
the fatness of time, and have a care of your health.  
*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

It caused the neighbours to rue, that a pretty  
*smack* only of puerility opened a gap to the oppression  
of the whole. *Corrue.*

As the Pythagorean soul  
Runs through all beasts, and fish, and fowl,  
And has a *smack* of every one,  
So love does, and has ever done. *Hudibras.*

3. A pleasing taste.

Smack pease upon hovel;  
To cover it quickly let owner regard,  
Lest dove and the cadow there finding a *smack*,  
With ill stormy weather do perish thy flock. *Tuff.*

4. A small quantity; a taste.

Trembling to approach  
The little barrel, which he fear to brach,  
He essays the wimbles, often draws it back,  
And deals to thirsty servants but a *smack*.  
*Dryden's Persius.*

5. The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste.

6. A loud kiss.  
He took  
The bride about the neck, and kiss'd her lips  
With such a clamorous *smack*, that at the parting  
All the church echo'd. *Shak. Tans. of the Shrove.*

I saw the lecherous citizen turn back  
His head, and on his wife's lip steal a smuck.

Donne.

7. [ynacca, Saxon; *smucka*, Islandick.] A small ship.

**SMALL.** *adj.* [small, Sax. *smal*, Dutch; *smaar*, Islandick.]

1. Little in quantity; not great.

I in a brief moment have I forsaken thee, but  
with great necessity will I gather thee. *Isa. liv. 7.*  
Dea h'ov' this restless truth unfolds,  
The in-g'ny, 't'ral how *small* a body holds.

Dryden's *Juvenal*.

All numeration is but still the adding of one unit  
more, and giving to the whole together a distinct  
name, whereby to distinguish it from every *smaller*  
or greater multitude of units. *Locke*.

The ordinary *smallest* measure we have is looked  
on as an unit in number. *Locke*.

The danger is less when the quantity of the  
fluid is too *small*, than when it is too great; for  
a *smaller* quantity will pass where a larger cannot,  
but not contrariwise. *Arbutnot*.

Good cooks cannot abide fiddling work: such  
is the dressing of *small* birds, requiring a world of  
cookery. *Swift*.

2. Slender; exile; minute.

After the earthquake a fire, and after the fire—  
A *small* voice. *1 Kings, xix. 12.*

Your sin and calf I burnt, and ground it very  
*small*, till it was as *small* as dust. *Deut. ix. 21.*

Those wavy'd then limber fans  
For wings, and *smallest* lineaments exact. *Milton*.  
*Small-grained* land is esteemed the best for the  
tenant, and the large for the landlord and lord.

Mortimer's *Husbandry*.

3. Little in degree.

There arose no *small* air about that way.  
*Acts, xix. 23.*

4. Little in importance; petty; minute.  
Is it a *small* matter that thou hast taken my  
husband? *Gen. 31.*

Narrow man being fill'd with little shares,  
Courts, city, church, are all shops of *small* wares;  
All having blown to sparks their noble fire,  
And drawn their found gold ingot into wire.

Donne.

Some men's behaviour is like a verse, wherein  
every syllable is measured: how can a man com-  
prehend great matters that breaketh his mind too  
much to *small* observations? *Bacon*.

Knowing, by fame, *small* poets, *small* musicians,  
*Small* painters, and still *smaller* politicians. *Harte*.  
*Small* is the subject, but not so the praise. *Pope*.

5. Little in the principal quality; not  
strong; weak: as, *small* beer.

Go down to the cellar to draw ale or *small* beer.  
*Swift*.

**SMALL.** *v. f.* [from the adjective.] The  
*small* or narrow part of any thing. It  
is particularly applied to the part of the  
leg below the calf.

Her garment was cut after such a fashion, that  
though the length of it reached to the ankles, yet  
in her going one might sometimes discern the  
*small* of her leg. *Sidney*.

Into her legs I'd have love's issues fall,  
And all her calls into a gouty *small*. *Swick*.

His excellency having mounted on the *small* of  
my leg, advanced forwards. *Gulliver's Travels*.

**SMALLAGE.** *n. f.* [from *small age*, because  
it soon withers. *kinner. Elosalixion*, Lat.]  
A plant. It is a species of parsley, and  
a common weed by the sides of ditches  
and brooks. *Miller*.

*Smallage* is raised by sowing seed, which is red-  
dish, and pretty big, of a roundish oval figure, a  
little more full and rising on one side than the  
other, and streaked from one end to the other.

Mortimer's *Husbandry*.

**SMALLCOAL.** *n. f.* [small and coal.] Lit-  
tle wood coals used to light fires.

A *smallcoal* man, by waking one of these dis-  
tressed gentlemen, saved him from ten years im-  
prisonment. *Spektor*.

When *smallcoal* murmurs in the hoarser throat,  
From smutty dangers guard thy threaten'd coast.

Gay.

**SMALLCRAFT.** *n. f.* [small and craft.]  
A little vessel below the denomination  
of a ship.

Shall he before me sign, whom t'other day  
A *smallcraft* vessel hither did convey;

Where stain'd with prunes and rotten figs he lay?  
*Dryden*.

**SMALLPOX.** *n. f.* [small and pox.] An  
eruptive distemper of great malignity:

*variole*.  
He fell sick of the *smallpox*. *W's-man*.

**SMALLY.** *adv.* [from *small*.] In a little  
quantity; with minuteness; in a little  
or low degree.

A child that is still, and somewhat hard of wit,  
is never chosen by the father to be made a scholar,  
or else, when he cometh to the school, is *smally* te-  
garded. *Astham*.

**SMALLNESS.** *n. f.* [from *small*.]

1. Littleness; not greatness.

The parts in glass are evenly spread, but are  
not so close as in gold; as we see by the easy ad-  
mission of light, and by the *smallness* of the weight.

Bacon's *Natural History*.

2. Littleness; want of bulk; minuteness;  
exility.

Whatever is invisible, in respect of the fineness  
of the body, or the *smallness* of the parts, or subtilty  
of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon's Nat. Hist*.

The *smallness* of the rays of light may contribute  
very much to the power of the agent by which they  
are refracted. *Newton's Opticks*.

3. Want of strength; weakness.

**SMALT.** *n. f.* A beautiful blue substance,  
produced from two parts of zaffre being  
fused with three parts common salt, and  
one part potash. *Hill or Fossils*.

To make a light purple, mingle cerule with  
wood water; and moreover turnish with lac ming-  
led with *smalt* of hie. *Peacocks*.

**SMARAGDINE.** *adj.* [smaragdinus, Lat.]  
Made of *smaragd*; resembling emerald.

**SMART.** *n. f.* [smert, Saxon; *smert*,  
Dutch; *smarta*, Swedish.]

1. Quick, pungent, lively pain.

Then her mind, though too late, by the *smart*,  
was brought to think of the disease. *Sidney*.

2. Pain, corporal or intellectual.

Mishaps are water'd by advice discreet,  
And counsel mitigates the greatest *smart*.

Fairly *Queen*.

It increased the *smart* of his present sufferings,  
to compare them with his former happiness.

Asterbury.

**TO SMART.** *v. n.* [smertan, Sax. *smerten*,  
Dutch.]

1. To feel quick lively pain.

When a man's wounds cease to *smart*, only be-  
cause he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless  
mortal. *South*.

Human blood, when first let, is mild, and will  
not make the eye, or a fresh wound, *smart*.

Arbutnot.

2. To feel pain of body or mind.

He that is surety for a stranger shall *smart* for  
it. *Prov*.

No creature *smarts* so little as a fool.  
Let peals of laughter, Codrus! round thee break,  
Then unconcern'd canst hear the mighty crack.

Pope.

**SMART.** *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Pungent; sharp; causing smart.

How *smart* a lash that speech doth give my con-  
science! *Shakespeare*.

6

To the fair he fair would quarter show,  
His tender heart recoils at every blow;  
If unawares he gives too *smart* a stroke,  
He means but to correct, and not provoke. *Grave*.

2. Quick; vigorous; active.

That day was spent in *smart* skirmishes, in which  
many fell. *Clarendon*.

This sound proceeded from the nimble and *smart*  
percussions of the ambient air, made by the swift  
and irregular motions of the particles of the li-  
quors. *Boyle*.

3. Producing any effect with force and vi-  
gour.

After show'rs  
The stars shine *smarter*, and the moon adorns,  
As with unborrow'd beams her sharpen'd horns.

Dryden.

4. Acute; witty.

It was a *smart* reply that Augustus made to one  
that ministered this comfort of the fatality of  
things: this was so far from giving any ease to  
his mind, that it was the very thing that troubled  
him. *Tulley*.

5. Brisk; vivacious; lively.

You may see a *smart* rhetorician turning his hat  
in his hands, during the whole course of his har-  
angue. A deaf man would think he was the open-  
ing a beaver. *Madison*.

Who, for the poor renown of being *smart*,  
Would leave a sting within a brother's heart?

Young.

**SMART.** *n. f.* A fellow affecting briskness  
and vivacity. A cant word.

**SMARTLY.** *adv.* [from *smart*.] After a  
*smart* manner; sharply; briskly; vigo-  
rously; wittily.

He is a *smart* fellow, and great in those proceed-  
ings which relate to the law. *Madison*.

He is a *smart* fellow, and great in those proceed-  
ings which relate to the law. *Madison*.

**SMARTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *smart*.]

1. The quality of being *smart*; quickness;  
vigour.

What interest hath a *smartness* in sinking the  
air that is the production of a new phrase,  
measure, or figure of speech, which is a  
char of a *smart* or other word, which is a  
no sound, if they do but fly away through the  
air; whereas, if the one or the other strike the ear,  
and the other or the one out of a *smart*, the ear  
of their percussions on the air put it into a *smart*  
vibrating motion, which, reaching the ear, produces  
an audible noise. *Boyle*.

2. Liveliness; briskness; wittiness.

I met all the clubs to *smart* a new phrase,  
equal in wit, humour, *smartness*, pertness, to  
my set. *Swift*.

**SMATCH.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *smack*.]

1. Taste; tincture; twang.

Thou art a fellow of a good respect;  
Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour in't.

Shakespeare.

Some nations have a peculiar guttural or nasal  
*smatch* in their language. *Holder's Elem. of Speech*.

These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste,  
but mix with a *smatch* of a vitriolick. *Grave*.

2. [corule, Latin.] A bird.

**TO SMARTTER.** *v. n.* [It is supposed to  
be corrupted from *smack* or *taste*.]

1. To have a slight taste; to have a slight,  
superficial, and imperfect knowledge.

Such a practice gives a slight *smartter* of  
several sciences, without any kind knowledge. *Watts*.

Since, by a little *smartter* in learning, and  
great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion,  
may he find it again by harder study and an hum-  
bler mind. *Bentley*.

2. To talk superficially or ignorantly.

In proper terms, such as men *smartter*.  
When they throw out and mis the matter. *Hudib*.

Of state affairs you cannot *smartter*;  
Are awkward when you try to flatter. *Swift*.

SMARTTER.

**SMATTER** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Superficial or slight knowledge.

All other sciences were extinguished during this empire, excepting only a *smatter* of judicial astrology.

**SMATTERER** *n. s.* [from *smatter*.] One who has a slight or superficial knowledge.

Those few who preserve any rudiments of learning, are, except one or two *smatterers*, the clergy's friends.

**TO SMEAR** *v. a.* [ymean, Saxon; *smearan*, Dutch.]

1. To overspread with something viscous and adhesive; to besmear.

If any such be here, that love this painting,  
Wherein you see me *smear'd*,  
If any think brave death outweighs bad life,  
Let him wave thus.

Then from the mountain leaping timber tall,  
Began to build a veil of hued bark,  
Smear'd round with pitch.

Smear'd as this was with black Gorgonian blood,  
The Lure spring above the Stygian flood.

2. To soil; to contaminate.

Why had I not, with charitable hand,  
Took up a bigger's filth at my gate?  
Who *smear'd* this, and mix'd with infamy,  
I might have found no part of it is mine.

**SMEAR** *n. s.* [from the verb.] An ointment; any fat liquor or juice.

**SMEARY** *adj.* [from *smear*] Dawby; adhesive.

A *smear* foam works o'er my grinding jaws,  
And utmost anguish shakes my lab'ring frame.

**SNEATH** *n. s.* A sea fowl.

**TO SNEETH or SMUTCH** *v. a.* [ymæðe, Saxon.] To smoke; to blacken with smoke. Not in use.

**SMIGMATICK** *adj.* [σμιγμα.] Soapy; derivative.

**TO SMELL** *v. a.* preterite and part. *smelt*. [Of this word the etymology is very obscure. *Skinner*, the most acute of all etymologists, derives it from *smool*, warm, Dutch; because smells are increased by heat.]

1. To perceive by the nose.  
Their neighbours hear the same music, or  
*smell* the fair perfumes, with themselves: for here  
is enough.

2. To find out by mental sagacity.  
The horse *smelt* him out, and presently a crutch  
came in his heel how to countermine him.

**TO SMELL** *v. i.*

1. To strike throstrills.  
The king is but a man as I am: the violet  
*smells* to him as it doth to me; all his senses have  
but human conditio.

The daintiest smells of flowers are out of those  
plants whose leaves *smell* not.

2. To have any particular scent: with of.  
Honey in Spain *smells* apparently of the rose-  
mary or orange, from whence the bee gathereth it.

A work of this nature is not to be performed  
upon one leg, and should *smell* of oil if duly han-  
dled.

If you have a silver tycapan, and the butter  
*smells* of smock, lay the salt upon the coals.

3. To have a particular tincture or smack  
of any quality.

My unfold'd tongue, the atterness of my life,  
Will to your accusation overweigh,  
That you shall stifle in your va report,  
And *smell* of calumny.

A man to *smelling* of the people's lot,  
The court receiv'd him first for charity.

**TO PRACTISE the act of smelling.**

Whoever shall make like unto that, to *smell*  
thereto, shall be cut off.

I had a mind to know, whether they would  
find out the treasure, and whether *smelling* enabled  
them to know what is good for their nourishment.

5. To exercise sagacity.

Down with the nose, take the bridge quite away,  
Of him that, his particular to foretell,  
*Smells* from the general weal.

**SMELL** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Power of smelling; the sense of which  
the nose is the organ.

Next, in the nostrils she doth use the *smell*,  
As God the breath of life in them did give;  
So makes he now this pow'r in them to dwell,  
To judge all airs whereby we breathe and live.

2. Scent; power of affecting the nose.

The sweetest *smell* in the air is the white double  
violet, which comes twice a year.  
All sweet *smells* have joined with them for e-  
asly or crude odours.

Pleasant *smells* are not confined unto vegetables,  
but found in divers animals.

There is a great variety of *smells*, though we  
have but a few names for them: the *smell* of a  
violet and of musk, both sweet, are as distinct  
as any two *smells*.

**SMELLER** *n. s.* [from *smell*.] He who  
smells.

**SMELLFEAST** *n. s.* [smell and feast.] A  
parasite; one who haunts good tables.

The ant lives upon her own, honestly gotten;  
whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common  
*smellfeast*, that sponges upon other people's trench-  
ers.

**SMELT** the preterite and participle pass  
of *smell*.

A cudgel he had fitt,  
And far enough on this occasion *smelt*.

**SMELT** *n. s.* [ymelt, Saxon.] A small  
sea fish.

Of round fish there are brit, sprat, harn, *smelts*.

**TO SMELT** *v. a.* [smalta, Islandick; *smelten*, Dutch.] To melt ore, so as to  
extract the metal.

A sort of earth, of a dusky red colour, found  
chiefly in iron mines. Some of this earth con-  
tains as much iron as to render it worth *smelt-  
ing*.

**SMELTFR** *n. s.* [from *smelt*.] One who  
melts ore.

The *smelters* come up to the assayers.

**TO SMERK** *v. r.* [ymencian, Saxon.] To  
smile wantonly.

Certain gentlemen of the gown, whose awkward,  
spruce, prim, sneering, and *smirking* countenances  
have got good preferment by force of cringing.

**SMERKY or SMIRK** *adj.* Nice; smart;  
jaunty.

See how bragg yon bullock bears,  
So *smirk*, so smooth, his prick'd ears?  
His horns been as brack as rainbow bent,  
His dew-lap as lily as last of Kent.

**SMEALIN** *n. s.* [cobitis aculeata.] A fish.

**SMICKET** *n. s.* [diminutive of *smock*; *smocket*, *smicket*.] The under-garment  
of a woman.

**TO SMIGHT**, for *smite*.  
As when a griffin, seiz'd of his prey,  
A dragon fierce encounter'd in his sight,  
Through widest air making his idle way,

That would his rightful ravine rend away.  
With hideous horror both together *smight*.  
And fouse so sore that they the heavens ally.

**TO SMILE** *v. n.* [smighen, Dutch.]

1. To contract the face with pleasure; to  
express kindness, love, or gladness, by  
the countenance; contrary to *frown*.

The goddess of the mountain *smiled* upon her  
votaries, and cheered them in their passage to her  
palace.

The *smiling* infant in his hand shall take  
The costliest babink and speckled snake.

She *smild* to see the doughty hero flun;  
But, at her smile, the hero reviv'd again.

But when her anxious lord return'd,  
Rais'd his brow, her eyes are dried:  
She *smiles* as William never had mourn'd,  
She looks as Mary never had died.

2. To express slight contempt by the look.

Our king *smiled*, which some will *smile* at now,  
but according to the learning of that time.

Should some more sober caitick come abroad,  
If wrong, I *smile*; if right, I lift the rod.

'Twas what I did to Chops and Child,  
Who pleas'd my modesty, and *smild*.

3. To look gay or joyous.

Let their heirs enrich their time  
With *smiling* plenty and fair prosperous days.

For for the morn,  
Unconcern'd with our unrest, begins  
Her rosy progress *smiling*.

All things *smild*,  
Birds on the branches warbling.

The river of bliss through midst of heaven  
Rolls o'er Elysian flows her amber stream;

With these, that never fade, the spirits elect  
Bind their resplendent locks inwreath'd with beams;

Now in loose garlands thick thrown off, the bright  
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,  
Impurpled with celestial roses *smild*.

The desert *smild*,  
And paradise was open'd in the wild.

4. To be favourable, to be propitious.

Then let me not let pit  
Occasion, which now *smile* to.

Me all too me in for such a risk I weep;  
Yet, if the sov'reign lady deigns to *smile*,

I'll follow Horace with impetuous feat,  
And clothe the verse in Spenser's native style.

**SMILE** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A slight contraction of the face; a look  
of pleasure or kindness: opposed to  
*frown*.

I frown upon him, yet he loves me still.—  
O! that your frowns would teach my *smile* such  
skill.

No man marks the narrow space  
'Twixt a prison and a *smile*.

To these that sober race of men, whose lives  
Religious titled them the sons of God,  
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame  
Ignobly to the trains and to the *smiles*

Of these fair atheists.

Sweet intercourse  
Of looks and *smiles*: for *smiles* from reason flow.

To brute denied, and are of love the food.

2. Gay or joyous appearance.

Yet what avail her unexhausted stores,  
Her blooming mountains, and her sunny shores,  
With all the gifts that heav'n and earth impart,  
The *smiles* of nature, and the charms of art?

**SMILINGLY** *adv.* [from *smiling*.] With  
a look of pleasure.

His raw'd heart,  
'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,  
Burnt *smilingly*.

Carneades stopping him *smilingly*, told him, we  
are not so forward to lose good company.

**To SMILT.** *v. n.* [corrupted from *smelt*, or *melt*.]

Having too much water, many coins will *smilt*, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream. *Mortimer.*

**To SMIRCH.** *v. a.* [from *muck* or *mucky*.]

To cloud; to dusk; to soil.

I'll put my hand on your forehead and smirch it. *Shak.*

And with a little smirch my face. *Shak.*

Like the flames of fire in the furnace of worm.

**To SMIRK.** *v. a.* To look affectedly soft or kind.

Her puzzled looks assume a *smirking* grace.

And at his level'd deep furrow'd face. *Young.*

**SMIT.** The participle passive of *smite*.

Find with the views this glittering face displays.

And smit with passion for my country's praise.

My artless reed attempts this lofty theme.

Where sacred lips rolls her ancient stream. *Tukel.*

**To SMITE.** *v. a.* preterite *smote*; participle pass. *smitten*. [from *smitan*, Saxon; *smitten*, Dutch.]

1. To strike; to reach with a blow.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not.

To those fresh morning drops upon the rose.

As thy eye beams, when their fresh rays have *smote*.

The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows.

*Shakespeare.*

The sword of Satan with steep force to *smite*.

Descending. *Milton.*

2. To kill; to destroy.

The servants of David had *smitten* of Benjamin's men, so that three hundred and threescore died.

*2 Sam. ii. 34.*

God *smote* him for his error, and he died.

*2 Sam. vi.*

3. To afflict; to chasten. A scriptural expression.

Let us not think God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him.

*Wals.*

4. To blast.

And the flux and the bailey was *smitten*, but the wheat and the eye not.

*Exodus.*

5. To affect with any passion.

I wander where the muses haunt,

Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill,

*Smitten* with the love of sacred song. *Milton.*

Tempt not the Lord thy God, he said, and stood,

But Satan *smitten* with amazement fell. *Milton.*

See when the charms that *smite* the simple heart,

Not touch'd by nature, and not reach'd by art.

*Pope.*

*Smitten* with the love of sister arts we can,

And met congenial mingling flame with flame.

*Pope.*

**To SMITE.** *v. n.* To strike; to collide.

The heart melteth, and the knee *smite* together.

*Nahum.*

**SMITER.** *n. f.* [from *smite*.] He who smites.

I gave my back to the *smitters*, and my cheeks to them that pluck at the hair.

*Isaiah l. 6.*

**SMITH.** *n. f.* [from *smid*, Saxon; *smith*, German; *smid*, Dutch; from *smitan*, Saxon, to beat.]

1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and can shoe him. I am afraid his mother played false with a *smith*.

*Shakespeare.*

Lawless man the anvil dices prods,

And forges that steel by which a man is slain;

Which each at first for ploughshares and shares,

Nor yet the *smith* had learn'd to form a sword.

*Lucan.*

The ordinary qualities observable in iron, or steel, that make their true complex ideas,

or a jeweller commonly knows better than

*Locke.*

2. He that makes or effects any thing.

The doves repented, though too late,

Became the *smiths* of their own foolish fate. *Dryden.*

**SMITHCRAFT.** *n. f.* [from *smith*, Saxon.]

The art of a smith.

Inventors of pastorage, *smithcraft*, and mischief.

*Raleigh.*

**SMITHERY.** *n. f.* [from *smith*.] The shop of a smith.

**SMITHING.** *n. f.* [from *smith*.] Smithing

is an art manual, by which an irregular lump, or several lumps, of iron is wrought into an intended shape.

*Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

**SMITHY.** *n. f.* [from *smidde*, Saxon.] The shop of a smith.

His hissing locks sent forth a crackling sound,

And his'd like red hot iron within the *smithy* down'd.

*Dryden.*

**SMIT n. f.** The finest of the clayey ore,

made up into balls, they use for marking of sheep, and call it *smitt*.

*Woodw.*

**SMITTEN.** The participle passive of *smite*.

Struck; killed; afflicted with passion.

How agree the kettle and the earthen pot together?

For if the one be *smitten* against the other, it shall be broken.

*Ecclus.*

We did esteem him stricken, *smitten* of God,

and afflicted. *Isa. liii. 4.*

By the advantages of a good person and a pleasing conversation, he made such an impression in her heart as could not be effaced: and he was himself no less *smitten* with Constantia.

*Addison.*

**SMOCK.** *n. f.* [from *smoc*, Saxon.]

1. The under-garment of a woman; a shift.

Her body covered with a light taffeta garment,

so cut, as the wrought *smock* came through it in many places.

*Sidney.*

How dost thou look now? oh ill-star'd wench,

Pale as thy *smock*! when we shall meet at compt,

'His look of thine will hurl my soul from heav'n.

*Shakespeare.*

Their apparel was linnen breeches, and over that a *smock* cloth fast unto them with a towel.

*Sanctus.*

Though Artemis talks by fits

Of countess and countess fathers, wits;

Reads M. branch, Boyle, and Locke's;

Yet in *smock* things, methinks, she fails;

'Twere well if she would pace her nails,

And wear a cleaner *smock*. *Pope.*

2. *Smock* is used in a ludicrous kind of composition for any thing relating to women.

At *smock*-treason, nation, I believe you,

And if I were your husband; but when I

Trust to your cobweb bottoms any other,

Let me there die a fly, and feast you spider,

*Ben Jonson.*

Plague on his *smock*-loyalty!

I hate to see a brave bold fellow tormented,

Make four and senseless, turn'd to whey, by love.

*Dryden.*

**SMOCKFACED.** *adj.* [from *smock* and *face*.]

Palefaced; maidently.

Old chiefs, reflecting on their former deeds,

Disdain to rest with batter'd invalids;

But a line in the foremost ranks appear,

And leave young *smockface* d'beaux to guard the rear.

*Penton.*

**SMOKE.** *n. f.* [from *ys-mwug*, Welsh; *smoc*, Saxon; *smock*, Dutch.] The visible effluvia, or foetid exhalation, from any thing burning.

She might utter out some *smoke* of those flames

wherewith else she was not only burned, but smothered.

*Sidney.*

Stand off, and let me take the air;

Why should the *smoke* pursue the fair? *Cleavel.*

He knew tears caused by *smoke*, but not by flame.

*Cervilly.*

All involv'd with fench and *smoke*. *Milton.*

As *smoke* that rises from the kindling fires

I seen this moment, and the next expires. *Prior.*

*Smoke* passing through flame cannot but grow red hot, and red hot *smoke* can appear no other than flame.

*Newton.*

**To SMOKE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit a dark exhalation by heat.

When the sun went down, a *smoking* turnace and a burning lamp passed between those pieces.

*Gen. xv. 17.*

His brandish'd steel,

Which *smok'd* with bloody execution. *Shakespeare.*

To him no temple stood nor altar *smok'd*. *Milton.*

For Venus, Cytherea was *smok'd*. *Granville.*

2. To burn; to be kindled. A scriptural term.

The anger of the Lord shall *smoke* against that man.

*Deut.*

3. To move with such swiftness as to kindle; to move very fast, so as to raise dust like *smoke*.

Aventinus drives his chariot round;

Proud of his steeds he *smokes* along the field;

His father's hydra fill the ample shield. *Dryden.*

With hasty hand the ruling reins he drew,

He lash'd the couriers, and the couriers flew;

Beneath the bending yoke alike they held

Then equal pace, and *smok'd* along the field. *Pope.*

4. To smell or hunt out.

He hath a name to observe and *smoke*

What courses of her rule is took. *Hudibras.*

I began to *smoke* that they were a parcel of mummets, and wondered that none of the Mid-dlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the heels.

*Addison's Freeholder.*

5. To use tobacco.

6. To suffer; to be punished.

Maugre all the world will I keep safe,

Or some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome. *Shak.*

**To SMOKE.** *v. a.*

1. To scent by *smoke*; to medicate by *smoke*, or dry in *smoke*.

Fissions of the back-bone with flannel *smoked* with penetrating aromatic substances, have proved effectual.

*Arbuthnot.*

2. To smell out; to find out.

He was first *smok'd* by the old lord when his disguise and he is parted, what a story you shall find him!

*Shakespeare.*

Tom Tattle passes for an impudent, and Will Trippet begins to be *smoked*, in consequence of this part.

*Abraham's Spittator.*

3. To sneer; to ridicule to the face.

*Smoke* the fellow there. *Congreve.*

**To SMOKE-DRY.** *v. a.* [*smoke* and *dry*.]

To dry by *smoke*.

*Smoke* dry the fruit, but not if you plant them.

*Mortimer.*

**SMOCKER.** *n. f.* [from *smoke*.]

1. One that dries or perfumes by *smoke*.

2. One that uses tobacco.

**SMOKELESS.** *adj.* [from *smoke*.] Having no *smoke*.

Tenants with sighs the *smokeless* tow'rs survey,

And turn the unwilling deed another way. *Pope.*

**SMOKEY.** *adj.* [from *smoke*.]

1. Emitting *smoke* fumid.

Victorious to the top aspires,

Involving all the wood in *smoky* fires. *Dryden.*

2. Having the appearance or nature of *smoke*.

London appears in a morning drowned in a black cloud, and all the day after smothered with *smoky* fog, the consequence whereof proves very offensive to the lungs.

*Harvey.*

1f

If blast septentrional with brushing wings  
Sweep up the smoky mists, and vapours damp,  
Then woe to mortals! *Philips.*

### 3. Noisome with smoke.

O he! as tedious  
As a tired horse, or as a railing wife;  
Worse than a smoky house. *Shakespeare.*

Courtesy  
Is sooner found in lowly beds,  
With smoky tapers, than in tap'stry halls  
And courts of princes. *Milton.*

Morpheus, the humble god that dwells  
In cottages and smoky cells,  
Hates gilded roofs and beds of down;  
And, though he fears no prince's frown,  
Lies from the circle of a crown. *Denham.*

**SMOOTH.** *adj.* [rmeð, rmoed, Saxon;  
mwyth, Welsh.]

### 1. Even on the surface; not rough; level; having no asperities.

Behold how my brother is a hairy man, and I  
am a smooth man. *Gen. xxviii. 11.*

Nothing there, I walk unseen  
On the dry smooth thwain green,  
To behold the wandering moon  
Rising near her highest noon. *Milton.*

The smoothness must be smooth, imperceptible to  
the touch, and even without eminences or cavities.

Not box nor limes, without their use;  
Smooth grain'd, and proper for the turner's trade,  
Which cautious hands may carve, and steel with ease  
in vases. *Dryden.*

### 2. Evenly spread; glossy.

He to the promised journey bids prepare  
The smooth-hair'd horses and the rapid car. *Pope.*

### 3. Equal in pace; without starts or obstruction.

By the hand he took me said,  
And over fields and waters, as in air,  
Smooth'd along with out step. *Milton.*

The fair hair'd queen of love  
Descends smooth-gliding from the courts above. *Pope.*

### 4. Gently flowing.

Smooth Adonis from his rock  
Ran purple to the sea. *Milton.*

### 5. Voluble; not harsh; soft.

When sage Minerva rose,  
From her sweet lips smooth eloquence flows. *Gay.*

So, Dick adiept, tuck back thy hair;  
And I will pour into thy ear  
Remarks which none did ever disclose  
In smooth-paced verse or hobbling prose. *Prior.*

### 6. Bland; mild; adulatory.

The subtle fiend,  
Though only stung with anger and disdain,  
Dissembled, and thus answer smooth return'd. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

This smooth discourse and mild behaviour oft  
Conceal a traitor. *Addison.*

He was smooth-tongued, gave good words, and  
feldom lost his temper. *Arbuckle's Hist. of J. Bull.*

The maddening monarchs to complicate,  
The Pylian prince, the smooth speech'd Nestor, rose. *Tucker.*

**To SMOOTH.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

### 1. To level; to make even on the surface.

The carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and  
he that smooth'd with the hammer him that smote  
the anvil. *Izaak, xli.*

Smiling she seem'd, and full of pleasing thought,  
From ocean as the first began to rise,  
And smooth'd the ruffled seas, and clear'd the skies. *Dryden.*

Now on the wings of winds our course we keep;  
The God hath smooth'd the waters of the deep. *Pope's Odyssey.*

### 2. To work into a soft uniform mass.

It brings up again into the mouth that which it  
had swallowed, and chewing it, grinds and smooths  
it, and afterwards swallows it into another stomach.  
*Ray on the Creation.*

### 3. To make easy; to rid from obstructions.

Thou, Abelard! the last sad office pry,  
And smooth my passage to the realms of day. *Pope.*

### 4. To make flowing; to free from harshness.

In their motions harmony divine  
So smooths her charming tones. *Milton.*

All your muse's softer art display;  
Let Carolina smooth the tuneful lay;  
Lull with Amelia's liquid name the Nine,  
And sweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope.*

### 5. To palliate; to soften.

Had it been a thimble, not my child,  
To smooth his fault, I would have been more mild. *Shakespeare.*

### 6. To calm; to mollify.

Now his lowly hands, good fortune bids us pry,  
And smooth the furrows of war with peaceful industry. *Shakespeare.*

Each perturbation smooth'd with outward calm. *Milton.*

### 7. To ease.

Restor'd it soon will be; the means prepar'd,  
The difficulty smooth'd, the danger shair'd.  
Be but your self. *Dryden.*

### 8. To flatter; to soften with blandishments.

Because I cannot flatter and look fair,  
Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive, and beg,  
Duck with French nods and apish courtesy,  
I must be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakespeare.*

This man's a flatterer? it one be,  
So are they all; for every breeze of flattery  
Is smooth'd by their below. *Shakespeare.*

**To SMOOTHEN.** *v. a.* [a bad word among  
mechanicks for smooth.] To make even  
and smooth.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and  
smooth the cuber incessant. *Mason's Mech. Exerc.*

**SMOOTHFACED.** *adj.* [smooth and face.]

Mild looking; having a soft air.  
O, that I say I thank you, gentle wife?  
—No to, my lord, a sweetenmouth and a daisy;  
I'll mark no words that smooth-faced women say. *Shakespeare.*

Let their heirs  
Faint the time to come with smooth-faced peace,  
With smiling plenty, and fair prosperous days. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

**SMOOTHLY.** *adv.* [from smooth.]

### 1. Not roughly; evenly.

### 2. With even glide.

The music of that murm'ring spring  
Is not so mournful as the strains you sing;  
Nor rivers winding through the vales below  
So sweetly waile, or so smoothly flow. *Pope.*

### 3. Without obstruction; easily; readily.

Had Joshua been mindful, the head of the Gibeonites could not so smoothly have pass'd, unespied,  
till there was no help. *Holker.*

### 4. With soft and bland language.

Fallacious drink! ye honest men, beware,  
Nor trust its smoothness; the third circling glass  
Suffices virtue. *Philips.*

**SMOOTHNESS.** *n. f.* [from smooth.]

### 1. Evenness on the surface; freedom from asperity.

A countryman feeding his flock by the seaside,  
it was to dedicate a fine bay, that the smoothness of  
the water tempted him to let up for a merchant. *L'Estrange.*

The nymph is all into a laurel garb,  
The smoothness of her skin remains alone. *Dryden.*

### 2. Softness or mildness on the palate.

Fallacious drink! ye honest men, beware,  
Nor trust its smoothness; the third circling glass  
Suffices virtue. *Philips.*

### 3. Sweetness and softness of numbers.

As French has more sweetness and smoothness  
at this time, so it had more compass, spirit, and force  
in Montaigne's age. *Temple.*

Virgil, though smooth, where smoothness is re-  
quired, is so far from affecting it, that he rather  
disdains it; frequently using synalephas, and con-  
cluding his sense in the middle of his verse. *Dryden.*

### 4. Blandness and gentleness of speech.

She is too subtle for thee; and her smoothness,  
Her very silence, and her patience,  
Speak to the people, and they pry her. *Shakespeare.*

**SMOKE.** The preterite of *smite*.

Death with a silent sword. *Milton.*

**To SMOOTHER.** *v. a.* [jmonan, Saxon.]

### 1. To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air.

She might give passage to her thoughts, and so  
as it were utter out some smoke of those flames,  
wherewith else she was not only burned but smothered. *Sidney.*

We smother'd  
The most replenish'd sweet work of nature,  
That from the prime creation e'er she fram'd. *Shakespeare.*

We are now yet living in the field,  
To smother up the English in our things. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

The help is to well, with wild vapours,  
Sees the dry estate all around him rise,  
And smother'd in the daily whirlwind die. *Addison's Cato.*

### 2. To suppress.

Low and wicked custom, beginning perhaps at  
the first amongst Jews, afterwards spreading into  
greater multitudes, and to continuing, from time  
may be of force, even in plain things, to smother  
the light of natural understanding. *Holker.*

She was warmed with the graceful appearance  
of the hero. the smother'd these speak's out of de-  
cency, but conversation blew them up into a flame. *Dryden's Aeneid, Dedication.*

**SMOTHER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

### 1. A state of suppression. Not in use.

This unfortunate prince, after a long smother of  
discontent, and hatred of many of his ability and  
people, breaking forth at times into seditions, was  
at last distressed by them. *Bacon.*

A man were better relate himself to a statue,  
than suffer his thoughts to pass in smother. *Bacon.*

Nothing smoke, a man suspect much, more than  
to know little, and therefore men should procure  
to know more, and not to keep their suspicions in  
smother. *Bacon's Essays.*

### 2. Smoke; thick dust.

Thus melt I from the smoke into the smother,  
From tyrant take into a tyrant brother. *Shakespeare.*

Where you smother'd heap of turn fires,  
Stones rent from thrones, where clouds of dust arise,  
Amid that smother Neptune holds his place. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

The greater part enter only like mutes to fill the  
stage, and spend their taper in smoke and smother. *Collier on Fanny.*

**To SMOOTHER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

### 1. To smoke without vent.

Hay and straw have a very low degree of heat;  
but yet close and smothering, and which drieth not. *Becon's Natural History.*

### 2. To be suppressed or kept close.

The advantage of conversation is such, that,  
for want of company, a man had better talk to a  
post than let his thoughts lie smoking and smother-  
ing. *Collier on Trindship.*

**SMOULDERING.** [This word seems a

**SMOULDRY.** } participle; but I know

not whether the verb *smoulder* be in use.  
jmonan, Saxon, to smother; *smool*, Dut.  
hot.] Burning and smoking without vent,  
None can be like, nor felt, nor heat at will,  
Though smould'ring clouds of dusky smoking smoke,  
That the only breath of him daunts who hath escap'd  
the stroke. *Fairy Queen.*

In some close pent room it crept along,  
And, smould'ring as it went, in silence red;  
Till the instant monster, with devouring strong,  
Walk'd boldly up with exalted head. *Dryden.*

**SMUG.** *adj.* [smuel, dres; smucken, to

dress; Dutch.] Nice; spruce; dressed  
Q 2



with affectation of niceness, but without elegance.

There I have a bankrupt for a prodigal, who dares scarce show his head on the Kialto; a beggar, that used to come to *smug* upon the mart.

*Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He who can make your village look horrid, and your person more *smug*, is worthy some good reception.

*Spectator.*

To **SMUG**. *v. a.* To adorn; to spruce.

My men,

In Cice's house, were all, in several baine studiously sweeten'd, *smug'd* with oile, and deckt With in and out weeds.

*Chapman.*

To **SMUGGLE**. *v. a.* [*smokelen*, Dut.] To import or export goods without paying the customs.

**SMUGGLER**. *n. s.* [from *smuggle*.] A wretch who, in defiance of justice and the laws, imports or exports goods either contraband or without payment of the customs.

**SMUGGLY**. *adv.* [from *smug*.] Neatly; sprucely.

Lilies and roses will quickly appear, And her face will look wondrous *smugly*.

*Gay*

**SMUGNESS**. *n. s.* [from *smug*.] Spruceness; neatness.

**SMUT**. *n. s.* [*smitta*, Sax. *smette*, Dut.]

1. A spot made with foot or coal.

2. Milt or blackness gathered on corn; mildew.

Farmers have suffered by smutty wheat, when such will not sell for above five shillings a bushel; whereas that which is free from *smut* will sell for ten.

*Mortimer's Illegitimacy.*

3. Obscenity.

To **SMUT**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stain; to mark with foot or coal.

He is far from being *smutted* with the soil of atheism.

*Mor.*

A fuller had invitation from a collier to live with him: he gave him a thousand thanks; but, says he, as fast as I make any thing clean, you'll be *smutting* it again.

*L'Estrange.*

The inside is *smutted* with dust and smoke, that neither the marble, silver, nor brass works show themselves.

*Addison.*

I am wonderfully pleased to see my tenants play their innocent tricks, and *smutting* one another.

*Addison.*

2. To taint with mildew.

Mildew taketh upon corn, and *smutted* it.

*Bacon.*

To **SMUT**. *v. n.* To gather must.

When the seed wheat is good for clays, and bears a very good crop, and find *smut* in it.

*Mortimer.*

To **SMUTCH**. *v. a.* [from *smut*.] To black with smoke.

Have you seen but a bright lily grow, Before some kind hand touch'd it?

Has't thou mark'd but the fall of the snow, Before the soil is *smutched*?

*Ben Jonson's Underwoods.*

**SMUTTILY**. *adv.* [from *smutty*.]

1. Blackly; smokily.

2. Obscenely.

**SMUTTINESS**. *n. s.* [from *smutty*.]

1. Soil from smoke.

My vines and peaches, upon my best louth walls, were apt to a loot or *smuttings* upon their leaves and upon their fruits, which were good for nothing.

*Tamper.*

2. Obsceneness.

**SMUTTY**. *adj.* [from *smut*.]

Black with smoke or coal.

The *smutty* grain,

With sudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the air.

*Milton.*

The *smutty* wainscot full of cracks, He was a *smutty* dog yesterday, and cost me near two hours to wash the ink off his face.

*Swift.*

*Pope.*

2. Tainted with mildew.

*Smutty* corn will sell dearer at one time than the clean at another.

*Locke.*

3. Obscene; not modest.

The place is a censure of a profane and *smutty* passage in the Old Bachelor.

*Collier.*

**SNACK**. *n. s.* [from *snatch*.] A share; a part taken by compact.

If the master gets the better on't, they come in for their *snack*.

*L'Estrange.*

For four times talking, if one piece thou take, That must be cantled, and the judge go *snack*.

*Dry.*

All my demurs but double his attacks; At last he whispers, "Do, and we go *snacks*."

*Pope.*

**SNACOT**. *n. s.* [*acus*, Lat.] A fish.

*Ains.*

**SNAFFLE**. *n. s.* [*snavel*, Dutch, the nose.]

A bridle which crosses the nose.

The third o' th' world is yours, which with a *snaffle* You may pace easy; but not such a wife.

*Shak.*

Sooth him with praise;

This, from his weaning, let him well be taught, And then betimes in a soft *snaffle* wrought.

*Dryden's Georgicks.*

To **SNAFFLE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to hold; to manage.

**SNAG**. *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the etymology or original.]

1. A jag, or sharp protuberance.

The one her other leg had lame, Which with a staff, all full of little *snags*, She did disport; and impotence her name.

*Fa. 2.*

The coat of arms, Now on a naked *snag* in triumph born, Was hung on high.

*Dryden's Fennel.*

2. A tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest; a tooth, in contempt.

In China none hold women sweet, Except their *snags* are black as jet: King Chibu put nine queens to death, Convict on statute, iv'ry teeth.

*Prior.*

**SNAGGED**. *adj.* [from *snag*.] Full of

**SNAGGY**. *adj.* [from *snaggy*.] Full of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points.

His *snaggy* steps are stay'd

Upon a *snaggy* oak, which he had torn Out of his mother's bowels, and it made His mortal mace, where with his totem he dismav'd.

*Swift.*

Naked men belabouring one another with *snaggy* sticks, or dully falling together by the ears at fifty-cuffs.

*Mor.*

**SNAIL**. *n. s.* [*snægl*, Saxon; *sneel*, Dut.]

1. A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs; the emblem of slowness.

I can tell why a *snail* has a house.—Why?—Why, to put his head in; not to give it away to his daughters, and leave his horns without a case.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Fearful commenting Is laden servitor to dull delay;

Delay is idle impotent and *snail*-paced beggary.

*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder: *Snail* slow in profit, but he sleeps by day

More than the wild cat.

*Shakespeare.*

Seeing the *snail*, which every where doth roam, Caring his own house still, still is at home,

How, for he is easy-paced, this *snail*, Be this his own palace, or the world's thy goal.

*Donne.*

There may be as many ranks of beings in the invisible world superior to us, as we ourselves are superior to all the ranks of being beneath us in this visible world, even though we descend below the *snail* and the oyster.

*Watts.*

2. A name given to a drone, from the slow motion of a snail.

Why prat'st thou to thyself, and answer'st not? Dromio, thou drone, thou *snail*, thou slug, thou sot!

*Shakespeare.*

**SNAIL-CLAVER** or *Snail-trefoil*. *n. s.* [*trifolium*, Lat.] An herb.

*Ainsworth.*

**SNAKE**. *n. s.* [*snaca*, Sax. *snake*, Dut.] A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper. The snake's bite is harmless. Snake in poetry is a general name for a serpent.

Gloster's shew beguiles him;

As the *snake*, rolled in a flow'ry bank, With thinning checker'd slough, doth sting a child, That for the beauty thinks it excellent.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

We have scotch'd the *snake*, not kill'd it: She'll close, and be herself; whilst our poor malice Remains in danger of her former teeth.

*Sh. Mac.*

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling the gliding of a *snake* upon the ground; they must be smooth and even.

*Dryden's Duffresnoy.*

Nor chalk, nor crumbing stones, the food of *snakes*, That work in hollow earth their winding tracks.

*Dryden.*

**SNAKEROOT**. *n. s.* [*snake* and *root*.] A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

**SNAKESHEAD** *lir.* *n. s.* [*hermodactylus*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it hath a lily shaped flower, of one leaf, shaped exactly like an *ivy*, but has a tubercle root, divided into two or three dugs, like oblong bulbs.

*Milner.*

**SNAKEWEED** or *Bistort*. *n. s.* [*bistorta*, Latin.] A plant.

**SNAKEWOOD**. *n. s.* [from *snake* and *wood*.]

What we call *snake-wood* is properly the smaller branches of the root of a tall straight tree growing in the island of Timor, and other parts of the East. It has no remarkable smell; but is of an intensely bitter taste. The Indians are of opinion, that it is a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent, and from thence its name of *lignum colubinum*, or *snake-wood*. We very seldom use it.

*Hall's Materia Medica.*

**SNAKY**. *adj.* [from *snake*.]

1. Serpentine; belonging to a snake; resembling a snake.

Venomous tongue, dipt with vile adder's fire, Of that bit kind with which the furies fell

Their *snaky* heads do comb.

*Spenser.*

The crooked arms Meander bow'd with his to *snaky* furd,

Resign'd for conduct the choice youth of all their mortal blood.

*Shakespeare.*

The true lovers knot find its original from *edus Hercules*, or *Hercules*' knot, resembling the *snaky* complication in the caduceus, or rod of *Hermes*.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

So to the coast of Jordan he directs His easy step, guided with *snaky* wiles.

*Milton's Paradise Regained.*

2. Having serpents.

Look, look unto this *snaky* rod, And stop your ears against the charming god.

*Ben Jonson.*

In his hand He took caduceus, his *snaky* wand.

What was that *snaky*-headed gorgon shield That wife Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin!

Wherewith the freez'd her toes to congeal'd stone?

*Milton.*

His flying hat was fasten'd on his head; Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand He holds the virtue of the *snaky* wand.

To **SNAP**. *v. a.* [the same with *knap*.]

1. To break at once; to break short.

If the chain of necessity be no stronger, but that it may be *snapped* so easily in sunder; if his will

was no otherwise determined from without himself, but only by the signification of your desire, and my modest intreaty, then we may conclude, human affairs are not always governed by absolute necessity.

*Brant. against Hobbes.*

Light is broken like a body, as when 'tis snapped in pieces by a tougher body.

*Digby.*

Dauntless as death, away he walks;  
Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks;  
Searches the parlour, chamber, study,  
Nor stops till he has culprit's body.

*Prior.*

2. To strike with a knocking noise, or sharp sound.

The howzy fire

First shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire,  
Then *snaps* his box.

*Dunciad.*

3. To bite.

A gentleman passing by a coach, one of the horses *snaps* off the end of his finger.

*Wiserian's Surgery.*

All mongrel curs bawl, snarl, and *snap*, where the foe flies before them.

*L'Estrange.*

A notion generally received, that a lion is dangerous to all women who are not virgins, may have given occasion to a foolish report, that my lion's jaws are so contrived as to *snap* the hands of any of the female sex, who are not thus qualified.

*Addison's Spectator.*

He *snaps* deceitful air with empty jaws,  
The subtle hare darts swift beneath his paws.

*Gay.*

4. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly.

Sir Richard Graham tells the marquis he would *snap* one of the kids, and make some shift to carry him close to their lodgings.

*Wotton.*

Some with a noise and greasy light  
Are *snapt*, as men catch larks at night.  
You should have thought of this before you was taken;  
For now you are in no danger to be *snapt* singing again.

*L'Estrange.*

Did I not see you, rakish! did I not,  
When you lay snug to *snup* young Damon's goat?

*Dryden.*

Related seem on watch to lie,  
And *snap* some cully passing by.

*Swift.*

5. [*Snappen*, Dutch.] To treat with sharp language.

Capuch'd your rabbins of the synod,  
And *snapp'd* their canons with a why not.

*Hud.*

A furly ill-bred lord,

That chides and *snaps* her up at every word.

*Granville.*

To SNAP. v. n.

1. To break short; to fall asunder; to break without bending.

Note the ship's sickneſſes; the mast  
Shok'd with an ague, and the hold and waſt  
With a salt droply clogg'd; and our tacklings  
*Snapping*, like to too high stretch'd tieble strings.

*Deane.*

The backbone is divided into in many verteb as for commodious bending, and not one intire rigid bone, which, being of that length, would have been often in danger of *snapping* in sunder.

*Ray n. C. ar.*

If your steel be too hard, that is, too brittle, it it be a spring, it will not bow; but with the least bending it will *snap* asunder.

*Maxon's Mech. Exer.*

The makers of these needles should give them a due temper: for if they are too soft, they will bend; and if they are too brittle, they *snap*.

*Barp's Surgery.*

2. To make an effort to bite with eagerness.

If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I see no reason but I may *snap* at him.

*Shak. Henry IV.*

We *snap* at the bait without ever dreaming of the hook that goes along with it.

*L'Estrange.*

Tow'rs *snaps*

At people's heels with rothy chaps.

*Swift.*

SNAP. n. f. [from the verb]

1. The act of breaking with a quick motion.

2. A greedy follow.

He had *snapped* her said out his say, but up rises a cunning *snapper* at the board.

*L'Estrange.*

3. A quick eager bite.

With their bills, thwarted crosswise at the end, they would cut an apple in two at one *snap*.

*Carew.*

4. A catch; a theft.

SNAPDRAGON or Calf's Snout, n. f. [*antirrhinum*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

2. A kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are afraid to take out; but which may be safely snatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed, the fire is at once extinguished.

SNAPPER. n. f. [from *snap*.] One who snaps.

My father named me Autoliceus, being letter'd under Mercury; who, as I am, was likewise a *snapper* up of unconsider'd trifles.

*Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

SNAPPISH. adj. [from *snap*.]

1. Eager to bite.

The *snappish* cur, the passenger's annoy,  
Close at my heel with yelping tieble flow.

*Pope.*

They lived in the temple; but were such *snappish* curs, that they frighted away most of the votaries.

*Spectator.*

2. Peevish; sharp in reply.

SNAPPISHLY. adv. [from *snappish*.] Peevishly; tartly.

SNAPPISHNESS. n. f. [from *snappish*.] Peevishness; tartness.

SNAPSACK. v. f. [*snappfack*, Swedish.] A soldier's bag: more usually *knapsack*.

SNARE. n. f. [*snara*, Swedish and Islandick; *snare*, Danish; *snor*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing set to catch an animal; a gin; a net; a noose.

O poor hapless nightingale, thought I,  
How sweet thou sing'st, how near the deadly *snare*!

*Milton.*

2. Any thing by which one is intrapped or intangled.

This I speak for your own profit, not that I may cast a *snare* upon you.

*1 Cor. vii. 35.*

A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the *snare* of his soul.

*Prov. xviii. 7.*

Propound to thyself a constant rule of living, which, though it may not be fit to observe scrupulously, lest it become a *snare* to thy conscience, or endanger thy health, yet let not thy rule be broken.

*Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

For thee ordain'd a help, became thy *snare*.

*Milt.*

Beauty, wealth, and wit,  
And prowess, to the pow'r of love submit;  
The spreading *snare* for all mankind is laid,  
And lovers all betray, or are betray'd.

*Dryden.*

To SNARE. v. a. [from the noun.] To intrap; to intangle; to catch in a noose.

*Glister's shew*

Beguiles him, as the mournful crocodile  
With sorrow *snars* relenting passengers.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The wicked is *snared* in the work of his own hands.

*Psaln ix.*

Warn all creatures from thee  
Henceforth, lest that too heav'nly form, pretended  
To hellish falsehood, *snare* them.

*Milt. Par. Lost.*

To SNARL. v. n. [*snarren*, Dutch.]

1. To growl as an angry animal; to gnarrel.

What! were you *snarling* all before I came,  
Ready to catch each other by the throat,  
And turn you all your haired now on me?

*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

He is born with teeth  
And so I was; which plainly signified  
That I should *snarl*, and bite, and play the dog.

*Shakespeare.*

Now, for the bare-pick'd bone of majesty,  
Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest,  
And *snarls* in the gentle eyes of peace.

*Shakespeare's King John.*

The flies even of the savage herd are safe;  
All, when they *snarl* or bite, have no return  
But counterthip from the male.

*Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

An angry cur  
*Snarls* while he teeds.

*Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude terms.

'Tis malicious and unmanly to *snarl* at the little lapses of a pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted.

*Dryden.*

The honest farmer and his wife,  
Two years declin'd from prime of life,  
Had struggled with the marriage noose,  
As almost every couple does:  
Sometimes, my plague! sometimes, my darling!  
Kissing to-day, to-morrow *snarling*.

*Prior.*

Where hast thou been *snarling* odious truths, and  
entertaining company with discourse of their diseases?

*Congreve.*

To SNARL. v. a. To intangle; to embarrass. I know not that this sense is well authorised.

Confused *snarled* consciences render it difficult to pull out thread by thread.

*Deay of Piety.*

SNARLER. n. f. [from *snarl*.] One who *snarls*; a growling, surly, quarrelsome, insulting fellow.

Should stupid libels grieve your mind,  
You soon a remedy may find;  
Lie down obscure, like other folks,  
Below the lash of *snarlers* jokers.

*Swift.*

SNARY. adj. [from *snare*.] Intangling; insidious.

Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread.

*Dryden.*

SNAST. n. f. The snuff of a candle.

It first burned fair, till some part of the candle was consumed, and the sawdust gathered about the *snuff*; but then it made the *snuff* big and long, and burn dulkishly, and the candle waited in half the time of the wax pure.

*Bacon.*

To SNATCH. v. a. [*snacken*, Dutch.]

1. To seize any thing hastily.

A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this world with a kind of treatable dissolution, than to be suddenly cut off in a moment, rather to be taken than *snatched* away from the face of the earth.

*Hooker.*

So *snatch'd*, will not exempt us from the pain.

*Milton.*

Life's stream harnies all too fast:  
In vain sed we rest etum, we would make,  
When halt our knowledge we must *snatch*, not take.

*Pope.*

She *snatch'd* a sheet of Thule from her bed:  
Sudden she flies, and whelms it o'er the pyre;  
Down sink the flames.

*Pope's Dunciad.*

They, falling down the stream,  
Are *snatch'd* immediately by the quick-eyed trout,  
Or darting salmon.

*Thomson's Summer.*

2. To transport or carry suddenly.

He had scarce performed any part of the office of a bishop in the diocese of London, when he was *snatched* from thence, and promoted to Canterbury.

*Clarendon.*

O nature!  
Enrich me with the knowledge of thy works,  
*Snatch* me to heaven.

*Thomson's Autumn.*

To SNATCH. v. n. To bite, or catch eagerly at something.

Lords will not let me: if I had a monopoly of fool, they would have part on't; nay, the ladies too will be *snatching*.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He shall *snatch* on the right hand, and be hungry.

*Isa. ix. 20.*

Lycus, swifter of his feet,  
Runs, doubles, winds and turns, amidst the war;  
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,  
And *snatches* at the beam he first can find.

*Dryden's Æneid.*

SNATCH.

**SNATCH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A hasty catch.

2. A short fit of vigorous action.

After a shower to wedding a *snatch*;  
More easily won with the root to dispatch. *Tupper*.

3. A small part of any thing; a broken part.

Sh. charmed *snatch* bet of old tunes,  
As one capable of his own distress. *Shak. Hamlet*.  
In this work over it will exceed performances,  
It being composed by *snatches* of time, as medical  
vacations could permit. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

4. A broken or interrupted action; a short fit.

The *snatches* in his voice,  
An' burst of speaking, were as his. *Shak. Cymb.*  
They move by his a *snatch*, so that it is not  
conceivable how they conduce unto a motion,  
which, by reason of its perpetuity, must be regular  
and equal. *Wicks's Dædalus*.

We have often little *snatches* of sunshine and fair  
weather in the most uncomfortable parts of the year.  
*Spectator*.

5. A quip; a shuffling answer.

Come, leave your *snatches*, yield me a direct an-  
swer. *Shakespeare*.

**SNATCHER.** *n. f.* [from *snatch*.] One  
that snatches or takes any thing in haste.

They of those *snatches*  
Shall be a will sufficient to defend  
Our island from the pillaging borders.  
—We do not mean the courting *snatchers* only,  
But fear the main intendant of the Scot.  
*Shakespeare's Henry V*.

**SNATCHINGLY.** *adv.* [from *snatching*.]  
Hastily; with interruption.

**TO SNEAK.** *v. n.* [*mean, Saxon; snige, Danish.*]

1. To creep sily; to come or go as if  
afraid to be seen.

Once the eagle, kind and, being to prey,  
To her unguarded nest the woe'd Scot  
Comes *sneaking*, and to suck her princely eggs.  
*Shakespeare*.

*Sneak* not away, fir, for the filer and you  
Must have a word anon lay hold on him. *Shak.*  
Discover'd, and de-late-l of you prey,  
You skulk'd behind the fence, and *sneak'd* away.  
*Frederick*.

I ought not to turn my back, and to *sneak* off  
in silence, and leave the truth to lie baffled, blind-  
ing, and slain. *Watts*.

He *sneak'd* into the grave,  
A monarch's self, and half a harlot's slave. *Dante*.  
Are you really? Here's your muck here.  
Author, *sneak* off, we'll tickle you, my dear. *M. Tr.*

2. To behave with meanness and servility;  
to crouch; to truckle.

I need induce no great man's threshold, *sneak* to  
none of his rituals to speak a word, and for me to  
my conscience. *Shak.*

Nothing can support minds no going and *sneak-  
ing*, and cowardly reproaching them, from a kind  
of their own guilt, but to see others as bold.  
*South's Sermons*.

When int'rest'd he'll do all he can,  
When all the world's a desert, and the sea,  
She waits, or to the f. f. f. the cell.  
When the lightning's a fire, and the world's a hell.  
Town struts a bold, and the world's a hell.  
Will *sneak* a servile, and the world's a hell. *Pope*.

**SNEAKER.** *n. f.* A small vessel of drink.

I have just off the right worshipful and honour-  
able about a *sneaker* of f. f. f. *Shakespeare*.

**SNEAKING.** *participial adv.* [from *sneak*.]  
Servile; mean; low.

When the smart dialogue grows rich,  
The *sneaking* dog, and ugly bitch. *Romeo*.  
Cretaceous; niggardly; meanly parti-  
cious.

**SNEAKINGLY.** *adv.* [from *sneaking*.]

1. Meanly; servilely.

Do all things like a man, not *sneakingly*;  
Think the king sees thee still. *Herbert*.

While you *sneakingly* submit,  
And beg our pardon at our feet,  
Discourag'd by your guilty tears  
To hope for quarter for your ears. *Hudibras*.

2. In a covetous manner.

**SNEAKINGNESS.** *n. f.* [from *sneaking*.]

1. Niggardliness.

2. Meanness; pitifulness.

**SNEAKUP.** *n. f.* [from *sneak*.] A cowardly,  
creeping, insidious scoundrel. Obsolete.

The prince is a jack, a *sneakup*; and if he were  
here, I would cudgel him like a dog, if he would  
lay so. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*.

**TO SNEAP.** *v. a.* [This word seems a  
corruption of *snib*, or of *snip*, to reprimand. Perhaps *snap* is in that sense  
from *snib*, *snibbe*, Danish.

Men should him *snibbe* bitterly. *Chau.*]

1. To reprimand; to check.

2. To nip.

What may  
Breed upon our absence, may there blow  
No *sneaping* wind, at home. *Shakespeare*.

**SNEAP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A reprimand; a check.

My lord, I will not undergo this *sneap* without  
reply; you call honourable boldness impudent sauc-  
eriness; if a man will courtly and lay nothing, he  
is a snail. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*.

**TO SNIB.** *v. a.* [properly to *snib*. See  
**SNEAP.**] To check; to chide; to reprimand.

Which made this foolish brain woe so bold,  
That on a time he call him to hold  
And *snibbe* the good oak, for he was old. *Spenser*.

**TO SNIB.** *v. n.* [This word is appar-  
ently of the same family with *snore* and  
*snore*.]

1. To show contempt by looks: *nasu sus-  
pendere aduocato*.

2. To insinuate contempt by covert ex-  
pression.

The wolf was by, and the fox in a *sneering* way  
advised him not to irritate a prince against his sub-  
jects. *Leffinger*.

I could be content to be a little *sneered* at in a  
line, for the sake of the pleasure I should have in  
reading the rest. *Pope*.

It there has been any thing expressed with too  
much severity, it will fall upon those *sneering*, or  
during writers of the age against religion, who have  
lost reason and decency. *Watts*.

3. To utter with grimace.

I have not been *sneering* fullsome lies, and nau-  
seous flattery, at a little to die when. *Congreve*.

4. To shew awkward mirth.

I had no power over our muscle in their faces,  
though they *sneered* at every word spoken by each  
of us. *Tupper*.

**SNEER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A look of contemptuous ridicule.

Did not the fear of more impartial men,  
At sense and virtue, balance all? *Pope*.

2. An expression of ludicrous scorn.

Socrates or Cæsar might have a fool's coat clasp  
upon them, and in this dispute neither the wisdom  
of the one, nor the majesty of the other, could se-  
cure them from a *sneer*. *Watts*.

**SNEER.** *n. f.* [from *sneer*.] He that  
*sneers* or shows contempt.

**TO SNEEZE.** *v. n.* [*meran, Saxon; niesen, Dutch.*] To emit wind audibly  
by the nose.

If one be about to *sneeze*, rubbing the eyes till  
tears run will prevent it: for that the humour de-  
scending to the nostrils is diverted to the eyes. *Bac.*  
If the pain be more intense and deeper within,  
amongst the membranes, there will be an itching in  
the palate and nostrils, with frequent *sneezing*.  
*Wise's Surgery*.

To that Cupid *sneez'd* aloud;  
And every lucky union sent before,  
To meet the landing on the Spartan shore. *Dryd.*

It any thing oppresses the head, it hath a power  
to free itself by *sneezing*. *Ray on the Creation*.

Violent *sneezing* produceth convulsions in all the  
muscles of respiration: to great an alteration can  
be produced only by the tickling of a feather; and  
if the action of *sneezing* should be continued by  
some very acid substance, it will produce headach,  
universal convulsions, fever, and death. *Arbutnot*.

An officer put the sharp end of his half-pike  
a good way up into my nostril, which tickled my nose  
like a straw, and made me *sneeze* violently. *Swift*.

**SNEEZE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Emission  
of wind audibly by the nose.

I heard the rattle,  
As earth and sky would rumble; but  
These flaws, though mortals fear them,  
As dangerous to the polar frame of heav'n,  
Are to the main as wholestems as a *sneeze*.  
To man's less universe, and soon are gone.  
*Milton's Paradise Regain'd*.

We read in Godignus, that upon a *sneeze* of the  
emperor of Momotapa, there passed acclamations  
successively through the city. *Brown's Vulg. Lit.*

**SNEEZEWORT.** *n. f.* [*ptarmica, Latin.*]  
A plant.

**SNET.** *n. f.* [among hunters.] The fat of  
a deer. *Dict.*

**SNEW.** The old preterite of *to snow*. *Dict.*

**TO SNIB.** *v. a.* [*snibbe, Danish.* See  
**SNEAP.**] To check; to nip; to reprimand.

Asked for their pa's by every squib,  
That lit at will them to revile or *snib*. *Hob. Tail.*

**SNICK and SNICE.** *n. f.* A combat with  
knives.

Among the Dunkirkers, where *snick and snice* was  
in fashion, a boatwain, with some of our men  
drinking together, became quarrelsome: one of our  
men beat him down; then kneeling upon his  
broad, he drew out a knife sticking in his thigh,  
and cut him from the ear towards the mouth.  
*Wise's Surgery*.

**TO SNI'CKER or Snigger.** *v. n.* To laugh  
sily, wantonly, or contemptuously;  
to laugh in one's sleeve. *Dict.*

**TO SNIFF.** *v. n.* [*sniffa, Swedish.*] To  
draw breath audibly up the nose.

So then you look'd scornful; and I *sniff* at the dean,  
As who should say, Now art I skinny and lean?  
*Swift*.

**TO SNI'GGLE.** *v. n.*

*Sniggle* is thus performed: in a warm day,  
when the water is lowest, take a strong small hook,  
tied to a string about a yard long; and then into  
one of the holes, where an eel may hide herself,  
with the help of a short stick put in your bait lei-  
sely, and as far as you may conveniently: if  
within the sight of it, the eel will bite instantly,  
and as certainly gorge it; pull him out by degrees.  
*Wolton's Angler*.

**TO SNIP.** *v. a.* [*snippen, Dutch.*] To cut  
at once with scissars.

The sinus should be laid open, which was *snip*  
up about two inches with a pair of probe-scissars,  
and the incised lips dressed. *Wise's Surgery*.

When tradesmen brought extravagant bills, Sir  
Roger glad to bargain to cut off a quarter of a  
yard: he wore a pair of scissars for this purpose,  
and would *snip* it off nicely. *Arbutnot*.

Putting one blade of the scissars up the gut, and  
the other up the wound, *snip* the whole length of  
the fistula. *Sharp*.

**SNIP. n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. A single cut with scissars.

What! this a *snipe*?

Here's *snip* and nip, and cut, and slash and slash,  
Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shakespeare.*

The ulcer would not cure farther than it was laid  
open; therefore with one *snip* more I laid it open  
to the very end. *Wife'sman.*

2. A small shred.

Those we keep within compass by small *snips* of  
emphatic, hoping to defend the parts about, but, in  
spite of all, they will spread farther. *Wife'sman's Surge.*

3. A share; a snack. A low word.

He found his friend upon the mending hand,  
which he was glad to hear, because of the *snip* that  
he himself expected upon the dividend. *L'Estrange*

**SNIPER. n. f.** [*sneppe*, German; *snipe*,  
Saxon; *ysnit*, Welsh.]

1. A small fen fowl with a long bill.

The external evidence causes of the *snipe* bills are  
a high fermenting diet, as old chest, birds feed  
ing in fens, as geese, ducks, woodcocks, *snipes*,  
and swans. *Flyer.*

2. A fool; a blockhead.

Thus do I ever make my fool my purse;  
For I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,  
If I should time expend with such a *snipe*,  
But for my sport and profit. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

**SNIPPER. n. f.** [from *snip*.] One that  
snips.

**SNIPPER. n. f.** [from *snip*.] A small  
part; a share.

Witches, simplings, and on gibbers  
Cutting from malicefactor *snippers*,  
Or from the pillory tips or tails. *Hudibras.*

**SNIPSNAP. n. f.** [a cant word formed by  
reduplication of *snip*.] Tart dialogue,  
with quick replies.

Denials and dissonance, and capacious art,  
And *snipsnap* short, and interruption smart.  
*Pope's Dunciad.*

**SNITE. n. f.** [*snita*, Saxon] A snipe.  
This is perhaps the true name, but  
*snipe* prevails.

Of tame birds Cornwall hath doves, geese, and  
ducks: of wild, quail, rail, *snite*, and wood-dove.  
*Carew.*

**To SNITE. v. a.** [*snytan*, Saxon.] To  
blow the nose.

Nor would any one be able to *snite* his nose, or to  
sneeze; in both which the passage of the breath  
through the mouth, being intercepted by the tongue,  
is forced to go through the nose. *Grew's Colours.*

**SNIVEL. n. f.** [*snivel*, *snivel*, German.]  
Snot; the running of the nose.

**To SNIVEL. v. n.** [from the noun.]

1. To run at the nose.

2. To cry as children.

Funeral tears are hired out as mourning cloaks;  
and whither we go to our graves *snivelling* or sing-  
ing, 'tis all mere form. *L'Estrange.*

Away goes he *snivelling* and yelping, that he had  
dropt his axe into the water. *L'Estrange.*

**SNIVELLER. n. f.** [from *snivel*.] A weep-  
er; a weak lamenter.

He'd more lament when I was dead,  
Than all the *snivellers* round my bed. *Swift.*

**To SNORE. v. n.** [*snorcken*, Dutch.] To  
breathe hard through the nose, as men in  
sleep.

I did unconsciously blame the gods,  
Who wake for thee, though thou *snore* for thyself.  
*Ben Jonson.*

Whose railing heroes, and whose wounded gods,  
Makes some suspect he *snORES* as well as nods.  
*R. fromman.*

He may lie in his shades, and *snore* on to doom's-  
day for me; unless I see farther season of distur-  
bing his repose. *Stillingfleet.*

Is not yonder Proteus' cave?

It is, and in it lies the god asleep;

And *snoring* by

We may detect

The monstrosities of the deep. *Dryden's Allin.*

The giant, gorg'd with fish, and wine, and blood,

Lay stretch'd at length, as if *snoring* in his own

Belching raw gibbets from his jaws, o' which he'd

With purple wine and cruddled gore continu'd.

**SNORE. n. f.** [*snora*, Saxon, from the  
verb] Audible respiration of sleepers  
through the nose.

The farted groans

Drum'd their charge with *snores* I've drugg'd their  
podgers. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**SNO'ER. n. f.** [from *snore*.] He that  
*snores*.

**To SNORT. v. n.** [*snorcken*, Dutch] To  
blow through the nose as a high-mettled  
horse.

The *snorting* of his horses was heard.

*Johnson, viii. 16*

The fiery war horse paws the ground,  
And *snorts* and trembles at the trumpet's sound.

*Johnson.*

From their full jacks the generous steeds retire,  
Dropping ambrosial foams, and *snorting* fire.

*Johnson's Ovid.*

He with wide nostrils, *snorting*, skims the wave.

*Johnson.*

**SNOT. n. f.** [*snore*, Saxon; *snoot*, Dutch.]  
The mucus of the nose.

Thus, when a greedy flower once has thrown  
His *snoot* into the mire, 'tis all his own. *Swift.*

**SNO'Y. adj.** [from *snoot*.] Full of snot.  
This igne South my husband took in a dirty  
*snooty*-nosed boy. *Arcturion.*

**SNO'UT. n. f.** [*snuyt*, Dutch.]

1. The nose of a beast.

His nose in the air, his *snout* in the sky. *Taffer.*

In shape a baggie's whole throughout,

With broader forehead, and a sharp *snout*. *Dryd.*

2. The nose of a man, in contempt.

Her nose *snout*

Did quickly wind his meaning out. *Hudibras.*

But when the date or Nock was out,

Off dropt the sympathetic *snout*. *Hudibras.*

What *snout* tips he hit,

How foul a *snout*, and what a hanging face!

*Dryden's Jovial.*

Charm'd with his eyes, as a ching, and *snout*,  
Her pocket gliss drew shyly out;

And grew enamour'd with her phiz,  
As just the counterpart of his. *Swift.*

3. The nosel or end of any hollow pipe.  
**SNO'UTED. adj.** [from *snout*.] Having a  
*snout*.

Then dogs, *snouted* like foxes, but deprived of that  
property which the logicians call *primum quartum*

*mo's*, for they could not bark. *Heylyn*

*Snouted* and tailed like a boar, and footed like a  
goat. *Grew.*

**SNOW. n. f.** [*snap*, Saxon; *snie*, Dutch.]  
The small particles of water frozen be-  
fore they unite into drops. *Locke*

Drought and heat consume *snow* waters.

*Job, xxiv. 19.*

He gives the winter's *snow* her airy birth,

And bids her virgin fleeces clothe the earth. *Sandys.*

Soft as the fleeces of defending *snows*. *Pope.*

**To SNOW. v. n.** [*snapan*, Saxon; *snecruwen*,  
Dutch.] To fall in snow.

The hills being high about them, it *snows* at the  
tops of them oftener than in the rains. *Brown's Trav.*

**To SNOW. v. a.** To scatter like snow.  
If thou be't horn to ice strange sights,  
Ride ten thousand days and nights,

Till age *snow* white hairs on thee. *Donne.*

**SNO'WBALL. n. f.** [*snow* and *ball*.] A  
round lump of congelated snow.

They passed to the east-riding of Yorkshire, their  
company daily increasing, like a *snowball* in rolling.  
*Hayward.*

His bulky folly gathers as it goes,

And, rolling o'er you, like a *snowball* grows. *Dryd.*

A *snowball* having the power to produce in us the  
ideas of white, cold, and round, the powers, as  
they are in the *snowball*, I call qualities, and, as  
they are sensations in our understandings, ideas.

*Locke.*

**SNO'WBROTH. n. f.** [*snow* and *broth*.]  
Very cold liquor.

Anglo, a man whose blood

Is very *snowbroth*, one who never feels

The want in things and not in the life. *Shak.*

**SNO'WFLIE. n. f.** [*viola bulbosa*, Latin.]  
An herb.

**SNO'WDROP. n. f.** [*narissolucoidium*, Lat.]  
An early flower.

When we tried the experiment with the leaves  
of those purely white flowers that appear about the  
end of winter, called *snowdrops*, the event was not  
much unlike that newly men loved. *Boyle on Col.*

The little shape, by make and power,

Grew less and less, contracted to a flower;

A flower that hid in this sweet garden bed,

To virgin a maid, and the proud of it id. *Talld.*

**SNOW-WHITE. adj.** [*snow* and *white*.]  
White as snow.

A *snow white* bull shall on your shore be slain;

His often's enials cast into the main. *Dryd. Æn.*

**SNO'WY. adj.** [from *snow*.]

1. White like snow.

So flows a *snowy* dove trooping with crows,

As vonter lady o'er her fellows flows. *Shakespeare.*

Now I see thy jolly *snow*:

*Snowy* headed winter teases;

Spring and summer next succeeds;

Yellow autumn brings aile rear;

Thou art father of the year. *Rome.*

The blushing ruby on her *snowy* breast

Renders its panting whiteness more confest. *Prior.*

2. Abounding with snow.

These first in Crete

And Ida known; thence on the *snowy* top

Or cold Olympus told the middle air. *Mit. Par. L.*

As when the Tartar from his Russian foe,

By African, over the *snowy* plains

Retires. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**SNUB. n. f.** [from *snubbe*, Dutch, a nose;  
or *knubel*, a joint of the finger.] A jag;  
a snag; a knot in wood.

Lapping up his dreadful club on high,

All aim'd with rugged *snubs*, and knotty grain,

Hum thought at first encounter to have slain. *F. Q.*

**To SNUB. v. a.** [rather *To snub*. See  
*SNAP*, *SNIB*, *SNIB*.]

1. To check; to reprimand.

2. To nip.

Near the sea-shores, the heads and boughs of

trees run out far to landward; but to ward the sea

are so *snubbed* by the winds, as if their boughs

had been pared or thaven off. *Ray on the Creation.*

**To SNUB. v. n.** [*snuffen*, Dutch.] To  
sob with convulsion.

**To SNUDGE. v. n.** [*sniger*, Danish.] To  
lie idle, cloie, or snug.

Now he will fight it out, and to the wars;

Now eat his bread in peace,

And *snuage* in quiet; now he scorns increase;

Now all day spares. *Herbert.*

**SNUFF. n. f.** [*snuff*, Dutch, snot.]

1. Snot. In this sense it is not used.

2. The useless excrecence of a candle:  
whence *maucher la chandelle*.

My *snuff* and leathard part of nature should

Burn itself out. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

But dearest heart, and dearer image, stay!

Alas! true joys at best are dreams enough:

Though you stay here, you pass too fast away;

For even at first life's taper is a *snuff*. *Donne.*

If the liquor be of a close and glutinous consist-  
ency, it may burn without any *snuff*, as we see in  
candlesticks, and some other bituminous substances;  
and most of the ancient lamps were of this kind,  
because none have been found with such wicks.

Widius.

### 3. A candle almost burnt out.

Lamentable!

To hide me from the radiant sun, and follow  
The tongue by a *snuff*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

### 4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame.

A torch, *snuff* and all, goes out in a moment,  
When dipped into the vapour. *Addison on Italy.*

### 5. Repentment expressed by snuffing; per-verse repentment. Not used unless in low language.

What hath been seen

Fallen in *snuffs* or packings of the duke's;  
Or the hard tein which both of them have borne  
Against the old kind king. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
Jupiter took *snuff* at the contempt, and punished  
him: he sent him home again. *L'Esrange.*

### 6. Powdered tobacco taken by the nose.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,  
A charge of *snuff* the wily wretch threw,  
The groom, direct, to his atom just,  
The pungent grain of irritating dust. *Pope.*

### To SNUFF, v. a. [*snuffen*, Dutch.]

#### 1. To draw in with the breath.

A heifer will put up her nose, and *snuff* in the  
air, against rain. *Racon.*

With delight he *snuff'd* the smell  
Of mortal change on earth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
He *snuffs* the wind, his heels the fard excite;  
But when he stands collected in his night,  
He roars, and promises a more successful fight. *Dryden.*

The youth,  
Who holds the torch station to the light,  
Already seems to *snuff* the vital air,  
And leans just forward on a shining spear. *Dryden's Æneid.*

My troops are mounted; their Numidian steeds  
*Snuff* up the wind, and long to scour the desert. *Addison.*

My nation's greatest fault was *snuffing* up the air  
about Brackdenstown, whereby he became such a  
lover of liberty, that I could scarce hold him in, *Swift.*

#### 2. To scent.

The cow looks up, and from afar can find  
The change of heav'n, and *snuffs* it in the wind. *Dryden.*

For then the bull, rebellow through the groves,  
And tempt the stream, and *snuff* their absent loves. *Dryden.*

O'er all the blood-hound boasts superior skill,  
To scent, to view, to turn, and boldly kill!  
His fellows vain alarms reject with scorn,  
True to the master's voice, and learned how  
His nostrils oft, if ancient time long true,  
Trace the sly felon through the tainted dew:  
Once *snuff'd*, he follows with unalter'd aim,  
Nor odours lure him from the chosen game;  
Deep-mouth'd he tundera, and instant he views,  
Springs on relentless, and to death pursues. *Tatler.*

#### 3. To crop the candle.

The late queen's gentlewoman!  
To be her mistress's stick!  
This candle burn not clear: 'tis I must *snuff* it,  
And out it goes. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
Against a common in day our lamps should be  
dressed, our lights *snuffed*, and our religion more  
active. *Taylor.*

You have got  
An office for your talents fit;  
To *snuff* the lights, and stir the fire,  
And get a dinner for your hire. *Swift.*

### SNUFF, v. n.

#### To snort; to draw breath by the nose.

The fury fires the pack; they *snuff*, they vent,  
And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Says Humpus, Sir, my master had me pray  
Your company to dine with him to-day:  
He *snuffs*, then follows, up the stairs he goes;  
Never pulls off his hat, nor cleans his shoes. *King.*

#### 2. To snuff in contempt.

Ye snuff, what a weariness is it, and ye have  
*snuffed* at it. *Mol. II. 13.*

SNUFFBOX, n. f. [*snuff* and *box*.] The  
box in which *snuff* is carried.

If a gentleman leaves a *snuffbox* on the table,  
and goes away, lock it up as part of your wails. *Swift.*

Sir Plume, of amber *snuffbox* justly vain,  
And the nice conduct of a clouded cone. *Pope.*

SNUFFER, n. f. [*from snuff*.] He that  
*snuffs*.

SNUFFERS, n. f. [*from snuff*.] The in-  
strument with which the candle is clip-  
ped.

When you have *snuffed* the candle, leave the  
*snuff* as open. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

To SNUFFLE, v. n. [*snuffelen*, Dutch.]

To speak through the nose; to breathe  
hard through the nose.

A water-spout can be seen on the river,  
showing that he hunted for a snail; and with a *snuffling*  
grace, disdaining that his smelly force could not  
as well prevail through the water as through the  
air, waited with his eye to see whether he could  
espy the duck's getting up again. *Sidney.*

Bagpipes of the loudest dionce,  
With *snuffling* broken-winded tones,  
Whole blast of air, in pockets shut,  
Sound fitter than from the gut. *Hudibras.*

I came to the ape to deliver his opinion, who  
*snuff'd* and *snuffed*, and considered on't. *L'Esrange.*

One clad in purple  
I sits, and recites some lamentable rhyme,  
Some senseless Phillis in a broken note,  
*Snuffing* at noise, and creaking in his throat. *Dryden.*

SNUFFLER, n. f. [*from snuffle*.] He that  
speaks through the nose.

To SNUG, v. n. [*snuger*, Dutch.] To lie  
close.

There *snugging* well, he well appear'd content,  
So to have done amiss, so to be inert. *Sidney.*

As the loving couple lay *snugging* together, Ven-  
nus to it, as she had changed her manners  
with her shape, turned a mouse loose into the  
chamber. *L'Esrange.*

SNUG, adj. [*from the verb*.]

1. Close; free from any inconvenience;  
yet not splendid.

They spied a country farm,  
Where all was *snug*, and clean, and warm;  
For woods before, and hills behind,  
Secur'd it both from rain and wind. *Prior.*

2. Close; out of notice.

At Will's  
Lie *snug*, and hear what criticks say. *Swift.*

3. Slyly or insidiously close.

Did I not see you, rascal! did I not,  
When you lay *snug*, to snap young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

To SNUGGLER, v. n. [*from snug*.] To  
lie close; to lie warm.

So, adv. [*ppa*, Sax. *soo*, Dutch; *so*, Germ.]

1. In like manner. It answers to *as* ei-  
ther preceding or following. Noting  
comparison.

As whom the fables feign of monstrous size,  
Titanian or earthborn, that war'd on Jove,  
So stretch'd out huge in length the arch bend lay. *Milton.*

I tick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks  
In Valambrosa, where the Etrurian shades  
High over-arch'd embow'r, so thick bestrewn,  
Abjert and lost, lay these. *Milton.*  
Fir'd at first light with what the muse imparts,  
In fearless youth we tempt the heights of arts;

So pleas'd at first the towering Alps we try,  
Mount o'er the vales, and seem to tread the sky. *Pope.*

As into air the purer spirits flow,  
And separate from their kindred dregs below,  
So flew her soul to its congenial place. *Pope.*

#### 2. To such a degree.

Why is his chin not so long in coming?  
*Judges, v. 28.*

Can nothing great, and at the height,  
Remain so long, out its own weight  
Will ruin it? Or is't blind chance  
That still desires new states to advance?  
*Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

Amoret, my lovely fog,  
Tell me where thy strength does lie,  
Where the power that charms us so,  
In thy soul, or in thy eye?  
I viewed in my mind, so far as I was able, the  
beginning and progress of a rising world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Since then our Arcite is with honour dead,  
Why should we mourn that he so soon is dead. *Dryden.*

Upon our first going into a company of strangers,  
our benevolence or aversion rises towards several  
particular persons, before we have heard them  
speak, or so much as know who they are. *Addison's Spectator.*

We think our fathers fools, so wife we're grown;  
Our wiser sons, no doubt, will think us so. *Pope.*

#### 3. In such a manner.

There's no such thing as that we beauty call,  
It is meer cozenage all;  
For though some long ago  
Lik'd certain colours mingled so and so,  
That doth not tie me now from chusing new. *Su King.*

We may be certain that man is not a creature  
that hath wings, because this only concerns the  
manner of his existence; and we, seeing what he  
is, may certainly know that he is not so or so. *Locke.*  
I shall minutely tell him the steps by which I  
was brought into this way, that he may judge whe-  
ther I proceeded rationally, if so be any thing in  
my example is worth his notice. *Locke.*

This gentleman is a person of good sense, and  
knows that he is very much in Sir Roger's esteem,  
so that he lives in the family rather as a relative  
than dependent. *Addison.*

#### 4. It is regularly answered by *as* or *that*, but they are sometimes omitted.

So brown'd the mighty combant, that he'll  
Grow darker at their frown. *Milton.*

There is something equivalent in France and  
Scotland; so as 'tis a very hard calumny upon our  
soil to affirm that so excellent a fruit will grow  
here. *Tatler.*

#### 5. In the same manner.

Of such examples add me to the roll,  
Me easily indeed mine may neglect,  
But God's propos'd deliverance not so. *Milton.*  
To keep up the tutor's authority, use him with  
great respect yourself, and cause all your family to  
do so too. *Locke.*

According to the multifariousness of this im-  
mutability, so are the possibilities of being. *Newton.*

#### 6. Thus; in this manner.

Not far from thence the mournful hills appear,  
So call'd from lovers that inhabit there. *Dryden.*  
Does this deserve to be rewarded so?  
Did you come here a stranger or a foe? *Dryden.*  
It concerns every man, with the greatest serious-  
ness, to enquire into those matters, whether they  
be so or not. *Tillotson.*

No nation ever complained they had too broad,  
too deep, or too many rivers; they understand bet-  
ter than so how to value those inestimable gifts  
of nature. *Bentley.*

So when the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,  
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his strain. *Pope.*

Whether this be from an habitual motion of the  
animal spirits, or from the alteration of the con-  
stitution by some more unaccountable way, this is  
certain, that so it is. *Locke.*



7. Therefore; for this reason; In consequence of this.

The god, though loth, yet was constrain'd to obey;  
For longer time than that no living wight  
Below the earth might suffer'd to stay;  
So back again him brought to living light.

*Fairy Queen.*

Traffike, or rove ye, and like theeves oppresse  
Poor strange adventurers; a quodding *so*  
Your souls to danger, and your lives to woe?

*Chapman*

If he set industriously and sincerely to perform  
the commands of Christ, he can have no ground  
of doubting but it shall prove successful to him,  
and *so* all that he hath to do is, to endeavour by  
prayer, and use of the means, to qualify himself  
for this blessed condition. *Diamond's Pundit's*  
It leaves instruction, and *so* instruction, to the  
sobriety of the settled article, and rule of the church.

*Holy day.*

Some are fall'n, to dill'bedience fall'n;  
And *so* from heav'n to dropp'd hell.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

God makes him in his own image an intellectu-  
al creature, and *so* capable of dominion. *Locke.*

8. On these terms; noting a conditional proposition: answered by *as*.

O goddess! tell what I would say,  
Thou know'st it, and I feel too much to pray;  
*So* grant my suit, *as* I enforce my right,  
In love to be thy champion. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*  
If then exchange we mutually forgiveness;  
*So* may the guilt of all my broken vows,  
My penuries to thee, be all forgotten;  
As here my soul acquits thee of my death,  
As here I put without an angry thought. *Reww.*  
*So* now kind rains their vital moisture yield,  
And swell the future harvest of thy field. *Pope.*

9. Provided that; on condition that: *modo*.

Be not fid;  
I will into the mind of God or man  
May come and go, *so* unapprov'd, and leave  
No spot or blame behind. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
*So* the doctrine be but wholesome and edifying,  
though there should be a want of exactness in the  
manner of speaking or reasoning, it may be over-  
look'd. *Atterbury.*

'Too much of love thy hapless friend has prov'd,  
Too many giddy foolish hours are gone;  
May the remaining few know only friendship:  
*So* thou, my dearest, truest, best Allice,  
Vouchsafe to lodge me in thy gentle heart,  
A partner there; I will give up mankind. *Rous.*

10. In like manner; noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another: answered by *as*.

As a war should be undertaken upon a just motive,  
*so* a prince ought to consider the condition he  
is in when he enters on it. *Swift.*

11. *So* sometimes returns the sense of a word or sentence going before, and is used to avoid repetition: as, the two brothers were valiant, but the eldest was more *so*; that is, more valiant. The French article *le* is often used in the same manner. This mode of expression is not to be used, but in familiar language, nor even in that to be commended.

The fat with plenty fills my heart,  
The lean with love makes me too *so*. *Conway.*  
Who thinks his wife is virtuous, though not *so*,  
Is pleas'd and patient till the truth he know.

*Denham.*

Not to admire is all the art I know  
To make men happy, and to keep them *so*.

*Greec's Horace.*

One may as well say, that the configuration  
shall be only national, as to say that the deuce was  
*so*. *Burnet.*

However soft within themselves they are,  
To you they will be valiant by despair;

VOL. II.

For having *so* guilty, well they know,  
To a revenge *so* late they still are *so*. *Dryden.*

He was great and fortune made him *so*. *Dryden.*  
I laugh at every one, and an old cynick, who  
laughs at me. Do you *so*? replied the philosopher;  
then you live the meretric life of any man in Athens.

They are beautiful in themselves, and much  
more *so* in the noble language peculiar to that great  
poet. *Addison.*

Common-place books have been long used by  
industrious young divines, and still continue *so*.

*Swift.*

As to his using ludicrous expressions, my opinion  
is, that they are not *so*.

*Pope.*

The blast to-day is as completely *so*,  
As who began a thousand years ago. *Pope.*

12. Thus it is; this is the state.

How sorrow shakes him!  
*So*, now the tempest tears him up by th' roots,  
And on the ground extends the noble ruin. *Lycyd.*

13. At this point; at this time.

When  
With wild wood-leaves and weeds I lay strew'd his  
grave,  
And on it laid a century of prayers,  
Such as I can, twice o'er, I li weep and sigh;  
And, leaving *so* his service, follow you. *Shakspeare.*

14. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning; well.

O, *so*, and had you a council  
Of ladies too? Who was your speaker, Madam?

*B. Jonson's Cataline.*

15. It sometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies some latent or furd comparison. In French, *si*.

An astringent is not quite *so* proper, where relax-  
ing the urinary passage is necessary. *Arbutnot.*

16. A word of assumption; thus be it.

There is Percy; if your father will do me any  
honour, *so*; if not, let him kill the next Percy  
himself. *Shakspeare.*

I will never bear a base mind; if it be my de-  
stiny, *so*; if it be not, *so*. No man is too good to  
leave his prisoner. *Shakspeare.*

17. A form of petition.

Ready are th' appellants and defendant,  
The armouret and his man, to enter the lists;  
*So* please your highness to behold the fight. *Shak.*

18. *So much as*. However much. This is, I think, an irregular expression.

*So much* as you admire the beauty of his verse,  
his prose is full as good. *Pope.*

19. *So so*. An exclamation after something done or known. Corrupted, I think, from *cessio*.

I would not have thee finger in thy pain:  
*So so*. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

*So so*; it works: now, mistress, sit you fast. *Dry.*

20. *So so*. [*cessio*, *cessio*, Italian.] Indifferently; not much amiss nor well.

He's not very tall, yet for his years he's tall;  
His leg is but *so so*, and yet 'tis well. *Shakspeare.*

Deliver us from the noiseful reputation of Ab-  
und So, which some *so so* writers, I may call them  
*so*, are continually sounding in our ears.

*Fulton on the Cliffs.*

21. *So then*. Thus then it is that; there-fore.

*So then* the Volcians stand but as at first  
Ready, when time shall prompt them to make road  
Upon 's again. *Shakspeare's Catoianus.*

To a war are required a just quarrel, sufficient  
forces, and a prudent choice of the designs: *so*  
*then*, I will first justify the quarrel, balance the  
forces, and propound designs. *Bacon.*

To SOAK. *v. n.* [*rocian*, Saxon.]

1. To lie steeped in moisture.

For thy conceit in *soaking* will draw in  
More than the common blocks. *Shakspeare.*

2. To enter by degrees into pores.

Lay a heap of earth in great frosts upon a hollow

vessel, putting a canvas between, and pour water  
upon it, so as to *soak* through: it will make a  
hard ice in the vessel, and less apt to dissolve,  
than ordinarily. *Bacon.*

Rain, *soaking* into the strata which lie near the  
surface, bears with it all such moveable matter as  
occurs. *Woodward.*

3. To drink gluttonously and intemperately. This is a low term.

Let a drunkard live that his health decays, his  
estate wastes, yet the habitual thirst after his cups  
drive him to the tavern, though he has in his view  
the loss of health and plenty, the loss of which he  
confesses is far greater than the tickling of his  
palate with a glass of wine, or the idle chat of a  
*soaking* club. *Locke.*

To SOAK. *v. a.*

1. To macerate in any moisture; to steep; to keep wet till moisture is imbibed; to drench.

Many of our princes  
Lie drown'd and *soak'd* in intemperate blood:  
So do our vulgar drench their peasant limbs  
In blood of princes. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*  
Their land shall be *soak'd* with blood.

*Isa. xxxiv. 7.*

There deep Calvus *soaks* the yellow fens. *Dryden.*

Wormwood, put into the brine you *soak* your  
corn in, prevents the birds eating it. *Mortimer.*

2. To draw in through the pores.

Thou, whose life's a dream of lazy pleasure:  
'Tis all thy business, but 'net's how to shun;  
To bask thy naked body in the sun,  
Supplying thy stiffen'd joints with fragrant oil;  
Then in thy spacious garden walk a while,  
To suck the moisture up and *soak* it in. *Dryden.*

3. To drain; to exhaust. This seems to be a cant term, perhaps used erroneously for *suck*.

Plants that draw much nourishment from the  
earth, and *soak* and exhaust it, hurt all things that  
grow by them. *Bacon.*

A greater sparer than a saver; for though he  
had such means to accumulate, yet his sports, and  
his garbisons, and his seatings, when he was  
only sumptuous, could not but *soak* his exchequer.

*Watson.*

SOAKER. *n. f.* [from *soak*.]

1. He that macerates in any moisture.

2. A great drinker. In low language.

SOAP. *n. f.* [*sapo*, Saxon; *sapo*, Latin.]

A substance used in washing, made of  
a lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes  
and any unctuous substance.

*Soap* is a mixture of a fixed alkaline salt and oil;  
its virtues are cleansing, penetrating, attenuating,  
and resolving; and any mixture of any oily sub-  
stance with salt may be called a *soap*.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

He is like a refiner's fire, and like suters *soap*.

*Milarch.*

A bubble blown with water, first made tenacious  
by dissolving a little *soap* in it, after a while will ap-  
pear tinged with a great variety of colours.

*Newton's Opticks.*

*Soap*-earth is found in great quantity on the land  
near the banks of the river Helanus, seven miles  
from Smyrna.

*Soap*-ashes are much commended, after the *soap*-  
boilers have done with them, for coal or foul lands.

*Mortimer.*

As rain-water diminishes their salt, so the moist-  
ening of them with chamber-lee or *soap*-suds adds  
thereto.

*Mortimer.*

SOAPBOILER. *n. f.* [*soap* and *boil*.] One

whose trade is to make *soap*.

A *soapboiler* condescends with me on the duties on  
cattle-*soap*.

*Addison's Spectator.*

SOAPWORT. *n. f.* [*japonaria*, Lat.] Is

a species of campion.

*Miller.*

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To **SOAR**, *v. n.* [*forare*, Italian.]

1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without any visible action of the wings. *Milton* uses it actively.

"Is but a base ignoble mind

That mounts no higher than a bird can *soar*. *Shak.*  
Feather'd lion and fledge'd,

They sum'd the air pens, and fear'd the air sublime,  
With clarg desist'd the ground. *Milton.*

2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind.

How high a pitch his resolution *soars*. *Shaksp.*  
Valour *soars* above

What the world calls misfortune and afflictions. *Addison.*

3. To rise high.

Who aspires must down as low

As high he *soar'd*. *Milton.*

It does rise and sink by fits; at last they *soar*  
In one bright blaze, and then descend no more. *Dr. den.*

When swallows fleet *soar* high, and sport in air,  
He told us that the weakin would be clear. *Gay.*

**SOAK**, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Towering light.

Within fair

On towering eagles, to all the fowls he seen.  
A phoenix. *Milton.*

To **SOB**, *v. n.* [*reob*, complaining, Saxon. Perhaps it is a mere *onomatopoeia* copied from the found.] To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh with convulsion.

When thy warlike father, like a child,  
Told the sad story of my father's death,  
He twenty times made pause to *sob* and weep. *Shakspare.*

As if her life and death lay on his saying,  
Some tears she shed, with sighs and *sobbing* mixt,  
As if her hopes were dead through his delaying. *Purssan.*

She sigh'd, she *sob'd*, and furious with despair  
She rent her garments, and she tore her hair. *Dryden.*

When children have not the power to obtain  
their desire, they will, by their clamour and *sobbing*,  
maintain their title to it. *Locke on Education.*

*Sob'd*; and with faint eyes

Look'd upwards to the Ruler of the skies. *Harte*

**SOB**, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.

Break, heart, or cloak with *sobs* my hated breath,  
Do thy own work, admit no foreign death. *Dryd.*  
There out are heard the notes of infant woe,  
The short thick *sob*, loud for joy, and shriller squall. *Pope.*

A wond'rou bag with both her hands she binds:  
There she collect the force of female lungs,  
Sighs, *sobs*, and passions, and the war of tongues. *Pope.*

To **SOB**, *v. a.* To speak. A cant word.

The tree being *sob'd* and wet, swells. *Milton.*

**SOBER**, *adj.* [*sobrius*, Lat. *sobre*, Fr.]

1. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken.

Let a *sober*, righteous, and godly life. *Com. Pr.*  
The vines give wine to the drunkard as well as  
to the *sober* man. *Com. Pr.*

No *sober* temperate person, whatever other sin  
he may be guilty of, can look with complacency  
upon the drunkenness and folly of his neighbour. *South's Sermon.*

2. Not overpowered by drink.

A law there is among the Grecians, whereof  
Pitracus is author; that he which being overcome  
with wine did then strike any man, should receive  
punishment double as much as if he had done the  
same being *sober*. *Hooker.*

Not mad; right in the understanding.

Another, who had a great genius for tragedy,  
owing the fury of his natural temper, made

every man and woman in his party rage  
mad; there was not a *sober* person to be had; all  
was tempestuous and blustering. *Dryden.*

No *sober* man would put himself into danger, for  
the applause of escaping without breaking his neck. *Dryden.*

4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate passion.

This same young *sober* blooded boy a man cannot  
make him laugh. *Shakspare.*

Cleca travelled all over Peru, and is a grave and  
*sober* writer. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

Young men like wife exhibit to be *sober* minded. *Fitz. ii. 6.*

The governor of Scotland being of great courage,  
and *sober* judgment, amply performed his duty  
both before the battle and in the field. *Hayward.*

These confusions disposed men of any *sober* understanding  
to wish for peace. *Clarendon.*

Among them some *sober* men confessed, that as  
his majesty's affairs then stood, he could not grant  
it. *Clarendon.*

To these that *sober* race of men, whose lives  
Religious titled them the sons of God,  
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame  
To the trains and to the smiles. *Milton.*

Of these fair theists. *Milton.*

Be your designs ever so good, your intentions  
ever so *sober*, and your searches directed in the fear  
of God. *Waterland.*

5. Serious; solemn; grave.

Petruchio  
Shall offer me, disguised in *sober* robes.

To old Raptista as a schoolmaster. *Shakspare.*

Come, civil night,  
Thou put a-fused matron, all in black. *Shaksp.*

'Twilight grey  
Had in her *sober* liv'ly all things clad. *Milton.*

What parts gay chance from *sober* Spain?

A little rising rocky chain:  
Of men born south or north o' th' hill,  
Those seldom move, these ne'er stand still. *Prior*

For Swift and him desp'ed the face of state,  
The *sober* follies of the wife and great. *Pope.*

See her *sober* over a sampler, or gay over a jointed  
baby. *Pope.*

To **SOBER**, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make sober.

A lush learning is a dangerous thing;  
Drink deep, or take not the Persian spring;  
These shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,  
And drinking largely *sobers* us again. *Pope.*

**SOBERLY**, *adv.* [from *sober*.]

1. Without intemperance.

2. Without madness.

3. Temperately; moderately.

Let any prince think *soberly* of his forces, except  
his militia or natives be valiant soldiers. *Ercon.*

4. Coolly; calmly.

Whenever children are chastised, let it be done  
without passion, and *soberly*, laying on the blows  
slowly. *Locke.*

**SOBERNESS**, *n. f.* [from *sober*.]

1. Temperance in drink.

Keep my body in temperance, *soberness*, and chastity. *Common Prayer.*

2. Calmness; freedom from enthusiasm; coolness.

A person noted for his *soberness* and skill in  
general preparations, made Helmont's experiment  
succeed very well. *Boyle.*

The *soberness* of Virgil might have shewn the  
difference. *Dryden.*

**SORRIETY**, *n. f.* [from *sobriété*, French; *sobrius*, Latin.]

1. Temperance in drink; soberness.

Drunkenness is more uncharitable to the soul,  
and in scripture is more declaimed against, than  
gluttony; and *sobriety* hath obtained to signify temperance  
in drinking. *Taylor.*

2. Present freedom from the power of strong liquor.

3. General temperance.

In setting down the force of common prayer,  
there was no word that the book should mention  
either the learning of a fit, or the uprightness of an  
ignorant, minister: more than that he which describes  
the manner how to pitch a field, should speak  
of moderation and *sobriety* in diet. *Hooker.*

4. Freedom from inordinate passion.

The libertine could not prevail on men of virtue  
and *sobriety* to give up their religion. *Rogers.*

5. Calmness; coolness.

Livane, with all *sobriety* and severity, whether  
the child in the footsteps of nature any such transgression  
of immoderate virtue, and what the force  
of imagination is. *Paton.*

*Sobriety* in our riper years is the effect of a  
well concocted warmth; but where the principles  
are only phlegm, what can be expected but an  
insipid manhood, and old infancy? *Dryden.*

If sometimes Ovid appears too gay, there is a  
secret gratefulness of youth which accompanies his  
writing, though the staydness and *sobriety* of age  
be wanting. *Dryden.*

6. Seriousness; gravity.

A report without truth, and, I had almost said,  
without any *sobriety* or modesty. *Waterland.*

Mirth makes them not mad;  
Nor *sobriety* sad. *Denham.*

**SOCCAGE**, *n. f.* [*see*, Fr. a ploughshare; *soccagium*, barbarous Latin.] In law, is

a tenure of lands for certain inferior or  
husbandly services to be performed to  
the lord of the fee; all services due for  
land being knight's service, or *soccage*:  
so that whatever is not knight's service,  
is *soccage*. This *soccage* is of three kinds;  
a *soccage* of free tenure, where a man  
holdeth by free service of twelve pence  
a-year for all manner of services. *Sec-*

*cage* of ancient tenure is of land of an-  
cient demesne, where no writ original  
shall be sued, but the writ *se and son con-*

*fortudinem memeri*. *Soccage* of base te-  
nure is where those that hold it may  
have none other writ but the *merstra ve-*

*run*, and such socmen hold not by cer-  
tain service. *Covent.*

The lands are not holden at all of her majesty,  
or not holden in chief, but by a mean tenure:  
*soccage*, or by knight's service. *Bacon.*

**SOCCAGER**, *n. f.* [from *soccage*.] A tenant  
by *soccage*.

**SOCIABLE**, *adj.* [*sociable*, Fr. *sociabilis*,  
Latin.]

1. Fit to be conjoined.

Another law toucheth them, as they are *sociable*  
part united into one body; a law which bindeth  
them each to serve unto other's good, and all to  
prefer the good of the whole before whatsoever their  
own particular. *Hooker.*

2. Ready to unite in a general interest.

To make man mild and *sociable* to man;  
To cultivate the wild ferocious savage  
With wisdom, discipline. *Addison's Cato.*

3. Friendly; familiar; convertible.

Them that employ'd beheld  
With pity heav'n a high King, and to him call'd  
Raphael, the *sociable* spirit that design'd  
To travel with Tobias. *Milton.*

4. Inclined to company.

In children much solitude and silence I like not,  
nor anything born before his time, as this must  
needs be in that *sociable* and expedit age. *Watson.*

**SOCIABLENESS**, *n. f.* [from *sociable*.]

1. Inclination to company and converse.

Such as would call her friendship love, and teign  
To *sociableness* a name profane. *Dennis.*

The two main properties of man are contempla-  
tion, and *sociableness*, or love of converse. *Mor.*

*From*

## 2. Freedom of conversation; good fellowship.

He always used courtesy and modesty, disliked of none; sometimes sociableness and fellowship, well liked by many. *Hayward.*

## SOCIALLY. *adv.* [from *sociable*.] Conversibly; as a companion.

Yet not terrible,  
That I should fear; nor sociably mild,  
As Raphael, that I should much confide in;  
But solemn and sublime. *Milton.*

## SOCIAL. *adj.* [*socialis*, Latin.]

### 1. Relating to a general or public interest; relating to society.

To love our neighbor as ourselves, is such a fundamental truth for regulating human society, that by that alone one might determine all the cases in social morality. *Locke.*

True self-love and social are the same. *Pope.*

### 2. Easy to mix in friendly gaiety; companionable.

With me, adieu! yet not with thee remove  
Thy martial spirit or thy social love. *Pope.*

### 3. Consisting in union or converse with another.

Thou in thy secrecy although alone,  
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not  
Social communication. *Milton.*

## SOCIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *social*.] The quality of being social.

## SOCIETY. *n. f.* [*societas*, kr. *societas*, Lat.]

### 1. Union of many in one general interest.

If the power of one society extend likewise to the making of law for another society, as it the church could make laws for the state in temporals, or the state make laws binding the church relating to spirituals, then is that society entirely subject to the other. *Leffey.*

### 2. Numbers united in one interest; community.

As the practice of piety and virtue is agreeable to our reason, so is it for the interest of private persons and public societies. *Tillotson.*

### 3. Company, converse.

To make society  
The sweeter welcome, we will keep ourself  
Till supper-time alone. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
While I was big in clamour, came there a man,  
Who, having seen me in my worst state,  
Shun'd my abhor'd society. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Solitude sometimes is best society,  
And stout retirement urges sweet return. *Milton.*

### 4. Partnership; union on equal terms.

Among unequal what society can last? *Milton.*  
Heaven's greatest gift, no society can bear;  
Servants he made, and those thou want'st not here. *Dryden.*

## SOCK. *n. f.* [*socus*, Latin; *rocc*, Saxon; *sokke*, Dutch.]

### 1. Something put between the foot and shoe.

For I lead this life long, I'll sow neither forks,  
and mend them, and foot them too. *Shakespeare's Hamlet IV.*  
A physician, that would be mystical, preferbeth  
for the rheum to walk continually upon a camomile  
alley; meaning he should put camomile within  
his socks. *Bacon.*

### 2. The shoe of the ancient comick actors, taken in poems for comedy, and opposed to buskin or tragedy.

Then to the well-trad stage anon,  
If Jonson's learned fork be on,  
Or sweetest Shakespeare, toney's child,  
Waile his native wood-notes will. *Milton.*  
Great Fletcher never treads in buskins here,  
Not greater Jonson dares in feet appear;  
But gentle Drunken just reception finds  
Amidst the monument of vanishing minds. *Dryden.*  
On two figures of actors in the villa Maurel at  
Rome, we see the fashion of the old sock and larva. *Addison.*

## SOCKET. *n. f.* [*souchette*, Fr.]

### 1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candlestick.

Two gaudy beacons, set in watches' stead,  
Therein gave light, and flamed continually;  
For they of living fire most subtilly  
Were made, and set in silver sockets bright. *Pope.*

She at your flames would soon take fire,  
And like a candle in the socket  
Dissolve. *Hudibras.*

The nightly virgin fears  
When sparkling lamps their sparkling light advance,  
And in the sockets only bubbles dance. *Dryden.*  
The stars unmov'd ran backward from the sight,  
And, drunk within their sockets, lost their light. *Dryden.*

Two fire comets  
In their own plague and fire have breath'd their life,  
Or durn'd in their sinking sockets down. *Dryden.*

To nurse up the vital flame as long as the matter  
will last, is not always good husbandry; it is much  
better to cover it with an extinguisher of honour,  
than let it consume till it burns blue, and has agonizing  
within the socket, and at length goes out in  
no perfume. *Collier.*

### 2. The receptacle of the eye.

His eye-balls in their hollow sockets sink;  
Bereft of sleep, he loaths his meat and drink;  
He withers at his heart, and looks as wan  
As the pale spectre of a murder'd man. *Dryden.*

### 3. Any hollow that receives something inserted.

The sockets and supporters of flowers are figured;  
as in the five brethren of the rose, and sockets of  
gillyflowers. *Bacon.*

Comphagus is the connection of a tooth to its  
socket. *Wise.*

As the weight leans wholly upon the axle, the  
grating and rubbing of these axes against the sockets  
wherein they are placed, will cause some inaptitude  
and resistance to that rotation of the cylinder which  
would otherwise ensue. *Wilkins.*

On either side the head produce an ear,  
And sink a socket for the shining hair. *Dryden.*

## SOCKETCHISEL. *n. f.* A stronger sort of chisels.

Carpenters, for their rougher work, use a stronger  
sort of chisels, and distinguish them by the name of  
socketchisels, their shank made with a hollow socket  
at-top, to receive a strong wooden sprig made to fit  
into the socket. *Mason.*

## SOLE. *n. f.* [With architects.] A flat square member under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases: it serves as a foot or stand. *Bailey.*

## SOCMAN or SOCCAGER. *n. f.* [*socajman*, Saxon.] A sort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by socage tenure, of which there are three kinds. See SOCCAGE. *Corwell.*

## SO'COME. *n. f.* [In the old law, and in Scotland.] A custom of tenants obliged to grind corn at their lord's mill. *Bailey.*

## SON. *n. f.* [*soet*, Dutch.] A turf; a clod.

The sexton shall green sods on thee bestow;  
Alas! the sexton is thy banker now. *Swift.*  
Here fame shall dress a sweeter sod.  
Than fancy's feet have ever trod. *Collier.*

## SOD. The preterite of *seethe*.

Never caldron sod  
With so much fervour, fed with all the store  
That could arrange it. *Chapman.*  
Jacob's sod putrage. *Gen. xxv. 29*

## SODALITY. *n. f.* [*sodalitas*, Latin.] A fellowship; a fraternity.

A new confraternity was instituted in Spain, of  
the slaves of the Blessed Virgin, and his sodality  
established with large indulgences. *Stillingfleet.*

## SO'DEN. [the participle passive of *seethe*.] Boiled; seethed.

Can sodden water, their barley broth,  
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat? *Shakespeare.*  
Sudden business! there's a few'd phrase had not  
Sodden. *Shakespeare.*

Thou sodden witted lord, thou hast no more in  
thine I have in my elbow. *Shakespeare's Twelfth and Goffe.*  
Tie it with milk soder, and with cream soder.  
Mix it with sodden wares and in use. *Dryden.*

## TO SO'DER. *v. a.* [*soder*, French; *souderen*, Dutch.] It is generally written *solder*, from *soldare*, Italian; *soldare*, Latin.] To cement with some metallick matter.

Hell it joineth with the hammer encourageth  
him that Gaule the anvil, sign, it is ready for  
soldering. *Isaiah.*

## SO'DER. *n. f.* Metallick cement.

Still the difficulty returns, how these hooks were  
made: what is it that fastens this solder, and links  
these first principles of bodies into a chain? *Claudian on Pride.*

## SOE. *n. f.* [*sar*, Scottish.] A large wooden vessel with hoops, for holding water; a cowl.

A pump grown dry will yield no water; but  
pouring a little into it first, for one basin-tull you  
may fetch up as many sea-fulls. *Mure.*

## SOE'VER. *adv.* [*so* and *ever*.] A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *howsoever*.

What great thing *soever* a man proposed to do  
in his life, he should think of achieving it; *Isaiah.*

What love *soever* by an heir is shown,  
Or you could ne'er suspect my loyal love. *Dryden.*

## SO'FA. *n. f.* [I believe an eastern word.] A splendid seat covered with carpets.

The king leaped off from the sofa on which he  
sat, and cried out, 'Is my Abdalah?' *Guardian.*

## SOFT. *adj.* [*roft*, Saxon; *sift*, Dutch.]

### 1. Not hard.

Hard and soft are names we give things, only in  
relation to the constitutions of our own bodies;  
that being called hard, which will pass to pain  
sooner than change figure, by the pressure of any  
part of our bodies; and that soft, which changes  
the situation of its parts upon an easy touch. *Locke.*

Some bodies are hard, and some soft: the hardness  
is caused by the junction of the spirits, which, if  
in a greater degree, make them not only hard,  
but tough. *Bacon.*

Hot and cold were in one body fixt,  
And soft with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

### 2. Not rugged; not rough.

What went you out for to see? a man clothed  
in soft raiment? behold, they that wear soft rai-  
ment are in kings' houses. *Matt. 23.*

### 3. Ductile; not unchangeable of form.

Spirits can either take assume; to soft  
And uncompounded is their essence pure. *Milton.*

### 4. Facile; flexible; not resolute; yielding.

A few divines of so soft and servile tempers as  
disposed them to so sudden acting and compliance. *King Charles.*

One king is too soft and easy; another too fiery. *L'Estrange.*

### 5. Tender; timorous.

What he hath done famously, he did it to that  
end; though soft conscientious men can be content  
to say, it was for his country. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

However soft within themselves they are,  
To you they will be valiant by despair. *Dryden.*

Must be the verse, how well soe'er it flow,  
That tends to make one worthy man my foe;  
Give virtue scandal, innocence a fear,  
Or from the soft-eyed virgin steal a tear. *Pope.*

Mild; gentle; kind; not severe.

Would my heart were flint, like Edward's;  
Or Edward's soft and pitiful like mine. *Shakespeare.*  
Our torments may become as soft as now I were. *Milton.*

Yet soft his nature, though severe his lay;  
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay. *Pope.*  
Meek; civil; complaisant.

Thou art then, felds, and, being bred in broils,  
Hast not the soft way, which thou dost confess  
Were fit for thee to use, as they to claim,  
In asking thee good loves. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Placid; still; easy.

On her soft side while she paces even,  
She bears thee soft with the smooth air along. *Milton.*

There, soft extends to the murmuring sound  
Of the high porch, Ulysses sleeps profound. *Pope.*  
Effeminate; vitiously nice.

This sense is also mistress of an art  
Which to soft people sweet perfumes doth sell;  
Though this dear art doth little good impart,  
Since they smell best that do of nothing smell. *Davies.*

An idle and soft course of life is the source of criminal pleasures. *Bacon.*

Delicate; elegantly tender.  
Her form more soft and luminous. *Milton.*  
Less winning soft, less amiably mild. *Milton.*

Weak; simple.  
The deceiver soon found this soft place of Adam's,  
and innocency it did not secure him. *Glanville.*

Gentle; not loud; not rough.  
Her voice was ever soft,  
Gentle, and low; an excellent thing in women. *Shakespeare.*

The Dorian mood of flutes and soft recorders.  
When some great and gracious monarch dies,  
Soft whispers hiss, and mournful murmurs, rise  
Among the sad attendants; then the sound  
Soon gathers voice. *Dryden.*

Soft whispering, thus to Nestor's son,  
His head reclined, young Ithacus begun. *Pope.*

Smooth; flowing; not vehement; not rapid.  
The solemn nightingale tun'd her soft lays. *Milton.*

Soft were my numbers; who could take offence;  
When smooth description held the place of sense. *Pope.*

Hark! the numbers soft and clear  
Gently steal upon the ear. *Pope.*

Not forcible; not violent.  
Sleep falls with soft slumbrous weight. *Milton.*

Mild; not glaring.  
The sun shining upon the upper part of the clouds,  
made them appear like fine down or wool,  
and made the softest sweetest lights imaginable. *Brown's Travels.*

SOFT. *interj.* Hold; stop; not so fast.  
But soft, I pray you; did King Richard then  
Proclaim my brother? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Oh! come in, Emilia;  
Soft, by and by, let me the curtains draw. *Shak.*  
But soft, my mate; the world is wide,  
And all at once was not detected. *Suckling.*

SOFTEN. *v. a.* [from *soft*.]  
To make soft, to make less hard.

Bodies, into which the water will enter, long  
seething will rather soften than indurate. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Their arrow's point softly soften in the flame,  
And bounding hammer break its barbed flame. *Gay.*

To intemperate; to make less fierce or  
obstinate; to mollify.

Softened stony hearts.  
Let not our faults, or conceal them,  
or them by their representation. *Addison.*  
could correct the harsh expressions of one party,  
and reconciling methods. *Watts.*

3. To make easy; to compose; to make placid; to mitigate; to palliate; to alleviate.

Call round her tomb each object of desire;  
Bid her be all that cheeks or softens life,  
The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope.*  
Mute the fiercest griefs can charm;  
Music can soften pain to ease,  
And make despair and madness please. *Pope.*

4. To make less harsh, less vehement, less violent.

He bore his great commission in his look,  
But sweetly temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke. *Dryden.*

5. To make less glaring.  
6. To make tender; to enervate.

TO SOFTEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow less hard.  
My bodies, that will hardly melt, will soften;  
as iron in the forge. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. To grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate.  
He may soften at the sight of the child;  
The silence often of pure innocence  
Persuades, when speaking fails. *Shakespeare.*

SOFTLY. *adv.* [from *soft*.]

1. Without hardness.  
2. Not violently; not forcibly.

Solid bodies, if very softly percussed, give no sound;  
as when a man treadeth very softly upon boards. *Bacon.*

3. Not loudly.  
Ahab rent his clothes, and went softly. *1 Kings, xxi. 27.*

In this dark silence softly leave the town,  
And to the general's tent direct your steps. *Dryden.*

4. Gently; placidly.  
Death will dismiss me,  
And lay me softly in my native dust,  
To pay the forfeit of ill-manag'd trust. *Dryden.*

She with a wreath of myrtle crowns his head,  
And softly lays him on a flow'ry bed. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. Mildly; tenderly.  
The king must die.  
Though pity softly plead within my soul,  
Yet he must die, that I may make you great. *Dryden.*

SOFTNER. *n. f.* [from *soft*.]  
1. That which makes soft.

2. One who palliates.  
Those softeners and expedient-mongers shake their  
heads so strongly, that we can hear their pockets  
jingle. *Swift.*

SOFTNESS. *n. f.* [from *soft*.]

1. The quality of being soft; quality contrary to hardness.

Softness cometh by the greater quantity of spirits,  
which ever induce yielding and cession; and by the  
more equal spreading of the tangible parts, which  
thereby are more sliding and following; as in gold. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Mildness; kindness.  
A wise man, when there is a necessity of  
expressing any evil actions, should do it by a word  
that has a secondary idea of kindness or softness; or  
a word that carries in it rebuke and severity. *Watts's Logic.*

3. Civility; gentleness.  
They turn the softness of the tongue into the  
hardness of the teeth. *Holyday.*

Improve these virtues, with a softness of man-  
ners, and a sweetness of conversation. *Dryden.*

4. Effeminacy; vicious delicacy.  
So long as idleness is quite shut out from our  
lives, all the sins of wantonness, softness, and effe-  
minacy, are prevented; and there is but little  
room for temptation. *Taylor.*

He was not delighted with the softness of the  
court. *Clarendon.*

5. Timoroufness; pusillanimity:

This virtue could not proceed out of fear or soft-  
ness; for he was valiant and active. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Saving a man's self, or suffering, it with reason,  
is virtue; it without it, is softness or obstinacy. *Grave.*

6. Quality contrary to harshness.  
Softness of sounds is distinct from the exility of  
sounds. *Bacon.*

7. Facility; gentleness; candour; easiness to be affected.

Such was the ancient simplicity and softness of  
spirit which sometimes prevailed in the world, that  
they, whose words were even as oracles amongst  
men, seemed even more loth to give sentences against  
any thing publicly received in the church of God. *Hooker.*

8. Contrariety to energetick vehemence.  
Who but thyself the mind and ear can please  
With strength and softness, energy and ease? *Haste.*

9. Mildness; meekness.  
For contemplation he and valour form'd,  
For softness the and sweet attractive grace. *Milton.*

Her stubborn look  
This softness from thy finger took. *Waller.*

SOHO. *interj.* A form of calling from a  
distant place.

TO SOIL. *v. a.* [Italian, Saxon; *soelen*, old  
German; *souiller*, French.]

1. To foul; to dirt; to pollute; to stain;  
to sully.

A silly man in simple weeds forlorn,  
And soil'd with dust of the long dead way. *Fanny Queen.*

Although some heretics have abused this text,  
yet the sun is not soiled in passage. *Bacon's Holy War.*

If I soil  
Myself with sin, I then but vainly toil. *Sandys.*  
I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds,  
With the rank vapours of this sin-worn mould. *Milton.*

Bad fruit of knowledge, if this be to know,  
Which leaves us naked thus, of honour void,  
Of innocence, of faith, of purity,  
Our wonted ornaments now soil'd and stain'd. *Milton.*

One, who could not for a taste o' th' flesh come in,  
Licks the soil'd earth,  
While reeking with a mangled Ombit's blood. *Voltaire.*

If the eye-glass be tinted faintly with the smoke  
of a lamp or torch, to obscure the light of the star,  
the fainter light in the circumference of the star  
ceases to be visible; and the star, if the glass be suf-  
ficiently soiled with smoke, appears something more  
like a mathematical point. *Newton.*

An absent hero's bed they fought to soil,  
An absent hero's wealth they made their spoil. *Pope.*

2. To dung; to manure.

Men now present, just as they sit their ground;  
not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a  
crop. *South.*

3. To soil a horse; to purge him by giv-  
ing him grass in the spring. It is in  
*Shakespeare to glut.* [*souiller*, French.]

The soiled horse. *Shakespeare.*

SOIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Dirt; spot; pollution; foulness.

By indirect ways  
I met this crow; and I may self know well  
How troublesome it sate upon my head;  
To thee it shall descend with better quiet;  
For all the soil of the achievement goes  
With me into the earth. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

That would be a great soil in the new glass of  
your marriage. *Shakespeare.*

Vexed I am with passions,  
Which give some soil perhaps to my behaviour. *Shakespeare.*

A lady's honour must be touch'd,  
Which, nice as ermines, will not bear a soil. *Dryden.*

**2. [sol, French; solum, Latin.] Ground; earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities.**

Judgment may be made of waters by the *sol* whereupon they run. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Her spots thou see'st

As clouds, and clouds may rain, and rain produce Fruits in her soft'n'd soil. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The first cause of a kingdom's thriving is the fruitfulness of the *soil*, to produce the necessities and conveniences of life; not only for the inhabitants, but for exportation. *Swift.*

**3. Land; country.**

Dorset, that with fearful soul

Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,

This fair alliance shall call home

To high promotions. *Shakespeare.*

O unexpected stroke, worse than of death!

Must I thus leave thee, Paradise! thus leave

Thee, native soil! these happy walks and shades,

Fit haunts of gods? *Milton.*

**4. Dung; compost.**

The haven has been stopped up by the great heaps of dirt that the sea has thrown into it; for all the soil on that side of Ravenna has been left there insensibly by the sea. *Addison.*

Improve land by dung, and other sort of soils. *Mortimer.*

**SOI'LINLESS. n. f. [from soil.] Stain; foulness.**

Make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin, whether it yield no *soiliness* more than silver. *Bacon.*

**SOI'LURE. n. f. [from soil.] Stain; pollution.**

He merits well to have her,

Not making any scruple of her *soilure*. *Shakespeare.*

**To SO'JOURN. v. n. [sejourner, French; soggiornare, Italian.] To dwell any where for a time; to live as not at home; to inhabit as not in a settled habitation. Almost out of use.**

At, till the expiration of your month,

You will return and *sojourn* with my sister,

Diminishing both your train, come then to me. *Shak.*

'Tis advantage of his absence took the king,

And in the mean time *sojourn'd* at my father's. *Shakespeare.*

How comes it he is to *sojourn* with you? how

comes acquaintance? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Here dwells he; though he *sojourns* every where

In progress, yet his standing house is here. *Donne.*

The *sojourn* of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt,

was four hundred and thirty years. *Exodus, xii. 40.*

The soldiers first assembled at Newcastle, and

there *sojourned* three days. *Hayward.*

To *sojourn* in that land

He comes invited. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He who *sojourns* in a foreign country, refers what

he sees abroad to the state of things at home. *Literbury.*

**SO'JOURN. n. f. [sejour, Fr. from the verb.] A temporary residence; a casual and no settled habitation. This word was anciently accented on the last syllable: Milton accents it indifferently.**

The princes, France and Burgundy,

Long in our court have made their am'rous *sojourn*. *Shakespeare.*

There I revisit now,

Escap'd the Stygian pool, though long detain'd

In that obscure *sojourn*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Scarce view'd the Gallian towns,

And once a year Jerusalem, few days

Short *sojourn*. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

**SO'JOURNER. n. f. [from sojourn.] A temporary dweller.**

We are strangers and *sojourners*, as were all our fathers: our days on earth are as a shadow. *1 Chron. xix. 16.*

Waves o'erthrew

Bafus, and his Memphis chivalry,

While with perfidious hatred they pursued

The *sojourners* of Goshen. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Not for a night, or quick revolving year;

Welcome an owner, not a *sojourn*. *Dryden.*

**To SO'LACE. v. a. [solacior, old French; solaxare, Italian; solatium, Latin.] To**

comfort; to cheer; to amuse.

We will with some strange pastime *solace* them. *Shakespeare.*

The birds with song

*Solac'd* the woods. *Milton.*

**To SO'LACE. v. n. To take comfort; to**

be recreated. The neutral sense is obsolete.

One poor and loving child,

But one thing to rejoice and *solace* in,

And cruel death hath catch'd it from my sight. *Shakespeare.*

Were they to be rul'd, and not to rule,

This sickly land might *solace* as before. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

**SO'LACE. n. f. [solatium, Lat.] Comfort; pleasure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleasure; recreation; amusement.**

Therein sat a lady fresh and fair,

Making sweet *solace* to herself alone;

Sometimes the sun as loud as laik in air,

Sometimes she laugh'd, that nigh her breath was

gone. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

If we have that which is meet and right, al-

though they be glad, we are not to envy the in their *solace*;

we do not think it a duty of ours to be in every such thing their tormentors. *Hooker.*

Give me leave to go;

Sorrow would *solace*, and my age would ease. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Great joy he promis'd to his thoughts, and new

*Solace* in her return. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

If I would delight my private hours

With music or with poem, where so soon

As in our native language can I find

That *solace*? *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

Though fight be lost,

Life yet hath many *solaces*, enjoy'd

Where other senses want not their delights,

At home in leisure and domestick ease,

Exempt from many a care and chance, to which

Eye-sight exposes daily men abroad. *Milton.*

Through waters and through flames I'll go,

Suffer and *solace* of thy woe. *Prior.*

**SOLA'NDER. n. f. [solandres, French.] A disease in horses.**

**SO'LAR. } adj. [solaire, French; solaris, SO'LARY. } Latin.]**

**1. Being of the sun.**

The corpufcles that make up the beams of light

be *solar* effluvia, or minute particles of some

ethereal substance, thrusting on one another from

the lucid body. *Boyle.*

Instead of golden fruits,

By genial show'rs and *solar* heat supplied,

Unfufferable winter had defac'd

Earth's blooming charms, and made a barren waste. *Blackmore.*

**2. Belonging to the sun.**

They denominate some herbs *solar*, and some lu-

nar. *Bacon.*

Scripture hath been punctual in other records,

concerning *solar* miracles. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

**3. Born under or in the predominant influence of the sun.**

The cock was pleas'd to hear him speak so fair,

And proud beside, as *solar* people are. *Dryden.*

**4. Measured by the sun.**

The rule to find the moon's age, on any day of

any *solar* month, cannot shew precisely an exact

account of the moon, because of the inequality of the

motions of the sun and moon, and the number of

days of the *solar* months. *Holden on Time.*

**SOLD. The preterite and participle pas-**

sive of *sell*.

**SOLD. n. f. [ouldie, old French. Tre-voux.] Military pay; warlike enter-**

tainment.

But were your will her *sold* to entertain,

And number'd be 'mongst knights of maidenhead,

Great guerdon, well I wot, should you remain,

And in her favour high be reckon'd. *Fanny Queen.*

**SO'LDAN. n. f. [for sultan.] The em-**

peror of the Turks.

They at the *soldan's* chair defied the best. *Alibi.*

**SO'LDANEL. n. f. [soldanella, Latin.] A**

plant. *Miller.*

**To SO'LDER. v. a. [solder, Fr. soldare, Ital. soldare, Latin.] See SODER.**

**1. To unite or fasten with any kind of**

metallick cement.

A concave sphere of gold, filled with water,

and *solder'd* up, has, upon pressing the sphere with

great force, let the water squeeze through it, and

stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops

like dew, without bursting or cracking the body

of the gold. *Newton's Opticks.*

**2. To mend; to unite any thing broken.**

It booteth them not thus to *solder* up a broken

cause, whereof their first and last discourses will fall

afunder. *Hooker.*

Wars 'twixt you twain would be

As if the world should cleave, and that slain men

should *solder* up the rift. *Shak. Ant. and Cl. 3. 1. 374.*

Thou visible god,

That *sold'st* the close impenetrabilities,

And made'st them kill! *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Learn'd he was in medicine lore;

For by his side a pouch he wore

Replete with strange hermetick powder,

That wounds nine miles point-blank would *solder*. *Hudibras.*

The naked cynick's jar nether flames; if broken,

'Tis quickly *solder'd*, or a new bespoken. *Dryden's Jun. Fanny.*

At the restoration the puritans, and other

sects, did all unite and *solder* up their several

hobbies, to join against the church. *Swift.*

**SO'LDER. n. f. [from the verb.] Metallick cement; a metallick body that will melt with less heat than the body to be soldered.**

Goldsmiths say, the one best stuff

Will serve for *solder* well enough. *Swift.*

**SO'LDERER. n. f. [from solder.] One that**

solders or mends.

**SOLDIER. n. f. [soldat, Fr. from soldarius, low Lat. of solidus, a piece of money, the pay of a soldier; soldée, Fr.]**

**1. A fighting man; a warrior. Originally one who served for pay.**

Your sister is the better *soldier*. *Shak. King Lear.*

Good Siward,

An older and a better *soldier* none. *Shak. Macbeth.*

A *soldier*,

Full of strange oaths, and bearded like a pard,

Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,

Seeking the bubble reputation

Even in the cannon's mouth. *Shakespeare.*

A hateful service, that dissolv'd the loves

Of many a *soldier*. *Shakespeare.*

I have not yet forgot I am a king;

If I have wrong'd thee, charge me face to face;

I have not yet forgot I am a *soldier*. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

**2. It is generally used of the common**

men, as distinct from the commanders.

It were meet that any one, before he came to be

a captain, should have been a *soldier*. *Spenser on Incl.*

**SO'LDIERLINE. } adj. [soldier and like.] SO'LDIERLY. } Martial; warlike; mil-**

itary; becoming a soldier.

Although at the first they had fought with bea-

stly fury rather than any *soldierly* discipline, practice

had now made them comparable to the best. *Sidney.*

Lowell.



I will maintain the word with my sword to be a soldier's word, and a word of good command.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

They, according to a soldierly custom, in cases of extremity, by interchange of a kiss by every of them upon the words of others, sealed a resolution to maintain the place.

Hayward.

Enemies as well as friends confessed, that it was as valiant an action as had been performed on either side.

Clarendon.

**SO'LDIERSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *soldier*.] Military character; martial qualities; behaviour becoming a soldier; martial skill.

Thy father and myself in friendship first made out *chilfords*; he did look far into the recess of the time, and was Disciple of the best.

Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.

By sea you throw away

The absolute soldierly you have by land, Distract your army, which doth most consist Of war mark'd footmen.

Shakespeare.

**SO'LDIER.** *n. f.* [from *soldier*.]

1. Body of military men; soldiers collectively.

The Memphian soldier,

That swell'd the Egyptian war, when wall'd The uninvited waters in wall'd blood.

Philips.

I charge not the soldierly with ignorance and contempt of learning, without allowing exceptions.

Swift.

2. Soldierly; military service.

Offering him, if he would exercise his courage in soldierly, he would commit some charge unto him under his lieutenant Philanax.

Shakespeare.

**SOLE.** *n. f.* [from *solus*, Latin.]

1. The bottom of the foot.

I will only be bold with Benedict for his company, for from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot he is all worth.

Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.

Ticking is most in the soles of the feet; the chafe is, the rancels of being touched there.

Bacon's Natural History.

The soles of the feet have great affinity with the heart and the mouth of the stomach; as going wet-shod, to those that use it not, afflicts both.

Bacon's Natural History.

Such resting found the sole of unblest feet. At the mane of the camel's foot, the sole is fat and broad, being very fleshy, and covered only with a thick, soft, and somewhat callous skin, fit to travel in sandy places.

Ray.

2. The foot.

To redeem thy woeful parent's head From tyrant's rage and ever-dying dread, Hast wander'd through the world now long a day, yet earth nor thy weary sole to lead.

Fairy Queen.

3. [from *sole*, Latin.] The bottom of the shoe. Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you dance. —No, I, believe me; you have dancing shoon, With nimble soles.

Shakespeare.

On fortune's cap we are not the very bottom. —Nor the sole of her shoes. Shakespeare's Hamlet. The language is a native shoe, with a very thin sole, tied above the instep with leather in laces.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

4. The part of any thing that touches the ground.

The strike-blows is a plane shaver than the journey, having a sole made exactly as and straight, and is used for the shooting of a front gun. Moser's Mechanical Exercises. A line is proper for mills, soles of wheels, and pipes.

Mosser.

5. A kind of sea-fish.

Of a fish, says, thornback, soles, and flounders.

Cuvier.

**SOLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with soles, as, to sole a pair of shoes.

His feet were soled with a treble tust of a close short tawney down.

Grew's Museum.

**SOLE.** *adj.* [from old Fr. *solus*, Lat.]

1. Single; only.

Take not upon thee to be judge alone: there is no sole judge, but only one: say not to others, Receive my sentence, when their authority is above thine.

Hooker.

Orpheus every where expressed the infinite and sole power of one God, though he used the name of Jupiter.

Raleigh.

To me shall be the glory sole among Th' infernal powers. Milton's Paradise Lost. A rattling tempest through the branches went, That stripp'd the bare, and one sole way they rent.

Dryden.

He, sole in power, at the beginning said, Let sea, and air, and earth, and heav'n be made; And it was so: and, when he shall ordain In other sort, has but to speak again, And they shall be no more.

Prior.

2. [In law.] Not married.

Some others are such as a man cannot make his wife, though he himself be sole and unmarried.

Ayliffe.

**SOLECISM.** *n. f.* [from *σολαισμός*.] Unfitness of one word to another; impropriety in language. A barbarism may be in one word, a solecism must be of more.

There is to use a solecism in writing which the best author is not guilty of, if we be at liberty to read him in the words of some manuscript.

Addy.

**SOLELY.** *adv.* [from *sole*.] Singly; only.

You knew my father well, and in him me, I am solely heir to all his land.

Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

This night's great business Shall to all our nights and days to come Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom.

Shakespeare.

That the intemperate heat of the climate solely occasions this complexion, experience admits not.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

This truth is pointed chiefly, if not solely, upon sinners of the first rate, who have cast off all regard for piety.

Atterbury.

They all chose rather to rest the cause solely on logical disputation, than upon the testimonies of the innocents.

Watson.

**SOLENN.** *adj.* [from *solennel*, French; *solemnis*, Lat.]

1. Anniversary; observed once a year with religious ceremonies.

The worship of this image was advanced, and a solemn supplication observed every year.

Snodgrass.

2. Religiously grave; awful.

His holy rites and sole in temple profan'd.

Milton.

3. Formal; ritual; religiously regular.

The necessary business of a man's calling, with some, will not afford much time for set and solemn prayer.

Duty of Man.

4. Striking with seriousness; sober; serious.

'Then 'gan he loudly through the house to call, But no one care to answer to his cry; There reign'd a solemn silence over all.

Fairy Queen.

To swage with solemn touches troubled thought.

Milton.

Nor then the solemn nightingale ceas'd warbling.

Milton.

5. Grave; affectually serious.

When Greece reflects upon the many solemn strong barriers to our succumbing to laws and oaths, he thinks all fear vanishes: so do I, provided the epithet solemn goes for nothing; because, though I have heard of a solemn day, and a solemn ceremony, yet I can conceive no idea of a solemn barrier.

Swift.

**SOLENNITY.** *n. f.* [from *solemnis*, French; *solemnitas*, Lat.]

1. Ceremony or rite annually performed.

Were these annual solemnities only practised in the church?

Nelson.

Though the days of solemnity, which are but few, must quickly finish that outward exercise of devotion which appertains to such times; yet they increase men's inward dispositions to virtue for the present, and, by their frequent returns, bring the same at length to perfection.

Nelson.

Great was the cause; our old solemnities From no blind zeal or fond tradition rise; But, sav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay These grateful honours to the god of day.

Pope.

2. Religious ceremony.

3. Awful ceremony or procession.

The lady Constance,

Some speedy messenger bid repair

To our solemnity.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

The moon, like to a silver new

New bent in heaven, shall behold the night

Of our solemnities.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

There may be greater danger in using such compositions in churches, at assignments, plays, and solemnities.

Bacon.

What funeral pomp shall floating Tiber see,

When rising from his bed he views the sad solemnity?

Dryden.

Through the forms and solemnities of the full judgment may hear some resemblance to those we are acquainted with here, yet the role of punishment shall be very different.

Watson.

4. Manner of acting awfully serious.

With much more skilful cruelty, and terrible solemnity, he caused each thing to be prepared for his triumph of tyranny.

Shakespeare.

5. Gravity; steady seriousness.

The stateliness and gravity of the Spaniards shews itself in the solemnity of their language.

Addy's Essay.

6. Awful grandeur; grave stateliness; sober dignity.

A diligent decency was in Polydorus, above others; to whom, though the highest praise be attributed by the most, yet some think he wanted solemnity.

Watson's Architecture.

7. Affecting gravity.

Pr'ythee, Virginia, turn thy solemnity out of doors, And go along with us.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Be this truth eternal never forgot,

Solemnity's a cover for a fact.

Young.

This speech ended with a solemnity of assent.

Female Quixote.

**SOLENNIZATION.** *n. f.* [from *solemnitas*.]

The act of solemnizing; celebration.

Soon followed the solemnization of the marriage between Charles and Anne duchess of Burgundy, with whom he received the duchy of Brabant.

Bacon's Henry VIII.

**TO SOLENNIZE.** *v. a.* [from *solemnizer*, Fr. from *solemn*.]

1. To dignify by particular formalities; to celebrate.

Donatus in a great battle was deprived of life; his obsequies being no more solemnized by the tears of his partakers than the blood of his enemies.

Sidney.

Baptism to be administered in one place, and marriage solemnized in another.

Bacon.

'Then 'gan they sprinkle all the parts with wine, And made great readiness to solemnize that day.

Fairy Queen.

The multitude of the celestial host were heard to solemnize his miraculous birth.

Bysshe's Scraphuk Love.

Their choice nobility and flower

Mot from all parts to solemnize this feast.

Milton's Agonistes.

2. To perform religiously once a year.

What commandment the Jews had to celebrate their feast of dedication, is never spoken of in the law, yet solemnized even by our Saviour himself.

Hooker.

**SOLENNITY.** *adv.* [from *solemn*.]

1. With annual religious ceremonies.

With

2. With formal gravity and stateliness; with affected gravity.

There are in points of wisdom and sufficiency, that do nothing or little very solemnly. *Bacon's Essays.*

The ministers of state, who gave us law, In corners, with selected friends, withdraw; There in deep murmurs solemnly are wise, Whistling like winds ere hurricanes arise. *Dryden.*

3. With formal state.

Let him land, And solemnly see him sit on to London. *Sh. H. V.*

4. With religious seriousness.

To demonstrate how much men are blinded by their own partiality, I do solemnly assure the reader, that he is the only person from whom I ever heard that objection. *Swift.*

SOLEICIT. *v. a.* [*solicito*, Latin.]

1. To importune; to intreat.

If you be think yourself of any crime, Unconscion'd is it to have'n not a word, Solicit for it straight. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

We heartily beseech Your grace to take on you the charge And singly government of this your land. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

How he solicits heaven, How he beseeches, but that angels visited people, And made a request of his prayer, he came. *Shakespeare.*

To make me man? Did I solicit thee From darkness to promote me? *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The guardian of my faith to false did prove, As to solicit me with frowns and love. *Dryden.*

2. To call to action; to summon; to awake; to excite.

This supernatural soliciting Cannot be ill, cannot be good. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Shall Henry with her wondrous praise; Distinguish the on his virtues that surmount Her natural grace, that exalted art. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Thou shalt solicit her long eye. *Milton.*

He is solicited by popular custom to indulge himself in forbidden liberties. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To implore; to ask.

With that she wept, till he again solicited the conclusion of her story, Then must you, said she, know the story of A. *Sudley.*

4. To attempt; to try to obtain.

I view my crime, but kittle at the view; Repent old pleasures, and solicit new. *Pope.*

5. To disturb; to inquiet. A Latinism.

Solicit not thy thoughts with matters mid. *Milton.*

I find your love, and would reward it too; But anxious fears solicit my weak woe. *Dryden's Scarron's Fable.*

SOLEICITATION. *n. f.* [from *solicit*.]

1. Importunity; act of importuning.

I can produce a man Of female sex, far abler to resist All his solicitations, and at length All his vast force, and drive him back to hell. *Milton.*

2. Invitation; excitement.

Children are surrounded with new things, which, by a constant solicitation of their senses, draw the mind constantly to them. *Locke.*

SOLEICITOR. *n. f.* [from *solicit*.]

1. One who petitions for another.

Be merry, Cuthbert; For thy solicitor shall rather die Than give thy cause away. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. One who does in Chancery the business which is done by attorneys in other courts.

For the king's attorney and solicitor general, their continual use for the king's service requires men every way fit. *Bacon.*

SOLICITOUS. *adj.* [*solicitus*, Latin.]

Anxious; careful; concerned. It has commonly about before that which causes anxiety; sometimes for or of. For is proper before something to be obtained.

Our hearts are put, when we are not solicitous of the opinion and censures of men, but only that we do our duty. *Taylor.*

Enjoy the present, whatsoever it be, and be not solicitous for the future. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The colonel had been intent upon other things, and not enough solicitous to finish the fortifications. *Clarendon.*

In providing money for disbanding the armies, upon which they were miserably solicitous, there arose a question. *Clarendon.*

They who were in truth zealous for the preservation of the laws, were solicitous to preserve the king's honour from any indignity, and his regal power from violation. *Clarendon.*

Land uttered on his majesty, which he would have been excused from, if that design had not been in view, to accomplish which he was solicitous for his advice. *Clarendon.*

There kept their watch the legions, while the grand In council sat, solicitous what chance Might intercept their emperor's hour. *Milton's P. Lost.*

Without sign of boast, or sign of loss, Schaeucus and blank, he thus began. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

No man is solicitous about thee; even of that which he has in his power to dispose of. *South.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune, the effect of your nobleness; but you have been solicitous of my reputation, which is that of your kindness. *Dryden.*

The tender dame, solicitous to know Whether her child should reach old age or no, Consults the sage Tiresias. *Shakespeare.*

How lowly and praiseworthy is the care of a family! And yet how certainly are many people rendered incapable of all virtue, by a worldly choice of temper! *Locke.*

SOLICITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *solicitous*.]

Anxiously; carefully.

The medical art being conversant about the health and life of man, doctrinal errors in it are to be solicitously avoided. *Boyle.*

He would rarely have an solicitously promoted that learning, as to be obstructed in it. *Decay of Poetry.*

SOLICITUDE. *n. f.* [*solicitudo*, Latin.]

Anxiety; carefulness.

In this, by comparison, we behold the many cares and great labours of worldly men, their solicitude, and outward shows, and publick ostentation, their pride, and vanities.

It they would but provide for eternity with the same solicitude, and real care, as they do for this life, they could not fail of heaven. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

They are to be known by a wonderful solicitude for the reputation of their friends. *Taylor.*

SOLICITRESS. *n. f.* [feminine of *solicitor*.]

A woman who petitions for another.

I had the most earnest solicitors, as well as the fairest; and nothing could be refused to my lady Hyde. *Dryden.*

SOLID. *adj.* [*solidus*, Lat. *solide*, Fr.]

1. Not liquid; not fluid.

Land that ever burn'd With solid, as the lake with liquid fire. *Milton.*

2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact; dense.

This airy things extend themselves in place, Things solid take up little space. *Cowley.*

I hear his thundering voice resound, And trampling feet that shake the solid ground. *Dryden.*

3. Having all the geometrical dimensions.

In a solid foot are 1728 solid inches, weighing 76 pound of rain water. *Arithmetic on Coins.*

4. Strong; firm.

The duke's new palace is a noble pile, built after this manner, which makes it look very solid and majestic. *Addison.*

5. Sound; not weakly.

If persons devote themselves to science, they should be well assured of a solid and strong constitution of body, to bear the fatigue. *Watts on the Mind.*

6. Real; not empty; true; not fallacious.

This might satisfy sober and wise men, not with short and specious words, but with pregnant and solid reasons. *King Charles.*

Either not define at all, or seek out other solid methods, and more catholic grounds of defining. *Hammond.*

The earth may of solid good contain More plenty than the sun. *Milton.*

7. Not light; not superficial; grave; profound.

These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of solid men, and a solid man is, in plain English, a solid fool. *Dryden.*

SOLID. *n. f.* [In physick.] The part containing the fluids.

The first and most simple solids of our body are perhaps merely inorganic, and incapable of any change or action. *Abraham.*

SOLIDITY. *n. f.* [*soliditas*, Fr. *soliditas*, Lat. from *solid*.]

1. Fullness of matter; not hollowness.

2. Firmness; hardness; compactness; density; not fluidity.

That which hinders the approach of two bodies, when they are moving one towards another, I call solidity. *Locke.*

The stone itself, whether naked or invested with earth, is not by its solidity secured, but withered down. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual strength; certainty.

The most known things are placed in so beautiful a light, that they have all the graces of novelty; and make the reader, who was before acquainted with them, feel more convinced of their truth and solidity. *Addison's Spectator.*

His testimony, which was attended to his eloquence, and have been convinced by the solidity of his reasoning. *Prior.*

This pretence has a great deal more of art than of solidity in it. *Waterland.*

SOLIDLY. *adv.* [from *solid*.]

1. Firmly; densely; compactly.

2. Truly; on good grounds.

A complete body of men ought to know solidly the man end he is in the world for. *Digby.*

I look upon this as a sufficient ground for any rational man to take up his religion upon, and which I defy the subtlest atheist in the world solidly to answer, namely, that it is good to be true. *South.*

SOLIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *solid*.] Solidity; firmness; density.

It beareth multitude: the cause may be the closeness, and firmness of the wood and pitch on the oak. *Bacon.*

It is built with that unusual solidity, that it seems he intended to make a sacrifice to religion, and to contend with the iron teeth of time. *Newton's Principia.*

SOLIDUNGULOUS. *adj.* [*solidus* and *ungula*, Latin.] Whole-hooved.

It is set down by Aristotle and Pliny, that an horse, and all solidungulous or whole-hoofed animals, have no gall, which is a great repugnant unto reason. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*

SOLIFIDIAN. *n. f.* [*solus* and *fides*, Lat.]

One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification.

It may be justly here, that the title of fundamentals being ordinarily confined to the doctrines

of faith, hath occasioned it at great scandal in the church of God, as which for many myriads of *solitaries* have stumbled, and fallen irreversibly, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions.

**SOLILOQUY.** *n. f.* [*soloque*, Fr. *solus* and *loquor*, Lat.] A discourse made by one in solitude to himself.

The whole poem is a *soliloquy*; Solomon is the person that speaks; he is at once the hero and the auditor, but he tells us very often what others say to him.

He finds no respite from his anxious grief, Till he looks from his *soliloquy* relief. *Garth's Disp.*  
If I should own myself in love, you know lovers are always followed the comfort of *soliloquy*. *Sp. G.*

**SOLIPED.** *n. f.* [*solus* and *pedes*, Latin.] An animal whose feet are not cloven.

*Solipedes*, or firm footed animals, as horses, asses, and mules, are in mighty number.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**SOLITARY.** *n. f.* [*solitaire*, French.]

1. A recluse; a hermit.  
Often have I been going to take possession of tranquillity, when your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire*. *Pope.*

2. An ornament for the neck.

**SOLITARILY.** *adv.* [from *solitary*.] In solitude; with loneliness; without company.

How should that subsist *solitarily* by itself which hath no substance, but individually the very same whereby others subsist with it? *Hooker.*

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage which dwell *solitarily* in the wood. *Mic. vii. 14.*

**SOLITARINESS.** *n. f.* [from *solitary*.] Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement.

There is no cause to blame the prince for sometimes hearing them: the blame-worthiness is, that to hear them he rather goes to *solitariness*, than makes them come to company. *Sidney.*

You subject yourself to *solitariness*, the fly enemy that doth most separate a man from well doing. *Sidney.*

At home, in wholesome *solitariness*, My pious soul began in the watchfulness Of horrors at the court to mourn. *Dorne.*

**SOLITARY.** *adj.* [*solitaire*, Fr. *solitarius*, Latin.]

1. Living alone; not having company.  
Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks. *Milton.*

2. Retired; remote from company; done or passed without company.  
In respect that it is *solitary*, I like it very well; but in respect that it is private, it is a very vile life. *Shakespeare.*

Set in exiles his *solitary* flight. *Milton.*  
How can Iचना  
Shall breed in groves to lead a *solitary* life. *Dryden's Enr'd.*

3. Gloomy; dismal.  
Let that night be a *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein. *Job.*

4. Single.  
Nor did a *solitary* vengeance serve: the cutting off one head is not enough; the chief too must be involved. *Ang. Charles.*

Relations almost entirely relieve each other, their mutual concurrence supporting their *solitary* instabilities. *Brown.*

**SOLITARY.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] One that lives alone, an hermit.

You describe so well our hermitical state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave with a spring, or any of the accommodations that beset a *solitary*. *Pope's Letter.*

**SOLITUDE.** *n. f.* [*Solitude*, French; *solitudo*, Latin.]

1. Lonely life; state of being alone.

It had been hard to have put more truth and antithesis together, in few words, than in that speech, Whosoever is delighted with *solitude*, is either a wild beast or a god. *Bacon.*

What canst thou *solitude*? Is not the earth With various living creatures, and the air, Replenish'd, and all these at thy command, To come and play before thee? *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Such only can enjoy the country, who are capable of thinking when they are there; then they are prepared for *solitude*, and in that *solitude* is prepared for them. *Dryden.*

2. Loneliness; remoteness from company.

The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him, because he hopes that God has placed him and his flock there, to make it their way to heaven. *Law.*

3. A lonely place; a desert.

In these deep *solitudes*, and awful cells, Where heavenly-pensive contemplation dwells. *Pope.*

**SOLLAR.** *n. f.* [*solarium*, low Latin.] A garret.

Some skillfully dieth their hops on a kel, And some on a *sollar*, oft turning them wel. *Tusser.*

**SOLLO.** *n. f.* [Italian.] A tune played by a single instrument.

**SOLOMON'S Leaf.** *n. f.* A plant.

**SOLOMON'S Seal.** *n. f.* [*polygonatum*, Lat.] A plant.

**SOLSTICE.** *n. f.* [*solstice*, Fr. *solstitium*, Latin.]

1. The point beyond which the sun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter.

2. It is taken of itself commonly for the summer solstice.

The sun, ascending unto the northern signs, begetteth first a temperate heat in the air, which by his approach unto the *solstice* he intendeth, and by continuation increaseth the same even upon declination. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Let the plowmen's prayer Be for moist *solstices*, and winters fair. *Ascham's Virgil.*

**SOLSTITIAL.** *adj.* [*solstitial*, Fr. from *solstice*.]

1. Relating to the solstice.

Observing the day-days ten days before and after the equinoctial and *solstitial* points, by this observation alone are exempted a hundred day. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Happening at the solstice, or at midsummer.

From the north to call Decree a winter; from the south to bring Soft summer's heat. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The fields I labour'd with thirst; Aquinas had not shed His wined flower, and Sirius parch'd with heat *Solstitial* the green herb. *Philips.*

**SOLUBLE.** *adj.* [*solubilis*, Latin.]

1. Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.  
Sugar is a sal oleosum, being *soluble* in water, and subtile in fire. *Arbutnot.*

2. Producing laxity; relaxing.

**SOLUBILITY.** *n. f.* [from *soluble*.] Successiveness of separation of parts.

This cannot account for the indissoluble cohesiveness of some bodies, and the fragility and *solubility* of others. *Glandville.*

**TO SOLVE.** *v. a.* [*solvo*, Latin.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot.

He would *solve* high dispute With conjugal caresses. *Milton.*

The limiting of the realm only to christian princes, did rather involve and perplex the cause, than any way solve it. *Leffey.*

Do thou, my soul, the destin'd period wait, When God shall *solve* the dark decrees of fate; His now unequal dispensations clear, And make all wise and beautiful appear. *Thel.*  
It is more trifling to raise objections, merely for the sake of attacking and *solving* them. *Watts.*

**SOLVENCY.** *n. f.* [from *solvent*.] Ability to pay.

**SOLVENT.** *adj.* [*solvens*, Latin.]

1. Having the power to cause dissolution.  
When dissolved in water, it is not by the eye distinguishable from the *solvent* body, and appears as fluid. *Boyle.*

2. Able to pay debts contracted.

**SOLVIBLE.** *adj.* [from *solvo*.] Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry.

Intellective memory I call an act of the intellectual faculty, because it is wrought by it, though I do not inquire how or where, because it is not *solvable*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**SOLUND-GOOSE.** *n. f.* A fowl. I know not whether *solund* or *soland*.

A *solund-goose* is in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer, and somewhat pointed; his wings also much longer, being two yards over. *Grew.*

A Seag, when from the gallow-tree let loose, Drops into Styx, and turns a *solund-goose*. *Cleavel.*

**SOLUTION.** *n. f.* [*solution*, French; *solutio*, Latin.]

1. Disruption; breach; disjunction; separation.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of *solution* of continuity. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Matter dissolved; that which contains any thing dissolved.

Arctæus, to procure sleep, recommends a *solution* of opium in water to foment the forehead. *Arbutnot.*

When salt of tartar per deliquium, poured into the *solution* of any metal, precipitates the metal, and makes it fall down to the bottom of the liquor in the form of mud, does not this argue that the acid particles are attracted more strongly by the salt of tartar than by the metal, and by the stronger attraction go from the metal to the salt of tartar? *Newton's Optick.*

3. Resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty.

Something, yet of doubt remains, Which only thy *solution* can resolve. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They give the reins to wand'ring thought, Till, by their own perplexities involv'd, They ravel more, still less resolv'd, But never find self satisfying *solution*. *Milton.*

With hope and fear The woman did the new *solution* hear; The man diffides in his own augury, And doubt. *Dryden.*

This will instruct you to give a plainer *solution* of any difficulties that may attend the theme, and refute objections. *Watts.*

**SOLUTIVE.** *adj.* [from *solvo*, Lat.] Laxative; causing relaxation.

Though it would not be to absterive, opening, and *solutive* as meat, yet it will be more lenitive in sharp diseases. *Bacon.*

**SOMATOLOGY.** *n. f.* [*σώμα* and *λογία*.] The doctrine of bodies.

**SOME.** A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing. It is generally joined with a substantive, as *game/some*. [*saam*, Dutch.]

SOME.

**SOME.** *adj.* [from, *ram*, Saxon; *fum*, Gothick; *fum*, German; *fom*, Danish; *fom*, *fommig*, Dutch.]

1. More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity.

We landed *some* hundred men, where we found *some* fresh water. *Raleigh.*

2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number.

Let me leave *some* of the folk that are with me. *Gen. xxxiii.*

First go with me, *some* few of you, and see the place, and how it may be made convenient for you; and then send for your sick. *Bacon.*

3. Certain persons. *Some* is often used absolutely for some people; part.

*Some* to the woods, or whither fear advis'd;  
But running from, all to destruction hie, *Daniel.*  
Not in the neighbouring moon, as *some* have dream'd. *Milton.*

Your edicts *some* reclaim from sins,  
But most your life and blest example wins. *Dryden.*

4. *Some* is opposed to *some*, or to *others*.

It may be that the queen's treasure, in so great occasions of disbursements, is not always so ready; but being paid as it is, now *some*, and then *some*, it is no great impoverishment to her coffers. *Spenser on Ireland.*

5. It is added to a number, to show that the number is uncertain and conjectural.

Being encountered with a strong storm *some* eight leagues to the westward of Scilly, I held it the office of a commander to make a port. *Raleigh.*

At the higher end of a creek Milbrook lightheth between two hills, a village of *some* eighty houses. *Carver.*

Old men's spirits visual, contrary to those of purblind men, unite not but when the object is at *some* good distance. *Bacon.*

Sir Edward Poynings, after he had continued at Sluice *some* good while, returned unto the king, then before Bulloigne. *Bacon.*

The number slain on the rebels part were *some* two thousand. *Bacon.*

They have no black men amongst them, except *some* few which dwell on the seacoast. *Heylin.*

He bore away the prize, to the admiration of *some* hundreds. *Adelphon.*

Your good-natur'd gods, they say,  
Descend *some* twice or thrice a day. *Prior.*

Paint, patches, jewels laid aside,  
At night astronomers agree,  
The evening is the day, bely'd,  
And Phyllis is *some* forty-three. *Prior.*

6 One; any, without determining which.

The pilot of *some* small night-founder'd skiff, *Milton.*

**SOME** *body.* *n. f.* [*some* and *body*.]

1. One; not nobody; a person indiscriminate and undetermined.

O that Sir John were come, he would make this nobody day to *somebody*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Julius said, *somebody* hath touch'd me; for I perceive that virtue is gone out of me. *Luke, viii. 46.*

If there be a tacit league, it is against *somebody*: who should they be? Is it against wild beasts? No; it is against such routs and shoals of people as have utterly degenerated from the laws of nature. *Bacon.*

If he had not done it when he did, *somebody* else might have done it for him. *Heylin.*

We must draw in *somebody*, that may stand 'twixt us and danger. *Denham's Sobhy.*

The hopes that what he has must come to *somebody*, and that he has no heirs, have that effect, that he has every day three or four invitations. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. A person of consideration.

Thoudas rose up, boasting himself to be *somebody*. *Ahti.*

**SO'ME** *deal.* *adv.* [*rumdeal*, Saxon.] In some degree. Obsolete.

Siker now I see thou speak'st of spite,  
All for thou lackest *some* delicate their delight. *Spenser.*

**SO'ME** *how.* *adv.* [*some* and *how*.] One way or other; I know not how.

The vesicular cells may be for receiving the arterial and nervous juices, that, by their action upon one another, they may be twell'd *some*how, so as to shorten the length of every fibril. *Chym.*

**SO'ME** *sault.* *n. f.* *Somerse* is the corruption.

**SO'ME** *merse.* *n. f.* *Somerse*: *sommer*, a beam, and *sault*, Fr. a leap.] A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a height, and turns over his head.

**SO'ME** *thing.* *n. f.* [*rumding*, Saxon.]

1. A thing existing, though it appears not what; a thing or matter indeterminate.

When fierce Bavi  
Did from afar the British chief behold,  
Betwixt despair and rage, and hope and pain,  
*Something* within his warring bosom roll'd. *Prior.*

The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery is but small, in respect of that of the heart, but it is still *something*. *Arbutnot on Arteries.*

You'll say the whole world has *something* to do, *something* to talk of, *something* to wish for, and *something* to be employed about; but pry into all these *something*s together, and what is the sum total but just nothing? *Pope's Letters.*

Here she beholds the chaos dark and deep,  
Where nameless *something*s in their causes sleep. *Pope.*

2. More or less; not nothing.

*Something* yet of doubt remains. *Mit. n.*

Years following years steal *something* every day,  
At last they steal us from ourselves away. *Prior.*

Still from his little he could *something* spare,  
To feed the hungry, and to clothe the bare. *Harte.*

3. A thing wanting a fixed denomination.

*Something* between a cottage and a cell;  
Yet virtue here cou'd sleep, and peace could dwell. *Harte.*

4. Part.

*Something* of it arises from our infant state. *W.*

5. Distance not great.

I will acquaint you with the perfect story of time; for 't must be done to-night, and *something* from the palace. *Shaksp. an.*

**SO'ME** *thing.* *adv.* In some degree.

The pain went away upon it, but he was *something* discouraged by a new pain falling some days after upon his elbow on the other side. *Turph.*

**SO'ME** *time.* *adv.* [*some* and *time*.]

1. Once; formerly.

What art thou that usurp'st this time of night,  
Together with that fair and warlike form,  
In which the majesty of buried Denmark  
Did *some*time march? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Good *some*time queen, prepare thee hence for France. *Shakespeare.*

2. At one time or other hereafter.

**SO'ME** *times.* *adv.* [*some* and *times*.]

1. Not never; now and then; at one time or other.

It is good that we *sometimes* be contradicted, and that we always bear it well, for perfect peace cannot be had in this world. *Taylor.*

2. At one time: opposed to *sometimes*, or to *another time*.

The body passive is better wrought upon at *sometimes* than at others. *Bacon's Natural History.*

*Sometimes* the one, and *sometimes* the other, may be glanced upon in these scripture descriptions. *Barnet.*

He writes not always of a piece, but *sometimes* mixes trivial things with those of greater moment.

*sometimes* also, though not often, he runs riot, and knows not when he has said enough. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

**SO'ME** *what.* *n. f.* [*some* and *what*.]

1. Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what.

Upon the sea *some*what methought did rise  
Like bluish mists. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

He that shuts his eyes against a small light, on purpose to avoid the light of *some*what that displeases him, would, for the same reason, shut them against the sun. *Atterbury.*

2. More or less.

Concerning every of these, *some*what Christ hath commanded, which must be kept till the world's end: on the contrary side, in every of them *some*what there may be added, as the church judges it expedient. *Hank.*

These poets have *some*what of a stentrous taste, but mixt with a fourth of virtuous. *Crow.*

3. Part, greater or less.

*Some*what of his good sense will suffer in this transference, and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be lost. *Dryden.*

**SO'ME** *what.* *adv.* In some degree.

The flower of aimes, Lycymnius, that *some*what aged grew. *Chapman.*

Hissing of the breath doth help *some*what to cease the hiccough. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He is *some*what arrogant at his first entrance, and is too inquisitive through the whole, yet these imperfections hinder not our compassion. *Dryden.*

**SO'ME** *where.* *adv.* [*some* and *where*.] In one place or other; not nowhere.

Hope's and fortune  
They are return'd, and *some*where live obscure. *Dickens.*

Compressing two points hard together, that their sides, which by nature were a very little convex, might *some*what touch one another, I found the place in which they touched to become absolutely transparent, as if they had there been one continued piece of glass. *Newton's Optics.*

Does *something* fill, and *some*where yet remain  
Reward or punishment? *Prior.*

Of the dead we must speak gently, and therefore, as Mr. Dr. Dr. says, *some*where, peace be to its music. *Pope.*

**SO'ME** *while.* *n. f.* [*some* and *while*.]

Once; for a time. Out of use.

Though under a shower of the shepherds *some*while, there cript in wolves, full of fraud and guile,  
That often devoured the crown sheep,  
And often the shepherd that did 'em keep. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

**SOMNIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*somnifer*, Fr. *some* *n. f.*, Latin.] Causing sleep; procuring sleep; soporiferous; dormitive.

I wish for *some* *somniferous* potion, that might force me to sleep away the intermediate time, as it does with men in sorrow. *Warton's Angler.*

**SOMNIFICK.** *adj.* [*somnus* and *ficio*, Lat.]

Causing sleep.

**SOMNOLENCY.** *n. f.* [*Somnolentia*, Latin.]

Sleepiness; inclination to sleep.

**SON.** *n. f.* [*junus*, Gothick; *runa*, Saxon; *ohn*, German; *son*, Swedish; *son*, Dutch; *syn*, Slavonian.]

1. A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father or mother.

She had a *son* for her cradle, ere she had a husband for her bed. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Cut out this bondswoman and her *son*. *Gen. xxi. 10.*

He compares the affection of the Divine Being to the indulgence of a wife father, who would have his *sons* excruciated with labour and pain, that they may gather strength. *Addison.*

2. Descendant, however distant: as, the *sons* of Adam.

- I am the *son* of the wise, the *son* of ancient kings.  
*Isaiah*, xix.
- Compellation of an old to a young man,  
or of a confessor to his penitent.  
Be plain, good *son*, and humely in thy drift;  
Riddling confusion finds but riddling thrift. *Shak.*
- Native of a country.  
Brit on then  
Sees arts her savage *sons* controul. *Pope.*
- The second person of the Trinity.  
If thou be the *son* of God, come down.  
*Mat.* xxvii. 40.
- Product of any thing.  
Our imperfections print our corruption, and  
loudly tell us we are *sons* of earth.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- Earth's tall *sons*, the cedar, oak, and pine,  
Their parent's undecaying strength declare. *Blackm.*
- In scripture, *sons* of pride, and *sons* of  
light, denoting some quality. It is a  
Hebraism.  
This new favourite  
Of heav'n, this man of clay, *son* of despite. *Milt.*
- SON-IN-LAW. *n. f.* [from *son*.] One married to one's  
daughter.  
If virtue no benighted beauty lack,  
Your *son-in-law* is far more fair than black.  
*Shakespeare's Othello.*
- A foreign *son-in-law* shall come from far,  
Whose race shall bear aloft the Latin name.  
*Dryden's Æneid.*
- SONSHIP. *n. f.* [from *son*.] Filiation; the  
character of a son.  
The apostle to the Hebrews makes afflictions  
not only incident but necessary to christianity, the  
badge and cognizance of *sonship*. *Deacy of Picty.*
- SONATA. *n. f.* [Italian.] A tune.  
He whistled a Scotch tune, and an Italian *sonata*.  
*Addysn.*
- Could Pedro, think you, make no trial  
Of a *sonata* on his viol,  
Unless he had the total gut  
Whence every string at first was cut? *Prior.*
- SONG. *n. f.* [from *perungen*, Saxon.]  
Any thing modulated in the utterance  
Noise other than the sound of dance and song.  
*Milton.*
- He first thinks fit no sonnetter advance  
His censure farther than the *song* or dance. *Dryd.*
- A poem to be modulated by the voice;  
a ballad.  
Pardon, goddesses of the night,  
Those that flew thy virgin knight;  
For the which, with *songs* of woe,  
Round about his tomb they go! *Shakespeare*  
In her days every man shall sing  
The merry *songs* of peace to all his neighbours.  
*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
3. A poem; lay; strain.  
The bard that first adorn'd our native tongue,  
Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient *song*. *Dryden.*  
There we a while will rest,  
Our next ensuing *song* to wondrous things address.  
*Dayton*
4. Poetry; poetry.  
This subject for heroic *song* pleased me. *Milt.*  
Names memorable long  
If there be force in virtue or in *song*. *Pope.*
5. Notes of birds.  
The lark, the singer of day,  
Saluted in her *song* the morning grey. *Dryden.*
6. Old song. A tune.  
I do not intend to be thus put off with an old  
*song*.  
A hopeful youth, newly advanced to great ho-  
nour, was teased by a cobbler to resign all for an old  
*song*. *Addysn.*
7. *SONNET. adj.* [from *song*.] Containing  
songs; consisting of songs. A low word.  
The *sonnet* part must abound in the sonnets, and  
every of them being, attention being to please the  
ear. *Dryden.*

- SON'NGER. *n. f.* [from *song*.] A finger.  
Used of human fingers, it is a word of  
slight contempt.  
The pretty *songsters* of the spring, with their va-  
rious notes, did seem to welcome him as he passed.  
*Howell.*
- 'Some *songsters* can no more sing in any chamber  
but their own, than some clerks read in any book  
but their own. *L'Estrange.*
- Either *songster* holding out their throats,  
And tossing up their wings, renew'd their notes.  
*Dryden.*
- SON'NGSTRESS. *n. f.* [from *song*.] A female  
finger.  
Through the soft silence of the listening night  
The sober-tinted *songstress* trills her lay.  
*Thomson's Summer.*
- SON'NNET. *n. f.* [sonnet, Fr. *sonnetto*, Ital.]  
1. A short poem consisting of fourteen  
lines, of which the rhymes are adjusted  
by a particular rule. It is not very suit-  
able to the English language; and has  
not been used by any man of eminence  
since Milton, of whose sonnets this is a  
specimen.  
A book was writ of late call'd Tetrachordon,  
And woven close, both matter, form, and stile;  
The subject new: it walk'd the town a-while,  
Numbering good intellects, now seldom port'd on;  
Cries the stall-reader, Bless us, what a word on  
A title-page is this! and some in file  
Stand spelling false, while one might walk to Mile-  
End green. Why is it harder, first, than Gordon,  
Collins, or Macdonnell, or Galasp?  
Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek,  
That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp;  
Thy age, like ours, foul of Sir John Cheek,  
Hated not learning worse than toad or asp,  
When thou taught'st Cambridge and king Ed-  
ward Greek. *Milton.*
2. A small poem.  
Let us into the city presently,  
To sort some gentleman well skill'd in musick;  
I have a *sonnet* that will serve the turn. *Shakespeare.*
- SONNETTEER. *n. f.* [sonnetier, Fr. from  
*sonnet*.] A small poet, in contempt.  
Alight me, thou immortal god of rhyme; for I  
am sure I shall create *sonnetteers*.  
*Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.*
- There are as many kinds of gardening as of poe-  
try: your makers of parterres and flower-gardens  
are epigrammatists and *sonnetteers* in this art. *Spekt.*
- What woful stuff this roadrigal would be,  
In some starv'd hackney *sonnetteer* or me!  
But let a lord once own the happy lines,  
How the wit brightens! how the style refines! *Pope.*
- SON'FEROUS. *adj.* [sonus and fero, Lat.]  
Giving or bringing sound.  
This will appear, let the subject matter of sounds  
be what it will; either the atmosphere, or the ethe-  
rial part thereof, or *soniferous* particles of bodies.  
*Derham.*
- SONOR'IFICK. *adj.* [sonorus and facio, Lat.]  
Producing sound.  
If he should ask me why a clock strikes, and  
points to the hour; and I should say, it is by an  
indicating form and *sonorifick* quality, this would be  
unsatisfactory. *Watts's Logic.*
- SONOROUS. *adj.* [sonore, Fr. sonorus,  
Lat.]  
1. Loud sounding; giving loud or shrill  
sound. Bodies are distinguished as *sono-  
rous* or *unsonorous*.  
All the while  
Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds;  
At which the universal host went  
A shout that tore hell's concave.  
*Milton's Paradise Lost.*
2. High sounding; magnificent of sound.  
The Italian opera, amidst all the meanness and

- familiarity of the thoughts, has something beauti-  
ful and *sonorous* in the expression. *Addison on Italy.*  
The vowels are *sonorous*. *Dryden.*
- SONOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *sonorous*.] With  
high sound; with magnificence of sound.
- SONOROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *sonorous*.]  
1. The quality of giving sound.  
Enquiring of a maker of viols and lutes of what  
age he thought lutes ought to be, to attain their  
full and best reasoning for *sonorousness*, he replied,  
That in some twenty years would be requisite, and  
in others forty. *Boyle.*
2. Magnificence of sound.
- SOON. *adv.* [sun, Gothick; rona, Sax.  
saen, Dutch.]  
1. Before long time be past; shortly after  
any time assigned or supposed.  
Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,  
Yet to their general's voice they soon obey'd. *Milt.*  
You must obey me, soon or late;  
Why should you vainly struggle with your fate?  
*Dryden.*
2. Early; before any time supposed: op-  
posed to late.  
O boy! thy father gave thee life too soon,  
And hath bereft thee of thy life too late.  
*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Do this, that I may be restored to you the sooner.  
*Herb.* xiii.  
How is it that you are come so soon to day?  
*Ex.* ii. 18.  
The earlier stayeth for the later, and not that  
the later cometh sooner. *Bacon's Natural History.*
3. Readily; willingly.  
I would as soon see a river winding through woods  
and meadows, as when it is tossed up in to many  
whimsical figures at Versailles. *Addysn.*
4. It has in Sidney the signification of an ad-  
jective, whether licentious or according  
to the custom of his time.  
He hath preserved Argalus alive, under pretence  
of having him publicly executed after these wars,  
of which they hope for a soon and prosperous issue.  
*Sidney.*
5. SOON as. Immediately; at the very  
time.  
As soon as he came nigh unto the camp, he saw  
the calf and the dance. *Ex.* xxxii. 19.  
Nor was his virtue poison'd, soon as born,  
With the too early thoughts of being king. *Dryd.*  
Feasts, and business, and pleasures, and enjoy-  
ment, seem great things to us, whilst we think  
of nothing else; but as soon as we add death to them,  
they all sink into an equal littleness. *Law.*
- SOONLY. *adv.* [from *soon*.] Quickly; spee-  
dily. This word I remember in no other  
place; but if *soon* be, as it seems once  
to have been, an adjective, *soonly* is pro-  
per.  
A mason meets with a stone that wants no cut-  
ting, and, *soonly* approving of it, places it in his  
work. *More.*
- SOOPBERRY. *n. f.* [sapindus, Lat.] A  
plant. *Miller.*
- SOOT. *n. f.* [rot, Saxon; soot, Islandick;  
soot, Dutch.] Condensed or embodied  
smoke.  
Soot, though thin spread in a field, is a very good  
compost. *Bacon.*  
If the fire be not kept within the tunnel of the  
chimney, and some appointed to sweep down the  
soot, the house will be in danger of burning. *Howell.*  
Oft they assay'd,  
Hunger and thirst constraining; drugg'd as oft  
With hatefullest distichs, with'd their jaws,  
With soot and cinders fill'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Our household gods, that droop upon our hearths,  
Each from his venerable face shall brush  
The Macedonian soot, and shine again.  
*Dryden's Cymon.*



**SOOTED.** *adj.* [from *foot*.] Smeared; manured, or covered with foot.

The land was *sooted* before. *Monsther.*

**SOOTERKIN.** *n. f.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

When Jove was, from his towering head,  
Of wit's fair goddess brought to bed,  
There follow'd at his lying-in,  
For after-birth, a *sooterkinn*. *Swift.*

**SOOTH.** *n. f.* [root, Sax.] Truth; reality. Obsolete.

Sir, understand you this of me in *sooth*,  
The youngest daughter, whom you hearken for,  
Her father keeps from all access of suitors,  
Until the eldest sister first be wed. *Shakespeare.*  
He looks like *sooth*: he says he loves my daughter,

I think so too; for never gaz'd the moon  
Upon the water, as he'll stand and read  
My daughter's eyes. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
If I have any skill in *soothsaying*, as in *sooth* I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change caps. *Camden's Remains.*

The very *sooth* of it is, that an ill habit has the force of an ill fate. *L'Estrange.*

I did not mean to chide you;  
For, *sooth* to say, I hold it noble in you  
To cherish the distressed. *Rover.*

**SOOTH.** *adj.* [root, Saxon.] Pleasing; delightful.

Some other means I have,  
Which once of Melibrius old I learn'd,  
The *soothest* shepherd that e'er pip'd on plains. *Milton.*

**SOOTH.** *n. f.* Sweetness; kindness. This seems to be the meaning here.

That e'er this tongue of mine,  
That laid the sentence of dread banishment  
On yond proud man, should take it off again  
With words of *sooth*! *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

**TO SOOTH.** *v. a.* [gerodian, Saxon.]

1. To flatter; to please with blandishment.

In *soothing* them, we nourish 'gainst our senate  
The cockle of rebellion, infolence, sedition. *Shak.*  
Can I *sooth* tyranny?

Seem pleas'd to see my royal master murder'd,  
His crown usurp'd, a distaff in the throne? *Dryd.*  
By his fair daughter is the chief confin'd,  
Who *sooths* to dear delight his anxious mind;  
Successful all her soft caresses prove,  
To banish from his breast his country's love.

Thinks he that Memnon, soldier as he is,  
Thoughtless and dull, will listen to his *soothing*? *Rover.*

I've tried the force of every reason on him,  
*Sooth'd* and *caress'd*, been angry, *sooth'd* again;  
Laid safety, life, and interest in his sight;  
But all are vain, he scorns them all for Cato. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To calm; to soften; to mollify.

The beldame  
*Sooths* her with blandishments, and frights with threats. *Dryden.*

3. To gratify; to please.

This calm'd his care, *sooth'd* with his future fame,

And pleas'd to hear his propagated name. *Dryden.*

**SOOTHER.** *n. f.* [from *sooth*.] A flatterer; one who gains by blandishments.

I cannot flatter: I defy

The tongues of *soothers*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

**TO SOOTHSAY.** *v. n.* [sooth and say.] To predict; to foretell.

A damsel, possessed with a spirit of divination, met us, which brought her matters much gain by *soothsaying*. *Acts, xvi.*

**SOOTHSAYER.** *n. f.* [from *soothsayer*.] A foreteller; a predictor; a prognosticator.

Scarce was Mulidorus made partaker of this oft blinding light, when there were found numbers of

*soothsayers*, who affirmed strange and incredible things should be performed by that child. *Sidney.*

A *soothsayer* bids you beware the ices of March.

He was animated to expect the papacy by the prediction of a *soothsayer*, that one should succeed Pope Leo, whose name should be Adrian, an aged man of mean birth, and of great learning and wisdom. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**SOOTINESS.** *n. f.* [from *sooty*.] The quality of being sooty; fuliginousness.

**SOOTY.** *adj.* [from *soot*.]

1. Breeding soot.

'By fire of *sooty* coal th' alchymist turns Metals to gold.

2. Consisting of soot; fuliginous.

There may be some chymical way to defecate this oil, that it shall not spend into a *sooty* matter. *W. Hunt.*

3. Black; dark; dusky.

All the grisly legions that troop  
Under the *sooty* flag of Acheron;  
Hippies and hydas, and all monstrous forms. *Milton.*

Swift on his *sooty* pinions flits the gnome,  
And in a vapour reach'd the gloomy dame. *Pope.*

**TO SOOTY.** [from *soot*.] To make black with soot.

Then (for his own weeds) shift and coat all rent,  
Tann'd and all *sooted* with noisome smoke  
She put him on; and over all a cloak. *Chapman.*

**SOP.** *n. f.* [rop, Saxon; *sopa*, Spanish; *soppe*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing steeped in liquor, commonly to be eaten.

The bounded waters  
Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,  
And make a *sop* of all this solid globe. *Shakespeare.*  
Draw, you rogue! for though it be night, yet the moon shines: I'll make a *sop* o' th' moonshine of you. *Shakespeare.*

*Sops* in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate more than wine of itself. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Any thing given to pacify, from the *sop* given to Cerberus.

The prudent Sibyl had before prepar'd  
A *sop*, in honey steep'd, to charm the guard;  
Wh. mix'd with powerful drugs, she call before  
His greedy ginning jaws, just op'd to rear. *Dryd.*  
Ill nature is not cured with a *sop*, quarrelsome men, as well as quarrelsome curs, are worse for fair usage. *L'Estrange.*

To Cerberus they give a *sop*,  
His tripple barking mouth to stop. *Swift.*

**TO SOP.** *v. a.* To steep in liquor.

**SOP.** *n. f.* [See SOAP.]

**SOPH.** *n. f.* [from *sophista*, Lat.] A young man who has been two years at the university.

Three Cambridge *sophs* and three pert templars came,

The same their talents, and their tastes the same;  
Each prompt to query, answer, and debate,  
And smit with love of poetry and prate. *Pope's Dun.*

**SOPHI.** *n. f.* [Persian.] The emperor of Persia.

By this scimitar

That slew the *sophi* and a Persian prince. *Shakespeare.*  
A sig for the tulian and *sophi*. *Congreve.*

**SOPHISM.** *n. f.* [*sophisma*, Lat.] A fallacious argument; an unsound subtilty; a fallacy.

When a false argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a *sophism* or fallacy. *Watts.*

I, who as yet was never known to show  
False piety to premeditated war,  
Will graciously explain great nature's laws,  
And hear thy *sophisms* in so plain a cause. *Harris.*

**SOPHIST.** *n. f.* [*sophista*, Lat.] A professor of philosophy.

The court of Cæsar is said to have been much resorted to by the *sophists* of Greece, in the happy beginning of his reign. *Temple.*

**SOPHISTER.** *n. f.* [*sophiste*, Fr. *sophista*, Latin.]

1. A disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful but insidious logician.

A subtle traitor needs no *sophister*.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
If a heathen philosopher brings arguments from reason, which none of our *sophistical sophisters* can confute, for the immortality of the soul, I hope they will to weigh the consequences, as neither to talk nor live as if there was no such thing. *Denb.*  
Not all the subtle objections of *sophisters* and rabbies, against the gospel, so much pre-aided the reception of it, as the repudiation of those crimes with which they aspersed the assemblies of christian. *Regeur.*

2. A professor of philosophy; a suphlist. This sense is antiquated.

At a time the *sophists* hath arguments to prove, that voluntary and extemporal far excelleth premeditated speech. *Hooker.*

**SOPHISTICAL.** *adj.* [*sophistique*, French, from *sophist*.] Fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful.

Neither know I whether I should prefer for mad-ness, and *sophistical* couzenage, that the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once of this sublunary world. *Hall.*

When the state of the controversy is well understood, the difficulty will not be great in giving answers to all his *sophistical* cavils. *Stillingfleet.*

That may form a demonstration for the present, which to posterity will appear a mere *sophistical* knot. *More.*

**SOPHISTICALLY.** *adv.* [from *sophistical*.] With fallacious subtilty.

Bolingbroke argues most *sophistically*. *Swift.*

**TO SOPHISTICAL.** *v. a.* [*sophistiquer*, Fr. from *sophist*.] To adulterate; to corrupt with something spurious.

If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily *sophistate* the understanding; they make it apt to believe upon every slender warrant, and to imagine infallible truth where scarce any probable show appeareth. *Hooker.*

Here's three of us are *sophistated*. *Shakespeare.*  
Divers experiments succeeded not, because they were at one time tried with genuine materials, and at another time with *sophistated* ones. *Boyle.*

The only persons amongst the heathens, who *sophistated* nature and philosophy, were the stoicks; who affirmed a fatal, unchangeable concatenation of causes, reaching even to the dicte acts of man's will. *South's Sermons.*

Yet the rich culthes may their bustling spare;  
They purchase but *sophistated* ware.

'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,  
Where both the giver and the taker cheat. *Dr. J.*

The eye hath its coats and humours transparent and colour'd, lest it should tinge and *sophistate* the light that it lets in by a natural conduit. *L'Estrange.*

**SOPHISTICATE.** *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Adulterate; not genuine.

Wine sparkles brighter far in it,  
'Tis pure and right, without deceit,  
And that no woman e'er will let. *Cowley.*

Since then a great part of our scientific literature is most likely to be adulterate, though all be in the image and superscription of truth; the only way to know what is *sophistate* and what is not to, is to bring all to the examen of the touchstone. *Glenn.*

So truth, when only one supplied the state,  
Grew scarce and dear, and yet *sophistate*. *Dryden.*

**SOPHISTICATION.** *n. f.* [*sophistication*, Fr. from *sophistate*.] Adulteration; not genuineness.

*Sophistication* is the act of counterfeiting or adul-

terating

nothing any thing with what is not so good, for the sake of unlawful gain.

The drugs and simples sold in shops generally are adulterated by the fraudulent wiles of the sellers, especially if the preciousness may make their *sophistication* very beneficial.

Besides easy submission to *sophistications* of sense, we have inability to prevent the misarrangements of our junior reason.

**SOPHISTICATOR. n. f.** [from *sophisticate*.] Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.

**SOPHISTRY. n. f.** [from *sophist*.]

1. Fallacious ratiocination.

His *sophistry* prevailed, his father believed. *Sid.*  
These men have obliterated and confounded the natures of things, by their false principles and wretched *sophistry*, though an act be never so sinful, they will strip it of its guilt.

2. Logical exercise.

The more youthful exercises of *sophistry*, theme and clamorations.

**TO SOPORATE. v. n.** [*soporo*, Lat.] To lay asleep.

**SOPORIFEROUS. adj.** [*sopor* and *fero*.]

Productive of sleep; causing sleep; narcotick; opiate; dormitive; somniferous; anodyne; sleepy.

The particular ingredients of those magical ointments are opiate and *soporiferous*; for anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and back-bone, procure dead sleeps.

While the whole operation was performing, I lay in a profound sleep, by the force of that *soporiferous* medicine infused into my liquor.

**SOPORIFEROUSNESS. n. f.** [from *soporiferous*.] The quality of causing sleep.

**SOPORIFIC. adj.** [*sopor* and *ficio*.] Causing sleep; opiate; narcotick.

The colour and taste of opium are, as well as its *soporific* or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities.

**SOPPER. n. f.** [from *sop*.] One that sleeps any thing in liquor.

**SORBE. n. f.** [*sorbum*, Lat.] The berry of the sorb or service-tree.

**SORBILE. adj.** [from *sorbeo*, Lat.] That may be drunk or sipped.

**SORBITION. n. f.** [*sorbitio*, Lat.] The act of drinking or sipping.

**SORCERER. n. f.** [*forcer*, Fr. *fortarius*, low Latin.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.

They say this town is full of conjurers. A nimble juggler that divides the senses, Dug working tricks that change the mind, Sorcery such as that deform the body, And many such like lies, time out of mind.

The weakness of the power of witch upon kings and magnates may be ascribed to the weakness of imagination, for it is hard for a witch or a *forcer* to put on a belief that they can hurt such.

He flew a table for our sakes, All sudden gnomes his, and dragons glare, And ten hundred fierces.

The Egyptian *forcers* contended with Moors, but the wonders which sole wrought out of the enchanted power of the *forcers*, is made the subject of a magic tale.

**SORCERESS. n. f.** [female of *forcer*.] A female magician; an enchantress.

But forth did *forcers* come, and to be born.

Diverse witches and *forcers* have fed man's faith, to and their imagination with high foul vapours.

The *forcers* that sat hall-way, and kept the fatal key, with ludicrous outcry rushed between.

How cunningly the *forcers* displays Her own transgressions, to upbraid me mine! *Mil.*  
**SORCEROUS. adj.** Containing enchantments. A word not used.

Th' art enticing Circe's house, Where by her medicines, black and *forcerous*, Thy soldiers all are shut in well-arm'd flies, And turn'd to swine.

**SORCERY. n. f.** Magic; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft; charms.

This witch Sycorax, For mischiefs manifold, and *forceries* terrible, Was banish'd.

Adders wisdom I have learn'd, To fence my ears against thy *forceries*.  
Acton has long tricks of rich soil; but had the misfortune in his youth to fall under the power of *forcery*.

**SORD. n. f.** [corrupted from *ward*.] Turf; grassy ground.

This is the prettiest low-born life that ever ran on the green *sord*.

**SORDES. n. f.** [Latin.] Foulness; dregs.

The tea washes off the *sord* and *sord* is where mineral mosses were involved and concealed, and thereby renders them more conspicuous.

**SORDET. } n. f.** [*sordide*, Fr. *sordina*, *SORDINE. }* Italian.] A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet, to make it sound lower or shriller.

**SORDID. adj.** [*sordidus*, Lat.]

1. Foul; gross; filthy, dirty.

There Charon stands, A *sordid* god; down from his hoary chin A length of beard descends, uncombed, unclean.

2. [*sordide*, French.] Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base.

Thou canst not those exceptions make, Which vulgar *sordid* mortals take.

It is strange, since the priest's office heretofore was always splendid, that it is now looked upon as a piece of religion, to make it low and *sordid*.

3. [*sordide*, Fl.] Covetous; niggardly.

And yet not *sordid*, who rules gold.

One should be so to be generous and charitable, because another is *sordid* and ungrateful, it would be much in the power of vice to extinguish christian virtues.

**SORDIDLY. adv.** [from *sordid*] Meanly; poorly; covetously.

**SORDIDNESS. n. f.** [from *sordid*.]

1. Meanness; baseness.

I omit the madnesses of Caligula's delights, and the exorbitant *sordidness* or tholage of Tiberius.

2. Nastiness; not neatness.

Providence deter people from slothfulness and *sordidness*, and provokes them to cleanliness.

**SORE. n. f.** [Dan. *saur*, Danish.]

A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer. It is not used of a wound, but of a breach of continuity, either long continued, or from internal cause. to be a *sore*, there must be an excoriation; a tumour or bruise is not called a *sore* before some disruption happens.

Let us hence provide A salve for any *sore* that may betide.

Receipt abound, but teaching all thy *sore*, The best is still at hand, to lance the *sore*, And cut the head, nor till the core be found.

The *sore* is a great gathering ground, By these all festering *sores* her counsels heal, Which time or has dulcified or shall reveal.

At length, considering all, his heart he cheer'd.

Lice and flies, which have a most wonderful instinct to find out convenient places for the hatching and nourishment of their young, lay their eggs upon *sore*.

**SORE. adj.** [from the noun.]

1. Tender to the touch. It has sometimes of before the causal noun.

We can ne'er be sure, Whether we pain or not endure; And just so far are *sore* and griev'd, As by the fancy is believ'd.

While *sore* of battle, while our wounds are green, Why should we tempt the doubtful day again?

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that had *sore* eyes. If you have more pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of you.

fight, wine is good; but if the pleasure of being be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught.

2. Tender in the mind; easily vexed.

Malice and hatred are very fretting and vexatious, and apt to make our minds *sore* and uneasy, but he that can moderate these affections, will find ease in his mind.

Laugh at your friends; and, if your friends are *sore*, So much the better, you may laugh the more.

3. Violent with pain; afflictively vehement. See *SORE*, adverb.

Threescore and ten I can remember well, Within the volume of which time I've seen Hours dreadful and things strange; but this *sore* night

Hath trifled former knowings. I will persevere in my course of loyalty, though the conflict be *sore* between that and my blood.

My loins are filled with a *sore* distaste, and there is no whole part in my body.

*Sore* hath been their fight, As likeliest was, when two such foes met arm'd.

Gentle lady, may thy grave Peace and quiet ever have, After this day's travel, Sweet rest take thee even more.

They are determined to live up to the holy rule, though *sore* evils and great temporal inconvenience should attend the discharge of their duty.

4. Criminal. Out of use.

To lapse in fulness Is *sore* than to live for need, and falsehood Is worse in king than beggar.

**SORE. n. f.** [from *saur*, French.]

The buck is called the first year a fawn, the second, a spricket, the third, a forel, and the fourth year, a *sore*.

**SORE. adv.** [This the etymologists derive from *seer*, Dutch: but *sore* means only an intenseness of any thing; *sore* almost always includes pain.] With painful or dangerous vehemence; in a very painful degree; with afflictive violence or pertinacity. It is now little used.

Thine arrows stick fast in me, and thy hand presseth me *sore*.

The knight then lightly braving to the prey, With mortal steel him smote again to *sore*, That head he, his unwieldy body lay.

He this and that, and each man's blow Doth eye, defend, and shift, being laid to *sore*.

Though iron hew and mangle *sore*, Would wounds and bruises honour more.

Distrust shook *sore* their minds. So that, if Palamon were wounded *sore*, Arcite was hurt as much.

*Sore* sigh'd the knight, who this long sermon heard: At length, considering all, his heart he cheer'd.

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How, Didius, shall a Roman, *fore* repuls'd,  
Greet your arrival to this distant isle?  
How bid you welcome to thrice shatter'd legions?  
*A. Philippi.*

**So'REHON.** } *n. f.* [Irish and Scottish.] A  
**SORN.** } kind of arbitrary exaction  
or servile tenure, formerly in Scotland,  
as likewise in Ireland. Whenever a  
chieftain had a mind to revel, he came  
down among the tenants with his fol-  
lowers, by way of contempt called in the  
lowlands *gileusfitts*, and lived on free  
quarters; so that ever since, when a  
person obtrudes himself upon another,  
stays at his house, and hangs upon him  
for bed and board, he is said to *sorn*, or  
be a *former*. *Macbrian.*

They exact upon them all kinds of services;  
yea, and the very wild exactions, coignies, livery,  
and *forebon*; by which they pull and wterly undo  
the poor tenants and freeholders under them.  
*Spenser's Ireland.*

**So'REL** *n. f.* [diminutive of *fore*.]

The buck is called the first year a fawn; the  
second, a pricket; the third, a *forel*. *Shakespeare.*

**So'RRLY.** *adv.* [from *fore*.]

1. With a great degree of pain or distress.  
Here 's the smell of the blood still; all the per-  
fumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand.  
Oh! oh! oh!—What a high is there! the heart is  
fully overcharged. *Shakespeare.*

Of the warrior train,  
Though most were *forel* wounded, none were slain.  
*Dryden.*

2. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

I have done it,  
Of which I do accuse myself *forel*,  
That I will enjoy no more. *Shakespeare.*

**So'RRLNESS.** *n. f.* [from *fore*] Tenderness  
of a hurt

He that, whilst the *forel* of his late pangs of  
conscience remains, finds himself a little indisposed  
for sin, presently concludes repentance hath had its  
perfect work. *Decay of Piety.*

My foot began to swell, and the pain always,  
though it left such a *forel*, that I could hardly  
tuffer the cloths of my bed. *Temple.*

**SORTICES.** *n. f.* [from *sortis*.] Properly an  
heap. An argument where one propo-  
sition is accumulated on another.

Chrysippus the Stoick invented a kind of argu-  
ment, consisting of more than three propositions,  
which is called *sortes*, or a heap. *Dryden.*

*Sortes* is when several middle terms are chosen  
to connect one another successively in several pro-  
positions, till the last proposition connects its pre-  
dicate with the first subject. Thus, All men of re-  
venge have their souls often uneasy; uneasy souls  
are a plague to themselves; now to be an 's own  
plague is folly in the extreme. *Watts's Logic.*

**SORORICIDE.** [from *soror* and *cæde*.] The mur-  
der of a sister.

**So'RORAGE.** *n. f.* The blades of green wheat  
or barley. *D. A.*

**So'RRANCE.** *n. f.* [In fariery.] Any  
disease or sore in horses. *D. A.*

**So'RREL.** *n. f.* [*rupe*, Sax. *forel*, French;  
*oxalis*, Latin.] This plant agrees with  
the dock in all its characters, and only  
differs in having an acid taste. *Miller.*

Of all roots of herbs the root of *forel* goeth the  
farthest into the earth. It is a cold and acid herb,  
that loveth the earth, and is not much drawn by  
the sun. *Bacon.*

Acid austere vegetables contract and strengthen  
the fibres, as all kinds of *forel*, the virtues of  
which lie in acid astringent salt, a sovereign anti-  
dote against the putrescent bilious alkali.

*Arbutus not Aliments.*

**So'RRLY.** *adv.* [from *sorry*.] Meanly;  
poorly; despicably; wretchedly; piti-  
ably.

Thy pipe, O Pau, shall help, though I sing *for-  
rily*. *Sidney.*

**So'RRLNESS.** *n. f.* [from *sorry*.] Mean-  
ness; wretchedness; pitiableness; despi-  
cableness.

**So'RROW.** *n. f.* [*serg*, Danish.] Grief; pain  
for something past; sadness; mourning.  
Sorrow is not commonly understood as  
the effect of present evil, but of lost good.

*Sorrow* is uneasiness in the mind, upon the  
thought of a good lost, which might have been  
enjoyed longer; or the sense of a present evil. *Locke.*

*Sorrow* on thee, on all the pack or you,  
That triumph thus upon my misery! *Shak. Steers.*  
A world of woe and *sorrow*. *Miln.*

Some other hour I will to tears allow;  
But, having you, can show no *sorrow* now. *Dryd.*

**To So'RROW.** *v. n.* [*saurgan*, Gothick;  
*rongian*, Saxon.] To grieve; to be  
sad; to be dejected.

The miserable change, now at my end,  
Lament not *sorrow* at. *Shak. Sp. Antony and Cleop.*  
Wherever sorrow is, relief would be;

If you do *sorrow* at my grief in love,  
By giving love, you'll sorrow and my grief  
Were both exterm'd. *Shakespeare.*

Now I rejoice, not that ye were made *sorry*, but  
that ye *sorrowed* to repentance. *2 Cor. vii. 9.*

I neither fear to die, nor desire to live; and  
having mastered all grief in myself, I desire no man  
to *sorrow* for me. *Hayward.*

Send them forth, though *sorrowing*, yet in peace. *Milton.*

Sad the prince exploits  
The neighb'ring main, and *sorrowing* treads the  
shores. *Pope.*

**So'RROWED.** *adj.* [from *sorrow*.] Accom-  
panied with sorrow. Out of use.

Now the publick body, which doth seldom  
Play the seanter, feeling in itself  
A lack of Timon's aid, hath sense withal  
Of its own fall, restraining aid to Timon;  
And sends forth us to make their *sorrowed* tender. *Shakespeare.*

**So'RROWFUL.** *adj.* [*sorrow* and *full*.]

1. Sad for something past; mournful;  
grieving.

Blessed are they which have been *sorrowful* to  
all thy *sorgs*; for they shall rejoice for thee,  
when they have seen all thy glory. *Tob. xvi. 14.*

2. Deeply serious. Not in use.

Hannah said, No, my lord, I am a woman of a  
*sorrowful* spirit: I have poured out my soul before  
the Lord. *1 Sam. i.*

3. Expressing grief; accompanied with  
grief.

The things that my soul refused to touch, are  
as my *sorrowful* meat. *Job, vi. 7.*

**So'RRY.** *adj.* [*sarig*, Saxon.]

1. Grieved for something past. It is ge-  
nerally used of slight or casual miscar-  
riages or vexations, but sometimes of  
greater things. It does not imply any  
long continuance of grief.

O, forget  
What we are *sorry* for ourselves in thee.

The king was *sorry*; nevertheless, for the oath's  
sake, he commanded the Baptist's head to be given  
her. *Matthew, xiv. 9.*

I'm *sorry* for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's plea-  
sure. *Shakespeare.*

We are *sorry* for the satire interspersed in some  
of these pieces, upon a few people, for whom the  
highest provocations have been received. *Swift.*

2. [from *saur*, filth, Islandick.] Vile;  
worthless; vexations.

How now, why do you keep alone?  
Of *sorry* fancies your companions making,  
Using those thoughts which the old indeed have died  
With them they think on. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
If the union of the parts consist only in rest, it  
would seem that a bag of dust would be of as firm  
a consistence as that of marble; and Bajazet's cage  
had been but a *sorry* prison. *Glanville.*

Coarse complexions,  
And cheeks of *sorry* grain, will serve to ply  
The sampler, and to teize the housewife's wool. *Milton.*

How vain were all the ensigns of his power, that  
could not support him against one slighting look of  
a *sorry* slave. *L'Estrange.*

If this innocent had any relation to his Thebais,  
the poet might have found some *sorry* excuse for  
detaining the reader. *Dryden.*

If such a slight and *sorry* business as that could  
produce one organical body, one might reasonably  
expect, that now and then a solid lump of dough  
might be leavened into an animal. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**SORT.** *n. f.* [*sorte*, French.]

1. A kind; a species.

Disfigur'd more than spirit of happy *sort*. *M. n.*  
A substantial and unaffected pity not only gives  
a man a credit among the sober and virtuous, but  
even among the vicious *sort* of men. *Locke.*

These three *sorts* of poems should differ in their  
numbers, delights, and every thought. *Wagh.*

Endeavouring to make the signification of spe-  
cific names clear, they make them up such ideas  
of the *sorts* of substances of a few of these simple  
idea, found in them. *Locke.*

2. A manner; a form of being or acting.

Flowers, in such *sort* worn, can neither be smelt  
nor seen well by those that wear them. *Herrick.*

That I may laugh at her in equal *sort*  
As she doth laugh at me, and make my pain her  
sport. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

To Adam in what *sort* shall I appear? *Milton.*

3. A degree of any quality.

I have written the more boldly unto you, in some  
*sort*, as putting you in mind. *Romans, xv. 15.*

I shall not be wholly without praise, if in some  
*sort* I have copied his stile. *Dryden.*

4. A class or order of persons.

The one being a thing that belongeth generally  
unto all; the other, such as none but the wiser and  
more judicious *sort* can perform. *Hobbes.*

I have bought  
Golden opinions from all *sorts* of people. *Shakespeare.*

The first *sort* by their own suggestion tell. *Milton.*  
Hospitality to the better *sort*, and charity to the  
poor, two virtues that we never exercised so well as  
when they accompany each other. *Atterb. Sermons.*

5. A company; a knot of people.

Miner's eyes are full of tears: I cannot see;  
And yet salt water binds them not so much,  
But they can see a *sort* of traitors here. *Shakespeare.*

A *sort* of lusty shepherds drive. *Waller.*

6. Rank; condition above the vulgar.

I, ignorant Montano returned from the wars—  
I know none of that name, lady; there was none  
such in the army of any *sort*. *Shakespeare.*

7. [*sort*, Fr. *sortes*, Latin.] A lot. Out  
of use.

Make a lottery,  
And by device let blockish Ajax  
Draw the *sort* to fight with Hector. *Shakespeare.*

8. A pair; a set; a suit.

**To SORT.** *v. a.* [*sortis*, Latin, *effortire*,  
Italian.]

1. To separate into distinct and proper  
classes.

I come to thee for charitable licence,  
To *sort* our nobles from our common men. *Shelton.*

A piece of cloth in use of white and black threads,  
though the whole appear in the white, nor black,  
but grey, yet each remains what it was before, if  
the threads were pulled asunder, and *sorted* each  
colour by itself. *Boyle.*

*Shall.*

'Shell-fish have been, by some of the ancients, compared and joined with the insects.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

With this desire, she hath a native might

To find out, by truth, if she had time;

The insuperable effects to fort aright,

And by degree from scale to scale to climb. *Davies.*

The number of imperious, that make the nominal

essence of the lowest species, or first sorting

of individual, depends on the mind of man. *Locke.*

The rays which differ in refringibility may be

parted and sorted from one another; and that either

by refraction, or by reflection. *Newton's Opticks.*

But grant that actions be it disorder man,

Take the most strong, and sort them as you can:

The few that glare, each character must mark:

You balance not the many in the dark. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to order from a state of confusion.

Those they sorted into their several times and

places; from to begin the service of God with, and

some to end, some to be interlarded between the di-

vine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

Let me not be light,

For a light wife doth make a heavy husband;

And never be Bassanio to him me;

But God sort all! *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*

3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution.

For, when the sorteth in a present with things past,

And thereby things to come doth sort her see;

When the doth doubt if first, and chide if last,

These acts her own, without her body, be. *Dumas.*

The swain perceiving, by her words ill sorted,

That she was wholly from her self transported.

*Brown.*

4. To cull; to chuse; to select.

Said his mother to his father's house,

That he must sort her out a worthy spouse. *Chapman.*

To SORT. *v. n.*

1. To be joined with others of the same species.

Nor do metals only sort and herd with metals in

the earth, and minerals with minerals; but both in

common together. *Woodward.*

2. To consort; to join.

The illiteracy of parents towards their children,

makes them base, and sort with any company. *Bar-*

3. To suit; to fit.

A man cannot speak to a son but as a father;

whereas a friend may speak as the case requires,

and not as it sorteth with the person. *Bacon.*

They are happy whose natures suit with their voca-

tions. *Bacon.*

Among unequals, what society

Can sort, what harmony, or true delight?

Which must be mutual, in proportion due

Given and received. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The Creator calling forth by name

His mighty angels, gave them several charge,

As sorted best with present things. *Milton, Paradise Lost.*

For different styles with different subjects sort,

As several garbs with country, town, and court.

*Pope.*

4. [sortir, to issue, French.] To terminate; to issue.

It sorteth not to any fight, but to a retreat. *Bacon.*

Princes cannot gather their fruit, except they

raise some persons to be companions; which many

times sorteth to increase enmity. *Bacon.*

5. To have success; to terminate in the effect desired.

The ships of their ships have been brought into

Spain, but they have not sorteth to the same purpose

as in their native country.

*Abbot's Description of the World.*

It was truel in a blown bladder, wh x into flesh

and a flower were put, and it sorteth not; for dry

bladder will not blow, and new bladders further

perfection. *Bacon.*

6. To fall out. [from sort, a lot, French.]

And so far am I glad it did so sort,

As this their jangling I esteem a sport. *Shakespeare.*

SoRTAL. *adj.* A word formed by *Locke*, but not yet received.

All things are ranked under names, into sorts or species, only as they agree to certain abstract ideas, the essence of each sort comes to be nothing but that idea which the *sortal*, if I may so call it from sort, as I do general from genus, name stands for. *Locke.*

SoRTANCE. *n. f.* [from sort.] Suitableness; agreement.

Here doth he wish his person, with such power

As might hold sortance with his quality,

The which he could not buy. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

SoRTIGE. *n. f.* [sortilege, Fr. sortilégium, Latin.] The art or practice of drawing lots.

SoRTMENT. *n. f.* [from sort.]

1. The act of sorting; distribution.

2. A parcel sorted or distributed.

To Soss. *v. n.* [a cant word.] To sit lazily on a chair; to fall at once into a chair.

The winter sky began to frown;

For a Stella must pack off to town;

From wholesome exercise and air

To *soss* in an easy chair. *Swift.*

SoR. *n. f.* [sort, Saxon; sor, French; sot, Dutch.]

1. A blockhead; a dull, ignorant, stupid fellow; a dolt.

Of the loyal service of his son,

When I inform'd him, then he call'd me sor,

And told me I had turn'd the wrong side out. *Shakespeare.*

Either our brags

Were era ket of kitchen trulls, or his description

Provd us unspeaking *sors*. *Shakespeare.*

Soul blinded *sors*, that creep

In dirt, and never saw the wonders of the deep.

*Dryden.*

Tell him that no history or antiquity can match

his conduct; and presently the sor, because he

knows neither history nor antiquity, shall begin to

measure himself by himself, which is the only sure

way for him not to fall short. *South.*

2. A wretch stupified by drinking.

Every sign

That calls the starting sor to nasty wine. *Johnson.*

A snail, a crab lord,

That chide and snaps her up at every word;

A brutal sor, who, while she holds his head,

With drunken silt bedaubed the nuptial bed.

*Granville.*

To SoT. *v. a.* To stupify; to besot; to infatuate.

I hate to see a brave bold fellow *sorted*,

Made four and senseless, turn'd to whey, by love;

A dwelling here, fit for a romance. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

The potion

Turns his brain, and stupifies his mind;

The *sorted* moon-calls gapes. *Dryden.*

To SoT. *v. n.* To tittle to stupidity.

SoTTISH. *adj.* [from sot.]

1. Dull; stupid; senseless; infatuate; doltish.

All's but naught;

Patience is *sortish*, and impatience does

Become a dog that's mad. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Upon the report of his approach, more than

half fell away and dispersed; the residue, being

more desperate or more *sortish*, did abide in the

field, of whom many were slain. *Hayward.*

He gain'd a king

Ahaz his *sortish* conqueror. *Milton.*

'Tis *sortish* to offer at things that cannot be

brought about. *L'Estrange.*

The inhabitants of Soudania in Africa are so

*sortish* and grossly ignorant, that they differ very

little from brutes. *Wilkins.*

How ignorant are *sortish* pretenders to astrology!

*Swift.*

2. Dull with intemperance.

SoTTISHLy. *adv.* [from *sortish*.] Stupidly; dully; senselessly.

Northumberland, *sortishly* mad with over great fortune, procured the king, by his letters patent under the great seal, to appoint the lady Jane to succeed him in the inheritance of the crown.

*Hayward.*

Atheism is impudent in pretending to philosophy; and superstitious *sortishly* ignorant, in fancying that the knowledge of nature tends to irreligion.

*Glammill.*

So *sortishly* to lose the purest pleasures and comforts of this world, and forego the expectation of immortality in another; and so desperately to run the risk of dwelling with everlasting burnings, plainly discovers itself to be the most pernicious folly and deplorable madness in the world. *Bentley.*

SoTTISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *sortish*.]

1. Dullness; stupidity; insensibility.

Sometimes phlegm putrifies into *sortishness*, *sortishness* into an ignorance or neglect of all religion. *Holyday.*

Few consider what a degree of *sortishness* and confirmed ignorance men may sin themselves into. *South.*

The first part of the text, the folly and *sortishness* of atheism, will come home to their case; since they make such a noisy pretence to wit and sagacity. *Bentley.*

2. Drunken stupidity.

No sober temperate person can look with an complacency upon the drunkenness and *sortishness* of his neighbour. *South.*

SoUCE. *n. f.* See SoUSE.

So'VEREIGN. *adj.* [sovereign, Fr. *sevrain*, Spanish.]

1. Supreme in power; having no superior.

As teaching bringeth us to know that God is our supreme truth; so prayer testifieth that we acknowledge him our sovereign good. *Hooker.*

You, my sovereign lady,

Causeless have laid disgraces on my head.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

None of us who now thy grace implore,

But held the rank of sovereign queen before;

Till giddy chance, whole malice never bears

That mortal bliss should last for length of years,

Cast us down headlong from our high estate. *Dryden.*

Whether Esau, then, were a assal to Jacob, and

Jacob his sovereign prince by birthright, I leave the

reader to judge. *Locke.*

2. Supremely efficacious; predominant over diseases.

A memorial of fidelity and zeal, a sovereign preservative of God's people from the venomous infection of heresy. *Hooker.*

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but empirick; and, to this preservative, of no better report than a horse drench. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

Love-wounded Protheus,

My bosom, as a bed,

Shall lodge thee, till thy wound be thoroughly heal'd,

And thus I search it with a sovereign kiss. *Shakespeare.*

A water we call water of paradise, by that we do

to it, is made very sovereign for health. *Bacon.*

Like the scum star'd men did draw

From parboil'd shoes and boots, and all the rest

Which were with any sovereign farness blest. *Dryden.*

Be cool, my friend, and hear my mute dispute

Some sovereign comforts drawn from common sense.

*Dryden.*

So'VEREIGN. *n. f.* Supreme lord.

O, let my sovereign turn away his face,

And bid his ears a little while be deaf. *Shakespeare.*

By my sovereign, and his fate, I swear,

Renown'd for faith in peace, for force in war,

Of our alliance other lands deserv'd. *Dryden.*

So'VEREIGNLY. *adv.* [from sovereign.]

Supremely; in the highest degree.

He was sovereignly lovely in himself. *Boyle.*

†

So'VEREIGNTY.

**SO'VEIGNTY. n. f. [Sovereignty, Fr.]**  
Supremacy; highest place; supreme power; highest degree of excellence.

Give me pardon,  
That I, your vassal, have employ'd and pain'd  
Your unknown *sovereignty*. *Shakespeare.*

Happy were England, would this virtuous prince  
Take on his grace the *sovereignty* thereof. *Shak.*

To give laws unto a people, to institute magistrates and officers over them; to punish and pardon malefactors, to have the sole authority of making war and peace, are the true marks of *sovereignty*. *Davies.*

A mighty hunter thence he shall be fill'd  
Before the Lord; as in despite of heav'n,  
Or from heav'n, claiming second *sovereignty*. *Milton.*

Nothing does so gratify a haughty humour, as  
this piece of usurped *sovereignty* over our brethren.  
*Government of the Tongue.*

Jove's own tree,  
That holds the woods in awful *sovereignty*,  
Requires a depth of lodging in the ground;  
High as his topmost boughs to heav'n ascend,  
So low his roots to hell's dominion tend. *Dryden.*

I well foresee, whene'er thy suit I grant,  
That I my much-lov'd *sovereignty* shall want,  
And her new beauty may thy heart invade. *Dryd.*  
Let us above all things possess our souls with  
awful apprehensions of the majesty and *sovereignty*  
of God. *Rogers.*

Alexander's Grecian colonies in the Indies were  
almost exterminated by Sandrocottus; Seleucus  
recovered the *sovereignty* in some degree, but was  
forced to abandon to him the country along the  
Indus. *Arbutnot on Coms.*

**SOUGH. n. f. [from *sous*, French.]** A  
subterraneous drain.

Yet could not such mines, without great pains  
and charges, if at all, be r u h t, the delfs would  
be so flown with waters, it being impossible to  
make any adds or *soughs* to drain them, that no  
gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them  
dry. *Ry on the Creation.*

Another was found in sinking a *sough-pit*.  
*Wardward*

**SOUGHT.** The preterite and participle  
pass. of *seek*.

I am *sought* of them that asked not for me.  
I am found of them that *sought* me not. *Isa. lxxv. 1.*

**SOUL. n. f. [sapel, Saxon; *sael*, Danish;  
*fuul*, Islandick; *siel*, Dutch.]**

1. The immaterial and immortal spirit of  
man.

When death was overcome, he opened heaven as  
well to the believing Gentiles as Jews: heaven till  
then was no receptacle to the *souls* of either. *Hood.*

Perhaps, for want of food, the *soul* may pine;  
But that were strange, since all things bad and good,  
Since all God's creatures mortal and divine,  
Since God himself, is her eternal food. *Davies.*

He remembered them of the promises, seals,  
and oaths, which by publick authority had passed  
for concluding this marriage; that these, being religious  
bonds betwixt God and their *souls*, could not  
by any politic act of state be dissolved. *Hayward.*

So natural is the knowledge of the *soul's* immortality,  
and of some *ubi* for the future reception  
of it, that we find some tract or other of it in most  
barbarous nations. *Huygn.*

2. Intellectual principle.  
Eloquence the *soul*, long charms the sense.

The eyes of our *souls* only then begin to see,  
when our bodily eyes are closing. *Law.*

3. Vital principle.

Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,  
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,  
That *souls* of animals infuse themselves  
Into the trunks of men. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*  
Thou sun, of this great world both eye and *soul*. *Milton.*

Join voices, all ye living *souls*! ye birds,  
That singing up to heaven-gate ascend,  
Bear on your wings, and in your notes, his praise. *Milton.*

In common discourse and writing we leave out  
the words vegetative, sensitive, and rational; and  
make the word *soul* serve for all these principles. *Watts.*

4. Spirit; essence; quintessence; principal part.

He has the very *soul* of bounty, *Shakespeare.*  
Charity, the *soul* of all the rest. *Milton.*

5. Interior power.

There is some *soul* of goodness in things evil,  
Would men observingly distill it out. *Shakespeare.*

6. A familiar appellation expressing the  
qualities of the mind.

Three wenches where I stood, cry'd,  
"Alas, good *soul*!" *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
This is a poor mad *soul*; and she lays, up and  
down the town, that her eldest son is like you. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The poor *soul* set singing by a lycamore tree,  
Sing all a green willow:  
Her hand on her bosom, her head on her knee. *Shakespeare.*

Keep the poor *soul* no longer in suspense,  
Your charge is such as does not need detence. *Dryden.*

Unenlarged *souls* are disgusted with the wonders  
of the microscope, discovering animals which equal  
not a peppercorn. *Watts.*

7. Human being.

The moral is the case of every *soul* of us. *L'Estr.*  
It is a republick; there are in it a hundred bourgeois,  
and about a thousand *souls*. *Addison's Italy.*  
My state of health none care to learn;  
My life is here no *soul's* concern. *Swift.*

8. Active power.

Earth, air, and seas through empty space would  
rowl,  
And heav'n would fly before the driving *soul*. *Dryden.*

9. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.

That he wants caution, he must need confess;  
But not a *soul*, to give our arms success. *Young.*

10. Intelligent being in general.

Every *soul* in heav'n shall bend the knee. *Milton.*

**SOUL'DIER.** See SOLDIER.

**SOUL'ED. adj. [from *soul*.]** Furnished  
with mind.

Gripping, and still tenacious of thy hold,  
Wouldst thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely  
*soul'd*,  
Should give the prizes they had gained before? *Dryden.*

**SOUL'LESS. adj. [from *soul*.]** Mean; low;  
spiritless.

Slave, *soulless* villain, dog, O rarely base! *Shak.*

**SOUL'SHOT. n. f. [soul and shot.]** Something  
paid for a *soul's* requiem among  
the Romanists.

In the Saxon times there was a funeral duty to  
be paid, called *peccunia sepulchralis* & *symbolon*  
*animæ*, and in Saxon *soulshot*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**SOUND. adj. [rumb, Saxon.]**

1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not  
diseased; not hurt.

I am fall'n out with my more headier will,  
To take the indispos'd and sickly fit  
For the *sound* man. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
He hath a heart as *sound* as a bell, and his tongue  
is the clapper; for what his heart thinks, his  
tongue speaks. *Shakespeare.*

He hath received him safe and *sound*  
*Luke, xv. 27.*

We can preserve  
Unhurt our minds, and understanding *sound*. *Milt.*

The king visits all around,  
Comforts the sick, congratulates the *sound*;  
Honours the princely chiefs. *Dryden.*

But Cypys, and the rest of *sounder* mind,  
The fatal present to the flames design'd,  
Or to the deep. *Dryden.*

When a word which originally signifies a  
particular object, is a tribute to several other  
jects, on account of some evident resemblance or  
relation to the original idea, this is peculiarly called  
an analogical word; so a *sound* or healthy pulse, a  
*sound* digestion, *sound* sleep, are all so called, with  
reference to a *sound* and healthy constitution; but  
if you speak of *sound* doctrine, or *sound* speech,  
this is by way of resemblance to health, and the  
words are metaphorical. *Watts's Logic.*

2. Right; not erroneous; orthodox.

Whom although to know he life, and joy to  
make mention of his name; yet our *soundest* know-  
ledge is to know that we know him not as indeed  
he is, neither can know him, and our safest elo-  
quence concerning him is silence. *Hobbs.*  
Let my heart be *sound* in thy statutes. *Psalms cxix. 80.*

*Sound*, and yet not trivial, catechetick institution.  
The rules are *sound* and useful, and may serve  
your devotion. *Felton.*

3. Stout; strong; lusty.

The men are very strong and able of body; and  
therefore either give *sound* strokes with their clubs  
wherewith they fight, or else shoot strong flours with  
their bows. *Abbot.*

4. Valid; not failing.

They reserved their titles, tenures, and signiorias  
whole and *sound* to themselves. *Spenser's Ireland.*

5. Fast; hearty. It is applied to sleep.

New wak'd from *soundest* sleep,  
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid  
In balmy sweat. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**SOUND. adv.** Soundly; heartily; com-  
pletely fast.

The messenger approaching to him spake,  
But his waste words return'd to him in vain;  
So *sound* he slept that night might him awake. *Fairy Queen.*

**SOUND. n. f. [sunde, French.]** A shallow  
sea, such as may be founded.

The *sound* of Denmark, where ships pay toll. *Carriden.*

Behold I come, sent from the Stygian *sounds*,  
As a dire vapour that has cleav'd the ground,  
T'ingender with the night, and blast the day. *Ben Jonson.*

Him young Thoos bore, the bright increase  
Of Phorcy, dreadet in the *sounds* and seas. *Pope.*

**SOUND. n. f. [sunde, French.]** A probe,  
An instrument used by chirurgeons to  
feel what is out of reach of the fingers.

The patient being laid in a table, puts the *sound*  
till it meet with some resistance. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**To SOUND. v. a.**

1. To search with a plummet; to try  
depth.

In this secret there is a gulf, which while we  
live we shall never *sound*. *Hobbs.*

You are, Hastings, much too shallow  
To *sound* the bottom of the after-times. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

2. To try; to examine.

Has he never before *sounded* you in this business? *Shakespeare.*  
Invites these lords, and those he meant to *sound*. *Daniel.*

I was in jest,  
And by that offer meant to *sound* your breast. *Dryden.*

I've *sounded* my Nutmegs, man by man,  
And find 'em ripe for a revolt. *Addison's Cato.*

**To SOUND. v. n.** To try with the sound-  
ing-line.

The shipmen decreed that they drew near to  
some country, and *sounded* it twenty  
fathoms. *Acts, xxvii.*

Beyond



Beyond this we have no more a positive distinct notion of infinite space than a mariner has of the depth of the sea, where having let down a large portion of his sounding line, he reaches no bottom. *Locke.*

**SOUND.** *n. f.* [*sipta*, Lat.] The cuttle-fish. *Ainsworth.*

**SOUND.** *n. f.* [*son*, French; *sonus*, Latin.] 1. Any thing audible; a noise; that which is perceived by the ear.

Heaps of bus' words upbraid'd hideously  
With hollow sound, though having little sense,  
And thereby winning due intelligence,  
Have marr'd the face of goodly poetry,  
And made a moon let of their fantasy. *Spenser.*  
Come, sisters, cheer us up his sprights,  
And shew the best of our delights;  
I'll charm the air to give a sound,  
While you perform your antick round.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Dash a stone against a stone in the bottom of  
the water, and it maketh a sound, to a long pole  
struck upon gravel, in the bottom of the water,  
maketh a sound. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The warlike sound of trumpet loud. *Milton.*  
Where'er he spoke, his voice was heard around,  
Loud as a trumpet with a silver sound. *Dryden.*  
That which is conveyed into the brain by the  
ear is called sound, though, till it effect the per-  
ceptive part, it be nothing but motion. *Locke.*

2. Mere empty noise opposed to meaning.  
He contented himself with doubtful and general  
terms, which might make no ill sound in men's  
ears. *Locke.*

Let us consider this proposition as to its mean-  
ing; for it is the sense and not sound that must be  
the principle. *Locke.*

O livish land! for sound at such expense?  
But then she flies it in her bills for sense. *Young.*

**TO SOUND.** *v. n.*

1. To make a noise; to emit a noise.  
Trumpet once more to sound at general doom. *Milton.*

That with one blast through the whole house  
does bound,  
And first taught speaking trumpets how to sound. *Dryden.*

Thither the silver sounding lyres  
Shall call the smiling loves and young desires. *Pope.*

2. To exhibit by sound, or likeness of  
sound.

Why do you start and seem to fear?

Thou'st that do'st sound so true? *Shakespeare.*

They being told there was small hope of ease

To be expected to the evils from hence,

Were willing at the first to give an ear

To any thing that at random cur'd. *B. f. n. Catil.*

This relation *found* rather like a chymical dream

than a philosophical truth. *Waller's Maccabees, May.*

3. To be conveyed in sound.  
From you *found* out the word is the Lord. *Thess. i. 8.*

**SO SOUND.** *v. a.*

1. To cause to make a noise; to play on.  
And many nymphs about them flocking round,  
And many tuns which their horns did *found*. *Spenser.*

Michael bid *found*

Th' archangel trumpet. *Milton.*

Milvius lay; and to reason'd

The warrior trumpet; and to add to *found*;

With breathing brass to make fierce alarms,

And route to dare their fate in honourable arms. *Dryden.*

2. To betoken or direct by a sound.

Once *found* from Ida did both hosts survey,

And, when he pleas'd to thunder, part the rays;

Here *found* in rain that kind retreat should *found*;

The cannon had the thunder drown'd. *Waller.*

3. To celebrate by sound.  
Sun, *found* his praise. *Milton.*

**SO'UNDBOARD.** *n. f.* [*sound and board*.]  
A board which propagates the sound in  
organs.

Try it without any *soundboard* along, only hirp-

wise at one end of the string. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

As in an organ, from one blast of wind,

To many a row of pipes the *soundboard* breathes. *Milton.*

**SO'UNDING.** *adj.* [from *sound*.] Sono-  
rous; having a magnificent sound.

Obsolete words may then be revived, when more

*sounding* or more significant than those in practice. *Dryden.*

**SO'UNDLY.** *adv.* [from *sound*.]

1. Healthily; heartily.

2. Lustily; stoutly; strongly.

When Duncan is asleep,

Whereto the rather shall this hard day's journey

*Sandy* invite him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

They did ply

My feet and hands with cords, and to the mast

With other hallets made me *soundly* fast. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Who had so often in your aid

So many ways been *soundly* paid. *Hudibras.*

Have no common

Provided Punch, for there's the jest,

Be *soundly* maul'd, and plague the rest. *Swift.*

Their nobility and gentry are one half ruined,

banished, or converted; they all *soundly* feel the

smart of the last Irish war. *Swift.*

3. Truly; rightly.

The wisest are always the readiest to acknow-

ledge, that *soundly* to judge of a law is the weigh-

tiest tongue which any man can take upon him. *Hooker.*

The doctrine of the church of England, ex-

pressed in the thirty-nine articles, is to *soundly* and

orthodoxly settled, as cannot be questioned without

extreme danger to our religion. *Bacon.*

4. Fast; closely: it is used of sleeping.

Now when that idle dream was to him brought,

Unto that elven knight he had him fly,

Where he slept *soundly*, void of evil thought. *Fairy Queen.*

When the succession of ideas ceases, our percep-

tion of duration ceases with it, which every one

experiences while he sleeps *soundly*. *Locke.*

**SO'UNDLESS.** *n. f.* [from *sound*.]

1. Health; honesty.

I would I had that corporal *soundness* now,

As when thy father and myself in friendship

First tried our soldier'ship. *Shakespeare.*

2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt state.

In the end, very few excepted, all became subject

to the sway of time: other odds there was none

amongst them, saving only that some fell sooner

away, and some later, from the *soundness* of belief. *Hooker.*

I esly is misled in his politics; but he hath

given proof of his *soundness* in religion. *Swift.*

As the health and strength, or weakness, of our

bodies, is very much owing to their methods of

treating us when we were young; so the *soundness*

or folly of our minds is not less owing to those

first tempers and ways of thinking, which we ca-

reguly received from the love, tenderness, authority,

and constant conversation of our mothers. *Lew.*

3. Strength; solidity.

This presuppos'd, it may stand then very well

with strength and *soundness* of reason, even tho' to

answer. *Hooker.*

**SOUR.** *n. f.* [*soupe*, Fr.] Strong decoction  
of flesh for the table.

Spongy morrels in strong ragouts are *sour*,

And in the *soup* the slimy snail is drown'd. *Gay's Trivia.*

Let the cook daub the back of the footman's

new liver; or, when he is going up with a dish of

*soup*, let her follow him softly with a ladle full. *Swift.*

**SOUR.** *adj.* [from *sour*, Saxon; *sar*,  
Welsh.]

1. Acid; austere; pungent on the palate  
with astringency, as vinegar, or unripe  
fruit.

All *sour* things, as vinegar, provoke appetite. *Bacon.*

Their drink is *sour*. *Hes. iv. 18.*

But let the bounds of licencies be fix'd,

Not things of disagreeing nature mix'd,

Not sweet with *sour*, nor birds with serpents join'd. *Dryden.*

Both ways deceitful is the wine of pow'r;

When new 'tis heady, and when old 'tis *sour*. *Harte.*

2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish;  
morose; severe.

He was a scholar,

Lofy and *sour* to them that lov'd him not. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

A man of pleasant and popular conversation, ra-

ther free than *sour* and reserved. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*

Tiberius, otherwise a very *sour* man, would punc-

tually perform this rite unto others, and expect the

same. *Brown.*

3. Afflictive; painful.

Let me embrace those *sour* adversities;

For wite men lay it is the wisest course. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

4. Expressing discontent.

He laid a *sour* thing to Laura the other day. *Taylor.*

Sullen and *sour*, with discontented mien

Jocasta frown'd. *Pope.*

The lord treasurer often looked on me with a

*sour* countenance. *Swift.*

**SOUR.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Acid  
substance.

A thousand *sours* to temper with one sweet,

To make it seem more dear and dainty. *Spenser.*

**TO SOUR.** *v. a.*

1. To make acid.

His angelick nature had none of that carnal

leven which ferments to the *souring* of ours. *Decay of Piety.*

Thus kneaded up with milk, the new made man

His kingdom o'er his kindred would began;

Till knowledge misapplied, misunderstood,

And pride of empire, *sour'd* his baimy blood. *Dryden.*

One passion, with a different turn,

Makes wit inflame or anger burn:

So the sun's heat, with diff'rent pow'rs,

Ripens the grape, the liquor *sours*. *Swift.*

2. To be harsh, or seem unkindly.

Tufts of grass *sour* land. *Milton's Hymn.*

3. To make uneasy; to make less pleasing.

Hail, great king!

To *sour* your happiness, I must report

The queen is dead. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

He brought envy, malice, and ambition, into Pa-

radise, which *sour'd* to him the sweetness of the

place. *Dryden.*

4. To make discontented.

Not my own disgrace

Hath ever made me *sour* my patient cheek,

Or bend one wrinkle on my sovereign's face. *Shak.*

Three crabbed months had *sour'd* themselves to

death,

Fre I could make thee open thy white hand. *Shak.*

In me, as yet, ambition had no part;

Pride had not *sour'd*, nor wrath debas'd, my heart. *Harte.*

**TO SOUR.** *v. n.*

1. To become acid.

Asses milk, when it *sours* in the stomach, and

wey turned *sour*, will purge strongly. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To grow peevish or crabbed.

They keep out melancholy from the virtuous,

and hinder the hatred of vice from *souring* into

severity. *Addison.*

If I turn my eyes from them, or seem displeased,

they *sour* upon it. *Spenser.*

**SOURCE. n. f.** [*source*, French.]

1. Spring; fountain; bead.

Kings that rule

Behind the hidden *sources* of the Nile. *Addis. Cato.*

2. Original; first cause.

This second *source* of men, while yet but few,  
With some regard to what is just and right  
Shall lead their lives. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This is the true *source* and original of this mischief. *South.*

Of himself is none;

But that eternal Infinite, and One,  
Who never did begin, who ne'er can end,  
On him all beings, as their *source*, depend. *Dryd.*

3. First producer.

Famous Greece,  
That *source* of art and cultivated thought,  
Whence they to Rome, and Romans hither, brought. *Waller.*

**SO'URDET. n. f.** [from *sourd*, Fr.] The little pipe of a trumpet.

**SOU'RISH. adj.** [from *sour*.] Somewhat sour.

By distillation we obtain a *sourish* spirit, which will dissolve coral. *Boyle.*

**SOU'RILY. adv.** [from *sour*.]

1. With acidity.

2. With acrimony.

The stern Athenian prince  
Then *sourly* smil'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

**SO'URNES. n. f.** [from *sour*.]

1. Acidity; austereness of taste.

*Sourness* consisteth in some grossness of the body; and incorporation doth make the mixture of the body more equal, which induceth a milder taste. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I th' spring, like youth, it yields an acid taste;  
But summer dail, like age, the *journeys* waste. *Denham.*

He knew

For fruit the grafted pear-tree to dispose,  
And tame to plumbs the *journeys* of the floss. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Of acid or four one has a notion from taste,  
*sourness* being one of those simple ideas which one cannot describe. *Arbutnot.*

Has life no *journeys*, drawn so near its end? *Pope.*

2. Asperity; harshness of temper.

Pelagius caped at the curious neatness of men's apparel in those days, and, through the *journeys* of his disposition, spoke somewhat too hardly thereon. *Hick.*

He was never thought to be of that superstitious *journeys*, which some men pretend to in religion. *King Charles.*

Her religion is equally free from the weakness of superstition and the *journeys* of enthusiasm: it is not of an uncomfortable melancholy nature. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Take care that no *journeys* and moroseness mingle with our serious train of mind. *Alf.*

**SO'USSOP. n. f.** [*guanabanas*, Lat.] Custard-apple.

It grows in several parts of the Spanish West-Indies, where it is cultivated for its fruit. *Milner.*

**SOUS. n. f.** [*sol*, Fr.] A small denomination of money.

**SOUSE. n. f.** [*soute*, salt, Dutch.]

1. Pickle made of salt.

2. Any thing kept parboiled in salt pickle.

And he that can rear up a pig in his house,  
Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his *souse*. *Tusser.*

All-faints, do lay for pork and *souse*,  
For sprats and sprurlings for your house. *Tusser.*

**TO SOUSE. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To parboil, or steep in pickle.

Only, though it sink, they drop by drop impart;  
But *souse* the cabbage with a boisterous heart. *Pope.*

2. To throw into water. A ludicrous sense.

They *soused* me into the Thames with as little remorse as they drown blind puppies. *Shakespeare.*

VOL. II.

Who those were that run away,  
And yet gave out th' had won the day;  
Although the rabble *soused* them for 't  
O'er head and ears in mud and dirt. *Butler.*

They *soused* me over head and ears in water  
when a boy, so that I am now one of the most  
case-hardened of the Ironsides. *Addis. Cato.*

**TO SOUSE. v. n.** [Of this word I know not the original: it must come from *sous*, or *dessous*, down, Fr.] To fall as a bird on its prey.

Thus on some filly, swan, or tim'rous hare,  
Jove's bird comes *soufing* down from upper air;  
Her crooked talons seize the fearful prey,  
Then out of sight she soars. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Jove's bird will *souse* upon the tim'rous hare,  
And tender kids with his sharp talons tear. *Dryden Jan.*

**TO SOUSE. v. a.** To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes his prey.

The gallant monarch is in aims;  
And like an eagle o'er his airy tow'rs,  
To *souse* annoyance that comes near his nest. *Shak.*

**SOUSE. adv.** With sudden violence. A low word.

Such make a private study of the street,  
And, looking toll at every man they meet,  
Run *souse* against his chair, who stands amaz'd,  
To find they did not see, but only gaz'd. *Young.*

**SO'UTERRAIN. n. f.** [*souterrain*, Fr.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. Not English.

Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottoes, or *souterrains*, are necessary preservatives of health. *Arbutnot.*

**SOUTH. n. f.** [*ruð*, Saxon; *suud*, Dutch; *sud*, French.]

1. The part where the sun is to us at noon: opposed to north.

East and west have no certain points of heaven,  
but north and south are fixed; and seldom the far  
southern people have invaded the northern, but  
contrariwise. *Bacon.*

2. The southern regions of the globe.

The queen of the south. *Bible.*

From the north to call

Decrepit winter, from the south to bring  
Solstitial summer's heat. *Milton.*

3. The wind that blows from the south.

All the contagion of the south light on you,  
You shames of Rome, you! *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

**SOUTH. adj.** [from the noun.] Southern; meridional.

One inch of delay more is a south sea. *Shakspeare.*  
How thy garments are warm, when he quicketh  
the earth by the south wind. *Jeb. xxxvii. 17.*

Mean while the south wind rose, and with black  
wings,

Wide hovering, all the clouds together drove. *Mil.*

**SOUTH. adv.**

1. Towards the south.

His regiment his half a mile  
South from the nightly power of the king. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

2. From the south.

Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping,  
gather in a fair and dry day, and when the wind  
bloweth not south. *Bacon.*

**SOUTHEAST. n. f.** [*south* and *east*.] The point between the east and south; the point of winter sunrise.

The planting of trees warm upon a wall against  
the south or southeast sun, doth hasten their ripen-  
ing. *Bacon.*

The three seas of Italy, the Inferiour towards  
the southeast, the Iunior towards the south, and  
the Adriatick on the northeast side, were com-  
manded by three different nations. *Arbutnot.*

**SO'UTHERLY. adj.** [from *south*.]

1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south; not absolutely southern.

2. Lying towards the south.

Unto such as live under the pole, that is only  
north which is above them, that is only *southerly*  
which is below them. *Bacon.*

Two other country bills give us a view of the  
most easterly, westerly, and *southerly* parts of Eng-  
land. *Graunt.*

3. Coming from about the south.

I am but mad north, northw'rd; when the wind  
is *southerly*, I know a hawk from a hand-saw. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**SO'UTHERN. adj.** [*ruðerne*, Saxon; from *south*.]

1. Belonging to the south; meridional.

Frowning Austria looks the *southern* sphere,  
And rots with envious rain th' unwholesome year. *Dryden.*

2. Lying towards the south.

Why mourn I not for thee,  
And with the *southern* clouds contend in tears? *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. Coming from the south.

Man's bodies are heavier when *southern* wind  
blow than when northern. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**SO'UTHERNWOOD. n. f.** [*ruðernpudu*, Saxon; *abrotanum*, Latin.]

This plant agrees in most parts with the worm  
wood from which it is not easy to separate it. *Milner.*

**SO'UTHING. adj.** [from the noun.] Going towards the south.

I will conduct thee on thy way,  
When next the *southing* sun inflames the day. *Dryden.*

**SO'UTHING. n. f.** Tendency to the south

Not far from hence, if I observ'd aright  
The *southing* of the stars and polar light,  
Sicilia lies. *Dryden's Æneid.*

**SO'UTHMOST. adj.** [from *south*.] Furthest toward the south.

Next Chemus, th' obscure dread of Moab's sons,  
From Aram to Neho, and the wild  
Of *southmost* Aburim. *Milton.*

**SO'UTHSAY. n. f.** [properly *soothsay*.] Prediction.

All these were idle thoughts and fantasies,  
Devices, dreams, opinions unfound,  
Shews, visions, *soothsaying*, and prophecies,  
And all that reigned is, as feelings, tales, and lies. *Fanny Queen.*

**TO SO'UTHSAY. v. n.** [See *SOOTHSAI*.] To predict.

Young men, hovering between hope and fear  
might easily be carried into the superstition of *sooth*  
*saying* by names. *Cumt'n.*

**SO'UTHSAYER. n. f.** [properly *soothsayer*.] See *SOOTHSAI*. A predictor.

**SO'UTHWARD. n. f.** The southern regions

Countries are more fruitful to the southward than  
in the northern parts. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

**SO'UTHWARD. adv.** [from *south*.] To-wards the south.

A prisoner in a room twenty foot square, is at  
liberty to walk twenty foot *southward*, but not  
northward. *Locke.*

Every life from the dreary months  
Flies confused *southward*. *Thompson's Winter.*

**SOUTHWEST. n. f.** [*south* and *west*.] Point between the south and west; winter sun set.

Phœnce is an haven of Crete, and lieth toward  
the southwest. *Acts. xxvii. 12.*

The planting of trees warm upon a wall against  
the south or southwest sun, doth hasten their com-  
ing on and ripening, and the southeast is found to  
be better than the southwest, though the southeast  
be the hotter coast. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**SOUFENANCE.** *n. f.* [French.] Remembrance; memory. A French word which, with many more, is now happily disused.

If thou wilt renounce thy misdeeds,  
Life will I grant thee for thy valiance,  
And all thy wrongs will wipe out of my *soufenance*.

Gave wound a great countenance to the knight,  
That of his way he had no *soufenance*,  
No act of vengeance.

**SOW.** *n. f.* [Frug., Sax. *soeg*, *soave*, Dutch.]

1. A female pig, the female of a boar.

Boars have great lugs, sow much less.

A *sow* beneath an oak shall I alone,

All white here I, and white be thirty young.

For which they scorn and hate them worse

Than dogs and cats do *sow* geese. *H. d. lras.*

The *sow* ye den's horn has something musical in

it, but this is seldom heard. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Perhaps from *sow* might come *sow*.

*sowen*, *juwine*; *ypina*, Saxon.

And wait thou tain

To hovel thee with *sowen*, and *ypina*.

In short and mally straw. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. An oblong mass of lead.

4. [*millepeda*, Lat.] An insect; a mille-

pede. *Ainsworth*

**SOWEREAD.** *n. f.* [*cyclamen*, Lat.] A

plant.

**TO SOW.** *v. n.* [*solan*, Gothick; *rapan*,

Saxon; *sagen*, Dutch.] To scatter seed

in order to a harvest.

The one belongeth unto them that seek, the

other unto them that have found happiness: they

that pray do but yet *sow*, they that give thanks

declare they have reaped. *Hooker.*

They that *sow* in tears shall reap in joy.

Hi that *soweth* to his flesh, shall reap corrup-

tion; but he that *soweth* to the spirit, shall reap

life everlasting. *Gal. vi. 8.*

*Sow* to yourselves in righteousness, and reap in

mercy. *Hof.*

**TO SOW.** *v. a. part. pass. sown.*

1. To scatter in the ground, in order to

growth; to propagate by seed.

Like was not to be found,

*Sown* in that soil where all good things did grow,

And freely sprung out of the fruitful ground

A ripened nature did them *sow*. *Fairy Queen.*

From Ireland come I with my strength,

And reap the harvest which that rascal *sow'd*.

I *sow* my law in you, and it shall bring fruit in

many plants which grow in the hotter countries,

being sown in the colder, will being *sown* of seed-

late in the spring, and abide most part of

the summer. *Bacon.*

When to turn

The fruitful soil, and when to *sow* the corn,

I King, Meccenas. *Dryden's George, 42.*

The proud mother views her precious brood,

And happy brain lies, which she never *sow'd*.

2. To spread; to propagate.

Forwardness is in him, but he devoteth himself

entirely, he *soweth* a field. *Prov. vi. 14.*

To *sow* a jangling noise of words unknown.

3. To impregnate or stock with seed.

He shall give the rain of thy seed, that thou shalt

*sow* the ground withal. *Isaiah, xxx. 23.*

The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, capa-  
ble of great improvement; and it is the worst  
husbandry in the world to *sow* it with trifles or  
impertinencies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. To besprinkle.

He *sow'd* with stars the heav'n, thick as a field.

Morn new *sow'd* the earth with orient pearl.

**TO SOW.** *v. a.* [for *sow*.] To join by

needlework.

Sow tree, whose broad smooth leaves together

And girded on, may cover round.

**TO SOW.** *v. a.* To throw into the water.

See **SOWS**.

He *sow'd* me up to the middle in the pond.

**SOWER.** *n. f.* [from *sow*.]

1. He that sprinkles the seed.

A *sower* went forth to *sow*. *Matt. xiii. 3.*

It is thow n round, as grain by a skilful *sower*.

2. A scatterer.

Terming Paul and his doctrine a *sower* of words,

a very babbler or tisser. *Hartwell on Providence.*

3. A breeder; a promoter.

They are *sowers* of fruits, which make the court

swell, and the country pine. *Bacon*

**SOWINS.** *n. f.* Flummery, made of oat-

meal somewhat soured.

These *sowins*, that is, flummery, being blended

together, produce good yeast. *Mortimer's Husband*

See where Norah with the *sowins* comes. *Swift.*

**TO SOWL.** *v. a.* [from *sow*, as hogs are

pulled by dogs, *Skinner*; from *sole*, a

strap, a rein, *Kennet*.] To pull by the

ears.

He'll go and *sowl* the porter of Rome gates by the

ears. *Shakespeare.*

**SOWN.** The participle of *sow*. It is used

barbarously by *Swift* for *sowed*.

A goodly country, naturally beautified with roses,

*sown* with pease. *Heylyn.*

An hundred and fifty of their beds, *sown* to-

gether, made up the breadth and length. *Cutler.*

**SO'WTHIST.** *n. f.* [*sonchius*, Latin.] A

weed.

*Sowthistles* though conys eat, yet sheep and cat-

tle will not touch; the milk of which, rubbed on

warts, weareth them away, which sheweth it is

corrosive. *Bacon.*

**SPAAD.** *n. f.* [*stella terra*, Lat.] A kind

of mineral.

English talc, of which the coarser sort is called

plaitter; the finer, *spaad*, earth-flax, or salaman-

der's hair. *Woodward.*

**SPACE.** *n. f.* [*spatium*, Latin.]

1. Room; local extension.

*Space* is the relation of distance between any two

bodies or points. *Locke.*

Oh undistinguish'd *space* of woman's wit! *Shak.*

This which yields or fills all *space*. *Milton.*

Pure *space* is capable neither of resistance nor

motion. *Locke.*

*Space* and motion can never be actually infinite:

they have a power only and a capacity of being in-

creased without end: so that no *space* can be di-

vided into parts, but still a larger may be imagined;

no motion so swift or languid, but a greater velo-

city or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley.*

2. Any quantity of place.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st

For the whole *space* that's in the tyrant's grasp,

And the rich east to boot. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

There was but two ways to escape; the one

through the woods, about ten miles *space* to Walpo.

*Kneller.*

In such a great ruin, where the fragments are

great and hard, it is not possible they should be so

adjusted in their fall, but that they would lie hol-

low, and many unfilled *spaces* would be intercepted

amongst them. *Burnet.*

Measuring first with careful eyes

The *space* his spear could reach, aloud he cries. *Dry.*

3. Quantity of time.

There is a competent time allowed every man;

and, as it is certain death is the conclusion of it,

'tis possible some *space* before death. *Harriard.*

Nine times the *space* that measures day and night

To mortal men, he with his horrid crew

Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulph,

Confounded, though immortal. *Milton.*

In a lever the motion can be continued only for

so short a *space*, as may be answerable to that little

distance betwixt the fulcrum and the weight.

*Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

God may defer his judgments for a time, and

give a people a longer *space* of repentance: he may

stay till the iniquities of a nation be full; but

sooner or later they have reason to expect his ven-

geance. *Tillotson.*

The lives of great men cannot be writ with any

tolerable degree of elegance or exactness, within a

short *space* after their decease. *Addison's Freeholder.*

4. A small time; a while.

Sith for me ye fight, to me this grace

Both yield, to stay your deadly strife a *space*.

*Fairy Queen.*

Compassion quell'd

His best of man, and gave him up to tears

A *space*, till firmer thoughts restrain'd excess. *Milt.*

**SPACIOUS.** *adj.* [*spacius*, French; *spa-*

*tiosus*, Lat.] Wide; extensive; roomy;

not narrow.

The former buildings, which were but mean,

contented them not; *spacious* and ample churches

they erected throughout every city. *Hooker.*

Convey your pleasures in a *spacious* plenty;

And yet seem cold. *Shakespeare.*

Merab with *spacious* beauty fills the fight,

But too much awe chills'd the bold delight. *Cowley.*

Like an English gen'l will I die,

And all the *spacious* make my *spacious* grave:

Women and cowards on the land may lie;

The sea's a tomb that's proper for the brave. *Dry.*

**SPACIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *spacious*.] Ex-

tensively.

**SPACIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *spacious*.]

Roominess; wide extension.

**SPADLE.** *n. f.* [diminutive of *spade*.] A

little spade.

Others destroy moles with a *spadde*, waiting in

the mornings and evenings for them.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**SPADE.** *n. f.* [*spad*, Sax. *spade*, Islandick

and Dutch.]

1. The instrument of digging.

Take the an of the earth new turned up, by

digging with the *spade*, or standing by him that

diggeth. *Bacon.*

Many learned men affirm, that some nations

have been eat through by the sea, and others

cut by the *spade*. *Brown.*

His next advance was to the soldier's trade,

Where, if he did not nimble ply the *spade*,

His surly officer ne'er fail'd to crack

His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*

Here nature never did fence made

Between the sceptre and the *spade*. *Swift.*

2. A deer three years old. *Ainsworth.*

3. A suit of cards.

**SPADEBONE.** *n. f.* [named from the form.]

The shoulder-blade.

By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side

par'd,

Which usually they boil, the *spade-bone* being bar'd.

*Dryden.*

**SPADICEOUS.** *adj.* [*spadiceus*, Lat.]

Of those five Scaliger beheld, though one was

*spadiceus*, or of a light red, and two inclining to

red, yet was there not any of this complexion

among them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**SPADILLE.**

**SPADILLE.** *n. f.* [*spadille*, or *espadille*, Fr.] The ace of spades at ombre.

**SPAGYRICK.** *adj.* [*spagyricus*, Lat.] A word coined by *Paracelsus* from *spaber*, a searcher, Teutonick.] Chymical.

**SPAGYRIST.** *n. f.* A chymist.  
This change is so unexampled, that though among the more curious *spagyrist* it be very well known, yet many naturalists cannot easily believe it. *Boyle.*

**SPAKE.** The old preterite of *speak*.  
So *spake* th' archangel Michael, then paus'd. *Milton.*

**SPALL.** *n. f.* [*espaule*, Fr.] Shoulder.  
Out of use.

Their mighty strokes their habergions dismay'd,  
And naked made each other's manly *spalls*. *Fairf.*  
**SPALT or Spelt.** *n. f.* A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals. *Bailey.*

**SPAN.** *n. f.* [*rpan*, *rponne*, Saxon; *spanna*, Ital. *span*, Dutch.] Perhaps originally the *expansion* of the hand.]

1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; nine inches.

A foot, the length of it, is a sixth part of the fathom; a *span*, one eighth; a palm, or hand's breadth, one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth, or inch, one seventy-second; and a forefinger's breadth, one ninety-sixth. *Holder on Time.*

Will you with counters sum  
The vast proportion of his infinite,  
And buckle in a waste most fathomless  
With *spans* and inches so diminutive  
A fears and reasons? *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

Sum how brief the life of man  
Runs his erring pilgrimage,  
That the stretching of a *span*  
Buckles in his sum of age. *Shakespeare.*  
When I removed the one, although but at the distance of a *span*, the other would stand like Hercules's pillar. *Brown.*

2. Any short duration.  
You have scarce time  
To steal from spiritual leisure a brief *span*,  
To keep your earthly audit. *Shak. Henry VIII.*  
The virgin's part, the mother, and the wife,  
So well she acted in this *span* of life. *Waller.*  
Then conscience, unrestrain'd by fears, began  
To stretch her limits, and extend the *span*. *Dryd.*  
Life's but a *span*, I'll every inch enjoy. *Farquhar.*

**To SPAN.** *v. a.*

1. To measure by the hand extended.  
Oft on the well-known spot I fix my eyes,  
And *span* the distance that between us lies. *Tickel.*

2. To measure.  
My surveyor is false; the o'er-great cardinal  
Hath shew'd him gold; my life is *spann'd* already. *Shakespeare.*  
This foul doth *span* the world, and hang content  
From either pole unto the centre;  
Where in each room of the well-furnish'd tent  
He lies warm, and without adventure. *Herbert.*  
Harry, whose tuneful and well-measur'd song  
First taught our English musick how to *span*  
Words with just note and accent, not to lean  
With Midas' ears, counting short and long. *Milt.*

**SPAN.** The preterite of *spin*. See **SPIN**.  
Together furiously they ran,  
That to the ground came horse and man;  
The blood out of their helmets *span*,  
So sharp were their encounters. *Dryden's Nymphid.*

**SPAN-COUNTER.** *n. f.* [from *span*, *count*, and *farthing*.]

A play at which money is thrown within a *span* or mark.

Tell the king, that for his father's sake, Henry V.  
in whose time boys went to *span-counter* for French  
crowns, I am content he shall reign. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

Boys shall not play  
At *span-counter* or blowpoint, but shall pay.  
Toll to some courtier.  
His chief solace is to steal down, and play at  
*span-farthing* with the page. *Donna.*

**To SPANE.** *v. a.* To wean a child.  
**SPANG.** *n. f.* [*spange*, Dutch.] This word seems to have signified a cluster of shining bodies.

The colours that shew best by candlelight are white, carnation, and a kind of sea-water green; and ouches or *spangs*, as they are of no great count, to they are of most glory. *Bacon.*

**SPAN-CL.** *n. f.* [*spange*, German, a buckle, a locket; whence *oberr spangen*, car-rings.]

1. A small plate or boss of shining metal.  
2. Any thing sparkling and shining.

As hoary frost with *spangles* doth attire  
The mossy branches of an oak half dead. *Fairy Q.*  
Thus in a starry night fond children cry  
For the rich *spangles* that adorn the sky. *Waller.*

The twinkling *spangles*, the ornaments of the upper world, lose their beauty and magnificence; vulgar spectators see them but as a confused huddle of petty illuminants. *Glaucide.*  
That now the dew with *spangles* deck'd the ground,  
A sweeter spot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*

**To SPAN-GL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
To besprinkle with *spangles* or shining bodies.

They never meet in grove or green,  
By fountain clear, or *spangled* starlight shewn. *Shak.*  
What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty,  
As those two eyes become that heavenly face. *Shak.*  
Unpin that *spangled* breastplate which you wear,  
That th' eyes of busy fools may be kept there. *Donne.*

Four faces each  
Had, like a double Janus; all their shape  
*Spangled* with eyes, more numerous than those  
Of Argus. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Then appear'd  
*Spangling* the hen sphere, then first adorn'd  
With the bright luminaries, that set and rose. *Milt.*  
He cuts out a silk mantle from the skies,  
Where the most sprightly azure pleas'd the eyes,  
Thus he with stary vapours *spangles* all,  
Look in their prime, ere they grow, rise, and fall. *Cowley.*

The spacious firmament on high,  
With all the blue etherial sky,  
And *spangled* heav'n, a shining frame,  
Their great Original proclaim. *Addison.*

**SPANIEL.** *n. f.* [*spaniolus*, Lat. *espagneul*, French.]

1. A dog used for sports in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience.  
Divers days I followed his steps till I found him,  
having newly met with an excellent *spaniel* belonging to his dead companion. *Sidney.*  
There are arts to reclaim the wildest men, as there are to make *spaniels* fetch and carry a child 'em often, and feed 'em seldom. *Dryden's Spanish Fly.*

2. A low, mean, sneaking fellow; a courtier; a dedicatior; a pensioner; a dependant; a placeman.

I mean sweet words,  
Low crooked courtesies, and base *spaniel* fawning. *Shakespeare.*  
I am your *spaniel*; and, Demetrius,  
The more you beat me I will fawn on you. *Shak.*

**To SPANIEL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fawn; to play the *spaniel*.

**SPANISH Broom.** *n. f.* [*genista juncea*, Lat.] A plant so called, as being a native of Spain. *Miller.*

**SPANISH Fly.** *n. f.* [*cantharis*, Lat.] A venomous fly that shines like gold, and

breeds in the tops of alives, olives, &c.  
It is used to raise blisters.

**SPANISH Nat.** *n. f.* [*Hyacinthum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

**SPANKER.** *n. f.* A small coin.  
Your cure too costs you but a *spanket*. *Denham.*

**SPANNER.** *n. f.* The lock of a fusée or carbine.  
My prince's court is now full of nothing but buff coats, *spanners*, and musket-rids. *Harvel.*

**SPAR.** *n. f.*

1. Marcasite.  
*Spar* is a mixed body, consisting of crystal, incorporated sometimes with *calc*, and sometimes with other mineral, stony, earthy, or metallic matter. *Woodward.*

Some bones, as *spars* of lead, dissolved in proper menstruum, become salts. *Newton's Opticks.*  
2. [*sparr*, Dutch.] A small beam; the bar of a gate.

**To SPAR.** *v. n.* To fight with preclusive strokes.

**To SPAR.** *v. a.* [*rpannan*, Sax. *spieren*, German.] To shut; to close; to bar.

And if he chance come when I am abroad,  
*Sparr* the yate fast for fear of fraud;  
Ne for all his worth, nor for his best,  
Open the door at his request. *Spenser's Pastoral.*  
Six gates i' th' city with massy staples,  
And correspond and fulfilling bolts,  
*Spar* up the sons of Troy. *Shakespeare.*  
Yet for the yule thence half ago,  
And Kiddie the door *sparr'd* after her last. *Spenser.*

**SPARABLE.** *n. f.* [*rpannan*, Saxon, to fasten.] Small nails.

**SPARADKAP.** *n. f.* [In pharmacy.] A cerecloth.

With application of the common *spasadrap* for issues, this ulcer was by a fustian kept open. *Wise man's Surgery.*

**To SPARE.** *v. a.* [*rpannan*, Saxon; *spacien*, Dutch; *espargne*, French.]

1. To use frugally; not to waste; not to consume.

Th' u'ly father's thunder didst not *spare*. *Milt.*

2. To have unemployed; to save from any particular use.

All the time he could *spare* from the necessary calls of his weighty charge, he bestowed on prayer, and fasting at God. he oftentimes spent the night alone in church, praying; his head pierce, gorget, and gauds lying by him. *Knots.*  
He had no bread to *spare*. *L'Estrange.*

Only the foolish virgins entertained this foolish conceit, that there might be an overplus of grace sufficient to supply their want; but the wise knew not of any that they had to *spare*, but supposed all that they had little enough. *Till den.*

Let a pamphlet come in a proper juncture, and every one who can *spare* a shining shall be a subscriber. *Sm. ft.*

3. To do without; to lose willingly.

\* I could have better *sparr'd* a better man. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

For his mind I do not care,  
That's a toy that I could *spare*;  
Let his title be but great,  
His clothes rich, and band fit to eat. *Ben Jonson.*

Sense of pleasure we may well  
*Spar* out of life perhaps, and not repine;  
But pain is perfect misery. *Milton.*

Now the might *spare* the ocean, and oppose  
Your conduct to the benefit of her foes. *Waller.*

The fat blessing we vouchsafe to send;  
Nor can we *spare* you long, tho' often we may lend. *Dryden.*

4. To omit; to forbear.

We might have *sparr'd* our coming. *Milton.*  
Be pleas'd your politicks to *spare*;  
I'm old enough, and can myself take care. *Dryden.*

3. To use tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity; not to afflict; not to destroy; to use with mercy.

*Spare us, good Lord.* Common Prayer.  
Who will let the discipline of wisdom over mine heart, that they spare me not for my ignorances?  
Eccles. xxi. 2.

Dost not each look a flash of lightning feel,  
Which spurs the body's sheath, but melts the steel?  
Cicero's letters.

Dim sadness did not spare  
Celestial visage.  
Milton.

Let's please the brave minds in battles won  
Than in resting such as are undone;  
Tyrants have courage, and the rugged bear;  
But man alone can whom he conquers spare.  
Wall.

6. To grant; to allow; to indulge.

Set me in the remotest place  
That Neptune's frozen arms embrace;  
Where angry Jove did never spare  
One breath of kind and temperate air.  
Reform.

7. To forbear to insist or impose.

Spare my remembrance, 'twas a guilty day;  
And still the blush hangs here.  
Dryden. *All for Love*.  
O spare this great, this good, this aged king,  
And spare your soul the crime!  
Dryden. *Span. Friar*.  
Spare my sight the pain  
Of feeling what a world of tears it costs you.  
Dryden.

#### TO SPARE. v. n.

1. To live frugally; to be parsimonious; to be not liberal.

It has wherewithal: in him  
Sparing would show a worse sin than ill doctrine.  
Shakespeare.

Those wants, which they rather feared than felt,  
Would well enough be overcome by sparing and patience.  
Kyd.

In these relations, although he be more sparing,  
his predilections were very numerous.  
Diction's *Vulgar Errors*

Our labours late and early every morning,  
Midst winter frosts; then, clad and red with sparing,  
Rise to our toils.  
Orray.

God has not been so sparing to men to make them barely two-legged creatures, and left it to Aristotle to make them rational.  
Locke.

When they discover the passionate desire of fame in the ambitious man, they become sparing and saving in their commendations; they envy him the satisfaction of an applause.  
Addison.

Now a reservoir, to keep and spare;  
The next a fountain spouting through his hair.  
Pope.

No statute in his favour says  
How free or frugal I shall pass my days;  
I who at times am friend, at others spare,  
Divided between care, facts and care.  
Pope.

2. To forbear; to be scrupulous.

His soldiers spared not to say that they should be unkindly dealt with, if they were defrauded of the spoil.  
Knell.

To pluck and eat my fill I spared not.  
Milton.

3. To use mercy; to forgive; to be tender.

There he got out of prison a feeling, was sparing and compassionate towards his subjects.  
Bauch.

#### SPARE. adj.

1. Scanty; not abundant; parsimonious; frugal.

He was spare but different of speech, better conceiving than deiving.  
Pope.

Men ought to beware, that they use not exercise and a spare diet both.  
Bacon's *Natural History*.

Spare fast, that off with God's dole and ill.  
Milton.  
The makers of the world were bred up with spare diet; and the young gentlemen of Rome felt no want of strength, because they ate but once a day.  
Locke.

2. Superfluous; unwanted.

If that no spare clothes he had to give,  
So as he would cut, and it distribute glad.  
Spenser.  
of our sick waxed well, he might be re-

moved; for which purpose there were set forth ten spare chan berr.

Learning seems more adapted to the female world than to the male, because they have more spare time upon their hands, and lead a more sedentary life.  
Addison's *Spectator*.

In my spare hours you've had your put;  
Ev'n now my servile hand your sovereign will obays.  
Norris.

3. Lean; wanting flesh; macilent.

O give me your spare men, and spare me the great ones.  
Shakespeare.

It my name were liable to fear,  
I do not know the man I should avoid  
So soon as that spare Cassius.  
Shakespeare. *Jul. Caesar*.  
His visage drawn he felt to shun a spare,  
His arms clung to his ribs.  
Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

- SPARE. n. f. [from the verb.] Parsimony; frugal use; husbandry. Not in use.

Since unchecked they may,  
They therefore will make still his goods their prey,  
Without all spare or end.  
Chapman.  
Our virtuous failed us, though we had made good spare of them.  
Bacon.

- SPARER. n. f. [from spare.] One who avoids expence.

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater sparer than a savor, for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his fort, garbions, and his sealings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but soak his exchequer.  
Wells.

- SPARERIB. n. f. [spare and rib.] Some part cut off from the rib: as, a sparerib of pork.

- SPARGIFICATION. n. f. [spargo, Latin.] The act of sprinkling.

- SPARING. adj. [from spare.]

1. Scarce; little.

Of this there is with you sparing memory, or none but we have huge knowledge thereof.  
Bacon.

2. Scanty; not plentiful.

If much exercise, then use a plentiful diet; and if sparing diet, then little exercise.  
Bacon.  
Good air, solitary groves, and sparing diet, sufficient to make you fancy yourself one of the fathers of the desert.  
Pope.

3. Parsimonious; not liberal.

Virgil being very sparing of his words, and leaving so much to be imagined by the reader, can never be translated as he ought in any modern tongue.  
Dryden.  
Though sparing of his grace, to mischief bent,  
He seldom does a good with good intent.  
Dryden.

- SPARINGLY. adv. [from sparing.]

1. Not abundantly.

Give us leave  
Freely to render what we have in charge;  
Or shall we sparingly shew you far off  
The dauphin's meaning?  
Shakespeare's *Henry V*.  
The borders whereon you plant fruit trees should be large, and set with fine flowers; but thin and sparingly, lest they deceive the trees.  
Bacon's *Essays*.

2. Frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly.

High titles of honour were in the king's minority sparingly granted, because dignity then waited on desert.  
Hayward.  
Comend but sparingly whom thou dost love;  
But less condemn whom thou dost not approve.  
Denham.

3. With abstinence.

Christians are obliged to taste even the innocent pleasures of life but sparingly.  
Asterbury.

4. Not with great frequency.

The morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, is more sparingly used by Virgil.  
Dryden.  
Our sacraments, which had been frequented with so much zeal, were approached more sparingly.  
Asterbury.

5. Cautiously; tenderly.

Speech of rough towards others should be sparingly used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man.  
Bacon's *Essays*.

#### SPARK. n. f. [rpearca, Saxon; sparke, Dutch.]

1. A small particle of fire, or kindled matter.

If any marvel how a thing, in itself so weak, could impart any great danger, they must consider not so much how small the spark is that fireth up, as how apt things about it are to take fire.  
Hooker.  
I am about to weep; but thinking that  
We are a queen; my drops of tears I'll turn  
To sparks of fire.  
Shakespeare.

I was not forgetful of the sparks which some men's d. tempers formerly studied to kindle in parliaments.  
King Charles.

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown  
Those seeds of fire that fatal birth disclose;  
And first few scattering sparks about were blown,  
Big with the flames that to our ruin rose.  
Dryden.  
Oh, may some spark of your celestial fire  
The last, the meanest, of your sons inspire!  
Pope.

2. Any thing shining.

We have, here and there, a little clear light, some sparks of bright knowledge.  
Locke.

3. Any thing vivid or active.

If any spark of fire be yet remaining,  
Down, down to hell, and say I sent thee thither.  
Shakespeare.

4. A lively, showy, splendid, gay man.

It is commonly used in contempt.  
How many huffing sparks have we seen, that in the same day have been both the idols and the scorn of the same slaves.  
L'Estrange.  
A spark like thee, of the mankilling trade,  
Fell sick.  
Dryden.  
As for the disputes of sharpeners, we don't read of any provisions made for the honours of such sparks.  
Collier.

5. A lover.

The finest sparks, and cleanest beaux,  
Dip from the shoulders to the toes.  
Pope.  
I, who have been the poet's spark to-day,  
Will now become the champion of his play.  
Granville.

Unlucky as Fungoso in the play,  
These sparks with awkward vanity display  
What the fine gentlemen wore yesterday.  
Pope.

6. A lover.

To SPARK. v. n. [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. Not in use.

Fair is my love,  
When the rose in her cheek appears,  
Or in her eyes the fire of love doth spark.  
Spenser.

- SPARKFUL. adj. [spark and full.] Live-ly; brisk; airy. Not used.

Hitherto will our sparkful youth laugh at their great grandfathers English, who had more care to do well than to speak minion-like.  
Candian's *Remarks*.

- SPARKISH. adj. [from spark.]

1. Airy; gay. A low word. It is commonly applied to men rather than women.

Is any thing more sparkish and better humoured than Venus's accosting her son in the deserts of Libya?  
Wells.

2. Showy; well dressed; fine.

A daw, to be sparkish, trick'd himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster.  
L'Estrange.

- SPARKLE. n. f. [from spark.]

1. A spark; a small particle of fire.

He, with repeated strokes  
Of clashing flints, their hidden fires provokes;  
Shout flame succeeds; a bed of wither'd leaves  
The dying sparkles in their fall receives;  
Caught into life, in fiery fumes they rise,  
And, fed with stronger food, invade the skies.  
Dryden.

2. Any luminous particle.

To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injure even God himself, who, being that light which none can approach unto, hath sent out these lights wherewith



whereof we are capable, even as to many *sparkles* resembling the bright fountain from which they rise. *Hooker.*

When reason's lamp, which, like the sun in sky,  
Throughout man's little world her beams did spread,  
Is now become a *sparkle*, which doth lie  
Under the ash, half extinct and dead. *Davies.*  
Ah! then thy once-lov'd Eloise see!  
It will be then no crime to gaze on me:  
See from my cheek the transient roses die,  
See the last *sparkle* linger in my eye. *Pope.*

**TO SPARKLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit sparks.
2. To issue in sparks.

The bold design  
Pleas'd highly these infernal states, and joy  
*Sparkled* in all their eyes. *Milton.*

3. To shine; to glitter.

A hair seen in a microscope loses its former colour, and is in a great measure pellucid, with a mixture of some bright *sparkling* colours, such as appear from the reflection of diamonds. *Luthe.*

Poltrulus is a fine young gentleman, who *sparkles* in all the shining things of dress and equipage. *Watts.*

4. To rise up, as wine when poured into a glass.

**SPARKLINGLY.** *adv.* [from *sparkling*.] With vivid and twinkling lustre.

Diamonds sometimes would look more *sparklingly* than they were when, and sometimes far more dull than ordinary. *Pope.*

**SPARKLINGNESS.** *n. f.* [from *sparkling*.] Vivid and twinkling lustre.

I have observed a manifest greater cleanness and *sparklingness* at some time, than at others, though I could not refer it to the superficial cleanness or foulness of the stone. *Boyle.*

**SPARROW.** *n. f.* [*spæppa*, Saxon; *passer*, Latin.] A small bird.

Dismay'd not this  
Macbeth and Banquo? Ye  
As *sparrows* eagles, or the lion the lion. *Shakespeare.*  
There is great probability that a thousand *sparrows* will fly away at the sight of a hawk among them. *Watts.*

**SPARROWHAWK OR SPARRHAWK.** *n. f.* [*spæppahoc*, Sax.] The female of the musket hawk. *Hannay.*

**SPARROWGRASS.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *asparagus*.]

Your infant pease to *sparrowgrass* prefer,  
Which to the supper you may best defer. *King.*

**SPARRY.** *adj.* [from *spar*.] Consisting of spar.

In which manner *spar* is usually found herein, and other mineral, or such as are of some observable figure, of which sort are the *sparry* stone, or icicles, called stalactite. *Woodward.*

**SPASM.** *n. f.* [*spasme*, Fr. *σπασμα*.] Convulsion; violent and involuntary contraction of any part.

All the maladies  
Of ghastly *spasm*, or racking torture, qualms  
Of heart-sick agony. *Milton.*

Wounds are subject to pain, inflammation, *spasm*. *Wise's Surgery.*

Carminative things dilute and relax; because wind occasions a *spasm* or convulsion in some part. *Arbuthnot.*

**SPASMODICK.** *adj.* [*spasmodique*, Fr. from *spasm*.] Convulsive.

**SPAT.** The preterite of *spit*.

And when he had *spat* on the ground, he appointed his eyes. *Gospel.*

**SPAT.** *n. f.* The young shell fish.

A reticulated film found upon sea-shells, and usually supposed to be the remains of the valves of the *spat* of some sort of shell-fish. *Woodw. on Fossils.*

**TO SPATULATE.** *v. n.* [*spatior*, Latin.]

To rove; to range; to ramble at large. A word not used.

Wonder canst thou astonishment, or an unmoveable posture of the body, caused by the fixing of the mind upon one cogitation, whereby it doth not *spatiate* and transcur. *Rac.*

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *spatiate* at large through the whole universe. *Boyle.*

**TO SPATTER.** *v. a.* [*spat*, *spit*, Saxon.]

1. To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive.

The pavement swam in blood, the walls around were *spattered* o'er with brains. *Add.*

2. To throw out any thing offensive.

His forward voice now is to speak well of his end; his backward voice is to *spatter* foul speeches, and to detract. *Shakespeare.*

3. To asperse; to defame.

**TO SPATTER.** *v. n.* To spit; to sputter as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth.

They fondly thinking to allay  
Their appetite with gists, instead of fruit  
Chew'd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste  
With *spattering* noise rejected. *Milton.*

**SPATTERDASHES.** *n. f.* [*spatter* and *dash*.]

Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

**SPATTLING Poppy.** *n. f.* [*papaver spumeum*.] White behen: a plant which is a species of campan. *Miller.*

**SPATULA.** *n. f.* [*spatba*, *spatbula*, Lat.] A spatle or slice.

*Spatula* is an instrument used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plasters or stirring medicines together. *Rumey.*

In raising up the hairy scalp smooth with my *spatula*, I could discover no fault in the bone. *Wise's Surgery.*

**SPAVIN.** *n. f.* [*espevin*, French; *spavano*, Italian.]

This disease in horses is a bony excrescence, or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough, not far from the elbow, and is generated of the same matter by which the bones or ligaments are nourished: it is at first like a tender gistle, but by degrees comes to hardness. *Farrier's Dict.*

They've all new legs and lame ones, one would take it,

That never saw them pace before, the *spavin*  
And springhalt reign'd among them. *Shakespeare.*

If it had been a *spavin*, and the ass had petitioned for another farrier, it might have been reasonable. *L'Estrange.*

**SPAW.** *n. f.* [from *Spaw* in Germany.] A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.

**TO SPAW.** *v. n.* [*spæthan*, to spit, Saxon.] To throw moisture out of the mouth.

He who does on iv'ry tables dine,  
His marble floors with drunken *spawlings* shine. *Dryden.*

What mischief can the dean have done him,  
That Traulus calls for vengeance on him?  
Why must he sputter, *spawl*, and slaver it,  
In vain, against the people's favour? *Swift.*

**SPAWL.** *n. f.* [*spæzl*, Saxon.] Spittle; moisture ejected from the mouth.

Of spittle the illustration makes;  
Then in the *spawl* her middle finger dips,  
Anoints the temple, forehead, and the lips. *Dryd.*

**SPAWN.** *n. f.* [*spæw*, *spenne*, Dutch.]

1. The eggs of fish or of frogs.

Masters of the people.

Your multiplying *spawn* how can he flatter  
That's thousand to one good one? *Shakespeare.*

God said, let the waters generate

Reptile, with *spawn* abundant, living soul! *Milton.*  
These ponds, in spawning time, abounded with  
fish, and a great deal of *spawn*. *Ray on Creation.*

2. Any product or offspring. In contempt.

'Twas not the *spawn* of such as these  
That dy'd with Purick blood the conquer'd seas,  
And quench'd the Stern *Atacides*. *Rowe's Men.*

This atheistical humour was the *spawn* of the  
gross superstitions of the Romish church and court. *Tillotson.*

**TO SPAWN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To produce as fishes do eggs.

Some report a sea-maid *spawned* him. *Shakespeare.*

2. To generate; to bring forth. In contempt.

What practices such principles as these may  
*spawn*, when they are laid out to the sun, you may  
determine. *Swift.*

**TO SPAWN.** *v. n.*

1. To produce eggs as fish.

The fish having *spawned* before, the fry that  
goes down hath had about three months growth  
under ground, when they are brought up again. *Brown's Travels.*

2. To issue; to proceed. In contempt.

It is full a quality, and the mother of to many  
ill ones that *spawn* from it, that a child should be  
brought up in the greatest abhorrence of it. *Locke.*

**SPAWNED.** *n. f.* [from *spawn*.] The female fish.

The barbel, for the preservation of their seed,  
both the *spawner* and the melter, cover their *spawn*  
with sand. *Walton.*

**TO SPAY.** *v. a.* [*spado*, Lat.] To castrate female animals.

Be dumb, you beggars of the retelling trade;  
Geld your loose wit, and let your muse be *spayed*. *Cleaveland.*

The males must be geld, and the fows *spayed*;  
the *spayed* they cite as the most profitable, because  
of the great quantity of fat upon the inwards. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**TO SPEAK.** *v. n.* preterite *spoke* or *spoke*; participle passive *spoken*. [*spæcan*, Saxon; *sprecken*, Dutch.]

1. To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words.

*Speaking* is nothing else than a sensible expression  
of the notions of the mind, by several discrimina-  
tions of utterance of voice, used as signs, having  
by consent several determinate significances. *Holder.*

Hannah *spoke* in her heart; only her lips moved,  
but her voice was not heard. *1 Sam. i. 13.*

2. To harangue; to make a speech.

Many of the nobility made themselves popular  
by *speaking* in parliament against those things  
which were most grateful to his majesty, and  
which still passed, notwithstanding their contra-  
diction. *Clarendon.*

Thesites, though the most presumptuous Greek,  
Yet durst not for Achilles' armour *speak*. *Dryden.*

3. To talk for or against; to dispute.

A knave should have some countenance at his  
friend's request. An honest man, fit, is able to  
*speak* for himself, when a knave is not. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The general and his wife are talking of it;  
And she *spoke* for you stoutly. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

When he had no power,  
He was your enemy; still *speak* against  
Your liberties and charters. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

4. To discourse; to make mention.

We're such things here as we do *speak* about?  
Or have we eaten of the insane root,  
That takes the reason prisoner? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Lot went out, and *spoke* unto his sons in law. *Gen. xli. 14.*

The fire you *spe*ak of,  
If any flames of it approach my fortunes,  
I'll quench it not with water, but with ruin.

*Bar. Jonson.*

The scripture *spe*aks only of those to whom it  
*spe*aks.

*Hammond.*

They could never be lost but by an universal de-  
luge, which has been *spe*oken to already. *Tillotson.*  
Lucan *spe*aks of a part of Cæsar's army, that  
came to him from the Lemian-lake, in the begin-  
ning of the civil war. *Addison.*

Had Luther *spe*ok up to this accusation, yet  
Christom's example would have been his de-  
fence. *Asterbury.*

### 5. To give sound.

Make all your trumpets *spe*ak, give them all  
breath,

Those clam'rous harbingers of blood and death.  
*Shakespeare.*

### 6. To *SPEAK with*. To address; to con- verse with.

Thou canst not fear us, Pompey, with thy sails,  
We'll *spe*ak with thee at sea.

*Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

I *spe*ak with one that came from thence,  
That freely render'd me these news for true. *Shak.*  
Nicholas was by a herald sent for to come into  
the great hall, Solyman disdaining to *spe*ak with  
him himself. *Knolles.*

### To *SPEAK*. *v. a.*

#### 1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce.

Mordecai had *spe*oken good. *Ezra, vii. 6.*  
Confides in it, take advice, and *spe*ak your  
minds. *Judges.*

They sat down with him upon the ground, and  
none *spe*ak a word. *Job, ii. 13.*

When divers were hardened, and believed not,  
but *spe*ak evil of that way before the multitude, he  
departed. *Acts, xix. 9.*

You from my youth

Have known and tried me, *spe*ak I more than truth?  
*Sandys.*

What you keep by you, you may charge and  
mend,

But words once *spe*ok can never be recall'd. *Waller.*

Under the tropick in our language *spe*aks,  
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*

He no where *spe*aks it out, or in direct terms  
calls them substances. *Locke.*

Colours *spe*ak all languages, but words are un-  
derstood only by such a people or nation. *Spektor.*

#### 2. To proclaim; to celebrate.

It is my father's musick  
To *spe*ak your deeds, not little of his care  
To have them recompens'd. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

#### 3. To address; to accost.

If he have need of thee, he will deceive thee,  
smile upon thee, put thee in hopes, *spe*ak thee tan,  
and say, What wantest thou? *Reclus. xlii. 6.*

#### 4. To exhibit; to make known.

Let heav'n's wide circuit *spe*ak  
The Maker's high magnificence. *Milton.*

### *SPEAKABLE*. *adj.* [from *spe*ak.]

#### 1. Possible to be spoken.

#### 2. Having the power of speech.

Say,

How canst thou *spe*akable of mute? *Milton.*

### *SPEAKER*. *n. s.* [from *spe*ak.]

#### 1. One that *spe*aks.

These fables are so general, as the author  
were lost in the generality of *spe*akers. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

In conversation on reading, find out the true  
idea which the *spe*aker or writer affixes to  
words. *Watts's Logick.*

Common *spe*akers have only one set of ideas, and  
one set of words to clothe them in, and these are  
always ready at the mouth. *Swift.*

#### 2. One that *spe*aks in any particular man- ner.

Horace's phrase is, "torret jecur;"  
And happy was that curious *spe*aker. *Prior.*

### 3. One that celebrates, proclaims, or men- tions.

After my death, I wish no other herald,  
No other *spe*aker of my living actions,  
To keep mine honour from corruption. *Shakespeare.*

#### 4. The prolocutor of the commons.

I have disabled myself, like an elected *spe*aker of  
the house. *Dryden.*

*SPEAKING Trumpet*. *n. s.* A stentoropho-  
nick instrument; a trumpet by which  
the voice may be propagated to a great  
distance.

That with one blast through the whole house  
doe bound,  
And first taught *spe*aking trumpet how to sound.  
*Dryden.*

*SPEAR*. *n. s.* [*ys-pe*, Welsh; *rpene*, Sax.  
*spe*ce, Dutch; *spe*ue, old French; *spa*-  
rum, low Latin.]

1. A long weapon with a sharp point, used  
in thrussing or throwing; a lance.

Those brandishers of *spe*ars,  
From many cities drawn, are they that are our  
hindlers. *Chapman*

Th' Egyptian like himself did rear;  
Like some tall tree upon it seem'd his *spe*ar. *Cowley.*

Nor wanted in his grasp  
What seem'd both shield and *spe*ar. *Milton.*

The flying *spe*ar  
Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

The rous'd-up lion, resolute and slow,  
Advances full on the pretended *spe*ar. *Thomson.*

2. A lance, generally with prongs, to kill  
fish.

The borderers watching, until they be past up  
into some narrow creek, below them cast a strong  
cord net athwart the stream, with which,  
and their loud shouting, they stop them from retiring,  
until the ebb have abandoned them to the hunters  
mercy, who, by an old custom, share them with  
such indifference, as if a woman with child be  
present, the babe in her womb is gratified with a  
potion: a point also observed by the *spe*ar hunt-  
ers in taking of salmon. *Carew.*

To *SPEAR*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
kill or pierce with a *spe*ar.

To *SPEAR*. *v. n.* To shoot or sprout.

This is commonly written *spire*.

Let then not be lost they should *spe*ar, and the  
air dry and spoil the shoot. *Maitland's Husbandry.*

*SPEAR GRASS*. *n. s.* [*spe*ar and *grass*.]  
Long stiff *spe*ars.

Tickle our noses with *spe*ar-grass to make them  
bleed; and then beslobber our garments with it.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

*SPEARMAN*. *n. s.* [*spe*ar and *man*.] One  
who uses a lance in fight.

The *spe*arman's arm, by thee, great God, directed,  
Sends forth a certain wound. *Prior.*

*SPEAR MINT*. *n. s.* [*mentha Romana*, Ita-  
lin.] A plant; a species of mint.

*SPEARWORT*. *n. s.* [*ranunculus flammeus*,  
Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

*SPECIAL*. *adj.* [*special*, Fr. *specialis*, Lat.]

1. Noting a sort or species.

A *special* idea is called by the schools a species.

2. Particular; peculiar.

Most commonly with a certain *special* grace of  
her own, wagging her lips, and grinning instead  
of smiling. *Bulmy.*

The several books of scripture having had each  
some several occasion and particular purpose which  
caused them to be written, the contents thereof  
are according to the exigence of that *special* end  
whereunto they are intended. *Hooker.*

Of all men alive,  
I never yet beheld that *special* sage,  
Which I could fancy more than any other. *Shakespeare.*

'Nought so vile that on the earth doth live,  
But to the earth some *special* good doth give. *Shak.*

The fourth commandment, in respect of any  
one definite and *special* day of every week, was not  
simply and perpetually moral. *White.*

Our Saviour is represented every where in scrip-  
ture as the *special* patron of the poor and the af-  
flicted, and as laying their interest to heart more  
nearly than those of any other of his members. *Asterbury.*

3. Appropriate; designed for a particular  
purpose.

O'Neal, upon his marriage with a daughter of  
Kildare, was made denizen by a *special* act of par-  
liament. *Daven.*

Such things are evident by natural light, which  
men of a mature age, in the ordinary use of their  
faculties, with the common help of mutual society,  
may know and be sufficiently assured of without  
the help of any *special* revelation. *Watkins.*

4. Extraordinary; uncommon.

That which necessity of some *special* time doth  
cause to be enjoined, bindeth no longer than dur-  
ing that time, but doth afterward become free. *H's.*

The other scheme takes *special* care to attribut  
all the work of conversion to grace. *Hammer.*

Though our charity should be universal, yet as  
it cannot be actually exercised but on particular  
times, so it should be chiefly on *special* opportu-  
nities. *Spitt's Sermons.*

5. Chief in excellence.

The king hath drawn  
The *special* head of all the land together.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

*SPE'CIALLY*. *adv.* [from *special*.]

1. Particularly, above others.

*Spe*cially the day that thou stoodest before the  
Lord. *Deut.*

A brother beloved, *spe*cially to me. *Psal. 16.*

2. Not in a common way; peculiarly.

If there be matter of law that carries any diffi-  
culty, the jury may, to deliver themselves from an  
arraint, find it *spe*cially. *Hale.*

*SPE'CIALTY*. *n. s.* [*specialité*, Fr. from  
*SPECIALITY*.] *Spe*cially. Particularity.

On these two general heads all other *specialities*  
are dependent. *Hooker.*

The packet is not come  
Where that and other *specialities* are bound. *Shak.*

*Spe*ciality of rule hath been neglected. *Shakespeare.*

When men were sure, that, in case they relied  
upon a bare contract without *spe*ciality, the other  
party might wage his law, they would not rest up-  
on such contracts without reducing the debt into  
a *spe*ciality, which accorded many suits. *Hale.*

*SPE'CIES*. *n. s.* [*species*, Latin.]

1. A sort; a subdivision of a general term.

A *spe*cial idea is called by the schools a *spe*cies;  
it is one common nature that agrees to several  
singular individual beings: to boue is a *spe*cial  
idea, or *spe*ries, as it agrees to Bucephalus, Trot,  
and Snowball. *Watts.*

2. Class of nature; single order of beings.

He intendeth the care of *spe*cies or common na-  
tures, but letteth loose the guard of individuals or  
single existencies. *Brown.*

The Phoenix Pindar is a whole *spe*cies alone.  
*Cowley.*

For we are animals no less,  
Although of different *spe*cies. *Hudibras.*

Thou canst not find a race which must proceed from me,  
Yet my whole *spe*cies in myself I see. *Dryden.*

A mind of superior or meaner capacities than  
human, would constitute a different *spe*cies, tho'  
united to a human body in the same laws of con-  
nexion: and a mind of human capacities would  
make another *spe*cies, if united to a different body  
in different laws of connexion. *Bentley's Sermons.*

### 3. Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representation.

An apparent diversity between the *species* visible and audible is, that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth. *Bacon.*

It is a most certain rule, how much any body hath of colour, to much hath it of opacity, and by so much the more unfit it is to transmit the *species*. *Ray on the Creation.*

The *species* of the letters illuminated with blue, were nearer to the lens than those illuminated with deep red, by about three inches, or three and a quarter; but the *species* of the letters illuminated with indigo and violet appeared to confused and indistinct, that I could not read them. *Newton's Opticks.*

### 4. Representation to the mind.

Wit in the poet, or wit-writing, is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent. *Dryden.*

### 5. Show; visible exhibition. Not in use; and perhaps, in the following quotation, misprinted for *specacles*.

Shews and *species* serve best with the people. *Bacon.*

### 6. Circulating money.

As there was in the splendour of the Roman empire a less quantity of current *species* in Europe than there is now, Rome possessed a much greater proportion of the circulating *species* of its time than any European city. *Arbutnot.*

### 7. Simples that have place in a compound medicine.

**SPECIFIC.** *adj.* [*specificque*, French; *SPECIFIC.* *species* and *facio*, Latin.]

#### 1. That which makes a thing of the species of which it is.

That thou to truth the perfect way may'st know, To thee all her *specific* toms I'll show. *De Ham.*

The understandings, as to the exercise of this power, is subject to the command of the will, though, as to the *specific* nature of its acts, it is determined by the object. *Locke.*

By whose direction is the nutriment so regularly distributed into the respective parts, and how are they kept to their *specific* uniformities? *Glanville.*

These principles I consider not as occult qualities, supposed to result from the *specific* forms of things, but as general laws of nature, by which the things themselves are formed, their truth appearing to us as phenomena, though their causes be not yet discovered. *Newton's Opticks.*

As all things were formed according to these *specific* platforms, so their truth must be measured from their conformity to them. *Norris.*

*Specific* gravity is the appropriate and peculiar gravity or weight which any *species* or natural bodies have, and by which they are plainly distinguishable from all other bodies of different kinds. *Rainey.*

The *specific* qualities of plants abide in their native spirit, oil, and essential salt: for the water, fixt salt, and earth, appear to be the same in all plants. *Abulgent.*

*Specific* difference is that primary attribute which distinguishes each *species* from one another, while they stand ranked under the same general nature or genus. Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit, yet this is but a general or generic difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the *specific* difference of wine therefore is its pressure from the grape; as cyder is pressed from apples, and perry from pears. *Watts.*

#### 2. [In medicine.] Appropriated to the cure of some particular d stemper. It is usually applied to the *arcana*, or medicines that work by occult qualities.

The operation of purging medicines has been referred to a hidden propriety, a *specific* virtue, and the like shifts of ignorance. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

If she would drink a good decoction of sassa, with the usual *specifics*, she might enjoy a good health. *Wileman.*

**SPECIFICALLY.** *adv.* [from *specific*.] In such a manner as to constitute a *species*; according to the nature of the *species*.

His faith must be not only living, but lively too; it must be put into a posture by a particular exercise of those several virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of this duty. *South's Sermons.*

Human reason doth not only gradually, but *specifically*, differ from the fantastick reason of brutes, which have no concept of truth, as an aggregate of divers simple conceits, nor of any other universal. *Gray.*

He must allow that bodies were endowed with the same affections then as ever since, and that, if an axe had be supposed to float upon water, which is *specifically* lighter, it had been unnatural. *Bentley.*

**TO SPECIFICATE.** *v. a.* [from *species* and *facio*, Latin.] To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities.

Man, by the instituted law of his creation, and the common influence of the divine goodness, is enabled to act as a reasonable creature, with out any particular, *specifying*, concurrent, new imperative act of the divine special providence. *Hale.*

**SPECIFICATION.** *n. f.* [from *specific*; *specification*, French.]

#### 1. Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark.

This *specification* or limitation of the question, hinders the disputes from wandering away from the precise point of enquiry. *Watts.*

#### 2. Particular mention.

The constitution here speaks generally, without the *specification* of any place. *Aylmer's Parergon.*

**TO SPECIFY.** *v. a.* [from *species*; *specifier*, French.] To mention; to show by some particular marks of distinction.

As the change of such laws as have been *specified* is necessary, so the evidence that they are such must be great. *Hooker.*

St. Peter doth not *specify* what these waters were. *Burnet.*

He has thus given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries, and the uses of their soils, are *specified*. *Pope.*

**SPECIMEN.** *n. f.* [*specimen*, Latin.] A sample; a part of any thing exhibited, that the rest may be known.

Several persons have exhibited *specimens* of this art before multitudes of beholders. *Addis. Spect.*

**SPECIOUS.** *adj.* [*speciosus*, Fr. *speciosus*, Latin.]

#### 1. Showy; pleasing to the view.

The rest, for greater part, Will deem outward rites and *specious* forms Religious fantasies. *Milton.*

She next I took to wife, O that I never had fond with too late! Was in the vale of Soree, Dabla, That *specious* monster, my accomplish'd snare. *Milton.*

#### 2. Plausible; superficially, not solidly, right; striking at first view.

Their *specious* deeds on earth which glory excites, Or close ambition varnish'd o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

Somewhat of *specious* they must have to recommend themselves to princes; for folly will not easily go down in its natural form. *Dryden.*

Temptation is of greater danger, because it is covered with the *specious* names of good nature and good manners. *Rogers.*

This is the only *specious* objection, which our Romish adversaries urge against the doctrine of this church in the point of celibacy. *Atterbury.*

**SPECIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *specious*.] With fair appearance.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity; especially to that perfunctory devotion under which any kind of impiety is wont to be disguised, and put off more *speciously*. *Hammond.*

**SPECK.** *n. f.* [*specec*, Saxon.] A small discoloration; a spot.

Every *speck* does not blind a man.

*Government of the Tongue.*

Then are they happy, when

No *speck* is left of their habitual stains; But the pure æther of the soul remains. *Dryden's Ætoid.*

**TO SPECK.** *v. a.* To spot; to stain in drops.

*Flower.*

Carnat on, purple, azure, or *speck'd* with gold. *Milton.*

**SPECKLE.** *n. f.* [from *speck*.] Small *speck*; little spot.

**TO SPECKLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with small spots.

So dreadfully he towards him did pass, Forcisting up aloft his *speckle'd* brow, And then bounding on the braided grass, As for great joy of his new comen guest. *Fanny Q. Speckled vinty.*

Will sicken soon and die, And leopards will melt from earthly mould. *Milton.*

Saw'st thou not late a *speckled* serpent rear His gilded spurs to climb on yon fair tree? Before this happy minute I was he. *Dryden.*

The smiling infant in his hand shall take The crested basilisk and *speckled* snake; Pleas'd the green lustre of the scales survey, And with their forked tongue and pointless sting shall play. *Pope's Messiah.*

The tortoise here an elephant unite, Transform'd to combs, the *speckled* and the white. *Pope.*

**SPECKT or Speight.** *n. f.* A woodpecker. *Ainsworth.*

**SPECTACLE.** *n. f.* [*spectacle*, Fr. *spectaculum*, Latin.]

#### 1. A show; a gazing flock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable.

In open place produc'd they me, To be a publick *spectacle* to all. *Shak. Henry VI.*

We are made a *spectacle* unto angels and men. *Car. iv. 9.*

#### 2. Any thing perceived by the sight.

Fourth riding underneath the castle wall, A dunghill of dead carcasses he spy'd, The dreadful *spectacle* of that sad house of pride. *Fanny Q.*

When pronouncing sentence, seem not glad; Such *spectacles*, though they are just, are sad. *De Ham.*

#### 3. [In the plural.] Glasses to assist the sight.

The sixth age shifts Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon, With *spectacles* on nose, and pouch on side. *Shak.*

We have helps for sight above *spectacles* and glasses. *Bacon.*

Shakespeare was naturally learned: he need not the *spectacles* of books to read nature, he looked inwards and found her there. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

The first *spectacle*-maker did not think that he was leading the way to the discovery of new planets. *Gray.*

This is the reason of the decay of sight in old men, and shews why their sight is mended by *spectacles*. *Newton.*

'This day then let us not be told, That you are sick, and I grown old; Nor think on your approaching ill, And talk of *spectacles* and pills. *Swift.*

**SPECTACLED.** *adj.* [from the noun.] Furnished with *spectacles*.

All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights Are *spectacled* to see him. *Shaksp. Comedians.*

**SPECTATION.**

**SPECTATION.** *n. f.* [*speculatio*, Latin.]

Regard; respect.

This simple *speculation* of the lungs is differeced from that which concerns the pleuſia. *Harvey.*

**SPECTATOR.** *n. f.* [*spectateur*, Fr. *spectator*, Latin.] A looker-on; a beholder.

More

Than his story can pattern, though devis'd  
And play'd to like *spectators*. *Shakespeare.*

It proves a good repast to the *spectators*, the  
dish of the show. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

A gentleman mounting on horseback, got  
on heavily, but desired the *spectators* that they  
would count his score and eight before they judged  
him. *Dryden.*

He mourns his former vigour lost to far,  
To make him now *spectator* of a war. *Dryden.*

What pleasure hath the owner more than the  
*spectator*? *Scd.*

**SPECTATORSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *spectator*.]

Act of beholding.

Thou find'st it the state of hanging, or of some  
dath more long in *speculation*, and crueller in  
suffering. *Shakespeare.*

**SPECTRE.** *n. f.* [*spectre*, Fr. *spiritum*, Latin.] Apparition; appearance of persons dead.

The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend,  
With bold tanarick *spectres* to rejoice. *Dryden.*

The very poetical use of the word, for a *spectre*  
doth imply an exact resemblance to some real being  
it represents. *Stillingfleet.*

There are nothing but *spectres* the understanding  
raises to itself, to flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*

**SPECTRUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] An image; a visible form.

This prism had some veins running along within  
the prism, from the one end to the other, which  
scattered some of the sun's light irregularly, but  
had no sensible effect in increasing the length of the  
coloured *spectrum*. *Newton's Opticks.*

**SPECULAR.** *adj.* [*specularis*, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass.

It were but madness now to impart

The skill of *specular* stone. *Donne*

Quickfil can may, by the fire alone, in glass, and  
falsely, be turned into a red body; and from this red  
body may be obtained a mercury, bright and *specular*  
as before. *Ryle.*

A *speculum* of metal without glass, made some  
years since for optical uses, and very well wrought,  
produced none of these things; and thence I under-  
stand that these things arise not from the *specular*  
surface alone, but depend upon the two surfaces  
of the plate of glass, and of the *speculum* was  
made, and upon the thickness of the glass between  
them. *Newton.*

2. Affixing sight Improper.

The best way

Of nature wouldst thou know, how first she frames  
All things, in miniature, thy *specular* orb  
Apply to well-diffused kennel, to  
In each observe the slender threads  
Of first-beginning trees. *Philips.*

To **SPECULATE.** *v. n.* [*speculeri*, Fr. *speculator*, Lat.] To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.

Consider the quality, and not *speculate* upon an  
intrinsical relation. *Dryden's Belshazzar.*

A new writers record facts which afford great  
matter of *speculation*, the *speculator* accordingly,  
and by their variety of conjectures, become  
consummate *speculators*. *Johnson.*

**SPECULATIVE.** *adj.* To consider attentively; to look through with the mind.

Man was not meant to gaze, or look upon  
but to have his thought *speculate*; and not only  
behold, but *speculate* their nature with the eye of  
the understanding. *Brown.*

**SPECULATION.** *n. f.* [*speculation*, Fr. from *speculate*.]

1. Examination by the eye; view.

2. Examiner; spy. This word is found nowhere else, and probably is here misprinted for *speculator*.

They who have, as who have not, whom their great stars

Throne and set high? Servants  
Which are to trace the spies and *speculations*  
Intelligent of our state. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation.

In all these things being fully persuaded, that  
what they did, it was obedience to the will of God,  
and that all men should do the like; there remain-  
ed, after *speculation*, practice whereunto the whole  
world might be framed. *Hector.*

Thence forth to *speculations* high or deep  
I turn'd my thoughts; and with capacious mind  
Consider'd all things visible. *Milton.*

News-writers afford matter of *speculation*. *Addison.*

4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation.

From him Socrates derived the principles of morality,  
and most part of his natural *speculations*. *Temple.*

5. Mental scheme not reduced to practice.

This terrestrial globe, which before was only  
round in *speculation*, has since been surrounded by  
the fortune and boldness of many navigators. *Temple.*

This is a consideration not to be neglected, on  
thought an indifferent matter of mere *speculation*. *Leffly.*

6. Power of sight. Not in use.

Thy bones are marrowless; thy blood is cold;  
Thou hast no *speculation* in thine eyes  
Thou hast with. *Shakespeare.*

**SPECULATIVE.** *adj.* [*speculatus*, Fr. from *speculate*.]

1. Given to speculation; contemplative.

If all other uses were utterly taken away, yet the  
mind of man being by nature *speculative*, and de-  
lighting with contemplation in itself, they were to  
be known even for mere knowledge, sake. *Hooker.*

It encourages *speculative* persons, who have no  
turn of mind in real things. *Addison.*

2. Theoretical; rational; ideal; not practical.

Some take it for a *speculative* platform, that  
reason and nature would that the best should govern,  
but no wise to create a right. *Bacon's Holy War.*

These are not *speculative* flights, or imaginary  
notions, but are plain and undeniable laws, that  
are founded in the nature of rational beings. *Law.*

**SPECULATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *speculative*.]

1. Contemplatively; with meditation.

2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.

**SPECULATOR.** *n. f.* [from *speculate*.]

1. One who forms theories.

He is devoted in puzzling others, if they be not  
through-paced *speculators* in their great theories. *Mori.*

2. [*speculateur*, Fr.] An observer; a contemplator.

Although lapidaries and questuary enquirers af-  
firm it, yet the writers of minerals, and natural  
*speculators*, conceive the stones which bear this  
name to be of natural concretion. *Brown.*

3. A spy; a watcher.

All the bests had one *speculator*, to give notice  
when the first approached. *For some on the Cuckoo.*

**SPECULATORY.** *adj.* [from *speculate*.]

Exercising speculation.

**SPECULUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A mirror; a looking glass; that in which representations are formed by reflection.

A rough and coloured object may serve for a  
*speculum*, to reflect the artificial rainbow.

*Boyle on Colours.*

**SPEED.** The preterite and part. passive of *speed*.

His horse full of windgalls, *speed* with the spavins,  
and rayed with the yellows. *Shakespeare.*

Barbarossa, *speed* of that he desired, staid not long  
at Constantinople, but shaped his course towards  
Italy. *Knelles.*

With all his harness soon the god was *speed*;  
His flying hat, his wings upon his heels. *Dryden.*

**SPEECH.** *n. f.* [from *speech*.]

1. The power of articulate utterance; the power of expressing thoughts by vocal words.

There is none comparable to the variety of in-  
structive expression by *speech*, wherewith man  
alone is endowed, for the communication of his  
thoughts. *Holier on Speech.*

Though our ideas are first acquired by various  
sensations and reflection, yet we convey them to  
each other by the means of certain sounds, or  
written marks, which we call words; and a great  
part of our knowledge is both obtained and com-  
municated by these means, which are called *speech*. *Wm.*

2. Language; words considered as expressing thoughts.

In *speech* be eight parts. *Acider.*

The acts of God to hum in ears  
Cannot without process of *speech* be told. *Milton.*

3. Particular language, as distinct from others.

There is neither *speech* nor language, but their  
voices are heard among them. *Pf. Common Prayer.*

4. Any thing spoken.

A plague upon you uplepticke visage!  
Smile you my *speeches* as I were a to? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

5. Talk; mention.

The duke did of me demand  
What was the *speech* among the Londoners,  
Concerning the French journey. *Shakespeare.*

*Speech* of a man's self ought to be tedious.  
*Bacon's Essays.*

6. Oration; harangue.

The constant design of these orations, in all their  
*speeches*, was to drive home one particular point  
*Swift.*

7. Declaration of thoughts.

I, with leave of *speech* import'd, reply'd. *Milton.*

What was the *speech* among the Londoners,  
Concerning the French journey. *Shakespeare.*

*Speech* of a man's self ought to be tedious.  
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*speeches*, was to drive home one particular point  
*Swift.*

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**SPEECHLESS.** *adj.* [from *speech*.]

1. Deprived of the power of speaking; made mute or dumb.

He fell down, foam'd at mouth, and was *speech-*  
less. *Shakespeare.*

The great god Pan hath broken his pipe, and  
Apollo's priests are become *speechless*. *Raleigh.*

A single vision transport them: it finds them  
in the eagerness and height of their devotion;  
they are *speechless* for the time that it continues,  
and prostrate when it departs. *Dryden.*

*Speechless* with wonder, and half dead with fear.  
*Addison.*

2. Mute; dumb.

I kneel'd before him;  
'Twas very faintly he said, *speechless* me  
Thus, with his *speechless* hand. *Shakespeare.*

From her eyes  
I did receive far *speechless* messages. *Shakespeare.*

He that never hears a word spoken, it is no  
wonder he remain *speechless*; as any one must do,  
who from an infant should be bred up among  
mutes. *Holier on Speech.*

To **SPEED.** *v. n.* preter. and part. pass. *speed* and *speeded*. [*speeden*, Dutch.]

1. To make haste; to move with celerity.

So well they *speed*, that they be come at length  
Unto the place whereas the Paynim lay  
Devold

Devoid of outward sense and native strength,  
Cover'd with charmed cloud from view of day.

*Fairy Queen.*

Do you think me a fivallow, an arrow, or a bullet,  
Have I, in my poor and cold reason, the expec-  
tation of thought? I *speeded* hither with the very  
extremest inch of possibility.

*Shakespeare.*

If pray's

Could alter high decrees, I to that place  
Would *speed* before thee, and be louder heard. *Milt.*  
Sre where Idwall *speeds*! a trusty soldier.

*A. Phillips.*

2. [rpenban, to grow rich, Saxon.] To have good success.

Timon is shrunk, indeed;  
And he, that's pace denied, will hurray *speed*.  
*Shakespeare.*

Now if this suit lay in Bianca's power,  
How quickly should you *speed*.  
When first this tempter cross'd the gulph from hell,  
I told you then he should prevail, and *speed*  
In his bad errand. *Milton.*

3. To succeed well or ill.

Make me not sighted like the basilisk:  
I've look'd on thousands, who have *speed* the better  
By my regard, but kill'd none so. *Spoken Wint. Tale.*  
Macicous shewed them what an offence it was  
rashly to depart out of the city, which might be  
unto them dangerous, although they should *speed*  
never to well. *Knights.*

These were violators of the first temple;  
and those that profaned and abused the second, *speed* no  
better. *Scots.*

4. To have any condition, good or bad.

Ships heretofore in seas like fishes *speed*,  
The mightiest still upon the smallest red. *Waller.*

To SPED, v. a.

1. To dispatch in haste; to send away quickly.

The tyrant's self, a thing unus'd, began  
To feel his heart relent with meek compassion;  
But, not dispos'd to ruth or mercy then,  
He *speed* him thence home to his habitation. *Painf.*

2. To hasten; to put into quick motion.

She,  
Hearing so much, will *speed* her foot again,  
Led thither by pure love.  
*Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*  
Satan, toward the coast of earth beneath,  
Down from the æthereal *speed* with hop'd success,  
Throws his steep flight in many an airy wheel. *Milton.*

The priest replied no more,  
But *speed* his steps along the hoarse resounding shore. *Dryden.*

3. To furnish in haste.

4. To dispatch; to destroy; to kill; to mischief; to ruin.

With a *speeding* thrust his heart he found;  
The lukewarm blood came rushing thro' the wound. *Dryden.*

A die dilemma! either way I'm *speed*;  
If foes they write, if friend, they read, me dead. *Pepe.*

5. To execute; to dispatch.

Judicial acts are all those writings and matters  
which relate to judicial proceedings, and are *speed*  
in open court at the instance of one or both of the  
parties. *Asyl's Paragon.*

6. To assist; to help forward.

- Lucina

Reach'd her midwife hands to *speed* the throes. *Dryden.*

Propitious Neptune steer'd their course by night  
With rising gales, that *speed* their happy flight. *Dryden.*

*Speed* the soft intercourse from soul to soul,  
And wait a sigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

7. To make prosperous; to make to suc-  
ceed.

If any bring not this doctrine, receive him not  
into your house, neither bid him God *speed*. *St. Paul.*

Vol. II.

He was chosen, though he stood low upon the  
roll, by a very unusual concurrence of providential  
events, happened to be *speed*. *Fell.*

SPEED. n. f. [*speed*, Dutch.]

1. Quickness; celerity.

Earth receives

As tribute, such a sunless journey brought  
Of incorporeal *speed*, her warmth and light;  
*Speed*! to describe whole swiftness number fails. *Milton.*

We observe the horse's patient service at the  
plough, his *speed* upon the highway, his docible-  
ness, and desire of glory. *M. re.*

2. Haste; hurry; dispatch.

When they strain to their utmost *speed*, there is  
still the wanted distance between them and their  
aim: all their eager pursuits bring them no ac-  
quests. *Decay of Piety.*

3. The course or pace of a horse.

He that rides at high *speed*, and with a pistol kills  
a sparrow flying. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

4. Success; event of any action or incident.

The prince your son, with mere conceit and fear  
Of the queen's *speed*, is gone. *Shakespeare.*  
O Lord, I pity thee send me good *speed*. *Gib. xxii. 12.*

SPEDILY. adv. [from *speedy*.] With  
haste; quickly.

Post *speedily* to your husband,  
Shew him this letter. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Send *speedily* to Bertran; charge him strictly  
Not to proceed. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

SPEDINESS. n. f. [from *speedy*.] The  
quality of being *speedy*.

SPEDWELL. n. f. [*Spedwella*, Latin.]  
Fluellin. A plant.

In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of its  
raining miller seed; but it was found to be only  
the seed of the ivy-leaved *spedwell*, or small hen-  
bit. *Dorham's Physico-Theology.*

SPEDY. adj. [from *speed*.] Quick; swift;  
nimble; quick of dispatch.

How near 's the other army?  
—Near, and on *speedy* foot: the main delivery  
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shak. King Lear.*  
Back with *speedy* sail  
Zophiel, of cherubim the swiftest wing,  
Came flying. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Let it be enough what thou hast done,  
When spotted death's ran aim'd through every sweet,  
With poison'd darts, which not the god could thum,  
The *speedy* could outfly, or valiant meet. *Dryden.*

SPRIGHT. n. f. [*picus martius*, Lat.] A  
bird.

SPELL. n. f. [*spel*, Saxon, a word.]

1. A charm consisting of some words of  
occult power. Thus *Horace* uses words:

*Sunt verba et voces quibus hunc lenire  
dolorem*

*Poiss.*

Start not; her actions shall be holy.  
You hear my *spell* is lawful: do not ban her,  
Until you see her die again; for then  
You kill her double. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, that  
they stand in awe of charm, *spells*, and conjura-  
tions, letters, characters, notes, and dithers.

*Roman's Vulgar Errors.*

Thou durst not thus dispage glorious arms,  
Had not *spells*

And black enchantments, some magician's art,  
Arm'd thee or charm'd thee strong. *Milt. Against.*

Begin, begin; the mystick *spell* prepare. *Milton.*  
Yourself you to excel,

When you vouchsafe to breathe my thought,  
That, like a spirit, with this *spell*

Of my own teaching I am taught. *Waller.*  
Mild Lucina

Then reach'd her midwife hands to *speed* the throes,  
And spoke the powerful *spells* that babes to birth  
disclose. *Dryden.*

2. A turn of work; a vicissitude of labour.

A low word.

Their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure  
it above four hours in a day, but are succeded by  
*spells*: the residue of the time they wear out at  
coytes and kayles. *Carew.*

To SPELL. v. a. pret. and part. pass.  
*spelled or spelt*: [*spellen*, Dutch.]

1. To write with the proper letters.

In the criticism of *spelling*, the word *spare* ought  
to be with *i*, and not with *y*; and if this be so, then  
it is the *spelled* throughout. *Dryden's Jew. Did.*

2. To read by naming letters singly.

I never ye saw man,  
How wise, how noble, young, how rarely featu'd,  
But she would *spell* him backward; if fair fac'd,  
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister. *Shakespeare.*

3. To charm.

I have you fast:  
Unchain your spirits now with *spelling* charms,  
And try if they can gain your liberty. *Shak. H. VI.*  
Thus, yath'd in the planetary hour,  
With various words, and *spelled* with words of pow'r,  
Dne steplames in the magic bowl infuse. *Dryden.*

To SPELL. v. n.

1. To form words of letters.

What small knowledge was, in them did dwell;  
And he a god, who could but read or *spell*. *Dryden.*  
By passing on the vowels and consonants on the  
sides of your dice, he has made this a play for his  
children, whereby his eldest son in coats has played  
himself into *spelling*. *Locke.*

The Latin being written of the same character  
with the mother tongue, by the assistance of a  
*spelling* book it is legible. *Speltator.*

Another cause, which hath maimed our lan-  
guage, is a foolish opinion that we ought to *spell*  
exactly as we speak. *Swift.*

2. To read.

If I read aught in heaven,  
Or heav'n write aught of late, by what the stars,  
Voluminous or single characters,  
In their conjunction met, give me to *spell*,  
Sorrows and labours, opposition, hate,  
Attend thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

When gowns, not arms, repell'd  
The fierce Epizote, and the African bold,  
Whether to settle peace, or to unfold  
The drift of hollow states, hard to be *spelled*. *Milt.*

And may at last my weary age  
Find out the peaceful hermitage,  
Where I may sit and rightly *spell*  
Of every star that heav'n duch shew,  
And every herb that tips the dew. *Milt.*

3. To read unskillfully.

As to his underitading, they bring him in void  
of all notion; a rude unwritten blank, sent into  
the world only to read and *spell* out a God in the  
works of creation. *Scots.*

To SPALT. v. n. To split; to break. A  
bad word.

Fred geete with oats, *spelled* beans, barley meal,  
or ground malt mixed with beer. *Mert. Husbandry.*

SPELTER. n. f. A kind of semimetal.

Metals in fusion do not flame, for want of a co-  
pious fume; except *spelter*, which fumes copiously,  
and the eby *spelter*. *Norton.*

To SPEND. v. n. [rpenban, Saxon; *spen-  
dere*, Italian.]

1. To consume; to exhaust; to waste.

Our cannons malice vainly shall be *spent*  
Against th' invulnerable clout. *Shakespeare.*  
I will very gladly *spend* and be *spent* for you. *2 Cor. xii. 15.*

There is oil in the dwelling of the wife, but a  
foolish man *spends* it up. *Prov. xxi. 20.*

We must exasperate  
The almighty Victor to *spend* all his rage. *Milt.*  
Money is brought into England by nothing but  
*spending* here less of foreign commodities than when  
we carry to market can pay for. *Locke.*

U

1. To



2. To bestow, as expence; to expend, as cost.

Wherefore do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread? *Isaiah, l. 2.*

3. To bestow for any purpose: often with upon.

When we can intreat an hour to serve, Would *spend* it in some words upon that bullneck, If you would grant the time. *Shakespeare's Macb.* Elutherius, perceiving that he was unwilling to *spend* any more time upon the debate, thought not fit to make any intension to him of the proposed opinion. *Bayle.*

4. To effuse.

Coward dogs Most *spend* their mouths, when what they seem to threaten Runs far before them. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

5. To squander; to lavish.

The whole of our reflections terminate in this, what course we are to take to pass our time; some to get, and others to *spend*, their estates. *Wake.*

6. To pass; to suffer to pass away.

In those pastoral pastimes a great many days were *spent*, to follow their flying predecessors. *Sidon.* They *spend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave. *Job, xxi. 13.* He *spends* his life with his wife, and remembereth neither father nor mother. *1 Esdras, iv. 21.*

Says, for you saw us, ye immortal lights! How oft unwearied have we *spent* the nights, Till the Ledman flares, so fam'd for love, Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*

When he was of riper years, for his farther accomplishment, he *spent* a considerable part of his time in travelling. *Pope.*

7. To waste; to wear out; to exhaust of force.

The waves ascended and descended, till their violence being *spent* by degrees, they settled at last.

They bend their bows, they whirl their slings around; Heaps of *spent* arrows fall, and strew the ground. *Dryden.*

The winds are rais'd, the storm blows high; Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up In its full fury, and direct it right, Till it has *spent* itself on Cato's head. *Add. Cat.*

8. To fatigue; to harass.

Nothing but only the hope of spoil did relieve them, having scarce clothes to cover their nakedness, and their bodies *spent* with long labour and thirst. *Rodolphe's History of the Turks.*

Or come your shipping in our ports to lay, *Spent* and disabled in so long a way? *Dryd. Abs.*

Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain; The rest, an heartless number, *spent* with watching, And harass'd out with duty. *Dryden.*

Some *spent* with toil, some with despair oppress'd, Leap'd headlong from the heights; the flames consumed the rest. *Dryden's Abscond.*

'Tis thou art that hast seen me Wrestling with vice and fashion; now thou seest me *Spent*, overpower'd, despairing of success. *Addison's Cato.*

To SPEND. v. n.

1. To make expence.

Henceforth your tongue must *spend* at leader rate Than in its flames to wrap a nation's fate. *Dryd.*

He *spends* as a person who knows that he must come to a reckoning. *South.*

2. To prove in the use.

Butter *spent* as if it came from the richer soil. *Tewple.*

3. To be lost or wasted.

The sound *spends*, and is dissipated in the open air; but in such concaves it is conserved and contracted. *Racine.*

On mountains, it may be, many dews fall, that before they come to the valleys. *Bacon.*

To be employed to any use.

There have been cups and an image of Jupiter

made of wild vines; for the vines that they use for wine are so often cut, that their sap *spends* into the grapes. *Bacon.*

SPENDER. n. f. [from *spend*.]

1. One who spends.

Let not your recreations be lavish *spenders* of your time; but healthful, short, and apt to refresh you. *Taylor.*

2. A prodigal; a lavisher.

Bishop Morton told the commissioners, who were to levy the benevolence, if they met with any that were *spending*, to tell them that they must needs have, because they laid up; and if they were *spenders*, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port and manner of living. *Bac. Hen. VII.*

SPENDTHRIFT. n. f. [*spend* and *thrif*.]

A prodigal; a lavisher.

Bitter cold weather starved both the bird and the *spendthrift*. *L'Estrange.*

Some fawning usurer does feed With present fums th' unwary *spendthrift's* need. *Dryden.*

Most men, like *spendthrift* heirs, judge a little in hand better than a great deal to come. *Locke.*

The son, bred in sloth, becomes a *spendthrift*, a profligate, and goes out of the world a beggar. *Swift.*

SPERABLE. adj. [*spereabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be hoped. Not in use.

We may cast it away, if it be found but a bladder, and discharge it of so much as is vain and not *spereable*. *Bacon.*

SPERM. n. f. [*sperme*, Fr. *sperma*, Lat.] Seed; that by which the species is continued.

Some creatures bring forth many young ones at a burthen, and some but one: this may be caused by the quantity of *sperm* required, or by the partitions of the womb which may sever the *sperm*. *Bacon.*

There is required to the preparation of the *sperm* of animals, a great apparatus of vessels, many secretions, concoctions, reflections, and circulations. *Ray.*

SPERMACETI. n. f. [Lat.] Corruptedly pronounced *parmafit*.

A particular sort of whale affords the oil whence this is made; and that is very improperly called *sperma*, because it is only the oil which comes from the head of which it can be made. It is changed from what it is naturally, the oil itself being very brown and rank. The peculiar property of it is, to shoot into flakes, not much unlike the crystallization of salts; but in this state 'tis yellow, and has a certain rankness, from which it is freed by squeezing it between warm metalline plates: at length it becomes perfectly pure, inodorous, flaky, smooth, white, and in some measure transparent. *Quincy.*

SPERMATICAL. } adj. [*spermatique*, Fr.]

SPERMATICK. } from *sperm*]

1. Seminal; consisting of seed.

The primordials of the world are not mechanical, but *spermatical* or vital. *Moré's Dialogues.*

Merals and sundry meteors rude shapes have no need of any particular principle of life, or *spermatical* form, distinct from the rest or motion of the particles of the matter. *Moré.*

2. Belonging to the sperm; containing sperm.

The mixture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the *spermatical* vessels. *Bacon.*

Two different sexes must concur to their generation: there is in both a great apparatus of *spermatical* vessels, wherein the more spirituous part of the blood is by many digestions and circulations exalted into sperm. *Ray on the Creation.*

To SPERMATIZE. v. n. [from *sperm*.] To yield seed.

Aristotle affirming that women do not *spermatize*, and confer a receptacle, rather than essential

principles of generation, deductively include both sexes in mankind. *Brown.*

SPERMATOCÆLE. n. f. [*σπερμα and καλή*.]

A rupture caused by the contraction of the seminal vessels, and the semen falling into the scrotum. *Bailey.*

SPERMOLOGIST. n. f. [*σπερματολόγος*.] One who gathers or treats of seeds. *Diæ.*

To SPERSE. v. a. [*spersus*, Lat.] To disperse; to scatter. A word not now in use.

The wrathful wind, Which blows cold storms, burst out of Scythian mews, That *spers* those clouds, and in to short as thought This dreadful shape was vanished to nought. *Spens.*

He making speedy way through *spers'd* air, And through the world of waters wide and deep, To Murpheus' house doth hastily repair. *F. Queen.*

To SPET. v. a. [*Spet* in Scotland is a superabundance of water: as, that tide or fresh was a high *spet*.] To bring or pour abundantly.

Mysterious dame, That ne'er art call'd but when the dragon womb Of Stygian darkness *spets* her thickest gloom, And makes one blot of all the air, Stop thy cloudy ebony chair. *Milton.*

To SPEW. v. a. [*spepan*, Saxon; *spewen*, Dutch.]

1. To vomit; to eject from the stomach.

A swordfish smelt him from the rest did funder, That in his throat him picking softly under His wide abyss, him forced forth to *spew*, That all the sea did roar like heaven's thunder, And all the waves were stain'd with filthy duc. *Spenser.*

2. To eject; to cast forth.

When earth with slime and mud is cover'd o'er, Or hollow places *spew* their wat'ry store. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

When yellow sands are sifted from below, The glittering billows give a golden show; And when the fouler bottom *spews* the black, The Stygian dye the tainted waters take. *Dryd.*

3. To eject with loathing.

Keep my statutes, and commit not any of these abominations, that the land *spew* not you out. *Lev. xviii. 28.*

Contentious suits ought to be *spewed* out, as the surfeit of courts. *Bacon's Essays.*

To SPEW. v. n. To vomit; to ease the stomach.

He could have haul'd in The drunkards, and the noises of the inn: But better 'twas that they should *sleep* or *spew*, Than in the scene to offend or him or you. *Ben Jonson.*

SPEWY. adj. [from *spew*.] Wet; foggy.

A provincial word.

The lower vallies in wet winters are so *spewy*, that they know not how to feed them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To SPHACELATE. v. a. [from *sphacelus*, medical Latin.] To affect with a gangrene.

The long retention of matter *sphacelates* the brain. *Sharp.*

To SPHACELATE. v. n. To mortify; to suffer the gangrene.

The skin, by the great distention, having been rendered very thin, will, if not taken away, *sphacelate*, and the rest degenerate into a cancerous ulcer. *Sharp's Surgery.*

SPHACELUS. n. f. [*σφάκελος*; *sphacelus*, Fr.] A gangrene; a mortification.

It is the ground of inflammation, gangrene, *sphacelus*. *Willemans.*

SPHERE.

**SPHERE.** *n. f.* [*sphæra*, Fr. *sphæra*, Lat.]

1. A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the center is at the same distance from every point of the circumference.

First the sun, a mighty sphere, he fram'd. *Milt.*

2. Any globe of the mundane system.

What is within the moon's fair shining sphere,  
What if in every other star unseen,  
Of other worlds he happily should hear? *F. Queen*

And then mortal ears

Had heard the music of the spheres. *Dryden.*

3. A globe representing the earth or sky.

Two figures on the sides embold appear;  
Conon, and what's his name who made the sphere,  
And shew'd the seasons of the sliding year? *Dryd.*

4. Orb; circuit of motion.

Half unlong, but narrower bound  
With'n the visible diurnal sphere. *Milton.*

5. [from the *sphere* of activity ascribed to the power emanating from bodies.] Province; compass of knowledge or action; employment.

To be call'd into a huge sphere, and not to be seen  
To move in't. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*  
Of enemies he could not but contact good store,  
While moving in so high a sphere, and with so vigorous a lustre. *King Charles.*

Every man, versed in any particular business,  
finds fault with these authors, so far as they treat  
of matters within his sphere. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
Ye know the spheres and various tasks assign'd  
By laws eternal to th' æthereal kind. *Pope.*

The hermit's prayer permitted, not approv'd,  
Soon in an higher sphere Eulogius mov'd. *Harte.*

**TO SPHERE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in a sphere.

The glorious planet Sol,  
In noble eminence enthron'd and sphere'd  
Amidst the rest, whose med'nable eye  
Corrects the ill aspects of planets evil. *Shakespeare.*

2. To form into roundness.

Light from her native east  
To journey through the airy gloom began,  
Sphere'd in a radiant cloud; for yet the sun  
Was not. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**SPHERICAL.** *adj.* [*sphæricus*, Fr. from *sphæra*.]

**SPHERICK.** *adj.* [*sphæricus*.]

1. Round; orbicular; globular.

What deficient of waters could there be in a spherical  
and round body, wherein there is nor high nor low?  
*Raleigh.*

Though sounds spread round, so that there is an orb  
or spherical area of the sound, yet they go farthest  
in the forelines from the first local impulsion of the air.  
*Bacon.*

By discernment of the moisture drawn up in vapours,  
we must know the reason of the spherical  
figures of the drops. *Clavius.*

A fluid mass necessarily falls into a spherical surface.  
*Keil.*

Where the central module was globular, the inner  
surface of the first crust would be spherical; and  
if the crust was in all parts of the same thickness,  
that whole crust would be spherical. *Woodward.*

2. Planetary; relating to the orbs of the planets.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the  
moon, and stars, as if we were villains by spherical  
predominance. *Shakespeare.*

**SPHERICALLY.** *adv.* [from *spherical*.] In form of a sphere.

**SPHERICALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *sphere*.]

**SPHERICITY.** *n. f.* Roundness; roundness.

Such bodies receive their figure and limits from  
such lets as hinder them from attaining to that spherical  
figure they aim at. *Digby.*

Water consists of small, smooth, spherical particles;  
their smoothness makes 'em slip easily upon

one another; the sphericity keeps 'em from touching  
one another in more points than one.

*Chayne's Phil. Spherical Principles.*

**SPHEROID.** *n. f.* [*sphaïra* and *ïdos*; *sphaïroïde*, Fr.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere.

They are not solid particles, by the necessity they  
are under to change their figures into oblong spheroids,  
in the capillary vessels. *Chayne's Phil. Prin.*

**SPHEROIDICAL.** *adj.* [from *spheroid*.]

Having the form of a spheroid.

If these corpuscles be spheroidical, or oval, their  
shortest diameters must not be much greater than  
those of light. *Chayne.*

**SPHERULE.** *n. f.* [*sphaerula*, Lat.] A little globe.

Mercury is a collection of exceeding small, vastly  
heavy spherules. *Chayne's Philosophical Principles.*

**SPHINX.** *n. f.* [*sphînx*.]

The sphinx was a famous monster in Egypt, that  
remained by conjoined Nilus, having the face of a  
virgin, and the body of a lion. *Peach. on Drawing.*

**SPIAL.** *n. f.* [*espial*, Fr.] A spy; a scout; a watcher. Obsolete.

His ears be as spials, alarm to eie. *Tass. Husb.*  
He privy spials plac'd in all his way,  
To weet what course he takes, and how he fares. *Spenser.*

For he by faithful spial was assur'd  
That Egypt's king was forward on his way. *Fairf.*  
Their trust towards them hath rather been as to  
good spials and good whisperers, than good magistrates  
and officers. *Bacon.*

**SPICE.** *n. f.* [*espices*, French.]

1. A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate; an aromatick substance used in sauces.

Dang'rous rocks,  
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,  
Would scatter all the spices on the stream. *Shak.*  
Is it manhood, learning, gentleness, and virtue,  
the spice and salt that seasons a man?  
*Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

Garlick, the northern spice, is in mighty request  
among the Indians. *Temple.*  
High sauces and rich spices are fetched from the  
Indies. *Baker.*

2. A small quantity, as of spice to the thing seasoned.

Think what they have done,  
And then run stark mad; for all  
Thy hy-gone folleries were but spices of it. *Shak.*  
It containeth singular relations, not without some  
spice or sprinkling of all learning.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

So in the wicked there's no vice,  
Of which the saints have not a spice. *Hudibras.*

**TO SPICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with spice; to mix with aromatick bodies.

His mother was a wotress of my order,  
And in the spicy Indian air by night  
Full often the hath gossip'd by my side. *Shakespeare.*

With a festival

She'll first receive thee; but will spice thy bread  
With flow'ry passions. *Chapman.*

Thine hymns may work on future wits, and so  
May great-grandchildren of thy praises grow;  
And so, though not revive, embalm and spice  
The world, which else would putrify with vice. *Donne.*

What though some have a freight  
Of cloves and nutmegs, and in cinnamon sail,  
It thou hast wherewithal to spice a draught,  
When griefs prevail? *Herbert.*

**SPICER.** *n. f.* [from *spice*.] One who deals in spice.

Names have been derived from occupations, as  
Saler and Spicer. *Camden.*

**SPICERY.** *n. f.* [*spicerius*, French; from *spice*.]

1. The commodity of spices.

Their camels were loaden with spicery, and balm  
and myrrh. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
She in whole body

The western treasure, eastern spicery,  
Europe and Africk, and the unknown rest,  
Were easily found. *Donne.*

2. A repository of spices.

The spicery, the cellar and its furniture, are too  
well known to be here insisted upon. *Add. on Italy.*

**SPICK and SPAN.** [This word I should not have expected to have found authorized by a polite writer. *Span-new* is used by *Chaucer*, and is supposed to come from *spannan*, to stretch, Saxon; *expandere*, Latin; whence *span*. *Span-new* is therefore originally used of cloth new extended or dressed at the clothiers, and *spick* and *span* is newly extended on the spikes or tenters; it is however a low word.] Quite new; now first used.

While the honour thou hast got  
Is spick and span new, piping hot,  
Strike her up bravely. *Butler.*  
They would have these reduced to nothing,  
and then others created spick and span new out of nothing. *Burnet.*

I keep no antiquated stuff;  
But spick and span I have enough. *Swift.*

**SPICKNEL.** *n. f.* [*meum*, Lat.] The herb maldmony or bearwort. *Diæ.*

**SPICY.** *adj.* [from *spice*.]

1. Producing spice; abounding with aromatics.

Off at sea north-east winds blow  
Saban odour, from the spicy shore  
Of Araby the blest; with such delay  
Well pleas'd they slack their course; and many a  
league,  
Cheer'd with the grateful smell, old ocean smiles. *Milton.*

For them the Idumæan balm did sweat,  
And in hot Ceylon spicy forests grew. *Dryden.*

2. Aromatick; having the qualities of spice.

The regimen in this disease ought to be of spicy  
and cephalick vegetables, to dispel the viscosity.

*Arbutnot on Diet.*

Under southern skies exalt their sails,  
Led by new stars, and borne by spicy gales! *Pope.*

**SPICOSITY.** *n. f.* [*spica*, Lat.] The quality of being spiked like ears of corn; fullness of ears. *Diæ.*

**SPIDER.** *n. f.* [*Skinner* thinks this word softened from *spender*, or *spinner*, from *spin*. *Junius*, with his usual felicity, dreams that it comes from *ovis*, to extend; for the spider extends his web.

Pethaps it comes from *spiden*, Dutch, *Speyden*, Danish, to spy, to lie upon the catch. *Dop*, *boga*, Saxon, is a beetle, or properly an humble bee, or *single bee*. May not spider be *spy dor*, the insect that watches the dor? The animal that spins a web for flies.

More direful hap betide that hated wretch,  
Than I can wish to adders, spiders, toads. *Shak.*  
The spider's web to watch we'll stand,  
And, when it takes the bee,

We'll help out of the tyrant's hand  
The innocent to free. *Drayton.*

Insidious, restless, watchful spider,  
Fear no officious damsel's broom;  
Extend thy artful fabrick wider,  
And spread thy banners round my room;

While

While I thy curious fabrick stare at,  
And think on hapless poet's fate,  
Like thee confin'd to noisome garret,  
And rudely banish'd rooms of state.  
The spider's touch, how exquisitely fine!  
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line.

Pope.

**SPIDER-CATCHER.** *n. f.* [from *spider* and *catcher*; *picus marianus*, Lat.] A bird.

**SPIDERWORT.** *n. f.* [*phalangium*, Lat.] A plant with a lily-flower, composed of six petals.

Miller.

**SPIGNEL.** *n. f.* [*meum*, Lat.] A plant. See **SPICKNELL**.

**SPIGOT.** *n. f.* [*spijker*, Dutch.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

Basic Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spigot wield?

Shakespeare.

Take out the spigot, and clap the point in your mouth.

Moss.

**SPIKE.** *n. f.* [*pica*, Latin.]

1. An ear of corn.

Drawn up in ranks and files, the beak of a spile  
Guard it from birds, as with a band of spiles.

Deham.

Suffering not the willow beard to rear,  
He tangles down the spiles, and intercepts the year.

Dryden.

The gleam re,  
Spile after spile, their spading harvest, pick.

Thomson.

2. A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron sharpened: so called from its similitude to an ear.

For the body of the ships, no nation equals  
England for the oak timber, and we need not  
borrow of any other iron for spiles or nails to  
fasten them.

Bacon.

The head of your medal would be seen to more  
advantage, if it were placed on a spike of the tower.

Dryden.

He wears on his head the *corona radiata*, another  
type of his divinity: the spiles that shoot out  
represent the rays of the sun.

Addison.

**SPIKE.** *n. f.* The name of a plant. This is a smaller species of lavender.

The oil of spike is much used by our artificers in  
their varnishes; but it is generally adulterated.

Hill's *Matrua Medua*.

To **SPIKE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with long nails.

Lay long planks upon them, pinned or spiked  
down to the pieces of oak on which they lie.

Moxon's *Mechanical Exerciser*.

Lay long planks upon them, *spring* or puning  
them down fast.

Mortimer's *Husbandry*.

2. To set with spikes.

A youth, leaping over the spiked piles, was sud-  
denly frighted down, and in his falling he was  
caught by those spiles.

Wijeman.

3. To make sharp at the end.

**SPICKENARD.** *n. f.* [*spica nardi*, Lat.] A  
plant, and the oil or balsam produced  
from the plant.

It grows plentifully in Java. It has been known  
to the medical writers of all ages.

Hill's *Matrua Medua*.

A woman, having a lake after box of ointment  
of spikenard, brake and poured it on his head.

Moxon's *Mechanical Exerciser*.

He cast into the pile bundles of myrrh, and  
heaves of spikenard, enriching it with every spicy  
shrub.

Spelman.

**SPILL.** *n. f.* [*spijlen*, Dutch.]

1. A small river of wood, or thin bar of

officers, besides gathering by hand, have  
a dredge, which is a thick strong net,  
lined to three spiles of iron, and drawn at the  
boat's stern.

Carrow.

Have near the bung-hole a little vent-hole, stopped  
with a spill.

Mortimer.

2. A small quantity of money. I know  
not whence derived.

The bishops, who consecrated this ground, were  
wont to have a spill or spoutale from the credulous  
lady.

Ayliffe.

To **SPILL.** *v. a.* [*spillen*, Saxon; *spillen*,  
Dutch; *spilla*, Islandick.]

1. To shed; to lose by shedding.

Be satisfied, dear God, with our true blood,  
Which, as thou know'st, unjustly must be spill.

Shakespeare.

Friend or brother,

He forfeits his own blood that spills another.

Shakespeare's *Timon*.

Themselves exact their cruelty,

And I constrained am this blood to spill.

David's *Civil War*.

They having spilled much blood, and done much  
wail,

Subduing nations; and achiev'd thereby  
Fame in the world, high titles, and rich prey;

Still change their course to pleasure, ease, and still.

Milton.

Medea will not draw her murthering knife,  
And spill her children's blood upon the stage.

Resolomon.

Orbelian did disgrace  
With treasonous deeds our mighty mother's race;  
And to revenge his blood, so justly spill,

What is it less than to partake his guilt?

Nor the Centaur's tale

Be here repeated; how, with lust and wine  
Inflam'd, they thought and spill their drunken souls  
At feasting hour.

Philips.

2. To destroy; to mischief.

Thus is our thought with pain of thistle filled,  
Thus be our noblest parts dried up with sorrow;  
Thus is our mind with too much minding spilled.

Sidney.

Why are you so fierce and cruel?  
Is it because your eyes have power to kill?

Then know that mercy is the Mighty's jewel,  
And greater glory think to save than spill.

Spenser.

Thou all-shaking thunder,  
Crack nature's mould, all genuine spill at once  
That make ingrateful man.

Shakespeare's *King Lear*.

Be not angry with these fires;  
For then the thunders will kill me:

Nor look too kind on my defects;

For then my hopes will spill me.

Ben Jonson.

All bodies are with other bodies fill'd;  
But she receives both heav'n and earth together:

Nor are their forms by rash encounters spill'd;

For there they stand, and neither toucheth either.

Davies.

3. To throw away.

This fight shall damp the raging Russian's breast,  
The poison spill, and half-drawn sword arrest.

Tickell.

To **SPILL.** *v. n.*

1. To waste; to be lavish.

Thy father bids thee spare, and chides for spill-  
ing.

Sidney.

2. To be shed; to be lost by being shed.

He was so topsy of himself, that he let it spill  
on all the company. he spoke well indeed, but he  
spoke too long.

Watts.

**SPILLER.** *n. f.* [I know not whence de-  
rived.] A kind of fishing line.

In harbour they are taken by *spillers* made of a  
cord, to which divers shorter are tied at a little  
distance, and to each of these a hook is fastened  
with a bait: this *spiller* they sink in the sea  
where those fishes have their accustomed haunt.

Carrow.

**SPILT.** *n. f.* [from *spill*.] Any thing  
poured out or wasted.

Our vaults have wept with drunken spills of wine.

Shakespeare.

To **SPIN.** *v. a.* preter. *spun* or *span*; part.  
*spun*. [*spinnan*, Saxon; *spinnen*, Dutch.]

1. To draw out into threads.

The women *spin* goats hair. Ex. xxxv. 26.

2. To form threads by drawing out and  
twisting any filamentous matter.

You would be another Penelope; yet all the  
yarn she *spun*, in Ulysses's absence, did but fill  
Ithaca full of moths.

Shakespeare.

The fates but only *spin* the coarser clue;  
The finest of the wool is left for you.

Dryden.

3. To protract; to draw out.

By one delay after another, they *spin* out their  
whole lives, till there's no more future left before  
'em.

I. Esrange.

Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time?  
No, let us draw her term of freedom out  
In its full length, and *spin* it to the last.

Addison's *Cato*.

4. To form, by degrees, or gradually, or te-  
diously.

I piled lightly over many particulars, on which  
learned and wary men might *spin* out large vo-  
lumes.

B. Gly.

If his cure lie, among the lawyers, let nothing  
be said against intangling property, *spinning* out  
tasks, and squeezing citizens.

Collins.

Men of large thoughts and quick apprehensions  
are not to expect any thing here, but what, being  
*spun* out of my own coarse thoughts, is fitted to  
men of my own size.

Locke.

Thelines are weak, another's pleas'd to *spin*;  
Lord Faunty *spins* a thousand such a day.

Pope.

5. To put into a turning motion, as a  
boy's top.

To **SPIN.** *v. n.*

1. To exercise the art of spinning, or draw-  
ing threads.

We can fling our legs and arms upwards and  
downwards, backwards, forwards, and round, as  
they that *spin*.

M. G.

Ten thousand stalks their various blossoms spread;  
Peaceful and lowly in their native soil,

They neither know to *spin*, nor care to toil.

Prior.

For this Alcides learn'd to *spin*;  
His club laid down, and lion's skin.

Prior.

2. [*Spingere*, Italian.] To stream out in a  
thread or small current.

Together furiously they ran,  
That to the ground came horse and man;  
The blood out of their helmets *spun*,  
So sharp were their encounters.

Dryden's *Nymphs*.

3. To move round as a spindle.

Whether the sun, predominant in heav'n,  
Rise on the earth, or earth rise on the sun;  
He from the east his flaming road begin,  
Or the from west her silent course advance

With inoffensive pace, that *spinning* sleeps  
On her soft axle, while she paces ev'n  
And bears thee soft with the smooth air along,

Solicit not thy thoughts, Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,  
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore;

Urg'd on all hands, it wimble *spins* about,

The grain deep piercing till it scoops it out.

Pope.

**SPINACH.** *n. f.* [*spinachia*, Latin.] A

**SPINAGE.** *n. f.* plant.

It hath an apetalous flower, consisting of many  
filamina included in the flower-cup, which are  
produced in spikes upon the male plants which  
are barren; but the embryos are produced from  
the wings of the leaves on the female plants, which  
afterward become roundish or angular seeds, which,  
in some sorts, have thorns adhering to them.

*Spinage* is an excellent herb, crude or boiled.

Mortimer.

**SPINAL.** *adj.* [*spina*, Lat.] Belonging to  
the backbone.

All *spinal*, or such as have no ribs, but only a  
back bone, are somewhat analogous thereto.

Brown's *Palgar Errors*.

Those solids are entirely nervous, and proceed  
from the brain and *spinal* marrow, which by their  
bulk

bulk appear sufficient to furnish all the *fibres* or threads of the solid parts.

Defending careless from his couch, the fall  
Lux'd his joint neck, and *spinal* marrow bruise'd.

**SPINDLE**. *n. f.* [spinol, spinel, Saxon.]

1. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated.

Bodies fibrous by moisture incorporate with other thread, especially if there be a little wreathing; as appeareth by the twisting of thread, and twirling about of *spindles*.

Sing to those that hold the vital fathers,  
And turn the adamant *spindle* round  
On which the fate of gods and men is wound.

Upon a true repentance, God is not so fatally tied to the *spindle* of absolute reprobation, as not to keep his promise, and seal merciful pardons.

So Pallas from the dusty field withdrew,  
And, when imperial Jove appear'd in view,  
Reclam'd her female arts, the *spindle* and the clew;  
Forgets the sceptre she so well had sway'd,  
Am', with that mildness she had rul'd, obey'd.

Do you take me for a Roman matron,  
Bred famely to the *spindle* and the loom?

2. A long slender stalk.

The *spindles* must be tied up, and, as they grow in height, rods set by them, lest by their bending they should break.

3. Any thing slender. In contempt.

Repose yourself, if those *spindle* legs of yours will carry you to the next chair.

The marriage of one of our heirettes with an eminent courtier, gave us *spindle* thanks and cramps.

**To SPINDLE**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into a long small stalk.

Another ill accident in drought is the *spindling* of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; inasmuch as the word calamity was first derived from calamus, when the corn could not get out of the stalk.

When the flowers begin to *spindle*, all but one or two of the biggest, at each root, should be nipped off.

**SPINDLESHANKED**. *adj.* [*spindle* and *shank*.] Having small legs.

Her lawyer is a little rivelled, *spindle-shanked* gentleman.

**SPINDLETREE**. *n. f.* [enonymus, Latin.] Prickwood. A plant.

**SPINE**. *n. f.* [*spina*, Latin.] The back bone.

The rapier entered his right side, reaching within a finger's breadth of the *spine*.

There are who think the marrow of a man, which in the *spine*, while he was living, ran; when dead, the pith corrupted will become A snake, and hiss within the hollow tomb.

**SPINEL**. *n. f.* A sort of mineral. *Spinel* ruby is of a bright rosy red; it is softer than the rock or balais ruby.

**SPINET**. *n. f.* [*spinette*, Fr.] A small harpsichord; an instrument with keys.

When misfortune delights in her *spinet*,  
A fiddler may his fortune get.

**SPINIFEROUS**. *adj.* [*spina* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing thorns.

**SPINK**. *n. f.* A finch; a bird.

Want sharpens poetry, and grief adorns;  
The *spink* chaunts sweetest in a hedge of thorns.

**SPINNER**. *n. f.* [from *spin*.]

1. One skilled in spinning.  
A practised *spinner* shall spin a pound of wool worth two shillings for expence.

2. A garden spider, with long jointed legs.

Weaving spiders come not here!  
Hence, you long-legg'd *spinnners*, hence!

**SPINNING Wheel**. *n. f.* [from *spin*.] The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn.

My *spinning wheel* and rake  
Let Susan keep for her dear sister's sake.

**SPINNY**. *adj.* I suppose, small, slender. A barbarous word.

They plow it early in the year, and then there will come some *spinny* grass that will keep it from scalding.

**SPINOSITY**. *n. f.* [*spinofus*, Latin.] Crabbedness; thorny or briary perplexity.

Philosophy consisted of nought but dry *spinofus*, lean notions, and endless altercations about things of nothing.

**SPINOUS**. *adj.* [*spinofus*, Lat.] Thorny; full of thorns.

**SPINSTER**. *n. f.* [from *spin*.]

1. A woman that spins.

The *spinster* and the knitters in the sun,  
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,  
Do use to chant it.

That never set a squadron in the field,  
Nor the division of a battle knows  
More than a *spinster*.

2. [In law.] The general term for a girl or maiden woman.

If a gentlewoman be termed *spinster*, she may abate the writ.

I desire that a yearly annuity of twenty pounds shall be paid to Rebecca Dingley, of the city of Dublin, *spinster*, during her life.

**SPINSTRY**. *n. f.* [from *spinster*.] The work of spinning.

**SPINY**. *adj.* [*spina*, Latin.] Thorny; briary; perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

The first attempts are always imperfect; much more so difficult and *spiny* an affair as to nice a subject.

**SPIRACLE**. *n. f.* [*spiraculum*, Latin.] A breathing hole; a vent; a small aperture.

Most of these *spiracles* perpetually send forth fire, more or less.

**SPIRAL**. *adj.* [*spirale*, Fr. from *spira*, Lat.] Curve; winding; circularly involved, like a screw.

The process of the fibres in the ventricle, running in *spiral* lines from the tip to the base of the heart, shew that the systole of the heart is a muscular constriction, as a purse is shut by drawing the strings contrary ways.

Why earth or sun diurnal stages keep,  
In *spiral* tracks why through the zodiac creep.

The intestinal tube affects a straight, instead of a *spiral*, cylinder.

**SPIRALLY**. *adv.* [from *spiral*.] In a spiral form.

The sides are composed of two orders of fibres, running circularly or *spirally* from base to tip.

**SPIRATION**. *n. f.* [*spiratio*, Lat.] Breathing.

**SPIRE**. *n. f.* [*spira*, Lat. *spira*, Ital. *spira*, Swedish.]

1. A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted, every wreath being in a different plane; a curl; a twist; a wreath.

Crested sloth, and carbuncle his eyes;  
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, crest

Amidst his circling *spires*, that on the grass  
Floated redundant.

A dragon's fiery form belied the god,  
Sublime on radiant *spires* he rode.

Air seems to consist of *spires* contorted into small spheres, through the intricacies of which the particles of light may freely pass; it is light, the solid substance of the *spires* being very small in proportion to the spaces they take up.

2. Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid, so called, perhaps, because a line drawn round and round in less and less circles would be a *spire*; a steeple.

With glittering *spires* and pinnacles adorn'd.

He cannot make one *spire* of grass more or less than he hath made.

These pointed *spires* that wound the ambient sky,  
Inglorious change! shall in destruction lie.

3. The top or uppermost point.

'Twere no less than an argument to silence, that which to the *spire* and top of proudest vouch'd,  
Would seem but modest.

**To SPIRE**. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shoot up pyramidically.

It is not to apt to *spire* up as the other sorts, being more inclined to branch into aims.

2. [*spira*, Latin.] To breathe. Not in use.

**SPIRIT**. *n. f.* [*spiritus*, Lat.]

1. Breath; wind.

All purges have in them a raw *spirit* or wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach.

All bodies have *spirits* and pneumatical parts within them; but the main difference between animate and inanimate are, that the *spirits* of things animate are continued within themselves, and branched in veins as blood is; and the *spirits* have also certain seats where the principal do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort; but the *spirits* in things inanimate are shut in and cut off by the tangible parts, as air in snow.

The balmy *spirit* of the western breeze.

2. [*esprit*, Fr.] An immaterial substance; an intellectual being.

*Spirit* is a substance wherein thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving, do subsist.

She is a *spirit*; yet not like air or wind,  
Nor like the *spirit* about the heart or brain;

Nor like those *spirits* which alchemists do find,  
When they in every thing seek gold in vain:

For the all-natures under heav'n doth pass,  
Being like those *spirits* which God's bright face do sees;

Or like himself, whose image once he was,  
Though now, alas! the scarce his shadow be;

For of all forms he holds the first degree,  
That are to gross material bodies knit;

Yet he himself is bodiless and free,  
And though confin'd is almost infinite.

I shall depend upon your constant friendship; like the trust we have in benevolent *spirits*, who, though we never see or hear them, we think are constantly praying for us.

If we exclude space, there will remain in the world but matter and mind, or body and *spirit*.

You are all of you pure *spirits*. I don't mean that you have not bodies that want meat and drink, and sleep and clothing; but that all that deserves to be called you, is nothing else but *spirit*.

3. The soul of man.

The *spirit* shall return unto God that gave it.

Look, who comes here? a grave unto a soul,  
Holding th' eternal *spirit* 'gainst her will

In the vile prison of afflicted breath.

Every thing that you call yours, besides this *spirit*, is but like your clothing: sometimes that is only to be used for a while, and then to end, and die, and wear away.

4. An apparition.

They were terrified, and supposed that they had seen a *spirit*.

Perhaps you might see the image, and not the glass; the former appearing like a *spirit* in the air. *Bacon.*

Whilst young, preserve his tender mind from all impressions of *spirits* and goblins in the dark. *Locke.*  
5. Temper; habitual disposition of mind.

He sits  
Upon their tongues a various *spirit*, to raise  
Quite out their native language. *Milton.*  
That peculiar law of Christianity, which forbids  
revenge, no man can think grievous, who considers  
the restless torment of a malicious and revengeful  
*spirit*. *Tillotson.*

Nor once disturb their heav'nly *spirits*  
With Scapin's cheats, or Cæsar's merits. *Prior.*  
Let them consider how far they are from that  
*spirit* which prays for its most unjust enemies, if  
they have not kindness enough to pray for those,  
by whose labours and service they live in ease them-  
selves. *Law.*

He is the devout man, who lives no longer on  
his own will, or the wav and *spirit* of the world,  
but to the sole will of God. *Law.*

6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind.

'Tis well blown, lads;  
This morning, like the *spirit* of a youth  
That means to be of note, begins betimes. *Shak.*  
Farewel the big war,  
'The *spirit* stirring drum, th' ear piercing sife. *Shak.*  
'The king's party, called the cavaliers, began to  
recover their *spirits*. *Swift.*

7. Genius; vigour of mind.

More active *spirit* than hitherto was wont  
Here needs me, while the famous ancestors  
Of my most dreaded sovereign I recount,  
By which all earthly princes the doth far surmount.  
*Fairy Queen.*  
To a mighty work thou goest, O king,  
That equal *spirits* and equal pow'rs shall bring. *Daniel.*

A wild Tartar, when he spies  
A man that's handsome, valiant, wife,  
If he can kill him, thinks t' inherit  
His wit, his beauty, and his *spirit*. *Butler.*  
Thenoblest *spirit* or genius cannot deserve enough  
of mankind, to pretend to the esteem of heroick  
virtue. *Temple.*

8. Turn of mind; power of mind moral or intellectual.

You were us'd  
To say extremity was the trier of *spirits*,  
That common chances common men could bear. *Shakespeare.*

I ask but half thy mighty *spirit* for me. *Cowley.*  
A perfect judge will read each work of wit  
With the same *spirit* that its author writ:  
Survey the whole, nor seek slight fault to find,  
Where nature moves, and rapture warms, the mind. *Pope.*

9. Intellectual powers distinct from the body.

These discourses made so deep impression upon  
the mind and *spirit* of the prince, whose nature was  
inclined to adventures, that he was transported with  
the thought of it. *Clarendon.*

In *spirit* perhaps he also saw  
Rich Mexico, the flat of Montezume. *Milton.*

10. Sentiment; perception.

You are too great to be by me gain'd;  
Your *spirit* is too true, your tears too certain. *Shak.*

11. Eagerness; desire.

God has changed men's tempers with the times,  
and made a *spirit* of building succeed a *spirit* of  
pulling down. *Saurb.*

12. Man of activity; man of life, fire, and enterprise.

The watry kingdom is no bar  
To stop the foreign *spirits*, but they come. *Shak.*

13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. A French word, happily  
growing obsolete.

from the rising up of some

schismatical *spirits* amongst us, conclude that the  
main body of our church is schismatical, because  
some branches or members thereof were such. *White.*

Of plying God did well-form'd *spirits* raise,  
Fit for the toilsome business of their days,  
To free the groaning nation, and to give  
Peace first, and then the rules in peace to live. *Cowley.*

Such *spirits* as he desired to please, such would  
I chose for my judges. *Dryden.*

14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; the purest part of the body, bordering, says Sydenham, on immateriality. In this meaning it is commonly written with the plural termination.

Though thou didst but jest,  
With my vex'd *spirits* I cannot take a truce,  
But they will quake. *Shakespeare's King John.*  
When I sit and tell  
The warlike feats I've done, his *spirits* fly out  
Into my story. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
Alas! when all our lamps are burn'd,  
Our bodies wasted, and our *spirits* spent,  
When we have all the learned volumes turn'd,  
Which yield men's wits both help and ornament,  
What can we know, or what can we discern? *Dew.*  
It was the time when gentle night began  
T' indrench with sleep the busy *spirits* of man. *Cowley.*

To sing thy praise, would heav'n my breath pro-  
long,  
Infusing *spirits* worthy such a song,  
Not 'I luacian Orpheus should transcend my lay'. *Dryden.*

All men by experience find the necessity and aid  
of the *spirits* in the business of concoction. *Blackmore.*  
By means of the curious insensation of the au-  
ditory nerves, the organs of the *spirits* should be  
allayed. *Derham.*

In some fair body thus the secret soul  
With *spirits* seeds, with vigour fills, the whole;  
Each motion guides, and ev'ry nerve sustains,  
Itself unseen, but in th' effects remains. *Pope.*  
He is always forced to drink a hearty glass,  
to drive thoughts of business out of his head, and  
make his *spirits* drowsy enough for sleep. *Law.*

15. Characteristical likeness; essential qualities.

Italian pieces will appear best in a room where  
the windows are high, because they are commonly  
made to a descending light, which of all other  
doth set off men's faces in their truest *spirits*. *Watson.*

16. Any thing eminently pure and refined.

Nor doth the eye itself,  
That most pure *spirit* of sense, behold itself. *Shak.*

17. That which hath power or energy.

There is in wine a mighty *spirit*, that will not be  
congealed. *South.*

18. An inflammable liquor raised by dis-  
tillation: as brandy, rum.

What the chymists call *spirit*, they apply the  
name to so many different things, that they seem  
to have no settled notion of the thing. In general,  
they give the name of *spirit* to any distilled volatile  
liquor. *Boyle.*

All *spirits*, by frequent use, destroy, and at last  
extinguish the natural heat of the stomach. *Temple.*  
In distillation, what trickles down the sides of  
the receiver, if it will not mix with water, is oil;  
if it will, it is *spirit*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

19. It may be observed, that in the poets  
*spirit* was a monosyllable, and therefore  
was often written *prits*, or, less properly,  
*spights*.

The charge thereof unto a courteous *spight*  
Commanded was. *Spenser.*

To SPIRIT. v. a.

1. To animate or actuate as a spirit.

So talk'd the *spirited* fly snake. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. To excite; to animate; to encourage.

He will be faint in any execution of such a coun-  
cil, unless *spirited* by the unanimous decrees of a  
general diet. *Temple.*

Civil dissensions never fall of introducing and  
*spiriting* the ambition of private men. *Swift.*

Many officers and private men *spirit* up and assist  
those obstinate people to continue in their rebel-  
lion. *Swift.*

3. To draw; to entice.

In the southern coast of America, the southern  
point of the needle varieth toward the land, as  
being disposed and *spirited* that way by the meri-  
dional and proper hemisphere. *Brown.*

The ministry had him *spirited* away, and car-  
ried abroad, as a dangerous person. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

SPIRITALLY. adv. [from *spiritus*, Lat.]  
By means of the breath.

Conceive one of each pronounced *spiritally*, the  
other vocally. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

SPIRITED. adj. [from *spirit*.] Lively;  
vivacious; full of fire.

Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and *spi-  
rited*. *Pope.*

SPIRITEDNESS. n. f. [from *spirited*.]  
Disposition or make of mind.

He showed the narrow *spiritedness*, pride, and  
ignorance of pedants. *Addison.*

SPIRITFULNESS. n. f. [from *spirit* and  
*full*.] Sprightliness; liveliness.

A cock's crowing is a tone that corresponds to  
singing, attesting his mirth and *spiritfulness*. *Harvey.*

SPIRITLESS. adj. [from *spirit*.] Dejected;  
low; deprived of vigour; wanting cou-  
rage; depressed.

A man so faint, so *spiritless*,  
So dull, so dead in look, so woe begone,  
Drew Priant's curtain. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
Of their wonted vigour left them drain'd,  
Exhausted, *spiritless*, afflicted, fall'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Nor did all Rome, grown *spiritless*, supply  
A man that for bold truth durst bravely die. *Dryd.*  
Art thou so base, so *spiritless* a slave?  
Not so he bore the fate to which you doom'd him. *Smith.*

SPIRITOUS. adj. [from *spirit*.]

1. Refined; defecated; advanced near to  
spirit.

More refin'd, more *spiritous* and pure,  
As nearer to him plac'd, or nearer tending. *Milt.*

2. Fine; ardent; active.

SPIRITOUSNESS. n. f. [from *spiritous*.]  
Fineness and activity of parts.

They, notwithstanding the great thinness and  
*spiritousness* of the liquor, did hit up the upper sur-  
face, and for a moment form a thin film like a  
small hemisphere. *Boyle.*

SPIRITUAL. adj. [*spirituel*, Fr. from  
*spirit*.]

1. Distinct from matter; immaterial; in-  
corporeal.

Echo is a great argument of the *spiritual* essence  
of sounds; for if it were corporeal, the repercus-  
sion should be created by like instruments with the  
original sound. *Bacon.*

Both visibles and audibles in their working emit  
no corporeal substance into their mediums, but only  
carry certain *spiritual* species. *Bacon.*

All creatures, as well *spiritual* as corporeal, de-  
clare their absolute dependence upon the first Au-  
thor of all beings, the only self-existent God. *Bentley.*

2. Mental; intellectual.

*Spiritual* armour, able to resist  
Satan's assaults. *Milton.*

The same disaster has invaded his *spiritual*; the  
passions rebel; and there are so many governors,  
that there can be no government. *South.*

1. Not



### 3. Not gross; refined from external things; relative only to the mind.

Some, who pretend to be of a more *spiritual* and refined religion, spend their time in contemplation, and talk much of communion with God.

*Calamy's Sermons.*

### 4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven; ecclesiastical.

Place man in some publick society, civil or *spiritual*.

*Hooker.*

Thou art reverend Touching thy *spiritual* function, not thy life. *Sh.*

I have made an offer to his majesty, Upon our *spiritual* convocation,

As touching France, to give a greater sum Than ever at one time the clergy did. *Shakespeare.*

Those servants, who have believing masters, are forbid to withdraw any thing of their worldly respect, as presuming upon their *spiritual* kindred; or to honour them less, because they are become their brethren in being believers. *Kettleworth.*

The clergy's business lies among the laity; nor is there a more effectual way to forward the salvation of men's souls, than for *spiritual* persons to make themselves as agreeable as they can in the conversations of the world. *Swift.*

She loves them as her *spiritual* children, and they reverence her as their *spiritual* mother, with an affection far above that of the fondest friends. *Law.*

### SPIRITUALITY. *n. f.* [from *spiritual*.]

#### 1. Incorporeity; immateriality; essence distinct from matter.

If this light be not *spiritual*, yet it approacheth nearest unto *spirituality*; and if it have any corporality, then of all other the most subtle and pure. *Raleigh.*

#### 2. Intellectual nature.

A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its *spirituality*, and equal to all its capacities. *South.*

#### 3. [*spiritualité*, Fr.] Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the soul; mental refinement.

Many secret indispositions and aversions to duty will steal upon the soul, and it will require both time and close application of mind to recover it to such a frame, as shall dispose it for the *spiritualities* of religion. *South.*

#### 4. That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick.

Of common right, the dean and chapter are guardians of the *spiritualities*, during the vacancy of a bishoprick. *Aylmer.*

### SPIRITUALTY. *n. f.* [from *spiritual*.]

Ecclesiastical body. Not in use.

*We of the spirituality*

Will raise your highness such a mighty sum, As never did the clergy at one time. *Shakespeare.*

### SPIRITUALIZATION. *n. f.* [from *spiritualize*.]

The act of spiritualizing.

### To SPIRITUALIZE. *v. a.* [*spiritualiser*, Fr. from *spirit*.]

To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world.

This would take it much out of the care of the soul, to *spiritualize* and replenish it with good works. *Hammond.*

We begin our survey from the lowest degree of sense, and so ascend to our more *spiritualized* selves. *Clanville.*

As to the future glory in which the body is to partake, that load on earth which now engages to corruption, must be calcined and *spiritualized*, and thus be clothed upon with glory. *Deacy of Piety.*

If man will act rationally, he cannot admit any competition between a momentary satisfaction, and an everlasting happiness, as great as God can give, and our *spiritual* capacities receive. *Rogers.*

### SPIRITUALLY. *adv.* [from *spiritual*.]

Without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual.

In the same degree that virgins live more *spi-*

ritually than other persons, in the same degree is their virginity a more excellent state.

*Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

### SPIRITUOUS. *adj.* [*spiritueux*, Fr. from *spirit*.]

#### 1. Having the quality of spirit, tenuity and activity of parts.

More refin'd, more *spirituous* and pure, As to him nearer tending. *Milton.*

The most *spirituous* and most fragrant part of the plant exhales by the action of the sun. *Arbut.*

#### 2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy.

It may appear airy and *spirituous*, and fit for the welcome of cheerful guests. *Watson's Archb.*

### SPIRITUOSITY. *n. f.* [from *spirituous*.]

#### SPIRITUOSNESS. *ous.* The quality of being spirituous; tenuity and activity.

### To SPIRT. *v. n.* [*spruyten*, Dutch, to shoot up, *Skinner*; *spritta*, Swedish, to fly out, *Lye*.]

To spring out in a sudden stream; to stream out by intervals.

Bottling of beer, while new and full of spirit, so that it *spirits* when the stopple is taken forth, maketh the drink more quick and windy. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thus the small jett, which hasty hands unlock, *Spirits* in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

### To SPIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet.

When weary Proteus Retir'd for shelter to his wonted caves, His sinny socks about their shepherd play, And, rowling round him, *spirt* the bitter sea. *Dry.*

When rains the passage hide, Oft the loose stones *spirt* up a muddy tide Beneath thy careless foot. *Gay.*

### SPIRT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

#### 1. Sudden ejection.

#### 2. Sudden effort.

### To SPIRTLE. *v. a.* [a corruption of *spirt*.]

To shoot scatteringly.

The brains and mingled blood were *spirtled* on the wall. *Drayton.*

The terraqueous globe would, by the centrifugal force at that motion, be soon dissipated and *spirtled* into the circumambient space, was it not kept together by this noble contrivance of the Creator. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

### SPIRY. *adj.* [from *spire*.]

#### 1. Pyramidal.

Waste sandy valleys, once perplex'd with thorn, The *spiry* steeple and shapely box adorn. *Pope's M. f. f.*

In these loose walls, their days eternal bound, These moss-grown domes with *spiry* turrets crown'd, Where awful arches make a noon-day night, And the dim windows shed a solemn light, Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray, And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

#### 2. Wreathed; curled.

Hide in the *spiry* volumes of the snake, I lurk'd within the covert of a brake. *Dryden.*

### SPISS. *adj.* [*spissus*, Latin.] Close; firm; thick. Not in use.

From his modest and humble clarity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the swelling windiness of much knowledge, issued this *spiss* and dense yet polished, this copious yet concise, treatise of the variety of languages. *Brewster.*

### SPISSITUDE. *n. f.* [from *spissus*, Latin.]

Grossness; thickness.

Drawing wine or beer from the lees, called rack-ing, it will clarify the sooner; for though the lees keep the drink in heart, and make it lasting, yet they cast up some *spissitude*. *Bacon.*

*Spissitude* is subdued by acrid things, and acrimony by insipidating. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

### SPIST. *n. f.* [*spican*, Saxon; *spist*, Dutch; *spedo*, Ital.]

#### 1. A long prong on which meat is driven, to be turned before the fire.

A goodly city is this Antium; 'Tis I that made thy widow; then know me not, Left that thy wires with *spist*, and boys with stones, In puny battle slay me. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

They may be contrived to the moving of sails in a chimney corner, the motion of which may be applied to the turning of a *spist*. *With. Magis.*

With Peggy Dixon thoughtful sit, Contriving for the pot and *spist*. *Swift.*

#### 2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade.

Where the earth is washed from the quick, face it with the first *spist* of earth dug out of the ditch. *Mortimer.*

### To SPIT. *v. a.* preterite *spat*; participle *pass. spit* or *spitted*. [from the noun.]

#### 1. To put upon a spit.

I see my cousin's ghost Seeking out Romeo, that did *spit* his body Upon a rapier's point. *Shakespeare.*

#### 2. To thrust through.

I *spit*ed frogs, I crush'd a heap of emmets. *Dryd.*

### To SPIT. *v. a.* [*spætan*, Saxon; *spytter*, Danish] To eject from the mouth.

A large mouth, indeed, That *spits* forth death and mountains. *Shakespeare.*

Commissions which compel from each The sixth part of his substance, make bold mouths, Tongues *spit* their duties out, and cold hearts freeze Allegiance in them. *Shakespeare.*

The sea thrusts up her waves, One after other, thicke and high, upon the groaning shores, First in herself loud, but oppos'd with banks and rocks, the roars, And all her backs in bristles set, *spits* every way her some. *Chapman.*

### To SPIT. *v. n.* To throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.

Very good orators, when they are here, will *spit*. *Shakespeare.*

I dare meet Surrey, And *spit* upon him whilst I lay he lies. *Shakespeare. Richard II.*

The wat'ry kingdom, whose ambitious head *Spits* in the face of heaven, is no bar To stop the fore gn *spirts*, but they come. *Shak.*

He *spat* on the ground, made clay of the spittle, and anointed the eyes of the blind man. *John, ix. 6.*

A maid came from her father's house to one of the tribunals of the Gentiles, and, declaring herself a Christian, *spat* in the judge's face. *South.*

A drunkard men abhor, and would even spit at him, were it not for fear he should something more than *spit* at them. *South.*

*Spit* on your finger and thumb, and pinch the snuff till the candles go out. *Swift's Rules for Serv.*

### SPI'TTAL. *n. f.* [corrupted from *hospital*.]

A charitable foundation. In use only in the phrases, a *spittal* sermon, and rob not the *spittal*.

### To SPITCHCOCK. *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and roast him. Of this word I find no good etymology.

No man lards salt pork with orange peel, Or garnishes his lamb with *spitchcock* eel. *King.*

### SPITE. *n. f.* [*spijt*, Dutch; *despit*, Fr.]

#### 1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence.

This breeding rather *spite* than shame in her, or, if it were a shame, a shame not of the fault but of the repulse, she did chide for a revenge. *Sidney.*

Bewray they did their inward boiling *spite*, Each stirring others to revenge their cause. *Daniel.*

Done all to *spite* The great Creator; but their *spite* still serves His glory to augment. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Be gone, ye critics, and restrain your *spites*. *Codrus* writes on, and will for ever write. *Pope.*

#### 2. SPITE

**SPITE of or In SPITE of.** Notwithstanding; in defiance of. It is often used without any malignity of meaning.

I'll guard thee free,  
And save thee in her spite. *Chapman.*  
Blessed be such a pre-her, whom God made  
Use of to speak a word in season; and saved me in  
spite of the world, the devil, and myself. *South.*  
In spite of me I love, and see too late  
My mother's pride must find my mother's fate. *Dryden.*

For thy loved sake, spite of my boding fears,  
I'll meet the danger which ambition brings. *Rowe.*  
My father's fate,  
In spite of all the fortune that shines  
Before my face in Cato's great example,  
Subdues my soul, and bids my eyes with tears. *Ad.*  
In spite of all applications, the patient grew worse  
every day. *Arbutnot.*

**To SPITE. v. a. [from the noun.]**

1. To mischief; to treat maliciously; to vex; to thwart malignantly.

Beguiled, divorced, wrong'd, spighted, slain,  
Most detestable death, by three. *Shakespeare.*  
I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love,  
To spite a raven's heart within a dove. *Shakespeare.*

2. To fill with spite; to offend.

So with play did he a good while fight against  
The fight of Zelmire, who, more spited with that  
cousin, that one that did nothing should be able  
to resist her, burned away with choler any motions  
which might grow out of her own sweet disposition.  
Darius, spited at the magi, endeavoured to abolish  
not only their learning but their language. *Temple.*

**SPITEFUL. adj. [spite and full.]** Malicious; malignant.

The Jews were the deadliest and spitefullest enemies  
of Christianity that were in the world, and in this respect  
their orders to be shunned. *Hooker.*  
All you have done

Hath been but for a wayward son,  
Spiteful and wrathful. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Our public form of divine service and worship  
is in every part thereof religious and holy, manage  
the malice of spiteful wretches, who have despised  
it. *White.*

Contempt is a thing made up of an undervaluing  
of a man, upon a belief of his utter uselessness,  
and a spiteful endeavour to engage the rest of the  
world in the same slight esteem of him. *South.*  
The spiteful stars have shed their venom down,  
And now the peaceful planets take their turn. *Dryden.*

**SPITEFULLY. adv. [from spiteful.]** Maliciously; malignantly.

Twice false Eva'nus, spitefully sworn!  
That fatal be it like this I would have torn. *Waller.*  
Vincula lat,

Scarce listening to their idle chat,  
Further than sometimes by a frown,  
When they grew pert, to pull them down -  
At last the spitefully was won't  
To try their wild mirth's full extent. *Swift.*

**SPITEFULLNESS. n. f. [from spiteful.]** Malice; malignity; desire of vexing.

It looks more like spitefulness and ill nature,  
than a diligent search after truth. *Kil against Burn.*

**SPITTED. adj. [from spit.]** Shorn out into length.

Whether the head of a deer, that by age is more  
spited, may be brought again to be more branched. *Bacon.*

**SPITTER. n. f. [from spit.]**

1. One who puts meat on a spit.

2. One who spits with his mouth.

3. A young deer.

**SPITTLE. n. f. [corrupted from spit, and therefore better written spital, or**

**spital.]** Hospital. It is still retained in Scotland.

To the spittle go,  
And from the powdering tub of infamy  
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Creffid's kind. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*

This is it  
That makes the waned widow wed again,  
She whom the spittle house, and ulcerous sores,  
Would cast the gorge at; this embalsms and spices  
To th' April-day again. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
Cure the spittle world of maladies. *Clayton.*

**SPITTLE. n. f. [proetian, Saxon.]** Moisture of the mouth.

The saliva or spittle is an humour of eminent use. *Ray.*

Menas and Atys in the mouth were bred,  
And never hatch'd within the labring head;  
No blood from bitten nails those poems drew,  
But churn'd like spittle from the lips they flew. *Dryden.*

The spittle is an active liquor, immediately derived from the arterial blood: it is saponaceous. *Arbutnot.*

A genius for all stations fit,  
Whose meaneft talent is his wit:  
His heart too great, though fortune little,  
To lick a rascal statesman's spittle. *Swift.*

**SPITVENOM. n. f. [spit and venom.]** Poison ejected from the mouth.

The spitvenom of their poisoned hearts breaketh  
out to the annoyance of others. *Hooker.*

**SPLANCHOLOGY. n. f. [splanchologie, French; σπλάνχνα and λογος.]** A treatise or description of the bowels. *Did.*

**To SPLASH. v. a. [splaska, Swedish.]** They have both an affinity with splash.] To daub with dirt in great quantities.

**SPLASHY. adj. [from splash.]** Full of dirty water; apt to daub.

**To SPLAY. v. a.** To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder bone.

**SPLA'YFOOT. adj. [splay, or display, and foot.]** Having the foot turned inward.

Though still some traces of our rustic vein  
And splayfoot remain'd, and will remain. *Pope.*

**SPLA'YMOUTH. n. f. [splay and mouth.]** Mouth widened by design.

All authors to their own defects are blind:  
Hast thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,  
To see the people when splaymouths they make,  
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,  
Their tongues loll'd out a foot. *Dryden.*

**SPLEEN. n. f. [spleen, Latin.]**

1. The milt; one of the viscera, of which the use is scarcely known. It is supposed the seat of anger, melancholy, and mirth.

If the wound be on the left hypochondrium, under the short ribs, you may conclude the spleen wounded. *William.*

2. Anger; spite; ill humour.

His solemn queer, whose spleen he was dispos'd  
To tempt yet further, knowing well what anger it  
inculc'd,  
And how wiles anger should be us'd. *Chapman.*

If she must trem,  
Create her child of spleen, that it may live  
And be a thwart disnatur'd torment to her. *Shakespeare.*

Kind pity checks my spleen; brave scorn torbids  
Thrust tear to issue, which swell my eye-lids. *Dryden.*

All envid; but the Thetysian brethren show'd  
The least respect, and thus they vent their spleen  
about:  
Lay down those honour'd spoils. *Dryden.*

In noble minds some dregs remain,  
Not yet purg'd off, of spleen and sour disdain. *Pope.*

3. A fit of anger.

Charge not in your spleen a noble person,  
And spoil your nobler soul. *Shakespeare.*

4. A sudden motion; a fit.

Brief as the lightning in the collied night,  
That in a spleen unfolds both heav'n and earth;  
And ere a man hath power to say, behold!  
The jaws of darkness do devour it up. *Shakespeare.*

5. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours.

The spleen with fallen vapours clouds the brain,  
And binds the spirits in its heavy chain;  
How'er the cause fantastick may appear,  
Th' effect is real, and the pain sincere. *Blackmore.*  
Spleen, vapours, and small-pox above them all. *Pope.*

Bodies chang'd to recent forms by spleen. *Pope.*

6. Immoderate merriment.

They that desire the spleen, and would die with  
laughing. *Shakespeare.*

**SPLE'NED. adj. [from spleen.]** Deprived of the spleen.

Animals spleen'd, grow salacious. *Arbutnot.*

**SPL'ENFUL. adj. [spleen and full.]** Angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy.

The commons, like an angry hive of bees  
That want their leader, scatter up and down.  
Myself have calm'd their spleenful routiny. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

The cheerful soldiers, with new stores supplied,  
Now long to execute their spleenful will. *Dryden.*

If you drink tea upon a promontory that overhangs the sea, the whistling of the wind is better music to contented minds than the opera to the spleenful. *Pope.*

**SPLE'NLESS. adj. [from spleen.]** Kind; gentle; mild. Obsolete.

Mean time flow our ships, and freight we set.  
The systeme idle; a spleenless wind so stretch  
Her wings to waft us, and to urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

**SPLE'NWORD. n. f. [spleen and wort; as spleenion, Lat.]** Miltwaste. A plant.

The leaves and fruit are like those of the fern;  
but the pinnulae are eared at their basis. *Miller.*  
Safe pass'd the gnome through this fantastick band,  
A branch of healing spleenwort in his hand. *Pope.*

**SPL'ENY. adj. [from spleen.]** Angry; peevish; humorous.

What though I know her virtuous,  
And well deserving; yet I know her for  
A sly Lullian, and not whole some to  
Our cause. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

**SPL'ENDENT. adj. [splendens, Lat.]** Shining; glossy; having lustre.

They assigned them names, from some remarkable  
qualities, that are very observable in their red and  
splendent planets. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Metallick substances may, by reason of their  
great density, reflect all the light incident upon  
them, and so be as opaque and splendent as it is possible  
for any body to be. *Newton.*

**SPL'ENDID. adj. [splendide, Fr. splendidus, Latin.]** Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous.

Unacceptable, though in heav'n, our state  
Of splendid vastage. *Milton.*

Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,  
And slept beneath the pompous colonnade;  
I sat by his side Plutarch lay spread,  
In age his equal, on a splendid bed. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**SPL'ENDIDLY. adv. [from splendid.]** Magnificently; sumptuously; pompously.

Their condition, though it was splendidly, yet  
when you handle it on all sides, it will prick your  
fingers. *Taylor.*

You will not admit you live splendidly, yet it  
cannot be denied but that you live neatly and elegantly. *Milnes.*

How he lives and eats,  
How largely gives, how splendidly he treats. *Dryden.*

He, of the royal sort  
*Splendidly* frugal, sits whole nights devoid  
 Of sweet repose. *Phillips.*  
**SPL'NDOR.** *n. f.* [*splendeur*, French; *splendor*, Lat.]

1. Lustre; power of shining.  
*Splendour* hath a degree of whiteness, especially if there be a little repercussion; for a looking-glass, with the steel behind, looketh whiter than glass simple. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 The dignity of gold above silver is not much; the *splendour* is alike, and more pleasing to some eyes, as in cloth of silver. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*  
 The first symptoms are a chiliness, a certain *splendour*, or shining in the eyes, with a little moisture. *Arbutnot.*

2. Magnificence; pomp.  
 Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans, found no better way to procure an esteem and reverence to them, than by first procuring it to himself by *splendour* of habit and retinue. *South.*  
 'Tis use alone that sanctifies expence,  
 And *splendour* borrows all her rays from sense. *Pope.*

**SPL'NETICK.** *adj.* [*splenétique*, French.]  
 Troubled with the spleen; fretful; peevish.

Horace purged himself from those *splenetic* reflections in odes and epodes, before he undertook his satires. *Dryden.*  
 This daughter silently lowers, 'other steals a kind look at you, a third is exactly well behaved, and a fourth *splenetic*. *Tatler.*

You humour'd me when I am sick;  
 Why not when I am *splenetic*? *Pope.*  
**SPL'NICK.** *adj.* [*splenique*, French; *splen*, Latin.] Belonging to the spleen.

Suppose the spleen obstructed in its lower parts and *splenick* branch, a potent heat causeth the organismus to boll. *Harvey.*  
 The *splenick* vein hath divers cells opening into it near its extremities in human bodies; but in quadrupeds the cells open into the trunks of the *splenick* veins. *Ray on the Creation.*

**SPL'NISH.** *adj.* [from *spleen*.] Fretful; peevish.

Yourself you must engage  
 Somewhat to cool your *splinish* rage,  
 Your grievous thirst; and to assuage  
 That first, you drink this liquor. *Drayton.*

**SPL'NITIVE.** *adj.* [from *spleen*.] Hot; fiery; passionate. Not in use.  
 Take thy fingers from my throat;  
 For though I am not *splentrous* and rash,  
 Yet I have in me something dangerous. *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*

**SPL'ENT.** *n. f.* [or perhaps *splint*; *spinella*, Italian.]

*Splints* is a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the shank-bone of a horse, and, when it grows big, spoils the shape of the leg. When there is but one, it is called a single *splint*; but when there is another opposite to it, on the outside of the shank bone, it is called a pegged or pinned *splint*. *Farrier's Dict.*

**To SPLICE.** *v. a.* [*splissen*, Dutch; *plio*, Latin.] To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

**SPLINT.** *n. f.* [*splinter*, Dutch.]  
 1. A fragment of wood in general.  
 2. A thin piece of wood, or other matter, used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set in its place.

The ancients, after the seventh day, used *splints*, which not only kept the members steady, but straight; and of these some are made of tin, others of scabbard and wood, sowed up in linen cloths. *Wise's Surgery.*

**To SPLINT.** } *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
**To SPLINTER.** }

1. To secure by splints.

VOL. II.

This broken joint intreat her to *splinter*, and this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

2. To shiver; to break into fragments.  
**SPLINTER.** *n. f.* [*splinter*, Dutch.]

1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence.

He was slain upon a course at tilt, one of the *splinters* of Montgomery's staff going in at his bever. *Bacon.*

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,  
 And now their odours arm'd against them fly;  
 Some preciously by shattered porcelain fall,  
 And some by aromatic *splinters* die. *Dryden.*

2. A thin piece of wood.  
 A plain Indian fan, used by the meaner sort, made of the small stringy parts of roots, spread out in a round flat form, and so bound together with a *splinter* hoop, and strengthened with small bars on both sides. *Grew's Muscum.*

**To SPLINTER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
 'To be broken into fragments; to be shivered.

**To SPLIT.** *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *split.* [*splitten*, Dutch.]

1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two.

'Do't, and thou hast the one half of my heart;  
 Do't not, thou *split'st* thine own. *Shak. Wint. Tale.*  
 That self hand

Hath, with the courage which the heart did lend it,  
*Split* the heart. *Shakspeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
 Wert thou serv'd up two in one dish, the rather  
 To *split* thy fire into a double father? *Cleaveland.*  
 Cold winter *splits* the rocks in twain. *Dryden.*  
 A skull so hard, that it is almost as easy to *split*  
 a helmet of iron as to make a fracture in it. *Ray on the Creation.*

This effort is in some earthquakes so vehement, that it *splits* and tears the earth, making cracks or chasms in it some miles. *Woodward.*

2. To divide; to part.  
 Their logic has appeared the mere art of wrangling, and their metaphysick the skill of *splitting* an hair, of distinguishing without a difference. *Watts on the Mind.*

One and the same ray is by refraction disturbed, shattered, dilated, and *split*, and spread into many diverging rays. *Newton.*

He instances Luther's sensuality and disbedience, two crimes which he has dealt with; and, to make the more solemn shew, he *splits* 'em into twenty. *Atterbury.*

Oh! would it please the gods to *split*  
 Thy beauty, size, and years, and wit,  
 No age could furnish out a pair  
 Of nymphs so graceful, wise, and fair;  
 With half the lustre of your eyes,  
 With half your wit, your years, and size. *Swift.*

3. To dash and break on a rock.  
 God's desertion, as a full and violent wind, drives him in an instant, not to the harbour, but on the rock where he will be irrecoverably *split*. *Decay of Piety.*

Those who live by shores with joy behold  
 Some wealthy vessel *split* or stranded nigh;  
 And from the rocks leap down for shipwreck'd gold,  
 And seek the tempests which the others fly. *Dryden.*

4. To divide; to break into discord.  
 In states notoriously unreligious, a secret and irresistible power *splits* their counsels, and smites their most refined policies with frustration and a curb. *South.*

**To SPLIT.** *v. n.*  
 1. To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer disruption.

A huge vessel of exceeding hard marble *splits* asunder by congealed water. *Boyle.*

What is 't to me,  
 Who never sail on her unfaithful sea,

If storms arise and clouds grow black,  
 If the mast *splits*, and threaten wrack? *Dryden.*  
 The road that to the lungs this store transmits,  
 Into unnumber'd narrow channels *splits*. *Blackm.*

2. To burst with laughter.  
 Each had a gravity would make you *split*,  
 And shook his head at M— as a wit. *Pope.*

3. To be broken against rocks.  
 After our ship did *split*,  
 When you, and the poor number sav'd with you,  
 Hung on our driving boat. *Shakspeare.*  
 These are the rocks on which the sanguine tribe  
 of lovers daily *split*, and on which the politician,  
 the alchymist, and projector are cast away. *Addison's Spectator.*

The seamen spied a rock, and the wind was so strong that we were driven directly upon it, and immediately *split*. *Swift.*

**SPLITTER.** *n. f.* [from *split*.] One who splits.

How should we rejoice, if, like Judas the first,  
 Those *splitters* of passions in sunder should burst! *Swift.*

**SPLUTTER.** *n. f.* Bustle; tumult. A low word.

**To SPOIL.** *v. a.* [*spolio*, Latin; *spolier*, French.]

1. To seize by robbery; to take away by force.

Yet took joyfully the *spoiling* of your goods, knowing in yourselves that ye have in heaven an enduring substance. *Hebrews.*

This mount,  
 With all his verdure *spoilt*, and trees adrift. *Milt.*

2. To plunder; to strip of goods: with of before the thing taken.

Yielding themselves upon the Turks faith, for the safeguard of their liberty and goods, they were most injuriously *spoiled* of all that they had. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*

Thou shalt not gain what I deny to yield,  
 Nor reap the harvest, though thou *spoilst* the field. *Priest.*

My sons their old unhappy fire despise,  
*Spoil'd* of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope.*

3. To corrupt; to mar; to make useless. [This is properly *spill*; *spillan*, Saxon.]  
 Beware! many man; at you, through philosophy and vain deceit. *Col. iii. 8.*

Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Taylor.*

Women are not only *spoiled* by this education, but we *spoil* that part of the world which would otherwise furnish most instances of an eminent and exalted piety. *Law.*

**To SPOIL.** *v. n.*

1. To practise robbery or plunder.

England was infested with robbers and outlaws, which, lurking in woods, used to break forth to rob and *spoil*. *Spenser.*

They which hate us *spoil* for themselves. *Psalms xiv. 14.*

2. To grow useless; to be corrupted.  
 He that gathered an hundred bushels of acorns or apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only to look that he used them before they *spoiled*, else he robbed others. *Locke.*

**SPOIL.** *n. f.* [*spolium*, Latin.]

1. That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty.

The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;  
 For I have loaden me with many *spoils*,  
 Using no other weapon but his name. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

2. That which is gained by strength or effort.

But grant our hero's hopes long toil  
 And comprehensive genius crown,  
 Each science and each art his *spoils*,  
 Yet what reward, or what renown? *Bunbury.*

X

2. That

## 3. That which is taken from another.

Gentle gales,  
Fanning their odoriferous wings, disperse  
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole  
Those balmy spoils. *Milton.*

## 4. The act of robbery; robbery; waste.

The man that hath not musick in himself,  
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,  
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils. *Shaksp.*  
Too late, alas! we find

The softness of thy sword, continued through thy  
foil,

To be the only cause of unrecover'd spoils. *Drayton*  
Go and speed!

Havock, and spoil, and ruin are my gain. *Milton.*

## 5. Corruption; cause of corruption.

Company, villainous company, hath been the  
spoil of me. *Shaksp.*

## 6. The slough; the cast-off skin of a serpent.

Snakes, the rather for the casting of their spoil,  
live till they be old. *Bacon.*

SPOILER. *n. f.* [from *spoil*.]

## 1. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

Such ruin of her manners Rome  
Doth suffer now, as she's become  
Both her own spoiler and own prey. *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

Providence, where it loves a nation, concerns  
itself to own and assert the interest of religion, by  
blasting the spoilers of religious persons and places. *South.*

Came you then here, thus far, thro' waves, to  
conquer,

To waste, to plunder, out of mere compassion?  
Is it humanity that prompts you on?  
Happy for us, and happy for you spoilers,  
Had your humanity ne'er reach'd our world!  
*A. Philips.*

## 2. One who mars or corrupts any thing.

SPOILFUL. *adj.* [from *spoil* and *full*.] Wasteful;  
rapacious.

Having oft in battle vanquished  
Those *spoilful* Picts, and swarming Easterlings,  
Long time in peace his realm established. *F. Qu.*

SPOKE. *n. f.* [*ypaca*, Saxon; *speiche*, Ger-  
man.] The bar of a wheel that passes  
from the nave to the felly.

All you gods,  
In general synod take away her power;  
Break all the *spokes* and fellyes of her wheel,  
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n. *Shaksp.*

No heir e'er drove so fine a coach;  
The *spokes*, we are by Ovid told,  
Were silver, and the axle gold. *Swift.*

SPOKE. The preterite of *speak*.

They *spoke* best in the glory of their conquest. *Spratt.*

SPOKEN. Participle passive of *speak*.

Wouldst thou be *spoken* for to the king?  
*2 Kings, iv. 13.*

The original of these signs for communication  
is found in *trava voce*, in *spoken* language. *Holder on speech.*

SPOKESMAN. *n. f.* [*spoke* and *man*.] One  
who speaks for another.

"I is you that have the reason.  
—To do what?  
—To be a *spokesman* from Madam Silvia. *Shaksp.*  
He shall be thy *spoke*, man, unto the people. *End. iv. 16.*

To SPOILATE. *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.] To  
rob; to plunder. *D. D.*SPOILATION. *n. f.* [*spoliation*, Fr. *spo-  
liatio*, Latin] The act of robbery or  
plunder.

ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void de  
facto, and sometimes de facto, and not de  
jure, when a man suffers a *spoliation* by his own  
act. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SPONDER. *n. f.* [*spondie*, French; *spon-  
daus*, Latin.] A foot of two long syl-  
lables.

We see in the choice of the words the weight of  
the spondee, and the striving to heave it up the moun-  
tain: Homer clogs the verse with *spondes*, and leaves  
the vowels open. *Brown.*

SPONDYLE. *n. f.* [*spondylus*, Fr. *spon-  
dylus*, Latin.] A vertebra; a joint  
of the spine.

It bath for the spine or back-bone a cartilagi-  
nous substance, without any *spondyles*, pro-  
cesses, or protuberances. *Brown.*

SPONGE. *n. f.* [*spongia*, Latin.] A soft  
porous substance, supported by some the-  
nidus of animals. It is remarkable for  
sucking up water. It is too often writ-  
ten *sponge*. See *SPUNGE*.

*Sponges* are gathered from the sides of rocks,  
being as a large but tough moss. *Bacon.*

They opened and washed part of their *sponges*.  
*Sundys.*

Great officers are like *sponges*: they suck till they  
are full, and, when they come once to be squeezed,  
their very heart's blood comes away. *L'Estrange.*

To SPONGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
blot; to wipe away as with a sponge.

Except between the words of translation and the  
mind of Scripture itself there be contradiction; very  
little difference should not seem an intolerable blem-  
ish necessarily to be *sponged* out. *Hooker.*

To SPONGE. *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge;  
to gain by mean arts.

The ant lives upon her own, honestly gotten;  
whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common  
smell-cake, that *sponges* upon other people's trench-  
ers. *L'Estrange.*

Here wont the dean, when he's to seek,  
To *sponge* a breakfast once a week. *Swift.*

SPONGER. *n. f.* [from *sponge*.] One who  
hangs for a maintenance on others.

A generous rich man, that kept a splendid and  
open table, would try which were friends, and  
which only trencher-fires and *spongers*. *L'Estrange.*

SPONGINESS. *n. f.* [from *spongy*.] Soft-  
ness, and fulness of cavities, like a  
sponge.

The lungs are expell'd to receive all the droppings  
from the brain: a very fit cistern, because of their  
*sponginess*. *Marney.*

SPONGIOUS. *adj.* [*spongieux*, French;  
from *sponge*.] Full of small cavities like  
a sponge.

All thick bones are hollow or *spongious*, and con-  
tain an oleaginous substance in little vesicles, which  
by the heat of the body is exhaled through these  
bones to supply their fibres. *Cheyne.*

SPONGY. *adj.* [from *sponge*.]

## 1. Soft and full of small interstitial holes.

The lungs are the most *spongy* part of the body,  
and therefore ablest to contract and dilate itself. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A *spongy* excrescence groweth upon the roots of  
the laser-tree, and upon cedar, very white, light,  
and friable, called agarick. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The body of the tree, being very *spongy* within,  
though hard without, they easily contrive into can-  
noes. *More.*

Into earth's *spongy* veins the ocean sinks,  
Those rivers to replenish which he drinks. *Dembam.*

Return, unhappy swain!  
The *spongy* clouds are fill'd with gath'ring rain. *Dryden.*

Her bones are all very *spongy*, and more remark-  
ably those of a wild bird, which flies much, and  
long together. *Grew.*

2. Wet; drenched; soaked; full like a  
sponge.

When their drench'd natures lie as in a death,  
What cannot you and I perform upon

Th' unguarded Duncan? What not put upon  
His *spongy* officers, who shall bear the guilt?  
*Shaksp.*

SPONK. *n. f.* [a word in Edinburgh which  
denotes a match, or any thing dipt in  
sulphur that takes fire; as, any *sponks*  
will ye buy?] Touchwood.SPONSAL. *adj.* [*sponsalis*, Latin.] Re-  
lating to marriage.SPONSION. *n. f.* [*sponsio*, Latin.] The  
act of becoming surety for another.SPONSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A surety; one  
who makes a promise or gives security  
for another.

In the baptism of a male there ought to be two  
males and one woman, and in the baptism of a fe-  
male child two women and one man; and these  
are called *sponsors* or sureties for their education in  
the true Christian faith. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The *sponsor* ought to be of the same station with  
the person to whom he becomes surety. *Brown.*

The rash hermit, who with impious pray'r  
Had been the *sponsor* of another's care. *Harte.*

SPONTANEITY. *n. f.* [*spontaneitas*, school  
Lat. *spontaneité*, Fr. from *spontaneous*.]  
Voluntariness; willingness; accord un-  
compelled.

Necessity and *spontaneity* may sometimes meet  
together, so may *spontaneity* and liberty; but real  
necessity and true liberty can never.

Strict necessity they simple call;  
It binds the will, that things foreknown  
By *spontaneity*, not choice, are done. *Dryden.*

SPONTANEOUS. *adj.* [*spontané*, Fr.  
from *sponste*, Latin.] Voluntary; not  
compelled; acting without compulsion  
or restraint; acting of itself; acting of  
its own accord.

Many analogal motions in animals, though I  
cannot call them voluntary, yet I see them *spontane-  
ous*: I have reason to conclude, that these are  
not simply mechanical. *Hale.*

They now came forth  
*Spontaneous*; for within them spirit mov'd  
Attendant on their lord. *Milton.*

While John for nine-pins does declare,  
And Roger loves to pitch the bar,  
Both legs and arms *spontaneous* move,  
Which was the thing I meant to prove. *Prior.*  
Begin with ease, of every art the soul,  
Parts answering parts shall slide into a whole;  
*Spontaneous* beauties all around advance,  
Start ev'n from difficulty, strike from chance;  
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow. *Pope.*

SPONTANEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *spontane-  
ous*.] Voluntarily; of its own accord.

This would be as impossible as that the lead of  
an edifice should naturally and *spontaneously* mount  
up to the roof, while lighter materials employ them-  
selves beneath it. *Bentley.*

Whey turns *spontaneously* acid, and the curd into  
cheese as hard as a stone. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

SPONTANEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *spontane-  
ous*.] Voluntariness; freedom of will;  
accord unforced.

The sagacities and instincts of brutes, the *spontane-  
ousness* of many of their animal motions, are not  
explicable, without supposing some active determi-  
nate power connexed to and inherent in their spi-  
rits, of a higher extraction than the bare natural  
modification of matter. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

SPOOL. *n. f.* [*spubl*, German; *spobl*, Dut.]  
A small piece of cane or reed, with a  
knot at each end; or a piece of wood  
turned in that form to wind yarn upon;  
a quill.To SPOOM. *v. n.* [probably from *spume*,  
3 or

or foam, as a ship driven with violence, spumes, or raises a foam.) To go on swiftly. A sea term.

When virtue *spooms* before a prosperous gale,  
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail. *Dryden*.  
**SPOON**. *n. f.* [*spaan*, Dutch; *spone*, Danish; *spoonn*, Islandick.] A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids.

Wouldst thou drown thyself,  
Put but a little water in a spoon,  
And it shall be as all the ocean,  
Enough to fiftle such a villain up. *Shak. K. John*.

This is a devil, and no monster: I will leave him;  
I have no long spoon. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.  
Or o'er cold coffer trifle with the spoon,  
Count the slow clock, and dine exact at noon. *Pope*.

**SPOONBILL**. *n. f.* [*spoon and bill*; *plateau*, Lat.] A bird.

The shoveller, or *spoon bill*, the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a shovel, but not concave like a spoon, but perfectly flat.

Ducks and geese have such long broad bills to quaffer in water and mud; to which we may reckon the bill of the spoonbill. *Derb. Physico-Theol.*

**SPOONFUL**. *n. f.* [*spoon and full*.]

1. As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon. A medical spoonful is half an ounce.

Prescribe him, before he do use the receipt, that he take such a pill, or a spoonful of liquor. *Bacon*.

2. Any small quantity of liquid.

Surely the choice and measure of the materials of which the whole body is composed, and what we take daily by pounds, is at least of as much importance as of what we take seldom, and only by grains and spoonfuls. *Arbutnot*.

**SPOONMEAT**. *n. f.* [*spoon and meat*.] Liquid food; nourishment taken with a spoon.

We prescribed a slender diet, allowing only spoon meats. *Wifman*.

Wretched

Are mortals born to sleep their lives away!  
Go back to what thy infancy began,  
Eat pap and spoonmeat; nor thy gurgaws cry,  
Be fullen, and refuse the lullaby. *Dryden's Persius*.

Diet most upon spoonmeats, as veal or cock hutchas. *Harvey*.

**SPOONWORT**. *n. f.* Scurvygrafs.

*Spoonwort* was there, (scorbutes to supply;  
And centaury, to clear the jaundic'd eye. *Harte*.

**TO SPOON**. *v. n.* In sea language, is when a ship, being under sail in a storm, cannot bear it; but is obliged to put right before the wind. *Bailey*.

**SPORADICAL**. *adj.* [*σποραδικός*; *sporadique*, French.]

A sporadical disease is an endemial disease, what in a particular season affects but few people. *Arbutnot*.

**SPORT**. *n. f.* [*spett*, a make-game, Islandick.]

1. Play; diversion; game; frolick and tumultuous merriment.

His sports were such as carried riches of knowledge upon the stream of delight. *Sidney*.

As flies to wanton boys, we to the gods;  
They kill us for their sport. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

When their hearts were merry, they said, call for Samson, that he may make us sport; and they called for him, and he made them sport.

*Judg. xvi. 25.*  
As a mad-man who casteth fire-brands, arrows, and death, so is the man that deceiveth his neighbour, and faith, amonst I in sport? *Prov. xxvi. 19.*

The discourse of fools is idle game, and their sport is in the wantonness of sin. *Eccles. xxvii. 13.*

2. Mock; contemptuous mirth.

If I suspect without cause, why then make sport at me, then let me be your jest. *Shakespeare*.

They had his messengers in derision, and made a sport of his prophets. *Esdr. i. 51.*

To make sport with his word, and to endeavour to render it ridiculous, by turning that holy book into railery, is a direct affront to God. *Tillotson*.

3. That with which one plays.

Each on his rock transfix'd, the sport and prey Of wrecking whirlwinds. *Milton*.

Commit not thy prophetic mind To flitting leaves, the sport of every wind,  
Left they disperse in air. *Dryden*.

Some grave their wrongs on marble; he, more just,

Stoop'd down serene, and wrote them on the dust,  
Trod under foot, the sport of every wind,  
Swept from the earth, and blotted from his mind;  
There fixt in the grave he bade them lie,  
And griev'd they could not 'scape th' Almighty's eye. *Dr. Madden on Ep. Boulton*.

4. Play; idle gingle.

An author who should introduce such a sport of words upon our stage, would meet with small applause. *Brome*.

5. Diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing

Now for our mountain sport, up to yon hill,  
Your legs are young. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, and the sports of the field, had a great desire to make a great park, for red as well as fallow deer, between Richmond and Hampton Court. *Clarendon*.

**TO SPORT**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divert; to make merry. It is used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

The poor man wept and bled, cried and prayed,  
while they sported themselves in his pain, and delighted in his prayers, as the argument of their victory. *Sidney*.

Away with him, and let her sport herself  
With that she's big with. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.

Against whom do ye sport yourselves? against whom make ye a wide mouth, and draw out the tongue? *Isaiah lvii. 4.*

What pretty stories these are for a man of his seriousness to sport himself withal! *Atterbury*.

Let such writers go on at their dearest peril, and sport themselves in their own deceiving. *Watts*.

2. To represent by any kind of play.

Now sporting on the lyre thy love of youth,  
Now virtuous age and venerable truth;  
Expressing justly Sappho's wanton art  
Of odes, and Pindar's more majestic part. *Dryden*.

**TO SPORT**. *v. n.*

1. To play; to frolick; to game; to wanton.

They, sporting with quick glance,  
Shew to the sun their wad'd coats dropt with gold. *Milton*.

Larissa, as she sported at this play, was drowned in the river Peneus. *Brome on the Odyssey*.

2. To trifle.

If any man turn religion into railery, by bold jests, he renders himself ridiculous, because he sports with his own life. *Tillotson*.

**SPORTFUL**. *adj.* [*sport and full*.]

1. Merry; frolick; wanton; acting in jest.

How with a sportful malice he was follow'd,  
May rather please on laughter than revenge. *Shak.*  
Down he alights among the sportful herd  
Of those four-footed kinds. *Milton*.

2. Ludicrous; done in jest.

His highness, even in such a slight and sportful damage, had a noble sense of just dealing. *Watson*.

Behold your own Ascanius, while he said,  
He drew his glittering helmet from his head,  
In which the youth to sportful arms he led. *Dryden*.

They are no sportful productions of the soil, but did once belong to real and living fishes; seeing each of them doth exactly resemble some other shell on the sea-shore. *Bentley*.

A catalogue of this may be had in *Albericus Gentilis*; which, because it is too sportful, I forbear to mention. *Baker*.

**SPORTFULLY**. *adv.* [from *sportful*.] Wantonly; merrily.

**SPORTFULNESS**. *n. f.* [from *sportful*.]

Wantonness; play; merriment; frolick.

The otter got out of the river, and inwaded himself so, as the ladies lost the further marking of his sportfulness. *Sidney*.

**SPORTIVE**. *adj.* [from *sport*.] Gay; merry; frolick; wanton; playful; ludicrous.

I am not in a sportive humour now;  
Tell me, and daily not, where is the money? *Shakespeare*.

Is it I

That drive thee from the sportive court, where thou wait'st shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark Of smoky maulers? *Shak. All's well that ends well*.

While thus the constant pair alternate said,  
Joyful above them and around them play'd  
Angels and sportive loves, a numerous crowd,  
Smiling they clapt their wings, and low they bow'd. *Prior*.

We must not hope wholly to change their original tempers; nor make the gay pensive and grave, nor the melancholy sportive, without spoiling them. *Locke*.

No wonder savages or subjects slain,  
Were equal crimes in a despotick reign;  
Both doom'd alike for sportive tyrants bled,  
But subjects starv'd while savages were fed. *Pope*.

**SPORTIVENESS**. *n. f.* [from *sportive*.]

Gaiety; play; wantonness.

Shall I conclude her to be simple, that has her time to begin, or refuse sportiveness as freely as I hate? *Walton's Angler*.

**SPORTSMAN**. *n. f.* [*sport and man*.] One who pursues the recreations of the field.

Manlius lets us know the pagan hunters had Melager for their patron, as the Christians have their St. Hubert: he speaks of the constellation which makes a good sportsman. *Addison*.

**SPORTULE**. *n. f.* [*sportula*, Fr. *sportula*, Latin.] An alms; a dole.

The bishops, who consecrated the ground, had a spill or sportule from the credulous lady. *Ayliffe's Parragon*.

**SPOT**. *n. f.* [*spette*, Danish; *spotte*, Flemish.]

1. A blot; a mark made by discoloration.

This three years day, these eyes, though clear  
To outward view of blemish or of spot,  
Berest of sight, their seeing have forgot. *Milton*.

A long series of ancestors shew the native lustre with advantage; but if he any way degenerate from his line, the least spot is visible on ermine. *Dryden*.

2. A taint; a disgrace; a reproach; a fault.

Yet Chloe sure was form'd without a spot;  
'Tis true, but something in her was forgot. *Pope*.

3. I know not well the meaning of spot in this place, unless it be a scandalous woman, a disgrace to her sex.

Let him take thee,  
And hoist thee up to th' shouting plebeians;  
Follow his chariot, like the grey nest fool  
Of all thy sex. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra*.

4. A small extent of place.

That spot to which I point is Paradise,  
Adam's abode; those lustrous shades, his bow'r. *M. T.*

He who, with Plato, shall place beatitude in the knowledge of God, will have his thoughts raised to other contemplations than those who looked not beyond this spot of earth, and those perishing things in it. *Locke*.

About one of these breathing passages is a spot or myrtles, that flourish within the steam of their vapours. *Addison*.

Abdallah converted the whole mountain into a kind of garden, and covered every part of it with plantations of spots of flowers. *Guaridan*.

He that could make two ears of corn grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind than the whole race of politicians. *Swift*.



## 5. Any particular place.

I would be busy in the world, and learn;  
Not, like a coarse and useless dunghill weed,  
Fix'd to one spot, and rot just as I grow. *Orway.*

As in this grove I took my last farewell,  
As on this very spot of earth I fell,  
So she my prey becomes ev'n here. *Dryden.*

Here Adrian fell: upon that fatal spot  
Our brother died. *Grawville.*

The Dutch landscapes are, I think, always a  
representation of an individual spot, and each in  
its kind a very faithful, but very confined, portrait. *Reynolds.*

6. Upon the SPOT. Immediately; without changing place. [*sur le champ.*]

The lion did not chop him up immediately upon  
the spot; and yet he was resolved he should not escape. *L'Estrange.*

It was determined upon the spot, according as  
the oratory on either side prevailed. *Swift.*

## To SPOT. v. a. [from the noun.]

## 1. To mark with discolorations; to maculate.

'They are polluted off'rings, more abhor'd  
Than spotted livers in the sacrifice. *Shakespeare.*

Have you not seen a handkerchief,  
Spotted with strawberries, in your wife's hand? *Shakespeare.*

But serpents now more amity maintain;  
From spotted skins the leopard does refrain;  
No weaker lions by a stronger stain. *Tate's Jew.*

## 2. To patch by way of ornament.

I counted the patches on both sides, and found  
the tory patches to be about twenty stronger than  
the whig; but next morning the whole puppet-  
show was filled with faces spotted after the whiggish  
manner. *Addison's Spectator.*

## 3. To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint.

This vow receive, this vow of God maintain,  
My virgin life no spotted thoughts shall stain. *Sidney.*

The people of Armenia have retained the christ-  
ian faith from the time of the apostles, but at  
this day it is spotted with many absurdities. *Albot's Description of the World.*

## SPOTLESS. adj. [from spot.]

## 1. Free from spots.

## 2. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted.

So much fairer  
And spotless shall mine innocence arise,  
When the king knows my truth. *Shakespeare.*

I dare my life lay down, that the queen is spotless  
In th' eyes of Heaven. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

You grac'd the several parts of life,  
A spotless virgin, and a faultless wife. *Waller.*

We sometimes wish that it had been our lot to  
live and converse with Christ, to hear his divine  
discourses, and to observe his spotless behaviour;  
and we please ourselves perhaps with thinking, how  
ready a reception we should have given to him and  
his doctrine. *Asterbury.*

Eternal sunshine of the spotless mind,  
Each pray'r accepted, and each wish resign'd. *Pope.*

## SPOTTED. n. f. [from spot.] One that spots; one that maculates.

## SPOTTY. adj. [from spot.] Full of spots; maculated.

The moon, we see o b  
Through optick glass the artist art views  
In Valombrosa to descry the hands,  
Rivers, or mountains, on his petty globe. *Milton.*

## SPOUSAL. adj. [from spouse.] Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal.

There still we consummate our spousal rites. *Shakespeare.*

These chaste kifs wrongs no more joy's maiden-  
head, *Shakespeare.*

Spousal rites prejudice the marriage bed. *Crowder.*

...in her prime of love,  
...vibrated with gold. *Milton.*

Sleep'st thou, careless of the nuptial day?  
Thy spousal ornament neglected lies;  
Arise, prepare the bridal train, arise. *Pope's Odyssey.*

## SPOUSAL. n. f. [spousailles, Fr. sponsalia, Lat.] Marriage; nuptials.

As man and wife, being two, are one in love,  
So be there 'twixt your kingdoms such a spousal,  
That never may ill office, or fell jealousy,  
Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms,  
To make divorce of their incorporate league. *Shak.*

The amorous bird of night  
Sung spousal, and bid haste the ev'ning star,  
On his hill top to light the bridal lamp. *Milton.*

The spousals of Hippolita the queen,  
What tilts and tourneys at the feast were seen! *Dryden.*

Ætherial musick did her death prepare,  
Like joyful sounds of spousals in the air;  
A radiant light did her crown'd temples gild. *Dryden.*

## SPOUSE. n. f. [spousa, sponsus, Lat. espouse, Fr.] One joined in marriage; a husband or wife.

She is of good esteem;  
Beside, to qualified as may becom  
The spouse of any noble gentleman. *Shakespeare.*

At once, Farewell, O faithful spouse! they said;  
At once th' encroaching rinds their closing lips in-  
vade. *Dryden.*

## SPOUSED. adj. [from the noun.] Wedded; espoused; joined together as in matrimony.

They led the vine  
To wed her elm; the spous'd about him twines  
Her marriageable arms. *Milton.*

## SPOUSELESS. adj. [from spouse.] Wanting a husband or wife.

To tempt the spouseless queen with am'rous wiles,  
Reform the nobles from the neighb'ring isles. *Pope.*

## SPOUT. n. f. [from spout, Dutch.]

## 1. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel, out of which any thing is poured.

She gaping to begin some speech, her eyes  
Became two spouts. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

In whales that breathe, lest the water should get  
unto the lungs, an exhalation thereof is contrived by  
a fistula or spout in the head. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

If you chance it to lack,  
Be it claret or sack,  
I'll make this spout  
To deal it about,  
Or this to run out,  
As it were from a spout. *Ben Jonson.*

As waters did in storms, now pitch runs out,  
As lead, when a fir'd church becomes one spout. *Donne.*

In Gaza they couch vessels of earth in their  
walls, to gather the wind from the top, and to  
pass it down in spouts into rooms. *Bacon.*

Let the water be fed by some higher than the  
pool, and delivered into it by fair spouts, and then  
discharged by some equality of bores, that it stay  
little. *Bacon.*

In this single cathedral, the very spouts are loaded  
with ornaments. *Addison on Italy.*

From silver spouts the grateful liquors glide,  
And China's earth receives the smoking tide. *Pope.*

## 2. Water falling in a body; a cataract, such as is seen in the hot climates, when clouds sometimes discharge all their water at once.

Not the dreadful spout,  
Which shipmen do the hurricane call,  
Constr'd in mass by the almighty sun,  
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear  
In his descent, than shall my prompted sword  
Falling on Dismode. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

The force of these motions pressing more in some  
places than in others, there would fall not showers,  
but great spouts or cascades of water. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

## To SPOUT. v. a. [from the noun.] To pour with violence, or in a collected body... as from a spout.

We will bear home that lusty blood again,  
Which here we came to spout against your town. *Shakespeare.*

I intend two fountains, the one that sprinkleth or  
spouteth water, the other a fair receipt of water. *Bacon.*

She swims in blood, and blood does spouting throw  
To heav'n, that heav'n men's cruelties might know. *Waller.*

Next on his belly floats the mighty whale;  
He twists his back, and rears his throat'ning tail:  
He spouts the tide. *Creek.*

## To SPOUT. v. n. To issue as from a spout.

They laid them down hard by the murmuring  
musick of certain waters, which spouted out of the  
side of the hills. *Sidney.*

No hands could force it thence, so fixt it stood,  
Till out it rush'd, expell'd by streams of spouting  
blood. *Dryden.*

It spouts up out of deep wells, and flies forth at  
the tops of them, upon the face of the ground. *Woodward.*

All the glittering hill  
Is bright with spouting rills. *Thomson's Autumn.*

## SPRAC. adj. Vigorous; spritely. A provincial word.

A good sprag memory. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

## To SPRAIN. v. a. [corrupted from strain.]

To stretch the ligaments of a joint with-  
out dislocation of the bone.

Should the big last extend the shoe too wide,  
The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,  
Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ankle sprain. *Gay.*

## SPRAIN. n. f. [from the verb.] Extension of the ligaments without dislocation of the joint.

I was in pain, and thought it was with some sprain  
at tennis. *Temple.*

## SPRAINTS. n. f. The dung of an otter.

SPRANG. The preterite of spring.

Mankind sprang from one common original;  
whence this tradition would be universally diffused. *Tillotson.*

## SPRAT. n. f. [sprat, Dutch; sarda, Lat.]

A small sea fish.  
So oft, in feasts with costly changes clad,  
To crammed maws a sprat new stomach brings. *Sidney.*

All saints do lay for porke and sowse,  
For sprats and spurlings for their house. *Tusser.*

Of round fish there are brit, sprat, barn, smelt. *Carr.*

## To SPRAWL. v. n. [spradle, Danish; spartelen, Dutch.]

1. To struggle, as in the convulsions of death.

Hang the child, that he may see it sprawl;  
A sight to vex the father's soul. *Shakespeare.*

Some lie sprawling on the ground,  
With many a gasp and bloody wound. *Hudibras.*

## 2. To tumble or creep with much agitation and contortion of the limbs.

The birds were not fledged; but, upon sprawling  
and struggling to get clear of the flame, down they  
tumbled. *L'Estrange.*

Telamon hap'd to meet  
A rising root that held his father's feet;  
So down he fell, whom sprawling on the ground  
His brother from the wooden gyves unbound. *Dryden.*

Hence, long before the child can crawl,  
He learns to kick, and wiggle, and sprawl. *Prior.*

Did the stars do this feat once only, which gave  
beginning to human race? who were there then in  
the world, to observe the births of those first men,  
and calculate their nativities, as they sprawled out  
of ditches? *Bentley.*

He ran, he leapt into a flood,  
There *spread* a while, and scarce got out,  
All cover'd o'er with slime. *Swift*  
**SPRAY. n. s.** [of the same race with *sprout*  
and *sprout*.]

1. The extremity of a branch.

At light whereof each bird that sits on *spray*,  
And every beast that to his den was fled,  
Come forth afresh out of their late dismay,  
And to the light lift up their drooping head.

*Hubbard's Tale.*

Thus droops this lofty pine, and hangs his *sprays*,  
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her young days.

*Shakespeare.*

The wind that whistles through the *sprays*  
Maintains the comfort of the song;  
And hidden birds, with native lays,  
The golden sleep prolong. *Dryden.*

2. The foam of the sea, commonly written *spry*.

Winds raise some of the salt with the *spray*.  
*Arbushnot.*

**To SPREAD. v. a.** [*ppneban*, Sax. *spreyden*, Dutch.]

1. To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a larger space than before.

He bought a field where he had *spread* his tent.  
*Gen. xxxiii.*

Rizpah *spread* sackcloth for her upon the rock.  
*2 Sam. xxi.*

Faire attendants then

The sheets and bedding of the man of men,  
Within a cabin of the hollow keels,  
*Spread* and made soft. *Chapman*

Make the trees more tall, more *spread*, and more  
hasty, than they use to be. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Silver *spread* into plates is brought from Tarsish.

*Jer. x.*

Shall funeral eloquence her colours *spread*,  
And scatter roses on the wealthy dead? *Young*

2. To cover by extension.

Her cheeks their freshness lose and wonted grace,  
And an unusual paleness *spread* her face. *Granv.*

3. To cover over.

The workman melteth a graven image, and the  
goldsmith *spreadeth* it over with gold. *Isaiah, xl. 19.*

4. To stretch; to extend.

*Spread* o'er the silver waves thy golden hair.  
*Shakespeare.*

He arose from kneeling, with his hands *spread* up  
to heaven, and he blessed the congregation.  
*1 Kings, viii. 54*

The stately trees fast *spread* their branches.  
*Milton.*

Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,  
Fast by his side *Prostratus* lay *spread*,  
In age his equal, on a splendid bed. *Pope.*

5. To publish; to divulge; to disseminate.

They, when departed, *spread* abroad his fame in  
all that count y. *Matthew, ix. 31.*

6. To emit as effluvia or emanations; to diffuse.

Their course thro' thickest constellations held,  
They *spread* their bane. *Mil on.*

**To SPREAD. v. n.** To extend or expand itself.

Can any understand the *spreading* of the clouds,  
or the noise of his tabernacle? *Job, xxxvi. 29.*

The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of  
the greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehen-  
sion only of their *spreading* and ambitious designs.  
*Bacon.*

Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall.  
*Bacon.*

Great Pan, who went to chase the fair,  
And lov'd the *spreading* oak, was there. *Add. Caro.*

The valley opened at the farther end, *spreading*  
forth into an immense ocean. *Addison.*

**SPREAD. n. s.** [from the verb.]

1. Extent; compass.

I have got a fine *spread* of improveable lands.

and am already ploughing up some, fencing others.  
*Addison.*

2. Expansion of parts.

No flower hath that *spread* of the woodbind.  
*Bacon.*

**SPREADER. n. s.** [from *spread*.]

1. One that spreads.

By conforming our lives, we should be *spreaders*  
of a worse infection than any we are likely to draw  
from papists, by our conformity with them in ce-  
remonies. *Hooker.*

2. Publisher; divulger; disseminator.

It is be a mistake, I desire I may not be accused  
for a *spreader* of false news. *Swift*

**SPRENT. part.** [from *sprene*, to sprinkle;  
*ppnenzan*, *ppnenan*, Saxon; *sprengen*,  
Dutch.] Sprinkled. Obsolete.

O lips, that kiss'd that hand with my tears *sprent*.  
*Keats.*

**SPRIG. n. s.** [*ysbrig*, Welsh; so *Davies*:  
but it is probably of the same race with  
*spring*.] A small branch; a spray.

The substance is true ivy; after it is taken down,  
the friends of the family are desirous to have some  
*spring* to keep. *Bacon.*

Out chilling climate hardly bears

A *spring* of bays in fifty years,

While every foot his claim alleges,

As if it grew in common hedges. *Swift.*

**SPRIG Chrysal. n. s.**

In perpendicular fissures, chrysal is found in  
form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end  
to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually,  
till it terminates in a point; this is called by lapid-  
aries *spring* or *rock chrysal*. *Woodward*

**SPRINGY. adj.** [from *spring*.] Full of small  
branches.

**SPRIGHT. n. s.** [contraction of *spirit*;  
*spiritus*, Latin. It was anciently written  
*sprate* or *spryte*; and *spiris*, as now writ-  
ten, was long considered in verse as a  
monosyllable: this word should therefore  
be spelled *sprite*, and its derivatives  
*spritely*, *spritsful*; but custom has deter-  
mined otherwise.]

1. Spirit; shade; soul; incorporeal agent.

She doth display  
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,  
Through which her words to wise do make their  
way,

To bear the message of her *sprights*. *Spenser.*

Forth he called out of deep darkness dread  
Legions of *sprights*, the which, like little flies

Flurrying about his ever dammed head,  
Await where'er their service he applies. *Fa. Queen.*

While with heav'nly charity she spoke,  
A streaming blaze the silent shadows broke;

The birds obscene to forests wing'd their flight,  
And gaping graves receiv'd the guilty *sprights*. *Dry.*

Of these am I who thy protection claim;  
A watchful *sprite*, and Ariel is my name. *Pope.*

2. Walking spirit; apparition.

The ideas of goblins and *sprights* have no more  
to do with darkness than light; yet let but a foolish  
maid inculcate these often on the mind of a child,  
possibly he shall never be able to separate them  
again. *Locke.*

3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage.

O chastity! the chief of heav'nly lights,  
Which mak'st us most immortal shape to wear,

Hold thou my heart, establish thou my *sprights*;  
To only thee my constant course I bear,

Till spotless soul unto thy bosom fly;  
Such life to lead, such death I vow to die. *Sidney.*

4. An arrow. Not in use.

We had in use for sea fight short arrows called  
*sprights*, without any other heads save wood sharp-  
ened; which were discharged out of muskets, and  
would pierce through the sides of ships where a  
bullet would not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**To SPRIGHT. v. a.** To haunt as a spright.  
A ludicrous use.

I am *sprighted* with a fool. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

**SPRIGHTFUL. adj.** [*spright* and *full*.]

Lively; brisk; gay; vigorous.

The spirit of the time shall teach me speed.

— Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman. *Shakespeare.*

Steeds *sprightful* as the light. *Cowley.*

Happy my eyes when they behold thy face;  
My heavy heart will leave its doleful beating

At sight of thee, and bound with *sprightful* joys.

**SPRIGHTFULLY. adv.** [from *sprightful*.]

Briskly; vigorously.

Nor do, *sprightfully* and bold,

Says but the common of the appellant's trumpet.  
*Shakespeare.*

**SPRIGHTLY. s. adj.** [from *spright*.] Dull;  
enervated; sluggish.

Are you grown

Benumb'd with fear, or virtue's *sprightless* cold? *Cowley.*

**SPRIGHTLINESS. n. s.** [from *sprightly*.]

Liveliness; briskness; vigour; gaiety;  
vivacity.

The soul is clogged when she acts in conjunction  
with a companion to heavy; but, in dreams, observe  
with what a *sprightliness* and alacrity does she exert  
herself. *Addison.*

**SPRIGHTLY. adj.** [from *sprights*.] Gay;  
brisk; lively; vigorous; airy; viva-  
cious.

Produce the wine that makes us bold,

And *sprightly* wit and love inspires. *Dryden.*

When now the *sprightly* trumpet, from afar,  
Had giv'n the signal of approaching war. *Dryden.*

Each morn they wak'd me with a *sprightly* lay;  
Of opening heav'n they sung, and glad some day.

*Prior.*

The *sprightly* Sylvia trips along the green;  
She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen. *Pope.*

**To SPRING. v. n.** preterite *sprung* or *sprang*,  
anciently *sprong*; part. *sprung*. [*ppnia-  
zan*, Sax. *springen*, Dutch.]

1. To arise out of the ground, and grow,  
by vegetative power.

All blest secrets,  
All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,  
*Spring* with my tears; be aidant and remediate

In the good man's distress. *Shakespeare.*

To his musick plants and flowers

Ever *sprung*, as sun and showers

There had made a lasting spring. *Sb. Hen. VIII.*

To satisfy the desolate ground, and cause the  
bud of the tender herb to *spring* forth.

*Job, xxxviii. 27.*

Other fall on good ground, and did yield fruit  
that *sprung* up and increased. *Mark, iv. 8.*

Tell me, in what happy fields

The thistle *springs*, to which the lily yields? *Pope*

2. To begin to grow.

That the nipples should be made with such per-  
forations as to admit passage to the milk when  
drawn, otherwise to retain it; and the teeth of  
the young not *sprung*, are effects of providence.

*Ray.*

3. To proceed as from seed.

Ye shall eat this year such things as grow of  
themselves; and in the second year that which  
*springs* of the same. *2 Kings.*

Much more good of sin shall *spring*. *Milton.*

4. To come into existence; to issue forth.

Hadst thou sway'd as kings should do,  
Giving no ground unto the house of York,

They never then had *sprung* like summer flies.

*Shakespeare.*

Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it  
part,

And each warm wish *springs* mutual from the heart.  
*Pope.*

5. To arise; to appear; to begin to appear, or to exist.

When the day began to *spring*, they let her go. *Judges.*

To them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light is *sprung* up. *Matthew, iv. 16.*

Fly, fly, prophane togs! far hence fly away,  
Taint not the pure streams of the *springing* day  
With your dull influence: it is for you  
To sit and scoule upon night's heavy brow. *Croft.*

Do not blast my *springing* hopes,  
Which thy kind hand has planted in my soul. *Roscoe.*

6. To issue with effect or force.

Swift fly the years, and rife thy expected morn!  
Oh *spring* to light, auspicious babe, be born! *Pope.*

7. To proceed as from ancestors, or a country.

How youngly he began to serve his country,  
How long continued, and what stock he *spring*s of,  
The noble house of Marcius. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*  
Our Lord *sprang* out of Judea. *Hub. vii. 14.*

All these  
Shall, like the brethren *spring* of dragon's teeth,  
Ruin each other, and he fall amongst 'em. *B. Jonf.*  
Heroes of old, by rapine and by spoil,  
In search of fame did all the world embroil,  
Thus to their gods each then allied his name,  
Thus *spring* from Jove, and that from Titan came. *Gravina.*

8. To proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason.

They found new hope to *spring*  
Out of despair. *Milton.*  
Some have been deceived into an opinion, that  
the inheritance of rule over men, and property in  
things, *spring* from the same original, and descend  
by the same rules. *Locke.*

9. To grow; to thrive.

What makes all this but Jupiter the king,  
At whose command we perish and we *spring*?  
Thou 'tis our bell, since thus ordain'd to die,  
To make a virtue of necessity. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

10. To bound; to leap; to jump; to rush hastily; to appear suddenly.

Some strange commotion  
Is in his brain, he bites his lip, and starts;  
Steps on a sudden, looks upon the ground,  
Then lays his finger on his temple; straight  
*Spring*s out into tall gait, then stops again. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

I *spring* not more in joy at first hearing he was  
a man, than now in first seeing he had proved  
himself a man. *Shakspeare.*

He called for a light, and *sprang* in, and fell be-  
fore Paul. *Acts.*

When heav'n was nam'd, they loos'd their hold  
On earth, and then *spring* the south, they follow'd her again. *Dryden.*

Afraid to sleep,  
Her blood all revel'd, with a furious leap  
She *sprang* from bed. *Dryden.*

Not lies she long; but, as her fates ordain,  
*Spring*s up to life; and, fresh to second pain,  
Is forc'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden.*

See, aw'd by heav'n, the blooming Hebrew flies  
Her awful tongue, and more perfusive eyes;  
And, *springing* from the disappointed arms,  
Prefers a dungeon to the hidden charms. *Blackm.*

The mountain flax *spring*s  
From height to height, as bounds along the plains  
Nor has a master to restrain his course,  
That mountain flax would Vauoe rather be  
Than be a slave. *Philips: Briton.*

11. To fly with elastic power; to start.

A *spring* of his hair, that will easily slip, when  
to the seat of the sick that *spring*s. *Mort. Husband.*

To rise from a covert.

My doors are hateful to my eyes,  
And I am tum'd up with gaping creditors,  
As fowls when their game will *spring*. *Orway.*

A covey of partridges *springing* in our front, put  
our infantry in disorder. *Addison.*

13. To issue from a fountain.

Israel's servants digged in the valley, and found  
a well of *springing* water. *Gen. xvi. 19.*

Let the wide world his praises sing,  
Where Tagus and Euphrates *spring*;  
And from the Danube's frosty banks to those  
Where from an unknown head great Nilus flows. *Recommon.*

14. To proceed as from a source.

'Tis true from force the noblest title *spring*s,  
I therefore hold from that which first made kings. *Dryden.*

15. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence.

Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light  
*Spring* thro' the vaulted roof, and made the temple  
bright:

The pow'r, behold! the pow'r in glory shone,  
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known. *Dryden.*

The friendly gods a *springing* gale enlarg'd,  
The fleet swift tilting o'er the surges flew,  
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. *Pope.*

## TO SPRING. v. a.

1. To start; to rouse game.

Thus I reclaim'd my buzzard love to fly  
At what, and when, and how, and where I chose,  
Now negligent of sport I lie;  
And now, as other fawceners use,  
I *spring* a mistress, swear, write, sigh, and die;  
And the game kill'd, or lost, go talk or lie. *Donne.*

That *spring* the game you were to set,  
Before you 'd time to draw the net. *Hudibras.*

A large cock pheasant he *spring*s in one of the  
neighbouring woods. *Addison's Spectator.*

Here I use a great deal of diligence before I  
can *spring* any thing; whereas in town, whilst I  
am following one character, I am crossed by ano-  
ther, that they puzzle the chase. *Addison.*

See how the well-taught pointer leads the way!  
The scent grows warm; he stops, he *spring*s the prey. *Gay.*

2. To produce quickly or unexpectedly.

The nurse, surpris'd with sight,  
Starts up and leaves her bed, and *spring*s a light. *Dryden.*

Thus man by his own strength to heav'n would  
soar,

And would not be oblig'd to God for more:  
Vain, wretched creature, how art thou misled,  
To think thy wit these godlike notions bred!  
These truths are not the product of thy mind,  
But dropt from heav'n, and of a nobler kind:  
Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy sight,  
And reason saw not, till faith *spring*s the light. *Dryden.*

He that has such a burning zeal, and *spring*s  
such mighty discoveries, must needs be an admir-  
able patriot. *Colleton.*

3. To make by starting; applied to a ship.

People discharge themselves of burdensome re-  
flections, as of the cargo of a ship that has *spring*d  
a leak. *L'Estrange.*

No more accuse thy pen; but charge the crime  
On native sloth, and negligence of time:

Beware the publick laughter of the town,  
Thou *spring*st a leak already in thy crown. *Dryd.*

Whether the *spring* a leak, I cannot find,  
Or whether she was overfet with wind,  
But down at once with all her crew she went. *Dryden.*

4. To discharge; applied to a mine.

Our miners discovered several of the enemies  
mines, who have *spring*d divers others which did  
little execution. *Tatler.*

I *spring*d a mine, whereby the whole nest was  
overthrown. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. To contrive on a sudden; to produce hastily; to offer unexpectedly.

The friends to the cause *spring*d a new project;  
and it was advertised that the Crisis could not ap-  
pear, till the ladies had shown their seal against the  
Pretender. *Swift.*

pear, till the ladies had shown their seal against the  
Pretender. *Swift.*

6. To pass by leaping. A barbarous use.

Unbecoming skill

To *spring* the fence, to win the prancing steed. *Thomson.*

7. Of the verb *spring* the primary sense is  
to grow out of the ground: so plants  
*spring*, thence *spring* for the season; so  
water *spring*s, thence *spring* for a foun-  
tain. Plants rise unexpectedly, and wa-  
ters break out violently; thence any  
thing done suddenly, or coming hastily,  
is said to *spring*; thence *spring* means an  
elastic body. Thus the active signifi-  
cations all import suddenness or force.

SPRING. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The season in which plants rise and ve-  
getate; the vernal season.

Orpheus with his lute made trees,  
And the mountain-tops that freeze,  
Bow themselves when he did sing:  
To his music plants and flowers  
Ever *spring*, as fun and showers  
There had made a lasting *spring*. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

The *spring* visiteth not their quarters so timely  
as the eastern parts. *Carew.*

Come, gentle *spring*, ethereal mildness, come,  
And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud  
Upon our plains descend. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. An elastic body; a body which, when  
distorted, has the power of restoring it-  
self to its former state.

This may be performed by the strength of some  
such *spring* as is used in watches: this *spring* may  
be applied to one wheel, which shall give an equal  
motion to both the wheels. *Wilkin.*

The *spring* must be made of good steel, will  
tempered; and the wider the two ends of the *spring*  
stand asunder, the milder it throws the chape of  
the vice open. *Muson's Mechan. Exercises.*

He that was sharp-sighted enough to see the  
configuration of the minute particles of the *spring*  
of a clock, and upon what peculiar impulse its  
elastic motion depends, would no doubt discover  
something very admirable. *Locke.*

3. Elastic force.

Heav'n's, what a *spring* was in his arm, to throw!  
How high he held his shield, and rose at ev'ry blow! *Dryden.*

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as  
to be void of elasticity, will not rebound from  
one another: impenetrability makes them only  
stop. If two equal bodies meet directly in vacu-  
um, they will by the laws of motion stop where  
they meet, lose their motion, and remain in rest;  
unless they be elastic, and receive new motion  
from their *spring*. *Newton.*

The soul is gathered within herself, and reco-  
vers that *spring*, which is weakened when the ope-  
rates more in concert with the body. *Addison.*

In adult persons, when the fibres cannot any  
more yield, they must break, or lose their *spring*. *Arbutnot.*

4. Any active power; any cause by which  
motion or action is produced or propa-  
gated.

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,  
And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold,  
Like nature letting down the *spring*s of life;  
So much the name of father awes me still. *Dryd.*

Nature is the same, and man is the same, has  
the same affections and passions; and the same  
*spring*s that give them motion. *Rymr.*

Our author stuns by vulgar *spring*s to move. *Pope.*

5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent  
effort; a sudden struggle.

The prisoner with a *spring* from prison broke;  
Then stretch'd his feather'd fans with all his might,  
And to the neighb'ring maple wing'd his flight. *Dry.*

With

With what a *spring* his furious limb broke loose,  
And left the limbs still quivering on the ground!  
*Addison's Cato.*

## 6. A leak; a start of a plank.

Each petty hand  
Can steer a ship becalm'd; but he that will  
Govern, and carry her to her end, must know  
His tides, his currents; how to shift his sails;  
Where her *spring*s are, her leaks, and how to stop  
'em.  
*Ben Jonson's Carstone.*

## 7. A fountain; an issue of water from the earth.

Now stop thy *spring*s; my sea shall suck them dry,  
And swell so much the higher by their ebb.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Springs on the tops of hills, pass through a great  
deal of pure earth, with less mixture of other wa-  
ters.  
*Bacon's Nat. History.*

When in th' effects she doth the causes know,  
And seeing the stream, thinks where the *spring* doth  
rise;

And seeing the branch, conceives the root below;  
These things she views without the body's eyes.

He adds the running *spring*s and standing lakes,  
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes.  
*Dryden.*

Nile hears him knocking at his sevenfold gates,  
And seeks his hidden *spring*, and fears his nephews  
fates.  
*Dryden.*

He bathed himself in cold *spring* water in the  
midst of winter.  
*Locke.*

The water that falls down from the clouds, sink-  
ing into beds of rock or clay, breaks out in *spring*s,  
commonly at the bottom of hilly ground.  
*Locke.*

## 8. A source; that by which any thing is supplied.

To that great *spring* which doth great kingdoms  
move,

The sacred *spring* whence right and honour streams;  
Distilling virtue, shedding peace and love  
In every place, as Cynthia sheds her beams.  
*Dav.*

I move, I see, I speak, discourse, and know;  
Though now I am, I was not always so:  
Then that from which I was must be before,  
Whom, as my *spring* of being, I adore.  
*Dryden.*

Rolling down through so many barbarous ages,  
from the *spring* of Virgil, it bears along with it  
the filth of the Goths and Vandals.  
*Dryden.*

He has a secret *spring* of spiritual joy, and the  
continual feast of a good conscience within, that  
forbids him to be miserable.  
*Bentley.*

## 9. Rise; beginning.

About the *spring* of the day, Samuel called Saul  
to the top of the house.  
*1 Sam. ix. 26.*

## 10. Cause; original.

The reason of the quicker or slower termina-  
tion of this distemper, arises from these three  
*spring*s.  
*Blackmore.*

The first *spring*s of great events, like those of  
great rivers, are often mean and little.  
*Swift.*

## SPRING.

*SPRINGAL.* } *n. f.* A youth. Obsolete.

Before the bull she pictur'd winged love,  
With his young brother sport, light fluttering  
Upon the waves, as each had been a dove;  
The one his bow and shafts, the other *spring*  
A burning tead about his head did move,  
As in their fire's new love both triumphing.  
*Spens.*

*SPRINGOE.* *n. f.* [from *spring*.] A gin; a  
noose which, fastened to any elastic  
body, catches by a *spring* or jerk.

A. a woodcock to my own *spring*, Ofuck,  
I'm justly kill'd with mine own treachery.  
*Shak.*  
Let goats for food their loaded udders lend;  
But neither *spring*s, nets, nor snares employ.  
*Dryden.*

With hairy *spring*s we the birds betray,  
Slight lines of hair surprise the finny prey.  
*Pope.*

*SPRINGER.* *n. f.* [from *spring*.] One who  
rouses game.

*SPRINGINESS.* *n. f.* [from *springy*.] Elasti-  
city; power of restoring itself.

Where there is a continued endeavour of the  
parts of a body to put themselves into another  
state, the progress may be much more slow; since  
it was a great while before the texture of the cor-  
puscles of the steel were so altered as to make them  
lose their former *springiness*.  
*Boyle.*

The air is a thin fluid body, endowed with elasti-  
city, and *springiness*, capable of condensation and  
rarefaction.  
*Bentley.*

*SPRINGHALT.* *n. f.* [from *spring* and *halt*.]

A lameness by which the horse twitches  
up his legs.

They've all new legs, and lame ones; one would  
take it,

That never saw them pace before, the spavin  
And *springhalt* reign'd among them.  
*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

*SPRINGLE.* *n. f.* [from *spring*.] A *spring*; a  
an elastic noose.

Woodcocks arrive first on the north coast where  
every plash-shoot ferveth for *springles* to take them.  
*Carver.*

*To SPRINGLE.* *v. a.* Misprinted, I sup-  
pose, for *sprinkle*.

This is Timon's last,  
Who, stuck and spangled with your flatteries,  
Washes it off, and *springles* in your faces  
Your racking villany.  
*Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

*SPRINGTIDE.* *n. f.* [from *spring* and *tide*.]

Tide at the new and full moon; high  
tide.

Love, like *springtides*, full and high,  
Swells in every youthful vein;  
But each tide does let supply,  
Till they quite shrink in again:  
It a flow in age appears,  
'Tis but tain, and runs not clear.  
*Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

Most people die when the moon chiefly reigns;  
that is, in the night, or upon or near a *springtide*.  
*Grew's Cosmologia.*

*SPRINGY.* *adj.* [from *spring*.]

1. Elastic; having the power of restoring  
itself.

Had not the Maker wrought the *springy* frame,  
Such as it is, to fan the vital flame,  
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,  
Had cool'd and languish'd in th' arterial road;  
While the tir'd heart had strove, with fruitless pain,  
To push the lazy tide along the vein.  
*Blackmore's Creation.*

This vast contraction and expansion seems un-  
intelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be  
*springy* and ramous, or rolled up like hoops, or by  
any other means than a repulsive power.  
*Newton.*

Though the bundle of fibres which constitute  
the muscles may be small, the fibres may be strong  
and *springy*.  
*A. Haller.*

If our air had not been a *springy* body, no ani-  
mal could have exercised the very function of re-  
spiration; and yet the ends of respiration are not  
served by that *springiness*, but by some other un-  
known quality.  
*Bentley's Sermons.*

2. [from *spring*.] Full of *spring*s or foun-  
tains. Not used.

Where the sandy or gravelly lands are *springy*  
or wet, rather marl them for grass than corn.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

*To SPRINKLE.* *v. a.* [from *sprinkelen*, Dut.]

1. To scatter; to disperse in small masses.

Take handfuls of ashes of the turnace, and let  
Moses *sprinkle* it towards the heaven. *Ex. ix. 8.*

2. To scatter in drops.

*Sprinkle* water of purifying upon them.  
*Num. viii. 7.*

3. To besprinkle; to wash, wet, or dult  
by sprinkling.

Let us draw near with a true heart, in full as-  
surance of faith, having our hearts *sprinkled* from  
an evil conscience.  
*Hebrews.*

Wings he wore  
Of many a colour'd plume *sprinkled* with gold. *Mil.*

The prince with living water *sprinkled* o'er  
His limbs and body; then approach'd the door,  
Possess'd the porch.  
*Dryden's Æneid.*

*To SPRINKLE.* *v. n.* To perform the act  
of scattering in small drops.

The priest shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger.  
*Lev. xiv.*

Baptism may well enough be performed by *sprin-*  
kling, or effusion of water.  
*Ayliffe's Paragon.*

When dextrous damsels twirl the *sprinkling* mop,  
And cleanse the spatter'd sash, and scrub the stairs,  
Know Saturday appears.  
*Gay's Trivia.*

*SPRINKLER.* *n. f.* [from *sprinkle*.] One  
that sprinkles.

*To SPRIT.* *v. a.* [from *springen*, Sax. *spruy-*  
*ten*, Dutch.] To throw out; to eject  
with force. Commonly *spirt*.

Toads sometimes exclude or *spirt* out a dark and  
liquid matter behind, and a venomous condition  
there may be perhaps therein; but it cannot be  
called their urine.  
*Broton.*

*To SPRIT.* *v. n.* [from *springen*, Sax. *spruy-*  
*ten*, Dutch.] To shoot; to germinate;  
to *spout*. Used of barley wetted for  
malt.

*SPRIT.* *n. f.* [from the verb.] Shoot;  
*spout*.

The barley, after it has been couched four days,  
will sweat a little, and shew the chit or *spirt* at the  
root-end of the corn.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

*SPRITSAIL.* *n. f.* [from *spirt* and *sail*.] The  
sail which belongs to the boltsprit mast.  
*Diet.*

Our men quitted themselves of the fireship, by  
cutting the *spirtsail* tackle off with their short  
hatchets.  
*Wijeman.*

*SPRITE.* *n. f.* [contracted from *spirit*.] A  
*spirit*; an incorporeal agent.

The *sprites* of fiery tortuagants in flame  
Mount up, and take a salamander's name.  
*Pope.*

*SPRITFULLY.* *adv.* [See *SPRIGHT-*  
*FULLY*.] Vigorously; with life and ar-  
dour.

The Grecians *spritefully* drew from the darts the  
corse,

And heard it, hearing it to fleet.  
*Chapman's Iliad.*

*SPRITELY.* *adv.* [from *sprite*.] Gaily.

You have not seen young heifers, highly kept,  
Fill'd full of daisies at the field, and driven  
Home to their hovels; all to *spritefully* given,  
That no room can contain them.  
*Chapman.*

*SPRONG.* The preterite of *spring*. Ob-  
solete.

Not mistrusting, till these new curiosities *sprung*  
up, that ever any man would think our labour  
herein mispent, or the time wastefully consumed.  
*Hosker.*

*To SPROUT.* *v. n.* [from *springen*, Saxon;  
*spruyten*, Dutch. *Sprout*, *spirt*, and by  
a very frequent transposition *spirt* or  
*spurt*, are all the same word.

1. To shoot by vegetation; to germinate.

The *sprouting* leaves that saw you here,  
And call'd their fellows to the light.  
*Cervely.*

Try whether these things in the *sprouting* do in-  
crease weight, by weighing them before they are  
hanged up; and afterwards again, when they are  
*sprouted*.  
*Baron.*

That leaf faded, but the young buds *sprouted*  
on, which afterwards opened into fair leaves.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

We find no security to prevent germination,  
having made trial of grains, whose ends, cut off,  
have notwithstanding *sprouted*.  
*Brown's Vulg. Er.*

Old Baucis is by old Philemon seen  
*Sprouting* with sudden leaves of brightly green.  
*Dryden.*

Hence *sprouting* plants enrich the plain and wood;  
For phytick some, and some design'd for food.  
*Blackmore.*

*Sprout*

Envi'd Britannia, sturdy as the oak  
Which on her mountain top she proudly bears,  
Blades the ex, and sprouts against the stroke,  
Strong from her wounds, and greater by her wars.

*Pride.*

Rub malt between your hands to get the come  
or sprouting clean away. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To shoot into ramifications.

Violol is apt to sprout with moisture. *Bacon.*

3. To grow.

The enliv'ning dust its head begins to rear,  
And on the after sprouting plumes appear. *Tickel.*

**SPROUT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shoot of  
a vegetable.

Stumps of trees, lying out of the ground, will  
put forth sprouts for a time. *Bacon.*

Early, ere the odorous breath of morn,  
Awakes the slumbering leaves, or tassell'd horn  
Shakes the high thicker, haste I all about,  
Number my ranks, and visit every sprout. *Milton.*

To this kid, taken out of the womb, were  
brought in the tender sprouts of shrubs; and, after  
it had tasted, it began to eat of such as are the  
usual food of goats. *Ray on the Creation.*

**SPROUTS.** *n. f. pl.* [from sprout.] Young  
coleworts.

**SPRUCE.** *adj.* [Skinner derives this word  
from *preux*, French; but he proposes it  
with hesitation: *Junius* thinks it comes  
from *sprout*. *Cusaubon* trifles yet more  
contemptibly. I know not whence to  
deduce it, except from *pruce*. In ancient  
books we find furniture of *pruce* a  
thing costly and elegant, and thence  
probably came *spruce*.] Nice; trim;  
neat without elegance. It was anciently  
used of things with a serious meaning;  
it is now used only of persons, and with  
levity.

The tree  
That wraps that crystal in a wooden tomb,  
Shall be took up spruce, fill'd with diamond. *Donne.*  
Thou wilt not leave me in the middle street,  
Tho' some more spruce companion thou dost meet. *Donne.*

Along the crisped shades and bow'rs  
Revels the spruce and jocund spring;  
The graces, and the rosy-bosom'd hours,  
Thither all their beauties bring. *Milton.*

I must not slip into too spruce a style for serious  
matters; and yet I approve not that dull and  
way of writing practised by many christians. *Bye.*

He put his hand and beard in order,  
The sprucer to account and board her. *Hudibras.*  
He is so spruce, that he can never be gentle. *Tatler.*

This Tim makes a strange figure with that  
ragged coat under his livery. Can't he go spruce  
and clean? *Arbustnot.*

**TO SPRUCE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
dress with affected neatness.

**SPRUCE.** *n. f.* A species of fir.

**SPRUCEBER.** *n. f.* [from spruce, a kind  
of fir.] Beer unctured with branches of  
fir.

In ulcers of the kidneys, spruceber is a good  
balsamick. *Arbustnot.*

**SPRUCELEATHER.** *n. f.* [corrupted for  
*Prussian leather*.] *Arbustnot.*

The leather was of Prussia. *Dryden's Fables.*

**SPRUCELY.** *adv.* [from spruce.] In a nice  
manner.

**SPRUCENESS.** *n. f.* [from spruce.] Neat-  
ness without elegance.

**SPRUNG.** The preterite and participle  
passive of *spring*.

Tall Norway fir their masts in battle spent,  
And English oaks sprung leaks and planks below. *Dryden.*

Now from beneath Admetus' airy height  
Aloft the spring, and fair'd to Thebes her flight.

*Pope.*

Who spring from kings shall know less joy than I.

*Pope.*

**SPRUNT.** *n. f.* Any thing that is short,  
and will not easily bend.

**SPUD.** *n. f.* A short knife; any short  
thick thing, in contempt.

My love to Sheelah is more firmly fixt  
Than strongest weeds that grow these stones betwixt;  
My spud these nettles from the stones can part,  
No knife so keen to weed thee from my heart.

*Swift.*

**SPU'ILERS of Yarn.** *n. f.* [perhaps pro-  
perly *spoolers*.] Are such as are em-  
ployed to see that it be well spun, and  
fit for the loom. *DiA.*

**SPUME.** *n. f.* [*spuma*, Lat.] Foam; froth.

Materials dark and crude,  
Of spirituous and fiery spume, till touch'd  
With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they shoot forth  
So beauteous, op'ning to the ambient light. *Milt.*  
Waters frozen in pans, after their dissolution,  
leave a froth and spume upon them, which are  
caused by the airy part dissolved by the congelable  
mixture. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TO SPUME.** *v. n.* [*spumo*, Latin.] To  
foam; to froth.

**SPU'MOUS.** *adj.* [*spumeus*, Latin; from  
**SPU'MY** } the noun.] Frothy; foamy.

The cause is the putrefaction of the body by un-  
natural heat: the putrefying parts suffer a turgesc-  
ence, and becoming airy and spumous, ascend unto  
the surface of the water. *Brown.*

Now with more madness, rolling from afar,  
The many waves proclaim the wat'ry war;  
And mounting upwards with a noisy roar,  
March onwards, and insult the rocky shore. *Dryd.*  
The spumous and fluid state of the blood, in  
passing through the lungs, arises from its own  
eluctations, and its violent motion, the aerial parti-  
cles expanding themselves. *Arbustnot.*

**SPUN.** The preterite and part. pass. of  
*spin*.

The nymph nor spun, nor die'd with artful pride,  
Her vest was gather'd up, her hair was tied. *Addis.*

**SPUNGE.** *n. f.* [*spongia*, Lat.] A sponge.

See **SPONGE**.  
When he nee is what you have gleaned, it is but  
squeezing you, and, sponges, you shall be dry again. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Considering the motion it was impressed by  
the painter's hand upon the sponge, compounded  
with the specific gravity of the sponge and the  
resistance of the air, the sponge did mechanically  
and unavoidably move in that particular line of  
motion. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**TO SPUNGE.** *v. n.* [rather *to sponge*.] To  
hang on others for maintenance.

This will maintain you, with the perquisite of  
sponging while you are young. *Swift to Gay.*

**SPUNGINGHOUSE.** *n. f.* [*sponge* and  
*house*.] A house to which debtors are  
taken before commitment to prison,  
where the bailiffs sponge upon them, or  
riot at their cost.

A bailiff kept you the whole evening in a spon-  
ginghouse. *Swift.*

**SPUNGY.** *adj.* [from *sponge*.]

1. Full of small holes, and soft like a  
sponge.

Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,  
And into cloth of spungy softness made,  
Died in France or colder Denmark room,  
To run with worse air our staple trade. *Dryden.*

2. Wet; moist; watery.

I saw Jove's bird, the Roman eagle, wing'd  
From the spungy south to this part of the west,  
There vanish'd in the sun-beams. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

1. Having the quality of imbibing.

There is no leaf of more spongy bowels,  
More spongy to suck in the fente of fear. *Shak.*

**SPUNK.** *n. f.* Rotten wood; touchwood.

See **SPUNK**.

To make white powder, the best way is by the  
powder of rotten willows; *spunk*, or touchwood  
prepared, might perhaps make it rustier.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**SPUR.** *n. f.* [*spura*, Saxon; *spurs*, Dan-  
ish, Islandick, and Dutch; *esperon*, Fr.]

1. A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel,  
with which he pricks his horse to drive  
him forward.

He borrowing that homely armour for want of a  
better, had come upon the spur to redeem Philo-  
clea's picture. *Sidon.*

Whether the body politic be

A horse whereon the governor doth ride,  
Who, newly in the seat, that it may know  
He can command it, lets it straight feel the spur. *Shakspeare.*

He presently set spurs to his horse, and departed  
with the rest of the company.

*Knolly's History of the Turks.*

Was I for this intitled Sir,  
And girt with rusty sword and spur,  
For fame and honour to wage battle? *Hudibras.*

2. Incitement; instigation. It is used with  
to before the effect. *Dryden* has used it  
with of; but, if he speaks properly, he  
means to make the following word per-  
sonal.

Seeing then that nothing can move, unless  
there be some one; the desire whereof provoketh  
unto motion, how should that divine power of the  
soul, that spirit of our mind, ever stir itself into  
action, unless it have also the like spur? *Hooker.*

What need we any spur, but our own conscience,  
To prick us to redress? *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.*

His laws are deep, and not vulgar, not made  
upon the spur of a particular occasion, but out of  
providence of the future, to make his people more  
and more happy. *Bacon.*

Reward is the spur of virtue in all good arts, all  
laudable attempts; and emulation, which is the  
other spur, will never be wanting, when particular  
rewards are proportion'd. *Dryden.*

The chief, if not only, spur to human industry  
and action, is uneasiness. *Locke.*

The former may be a spur to the latter, till age  
makes him in love with the study, without any  
childish bait. *Cheyne.*

3. A stimulus; a prick; any thing that  
galls and teazes.

Grief and patience, rooted in him both,  
Mingle their spurs together. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

4. The sharp points on the legs of a cock  
with which he fights.

Of birds the bill is of like matter with the teeth;  
as for their spur, it is but a nail. *Bacon.*

Animals have natural weapons to defend and  
offend; some talons, some claws, some spurs and  
beaks. *Ray.*

5. Any thing standing out; a snag.

The strong-bad promontory  
Have I made shaks, and pluckt up by the spurs  
The pine and cedar. *Shakspeare.*

**TO SPUR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prick with the spur; to drive with  
the spur.

My friend, who always takes care to cure his  
horse of staving fits, spurred him up to the very  
side of the coach. *Addison.*

Your father, when he moun'ted,  
Rein'd 'em in strongly, and he spur'd them hard. *Dryden.*

Who would be at the trouble of learning, when  
he finds his ignorance is carefed? But when you  
brow-beat and maul them, you make them men;  
for though they have no natural mettle, yet, if  
they



they are *spurred* and kicked, they will mend their pace.  
Collier as *Pride*.

2. To instigate; to incite; to urge forward.

Lovers break not hours,  
Unless it be to come before their time:  
So much they *spur* their expedition. *Shakespeare*.  
Let the awe he has got upon their minds, be so  
tempered with the marks of good-will, that affec-  
tion may *spur* them to their duty. *Locke*.

3. To drive by force.

Love will not be *spurred* to what it loaths. *Shak.*

*To SPUR. v. n.*

1. To travel with great expedition.

With backward bows the Patricians shall be there,  
And, *spurring* from the fight, confess their fear:  
A double wreath shall crown our Cæsar's brows. *Dryden*.

2. To press forward.

Alcanius took th' alarm, while yet he led,  
And, *spurring* on, his equals soon o'erspo'd. *Dryden's Æneid*.

Some bold men, though they begin with infinite  
ignorance and errors, yet, by *spurring* on, refine  
themselves. *Grew*.

*SPUR-GALL'D. adj.* [*spur* and *gall*.] Hurt  
with the spur.

I was not made a horse,  
And yet I bear a burden like an ass,  
*Spur-gall'd* and tir'd by jangling Bolingbroke. *Shak. Spence*.

What shall each *spur-gall'd* hackney of the day,  
Or each new-pension'd vicar, pretend  
To break my windows, if I treat a friend? *Pope*.

*SPURGE. n. f.* [*effurges*, French; *spurgis*,  
Dutch; from *purge*, Latin.] A plant  
violently purgative. *Spurge* is a general  
name in English for all milky purgative  
plants. *Skinner*.

Every part of the plant abounds with a milky  
juice. There are seventy-one species of this plant,  
of which aurtwort is one. Broad-leaved *spurge* is a  
biennial plant, and used in medicine under the  
name of cataputia minor. The milky juice in  
these plants is used by some to destroy warts, but  
particular care should be taken in the application,  
because it is a strong caustic. *Miller*.

That the leaves of cataputia, or *spurge*, being  
plucked upwards or downwards, perform their op-  
erations by purge or vomit, is a strange conceit,  
attributing unto plants positional operations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

*SPURGE Flax. n. f.* [*thymelæa*, Lat.] A  
plant.

*SPURGE Laurel or Mezereon. n. f.* [*hamæ-  
daphne*, Lat.] A plant.

*SPURGE Olive. n. f.* [*chamaelea*, Lat.] A  
shrub.

*SPURGE Wort. n. f.* [*xiphion*, Lat.] A  
plant.

*SPURIOUS. adj.* [*spurius*, Latin.]

1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine.  
Reformed churches reject not all traditions, but  
such as are *spurious*, superstitious, and not consonant  
to the prime rule of faith. *H. tie*.

The coin that shows the first is generally rejected  
as *spurious*, nor is the other esteemed more a then-  
tick by the present Roman medalists. *Add. in Italy*.  
If any thing else has been printed, in which we  
really had any hand, it is loaded with *spurious* ad-  
ditions. *Swift*.

2. Not legitimate; bastard.

Your Scipios, Cæsars, Pompeys, and your Catos,  
These gods on earth, are all the *spurious* brood  
Of violated maids. *Addison's Cato*.

*SPURIOUSNESS. n. f.* [from *spurious*.]  
Adulterateness; state of being counter-  
feit.

You proceed to Hippolytus, and speak of his  
*spuriousness* with as much confidence as if you were  
able to prove it. *Waterland*.

*SPURLING. n. f.* [*esperian*, French.] A  
small sea-fish.

All-faunts, do lay for poike and fowle,  
For sprats and *spurlings* for your house. *Tusser*.

*To SPURN. v. a.* [*spornan*, Saxon.]

1. To kick; to strike or drive with the foot.  
They suppos'd I could read bars of steel,  
And *spurn* in pieces posts of adamant. *Shakespeare's Henry VI*.

Say any request 's unjust,  
And *spurn* me back, but if it be not so,  
Thou art not honest. *Shakespeare's Cæsar*.

You that did void your rheum upon my beard,  
And foot me as you *spurn* a stranger cur  
Over your threshold. *Shak. Merchant of Venice*.

He in the surging smoke  
Uplifted *spurn'd* the ground. *Milton*.

So was I forc'd  
To do a sovereign justice to myself,  
And *spurn* thee from my presence. *Dryd. Don Seb*.  
Thou wilt I draw up my legs, and *spurn* her from  
me with my foot. *Addison's Spectator*.

A milk-white bull shalt at your altar stand,  
That thine aught, and *spurns* the rising sand. *Pope*.

When Athens sunk by ones unjust,  
When wild barbarians *spurn* her dust.  
Now they, who reach Parnassus' lofty crown,  
Employ their pains to *spurn* her others down. *Pope*.

2. To reject; to scorn; to put away with  
contempt; to disdain.

I would not I should ask your name;  
But once thy outside looks to stir and warlike,  
What late and nicely I might well delay,  
By rule of knight-hood, I disdain and *spurn*. *Shak.*

3. To treat with contempt.

Domesticks will pay a more cheerful service,  
when they find themselves not *spurn'd* because of  
fortune, as they do at their misfortune. *Locke*.

*To SPURN. v. n.*

1. To make contemptuous opposition; to  
make insolent resistance.

A son to blunt the sword  
That guards the peace and safety of your person;  
Nay more, to *spurn* at your most holy image. *Shak.*  
I, Pandulph, do religiously demand  
Why thou against the church, our holy mother,  
So wilfully dost *spurn*? *Shakespeare's King John*.

Instruct me why  
Vanoe should *spurn* against our rule, and stir  
The tributary provinces to war. *Philips's Briton*.

2. To toss up the heels; to kick or struggle.

The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns*,  
The glasses shatters, and his charge returns. *Gay*.

*SPURN. n. f.* [from the verb.] Kick;  
insolent and contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the *spurns*  
That patient merit of the unworthy takes.  
*Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

*SPURNEY. n. f.* A plant.

*SPURRER. n. f.* [from *spur*.] One who  
uses spurs.

*SPURRIER. n. f.* [from *spur*.] One who  
makes spurs.

*SPURRY. n. f.* [*spurgula*, Latin.] A plant.

*To SPURT. v. n.* [See *To SPIRT*.] To  
fly out with a quick stream.

If from a puncture or a lancet, the manner of  
the *spurring* out of the blood will shew it.  
*Wijeman's Surgery*.

*SPURWAY. n. f.* [*spur* and *way*.] A  
horse-way; a bridle road: distinct from  
a road for carriages.

*SPUTATION. n. f.* [*sputum*, Latin.] The  
act of spitting.

A moist consumption receives its nomenclature  
from a moist *sputum*, or expectoration: a dry one  
is known by its dry cough. *Hardy on Consump.*

*To SPUTTER. v. n.* [*sputo*, Latin.]

1. To emit moisture in small flying drops.

If a single drop or two fall down,  
It scalds along my cheeks, like the green wood,  
That, *sputtering* in the flame, works outwards into  
tears. *Dryden*.

2. To fly out in small particles with some  
noise.

The nightly virgin, while her wheel she plies,  
Foresees the storm impending in the skies,  
When sparkling lamps their *sputtering* light advance,  
And in the sockets only bubbles dance. *Dryden*.

3. To speak hastily and obscurely, as with  
the mouth full; to throw out the spittle  
by hasty speech.

A poking owl sat *sputtering* at the sun, and  
asked him what he meant, to stand staring her in  
the eyes? *L'Estrange*.

They could neither of them speak their rage;  
and so fell a *sputtering* at one another, like two  
roasting apples. *Congreve*.

Though he *sputter* through a fessum,  
It never makes the least impression;  
Whence'er he speaks for madness goes. *Swift*.

*To SPUTTER. v. a.* To throw out with  
noise and hesitation.

Thou dost with it, the throne invade;  
Obtending heav'n for what'er it's entail,  
And *sputtering* under specious names thy gall. *Dryd*.  
In the midst of caresses, and without the least  
pretended incitement, to *sputter* out the basest ac-  
cusations. *Swift*.

*SPUTTER. n. f.* Moisture thrown out in  
small drops.

*SPUTTERER. n. f.* [from *sputter*.] One  
that sputters.

*SPY. n. f.* [*xipio*, Welsh; *espion*, French;  
*spie*, Dutch; *speculator*, Latin.] It is ob-  
served by a German, that *spy* has been  
in all ages a word by which the eye, or  
office of the eye, has been expressed:  
that the *Arimusprians* of old, fabled to  
have but one eye, were so called from  
*ari*, which among the nations of *Caucu-  
sus* still signifies one, and *spi*, which has  
been received from the old Asiatick  
languages for an eye, sight, or one that  
sees.] One sent to watch the conduct or  
motions of others; one sent to gain in-  
telligence in an enemy's camp or country.

We'll be at poor rogues

Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,  
And take upon 's the mystery of things,  
As if we were God's *spies*. *Shakespeare's K. Lear*.

*Spies of the Volskians*,  
Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to wherl  
Three or four miles aback. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

Every corner was possessed by diligent *spies* upon  
their master and mistress. *Clarendon*.

I come no *spy*,  
With purpose to explore, or to disturb,  
The secrets of your realm. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Such command we had,  
To see that none thence issued forth a *spy*,  
Or enemy, while God was in his work. *Milton*.

Nothing lies hid from radiant eyes;  
All they I bid become their *spies*:  
Secrets, as chafin-jewels, lie  
Pretended to oblige the fair. *H. tie*.

Over my men I'll set my careful *spies*,  
To watch rebellion in their very eyes. *Dryden*.

These wretched *spies* of wit must then confess,  
They take more pains to please themselves the less. *Dryden*.

Those who attend on their state, are so many  
*spies* placed upon them by the publick to observe  
them nearly. *Antony*.

*To SPY. v. a.* [See *SPY. n. f.*]

1. To discover by the eye at a distance, or  
in a state of concealment; to espy.

Light hath no tongue, but is all eye;  
If it could speak as well as *spy*,  
Y

This were the worst that it could say,  
That being well I fain would stay.  
As ryger spied two gentle lawns.  
A countryman spied a snake under a hedge, half  
frozen to death.

Donne.

Milton.

I. Esfrange.

My brother Guyomar, methinks, I spy;  
Haste in his steps, and wonder in his eye.  
One in reading skipped over all sentences where  
he spied a note of admiration.

Dryden.

Swift.

### 2. To discover by close examination.

Let a lawyer tell he has spied some defect in an  
entail, how solicitous are they to repair that error!

Decay of Party.

### 3. To search or discover by artifice.

Moses sent to spy out Jaazar, and took the vil-  
lages.

Numbers.

### To SPY. v. n. To search narrowly.

It is my nature's plague  
To spy into abuse; and oft my jealousy  
Shapes faults that are not.

Shakespeare's Othello.

SPY BOAT. n. f. [spy and boat.] A boat  
sent out for intelligence.

Giving the colour of the sea to their spyboats, to  
keep them from being discovered, came from the  
Veneti.

Arbutnot.

SQUAB. adj. [I know not whence de-  
rived.]

### 1. Unfeathered; newly hatched.

Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be drest,  
When there's so many squab ones in the nest? King.

### 2. Fat; thick and stout; awkwardly bulky.

The nappy ale goes round;  
Nor the squab daughter nor the wife were nice,  
Each health the youths began, Sim pledg'd it twice.

Betterson.

SQUAB. n. f. A kind of sofa or couch; a  
stuffed cushion.

On her large squab you find her spread,  
Like a fat corpse upon a bed.

Pope.

SQUAB. adv. With a heavy sudden fall,  
plump and flat. A low word.

The eagle took the tortoise up into the air, and  
dropt him down, squab, upon a rock, that dished  
him to pieces.

L'Estrange.

SQUABPIE. n. f. [squab and pie.] A  
pie made of many ingredients.

Cornwall squabpie, and Devon whitepot bring;  
And Leicester beans and bacon, food of kings. King.

To SQUAB. v. n. To fall down plump or  
flat; to squelch or squash.

SQUABISH. adj. [from squab.] Thick;  
heavy; fleshy.

Drunk renders them of a squabish or lardy habit of  
body.

Hawley.

### To SQUABBLE. v. n. [kiabla, Swedish.]

To quarrel, to debate peevishly; to  
wrangle; to fight. A low word.

Drunk? and speak parrot? and squabble? swag-  
ger? oh, thou invincible spirit of wine!

Shakespeare's Othello.

I thought it not improper, in a squabbling and  
contentious age, to detect the vanity of corning  
ignorance.

Glanville.

If there must be disputes, is not squabbling less  
inconvenient than murder? Collier on Duelling.

The sense of these propositions is very plain,  
though logicians might squabble a while, whe-  
ther they should rank them under negative or affir-  
mative.

Watts's Logic.

SQUABBLE. n. f. [from the verb.] A low  
brawl; a petty quarrel.

In popular discussions, pragmatick fools commonly  
begin the squabble, and crafty knaves reap the be-  
nefit.

L'Estrange.

A man whose personal courage is suspected, is  
driven to drive squadrons before him; but may be  
driven to the meat of some squabble, or throwing a  
stone at his neighbour's head.

Arbutnot.

SQUABBLER. n. f. [from squabble.] A  
bucconic fellow; a brawler.

SQUADRON. n. f. [escadron, Fr. squad-  
rone, Italian; from quadratus, Latin.]

### 1. A body of men drawn up square.

Those half-rounding guards  
Just met, and closing stood in squadron join'd.

Milton.

### 2. A part of an army; a troop.

Eumidion then rein'd his horse, that trotted  
neighing by;

The king a foot-man, and so scowles the squadrons  
orderly.

Chapman.

Nothing the Moors were more afraid of, than  
in a set battle to fight with squadrons coming or-  
derly on.

Knolles.

Then beauteous Atys, with Iulus bred,  
Of equal age, the second squadron led.

Dryden.

### 3. Part of a fleet; a certain number of ships.

Rome could not maintain its dominion over so  
many provinces, without squadrons ready equipt.

Arbutnot.

SQUADRONED. adj. [from squadron.]  
Formed into squadrons.

They gladly thither haste; and by a choir  
Of squadron'd angels hear his carol sung.

Milton.

SQUALID. adj. [squalidus, Lat.] Foul;  
nause; filthy.

A doleful case desires a doleful song,  
Without vain art or curious compliments;

And squalid fortune into baseness flowing  
Doth scorn the pride of wonted ornaments.

Spenser.

Uncomb'd his locks, and squalid his attire,  
Unlike the trim of love and gay desire.

Dryden's Knight's Tale.

All these Cocytus bounds with squalid reeds,  
With muddy ditches, and with deadly weeds.

Dry.

### To SQUALL. v. n. [squala, Swedish.]

To scream out as a child or woman  
frighted.

In my neighbourhood, a very pretty piattling  
should be of veal squalls out at the sight of a knife.

Spenser.

I put five into my coat-pocket; and as to the  
sixth, I made a countenance as if I would eat  
him alive. The poor man squall'd terribly.

Swift.

Cornelius sunk back on a chair; the guests  
stood astonish'd; the infant squall'd.

Arbutnot and Pope.

SQUALL. n. f. [from the verb.]

### 1. Loud scream

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,  
The short thick sob, loud screams, and shriller squall.

Pope.

### 2. Sudden gust of wind. A sailor's word.

SQUALLER. n. f. [from squall.] Screamer;  
one that screams.

SQUALOR. n. f. [Latin.] Coarseness;  
nause; want of cleanliness and neat-  
ness.

Take heed that their new flowers and sweetness  
do not as much corrupt as the others dryness and  
squalor.

Ben Jonson.

What can filthy poverty give else, but beggary,  
fustianous nastiness, squalor, ugliness, hunger, and  
thirst?

Burton.

SQUALLY. adj. [from squall.] Windy;  
gusty. A sailor's word.

SQUAMOUS. adj. [squameus, Lat.] Scaly;  
covered with scales.

The sea was replenish'd with fish of the cartila-  
ginous and squamous, as of the testaceous and crusta-  
ceous kinds.

Woodward.

Those gall and balls are produced in the gums  
of oak, which may be called squamous oak cones.

De Ham's Phytico-Iconology.

To SQUANDER. v. a. [verschwenden, Teu-  
tonick.]

### 1. To scatter lavishly; to spend profusely; to throw away in idle prodigality.

We squander away some part of our fortune at  
play.

Asterbury.

They often squander'd, but they never gave.

Savage.

Never take a favourite waiting-maid, to in-  
quire how great a fortune you brought, and how  
little you are allowed to squander.

Swift.

Then, in plain prose, were made two sorts of men;  
To squander some, and some to hide again.

Pope.

True friends would rather see such thoughts, as  
they communicate only to one another, than what  
they squander about to all the world.

Pope.

How uncertain it is, whether the years we pro-  
pose to ourselves shall be indulged to us; uncertain  
whether we shall have power, or even inclination,  
to improve them better than those we now squander  
away.

Rogers.

### 2. To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse.

He hath an ergolis bound to Tripolis, another to  
the Indies, and other ventures he hath squander'd  
abroad.

Shakespeare.

The troops we squander'd first again appear  
From several quarters, and inclose the rear.

Dryd.

He is a successful warrior,  
And has the soldiers hearts; upon the skirts  
Of Arragon our squander'd troops he rallies.

Dryd.

SQUANDERER. n. f. [from squander.] A  
spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a  
lavisher.

Plenty in their own keeping teaches them from  
the beginning to be squanderers and wasters.

Luke.

SQUARE. adj. [ygrwâr, Welsh; quadra-  
tus, Latin.]

### 1. Cornered; having right angles.

All the doors and posts were square, with the  
windows.

Kings.

Water and air the varied form confound;  
The straight looks crooked, and the square grows  
round.

Prior.

### 2. Forming a right angle.

This instrument is for striking lines square to  
other lines or straight sides, and try the squareness  
of their work.

Moxon.

### 3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content; as three square, five square.

Catching up in haste his three square shield,  
And shining helmet, soon him buckled to the field.

Spenser.

The clavicle is a crooked bone, in the figure of  
an S; one end of which being thicker, and almost  
three square, is inserted into the first bone of the  
sternon.

Wise man's Surgery.

### 4. Parallel; exactly suitable.

She is a most triumphant lady, if report be  
square to her.

Shakespeare.

### 5. Strong; stout; well set: as, a square man.

Equal; exact; honest; fair: as, square  
dealing.

All have not offended;  
For those that were, it is not square to take  
On those that are, revenge; crimes like to lands  
Are not inherited.

Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.

### 7. [In geometry.] Square root of any number is that which, multiplied by it- self, produces the square, as 4 is the square root of 16; because 4 x 4 = 16; and likewise 6 the square root of 36, as 6 x 6 = 36.

SQUARE. n. f. [quadra, Latin.]

### 1. A figure with right angles and equal sides.

Then did a sharped spire of diamond bright,  
Ten feet each way, in square appear to me,  
Justly proportion'd up into his height,  
So far as archer might his level see.

Spenser.

Rais'd of grassy turf their table was;  
And on her ample square from side to side  
All autumn pil'd.

Milton.

### 2. An area of four sides, with houses on each side.

The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large square of the town. Addison on Italy.

### 3. Content of an angle.

In rectangle triangles the square which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the squares which are made of the sides containing the right angle. Brown.

### 4. A rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles.

### 5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship or conduct. Not now much used.

In St. Paul's time, the integrity of Rome was famous; Corinth many ways reprov'd; they of Galatia much more out of square. Hooker.

The whole ordinance of that government was at first evil plotted, and through other oversights came more out of square, to that disorder which it is now come unto. Spenser's Ireland.

I have not kept my square, but that to come shall all be done by th' rule. Shak. Ant. and Cleop.

Nothing so much fetter'd this art of influence out of square and rule as education. Raleigh.

### 6. Squadron; troops formed square. Not now in use.

He alone dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had in the brave squares of war. Shakspeare.

Our superfluous lacqueys and our peasants, who in unnecessary action swarm about our squares of battle, were now to purge this field of such a hiding foe. Shakspeare.

### 7. A square number is when another, called its root, can be exactly found, which multiplied by itself produces the square. The following example is not accurate.

Advance thy golden mountains to the skies, On the broad base of fifty thousand rise: Add one round hundred; and, if that's not fait, Add fifty more, and bring it to a square. Pope.

### 8. Quaternion; number four: though perhaps, in the following lines, square may mean only capacity.

I profess myself an enemy to all other joys Which the most precious square of sense possesses, And find I am alone felicitate In your dear love. Shakspeare.

### 9. Level; equality.

Men should sort themselves with their equals; for a rich man that converses upon the square with a poor man, shall certainly undo him. L'Estrange.

We live not on the square with such as these, Such are our betters who can better please. Dryden.

### 10. Quartile; the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other.

To th' other five Their planetary motions and aspects, In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite, Of noxious efficacy. Milton's Paradise Lost.

### 11. Rule; conformity. A proverbial use.

I shall break no squares whether it be for or not. L'Estrange.

### 12. SQUARES go. The game proceeds. Chessboards being full of squares.

One frog looked about him to see how squares went with their new king. L'Estrange.

### To SQUARE. v. a. [quadro, Lat. from the noun.]

#### 1. To form with right angles.

#### 2. To reduce to a square.

Circles to squares, and cubes to double, Would give a man excessive trouble. Prior.

#### 3. To measure; to reduce to a measure.

Stibborn critics, apt, without a theme For depravation, to square all the sex By Cressid's rule. Shakspeare.

#### 4. To adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape.

Dreams are toys;

Yet for this once, yea superstitiously, I will be square'd by this. Shakspeare. Winter's Tale.

How frantically I square my talk! Shakspeare.

Thou 'st said to have a stubborn soul, That apprehends no further than this world, And square'st thy life accordingly. Shakspeare.

He employs not on us the hammer and the chisel, with an intent to wound or mangle us, but only to square and fashion our hard and stubborn hearts. Boyle's Seraphic Love.

God has designed us a measure of our undertakings; his word and law, by the proportions whereof we are to square our actions. Decay of Piety.

The oracle was enforced to proclaim Socrates to be the wisest man in the world; because he applied his studies to the moral part, the squaring men's lives. Hammond.

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;

A living sermon of the truths he taught; For this by rules severe his life he square'd, That all might see the doctrine which they heard. Dryden.

This must convince all such who have, upon a wrong interpretation, presumed to square opinions by theirs, and have in loud exclamations shown their abhorrence of university education. Swift.

#### 5. To accommodate; to fit.

Eye me, blest providence, and square my trial To my proportion'd strength. Milton.

Some professions can equally square themselves to, and thrive under, all revolutions of government. South.

#### 6. To respect in quartile.

O'er Libra's sign a crowd of foes prevails, The icy goat and crab that square the scales. Creech.

### To SQUARE. v. n.

#### 1. To suit with; to fit with.

I set them by the rule; and, as they square, Or dev ate from undoubted doctrine, fare. Dryden.

His description squares exactly to time. Woodro.

These marine bodies do not square with those opinions, but exhibit phenomena that thwart them. Woodward.

#### 2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides.

Obsolete.

Are you such fools To square for this? would it offend you then That both should speed? Shakspeare. Titus Andronicus.

But they do square, that all their elves for fear Creep into acorn cups, and hide them there. Shak.

### SQUARENESS. n. f. [from square.] The

state of being square.

This instrument is for striking lines square to other lines or straight lines, and try the squareness of their work. Moxon.

Motion, squareness, or any particular shape, are the accidents of body. Watts's Logic.

### SQUASH. n. f. [from quash.]

#### 1. Any thing soft and easily crushed.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a squash is before it is a pear-tree, or a codling when it is almost an apple. Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.

#### 2. [melopepo.] A plant.

Squash is an Indian kind of pumpkin that grows apart. Boyle.

#### 3. Any thing unripe; any thing soft. In contempt.

How like I then was to this kernel, This squash, this gentleman. Shak. Winter's Tale.

#### 4. A sudden fall.

Since they will overload my shoulders, I shall throw down the burden with a squash among them. Arbuthnot.

#### 5. A shock of soft bodies.

My fall was stopped by a terrible squash, that sounded louder than the cataract of Niagara. Swift.

### To SQUASH. v. a. To crush into pulp.

### To SQUAT. v. n. [quattare, Italian.] To

fit cowering; to fit close to the ground.

### SQUAT. adj. [from the verb.]

#### 1. Cowering; close to the ground.

Him there they found, Squat like a toad close at the ear of Eve. Milton.

Her dearest comrades never caught her Squat on her hams. Swift.

#### 2. Short and thick; having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering.

The squall-moose is so called from some similitude to the quill-fish: the head is broad and squat. Grew.

Alma in verse, in prose the mind, Throughout the body, squat or tall, Is bona fide all in all. Prior.

### SQUAT. n. f.

#### 1. The posture of cowering or lying close.

A fitch-fall'n cheek that hangs below the jaw, Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw For an old grandam ape, when with a grace She sits at squat, and scrubs her leathern face. Dryden.

#### 2. A sudden fall.

Brutes, squats, and falls, which often kill others, can bring little hurt to those that are temperate. Herbert.

### SQUAT. n. f. A sort of mineral.

The squat consists of tin ore and tin incorporated. Woodward.

### To SQUEAK. v. n. [squata, Swedish.]

#### 1. To set up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry out with pain.

To cry with a shrill acute tone.

The sheeted dead Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets. Shak.

Cart wheels squeak not when they are liquored. Bacon.

I see the new Amon fall,

The lute still trembling underneath thy nail: At thy well sharpen'd thumb from shore to shore, The trebles square for fear, the bases roar. Dryden.

Blunt shuffles, plant'd in every loop-hole, go off at the squeaking of a fiddle, and the thumping of a guitar. Dryden.

Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans squeaking through the mouth of an eunuch? Addison.

How like brutes organs are to ours: They grant, it higher powers think fit, A beam might soon be made a wit; And that, for any thing in nature, Pigs might squeak love-odes, dogs bark satire. Prior.

In florid impotence he speaks, And, as the prompter breathes, the puppet squeaks. Pope.

Zotus calls the companions of Ulysses the squeaking pigs of Homer. Pope's Odyssey.

#### 3. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain.

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he squeaks, I warrant him. Dryden's Don Sebastian.

### SQUEAK. n. f. [from the verb.] A shrill

quick cry; a cry of pain.

Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs, In panick horror of pursuing dogs: With many a deadly grunt and doleful squeak, Poor swine! as if their pretty hearts would break. Dryden.

### To SQUEAL. v. n. [squala, Swedish.]

To cry with a shrill sharp voice; to cry with pain. Squeak seems a short sudden cry, and squeal a cry continued.

### SQUEAMISH. adj. [for quawmish or qualmish, from qualm.] Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned; being apt to take offence without much reason. It is used always in dislike either real or ironical.

Yet, for countenance sake, he seemed very *squeamish* in respect of the charge he had of the princess Pamela. *Sidney.*

Quoth he, that honour's very *squeamish*, That takes a basting for a blemish; For what's more honourable than fears, Or skin to totter, rent in wars? *Hudibras.* His muse is ruffick, and perhaps too plain, The men of *squeamish* taste to entertain. *Southern.* It is rare to see a man at once *squeamish* and voracious. *South.*

There is no occasion to oppose the ancients and the moderns, or to be *squeamish* on either side. He thus wisely conducts his mind in the pursuit of knowledge, and gather what lights he can from either. *Locke.*

**SQUEAMISHLY.** *adv.* [from *squeamish*.] In a fastidious manner.

**SQUEAMISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *squeamish*.] Niceness; delicacy; fastidiousness.

The thorough-paced politician must laugh at the *squeamishness* of his conscience, and read it another lecture. *South.*

Upon their principles they may revive the worship of the host of heaven; it is but conquering a little *squeamishness* of stomach. *Stillingfleet.*

To administer this dainty fifty thousand operations, considering the *squeamishness* of some stomachs, and the peevishness of young children, is not reasonable. *Swift.*

**TO SQUEEZE.** *v. a.* [Gyran, Saxon; *ysgruggu*, Welsh.]

1. To press; to crush between two bodies.

It is applied to the *squeezing* or pressing of things downwards, as in the press for printing. *Wilkins.*

The link of the earth would make a convulsion of the air, and that crack must shake or *squeeze* the atmosphere, as to bring down all the remaining vapours. *Burnet.*

He reap'd the product of his labour'd ground, And *squeezed* the comb with golden liquor crown'd. *Dryden.*

None averted mournings forc'd to show, Or *squeezed* his eyes to make the torrent flow. *Dryd.*

When Florio speaks, that virgin could withstand, If gentle Damon did not *squeeze* her hand? *Pope.*

2. To oppress; to crush; to harass by extortion.

In a civil war people must expect to be crushed and *squeezed* toward the burden. *L'Estrange.*

**TO SQUEEZE.** *v. n.*

1. To act or pass, in consequence of compression.

A concave sphere of gold filled with water and set revolving upon pressing the sphere with great force, the water *squeezed* through it, and stand still over its outside in multitudes of small drops, like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the globe. *Newton's Opticks.*

What a crowd of these, impatiently bold, In sound and jingling syllable grown old, Still run on pipes, in a rattling vein, For not a diadem and *hyacinth* on the brain. *Pope.*

2. To force way through close bodies.

When a public minister comes empty in; but when he is returned he gets, he is said to *squeeze* his way. *L'Estrange.*

**SQUIBBLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Compression; pressure.

A *squib* is a small stone with wondrous big, To be heard imprisoned winds, or gentler but than these that erst Laertes' tomb embellish'd.

Penetrate they sleep; but let the tuneful *squib* Of lab'ring clouds pour them, as they fly Melodious, and with lightly accents charmed. *Philips.*

**SQUENCH.** *n. f.* Heavy fall. A low ludicrous word.

He tore the earth which he had taw'd From *squib* of knight, and storm'd and sav'd. *Hudibras.*

So soon as the poor devil had recovered the *squib* away he scampers, bawling like mad. *L'Estrange.*

**SQUIB.** *n. f.* [*Schibbe*, German, to push forward.] This etymology, though the best that I have found, it not very probable.]

1. A small pipe of paper filled with wild-fire. Used in sport.

The armada at Calais, Sir Walter Raleigh was wont prettily to say, were suddenly driven away with *squibs*; for it was no more than a stratagem of fire boats manœuvr'd, and sent upon them.

The forest of the south compareth the French valour to a *squib*, or fire of flax, which burns and crackles for a time, but suddenly extinguishes. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze, But time, and thunder, pay respect to boys. *Waller.*

Furious he begins his march, Dives rattling o'er a brazen arch; With *squibs* and crackers arm'd, to throw Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*

Citizens on verber, as *squibs* on triumph wait, Proclaim the glory, and augment the state. *Young.*

2. Any petty fellow. Not in use.

Asked for their past by every *squib*, That list at will them to revile or snub. *Spenser.*

The *squibs*, in the common phrase, are called libellers. *Taylor.*

**SQUILL.** *n. f.* [*Squilla*, *scilla*, Lat. *squille*, French.]

1. A plant.

It hath a large acid bulbous root, like an onion; the veins are broad; the flowers are like those of *onion-galum*, or the starry hyacinth; they grow in a long spike, and come out to the leaves. *Miller.*

Seed or kernels of apples and pears, put into a *squill*, which is like a great onion, will come up earlier than in the earth itself. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

'Twill down like *onyon* of *squills*. *Resurrection.*

The self-same atoms Can, in the truffle, furnish out a feast; And nausate, in the scaly *squill*, the taste. *Garth.*

2. A fish.

3. An insect.

The *squill* is so called from some similitude to the *squill* fish, in having a long body covered with a scaly, composed of several rings; the head broad and squat. *Grew.*

**SQUINANCY.** *n. f.* [*Squinante*, *squincie*, Fr. *squintantia*, Ital.] An inflammation in the throat; a quinsy.

Used for *squintancy*, and inflammations of the throat, it seemeth to have a mollifying and lessifying virtue. *Bacon.*

In a *squintancy* there is danger of suffocation. *Wise.*

**SQUINT.** *adj.* [*Squinte*, Dutch, oblique, transverse.] Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking suspiciously.

Where an equal posse of hope and fear Does arbitrate the event, my nature is That I incline to hope rather than fear, And gladly banish *squint* suspicion. *Milton.*

**TO SQUINT.** *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct line of vision.

Some can *squint* when they will; and child's n set upon a table, with a candle behind them, both eye will move outward, to see the light, and to induce *squinting*. *De n.*

Not a period on this epistle but *squints* towards another vice against it. *Pope.*

**TO SQUINT.** *v. a.*

1. To turn the eye to oblique vision.

This is the foul *libertigibbet*; he gives the web and the pin, *squint* the eye, and makes the hair-tips. *Shakespeare.*

2. To turn the eye obliquely.

Perkin began already to *squint* one eye upon the crown, and another upon the sanctuary. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**SQUINTED.** *adj.* [*Squint* and *eye*.]

1. Having the sight directed oblique.

He was *squinted*, that he seemed spitefully to look upon them whom he beheld. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*

2. Indirect; oblique; malignant.

This is such a false and *squinted* praise, Which seeming to look upwards on his glories, Looks down upon my fears. *Domban.*

**SQUINTING.** *adj.* Squinting. A cant word.

The timbrel and the *squinting* maid Of Isis awe thee; lest the gods, for sin, Should with a swelling drop of stuff thy skin. *Dryd.*

**TO SQUINT.** *v. n.* To look askint. A cant word.

I remember thine eyes well enough; Dost thou *squint* at me? *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

**SQUIRE.** *n. f.* [contraction of *esquire*; *esquier*, French. See *ESQUIRE*.]

1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight. He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.—Ay, that I will, come out and long tail under the degree of a *squire*. *Shakespeare.*

The rest are princes, biron, knights, *squires*, And gentlemen of blood. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

2. An attendant on a noble warrior.

Old Bates' form he took, Anchises' *squire*, Now left to rule As aris. *Dryden's Fœd.*

Knights, *squires*, and steeds must enter on the stage. *Pope.*

3. An attendant at court.

Return with her—I could as well be brought To kneel his throne, and *squire*-like pension beg, To keep bare life a-foot. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**SQUIRREL.** *n. f.* [*escuriel*, Fr. *scurus*, Lat.] A small animal that lives in woods, remarkable for leaping from tree to tree.

One chance'd to find a nut, In th' end of which a hole was cut, Which lay upon a hazel root, There scatter'd by a *squirrel*, Which out the kernel gotten had, When quoth this fay, Dear queen, be glad, Let Obenon be ne'er so mad, I'll set you safe from peril. *Drayton.*

**TO SQUIRT.** *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.] To throw out in a quick stream.

Sir Roger she mortally hated, and used to hire fell w to *squirt* kennel water upon him as he passed along. *Arbutnot.*

**TO SQUIRT.** *v. n.* To prate; to let fly. Low cant.

You are so given to *squirting* up and down, and chattering, that the world would say, I had chosen a jack-pudding for a prime minister. *L'Estrange.*

**SQUIRT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected.

He with his *squirt*-fire could disperse Whole troops. His weapons are, a pin to scratch, and a *squirt* to bespatter. *Hudibras.*

2. A small quick stream.

Water thote with *squirts* of an infusion of the meadow dandelion water. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**SQUIRREL.** *n. f.* [from *squirt*.] One that plies a *squirt*.

The *squirrels* were at it with their kennel water, for they were, mad for the loss of their bubble. *Arbutnot.*

**TO STAB.** *v. a.* [*staven*, old Dutch.]

1. To pierce with a pointed weapon. Hear the lamentations of poor Anne, Wife to thy Edward, to thy slaughter'd son, Stab'd by the self-same hand that made these wounds. *Shakespeare.*

Percius, think thou seest thy dying brother  
Snubb'd at his heart, and all belinear'd with blood,  
Storming at thee! Addison's *Cato*.

2. To wound mortally or mischievously.

What tears will then be shed!

Then, to complete her woes, will I espouse  
Hermione: 'twill stab her to the heart! A. Philips.

To STAB. *v. n.*

1. To give a wound with a pointed weapon.

None shall dare

With shorten'd sword to stab in closer war,  
But in fair combat fight. Dryden's *Knights' Tale*.

Killing a man with a sword or a hatchet, are looked on as no distinct species of action; but if the point of the sword first enter the body, it passes for a distinct species where it has a distinct name, as in England, where it is called *stabbing*. Locke.

2. To offer a stab.

Thou hid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,  
Which thou hast whetted on thy stony heart,  
To stab at my frail life. Shakspere's *Henry IV.*

3. To give a mortal wound.

He speaks poniards, and every word stabs. Shak.

STAB. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A wound with a sharp pointed weapon.

The elements

Of whom your swords are temper'd, may as well  
Wound the loud winds, or with bemock'd at stabs  
Kill the still closing waters. Shakspere's *Cleander*.

Unworthy was thy fate, thou fast of warriors,  
To fall beneath a vile assassin's stab. Rowe.

2. A dark injury; a fly mischief.

3. A stroke; a blow.

He had a scripture ready to repel them all, every  
pertinent text urged home being a direct stab to a  
temptation. South.

STABBER. *n. f.* [from *stab*.] One who stabs; a privy murderer.

STABILIMENT. *n. f.* [from *stabilis*, Lat.] Support; firmness; act of making firm.

Thy is the *stabiliment*, propagation, and shade. Deham.

STABILITY. *n. f.* [from *stabilité*, Fr. from *stabilis*, Latin.]

1. Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand.

By the same degrees that either of these happen,  
the stability of the figure is by the same lessened. Temple.

These mighty girders which the fustick bind,  
These ribs robust and vast in order join'd,  
Such strength and such stability impart,  
That storms above, and earthquakes under ground,  
Break not the pillars. Blackmore.

He began to try

This and that hanging stone's stability. Cotton.

2. Fixedness; not fluidity.

Since fluidness and stability are contrary qualities, we may conceive that the firmness or stability of a body consists in this, that the particles which compose it do so rest, or are intangled, that there is among them a mutual cohesion. Boyle.

3. Firmness of resolution.

STABLE. *adj.* [from *stable*, Fr. *stabilis*, Lat.]

1. Fixed; able to stand.

2. Steady; constant; fixed in resolution or conduct.

If man would be inviolable,  
He must be like a rock, or stone, or tree;  
For ev'n the perfect angels were not stable,  
But had a fall more desperate than we. Dantes  
He perfect, stable; but imperfect we,  
Subject to change. Dryden's *Knights' Tale*.

3. Strong; fixed in state or condition; durable.

This region of chance and vanity, where nothing  
is stable, nothing equal; nothing could be offered  
to-day but what to-morrow might deprive us of. Rogers.

STABLE. *n. f.* [from *stabulum*, Lat.] A house for beasts.

I will make Rabbah a stable for camels.

Extra, xxv. 5.

Stoical disorder fill'd his stable,  
And stutish plenty deck'd his table. Prior.

To STABLE. *v. n.* [from *stabulo*, Latin.] To kennel; to dwell as beasts.

In their palaces,

Where luxury late reign'd, sea monsters whelp'd  
And stabled. Milton.

To STABLE. *v. a.* [from *stabulo*, Lat.] To put into a stable.

STABLEBOY. } *n. f.* [from *stable* and *boy*, or  
STABLEMAN. } *man.*] One who attends in the stable.

As soon as you alight at the inn, deliver your  
horses to the stableboy. Swift  
If the gentleman hath lain a night, get the stable-  
men and the scullion to stand in his way.

I would with jockeys from Newmarket drive,  
And to rough riders give my choicest wine;  
I would cress some stableman of note,  
And imitate his language and his coat. Bramston.

STABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *stable*.]

1. Power to stand.

2. Steadiness; constancy; stability.

The king becoming grave,  
As justice, verity, temperance, stability,  
Bounty, perseverance, I have no tithes of them.

STABLESTAND. *n. f.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or presumptions,

whereby a man is convinced to intend the stealing of the king's deer in the forest; and this is when a man is found at his standing in the forest, with a cross bow bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow; or else standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip. Cowell.

I'll keep my stablestand where I lodge my wit;  
I'll go in couples with him. Shakspere.

To STABLISH. *v. a.* [from *stabilis*, Fr. *stabilis*, Lat.] To establish; to fix; to settle.

Then she began a treaty to procure,  
And stablish terms betwixt both then requests. Spenser  
Stop effusion of our Christian blood,  
And stablish quietness on every side. Shak. *Ham. VI.*  
Comfort your hearts, and stablish you in every good work. 2 Thess. ii. 17.

Poor heartless in love there be,  
Which think to stablish dangerous constancy;  
But I have told them, and you will be true;  
You shall be true to them who 'he false to you.

His covenant sworn

To David, stablish'd as the days of heav'n. Milton.

STACK. *n. f.* [from *stacca*, Italian.]

1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly together.

Against every pillar was a stack of billets above  
a man's height, which the watermen that bring  
wood down the Seine laid there. Bacon's *Nat. Hist.*  
While the marquis and his levant on foot were  
chasing the kid about the stack, the prince from  
horseback killed him with a pistol. H. of Buckingham.

While the took

To the stack or the barn-door  
Stoutly staid his dame before. Milton.  
Stacks of moist corn grow hot by fermentation. Newton.

An inundation, says the fable,  
O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and stable;  
Whole racks of hay and stacks of corn  
Were down the sudden current borne. Swift.

2. A number of chimneys or funnels standing together.

A man making a stack of chimneys, the foundation of the house sunk. Wiseman's *Surgery*.

To STACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks.

So likewise a novel will serve for a room,  
To stack on the pease. Tupper.  
The prices of stacking up of wood I shall give you. Martineau.

STACTE. *n. f.* An aromatik; the gum that distils from the tree which produces myrrh.

Take sweet spices, stacte, and galbanum.

Exod. xxx. 34.

STADLE. *n. f.* [from *stadel*, Saxon, a foundation]

1. Any thing which serves for support to another.

2. A staff; a crutch. Obsolete.

He cometh on, his weak steps governing  
And aged limbs on cypre's stable stout,  
And with an ivy twine his waist is girt about. Spenser.

3. A tree suffered to grow for coarse and common uses, as posts or rails. Of this meaning I am doubtful.

I have growing for stables the likeliest and best,  
Though feller and buyer dispatched the rest. Tupper.  
Coppice-woods, if you leave in them stables too thick, will run to bushes and briars, and have little clean underwood. Bacon.

To STADLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with stables.

First let it well fenced, ere heavens begin;  
Then let it well stabled without and within. Tupper.

STADTHOLDER. *n. f.* [from *stadt* and *houden*, Dutch.] The chief magistrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF. *n. f.* plur. *staves*. [from *staf*, Saxon; *staff*, Dan. *staf*, Dutch.]

1. A stick with which a man supports himself in walking.

It much would please him,  
That of his fortunes you would make a staff  
To lean upon. Shakspere's *Henry and Cloten*.  
Grant me and my people a teacher of thy children,  
that they may as well as thy staff in my company  
be us. King Charles.  
Is it probable that he, who had met whole armies  
in battle, should now throw away his staff out of  
fear of a dog? Browne.

2. A prop, a support.

Hope is a lover's staff, well hence with that,  
And manage it against despairing thoughts. Shak.  
The boy was the very staff of my age, my very prop. Shakspere's.  
If a subject be a son, then ought he to be a staff  
unto his father, whereunto not to strike, but to  
sustain him. Heyday.

3. A stick used as a weapon; a club; the handle of an edged or pointed weapon. A club properly includes the notion of weight, and the staff of length.

I cannot strike at wretched kerns, whole armies  
Are hir'd to bear their staves. Shakspere's *Macbeth*.  
He that bought the skin can greater harm than  
either that sold it, and had the work end of the  
staff. I. of *Paradise*.  
With forks and staves the felon they pursue. Dryden.

4. Any long piece of wood.

He forthwith from the glutting staff unfurled  
The imperial ensign. A. n.  
To his single eye, that in his forehead glaz'd  
Like a full moon, on a broad burnish'd shield,  
A forked staff we dextrously apply'd,  
Which, in the spacious socket turning round,  
Scout out the big round gilly from its orb. Addison.

5. Round or step of a ladder.

Descending and ascending by ladders, I ascended  
at one of six hundred and thirty-nine staves, or  
eighty-nine fathoms. Brown's *Towers*.



# 6. An ensign of an office; a badge of authority.

Met brought this *staff*, mine office-badge in court,  
Was broke in twain. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
All his officers brake their *staves*; but at their  
return new *staves* were delivered unto them.

*Haywood on Edward VI.*

# 7. [*Staff*, Islandick.] A stanza; a series of verses regularly disposed, so as that, when the series is concluded, the same order begins again.

Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper  
for an heroic poem, as being all too lyrical; yet  
though he wrote in couplets, where rhyme is neces-  
sary constant, he affects half verses. *Dryden.*

When Cato once a pænegetic show'd  
He beat him with a *staff* of his own ode. *Harte.*

# STA'FFISH. *adj.* [from *staff*.] Stiff; harsh. Obsolete.

A wit in youth not over dull, heavy, knotty, and  
lumpish, but hard, tough, and, though somewhat  
*staffish*, both for learning and whole course of living  
proven always best. *Asbam.*

# STA'FFTREE. *n. f.* A sort of ever green privet.

# STAG. *n. f.* [Of this word I find no derivation.] the male red deer; the male of the hind.

To the place a poor frequenter'd *stag*,  
That from the hunter's aim had taken a hunt,  
Did come to languish. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

The *stag* from under ground  
Bore up his branching head. *Milton.*  
The inhabitants of seas and skies shall change;  
And fish on shore, and *stags* in air shall range. *Dryden.*

The *stag*  
Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like more,  
And hears his hind legs will mistake his fore. *Pope.*

# STAGE. *n. f.* [*stage*, French.]

# 1. A floor raised to view, on which any show is exhibited; a raised floor of temporary use.

# 2. The theatre; the place of scenick entertainments.

And much good do't you then,  
Have plush and velvet men;  
Carried on out, and, safe in your *stage* clothes,  
Dare quit, upon your oaths,  
The *stages* and the *stage* weights too. *Ben Jonson.*

These two Mytilene brethren, basely born, crept  
out of a small galliot unto the majesty of great  
kings. Herein admire the wonderful changes and  
chances of these worldly things, now up, now down,  
as if the life of man were not of much more cer-  
tainty than a *stage* play. *Milnes's History.*

I maintain against the enemies of the *stage*,  
that matters of poet, decently represented, may  
second the precept. *Dryden.*

One Livia Andronicus was the first *stage* plays  
in Rome. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*  
Knights, squires, and steeds must enter on the  
*stage*. *Pope.*

# 3. Any place where any thing is publicly transacted or performed.

When we are born, we cry that we are come  
To this great *stage* of fools. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

# 4. [*statio*, Latin.] A place in which rest is taken on a journey; as much of a journey as is performed without intermission.

I shall put you in mind where it was you promised  
to set out, or begin your first *stage*; and beseech  
you to go before me as my guide.

*Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

Our next *stage* brought us to the mouth of the  
Tiber. *Addison.*

From thence compell'd by craft and age,  
She makes the head her last *stage*. *Prior.*

We must not expect that our journey through the  
several *stages* of this life should be all smooth and  
even. *Atterbury.*

By opening a passage from Muscovy to China,  
and marking the several *stages*, it was a journey of  
so many days. *Baker.*

Men drop so fast, ere life's mid *stage* we tread,  
Few know so many friends alive as dead. *Young.*

# 5. A single step of gradual process.

The changes and vicissitudes in wars are many;  
but chiefly in the *stages* of the war, the  
weapons, and the manner of the conduct. *Bacon's Essays.*

This is by some called the first *stage* of a con-  
sumption, but I had rather call it an ill habit pre-  
paratory to that distemper. *Blackmore.*

To prepare the soul to be a fit inhabitant of that  
holy place to which we aspire, is to be brought to  
perfection by gradual advances through several hard  
and laborious *stages* of discipline. *Rogers.*

The first *stage* of healing, or the discharge of  
matter, is by surgeons called digestion. *Sharp's Surgery.*

# To STAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit publicly. Out of use.

I love the people;  
But do not like to *stage* me to their eyes.  
Though it do well, I do not wish wed  
Their loud applause. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*

The quick comedians  
Extemporally will *stage* us, and present  
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*

# STAGECOACH. *n. f.* [*stage* and *coach*.] A coach that keeps its *stages*; a coach that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers.

The story was told me by a priest, as we travelled  
in a *stagecoach*. *Addison.*

When late their misty sides *stagecoaches* show,  
And their stiff harness through the town move slow  
Then let the prudent walker shoes provide. *Gay.*

# STAGEPLAY. *n. f.* [*stage* and *play*.] Theatrical entertainment.

This rough-cast unhewn poetry was instead of  
*stageplays* for one hundred and twenty years.  
*Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

# STAGEPLAYER. *n. f.* One who publickly represents actions on the stage.

Among slaves who excelled poetic arts, none  
sold to despoil *stageplayers* of actors. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

# STAGGER. *n. f.* [from *stage*.]

# 1. A player.

You, safe in your *stage* clothes,  
Dare quit, upon your oaths,  
The *stagers* and the *stage* weights too. *Ben Jonson.*

# 2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of cunning.

I've heard old cunning *stagers*  
Say, finds for argument use wagers. *Hudibras.*  
One experienced *stager*, that had baffled twenty  
traps and tricks before, discovered the plot. *L'Estr.*  
Some *stagers* of the wiser sort  
Made all these idle wonderments their sport:  
But he, who heard what every fool could say,  
Would never fix his thought, but trim his time  
away. *Dryden.*

One cries out, these *stagers*  
Come in good time to make more work for wagers. *Dryden.*

Be by a parson cheated!  
Had you been cunning *stagers*,  
You might yourselves be treated  
By captains and by majors. *Swift.*

# STA'GEVIL. *n. f.* A disease in horses.

# STA'GGARD. *n. f.* [from *stag*.] A four year old stag.

# To STA'GGER. *v. n.* [*staggeren*, Dut.]

1. To reel; not to stand or walk steadily.

He began to appear sick and giddy, and to *stag-*  
ger; after which he fell down as dead. *Boyle.*

He struck with all his might  
Full on the helmet of the unwary knight:  
Deep was the wound; he *stagged* with the blow. *Dryden.*

Them revelling the Tentyrites invade,  
By giddy heads and *stagging* legs betray'd. *Tate.*  
The immediate sufferers of an apoplexy are  
a vertigo, *stagging*, and loss of memory. *Arbutnot.*

# 2. To faint; to begin to give way.

The enemy *staggers*; if you follow your blow,  
he falls at your feet; but if you allow him respite,  
he will recover his strength. *Addison.*

# 3. To hesitate; to fall into doubt; to become less confident or determined.

A man may, if he were fearful, *stagger* in this  
attempt. *Shakespeare.*

He *stagged* not at the promise of God through  
unbelief; but was strong in faith. *Romans, iv. 20.*

Three means to fortify belief are experience, rea-  
son, and authority: of these the most potent is au-  
thority; for belief upon reason, or experience, will  
*stagger*. *Baron.*

No hereticks desire to spread  
Their light opinions like these Epicures;  
For to their *stagging* thoughts are comforted,  
And other men's assent their doubt assures. *Danvers.*

It thou confidently depend on the truth of this,  
without any doubting or *stagging*, this will be  
accepted by God. *Hammond.*

But let it inward sink and drown my mind:  
Falseness shall want its triumph: I begin  
To *stagger*; but I'll prop myself within. *Dryden.*

# To STA'GGER. *v. a.*

# 1. To make to stagger; to make to reel.

That had shall burn in never quenching fire,  
That *staggers* thus my person. *Shakespeare. Rich. II.*

# 2. To shock; to alarm; to make less steady or confident.

The question did at first so *stagger* me,  
Bearing a state of mighty moment in't.

What ever will read the story of this war, will  
find himself much *stagged*, and put to a kind of  
riddle. *Howell.*

When a prince falls in honour and justice, 'tis  
enough to *stagger* his people in their allegiance.

The shells being lodged with the beleaguers, te-  
lenites, and other like natural fossils, it was enough  
to *stagger* a spectator, and make him ready to en-  
tertain a belief that this were so too. *Woodward.*

# STA'GERS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

# 1. A kind of horie apoplexy.

His horie put cure of the ives, stark spoil'd  
with the *stagers*. *Shakespeare.*

# 2. Madnets; wild conduct; irregular behav- iour. Out of use.

I will throw thee from my care for ever  
Into the *stagers*, and the careless lapie  
Of youth and ignorance. *Shakespeare.*

# STA'GNANCY. *n. f.* [from *stagnant*.] The state of being without motion or ventila- tion.

# STA'GNANT. *adj.* [*stagnans*, Latin.] Motionless; full; not agitated; not flowing; not running.

What does the flood from putrefaction keep?  
Should it be *stagnant* in its ample seat,  
The sun would through it spread destructive heat. *Blackmore.*

'Twas owing to this hurry and action of the  
water, that the sand now was cast into layers, and  
not to a regular settlement from a water quiet and  
*stagnant*. *Woodward.*

Immur'd and buried in perpetual sloth,  
That gloomy slumber of the *stagnant* soul. *Irene.*

# To STA'GNATE. *v. n.* [*stagnum*, Lat.] To lie motionless; to have no course or stream.

The water which now arises must have all *stagnated* at the surface, and could never possibly have been refunded forth upon the earth, had not the strata been thus raised up.

The aliment moving through the capillary tubes *stagnates*, and unites itself to the vessel through which it flows.

Where creeping waters ooze,

Where marshes *stagnate*.

**STAGNATION.** *n. f.* [from *stagnate*.] Stop of course; cessation of motion. It is often applied figuratively to moral or civil images.

As the Alps surround Geneva on all sides, they form a vast basin, where there would be a constant *stagnation* of vapours, did not the north wind scatter them from time to time.

To what great and sublequent is the wind  
Behold, where'er this active vapour flies,  
It drives the clouds, and agitates the skies:  
This from *stagnation* and corruption lavies  
Th' aerial ocean's ebb-rolling waves.

**STAGNANT.** *part. adj.* [from *stagnare*.] Sober; grave; regular; composed; not wild; not volatile.

Put thyself

Into a 'haviour of let's tear, ere wildness  
Vanquish my slender senses.

O'erland with black, *stagnant* wisdom's hue.

I should not be a persuader to them of studying much in the spring, after three years that they have well laid their grounds; but to ride out, with prudent and *stagnant* guides, to all the quarters of the land.

I am the more at ease in Sir Roger's family, because it consists of sober and *stagnant* persons.

**STAGNANTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *stagnant*.] Sobriety; gravity; regularity; contrariety to wildness.

The bounding blood of youth, fiercely agitating the fluid air, hinders that serenity and fixed *stagnantness* which is necessary to so severe an intention.

Glanville's *Scipio*.

It sometimes he appears too gay, yet a secret gracefulness of youth accompanies his writings, through the *stagnantness* and sobriety of age he wants.

**STAGNANT.** *v. a.* [from *stagnare*, Welsh, from *ys* and *stagnu*.]

Rhag Gwyar or Grawd,

Afar *stagnant*.

Talryss, an old British poet.]

1. To blot; to spot; to maculate.

Lend me a looking-glass;

If that her breath will moist or *stagnant* the stone,  
Why then she lives.

From the gash a stream

His armour *stagnant*, erewhile so bright.  
Embrace again, my sons; be foes no more,  
Nor *stagnant* your country with your children's gore.

2. To dye.

3. To disgrace; to spot with guilt or infamy.

Of honour void, of innocence, of faith, of purity,  
Our wanted ornaments now *stagnant* and *stagnant*.

**STAGNANT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Blot; spot; discoloration.

We nowhere meet with a more pleasing show than what appears in the heavens at the rising and setting of the sun, which is wholly made up of those different *stagnant* of light that show themselves in clouds of a different situation.

Swift trowers, diversified with crimson *stagnant*;  
And pikes, the tyrants of the wat'ry plains.

2. Taint of guilt or infamy.

Nor death itself can wholly wash their *stagnant*,  
But long contracted filth ev'n in the soul remains:  
The reliques of inveterate vice they wear,  
And spots of sin.

To solemn actions of royalty and justice, their suitable ornaments are a beauty: are they only in religion *stagnant*?

Our opinion, concerning the force and virtue which such places have, is, I trust, without any blemish or *stagnant* of herself.

Then heav'n and earth, renew'd, shall be made pure  
To sanctity, that shall receive no *stagnant*.  
Ulysses bids his friends to cast lots; for if he had made the choice himself, they whom he had rejected might have judged it a *stagnant* upon them for want of merit.

3. Cause of reproach; shame.

Hereby I will lead her that is the praise, and yet the *stagnant*, of all woman-kind.

**STAGNANT.** *n. f.* [from *stagnant*.] One who stains; one who blots; one who dyes; a dyer.

**STAGNANTLESS.** *adj.* [from *stagnant*.]

1. Free from blots or spots. Not in use.

The phoenix wings are not so rare  
For faultless length and *stagnantless* hue.

2. Free from sin or reproach.

I cannot love him;  
Yet I suppose him virtuous, know him noble,  
Of great estate, of fresh and *stagnantless* youth.

**STAIR.** *n. f.* [from *stiegen*, Saxon; *stijge*, Dutch.] Steps by which we rise in ascent from the lower part of a building to the upper. *Stair* was anciently used for the whole order of steps; but *stair* now, if it be used at all, signifies, as in *Milton*, only one flight of steps.

A good builder to a high tower will not make his *stair* upright, but winding almost the full compass about, that the sleepers be the more insensible.

How many cowards, whose hearts are all as false  
As *stairs* of land, wear yet upon their chins  
The beards of Hercules and frowning Mars!  
Slaver with lips as common as the *stairs*  
That mount the capital.

I would have one only goodly room above *stairs*, of some forty foot high.

Sir James Tirrel repairing to the Tower by night, attended by two servants, stood at the *stair*-foot, and sent these two villains to execute the murder.

The *stairs* were such as whereon Jacob saw Angels ascending and ascending.

Satan now on the lower *stair*,  
That fell'd by steps of gold to heaven gate,  
Looks down with wonder at the sudden view  
Of all this world.

Tumbling he springs,  
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings;  
Nor *stair* for *stairs*, but down the depth he threw  
His body; on his back the door he drew.

**STAIRCASE.** *n. f.* [from *stair* and *case*.] The part of a fabrick that contains the *stairs*.

To make a complete *staircase* is a curious piece of architecture.

I cannot forbear mentioning a *staircase*, where the easiness of the ascent, the disposition of the lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably contrived.

**STAKE.** *n. f.* [from *staca*, Saxon; *stacck*, Dutch; *staca*, Spanish.]

1. A post or strong stick fixed in the ground.

The more I *staked* the *stake* which he had planted in the ground of my heart, the deeper still it sunk into it.

His credit in the world might stand the poor town in great stead, as hitherto their ministers foreign estimation hath been the best *stake* in their hedge.

He wanted pikes to set before his archers;  
Instead whereof sharp *stakes*, pluck'd out of hedges,  
They pitched in the ground.

In France the grapes that make the wine grow upon low vines bound to small *stakes*, and the ruffled vines in arbors make but verjuice.

Or sharpen *stakes*, or head the forks, or twine  
The fallow twigs to tie the straggling vine.

2. A piece of long rough wood.

While he whirl'd in fiery circles round  
The brand, a sharpen'd *stake* strong Dras found,  
And in the shoulder's joint infix'd the wound.

3. Any thing placed as a palliade or fence.  
That hollow I should know! what are you? speak:  
Come not too near, you fall on iron *stakes* else.

4. The post to which a beast is tied to be baited.

We are at the *stake*,  
And bayed about with many enemies.

Have you not seen mine honour at the *stake*,  
And baited it with all th' unmuzzled thoughts  
That tyrannous heart can think?

5. Any thing pledged or wagered. I know not well whence it has this meaning: I suppose it is so named from being at *stake*, that is, in a state of hazard like an animal baited, and in hazard from which it cannot be withdrawn.

'Tis time short pleasure now to take,  
Of little life the best to make,  
And manage wisely the last *stake*.

O then what interest shall I make  
To live my last important *stake*,  
When the most just have cause to quake!  
He ventures little for so great a *stake*.  
Th' increasing found is borne to either shore,  
And for their *stakes* the throwing nations fear.

6. The state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.

When he heard that the lady Margaret was declared for it, he saw plainly that his kingdom must again be put to the *stake*, and that he must fight for it.

Are not our liberties, our lives,  
The laws, religion, and our wives,  
'Enough at once to lie at *stake*,  
For cov'nant and the cause's sake?  
The honour of the nation being in a manner at *stake* to make good several deficiencies.

Of my crown thou too much care dost take;  
That which I value more, my love, 's at *stake*.  
Hath any of you a great interest at *stake* in a distant part of the world? Hath he ventur'd a good share of his estate?

7. The *stake* is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the work-bench, to remove as occasion offers; or else it hath a strong iron spike at the bottom, let into some place of the work-bench, not to be removed. Its office is to set small cold work straight upon, or to cut or punch upon with the cold chisel or cold punch.

To *STAKE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright.

*Stake* and bind up your weakest plants and flowers against the winds, before they in a moment prostrate a whole year's labour.

2. To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard.  
Is a man betrayed in his nearest concerns? The cause is, he relied upon the service of a pack of villains, who designed nothing but their own game, and to *stake* him while they played for themselves.

Persons, after their prisons have been flung open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons than *stake* their miserable lives on the success of a revolution.

They dust not *stake* their pretence and fortune  
happines on their own chimerical imaginations.  
*Addison.*

I'll *stake* you' lamb that near the fountain plays,  
And from the brink his dancing shade survey.  
*Pope.*

**STALACTICAL.** *adj.* Resembling an icicle.

A cave was lined with those *stalactical* stones on  
the top and sides. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

**STALACTITES.** *n. f.* [fr. *m. stalactis.*]  
*Stalactites* is only that in the shape of an icicle,  
accidentally formed in the perpendicular fissures of  
the stone. *Woodward.*

**STALAGMITES.** *n. f.* Spar formed into the  
shape of drops. *Woodward's Meth. Foss.*

**STALE.** *adj.* [*stelle*, Dutch.]

1. Old; long kept; altered by time.  
*Stale* is not used of persons otherwise  
than in contempt; except when it is  
applied to *beer*, it commonly means  
worse for age.

This, Richard, is a curious case;  
Suppose your eyes sent equal rays  
Upon two distant pots of ale,  
Not knowing which was mild or *stale*;  
In this sad state your doubtful choice  
Would never have the casting voice.  
*Prior.*  
A *stale* virgin sets up a shop in a place where she  
is not known. *Spectator.*

2. Used till it is of no use or esteem; worn  
out of regard or notice.

The duke regarded not the muttering multitude,  
knowing that rumours grow *stale*, and vanish with  
time. *Hayward.*

About her neck a parquet mail,  
Traught with advice, some fresh, some *stale*.  
*Butler.*

Many things beget opinions; so doth novelty;  
with which it *stale*, is less taking. *Greav's Cosmologia*  
Pompey was a perfect favourite of the people;  
but his pretensions grew *stale*, for want of a timely  
opportunity of introducing them upon the stage.  
*Swift.*

They reason and conclude by precedent,  
And own *stale* nonseñ which they ne'er invent.  
*Pope.*

**STALE.** *n. f.* [from *stelan*, Saxon, to steal.]

1. Something exhibited or offered as an  
allurement to draw others to any place  
or purpose.

His heart being wholly delighted in deceiving us,  
we could never be wined; but rather one bird  
caught, lived for a *stale* to bring in more. *Stany.*

Still a he went he crony *stales* did lay,  
With cunning means how to entrap unwares;  
And prey upon the blood in all his way,  
To see what count he takes, and how he fares.  
*Spenser.*

The trumpety in my boots bring hither,  
For *stale* to catch these thieves. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*  
Had he some else to make a *stale* but me?  
I was the chief that led him to the crown,  
And I'll be chief to bring him down again.  
*Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

A pretence of kindness is the universal *stale* to  
all base project - by this men are robbed of their  
fortunes, and worn of their honour.

Government of the Tongue.  
It may be a vice in the hypocrite, and a *stale*  
for the ambitious. *Detay of Every.*

That easy fool must be my *stale*, let up  
To catch the people's eyes: he's tame and merciful;  
And I can manage. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

In *Shakspeare* it seems to signify a pro-  
fite.

I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about  
To link my dear friend to a common *stale*. *Shak.*

[from *stale*, *adj.*] Urine; old urine.

Old beer; beer somewhat acidulated.

5. [*stale*, Dutch, a stick.] A handle.  
But, seeing th' arrows *stale* without, and that  
the head did goe

No further than it might be seen, he call'd his  
spirits again. *Chapman.*

It hath a long *stale* or handle, with a button at  
the end for one's hand. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To *stale*. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To  
wear out; to make old. Not in use.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale*  
Her infinite variety. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

We're a common laughter, or did use  
To *stale* with ordinary oaths my love

To every new protestor. *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.*

A barren-spirited fellow, one that leads  
On object oars and imitations;

Which, out of use, and *stale*'d by other men,  
Begin his fashion. *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.*

To *stale*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
make water.

Having tied his beast to a *stale*,  
And taken time for both to *stale*. *Hudibras.*

**STALELY.** *adv.* [from *stale*.] Of old;  
of long time.

All your promul'd mountains  
And seas I am to *stalely* acquainted with. *B. Jon.*

**STALENESS.** *n. f.* [from *stale*.] Oldness;  
state of being long kept; state of being  
corrupted by time.

The beer and wine, as well within water as above,  
have not been *stale*; but somewhat better than  
bottles of the same drinks and *stale*ness, kept in a  
cellar. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Provided our landlord's principles were sound,  
we did not take any notice of the *stale*ness of his  
propositions. *Addison.*

To *STALK.* *v. n.* [revelan, Saxon.]

1. To walk with high and superb steps.  
It is used commonly in a sense of dislike.

His monstrous enemy  
With sturdy steps came *stalking* in his sight. *Spenser.*

Shall your city call us lord,  
In that behalf by which we challeng'd it?

Or shall we give the signal to our rage,  
And *stalk* in blood to our possession? *Shak. K. John.*

Unfold the eternal door:  
You see before that gate what *stalking* ghost

Commands the guard, what sentries keep the post.  
*Dryden.*

With many men he *stalk'd* along the ground;  
Nor wanted voice belov'd nor vaunting sound. *Dryden.*

Then *stalking* through the deep  
He fords the ocean, while the topmost wave

Scarce reaches up his middle side. *Aldisfen.*

Vexatious thought still found my flying mind,  
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;

Haunted by night, and terrified my days,  
*Stalk'd* through my gardens, and pursued my fears;

Nor shut from artful bow'r, nor lost in winding maze.  
*Prior.*

Scornful turning from the shore  
My haughty step, I *stalk'd* the valley o'er.  
*Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It is often used with some insinuation of  
contempt, or abhorrence.

Bartran  
*Stalks* close behind her, like a witch's fiend.

Piecing to be employ'd. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

They pass their precious hours in plays and sports,  
Till death behind came *stalking* on unseen. *Dryden.*

'Tis not to *stalk* about, and draw fresh air  
From time to time. *Addison's Cato.*

3. To walk behind a stalking horse or  
cover.

The king asked how far it was to a certain town:  
they said six miles. Half an hour after he asked  
again: one said six miles and a half. The king  
alighted out of his coach, and crept under the  
shoulder of his led horse: and when some asked  
his majesty what he meant, I must *stalk*, said he;  
for yonder town is thy, and flies me.  
*Bacon's Apophthegms.*

**STALK.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. High, proud, wide, and stately step.  
Behind it forth there leapt

the very fiend, more foul than dismal day;  
The which with monstrous *stalk* behind him stept,  
And ever as he went due watch upon him kept.  
*Spenser.*

Great Milton next, with high and haughty *stalks*,  
Unfetter'd in majestic numbers walks. *Addison.*

2. [*stale*, Dutch.] The stem on which  
flowers or fruits grow.

A stock-gillyflower, gently tied on a stick, put  
into a steep glass full of quicksilver, so that the  
quicksilver cover it; after five days you will find  
the flower fresh, and the *stalk* harder and less flexible  
than it was. *Bacon.*

Small store will serve, where store,  
All seasons, ripe for use hangs on the *stalk*. *Milton.*

That amber attracts not basil, is wholly repug-  
nant unto truth; for if the leaves thereof, or dried  
*stalks*, be stripped unto small straws, they arise  
unto amber, wax, and other electricks, no other-  
ways than those of wheat and rye. *Brown.*

Roses unbud, and every fragrant flower,  
Flew from their *stalks* to strew thy nuptial bow'r.  
*Dryden.*

3. The stem of a quill.

Viewed with a glass, they appear made up of  
little bladders, like those in the plume of *stalk* of a  
quill. *Greav.*

**STALKINGHORSE.** *n. f.* [*stalking* and  
*horse*.] A horse either real or fictitious,  
by which a fowler shelters himself from  
the sight of the game; a mask; a pre-  
tence.

Let the counsellor give counsel not for faction  
but for conscience, forbearing to make the good of  
the state the *stalking* horse of his private ends.  
*Hakewell on Providence.*

Hypocrisy is the devil's *stalking* horse, under an  
affectation of simplicity and religion. *L'Estrange.*

**STALKY.** *adj.* [from *stalk*.] Hard like a  
*stalk*.

It grows upon a round *stalk*, and at the top bears  
a great *stalky* head. *Mortimer.*

**STALL.** *n. f.* [revel, Saxon; *stal*, Dutch;  
*stalla*, Italian.]

1. A crib in which an ox is fed, or a horse  
is kept in the stable.

A herd of oxen then he carv'd, with high rais'd  
heads, forg'd all

Of gold and tin, for colour mixt, and bellowing from  
their *stalls*, *Chapman's Iliad.*

Rush to their pastures. *Duncan's horses,*

Beauteous and swift, the minions of the race,  
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their *stalls*, rung out,  
Contending 'gainst obedience. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Solomon had forty thousand *stalls* of horses.  
*1 Kings, iv. 26.*

His fellow fought what lodging he could find;  
At last he found a *stall* where oxen stood. *Dryden.*

2. A bench or form where any thing is set  
to sale.

*Stalls*, bulks, windows,  
Are smother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges hors'd

With variable complexions; all agreeing  
In earnestness to see him. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

They are nature's counter wares that lie on the  
*stall*, exposed to the transient view of every common  
eye. *Glauville.*

Beds Hoy first found it troublesome to bawl,  
And therefore plac'd her cherries on a *stall*. *King.*

How pedlars *stalls* with glittering toys are laid,  
The various fairings of the country maid. *Gay.*

Hurley, the nation's great support,  
Returning home one day from court,  
Observ'd a parson near Whitehall  
Cheap'ning old authors on a *stall*. *Swift.*

3. [*stall*, Swedish; *stal*, Armoric.] A  
small house or shed in which certain  
trades are practised.

All these together in one heap were found  
Like cartels of battle in butcher's stalls;  
And in another corner wide were strew'd  
The antique ruins of the Roman fall.  
4. The seat of a dignified clergyman in  
the choir.

The pope creates a canon beyond the number  
limited, and commands the chapter to assign unto  
such canon a *stall* in the choir and place in the  
chapter.

The dignified clergy, out of mere humility, have  
called their thrones by the names of *stalls*.  
Warburton.

7. *STALL*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep in a stall or stable.

For such enchainment, if you go nie;  
Few chimneys reeking you will espy;  
The fat ox, that won't ligg in the stall,  
Is now fast *stalled* in his crumal. *Spenser's Poet.*  
For my part, he keeps me rustically at home;  
or, to speak more properly, flies me here at home  
unket: for call you that keeping, for a gentleman  
of my birth, that differs not from the *stalling* of an  
ox? *Shakespeare.*

Nisus the forest pass'd,  
And Alban plains, from Alba's name so call'd,  
Where king Latinus then his oxen *stall'd*. *Dryden.*

2. [for *install*.] To invest.

Long may'st thou live to wait thy children's loss;  
And see another, as I see thee now,  
Deck'd in thy rights as thou art *stall'd* in mine.  
*Shakespeare.*

7. *STALL*. *v. n.*

1. To inhabit; to dwell.

We could not *stall* together in the world. *Shak.*

2. To kennel.

*STALLAGE*. *n. s.* [from *stall*.]

1. Rent paid for a stall.

2. [In old books.] Laystall; dung; com-  
post.

*STALLED*. *adj.* [*stall* and *fed*] Fed not  
with grass, but dry feed.

Every one must every day sustaine  
The load of one beast, the most fat and best  
Of all the *stalled*, to the woers feast. *Chapman.*  
*Stalled* oxen, and crammed fowls, are often dis-  
eased in their livers. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

*STALLION*. *n. s.* [*ystallwyn*, an old Welsh  
word: the one is derived from the other;  
but which from which I cannot certainly  
tell. *Wotton*. *Estallion*, French; *stall-*  
*ion*, Italian; *stallengst*, Dutch. *Junius*  
thinks it derived from *stælan*, to leap.]  
A horse kept for mares.

The present defects are breeding without choice  
of *stallions* in shape or size. *Templ.*

If fleet Dragon's progeny at last  
Prove jaded, and in frequent matches cast,  
No favour for the *stallion* we retain,  
And no respect for the degen'rate train. *Dryden.*

*STALLWORN*. *adj.* [*stall* and *worn*.] Long  
kept in the stable. But it is probably  
a mistake for *stalworth*. [*stapelpend*,  
Saxon, stout.]

His *stallworn* feed the champion stout bestrode.  
*Shakespeare.*

*STAMINA*. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The first principles of any thing.

2. The solids of a human body.

3. [In botany.] Those little fine threads or  
capillaments which grow up within the  
flowers of plants, encompassing round the  
style, and on which the apices grow at  
their extremities.

4. A slight sort of stuff.

*STAMINEOUS*. *adj.* [*stamineus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of threads.

2. *Stamineous* flowers are so far imperfect  
Vol. II.

As to what those coloured leaves which  
are called petals, and consist only of the  
stylus and the stamina; and such plants  
as do bear these *stamineous* flowers Ray  
makes to constitute a large genus of  
plants: these he divides into such as,  
first, have their fruit or seed totally di-  
vided from the flower; and these are  
such plants as are said to be of different  
sexes: the reason of which is, that from  
the same seed some plants shall arise with  
flowers and no fruit, and others with  
fruit and no flowers; as hops, hemp,  
flinging nettles. 2. Such as have their  
fruit only a little disjointed from their  
flowers; as the ricinus, and the helio-  
tropium triconon. 3. Such as have their  
fruit immediately contiguous, or adher-  
ing, to their flower. 4. Such whose  
flowers adhere to the top or uppermost  
of the seed; as the beta, asarum, and  
alchimilla.

*STAMMEL*. *n. s.* A species of red colour.

Reedhood, the first that doth appear

In *stammel*: scarlet is too dear. *Ben Jonson.*

7. *STAMMER*. *v. n.* [*stamen*, a *stam-*  
*merer*, Saxon; *stamelon*, *stameren*, so  
*stammer*, Dutch.] To speak with un-  
natural hesitation; to utter words with  
difficulty.

Sometimes to her news of myself to tell  
I go about; but then is all my best  
Wry words, and *stammering*, or else doltish dumb:  
Say then, can this but of enchantment come?  
*Sidney.*

I would thou couldst *stammer*, that thou might'st  
pour out of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a  
narrow-mouth'd bottle, either too much at once,  
or none at all. *Shakespeare.*

She *stammers*; oh what grace in liping lies!  
If she says nothing, to be sure she's wise. *Dryden.*

Lagan juice,  
Which *stammering* tongues and stagg'ring feet pro-  
duce. *Dryden.*

Cornelius hoped he would come to *stammer* like  
Demosthenes. *Arbutnot's Martinus Scribarius*  
Your hearers would rather you should be less  
correct, than perpetually *stammering*, which is one  
of the worst solecisms in rhetoric. *Swift.*

*STAMMERER*. *n. s.* [from *stammer*.] One  
who speaks with hesitation.

A *stammerer* cannot with moderation hope for the  
gift of tongues, or a peasant to become learned as  
Origen. *Taylor.*

7. *STAMP*. *v. a.* [*stampen*, Dutch; *stam-*  
*per*, Danish.]

1. To strike by pressing the foot hastily  
downwards.

If Arcite thus deplore  
His lust'ring rings, Palemon yet suffers more:  
He frets, he fumes, he stares, he *stamps* the ground,  
The hallow tow'r with clamours rings around.  
*Dryden.*

2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar.

I took the calf you had made, burnt it with  
fire, and *stamped* and ground it very small.  
*Deut. ix. 21.*

Some apothecaries, upon *stamping* of coloquintida,  
have been put into a great flourishing by the va-  
pour only. *Bacon.*

3. [*estamper*, French; *stampare*, Italian;  
*estampar*, Span.] To impress with some  
mark or figure.

Height of place is intended only to *stamp* the  
endowments of a private condition with lustre and  
authority. *South.*

Here swells the self with Ogilby the great;  
There, *stamp'd* with arms, Newcastle shines com-  
plete. *Pope.*

4. To fix a mark by impressing it.

Out of mere ambition, you have made  
Your holy hat be *stamp'd* on the king's coin. *Shak.*  
These prodigious conceits in nature spring out  
of framing abstracted conceptions, instead of those  
easy and primary notions which nature *stamps* in  
all men of common sense. *Digby.*

There needs no positive law or sanction of God  
to *stamp* an obliquity upon such a disobedience.  
*South.*

No constant reason of this can be given, but from  
the nature of man's mind, which hath this notion  
of a duty born with it, and *stamp'd* upon it; or is  
of such a frame, that in the free use of itself it will  
find out God. *Tillotson.*

Though God has given us no innate ideas of  
himself; though he has *stamped* no original charac-  
ters on our minds, wherein we may read his be-  
ing; yet, having furnished us with the faculties  
our minds are endowed with, he hath not left him-  
self without witness. *Locke.*

What titles had they had, if nature had not  
Strove hard to thrust the world desiring first,  
And *stamp'd* the noble mark of eldership  
Upon their baser metal? *Rowe's Ambition's Tragedy.*

What an unspeakable happiness would it be to  
a man engaged in the pursuit of knowledge, if he  
had but a power of *stamping* his best sentiments  
upon his memory in indelible characters! *Harris.*

5. To make by impressing a mark.

If two pennyweight of silver, marked with a cer-  
tain impression, shall here in England be equivalent  
to three pennyweight marked with another im-  
pression, they will not fail to *stamp* pieces of that  
fashion, and quickly carry away your silver. *Luthe.*

6. To mint; to form; to coin.

We are bastards all;  
And that most venerable man, which I  
Did call my father, was I know not where  
When I was *stamp'd*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

7. *STAMP*. *v. n.* To strike the foot sud-  
denly downward.

What a tool art thou,  
A ramping fool, to brag, to *stamp*, and swear,  
Upon my party! Thou cold-blooded slave,  
Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side?  
*Shakespeare.*

The men shall howl at the noise of the *stamping*  
of the hoofs of his strong horses. *Jer. xlvii. 3.*  
There is such an echo among the old ruins and  
vaults, that, if you *stamp* but a little louder than  
ordinary, you hear the sound repeated. *Adams.*

He cannot be at the astonishing delight,  
But starts, exclaims, and *stamps*, and waves, and dies.  
*Dennis.*

They got to the top, which was flat and even,  
and *stamping* upon it, they found it was hollow.  
*Swift.*

*STAMP*. *n. s.* [*estampe*, French; *stampa*,  
Italian.]

1. Any instrument by which a distinct and  
lasting impression is made.

Some other nymphs, with colours faint  
And pencil slow, may Cupid paint,  
And a weak heart in time destroy:  
She has a *stamp*, and prints the boy. *Waller.*

'Tis gold is pure,

It cannot bear the *stamp* without alloy. *Dryden.*

2. A mark set on any thing; impression.

But to the pure refined ore  
The *stamp* of kings imparts no more  
Worth, than the metal held before. *Curry.*  
That sacred name gives ornament and grace,  
And, like his *stamp*, makes basest metals pass:  
"I were folly now a stately pile to raise,  
To build a playhouse, while you throw down a play."  
*Dryden.*

Ideas are imprinted on the memory; some by an  
object affecting the senses only; others, that have  
more than once offered themselves, have yet been  
little

little taken notice of; the mind, intent only on one thing, not settling the stamp deep into itself. *Locke.*

3. A thing marked or stamped.

The mere desire of surgery he cures;  
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,  
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakespeare's Marb.*

4. A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impression; a cut; a plate.

At Venice they put out very curious stamps of the several edifices, which are most famous for their beauty and magnificence. *Addison on Italy.*

5. A mark set upon things that pay customs to the government.

Indeed the paper stamp  
Did very much his genius clamp;  
And since he could not spend his fire,  
He now intended to retire. *Swift.*

6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon any thing.

The prisons here reflected upon are of such a peculiar stamp of impurity, that they form a kind of discoloured society for the sinners, not new experiments in vice. *South.*

Where reason or scripture is expressed for an opinion, we may receive it as of divine authority; but it is not the strength of our own persuasion which can give it that stamp. *Locke.*

7. Authority; currency; value derived from any suffrage or attestation.

Of the same stamp is that which is obtained upon us, that an adam still suspends the attraction of the Jordan. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by the morality or the immorality, so much as by the stamp that is set upon it by men of figure. *L'Estrange.*

8. Make; cast; form.

If speaking truth  
In this line age were not thought flattery,  
Such attribution should this Douglas have,  
As not a soldier of this season's stamp  
Should go to general court through the world. *Shakespeare.*

When one man of an exemplary improbity charges another of the same stamp in a court of justice, he has under the disadvantage of a strong suggestion. *L'Estrange.*

Let a friend to the government relate to him a matter of such, he gives him the lie in every look; but if one of his own stamp should tell him that the king of Sweden would be suddenly at Paris, he hugs himself at the good news. *Addison.*

A king of his own stamp, not vulgar make,  
Blended in giving, and avails to take. *Hart.*

STAMPER. n. f. [from stamp.] An instrument of pounding.

From the stamping-mill it passeth through the crazing mill, but of late times they mostly use a stamp. *Carew.*

SPAN, amongst our forefathers, was the termination of the superlative degree: so *Abelspan*, most noble; *Bathspan*, the best; *Leofspan*, the dearest; *Wisspan*, the wisest; *Dunspan*, the highest. *Gibson's Camden.*

9. STANCH. v. a. [stancher, Fr. *stancher*, Italian.] To stop blood; to hinder from running.

Iron or a stone, to the neck, doth stanch the bleeding of the nose. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Of veins of earth, the chief are to be lemmia, terra sigillata communis, and bolus armenus, whereof terra lemmia is the chief: the virtues of them are for curing of wounds, stanching of blood, and stopping of fluxes and humors. *Bacon.*

Leeches, rawly taken, fasten upon the veins, and occasion an effusion of blood, which is a most cruel stanching. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

He fought to hinder fighting, and allay'd  
The blood to the blood by beating of the vein. *Dryden.*

10. STANCH. v. n. To stop.

A woman touched the hem of his garment, and immediately her issue stanch'd. *Luke, viii. 44.*

STANCH. adj. [This seems to come from the verb.]

1. Sound; such as will not run out.

What we endeavour'd in vain may be perform'd by some virtuous, that shall have stancher vessels, and more sunny days. *Boyle.*

2. Firm; sound of principle; trusty; hearty; determined.

The stanching abridg'd, without the belief of which no man is reckoned a stanch churchman, is that there is a calf's-head club. *Addison.*

In politics, I hear, you're stanch,  
Directly bent against the French. *Prer.*

They mean to convince, not the grovelling herd,  
Or giddy populace, but the grave and stanch men,  
Men of sobriety and firmness. *Waterland.*

Each stanch polemic suborn as a rock,  
Each fierce logician still expelling Locke,  
Come whip and spur. *Pope.*

3. In this sense is used a stanch hound, a dog that follows the scent without error or remissness.

4. Strong, not to be broken.

What hoop would hold us stanch from edge to edge  
Of this world, I would pursue it. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

You will lose their love, this is to be kept stanch, and carefully watched. *Locke.*

STANCHER. n. f. [from stanch.] One that stops blood.

STANCHION. n. f. [stanchon, French.] A prop; a support.

STANCHLESS. adj. [from stanch.] Not to be stopped.

There grows,  
In my most ill-compos'd off-shoot, to  
A stanch blast avails, that were I king,  
I should cut off the nobles for their lards. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

She unto Scythia sent, for hunger him to give,  
And thro' her down his throat, into his stancher's  
maw. *Dryden.*

10. STAND. v. n. preterite I stood, I have stood. [Irish, Gothick and Saxon; *stān*, Dutch; *stān*, Italian; *stān*, Spanish; *stān*, Latin.]

1. To be upon the feet; not to sit, kneel, or lie down.

The addition to be pronounced by the church alone standing, the people will kneeling. *Dr. Prayer.*

2. To be not demolished or overthrown.

What will they then? what but to build  
A living temple, built by faith to stand? *Milton.*

3. To be placed as an edifice.

This palace's tomb stood on the other side of Naples, which looks towards Vesuvius. *Allegory on Italy.*

4. To remain erect; not to fall.

To stand or fall,  
Free in thine own arbitrement it sees. *Milton.*

5. To become erect.

My hair with horror stood,  
Fear shrank my limbs, and congel'd my blood. *Dryden.*

Her hair stood up; convulsive rage poiz'd  
Her trembling limbs. *Dryden's Atreid.*

6. To stop; to halt; not to go forward.

The leader, having charge from you to stand;  
Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Sam in Gideon stand,  
And thou moon in the vale of Ajalon. *Milton.*

Mortal, who this forbidden path  
Intrudes upon it to tread, I charge thee stand;  
And tell thy name. *Dryden's Atreid.*

7. To be at a stationary point, without progress or regression.

This nation of Spain runs a race still of empire,  
when all other states of Christendom stand at a stay. *Bacon.*

Immense the power, immense were the demand;  
Say, at what port of nature will they stand? *Pope.*

8. To be in a state of firmness, not vacillation.

Commonwealths by virtue ever stand. *Darwin.*

My mind on its own centre stands unmov'd,  
And stable as the fabric of the world,  
Propt on itself. *Dryden.*

9. To be in any posture of resistance or defence.

Seeing how lothly opposite I stood  
To his unnatural purpose, in foul motion  
With his prepared sword he charges home  
My unprotected body. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

From enemies have I kept your majesty;  
And when they stand against you, may they fall. *Shakespeare.*

10. To be in a state of hostility; to keep the ground.

If he would presently yield, Barbarus promised  
to let him go free; but if he should stand upon his defence, he threatened to make him pay his foolish humour. *Foote.*

The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together, and stand for their life. *Isaiah, viii. 11.*

We are often constrained to stand alone against the strength of opinion. *Bacon's Pref. to Vulg. Err.*

It was by the sword they should die, if they stood upon defence; and by the halberd, if they should yield. *Hume.*

11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way.

Who before him stood so to it? for the Lord  
brought his enemies unto him. *Isaiah, xlviii. 1.*

Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. *Eph. vi. 11.*

12. To stay; not to fly.

Then the lightning, having Deity cast  
A soul that to my fathers' blood stood fast  
One man of all. *Clayman.*

At the bloody word staid, the flyers halted a little. *Clayton.*

13. To be placed with regard to rest or order.

Amongst liquors endued with this quality of relaxing, warm water stands first. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*

Theology would truly enlarge the mind, were it studied with that freedom and that sacred liberty which it deserves. *Locke's Essay on Human Understanding.*

14. To remain in the present state.

In my case, my brother offend, I will eat no flesh while the world stands. *1 Cor. xiii. 13.*

That fate and knaves should be so vain  
To wish their vile resemblance may remain;  
And future records, at their own request,  
To future days, a libel or a jest. *Dryden.*

15. [stān, Spanish.] To be in any particular state; to be, emphatically expressed.

The sea,  
Aw'd by the rod of Moses so to stand,  
Provided. *Milton.*

Accomplish what your signs foreshow:  
I stand resign'd, and am prepar'd to go. *Dryden's Zenid.*

He struck the snakes, and stood again  
New sex'd, and straight re-ov'rd into man. *Add.*

They expect to be favoured, who stand not possess'd of any one of these qualifications that belonged to him. *Asterbury.*

Some



Some middle price *flow* as in what proportion the value of their lands *flow*, in regard to those of our own country.

God, who sees all things intuitively, ask not want these helps: he neither *stands* in need of help, nor uses it.

Persians and Greeks like turns of nature found, And the world swift *flow* subdued by sound. For narrow capacities, imagining the great capable of being disconcerted by little occasions, frame their malignant fables & conceiving, and *stand* deceived by it, a by an evident mark of ignorance.

Pope's Essay on Homer.

26. Not to become void; to remain in force.

God was not ignorant that the judges, whose sentence in matters of controversy he pronounced should *flow*, oftentimes would be deceived. Hook.

A thing within my bosom tells me, That no conditions of our peace can *stand*.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

I will punish you, that ye may know that my words shall surely *stand* against you for aye.

Jer. xlv. 29.

My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant shall *stand* fast with him. 1 John. i. 9. 28.

27. To consist; to have its being or essence.

That could not make him, that is the service, perfect, as pertaining to the conscience, which *flow* only in meats and drink.

Heb. ix. 10.

28. To be, with respect to terms of a contract.

The hurlings *stand* at a certain wages. Crew.

29. To have a place.

It *stand*

Within the eye of honour, be assured My purk, my person, my extensive means, Lie all unlock'd to your occasion.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

My very enemy's dog, Though he had bit me, should have *flow* that night As good as me.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

This excellent man, who *flow* not upon the advantage-ground of tone, provoked men of all qualities.

Clarendon.

Chariots wing'd

From th' armoury of God, where *stand* of old Myriads.

Milton.

30. To be in any state at the time present.

Oppress'd nature sleeps:

This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken sense, Which *flow* in hard cure.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

So it *stands*; and this I fear at last, Hun's knavery will be the duchess' wick.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

All which grace

I now will amplify, and tell what ease Thy household *stands* in.

Chapman.

Our company assembled, I said, My dear friends, let us know ourselves, and how it *standeth* with us.

Bacon.

Gardiner was made king's solicitor, and the patent, formerly granted to Saint John, *flow* revoked.

Clarendon.

Why *stand* we longer shivering under tears?

Milton.

As things *now* *stand* with us, we have no power to do good after that illustrious manner our Saviour did.

Calamy's Sermons.

21. To be in a permanent state.

The broil doubtful long *flow*, As two spent swimmers that do cling together, And choke their art.

Shakespeare's

I in thy persevering shall rejoice, And all the best *stand* fast.

Milton.

22. To be, with regard to condition or fortune.

I *stand* in need of one whole glories may Redeem my crimes, ally me to its sin.

Dryden.

23. To have any particular respect.

Here *flow* he in the dark, his sharp sword out, Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon To *stand*'s auspicious mistress.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

An other unsuitableness *disobedience* has to the relation which man necessarily *stands* in towards his Maker.

South.

24. To be without action.

A philosopher disputing with Aditi in the emperor, and did it but weakly: one of his friends, that *flow* by, said, Methinks you were not like you yesterday in argument with the emperor; I could have answered better myself. Why, said the philosopher, would you have me contend with him that commands thirty legions?

Bacon.

25. To depend; to rest; to be supported.

Thy sleepy *standeth* all by conjectures. B. Lingisfer. The prebendaries of the church, left forward to declare their opinion in the former point, *stand* upon the latter only.

Sanderson.

He that will know, must by the connexion of the proofs see the truth and the ground it *stands* on.

Locke.

26. To be with regard to state of mind.

*Stand* in awe and ha not: commune with your own heart upon your bed, and be still. Psalm iv. 4. I desire to be present, and change my voice, for I *stand* in doubt of you.

Gal. iv. 20.

27. To succeed; to be acquitted; to be safe.

Readers, by whose judgment I would *stand* or fall, would not be such as are acquainted only with the French and Italian critiques. Addison's Spect.

28. To be, with respect to any particular.

Cæsar entreats

Not to consider in what case thou *stand'st*, Further than he is Cæsar. Shak. Ant. and Cleop.

To heav'n I do appeal, I have lov'd my king and commonweal;

As for my wife, I know not how it *stands*.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

29. To be resolutely of a party.

The cause must be presumed as good on our part as on theirs, till it be decided who have *flow* for the truth, and who for error.

Hooker.

Shall we found him? I think he will *stand* very strong with us.

Shakespeare's

It remains, To gratify his noble service, that Hath thus *flow* for his country.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

30. To be in the place; to be representative.

Chilon said that kings friends and favourites were like casting counters, that sometimes *flow* in one, sometimes for ten.

Bacon.

I will not trouble myself, whether these names *flow* for the same thing, or really include one another.

Locke.

Their language being scanty, had no words in it to *stand* for a thousand.

Locke.

31. To remain; to be fixed.

Watch ye, *stand* fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong.

1 Cor. xvi. 13

How soon hath thy prediction, fear blest! Measur'd this transient world, the race of time,

Till time *stand* fix'd.

Milton.

32. To hold a course at sea.

Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince! From the same parts of heav'n his navy *stands*,

To the same parts on earth his army *stands*.

Dryden.

Tull for the port the Ithacensian *stand*, And turl their sails, and issue on the land.

Pope's Odyssey.

33. To have direction towards any local point.

The wand did not really *stand* to the metals, when placed under it, or the metalline veins.

Boyle.

34. To offer as a candidate.

He *flow* to be elected one of the proctors for the university.

Sanderson's Life.

35. To place himself; to be placed.

The fool hath planted in his memory An army of good words; and I do know A many fools that *stand* in better place. Canidid'd like him, that for a trickily word Defy the matter.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

He was commanded by the duke to *stand* aside and expect his answer. Kneller's Hist. of the Turks. I *flow* between the Lord and you, to show you the Lord's word.

Dan. v. 5.

*Stand* by which he is going.

Boyle.

36. To stagnate; not to flow.

Where Ufens guides along the lowly lands, Or the black water of Pomptina *stands*.

Dryden.

37. To be with respect to chance.

Yourself, renowned prince, then *flow* as fair As any come. I have looked on,

For my action. Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice. Each thinks he *stands* fairest for the great lot,

and that he is possessed of the golden number.

Addison's Spectator.

It was a gentleman of considerable practice at the bar, and *flow* fair for the first vacancy on the bench.

Reeve.

38. To remain satisfied.

Though Pao be a secure tool, and *flow* so firmly on his wheel's faculty, yet I cannot put off my opinion to ease.

Shakespeare's

39. To be without motion.

I'll tell you who time amble withal, who time gillips withal.—Whom *stands* it? Whom shall I tell you who time amble withal, who time gillips withal?

With law yet in the vacation, for they sleep between a term and term, and then they perceive not how time moves.

Shakespeare's

40. To make delay.

They will suspect they shall make but small progress, if, in the books they read, they must *stand* to examine and unravel every argument.

Locke.

41. To insist; to dwell with many words, or much pertinacity.

To *stand* upon every point, and be curious in particulars, belongeth to the first author of the story.

2 Maccab. ii. 30.

It is so plain that it needeth not to be *flow* upon.

Bacon.

42. To be exposed.

Have I *flow* to *stand* in the taunt of one that makes fritters of English?

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

43. To persist; to persevere.

Never *stand* in a bye when thou art accused, but ask pardon and make amend.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

The emperor, *standing* upon the advantage he had got by the seizure of their fleet, oblig'd them to deliver.

Gulliver's Travels.

Hath the prince a full commission, To hear, and ably dately to determine

Of what conditions we shall *stand* upon?

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

44. To persist in a claim.

45. To adhere; to abide.

Despair would *stand* to the sword, To try what friends would do, or fate afford.

Daniel.

46. To be consistent.

His faithful people, whatsoever they rightly ask, the same shall they receive, so far as may be, and with the glory of God and their own everlasting good; unto either of which it is no virtuous man's purpose to seek any thing prejudicial.

Hooker.

Some instances of fortune cannot *stand* with some others; but if you desire this, you must lose that.

Taylor.

It *flow* with reason that they should be rewarded liberally out of their own labours, since they received pay.

Davies.

Sprightly youth and close application will hardly *stand* together.

Felton.

47. To be put aside with disregard.

We make all our addresses to the promises, hug and caress them, and in the interim let the commands *stand* by neglected.

Decay of Piety.

48. To stand by. To support; to defend; not to desert.

The ass hoped the dog would *stand* by him, if set upon by the wolf.

L'Estrange.

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If we meet with a repulse, we must throw off the dust, and put on the lion's: come, gentlemen, you'll stand by me. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*  
Our good works will attend and stand by us at the hour of death. *Calamy.*

49. To STAND by. To be present, without being an actor.

Margaret's curse is fall'n upon our heads, For standing by when Richard kill'd her son. *Shak.*

50. To STAND by. To repose on; to rest in.

The world is inclin'd to stand by the Arundelian marble. *Pope's Essay on Hom.*

51. To STAND for. To propose one's self a candidate.

How many stand for consulships?—Three; but 'tis thought of every one Coriolanus will carry it. *Shakespeare.*

If they were jealous that Coriolanus had a design on their liberties when he stood for the consulship, it was but just that they should give him a repulse. *Dennis.*

52. To STAND for. To maintain; to profess to support.

Those which stood for the presbytery thought their cause had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland than the hierarchy of England. *Bacon.*  
Freedom we all stand for. *Ben Jonson.*

53. To STAND off. To keep at a distance. Stand off, and let me take my fill of death. *Dryden.*

54. To STAND off. Not to comply. Stand no more off.

But give thyself unto my sick desires. *Shakespeare.*

55. To STAND off. To forbear friendship or intimacy.

Our bloods pour'd altogether Would give confound distinction; yet stand off In differences to mighty. *Shakespeare.*  
Such behaviour frights away friendship, and makes it stand off in dislike and aversion. *Collins of Friendship.*

Though nothing can be more honourable than an acquaintance with God, we stand off from it, and will not be tempted to embrace it. *Asterbury.*

56. To STAND off. To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent.

Picture is best when it stands off as if it were carved, and sculpture is best when it appeareth so tender as if it were painted, when there is such a softness in the limbs as if not a chisel had hewed them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroked them in oil. *Watson's Architecture.*

57. To STAND out. To hold resolution; to hold a post; not to yield a point.

King John hath reconcil'd Himself to Rome; his spirit is come in, That to stand out against the holy church. *Shakespeare.*  
Pompeius knows not you, While you stand out upon these traitorous terms. *Ben Jonson.*

Let not men flatter themselves, that though they find it difficult at present to combat and stand out against an ill practice, yet that old age will do that for them, which they in their youth could never find in their hearts to do for themselves. *South.*

Scarce can a good natured man refuse a compliance with the solicitations of his company, and stand out against the raillery of his familiars. *Rogers.*

58. To STAND out. Not to comply; to secede.

Thou shalt see me Tullus' face: What, art thou still? No, I'm out? *Shakespeare.*  
If the ladies will stand out, let them remember that the jury is not all agreed. *Dryden.*

59. To STAND out. To be prominent or protuberant.

Their eyes stand out with fatness. *Psalms lxxviii. 7.*

60. To STAND to. To ply; to persevere.

Palinurus cried aloud, What gusts of weather that gathering cloud

My thoughts prefig'd ere that the tempest roars, Stand to your tackle, mates, and stretch your oars. *Dryden.*

61. To STAND to. To remain fixed in a purpose.

He that will pass his land, As I have mine, may set his hand And heart unto this deed, when he hath read; And make the purchase spread To both our goods, if he to it will stand. *Herbert.*  
I still stand to it, that this is his sense, as will appear from the design of his words. *Stillingfleet.*

62. To STAND to. To abide by a contract or assertion.

As I have no reason to stand to the award of my enemies, so neither dare I trust the partiality of my friends. *Dryden.*

63. To STAND under. To undergo; to sustain.

If you unite in your complaints, And force them with a constancy, the cardinal Cannot stand under them. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

64. To STAND up. To erect one's self; to rise from sitting.

65. To STAND up. To arise in order to gain notice.

When the scruplers stood up, they brought none accusation of such things as I supposed. *Acts, xxv. 18.*

66. To STAND up. To make a party.

When we stood up about the corn, he himself stuck not to call us the many-headed monster. *Coriolanus.*

67. To STAND upon. To concern; to interest. An impersonal sense.

Does it not stand me now upon? *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
The king knowing well that it stood him upon, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time, by so much the sooner to dispatch with the rebels. *Bacon.*

It stands me much upon I'll enervate this objection. *Hudibras.*  
Does it not stand them upon, to examine upon what grounds they presume it to be a revelation from God? *Locke.*

68. To STAND upon. To value; to take pride.

Men stand very much upon the reputation of their understandings, and of all things hate to be accounted fools. . . . best way to avoid this imputation is to be religious. *Tillotson.*

We highly esteem and stand much upon our birth, though we derive nothing from our ancestors but our bodies; and it is useful to improve this advantage, to imitate their good examples. *Ray on the Creation.*

69. To STAND upon. To insist.

A rascally, yea-haith knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then stand upon security. *Shakespeare.*

To STAND, v. a.

1. To endure; to resist without flying or yielding.

None durst stand him; Here, there, and every where, engag'd he flew. *Shakespeare.*  
Love stood the siege, and would not yield his breast. *Dryden.*

Oh! had bounteous heav'n Bestow'd Hippolytus on Phædra's arms, I had I stood the shock of angry fate. *Smith.*  
That not for fame, but virtue's better end, He stood the furious foe, the timid friend, The damning trick. *Pope.*

2. To await; to abide; to suffer.

Did him disband the legions, Submit his actions to the publick censure, And stand the judgment of a Roman senate. *Addison's Cato.*

3. To keep; to maintain; with ground.

Turning at the length, he stood his ground, And mis'd his friend. *Dryden.*

STAND, v. s. (from the verb.)

1. A station; a place where one waits standing.

I have found you out a stand most fit, Where you may have such vantage on the duke, He shall not pass you. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*  
In this covert will we make a stand, Colling the principal of all the deer. *Shakespeare.*  
Then from his lofty stand on that high tree Down he alights among the sportful herds. *Addison.*  
The princely hierarch

In their bright stand there left his power to seize Possession of the garden. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The male bird, whilst the hen is covering her eggs, generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough, and diverts her with his songs during her sitting. *Addison's Spectator.*

I took my stand upon an eminence which was appointed for a general rendezvous of these female carriers, to look into their several lodgings. *Addison's Spectator.*

Three persons entered into a conspiracy to assassinate Timoleon, as he was offering up his devotions in a certain temple: in order to it they took their several stands in the most convenient places. *Addison.*  
When just as by her hand Arcturus past, The window by design or chance tell down, And to his view expos'd her blushing beauties. *Rowe.*

The urchin from his private stand Took aim, and shot with all his strength. *Swift.*

2. Rank; post; station. Not used.

Father, since your fortune did attain So high a stand, I mean not to descend. *Daniel.*

3. A stop; a halt.

A race of youthful and unhandled colts Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing; If any air of musick touch their ears, You shall perceive them make a mutual stand, Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest gaze. *Shakespeare.*  
The earl of Northampton followed the horse so closely, that they made a stand, when he furiously charged and routed them. *Carleton.*

Once more the fleeting soul came back, To inspire the mortal frame, And in the body took a doubtful stand, Hovering like expiring flame, That mounts and falls by turns. *Dryden.*

At every turn she made a little stand, And thrust among the thorns her lily hand To draw the rose. *Dryden.*

4. Stop; interruption.

The greatest part of trade is driven by young merchants, upon borrowing at interest; so as, if the usurer either call in or keep back his money, there will ensue presently a great stand of trade. *Bacon.*

Should this circulation cease, the formation of bodies would be at an end, and nature at a perfect stand. *Woodward.*

5. The act of opposing.

We are come off Like Romans; neither foolish in our stands, Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakespeare.*

6. Highest mark; stationary point; point from which the next motion is regressive.

Our ions but the same things can wish and do; Vice is at stand, and at the highest flow: Then, nature, spread thy sails; take all the winds can blow. *Dryden.*  
In the beginning of summer the days are at a stand, with little variation of length or shortness; because the diurnal variation of the sun partakes more of a right line than of a spiral. *Dryden.*  
The sea, since the memory of all ages, hath continued at a stand, without considerable variation. *Emile.*

7. A point beyond which one cannot proceed.

Every part of what we would, Must make a stand at what your highness will. *Shakespeare.*

When fam'd Varelst this little wonder drew, Flora vouchsaf'd the growing work to view; Finding

Finishing the painter's science at a stand,  
The goddess snatch'd the pencil from his hand;  
And finishing the piece, the smiling said,  
Behold one work of mine that ne'er shall fade.

# 8. Difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment; hesitation.

A fool may so far imitate the mien of a wise man, as at first to put a body to a *stand* what to make of him.

The well-shap'd changeling is a man, has a rational soul, thought appears not: this is past doubt. Make the ears a little longer, then you begin to boggle: make the face yet narrower, and then you are at a *stand*.

# 9. A frame or table on which vessels are placed.

Such squires are only fit for country towns, To stink of ale, and dust a *stand* with clowns; Who, to be chosen for the land's protectors, Tope and get drunk before the wise electors. Dryd. After supper a *stand* was brought in, with a brass vessel full of wine, of which he that pleased might drink; but no liquor was forced.

Dryden's *Life of Clemens*.

# STANDARD. n. f. [from *standard*, French.]

## 1. An ensign in war, particularly the ensign of the horse.

His armies, in the following day, On those fair plains their *standards* proud display.

Erect the *standard* there of ancient night, Yours be th' advantage all, mine the revenge.

Behold Camillus loaded home With *standards* well redeem'd, and foreign foes o'ercome.

To their common *standard* they repair; The nimble horsemen scour the fields of air. Dryd.

## 2. [from *stand*.] That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the test of other things of the same kind.

The dogmatist gives the lie to all dissenting apprehenders, and proclaims his judgment the fittest intellectual *standard*.

The heavenly motions are more rated than the terrestrial models, and are both originals and *standards*.

Our measures of length I cannot call *standards*; for *standard* measures must be certain and fixed.

When people have brought right and wrong to a false *standard*, there follows an envious malevolence.

The Romans made those times the *standard* of their wit, when they subdued the world. From these ancient *standards* I descend to our own historians.

When I shall propose the *standard* whereby I give judgment, any may easily inform himself of the quantity and measure of it.

The court, which used to be the *standard* of propriety, and correctness of speech, ever since continued the worst school in England for that accomplishment.

First follow nature, and your judgment frame By her just *standard*, which is still the same.

## 3. That which has been tried by the proper test.

The English tongue, if refined to a certain *standard*, perhaps might be fixed for ever. In comely rank call ev'ry merit forth; Imprint on ev'ry act its *standard* worth.

## 4. A settled rate.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the *standard*.

The device of king Henry VII. was profound, in making farms of a *standard*, that is, maintained with such a proportion of lands as may breed a subject so live in plenty.

A *standard* might be made, under which no horse should be used for draught; this would enlarge the breed of horses.

By the present *standard* of the coinage, every two shillings is coined out of one pound weight of silver.

## 5. A standing stem or tree.

A *standard* of a damask rose, with the root on, was set upright in an earthen pan, full of fair water, half a foot under the water, the *standard* being more than two foot above it.

Plant fruit of all sorts and *standards*, mural, or shrubs which lose their leaf.

In France, part of their gardens is laid out for flowers, others for fruits; some *standards*, some against walls.

## STANDARD-BEARER. n. f. [Standard and bear.] One who bears a standard or ensign.

They shall be as when a *standardbearer* saitheth.

These are the *standardbearers* in our contending armies, the dwarfs and squires who carry the impregnable of the giants or knights.

## STANDARD-CROP. n. f. [vermicularis, Latin.] An herb.

## STANDEL. n. f. [from *stand*.] A tree of long standing.

The Druidians were wont to see the princely *standel* of their royal oak return with a branch of willows.

## STANDER. n. f. [from *stand*.]

### 1. One who stands.

### 2. A tree that has stood long.

The young spring was pitifully nipt and overtrodden by very brads, and also the fairest *standers* of all were rooted up and cast into the fire.

## 3. STANDER by. One present; a mere spectator.

Explain some statute of the land to the *standers by*.

I would not be a *stander by* to hear My sovereign mistress clouded so, without My present vengeance taken.

When a gentleman is disposed to swear, it is not for any *standers by* to curtail his oaths.

The *standers by* see clearly this event, All parties say they're sure, yet all dissent.

The *standers by* suspected her to be a duchess.

## STANDERGRASS. n. f. [Satyrion, Latin.] An herb.

## STANDING. part. adj. [from *stand*.]

### 1. Settled; established; not temporary.

*Standing* armies have the place of subjects, and the government depends upon the contented and discontented humours of the soldiers.

Laugh'd all the pow'rs who favour tyranny, And all the *standing* army of the sky.

Money being looked upon as the *standing* measure of other commodities, men consider it as a *standing* measure; though, when it has varied its quantity, it is not so.

Thus doth he advise them to erect among themselves *standing* courts by consent.

Such a one, by pretending to distinguish himself from the herd, becomes a *standing* object of railery.

The common *standing* rules of the gospel are a more powerful means of conviction than any miracle.

Great *standing* miracle that heav'n assign'd! 'Tis only thinking gives this turn of mind.

### 2. Lasting; not transitory.

The landlord had swelled his body to a prodigious size, and worked up his complexion to a *standing* crimson.

### 3. Stagnant; not running.

He turned the wilderness into a *standing* water.

This made their flowing shrink From *standing* lake to tripping ebb.

## Fixed; not movable.

These 's his chamber, His *standing* bed and trundle bed.

## STANDING. n. f. [from *stand*.]

### 1. Continuance; long possession of an office, character, or place.

Nothing had been more easy than to command a patron of a long *standing*.

Although the ancients were of opinion that Egypt was formerly sea; yet this tract of land is as old, and of as long a *standing*, as any upon the continent of Africa.

I with your fortune had enabled you to have continued longer in the university, till you were of ten years *standing*.

### 2. Station; place to stand in.

Such ordnance as he brought with him, because it was fitter for service in field than for battery, did only beat down the battlements, and such little *standings*.

His coming is in state; I will provide you a good *standing* to see his entry.

### 3. Power to stand.

I sink in deep mire, where there is no *standing*.

### 4. Rank; condition.

## STANDISH. n. f. [stand and dish.] A case for pen and ink.

A Grubstreet patriot does not write to secure, but get something; should the government be overturned, he has nothing to lose but an old *standish*.

I bequeath to Dean Swift, esquire, my large silver *standish*, consisting of a large silver plate, an ink-pot, and a sand-box.

## STANG. n. f. [stanz, Saxon.] A perch.

These fields were intermingled with woods of half a *stang*, and the tallest tree appeared to be seven feet high.

## STANK. adj. [stanco, Italian.] Weak; worn out.

Diggon, I am so stiff and so *stank*, That uneth I may stand any more, And how the western wind bloweth sore, Beating the withered leaf from the tree.

## FRANK. 'The preterite of *stink*.

The fish in the river died, and the river *stank*.

## STANNARY. adj. [from *stannum*, Lat.] Relating to the tin-works.

A steward keepeth his court once every three weeks: they are termed *stannary* courts, of the Latin *stannum*, and hold plea of action of debt or trespass about white or black tin.

## STANZA. n. f. [stanza, Ital. stanzas, Fr.] A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other; so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure or relation of rhyme. Stanza is originally a room of a house, and came to signify a subdivision of a poem; a staff.

So bold as yet no verse of mine has been, To wear that gem on any line;

Nor, till the happy nuptial haue be seen, Shall any *stanza* with it shine.

Horace confines himself strictly to one sort of verse or *stanza* in every ode.

In quatrains, the last line of the *stanza* is to be considered in the composition of the first.

Before his sacred name lies ev'ry fault, And each exalted *stanza* trembles with th' night.

## STAPLE. n. f. [staple, Fr. staple, Dutch.] 1. A settled mart; an established emporium.

A *staple* of romance and lies, False tears, and real perjuries.

The customs of Alexandria were very great, it having been the *staple* of the Indian trade.

Tyre Alexander the Great lacked, and establishing



Who, by the most cogent arguments, will dis-  
robe himself at once of all his old opinions, and  
turn himself out stark naked in quest of new  
notions? *Locke.*

In came Squire South, all dressed up in feathers  
and ribbons, stark raving mad, brandishing his  
sword. *As he enters.*

**STARKEY. adv.** [from *stark*.] *Smelly*;  
strongly.

As tall look'd up in sleep as guiltless labour,  
When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones. *Shak.*

**STARLESS. adj.** [from *star*.] Having no  
light of stars.

A boundless continent,  
Dark, waste, and wild, under the frown of night  
*Stars* expost. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Cato might give them fables, for a world;  
But we, like tentrites, so oblig'd to stars  
In *starry* nights, and wait the appointed hour. *Dryden.*

**STARLIGHT. n. f.** [*star* and *light*.] Luf-  
tre of the stars.

Now they never meet in grove or green,  
By mountain or iron spangled *starlight* there. *Shak.*

On glittering *starlight* without a star is forest. *Mil.*  
They danced a *starlight* and the friend's moon. *Dryden.*

**STARLIGHT. adv.** Lighted by the stars.  
O yes, that mark the setting sun declare  
A *starlight* evening, not morning yet. *Dryd. Virg.*

**STARLIKE. adj.** [*star* and *like*.]  
1. Stellated; having various points, re-  
sembling a star in lustre.

N. hitherto I have with a wooden stem, green-  
ish red, and his *starlike* flowers. *Milton's Husb.*

2. Bright; illustrious.  
The having so many to his countenance shall  
confer a *starlike* and immortal lustre. *Ben Jonson's Love*

For restors move her *starlike* husband's heart;  
But still he held her in his power. *Dryden.*

**STARLING. n. f.** [*starping*, Saxon; *stur-*  
*ker*.] A small singing bird.

Twelve *starlings* sang to the speaker  
North of the Minster, and over it, *Shak. Hen. IV.*

**STARPAVED. adj.** [*star* and *pave*.]  
Studded with stars.  
In progress through the heat of heaven *starpaved*. *Milton.*

**STARPROOF. adj.** [*star* and *proof*.] Im-  
pervious to stinging it.

Under the *starproof*  
Of hissing angel *starproof*. *Milton.*

**STARREAD. n. f.** [*star* and *read*.] Dec-  
tine of the stars; astronomy. *Spenser.*

**STARRED. adj.** [from *star*.]  
1. Influenced by the stars with respect to  
fortune.

My third comfort,  
Seem'd most unluckily, to come my breast  
Held out to murder. *Shak. Lear's Winter's Tale.*

2. Decorated with stars.  
That *starred* Ethiop queen, that strove  
To set her beauty's praise above  
The sea-nymphs. *Milton.*

He furious hurl'd against the ground  
His sceptre *starred* with golden stars around. *Pope.*

**STARRY. adj.** [from *star*.]  
1. Decorated with stars; abounding with  
stars.

Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,  
Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky. *Pope.*

2. Consisting of stars; stellar.  
Such is his will, that paints  
The earth with colours such,  
The darkest skies with store  
Of *starry* lights. *Spenser.*

Heaven and earth's compacted frame;  
And flowing waters, and the *starry* flame,

And both the radiant lights, one common soul  
Inspire and feed, and animates the whole. *Dryden.*

3. Resembling stars.  
Tears had dimm'd the lustre of her *starry* eyes. *Shak. Lear.*

**STARRING. adj.** [*stellans*, Latin; from  
*star*.] Shining with stellar light; blaz-  
ing with sparkling light.

Such his still glow as the fatal light  
Of *starring* comets that look kingdoms dead. *Craff and.*

**STARSHOOT. n. f.** [*star* and *shoot*.] An  
emission from a star.

I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the  
vulgar call'd *starshoot*, as if it remained upon the  
extrusion of a falling star. *Pope.*

**TO START. v. n.** [*startzen*, German.]  
1. To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch  
or motion of the animal frame, on the  
apprehension of danger.

*Starting* is an apprehension of the thing feared,  
and in that kind it is a motion of shrinking; and  
likewise an inquisition, in the beginning, what the  
matter should be, and in that kind it is a motion  
of erection; and, therefore, when a man would  
listen suddenly to any thing, he *starteth*, for the  
*starting* is an erection of the spirits to attend. *Brown's Natural History.*

A *start* is a sudden  
Berding to look on me: I *start*ed back,  
I *start*ed back. *Shak. Lear.*

An open enemy to *starting*, especially from a  
friend, from whom he *start*ed to meet the slightest  
appearance of that servile knave. *Pope.*

I *start* as from some dreadful dream,  
And often ask myself if I awake. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

As his doubts decrease,  
He dreads just vengeance, and he *starts* at sin. *Dryden.*

He *starts* at every new appearance, and is always  
waking and solicitous for fear of a surprise. *Cather or Compton's.*

2. To rise suddenly: commonly with up.  
Their *start*ed up, in queen Elizabeth's reign, a  
new presbyterian sect, which tendered a form of  
discipline to the queen and to the state. *Wife*

Charm'd by the strings, trees *start*ing from the  
ground  
Have follow'd with delight the powerful sound. *Regeneren.*

They *start*ing up beheld the heavy fight. *Dryden.*  
The mind often works in such of some happier  
idea, though sometimes they *start* up in our hands  
of their own accord. *Locke.*

Might *start*ing blest once more our eyes,  
New blazes and new Milbourns must arise;  
Now, should great Homer lit his awful head,  
Zelus again would *start* up from the dead. *Pope.*

3. To move with sudden quickness.  
The flowers, call'd out of their beds,  
*Start*, and raise up their bowy heads. *Waller.*

A spirit fit to *start* into an empire,  
And look the world to law. *Dryden's Cimonides.*

She at the summons roll'd her eyes around,  
And snatch'd the *start*ing serpents from the ground. *Pope.*

4. To shrink; to winch.  
What trick, what *start*ing hole, canst thou find  
out, to live thee from this open flame? *Shak. Henry IV.*

With trial fire touch me, his finger end;  
If he be chaste, the flame will have descend;  
And turn him to no pain; but, if he *start*,  
It is the flash of a corrupted heart. *Shak. Henry IV.*

5. To deviate.  
The lords and gentlemen take all the meanest  
fort upon themselves; for they are best able to  
bring them in, whenever any of them *start*  
out. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Th' old drudging sun from his long-leaved way  
Shall at thy voice *start* and misguide the day;

The second orb shall break their measur'd pace,  
And *start*ing poles change their allotted place. *Crowley.*

I rank him with the prodigies of fame,  
With things which *start* from nature's common  
rules. *Crowley.*

With reared infants, and with teeming mules.  
Keep your soul to the work when ready to *start*  
aside, unless you will be a slave to every wild in-  
agination. *Waller.*

6. To set out from the barrier at a race.  
It seems to be rather a *start*ing a quo than a true  
prophecy, as the *start*ing post is none of the horse's  
tears. *Boyle.*

Should some god tell me, that I should be born  
And cry again, for offer I should learn;  
Adam'd, when I have ended with my race,  
To be led back to my *start*ing place. *Denham.*

When from the god they *start*,  
The youthful charioters, with heavy heart  
Rush to the race. *Dryden's Virg.*

The clanger of the trumpet gives the sign;  
At once they *start*, advancing in a line. *Dryden.*

7. To set out on any pursuit.  
Four courts of passion, who to two very *start*  
And run together, I start and yoke with love. *Pope.*

People, when they have made their *start* away,  
sit up, their rest upon the very top where they  
*start*ed. *J. S. Savage.*

When two *start* into the world together, he that  
is thrown behind, unless his mind proves gene-  
rally, will be displaced with the other. *Cather.*

**TO START. v. a.**  
1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly; to  
startle.

Directs, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,  
Cannot once *start* me. *Shak. Lear.*

Being full of the past and dissembling laughter,  
Upon machinery I never still thou come  
To *start* my quiet? *Shak. Lear's Othello.*

The very point of a fox-foot would have *start*ed  
ye. *L'Estrange.*

2. To make to start or fly hastily from a  
hiding-place; to route by a sudden dis-  
turbance.

The blood more fits  
To rouse a lion than to *start* a hare. *Shak. Lear.*

I *start*ed from my vernal bow'r  
The rising sun, and chide'd from flower to flower. *Pope.*

3. To bring into motion; to produce to  
viewer notice; to produce unexpectedly.

Conjures with them  
Brutus will *start* a spirit from his Casar. *Shak.*

What except on can possibly be *start*ed against  
this *start*ing? *Hammond.*

It was unduly done, when I was entering  
a weighty design, to *start* and follow another  
of less moment. *Spencer.*

The present occasion has *start*ed the *start*  
among us. *I. J. R.*

Insignificant evils may be *start*ed against every  
thing that is not capable of mathematical demon-  
stration. *Addison.*

I was engaged in conversation upon a subject  
which the people love to *start* in discussion. *Addison's Freeholder.*

4. To discover; to bring within pursuit.  
The tenacious men agree in point of their plea-  
sure they can *start*. *Temple.*

5. To put suddenly out of place.  
One, by a fall, we fitting, and the end of  
the clavicle from the bone. *W. J. M. S. S. S. S.*

**START. n. f.** [from the verb.]  
1. A motion of terror; a sudden twitch  
or contraction of the frame from fear or  
alarm.

These *start*s and *start*s would well become  
A woman's story at a winter's fire,  
Author'd by her grandam. *Shak. Lear.*

The



The fright awaken'd Agathe with a *start*;  
Against his bosom bound'd his heaving breast.

*Dryden.*

2. A sudden rousing to action; excitement.

How much had I to do to calm his rage!  
Now fear I this will give it *start* again.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

3. Sally; vehement eruption; sudden effusion.

Thou art like enough, through vassal fear,  
Bate inclination, and the *start* of spleen,  
To fight against me under Percy's pay.

*Shakespeare.*

Several *starts* of fancy, off-hand, look well  
enough; but bring them to the test, and there is  
nothing in 'em.

*J. E. Spenser.*

Are they not only to disguise our passion,  
To set our looks at variance with our thoughts,  
To check the *starts* and sallies of the soul?

*Addison's Cato.*

We were well enough pleas'd with this *start* of  
thought.

*Addison.*

4. Sudden fit; intermitted action.

Methought her eyes had crost'd her tongue;  
For she did speak in *starts* distractedly.

*Shakespeare.*

Thy forms are studied arts,  
Thy labell'd ways be narrow straits,  
Thy curtesy but sudden *starts*,

And what thou call'st thy gifts are baits.

*Ben Jonson.*

Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps, or in  
a hurry; but all her motions are gradual.

*L'Estr.*

An ambiguous expression, a little chagrin, or a  
*start* of passion, is not enough to take leave upon.

*Cullen.*

5. A quick spring or motion; a shoot; a push.

In strings, the more they are wound up and  
strained, and thereby give a more quick *start* back,  
the more treble is the sound; and the sacker they  
are, or less wound up, the bader is the sound.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

Both cause the string to give a quicker *start*.

*Bacon.*

How could water make those visible *starts* upon  
freezing, but by some subtle freezing principle  
which as suddenly shoots into it?

*Craw's Cosmologia Sacra.*

6. First emission from the barrier; act of setting out.

You stand like greyhounds in the ships,  
Straining upon the *start*.

*Shakespeare's Henry V.*

All leapt to chariot,  
And every man then for the *start* cast in his proper  
lot.

*Chapman.*

If a man deal with another upon conditions, the  
*start* of first performance is all.

*Bacon.*

7. To get the START. To begin before another; to obtain advantage over another.

Get the *start* of the majestic world.

*Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid  
asleep, under pretence of aubrement, and the other  
party during that time doth cautelously get the *start*  
and advantage at common law, yet the pretorian  
court will set back all things in statu quo prius.

*Bacon's War with Spain.*

Doubtless some other heart

Will get the *start*;

And, stepping in before,

Will take possession of the sacred store

Of hidden sweets.

*Griffard.*

Ere the knight could do his part,

The squire had got so much the *start*,

H' had to the lady done his errand,

And told her all his tricks aforhand.

She might have forsaken him, if he had not got

the *start* of her.

*Dryden's Rinaldo, Dedication.*

The reason why the mathematicks and mecha-

nicks arts have so much got the *start* in growth of

other sciences, may be resolved into this, that their

progress hath not been retarded by that reverential

awe of former discoverers.

*Glasville.*

The Frenchman has the *start* of our men  
in the works of nature than in the arts.

*Addison.*

STARTE. *n. f.* [from *start*.]

1. One that shrinks from his purpose.

Stand to it, *start*, and take quarters,  
To let thee see I am no *start*.

*Madrigal.*

2. One who suddenly moves a question or  
objection.

3. A dog that rouses the game.

If Sheridan was not the staunchest bound in the  
pack, he was at least the best *starter*.

*Dalrymple.*

STAR'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *starting*.] By  
sudden fits; with frequent intermission.

Why do you speak so *startingly* and rashly?

*Shakespeare's Othello.*

STAR'TINGPOST. *n. f.* [*start* and *post*.]

Barrier from which the race begins.

TO STAR'TLE. *v. n.* [from *start*.] To

shrink; to move on, feeling a sudden  
impression of alarm or terror.

The *startling* sword was sciz'd with sudden fright;  
And, bounding, o'er the pommel cast the knight.

*Dryden.*

Why shrink the soul  
Back on herself, and *startles* at destruction?

*Addison's Cato.*

My flighted thoughts run back,  
And *startle* into madness at the sound.

*Addison's Cato.*

TO STAR'TLE. *v. a.*

1. To fright; to shock; to impress with  
sudden terror, surprise, or alarm.

Such whispering wak'd her, but with *startled* eye  
On Adams.

*Milton.*

To hear the lark begin his flight,  
And singing *startle* the dull night.

From his watch-tower in the skies,  
Fill the dappled dawn with life.

*Milton.*

The supposition that angels assume bodies needs  
not *startle* us, since some of the most ancient and  
most learned fathers seemed to believe that they  
had bodies.

*Locke.*

Insect! Oh name it not!  
The very mention shakes my inmost soul!

The gods are *startled* in their peaceful mansions,  
And nature sickens at the shocking sound.

*Smith.*

His books had been solemnly burnt at Rome as  
heretical: some people, he found, were *startled* at  
it; so he was bound to make reprisals, to  
buy up their courage.

*Atterbury.*

Now the leaf  
Incessant rustles, from the mournful grove  
Oit *startling* such as studious walk he now,  
And slowly circles through the waving air.

*Thomson.*

2. To deter; to make to deviate.

They would find occasions enough, upon the  
account of his known affections to the king's ser-  
vice, from which it was not possible to remove, or  
*startle* him.

*Clarendon.*

Wilnot had more scruples from religion to *startle*  
him, and would not have attained his end by any  
gross act of wickedness.

*Clarendon.*

STAR'TLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sud-  
den alarm; shock; sudden impression  
of terror.

After having recovered from my first *startle*, I  
was very well pleas'd at the accident.

*Spektor.*

STAR'TUP. *n. f.* [*start* and *up*.] One that  
comes suddenly into notice.

That young *startup* hath all the glory of my  
overthrow.

*Shakespeare.*

TO STARVE. *v. n.* [reanpan, Saxon;  
*sterwen*, Dutch, to die.]

1. To perish; to be destroyed. Obsolete.

To her came message of the murderment,  
Wherein her guiltless friends should hopelessly *starve*.

*Fairfax.*

2. To perish with hunger. It has *with* or  
for before the cause; or less properly.

Were the pains of honest industry, and of *starv-*

ing hunger and cold, for before us, the body  
is the subject which to *starve*.

*Locke.*

It is almost that *starve* of hunger, also *starve*  
and *starve*.

*Arbuthnot.*

3. To be killed with cold. It has *with* or  
for before the cause.

When I saw the naked *starve* for cold,  
While *starve* my charity, I could not do.

*Samuel.*

4. To suffer extreme poverty.

Sometimes virtue *starves* while vice is fed;  
What then! is the reward of virtue bread?

*Pope.*

5. To be destroyed with cold.

Had the seeds of the pepper-plant been borne  
from Java to these northern countries, they must  
have *starved* for want of sun.

*Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

TO STARVE. *v. a.*

1. To kill with hunger.

I cannot blame his cousin king,  
That with'd him on the barren mountain *starv'd*.

*Shakespeare.*

Hunger, *starve*, or guns and swords,  
Give the same death in different words:

To *starve* the argument no further,  
To *starve* a man in law is murder.

*Prior.*

If they had died through fasting, when meat  
was at hand, they would have been guilty of *starv-*  
ing themselves.

*Pope.*

2. To subdue by famine.

Thy *starves*  
Are *starves*, bloody, *starv'd*, and ravenous.

*Shakespeare.*

He would have worn her out by slow degrees,  
As men by *starving* *starve* the untam'd beasts.

*Dryden.*

Attalus endeavour'd to *starve* Italy, by stopping  
their convey of provisions from Africa.

*Arbuthnot on Comets.*

3. To kill with cold.

From beds of raging fire to *starve* in ice  
Their lost ethereal warmth, and there to pine  
Immovable, infix'd, and frozen round.

*Milton.*

4. To deprive of force or vigour.

The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse,  
and have lost that reach and strength which nature  
fitted them to receive.

*Locke.*

STARVELING. *n. f.* [from *starve*.] An  
animal thin and weak for want of nour-  
ishment.

If I hang, I'll make a fat pair of *gallows*; for  
old Sir John hangs with me, and he's a *starvel-*  
ing.

*Shakespeare.*

Now thy alms is given, the letter's *starv'd*;  
The body risen again, the which was dead;

And thy poor *starveling* bountifully fed.

*Shakespeare.*

The fat ones would be making sport with the  
lean, and calling them *starvelings*.

*L'Estrange.*

STARVELING. *adj.* Hungry; lean; pin-  
ing.

The thronging clusters thin  
By kind avulsion; eke the *starveling* brood,  
Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield

*Philips.*

A slender autumn.

Poor *starveling* bard, how small thy gains!  
How unpropitious'd to thy pains!

*Swift.*

STARWORT. *n. f.* [after, Latin.] A plant.

*Miller.*

STAR'Y. *adj.* [from *stare*, Latin.]  
Fixed; setled.

The set and *stare* of paring of nails, and  
cutting of hair, is but the continuation of ancient  
superstition.

*Brown.*

STATE. *n. f.* [*status*, Latin.]

1. Condition; circumstances of nature or  
fortune.

I do not  
Infer as if I thought my *star's* state  
Secure.

*Milton.*

I found the whole city highly concerned for the  
hazardous *state* of Caudin, which was lost so on  
after. Dominico Contarini, the present duke, was  
sedulous in that affair.

*Brady's Travels.*

Their sins have the aggravation of being sins  
against grace, and forsaking and departing from  
God.

*God.*

God; which respect makes the *state* of the most unaccountable, to the most dangerous state.

Thus have his prayers for *state* and amended the *state* of his own *state*.  
Relate what *state* *state* *state*.  
Declare the past and present *state* *state*.

Like the *state* is your post *state*.  
Poor and distant *state*.

## 2. Modification of any thing.

Keep the *state* of the question in your *state*.

## 3. Stationary point; crisis; height; point from which the next movement is regression.

The deer, that chafeth the world but eight months, and is complete at six years, cannot live much more than thirty, as having passed two general motions, that is, its beginning and increase; and having but two more to run through, that is, its *state* and declination. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors*.  
Tumours have their several degrees, and times; as beginning, augment, *state*, and declination. *Wise man*.

## 4. [Lat. French.] Estate; signory; possession.

Strong was their plot,  
Their *states* far off, and they of wary wit. *Daniel*.

## 5. Mode of government.

No *state* can be named wherein any part of the body of these imperial laws hath the full force of a law, otherwise than as custom hath particularly induced it. *Selden*.

## 6. The community; the publick; the commonwealth.

If any thing more than your sport  
Did move your greatness, and this noble *state*,  
To call on him, he hopes it is no other  
But for your health's sake. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida*.  
A *state's* august

Should not take knowledge either of fools or women. *Ben Jonson*.  
I hear her talk of *state* matters and the senate. *Ben Jonson*.

What he got by fortune,  
It was the *state* that now must make his right. *Daniel*.

The *state* hath given you licence to stay on land  
for the space of six weeks. *Bacon*.

It is better the kingdom should be in good *state*,  
with particular loss to many of the people, than  
that all the people should be well, and the *state* of  
the kingdom altogether lost. *Hayward*.

It is a bad exchange to wound a man's own con-  
science, thereby to save *state* four. *King Charles*.  
For you we stay'd, as did the Grecian *state*.  
Till Alexander came. *Waller*.

Since they all live by begging, it were better for  
the *state* to keep them. *Graunt*.

These are the realms of unrelenting fate;  
And awful Rhadamantus rules the *state*:  
He hears and judges. *Dryden's Enkid*.

## 7. Hence single state, in Shakespeare, for individuality.

My thought, whose mother yet is but fantastical,  
Shakes to my single *state* of man, that function  
Is smother'd in a fume. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

## 8. Civil power, not ecclesiastical.

The same criminal may be absolved by the  
church, and condemned by the *state*; absolved or  
pardoned by the *state*, yet censured by the church. *Lesly*.

## 9. A republick; a government not monarchical.

They feared nothing from a *state* so narrow in  
compass of land, and so weak, that the strength of  
their armies has ever been made up of foreign  
troops. *Temple*.

## 10. Rank; condition; quality.

Fair dame, I am not to you known,  
Though in your *state* of honour I am perfect. *Shakespeare*.

High *state* the bed is where misfortune lies, *Fair*.

## 1. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatness.

When in triumphant *state* the British muse,  
True to herself, shall bard rous'd old retire.

These kings' robes are the marks of sovereign  
power. *Reflexion*.

In *state* the monarchs march'd; the lions bore  
The awful axes and the rods before. *Dryden's Ann*.  
Let my attendants wait, I'll be alone;  
Where a list of *state*, there most of love is shown.

To appear in their robes would be a troublesome  
piece of *state*. *Dryden*.

He is surrounded by a servile crowd,  
Prompts to abuse, and in detraction loud.

Abroad begirt with men, and forward and backward,  
His very *state* acknowledging his weakness.

If God has deliver'd me up to evil, I shall be  
dragg'd by them to places of torment; could I  
be any comfort to me that they found me upon a  
bed of *state*?

## 12. Dignity; grandeur.

She instructed him how he should keep *state*,  
and yet with a modest sense of his misfortune.

The swan rows her *state* with easy feet. *Milton*.  
He was staid, and in his gait  
Preserv'd a grave majestic *state*. *Burke*.

Such cheerful modesty, such humble *state*,  
Moves certain love. *Waller*.

Can this imperious lord forget to reign,  
Quit all his *state*, defend, and serve again?

He will consider, not what arts, or methods, or  
application will soonest make him richer and greater  
than his brethren, or remove him from a shop  
to a life of *state* and pleasure; but will consider  
what arts, what methods, what application can  
make worldly business most acceptable to God,  
and make a life of trade a life of holiness, devo-  
tion, and piety. *Pope's Statist*.

13. A seat of dignity.

This chair shall be my *state*, this dagger my  
sceptre, and this cushion my crown.

As she affected not the grandeur of a *state* with  
a canopy, she thought there was no offence in an  
elbow chair. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*.

The brain was her study, the heart her *state*  
room. *Abraham*.

## 14. A canopy; a covering of dignity.

Over the chair is a *state* made round of ivy,  
somewhat whiter than ours, and the *state* is curi-  
ously wrought with silver and silk. *Bacon*.

His high throne, under *state*  
Of richest texture spread, at the upper end.  
Was plac'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

15. A person of high rank. Obsolete.

She is a dutchess; a great *state*. *Layman*.

16. The principal persons in the govern-  
ment.

The bold design,  
Pleas'd highly those infernal *states*. *Milton*.

17. Joined with another word, it signifies  
publick.

I am no courtier, nor versed in *state* affairs: my  
life hath rather been contemplative than active. *Bacon*.

Council! What's that? a pack of bearded slaves,  
The scavengers that sweep *state* nuisances,  
And are themselves the greatest. *Dryden's Cleomenes*.

I am accus'd of reflecting upon great *states*-folks. *Swift*.

To STATE. v. a. [constater, French.]

1. To settle; to regulate.

This is so *stated* a rule, that all cruises press  
it in all cases of damage. *Dryden's Fanny*.

This is to *state* accounts, and look more like  
merchandise than friendships. *Colley's Trifling*.

He is capable of corruption who receives more  
than what is the *stated* and unquestioned fee of his  
office. *Adison*.

## 2. To represent in all the circumstances of modification.

Many other inconveniences are consequent to  
the *stating* of this question; and particularly that,  
by those which thus *state* it, there hath never  
been assigned any definite number of fundamentals.

It is perfect *state* *stated* it to be what it now is.

Were our case *stated* to any sober hearer, he  
would never guess why they who acknowledge it, do  
not pray, and confess the same God, may  
not all in the same form. *Decay of Piety*.

To *state* it fairly, imitation is the most *stated*  
way for a translator to show himself, but  
the greatest wrong which can be done to the  
dead. *Dryden*.

I pressed not fully to *state*, much less demon-  
strated, the truth contained in the text. *Afterbury*.

Though I don't pretend to *state* the exact degree  
of pitch'd ease, done by us yet its phisic and nat-  
ural tendency to do harm is sufficient to justify  
the most absolute condemnation of it. *Law*.

ST A TELINESS. n. f. [from *stately*.]

1. Grandeur; majestic appearance; au-  
gust manner; dignity.

We may collect the excellency of the under-  
standing then by the glorious remembrance of it now,  
and guess at the *statelyness* of the building by the  
magnificence of its ruins. *South*.

For *statelyness* and majesty what is comparable to  
a horse? *Moss's Anecdotes against Atterbury*.

2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity.

Agenor, glad such punishment ready bills  
Did on his own design itself obtuse,  
Swell'd his vast looks to bigger *statelyness*. *Stramont's Phycia*.

She hated *statelyness*, but wisely knew  
What just regard was to her rich due. *Betterton*.

ST A TELY. adj. [from *stately*.]

1. August; grand; lofty; elevated; ma-  
jestic; magnificent.

A *stately* pyramid to her I'll rear,  
Than Rhodope's or Memphis' ever was. *Shakespeare's Henry VI*.

These regions have abundance of high cedars,  
and other *stately* trees casting a shade. *Raleigh's History*.

Truth, like a *stately* dame, will not show herself  
at the first visit. *South*.

He many a walk travers'd  
Of *stately* cedars, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton*.

2. Elevated in men or sentiment.

Ye that *stately* tread or lowly creep,  
He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness,  
and is *stately* without ambition, which is the vice  
of Lucan. *Dryden*.

ST A TERNOM. n. f. [from *stately* and room.]

A magnificent room in a palace or great  
house.

STATES. n. f. pl. [from *stately*.] Nobility.

STATESMAN. n. f. [from *stately* and man.]

1. A politician; one versed in the arts of  
government.

It looks grave enough  
To seem a *statesman*. *Ben Jonson*.

The corruption of a poet is the generation of a  
*statesman*. *Pope*.

2. One employed in publick affairs.

If such actions may have passage free,  
Bond-slaves and pagans shall our *statesmen* be. *Shakespeare's Othello*.

It is a weakness which attends high and low;  
the *statesman* who holds the helm, as well as the  
peasant who holds the plough. *South*.

Absolute power is not a plant that will grow in  
this soil, and *statesmen*, who have attempted to  
cultivate it here, have pulled on their own and their  
master's ruin. *Davenant*.

A British minister must expect to see many  
friends fall off, whom he cannot gratify; since, to  
use the phrase of a late *statesman*, the pasture is not  
large enough. *Adison*.

Here Britain's *statemen* oft the fall foredoom  
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*  
**STATESWOMAN. n. f.** [*stat* and *woman*.]  
A woman who meddles with publick  
affairs: in contempt.

How she was in debt, and where she meant  
To raise herself: she was a great *stateswoman*! *Ben Jonson.*

Several of them may innocently be ridiculed, as  
the patients of our *stateswomen*. *Addison.*

**STATISTICAL. adj.** [*from the noun*.] Re-  
lating to the science of  
weighing.

A man weigheth some pounds less in the height  
of winter, according to experience, and the *statistick*  
aphorisms of Sanctious. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If one by a *statistical* engine could regulate his in-  
ferible population, he might often, by restoring  
of that, forke, prevent, or shorten a fit of the  
gout. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

**STATICKS. n. f.** [*statu*; *statique*, Fr.]  
The science which considers the weight  
of bodies.

This is a catholic rule of *statiks*, that if any  
body be bulk for bulk heavier than a fluid, it will  
sink to the bottom, and if lighter, it will float  
upon it, having part extant, and part immersed,  
as that to much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to  
the immersed part be equal in gravity to the whole.  
*Bentley.*

**STATION. n. f.** [*station*, French; *statio*,  
Latin.]

1. The act of standing.

Their manner was to stand at prayer, where-  
upon their meetings unto that purpose on those  
days had the names of *stations* given them. *Hoker.*

In *station* like the herald, Mercury,  
Ne-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill. *Shak. Timon.*

2. A state of rest.

All progression is performed by drawing on or  
impelling forward some part which was before in  
*station* or at quiet, where there are no joints.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. A place where any one is placed.

The soldiers remained within their *station*,  
which, by reason of the nativeness of the beastly  
multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel  
than a camp. *Hayward.*

The players in their *station* list'ning stood. *Milt.*

4. Post assigned; office.

Michael in either hand leads them out of Pa-  
radise, the fiery serpent waving behind them, and  
the cherubims taking their *stations* to guard the  
place. *Milton.*

5. Situation; position.

To single *stations* now what years bring,  
With planets joint, they claim a noble zone. *Crauch.*

The fig and date, why love they to remain  
In middle *statu*, and an even plain;  
While in the lower marsh the guard is found,  
And while the tall with olive shade is crown'd?  
*Prior.*

6. Employment; office.

No member of a political body so mean, but it  
may be used in some *station* or other. *Jefferson.*

By spending this day in religious exercise, we  
acquire new strength and resolution to perform  
God's will in our lives. *Stations* the week follow.  
*Nelson.*

They believe that the common size of human  
understanding is fitted to some *station* or other.  
*Quint.*

Whether those who are leaders of a party arrive  
at that *station* more by a sort of instinct, or influ-  
ence of the stars, than by the possession of any  
great abilities, may be a point of much dispute.  
*Swift.*

Character; state.

Far the greater part have kept their *station*. *Milt.*

7. Rank; condition of life.

I can be contented with an humbler *station*, in

the temple of virtue, than to be set on the pin-  
nacle. *Dryden.*

**To STATION. v. a.** [*from the noun*.] To  
place in a certain post, rank, or place.

**STATIONARY. adj.** [*from station*.]

1. Fixed; not progressive.

Between the descent and ascent, where the image  
seemed *stationary*, I stopped the prison, and fixed it  
in that posture, that it should be moved no more.  
*Newton's Opticks.*

2. Respecting place.

The same harmony and *stationary* constitution,  
as it happened in many species, so doth it fall out  
in individuals. *Brown.*

3. Belonging to a stationer.

**STATIONER. n. f.** [*from station*.]

1. A bookfeller.

Some modern tragedies are beautiful on the  
stage, and yet Tryphon the *stationer* complains they  
are seldom asked for in his shop. *Dryden.*

With authors, *stationers* obey'd the call;  
Glory and gain the industrious tribe provoke,  
And gentle Dulness ever love, a joke. *Pope's Dun.*

2. A feller of paper.

**STATISMAN. n. f.** [*from statu*.] A states-  
man; a politician; one skilled in go-  
vernment.

I do believe,  
Swift though I am none, nor like to be,  
That this shall prove a war. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

Their orators thou then extoll'st, as those  
The top of eloquence, *statists* indeed,  
And lords of their country. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

**STATUARY. n. f.** [*statuaire*, Fr. from  
*statua*, Latin.]

1. The art of carving images or represen-  
tations of life.

The northern nations, that overwhelmed it by  
their numbers, were too barbarous to preserve the  
remains of learning more carefully than they did  
those of architecture and *statuary*. *Temple.*

2. One that practises or professes the art  
of making statues.

On other occasions the *statuaries* took their sub-  
jects from the poets. *Aldrich.*

How shall any man, who hath a genius for  
history, undertake to do a work with spirit and  
cheerfulness, when he considers that he will be read  
with pleasure but a very few years? This is  
like employing an excellent *statuary* to work upon  
mouldering stone. *Swiss.*

**STATUE. n. f.** [*statue*, Fr. *statua*, Latin.]  
An image; a solid representation of any  
living being.

The princess heard of her mother's *statue*, a  
piece many years in doing, and now newly per-  
formed by that rare Italian master. *Shak. W. Tuh.*

They spake not a word;  
But like dumb *statues*, or unheaving stones,  
Stare'd each on other. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

Architects propounded unto Alexander to cut  
the mountain Athos into the form of a *statue*,  
which in his right hand should hold a bow capable  
of containing ten thousand men, and in his left a  
vessel to receive all the water that flowed from the  
mountain. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

A *statue*, Polydorus, called the rule, deserves  
the name for having to perfect an agreement in  
all its parts, that it is not possible to find a rule  
more fit. *Dryden's Darius.*

**To STATUTE. v. a.** [*from the noun*.] To  
place as a statute.

Thus have we worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd, and  
ador'd;  
And, thus we have made in his idolatry,  
Divine vessels of his law and in thy stead. *Shak.*

**STATURE. n. f.** [*stature*, Fr. *statura*,  
Latin.] The height of any animal.

What *stature* we attain at seven years we some  
times double, most times come short of at one-  
and-twenty. *Brown.*

A creature who might erect  
His *stature*, and upright with front serene  
Govern the rest.

Foreign men of mighty *stature* came, *Milton.*

Thyself but dust, thy *stature* but a span; *Dryden.*

A moment thy duration, foolish man! *Prior.*

We have certain demonstration from Egyptian  
mummies, and Roman urns and rings, and mea-  
sures and edifices, and many other antiquities,  
that human *stature* has not diminished for above  
two thousand years. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**STATUTABLE. adj.** [*from statute*.] Ac-  
cording to statute.

I met with one who was three inches above five  
feet, the *statutable* measure of that club.

*Addison's Guardian.*

**STATUTABLY. adv.** [*from statute*.]  
In a manner agreeable to law.

**STATUTE. n. f.** [*statut*, Fr. *statutum*,  
Latin.] A law; an edict of the legis-  
lature.

Not only the common law, but also the *statutes*  
and acts of parliament, were specially intended for  
its benefit. *Spenser.*

Blood hath been shed,  
Ere human *statute* purg'd the general weal. *Shak.*

There was a *statute* against vagabonds; wherein  
note the dislike the parliament had of goaling them  
as chargeable and pestiferous. *Ben Jonson.*

Know the *statutes* of heaven and laws of equity,  
those immutable rules of justice. *Tillotson.*

O queen! indulg'd by favour of the gods  
To build a town, with *statutes* to restrain  
The wild inhabitants beneath thy reign.

*Dryden's Aeneid.*

**To STAVE. v. a.** [*from staff*, in the plural  
*staves*.]

1. To break in pieces: used originally of  
barrels made of small parts or staves.

If an irreverent expression, or a thought too  
wanton, are crept into my verse, let them be  
*staved* or forfeited like contraband goods. *Dryden.*

2. To push away as with a staff: with off.

How can they escape the contagion of the writ-  
ings, whom the virulence of the calumnies have  
not *staved* off from reading? *Ben Jonson.*

The condition of a servant *staves* him off to a  
distance, but the gospel speaks nothing but allure-  
ment, attraction, and invitation. *Scott.*

3. To pour out by breaking the cask.

The feared disorders that might ensue thereof  
have been an occasion that divers times all the  
wine in the city hath been *staved*. *Sandys's Trav.*

4. To furnish with rundles or staves.

This was the shameful end of Alphas Gritter,  
Solymn's deputy in Hungary, who, climbing too  
fast up the evil *staved* ladder of ambition, suddenly  
fell, and never rose more. *Kroemer.*

**To STAVE. v. n.** To fight with staves.

Equal shame and envy stir'd  
I th' enemy, that one should beard  
So many warriors, and so stout,  
As he had done, *staved* it out. *Hudibras.*

**To STAVE and TAIL. v. a.** To part dogs by  
interposing a staff, and by pulling the  
tail.

The enquiring for they soon assail'd,  
First *tailstaying*, and *cardinal tail'd*. *Hudibras.*

**STAVES. n. f.** The plural of *staff*.

All in strange manner arm'd,  
Some rustick knives, some *staves* in fire warm'd.  
*Spenser.*

They tie teatils up in bundles of *staves*.  
*Motimer.*

**STAVESALRF. n. f.** [*herba pedicularis*,  
Latin.] Larkspur. A plant.

**To STAY. v. n.** [*stae*, Dutch.]

1. To continue in a place; to forbear de-  
parture.

If she do bid me pack, I'll give her thanks,  
As though she bid me *stay* by her a week. *Shak.*

Not after resurrection shall he *stay*.  
Longer on earth than certain times appear. *Mil.*  
He did ordain, that as many might depart as  
would; but as many as would *stay* should have  
very good means to live from the state. *Bacon.*  
They flocked in such multitudes, that they not  
only *stayed* for their resort, but discharged duties.

*Hayward.*  
The injur'd sea, which from her wanted place,  
To gain some acres, avarice did force,  
If the new banks neglected once decay,  
No longer will from her old channel *stay*. *Wallr.*  
*Stay*, I command you, *stay* and hear me first.

*Dryden.*  
Nor must he *stay* at home, because he must be  
bail again by one-and-twenty. *Locke.*  
Every plant has its atmosphere, which hath vari-  
ous effects on those who *stay* near them.

*Abulobon on Aliments.*  
Servants sent on messages *stay* out longer than  
the message requires. *Swift.*

## 2. To continue in a state.

The flames augment, and *stay*.  
At their full height, then languish to decay. *Dry.*

## 3. To wait; to attend; to forbear to act.

I'll tell thee my whole device  
When I am in my coach, which *stays* for us. *Shak.*  
Would ye tarry for them till they were grown?  
would ye *stay* for them from having husbands?  
*Ruib, i. 13.*

We for his royal presence only *stay*  
To end the rites. *Dryden.*

I *stay* for Turnus, whose devoted head  
Is owing to the living and the dead;  
My son and I expect it from his hand. *Dryden.*  
The father cannot *stay* any longer for the for-  
tune, nor the mother for a new set of babies to play  
with. *Locke.*

## 4. To stop; to stand still.

When the list pour out her larger spright,  
She would command the huffy sun to *stay*,  
Or backward turn his count. *Spenser.*  
Pokin Waibek, finding that when matters  
once go down the hill, they *stay* not without a new  
force, resolved to try some exploit upon England.  
*Bacon.*

## 5. To dwell; to belong.

Satan  
Throws his steep flight in many an airy wheel,  
No *stay'd*, till on Niphates' top he lights. *Milton.*

## 6. To rest confidently; with upon.

Nor will I *stay*  
On Amphix, or what deaths he dealt that day. *Dryden.*  
I must *stay* a little on one action, which pre-  
ferred the relief of others to the consideration of  
yourself. *Dryden.*  
Because ye trust in oppression, and *stay* thereon,  
this shall be as a breach ready to fall. *Isa. xxx. 12.*  
They call themselves of the holy city, and *stay*  
themselves upon God. *Lynd, xlviii. 2.*

## 7. To stay, v. a.

### 1. To stop; to withhold; to repress.

All that may *stay* their minds from thinking  
that true which they heartily wish were false, but  
cannot think it so without some scruple. *Hooker.*  
The Syrens sang to allure them into danger;  
but Orpheus sang so well that he *staid* them.  
*Raleigh's History of the World.*  
He took nothing but a bit of bread to *stay* his  
sto mach. *Locke.*

To *stay* these sudden gusts of passion  
That hurry you from reason, rest assur'd  
The secret of your love lives with me only. *Rewe.*  
*Stay* her stomach with these half hundred plays,  
till I can procure her a romance big enough to sat-  
isfy her great soul with adventures. *Pope.*  
Why cease we then the wrath of heav'n to *stay*?  
Be humbled all. *Pope.*

### 2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from progression.

The joyous Time will not be *stay'd*  
Unless he do him by the forelock take. *Spenser.*  
Your ships are *staid* at Venice. *Shakespeare.*

Unto the shore, with tears, with sighs, with moan,  
They him conduct; cursing the bounds that *stay*  
Their willing fleet, that would have further gone.  
*Daniel.*

I will bring thee where no shadow *stays*  
Thy coming, and thy soft enlur'ers. *Milton.*  
I was willing to *stay* my reader on an argument  
that appears to me new. *Locke.*

### 3. To keep from departure.

If as a prisoner I were here, you might  
Have then insisted on a conqueror's right,  
And *stay'd* me here. *Dryden.*

### 4. [stay, French.] To prop; to support; to hold up.

On this determination we might *stay* ourselves  
without further proceeding herein. *Hooker.*  
Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands, the one on  
the one side and the other on the other. *Exod. xvii. 12.*

Sallows and reeds, for vineyards useful found,  
To *stay* thy vines. *Dryden.*

### STAY, n. f. [stay, French.]

#### 1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure.

Determine  
Or for her *stay* or going; the affairer's haste. *Shakespeare.*

Should judges make a longer *stay* in a place than  
usually they do, a day in a county would be a very  
good addition. *Bacon.*

Her long with ardent look his eye pursued,  
Delighted! but desired more her *stay*. *Milton.*  
The Thracian youth invader  
Orpheus returning from th' Elyian shades,  
Embrace the hero, and his *stay* implore. *Wallr.*  
So long a *stay* will make  
The jealous king suspect we have been plotting.  
*Denham.*

What pleasure hop'st thou in my *stay*,  
When I'm constrain'd and wish myself away? *Dry.*

When the wise sparkle,  
Make haste, and leave thy business, and thy care,  
No mortal interest can be worth thy *stay*. *Dryden.*

#### 2. Stand; cessation of progression.

Bones, after full growth, continue at a *stay*;  
teeth stand at a *stay*, except their wearing. *Bacon.*  
Affairs of state cease rather to stand at a *stay*,  
than to advance or decline. *Hayward.*  
Made of sphere-metal, never to decay,  
Until his revolution was at *stay*. *Milton.*  
Almighty crowd! thou shorten'st all dispute;  
Nor fail nor reason make thee at a *stay*,  
Thou leap'st o'er all. *Dryden's Medal.*

#### 3. A stop; an obstruction; a hindrance from progress.

His fell heart thought long that little way,  
Griev'd with each step, tormented with each *stay*.  
*Fairfax.*

#### 4. Restraint; prudence; caution; discrete steadiness; sobriety of judgment.

For her son,  
In her own hand the crown she kept in store,  
Till riper years he taught, and stronger *stay*. *Spencer.*  
Many just and temperate provisos well showed  
and foretold the wisdom, *stay*, and moderation  
of the king. *Bacon.*

With prudent *stay* he long deferr'd  
The tough contention. *Pb liss.*

#### 5. A fixed state.

Who have before, or shall write after thee,  
Their works, though toughly labour'd, will be  
Like infancy or age to man's firm *stay*,  
Or early and late twilight to mid-day. *Denne.*  
Alas! what *stay* is there in human state?  
And who can shun inevitable fate? *Dryden.*

#### 6. A prop; a support.

Obedience of creatures unto the law of nature  
is the *stay* of the whole world. *Hooker.*  
What surety of the world, what it hope, what *stay*,  
When this was once a king, and now a *stay*? *Shak.*  
My only strength, and *stay*! torn from thee,  
Whither shall I betake me? where submit? *Milton.*

Trees serve as so many *stays* for their vines,  
which hang like galleys from tree to tree.  
*Adrian on Italy.*

## 7. Tackling.

With *stays* and cordage last he rigg'd a ship,  
And, roll'd on leavers, launch'd her in the deep.  
*Pope.*

## 8. [In the plural.] Boddice.

No stubborn *stays* her yielding shape embrace.  
*G. S.*

## 9. Steadiness of conduct.

STAY, *part. adj.* [from *stay*.] Fixed;  
settled; serious; not volatile.

Whatsoever is above this process doth of itself  
of memory, or of want of a *stayed* and equal atten-  
tion. *Bacon.*

He was well *stay'd*, and in his gut  
Preserv'd a grave manly state. *Hudibras.*  
A *stay'd* man and wife are seldom so indolent as  
not to find consolation in each other. *Pope.*

STAYEDLY, *adv.* [from *stayed*.] Compo-  
sedly; gravely; prudently; soberly;  
calmly; judiciously.

STAYEDNESS, *n. f.* [from *stayed*.]

### 1. Solidity; weight.

When substantialness combineth with delight-  
fulness, and curtness with *stay'dness*, how can  
the language sound other than most full of sweet-  
ness? *Carson's Remains.*

### 2. Composure; prudence; gravity; judiciousness.

STAY'ER, *n. f.* [from *stay*.] One who  
stops, holds, or supports.

May Jove, the guardian of the capitol,  
He, the great *stayer* of our troops in rout,  
Fulfil your hopes, and annate the cohorts.  
*A. Philips.*

STAY'PLACE, *n. f.* [*stay* and *lace*.] A lace  
with which women fasten their boddice.

A *staylace* from England should become a topic  
for censure at visit. *Swift.*

STAYS, *n. f.* Without singular.

### 1. Boddice; a kind of stiff waistcoat made of whalebone, worn by women.

2. Ropes in a ship to keep the mast from  
falling ast. All masts, topmasts, and  
flagstaves, have *stays*, except the sprit-  
sail topmast: the mainmast, foremast,  
with the masts belonging to them, have  
also back *stays*, which help to keep the  
mast from pitching forward or over-  
board. *Harris.*

### 3. [stabe, Saxon.] Station; fixed anchorage.

They were come upon the *stays*, when one of the  
sailors, dextrous a galle. *Sidney.*  
Our ships lay anchor'd close: nor needed we  
Fear harm on any *stays*. *Chapman.*

### 4. Any support; any thing that keeps another extended.

Weavers, stretch your *stays* upon the web. *Dry.*

STEAD, *n. f.* [stede, Saxon.]

### 1. Place. Obsolete.

Fly, therefore, fly this fearful *stead* of war,  
Lest thy fool hardize work thee sad confusion. *Spenser.*

They nigh approached to the *stead*  
Where, as those maidens do, the *stays* of *Fairy* lay.  
The term of life is limited,  
No may a man prolong nor shorten it;  
The soldier may not more from watchful *stead*,  
Nor leave his stand, until his captain bid. *Spenser.*

### 2. Room; place which another had or might have. It is scarcely used but with the preposition in.

If we had taken them clean away, or else re-  
moved them, to as to place in their *stead* others, we  
had done worse. *Locke.*

There fell down many slain, and they dwell in their *steads* until the captivity. *1 Chron. v. 22.*

Nor do the bold's attempts bring forth Events still equal to their worth, But sometimes fail, and in their *stead* Feature and cowardice succeed. *Butler.*

Jealousy then fill his soul, And his face kindled like a burning coal; Now add despair succeeding in her *stead*, To rend place from the glowing red. *Dryden.*

3. *Ute*; help. *To stand in stead*; to be of great use; to help; to advantage.

A complete man hath some parts, whereof the world could not deprive him of his essence; yet to have them *stand* him in singular *stead*, in respect of special use. *Hobbes.*

He makes his understanding the warehouse of lumber rather than a repository of truth, which will *stand* him in *stead* when he has occasion for it. *Locke.*

The smallest act of charity shall *stand* us in great *stead*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. The frame of a bed.

Sallow the feet, the borders, and the *stead*. *Dryden.*

**STEAD, Sted**, being in the name of a place that is distant from any river, comes from the Saxon *stæd*, *stæð*, a place; but if it be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from *stæðe*, a shore or station for ships. *Gilson's Camd.*

**To STEAD, v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To help; to advantage; to support; to assist. A word somewhat obsolete.

We are neither in skill, nor ability of power, greatly to *stead* you. *Sidney.*

It nothing *steads* us To chide him from our eyes. *Shakespeare.*

Rich garments, linens, stuffs, and necessities, Which more have *stead'd* much. *Shakespeare. Timon.*

Asking me to the sight of Isabella? *Shakespeare.*

Your friendly aid and counsel much may *stead* me. *Rome.*

2. To fill the place of another. Obsolete.

We shall advise this wronged maid to *stead* up your appointment, and go in your place. *Shakespeare.*

**STEADFAST, adj.** [*stead* and *fast*.]

1. Fast in place; firm; fixed.

Such was this giant's fall, that seem'd to shake The *steadfast* globe of earth, as if for fear did quake. *Spenser.*

Love will be like stony tables, plain, *steadfast*, firm, and old. *Spenser's Stat of Ireland.*

How reviv'd is the face of this tall pile, Whom manly pillars rear the good heads.

For about its arch'd and portous roof, By its own weight made *steadfast* and immovable, Looking tranquility in thickets an awe And terror on anyaking light. *Congreve.*

2. Constant; resolute.

I have but stubborn heart to be id, And that it then men *steadfast* willature. *Spenser.*

He faithful to thy neighbour in the poverty *steadfast* unto him in the time of his tribulation. *Eccles. xviii. 13.*

With rest, *steadfast* in the faith. *1 Tim. v. 6.*

Not turned aside by fear.

What form of death will him affright, Who, unconcern'd, with *steadfast* light Could view the fumes mount in steep, And monsters rolling in the deep. *Dryden.*

3. **STEADFASTLY, adv.** [from *steadfast*.]

Firmly; constantly.

God's own influence *steadfastly* grasps the greatest and most slippery uncertainties. *South's Sermons.*

In general, *steadfastly* believe, that whatever God hath revealed is infallibly true. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

4. **STEADFASTNESS, n. f.** [from *steadfast*.]

Stability; fixedness.

So hard these heavenly beauties be enshr'd, As things divine, least passions do impress, The more of *steadfast* minds to be admir'd, The more they stayed be on *steadfastness*. *Spenser.*

2. Firmness; constancy; resolution.

**STEADFASTLY, adv.** [from *steadfast*.]

1. Without tottering; without shaking.

Sin has a tendency to bring men under evils, unless hindered by some accident, which no man can *steadfastly* build upon. *South's Sermons.*

2. Without variation or irregularity.

So *steadfastly* does fickle fortune steer Th' obedient orb that it should never err. *Blackm.*

**STEADFASTNESS, n. f.** [from *steadfast*.]

1. State of being not tottering nor easily shaken.

2. Firmness; constancy.

John got the better of his cholerick temper, and wrought himself up to a great *steadfastness* of mind, to pursue his interest through all impediments. *Arbutnot.*

3. Consistent unvaried conduct.

*Steadfastness* is a point of prudence as well as of courage. *L'Estrange.*

A friend is useful to form an undertaking, and secure *steadfastness* of conduct. *Letter of Friendship.*

**STEADFASTLY, adv.** [*stædig*, Saxon.]

1. Firm; fixed; not tottering.

Their feet *steadfastly*, their hands diligent, their eyes watchful, and their hearts resolute.

2. Regular; constant; undeviating; unremitted.

He falls 'tween worlds and worlds with *steadfast* wing. *Milton.*

Steer the bounding bark with *steadfast* toil, When the storm thickens and the billows boil. *Pope.*

3. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to resolution or attention.

Now clear I understand What oft my *steadfast* thoughts have search'd in vain. *Milton.*

*Steadfast* to my principles, and not dispirited with my afflictions, I have, by the blessing of God, overcome all difficulties. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A clear fight keeps the underling *steadfast*. *Locke.*

**STEAK, n. f.** [*stæck*, Dutch and Erie, a piece; *stek*, Swedish, to boil.] A slice of flesh broiled or fried; a collop.

The surgeon protested he had cured him very well, and offered to eat the first *steak* of him. *Tasso.*

Fair ladies who contrive To feast on ale and *steaks*. *Swift.*

**To STEAL, v. a.** preterite *I stole*, part. pass. *stolen*. [*stelan*, Sax. *stelen*, Dutch.]

1. To take by theft; to take clandestinely; to take without right. To *steal*, generally implies secrecy; to *rob*, either secrecy or violence.

Flon ran'st a tilt in honour of my love, And *stole* away the ladies hearts of France. *Shak.*

They are some shew'd contents in yon same paper, Th' *steal* of the colour from Bassanio's cheek; Some dear friend dead. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

How should we *steal* silver or gold? *Gen. xlv. 8.*

A household finding a bird's nest, shews it his complicity, and he *steals* it. *Shakespeare.*

2. To withdraw or convey without notice.

The law of England never was properly applied to the Irish, by a purposed plot of government, but a they could misstate and *steal* themselves under the same by their humble carriage and submissiveness. *Spenser.*

3. To shift away, or to a warrant in that theft Which *steals* it when there's no mercy left. *Shakespeare.*

3. To gain or effect by private and gradual means.

Young Lorenzo

*Stole* her soul with many vows of faith, And ne'er a true one. *Shakespeare.*

Were it not that my fellow-schoolmaster Duth watch Bianca's steps so narrowly,

'Twere good to *steal* our marriage. *Shakespeare.*

They hate being alone, for fear some affrighting apprehensions should *steal* or force their way in. *Calamy.*

Variety of objects has a tendency to *steal* away the mind from its steady pursuit of any subject. *Watts.*

**To STEAL, v. n.**

1. To withdraw privily; to pass silently.

First of mind to avoid further entreaty, and to fly all company, one night she *stole* away. *Sidney.*

My lord of Amiens and myself Did *steal* behind him as he lay along Under an oak. *Shakespeare.*

I cannot think it, That he would *steal* away so guilty like, Seeing you coming. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The most peaceable way, if you take a thief, is to let him *steal* what he is, and *steal* out of your company. *Shakespeare.*

At time that *steals* flights doth still content, Through Athens' gate have we devised to *steal*. *Shakespeare.*

In my conduct shall your ladies come, From whom you now must *steal* and take no leave. *Shakespeare.*

Others, weary of the long journey, lingering behind, were *stolen* away; and they which were left, mottled with dirt and mire. *Krebs.*

A bride Should vanish from her clothes into her bed, As souls from bodies *steal*, and are not typ'd. *Denne.*

The vapour of charcoal hath killed many; and it is the more dangerous, because it cometh without any ill smell, and *steals* on by little and little. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A soft and solemn breathing sound Rose like a steam of rich distill'd perfumes, And *stole* upon the air, that even thence Was took ere she was ware. *Milton.*

As wife artists mix their colours to, That by degrees they from each other go, Black *steals* unheeded from the neighbouring white, So on us *stole* our blessed change. *Dryden.*

At a time when he hid no steward, he *stole* away. *Shakespeare.*

Now his fierce eyes with sparkling fury glow, Now sighs *steal* out, and tears begin to flow. *Pope.*

2. To practise theft; to play the thief; to take any thing thievishly; to have the habit of thieving.

*Stealing* is the taking from another what is his, without his knowledge or allowance. *Locke.*

The good humour is to *steal* at a minute's rest. — Canvey, the wife it call; *steal*! a fico for the phrase! *Shakespeare.*

**STEALER, n. f.** [from *steal*.] One who steals; a thief.

The transgression is in the *stealer*. *Shakespeare.*

**STEALINGLY, adv.** [from *stealing*.] Silly; by invisible motion; by secret practice.

They were diverse motions, they did so *stealingly* slip one into another, as the latter part was ever in hand before the eye could discern the former was ended. *Sidney.*

**STEALTH, n. f.** [from *steal*.]

1. The act of stealing; theft.

The owner proveth the *stealth* to have been committed upon him by such an outlaw, and to have been found in the possession of the prisoner. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

The *stealth* of mutual entertainment With character too gross is written on Juliet. *Shakespeare.*

In the secret dark that none reprove, Their pretty *stealths* shall work, and snares shall spread. *Spenser.*

The gods persuaded Mercury, Their good observer, to this *stealth*. *Chapman's Iliad.*

2. The



## 2. The thing stolen.

On his back a heavy load he bore  
Of nightly *fealties*, and pilage several. *Pa. Queen.*  
Store of cabins are but *fealties* dens, that breed  
sickness in peace, serving to cover *fealties*, and in  
fight are dangerous to tear men with splinters. *Kalugb.*

3. Secret act; clandestine practice. By *fealty*, means secretly; clandestinely; with desire of concealment: but, like *feal*, is often used in a good sense.

The wisdom of the same spirit borrowed from  
melody that pleasure, which, mingled with heavenly  
mysteries, causeth the smoothness and softness of  
that, which pouseth the ear, to convey, as it were  
by *fealty*, the treasure of good things into man's  
mind. *Holker.*

I feel this youth's perfections,  
With an invisible and subtle *fealty*,  
To creep in at mine eyes. *Shakep. Twelfth Night.*  
The monarch, blinded with desire of wealth,  
With steel invades his brother's life by *fealty*.  
Before the sacred altar. *Dryden.*

Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,  
Do good by *fealty*, and blush to find it fame. *Pope.*  
**SILABLY.** *adj.* [from *fealty*] Done  
clandestinely; performed by *fealty*.

Now wither'd mounds, with *fealty* pace,  
Moves to a ghost. *Shakep. Lear.*  
**STEAM.** *n. f.* [reame, Saxon.] The smoke  
or vapour of any thing moist and hot  
Sweet odours are, in such a company as there is  
steam and heat, things of great refreshment. *Becon.*  
His offering soon propitious fire from heaven  
Contend'd, with humble glance and grateful steam. *Milton.*

While the temple smok'd with hallow'd steam,  
They watch the virgin. *Dryden.*  
Such the figure of a feast,  
Which were it not for plenty and for steam,  
Might be remember'd to a sick man's dream. *King.*  
Some it bears in steam up into the air, in such  
a quantity as to be manifest to the smell, especially  
to the phur. *Woodward.*

TO STEAM. *v. n.* [reeman, Saxon.]

1. To smoke or vapour with moist heat.  
Let the crude humours dance  
In heated bras, steaming with fire intense. *Pope.*  
2. To send up vapours.  
Ye mists that rise from flaming lake. *Milton.*  
See! 'tis my brother's ghost hangs hovering  
there  
O'er his warm blood, that steams into the air. *Dryden.*

O wretched we! Why were we hurried down  
This lubrick and adroit late age;  
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,  
To increase the steaming ordures of the stage? *Dryden.*

## 3. To pass in vapours.

Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy east  
Got harrow'd his fiery, tooted team,  
N' rear'd above the earth his flaming crest  
When the last deadly smoke aloft did steam. *Spenser.*

The dissolved amber plainly swam like a thin  
film upon the liquor, whence it steamed away into  
the air. *Boyle.*

These minerals not only issue out at these larger  
exits, but steam forth through the pores of the  
earth, occasioning sulphureous and other offensive  
stenches. *Woodward.*

## STEAM for stone.

**STEATOMA.** *n. f.* [στάτωμα.]  
If the matter in a wen resembles milk-curd;  
the tumour is called *steatoma*; if like loney, or  
cheese; and if composed of fat, *steatoma*. *Sherr's Surgery.*

**STEED.** *n. f.* [steba, Saxon.] A horse for  
state or war.

My noble steed I give him,  
With all his trim belongings. *Shakep. Macbeth.*  
Impresses quaint, caparisons and steeds. *Milton.*

## Stout are our men, and warlike are our steeds.

She thought herself the trembling dame who fled,  
And him the grisly ghost that spurr'd the infernal  
steed. *Dryden.*

Who like our active African instruct  
The fiery steed, and trains him to his hand? *Adolph's Cate.*

See the bold youth strain up the threatening steep,  
Hang o'er their couriers' heads with eager speed,  
And earth rolls back beneath the flying steed. *Pope.*  
Some nymphs alight a more heroic breed,  
And vault from hunters to the manag'd steed. *Toung.*

**STEEL.** *n. f.* [stal, Saxon; *staal*, Dutch.]

1. Steel is a kind of iron, refined and pu-  
rified by the fire with other ingredients,  
which renders it white, and its grain  
closer and finer than common iron. Steel,  
of all other metals, is that susceptible  
of the greatest degree of hardness, when  
well tempered; whence its great use in  
the making of tools and instruments of  
all kinds. *Chambers.*

*Stal* is made from the purest and finest iron, by  
keeping it red hot, stratified with coal-dust and  
wood shavings, or other substances that abound in the  
phlogiston, for several hours in a close furnace. *Lull's Metals Medica.*

At her back a bow and quiver gave,  
Stuff'd with steel-headed darts, whence with the  
quell'd.

The savage brasts in her vastuous play. *Spenser.*  
With mighty bars of long and of small  
The steel-bound doors and iron gates he ties. *Par.*  
They are not charm'd against your points, *Chapman.*  
nor won from'd.

A looking glass, with the steel behind, is bet-  
ter whiter than glass simple. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Diamonds, though hard bodies, will not retain  
strike fire with steel, much less with one another,  
nor a fine easily with a steel, as they both be wet,  
the sparks being then quenched in their eruption. *Brown's Vagabond.*

Both were of shining steel, and wrought to pierce,  
As might the strokes of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*

2. It is often used metonymically for wea-  
pons or armour.

Brave Macbeth with his brandish'd steel,  
Which smok'd with bloody execution,  
Cav'd out his passage, and he had fac'd the slave. *Shakep.*

Polish'd steel from its severely shine. *Dryden.*

He, sudden as the word,  
In proud Pegasus' bosom plung'd the sword,  
Toxus unaid'd, and with amazement flew,  
Stood doubting; and, while doubting thus he stood,  
Receiv'd the steel bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*

## 3. Chalybeate medicines.

After relaxing, steel strengthens the solids, and is  
likewise an anti-acid. *Arbutnot.*

4. It is used proverbially for hardness:  
as heads of steel.**STEEL.** *adj.* Made of steel.

A lance then took he, with a keen steel head,  
To be his keepe off both 'gainst men and dogges. *Chapman.*

TO STEEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To point or edge with steel.  
Add proof unto the armour with thy prayers,  
And with thy blessings steel my conscience's point. *Shakep. Richard II.*

2. To make hard or firm. It is used, if it  
be applied to the mind, very often in a  
bad sense.

Lies well steel'd with weighty arguments. *Shakep.*  
So service shall with steel'd fingers toil,  
And labour shall refresh itself with hope. *Shakep. Henry V.*

From his metal was his party steel'd;  
Which, once in him reposed, all the rest  
Turn'd on themselves, like dull and heavy lead. *Shakep. Henry V.*

O God of battles! steel my soldiers hearts,  
Puff is them not with fear. *Shakep. Henry V.*  
Why will you fight against to sweet a passion,  
And put your heart to such a world of charms? *Adolph.*

Man, foolish man!  
Scarcely know'st thou how thyself began;  
Yet, steel'd with studied boldness, thou dar'st try  
To lend thy doubting reason's dazzled eye  
Through the mysterious gulf of vast immensity. *Prior.*

Let the steel'd Turk be deaf to matrons cries,  
See virgins ravish'd with relentless eyes. *Tickel.*  
So perish all whose hearts the furies steel'd,  
And curs'd with hearts unknowing how to yield. *Pope.*

**STEELY.** *adj.* [from *steel*.]

## 1. Made of steel.

Thy brother's blood the thirsty earth hath drunk,  
Brough'd with the steely point of Chib's lance. *Shakep. Henry V.*

Here strokes his forge, he bates his sinewy arm,  
A d early strokes the running anvil warm,  
And d his shop the steely spangles flies,  
As for the steel he slaps the bending shoe. *Gay.*

## 2. Hard; firm.

That the world unarm her noble heart of that  
steely resistance against the sweet blows of love. *Sutry.*

**STEELWARD.** *n. f.* [steel and yard.] A  
kind of balance, in which the weight is  
moved along an iron rod, and grows  
heavier as it is removed farther from  
the fulcrum.

**STEEN or STEAN.** *n. f.* A vessel of clay  
or stone. *Amstworth.*

**STEEP.** *adj.* [reap, Saxon.] Rising or  
descending with great inclination; pre-  
cipitous.

The mountain shall be thrown down, and the  
steep places shall fall. *Isaiah.*  
He now had conquer'd Anzur's steep ascent. *Adolph.*

**STEEP.** *n. f.* Precipice; ascent or descent  
approaching to perpendicularity.

As that Theban monster that propos'd;  
Her middle, and him, who I had not, devour'd;  
That once found out and sol'd, for grief and light  
Cast herself headlong from the mountain steep. *Milton.*

As high tunet for their airy steep  
Require two nations in preparation deep;  
And I the cedars far upwards shoot  
As to the ether heavens they drive the root;  
So low did her secure foundation lie,  
She was not humble, but humilic. *Dryden.*

Let not the beast to know his native tract,  
To color the bit between his teeth, and fly  
To the next headlong steep of anarchy. *Dryden.*

We had on each side naked rocks and moun-  
tains, broken into a thousand irregular steep and  
precipices. *Dryden.*

Learning o'er the rails, he munn'd steel,  
A view'd below the black canal, and saw,  
Where common fishes a hollow murmur keep,  
Whose torrents rush from H bore. *Dryden.*

TO STEEP. *v. a.* [steeper, Dutch.] To  
soak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip.

With his mother law the red blood trail  
Adorn'd, and all his armor steep. *Spenser.*

For a while he stood by 'gan to weep.  
He, like an adder, king in the weeds,  
His aching eye in deep desire doer steep;  
And his tongue with a soft of beauty feeds. *Spenser.*  
A napkin steep'd in the haughty blood  
Of sweet young Rutland. *Shakep. Henry VI.*  
The conquering wine hath steep'd our sense  
In soft and delicate Lethé. *Shakep. Henry VI.*

Many dream not to find, neither deserve.  
And yet are *flup'd* in rivers. *Shaksp.* *Cymbeline*.  
Four days will quickly *flup* the intestine in night,  
Four nighs will quickly beam away the time.

*Shaksp.* *Parrr*.  
Most of the *flup* is in the things, and the  
greatest of the crop is a great matter of gain.

*Bacon*  
Which does command me by the diving god  
To come up to the deep, to the bottom of the flood;  
In the bottom of the deep, to the bottom of the care.

*Dryden*  
On a *flup* of the bottom of the deep, to the bottom of the care.  
Which *flup* on the bottom of the deep, to the bottom of the care.

*Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
**SIEPLE** *n. f.* [*prepel*, *prepel*, Sax.]  
A turret of a church, generally furnished  
with bells; a spire.

Blow, wind, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!  
You *flup* the air, and hiss, and hiss, and hiss!  
I'll have drench'd our *flups*, down'd the  
cock. *Shaksp.*

What was found in many places, and preached  
for wheat fallen on the ground from the clouds,  
was but the seed of ivy-berries, and though found  
in *flups* or high places, might be conveyed thither  
or moved by birds. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

A *flup* I saw *flup*-high, just over a house.  
*L'Estrange*.

They, far from *flups* and their fides found,  
In fields their fallen conventicles found. *Dryden*.

**SIEPLE** *adv.* [from *flup*.] With pre-  
cipitous declivity.

**SIEPLENESS** *n. f.* [from *flup*.] Precipi-  
tous declivity.

The ruggedness or *flupness* of that mountain  
maketh many parts of it inaccessible.

*Brewster on Language*.  
Lord Lovel swam over Trent on horseback, but  
could not recover the farther side, by reason of the  
*flupness* of the bank, and so was drowned.

*Bacon's Henry VII*.  
Vineyards, meadows, and corn-fields lie on the  
borders, and run up all the sides of the Alps, where  
the bareness of the rocks, or the *flupness* of the  
slopes, will suffer them. *Addison*.

**STEPPY** *adj.* [from *flup*.] Having a pre-  
cipitous declivity. A poetical word for  
*flup*.

Who hath dispos'd, but thou, the winding way,  
Where lying, down from the *fluppy* craggs do beat?  
*Wotton*.

A prophet some, and some a poet cry,  
From *flup* Othys' top to Pylus drove  
His helms, and for his pains enjoy'd his love.

No more, my goats, shall I behold you, and  
The *fluppy* hills, or crop the flinty thyme. *Dryden*.

**STEER** *n. f.* [*styre*, *styre*, *styre*, Sax.]  
*fler*, Dutch.] A young bullock.

They think themselves first exempted from law  
and of licence, and having once tasted freedom,  
do, like a *fler*, that hath been long out of his yoke,  
grudge and repine ever after to come under it  
again. *Spenser's Shep'd*.

*Lacoe*, Neptune's poet,  
With solemn pomp, then sacrific'd a *fler*. *Dryden*.  
Nor has the *fler*,  
At whose strong chest the deadly tiger huns,  
For plow'd for him. *Thomson*.

**TO STEER** *v. a.* [*stiran*, *stiran*, Sax.]  
*stiran*, Dutch.] To direct; to guide in  
a passage: originally used of a ship,  
but applied to other things.

A *fler*, a *fler*, clad in black attire,  
Of tress'd years, and hairs all gray,  
That with a staff his feeble steps did *fler*,  
With his long way his aged limbs should *fler*.  
A *fler* cannot see the pole star, it can be no  
ste in him to *fler* his course by such stars as do  
appear to him. *Ke Charles*.

**STEER** *v. n.*  
To direct a course at sea.

As when a ship, by skillful steersman wrought,  
Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind  
Veers off, as oft to *fler*, and shifts her sail. *Milton*.  
In a creature, whose thoughts are more than  
the sands and wider than the ocean, fancy and pas-  
sion must needs run him into strange courses, in  
reason, which is his only star and compass, be not  
that he *fler* by. *Locke*.

2. To conduct himself.

**STEERAGE** *n. f.* [from *fler*.]

1. The art or practice of steering.

Having got his vessel lunched and set afloat, he  
committed the *flerage* of it to such as he thought  
capable of conducting it. *Spektor*.

2. Direction; regulation of a course.

He that hath the *flerage* of my course,  
Direct my sail. *Shaksp.* *Romeo and Juliet*.

3. That by which any course is guided.

His costly frame  
Infer'd to Phœbus, here he hung on high,  
The *flerage* of his wings, and cut the sky. *Dryden*.

4. Regulation or management of anything.

You raise the honour of the peerage,  
Proud to attend you at the *flerage*. *Swift*.

5. The stern or hinder part of the ship.

**STEERSMAN** *n. f.* [*stere* and *man*, or  
**STEERSMAN** *n. f.* [*mate*.] A pilot; one who  
steers a ship.

What pilot so expert but needs must wreck,  
Embark'd with such a *fler* at the helm?

*Milton*.  
In a storm, though the vessel be pressed never so  
hard, a skillful *fler* will yet bear up against it.

*L'Estrange*.  
Though it the joyful *fler*man clears his way,  
And comes to anchor in his haven's bay. *Dryden*.

**SIEGANOGRAPHIST** *n. f.* [*steganos* and  
*grapho*] He who practises the art of se-  
cret writing. *Bailey*.

**SIEGANOGRAPHY** *n. f.* [*steganos* and  
*grapho*.] The art of secret writing, by  
characters or cyphers intelligible only  
to the persons who correspond one with  
another. *Bailey*.

**STECHNOICK** *adj.* [*steganos*.] Binding;  
rendering; *stich*.

**STEL** *n. f.* [*stel* axon; *stel*, Dutch.]  
A stalk; a handle.

**STELLAR** *adj.* [from *stella*] Astral; re-  
lating to the stars.

In part shed down  
Their *stellar* virtue, on all kinds that grow  
On earth; made her by apter to receive  
Perfection from the sun's more potent ray. *Milton*.  
Salt dissolved, upon fixation, returns to its af-  
fected cubes, and regular figures of minerals; as  
the hexagonal of crystal, and *stellar* figure of the  
stone aspera. *Glanville*.

**STELLATE** *adj.* [*stellatus*, Latin.] Point-  
ed in the manner of a painted star.

One making a regulus of antimony, without  
iron, found his regulus adorned with a more con-  
spicuous star than I have *fler* in several *stellate* re-  
guluses of antimony and mars. *Boyle*.

**STELLATION** *n. f.* [from *stella*.] Emis-  
sion of light as from a star.

**STELLID** *adj.* Starry.  
And queen'd the *stellid* fies. *Shaksp.* *King Lear*.

**STELLIFEROUS** *adj.* [*stella* and *fero*.]  
Having stars. *Dryden*.

**STELLION** *n. f.* [*stellio*, Lat.] A newt.  
*Ainsworth*.

**STELLIONATI** *n. f.* [*stellionat*, French;  
*stellionatus*, Lat.] A kind of crime which  
is committed [in law] by a deceitful  
selling of a thing otherwise than it really  
is: as, if a man should sell that for his

own estate which is actually another  
man's.

It discerneth of crimes of *stellionate*, and the in-  
choations towards crimes capital, not actually com-  
mitted. *Bacon*.

**STEM** *n. f.* [*stemma*, Latin.]

1. The stalk; the twig.

Two lovely berries mould'd on one *stem*,  
So with two joining bodies, but one heart. *Shaksp.*

After they are first cut up thirty foot in length,  
they spread a very large top, having no bough ne-  
tween in the trunk or *stem*. *Rosburgh's History*.

Set them alope a reasonable depth, and then  
they will put forth many roots, and to carry more  
shoot upon a *stem*. *Bacon*.

This, ere it was in the earth,  
God made, and every herb before it grew  
On the green *stem*. *Milton*.

The *stem* thus threaten'd and the top in three,  
Drops all the branches of that noble tree. *Waller*.

Farewell, you flow'rs, whose buds with early care  
I watch'd, and to the cheerful sun did rear:  
Who now shall bend your *stems*? or, when you fall,  
With fountain streams your fainting souls recall? *Dryden*.

The low'ring spring with lavish rain  
Beats down the slender *stem* and bearded grain. *Dryden*.

2. Family; race; generation. Pedigrees  
are drawn in the form of a branching  
tree.

I will glory her worth to celebrate;  
And to attend ye toward her glittering state,  
Where ye may all that are of *stematic*,  
Approach. *Milton*.

Whosoever will undertake the imperial student,  
must have of his own wherewith to support it,  
which is one of the reasons that it hath continued  
these two ages and more in that *stem*, now so much  
spoken of. *Hewel's Royal Power*.

Dost thou in hours aspire to death's same?  
Learn well their lineage and their ancient *stem*. *Twiss*.

3. Progeny; branch of a family.

This is a *stem*  
Of that victorious stock, and let us hear  
His native mightiness. *Shaksp.* *Henry V*.

4. [*stamm*, Swedish.] The prow or fore-  
part of a ship.

O'ante's barque, ev'n in the hero's view,  
From *stem* to stern by waves was overborn. *Dryden*.

**TO STEM** *v. a.* [*stemma*, Islandick.] To  
oppose a current; to pals cross or forward  
notwithstanding the stream.

They on the trading flood,  
Through the wide Ethiopian to the cape,  
Ply, *stem*ing mightily toward the pole. *Milton*.

Above the deep they raise their scaly crests,  
And *stem* the flood with their erected breast. *Denham*.

In shipping such as this, the Irish keel  
And untwag Indian on the stream did glide.

Ere sharp-keel'd boats to *stem* the flood did learn,  
Or fin-like oars did spread from either side. *Dryden*.

At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,  
Stem'd the wild torrent of a barbarous age,  
And drove thok holy Vandals off the stage. *Pope*.

**STENCH** *n. f.* [from *stencan*, Saxon.]

1. A stink; a bad smell.

Death, death, oh unnameable and lovely death!  
Thou odiferous *flerk*, found rottenness,  
Arise forth from thy couch of lasting night.

*Shaksp.* *King Lear*.  
So bees with smoke, and doves with noise *flerk*,  
Are from their hives and houses driv'n away. *Shaksp.*

Physicians, by the *flerk* of feathers, cure the  
ring of the mother. *Bacon's Natural History*.

The ministry will be found the salt of the earth,  
d thing they keeps societies of men from *flerk*  
and corruption. *South*.

The holy Nar  
Corrupted with the *flerk* of sulphur flows,  
And into Tiber's stream th'infected current throws.  
*Addison*.



*sterility* of the soil, and because their natives are exhausted by so many employments in such vast territories. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

An eternal *sterility* must have possessed the world, where all things had been fastened eternally with the adamant chain of specific gravity, if the Almighty had not said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Bentley's Sermons.*

He had more frequent occasion for repetition than any poet, yet he cannot ascribe this to any fault or excess, but to the genius of his times, which dignified in these reiterated verses. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

**TO STERILIZE.** *v. a.* [from *sterilis*.] To make barren; to deprive of fecundity, or the power of production.

May we not as well suppose the *sterilizing* the earth was suspended for some time, till the deluge became the executioner of it? *Woodward's Natural History.*

**STERILIZE.** *v. a.* [Of this word many derivations have been offered; the most probable of which is that offered by Camden, who derives it from the *Easterlings*, who were employed as coiners.]

1. An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated.

The king's treasure, that he left at his death, amounted unto eighteen hundred thousand pounds sterling. *Bacon.*

Several of them would rather chuse to count out a sum in silver than in pounds sterling. *Addy n.*

2. Genuine, having passed the test.

There is not one single witty phrase in this collection, which hath not received the stamp and approbation of one hundred years; he may therefore be sure to find them all genuine, *sterling*, and authentic. *Swift's Polite Conversation.*

**STERLING.** *n. s.* [from *sterlingum*, low Lat. from the adjective.]

1. English coin; money.

This visionary various projects tries, And knows that to be rich is to be wise; By useful observation he can tell The sacred charms that in true *sterling* dwell; How gold makes a patrician of a slave, A dross in Atlas, a Thetis's brave. *Garth.*

Great name! which in our toll recorded stands, Leads honour, and protects the learned hands, Accept this offering to thy bounty here, And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view. *C. Arbuthnot.*

2. Standard rate.

**STERN.** *adv.* [from *stern*, Saxon.]

1. Severe of countenance; truculent of aspect.

Why look you full so *stern* and tragical? *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

I would outface the *sternest* that look, Outbrave the best moulded time on the earth, Pluck the young sucking cub from the she-bear, Yet mock the lion when he roars for prey, To win thee, lady. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

It shall not be arduous here to pick out the *stern*, but lively countenance of the so famous crime. *Robert's History of the Turks.*

Fear'd her *stern* brow, the sovereign of the wood. *Milton.*

The judge supreme to cast a steadfast eye, *Stern*, yet attempt'd with benignity. *Harte.*

2. Severe of manners; harsh; unrelenting; cruel.

Women soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible; Thou *stern*, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakespeare's*

The common executioner,

What heat th' accustom'd sight of death makes hard,

Is not the ax upon the humbled neck,

But first begs pardon: will you *sterner* be Than he that deals and lives by bloody drops. *Shakespeare's*

Did this in Caesar seem ambitious? When that the poor have cried, Caesar hath wept; Ambition should be made of *sterner* stuff. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

Then shall the war, and *stern* debate, and strife Immortal, be the bus'ness of my life; And in this fame, the dusty spoils among, High on the burnish'd roof my banner shall be hung. *Dryden.*

How, *stern* as tutors, and as uncles hand, We lash the pupil, and detest the ward. *Dryden's Persius.*

3. Hard; afflictive.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *stern* time, Thou shouldst have said, Go, porter, turn the key, All cruels else forbid. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Mischief stood, And with his *stern* heels drew in streams the blood. *Chapman.*

**STERN.** *n. s.* [from *stern*, Saxon: of the same original with *stern*.]

1. The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed.

Let a big iron Indian, who had never seen a ship, view the separate and disjointed parts, as the prow and *stern*, the ribs, mast, ripes, and flouds, he would form but a very lame idea of it. *Watts on the Mind.*

They turn their heads to sea, their *sterns* to land. *Dryden.*

2. Post of management; direction.

The king from Elrum I intend to send, And in it chiefly *stern* of publick weal. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. The hinder part of any thing.

She all at once her beastly body rais'd With doubled forces high above the ground, Though wrapping up her wreathed *stern* around. *Spenser.*

**STERNAGE.** *n. s.* [from *stern*.] The recking or stern. Not used.

Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy, And leave your England as dead midnight still. *Shakespeare's*

**STERNLY.** *adv.* [from *stern*.] In a stern manner; severely; truculently.

Two lambs to *stern* the lion toils. *Chapman.*

The rigid interdiction. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Yet sure thou art not, nor thy face, the same, Nor thy limbs moulded in to stiff a frame, Thou look'st more *sternly*, dost more strongly move, And more of awe thou bearest, and less of love. *Dryden.*

**STERNNESS.** *n. s.* [from *stern*.]

1. Severity of look.

Of stature huge, and eke of courage bold, That fons of men amaz'd their *sternness* do behold. *Spenser.*

How would he look, to see his work so nobly Wildly bound up? how Should I, in this my narrow'd flaunts, behold The *sternness* of his presence? *Shakespeare's*

2. Severity or harshness of manners.

I have *sternness* in my soul enough To hear of soldiers work. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

**STERNON.** *n. s.* [from *stern*.] The breast-bone.

A soldier was shot in the breast through the *sternon*. *Wileman.*

**STERNUTATION.** *n. s.* [from *sternutatio*, Lat.]

The act of sneezing.

*Sternutatio* is a convulsive shaking of the nerves and muscles, occasioned by an irritation of those in the nostrils. *Ruysey.*

Concerning *sternutation*, or sneezing, and the custom of turning up in that motion, it is generally believed to have its original from a disease wherein *sternutation* proved mortal, and such as sneezed died. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**STERNUTATIVE.** *adj.* [from *sternutis*, Fr. from *sternuto*, Lat.] Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

**STERNUTATORY.** *n. s.* [from *sternutatio*, Fr. from *sternuto*, Lat.] Medicine that provokes to sneeze.

Physicians, in persons near death, use *sternutatories*, or such medicines as provoke unto sneezing; when, if the faculty arise, and *sternutatio* ensueth, they conceive hopes of life. *Brown.*

**STEVEN.** *n. s.* [from *stēpen*, Saxon.] A cry, or loud clamour.

Ne sooner was out, but swifter than thought, Fast by the hide the wolf Lowden caught; And had not Rosy renne to the *stēven*, Lowden had been slain thilke same even. *Spenser.*

**TO STEW.** *v. a.* [from *stewer*, Fr. *stouin*, Dut.]

To seeth any thing in a slow moist heat, with little water.

Ere I was *stew'd* from the place, that show'd My duty kneeling, came a reeking post. *Shakespeare's*

*Stew'd* in his battle, halt breath'd. *Shakespeare's*

I bruised my skin with playing at sword and dagger with a master of fence, that convey'd to a dish of *stew'd* prunes. *Shakespeare's*

**TO STAW.** *v. n.* To be seethed in a slow moist heat.

**STEW.** *n. s.* [from *stewer*, Fr. *stusa*, Italian; *stusa*, Spanish.]

1. A bagnio; a hot-house.

As burning *stew* from his boiling *stew* Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces break; And ragged tops of mountains molten new, Ewapt in coal black clouds and filthy smoke. *Spenser.*

The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to use any armour, and give themselves to bath, and *stew*. *Shakespeare's*

2. A brothel; a house of prostitution. [The

signification is by some imputed to this, that there were licensed brothels near the *stews* or fishponds in Southwark; but probably *stew*, like bagnio, took a bad signification from bad use. It may be doubted whether it has any singular. *South* uses it in a plural termination with a singular sense. *Shakespeare* makes it singular.]

There be that hate harlots, and never were in the *stew*; that abhor falsehood, and never make promise. *Shakespeare's*

I have seen corruption boil and bubble, Till it o'er-run the *stew*. *Shakespeare's*

With them there are no *stews*, no dissolute houses, no courtiers. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Her, though seven years she in the *stew* had lain, A nunnerly duff receive and think a maid; And, though in child birth's labour she did lie, Midwife would swear 'twere but a tympany. *Dante.*

What mod'rate top would take the park or *stew*, Who among troops of faultless nymphs can choose? *Rochester.*

Making his own house a *stew*, a bordel, and a school of lewdness, to instill the rudiments of vice into the unwary flexile years of his poor children. *South.*

3. [from *stewen*, Dutch, to store.] A storepond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table.

**STEWARD.** *n. s.* [from *steward*, Saxon.]

1. One who manages the affairs of another.

Then sat, yelad in red Down to the ground, a comely personage, That in his hand a white rod managed; He *steward* was, high dirt, ripe of age, And in demeanour sober, and in council sage. *Spenser.*

While I have gold, I'll be his *steward* still. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

That in his hand a white rod managed; He *steward* was, high dirt, ripe of age, And in demeanour sober, and in council sage. *Spenser.*

While I have gold, I'll be his *steward* still. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

## Take on you the charge

And kingly government of this your land;  
Not as protector, *steward*, substitute,  
Or lowly factor for another's gain. *Shak. Rich. III.*

How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest be no longer *steward*. *Luke, xvi.*

Improve all those talents the providence of God hath intrusted us with, because we are but *stewards*, and must give an account of them. *Nelson.*

When a *steward* deserts his lord, he must continue at the rest of the servants while they are following the same practice. *Swift.*

What can be a greater honour, than to be chosen one of the *stewards* and dispensers of God's bounty to mankind? What can give a generous spirit more complacency, than to consider that great numbers owe to him, under God, their subsistence, and the good conduct of their lives? *Swift.*

Just *steward* of the bounty he receiv'd,  
And dying poorer than the poor reliev'd. *Hart.*

## 2. An officer of state.

The duke of Suffolk is the first, and claims  
To be high *steward*. *Shakespeare.*

STEWARDSHIP. *n. s.* [from *steward*.]

The office of a *steward*.

The earl of Worcester  
Hath broke his faith, resign'd his *stewardship*.  
*Shakespeare's Richard II.*

Show us the hand of God  
That hath dismiss'd us from our *stewardship*.  
*Shakespeare.*

If they are not employed to such purposes, we are false to our trust, and the *stewardship* committed to us, and shall be one day severely accountable to God for it. *Calamy's Sermons.*

STEWPAW. *n. s.* [from *stew* and *pan*.]

A pan used for stewing.

STIBIAL. *adj.* [from *stibium*, Lat.] Antimonial.

The former depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, and the latter upon an adust *stibial* or eruginous sulphur. *Harvey.*

STIBIARIAN. *n. s.* [from *stibium*.] A violent man: from the violent operation of antimony. Obsolete.

This *stibarian* presteeth and acouseth upon the royal throne, and, after some sacrilegious, tendereth a bitter pill of sacrilege and cruelty; but, when the same was rejected because it was violent, then he presents his antimonial potion. *White.*

STICADOS. *n. s.* [from *sticadis*, Lat.] An herb.

*Amfearth.*

STICK. *n. s.* [from *sticca*, Saxon; *sticca*, Ital. *stic*, Dutch.]

## 1. A piece of wood small and long.

Onions, as they hang, will shoot torch, and so will the herb opium, with which in the country they trim their houses, binding it to a lath or *stick* set against a wall. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Some strike from clashing flints their fiery seed,  
Some gather *sticks* the kindled flames to feed. *Dryden.*

2. Many instruments long and slender are called *sticks*.To STICK. *v. a.* preterite *stuck*; participle pass. *stuck*. [from *stican*, Saxon.] To fasten on so as that it may adhere.

Two troops in fair array one moment shew'd;  
The next, a field with fallen bodies strow'd;  
The points of spears are *stuck* within the shield,  
The steeds without their riders scour the field,  
The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*

Would our ladies, instead of *sticking* on a patch against their country, sacrifice their necklaces against the common enemy, what devotes ought not to be made in their favour! *Addison.*

Oh for some pedant reign,  
Some gentle James to bid the land again;  
To *stick* the doctor's chair unto the throne,  
Give law to words, or war with words alone. *Pope.*

To STICK. *v. n.*

## 1. To adhere; to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power.

I will cause the fish of thy rivers to *stick* unto thy scales. *Ezek.*

The green caterpillar breedeth in the inward parts of roses not blown, where the dew *sticks*eth. *Bacon.*

Though the sword be put into the sheath, we must not suffer it there to rust, or *stick* so fast as that we shall not be able to draw it readily when need requires. *Raleigh.*

If on your fame our sex a blot has thrown,  
'Twill ever *stick*, thro' malice of your own. *Young.*

## 2. To be inseparable; to be united with any thing. Generally in an ill sense.

Now does he feel

His secret murders *sticking* on his hands. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He is often stigmatized with it, as a note of infamy, to *stick* by him whilst the world lasts. *Sanderfon.*

In their quarrels they proceed to calling names, till they light upon one that is sure to *stick*. *Swift.*

## 3. To rest upon the memory painfully.

The going away of that which had staid so long, doth yet *stick* with me. *Bacon's Natural History.*

## 4. To stop; to lose motion.

None of those, who *stick* at this impediment, have any enemies for bitter and implacable as they found theirs. *Kettwell.*

I shudder at the name!

My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue *sticks* at the sound. *Smith's Pædrea and Hippolytus.*

## 5. To resist emission.

When fore could I not pronounce amen?

I had most need of blessing, and amen *sticks* in my throat. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

6. To be constant to; to adhere with firmness: sometimes with *to*, and sometimes with *by*.

The knave will *stick* by thee, I can assure thee that: he will not out, he is true bred. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The first contains a *sticking* fast to Christ, when the Christian profession is persecuted, and the second a rising from sin, as he rose to a new Christian life. *Hammond.*

Some *stick* to you, and some to t'other side. *Dry.*  
They could not but conclude that to be their interest, and, being so convinced, pursue it and *stick* to it. *Tillotson.*

We are your only friends; *stick* by us, and we will *stick* by you. *Darwin.*

The advantage will be on our side, if we *stick* to its essentials. *Addison's Freeholder.*

7. To be troublesome by adhering: with *by* or *to*.

I am satisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it *stick* by me. *Pope's Letters.*

## 8. To remain; not to be lost.

Proverbial sentences are formed into a verse, whereby they *stick* upon the memory. *Watts.*

## 9. To dwell upon; not to forsake.

If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick* upon it with labour and thought, and not leave it till it has mastered the difficulty. *Locke.*

Every man, besides occasional affections, has beloved studies which the mind will more closely *stick* to. *Locke.*

## 10. To cause difficulties or scruple.

This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable of those who, from conscience, refuse to join with the revolution. *Swift.*

## 11. To scruple; to hesitate.

It is a good point of cunning for a man to shape the answer he would have in his own words and propositions; for it makes the other party *stick* the less. *Bacon.*

The church of Rome, under pretext of exposition of scripture, doth not *stick* to add and alter. *Bacon.*

Rather than impute our miscarriages to our own corruption, we do not *stick* to assign providence itself.

*L'Estrange.*

Every one without hesitation supposes eternity, and *sticks* not to ascribe infinity to duration. *Locke.*

That two bodies cannot be in the same place, is a truth that no body any more *sticks* at, than at this maxim, that it is impossible for the same thing to be, and not to be. *Locke.*

To *stick* at nothing for the publick interest, is represented as the refined part of the Venetian wisdom. *Addison on Italy.*

Some *stick* not to say, that the parson and attorney forged a will. *Asbourn.*

## 12. To be stopped; to be unable to proceed.

If we should fail.

—We fail!

But screw your courage to the *sticking* place, And we'll not fail. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

They never doubted the commons; but heard all *stick* in the lords house, and desired the names of those who hindered the agreement between the lords and commons. *Clarendon.*

He threw: the trembling weapon pass'd  
Through nine bull-hides, each under other plac'd  
On his broad shield, and *stuck* within the last. *Dryden.*

## 13. To be embarrassed; to be puzzled.

Where they *stick*, they are not to be farther puzzled by putting them upon finding it out themselves. *Locke.*

They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration, for want of perceiving the connexion of two ideas, that, to one more exercised, is as visible as any thing. *Locke.*

Souls a little more capacious can take in the connexion of a few propositions; but if the chain be prolix, here they *stick* and are confounded. *Watts on the Mind.*

## 14. To STICK out. To be prominent, with deformity.

His flesh is consumed away that it cannot be seen, and his bones that were not seen *stick* out. *Job, xxxiii. 21.*

## 15. To STICK out. To refuse compliance.

To STICK. *v. a.* [from *stican*, Saxon; *steken*, Dutch.]

## 1. To stab; to pierce with a pointed instrument.

The Heruli, when their old kindred fell sick, *stuck* them with a dagger. *Greene.*

2. To fix upon a pointed body: as, he *stuck* the fruit upon his knife.

## 3. To fasten by transfixion.

His death!

I'll stand betwixt; it first shall pierce my heart:  
We will be *stuck* together on his dart. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

## 4. To set with something pointed.

A lofty pile they rear;  
The fabric's front with cypress twigs they strew,  
And *stuck* the sides with boughs of baleful yew. *Dryden.*

STICKINESS. *n. s.* [from *sticky*.] Adhesive quality; viscosity; glutinousness; tenacity.To STICKLE. *v. a.* [from the practice of prizefighters, who placed seconds with staves or sticks to interpose occasionally.]

## 1. To take part with one side or other.

Fortune, as she's wont, turn'd sickle,  
And for the foe began to *stickle*. *Hudibras.*

## 2. To contest; to altercate; to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence.

Let them go to 't, and *stickle*,  
Whether a conclave or conventicle. *Clarendon.*  
Heralds *stickle*, who got who,  
So many hundred years ago. *Hudibras.*

## 3. To trim; to play fast and loose; to act a part between opposites.



When he sees half of the Christians killed, and the rest in a fair way of being routed, he *stickles* betwixt the remainder of God's host and the race of fiends. *Dryden.*

**STICKLEBAG.** *n. f.* [properly *stickleback*, from *stick*, to prick; *pungitrus*, Latin.] The smallest of freshwater fish.

A little fish called a *sticklebag*, without scales, hath his body fenced with several prickles. *Walton's Angler.*

**STICKLER.** *n. f.* [from *stickle*.]

1. A fustianer to lenders; a second to a duellist; one who stands to judge a combat.

Basilus came to part them, the *sticklers* authority being unable to persuade choleric hearers; and part them he did. *Sidney.*

Basilus, the judge, appointed *sticklers* and trumpets, whom the others should obey. *Sidney.*  
Our former chuffs, like *sticklers* of the war, First fought to inflame the parties, then to pose: The quarrel lov'd, but did the cause alior, And did not strike to hurt, but make a noise. *Dryden.*

2. An obstinate contender about any thing. Quercetus, though the grand *stickler* for the *tria prima*, has this concession of the irresolubleness of diamids. *Boyle.*

The inferior tribe of common women have, in most reigns, been the professed *sticklers* for such as have acted against the true interest of the nation. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The tory or high church clergy were the greatest *sticklers* against the exorbitant proceedings of King James II. *Swift.*

All place themselves in the list of the national church, though they are great *sticklers* for liberty of conscience. *Swift.*

**STICKY.** *adj.* [from *stick*] Viscous; adhesive; glutinous.

Herbs which last longest are those of strong smell, and with a *sticky* stalk. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**STIFF.** *adj.* [*stip*, Saxon; *stiff*, Danish; *styf*, Swedish; *st'fur*, Islandick; *stiff*, Dutch.]

1. Rigid; inflexible; resisting flexure; not flaccid; not limber; not easily flexible; not pliant.

They, rising on *stiff* pinions, tower The mid aerial sky. *Milton.*

The glittering robe Hang floating loose, or *stiff* with many gold. *Thomson.*

2. Not soft; not giving way; not fluid; not easily yielding to the touch.

Still let on't lest any boiling spirits flow; And I grow *stiff* as cooling metals do. *Dryden's Ind on Emperor.*

Mingling with that oily liquor they were wholly incorporate, and so grew more *stiff* and firm, making but one substance. *Burnet's Theory.*

3. Strong; not easily resisted.

On a *stiff* gale The Theban swan extends his wings. *Darwin.*

4. Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued.

How *stiff* is my vine sent, That I stand up, at a vigorous feeling Of my huge sorrows. *Shakespeare.*

5. Obstinate; pertinacious.

We neither allow unmet nor purpose the *stiff* defence of any unnecessary custom heretofore received. *Hobbes.*

Yield to others when there is cause; but it is a shame to stand *stiff* in a foolish argument. *Taylor.*  
A war entices, the Cretans own their cause *stiff* to defend their hospitable laws. *Dryden.*

6. Harsh; not written with ease; constrained.

*Stiff*, formal style. *Condibert.*

7. Formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; not disengaged in behaviour; starched; affected.

The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians *stiff*, ceremonious, and reserved.

*Stiff* forms are bad, but let not worse intrude, Nor conquer art and nature to be rude. *Young.*

8. In *Shakespeare* it seems to mean, strongly maintained, or asserted with good evidence.

This is *stiff* news. *Shakespeare.*

**STIFFEN.** *v. a.* [*stipian*, Saxon.]

1. To make stiff; to make inflexible; to make unpliant.

When the blast of war blows in our ears, *Stiffen* the sinews, summon up the blood, Disguise fair nature with hard-favour'd rage. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

He *stiffened* his neck, and hardened his heart from turning unto the Lord. *2 Chron. xxxiv. 13.*

The poor, by them dishroed, naked lie, Veil'd with no other covering but the sky; Expos'd to *stiffning* frosts, and drenching showers, Which thicken'd air from her black bosom pours. *Sandys.*

Her eyes grow *stiffen'd*, and with sulphur burn. *Dryden.*

2. To make torpid.

Her *stiffning* grief, Who saw her children slaughter'd all at once, Was dull to mine. *Dryden and Lee.*

**STIFFEN.** *v. n.*

1. To grow stiff; to grow rigid; to become unpliant.

Aghast, astonish'd, and struck dumb with fear, I stood, like bristles rose my *stiffning* hair. *Dryden.*

Fix'd in astonishment I gaze upon thee, Like one just blasted by a stroke from heaven, Who pants for breath, and *stiffens* yet alive; In dreadful looks, a monument of wraith. *Addison's Cato.*

1. To grow hard; to be hardened.

The tender soil then, *stiffening* by degrees, Shut from the bounded earth the bounding seas. *Dryden.*

3. To grow less susceptible of impression; to grow obstinate.

Some souls we see Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity. *Dryden.*

**STIFFENED.** *adj.* [*stiff* and *heart*.]

Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

They are impudent children, and *stiff-hearted*. *Ezek. ii.*

**STIFFLY.** *adv.* [from *stiff*.] Rigidly; inflexibly; stubbornly.

In matters divine, it is still maintained *stiffly*, that they have no *stiffnecked* force. *Hooker.*

I commended them that stood so *stiffly* for the Lord. *2 Esdras.*

The Indian fig of itself multiplieth from root to root; the plenty of the sap, and the softness of the stalk, making the bough, being overladen and not *stiffly* upheld, to weigh down. *Bacon.*

**STIFFNECKED.** *adj.* [*stiff* and *neck*.]

Stubborn; obstinate; contumacious.

An infinite charge to her majesty, to send over such an army as should tread down all that standeth before them on foot, and lay on the ground all the *stiffnecked*. *Spenser.*

This *stiff* pride nor art nor force can bend, Nor high-flown hopes to reason's lure defend. *Danham.*

**STIFFNESS.** *n. f.* [from *stiff*.]

1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardness; ineptitude to bend.

The *stiffness* and dryness of iron, to melt, must be holpen by moistening or opening it. *Bacon.*

The willow bows and recovers, the oak is stubborn and inflexible; and the punishment of that *stiffness* is one branch of the allegory. *L'Estrange.*

2. Ineptitude to motion; torpidness.

The pillars of this frame grow weak, My sinews slacken, and an icy *stiffness* Benumbs my blood. *Danham.*

3. Tension; not laxity.

To try new shrouds, one mounts into the wind, And one below their case or *stiffness* notes. *Dryden.*

4. Obstinacy; stubbornness; contumaciousness.

The vices of old age have the *stiffness* of it too; and, as it is the unfittest time to learn in, so the unfitsness of it to unlearn will be found much greater. *South's Sermons.*

Firmness or *stiffness* of the mind is not from adherence to truth, but submission to prejudice. *Locke.*

These hold their opinions with the greatest *stiffness*; bring generally the most fierce and firm in their tenets. *Locke.*

5. Unpleasing formality; constraint.

All this religion sat easily upon him, without any of that *stiffness* and constraint, any of those forbidding appearances, which disparage the actions of the sincerely pious. *Atterbury.*

6. Rigorousness; harshness.

These fill yourself with these most joyous sights, But speak no word to her of these sad plights, Which her too constant *stiffness* doth constrain. *Spenser.*

7. Manner of writing not easy, but harsh and constrained.

Rules and critical observations improve a good genius, where nature leadeth the way, provided he is not too scrupulous, for that will introduce a *stiffness* and affectation, which are utterly abhorrent from all good writing. *Foster.*

**STIFFLE.** *v. a.* [*estoufer*, French.]

1. To oppress or kill by closeness of air; to suffocate.

Where have you been broiling? — Among the crowd in the abbey, where a finger Could not be wedg'd in more; I am *stiff'd* With the mere rankness of their joy. *Shakespeare.*

Pray! against his atrocious offence No more avail than breath against the wind, Blown *stiffing* back on him that breathes it forth. *Milner.*

That part of the air that we drew out, left the more room for the *stiffing* steams of the coals to be received into it. *Boyle.*

*Stiffled* with kisses, a sweet death he dies. *Dryden.*

At one time they keep their patients so close and warm, as almost to *stifle* them with care; and, all on a sudden, the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*

I took my leave, being half *stiffled* with the closeness of the room. *Swift's Account of Partridge's Death.*

2. To keep in; to hinder from emission.

Whilst bodies become colicous by reflecting or transmuting this or that sort of rays, more copiously than the rest, they stop and *stifle* in themselves the rays which they do not reflect or transmit. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. To extinguish by hindering communication.

4. To extinguish by artful or gentle means. Every reasonable man will pay a tax with cheerfulness for *stifling* a civil war in its birth. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. To suppress; to conceal.

If't prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer, Trust me, and let me know thy love's success, That I may ever after *stifle* mine. *Orway's Orphan.*

6. To suppress artfully or fraudulently.

These conclusions have been acknowledged by the disputers themselves, till with labour and study they had *stiffled* their first convictions. *Rogers.*

On these two pillars will our faith for ever stand firm and unmoveable against all attempts, whether of vain philosophy to better the doctrine or of vainer criticism to corrupt or *stifle* the evidence. *Waterland.*

*Waterland.*

*Waterland.*

You excel in the art of *stifling* and *concealing* your resentment. *Swift.*

**STIGMA.** *n. f.* [*Stigma*, Latin.]

1. A brand; a mark with a hot iron.

2. A mark of infamy.

**STIGMATICAL.** *adj.* [from *Stigma*.]

**STIGMATICK.** *Branded or marked with some kind of infamy.*

Thou art like a foul mishapen *stigmatick*, Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided. *Shaksp.*

He is deformed, crooked, old, and e'er

Vicious, ungentle, foolish, blunt, unkind;  
*Stigmatical* in making, worse in mind. *Shaksp.*

**To STIGMATIZE.** *v. a.* [*stigmatizer*, Fr. from *stigma*.] To mark with a brand; to disgrace with a note of reproach.

Men of learning, who take to business, discharge it with greater honesty than men of the world; because the former, in reading, have been used to find virtue extolled and vice *stigmatised*; while the latter have seen vice triumphant, and virtue discountenanced. *Addison.*

Our enthusiasts affect to *stigmatize* the finest and most elegant authors, both ancient and modern, as dangerous to religion. *Addison's Fable.*

The privileges or injuries should be ascertained, and whoever violates them *stigmatized* by public censure. *Swift.*

**STILAR.** *adj.* [from *stila*.] Belonging to the stile of a dial.

At fifty-one and a half degrees, which is London's latitude, make a mark; and, laying a ruler to the center of the plane and to this mark, draw a line for the *stilar* line. *Moxon.*

**STILE.** *n. f.* [*stigele*, from *stigan*, Sax. to climb.]

1. A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another.

There comes my master, and another gentleman from Frogmore, over the *stile* this way. *Shaksp.*

If they stay several ways, they be ready to hang themselves upon every gate or *stile* they come at. *L'Estrange.*

The little strutting pile,

You see just by the church-yard *stile*. *Swift.*

2. [*stila*, Fr.] A pin to cast the shadow in a sun-dial. This should rather be *style*.

Erect the *stila* perpendicularly over the subdial line, to as to make an angle with the dial plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon's Mathematical Exercises.*

**STILETTO.** *n. f.* [Italian; *stilet*, Fr.] A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a sharp point.

When a senator should be torn in pieces, he lived on, who, entering into the senate-house, should assault him as an enemy to the state; and, striking him with *stilettes*, leave him to be torn by others. *Hakewill on Providence.*

**To STILL.** *v. a.* [*stillan*, Saxon; *stillan*, Dutch.]

1. To silence; to make silent.

Is this the scourge of France?

Is this the Talbot to much fear'd abroad,  
That wish his name the mothers *still* their babes? *Shaksp.*

The third fair morn now blas'd upon the main,  
Then glassy smooth lay all the liquid plain,  
The winds were hush'd, the billows scarcely curl'd,  
And a dead silence *still'd* the wat'ry world. *Pope.*

2. To quiet; to appease.

In all restrainings of anger, it is the best remedy to make a man's self believe, that the opportunity of revenge is not yet come; but that he foresees a time for it, and so to *still* himself in the mean time, and relieve it. *Bacon.*

3. To make motionless.

He having a full sway over the water, had power to *still* and compose it, as well as to move and disturb it. *Woodward.*

**STILL.** *adj.* [*still*, Dutch.]

1. Silent; uttering no noise. It is well observed by *Junius*, that *st* is the sound commanding silence.

We do not act, that often jest and laugh;

'Tis old but true, *still* twine eat all the draught. *Shaksp.*

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes,

And *still* conclusion, shall acquire no honour,  
Denouncing upon me. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleop.*

The storm was laid, the winds rais'd

Obedient to thy will;

The sea, that roar'd at thy command,

At thy command was *still*. *Addison.*

2. Quiet; calm.

Atin when he spied

Thus in *still* waves of deep delight to wade,  
Fiercely approaching to him, loudly cried. *Spenser.*

From hence my lines and I depart;

I to my lost *still* walks, they to my heart;

I to the nurse, they to the child of art. *D. nne.*

Religious pleasure moves gently, and therefore constantly. It does not affect by rapture, but is like the pleasure of health, which is *still* and sober. *South.*

Hope quickens all the *still* parts of life, and keeps the mind awake in her most remiss and indolent hours. *Addison.*

Silvius Italico, has represented it as a very gentle and *still* river, in the beautiful description he has given of it. *Addison.*

How all things listen, while thy muse complains!  
Such silence waits on *Phulomela's* strains  
In some *still* evening, when the whispering breeze  
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

3. Motionless.

Gyrecia sit *still*, but with no *still* pensiveness. *Sidney.*

Though the body really moves, yet not changing perceptible distance with other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our minds follow in vain, the thing seems to stand *still*, as we find in the hands of clocks. *Locke.*

That, in this state of ignorance, we saw first sighted creatures might not mistake true felicity, we are endowed with a power to suspend any particular desire. This is standing *still* where we are not sufficiently assured. *Locke.*

Thy stone, O Sisyphus, stands *still*;  
Ixion rests upon his wheel. *Pope.*

**STILL.** *n. f.* Calm; silence.

Horne the hunter,

Sometime a keeper here in Windsor forest,  
Dith all the winter time, at *still* of midnight,  
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Shaksp.*

He had never any jealousy with his father, which might give occasion of altering court or council upon the change, but all things pass'd in a *still*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**STILL.** *adv.* [*stilla*, Saxon.]

1. To this time; till now.

It hath been anciently reported, and is *still* received, that extreme applause of great multitudes have for a while had the air, that birds flying over have fallen down. *Bacon.*

Thou, O motion!

Here dying, to the shore hast left thy name.  
Cajeta *still* the place is call'd from thee,  
The nurse of great *Aeneas'* infancy. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

The desire of fame betrays the ambitious man into indiscretions that lessen his reputation; he is *still* afraid lest any of his actions should be thrown away in private. *Addison.*

3. In an increasing degree.

A God sometime addresses himself in this manner to the hearts of men; so, if the heart will receive such motions by a ready compliance, they will return more frequently, and *still* more and more powerfully. *South.*

The moral perfections of the Deity, the more attentively we consider, the more perfectly *still* shall we know them. *Asterbury.*

4. Always; ever; continually.

Unless God from heaven did by vision *still* show them what to do, they might do nothing. *Hosker.*

My brain I'll prove the female to my soul,  
My soul the father; and these two beget

A generation of *still*-breeding thoughts. *Shaksp.*

Whom the disease of talking *still* once possesseth, he can never hold his peace. *Ben Jonson.*

He told them, that if their king were *still* absent from them, they would at length crown apes. *Davies on Ireland.*

Chymists would be rich, if they could *still* do in great quantities, what they have sometimes done in little. *Boyle.*

Trade begets trade, and people go much where many people are already gone: so men run *still* to a crowd in the streets, though only to see. *Temple.*

The fewer *still* you name, you wound the more; Bond is but one, but *still* a score. *Pope.*

5. After that.

In the primitive church, such as by fear being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, after repentance, and kept *still* the office of preaching the gospel. *Wright.*

6. In continuance.

I with my hand at midnight held your head;  
And, like the watchful minute to the hour,  
*Still* and anon cheer'd up the heavy time,  
Saying, what want you? *Shaksp. King John.*

**STILL.** *n. f.* [from *distil*.] A vessel for distillation; an alembick.

Nature's confectioner, the bee,  
Whose sockets are moist alchemy;  
The *still* of his refining mold  
Minting the garden into gold. *Claveland.*

In distilling hot spirits, if the head of the *still* be taken off, the vapour which ascends out of the *still* will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the vapour from the candle to the *still*. *Newton's Optics.*

This fragrant spirit is obtained from all plants in the least aromatick, by a cold *still*, with a heat not exceeding that of rumour. *Arbutnot on Alim.*

**To STILL.** *v. a.* [from *distil*.] To distil; to extract, or operate upon, by distillation.

**To STILL.** *v. n.* [*stilla*, Latin.] To drop; to fall in drops. Out of use.

His sceptre gain'd the ground he threw,  
And tears *still'd* from him which mov'd all the crew. *Chapman.*

Short thick soba, whose thund'ring valleys floor,  
And soul themselves over her lubric throat  
In panting murmurs, *still'd* out of her breast,  
That ever bubbling spring. *Craford.*

**STILLATI'OUS.** *adj.* [*stillatus*, Lat.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

**STILLATORY.** *n. f.* [from *still* or *distil*.] 1. An alembick; a vessel in which distillation is performed.

In all *stillatories*, the vapour is turned back upon itself, by the encounter of the sides of the *stillatory*. *Bacon.*

2. The room in which stills are placed; laboratory.

All offices that require heat, as kitchens, *stillatories*, stoves, should be meridional. *Watson's Architecture.*

These are nature's *stillatories*, in whose caverns the ascending vapours are congealed to that universal aquaviva, that good fresh water. *Morganst. Arabism.*

**STILLBORN.** *adj.* [*still* and *born*.] Born lifeless; dead in the birth.

Grant that our hopes, yet likely of fair birth,  
Should be *stillborn*, and that we now possess  
The utmost man of expectation, we are  
A body strong enough to equal with the kings. *Shaksp.*

Many casualties were but matter of sense; as, whether a child were abortive or *stillborn*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

The pale assistants on each other star'd,  
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd. *B. b. a.*

The *stillborn* sounds upon the palate hung,  
And dead imperfect on the faltering tongue. *Dryd.*  
I know a trick to make you thrive;  
O, 'tis a quaint device  
Your *stillborn* poems shall revive,  
And soon to wrap up spice. *Swift.*

**STILLICIDE. n. f.** [*stillicidium*, Latin.]  
A succession of drops.

The *stillicides* of water, if there be water enough  
to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread,  
because they will not discontinue. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
**STILLICIDIOUS. adj.** [from *stillicide*.]  
Falling in drops.

Crystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in  
some places not unlike the stitious or *stillicious*  
dependencies of ice. *Brown.*

**STILLING. n. f.** [from *still*.]

1. The act of stilling.

2. A stand for casks.

**STILLNESS. n. f.** [from *still*.]

1. Calm; quiet; silence; freedom from  
noise.

How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!  
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of musick  
Creep in our ears: soft *stillness* and the night  
Become the touches of sweet harmony. *Shaksp.*

When black clouds draw down the lab'ring skies,  
An horrid *stillness* first invades the ear,  
And in that silence we the tempest fear. *Dryden.*

Virgil, to lighten the horror of Æneas's pull-  
ing by this coast, has prepared the reader by Caje-  
ta's funeral, and the *stillness* of the night. *Dryden.*

If a house be on fire, those at next door may  
escape, by the *stillness* of the weather. *Swift.*

2. Habitual silence; taciturnity.

The gravity and *stillness* of your youth  
The world hath noted. *Shakspere's Othello.*

**STILLSTAND. n. f.** [*still* and *stand*.] Ab-  
sence of motion.

The tide, well d up unto his height,  
Then makes a *stillstand*, running neither way. *Shak.*

**STILLY. adv.** [from *still*.]

1. Silently; not loudly.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of  
night,

The hum of either army *stilly* sounds.

*Shaksp. Henry V.*

2. Calmly; not tumultuously.

**STILIS. n. f.** [*stilor*, Swedish; *stalien*,  
Dutch; *stælcen*, Saxon.] Supports on  
which boys raise themselves when they  
walk.

Some could not be content to walk upon the  
buttments, but they must put themselves upon  
*stilis*. *Howe's England's Tears.*

The heron, and such like fowl that live of fishes,  
walk on long *stilis* like the people in the marshes.

*More against Aibisim.*

Men must not walk upon *stilis*. *L'Estrange.*

**TO STIMULATE. v. a.** [*stimulo*, Lat.]

1. To prick.

2. To prick forward; to excite by some  
pungent motive.

3. [In physick.] To excite a quick sen-  
sation, with a derivation towards the  
part.

Extreme cold *stimulates*, producing first a  
rigour, and then a glowing heat; those things which  
*stimulate* in the extreme do not excite pain.

*Arbutnot on Diet.*

Some medicines lubricate, and others both lu-  
bricate and *stimulate*. *Shaksp.*

**STIMULATION. n. f.** [*stimulatio*, Latin.]

Excitement; pungency.

Some persons, from the secret *stimulation* of  
vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw  
it away upon it by wholesale. *Watts on the Mind.*

**STING. v. a.** preterite I *stung* or  
*stung*; participle passive *stung* or *stung*.

*stingan*, Saxon; *stungen*, fore pricked,  
[Islandick.]

1. To pierce or wound with a point darted  
out, as that of wasps or scorpions.

The snake, rolled in a flow'ry bank,  
With shining checker'd slough, doth *sting* a child  
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shaksp.*  
That snakes and vipers *sting*, and transmit their  
mischief by the tail, is not easily to be justified;  
the poison lying about the teeth, and communi-  
cated by the bite. *Brown.*

2. To pain acutely.

His unkindness,  
That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her  
To foreign casualties, gave her dear right  
To his doghearted daughters; these things *sting* him  
So venomously, that burning shame detains him  
From his Cordelia. *Shakspere.*

No more I wave

To prove the hero.—Slander *stings* the brave. *Pope.*  
The *stinging* lash apply. *Pope.*

**STING. n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. A sharp point with which some animals  
are armed, and which is commonly ve-  
nomous.

Serpents have venomous teeth, which are mis-  
taken for their *sting*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His rapier was a hornet's *sting*;  
It was a very dangerous thing;  
For if he chanc'd to hurt the king,  
It would be long in healing. *Drayton.*

2. Any thing that gives pain.

The Jews receiving this book originally with  
such *sting* in it, shews that the authority was high.

*Fobus*

3. The point in the last verse.

It is not the jerk or *sting* of an epigram, nor the  
seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis. *Dryden.*

4. Remorse of conscience.

**STINGILY. adv.** [from *stingy*.] Covet-  
ously.

**STINGINESS. n. f.** [from *stingy*.] Ava-  
rice; covetousness; niggardliness.

**STINGLESS. adj.** [from *sting*.] Having  
no sting.

He hugs this viper when he thinks it *stingless*.  
*Decay of Piety.*

**STINGO. n. f.** [from the sharpness of the  
taste.] Old beer. A cant word.

**STINGY. adj.** [a low cant word. In this  
word, with its derivatives, the g is pro-  
nounced as in *gem*.] Covetous; nig-  
gardly, avaricious.

A *stingy* narrow-hearted fellow, that had a deal  
of choice fruit, had not the heart to touch it till  
it began to be rotten. *L'Estrange.*

He relates it only by parcels, and won't give us  
the whole; which forces me to bespeak his friends  
to engage him to lay aside that *stingy* humour, and  
gratify the publick at once.

*Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

**TO STINK. v. n.** preterite I *stunk* or *stank*.  
[*stuman*, Saxon; *stinken*, Dutch.] To  
emit an offensive smell, commonly a  
smell of putrefaction.

John, it will be *stinking* law for his breath. *Shak.*  
When the children of Ammon saw that they  
*stank* before David, they sent and hired Syrians.

2 Sam. x. 6.

What a fool art thou, to leave thy mother for  
a nasty *stinking* goat!

*L'Estrange.*

Most of smells want names; sweet and *stinking*  
serve our turn for these ideas, which is little more  
than to call them pleasing and displeasing. *Locke.*

Chlois, this costly way to *stink* give o'er,  
'Tis throwing sweet into a common shore;

Not all Arabia would sufficient be;  
Thou smell'st not of thy sweets, they *stink* of thee.

*Granville.*

**STINK. n. f.** [from the verb.] Offensive  
smell.

Those *stinks* which the nostrils straight abhor are  
not most pernicious; but such airs as have some  
similitude with man's body, and so betray the  
spices. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They share a sin; and such proportions fall,  
That, like a *stink*, 'tis nothing to them all. *Dryd.*

By what criterion do ye eat, d' ye think,  
If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for *stink*? *Pope.*

**STINKARD. n. f.** [from *stink*.] A mean  
stinking paltry fellow.

**STINKER. n. f.** [from *stink*.] Something  
intended to offend by the smell.

The air may be purified by burning of stinkpots  
or *stinkers* in contagious lanes. *Harvey.*

**STINKINGLY. adv.** [from *stinking*.]  
With a stink.

Canst thou believe thy living is a life  
So *stinkingly* depending? *Shakspere.*

**STINKPOT. n. f.** [*stink* and *pot*.] An  
artificial composition offensive to the  
smell.

The air may be purified by fires of pitch bar-  
rels, especially in close places, by burning of *stink-*  
*pots*. *Harvey.*

**TO STINT. v. a.** [*stynta*, Swedish; *stanta*,  
Islandick.] To bound; to limit; to  
confine; to restrain; to stop.

The reason hereof is the end which he hath pro-  
posed, and the law whereby his wisdom hath *stinted*  
the effects of his power in such sort, that it doth  
not work infinitely, but correspondently, unto that  
end for which it worketh. *Hooker.*

Then hopeless, heartless, 'gan the cunning thief  
Perfuade us die, to *stint* all further strife. *Spenser.*

Nature wisely *stints* our appetite,  
And craves no more than undisturb'd delight.

*Dryden.*

I shall not go about to extenuate the latitude of  
the curse upon the earth, or *stint* it only to the  
production of weeds; but give it its full scope, in  
an universal diminution of the fruitfulness of the  
earth. *Woodward.*

A supposed heathen deity might be so pious in  
his attributes, to *stint* in his knowledge, that a  
Pagan might hope to conceal his perjury from his  
notice. *Addison.*

Few countries which, if well cultivated, would  
not support double their inhabitants, and yet it were  
where one third are not extremely *stinted* in neces-  
saries. *Swift.*

She *stints* them in their meals, and as very tem-  
perous of what they eat and drink, and tells them  
how many fine shapes she has seen spoiled in her  
time for want of such care. *Law.*

**STINT. n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. Limit; bound; restraint.

We must come at the length to some pause:  
for if every thing were to be desired for some other  
without any *stint*, there could be no certain end  
proposed unto our actions; we should go on we  
know not whither. *Hooker.*

The exterior of mourning, a decent funera,  
and black habits, are the usual *stints* of common  
husbands. *Dryden.*

2. A proportion; a quantity assigned.

Touching the *stint* or measure thereof, rites and  
ceremonies, and other external things of the like  
nature, being hurried unto the church, either in  
respect of their quality, or in regard of their num-  
ber; in the former there could be no doubt or  
difficulty what would be done; their deliberation  
in the latter was more difficult. *Hooker.*

Our *stint* of woe  
Is common; every day a sailor's wife,  
The masters of some merchant, and the merchant,  
Have just our theme of woe. *Shakspere.*

He that gave the hint,  
This letter for to print,

Must also pay the *stint*. *Denham.*

How much wine drink you in a day? my *stint*  
in company is a pint at noon. *Swift.*

**STIFFEND.** *n. f.* [*Stipendium*, Latin.]

Wages; settled pay.

All the earth,  
Her kings and tetrarchs, are their tributaries;  
People and nations pay them hourly *stipends*.

St. Paul's zeal was expressed in preaching with  
out any offerings or *stipend*. *Ben Jonson.*

**STIPENDIARY.** *adj.* [*Stipendiarius*, Lat.]

Receiving salaries; performing any service for a stated price.

His great *stipendiary* prelates came with troops  
of evil appointed householders not half full.

Place rectors in the remaining churches, which  
are now served only by *stipendiary* curates. *Swift.*

**STIPENDIARY.** *n. f.* [*Stipendiaire*, Fr.]

*Stipendiarius*, Latin.] One who performs  
any service for a settled payment.

This whole country is called the kingdom of  
Tunis; the king whereof is a kind of *stipendiary*  
unto the Turk. *Abbot.*

If thou art become  
A tyrant's vile *stipendiary*, with grief  
That valour thus triumphant I behold,  
Which after all its danger and brave toil,  
Deserves no honour from the gods or men. *Glover.*

**STIPITIC.** See **STYPTIC.****TO STIPULATE.** *v. n.* [*Stipular*, Lat.]

*Stipular*, French.] To contract; to  
bargain; to settle terms.

The Romans very much neglected their mari-  
time affairs, for they *stipulated* with the Cartha-  
ginians to furnish them with ships for transport  
and war. *Arbutnot.*

**STIPULATION.** *n. f.* [*Stipulation*, French,  
from *stipulate*.] Bargain.

We promise obediently to keep all God's com-  
mandments; the hopes given by the gospel depend  
on our performance of that *stipulation*. *Rogers.*

**STIPULATOR.** *n. f.* One who contracts  
or bargains.**TO STIR.** *v. a.* [*stiran*, Saxon; *stieren*,  
Dutch.]

## 1. To move; to remove from its place.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able  
to *stir*, but as it was lifted. *Tumple.*

Other spirits  
Shot through their tracks, and distant muscles fill:  
Thus sovereign, by his arbitrary nod,  
Restraints or sends his ministers abroad,  
Swift and obedient to his high command,  
They *stir* a finger, or they lift a hand. *Blackmore.*

## 2. To agitate; to bring into debate.

Preclude the right of thy place, but *stir* not ques-  
tions of jurisdiction; and rather assume thy right  
in silence than voice it with claims. *Bacon.*

One judgment in parliament, that cases of that  
nature ought to be determined according to the  
common law, is of greater weight than many others  
to the contrary, wherein the question was not  
*stirred*; yea, even though it should be *stirred*, and  
the contrary affirmed. *Hale.*

## 3. To incite; to instigate; to animate.

With him is come the mother queen;  
An *Are* *stirring* him to blood and strife. *Shakespeare.*  
If you *stir* these daughters hearts  
Against their father, fool me not so much  
To bear it tamely. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Nestor next beheld  
The subtle Pylian orator range up and downe the  
field,  
Embattailing his men at armes, and *stirring* all to  
blowes. *Chapman.*

## 4. To raise; to excite.

The soldiers love her brother's memory,  
And for her sake some mutiny will *stir*. *Dryden.*

5. To stir up. To incite; to animate;  
to instigate by inflaming the passions.

This would seem a dangerous commission, and  
ready to *stir up* all the Irish in rebellion.

*Spenser's Ireland.*

The greedy thirst of royal crown,  
That knows no kindred, no regards, no right,  
*Stir'd* Pomey up to put his brother down. *Spenser.*

The words of Judas were very good, and able to  
stir them up to valour. *Malacab xiv. 17.*

Having overcome and thrust him out of his  
kingdom, he *stirred up* the Christians and Numi-  
dians against him. *Kneller.*

The vigorous spirit of Montrose *stirred* him up  
to make some attempt, whether he had any help  
or no. *Clarendon.*

The improving of his own parts and happiness  
is him up to so notable a design. *Mure against Athol.*

Thou with rebel insolence didst dare  
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian,  
To *stir* the factious rabble up to arms. *Rowe.*

6. To stir up. To put in action; to ex-  
cite; to quicken.

Hell is moved for thee, to meet thee at thy  
coming, it *stirrah up* the dead for thee. *Isaiah, xiv. 9.*

Such mirth the jocund flute or game some pipe  
*stirs up* among the loose unletter'd hinds. *Milton.*

To *stir up* vigour in him, employ him in some  
constant bodily labour. *Locke.*

The use of the passions is to *stir up* the mind  
and put it upon action, to awake the understand-  
ing, and to enforce the will. *Addison.*

TO STIR. *v. n.*

No power he had to *stir*, nor will to rise. *Spenser.*

They had the semblance of great bodies behind,  
on the other side of the hill; the falsehood of  
which would have been manifest as soon as they  
should move from the place where they were, and  
from whence they were not to *stir*. *Clarendon.*

We acknowledge a man to be mad or melan-  
choly, who fancies himself to be glasse, and so is  
afraid of *stirring*, or, taking himself to be wax,  
dares not let the sun shine upon him. *Law.*

2. To be in motion; not to be still; to  
pass from inactivity to motion.

The great Judge of all knows every different  
degree of human improvement, from their weak  
*stirring* and tendencies of the will, which have not  
yet formed themselves into regular purposes, to  
the last entire consummation of a good habit. *Andison's Spectator.*

## 3. To become the object of notice.

It they happen to have any curious character,  
they fancy they have a right to talk freely upon  
every thing that *stirs* or appears. *Watts.*

4. To rise in the morning. This is a co-  
loquial and familiar use.

If the gentlewoman that attends the general's  
wife be *stirring*, tell her there's one Calisto entreats  
of her a little favour of speech. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

**STIR.** *n. f.* [*stir*, Runick, a battle;  
*stwrff*, noise, Welsh.]

## 1. Tumult; bustle.

What hallooing and what *stir* is this to-day?  
These are my mates, that make their wills their  
law,  
Have some unhappy passenger in chace. *Shakespeare.*

Tumultuous *stir* upon this strife ensue. *Drayton.*  
He hath spun a fair thread, to make all this *stir*  
for such a necessity as no man ever denied. *Bp. Bramhall.*

Tell, said the soldier, miserable fit,  
Why all these words, this clamour, and this *stir*?  
Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day?  
*Denham.*

The great *stirs* of the disputing world are but the  
conflicts of the humours. *Glanville.*

After all this *stir* about them, they are good for  
nothing. *Johnson.*

Consider, after so much *stir* about genus  
and species, how few words we have yet settl'd defini-  
tions of. *Locke.*

Silence is usually worse than the fiercest and  
loudest accusations; since it proceeds from a kind  
of numbness or stupidity of conscience, and an ab-

solute dominion obtained by sin over the soul, so  
that it shall not so much as dare to complain or  
make a *stir*. *South's Sermons.*

2. Commotion; public disturbance; tu-  
multuous disorder; seditious uproar.

Whensoever the earl shall die, all those lands are  
to come unto her majesty; he is like to make a  
foul *stir* there, though of himself of no power, yet  
through suppliance of some others who lie in the  
wind. *Spenser's Ireland.*

He did make these *stirs*, grieving that the name  
of Christ was at all brought into those parts. *Abbot.*

Being advertised of some *stirs* raised by his un-  
natural sons in England, he departed out of Ireland  
without a blow. *Davies.*

Raphael, thou hear'st what *stir* on earth  
Satan, from hell 'tis up'd through the darksome gulf,  
Hath rais'd in Paradise, and how disturb'd  
This night the human pair. *Milton.*

3. Agitation of thoughts; conflicting pas-  
sion.

He did keep  
The dock, with glove, or hat, or handkerchief  
Still waving, as the *stirs* and fits of 's mind  
Could best express how flow his soul sail'd on,  
How swift his ship. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

**STIRIOUS.** *adj.* [from *stiria*, Lat.] Re-  
sembling icicles.

Chrysal is found sometimes in rocks, and in  
some places not much unlike the *stirious* or stilli-  
cidious dependencies of ice. *Brown's Vulgar Erra.*

**STIRP.** *n. f.* [*stirps*, Latin.] Race; fa-  
mily; generation. Not used.

Sundry nations got footing in that land, of the  
which there yet remain divers great families and  
*stirps*. *Spenser.*

Democracies are less subject to sedition than  
when there are *stirps* of nobles. *Bacon.*

All nations of might and fame resorted hither;  
of whom we have some *stirps* and little tribes with  
us at this day. *Bacon.*

**STIRRER.** *n. f.* [from *stir*.]

1. One who is in motion; one who puts  
in motion.

2. A riser in the morning.  
Come on; give me your hand, Sir; an early  
*stirrer*. *Shakespeare.*

3. An inciter; an instigator.

4. **STIRREK UP.** An inciter; an instigator.  
A perpetual spring, not found elsewhere but in  
the Indies only, by reason of the sun's neighbour-  
hood, the life and *stirrer up* of nature in a perpetual  
activity. *Raleigh.*

Will it not reflect on thy character, Nic, to  
turn baculet in thy old days; a *stirrer up* of quar-  
rels betwixt thy neighbours? *Arbutnot.*

**STIRRUP.** *n. f.* [*stirgenap*, *stirnap*; from  
*stiran*, Saxon, to climb, and *nap*, a  
cord.] An iron hoop suspended by a  
strap, in which the horseman sets his  
foot when he mounts or rides.

Neither is his manner of mounting unseemly,  
though he lack *stirrups*; for in his getting up, his  
horse is still going, whereby he gaineth way; and  
therefore the *stirrup* was called so in scorn, as it  
were a stay to get up; being derived of the old  
English word *stry*, which is to get up, or mount.

*Spenser.*  
Hast thou not kiss'd my hand, and held my  
*stirrup*? *Shakespeare.*

His horse hipped with an old motley saddle, the  
*stirrups* of no kindred. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.*

My friend, judge not me,  
Thou seest I judge not thee.  
Between the *stirrup* and the ground,  
Mercy I ask'd, mercy I found. *Camden's Rem.*

At this the knight began to cheer up,  
And raising up himself on *stirrup*,  
Cried out, Victoria. *Hudibras.*

**TO STITCH.** *v. a.* [*sticke*, Danish;  
*sticken*, Dutch.]

1. To

1. To sew; to work with a needle on any thing.

2. To join; to unite, generally with some degree of clumsiness or inaccuracy.

Having *stitch* together their animadversions touching a not *Stitch* and their ornaments. *Wotton*.

3. To *STITCH UP*. To mend what was rent.

It is in your hand as well to *stitch up* his life again, as it was before to rent it. *Sidney*.

I with a needle and thread *stitched up* the artery and the wound. *H. Man's Surgery*.

To *STITCH* *v. n.* To practise needlework.

*STITCH* *n. f.* [from the verb]

1. A pair of the needle and thread through any thing.

2. [from *reiciah*, Saxon.] A sharp lancinating pain.

If you desire the spleen, and will laugh yourself into *stitches*, follow me; yond gull Malvolio is turned heathen, a very renegade.

*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.

A simple bloody reputation of the lungs is distinguished from a pleurisy, which is ever painful, and attended with a *stitch*. *Harvey or Corruptors*.

3. A link of yarn in knitting.

There fell twenty *stitches* in his stocking.

*Motteux*.

4. In *Chapman* it seems to mean furrows or ridges.

Many men at plow he made, and drove earth here and the e,

And turn'd up *stitches* orderly. *Chapman's Iliad*.

5. In the following line, allusion is made to a knit stock.

A *stitch*-fast'n cheek, that hangs below the jaw, Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw For an old grandam ape. *Dryden*.

*STITCHERY* *n. f.* [from *stitch*.] Needlework. In contempt.

Come lay aside your *stitchery*; play the idle housewife with me this afternoon. *Shak. Othello*.

*STITCHWORD* *n. f.* [*antemiser*.] Camouflage.

*Antifavorit*.

*STITCHY* *n. f.* [*sted*, Islandick; *stich*, hard, Saxon.] An anvil; the iron body on which the smith forges his work.

My imagination, as is fowl

A Vulcan's *stitchy*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

To *STITCH* *v. a.* [supposed of the same original with *stew*.]

1. To stuff up close.

You would admire if you saw them *stitch* it in their flock. *Barth's Journey*.

2. To make hot or sultry.

This chamber was commonly *stitch*ed with friends of the one of one kind or the other. *Wotton*.

*STIVER* *n. f.* [Dutch.] A Dutch coin about the value of a halfpenny.

*STOAT* *n. f.* A small stinking animal.

*STOCKAB* *n. f.* [Irish; *stock*, *stuck*, *stuck*.] An attendant; a waiter-boy; one who runs at a horseman's foot, a horseboy. Not in use.

He haileth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which he justly is the life of a peasant, but he forsooth becomes an houseboy or a *stockab* to some lady, inuring himself to his sword, and the commonly trade of stealing. *Spenser*.

*STOCKADO* *n. f.* [*stockado*, from *stock*, *n.* rapier, Italian.] A thrust with the rapier.

You stand on distance, your pass is, *stockado*, I know not but. *Shak. M. Wives of Windsor*.

*STOCK* *n. f.* [*stoc*, Saxon; *stock*, Dutch; *stock*, French.]

1. The trunk; the body of a plant.

That furious beast

His precious horn, fought of his enemies, Strikes in the *stock*, no thence can be released. *Spenser*.

There is hope of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again, though the root was old in the earth, and the *stock* die in the ground. *Job, xiv. 8*.

2. The trunk into which a graft is inserted.

The elon over-ruled the *stock* quite; and the *stock* is passive only, and giveth alment but no motion to the graft. *Bacon*.

As fruits ungrateful to the planter's care, On *stock* *stock* inserted, learn to bear; The sweet vent is thus from passion's shoot, Wild nature's vigor working at the root. *Pope*.

3. A log; a post.

That they kept thy truth so pure of old, When all our father's worshipp'd *stocks* and stones, Forget not. *Milton*.

Why all this fury? What's the matter, That oaks must come from Thrace to dance? Must *stock* *stocks* be taught to flatter? And is there no such wood in France? *Prior*.

4. A man proverbially stupid.

What tyranny is this, my heart to thrall, And eke my tongue with proud restraint to tie, That neither I may speak nor think at all, But like a *stock* *stock* in silence die? *Spenser*.

While we admire

This virtue and this moral discipline, Let's be no *stocks*, nor no *stocks*. *Shakespeare*.

5. The handle of any thing.

6. A support of a ship while it is building.

Fresh supplies of ships,

And such as fitted since the fight had been, Or new from *stocks* were fall'n into the road. *Dryden*.

7. [*stocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thrust; a *stockado*.

To see thee here, to see thee there; to see thee pass, thy puncto, thy *stock*, thy revolve. *Shakelap*.

8. Something made of linen; a cravat; a close neckcloth. Anciently a cover for the legs.

His *stock*, with a linen *stock* on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other.

*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.

9. A race; a lineage; a family.

See what *stock* he springs of. — The noble house of Marcius. *Shak. Coriolanus*.

His early *stock* of ancient *stock* Gave as much to him as thence he took. *Waller*.

The like shall sing

All prophecy, that of the royal *stock* Of David, to name this king, shall rise A story, the woman's seed. *Milton*.

Thou hast seen one world begin and end, And man, as from a *stock* *stock* proceed. *Milton*.

To no human *stock*

We owe this fierce unkindness; but the rock, That clove the rock, produced thee. *Waller*.

Thy mother was no goddess, nor thy *stock* From Dardanus, but in some horrid rock, Perfidious wretch, rough Caucasus thee bred. *Danfam*.

10. The principal; capital store; fund already provided.

Prodigal men

Feel not their own *stock* wasting. *Ben Jonson's Catal*.

Let the exportation of home commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign, so the *stock* of the kingdom shall yearly increase; for then the balance of trade must be returned in money or bullion. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.

A king, against a storm, must foretell to a convenient *stock* of treasure. *Bacon*.

'Tis the place where God promises and delight to his people, and proportions of his favour, that he may fill it with honour on his sanctuary, and recommend it to the fear of men, upon the *stock* of their own rest as well as his own glory. *Shakelap*.

Some honour of your own acquire; Add to that *stock*, which justly we bestow, Of those blest shades, to whom you all things owe. *Dryden*.

Yet was the not profuse, but fear'd to waste, And wisely manag'd that the *stock* might last; That all might be supplied, and the not grieve, When crowds appear'd, the had not to relieve; Which to prevent, the still increas'd her store; Laid up, and spar'd, that she might give the more. *Dryden*.

Beneath one law bees live, And with one common *stock* their traffick drive: All is the state's, the state provides for all. *Dryden's Georgics*.

Nor do those ill on single bodies prey; But oftner bring the nation to decay, And sweep the present *stock* and future hope away. *Dryden*.

If parents die without actually transferring their right to another, why does it not return to the common *stock* of mankind. *Locke*.

When we brought it out, it took such a quantity of air into its lungs, that it swelled almost twice as big as before, and it was perhaps on this *stock* of air that it lived a minute longer the second time. *Addison on Italy*.

Be ready to give, and glad to distribute, by sitting apart something out of the *stock* for the use of some charities. *Aitkenbury*.

Of these stars, which our imperfect eye Has doom'd and fix'd to one eternal sky, Each, by a native *stock* of honour great, May dart strong influence, and diffuse kind heat. *Prior*.

They had law-suits; but, though they spent their income, they never mortgaged the *stock*. *Arbutnot*.

She has divided part of her estate amongst them, that every one may be charitable out of their own *stock*, and each of them take it in their turns to provide for the poor and sick of the parish. *Law*.

11. Quantity; store; body.

He proposes to himself no small *stock* of fame in future ages, in being the first who has undertaken this design. *Arbutnot*.

12. A fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance.

An artificial wealth of funds and *stocks* was in the hands of those who had been plundering the publick. *Swift*.

Statesman and patriot ply alike the *stocks*, Peccers and butler share alike the box. *Pope*.

To *STOCK* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To store; to fill sufficiently.

If a man will commit such rules to his memory, and *stock* his mind with portions of scripture, applicable to all the heads of duty, his conscience can never be at a loss. *South*.

I, who before with shepherds in the groves Sung to my oaten pipe their rural loves, Mankind the globe, and *stock* the fruitful plain. *Dryden*.

The world begun to be *stocked* with people, and human industry drained those uninhabitable places. *Burnet*.

Springs and rivers are by large supplies continually *stocked* with water. *Woodward*.

2. To lay up in store; as, he *stocks* what he cannot use.

3. To put in the stocks. See *STOCKS*.

Call not your *stocks* for me: I have the king, On whose employment I was sent to you: You shall do small respect, shew too bold malice Against the grace and person of my master, *Stocking* his messenger. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

4. To *STOCK UP*. To extirpate.

The wild bear not only spoils her branches, but *stocks up* her roots. *Deay of Piety*.

*STOCK DOVE* *n. f.* [*palumbus*.] Ringdove.

*Stockdoves* and turtles tell their am'rous pain, And, from the lofty elm, of love complain. *Dryden*.

*STOCKFISH* *n. f.* [*stockvisch*, Dutch.] Dried cod, so called from its hardness.

*STOCKGILLFLOWER* *n. f.* [*leucium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller*.

*STOCKING*



**STOCKING.** *n. f.* [The original word seems to be *stock*; whence *stocks*, a prison for the legs. *Stock*, in the old language, made the plural *stocken*, which was used for a pair of *stocks* or covers for the legs. *Stocken* was in time taken for a singular, and pronounced *stocking*. The like corruption has happened to *chick*, *chicken*, *chickens*.] The covering of the leg.

In his first approach before the lady he will come to her in yellow *stockings*, and 'tis a colour she abhors. *Shakespeare.*

By the loyalty of that town he procured shoes, *stockings*, and money for his soldiers. *Cicero.* Unless we should expect that nature should make jerkins and *stockings* grow out of the ground, what could she do better than afford us so fit materials for clothing as the wool of sheep?

*Mine against Atheism.*

He spent half a day to look for his odd *stocking*, when he had them both upon a leg. *L'Estrange.* At am'rous I have is the *stocking* thrown;

'That very night he longs to be alone. *Page.* The families of farmers live in filth and nakedness, without a shoe or *stocking* to their feet. *Darwin.*

**TO STOCKING.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 'To dress in stockings.

*Stocking'd* with loads of fat town dirt he goes. *Dryden.*

**STOCKJOBBER.** *n. f.* [*stock* and *job*.] A low wretch who gets money by buying and selling shares in the funds.

The *stockjobber* thus from 'Change-alley goes down,

And tip you the freeman a wink;

Let me have but your vote to serve for the town, And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

**STOCKISH.** *adj.* [from *stock*.] Hard; blockish.

The poet

Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and flood;

Since nought so *stockish*, hard, and full of rage, But musick for the time doth change his nature. *Shakespeare.*

**STOCKLOCK.** *n. f.* [*stock* and *lock*.] Lock fixed in wood.

There are locks for several purposes, a street-door locks, called *stocklock*; chamber-door-locks, called spring locks; and cupboard-locks.

*Milton's Abolition of Exorcisms.*

**STOCKS.** *n. f.* [commonly without the singular. See **STOCKING**.]

1. Prison for the legs.

Fetch forth the *stocks*:

As I have life and honour there shall he sit till noon. *Shakespeare.*

Tom is wipt from tything to tythings, *stock* punished, and imprisoned. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Matrimony is expressed by a young man standing, his legs being fast in a pair of *stocks*. *Pitt bar.*

The *stocks* hinder his legs from obeying the determination of his mind, if it would transfer his body to another place. *Locke.*

2. Wooden work upon which ships are built.

**STOCKSTILL.** *adj.* [*stock* and *still*.] Motionless as logs.

Our preachers stand *stock-still* in the pulpit, and will not so much as move a finger to set off the best sermon. *Hudibras.*

**STOCK,** *stak*, seem to come from the Saxon *stocce*, signifying the stock or body of a tree. *Gibson's Camden.*

**STOLE.** *n. f.* [*stola*, Lat.] A long vest.

Over all a black *stole* she did throw, As one that only mourned. *S. enfei.*

The solemn feast of Ceres now was near, When long white linc *stoles* the matrons wear. *Dryden.*

**STOLE.** The preterite of *steal*.

A factor *stole* a gem away. *Page.*

**STOLEN.** Participle passive of *steal*.

*Stolen* waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant. *Prov. ix. 17.*

**STOLIDITY.** *n. f.* [*stolidus*, Lat. *stoliditas*, Fr.] Stupidity; want of sense.

These are the tools in the text, indolent untractable fools, whose *stolidity* can be filled all argument. *Bentley.*

**STOMACH.** *n. f.* [*stomach*, Fr. *stomachus*, Latin.]

1. The ventricle in which food is digested.

If you're sick at sea,

Or *stomach* qualm'd at land, a dram of this

Will drive a way distemper. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

This filthy file, this beastly line,

Quit to my *stomach*. *Page.*

2. Appetite; desire of food.

Tell me, what's that takes from thee

The *stomach's* pleasure, and thy golden sleep? *Shakespeare.*

Will fortune never come with both hands full,

But write her fair words still in foul letters?

She either gives a *stomach*, and no food,

Such are the pen in health; or else a fast,

And takes away the *stomach*; such the ruin,

That have down lance and cry by it yet. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

As appetite or *stomach* to meat is a sign of health in the body, so is this hunger in the soul a vital quality, an evidence of some life or grace in the heart; whereas decay of appetite, and the no more of *stomach*, is a most desperate prognostick. *Hammond.*

3. Inclination; liking.

He which hath no *stomach* to this fight,

Let him depart. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

The unfeeling distance of time made it subject

to every man's note, that it was an act against his

*stomach*, and put upon him by necessity of state. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The very trade went against his *stomach*. *L'Estrange.*

4. [*stomachus*, Lat.] Anger; violence of temper.

Disdain he called war, and did disdain

To be so call'd, and who to did him call?

Stem was his look, and full of *stomach* vain,

His posture terrible, and stature tall. *Spenser.*

Is't near dinner time?—I would it were,

That you might kill your *stomach* on your meat,

And not upon your mind. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Instead of trumpet and of drum,

That makes the warrior's *stomach* come. *Butler.*

5. Sullenness; resentment; stubbornness

Some of the choicest lady profess'd with greater

*stomach* their judgments, than such a discipline was

little better than popish tyranny disguised under a

new form. *Hooker.*

They plainly saw, that when *stomach* doth strive

with wit, the match is not equal. *Hooker.*

Whereby the ape in wondrous *stomach* was,

Strongly encourag'd by the cratty tox. *Spenser.*

That nobles should such *stomachs* bear!

I myself fight nor once in forty year. *Shakespeare. Hamlet VI.*

It stuck in the camel's *stomach*, that bulls should

be armed with horns, and that a creature of his

size should be left defenceless. *L'Estrange.*

Not courage, but *stomach*, that makes people

break rather than they will bend. *L'Estrange.*

This sort of crying, proceeding from pride, ob-

stinacy, and *stomach*, the will, where the fault lies,

must be bent. *Locke.*

6. Pride; haughtiness.

Arius, a subtle-witted and a marvellous fire-

spoken man, was discomfited that one it could be

placed before him in honour, whose superior he

thought himself in desert, because through envy

and *stomach* prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

He was a man

Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking

Himself with princes. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

**TO STOMACH.** *v. a.* [*stomachor*, Lat.]

To resent; to remember with anger and malignity.

Believe not all, or, if you must believe,

*Stomach* not all. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Jonathan loved David, and the people espoused

him, only Saul *stomach'd* him, and therefore hated

him. *Hall's Complaints.*

The lion began to show his teeth and to *stomach*

the almoner. *L'Estrange.*

**TO STOMACH.** *v. n.* 'To be angry.

Let a man, though never so gently, approach him-

self into that that are disorders in their ways,

and what one amongst them commonly doth not

*stomach* a fault into dishonour, or at a reproach, and

to such as would rise in their? *Hooker.*

**STOMACHED.** *adj.* [from *stomach*.] Filled

with passion of resentment.

High *stomach'd* are they both, and full of ire;

In take and as the sea, hally a fire. *Shakespeare.*

**STOMACHER.** *n. f.* [from *stomach*.] An

ornamental covering worn by women on

the breast.

Golden quilts and *stomachs* is,

For my lads to give their dears. *Shakespeare. Wint. Tale.*

Instead of a *stomacher*, a girding of laced th.

*Locke. iii. 24.*

Thou marry'st every year

The linnick lark and the grave whispering dove,

The sparrow that neglects his life for love,

The household bird with the self *stomacher*. *Donne.*

**STOMACHFUL.** *adj.* [*stomachulus*, Latin;

*stomach* and *full*.] Sullen; stubborn;

perverse.

A *stomachful* boy, put to school, the whole world

could not bring to produce the first letter. *L'Estrange.*

Obstinacy or *stomachful* crying should not be per-

mitted, because it is another way of encouraging

those passions which 'tis our business to subdue. *Locke.*

**STOMACHFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *stomach-*

*ful*.] Stubbornness; sullenness; obsti-

nacy.

**STOMACHICAL.** *adj.* [*stomachique*, Fr.]

**STOMACHICK.** *adj.* [Relating to the sto-

mach; pertaining to the stomach.

An hypochondriack infirmity is an extenuation

occasioned by an intarction and obstruction

of the *stomach* vessels through melancholy hu-

mour. *Harvey.*

By a catarrh the *stomach* ferment is vitiated.

*Feyer.*

**STOMACHICK.** *n. f.* [from *stomach*.] A

medicine for the stomach.

**STOMACHLESS.** *adj.* [from *stomach* and

*less*.] Being without appetite.

**STOMACHOUS.** *adj.* [from *stomach*.]

Stout; angry; sullen; obstinate. Ob-

solete.

That stranger knight in presence came,

And goodly salved them; but nought again

Him advised, as courtesy became;

But with stern looks, and *stomachous* disdain,

Gave signs of grudge and discontentment. *Spenser.*

**STOND.** *n. f.* [for *stand*.]

1. Post; station. Obsolete.

On the other side, the attendants of the ward

Then steadfast *stonds* did mightily maintain. *Spenser.*

2. Stop; indispotion to proceed.

There be not *stonds* nor reluctancy in a man's

nature, but the wheels of his mind keep way with

the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon's Essays.*

**STONE.** *n. f.* [*stans* Gothick; *stan*,

Saxon; *steen*, Dutch.]

1. Stones.

1. Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor soluble in water. *Woodw. Meth. Foss.*

*Stones* are, the softer and the harder. Of the softer *stones* are, 1. The foliaceous or flaky, as talk. 2. The fibrous, as the asbestos. 3. The granular, as the gypsum. Of the harder *stones* are, 1. The opaque *stones*, as limestone. 2. The semi-transparent, as agate. 3. The pellucid, as crystal and the gems. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

I've sharp smooth *stones* from the next brook he chose,

And fit them to his sling. *Cowley.*  
Relentless time, destroying power,  
Whom *stone* and brass obey. *Parad.*

2. Piece of stone cut for building.

Should I go to church,  
And see the holy edifice of *stone*,  
And not bethink me straight of dangerous rocks!

The English used the *stones* to reinforce the pier. *Hayward.*

3. Gem; precious stone.

I thought I saw  
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,  
Inestimable *stones*, unvalued jewels. *Shak. Ru. III.*

4. Any thing made of stone.

Lend me a looking glass;  
If that her breath will mull or stain the *stone*,  
Why then she lives. *Shakespeare.*

5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus.

A specific remedy for preventing of the *stone* I take to be the constant use of alehoof-ale. *Temple.*  
A gentleman supposed his difficulty in urining proceeded from the *stone*. *Wileman's Surgery.*

6. The case which in some fruits contains the seed, and is itself contained in the fruit.

To make fruits without core or *stone* is a curiosity. *Bacon.*

7. Testicle.

8. A weight containing fourteen pounds.

A *stone* of meat is eight pounds.  
Does Wood think that we will tell him a *stone* of wool for his counters? *Swift.*

9. A funeral monument.

Should some relenting eye  
Glance on the *stone* where our cold reliques lie.

10. It is taken for a state of torpidness and insensibility.

I have not yet forgot myself to *stone*. *Pope.*

11. *STONE* is used by way of exaggeration.

What need you be so boastful rough?  
I will not struggle, I will stand *stone* still.

And there lies Whacum in my side,  
*Stone* dead, and in his own blood dyed. *Hud. I. i.*  
The fellow held his breath, and lay *stone* still, as if he was dead. *Le F. i. i.*

She had got a trick of holding her breath, and lying at her length for *stone* dead. *Le F. i. i.*

The cottagers, having taken a country dance together, had been all out, and stood *stone* still with amazement. *Pope.*

12. To leave no *STONE* unturned. To do every thing that can be done for the production or promotion of any effect.

Women, that left no *stone* unturned  
In which the cause might be concern'd,  
Brought in their childrens spoons and whistles,  
To purchase swords, carbines, and f. f. f. *Hud. i.*

He crones invented, left unturned no *stone*  
To make my guilt appear and hide his own. *Dry.*

- STONE*. *adj.* Made of stone.

Present her at the last,  
Because she bought *stone* jugs, and no seal'd quarts. *Shakespeare.*

## To STONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pelt, or beat, or kill with stones.

These people be almost ready to *stone* me. *Exod. xvii. 4.*

Crucifixion was a punishment unknown to the Jewish laws, among whom the *stoning* to death was the punishment for blasphemy. *Stephens's Sermons.*

2. To harden.

Oh perjur'd woman! thou dost *stone* my heart;  
And mak'st me call what I intend to do  
A murder, which I thought a sacrifice. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

- STONEBREAK*. *n. f.* [*saxifraga anglica*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

- STONECHARTER*. *n. f.* [*rubetra*, Latin.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

- STONECRAW*. *n. f.* A distemper in hawks.

- STONECROP*. *n. f.* A sort of tree.

*Stonecrop* tree is a beautiful tree, but not common. *Mortimer.*

- STONECUTTER*. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *cut*.] One whose trade is to hew stones.

A *stonecutter's* man had the vesicles of his lungs so stuffed with dust, that, in cutting, the knife went as if through a heap of sand. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

My prosecutor provided me a monument at the *stonecutter's*, and would have erected it in the parish-church. *Swift.*

- STONEFERN*. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

- STONEFLY*. *n. f.* An insect. *Ainsworth.*

- STONEFRUIT*. *n. f.* [*stone* and *fruit*.] Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp.

We gathered ripe apricocks and ripe plums upon one tree, from which we expect some other sorts of *stonefruit*. *Bylle.*

- STONEHAWK*. *n. f.* [*litofalco*, Latin.] A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

- STONEHORSE*. *n. f.* [*stone* and *horse*.] A horse not castrated.

Where there is most arable land, *stonehorses* or geldings are more necessary. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

- STONEPIT*. *n. f.* [*stone* and *pit*.] A quarry; a pit where stones are dug.

Their *stonepits* are in a *stonepit*. *Woodward.*

- STONEPITCH*. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *pitch*.] Hard insipid pitch.

The Egyptian mummies are reported to be as hard as *stonepitch*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

- STONEPLOVER*. *n. f.* [*pluvialis cinerea*.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

- STONEPICKLE*. *n. f.* [*mascinata*.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

- STONEWORK*. *n. f.* [*stone* and *work*.] Building of stone.

They make two walls with flat stones and fill the space with earth, and so they continue the *stonework*. *Mortimer.*

- STONINESS*. *n. f.* [from *stone*.]

1. The quality of having many stones.

The name Hexton owes its original to the *stoniness* of the place. *Hearne.*

Small gravel or *stoniness* is found therein. *Mort.*

2. Hardness of mind.

He hath some *stoniness* at the bottom. *Hammond.*

- STONY*. *adj.* [from *stone*.]

1. Made of stone.

Nor *stony* tower, nor walls of beaten brass,  
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

With love's light wing did I overperch these walls;  
For *stony* limits cannot hold love out. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Nor slept the winds  
Within their *stony* caves, but rush'd abroad  
From the four hinges of the world, and fell

On the vast wilderness, whose tallest pines,  
Though rooted deep as high and sturdiest oaks,  
Bow'd their stiff necks, laden with stormy blasts,  
Or torn up sheer. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*  
Here the marshy grounds approach your fields,  
And there the soil a *stony* harvest yields. *Dryden's Virgil.*

As in spires he stood, he turn'd to *stone*;  
The *stony* snake retain'd the figure still his own. *Dryden.*

They suppose these bodies to be only water petrified, or converted into these stony or *stony* circles. *Woodward.*

2. Abounding with stones.

From the *stony* Menalus  
Bring your flocks, and I live with us. *Milton.*

3. Petrified.

Now let the *stony* dart of senseless cold  
Pierce to my heart, and pass through every side. *Spenser.*

4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting.

The *stony* hardness of too many patrons heart,  
Not touched with any feeling in this case. *H. i. i.*  
Thou art come to *stone*. *Shakespeare.*

A *stony* adversary, an inhuman wretch,  
Uncapable of pity. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Eight yards of uneven ground is thick and  
ten miles a-foot with me, and the *stony* hearted  
villains know it. *Shakespeare.*

At this sight  
My heart is turn'd to *stone*; and, while 'tis mine,  
It shall be *stone*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

I will clear their senses dark,  
What may soothe, and soften *stony* hearts,  
To pray, repent, and bring obedience due. *Milton.*

Indistinct, clad in wisdom's guise,  
All fortitude of mind supplies;  
For how can *stony* bowels melt,  
In those who never pity felt? *Shakespeare.*

- STOOD*. The preterite of *To stand*.

Adam at the news,  
Heart-struck with chilling gripe of sorrow stood. *Milton.*

- STOOL*. *n. f.* [*stool*, Gothic; *stool*, Sax. *stool*, Dut.]

1. A seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair.

If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a *stool* is a seat for a single person without a back. *Watts's Logic.*

I thou fearful *stool*,  
Why takest thou of the same fruit of gold?  
Ne strest down on that same silver *stool*,  
To rest thy weary person in the shadow cold? *Spenser.*

Now which were wise, and which were fools?  
Poor Alma sits between two *stools*;  
The more she reads, the more perplexed. *Prior.*

2. Evacuation by purgative medicines.

There be medicines that move *stools*, and not urine; some other urine, and not *stools*; those that purge by *stools*, are such as enter not all, or little into the mesenteric veins; but either at the first are not digestible by the stomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts; or else are afterwards rejected by the mesenteric veins, and so turn likewise downwards to the guts. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The peristaltick motion, or repeated changes of contraction and dilatation, is not in the lower guts, else one would have a continual need of going to *stool*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. *STOOL* of Repentance, or *Catty Stool*, in the kirk of Scotland, is somewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In some places there may be a seat in it; but it is generally without, and the person stands therein, who has been guilty of fornication; for three Sundays, in the forenoon; and after sermon is called upon by name and surname, the beadle or kirk-

kirk-officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forwards to his post; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are set to publick view adulterers; only these are habited in a coarse canvas, analogous to a hairy or monastick velt, with a hood to it, which they call the sack, or sackcloth; and that every Sunday throughout a year, or longer.

Unequal and unreasonable judgment of things brings many a great man to the *fool of repentance*.

**STOOL-BALL. n. f.** [*fool and ball*.] A play where balls are driven from stool to stool.

While Betty dances on the green,  
And Susan is at *foolball* seen.

**TO STOOP. v. n.** [*stropian, Saxon; styupen, Dutch*.]

1. To bend down; to bend forward.

Lake unto the boughs of this tree, he bended downward, and *stooped* toward the earth.

2. To lean forward standing or walking.

When Pelopidas and Ismenias were sent to Artaxerxes, Pelopidas did nothing unworthy; but Ismenias let fall his ring to the ground, and, *stooping* for that, was thought to make his adoration.

He *stooping* open'd my left side, and took  
From thence a rib.

3. To yield; to bend; to submit.

I am the son of Henry the fifth,  
Who made the dauphin and the French to *stoop*.

Mighty in her ships stood Carthage long;  
And swept the riches of the world from far;  
Yet *stoop'd* to Rome, less wealthy, but more strong.

4. To descend from rank or dignity.

Where men of great wealth *stoop* to husbandry,  
It multiplieth riches exceedingly.  
He that condescended to sit, and *stooped* to low,  
to invite and to bring us to heaven, will not refuse  
us a gracious reception there.

5. To yield; to be inferior.

Death his death-wound shall then receive,  
And *stoop* inglorious.  
I bele are arts, my prince,  
In which your Zama does not *stoop* to Rome.

6. To sink from resolution or superiority; to condescend.

They, wack authority is required unto the satisfying of your demand, do think it both dangerous to admit such concourse of divided minds; and unmeet that their laws, which, being once solemnly established, are to exact obedience of all men, and to constrain therunto, should so far *stoop* as to hold themselves in suspense from taking any effect upon you, till some disputer can persuade you to be obedient.

7. To come down on prey as a falcon.

The bird of Jove *stoop'd* from his airy tour,  
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove.

8. To alight from the wing.

Satan ready now  
To *stoop* with wearied wings and willing feet,  
On the bare outside of this world.  
Twelve swans be hold in leantous order move,  
And *stoop* with closing pinions from above.

9. To sink to a lower place.

Cowering low  
With blandishment, each bird *stoop'd* on his wing

**STOOP. n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. Act of stooping; inclination downward.

2. Descent from dignity or superiority.

Can any loyal sobriety  
With patience such a *stoop* from sovereignty?  
An ocean pour'd upon a narrow brack?

VOL. II.

3. Fall of a bird upon his prey.

Now will I wander through the air,  
Moult, make a *stoop* at every fair.  
An eagle made a *stoop* at him in the middle of  
his exultation, and carried him away.

4. [*stoppa, Saxon; sloope, Dutch*.] A vessel of liquor.

Come, lieutenant, I have a *stoop* of wine; and here without are a brace of gallants, that will have a measure to the health of Othello.

There is nothing more in me, Sir, but may be squeezed out without racking, only a *stoop* or two of wine.

A caldron of fat beef, and *stoop* of ale,  
On the buzzing mob shall more prevail,  
Than if you give them, with the sweetest art,  
Ragouts of peacocks' brains, or allert tart.

**STOOPINGLY. adv.** [from *stooping*.] With inclination downwards.

Nani was noted to tread softly, to walk *stoopingly*, and raise himself from benches with laborious posture.

**TO STOP. v. a.** [*stopper, Fr. stopper, Italian; stopper, Dutch*.]

1. To hinder from progressive motion.

From the oracle  
They will bring all; whose spiritual counsel had  
Shall *stop* or spur me.

2. To hinder from successive operation.

Can any dress find a way  
To *stop* the approaches of decay,  
And mend a ruin'd face?

3. To hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse.

4. To hinder from action or practice.

Friend, 'tis the duke's pleasure,  
Whose disposition, all the world well knows,  
Will not be rubb'd nor *stop'd*.  
As the truth of Christ is in me, no man shall  
*stop* me of this boasting.

5. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to intercept.

Pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war:  
Fix'd in his throat the flying weapon stood,  
And *stop'd* his breath, and drank his vital blood.

6. To repress; to suspend.

Every bold sinner, when about to engage in the commission of any known sin, should arrest his confidence, and *stop* the execution of his purpose with this question: Do I believe that God has denounced death to such a practice, or do I not?

7. To suppress.

He, on occasion of *stopping* my play, did me a good office at court, by representing it as long ago designed.

8. To regulate musical strings with the fingers.

In instruments of strings, if you *stop* a string high, whereby it hath less scope to tremble, the sound is more treble, but yet more dead.

9. To close any aperture.

Smite every fenced city, *stop* all wells of water, and mar land with stones.

They pulled away the shankles, and *stopped* their ears, that they should not hear.

A hawk's bell, the hole *stopped* up, hang by a thread within a bottle glass, and *stop* the glass close with wax.

His majesty *stopped* a leak that did much harm.

*Stoppings* and suffocations are dangerous in the body.

They first raised an army with this design, to *stop* my mouth, or force my consent.

Crius gives a precept about bleeding, that when the blood is good, which is to be judged by the

colour, that immediately the vein should be *stopped*.

10. To obstruct; to encumber.

Mountains of ice that *stop* the imagin'd way.

**TO STOP. v. n.**

1. To cease to go forward.

Some strange commotion  
Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and starts;  
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,  
Then lays his finger on his temple; straight  
Springs out into full gait, then *stops* again.

When men pursue their thoughts of space, they *stop* at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end.

If the rude throng pour on with furious pace,  
And hap to break' them from a friend's embrace,  
Stop short, nor struggle through.

2. To cease from any course of action.

Encroachments are made by degrees from one step to another, and the last come to *stop* at the beginning.

**STOP. n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. Cessation of progressive motion.

Thought's the slave of time, a mere time's fool;  
And time, that takes survey on all the world,  
Must have a *stop*.

The morning, whose courtier's face  
Enriches the sun, and darts on late  
Her at his life, at his full *stop*.

Parks and shuts up her gaudy shop.  
A lion, ranging for his prey, made a *stop* on a sudden at a hideous yelling noise, which startled him.

2. Hindrance of progress; obstruction; act of stopping.

In weak and tender minds we little know what misery this *stop* of common would breed, besides the *stops* it would make in the whole course of all men's lives and actions.

These gates are not sufficient for the communication between the walled city and its suburbs, as daily appears by the *stops* and embarrasses of coaches near both these gates.

My praise the Fable claim,  
And thou, greatness, greatest of thy name,  
Ordain'd in war to save the sinking state,  
And, by delays, to put a *stop* to fate.

Occult qualities put a *stop* to the improvement of natural philosophy, and therefore have been rejected.

Brokers hinder trade, by making the circuit which the money goes larger, and in that circuit more *stops*, so that the returns must necessarily be slower and less.

Female zeal, though proceeding from so good a principle, if we may believe the French historians, often put a *stop* to the proceedings of their kings, which might have ended in a reformation.

3. Repression; hindrance of operation.

'Tis a great *stop* towards the maturity of our desires, to give *this stop* to them, and shut them up in silence.

4. Cessation of action.

Look you to the guard to-night:  
Let's teach ourselves this honourable *stop*,  
Not to disturb our slumbers.

5. Interruption.

Thou art full of love and honesty,  
And weigh'st thy words before thou giv'st them  
breath;

Therefore their *stops* of plain sight me the more.

6. Prohibition of sale.

If they should open a war, they foresee the consumption France must fall into by the *stop* of their wine and salt, wholly taken off by our two nations.

7. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.

The proud Dueffa, full of wrathful spite  
And fierce disdain to be affronted so,  
Infer'd her purple head with all her might,  
That *stop* out of the way to overthrow. *Spenser*  
On indeed the west: but O! not fir;  
A faithful naviator the bold long course. *Daniel*  
Blessed be that God who erst rubs, *stops*, and  
kindness in new ways, when I was attempting the  
communion of such a bliss. *South*  
So much holy approach should inspire us with  
and to stop, to leave fly to the rising torrent, and  
check him over it with of ungodliness. *Rivers*

8. Instrument by which the sounds of wind  
musick are regulated.

You would play upon me, you would seem to  
know my *stop*; you would pluck out the heart of  
my mystery. *Shakespeare*

But are these,  
Which I said and judgment are so well commingled,  
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger  
To sound what *stop* the pleads. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*

The harp  
Held work, and test it not; the solemn pipe,  
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet *stop*. *Milton*

The sound  
Of instruments, that made melodious choir,  
Vn a head of harp and organ; and who mov'd  
Then *stop*, and chords, was seen, his volant touch  
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,  
Fled, and pursued transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton*

A variety of strings may be observed on their  
harp, and of *stops* on their tibia, which shews the  
little foundation that such writers have gone upon,  
who, from a short passage in a classical author, have  
determined the precise shape of the ancient musical  
instruments, with the exact number of their pipes,  
strings, and *stops*. *Addison on Italy*

9. Regulation of musical chords by the  
fingers.

The tauter a string is strained, the less super-  
straining girth to a note; for it requirith good  
winding of a string before it will make any note  
at all: and in the *stops* of lutes, the higher they  
go, the less distance is between the frets. *Bacon*

10. The act of applying the stops in mu-  
sick.

The organ found a time survives the *stop*,  
Before it doth the dying note give up. *Daniel's Civil War*

11. A point in writing, by which sen-  
tences are distinguished.

Even the iron-pointed pen,  
That notes the tickle dooms of men,  
Wet with tears still'd from the eyes  
Of the sitty destinies,  
Would have leav'd a softer style,  
And have been aflam'd to spoil  
His life's former story by the haste  
Of a cruel *stop* ill-plac'd. *Cassano*

**STO'P-COCK. n. f.** [*stop* and *cock*.] A pipe  
made to let out liquor, stopped by a  
turning cock.

No man could spit from him without it, but  
would dwivel like some paralytick or fool, the  
tongue being as a *stop* to the air, till upon its  
removal the spittle is driven away. *Grew's Culmo*

**STO'P-GAP. n. f.** [from *stop* and *gap*.]  
Something substituted; a temporary ex-  
pedient.

**STO'P-PAGE. n.** [from *stop*.] The act  
of stopping; the state of being stopped.

The *stop* is a *page* of circulation by too  
great a weight upon the heart, and suffocation. *Arbutnot*

The *stoppage* of a cough, or spitting, increases  
phlegm in the stomach. *Flower on the Humors*

**STO'P-PER or Stopper. n. f.** [from *stop*.]  
That by which any hole, or the mouth  
of any vessel, is filled up.

Bottles stopp'd, or carried in a wheel-barrow  
upon rough ground, fall not full, but leave some

air; for if the liquor come close to the *stopple*, it  
cannot flower. *Bacon*

There were no *stops* or *stopples* made for the  
ears, that any loud or sharp noise might awaken  
it, as also a soft and gentle murmur provoke it to  
sleep. *Ray on the Creation*

**STO'RAX TREE. n. f.** [*Syrax*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

2. A resinous and odoriferous gum.

I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh,  
as galbanum, and sweet *storax*. *Ecclus. xxiv. 13*

**STORE. n. f.** [*stôr*, in old Swedish and  
Runick, is *much*, and is prefixed to other  
words to intend their signification; *stôr*,  
Danish; *stoor*, Islandick, is *great*. The  
Teutonick dialects nearer to English  
seem not to have retained this word.]

1. Large number; large quantity; plenty.  
The ships are fraught with *store* of victuals, and  
good quantity of treasure. *Bacon*

Nor yet, but *store* hereafter from the earth  
Up hither like aerial vapours flew,  
Of all things transitory and vain when sin  
With vanity had fill'd the works of men. *Milton*  
Joy's grant me length of life, and years good *store*  
Heap on my benched brow. *Dryden's Juvenal*

2. A stock accumulated; a supply hoard-  
ed.

We liv'd supine amidst our flowing *store*,  
We slept securely, and we dreamt of more. *Dryden*  
Divine Cecilia came,  
Inventress of the vocal frame:  
The sweet enthusiasm from her sacred *store*  
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,  
And added length to solemn sounds. *Dryden*  
Thee, goddess, thee, Britannia's isle adores:  
How has she oft exhausted all her *stores*!  
How oft in fields of death thy pience sought,  
Nor thinks the mighty prize too dearly bought! *Addison*

Their minds are richly fraught  
with philosophick *stores*. *Johnson*

3. The state of being accumulated; hoard.

1. not this laid up in *store* with me, and sealed  
up among my treasures? *Deut. xxxii. 34*

4. Storehouse; magazine.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam,  
Concocted and adust, they reduc'd  
To blackness, and into *store* convey'd. *Milton*

**STORE, adv.** Hoarded; laid up; accumu-  
lated.

What floods of treasure have flow'd into Europe  
by that action, so that the cause of Christendom is  
rais'd since twenty times told: of this treasure the  
gold was accumulate and *store* treasure; but the  
silver is still grow'g. *Bacon's Hist. Wars*

**TO STORE. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To furnish; to replenish.

Wise Plato find the world with men was *stord*,  
That succour each to other might afford. *Dunham*  
Her face with thousand beauties *stord*;  
Her mind with thousand virtues *stord*;  
Her power with boundless joy confest,  
Her person only not *stord*. *Prætor*

2. To stock against a future time.

Some were of opinion that it were best to stay  
where they were, until more aid and *store* of victuals  
were come; but others said the enemy were but  
barely *stord* with victuals, and therefore could not  
long hold out. *Knutler's History*

One having *stord* a pond of four acres with  
carps, tench, and other fish, and only put in two  
small pikes, at seven years end, upon the draught,  
not one fish was left, but the two pikes grown to  
an excessive bigness. *Ilali*

The mind reflects on its own operations about  
the ideas got by sensation, and thereby *stores* itself  
with a new set of ideas, which I call ideas of reflec-  
tion. *Locke*

To *store* the vessel let the care be mine  
With water from the rocks, and rosy wine,  
And life-sustaining bread. *Pope's Odyssey*

3. To lay up; to hoard.

Let the main part of the corn be a common  
stock, laid in and *stord* up, and then delivered out  
in proportion. *Bacon*

**STOREHOUSE. n. f.** [*store* and *house*.]

1. Magazine; treasury; place in which  
things are hoarded and repositied against  
a time of use.

By us it is willingly confessed, that the scripture  
of God is a *storehouse* abounding with inestimable  
treasures of wisdom and knowledge, in many kinds  
over and above things in this kind barely necessary. *Hooker*

Suffer us to famish, and their *storehouses* cramm'd  
with grain! *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*  
Joseph opened all the *storehouses*, and fold unto  
the Egyptians. *Gen. xli. 56*

To these high powers a *storehouse* doth pertain,  
Where they all arts and gen'ral reasons lay;  
Which in the soul, ev'n after death, remain,  
And no Lethæan flood can wash away. *Dante*  
My heart hath been a *storehouse* long of things  
And sayings laid up, portending strange events. *Milton*

The image of God was resplendent in man's  
practical understanding, that *storehouse* of the soul,  
in which are treasured up the rules of action and  
the seeds of morality. *South*

As many different sounds as can be made by sin-  
gle articulations, so many letters there are in the  
*storehouse* of nature. *Holder*

2. A great mass repositied.

They greatly joyed merry tales to feign,  
Of which a *storehouse* did with her remain. *Fanny Queen*

**STO'RER. n. f.** [from *store*.] One who lays  
up.

**STO'RIED. adj.** [from *story*.] Furnished  
with stories; adorned with historical  
pictures.

Let my due feet never fail  
To walk the studious cloister pale,  
And love the high embow'd stool,  
With antick pillar, mossy proof;  
And *storied* windows, richly dight,  
Casting a dim religious light. *Milton*

Some greedy minion or imperious wife  
The triumphed arches, *storied* halls, invade. *Pope*

**STORK. n. f.** [*storp*, Saxon; *iconsta*, Lat.]

A bird of passage, famous for the regu-  
larity of its departure.

Its beak and legs are long and red; it feeds upon  
serpents, frog, and insects: its plumage would be  
quite white, were not the extremity of its wings,  
and also some part of its head and thighs, black:  
it sits for thirty days, and lays but four eggs: they  
go away in the middle of August, and return in  
spring. *Cultræ*

The *stork* in the heaven knoweth her appointed  
time. *Jeremiah*

Who bid the *stork*, Columbus like, explore  
Heavens not his own, and wail unknown before:  
Who calls the council, states the certain day,  
Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way? *Pope*

**STORKSBILL. n. f.** [*geranium*, Lat.] An  
herb. *Ainsworth*

**STORM. n. f.** [*ystorm*, Welsh; *storp*,  
Saxon; *sturm*, Dutch; *stormo*, Italian.]

1. A tempest; a commotion of the ele-  
ments.

O turn thy rodder hitherward a while,  
Here may thy *storm* beat vessel safely ride. *Spenser*

We hear this fearful tempest sing,  
Yet seek no shelter to avoid the *storm*. *Shakespeare*

Them she uplays, misdeeds the while  
Herself, though fairest unsupported flower,  
From her best prop so far, and *storm* so nigh. *Milton*

Sulphurous hail shot after us in *storm*. *Milton*  
Then stay, my child! *storm* beat, and rolls the main;  
Oh beat those *storms*, and roll the seas, in vain! *Pope*

2. Assault

## 2. Assault on a fortified place.

How by *storm* the walls were won,  
Or how the victor sack'd and burnt the town.

*Dryden.*

## 3. Commotion; sedition; tumult; clamour; bustle.

Whilst I in Ireland nourish a mighty band,  
I will stir up in England some black *storm*.

*Shak.*

Hea sister  
Began to scold and raise up such a *storm*,  
That mortal ears might hardly endure the din.

*Shakespeare.*

## 4. Affliction; calamity; distress.

A brave man struggling in the *storms* of fate.

*Pope.*

## 5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.

As oft as we are delivered from those either imminent or present calamities, against the *storm* and tempest wherewith we all instantly craved favour from above, let it be a question what we should render unto God for his blessings, universally, sensibly, and extraordinarily bestowed.

*Hosk.*

To STORM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack by open force.

I rom ploughs and harrows sent to seek renown,  
They fight in fields, and *storm* the shaken town.

*Dryden.*

There the brazen tow'r was *storm'd* of old,  
When Jove defended in almighty gold.

*Pope.*

To STORM. *v. n.*

## 1. To raise tempests.

So now his *storms* with many a sturdy *stour*,  
So now his blustering blast each coast doth *scour*.

*Spenser.*

## 2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry.

Hoarse, and all in rage,  
As mock'd they *storm*.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

When you return, the matter *storms*, the lady scoldeth.

*Swift.*

While thus they rail, and scold, and *storm*,  
It passeth for common *form*.

*Swift.*

STORMY. *adj.* [from *storm*.]

## 1. Tempestuous.

Bellying clouds burst with a *stormy* sound,  
And with an armed winter strew the ground.

*Addison.*

The tender apples, from their parents rent  
By *stormy* shocks, must not neglected lie.

*Philips.*

## 2. Violent; passionate.

STORY. *n. f.* [*prosa*, Sax.; *storie*, Dutch; *storia*, Italian; *ιστορία*.]

## 1. History; account of things past.

The fable of the dividing of the world between the three sons of Saturn, arose from the true *story* of the dividing of the earth between the three brethren, the sons of Noah.

*Raleigh.*

There I have heard relating what was done  
Ere my remembrance: now hear me relate  
My *story*, which perhaps thou hast not heard.

*Milton.*

The four great monarchies make the subject of ancient *story*, and are related by the Greek and Latin authors.

*Temple.*

Matters of fact, concerning times, places, persons, actions, which depend upon *story*, and the relation of others, these things are not capable of being proved by such scientific principles.

*Wilk.*

Governments that once made such a noise, as founded upon the deepest counsels and the strongest forces, yet by some slight miscarriage, which let in ruin upon them, are now so utterly extinct, that nothing remains of them but a name; nor are there the least traces of them to be found, but only in *story*.

*South.*

## 2. Small tale; petty narrative; account of a single incident.

In the road between Bern and S. leurie, a monument erected by the republic of Bern tells us the *story* of an Englishman not to be met with in any of our own writers.

*Addison.*

## 3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction.

These flaws and starts would well become

A woman's *story* at a winter's fire,  
Author'd by her grandame.

*Shaksp. M. J. II.*

This scene had some bold Greek or British bard  
Beheld of old, what *stories* had we heard  
Of fancies, satyrs, and the nymphs their dames,  
Their feasts, their revels, and their amorous flames!

*Denham.*

My mind left on the table one of her *story* books,  
Which I found full of strange impudence, of poor  
servants who came to be ladies.

*Naevii.*

4. [*prosa*, place, Saxon.] A floor; a flight of rooms.

Avoid enormous heights of seven *stories*, and the  
contrary fault of low distended fronts.

*Wotton.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chlois  
Might raise a house about two *stories*,  
A lyric ode would flate; a catch  
Would tile; an epigram would thatch.

*Swift.*

To STORY. *v. a.* [from the noun]

## 1. To tell in history; to relate.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear here-  
after, rather than *story* him in his own hearing.

*Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

'Tis not vain or fabulous  
What the sage poets, taught by th' heav'nly muse,  
Stried of old in high immortalærie  
Of die chimeras and enchanted isles,  
And risted rocks whose entrance leads to hell.

*Milton.*

It is *stori'd* of the brazen Colossus, in the island  
of Rhodes, that it was seventy cubits high; the  
thumbs of it being so big, that no man could grasp  
one of them with both his arms.

*Hickes.*

Recite them, nor in erring pity fear  
To wound with *stori'd* griefs the filial ear.

*Pope.*

## 2. To range one under another.

Because all the parts of an undisturbed fluid are  
of equal gravity, or gradually placed or *stori'd* ac-  
cording to the difference of it, any concretion that  
can be supposed to be naturally and mechanically  
made in such a fluid, must have a like structure of  
its several parts; that is, they be all over of a simi-  
lar gravity, or have the more ponderous parts nearer  
to its basis.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

STORYTELLER. *n. f.* [*story* and *tell*.] One who relates tales in conversation; an historian, in contempt.

In such a satire all would seek a share,  
And every fool will fancy he is there;  
Old *storytellers* too must pine and die;  
'To see their antiquated wit laid by;  
Like her, who mislaid her name in a lampoon.  
And griev'd to find herself decay'd to soon.

*Dryd.*

Company will be no longer pestered with dull,  
dry, tedious *storytellers*.

*Swift's Polite Conversation.*

STOVE. *n. f.* [*stoa*, Islandick, a fire-place; *propos*, Saxon; *stove*, French; *stove*, Dutch.]

## 1. A hot-house; a place artificially made warm.

Fishermen who make holes in the ice, to dip up  
such fish with their nets as resort thither for breath-  
ing, light in swallows congealed in clods of a slimy  
substance, and carrying them home to their *stoves*,  
the warmth recovereth them to life and flight.

*Cirrow's Survey of Cornwall.*

*Stoves*, which could autumn of cold winter make;  
Fountains in autumn to bring winter back.

*Beaum. Pyrrhe.*

The heat which arises out of the lesser spiracles  
brings forth nitre and sulphur; some of which it  
affixes to the tops and sides of the grottos, which  
are usually so hot as to serve for natural *stoves* or  
tweating-vaults.

*Woodward.*

The most proper place for unction is a *stove*.

*Wise.*

## 2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.

If the season prove exceeding piercing, in your  
great house kindle some charcoal; and when they  
have done smoking, put them into a hole sunk a

little into the floor, about the middle of it. This  
is the *stove*.

*Flugh.*

To STOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep warm in a house artificially heated.

For December, January, and the latter part of  
November, take such things as are green all winter;  
orange trees, lemon trees, and myrtle, if they  
be *stov'd*, and sweet may remain warm in it.

*Bacon.*

To STOUND. *v. r.* [*stunde*, I grieved, Illan lick.]

## 1. To be in pain or sorrow. Out of use.

2. For *stounded*.

*Spenser.*

STOUND. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

## 1. Sorrow; grief, mishap. Out of use.

The Scots retain it.

Begin with the bitter baleful *stound*,  
It killeth that I fear.

*Spenser.*

The fox his copsemate *stound*,  
To whom complaining his unhappy *stound*,  
He with him for daintie betwixt chance to find.

*Spenser.*

## 2. Astonishment; amazement.

Thus we stood, as in a *stound*,  
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground.

*Gry.*

## 3. Hour; time; season.

STOUR. *n. f.* [*stour*, Runick, a battle; *prosa*, Saxon, to dilute] Assault; incursion; tumult. Obsolete.

And he that harrow'd hell with heavy *stour*,  
The faulty soul from thence brought to his heav'nly  
bow'r.

*Spenser's Faerie Queer.*

Love, that long since has to thy mighty power  
Per force subdued my poor captiv'd heart,  
And raging now therein with restless *stours*,  
Dost tyrannize in every weaker part.

*Spenser.*

The giant struck so mainly merciless,  
That could have overthrow a ston y tower;  
And, were not heav'nly grace that him did bless,  
He had been powdered all as thin as flowers.

*Spenser.*

But he was wary of that deadly *stour*.

*Spenser.*

STOUT. *adj.* [*stout*, Dutch; *stolz*, proud, German; *stautan*, Gothick, is to strike.]

## 1. Strong; lusty; valiant.

When I was young,  
I do remember how my father said,  
A *stouter* champion never handled sword.

*St. Stephens's Henry VI.*

Some captain of the land or fleet,  
Stout of his hands, but of a soldier's wit,  
Cries, I have scale to seize my turn, in *stout*,  
And he's a rascal who pretends to more.

*Dryden.*

## 2. Brave; bold; intrepid.

The *stout*-hearted are spoiled.

*Psalms lxxvi. 5.*

He lost the character of a bold *stout*, and mag-  
nanimous man, which he had been long reputed  
to be.

*Clarendon.*

## 3. Obdurate; pertinacious; resolute; proud.

The lords all stand,  
To clear their cause, most resolutely *stout*.

*Daniel.*

There virtue and *stout* honour pass'd the goal,  
Those only friends that could not be debat'd.

*Baillie.*

## 4. Strong; firm.

The *stout* vessel to the storm gave way,  
And suck'd through loosen'd planks the rushing sea.

*Dryden.*

STOUT. *n. f.* A cant name for strong beer.

Should but his muse detect any drop  
A slice of bread and butter chug,  
Or kindly, when his credit's out,  
Surprise him with a pint of *stout*,  
Exalted in his mighty mind,  
He flies and leaves the stink behind.

*Swift.*

STOUTLY. *adv.* [from *stout*.] Lustily; boldly; obstinately.STOUTNESS. *n. f.* [from *stout*.]

## 1. Strength; valour.

## 2. Boldness; fortitude.

His bathos in youth was the very true sign  
of his virtue and *stoutness* after.

*Shaksp. Titus.*

## 3. Obstinacy;



3. **Obstinacy; stubbornness.**

Coming all in ruin, let,  
Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear  
Thy dangerous stoutness; for I mark at death  
With as stout heart as thou. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*  
To **STOW**. *v. a.* [*stow*, Saxon; *stoe*, old  
Frisch, a place; *stouwen*, Dutch, to lay  
up.] To lay up; to deposit in order;  
to lay in the proper place.

Foul that I will not shift thou *stow'd* my daughter?  
*Shakspeare, Titus Andronicus.*

It's the hollow of the saddle-bow  
That's the puller, he did *stow*. *Hudibras.*  
Son, place their oars, or slip the lucky side.

*Dryden.*  
All the patients were beheaded, *stow'd* in dun-  
geons, or condemn'd to work in the mines. *Add.*  
The soldiers *stow'd* the vessel from the shores,  
A *stow'd* within its womb the naval stores. *Pope*  
So grieves the advent'rous merchant, when he  
throws

All his long toil'd-for treasure his ship *stows*  
into the angry main. *Carew.*

**STOWAGE** *n. s.* [*from stow.*]

## 1. Room for laying up.

In every vessel *stowage* for immense treasures,  
when the cargo is pure and on, or may be size of  
as great a value. *Augier.*

## 2. The state of being laid up.

'Tis pluck of rare device, and jewels  
Of rich and exquisite form, their value's great;  
And I am something cur'd, being strange,  
To have them in late *stowage*. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

## 3. Money paid for stowing of goods.

**STOWE**, **STOF**, whether singly or jointly,  
are the same with the Saxon *stow*, a  
place. *Gibson's Camden.*

**STRA'BISM**. *n. s.* [*strabisme*, Fr. *strabismus*, Lat.] A squinting; act of looking  
askint.

To **STRADDLE**. *v. n.* [supposed to come  
from *striddle* or *stride*] To stand or walk  
with the feet removed far from each  
other to the right and left; to part the  
legs wide.

Let man survey himself, divested of artificial  
clothes, and he will find himself a fork'd *straddling*  
animal, with broad legs. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To **STRAGGLE**. *v. a.* [Of this word  
no etymology is known: it is probably  
a frequentative of *stray*, from *strawian*,  
Italian, of *extra viam*, Latin.]

1. To wander without any certain direc-  
tion; to rove; to ramble.

But *straggle* back on the thanks to bring his friend  
A tale to tell, and fees the journey's end.  
*Shakspeare, As You Like It.*

A word spelt out a *straggle* kid, and common  
man. *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.*

Children, even when they endeavour their ut-  
most, cannot keep their minds from *stragglings*.  
*Locke.*

## 2. To wander dispersedly.

Hebbs-wif could be poor *stragglings* soldiers with  
great quantity. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*  
They found the third some of the *stragglings* hel-  
diers, who out of the battle lay behind. *Clarendon*  
Form *straggle*, a wantonness, for publick good,  
To rank in tribes, to quit the savage wood,  
Houses to build, and them contiguous make,  
For cheerful neighbourhood and sister's sake. *Lucan.*

## 3. To exuberate; to shoot too far.

Were they content to pursue the lavish vine  
Of *straggle* branches, and improve the wine.  
'Tis off the small it perfumes branch on each  
side of the hedge, that *straggle* too far out.

*Blount's Glossary.*

To be dispersed; to be apart from any  
main body; to stand single.

Having passed the Syrens, they came between  
Scylla and Charybdis, and the *straggling* rocks,  
which seemed to cast out great store of flames and  
smoke. *Ralegh.*

Wide was his parish, not contracted close  
In street, but here and there a *straggling* house;  
Yet still he was at hand. *Dryden.*

**STRAGGLER**. *n. s.* [*from straggle.*]

1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forsakes  
his company; one who rambles without  
any settled direction.

The lad should keep the country from passage  
of *stragglers* from these parts, whence they use to  
come down, and oftentimes use to work much mis-  
chief. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Let's while these *stragglers* o'er the seas again,  
Laid hence these over-weening rags of France,  
These famish'd beggars. *Shakspeare, Richard III.*

But this mistle is supposed to be half stolen by  
*stragglers*, and the other half broken. *Swift.*

2. Any thing that pushes beyond the rest,  
or stands single.

Let thy hand supply the pruning knife,  
And crop luxuriant *stragglers*, nor be loth  
To strip the branches of their leafy growth. *Dryden.*

In pruning he corrects the vines,  
And the lost *stragglers* to their ranks confines. *Pope.*

**STRAIGHT**. *adj.* [*strack*, old Dutch. It  
is well observed by *Amstovorth*, that for  
not crooked we ought to write *straight*, and  
for narrow, *strait*; but for *straight*, which  
is sometimes found, there is no good au-  
thority.]

## 1. Not crooked; right.

Beauty made barren the swell'd boast  
Of him that best could speak; feature, landing  
The shrine of Venus, or *straight* night Minerva.  
*Shakspeare.*

A hunter's horn and cornet is oblique; yet they  
have likewise *straight* horns; which, if they be of  
the same bore with the oblique, differ little in sound,  
five that the *straight* require some what a stronger  
blast. *Bacon's Natural History.*

There are many several sorts of crooked lines,  
but there is one only which is *straight*. *Dryden.*

Water and air the wavy form confound;  
The *straight* looks crook'd, and the square grows  
round. *Prior.*

When a staff appears crooked while  
half under the water, the water gives me a false  
idea. *Watson's Legick.*

2. Narrow; close. This should properly  
be *strait*. [*strait*, Fr. See **STRAIT**.]

Queen Elizabeth used to say of her officers  
to great officers, that they were like to garments,  
*strait* at the first putting on, but did by and by  
wear loose enough. *Bacon.*

3. Tense; tight. Of this sense it is doubt-  
ful whether it belongs to *strait*, close,  
narrow; or to *straight*, not crooked. Pull  
the cord *straight*, may mean, draw it till  
it has no flexure; tie it *strait* about you,  
may mean, draw it into a narrower com-  
pass. This ambiguity has perhaps con-  
founded the orthography.

**STRAIGHT**. *adv.* [*strax*, Danish; *strack*,  
Dutch.] Immediately; directly. This  
sense is naturally derived from the ad-  
jective, as a *straight* line is the shortest  
line between two points.

It the devil come and roar for them,  
I will not send them. I will after *straight*,  
And tell him so. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

Those stinks which the nostrils *straight* abhor  
and expel, are not the most pernicious.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

With chalk I first describe a circle here,  
Where the returned spirits must appear:  
Come in, come in, for here they will be *strait*;  
Around, around the place I famigate. *Dryden.*

I know thy generous temper well;  
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,  
It *straight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze. *Addison.*

To **STRAIGHTEN**. *v. a.* [*from straight.*]

## 1. To make not crooked; to make straight.

A crooked stick is not *straightened*, except it be  
as far bent on the clean contrary side. *Hooker.*

Of ourselves being so apt to err, the only way  
which we have to *straighten* our paths is, by fol-  
lowing the rule of his will, whose footsteps naturally  
are right. *Hooker.*

## 2. To make tense; to tighten.

**STRAIGHTLY**. *adv.* [*from straight.*]

## 1. In a right line; not crookedly.

## 2. Tightly; with tension.

**STRAIGHTNESS**. *n. s.* [*from straight.*]

## 1. Rectitude; the contrary to crookedness.

Some are for masts, as fir and pine, because of  
their length and *straightness*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

## 2. Tension; tightness.

**STRAIGHTWAY**. *adv.* [*straight* and *way*.]

It is very often written *straightways*, and  
therefore is perhaps more properly writ-  
ten *straightwise*. Immediately; straight.

Let me here for ay in peace remain,  
Or *straightway* on that last long voyage fare. *Spenser.*

Soon as he enter'd *way*, the *straightway*  
Did shut. *Spenser.*

Like to a ship, that, having *straightway*  
Is *straightway* claim'd and boarded with a pirate.

*Shakspeare.*

The Turks *straightway* breaking in upon them,  
made a bloody fight. *Kroll's.*

As soon as iron is out of the fire, it deadeth  
*straightways*. *Bacon.*

The sound of a bell is strong; continueth some  
time after the percussion; but *straightways*  
it the bell or string be touched. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The sun's power being in those months greater,  
it then *straightways* hurries steams up into the at-  
mosphere. *Woodward.*

To **STRAIN**. *v. a.* [*estrindre*, French.]

## 1. To squeeze through something.

Their aliment ought to be light, rice boiled in  
whey, and *strained*. *Abulcasis on Diet.*

## 2. To purify by filtration.

Earth doth not *strain* water so finely as sand.

*Bacon.*

## 3. To squeeze in an embrace.

I would have *strain'd* him with a strict embrace;  
But through my arms he slipped and vanish'd. *Dryden.*

Old Evander with a close embrace  
*Strain'd* his departing friend, and tears o'erflow'd  
his face. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. To sprain; to weaken by too much vio-  
lence.

The jury make no more scruple to pass against  
an Englishman and the queen, though it be to  
*strain* their oaths, than to drink milk unstrained.

*Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Prudes decay'd about may tuck,  
*Strain* their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

## 5. To put to its utmost strength.

By this we see, in a cause of religion, to how des-  
perate adventures men will *strain* themselves for  
relief of their own part, having law and authority  
against them. *Hooker.*

Too well I wote my humble vaine,  
And how my rhimes been rugged and unkempt;  
Yet as I can my cunning I will *strain*. *Spenser.*

Thus mine enemy fell,

And thus I set my foot on's neck;—even then  
The princely blood flows in his cheek; he sweats,  
*Strains* his young nerves, and puts himself in posture  
That adds my words. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

My earthly by his heavenly overpower'd,  
Which it had long stood under, *strain'd* to th' height  
In that celestial colloquy sublime,  
As with an object that excels the sense,  
Dazzled and spent, sank down. *Mist. Parad. Lost.*

Then

The lark and linner sing with rival notes;  
They strain their warbling throats  
To welcome in the spring. *Dryden.*

Nor yet content, the strains her malice more,  
And adds newills to those contriv'd before. *Dryden.*  
It is the worst sort of good husbandry for a father not to strain himself a little for his son's breeding. *Locke.*

Our words flow from us in a smooth continued stream, without those framings of the voice, motions of the body, and majesty of the hand, which are so much celebrated in the orators of Greece and Rome. *Atterbury.*

Strain'd to the root, the stooping forest pours  
A rustling shower of yet untimely leaves. *Thomson.*

#### 6. To make strait or tense.

A bigger string more strain'd, and a lesser string  
less strain'd, may fall into the same tone. *Bacon.*  
Thou, the more he vailes forms, be aware  
To strain his fetters with a silder care. *Dryden's Virgil.*

#### 7. To push beyond the proper extent.

See they suffer death,  
But in their deaths remember they are men,  
Strain not the laws to make their torture grievous. *Addison.*

There can be no other meaning in this expression, however some may pretend to strain it. *Swift.*  
Your way is to wrest and strain some principles, maintained both by them and me, to a sense repugnant with their other known doctrines. *Waterland.*

#### 8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.

The lark sings so out of tune,  
Straining harsh discords and unpleasing sharps. *Shakespeare.*  
He talks and plays with Fatime, but his mirth  
Is forced and strain'd; in his looks appears  
A wild untract'd fierceness. *Denham.*

#### 9. STRAIN. v. n.

##### 1. To make violent efforts.

To build his fortune I will strain a little,  
For 'tis a bond in men. *Shakespeare's Timon.*  
You stand like greyhounds in the slips,  
Straining upon the start. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
They strain,  
That death may not them idly find attend  
Their certain last, but work to meet their end. *Daniel.*

Straining with too weak a wing,  
We need will write epistles to the king. *Pope.*

##### 2. To be filtered by compression.

Cæsar thought that all sea sands had natural  
springs of fresh water; but it is the sea water; because the pit filled according to the measure of the tide; and the sea-water, passing or straining thro' the sands, leaveth the saltness behind them. *Bacon.*

#### STRAIN. n. f. [from the verb.]

##### 1. An injury by too much violence.

Credit is gained by custom, and seldom recovers  
a strain; but, if broken, is never well set again. *Temple.*

In all pain there is a deformity by a solution of continuity, as in cutting; or a tendency to solution, as in convulsions or strains. *Crew.*

##### 2. [Trenge, Saxon.] Race; generation; descent.

Thus far I can praise him; he is of a noble strain,  
Of approv'd valour. *Shakespeare.*  
Twelve Trojan youths, born of their noblest strain,  
I took alive; and, yet enrag'd, will empty all their veins  
Of vital spirits. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Why dost thou falsely feign  
Thyself a Sidney? from which noble strain  
He sprung, that could so far exalt the name  
Of love. *Wallis.*

Turn then to Pharamond and Charlemagne,  
And the long heroes of the Gallic strain. *Prior.*

##### 3. Hereditary disposition.

Amongst these sweet knaves and all this covetous  
the strain of man's bred out into baboon and monkey. *Shakespeare.*

Intemperance and lust breed disease, which propagated, spoil the strain of a nation. *Tillotson.*

#### 4. A style or manner of speaking.

According to the genius and strain of the book  
of Proverbs, the words wisdom and righteousness  
are used to signify all religion and virtue. *Tillotson.*  
In our liturgy are as great strains of true sublime  
eloquence, as are any where to be found in our language. *Swift.*  
Macrobius speaks of Hippocrates' knowledge in  
very lofty strains. *Baker.*

#### 5. Song; note; found.

Wilt thou love such a woman? what, to make  
these an instrument, and play false strains upon thee? *Shakespeare.*

Orpheus' self may heave his head  
From golden slumber on a bed  
Of heathen Elysian flowers, and hear  
Such strains as would have won the ear  
Of Pluto, to have quite set free  
His half-regain'd Eurydice. *Milton.*  
Their heavenly harp a lower strain began,  
And in soft music mourn the fall of man. *Dryden.*  
When the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,  
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his strain;  
While Argos saw her kindred trees  
Descend from Pelion to the main. *Pope's St. Cecil.*  
Some future strain, in which the muse shall tell  
How Science dwindle, and how volumes swell. *Young.*

#### 6. Rank; character.

But thou who, lately of the common strain,  
Wert one of us, if still thou dost retain  
The same ill habits, the same follies too,  
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave. *Dryden.*

#### 7. Turn; tendency; inborn disposition.

Because Heretics have a strain of madness, he  
applied her with some corporal chastisement, which  
with respite of time might haply reduce her to good  
order. *Huyward.*

#### 8. Manner of speech or action.

Such take too high a strain at the first, and are  
magnanimous more than tract of years can uphold;  
as was Scipio Africanus, of whom Livy saith,  
"ultima primis cedebant." *Bacon.*

#### STRAINER. n. f. [from strain.] An instrument of filtration.

The excrementitious moisture passeth in birds  
through a finer and more delicate strainer than it  
doth in beasts; for feathers pass through quills,  
and hair through skin. *Bacon.*

Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late  
In vain shouldst seek a strainer to dispart  
The husky terrer dregs from purer milk. *Philips.*

The stomach and intestines are the press, and  
the lacteal vessels the strainers, to separate the pure  
emulsion from its feces. *Ambrosini.*

These, when condens'd, the airy region pours  
On the dry earth in rain or gentle showers;  
Th' insinuating drops sink through the sand,  
And pass the porous strainers of the land. *Blackmore.*

#### STRAIT. adj. [from French; stretto, Italian.]

##### 1. Narrow; close; not wide.

Witnesses, like watches, go  
Just as they're set, too fast or slow;  
And, where in conscience they're straight laid,  
'Tis ten to one that false is cast. *Hudibras.*

They are afraid to meet her, if they have mist  
the church; but then they are more afraid to see  
her, if they are faced as straight as they can possibly  
be. *Low.*

##### 2. Close; intimate.

He, forgetting all former injuries, had received  
that naughty Plexirtus into a straight degree of favour;  
his goodness being as apt to be deceived, as  
the other's craft was to deceive. *Sidney.*

##### 3. Strict; rigorous.

Therefore hold I straight all thy commandments;  
and all false ways I utterly abhor. *Psalm, C. v. P.*  
Fugitives are not relieved by the prod of their  
lands in England, for there is a straighter order taken. *Spenser.*

He now, forsooth, takes on him to reform  
Some certain edicts, and some straight decrees  
That lay too heavy on the commonwealth. *Black.*  
Proceed no further 'gainst our uncle Gualter,  
Than from the evidence of good esteem  
He be approv'd in practice culpable. *Shakespeare, VI.*

#### 4. Difficult; distressful.

It is used in opposition to crooked, but  
is then more properly written *straight*.  
[See STRAIGHT.]

A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill  
which intercepts the sight of the sounding body;  
and sound are propagated as readily through a crooked  
pipe as through a straight one. *Newton's Optics.*

#### STRAIT. n. f.

##### 1. A narrow pass, or strith.

Plant garbions to command the straight and  
narrow passages. *Spenser.*  
Honour travels in a straight so narrow,  
Where one but perils all. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Fictum Magellanicum, or Magellan's strait. *Philos.*

They went forth unto the straits of the mountain  
tain. *Job.*

The Saracens brought, together with their  
torments, their language and religion into all that coast  
of Africa, even from Egypt to the straits of Gibraltar.  
*Brewster on Longinus, &c.*

##### 2. Distress; difficulty.

The independent party, which shew'd all motions  
towards peace, were in as great straits as the  
other how to carry on their designs. *Chandler.*

It was impossible to have administered such  
advice to the king, in the straits he was in, who,  
being pursued, might not have provid'd in  
consequence. *Carew.*

Thyself  
Bred up in poverty and straits at home,  
Lost in a defeat here, and hunger-bitten.

*Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

Thus Adam, fore-bet, replied  
O Heaven! in evil straits this day I stand  
Before my Judge. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

'Tis hard with me, whatever choice I make,  
I must not merit you; or must forsake  
But in this straits to honour I'll be true,  
And leave my fortune to the gods and you. *Dryden.*

Kings reduced to straits, either by their own,  
or by the negligence of their predecessors, have been  
always involved in dark and mean intrigues. *Davenant.*

Some modern authors, observing what straits they  
have been put to in all ages to find out water enough  
for Noah's flood, say Noah's flood was not universal,  
but a national inundation. *Burns's Theory.*

Let no man who owns a providence grow desperate  
under any calamity or strait whatever, but  
compute the anguish of his thoughts upon this  
or that consideration, that he comprehends not those  
strange unaccountable methods by which providence  
may dispose of him. *South.*

The straits to which you're driven, and as he  
knows

Cato's high worth, is anxious for your life. *Addison.*  
Ulysses made use of the pretence of natural infirmity,  
to conceal the straits he was in at that time  
in his thoughts. *Boileau.*

She was his time of need and adversity,  
and, if she can discover that they are in straits  
of affliction, she gives them speedy relief. *Boileau.*

#### To STRAIT. v. a. [from the noun.] To put to difficulties.

If your last  
Interpretation should abuse, and call this  
Your lack of love or bounty, you were straited  
For a reply; at least, if you make care  
Of happy good news. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

#### To STRAITEN. v. a. [from strait.]

##### 1. To make narrow.

The strait of Gibraltar has a secure haven, yet with  
four tongs a strong fort entrance, straitened on the  
north side by the fast-bound wall of the mole. *Sandy's Journey.*

It

If this be our condition, thus to dwell  
In narrow circuit, *framed* by a foe  
Subtle or violent. *Alfred's Paradise Lost.*  
Who ever *framed* the vessel, to a the channels  
become more narrow, more heat, therefore that  
death and cold take root. *Abbatine on Dante.*

2. To contract; to confine.

The *framing* and continuing the profusion of  
the common law, most naturally extend and enlarge  
the power of the judiciary. *Clarendon.*

The good man finds himself aggrieved by the  
fading of his rent, and the *framing* of his for-  
ten, while the modest man keeps up his gain.

Locke.

Feeling can give us a notion of all ideas that  
enter in the eye, except colour, but it is very much  
*framed* and confined to the number, bulk, and  
distance of its objects. *Addison.*

3. To make tight; to intend. See  
STRAIGHT.

Stretch them at their length,  
And pull the *framed* cords with all your strength.

Dryden.

Mortality, by her false guardians drawn,  
Clims in fate, and casualty in laws,  
Grips as the *framed* at each end the cord,  
And dies when Dulmet gives her page the word.

Domine.

4. To deprive of necessary room.

Waters when *framed*, as in the falls of bridges,  
give a strong noise. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He could not be *framed* in room or provi-  
sions, or compelled to fight. *Clarendon.*

The airy crowd

Swarm'd, and were *framed*. *Milton.*

Several congregations find themselves very much  
*framed*; and, if the mode increase, I doubt may  
not drive many ordinary women into meetings.

Addison's Spectator.

5. To distress; to perplex.

Men, by continually striving and fighting to en-  
large their bounds, and encroaching upon one an-  
other, seem to be *framed* for want of room. *Ray.*

STRAITH'NDED. *adj.* [from *strait* and  
*band*] Parsimonious; sparing; nig-  
gardly.

STRAITH'CID. *adj.* [from *strait* and *law*.]

1. Griped with stays.

I nature have scope to fashion the body as the  
thinks best, we have few well-shaped that are  
*framed*, or much tampered with. *Locke on Education.*

2. Stiff; constrained; without freedom.

STRAITLY. *adv.* [from *strait*.]

1. Narrowly.

2. Strictly; rigorously.

Those laws he *straitly* requireth to be observed  
without breach or crime. *Hooker.*

3. Closely; intimately.

STRAITNESS. *n. f.* [from *strait*.]

1. Narrowness.

The town was hard to besiege, and nearly to  
come unto, by reason of the *straitness* of all the  
places. *2 Maccabees xii.*

It is a great error, and a narrowness or *strait-  
ness* of mind, if any man think that reason has  
nothing to do with another, except there be an  
union in society, or a conjunction in parts.

Bacon's New Organ.

The *straitness* of my conscience will not give me  
leave to swallow as a such camels. *King Charles.*

2. Strictness; rigour.

In his own life answer the *straitness* of his pro-  
fession, it shall become him well. *Shakespeare.*

Among the Romans, the laws of the twelve tables  
did exclude the females from inheritance, and  
many other *straitnesses* and hardships which were  
successively renewed. *Hale.*

Diffress; difficulty.

1. Want; scarcity.

The *straitness* of the conveniences of life amongst

them had never reached so far as to the use of fire,  
till the Spaniards brought it amongst them. *Locke.*

STRAKE. The obsolete preterite of *strike*.

Struck.

Didst thou not see a bleeding hind,  
Whose right haunch erst my reddest arrow *strake*?

Feeling lest they should fall into the quick-sands,  
they *strake* sail, and so were driven. *Acts xxviii. 17.*

STRAKE. *n. f.*

1. A long mark; a streak. See STREAK.

2. A narrow board.

STRAND. *n. f.* [from *strand*, Saxon; *strande*,  
Dutch; *strand*, Islandick.]

1. The verge of the sea, or of any water.

I saw sweet beauty in her face;  
Such as the daughter of Agenor had,  
That made good Jove to humble him to her hand,  
When with his lares he kiss'd the Cretan *strand*.

Some wretched lites from this neglected hand  
May find my hero on the foreign *strand*,  
Warm'd with new fires. *Prim.*

2. A twist of a rope. I know not whence  
derived.

TO STRAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
drive or force upon the shallows.

Tarchon's army was lost, and *stranded* stood,  
Stuck on a bank, and beaten by the flood.

I have seen of both those kinds from the lex,  
but so few that they can only be such as have  
strayed from their main residence, and been acci-  
dentally intercepted and *stranded* by great storms.

Some from the *strand* d vessel force their way,  
Fetters of fate, they meet it in the sea;  
Some, who escape the fury of the wave,  
Sicken on earth, and sink into a grave. *Prior.*

STRANGE. *adj.* [from *strange*, Fr. *extraneus*.  
Latin.]

1. Foreign; of another country.

I do not condemn the knowledge of *strange* and  
divers tongues. *Alban's Sublimaster.*

The natural subjects of the state should bear a  
sufficient proportion to the *strange* subjects that  
they govern. *Bacon.*

2. Not domestic.

As the man is least at home to be,  
That hath a flutten house, haunted with sprites;  
So she, impatient her own faults to see,  
Turns from herself, and in *strange* things delights.

3. Wonderful; causing wonder.

It is evident, and it is one of the *strangest* le-  
gers in fables, that the whole sound is not in  
the whole air only; but is also in every small part  
of the air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Sat'd at length, ere long I might perceive  
*Strange* alteration in me. *Milton.*

Thus the *strange* cure to our spilt blood applied,  
Synthetic to the distant wound does guide. *Cowley.*

It is *strange* the, should be so silent in this mat-  
ter, when there were so many occasions to speak  
of it, if our Saviour had plainly appointed such an  
infallible judge of controversies. *Tillotson.*

*Strange* to relate! from young Lulu's head  
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread  
Around his brow, and on his temples fed.

4. Odd; irregular; not according to the  
common way.

Leave my man's abode, where I did leave him:  
He's *strange* and previu. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

A *strange* proof return you may think I make  
you, madam, when I tell you it is not from every  
body I would be thus obliged. *Shakespeare.*

5. Unknown; new.

Long custom had inured them to the former  
kind of idleness, by which the latter was new and *strang*-  
in their eyes. *Hooker.*

Here is the hand and seal of the duke: you

know the character, I doubt not; and the signet is  
not *strange* to you. *Shakespeare.*

Joseph saw his brethren, but made himself *strange*  
unto them. *Gen. xlii. 7.*

Here passion first I felt,  
Commotion *strange*. *Milton.*

6. Remote.

She makes it *strange*, but she would be best pleas'd  
To be so anger'd with another letter. *Shakespeare.*

7. Uncommonly good or bad.

This made David to admire the law of God at  
that *strange* rate, and to advance the knowledge of  
it above all other knowledge. *Tillotson.*

8. Unacquainted.

They were now, like sand without lime, ill  
bound together, at a gaze, looking *strange* one upon  
another, not knowing who was faithful. *Bacon.*

STRANGE. *interj.* An expression of won-  
der.

*Strange!* what extremes should thus preserve the  
law

High on the Alps, or in deep caves below. *Wallis.*

*Strange!* that fatherly authority should be the  
only original of government, and yet all mankind  
not know it. *Locke.*

TO STRANGE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

To wonder; to be astonished.

Were all the assertions of Aristotle such as theo-  
logy pronounceth impieties, which we *strange* not  
at from one of whom a father faith, *See Divine*  
*coluit, nec curavit.* *Glennville.*

STRANGELY. *adv.* [from *strange*.]

1. With some relation to foreigners.

As by *strange* fortune  
It came to us, I do in justice charge thee  
That thou commend it *strangely* to some place,  
Where chance may nurse or end it.

2. Wonderfully; in a way to cause wonder,  
but commonly with a degree of dislike.

My former speeches have but hit your thoughts,  
Which can interpret farther: only, I say,  
Things have been *strangely* borne. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

How *strangely* active are the arts of peace,  
Whole reflex motions less than wars do cease;  
Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise;  
And war more force, but not more pains, employs.

3. We should carry along with us some of those  
virtuous qualities, which we were *strangely* care-  
less if we did not bring from home with us.

In a time of affliction, the remembrance of our  
good deeds will *strangely* cheer and support our  
spirits. *Calvary.*

It would *strangely* delight you to see with what  
spirit he converses, with what tenderness he re-  
proves, with what affliction he exhorts, and with  
what vigour he preaches. *Law.*

How *strangely* crowds misplace things and mil-  
lions!

Madness in one is liberty in all. *Harte.*

STRANGENESS. *n. f.* [from *strange*.]

1. Foreignness; the state of belonging to  
another country.

If I will obey the gospel, no distance of place,  
no *strangeness* of country, can make any man a  
stranger to me. *Spratt.*

2. Uncommunicativeness; distance of be-  
haviour.

Ungird thy *strangeness*, and tell me what I shall  
vent to my lady. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Will you not observe  
The *strangeness* of his alter'd countenance?

3. Remoteness from common manners or  
notions; uncouthness.

Men worthier than himself  
Here tend the savage *strangeness* he puts on;  
And undergo, in an observing kind,  
His humorous predominance.

4. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

5. *Milton.*

## 4. Mutual dislike.

In this peace there was an article that no Englishman should enter into Scotland, and no Scottishman into England, without letters commendatory: this might seem a means to continue a *strangeness* between the nations; but it was done to look in the borderers. *Bacon.*

## 5. Wonderfulness; power of raising wonder.

If a man, for curiosity or *strangeness* sake, would make a puppet pronounce a word, let him consider the motion of the instruments of voice, and the like sounds made in inanimate bodies.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

This raised greater tumults and boilings in the hearts of men, than the *strangeness* and seeming unreasonableness of all the former articles. *South.*

STRANGER. *n. f.* [*estranger*, French.]

## 1. A foreigner; one of another country.

I am a most poor woman, and a *stranger*, Born out of your dominions; having here No judge indifferent. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Your daughter hath made a gross revolt; Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes To an extravagant and wheeling *stranger* Of here and every where. *Shakespeare.*

There is no place in Europe so much frequented by *strangers*, whether they are such as come out of curiosity, or such who are obliged to attend the court of Rome. *Addison on Italy.*

After a year's interregnum from the death of Romulus, the senate of their own authority chose a successor, and a *stranger*, merely upon the fame of his virtues. *Swift.*

## 2. One unknown.

*Strangers* and toes do sunder, and not kiss.

*Shakespeare.*

You did void your rheum upon my beard, And foot me as you spin a *stranger* cur Over your threshold. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

We ought to acknowledge, that no nations are wholly aliens and *strangers* the one to the other. *Bacon.*

His perusal of the writings of his friends and *strangers*. *Fell.*

They came, and near him plac'd the *stranger* guest. *Pope.*

Thus the majestic mother of mankind, To her own charms most amiably blind, On the green margin innocently stood, And gaz'd indulgent on the crystal flood; Surveys'd the *stranger* in the painted wave, And smiling, prais'd the beauties which she gave. *Young.*

## 3. A guest; one not a domestick.

He will vouchsafe

This day to be our guest: bring forth and pour Abundance, fit to honour and receive Our heavenly *stranger*. *Milton.*

## 4. One unacquainted.

My child is yet a *stranger* in the world; She hath not seen the change of fourteen years. *Shakespeare.*

I was no *stranger* to the original: I had also studied Virgil's design, and his disposition of it. *Dryden.*

## 5. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship.

I unpeep my detraction; here abjure The taints and blames upon myself, For *strangers* to my nature. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Malous on beds of ice are taught to beat, And *strangers* to the sun yet ripen here. *Grave.*

To STRANGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To estrange; to alienate. Will you, with those infirmities the ewes, Down'd with our curse, and *stranger'd* with our oath, Take her or leave her? *Shakespeare.*

To STRANGLE. *v. a.* [*strangulo*, Lat.]

## 1. To choke; to suffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath.

His face is black and full of blood; His eye-balls farther out than when he liv'd, Staring full ghastly, like a *strangled* man. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault, To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in, And there be *strangled* ere my Romeo comes? *Shakespeare.*

Dost thou not know that thou hast *strangled* thine husbands? *Job. iii. 3.*

The lion did tear in pieces enough for his whelps, and *strangled* for his honesties, and filled his holes with prey. *Nathan.*

So heinous a crime was the sin of adultery, that our Saxon ancestors compelled the adulterers to *strangle* herself; and he who debauched her was to be hanged over her grave. *Ascham.*

## 2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance.

By the clock, 'tis day; And yet dark night *strangles* the travelling lamp: Is't night's predominance, or the day's shame? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

STRANGLER. *n. f.* [from *strangle*.] One who strangles.

The band that terms to tie their friendship together, will be the very *strangler* of their amity. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

STRANGLES. *n. f.* [from *strangle*.] Swellings in a horse's throat.STRANGULATION. *n. f.* [from *strangle*.] The act of strangling; suffocation; the state of being strangled.

A sponge is mischievous, not in itself, for its powder is harmless; but because, being received into the stomach, it swelleth, and occasioneth continual distension, induceth a *strangulation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The reduction of the jaws is difficult; and, if they be not timely reduced, there happen paralysis and *strangulation*. *Wijman.*

STRANGURY. *n. f.* [*stranguria*; *strangurie*, French.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.STRAP. *n. f.* [*froppe*, Dutch; *stroppa*, Italian.] A narrow long slip of cloth or leather.

These clothes are good enough to drink in, and so be these boots too; and they be not, let them hang themselves in their own *straps*. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

I found but one husband, a lively cobbler, that kicked and spurred all the while his wife was carrying him on; and had scarce puffed a day without giving her the discipline of the *strap*. *Addison's Spectator.*

To STRAP. *v. a.* [from *strap*.] To beat with a strap.

STRAPPADO. *n. f.* Chastisement by blows. Were I at the *strappado*, on all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulsion. *Shakespeare.*

STRAPPING. *adj.* Vast; large; bulky. Used of large men or women in contempt.STRATA. *n. f.* [The plural of *stratum*, Latin.] Beds; layers. A philosophical term.

The terrestrial matter is disposed into *strata*, or layers, placed one upon another; in like manner as any earthly sediment, settling down from a fluid, will naturally be. *Woodward.*

With how much wisdom are the *strata* laid, Of different weight and of a different kind, Of sundry forms for sundry ends design'd! *Blackmore.*

STRATAGEM. *n. f.* [*stratagem*; *stratageme*, French.]

## 1. An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived.

John Talbot, I did send for thee, To tutor thee in *stratagems* of war. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Ev'ry minute now Should be the father of some *stratagem*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

## 2. An artifice; a trick by which some advantage is obtained.

Rise up your courage, call up all your counsels, And think on all these *stratagems* which nature Keeps ready to encounter sudden dangers. *Denton's Sophy.*

Those are *stratagems* which cirous term; Not is it Homer nods, but we who dream. *Pope.*

STRATIFY. *v. a.* [*stratifier*, French; from *stratum*, Lat.] To range in beds or layers. A chymical term.STRATUM. *n. f.* [Latin] A bed; a layer. A term of philosophy.

Another was found in a perpendicular fissure of a *stratum* of stone in Languedoc, Cumberland. *Woodward.*

Drill'd through the sandy *stratum* every way The waters with the sandy *stratum* rise. *Shakespeare.*

STRAW. *n. f.* [*stroppe*, Sax. *strow*, Dutch.]

## 1. The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian, Tremble and start at waggings of a *straw*, Intending deep *stratagem*. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

Plac'd in with gold, And the strong lance of justice hurtleth breaker; Aim it in rage, a pigmy's *straw* with piece it. *Shakespeare.*

Apples in hay and *straw* uponed apparent; but the apple in the *straw* move. *Bacon's Natural History.*

My new *straw* hat, that's trimly bed with green, Let Peggy wear. *Gay's Posthumus.*

More light he tread, more tall he seems to rise, And struts a *straw* breadth nearer to the skies. *Tuck.*

## 2. Any thing proverbially worthless.

Thy aims, thy liberty, believe All that's on the outside of thy hide, Ave mine by military law, Or which I will not bat. one *straw*. *Hudibras.*

STRAWBERRY. *n. f.* [*fragaria*, Lat.] A plant.

Content with food which nature freely bred, On wildings and on *strawberries* as they fed. *Dryden.*

*Strawberries*, by their fragrant smell, seem to be cold; the seeds obtained by shaking the ripe fruit in winter, are an excellent remedy against the stone. The juice of *strawberries* and lemons in spring-water, is an excellent drink in biliousness. *Abraham on Diet.*

STRAWBERRY Tree. *n. f.* [*arbutus*, Lat.]

It is ever green, the leaves roundish and serrated on the edges: the fruit is of a fleshy substance, and very like a *strawberry*.

STRAWBUILT. *adj.* [*straw* and *built*] Made up of straw.

They on the smoothed plank, The suburb of their *strawbuilt* citadel, New rubb'd with balm, expatiated. *Milton.*

STRAWCOLOURED. *adj.* [*straw* and *coloured*.] Of a light yellow.

I will discharge it in your *strawcoloured* beard. *Shakespeare.*

STRAWWORM. *n. f.* [*straw* and *worm*; *phrygion*, Lat.] A worm bred in straw.

STRAWY. *adj.* [from *straw*.] Made of straw; consisting of straw. There the *strawy* Creeks, ripe for the edge, Fall down before him like the mower's swath. *Shakespeare.*

there will appear waves of a colour differing from that of the rest, the wind, by depriving some of the air, and not others, makes the one reflect more from the lateral and *stray* parts than the rest.

**To STRAY. v. n.** [*strac*, Danish, to scatter; *strawriere*, Italian, to wander.]

1. To wander; to rove.

My eye, attending from the hill, surveys  
Where I flames among the wanton valleys *strays*.  
*Denham.*

I, th' glad gales o'er all her beauties *stray*,  
Butch on her lips, and in her bosom play. *Pope.*

2. To move out of the way; to range beyond the proper limits.

What grace hath thee now hither brought this way?

O! doest thy feeble feet unwearied hither *stray*.  
*Spenser.*

Now here can I *stray*,  
Save back to England: all the world's my way.  
*Shakespeare.*

She doth *stray* about  
By holy crosses, where the kneeling prays  
For happy wedlock hours. *Shakespeare.*

Wend'st thou within this lucid orb,  
And *stray* d from those fair fields of light above,  
Amidst this new creation want'st a guide  
To reconduct thy steps? *Dryden.*

3. To err; to deviate from the right.

We have erred and *strayed*. *Common Prayer.*

**To STRAY. v. n.** To mislead. Obsolete.

Hath not else his eye

*Snay'd* his affection in unlawful love? *Shakespeare.*

**STRAY. n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. Any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing lost by wandering.

She hath herself not only well defended,  
But taken and impounded as a *stray*  
The king of Scots. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Should I take you for a *stray*,  
You must be kept a year and day, *Hudibras.*  
When he has tried his talk through all its wild  
rambles, let him bring home his *stray*; not like  
the lost sheep, with joy, but with tears of penitence.  
*Governor of the Tongue.*

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a  
*stray*. *Dryden.*

He came out, neighbour, hast thou seen a *stray*  
Of bullocks and of heifers pass this way? *Add.*

2. A kind of wandering.

I would not from your love make such a *stray*,  
To match you where I hate. *Shakespeare.*

**SIREAK. n. f.** [*struce*, Saxon; *strike*, Dutch; *strica*, Italian.] A line of colour different from that of the ground.

Sometimes written *stroke*.  
The west yet glimmers with some *streaks* of day,  
Now (upon the latest traveller's advice,  
To gain the timely nap. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
What mean these colour'd *streaks* in heaven?  
Disputed, as the brow of God appear'd? *Milton.*

The night comes on, we eager to pursue  
Till the last *streaks* of evening day withdrew,  
And doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive. *Dry.*  
Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;  
How ruddy, like your lips, then *streaks* appear!  
*Dryden.*

While the fantastick tulip strives to break  
In two-fold bed, and a parted *streak*. *Prior.*

**STREAK. n. n.** [from the noun.]

1. To stripe; to variegate in hue; to dapple.

All the *streaks* which were *streak'd* and pied  
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shak. Macb. 1. 1. 1.*  
A mole admirably *streaked* and dappled with  
white and black. *Sandys's Journey.*

To-morrow, ere fresh morning *streaks* the east,  
With fast approach of light we must be ris'n,  
And at our pleasant labour, to reform  
Your flow'ry abours. *Milton.*

Now let us leave this earth, and lift our eye  
To the large convex of yon azure sky;

Behold it like an ample curtain spread,  
Now *streak'd* and glowing with the morning red,  
Anon at noon in flaming yellow bright,  
And chusing sable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

2. To stretch. Obsolete.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and *streaks*  
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her neck;  
Where, floating round her rock, to fill the falls.  
*Chapman.*

**STRE'AKY. adj.** [from *streak*.] Striped; variegated by hues.

When the hoary head is hid in snow,  
The life is in the leaf, and still between  
The fits of falling snows appears the *streaky* green.  
*Dryden.*

**STREAM. n. f.** [*stream*, Saxon; *straum*, Icelandic; *stroom*, Dutch.]

1. A running water; the course of running water; current.

As plays the sun upon the glassy *stream*,  
Twinkling another counterfeited beam.  
*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

He brought *streams* out of the rock, and caused  
waters to run down like rivers. *Psalms lxxviii. 16.*

Cocytus nam'd, of lamentation loud  
Heard in the rueful *stream*; hence Phlegethon,  
Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage;  
Far off from these, a slow and silent *stream*,  
Lethæ, the river of oblivion, rolls  
Her wat'ry labyrinth. *Milton.*

O could I flow like thee, and make thy *stream*  
My great example, as thou art my theme!  
Thou' deep yet clear, tho' gentle yet not dull,  
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full.  
*Denham.*

Thus from one common source our *streams* divide;  
Ours is the Trojan, yours the Arcadian side. *Dry.*  
Divided interests, while thou think'st to sway,  
Draw like two brooks thy middle *stream* away.  
*Dryden.*

2. Any thing issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts.

The breath of the Lord is like a *stream* of brimstone.  
*Isaiah.*

You, Drances, never want a *stream* of words.  
*Dryden.*

The *stream* of beneficence hath, by several rivulets  
which have since turn'd into it, wonderfully  
enlarged its current. *Atterbury.*

3. Any thing forcible and continued.

Had the cables of iron chains had any great  
length, they had been unportable; and, being  
short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any  
*stream* of weather. *Raleigh.*

It is looked upon as insolence for a man to ad-  
here to his own opinion, against the current *stream*  
of antiquity. *Locke.*

4. Course; current.

The very *stream* of his life, and the business he  
hath helmed, must give him a better proclamation.  
*Shakespeare.*

**To STREAM. v. n.** [*streama*, Icelandic.]

1. To flow; to run in a continuous current.

God had the ground he try,  
All but between those banks where rivers now  
*Stream*, and perpetual draw their humid train.  
*Milton.*

On all sides round  
*Streams* the black blood, and smokes upon the ground.  
*Pope.*

2. To emit a current; to pour out water in a stream; to be overflowed.

Then practical Greece with *streaming* eyes would  
raise  
Historick manly to record his praise. *Trapp.*

3. To issue forth with continuance, not by fits.

Now to impartial love, that god most high,  
Do my sighs *stream*. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*  
From opening skies may *streaming* glories shine,  
And saints embrace thee. *Pope.*

**To STREAM. v. a.** To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracks.

The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold. *Bacon.*  
**STRE'AMER. n. f.** [from *stream*.] An en-  
sign; a flag; a pennon; any thing  
flowing loosely from a flock.

His brave fleet  
With silken *streamers* the young Phœbus fanning.  
*Shakespeare.*

The rosy morn began to rise,  
And wad'd her fashion *streamer* through the skies.  
*Dryden.*

Brave Rupert from afar appears,  
Whole waving *streamers* the glad general knows.  
*Dryden.*

The man of sense his meat devours,  
But only smells the peel and flow'rs;  
And he must be an idle dreamer,  
Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the *streamer*.  
*Prior.*

**STRE'AMY. adj.** [from *stream*.]

1. Abounding in running water.

Arcadia,  
However *streamy* now, adult and dry,  
Denied the goddess waters: where deep Melas  
And rocky Cræta flow, the chariot smok'd  
Obscure with rising dust. *Prior.*

2. Flowing with a current.

Before him flaming, his enormous shield  
Like the broad sun illumin'd all the field;  
His nodding helm emits a *streamy* ray. *Pope's Iliad.*

**STREET. n. f.** [*street*, Saxon; *straz*, German; *strada*, Spanish and Italian; *streete*, Danish; *straat*, Dutch; *stratum*, Latin.]

1. A way, properly a paved way between two rows of houses.

He led us through fair *streets*; and all the way  
we went there were gathered people on both sides,  
standing in a row. *Bacon.*

The *streets* are no larger than alleys.  
When night  
Darkens the *streets*, then wander forth the sons  
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine;  
Witness the *streets* of Sodom. *Milton.*

The Italians say the ancients always considered  
the situation of a building, whether it were high or  
low, in an open square or in a narrow *street*, and  
more or less deviated from their rule of art.  
*Addison on Italy.*

When you tattle with some crony servant in the  
same *street*, leave your own *street* door open. *Swift.*

2. Proverbially, a public place.

That there be no leading into captivity, and no  
complaining in our *streets*. *Psalms cxlvi. 14.*

Our publick ways would be so crowded, that  
we should want *street*-room. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Let us reflect upon what we daily see practised in  
the world; and can we believe, if an apostle of  
Christ appeared in our *streets*, he would retract his  
caution, and command us to be conform'd to the  
world? *Rogers's Sermons.*

**STRE'ETWALKER. n. f.** [*street* and *walk*.]

A common prostitute, that offers herself  
to sale in the open street.

**STRENGTH. n. f.** [*strengð*, Saxon.]

1. Force; vigour; power of the body.

But *strength* from truth divided, and from just,  
Inaudable, nought merits but dispraise. *Milton.*

Thou must outlive  
Thy youth, thy *strength*, thy beauty, which will  
change  
To wither'd, weak, and grey. *Milton.*

Th' insulting Trojan came,  
And menac'd us with force, our fleet with flame:  
Was it the *strength* of this tongue valiant lord,  
In that black hour, that sav'd you from the frow? *Dryden.*

2. Power of endurance; firmness; durabil-  
ity; toughness; hardness.

Not founded on the brittle *strength* of bones.  
*Milton.*



Firm Dorick pillars found the solid base,  
The fair Corinthian crown the higher space;  
And all below is *strength*, and all above is grace.

Dryden.

3. Vigour of any kind; power of any kind.  
*Strength* there must be either of love or war,  
even such contrary ways leading to the same unity.

Holyday.

God, in all things wise and just,  
Hinder'd not Satan to attempt the mind  
Of man, with *strength* entire and free will arm'd.

Milton.

This act  
Shall crush the *strength* of Satan.

Milton.

4. Power of resistance; fierceness; fastness.

Our castle's *strength*

Will laugh a siege to scorn.

Shakespeare.

5. Support; security; that which supports.

Beware me not thy aid,

Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress,  
My only *strength* and stay.

Milton.

6. Power of mind; force of any mental faculty.

Aristotle's large views, acuteness and penetra-  
tion of thought, and *strength* of judgment, he  
has equalled.

Locke.

He enjoyed the greatest *strength* of good sense,  
and the most exquisite taste of politeness.

Addison.

We, like friendly colours, found our hearts unite,  
And each from each contract new *strength* and light.

Pope.

7. Spirit; animation.

methinks I feel new *strength* within me rise,  
Wings growing, and dominion given.

Milton.

Adam and first man in Eve  
Had ended now their orisons, and found  
*Strength* added from above, new hope to spring  
Out of despair.

Milton.

8. Vigour of writing; nervous diction;  
force, opposed to loquacity, in writing or  
painting.

Leave each to tune their own dull rhymes, and  
know,

What's roundly smooth, or languishingly flow;  
And praise the easy vigour of a line,

Where Denham's *strength* and Waller's sweetness  
join.

Pope.

Caracci's *strength*, Coreggio's softer line,  
Paulo's free stroke, and Titian's warmth divine.

Pope.

9. Potency of liquors.

10. Fortification; fortress.

The ramparts of talking should not only be re-  
tarded by the guard of our heart, but fenced in by  
certain *strengths* placed in the mouth.

Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

He thought  
This inaccessible high *strength* to have seiz'd.

Betray'd in all his *strengths*, the wood best,  
All instruments, all arts, of ruin met.

Dryden.

11. Support; maintenance of power.

What they boded would be a mischief to us, you  
are providing shall be one of our principal *strengths*.

Spratt's Sermons.

12. Legal force; validity; security.

13. Confidence imparted.

Certain services were due from the soldier to his  
captain, and from the captain to the prince; and  
upon the *strength* of such tenure, in after times,  
the descendants of these people and their kings did  
subsist and make their wars.

Davenant.

The allies, after a successful summer, are too  
apt, upon the *strength* of it, to neglect their pre-  
parations for the ensuing campaign.

Addison.

14. Armament; force; power.

What is his *strength* by land? *Stalk, Ant. and Cleop.*  
Nor was there any other *strength* designed to at-  
tend about his highness than one regiment.

Claver.

15. Persuasive prevalence; argumentative  
force.

This presupposed, it may then stand very well  
with *strength* and soundness of reason, thus to an-  
swer.

Hooker.

## TO STRENGTH. v. a. To strengthen.

Not used.

Edward's happy-order'd reign most fertile breeds  
Plenty of mighty spirits, to *strengthen* his state. *Daniel*  
*TO STRENGTHEN. v. a. [from strength.]*

1. To make strong.  
2. To confirm; to establish.

Authority is by nothing to much *strengthened* but  
confirmed as by custom; for no man easily detests  
the things which he and all men have been always  
bred up to.

Temple.

These, bold Longinus! all the Nine inspire,  
And bid your critic with a poet's fire:

An ardent judge, who, zealous in his trust,  
With warmth gives sentence, yet is always just,

Whose own example *strengthens* all his laws,  
And is himself that great boldness he draws.

If it were true that women were thus naturally  
vain and light, then how much more blameable is  
that education, which seems contrived to *strengthen*  
and increase this folly?

Lucan.

3. To animate; to fix in resolution.

Let us rise up and build: for they *strengthened*  
their hands for this work.

Nehemiah ii. 18.

Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and *strengthen*  
him.

Deut.

4. To make to increase in power or secu-  
rity.

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest,  
With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

They fought the *strengthening* of the heathen.

Mac. vi.

## TO STRENGTHEN. v. n. To grow strong.

Oh men for flattery and deceit renown'd!  
Thus when ye are young ye learn it all like him,

Till, as your years increase, that *strengthens* too,  
T' undo poor maids.

Quincy's Orphan.

The ducal, that shall destroy at length,  
Grows with his growth, and *strengthens* with his  
*strength*.

Pope.

## STRENGTHENER. } v. f. [from strength-] STRENGTHNER. } en, by contraction strengthner.]

1. That which gives strength; that which  
makes strong.

Gulick is a great *strengthener* of the stomach,  
up in delays of appetite, or indigestion.

Temple.

2. [In medicine.] *Strengtheners* add to the  
bulk and firmness of the solids: cordials  
are such as drive on the vital actions;  
but these such as confirm the stamina.

Quincy.

## STRENGTHLESS. adj. [from strength.]

1. Wanting strength; deprived of strength.

Yet are these best, whose *strengthless* clay is numb,  
Unable to support this lump of clay.

Shak. Hen. VI.

As the wretch, whose fever-weaken'd joints,  
Like *strengthless* hinges, backle under lie,

Impatient of his sin, breaks like a fire  
Out of his keeper's arms.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

2. Wanting potency; weak. Used of li-  
quors.

This liquor must be inflammable or not, and yet  
subtle and pungent, which may be called spirit,  
or else *strengthless* or insipid, which may be named  
phlegm.

Boyle.

## STRENUOUS adj. [strenuus, Latin.]

1. Brave; bold; active; valiant; dan-  
gerously laborious.

Nations grown corrupt  
Love bondage more than liberty;  
Bondage with ease than *strenuous* liberty.

Milton's Agonists.

2. Zealous; vehement.

He resolves to be *strenuous* for taking off the test,  
against the maxims of all wise Christian govern-  
ment, which always had some established li-  
gion, leaving at best a toleration to others.

Swift to Pope.

Citizens within the bills of mortality have been  
*strenuous* against the church and crown.

Swift.

## STRENUOUSLY. adv. [from strenuus.]

1. Vigorously; actively.

Many can use both hands, yet will their divers  
remain that can *strenuously* make use of neither.

Brown's Essay on the Art of Living.

2. Zealously; vehemently; with ardour.

We have a *strenuous* for the library of cen-  
sures, and a *strenuous* against all such fac-  
ticks under the name of high church.

Swift.

There was no true catholic but *strenuously* con-  
tended for it.

W. Ireland.

## STREPEROUS. adj. [strep, Lat.] Loud; noisy.

Pope convives, but at a *strepitous* eruption  
of the spirit, and at both the side and the  
head.

Brown.

## STRESS. n. f. [stress, Saxon, violence; or from distress.]

1. Importance; important part.

The *stress* of the table is up to the head of  
having a number of children. *1. Stress.*

Thus, on which the great *stress* of the  
depends, would have been made out with reasons  
sufficient.

Locke.

2. Importance imputed; weight ascribed.

A body may as well say too little as too much  
*stress* upon a dream; but the less we need the more  
the better.

Locke.

It shewed how very little *stress* is to be laid upon  
the precedents they bring.

Locke.

Consider how great a *stress* he laid upon this  
duty, while upon earth, and how earnestly he re-  
commended it.

Atterbury.

3. Violence; force, either acting or suf-  
fered.

By *stress* of weather driv'n,  
At last they landed.

Dryden's Æneid.

Though the faculties of the mind are improved  
by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* be-  
yond their strength.

Locke.

## TO STRESS. v. a. [evidently from dis- tress.] To distress; to put to hardships or difficulties.

Stress'd with pity of the *stressed* plight  
Of this sad realm.

Spenser.

## TO STRETCH. v. a. [strecan, Saxon; strecken, Dutch.]

1. To extend; to spread out to a distance.

The *stretching* out of his wings shall fill the  
breadth of thy land.

Isaiah, viii. 8.

*Stretch* thine hand unto the poor. *Eccles. viii. 32.*  
Take thy rod, and *stretch* out thine hand.

Exodus, viii. 19.

Eden *stretch'd* her line  
From Auran eastward to the royal towers  
Of great Seleucia, built by Grecian kings.

Milton.

2. To elongate, or strain to a greater space.

Regions to which  
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more  
Than what this garden is to all the earth  
And all the sea, from one entire globe  
*stretch'd* into longitude.

Milton.

3. To expand; to display.

Leviathan on the deep,  
*stretch'd* like a promontory, sleeps.

Milton.

What more likely to *stretch* forth the heavens,  
and lay the foundation of the earth, than with  
power?

Locke.

4. To strain to the utmost.

This kiss, it it must speak.  
Would *stretch* thy spirits up into the air.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

5. To make tense.

So the *stretch'd* cold the shackled dancer tries.

Smith.

6. To carry by violence farther than is  
right; to strain, as, to stretch a test;  
to stretch credit.

## TO STRETCH. v. n.

1. To be extended, locally, intellectually,  
or consequentially.

Idolatri

Idolatry is a horrible sin, yet doth repentance  
*stretch* unto it.

A third? a fourth?

What! will the line *stretch* out to the crack of  
down?

This to rich Ophir's rising morn is known,  
And *stretch'd* out far to the burnt thwarty zone.

Your dungeon *stretching* far and wide beneath.

## 2. To bear extension without rapture.

The inner membrane, that involved the liquors  
of the eye, because it would *stretch* and yield, re-  
mains unbroken.

## 3. To tally beyond the truth.

What an alloy do we find to the credit of the most  
probable event that is reported by one who uses to  
*stretch*!

## STRETCH. n. f. [from the verb.]

### 1. Extension; reach; occupation of more space.

At all her *stretch* her little wings she spread,  
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead;  
Then flick'ring to his pallid lips, she strove  
To print a kiss.

Disruption, as strong as they are, the bones would  
be in some danger of, upon a great and sudden  
*stretch* or contusion, if they were dry.

### 2. Force of body extended.

He thought to swim the stormy main,  
By *stretch* of arms the distant shore to gain.

### 3. Effort; struggle: from the act of running.

Those put a lawful authority upon the *stretch*,  
to the abuse of power, under the colour of persua-  
sion.

### 4. Utmost extent of meaning.

Quotations, in their utmost *stretch*, can signify  
no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies  
of mind.

### 5. Utmost reach of power.

This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can,  
And all beyond is fulsome, false, and vain.

## STRETCHER. n. f. [from *stretch*]

### 1. Any thing used for extension.

His strength, the *stretch* of Ulysses' string,  
And his skill's perfect.

### 2. A term in bricklaying.

Tooth in the thickening course two *stretches* with  
the *stretch* only.

### 3. The timber against which the rower plants his feet.

This fiery speech unites his fearful friends,  
They tag at every oar, and every *stretch*er bends.

## STREW. v. a. [The orthography of this word is doubtful. It is sometimes written *strew*, and sometimes *strow*; I have taken both. Skinner proposes *strew*, and Junius writes *strow*. Their reasons will appear in the word from which it may be derived. *Straw*, Gothic; *stroyen*, Dutch; *strepian*, Sax. *strowen*, German; *ströder*, Danish. Perhaps *strow* is best, being that which reconciles etymology with pronunciation. See *SILVER*.]

### 1. To spread by being scattered.

The *strow* which does the top of Pindus *strew*,  
Did send whiter snow.

It is true alone the seed that *strows* the plain?  
The birds of heav'n shall vindicate their grain.

## 2. To spread by scattering.

I thought thy bride-bed to have deck'd, sweet  
maid!

And not have *strow'd* thy grave.

Here be tears of perfect moan,  
Wep't for thee in Helicon;  
And some flowers and some bays,  
For thy herse, to *strow* the ways.

## 3. To scatter loosely.

The calf he burnt in the fire, ground it to pow-  
der, and *strow'd* it upon the water, and made Israel  
drink of it.

With fumes and nocturnal orgies fill'd,  
Whom even the savage brats had spar'd, they kill'd,  
And *strow'd* his mangled limbs about the field.

## STREWMENT. n. f. [from *strew*.] Any thing scattered in decoration.

Her death was doubtful.—For charitable prayers,  
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;  
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin chaste,  
Her maiden *strewments*, and the bringing home  
Of bell and burial.

## STRIFE. n. f. [Latin.] In natural history, the small channels in the shells of cockles and scallop.

The salt, leisurely committed to shoot of itself in  
the liquor, exposed to the open air, did shoot into  
more fair crystalline *strife* than those that were  
gained out of the remaining part of the same liquor  
by a more hasty evaporation.

## STRIFE. adj. [from *stria*, Lat. *stria*, Fr.] Formed in striae.

These effluvia fly by *striated* atoms and wind-  
ing particles, as Des Cartes conceiveth, or glide by  
streams attracted from either pole unto the equa-  
tor.

Des Cartes imagines this earth once to have  
been a sun, and to the centre of a lesser vortex,  
whose axis still kept the same posture, by reason of  
the *striated* particles finding no fit pores for their pas-  
sage, but only in this direction.

Crysil, when incorporated with the fibrous talcs,  
shows, it looks, a *striated* or fibrous texture, like  
those talcs.

## STRIPATE. n. f. [from *stria*; *stria*, Fr.] Disposition of striae.

Pieces of tuberculous hæmatite shew several varie-  
ties in the *striate*, and texture of the body.

## STRICK. n. f. [from *strix*, Lat.] A bird of bad omen.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful messenger,  
The hoarse night-raven, trumpet of doleful diere,  
The lather-wing'd bit, day's enemy,  
The rufous *strick*, he's waiting on the bier.

## STRICKEN. The ancient participle of *strike*; but it has in the antiquated phrase *stricken* (that is, advanced in years) a meaning not borrowed from *strike*.

The cunningest mariners were so conquered by  
the storm, as they thought it best with *stricken* sails  
to yield to be governed by it.

That shall I shew, as sure as hound  
The *stricken* deer, doth challenge by the bleeding  
wound.

Abraham and Sarah were old, and well *stricken*  
in age.

With blindness were these *stricken*.  
Parker and Vaughan, having had a controversy  
touching certain arms, were appointed to run some  
courses, when Parker was *stricken* into the mouth at  
the first course.

Though the earl of Ulster was of greater power  
than any other subject in Ireland, yet was he so far  
*stricken* in year, as that he was unable to manage  
the royal affairs.

## STRICKLE, or Strickle, or Struchel, n. f. That which strikes the corn, to level it with the bushel.

## STRICT. adj. [from *strictus*, Lat.]

### 1. Exact; accurate; rigorously nice.

Thou'lt fall into deception unawares,  
Not keeping *strict* watch.

As legions in the field their front display,  
To try the fortune of some doubtful day,  
And move to meet their foes with sober pace,  
*Swift* to their figure, though in wider space.

He checks the bold design;  
And rules as *strict* his labour'd works confine,  
As if the Stagyrite o'erlook'd each line.

### 2. Severe; rigorous; not mild; not indulgent.

Implore her, in my voice, that she make friends  
To the *strict* deputy.

By nature free, not over-ruled by fate  
Inextricable, or *strict* necessity

If a *strict* hand be kept over children from the  
beginning, they will in that age be tractable, and  
if, as they grow up, the rigour be, as they deserve  
it, gently relaxed, former restraints will inactivate  
their love.

Numa the rites of *strict* religion knew;  
On every altar laid the incense due.

### 3. Confined; not extensive.

As they took the compass, of their commission  
*strict* or larger, to their dealings were more or less  
moderate.

### 4. Close; tight.

The god, with speedy pace,  
Just thought to strain her in a *strict* embrace.  
The fatal noose perform'd its office, and with  
mild *strict* ligature squeezed the blood into his face.

### 5. Tense; not relaxed.

We feel our fibres grow *strict* or lax according to  
the state of the air.

## STRICTLY. adv. [from *strict*.]

### 1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy.

His horse-troopers, that the vanguard had, he  
*strictly* did command

To ride their horses temperately.  
The other parts, being grosser, compo'd not  
only water, *strictly* so called, but the whole mass of  
liquid bodies.

Charge him *strictly*  
Not to proceed, but wait my farther pleasure.

### 2. Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence.

In the discharge of thy place, set before thee the  
best examples; and after a time let before thee  
thine own, and examine thyself *strictly* whether  
thou didst not best at first.

God may with the greatest justice *strictly* require  
endeavours from us, and, without any inconsistency  
with his goodness, inflict penalties on those who  
are wanting.

A weak prince again disposed the people to new  
attempts, which it was the clergy's duty to endeav-  
our to prevent, if some of them had not proceeded  
upon a topic that, *strictly* followed, would entail  
all mankind.

### 3. Closely; tightly; with tenefence.

## STRICTNESS. n. f. [from *strict*.]

### 1. Exactness; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity.

I could not grant too much, or distrust too lit-  
tle, to men that pretended singular piety and reli-  
gious *strictness*.

Such of them as cannot be concealed, connive  
at, though in the *strictness* of your judgment you  
cannot pardon.

Who were made privy to the secrets of heaven,  
but such as performed his revealed will at an higher  
rate of *strictness* than the rest?

Eusebius, who is not in *strictness* to be reckoned  
with the Ante Nicenes.

Though in *strictness* our Saviour might have  
pleaded exemption from the Jewish tribute, he ex-  
erted his divine power in a miracle to pay it.

### 2. Severity; rigour.

Their commissioners proceeded with such *strict-*  
ness

with and severity as did much obscure the king's mercy.  
*Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Closeness; tightness; not laxity.

**STRICTURE.** *n. f.* [from *strictura*, Lat. a spark.]

1. A stroke; a touch.

The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain passive *strictures*, or signatures of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things with the highest reason. *Hale.*

2. Contraction; closure by contraction.

As long as there is thirst, with a free passage by urine, and *stricture* of the vessels, so long is water safely taken. *Arbutnot.*

3. A slight touch upon a subject; not a set discourse.

Thus have I past through all your letter, and given myself the liberty of these *strictures*, by way of reflection on all and every passage. *Hammond.*

**STRIDE.** *n. f.* [*stræde*, Saxon.] A long step; a step taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy, With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps Into a manly *stride*. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*  
The monster moved on with horrid *stride*. *Milt.*  
Her voice theatrically loud,  
And masculine her *stride*. *Swift.*

**To STRIDE.** *v. n.* preter. *I strode* or *strid*; part. pass. *stridden*. [from the noun.]

1. To walk with long steps.

Mark in the middle of the shining shield Is grav'd, and *strides* along the liquid field. *Dryden.*  
To Jove, or to thy father Neptune, pray,  
The brethren (cried, and instant *stride* away. *Pope.*

2. To stand with the legs far from each other.

**To STRIDE.** *v. a.* To pass by a step.

See him *stride*

Values wide. *Arbutnot.*

**STRIDULOUS.** *adj.* [*stridulus*, Latin.]

Making a small noise.

It arises from a small and *stridulous* noise, which, being firmly root'd, maketh a division of parts. *Bacon.*

**STRIE.** *n. f.* [from *strive*.]

1. Contention; contest; discord; war; lawsuit.

I and my people were at great *strife* with the children of Ammon. *Judg. xii. 2.*

Some preach Christ even of envy and *strife*, and some of good will. *Phil. i. 15.*

He is proud, knowing nothing; but doubting about questions and *strife* of words. *1 Tim. vi. 4.*

These acts of hateful *strife*, hateful to all,  
How hast thou disturb'd heav'n's blessed peace! *Milnes.*

These vows, thus granted, rais'd a *strife* above  
Betwixt the god of war and queen of love:  
She, granting first, had right of time to plead;  
But he had granted too, and would recede. *Dryd.*

'Tis this that shakes our country with alarms,  
And gives up Rome a prey to Run an arm,  
Produces fraud, and cruelty, and *strife*. *Addison.*

Inheriting no *strife*,  
Nor marrying discord in a noble wife. *Pope.*

2. Contest of emulation.

Thus gods contended, noble *strife*!  
Who most should eke the wants of life. *Congreve.*

By wise governing, it may be to ordered, that both sides shall be at *strife*, not which shall batter most, but which shall do the prince and the publick the most honest and the most faithful service. *Davenant.*

3. Opposition; contrariety; contrast.

Artificial *strife*  
Lives in the soft touches, livelier than life. *Shaksp.*

4. Natural contrariety; as, the *strife* of acid and alkali.

**STRIFEFUL.** *adj.* [*strife* and *full*.] Contentious; discordant.

The ape was *strife*ful and ambitious,  
And the fox guileful and most covetous. *Spenser.*  
I know not what new creation may creep forth from the *strife*ful heap of things, into which, as into a second chaos, we are fallen. *Dr. Meade.*

**STRIGMENT.** *n. f.* [*strigmentum*, from *stringo*, Latin, to scrape.] Scraping; recrement.

Many, besides the *strigments* and sudorous adhesions from men's hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in its usual dissolution. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**To STRIKE.** *v. a.* preter. *I struck* or *strook*; part. pass. *struck*, *strucken*, *stricken*, or *strook*. [*arsipican*, Saxon; *strichen*, German; *adstrigita*, Islandick; *strucker*, Danish.]

1. To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow.

He at Philippi kept  
His sword e'en like a dancer, while *I struck*  
The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

We will deliver you the cause;  
Why I, that did love Caesar, when *I struck* him,  
Proceeded thus. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*

I must  
But wait his fall, whom I myself *struck* down. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Then on the crowd he cast a furious look,  
And wither'd all their strength before he *strook*. *Dryden.*

2. To punish; to afflict.

To punish the just is not good, nor to *strike* princes for equity. *Prov. xvii. 26.*

3. To dash; to throw by a quick motion.

The blood *strikes* on the two side posts. *Ex. xii. 7.*

4. To notify by sound.

The Windsor bell hath *struck* twelve. *Shaksp.*  
The drums presently *striking* up a march, they plucked up their ensigns, and forward they go. *Kneller.*

A judicious friend moderates the pursuit, gives the signal for action, presses the advantage, and *strikes* the critical minute. *Cicero of Friendship.*

5. To stamp; to impress.

The memory in some men is very tenacious; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are *struck* deepest, and in minds the most retentive. *Locke.*

6. To contract; to lower; to vale. It is only used in the phrases to *strike* sail, or to *strike* a flag.

How many nobles then would hold their places,  
That must *strike* sail to spirits of vice! *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

To this all differing passions and interests should *strike* sail, and, like swelling streams running different courses, should yet all make haste into the sea of common safety. *Temple.*

They *strike* sail where they know they shall be mastered, and retire where they can with safety. *Dryden.*

Now, did I not so near my labour's end  
*Strike* sail, and hailing to the harbour tend,  
My song to flow'ry gardens might extend. *Dryd.*

7. To alarm; to put into emotion; to surprise.

The rest *struck* with horror stood,  
To see their leader cover'd o'er with blood. *Waller.*

Jack Straw at London-stone, with all his rout,  
*Struck* not the city with so loud a shout. *Dryden.*

His virtues render our assembly awful,  
They *strike* with something like religious fear. *Addison's Cato.*

Didst thou but view him right, shouldst see him  
With murder, treason, sacrilege, and crimes  
That *strike* my soul with horror but to name them. *Addison.*

We are no sooner presented to any one we never saw before, but we are immediately *struck* with the idea of a proud, a reserved, an affable, or a good-natured man. *Addison.*

Nice works of art *strike* and surprise us most upon the first view; but the better we are acquainted with them, the less we wonder. *Shaksp.*  
Court virtues bear, like gems, the highest rate,  
Born where heav'n's influence scarce can penetrate;  
In life's low vale, the soil the virtue like,  
They please as beauties, here as wonders *strike*. *Pope.*

8. [*sedus ferire*.] To make a bargain.

Sign but his peace, he vow, he'll ne'er again  
The sacred names of tops and braus profane:  
*Strike* up the bargain quickly; for I swear,  
As times go now, he offers very fair. *Dryden.*

I come to offer peace, to reconcile  
Past crimes, to *strike* perpetual leagues  
With Vainco. *A. Phillips's Briton.*

9. To produce by a sudden action.

The court paved *striken* up a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon.*

Waving wide her mottled wind,  
She *strikes* an universal peace through air and land. *Milton.*

Those men are fortune's jewels moulded bright,  
Brought forth with their own fire and light;  
If I her vulgar stone for other took,  
Out of myself it must be *struck*. *Cowley.*

'Take my caducens?  
With this th' infernal ghosts I can command,  
And *strike* a terror through the Stygian strand. *Dryden.*

10. To affect suddenly in any particular manner.

When verses cannot be understood, nor a man's good wit seconded with the forward child understanding, it *strikes* a man more dead than a great reckoning in a little room. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

*Strike* her young bones,  
Ye taking airs, with lameness. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

He that is *stricken* blind cannot forget  
The precious treasure of his eyesight lost. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

So ceas'd the rival crew, when Purcell came,  
They sang no more, or only sung his fame;  
Struck dumb, they all admir'd. *Dryden.*

Humility detests envy, and *strikes* it dead. *Cicero.*  
Then do not *strike* him dead with a denial,  
But hold him up in life. *Addison's Cato.*

11. To cause to sound by blows; with up only emphatical.

*Strike* up the drums, and let the tongue of war  
Plead for our interest, and our being here. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

12. To forge; to mint.

Though they the lines on golden anvils beat,  
It looks as if they *struck* them at a heat. *Tate.*

Some very rare coins, *struck* of a pound weight,  
Of gold and silver, Constantine sent to Chilperick. *Arbutnot.*

13. It is used in the participle, I know not well how, for adjoined in years.

The king  
Is wise and virtuous, and his noble queen  
Well *struck* in years, fair, and not jealous. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

14. To STRIKE off. To erase from a reckoning or account.

Deliver Helen, and all damage else  
Shall be *struck* off. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

I have this while with loaden thoughts been press'd;  
Put I shall in a more convenient time  
*Strike* off this scorn of absence. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

When any wistful sin stands charged on our account, it will not be *struck* off till we forsake and turn away from it. *Kitchin.*

Ask men's opinions. Scot's now shall tell  
How trade increases, and the world goes well;  
*Strike* off his pension by the sitting ear,  
And Britain, if not Europe, is undrunk. *Pope.*

15. To STRIKE off. To separate by a blow, or any sudden action.

Germany had *struck* off that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome; but seemed nevertheless in discipline still to retain therewith great conformity. *Hooker.*

They follow'd to fall that they overtook him,  
and without further delay *struck* off his head. *Kneller.*

He was taken prisoner by Surinas, lieutenant-general for the king of Persia, who *struck off* his head. *Holwell.*

A mass of water would be *struck off* and separate from the rest, and tossed through the air like a flying river. *Burrit.*

16. *To STRIKE out.* To produce by collision.

My childish youth was win'd with vain desires; My manhood, long misled by wand'ring fires, Follow'd false lights, and, when their glimpe was gone,

My pride *struck out* new sparkles of her own. *Dryd.*

17. *To STRIKE out.* To blot; to efface.

By expurgatory animal versions, we might *strike out* great numbers of hidden qualities; and, having once a conceded list, with more safety attempt their reasons. *Brown.*

To methodize is as necessary as to *strike out*. *Pope.*

18. *To STRIKE out.* To bring to light.

19. *To STRIKE out.* To form at once by a quick effort.

Whether thy hand *strikes out* some free design, Where life awakes and dawns at ev'ry line; Or blend in beauteous tints the colour'd mass, And from the canvass call the mimic face. *Pope.*

*To STRIKE.* *v. n.*

1. To make a blow.

I, in mine own woe charm'd, Could not find death where I did hear him groan, Nor feel him when he *struck*. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

It pleas'd the king To *strike* at me upon his misconstruction, When he tripp'd me behind. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

He wither'd all their strength before he *brook*. *Dryden.*

2. To collide; to clash.

Holding a ring by a thread in a glass, tell him that holdeth it, it shall *strike* so many times against the side of the glass, and no more. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. To act by repeated percussion.

Bid thy mistress, when my drink is ready, *She strike* upon the bell. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Those antique minstrels, sure, were Charles-like kings, Cities their lutes, and subjects hearts their strings, On which with so divine a hand they *brook*, Content of motion from their breath they took. *Waller.*

4. To found by the stroke of a hammer.

Cæsar, 'tis *struck* right. *Shakspeare*

Deep thoughts will often suspend the senses so far, that about a man clocks may *strike*, and bells ring, which he takes no notice of. *Greene.*

5. To make an attack.

Is not the king's name forty thousand names? Arm, arm, my name, a puny subt. *It strikes* At thy great glory. *Shakspeare's Richard II.*

When, by their disfiguring leaders taught To *strike* at power which in themselves they sought, The vulgar, gull'd into rebellion, arm'd, Their blood to action by their prize was warm'd. *Dryden.*

6. To act by external influx.

Consider the red and white colours in porphyre, hinder light but from *striking* on it, and its colour vanishes. *Locke.*

7. To sound with blows.

Whilst any trumpet did sound, or drum *struck* it, His sword did not leave *striking* in the field. *Sh.*

8. To be dashed.

The admiral galley, wherein the emperor was, *struck* upon a sand, and there *struck* fast. *Koller.*

9. To pass with a quick or strong effect.

Now and then a glittering beam of wit or passion *strikes* through the obscurity of the poem: any of these effects a present *striking*, but not a lasting admiration. *Dryden.*

10. To pay homage, as by lowering the tail.

We see the wind sit sore upon our sails; yet we *strike* not, but securely perish. *Shak.*

I'd rather chop this hand off at a blow, And with the other fling it at thy face, Than bear so low a tail, to *strike* to thee. *Shakspeare*

The interest of our kingdom is ready to *strike* to that of your poorest fishing towns: it is hard you will not accept our services. *Swiss.*

11. To be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; to break forth.

It *struck* on a sudden into such reputation, that it scorns any longer to stalk, but owns itself publickly. *Government of the Tongue.*

12. *To STRIKE in with.* To conform; to suit itself to; to join with at once.

Those who, by the prerogative of their age, should frown youth into sobriety, imitate and *strike in with* them, and are really vicious that they may be thought young. *South.*

They catch at every shadow of relief, *strike in* at a venture with the next companion, and, to the dead commodity be taken off, care not who be the champion. *Norris.*

The cases or pleasures of the world *strike in with* every thought. *Addison.*

He immediately *struck in with* them; but described this march to the temple with so much honour, that he thimbered every joint. *Addison's Freeholder.*

13. *To STRIKE out.* To spread or rove; to make a sudden excursion.

In this plain was the last general rendezvous of mankind; and from thence they were broken into companies, and dispersed; the several successive generations, like the waves of the sea, over-reaching one another, and *striking out* farther and farther upon the land. *Burnet's Theory.*

When a great man *strikes out* into a sudden irregularity, he needs not question the respect of a retainer. *Collier.*

*STRIKE.* *n. f.* A bushel; a dry measure of capacity; four pecks.

Wing, carinave, and bushel, peck, *strike*, ready at hand. *Tucker's Husbandry.*

*STRICKENLOCK.* *n. f.* Is a plane shorter than the jointer, having its sole made exactly flat and straight, and is used for the shooting of a short joint. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

*STRICKER.* *n. f.* [from *strike*.] Person or thing that strikes.

A bishop then must be blameless, not given to wine, no *striker*. *1 Tim. iii. 3.*

He thought with his staff to have *struck* the *striker*. *Sandys.*

The *striker* must be dense, and in its best velocity. *Digby.*

*STRICKING.* *part. adj.* [from *strike*.] Affecting; surprising.

*STRING.* *n. f.* [reunung, Saxon; *strong*, German and Danish, *stringhe*, Dutch; *stringa*, Latin.]

1. A slender rope; a small cord; any slender and flexible band.

Any lower bullet hanging upon the other above it, must be conceived as if the weight of it were in that point where its *string* touches the upper. *Wilkins's Dactylus.*

2. A riband.

Round Ormond's knee thou tie'st the mystick *string*, That makes the knight companion to the king. *Prior.*

3. A thread on which any things are filed.

Then pious pray by *their* beads, having a *string* with a hundred of nutshells upon it, and the repeating of certain words with them they account meritorious. *Stillington.*

4. Any set of things filed on a line.

I have caught two of these dark undermining vermin, and intend to make a *string* of them, in order to hang them up in one of my papers. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. The chord of a musical instrument.

Thus when two brethren *strings* are set alike, To move them both, but one of them we *strike*. *Cowley.*

The *string* that jars When rudely touch'd, ungrateful to the sense, With pleasure feels the maker's flying fingers, Swells into harmony, and charms the hearers. *Rowe.*

By the appearance they make in marble, there is not one *string* instrument that seems comparable to our violins. *Addison.*

6. A small fibre.

Duckweed putteth forth a little *string* into the water, from the bottom. *Bacon.*

Is *pulling* brown up, the least *strings* left behind will grow. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

7. A nerve; a tendon.

The most piteous tale, which in recounting, His grief grew puissant, and the *strings* of life Began to crack. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

The *string* of his tongue loosed. *Adapt. xvii. 35.*

8. The nerve of the bow.

The wicked bend their bow, they make ready their arrows upon the *string*. *Plalm xii. 2.*

Th' impetuous arrow whizzers on the wing, Sounds the tough horn, and twangs the quivering *string*. *Pope.*

9. Any concatenation or series; as, a string of propositions.

10. *To have two STRINGS to the Bow.* To have two views or two expedients; to have double advantage, or double security.

No lover has that pow'r To enforce a desperate amour, As he that has two *strings* to his bow, And burns for love and money too. *Hudibras.*

*To STRING.* *v. a.* preterite *I string*; part. pass. *strung*. [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with strings.

Has not wife nature *strung* the legs and feet With firmest nerves, design'd to walk the street? *Gay.*

2. To put a stringed instrument in tune.

Here the mule to oft her harp has *strung*, That not a mountain rears its head unsung. *Addison.*

3. To file on a string.

Men of great learning or genius are too full to be exact, and therefore chuse to throw down their pearls in heaps before the reader, rather than be at the pains of *stringing* them. *Spektator.*

4. To make tense.

To *string* the nerves, and purify the blood. *Dryden.*

*STRINGED.* *adj.* [from *string*.] Having strings; produced by strings.

Praise him with *stringed* instruments and organs. *Psalms.*

Divinely warbled voice Answering the *stringed* noise,

As all their souls in blissful rapture took. *Milton.*

*STRINGENT.* *adj.* [from *stringens*, Latin.] Binding; contracting.

*STRINGHALT.* *n. f.* [from *string* and *halt*.]

*Stringhalt* is a sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough. *Farrer's Dictionary.*

*STRINGLESS.* *adj.* [from *string*.] Having no strings.

Nothing; all is said; His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument, Words, life, and all, old Lancaster hath spent. *Shakspeare.*

*STRINGY.* *adj.* [from *string*.] Fibrous; consisting of small threads; filamentous.

A plain Indian fan, made of the small *stringy* parts of roots spread out in a round flat form. *Greene.*

By melting, expensive sweat, and an obstinate flux of the belly, the *straggly* parts of the tendons and membranes are left unrecruited. *Blackmore.*

**STRIP.** *v. a.* [*stripen*, Dutch; *be-rijspe*, stripped, Saxon.]

1. To make naked; to deprive of covering: with *of* before the thing taken away.

They began to *strip* her of her cloaths when I came in among them. *Sidney.*

They *strip* Joseph out of his coat.

Scarce credible it is how soon they were *stript* and laid naked on the ground. *Maynard.*

Hadst thou not committed

Notorious murder on those thirty men At Askalon, who never did thee harm, Then like a robber *stripp'd* them of their robes. *Milton.*

You cloath all that have no relation to you, and *strip* you master that gives you food. *Le Strange.*

A settling tempest through the branches went, That *strips* them bare. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

He saw a beauteous maid, With hair *dishevell'd*, issuing through the shade, *Stript* of her cloaths. *Dryden.*

He left the pillager, to rapine bred, Without controul to *strip* and spoil the dead. *Dryd.*

The bride was put in form to bed, He follow'd, *stript*. *Swift.*

2. To deprive; to divest.

The apostle, in exhorting men to contentment, although they have in this world no more than bare food and raiment, giveth us to understand that those are even the lowest of things necessary, that, if we should be *stript* of all these things, without which we might possibly be, yet these must be left. *Hooker.*

Now this curious built Phœacian *strip*, Returning from her convoy, I will *strip* Of all her decking matter. *Chapman.*

We *strip* and divest ourselves of our own will, and give ourselves entirely up to the will of God. *Duppa.*

It is difficult to lead another by words into the thoughts of things, *stripp'd* of those specific differences we give them. *Luke.*

One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man blessed with ease and affluence, not of one just *stript* of all those advantages, and plunged in the deepest necessities, and now sitting naked upon a dunghill. *Atterbury.*

3. To rob; to plunder; to pillage: as, a thief *stripp'd* the house.

That which lays a man open to an enemy, and that which *strips* him of a friend, equally attacks him in all those interests that are capable of being weakened by the one, and supported by the other. *Scarb.*

4. To peel; to decorticate.

If the leaves or dried stocks be *stripp'd* into small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electrics, no other ways than those of wheat or rye. *Brown's Fugate Errours.*

5. To deprive of all.

When some fond easy fathers *strip* themselves before they lie down to their long sleep, and settle their whole estates upon their sons, has it not been seen that the father has been requited with beggary? *South.*

6. To take off covering: with *off* emphatical.

He *strips off* his cloaths. *1 Sam. xix. 24.*

Logic helps us to *strip off* the outward disguise of things, and to behold and judge of them in their own nature. *Watts.*

7. To cast off. Not in use.

His unkindness, That *strips* her from his benediction, turn'd her To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights To his doghearted daughters; these things ring him. *Shakespeare.*

8. To separate from something adhesive or connected. Not accurately used.

Amongst men who examine not scrupulously their own ideas, and *strip* them not from the marks men use for them, but confound them with words, there must be endless dispute. *Lake.*

**STRIP.** *n. s.* [probably for *strips*.] A narrow shred.

These two apartments were hung in close mourning, and only a *strip* of bayround the other room. *Swift.*

**TO STRIPS.** *v. a.* [*stripen*, Dutch]

1. To variegate with lines of different colours.

2. To beat; to lash.

**STRIFE.** *n. s.* [*stripe*, Dutch.]

1. A lineary variation of colour. This seems to be the original notion of the word.

Gardeners may have three roots, among an hundred, that are rare, as purple and carnation or several *strips*. *Bacon.*

2. A shred of a different colour.

One of the most valuable trimmings of their cloaths was a long *stripe* towed upon the garment, called *laras clavus*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A weal, or discoloration made by a lash or blow.

Cruelly marked him with inglorious *strips*. *Tobinson.*

4. A blow; a lash.

A body cannot be so torn with *strips*, as a mind with remembrance of wicked actions. *Hayward.*  
To those that are yet within the reach of the *strips* and reproofs of their own conscience, I would address that they would not seek to remove themselves from that wholesome discipline. *Decay of Piety.*

**STRIPED.** *part. adj.* [from *strips*.] Distinguished by lines of different colour.

**STRIPING.** *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.] A youth; one in the state of adolescence.

Thwart the lane, He, with two *striplings*, lads, more like to run The country bare than to commit such slaughter, Made good the passage. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Now a *stripling* cherub he appears, Not of the prime, yet such as in his face Youth smil'd celestial. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Compositions on any important subjects are not matters to be wrung from poor *striplings*, like blood out of the nose, or the plucking of untimely fruit. *Milton on Elia at m.*

As when young *striplings* whip the top top sport, On the smooth pavement of an empty court, The wooden engine whirls. *Dryden's Fœd.*

As every particular member of the body is nourished with a several qualified juice, so children and *striplings*, old men and young men, must have diverse diets. *Arbuthnot or Aliments.*

**STRIPPER.** *n. s.* [from *strip*.] One that strips.

**TO STRIVE.** *v. n.* preterite *I strove*, anciently *I strived*; *part. pass. striven.* [*striven*, Dutch; *efforcer*, French.]

1. To struggle; to labour; to make an effort.

The immutability of God they *strive* unto, by working after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*

Many brave young minds have, through hearing the praises and eulogies of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations, and to *strive* to the like deserts. *Spenser.*

*Strive* with me in your prayers to God for me. *Romans, xv.*

So have I *strived* to preach the gospel. *Romans, xv. 20.*

Was it for this that Rome's best blood he spilt, With so much falsehood, so much guilt?

Was it for this that his ambition *strives* To equal Cæsar first, and after Jove? *Cowley.*

Our blessed Lord commands you to *strive* to enter in; because many will fail, who only seek to enter. *Luke.*

These thoughts he *strives* to bury in expense, Rich meats, rich wines, and vain magnificence. *Harte.*

2. To contest; to contend; to struggle in opposition to another: with *against* or *with* before the person opposed.

Do as adversaries do in law;

*Strive* mightily, but eat and drink as friends. *Shakespeare.*

*Strive* for the truth unto death. *Ecclesi. iv. 28.*  
Why dost thou *strive* against him? *Job, xxxiii. 13.*

Charge them that they *strive* not about words, to no profit. *1 Tim. ii. 14.*

Avoid contentions and *strivings* about the law. *Tit. iii. 9.*

This is warrantable conflict for trial of our faith; so that these *strivings* are not a contending with superior powers. *Le Strange.*

Thus does every wicked man that contemns God; who can save or destroy him who *strives* with his Maker? *Thomson.*

It intestine broils alarm the hive,

For two pretenders oft for empire *strive*, The vulgar in divided fashions join,

And murm'ring sounds proclaim the civil war. *Dryden.*

3. To oppose by contrariety of qualities.

Now private pity *strives* with public hate, Reason with rage, and chicanery with fate. *Domb.*

4. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence.

Not that sweet glove Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspir'd Castalian spring, might with this paradise Of Eden *strive*. *Milton.*

**STRIVER.** *n. s.* [from *strive*.] One who labours; one who contends.

**STROKAL.** *n. s.* An instrument used by glass-makers. *Bailey.*

**STROKE** or *Strook*. Old preterite of *strike*, now commonly *struck*.

He, how waked with kindness, least of all men knew who *stroked* him. *Sidney.*

**STROBE.** *n. s.* [from *brook*, the preterite of *strike*.]

1. A blow; a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another.

The oars were silver, Which to the tune of flutes kept *stroke*, and made The water which they beat to follow faster, As amorous of their *strokes*. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

His white-maid's head, that bow'd beneath the yoke,

He cheer'd to courage with a gentle *stroke*; Then urg'd his fiery chariot on the foe,

And using *stroke* his lance in act to throw. *Dryd.*

2. A hostile blow.

As cannon overcharg'd with double cracks, So they redoubled *strokes* upon the foe. *Shakespeare.*

He entered, and won the whole kingdom of Naples, without striking a *stroke*. *Bacon.*

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure, As might the *strokes* of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*

I had a long design upon the ears of Curl; but the rogue would never allow me a hair *stroke* at them, though my penknife was ready. *Swift.*

3. A sudden disease or affliction.

Take this plague, thou whom the heav'n's plagues Have humbled to all *strokes*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

At this one *stroke* the man look'd dead in law; His flatterers scamper, and his friends withdraw. *Harte.*

4. The sound of the clock.

What is't o'clock? — Upon the *stroke* of four. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

5. The



## 5. The touch of a pencil.

Oh lasting as those colours may they shine!  
E'er as thy *stroke*, yet a tittle as thy line. *Pope.*

## 6. A touch; a masterly or eminent effort.

Another in my place would take it for a notable  
*stroke* of good breeding, to compliment the reader.

*L'Esrange.*

The boldest *stroke* of poetry, when managed  
artfully, most delight the reader.

*Dryden's State of Innocence.*

As he purchased the first success in the present  
war, by forcing into the service of the confederates  
an army that was raised against them, he will  
give one of the finishing *stroke*s to it, and help to  
conclude the great work.

*Adison.*

A verdict more puts me in possession of my  
estate; I question not but you will give it the  
finishing *stroke*.

*Arbutnot.*

Shoemaker's collection was the great and bold *stroke*,  
which in its main parts has been discovered to be  
an impudent forgery.

*Baker on Learning.*

## 7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.

## 8. Power; efficacy.

These having equal authority for instruction of  
the young prince, and well agreeing, bare equal  
*stroke* in divers faculties.

*Hayward.*

Perfectly opaque bodies can but reflect the in-  
cident beams, those that are diaphanous retract  
them too, and that refraction has such a *stroke* in  
the production of colours generated by the trajec-  
tion of light through drops of water, that exhibit  
a rainbow through divers other transparent bodies.

*Boyle.*

He has a great *stroke* with the reader, when he  
condemns any of my poem, to make the world  
have a better opinion of them.

*Dryden.*

The subtle effluvia of the male seed have the  
greatest *stroke* in generation.

*Ray.*

7. STROKE. v. a. [from *stroc*, Saxon.]

## 1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment; to soothe.

This children do in silly birds they find  
With *stroking* hilt, and too much ciamming kill.

*Sidney.*

The senior weaned his younger shall teach,  
More *stroken* and made of when aught it doth aile,  
More gently yet make it for yoke or the pail.

*Tusser.*

Thy praise or dispraise is to me alike,  
One doth not *stroke* me, nor the other strike.

*Ben Jonson.*

He set forth a proclamation, *stroking* the peo-  
ple with fair promises, and humouring them with  
invective against the king and government.

*Bacon.*

He died the falling drops, and, yet more kind,  
He *strook* her cheeks.

*Dryden.*

Come, let us practise death;  
Strut the gum-lion till he grow familiar.

*Dryden.*

She pick'd the rising flows, and fed  
The gentle beast, and loudly *strook* his head.

*Addison.*

## 2. To rub gently in one direction.

When the big-udderd cows with patience stand,  
Waiting the *stroking* of the damsel's hand.

*Cay.*

## 7. STROLL. v. n. To wander; to amble; to rove; to be a vagrant.

She's mine, and mine, and *strolling* up and down.

*Gronville.*

Your wine lock'd up, your butler *stroll'd* broad.

*Pope.*

These mothers, to beg sustenance for their  
helpless infants.

*Scot.*

STROLLER. n. s. [from *stroll*,] A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond.

I two brother-hermits, saints by trade,  
Dignified in tatter'd habits, went  
To a small village down in Kent;  
Where, in the *stroller's* canting strain,  
They bogg'd from door to door in vain.

*Swift.*

The men of pleasure, who never go to church,  
And their meas of the clergy from a few poor  
whores they often observe, in the streets.

*Swift.*

STROND. n. s. [for *strand*.] The beach; the bank of the water. Obsolete.

So looks the *strand* where con th' imperious flood  
Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shak. Henry IV.*

STRONG. adj. [from *strong*, Saxon.]

## 1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body.

Though 'gan the villain wax so fierce and *strong*,  
That nothing may sustain his furious force,  
He cast him down to ground, and all along  
Drew him through dirt and mire.

*Spenser.*

The *strong-wing'd* Mercury should fetch thee up,  
And sit thee by Jove's side.

*Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

That our oxen may be *strong* to labour.

*Plalm cxlv. 14.*

The Marrian and Sabellian race,  
*Strong-limb'd* and stout.

*Dryden.*

Ories the *strong* to greater strength must yield,  
He, with Parthenius, were by Rapo kill'd.

*Dryd.*

## 2. Fortified; secure from attack.

Within Troy's *strong* immures  
The ravish'd Helen with wanton Paris sleeps.

*Shakespeare.*

An army of English engaged between an army of  
a greater number, fresh and in vigour on the one  
side, and a town *strong* with fortification, and *strong*  
in men, on the other.

*Bacon.*

It is no matter how things are; so a man ob-  
serve but the agreement of his own imaginations,  
and talk comfortably, it is all truth: such castles  
in the air will be as *strong* holds of truth as the de-  
monstrations of Euclid.

*Locke.*

## 3. Powerful; mighty.

While there was war between the houses of Saul  
and David, Abner made himself *strong* for Saul.

*2 Sam. iii. 6.*

The merchant-adventurers being a *strong* com-  
pany, and well underfitted with rich men and gold  
order, held out bravely.

*Bacon.*

That that are *strong* at sea may easily bring them  
to what terms they please.

*Addison.*

The weak, by thinking themselves *strong*, are  
induced to proclaim war against that which ruins  
them, and the *strong*, by conceiting themselves  
weak, are thereby rendered as useless as if they  
really were so.

*South's Sermons.*

4. Supplied with forces. It has in this sense a very particular constitution. We say, a thousand *strong* - as we say, twenty years old, or ten *strong* &c.

When he was not six-and-twenty *strong*,  
Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low,  
My father gave him welcome to the shore.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

It was, at his rising from Exeter, between six  
and seven thousand *strong*.

*Bacon.*

In Britain's lovely isle a shining throng  
War in his *strong*, a thousand beauties *strong*.

*Tick.*

## 5. Violent; forcible; impetuous.

A river of so *strong* a current, that it suffereth  
not the sea to flow up its channel.

*Heylyn.*

But her own king the likeness to his Thames,  
Serene yet *strong*, majestic yet sedate,  
Swift without violence, without terror great.

*Prior.*

## 6. Hale; healthy.

Better is the poor, being sound and *strong* in con-  
stitution, than a rich man afflicted in his body.

*Ecclus. xxx. 14.*

## 7. Forcibly acting on the imagination.

This is one of the *strongest* examples of a per-  
sonification that ever was.

*Bacon.*

## 8. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous.

Her mother, ever *strong* against that match,  
And firm for doctor Caus, hath appointed  
That he shall shuffle her away.

*Shakespeare.*

In choice of committees for ripening business  
for the council, it is better to chuse indifferent  
persons, than to make an indifferently by putting  
in those that are *strong* on both sides.

*Bacon.*

The knight is a much *stronger* toy in the coun-  
ty than in town, which is necessary for the keep-  
ing up his interest.

*Addison.*

## 9. Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the sight forcibly.

By mixing such powders, we are not to expect  
a *strong* and full white, such as is that of paper,  
but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise  
from a mixture of light and darkness, or from  
white and black, that is, a grey, or dun, or russet  
brown.

*Newt. Opticks.*

Thus shall there be made two bows of colours,  
an interior and *stronger* by one reflexion in the  
drops, and an exterior and fainter by two, for the  
light becomes fainter by every reflexion.

*Newton's Opticks.*

## 10. Potent; intoxicating.

Get *strong* beer to rub your horses heels. *Swift.*

## 11. Having a deep tincture; affecting the taste forcibly.

Many of their propositions favour very *strong* of  
the old heaven of innovations.

*Kang Chai's.*

## 12. Affecting the smell powerfully.

The prince of Cambay's daily food  
Is aspi, and basilisk, and road;

Which makes him have so *strong* a breath,  
Each night he stinks a queen to death.

Add with Cyprian thyme *strong*-scented cen-  
taury.

*Dryden.*

The heat of a human body, as it grows more in-  
tense, makes the urine smell more *strong*.

*Arbut.*

## 13. Hard of digestion; not easily nutri-mental.

*Strong* meat belongeth to them that are of full  
age.

*Hebr.*

## 14. Furnished with abilities for any thing.

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism.

*Dryden.*

## 15. Valid; confirmed.

In process of time, an ungodly custom grown  
*strong* was kept as a law.

*Wisdem. xiv. 16.*

## 16. Violent; vehement; forcible.

In the days of his flesh he offered up prayers,  
with *strong* crying and tears.

*Hebr. v. 7.*

The scriptures make deep and *strong* impressions  
on the minds of men: and whatsoever denies this,  
as he is in point of religion atheistical, so in under-  
standing brutish.

*J Corbet.*

## 17. Cogent; conclusive.

Messenger.

Of *strong* prevailment in unburden'd youth *Shak.*  
Produce your cause; bring forth your *strong* rea-  
sons.

*Shak.*

What *strong* cries must they be that shall drown  
so loud a clamour of impie's?

*Decay of Piety.*

The *strongest* and most important texts are these  
which have been controverted; and for that very  
reason, because they are the *strongest*.

*Waterland.*

## 18. Able; skillful; of great force of mind.

There is no English soul  
More *stronger* to direct you than yourself,

If with the sap of reason you would quick,  
Or but allay, the fire of passion. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

## 19. Firm; compact; not soon broken.

Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous stone,  
Built the *strong* nerves, and crash'd the solid bone.

*Pope.*

## 20. Forcibly written; comprising much meaning in few words.

Like her sweet voice is thy harmonious song,  
As high, as sweet, as easy, and as *strong*.

*Smith.*

STRONGIFIED. adj. [from *strong* and *fix*.] Stronghanded.

John, who was pretty *strong fix'd*, gave him such  
a squeeze as made his eyes water.

*Arbut not.*

STRONGHAND. n. s. [from *strong* and *hand*.] Force; violence.

When their captain dieth, if the senior should  
descend to his child, and an infant, another would  
thrust him out by *stronghand*, being then unable to  
defend his right.

*Spenser.*

They wanting land wherewith to sustain their  
people, and the Tofians, having more than enough,  
it was their meaning to take what they needed by  
*stronghand*.

*Rail igb.*

**STRONGLY.** *adv.* [from *strong*.]

1. With strength; powerfully; forcibly.

The colewort is an enemy to any plant, because it diaweth *strongly* the fattest juice of the earth. *Bacon*.

The dazzling light  
Had flash'd too *strongly* on his aking sight. *Addis.*  
Water impregnated with salt attenuates *strongly*. *Arbutnot.*

When the attention is *strongly* fixed to any subject, all that is said concerning it makes a deeper impression. *Water.*

2. With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last; in such a manner as not easily to be forced.

Great Duninane he *strongly* fortifies. *Shakefp.*  
Let the foundations be *strongly* laid. *Esar.* vi. 3.

3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.

All these accuse him *strongly*. *Shakespeare.*  
The ruinous consequences of Wood's patent have been *strongly* represented by both houses. *Swift.*

**STRONGWATER.** *n. f.* [*strong* and *water*.] Distilled spirits.

Metals receive in readily *strongwaters*; and *strongwaters* do readily pierce into metals and stones: and some will touch upon gold, that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**STROOK.** The preterite of *strike*, used in poetry for *struck*.

A sudden tempest from the desert flew  
With horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew:  
Then, whirling round, the quoin together *strook*. *Sandys.*

That conq'ring look,  
When next beheld, like lightning *strook*  
My blasted soul, and made me bow. *Waller.*  
He, like a patient angler, ere he *strook*,  
Would let them play awhile upon the hook. *Dryd.*

**STROPHE.** *n. f.* [*strophe*, Fr. *strophi*.] A stanza.

**STROVE.** The preterite of *strive*.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he *strove* to climb to the height of turblenets. *Sulney.*

**TO STROUT.** *v. n.* [*strussen*, German.]

To swell with an appearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity; to strut. This is commonly written *strut*, which seems more proper.

**TO STROUT.** *v. a.* To swell out; to puff out; to enlarge by affectation.

I will make a brief list of the particulars in an historical truth nowise *stroved*, nor made greater by language. *Bacon.*

**TO STROW.** *v. n.* [See *TO STREW*.]

1. To spread by being scattered.

Angel forms lay entranc'd,  
Thick as autumnal leaves that *strow* the brooks  
In Valombrosa. *Bentley's Paradise Lost.*

2. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle.

All the ground  
With shiver'd armour *strown*. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*  
Come, shepherds, come, and *strow* with leaves  
the plain;

Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain. *Dryd.*  
With offer float the floating water *strow*,  
With massy stones make bridges if it flow. *Dryd.*

3. To spread.

There have been three years dearth of corn,  
and every place *strow'd* with beggars. *Swift.*

4. To scatter; to throw at random.

Synah, can I tell thee more?  
And of our ladies bowers;  
But little need to *strow* my store,  
Suffice this hill of our. *Spenser.*

The tree in storms  
The glad earth about her *strows*  
With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*  
Possession kept the beaten road,  
And gather'd all his brother *strow'd*. *Swift.*

**TO STROW.** *v. n.* To range; to wander.

[See *STROLL*.]

'Tis she who nightly *strows* with saunt'ring pace. *Gay.*

**TO STROY.** *v. a.* [for *destroy*.]

Dig garden, *stroy* mallow, now may you at ease. *Tupper.*

**STRUCK.** The old preterite and participle passive of *strike*.

This message bear: the Trojans and their chief  
Bring holy peace, and beg the king's retreat;  
*Struck* with so great a name, and all on fire,  
The youth replies, whatever you require. *Dryden.*  
In a regular plantation, I can place myself in its  
several centers, so as to view all the walks *struck*  
from them. *Spektator.*

High on his car Sesostris *struck* my view,  
Whom scepter'd slaves in golden harness drew. *Pope.*

Some to conceit alone their taste confine,  
And glitt'ring thoughts *struck* out at every line. *Pope.*

**STRUCKEN.** The old participle passive of *strike*.

Down fell the duke, his joints dissolv'd afunder,  
Blind with the light, and *strucken* dead with wonder. *Fausset.*

All liquors *strucken* make round circles, and  
dash. *Bacon.*

Silent, and in face  
Confounded, long they sat as *strucken* mute. *Milt.*

**STRUCTURE.** *n. f.* [*structure*, French; *structura*, from *struere*, Latin.]

1. Act of building; practice of building.

His son builds on, and never is content,  
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent. *Dryden.*

2. Manner of building; form; make.

Several have gone about to inform them; but, for  
want of insight into the *structure* and constitution  
of the terraqueous globe, have not given satisfaction. *Woodward.*

3. Edifice; building.

Ecbatana her *structure* vast there shews,  
And Hecatompylos her hundred gates. *Milton.*  
High on a rock of ice the *structure* lay. *Pope.*  
There stands a *structure* of majestic frame. *Pope.*

**STRUDE OR STRODE.** *n. f.* A flock of breeding mares. *Bailey*

**TO STRUGGLE.** *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. To labour; to act with effort.

2. To strive; to contend; to contest.

No man is guilty of an act of intemperance but  
he might have forborne it, not without some-  
trouble from the *strugglings* of the contrary habit,  
but still the thing was possible. *South.*

In the time of Henry VIII. differences of reli-  
gion tore the nation into two mighty factions,  
and, under the name of Papist and Protestant,  
*struggled* in her bowels with many various events. *Temple.*

I repent, like some despairing wretch  
That boldly plunges in the frightful deep,  
Then pants and *struggles* with the whirling waves,  
And catches every slender reed to save him. *South.*

3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, *struggles* still,  
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*  
'Tis wisdom to beware,  
And better shun the bait than *struggle* in the snare. *Dryden.*

If men *struggle* through as many troubles to be  
miserable as to be happy, my readers may be per-  
suaded to be good. *Spektator.*

**STRUGGLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; effort.

2. Contell; contention.

When, in the division of parties, men only strove  
for the last place in the prince's favour, an honest

man might look upon the *struggle* with indifference. *Addison.*

It began and ended without any of those unna-  
tural *struggles* for the chain, which have disturbed  
the peace of this great city. *Atterbury.*

3. Agony; tumultuous distress.

**STRUMA.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A glandular swelling; the king's evil.

A gentlewoman had a *struma* about the instep,  
very hard and deep about the tendons. *Wife's Surgeon.*

**STRU'MOUS.** *adj.* [from *struma*.] Tainted with the king's evil.

How to treat them when *strumous*, skin-hous, or  
cancerous. *Wife's Surgeon.*

A glandulous consumption, such as does not af-  
fect the lung, with a rupture of its vessels, and  
coughing up blood, is produced by *strumous* or scro-  
phulous humours. *Blackmore.*

**STRUMET.** *n. f.* [of doubtful original.]

*Strops* vieux mot *paltrardise*: *stuprum*,  
Latin.] A whore; a prostitute. *Trevoux.*

How like a younker or a prodigal  
The scarfed bark puts from her native bar,  
Hugg'd and embraced by the *strumpet* wind!  
How like a prodigal doth she return,  
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the *strumpet* wind!  
*Shakespeare.*

Ne'er could the *strumpet*,  
With all her double vigour, art, and nature,  
Once stir my temper; but this virtuous maid  
Subdues me quite. *Shakep. Measure for Measure.*  
If to preserve this vessel for my lord  
From any other soul unlawful touch,  
Be not to be a *strumpet*, I am none. *Shak. Othello.*  
Common fame is as false and impudent as a  
common *strumpet*. *L'Estrange.*

Honour had his due;  
Before the holy priest my vows were tied;  
So came I not a *strumpet*, but a bride. *Dryden.*

**TO STRUMPEL.** *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch.

If we two be one, and thou play false,  
I do digest the poison of thy flesh,  
Being *strumpeted* by the contagion. *Shakespeare.*

**STRUNG.** The preterite and participle passive of *string*.

The *string* bow points out the Cynthian queen. *Gay.*

**TO STRUT.** *v. n.* [*strussen*, German]

1. To walk with affected dignity; to swell with stateliness.

Adore our errors, laugh at's while we *strut*  
To our confusion. *Shakep. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
Does he not hold up his head, and *strut* in his gait? *Shakespeare.*

Though thou *strut* and paint,  
Yet art thou both thank up and old. *Ben Jonson.*  
'The false tyrer  
*Struts* on the waves, and shews the brute below. *Dryden.*

We will be with you ere the crowing cock  
Salutes the light, and *struts* before his feather'd flock. *Dryden.*

2. To swell; to protuberate.

The goats with *strutting* dugs shall home void  
sped. *Dryden.*  
The power appear'd, with winds suffic'd the sail,  
The belling canvas *strutted* with the gale. *Dryd.*

As thy *strutting* dogs with money rise,  
The love of gain is of an equal size. *Dryden.*

**STRUT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] An affectation of stateliness in the walk.

Certain gentlemen, by smirking countenances  
and an ungainly *strut* in their walk, have got pre-  
sident. *Swift.*

**STUB.** *n. f.* [rebe, Sax. *stubbe*, Danish; *stob*, Dutch; *stipet*, Latin]

1. A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off.

Danietas guided the horses so ill, that the wheel  
coming

coming over a great *stub* of a tree, overturned the coach. *Sidney.*

All about old stocks and *stubs* of trees,  
Whereon nor fruit nor leaf was ever seen,  
Did hang upon the ragged rocky knees. *Spenser.*  
To buy at the *stub* is the best for the buyer,  
More timely provision, the cheaper is fire. *Tupper.*  
Upon cutting down of an old timber tree, the  
*stub* hath put out from under a tree of another kind.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

We have

Live on tough roots, and *stubs*, to thirk in'd,  
Men to much misery and hardship born. *Milton.*  
The *stub* that d of the are found,  
Of vices with knots and knots deform'd and old,  
Heads the *stub*, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

## 2. A log; a block.

You shall have more ado to drive our *stubs* and  
hew'd you, our *stubs* and *stubs*, from the in-  
timate desire of such a happy nature, than we have  
now to haul our choice of to that alluring feast  
of low-thistles and brambles. *Milton.*

## To STUB. v. a. [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate.

His two, tusks serve for fighting and feeding, by  
the help whereof he *stubs* up eddies roots out of the  
ground, or tears off the bark of trees. *Grew's Mus.*

The other tree was grow'd,

Grew scrubby, died a-top, was fluted;

So the next pair *stubs* it and burnt it. *Swift.*

## STUBBED. adj. [from *stub*.] Truncated; short and thick.

A pain he in his head-piece feels,

Against a *stubbed* tree he feels,

And up went poor Hobgoblin's heels. *Drayton.*

To fright the coy nymphs,

Hang upon our *stubbed* horns  
Garlands, ribbons, and fine poeases. *Ben Jonson.*

## STUBBLEDNESS. n. f. [from *stubbed*.] The state of being short, thick, and truncated.

## STUBBLE. n. f. [from *stub*, Fr. *stoppel*, Dut. *stapula*, Latin.] The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

This suggested

At some time, when his towering insolence

Shall reach the people, will be the fire

To kindle their dry *stubble*, and their blaze

Shall darken him for ever. *Shakespeare.*

You, by thus much scene,

Know by the *stubble* what the corn hath be-  
*Chapman.*

If a small red flower in the *stubble* fields, called

the wirecups, open in the morning, be fate of a  
fair day. *Bacon.*

His succeeding years afford him little more than the

*stubble* of his own harvest. *Dryden.*

Thrice happy Duck, employ'd in the *stubble*-  
*ble*,

Thy toil is lessen'd, and thy profits double. *Swift.*

After the first crop is off, they pick in the wheat  
*stubble*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

## STUBBORN. adj. [This word, of which no obvious etymology appears, is derived by *Minshew* from *stoutborn*; referred by *Junius* to *strepens*; and deduced better by *Mr. Lye*, from *stub*, perhaps from *stub-born*.]

## 1. Obstinate; inflexible; contumacious.

Crustal *stubborn* in the *stubborn* mind

Coars of contents and hot vengeance un'd. *Shak.*

Then stood he in the doorway, and proud to draw

The *stubble* bow, the tried, and thrice save law.  
*Chapman.*

The queen is obstinate,

Seal'd in to justice, apt to accuse it, and

Undantful to be tried by it. *Shakespeare. Henry. VIII.*

He believ'd he had to humbled the garrison, that

they would be no longer to *stubborn*. *Chapman.*

I'll not flatter this *stubborn* king,

But work his *stubborn* soul a nobler way. *Dryden.*

Perfisting; persevering; steady.

All this is to be had only from the *stubbles* them-

selves, with *stubborn* attention, and more than com-  
mon application. *Locke.*

## 3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not easily admitting impression.

Love softens me, and blows up fires which pass  
Through any tough heart, and melt the *stubborn*  
moss. *Dryden.*

Take a plant of *stubborn* oak,

And labour him with many a sturdy stroke. *Dryd.*

## 4. Hardy; firm.

Patience, under torturing pain,

Where *stubborn* sticks would complain. *Swift.*

## 5. Harsh; rough; rugged.

We will not oppose any thing that is hard and

*stubborn*, but by a soft answer deaden their *stump*.  
*Burget.*

## 6. In all its uses it commonly implies something of a bad quality, though *Locke* has carachrestically used it in a sense of praise.

*STUBBORNLY. adv.* [from *stubborn*.]

Obstinately; contumaciously; inflexibly.

*Stubbornly* he did repugn the truth.

About a certain question in the law. *Shak. H. VI.*

He wilfully rejects his book, and *stubbornly* re-

fuses any thing he can. *Locke.*

So close they cling to *stubbornly* retire,

Then love's more violent than the chymist's fire.  
*Garth.*

## STUBBORNNESS. n. f. [from *stubborn*.]

Obstinacy; vitious stoutness; contuma-

cy; inflexibility. *Dryden* has used it in

commendation.

Happy is your grace,

That can translate the *stubbornness* of fortune

Into so quiet and so sweet a state.  
*Shakespeare. As you like it.*

He chose a course least subject to envy, between

stiff *stubbornness* and sithy *stattery*. *Hayward.*

Patriots, in peace, assert the people's right,

With noble *stubbornness* resisting might. *Dryden.*

*Stubbornness*, and an obstinate disobedience, must

be mastered with blows. *Locke.*

It failed, partly by the accident of a storm, and

partly by the *stubbornness* or treachery of that co-

lony for whose relief it was designed. *Swift.*

## STUBBY. adj. [from *stub*.] Short and thick; short and strong.

The *stubby* arrow, led with a garland of black

and *stubby* bridle. *Grew's Museum.*

## STUBNAIL. n. f. [*Stub* and *nail*.] A nail broken off; a short thick nail.

## STUCCO. n. f. [Ital. *stucco*, French.] A kind of fine plaster for walls.

Palladian walls, Veneran doors,

Grottoes to us, and *stucco* floors. *Pope.*

## STUCK. The preterite and participle pas-

sive of *stick*.

What more infamous brands have records *stuck*

upon any, than those who used the best parts for

the worst ends? *Deacy of Poetry.*

The patience of their crime will learn obedience,

When they look up and see their fellow-*stuck*

*stuck* on a look, and black'ning in the sun. *Add.*

When the polypos, from forth his cave

Torn with full force, resolute beats the wave,

His ragged claws are *stuck* with stones and sands.  
*Pope.*

*Stuck* o'er with titles, and hung round with flings,

That thou may'st be by kings, or whores of kings.  
*Pope.*

## STUCK. n. f. A thrust.

I had a pass with rapier, scabbard and all; and

he gives me the *stuck* in with such a mortal motion,

that it is inevitable. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*

## STUCKLE. n. f. [*Stuck*, Scottish.] A num-

ber of sheaves laid together in the field

to dry. *Ainsworth.*

## STUCK. n. f. [from *stuck*, Saxon.]

## 1. A post; a stake. In some such mean-

ing perhaps it is to be taken in the fol-  
lowing passage, which I do not under-  
stand.

A barn in the country, that hath one single *stuck*,  
or one height of *studs* to the roof, is two stallings a  
foot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

## 2. A nail with a large head driven for orna-

ment; any ornamental knob or pro-

tuberance.

Handles were to add,

For which he now was making *studs*.  
*Chapman's Plaut.*

A sort of straw, and ivy buds,

With coral clairs and amber *studs*. *Rule 21.*

Crystal and myrrhine cups, embos'd with gems

And *studs* of pearl. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

Upon a *studs* are several small oblong *studs*,  
placed regularly in a common order.

*Wadsworth on F.T.H.*

A desk he had of curious work,

With glistening *studs* about. *Swift.*

## 3. [probe, Saxon; *stod*, Islandick, is a

station.] A collection of breeding horses

and mares.

In the *studs* of Ireland, where care is taken,

we see horses bred of excellent shape, vigour, and  
fire. *Temple.*

## To STUD. v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn

with *studs* or shining knobs.

Thy horses shall be *stud'd*,

Their harness, *stud'd* all with gold and pearl. *Shak.*

A silver *stud'd* ax, alike below'd. *Dryd. An.*

## STUDENT. n. f. [*studens*, Latin.] A

man given to books; a scholar; a book-

ish man.

Keep a gamester from dice, and a good *student*

from his book. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

This grave advice some sober *student* bears,

And loudly sings it in his fellow's ears. *Dryd. Pers.*

A *student* shall do more in one hour, when all

things concur to invite him to any special study,

than in four at a dull season. *Watts's Logick.*

I slightly touch the subject, and recommend it to

some *student* of the profession. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

## STUDENT. adj. [from *study*.]

## 1. Learned; versed in any study; quali-

fied by study.

He died

As one that had been *studied* in his death,

To throw away the dearest thing he ow'd,

As 'twere a careless trifle. *Shakespeare.*

I am well *studied* for a liberal thanks

Which I do owe you. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleop.*

It will be fit that some man, reasonably *studied* in

the law, go as chancellor. *Bacon.*

## 2. Having any particular inclination. Out

of use.

A prince should not be so loosely *studied* as to re-

member to weak a composition. *Shakespeare.*

## STUDIER. n. f. [from *study*.] One who

studies.

Lipius was a great *studier* of the stoical philo-

sophy: upon his death-bed his friend told him,

that he needed not use arguments to persuade him

to patience; the philosophy which he had studied

would furnish him: he answers him, Lord Jesus,

give me Christian patience. *Tilley.*

There is a law of nature, as intelligible to a ra-

tional creature and *studier* of that law, as the positive

laws of commonwealths. *Locke.*

## STUDIOUS. adj. [*studieux*, Fr. *studiosus*,

Lat.]

## 1. Given to books and contemplation;

given to learning.

A proper remedy for wandering thought he that

shall propose, would do great service to the *studious*

and contemplative part of mankind. *Locke.*

## 2. Diligent; busy.

*Studious* to find new friends and new allies. *T.T.H.*

## 3. Atten-

### 9. Attentive to ; careful : with of.

Divines must become *studious* of pious and venerable antiquity. *White.*

The people made  
Stout for the war, and *studious* of their trade. *Dryd.*  
There are who, fondly *studious* of increase,  
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land  
Induce. *Philips.*

### 4. Contemplative ; suitable to meditation.

Let my due feet never sell  
To walk the *studious* cloisters pale. *Milton.*

Him for the *studious* shade  
Kind nature form'd. *Thomson's Summer.*

STUDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *studious*.]

### 1. Contemplatively ; with close application to literature.

### 2. Diligently ; carefully ; attentively.

On a short pruning hook his head reclines,  
And *studiously* surveys his gen'rous vines. *Dryden's Æneid.*

All of them *studiously* cherish'd the memory of  
their honourable extraction. *Asterbury.*

STUDIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *studious*.]

Addition to study.

STUDY. *n. f.* [*esude*, *Fr.* *studium*, *Lat.*]

### 1. Application of mind to books and learning.

During the whole time of his abode in the university, Hammond generally spent thirteen hours of the day in *study*. *Falle.*

*Study* gives strength to the mind ; conversation, grace. *Temple.*

Engage the mind in *study* by a consideration of the divine pleasures of truth and knowledge. *Watts.*

### 2. Perplexity ; deep cogitation.

The idea of her life shall sweetly creep  
Into his *study* of imagination. *Shaksp. Much Ado.*

The king of Castile, a little confused, and in a *study*, said, that can I not do with my honour. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

### 3. Attention ; meditation ; contrivance.

What can happen

To me above this wretchedness ? All your *studies*  
Make me a curse like this. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

Without *study* this art is not attained, nor fit to be attained. *Holyday.*

Just men they seem'd, and all their *study* bent  
To worship God aright, and know his works. *Milt.*

### 4. Any particular kind of learning.

*Studies* serve for delight in privateness and retiring,  
for ornament in discourse, and for ability in the judgment and disposition of business. *Bacon's Essays.*

### 5. Subject of attention.

The holy scriptures, especially the New Testament, are her daily *study*. *Lavo.*

### 6. Apartment appropriated to literary employment.

Get me a taper in my *study*, Lucina. *Shak. Jul. Cesar.*

Knock at the *study*, where they say he keeps,  
To ruminate strange plots. *Shak. Tust. Andronicus.*

Let all *studies* and libraries be towards the east. *Wotton.*

Some servants of the king visited the lodgings of the accused members, and sealed up their *studies* and trunks. *Clarendon.*

Both adorn'd their age ;  
One for the *study*, t' other for the stage. *Dryden.*

STUDY. *v. n.* [*studeo*, *Lat.* *estudier*, *Fr.*]

### 1. To think with very close application ; to muse.

I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable. *Swift.*

### 2. To endeavour diligently.

*Study* to be quiet, and do your own business. *J. Telf. iv. 11.*

STUDY. *v. a.*

### 1. To apply the mind to.

Nothing traveller can be found  
In woman, than to *study* household good. *Milton*

Vol. II.

If a gentleman be to *study* any language, it ought to be that of his own country. *Lack.*

### 2. To consider attentively.

He hath *studied* her well, and translated her out of honesty into English. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

*Study* thyself : what rank, or what degree,  
The wise Creator has ordain'd for thee. *Dryden's Persius.*

You have *studied* every spot of ground in Flanders, which has been the scene of battles and sieges. *Dryden.*

### 3. To learn by application.

You could, for a need, *study* a speech of some dozen lines, which I would let down. *Shak. Hamlet.*

STUFF. *n. f.* [*stoffe*, *Dutch* ; *estoffe*, *Fr.*]

### 1. Any matter or body.

Let Phidias have rude and obdurate *stuff* to carve : though his art do that it should, his work will lack that beauty which otherwise in matter it might have had. *Hooker.*

The workman on his *stuff* his skill doth show,  
And yet the *stuff* gives not the man his skill. *Davies.*

Of brick, and of that *stuff*, they cast to build  
A city and tow'r. *Milton.*

Pierce a hole near the inner edge, because the triangle hath there most substance of *stuff*. *Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*

### 2. Materials out of which any thing is made.

Thy verse swells with *stuff* so fine and smooth,  
That thou art even natural in thine art. *Sh. Timon.*

Cæsar hath wept ;  
Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff*. *Shaksp. Julius Cesar.*

Success or loss, what is or is not, serves  
As *stuff* for these two to make paradoxes. *Shaksp.*

Thy father, that poor rag,  
Must be thy subject, who in spite put *stuff*  
To some she-beggar, and compounded thee  
Poor rogue hereditary. *Shaksp. Timon.*

Degrading prose explains his meaning ill,  
And shews the *stuff*, and not the workman's skill. *Roscommon.*

### 3. Furniture ; goods.

Fare away to get our *stuff* aboard. *Shaksp. Timon.*

He took away locks, and gave away the king's *stuff*. *Hayward.*

Groaning waggons loaded high  
With *stuff*. *Cowley's Davideis.*

### 4. That which fills any thing.

With some sweet oblivious antidote  
Cleanse the *stuff'd* bosom of that peevish *stuff*  
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

### 5. Essence ; elemental part.

Though in the trade of war I have slain men,  
Yet do I hold it very *stuff* o' th' conscience  
To do no contriv'd murder. *Shaksp. Othello.*

### 6. Any mixture or medicine.

I did compound for her  
A certain *stuff*, which being ta'en would seize  
The present power of life. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

### 7. Cloth or texture of any kind.

Let us turn the wools of the land into cloaths  
and *stuffs* of our own growth, and the hemp and flax growing here into linen cloth and cordage. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

### 8. Textures of wool thinner and slighter than cloth.

Let us turn the wools of the land into cloaths  
and *stuffs* of our own growth, and the hemp and flax growing here into linen cloth and cordage. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

### 9. Matter or thing. In contempt.

O proper *stuff* !  
This is the very painting of your fear. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Such *stuff* as madmen  
Tongue and brain not. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

At this *stuff* *stuff*  
The large Achilles, on his pauc bedolling,  
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Please not thyself the flattery crowd to hear ;  
'Tis *stuff* to feed thy itching ear. *Dryden's Persius.*

Anger would indite  
Such woful *stuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To-morrow will be time enough  
To hear such mortifying *stuff*. *Swift.*

The free things that among rakes pass for wit  
and spirit, must be shocking *stuff* to the ears of persons of delicacy. *Cliff.*

10. It is now seldom used in any sense but in contempt or dislike.

To STUFF, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill very full with any thing.

When we're *stuff'd*  
These pipes, and these conveyances of blood,  
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Each thing beheld did yield  
Our admiration : thrives with chequer'd heart ;  
Sheds *stuff* with lambs and goats, distinctly kept. *Chapman.*

Though plenteous, all too little seems  
To *stuff* this maw, this vast unhid-bound corpa. *Milton.*

What have we more to do than to *stuff* our guts  
with these figs ? *Leffrange.*

This crook drew hazel-boughs adown,  
And *stuff'd* her apron wide with nuts to brown. *Gay.*

### 2. To fill to uneasiness.

With some oblivious antidote  
Cleanse the *stuff'd* bosom of that peevish *stuff*  
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

3. To thrust into any thing.

Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuff*  
them close together, but without bruising, and  
they retain smell and colour fresh a year. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. To fill by being put into any thing.

Grief fills the room up of my absent child,  
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,  
*Stuffs* out his vacant garments with his form. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

With inward arms the dire machine they load,  
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Officious Baucis lays  
Two cushions, *stuff'd* with straw, the seat to raise. *Dryden.*

A bed,  
The *stuffing* leaves, with hides of bears o'erspread. *Dryden.*

5. To swell out by putting something in.

I will be the man that shall make you great ;  
I cannot perceive how, unless you give me your  
doublet, and *stuff* me out with straw. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

The gods for sin  
Should with a swelling drop of *stuff* thy skin. *Dryden.*

6. To fill with something improper or superfluous.

It is not usual among the best patterns to *stuff*  
the report of particular lives with matter of public  
record. *Wotton.*

Those accusations are *stuffed* with odious generalities,  
that the proofs seldom make good. *Clarendon.*

For thee I dim these eyes, and *stuff* this head  
With all such reading as was never read. *Pope.*

7. To obstruct the organs of scent or respiration.

These gloves the count sent me, they are an excellent perfume.  
— I am *stuffed*, cousin, I cannot smell. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

8. To fill meat with something of high relish.

She went for partly to *stuff* a rabbit. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

He aim'd at all, yet never could excel  
In any thing but *stuffing* of his veal. *King's Cookery.*

9. To form by stuffing.

An eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be *stuffed*  
into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal. *Swift.*

**To STUFF, v. n.** To feed gluttonously.

Weld'd in a spacious elbow-chair,  
And on her plate a treble share,  
As if she ne'er could have enough,  
Taught harmless man to cram and stuff. *Swift.*

**STUFFING, n. f.** [from *stuff*.]

3. That by which any thing is filled.

Rome was a tarran out of the neighbouring nation; and Greece, though one monarchy under Alexander, yet the people, that were the *stuffing* and materials thereof, existed before. *Hale.*

2. Relishing ingredients put into meat.

Arrach leaves are very good in pottage and *stuffings*. *Mortimer.*

**STUKE or STUCK, n. f.** [*stuc*, Fr. *stucco*, Italian.] A composition of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly called plaster of Paris, with which figures and other ornaments resembling sculpture are made. See *STUCCO*. *Bailey.*

**STUKE, n. f.** A shaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey.*

**STULTILOQUENCE, n. f.** [*stultus* and *loquentia*, Lat.] Foolish talk. *Dict.*

**STUM, n. f.** [*stum*, Swedish; supposed to be contracted from *mustum*, Latin.]

1. Wine yet unfermented; must.

An unctuous clammy vapour, that arises from the *stum* of grapes when they be mashed in the vat, puts out a light when dipped into it. *Adj. on Italy.*

2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines.

Let our wines without mixture or *stum* be all fine,  
Or call up the master, and break his dull noddle. *B. Jonson.*

3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.

Drink every letter on 't in *stum*,  
And make it blink champagne become. *Hudibras.*

**To STUM, v. a.** [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.

Vapid wines are put upon the lees of noble wines to give them spirit, and we *stum* our wines to renew their spirits. *Flyer.*

**To STUMBLE, v. n.** [This word *Junius* derives from *stump*, and says the original meaning is to strike, or trip, against a stump. I rather think it comes from *stumble*.]

1. To trip in walking.

When she will take the rein, I let her run;  
But she'll not *stumble*. *Shakespeare's Henry's Tale.*

A head of wine, red and to keep him from *stumbling*, hath been often built. *St. John.*

Upon the paddy footing of the larches,  
Methought that Gilder *stum*; and in falling  
Struck me, that fought to lay him, overboard. *Shakespeare's Tempest of the Shrew.*

As we paid a son  
The way of the wicked is as darkness; they know not at what they *stumble*. *Prov. iv. 19.*

Come d'oe'er with blood,  
Which from the patriot's breast in torrents flow'n,  
But faints; his steel no longer bears the rain,  
But *stumbles* o'er the heap his hand had slain. *Prior.*

2. To slip; to err; to slide into crimes or blunders.

He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of *stumbling* in him. *1 John. 10.*

This my day of grace  
They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste;  
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded more,  
That they may *stumble* on, and deeper fall. *Abd'o.*

3. To strike against by chance; to light on a chance: with upon.

As some dealing had driven her to put her  
In the great lady of that country, by which

occasion she had *stumbled* upon such mischances as were little for the honour of her or her family. *Sidon.*

What man art thou, that thus bescreen'd in night  
So *stumblest* on my counsel? *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

A mouse, bred in a chest, dropped out over the side, and *stumbled* upon a delicious morsel. *L'Estrange.*

Ovid *stumbled*, by some inadvertency, upon Livia in a bath. *Dryden.*

Many of the greatest inventions have been accidentally *stumbled* upon by men busy and inquisitive. *Ray.*

Write down *p* and *b*, and make signs to him to endeavour to pronounce them, and guide him by shewing him the motion of your own lips; by which he will, with a little endeavour, *stumble* upon one of them. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

**To STUMBLE, v. a.**

1. To obstruct in progress; to make to trip or stop.

2. To make to boggle; to offend.

Such terms amuse'd them all,  
And *stumbled* many. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

If one illiterate man was *stumbled*, 'twas likely others of his form would be too. *Pell.*

One thing more *stumbles* me in the very foundation of this hypothesis. *Locke.*

**STUMBLE, n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. A trip in walking.

2. A blunder; a failure.

One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an honourable life. *L'Estrange.*

**STUMBLER, n. f.** [from *stumble*.] One that stumbles.

Be sweet to all: is thy complexion four?  
Then keep such company, make them thy ally;  
Get a sharp wife, a servant that will low'r;  
A *stumbler* stumbles least in rugged way. *Herbert.*

**STUMBLINGBLOCK, n. f.** [from *stumble*.]

**STUMBLINGSTONE, n. f.** [from *stumble*.] Cause of stumbling; cause of error; cause of offence.

We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a *stumblingblock*, and unto the Greeks foolishness. *1 Cor. i. 23.*

Shakespeare is a *stumblingblock* to their rigid critics. *Spectator.*

This *stumblingstone* we hope to take away. *Burnet.*

**STUMP, n. f.** [*stump*, Danish; *stompe*, Dutch; *stumpen*, Dan. to lop.] The part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away.

He struck so strong y, that the knotty ring  
Of his huge tail he quite in sunder clef;  
Five joints thereat he hew'd, and but the *stump* him left. *Spenser.*

Your colic's tooth is not cast yet.—Not while I have a *stump*. *Shakspeare.*

He through the bushes scrambles;  
A *stump* doth trip him in his pace,  
Down comes poor Hob upon his face  
Amongst the briars and brambles. *Dray. Nym.*

Whence 'cause they're wasted to the *stumps*,  
Are represented best by rumps. *Hudibras.*

A coach horse snapt off the end of his finger, and I dressed the *stump* with common digestive. *Wileman's Surgery.*

A poor ass, now wore out to the *stumps*, fell down under his load. *L'Estrange.*

Against a *stump* his tusks the monster grinds,  
And in the sharp-edged new vigour finds. *Dryden.*

A tongue might have some resemblance to the *stump* of a feather. *Grew's Museum.*

Worn to the *stump* in the service of the maids,  
'Tis thrown out of doors, or condemned to kinde a fire. *Swift.*

**STUMPY, adj.** [from *stump*.] Full of stumps; hard; stiff; strong. A bad word.

They burn the stubble, which, being so *stumpy*, they seldom plow in. *Mortimer.*

**To STUN, v. a.** [*stunan*, Saxon; *geytun*, noise.]

1. To confound or dizzy with noise.

An universal hubbub wild  
Of *stunning* sounds, and voices all confus'd,  
Assaults his ear. *Milton.*

Still shall I hear, and never quit the score,  
Stunn'd with hoarse Cædus' Thefeld o'er and o'er? *Dryden.*

Too strong a noise *stuns* the ear, and one too weak does not act upon the organ. *Cicero.*

So Alma, wearied of being great,  
And nodding in her chair of state,  
Stunn'd and worn out with endless chat  
Of Will did this, and Nan said that. *Prior.*

Shouts as thunder loud afflict the air,  
And *stun* the birds releas'd. *Prior.*

The Britons, once a savage kind,  
Descendants of the barbarous Huns,  
With limbs robust, and voice that *stuns*,  
You taught to modulate their tongues,  
And speak without the help of lungs. *Swift.*

2. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow.

One hung a pole-ax at his laddie-bow,  
And one a heavy mace to *stun* the foe. *Dryden.*

**STUNG, The preterite and participle passive of *sting*.**

To both these *stingers* have I sworn my love:  
Each jealous of the other, as the *stung*  
Are of the adder. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

With envy *stung*, they view each other's deeds,  
The fragrant work with diligence proceeds. *Dryden's Æneid.*

**STUNK, The preterite of *stink*.**

**To STUNT, v. a.** [*stunta*, Islandick.] To hinder from growth.

Though this usage *stunted* the girl in her growth, it gave her a hardy constitution; she had life and spirit. *Arbuthnot.*

There he stopt short, nor since has writ a tittle,  
But has the wit to make the most of little;  
Like *stunted* hide-bound trees, that just have got  
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Pope.*

The tree  
Grew scrubby, dried a-top and *stunted*;  
And the next passion *stubb'd* and burnt it. *Swift.*

**STRUPE, n. f.** [*stupa*, Latin.] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore.

A fomentation was by some pretender to surgery applied with coarse woollen *strupes*, one of which was bound upon his leg. *Wileman's Surgery.*

**To STRUPE, v. a.** [from the noun.] To foment; to dress with *strupes*.

The ulcer divide, and *strupe* the part affected with wine. *Wileman.*

**STUPEFACTION, n. f.** [*stupefaction*, Fr. *stupefactus*, Lat.] Insensibility; dulness; stupidity; sluggishness of mind; heavy folly.

All resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a harden'd and *stupefaction* upon it. *South.*

She sent to every child  
Firm impudence, or *stupefaction* mild;  
And straight succeeded, leaving shame no room,  
Clibberian forehead, or Cimmerian gloom. *Pope.*

**STUPEFACTIVE, adj.** [from *stupefactus*, Lat. *stupefactif*, Fr.] Causing insensibility; dulling; obstructing the senses; narcotick; opiate.

It is a gentle fomentation, and hath a very little mixture of some *stupefactives*. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

Opium hath a *stupefactive* part, and a heating part; the one moving sleep, the other a heat. *Bacon.*

**STUPENDOUS, adj.** [*stupendus*, Latin.] Wonderful; amazing; astonishing.

All those *stupendous* acts deservedly are the subject of a history excellently written in Latin by a learned prelate. *Clarendon.*

Great



Great joy was at their meeting, and at sight  
Of that stupendous bridge his joy increas'd. *Milton.*  
Portents and prodigies their souls amaz'd;  
But most when this stupendous pile was rais'd. *Dryd.*  
Mortals, fly this curst detested race:

A hundred of the same stupendous size,  
A hundred Cyclops, live among the hills. *Addison.*  
Our numbers can scarce give us an idea of the  
vast quantity of systems in this stupendous piece of  
architecture. *Chayne*

**STUPID. adj.** [*stupidus*, Fr. *stupidus*, Lat.]

1. Dull; wanting sensibility; wanting apprehension; heavy; sluggish of understanding.

O that men should be so stupid grown  
As to forsake the living God! *Milton.*  
Men, boys, and women, stupid with surprise,  
Where'er she passes fix their wondering eyes. *Dryd.*

If I by chance succeed,  
Know, I am not so stupid, or so hard,  
Not to feel praise, or time's tedious reward. *Dryd.*  
With wild surprise

A moment stupid, motionless, he stood. *Thomson.*

2. Performed without skill or genius.

Wit, as the chief of virtue's friends,  
Disdains to serve ignoble ends;  
Observe what loads of stupid rhymes  
Oppress us in corrupted time. *Swift.*

**STUPIDITY. n. f.** [*stupiditas*, Fr. *stupiditas*, Latin.] Dullness; heaviness of

mind; sluggishness of understanding.

Shadock alone, of all my sons, is he  
Who stands confirm'd in full stupidity. *Dryden.*

**STUPIDLY. adv.** [from *stupidus*.]

1. With suspension or inactivity of understanding.

That space the evil one abstracted stood  
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd  
Stupidly good. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Dully; without apprehension.

On the shield there were engraven maps of countries,  
which Ajax could not comprehend, but looked  
on a stupidly, his fellow-beast the lion. *Dryden.*

**STUPIDIFIER. n. f.** [from *stupidify*.] That which causes stupidity.

To STUPIDIFY. v. a. [*stupidifico*, Latin:] this word should therefore be spelled *stupidify*; but the authorities are against it.]

1. To make stupid; to deprive of sensibility; to dull.

Those  
Will stupidify and dull the sense a while. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Consider whether that method, used to quiet  
some conscience, does not stupidify more. *Dryden's Pity*

The fumes of his passion do as readily intoxicate  
his discerning faculty, as the fumes of drunk dis-  
compose and stupidify the brain of a man overcharged  
with it. *Scott.*

Envy, like a cold poison, benumbs and stupidifies,  
and, conscious of its own impotence, holds its arms  
in despair. *Collier.*

2. To deprive of material motion.

It is not malleable, but yet is not fluent, but  
stupid. *Bacon.*  
Pounce it into the quicksilver, and so proceed to  
the stupidifying. *Bacon.*

**STUPOR. n. f.** [Latin; *stupor*, Fr.]

Suspension or diminution of sensibility.

A pungent pain in the region of the kidneys,  
a stupid or dull pain in the thigh, and colic, are  
symptoms of an inflammation of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To STUPRATE. v. a. [*stupro*, Latin.]

To ravish; to violate.

**STUPRATION. n. f.** [*stupratio*, from *stupro*, Latin.] Rape; violation.

Stupration must not be drawn into practice. *Brown.*

**STURDILY. adv.** [from *sturdy*.]

1. Stoutly; hardily.

2. Oblinately; resolutely.

Then we hear  
From Cambridge, thy old nurse: and, as the rest,  
Were roughly chew and sturdily digest  
Th' immense vast volume of our common law. *Dinne.*

**STURDINESS. n. f.** [from *sturdy*.]

1. Stoutness; hardiness.

Sacrifice not his innocency to the attaining some  
little skill of bustling for himself, by his conver-  
sation with vicious boys, when the chief use of that  
sturdiness, and standing upon his own legs, is only  
for the preservation of his virtue. *Locke.*

2. Brutal strength.

**STURDY. adj.** [*sturdy*, French.]

1. Hardy; stout; brutal; obstinate. It is  
always used of men, with some disagree-  
able idea of coarseness or rudeness.

This must be done, and I would fain see  
Mortal so sturdy as to gain say. *Hudibras.*

Awd by that house, accusom'd to command,  
The sturdy kerns in due subjection stand,  
Nor bear the reins in any foreign hand. *Dryden.*

A sturdy hardened finner shall advance to the  
utmost pitch of impiety with less reluctance than  
he took the first steps, whilst his conscience was  
yet vigilant and tender. *Atterbury.*

2. Strong; forcible.

The ill-apparell'd knight now had gotten the  
reputation of some sturdy lout, he had so well de-  
fended himself. *Sidney.*

No aught his sturdy strokes might stand before,  
That high trees overthrew, and rocks in pieces  
tore. *Spenser.*

3. Stiff; stout.

He was not of any delicate contexture, his limbs  
rather sturdy than dainty. *Watson.*

Row'd their stiff necks, laden with stormy blasts,  
Or torn up sheer. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

**STURGEON. n. f.** [*sturio*, *turpis*, Lat.] A

sea fish.

It is part of the scutellated bone of a *sturgeon*,  
being flat, of a porous or cellular constitution on  
one side, the cells being worn down and smooth  
on the other. *Woodward.*

**STURK. n. f.** [reyn, Saxon.] A young  
ox or heifer. *Bailey.* Thus they are still  
called in Scotland.

To STUR. } v. n. [stuten, to hin-

To STUTTER. } der, Dut.] To speak  
with hesitation; to stammer.

Diverse *stut*: the cause is the refrigeration of the  
tongue, whereby it is less apt to move, and there-  
fore natural *stut*. *Bacon.*

**STUTTER. n. f.** [from *stut*.] One that

STUTTER. } speaks with hesitation;  
a stammerer.

Many *stutters* are very choleric, choler inducing  
a dryness in the tongue. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**STY. n. f.** [stige, Saxon.]

1. A cabbin to keep hogs in.

Tell Richmond,  
That in the sty of this most bloody bear  
My son George Stanley is frank'd up in hold. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

When her hogs had mis'd their way,  
Th' untoward creatures to the sty I drove,  
And whistled all the way. *Gay.*

May thy black pigs lie warm in little sty,  
And have no thought to grieve them till they die! *King.*

2. Any place of bestial debauchery.

They all their friends and native home forget,  
To roll with pleasure in a sensual sty. *Milton.*

With what ease

Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne,  
Now made a sty. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

3. [I know not how derived.] A humour  
in the eyelid.

To STY. v. a. [from the noun.] To shut  
up in a sty.

Hence you sty me  
In this hard rock, while you do keep from me  
The rest of th' island. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

To STY. v. n. To soar; to ascend. *Spenser.*

**STYGIAN. adj.** [*stygios*, Latin.] Hellish;  
infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the  
poetical rivers of hell.

As that so fabled blaze the Stygian throng  
Bent their aspect. *Milton.*

**STYL. n. f.** [*stylus*, Latin.]

1. Manner of writing with regard to lan-  
guage.

Happy  
That can translate the sublimeness of fortune  
Into to quiet and so sweet a style. *Shakespeare's*

Their beauty I will rather leave to poets, than  
venture upon to tender and give a subject with my  
feverish style. *Mar.*

Proper words in proper places make the true  
definition of a style. *Swamy.*

Let some lord bid own the happy lines,  
How the wit brightens, how the style refines! *Fig.*

2. Manner of speaking appropriate to  
particular characters.

No style is held for base, where love well nam'd  
is. *Shamy.*

There was never yet philosopher  
That could endure the toothach patiently,  
However they have writ the style of gods,  
And make a pish at chance and sufferance. *Shak.*

3. Mode of painting.

The great *style* stands alone, and does not require,  
perhaps does not as well admit, any addition  
from inferior beauties. The ornamental *style* also  
possesses its own peculiar merit: however, though  
the union of the two may make a sort of composite  
*style*, yet that *style* is likely to be more imperfect  
than either of those which go to its composition. *Rowley.*

4. It is likewise applied to music.

5. Title; appellation.

Ford's a knave, and I will aggravate his *style*  
thou shalt know him for knave and cuckold. *Shakespeare.*

The king gave them in his commission the *style*  
and appellation which belonged to them. *Clarend.*

O virgin! or what other name you bear  
Above that *style*, O more than mortal ear!  
Let not an humble suppliant sue in vain. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Propitious hear our pray'r,

Whether the *style* of Titan please thee more,  
Whole purple rays th' Achæments adore. *Pope's Statius.*

6. Course of writing. Unusual.

While his thougts the lingering day beguile,  
To gentle Arcite let us turn our *style*. *Dryden.*

7. **STYLE of Court**, is properly the prac-  
tice observed by any court in its way of  
proceeding. *Ayliffe's Pargazon.*

8. A pointed iron used anciently in writ-  
ing on tables of wax.

9. Any thing with a sharp point; as a  
graver, the pin of a dial.

Placing two *styles* or needles of the same *steel*,  
touched with the same loadstone, when the one is  
removed but half a spar, the other would stand  
like Hercules's pillars. *Brown.*

10. The stalk which rises from amid the  
leaves of a flower.

*Stylus* is the middle prominent part of the flower  
of a plant, which adheres to the part of seed;  
its usually slender and long, whence it has its  
name. *Quincy.*

The figure of the flower-leaves, stamens, apices,  
*stylis*, and seed-vessels. *Key.*

**TO STYLE. v. a.** [from the noun.] To call; to term; to name.

The chancellor of the exchequer they had no mind should be *styled* a knight. *Clarendon.*

It is not that to shall end

The strife which thou call'st evil, but we *style* The strife of glory. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

For such a life, my actions

May *style* their own reward. *Denham's Sophy.*

Whoever backs his tenets with authorities, thinks he ought to carry the cause, and is ready to *style* it impudence in any one who shall stand out. *Locke.*

His conduct might have made him *stil'd* a

A father, and the nymph his child. *Swift.*

**STYPTICK. adj.** [*stypticus*, *styptique*, *styptical*.] French. This is usually, tho' erroneously, written *stiptick*. The

same as astringent; but generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringent, or those which are applied to stop hæmorrhages. *Quincy.*

Fruits of trees and shrubs contain plegm, oil, and an essential salt, by which they are sharp, sweet, sour, or *styptick*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

There is a four *styptick* salt diffused through the earth, which passing a concoction in plants, becomes milier. *Brown.*

From spirit of salt, carefully dephlegmed and removed into lower glasses, having gently abstracted the whole, there remained in the bottom, and the neck of the retort, a great quantity of a certain dry and *styptical* substance, mostly of a yellowish colour. *Boyle.*

In an effusion of blood, having doffils ready dypt in the royal *styptick*, we applied them. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

**STYPTICITY. n. f.** The power of staunching blood.

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their *stypticity*, and mix with all animal acids. *Floyer.*

**TO STYTHY. v. a.** [See STITHY.] To forge on an anvil.

By the forge that *stythied* Mars his helm, I'll kill thee every where, yea, o'er and o'er. *Shak.*

**SUA'SIBLE. adj.** [from *suadeo*, Lat.] Easy to be persuaded.

**SUA'SIVE. adj.** [from *suadeo*, Lat.] Having power to persuade.

It had the pissions in perfect subjection; and though its command over them was but *suave* and political, yet it had the force of coercion, and despotical. *South.*

**SUA'SORY. adj.** [*suasorius*, Lat.] Having tendency to persuade.

**SUA'VITY. n. f.** [*suavitè*, Fr. *suavitas*, Lat.]

1. Sweetness to the senses.

She desired them for rarity, pulchritude, and *suavity*. *Brown.*

2. Sweetness to the mind.

**SUB**, in composition, signifies a subordinate degree.

**SUBACID. adj.** [*sub* and *acidus*, Lat.] Sour in a small degree.

The juice of the *Rem* is like the chyle in the animal body, not *subacridly* concocted by circulation, and is commonly *subacid* in all plants. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**SUBACRID. adj.** [*sub* and *acrid*.] Sharp and pungent in a small degree.

The green choler of a cow tasted sweet, bitter, *subacrid*, or a little pungent, and turned syrup of violets green. *Floyer.*

**TO SUBACT. v. a.** [*subactus*, Lat.] To reduce; to subdue.

Tragic bodies have no pleasure in the consort of air, but endeavour to *subact* it into a more *subact*. *Bacon.*

**SUBACTION. n. f.** [*subactus*, Lat.] The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating any thing to a very small powder.

There are of concoction two periods: the one assimilation, or absolute conversion and *subaction*; the other maturation; whereof the former is most conspicuous in living creatures, in which there is an absolute conversion and assimilation of the nourishment into the body. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**SUBALTERN. adj.** [*subalternus*, French.] Inferiour; subordinate; that which in different respects is both superior and inferiour. It is used in the army of all officers below a captain.

Love's *subalterns*, a duteous band,  
Like watchmen round their chief appear;  
Each had his lantern in his hand,  
And Venus, mask'd, brought up the rear. *Prior.*

There had like to have been a duel between two *subalterns*, upon a dispute which should be governor of Portsmouth. *Addison.*

One, while a *subaltern* officer, was every day complaining against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, after he received his commission for a regiment, he confessed the spirit of colonelship was coming fast upon him, and it daily increased to his death. *Swift.*

This sort of universal ideas, which may either be considered as a genus or species, is called *subaltern*. *Watts.*

**SUBALTERNATE. adj.** [*subalternus*, Latin.] Succeeding by turns. *D'A.*

**SUBASTRINGENT. adj.** [*sub* and *astringent*.] Astringent in a small degree.

**SUBBEADLE. n. f.** [*sub* and *beadle*.] An under beadle.

They ought not to execute those precepts by simple messengers, or *subbeadles*, but in their own persons. *Ascham.*

**SUBCELESTIAL. adj.** [*sub* and *celestial*.] Placed beneath the heavens.

The most refined glories of *subcelestial* excellencies are but more faint resemblances of these. *Glanville.*

**SUBCHAN'CEL. n. f.** [*sub* and *chanter*; *succentor*, Lat.] The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

**SUBCLAVIAN. adj.** [*sub* and *clavus*, Latin.]

*Subclavian* is applied to any thing under the armpit or shoulder, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muscle. *Quincy.*

The liver, though seated on the right side, yet, by the *subclavian* division, doth equidistantly communicate its activity unto either arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The chyle first mixeth with the blood in the *subclavian* vein, and enters with it into the heart, where it is very imperfectly mixed, there being no mechanism nor fermentation to convert it into blood, which is effected by the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

**SUBCONSTELLATION. n. f.** [*sub* and *constellation*.] A subordinate or secondary constellation.

As to the picture of the seven stars, if thereby he meant the Pleiades, or *subconstellation* upon the back of Taurus, with what congruity they are described, in a clear night an ordinary eye may discover. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**SUBCONTRACTED. part. adj.** [*sub* and *contracted*.] Contracted after a former contract.

You claim,  
I bar it in the interest of my wife;  
'Tis he is *subcontracted* to this lord,  
And I her husband contract with your banes. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**SUBCONTRARY. adj.** [*sub* and *contrary*.] Contrary in an inferior degree.

If two particular propositions differ in quality, they are *subcontraries*; as, some vine is a tree; some vine is not a tree. These may be both true together, but they can never be both false. *Watts.*

**SUBCUTANEOUS. adj.** [*sub* and *cutaneous*.] Lying under the skin.

**SUBDEACON. n. f.** [*subdeaconus*, Latin.]

In the Romish church they have a *subdeacon*, who is the deacon's servant. *Ascham's Paragon.*

**SUBDEAN. n. f.** [*subdecanus*, Lat.] The vicegerent of a dean.

Whenever the dean and chapter confirm any act, that such confirmation may be valid, the dean must join in person, and not in the person of a deputy or *subdean* only. *Ascham.*

**SUBDECUPLE. adj.** [*sub* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of ten.

**SUBDERISORIOUS. adj.** [*sub* and *derisor*.] Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderness and delicacy. Not used.

This *subderisorous* mirth is far from giving any offence to us; it is rather a pleasant condiment of our conversation. *Morre.*

**SUBDITITIOUS. adj.** [*subditivus*, Latin.] Put secretly in the place of something else.

**TO SUBDIVERSIFY. v. a.** [*sub* and *diversify*.] To diversify again what is already diversified.

The same wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into arras, and these variously *subdiversified* according to the fancy of the artificer. *Hale.*

**TO SUBDIVIDE. v. a.** [*subdiviser*, Fr. *sub* and *divide*.] To divide a part into yet more parts.

In the rise of eight, in tones, there be two becmols, or half notes; so, as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal notes; and if you *subdivide* that into half notes, as in the stops of a lute, it maketh the number thirteen. *Bacon's Natural History.*

When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, soon after Antonius and Octavianus brake and *subdivided*. *Bacon.*

The glad father glories in his child,  
When he can *subdivide* a fraction. *Roscommon.*

When the progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others, in time their descendants lost the primitive rites of divine worship, retaining only the notion of one deity. *Dryden.*

**SUBDIVISION. n. f.** [*subdivision*, Fr. from *subdivide*.]

1. The act of subdividing.

When any of the parts of any idea are farther divided, in order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *subdivision*; as when a year is divided into months, each month into days, and each day into hours, which may be farther subdivided into minutes and seconds. *Watts's Logic.*

2. The parts distinguished by a second division.

How can we see such a multitude of souls cast under so many *subdivisions* of misery, without reflecting on the absurdity of a government that sacrifices the happiness of so many reasonable beings to the glory of one? *Addison.*

In the decimal table the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span, palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbuthnot.*

**SUBDOLOUS. adj.** [*subdolos*, Lat.] Cunning; subtle; sly.

**TO SUBDUCE. v. a.** [*subduco*, *subductus*, Latin.]

1. To withdraw; to take away.

Of nature fail'd in man and lost some part  
Not proof enough such object to sustain;

Or, from my side *subductions*, took perhaps  
More than enough. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To *subfract* by arithmetical operation.

Take the other operation of arithmetick, subtraction: if out of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generations we should *subduce* ten, the residue must be less by ten than it was before, and yet still the quotient must be infinite. *Hale.*

SUBDUCTION. *n. s.* [from *subducere*.]

1. The act of taking away.

Possibly the Divine beneficence *subducing* that influence which it communicated from the time of their first creation, they were kept in a state of immortality till that moment of the *subduction*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Arithmetical subtraction.

Suppose we take the other operation of arithmetick, *subduction*: if out of that infinite multitude of antecedent generations we should *subduce* ten, the residue must be less by ten than it was before that *subduction*, and yet still the quotient be infinite. *Hale.*

TO SUBDUCE. *v. a.* [from *subdo*, or *subjugo*, Latin.]

1. To crush; to oppress; to sink; to overpower.

Nothing could have *subdued* nature  
To such a lowliness, but his unkind daughters. *Shakespeare's*

Them that rose up against me hast thou *subdued*  
under me. *2 Sam. xxi. 40.*

If aught were worthy to *subdue*  
The soul of man. *Milton.*

2. To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion.

Be fruitful and replenish the earth, and *subdue* it. *Gen. i. 28.*

Augustus Cæsar *subdued* Egypt to the Roman empire. *Pea. b.*

To overcome in battle, and *subdue*  
Nations, and bring home spoils. *Milton.*

The Romans made those times the standard of  
their wit, when they *subdued* the world. *Spratt.*

3. To tame; to subast; to break.

Nor is't unwholesome to *subdue* the land  
By often exercise; and where before  
You broke the earth, again to plow. *May's Virgil.*

SUBDU'EMENT. *n. s.* [from *subducere*.] Conquest. A word not used, nor worthy to be used.

I have seen thee,  
As hot as Persius, spur thy Phrygian steed,  
Bravely despising forlets and *subduements*. *Shakespeare's*

SUBDU'ER. *n. s.* [from *subducere*.] Conqueror; tamer.

Great god of might, that reigneth in the mind,  
And all the body to thy left dost frame;  
Victor of gods, *subduer* of mankind,  
That dost the lions and fell tigers tame,  
Who can express the glory of thy might? *Spenser.*

Their curious eye  
Discerns their great *subducer's* awful mien  
And corresponding features fall. *Philips*

Figs are great *subducers* of acrimony, useful in  
hoarseness and coughs, and extremely emollient. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBDU'PLE. } *adj.* [*subduplex*, Fr.  
SUBDUPLICATE. } *sub.* and *duplus*, Latin.] Containing one part of two.

As one of these under pulkys doth abate half  
of that heaviness which the weight hath in itself,  
and cause the power to be a *subduplex* proportion  
unto it, so two of them do abate half of that  
which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion,  
and three a subsextuple. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

The motion, generated by the forces in the  
whole passage of the body or thing through that  
space, shall be in a *subduplicate* proportion of the  
forces. *Newton's Opticks.*

SUBJACENT. *adj.* [*subjacens*, Latin.]

Lying under.

The superficial parts of mountains are washed  
away by rains, and borne down upon the *subjacent*  
plains. *Woodward.*

TO SUBJEC'T. *v. a.* [*subjicere*, Latin.]

1. To put under.

The angel  
Led them direct, and down the cliff as fast  
To the *subjacent* plain. *Milton.*

The medal bears each form and name:  
In one short view, *subjunct* to our eye,  
God's, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties lie. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to submission; to make subordinate; to make submissive.

Think not, young warriors, your diminish'd  
name  
Shall lose of lustre, by *subjuncting* rage  
To the cool dictates of experience's age. *Dryden.*

3. To enslave; to make obnoxious.

I live on bread like you, feel want like you,  
Taste grief, need friends, like you: *subjunct* thus,  
How can you say to me I am a king? *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

I see thee, in that fatal hour,  
*Subjunct* to the victor's cruel power,  
Led hence a slave. *Dryden.*

The blind will always be led by those that see,  
or fall into the ditch: and he is the most *subjunct*,  
the most enslaved, who is so in his understanding. *Locke.*

4. To expose; to make liable.

If the vessels yield, it *subjuncts* the person to all  
the inconveniencies of an erroneous circulation. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To submit; to make accountable.

God is not bound to *subjunct* his ways of operation  
to the scrutiny of our thoughts, and confine himself  
to do nothing but what we must comprehend. *Locke.*

6. To make subservient.

He *subjunct* to man's service angel wings. *Mil.*

SUBJECT. *adj.* [*subjectus*, Latin.]

1. Placed or situated under.

The eastern tower,  
Whose height commands, as *subject*, all the vale  
To see the fight. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

2. Living under the dominion of another.

Esaú was never *subject* to Jacob, but founded a  
distinct people and government, and was himself  
prince over them. *Locke.*

Christ, since his incarnation, has been *subject* to  
the Father; and will be so also in his human capacity,  
after he has delivered up his mediatorial kingdom. *Waterland.*

3. Exposed; liable; obnoxious.

Most *subject* is the tattlest soil to weeds;  
And he the noble image of my youth  
Is overpread with them. *Shakespeare's*

All human things are *subject* to decay,  
And when fate summons monarchs must obey. *Dryden.*

4. Being that on which any action operates, whether intellectual or material.

I enter into the *subject* matter of my discourse. *Dryden.*

SUBJECT. *n. s.* [*subject*, French.]

1. One who lives under the dominion of another: opposed to governor.

Every *subject's* duty is the king's,  
But every *subject's* soul is his own. *Shak. Hen. V.*

Never *subject* long'd to be a king,  
As I do long and wish to be a *subject*. *Shak. H. VI.*

Those I call *subjects* which are governed by the  
ordinary laws and magistrates of the sovereign. *Davies.*

We must understand and confess a king to be a  
father, a *subject* to be a son; and therefore honour  
to be by nature most due from the natural *subject*  
to the natural king. *Locke.*

The *subject* must obey his prince, because God  
commands it, human laws require it. *Swift.*

Were *subjects* so but only by their choice,  
And not from birth did forc'd dominion take,  
Our prince alone would have the public voice. *Dryden.*

Heroick kings, whose high perfections have  
made them awful to their *subjects*, can struggle  
with and subdue the corruption of the times. *Davenant.*

2. That on which any operation, either mental or material, is performed.

Now spurs the lated traveller space  
To gain the timely inn, and near approaches  
The *subject* of our watch. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

This *subject* for heroick song pleased me. *Milton.*

Here he would have us fix our thoughts; nor  
are they too dry a *subject* for our contemplation. *Dancy of Piety.*

I will not venture on so nice a *subject* with my  
severe style. *Mor.*

Make choice of a *subject* beautiful and noble,  
which, being capable of all the graces that colour  
and elegance of design can give, shall afford a perfect  
art an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate. *Dryden.*

The *subject* of a proposition is that concerning  
which any thing is affirmed or denied. *Watts's Logic.*

My real design is, that of publishing your praises  
to the world; not upon the *subject* of your noble  
birth. *Swift.*

3. That in which any thing inheres or exists.

Anger is certainly a kind of baseness, as it appears  
well in the weakness of those *subjects* in  
whom it reigns, children, women, old folks, sick  
folks. *Baron.*

4. [In grammar.] The nominative case to a verb is called by grammarians the *subject* of the verb. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

SUBJAC'TION. *n. s.* [from *subjicere*.]

1. The act of subduing.

After the conquest of the kingdom, and *subjection*  
of the rebels, enquiry was made who there  
were, that, fighting against the king, had saved  
themselves by flight. *Hale.*

2. [from *subjectionem*, Fr.] The state of being under government.

Because the *subjection* of the body to the will is  
by natural necessity, the *subjection* of the will unto  
God voluntary, we therefore stand in need of direction  
after what sort our wills and desires may  
be rightly conformed to his. *Hooker.*

How hard it is now for him to frame himself to  
*subjection*, that, having once set before his eyes the  
hope of a kingdom, hath found encouragement. *Spenser.*

Both in *subjection* now to sensual appetite. *Mil.*

SUBJECTIVE. *adj.* [from *subjicere*.] Relating not to the object, but the subject.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into objective and *subjective*: objective is  
when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and  
*subjective*, when we are certain of the truth of it. *Watts.*

SUBINGRESS'ION. *n. s.* [*sub* and *ingressus*, Latin.] Secret entrance.

The pressure of the ambient air is strengthened  
upon the accession of the air sucked out; which  
forceth the neighbouring air to a violent *subingress*  
of its parts. *Boyle.*

TO SUBJOIN. *v. a.* [*sub* and *joindre*, Fr. *subjungo*, Latin.] To add at the end; to add afterwards.

He makes an excuse from ignorance, the only  
thing that could take away the fault; namely,  
that he knew not that he was the high-priest, and  
*subjoins* a reason. *South.*

SUBITANEOUS. *adj.* [*subitanens*, Latin.] Sudden; hasty.

**TO SUBJUGATE.** *v. a.* [*subjugare*, Fr. *subjugo*, Latin.] To conquer; to subdue; to bring under dominion by force.

O favorite virgin, that hast wund'ring the bright  
Whole foreign d'nesses *subjugate* the east! *Pope.*  
He *subjugate*d a king, and called him his vassal. *Baker.*

**SUBJUGATION.** *n. f.* [from *subjugate*.] The act of subduing.

This was the condition of the learned part of the world, after the *subjugation* by the Turks. *Hale.*

**SUBJUNCTION.** *n. f.* [from *subjungo*, Latin.] The state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining.

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation; and in dependence upon, or *subjunction* to, some other verb. *Clarke.*

**SUBJUNCTIVE.** *adj.* [*subjunctivus*, Lat. *subjunctif*, French.]

1. Subjoined to something else.

2. [In grammar.]

The verb undergoes a different formation, to signify the same intentions as the indicative, yet not absolutely, but relatively to some other verb, which is called the *subjun. verb. mood*. *Clarke.*

**SUBLAPSA RIAN.** *adj.* [*sub* and *lapsus*, Latin.] Done after the fall of man.

The degree of reprobation, according to the *sublapsarian* doctrine, being nothing else but a mere preterition or non election of some persons whom God left as he found, involved in the guilt of the first Adam's transgression, without any actual personal sin of their own, when he withdrew from others as guilty as they. *Hammond.*

**SUBLATION.** *n. f.* [*sublatio*, Latin.] The act of taking away.

**SUBLIVATION.** *n. f.* [*sublevo*, Latin.] The act of raising on high.

**SUBLIMABLY.** *adj.* [from *sublime*.] Possible to be sublimed.

**SUBLIMABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *sublimabile*.] Quality of admitting sublimation. He obtained another concrete as to taste and smell, and easily *sublimable*ness, as common salt ammoniac. *Boyle.*

**TO SUBLIMATE.** *v. a.* [from *sublime*.]

1. To raise by the force of chemical fire.

2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate.

And this actions rule, for aye they fill their vein  
In words, while weight best suits a *sublimed* strain. *Dryden.*

Not only the gross and insipid souls, but the most acrid and *sublimed*, are rather the more proper fuel for an immaterial fire. *Dryden of Piety.*

The precepts of Christianity are for exalted and refined, and to apt to cleanse and *sublimat* the more gross and corrupt, as thews flesh and blood never revealed it. *Dryden of Piety.*

**SUBLIMATE.** *n. f.* [from *sublime*.]

1. Any thing raised by fire in the retort.

Enquire the manner of *subliming*, and what metals endure *subliming*, and what body the *sublimat* makes. *Bacon.*

2. Quicksilver raised in the retort.

**SUBLIMATE.** *v. f.* Raised by fire in the vessel.

The particles of mercury, uniting with the acid particles of spirit of salt, compose mercury *sublimat*; and, with the particles of sulphur, emerald. *Newton's Optics.*

**SUBLIMATION.** *n. f.* [*sublimatio*, Fr. from *sublimat*.]

1. A chemical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire.

*Sublimation* differs very little from distillation; differing that in distillation only the fluid parts of

bodies are raised, but in this the solid and dry; and that the matter to be distilled may be either solid or fluid, but *sublimation* is only concerned about solid substances. There is also another difference, namely, that *sublimation*, which is of very great use in distillation, has hardly any room in *sublimation*: for the substances which are to be sublimed, being solid, are incapable of rarefaction; and so it is only impulse that can raise them. *Runyon.*

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the distillation of liquors, by heat, by precipitation, or *sublimation*; that is, a calling of the several parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Since oil of sulphur per campanum is of the same nature with oil of vitriol, may it not be inferred that sulphur is a mixture of volatile and fixed parts, so strongly cohering by attraction, as to ascend together by *sublimation*? *Newton's Optics.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving.

Bodies to spirits, by *sublimation* strange. *Dennis.*  
Shall he pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and short in moral, which are but the rudiments and first draught of religion, as religion is the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality? *South.*

**SUBLIME.** *adj.* [*sublimis*, Latin.]

1. High in place; exalted aloft.

'They turn'd their pens, and leaving th' air *sublime*  
With clang despoil'd the ground. *Milton.*  
*Sublime* on these a tower of steel is rear'd,  
And dire Tiphone there keeps the ward. *Dryden.*

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature.

My earthly strain'd to the height  
In that celestial colloquy *sublime*. *Milton.*  
Can it be, that souls *sublime*  
Return to visit our terrestrial clime?

And that the generous mind, releas'd by death,  
Can covet lazy limbs? *Dryden.*

3. High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand.

Early in stile thy work, in sense *sublime*. *Pope.*  
Elevated by joy.

4. Elevated by joy.

All yet left of that exalted rout,  
Hav'n-fall'n, in station stood or just array,  
*Sublime* was the position. *Milton.*

5. Lofty of mien; elevated in manner.

He was *sublime*, and almost tumorous, in his looks and gestures. *Watson.*  
His fair large front and eye *sublime* declar'd  
Absolute rule. *Milton.*

**SUBLIME.** *n. f.* The grand or lofty stile.

The *sublime* is a Gallicism, but now naturalized.

Longinus strengthens all his laws,  
And is himself the great *sublime* he draws. *Pope.*

The *sublime* rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magnificence of the words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase; the perfect *sublime* arises from all three together. *Addison.*

**TO SUBLIME.** *v. a.* [*sublimare*, Fr. from the adjective.]

1. To raise by a chemical fire.

Study our manuscripts, those myriads  
Of letters, which have pass'd 'twixt thee and me;  
Thence write our annals, and in them lessons be  
To all, whom love's *subliming* fire invades. *Donne.*

2. To raise on high.

Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong,  
Nor can thy head, not help'd, itself *sublime*,  
Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb. *Denham.*

3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve.

Flow's, and then fruit,  
Man's nourishment, by gradual scale *sublim'd*,  
To vital spirits aspire. *Milton.*  
The faculties of most are moved by the inward  
Springs of the corporeal machine, which, even in

the most *sublimed* intellectuals, is dangerously influential. *Glauville.*

Art, being strengthened by the known age of things, may pass into nature by slow degrees, and to be *sublimed* into a pure genius, which is capable of distinguishing betwixt the beauties of nature and that which is low in her. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Meanly they seek the blessing to confine,  
And force that sun but on a part to shine;  
Which not alone the southern wit *sublimes*,  
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes. *Pope.*

**TO SUBLIME.** *v. m.* To rise in the chemical vessel by the force of fire.

The particles of sal ammoniac in sublimation carry up the particles of antimony, which will not *sublime* alone. *Newton's Optics.*

This salt is fixed in a gentle fire, and *sublimes* in a great one. *Arbutnot on Almonds.*

**SUBLIMELY.** *adv.* [from *sublime*.] Loftily; grandly.

In English lays, and all *sublimely* great,  
Thy Homer charms with all his ancient heat. *Parnell.*

Fustian's so *sublimely* bad,

It is not poetry, but prose run mad. *Pope.*

**SUBLIMENESS.** *n. f.* [*sublimitas*, Lat.]

The same as sublimity.

**SUBLIMITY.** *n. f.* [from *sublime*; *sublimité*, Fr. *sublimitas*, Lat.]

1. Height of place; local elevation.

2. Height of nature; excellence.

As religion looketh upon him who in majesty and power is infinite, as we ought we account not of it, unless we esteem it even according to that very height of excellency which our hearts conceive, when divine *sublimity* itself is rightly considered. *Hoker.*

In respect of God's incomprehensible *sublimity* and purity, this is also true, that God is neither a mind nor a spirit like other spirits, nor a light such as can be discerned. *Raleigh.*

3. Loftiness of style or sentiment.

Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts, in the greatness of which he triumphs over all the poets, modern and ancient, Homer only excepted. *Addison.*

**SUBLINGUAL.** *adj.* [*sublingual*, French; *sub* and *lingua*, Latin.] Placed under the tongue.

Those *subliming* humours should be intercepted, before they mount to the head, by *sublingual* pills. *Harvey.*

**SUBLUNAR.** *adj.* [*sublunaire*, Fr. *sub* and *luna*, Latin.] Situated beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial; of this world.

Dull *sublunary* lovers! love,  
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit  
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove  
The thing which elemented it. *Donne.*

Night measur'd, with her shadowy cone,  
Half way up hill this vast *sublunary* vault. *Milton.*

Thou'less of knowledge we our course advance,  
Discovering still new worlds of ignorance;  
And these discoveries make us all confess  
That *sublunary* science is but guess. *Denham.*

The celestial bodies above the moon, being not subject to chance, remain in perpetual order, while all things *sublunary* are subject to change. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Ovid had warn'd her to beware  
Of strolling gods, whose usual trade is,  
Under presence of taking air,  
To pick up *sublunary* ladies. *Swift.*

The fan philosopher to Rowley flies,  
Where in a box the whole creation lies;  
She sees the planets in their turns advance,  
And scorns, Poltier, this *sublunary* dance. *Young.*

**SUBMARINE.** *adj.* [*sub* and *mare*, Lat.]

Lying or acting under the sea.

This contrivance may seem difficult, because these *submarine* navigators will want winds and tides

for motion, and the sight of the heavens for direction. *Wilkins.*

Not only the herbaceous and woody *submarine* plants, but also the lithophytes, affect this manner of growing, as I observed in corals.

*Ray on the Creation.*

**TO SUBMERGE.** *v. a.* [*submerger*, Fr. *submergo*, Lat.] To drown; to put under water.

So half my Egypt was *submerg'd*, and made  
A cistern for scald snakes. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

**SUBMERSION.** *n. f.* [*submerison*, Fr. from *submerfus*, Lat.] The act of drowning; state of being drowned.

The great Atlantick island is mentioned in Plato's *Timæus*, almost contiguous to the western parts of Spain and Africa, yet wholly swallowed up by that ocean; which, if true, might afford a passage from Africa to America by land before that *submerison*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**TO SUBMINISTER.** *v. a.* [*submini*

**TO SUBMINISTRATE.** *v. a.* [*subministrare*, Latin.] To supply; to afford. A word not much in use.

Some things have been discovered, not only by the industry of mankind, but even the inferior animals have *subministrated* unto man the invention of many things, natural, artificial, and medicinal. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Nothing *subministrates* after matter to be converted into pestilent seminaries, than streams of nasty folks. *Harvey.*

**TO SUBMINISTER.** *v. n.* To subserve.

Passions, as fire and water, are good servants, but bad masters, and *subminister* to the best and worst purposes. *L'Estrange.*

**SUBMISS.** *adj.* [*from submissus*, Latin.] Humble; submissive; obsequious.

King James, mollified by the bishop's *submiss* and eloquent letters, wrote back, that though he were in part moved by his letters, yet he should not be fully satisfied except he spoke with him.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

Nearer his presence, Adam, though not aw'd,  
Yet with *submiss* approach, and reverence meek,  
As to a superior nature, bowed low. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Rejoicing, but with awe,

In adoration at his feet I fell  
*Submiss*; he rear'd me. *Milton.*

**SUBMISSION.** *n. f.* [*submission*, Fr. from *submissus*, Lat.]

1. Delivery of himself to the power of another.

*Submission*, dauphin! 'tis a mere French word;  
We English warriors wot not what it means. *Shakespeare.*

2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependance; humble or suppliant behaviour.

In all *submission* and humility  
York doth present himself unto your highness. *Shakespeare.*

Great prince, by that *submission* you'll gain more  
Than e'er your haughty courage won before. *Halifax.*

3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error.

Be not as extreme in *submission*, as in offence. *Shakespeare.*

4. Obsequiousness; resignation; obedience.

No duty in religion is more justly required by God Almighty, than a perfect *submission* to his will in all things. *Temple.*

**SUBMISSIVE.** *adj.* [*submissus*, Latin.] Humble; testifying submission or inferiority.

On what *submissive* message art thou sent? *Shak.*  
Her at his feet *submissive* in distress  
He thus with peaceful words uprais'd. *Milton.*

Sadden from the golden throne  
With a *submissive* step I halted down;  
The glowing garland from my hair I took,  
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

**SUBMISSIVELY.** *adv.* [*from submissive*.] Humbly; with confession of inferiority.

The goddess,  
Soft in her tone, *submissively* replies. *Dryd. Æn.*  
But speech ev'n there *submissively* withheld, as  
From rights of subject, and the poor man's cause,  
Then pompous silence reigns, and stills the noisy laws. *Pope.*

**SUBMISSIVENESS.** *n. f.* [*from submissive*.] Humility; confession of fault or inferiority.

If thou sin in wine and wantonness,  
Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory,  
Frailty gets pardon by *submissiveness*,  
But he that boasts shuns that out of his story;  
He makes flat war with God, and doth defy,  
With his poor clod of earth, the spacious sky. *Herbert.*

**SUBMISSLY.** *adv.* [*from submiss*.] Humbly; with submission.

Humility consists, not in wearing mean cloath,  
and going lorty and *submissly*, but in mean opinion of thyself. *Taylor.*

**TO SUBMIT.** *v. a.* [*soumettre*, Fr. *submitto*, Latin.]

1. To let down; to sink.

Sometimes the hull *submits* itself a while  
In small descents, which do its height beguile;  
And so to mounds mounts, but so as billows play,  
Whole rise not hinders but makes short our way. *Dryden.*

Neptune stood,  
With all his bolts of waters at command,  
Beneath them to *submit* th' officious flood,  
And with his trident shov'd them off the land. *Dryden.*

2. To subject; to resign without resistance to authority.

Return to thy mistress, and *submit* thyself under her hands. *Genesis, xvi. 9.*

Christian people *submit* themselves to conformable observance of the awful and religious constitutions of their spiritual rulers. *White.*

Will ye *submit* your neck, and chuse to bend  
The supple knee? *Milton.*

3. To leave to discretion; to refer to judgment.

Whether the censure of the clergy be able to bear a heavy burden, is *submitted* to the house. *Swift.*

**TO SUBMIT.** *v. n.* To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another; to yield.

To thy husband's will  
Thine shall *submit*; he over thee shall rule. *Milton.*  
Our religion requires from us, not only to forego pleasure, but to *submit* to pain, disgrace, and even death. *Rogers.*

**SUBMULTIPLE.** *n. f.* A *submultiple* number or quantity is that which is contained in another number a certain number of times exactly; thus 3 is *submultiple* of 21, as being contained in it seven times exactly. *Harris.*

**SUBOCTAVE.** *adj.* [*sub* and *octavus*, Lat. and *octuple*.] Containing one part of eight.

As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness of the weight, and caus's the power to be in a subdouble proportion; to two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, three a subsextuple, four a suboctuple. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Had they erected the cube of a foot for their principal concave, and geometrically taken its *suboctave*, the congrus, from the cube of half a foot, they would have divided the congrus into eight parts,

each of which would have been regularly the cube of a quarter foot; their well-known paim: this is the course taken for our gallon, which has the pint for its *suboctave*. *Alfabnor in Corn.*

**SUBORDINACY.** *n. f.* [*from subordi-*  
**SUBORDINANCY.** *n. f.* [*from subordi-*  
the proper and analogous word.]

1. The state of being subject.

Pursuing the imagination through all its extravagancies, is no improper method of correcting, and bringing it to act in *subordinacy* to reason. *Spectator.*

2. Series of subordination.

The *subordinacy* of the government changing hands so often, makes an untidiness in the pursuit of the publick interests. *Temple.*

**SUBORDINATE.** *adj.* [*sub* and *ordinatus*, Latin.]

1. Inferiour in order, in nature, in dignity, or power.

It was *subordinate*, not enslaved, to the understanding, not as a servant to a master, but as a queen to her king, who acknowledges a subjection, yet retains a majesty. *South.*

Whether dark profyes of the night proceed from any latent power of the soul during her abstraction, or from any operation of *subordinate* spirits, has been a dispute. *Addison.*

2. Descending in a regular series.

The two armies were assigned to the leading of two generals, rather courtiers than martial men, yet assisted with *subordinate* commanders of great experience. *Bacon.*

His next *subordinate*

Awak'ning, thus to him in secret spoke. *Milton.*  
These carry such plain characters of disaffection or affinity, that the several kinds and *subordinate* species of each are easily distinguished. *Forster.*

**TO SUBORDINATE.** *v. a.* [*sub* and *ordino*, Latin.] To range under another. Not in use, but proper and elegant.

If I have *subordinated* (sculpture and sculpture to architecture, as then mistress, so there are other inferior arts subordinate to them. *Wotton.*

**SUBORDINATELY.** *adv.* [*from subordinate*.] In a series regularly descending.

It being the highest step of ill, to which all others *subordinately* tend, one would think it could be capable of no improvement. *De la Haye.*

**SUBORDINATION.** *n. f.* [*subordination*, Fr. from *subordinate*.]

1. The state of being inferiour to another.

Not can a council national decide,  
But with *subordination* to her guide. *Dryden.*

2. A series regularly descending.

The natural creatures having a local *subordination*, the rational having a political, and sometimes a sacred. *Hoyday.*

3. Place of rank.

If we would suppose a ministry where every single person was of distinguished piety, and all great officers of state and law diligent in chusing persons who in their several *subordinations* would be obliged to follow the examples of their superiors, the empire of iniquity would be soon destroyed. *Swift.*

**TO SUBORN.** *v. a.* [*suborner*, Fr. *suborno*, Latin.]

1. To procure privately; to procure by secret collusion.

His judges were the self-same men by whom his accusers were *suborned*. *Hobbes.*

Fond wretch! thou know'st not what thou speakest.

Or else thou art *suborn'd* against his honour  
In natural piety. *Shakespeare.*

R don may meet  
Some species object, by the too *suborn'd*,  
And fall into deception. *Milton.*

His awful bottom heaves dissembled sighs;  
And tears *suborn'd* fall dropping from his eyes. *Prior.*

2. TO



## 2. To procure by indirect means.

Behold

Those who by long ring sickness lose their breath,  
And those who by deep pain *suborn* their death. Dryd.

**SUBORNATION.** *n. f.* [*subornation*, Fr. from *suborn*.] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

Thomas earl of Desmond was through false *subornation* of the queen of Edward IV. brought to his death at Tredah most unjustly. *Spanf. Ireland.*

You set the crown

Upon the head of this forgetful man,  
And for his sake wear the detected blot  
Of murderous *subornation*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The fear of punishment in this life will preserve men from few vices, since some of the blackest often prove the surest steps to favour; such as ingratitude, hypocrisy, treachery, and *subornation*. *Swift.*

**SUBORNER.** *n. f.* [*suborneur*, Fr. from *suborn*.] One that procures a bad action to be done.

**SUBPOENA.** *n. f.* [*sub* and *pœna*, Latin.] A writ commanding attendance in a court, under a penalty.

**SUBQUADRUPLE.** *adj.* [*sub* and *quadruple*.] Containing one part of four.

As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness the weight hath in itself, and causes the power to be in a subdouble proportion unto it, so two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a *subquadruple* proportion. *Wilkins's Mathematic. Magick.*

**SUBQUINTUPLE.** *adj.* [*sub* and *quintuple*.] Containing one part of five.

It unto the lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a *subquintuple* proportion. *Wilkins's Mathematic. Magick.*

**SUBRECTOR.** *n. f.* [*sub* and *rector*.] The rector's vicegerent.

He was chosen *subrektor* of the college. *Walton.*

**SUBREPTION.** *n. f.* [*subreption*, Fr. *subreptus*, Lat.] The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation. *Dict.*

**SUBREPTITIOUS.** *adj.* [*surreptice*, Fr. *surreptitius*, Lat.] Fraudulently obtained from a superior, by concealing some truth which would have prevented the grant. *Bailey.*

**TO SUBROGATE.** *v. a.* [*subrogo*, Lat.] See **SURROGATE**.

**TO SUBSCRIBE.** *v. a.* [*souscrire*, Fr. *subscribo*, Lat.]

1. To give consent to, by underwriting the name.

They united by *subscribing* a covenant, which they pretended to be no other than had been *subscribed* in the reign of King James, and that his majesty himself had *subscribed* it; by which imposition people of all degrees engaged themselves in it. *Clarendon.*

The reader sees the names of those persons by whom this letter is *subscribed*. *Addison.*

2. To attest by writing the name.

Their particular testimony ought to be better credited, than some *subscribed* with an hundred hands. *Wright.*

3. To submit. Not used.

The king gone to-night! *subscribed* his pow'r to Confine'd to exhibition! all is gone. *Shakespeare.*

**TO SUBSCRIBE.** *v. n.*

1. To give consent.  
Ofus, with whose hand the Nicene creed was set down, and framed for the whole christian world to *subscribe* unto, so far yielded in the end, as even with the same hand to ratify the Arian confession. *Hooker.*

Advise thee what is to be done,  
And we will all *subscribe* to thy advice. *Shakespeare.*  
If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,  
Thou shouldst have said, Go, porter, turn the key.  
All cruels else *subscribed*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
So spake much humbled Eve; but fate  
*Subscribed* not: nature first gave signs, impress'd  
On bird, beast, air. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To promise a stipulated sum for the promotion of any undertaking.

**SUBSCRIBER.** *n. f.* [from *subscriptio*, Lat.]

1. One who subscribes.

2. One who contributes to any undertaking.

Let a pamphlet come out upon a demand in a proper juncture, every one of the party who can spare a shilling shall be a *subscriber*. *Swift.*

**SUBSCRIPTION.** *n. f.* [from *subscriptio*, Lat.]

1. Any thing underwritten.

The man asked, Are ye christians? We answered we were, fearing the less because of the cross we had seen in the *subscription*. *Bacon.*

2. Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name.

3. The act or state of contributing to any undertaking.

The work he plied;  
Stocks and *subscriptions* pour on ev'ry side. *Pope.*  
South-sea *subscriptions* take who please,  
Leave me but liberty. *Pope.*

4. Subscription; obedience. Not in use.

I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness;  
I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children;  
You owe me no *subscription*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**SUBSECTION.** *n. f.* [*sub* and *sectio*, Lat.] A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser; section of a section. *Dict.*

**SUBSECUTIVE.** *adj.* [from *subsequor*, Lat.] Following in train.

**SUBSEPTUPLE.** *adj.* [*sub* and *septuplus*, Lat.] Containing one of seven parts.

If unto this lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a *subseptuple* proportion; if a third, a *subseptuple*. *Wilkins.*

**SUBSEQUENCE.** *n. f.* [from *subsequor*, Lat.] The state of following; not precedence.

By this faculty we can take notice of the order of precedence and *subsequence* in which they are past. *Grew.*

**SUBSEQUENT.** *adj.* [*subsequent*, Fr. *subsequens*, Lat.] This word is improperly pronounced long in the second syllable by *Shakespeare*. Following in train; not preceding.

In such indexes, although small prices  
To their *subsequent* volumes, there is seen  
The baby figure of the giant mass  
Of things to come, at large. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

The *subsequent* words come on before the precedent vanish. *Bacon.*

Why does each consenting sign  
With prudent harmony combine  
In turns to move, and *subsequent* appear  
To gird the globe and regulate the year? *Prior.*

This article is introduced as *subsequent* to the treaty of Munster, made about 1648, when England was in the utmost confusion. *Swift.*

**SUBSEQUENTLY.** *adv.* [from *subsequent*.] Not so as to go before; so as to follow in train.

To men in governing most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their preconceived ends; but they are forced to comply *subsequently*, and to strive in with things as they fall out, by posthumous after-applications of them to their purposes. *South.*

**TO SUBSERVE.** *v. a.* [*subservio*, Lat.] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally.

Not made to rule,  
But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command. *Milton.*

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her *subserve* our purposes, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

The memory hath no special part of the brain devoted to its own service, but uses all those parts which *subserve* our sensations, as well as our thinking powers. *Walsh.*

**SUBSERVIENCE.** *n. f.* [from *subserve*.]

**SUBSERVIENCY.** *n. f.* Instrumental fitness, use, or operation.

Wicked spirits may by their cunning carry further in a learning confederacy or *subserviency* to the design of a good angel. *Dryden.*

There is an immediate and agill *subserviency* of the spirits to the empire of the soul. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

We cannot look upon the body, wherein appears so much fitness, use, and *subserviency* to infinite functions, any otherwise than as the effect of contrivance. *Bentley.*

There is a regular subordination and *subserviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends. *Cibyn's Philosophical Principles.*

**SUBSERVIENT.** *adj.* [*subserviens*, Latin.] Subordinate; instrumentally useful.

Hammond had an incredible dexterity, scarce ever reading any thing which he did not make *subservient* in one kind or other. *Fell.*

Philosophers and common heathens believed one God, to whom all things are referred; but under this God they worshipped many inferior and *subservient* gods. *Stillingfleet.*

These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another, and the most of them serviceable to man. *Ray.*

While awake, we feel none of those motions continually made in the disposal of the corporeal principles *subservient* herein. *Grew.*

Sense is *subservient* unto fancy, fancy unto intellect. *Grew.*

We are not to consider the world as the body of God; he is an unform being, void of organs, members, or parts; and they are his creatures, subordinate to him, and *subservient* to his will. *Newton's Opticks.*

Most critics, fond of some *subservient* art, still make the whole depend upon a part. They talk of principles, but notions praise, And all to one lov'd tolliv sacrifice. *Pope.*

**SUBSEXTUPLE.** *adj.* [*sub* and *sextuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of six.

One of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness the weight hath, and causes the power to be in a subdouble proportion unto it, two of them a *subquadruple* proportion, three a *subsextuple*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

**TO SUBSIDE.** *v. n.* [*subsido*, Lat.] To sink; to tend downwards. It is commonly used of one part of a compound, sinking in the whole. *Pope* has used it rather improperly.

He shook the sacred honour of his head,  
With terror trembled heav'n's *subsidary* hail,  
And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distill. *Dryden.*

Now Jove suspends his golden scales in air,  
Weights the men's wits against the lady's hair:  
The doubtful beam long nods from side to side;  
At length the wits mount up, the hairs *subside*. *Pope.*

**SUBSIDENCE.** *n. f.* [from *subsido*.] The

**SUBSIDENCY.** *n. f.* act of sinking; tendency downward.

This gradual *subsidence* of the abyss would take up a considerable time. *Burnet's Theory.*

This miscellany of bodies being determined to *subside* merely by their different specific gravities, all those which had the same gravity subsided at the same time. *Woodward.*

By the alternate motion of those air bubbles, whose surfaces are by turns freed from mutual contact, and by a sudden *subside* meet again by the ingress and egress of the air, the liquor is still farther attenuated. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**SUBSIDIARY.** *adj.* [*subsidiare*, Fr. *subsidiarius*, Lat. from *subsidy*.] Assistant; brought in aid.

Bitter substances burn the blood, and are a sort of *subsidiary* gall. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**SUBSIDY.** *n. s.* [*subsida*, Fr. *subsidium*, Lat.] Aid, commonly such as is given in money.

They advised the king to send speedy aids, and with much alacrity granted a great rate of *subsidy*. *Bacon.*

'Tis all the *subsidy* the present age can raise. *Dryden.*

It is a celebrated notion of a patriot, that a house of commons should never grant such *subsidies* as give no pain to the people, lest the nation should acquire under a burden they did not feel. *Addison.*

**TO SUBSIGN.** *v. a.* [*subsigno*, Lat.] To sign under.

Neither have they seen any deed, before the conquest, but *subsigned* with crosses and single names without surnames. *Camden.*

**TO SUBSIST.** *v. n.* [*subsistit*, Fr. *subsisto*, Lat.]

1. To be; to have existence.

2. To continue; to retain the present state or condition.

Firm we *subsist*, but possible to swerve. *Milton.*  
The very foundation was removed, and it was a moral impossibility that the republic could *subsist* any longer. *Savigny.*

3. To have means of living; to be maintained.

He shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate; and gave me what was vital to *subsist* in the long winter which succeeded. *Dryden.*

Let us remember those that want necessities, as we ourselves should have desired to be remembered, had it been our sad lot to *subsist* on other men's charity. *Atterbury.*

4. To inhere; to have existence by means of something else.

Though the general natures of these qualities are sufficiently distant from one another, yet when they come to *subsist* in particulars, and to be clothed with several accidents, then the discernment is not so easy. *South.*

**SUBSISTENCE or SUBSISTENCY.** *n. s.* [*subsistence*, Fr. from *subsist*.]

1. Real being.

The flesh, and the conjunction of the flesh with God, began both at one instant; his making and taking to himself our flesh was but one act, in that in Christ there is no personal *subsistence* but one, and that from everlasting. *Hobbes.*

We know as little how the union is dissolved, that is, the chain of these differing *subsistencies* that compound us, as how it first commenced. *Glasse.*

Not only the things had *subsistence*, but the very images were of some creatures existing. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Competence; means of supporting life.

His viceroy could only propose to himself a comfortable *subsistence* out of the plunder of his province. *Addison.*

3. Inherence in something else.

**SUBSISTENT.** *adj.* [*subsistens*, Lat.]

1. Having real being.

Such as deny spirits *subsistent* without bodies, will with difficulty affirm the separate existence of their own. *Brown.*

2. Inherent.

These qualities are not *subsistent* in those bodies, but are operations of fancy begotten in something else. *Bentley.*

**SUBSTANCE.** *n. s.* [*substantia*, Fr. *substantia*, Lat.]

1. Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is.

Since then the soul works by herself alone, Springs not from sense, nor humours, well agreed, Her nature is peculiar, and her own; She is a *substance*, and a perfect being. *Davies.*

The strength of gods, And this empirical *substance*, cannot fail. *Milton.*

2. That which supports accidents.

What creatures there inhabit, of what mold And *substance*? *Milton.*  
Every being is considered as *subsisting* in and by itself, and then it is called a *substance*; or it *subsists* in and by another, and then it is called a mode or manner of being. *Watts.*

3. The essential part.

It will serve our turn to comprehend the *substance*, without confining ourselves to scrupulous exactness in form. *Digby.*

This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin. *Burn.*

They are the best epitomes, and let you see with one cast of the eye the *substance* of a hundred pages. *Addison.*

4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty.

Shadows to-night Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard, Than can the *substance* of ten thousand soldiers Arm'd all in proof, and led by shallow Richmond. *Shakespeare.*

He the future evil shall no less In apprehension than in *substance* feel. *Milton.*

Hercules virtue did his actions guide, And he the *substance*, not the appearance, chose; To refuse one such friend he took more pride, Than to destroy whole thousands of such foes. *Dryden.*

God is no longer to be worshipped and believed in as a god refreshing and assuring by types, but as a god who has performed the *substance* of what he promised. *Newton.*

5. Body; corporeal nature.

Between the parts of opaque and coloured bodies are many spaces, either empty or replenished with mediums of other densities; as, water between the tingling corpuscles; wherewith any liquor is impregnated, air between the aqueous globules that constitute clouds or mists, and for the most part spaces void of both air and water, but yet perhaps not wholly void of all *substance* between the parts of hard bodies. *Newton.*

The qualities of plants are more various than those of animal *substances*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

There may be a great and constant cough, with an extraordinary discharge of stagnated matter, while, notwithstanding, the *substance* of the lungs remains sound. *Blackmore.*

6. Wealth; means of life.

He hath eaten me out of house and home, and hath put all my *substance* into that fat belly of his, but I will have some of it out again. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

We are destroying many thousand lives, and exhausting our *substances*, but not for our own interest. *Swift.*

**SUBSTANTIAL.** *adj.* [*substantial*, Fr. from *substantia*.]

1. Real; actually existing.

If this atheist would have his chance take a real and *substantial* agent, he is more stupid than the vulgar. *Bentley.*

2. True; solid; real; not merely seeming.

O blessed, blessed night! I am afraid, Being in night, all this is but a dream; Too flattering sweet to be *substantial*. *Shakespeare.*

To give thee being, I lent Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart, *Substantial* life. *Milton.*

It happens to be a *substantial* good, Not from a sort of accidents, nor subject to them, I could to seek it in a blind revenge. *Darwin.*

Time, as a river, hath brought down to us what is more light and superficial, while things more solid and *substantial* have been immersed. *Glasse.*

The difference between the empty vanity of ostentation, and the *substantial* ornaments of virtue. *L'Estrange.*

Observations are the only sure ground, wherewith to build a lasting and *substantial* philosophy. *Woodward.*

A full and *substantial* greatness of soul, looks down with respect on the censures and applause of the multitude. *Addison.*

This useful, charitable, humble employment of yourselves, is what I recommend to you with great earnestness, as being a *substantial* part of a wife and pious life. *Law.*

3. Corporeal; material.

Now these three planets with *substantial* rays? Does innate lustre give them natural day? *Perr.*

The sun appears but like a plate of silver, the moon as big as the sun, and the rainbow a large *substantial* arch in the sky; all which are geocentric notions. *Watts.*

4. Strong; stout; bulky.

*Substantial* doors, Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assaults. *Mil.*

5. Responsible; moderately wealthy; possessed of substance.

Trials of crimes and titles of right shall be made by verdict of a jury, chosen out of the honest and most *substantial* freeholders. *Spencer on Ireland.*

The merchants, and *substantial* citizens, cannot make up more than a hundred thousand families. *Addison on the War.*

**SUBSTANTIALLY.** *n. s.* [from *substantial*.]

1. The state of real existence.

2. Corporeity; materiality.

Body cannot rest on any thing but by motion; motion cannot be received but by quantity and matter; the soul is a stranger to such gross *substantiality*, and owns nothing of this. *Glasse.*

**SUBSTANTIALLY.** *adv.* [from *substantial*.]

1. In manner of a substance; with reality of existence.

In him his father shone *substantially* express'd. *Milton.*

2. Strongly; solidly.

Having to *substantially* provided for the north, they promised themselves they should end the war with it sooner. *Clarendon.*

3. Truly; solidly; really; with fixed purpose.

The laws of this religion would make men, if they would, truly observe them, *substantially* religious towards God, charity, and temperance. *Lawson.*

4. With competent wealth.

**SUBSTANTIALNESS.** *n. s.* [from *substantial*.]

1. The state of being substantial.

2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting.

When *substantialness* combineth with delightfulness, fulness with fineness, how can the language which consisteth of these sound other than most full of sweetness? *Camden's Remains.*

In degree of *substantialness* next above the Dorian, surpassing the third, and adjoining the second it is. *Watts.*

**SUBSTANTIALS.** *n. s.* [without singular.]

Essential parts.

Although a custom introduced against the *substantial* of an appeal be not valid, as that it should not. *Ff.*

not be appealed to a superior but to an inferior judge, yet a custom may be introduced against the accidents of an appeal. *Asylle's Parergon.*

**TO SUBSTANTIATE.** *v. a.* [from *substantia*.] To make to exist.

The accident of any act is said to be whatever advances to the act itself already *substantiated*.

*Asylle's Parergon.*

**SUBSTANTIVE.** *n. f.* [*substantif*, Fr. *substantivum*, Lat.] A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.

Clutchin perpetually closes his fense at the end of a vote, commonly called golden, or two *substantives* and two adjectives, with a verb betwixt them to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

**SUBSTANTIVE.** *adj.* [*substantivus*, Lat.]

1. Solid; depending only on itself. Not in use.

He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself, without any aid of the foreigner. *Bacon.*

2. Betokening existence.

One is obliged to join many particulars in one proposition, because the repetition of the *substantive* verb would be tedious. *Asylle's Parergon.*

**SUBSTANTIVELY.** *adv.* [from *substantive*.] As a substantive.

**TO SUBSTITUTE.** *v. a.* [*substituer*, Fr. *substitutus*, from *sub* and *statuo*, Lat.] To put in the place of another.

In the original designs or speaking, a man can *substitute* none for them that can equally conduce to his honour. *Goverment of the Tongue.*

If a swarthy tongue

Is underneath his humid palate hung,

Reject him then, and *substitute* another. *Dryden.*

Some few verses are inserted or *substituted* in the room of others. *Congreve.*

**SUBSTITUTE.** *n. f.* [*substitut*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. One placed by another to act with delegated power.

Were you sworn to the duke, or to the deputy?  
— To him and his *substitutes*. *Shakespeare.*

You're taken up,

Under the counterfeit zeal of God,

The subjects of his *substitut*, my father,

And here upwar'd them. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

Hast thou not made me here thy *substitute*,

And their inferior far beneath me set? *Milton.*

Providence delegates to the supreme magistrate the same power for the good of men, which that supreme magistrate transfers to those several *substitutes* who act under him. *Addison.*

2. It is used likewise for things; as, one medicine is a *substitutum* for another.

**SUBSTITUTION.** *n. f.* [*substitution*, Fr. from *substitute*.] The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another, the state of being placed in the room of another.

He did believe

He was the duke, from *substitution*,

And executing the outward face of royalty.

With all prerogative. *Shakespeare's Lear.*

Nor sal, sulphur, or mercury can be separated from any perfect metals; for every part, separated, may easily be reduced into perfect metal without *substitution* of that which they first ingine to be wanting. *Bacon's Physico. Remarks.*

**TO SUBSTRACT.** *v. a.* [*abstracto*, Lat. *abstractio*, Fr.]

1. To take away part from the whole.  
2. To take one number from another.

**SUBTRACTION.** *n. f.* [*subtractio*, Fr.]

1. The act of taking away part from the whole.

I cannot call this piece Tully's nor my own, being much altered not only by the change of the style, but by addition and *subtraction*. *Denham.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The taking of a lesser number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number, being or declaring the inequality, excess, or difference between the numbers given. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

**SUBSTRUCTION.** *n. f.* [*substructio*, from *sub* and *struo*, Latin.] Underbuilding.

To found our habitation firmly, examine the bed of earth upon which we build, and then the underfillings, or *substruction*, as the ancients call it. *Wotton's Architecture.*

**SUBSTYLAR.** *adj.* [*sub* and *stylus*.] *Substylar* line is, in dialling, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane. *Dit.*

Er. Et the style perpendicularly over the *substylar* line, so as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

**SUBSULTIVE.** *adj.* [*subsultus*, Lat.]

**SURSULTORY.** *adj.* Bounding; moving by starts.

**SUBSULTORILY.** *adv.* [from *subsultory*] In a bounding manner; by fits; by starts.

The spirits spread even, and move not *subsultorily*; for that will make the parts close and phant. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**SURTANGENT.** *n. f.* In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged. *Dit.*

**TO SUBTEND.** *v. a.* [*sub* and *tendo*, Lat.] To be extended under.

In rectangles and triangles, the square which is made of the side that *subtendeth* the right angle, is equal to the squares which are made of the sides containing the right angle. *Brown.*

From Aris rightways draw a line, to end  
In the same round, and let that line *subtend*  
An equal triangle: now since the lines  
Must three times *subtend* the round, and meet three  
signs,  
Where'er they meet in angles, those are times. *Craeb.*

**SUBTENSE.** *n. f.* [*sub* and *tensus*, Lat.]

The chord of an arch.

**SUBTER.** [Latin] In composition, signifies under.

**SUBTERFLUENT.** *adj.* *subterfluo*, Lat.]

**SURTERFLUOUS.** *adj.* Running under.

**SUBTERFUGE.** *n. f.* [*subterfuge*, Fr. *subter* and *fugio*, Lat.] A shift; an evasion; a trick.

The king cared not for *subterfuges*, but would stand envy, and appear in any thing that was to his mind. *Bacon.*

Norwithstanding all their *subterfuges* and studied evasions, yet the product of all their endeavours is but as the birth of the labouring mountain, wind and emptiness. *Glanville.*

Affect not little shifts and *subterfuges* to avoid the force of an argument. *Watts.*

**SUBTERRANEAL.** *adj.* [*sub* and *terra*, Latin; *soufferraine*, Fr.]

**SUBTERRANEAN.** *adj.* Fr. *Subterranean* or *SUBTERRANY.*

*Subterraneous* is the word now used. Lying under the earth; placed below the surface.

Minerals are wholly *subterrany*; whereas plants are part above earth, and part under. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In *subterraneis*, as the fathers of their tribes, are brimstone and mercury. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

The force

Of *subterranean* wind transports a hill  
Toin from Pelorus, or the shatter'd side  
Of thund'ring *Ætna*, whose combustible  
And fuel'd entrails thence conceiving fire,  
Sublim'd with mineral fury, aid the winds. *Milt.*

Alteration proceeded from the change made in the neighbouring *subterranean* parts by that great conflagration. *Boyle.*

Tell by what paths, what *subterranean* ways,  
Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys  
The reffluent rivers. *Blackmore.*

Let my fore minutes glide obscurely on,  
Like *subterraneous* streams, unheard, unknown. *North.*

This *subterraneous* passage was not at first designed so much for a highway as for a quarry. *Addison.*

Rous'd within the *subterranean* world,  
Th' expanding earthquake unresist'd shakes  
Alpining cities. *Thomson.*

**SUBTERRANEITY.** *n. f.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under ground. Not in use.

We commonly consider *subterraneities* not in contemplations sufficiently respective unto the creation. *Brown.*

**SUBTILE.** *adj.* [*subtile*, Fr. *subtilis*, Lat.] This word is often written *subtle*.

1. Thin; not dense; not gross.  
From his eyes the fleeting fair  
Retir'd, like *subtile* smoke dissolv'd in air. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

Deny Des Cart his *subtile* matter,  
You leave him neither fire nor water. *Prætor.*  
Is not the heat conveyed through the vacuum  
by the vibrations of a much *subtler* medium than  
air, which, after the air was drawn out, remained  
in the vacuum? *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse.

But of the clock, which in our breasts we bear,  
The *subtile* motions we forget the while. *Davies.*  
Thou only know'st her native and her power.  
Her *subtile* form thou only canst define. *Davies.*  
I do distinguish plain  
Each *subtile* line of her immortal face. *Davies.*

3. Piercing; acute.

Pass we the slow disease, and *subtile* pain,  
Which our weak frame is destin'd to sustain;  
The cruel stone, the cold catarrh. *Priest.*

4. Cunning; artful; sly; subdulous. In this sense it is now commonly written *subtle*. *Milton* seems to have both. [See **SUBTLE**.]

Amus, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a *subtile*-witted and a marvellous fair-spoken man, was discontented that one should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction. *Hosker.*

Think you this York  
Was not incensed by his *subtile* mother  
To taunt and scorn you? *Shakespeare. Richard III.*  
O *subtile* love, a thousand wiles thou hast  
By humble suit, by service, or by hire,  
To win a maiden's hold. *Fairfax.*

A woman, an harlot, and *subtile* of heart. *Prov. vii. 10.*

Nor thou his malice, and false guile, content:  
*Subtile* he needs must be, who could seduce  
Angels. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. Deceitful.  
Like a bowl upon a *subtile* ground,  
I've tumbled past the throw. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

6. Refin'd; acute beyond necessity.  
Things remote from use, obscure, and *subtile*. *Milton.*

**SUBTILETY.** *adv.* [from *subtile*.]

1. In a subtle manner; thinly; not densely.  
2. Finely; not grossly.

The constitution of the air appeareth more *subtly* by worms in oak-apples than to the sense of man. *Bacon.*

In these plaisters the stone should not be too *subtly* powdered; for it will better manifest its attraction in more sensible dimensions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The onakest bodies, if *subtly* divided, as metals dissolved in acid menstruums, become perfectly transparent. *Newton.*

### 3. Artfully; cunningly.

By granting this, add the reputation of loving the truth sincerely to that of having been able to oppose it *subtly*. *Boyle.*

Others have sought to ease themselves of affliction by disputing *subtly* against it, and pertinaciously maintaining that afflictions are no real evils. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

### SUBTILENESS. *n. f.* [from *subtile*.]

#### 1. Fineness; rareness.

#### 2. Cunning; artfulness.

### To SUBTILIZE. *v. a.* [from *subtile*.]

To make thin.

A very dry and warm or *subtilizing* air opens the surface of the earth. *Harvey on the Plague.*

### SUBTILIZATION. *n. f.* [from *subtilization*, Fr. from *subtilite*.] The act of making thin.

By *subtilization* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes, if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine. *Boyle.*

### SUBTILIZATION. *n. f.* [from *subtilize*.]

#### 1. Subtilization is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour.

Fluids have their resistances proportional to their densities, so that no *subtilization*, division of parts, or refining, can alter these resistances. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

#### 2. Refinement; superfluous acuteness.

### To SUBTILIZE. *v. a.* [from *subtilizer*, Fr. from *subtile*.]

#### 1. To make thin; to make less gross or coarse.

Chyle, being mixed with the choler and pancreatic juices, is further *subtilized*, and rendered so fluid and penetrant, that the thinner and finer part easily finds way in at the strongest arteries of the lactuous veins. *Ray on the Creation.*

Body cannot be vital; for if it be, then it is either a *subtilized* or organized, moved or endued with life. *Greaves.*

#### 2. To refine; to spin into useless niceries.

The most obvious verity is *subtilized* into niceties, and spun into a thread indiscernible by common optics. *Glauville.*

### To SUBTILIZE. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement.

Qualities and moods some modern philosophers have *subtilized* on. *Digby in Bridges.*

### SUBTILTY. *n. f.* [from *subtilité*, Fr. from *subtile*.]

#### 1. Thinness; fineness; exility of parts.

The *subtleties* or particular sounds may pass through small canals not confused, but its magnety not so well. *Bacon.*

How shall we this union well express?

Nought tie, the soul, her *subtlety* is such. *Darwin.*

The corporeity of all bodies being the same, and *subtly* in all bodies being essentially the same thing, could any body by *subtly* become vital, then any degree of *subtly* would produce some degree of life. *Greaves's Clin. Legio.*

Bodies, the more of kin they are to spirit in *subtly* and refinement, the more spreading and self-diffusive are they. *Norris.*

#### 2. Nicety; exility.

Whatever is invisible, in respect of the fineness of the body, or *subtly* of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon.*

### 3. Refinement; too much acuteness.

You prefer the reputation of candour before that of *subtly*.

Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtly* in nice divisions. *Locke.*

Greece did at length a learned race produce, Who needful science mock'd, and arts of use; Mankind with idle *subtly* embroil, And fashion systems with isomantick toil. *Blackmore.*

They give method, and shed *subtly* upon the author. *Baker.*

### 4. Cunning; artifice; slyness.

Finding force now faint to be,

He thought grey hairs afforded *subtly*. *Sidney.*

The rudeness and barbarity of savage Indians know not to perfectly to hate all virtues as some men's *subtly*. *King Charles.*

Sleights proceeding As from his wit and native *subtly* *Milton.*

### SUBTLE. *adj.* [written often for *subtile*, especially in the sense of cunning.] Sly; artful; cunning.

Some *subtle* headed fellow will put some quirk, or devise some evasion, whereby the rest will take hold. *Spenser.*

Shall we think the *subtle*-witted French Congress and forecasts, that, afraid of him, By magick vertic have thus contriv'd his end? *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The serpent, *subtle*st beast of all the field. *Milton.*

The Arabians were men of a deep and *subtle* wit. *Spenser.*

### SUBTLY. *adv.* [from *subtle*.]

#### 1. Slyly; artfully; cunningly.

Thou see'st how *subtly* to det on thee I devise; Inviting thee to hear while I relate. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

#### 2. Nicely; delicately.

In the nice be, what sense to *subtly* true, From poisonous herbs extracts the healing dew? *Pope.*

### To SUBTRACT. *v. a.* [from *subtractio*, Latin.]

They who derive it from the Latin write *subtract*; those who know the French original, write *subtract*, which is the common word.] To withdraw part from the rest.

Reducing many things unto charge, which, by confusion, became concealed and *subtracted* from the crown. *Darwin.*

What is *subtracted* or subducted out of the extent of the divine perfection, leaves still a quotient infinite. *Hale.*

The same swallow, by the *subtracting* daily of her eggs, laid nineteen successively, and then gave over. *Roy.*

### SUBTRACTER. *n. f.* [from *subtrahere*, Latin.]

The number to be taken out of a larger number.

### SUBTRACTION. *n. f.* See SUBTRACTION.

### SUBTRACTED. *n. f.* [from *subtrahendum*, Latin.]

The number out of which part is taken.

### SUBTRIPLE. *adj.* [from *subtriple*, Fr. *sub* and *triple*, Latin.] Containing a third, or one part of three.

The power will be in a *subtriple* proportion to the weight. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

### SUBVENTANEUS. *adj.* [from *subventaneus*, Latin.] Addle; windy.

Suitable unto the situation of the mares in Spain, and their *subventaneus* conceptions from the western wind. *Brown.*

### To SUBVERSE. *v. a.* [from *subversus*, Latin.]

To subvert. *Spenser* uses *subvers* in the same sense.

Empires *subvers'd*, when ruling fate has struck Th' unalterable hour. *Thomson's Autumn.*

### SUBVERSION. *n. f.* [from *subversio*, Fr. *subversus*, Latin.] Overthrow; ruin; destruction.

These took *subversion* of thy harmless life.

It is far more honourable to suffer than to prosper in their ruin and *subversion*. *King Charles.*

These things refer to the opening and shutting the axis, with the dissolution or *subversion* of the earth. *Burnet.*

Laws have been often abused, to the oppression and the *subversion* of that order they were intended to preserve. *Boyle.*

### SUBVERSIVE. *adj.* [from *subvert*.] Having tendency to overturn: with *of*.

Lying is a vice *subversive* of the very ends and design of conversation. *Rogers.*

### To SUBVERT. *v. a.* [from *subvertir*, Fr. *subverto*, Latin.]

#### 1. To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside down.

God by things devised such.

*Subverts* the worldly thing and worldly wife. *Milton.*

No proposition can be received for divine revelation, if contradictory to our natural intuitive knowledge; because this would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*

Trees are *subverted* or broken by high winds. *Masterson.*

#### 2. To corrupt; to confound.

Strive not about words to no purpose, but to the *subverting* of the hearers. *2 Tim. iii. 14.*

### SUBVERTER. *n. f.* [from *subvert*.] Overthrower; destroyer.

O traitor! worse than Sinon was to Troy; O vile *subverter* of the Gallick reign, More false than Crano was to Chateaugagne! *Dryden.*

They anathematize them as enemies to God, and *subverters* of souls. *Waterland.*

### SUBURB. *n. f.* [from *suburbium*, Latin.]

#### 1. Building without the walls of a city.

There's a trim rabble let in, are all their four faithful friends of the suburbs? *Shak. Henry VIII.*

What can be more to the advancement of the power of the Spaniard, than to have marched seven days in the heart of his country, and lodged three nights in the *suburbs* of his principal city? *Bacon's War with Spain.*

#### 2. The confines; the outpart.

The *suburbs* of my jacket are to gone, I have not left one skat to sit upon. *Citavaland.*

They on the smoothed plank, The *suburb* of their straw-built citadel, Expatriate. *Milton.*

When our fortunes are violently changed, our spirits are unchanged, if they always stood in the *suburbs* and expectation of sorrows. *Taylor.*

### SUBURBAN. *adj.* [from *suburbanus*, Latin.] Inhabiting the suburb.

Poor clinches the *suburban* mut. affords, And Panton waging harmless war with words. *Dryden.*

Then weds an helpless of *suburban* mould, Ugly as apes, but well endow'd with gold. *Harte.*

### SUBWORKER. *n. f.* [from *sub* and *worker*.] Underworker; subordinate helper.

He that governs well leads the band; but he that teaches gives him eyes: and it is glorious to be a *subworker* to grace, in freeing it from some of the inconveniences of original sin. *Kyrb.*

### SUCCEDANEUS. *adj.* [from *succedaneus*, Latin.]

Supplying the place of something else.

Nor is it thus likely to be believed when he prescribeth the stone of the otter as a *succedaneus* unto castoreum. *Brown.*

I have not discovered the menstruum: I will present a *succedaneus* experiment made with a common oil. *Boyle.*

### SUCCEDANEUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] That which is put to serve for something else.

**TO SUCCEED.** *v. n.* [*succeder*, Fr. *succedo*, Lat.]

1. To follow in order.

If I will now to die,  
'Twere to be most happy; for I fear  
My soul hath but content to absolute,  
That not another comfort like to this  
Succeeds in unknown fate. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Thole of all ages to succeed will curse my head.  
*Astion.*

2. To come into the place of one who has quitted or died.

Workmen let it cool by degrees in such relents  
Of cooling heats, lest it should shiver in pieces  
By a violent succeeding of air in the room of the fire.  
*Dryden on Horace.*

Enjoy till I return  
Short pleasures; for long woes are to succeed. *Milton.*  
It the father left only daughters, they equally  
Succeeded to him in copartnership, without prela-  
tion or preference of the eldest to a double portion.  
*Malta.*

Revenge succeeds to love, and rage to grief. *Dryden.*  
While the sun limbs the vital spirit ferds,  
While day to night, and night to day succeeds,  
Burnt all rings mourn and evening shall he shine,  
And fires eternal in thy temple shine. *Dryden.*

These dull harmless makers of languors are yet  
Of dangerous example to the publick. Some witty  
men may succeed to their designs, and, mixing  
fence with malice, blast the reputation of the most  
innocent. *Dryden.*

The pretensions of Saul's family, who received  
his crown from the immediate appointment of God,  
ended with his reign; and David by the same  
title, succeeded in his throne to the exclusion of  
Jonathan. *Locke.*

3. To obtain one's wish; to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect.

'Tis almost impossible for poets to succeed with-  
out ambition: imagination must be raised by a de-  
sire of fame to a desire of pleasing. *Dryden.*

This address I have long thought owing; and if  
I had never attempted, I might have been vain  
enough to think I might have succeeded. *Dryden.*

A knave's a knave to me in every state;  
Alike my scorn, if he succeed or fail;  
Sporus at court, or Japnet in a jail. *Pope.*

4. To terminate according to wish; to have a good effect.

If thou deal truly, thy doings shall prosperously  
succeed to thee. *Tob. iv. 6.*

This was impossible for Virgil to imitate, be-  
cause of the severity of the Roman language:  
Sperius endeavoured it in Shepherd's Kalendar;  
but neither will it succeed in English. *Dryden.*

5. To go under cover.

Please that hivan scene to take,  
Where whistling winds uncertain shadows make;  
Or will you to the cooler cave succeed,  
Whole mouth the curling vines have overspread?  
*Dryden.*

**TO SUCCEED.** *v. n.*

1. To follow; to be subsequent or conse-  
quent to.

In that place no creature was hurtful unto man,  
and those destructive effects they now discover suc-  
ceeded the curse, and came in with thorns and  
brambles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. To prosper; to make successful.

Now frequent tears the happier lights among,  
And high rais'd joy from his dark prison freed,  
'Thole weights took off that on his planet hung.  
Will gloriously the new laid wounds succeed. *Dryden.*  
Succeed my wish, and second my design,  
The fairest Despoia shall be thine,  
And make thee father of a happy line. *Dryden.*

**SUCCESSOR.** *n. s.* [from *succeed*.] One  
who follows; one who comes into the  
place of another.

Now this great successor all repairs,  
He builds up strength and greatness for his heirs,  
Out of the virtues that adorn'd his blood. *Daniel.*

Nature has so far imprinted it in us, that should  
the envy of producers deny the secret to successors,  
they yet would find it out. *Suckling.*

They make one man's particular fancies, per-  
haps fadings, confining laws to others, and convey  
them to their successors, who afterwards misname  
all unobsequiousness as presumption. *Boyle.*

**SUCCESS.** *n. s.* [*succes*, Fr. *succes*, Lat.]

1. The termination of any affair happy or  
unhappy. Success without any epithet is  
commonly taken for good success.

For good success of his hands, he asketh ability  
to do him that is most unable. *Wyd. xiii. 19.*  
Peplex'd and troubled at his bad success  
The tempter stood. *Milton.*

Not Lemuel's mother with more care  
Did counsel or instruct her heir?  
Or teach, with more success, her son  
The vices of the time to shun. *Waller.*

Every reasonable man cannot but with suc-  
cess in this attempt, because I undertake the proof  
of that which it is every man's interest that it  
should be true. *Tudor.*

Whilst malice and ingratitude confests,  
They've strove for ruin long without success. *Garth.*  
Gas sulphuris may be given with success in any  
disease of the lungs. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

Military success, above all others, elevate the  
minds of a people. *Astbury.*

2. Succession. Obsolete.

All the sons of these five brethren reigned  
By due success, and all their nephews late,  
Even thence eleven descents, the crown retained.  
*Spenser.*

**SUCCESSFUL.** *adj.* [success and full.]

Prosperous; happy; fortunate.

They were terrible almost to persons grown  
wealthy by a long and successful imposture, by pei-  
sonating the world that men might be honest and  
happy, though they never mortified any corrupt  
appetites. *South.*

He observ'd the illustrious throng,  
Their names, their fates, their conduct and their care  
In peaceful senates and successful war. *Dryden.*

This is the most proper and most successful sea-  
son to meet and attack the advancing enemy.  
*Blackmore.*

The early hunter  
Blisses Diana's hands, who leads him safe  
O'er hanging rocks; who spreads his net successful,  
And guides his arrow through the panther's heart.  
*Prior.*

**SUCCESSFULLY.** *adv.* [from *successful*.]

Prosperously; luckily; fortunately.

He is too young, yet he looks successfully. *Shaks.*  
They would want a competent instrument to col-  
lect and convey their rays successfully or so as to  
imprint the species with any vigour on a dull pre-  
judicate faculty. *Hammond.*

The rule of imitating God can never be suc-  
cessfully proposed but upon Christian principles; such  
as that this world is a place not of rest, but of dis-  
cipline. *Astbury.*

A reformation successfully carried on in the great  
town would in time spread itself over the whole  
kingdom. *Swift.*

Bleeding, when the expectation goes on suc-  
cessfully, suppresseth it. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

**SUCCESSFULNESS.** *n. s.* [from *successful*.]

Happy conclusion; desired event; series  
of good fortune.

An opinion of the successfulness of the work is  
as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it,  
as the authority of commands, or the persuasive-  
ness of promises. *Hammond.*

**SUCCESSION.** *n. s.* [*succession*, Fr. *suc-  
cesso*, Lat.]

1. Consecution; series of one thing or per-  
son following another.

St. Augustine, having reckoned up a great num-  
ber of the bishops of Rome, sixth, in all this order  
of succession of bishops there is not one found a Do-  
natus. *Hooker.*

Reflection on appearances of several ideas, one  
after another, in our minds, furnishes us with the  
idea of succession. *Locke.*

Let a cannon-bullet pass through a room, and  
take with it any flamb of a man, it is clear that it  
must strike successively, the two sides of the room,  
touch one part of the flesh first, and another after,  
and so in succession. *Locke.*

2. A series of things or persons following  
one another.

These delays in Spain have been occasioned by  
so long a war with Holland; but most by two suc-  
cessions of inactive princes. *Daniel.*

The smallest particles of matter may cohere by  
the strongest attractions, and compose bigger parti-  
cles of weaker virtue; and many of these may co-  
here and compose bigger particles, whose virtue is  
still weaker; and so on for divers successions, until  
the progression end in the biggest particles, in  
which the operations in chymistry and the col-  
ours of natural bodies depend. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. A lineage; an order of descendants.

Cadibalan,  
And his succession, granted Rome a tribute.  
*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

A long succession must ensue;  
And his next lot the clouded ark of God  
Shall in a glorious temple ensue. *Milton's Par. L.*

4. The power or right of coming to the  
inheritance of ancestors.

What people is so void of common sense,  
To vote succession from a native prince? *Dryden.*

**SUCCESSIVE.** *adj.* [successive, French.]

1. Following in order; continuing a course  
or consecution uninterrupted.

Three wifely courage he attains,  
And each successive after other quails,  
Still wondering whence so many kings should rise.  
*Daniel.*

God hath set  
Labour and rest, as day and night, to men  
Successive. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

God, by reason of his eternal indivisible nature,  
is by one single act of duration present to all the  
successive portions of time, and all successively ex-  
isting in them. *South.*

Send the successive ills through ages down,  
And let each weeping father tell his son. *Trar.*

2. Inherited by succession. Not in use.

Countrymen,  
Plead my successive title with your swords. *Shaks.*  
The empire being elective, and not successive, the  
emperors, in being, made profit of their own time.  
*Rak.*

**SUCCESSIVELY.** *adv.* [successive, Fr.  
from *successive*.] In uninterrupted or-  
der; one after another.

Three sons he left,  
All which successively by turns did reign. *Fairy Qu.*  
Is it upon record? or else reported  
Successively from age to age? *Shaks. Richard III.*  
That king left only by his six wives three chil-  
dren, who reigned successively, and died childless.  
*Bacon.*

We that measure times by first and last,  
The light of things successively do take,  
When God on all at once his view doth cast,  
And of all times doth but one instant make. *Daniel.*

I inclined the paper to the rays very obliquely,  
that the most refrangible rays might be more copio-  
usly reflected than the rest, and the whiteness at  
length changed successively into blue, indigo, and  
violet. *Newton's Opticks.*

No such motion of the same atom can be all  
of it existent at once: it must needs be made gra-  
dually and successively, both as to place and time;  
seeing that body cannot at the same instant be in  
more places than one. *Bentley's Sermons.*

We have a tradition coming down to us from  
our fathers; a kind of inheritance successively con-  
veyed to us by the primitive saints from the  
apostles themselves. *Waterland.*

**SUCCESSIVENESS.** *n. s.* [from *successive*.]

The state of being successive.



All the notion we have of duration is partly by the *successiveness* of its own operations, and partly by those external measures that it finds in motion.

**SUCCESSLESS.** *adj.* [from *success*.] Unlucky; unfortunate; failing of the event desired.

A second colony is sent hither, but as *successless* as the first.

The hopes of thy *successless* love resign.

Bold champion! brandishing his Myric blade,  
But tempt'd steel, *successless* prov'd in field.

Pass a happy'd, and *successless* dove,  
Proud darters in my heart.

*Successless* all her soft caresses prove,  
To banish from his breast his country's love.

**SUCCESSOR.** *n. s.* [*successor*, Fr. *successeur*, Latin.] This is sometimes pronounced *successour*, with the accent in the middle. One that follows in the place or character of another: correlative to *predecessor*.

This king, by this queen had a son of tender age,  
but of great expectation, brought up in the hope  
of the scepter, and a ready expectation of the in-  
heritance, as a *successor* of his father's crown.

The *successor* of Moses in prophetic.

The first of what was to come from an un-  
known *successor* to the crown, clouded much  
of that prosperity, which now shines in chro-  
nicle.

The second part of confirmation is the prayer  
and benediction of the bishop, the *successor* of the  
apostles in this office.

The forty years of spring misadventure,  
And cure the bright *successor* of the year;  
Yet easily kind with daylight can dispense.

Whether a bright *successor*, or the same.

The descendants of Alexander's *successor* col-  
lateral navigation in some letter device.

**SUCCINCT.** *adj.* [*succinct*, Fr. *succinctus*, Latin.]

1. Tucked or girded up; having the  
cloaths drawn up to disengage the legs.  
His habit fit for speed *succinct*.

His vest *succinct* then girding round his waist,  
Forth rush'd the swain.

2. Short; concise; brief.

A *succinct* and *succinct* style is that where you can  
take nothing away without loss, and that is man-  
ifest.

Let all your precepts be *succinct* and clear,  
That ready wit may comprehend them soon.

**SUCCINCTLY.** *adv.* [from *succinct*.] Briefly; concisely; without superfluity of diction.

I shall present you very *succinctly* with a few re-  
flections that most readily occur.

I'll recant, when France can show me wit,  
As strong as ours, and as *succinctly* wits.

**SUCCINCTNESS.** *n. s.* [from *succinct*.] Brevity; conciseness.

**SUCCORY.** *n. s.* [*cichorium*, Latin.] A plant.

A garden-sallad  
Of endive, radishes, and *succory*.

The medicaments to diminish the milk are let-  
tuce, purslane, endive, and *succory*.

**TO SUCCOUR.** *v. a.* [*secourir*, Fr. *succurro*, Lat.] To help; to assist in diffi-  
culty or distress; to relieve.

As that famous queen  
Of Amazons, whom Pyrrhus did destroy,  
Did show herself in great triumphant joy,  
To *succour* the weak state of sad afflicted Troy.

Can we find *succor* a one as this, in whom the spirit  
of God is?

The works of the flesh are manifest; *succor* are  
drunkenness, revelings, and *succor* like.

Can we find *succor* a one as this, in whom the spirit  
of God is?

The works of the flesh are manifest; *succor* are  
drunkenness, revelings, and *succor* like.

A grateful beast will stand upon record, against  
those that in their prosperity forget their friends;  
that to their loss and hazard stood by and *succoured*  
them in their adversity.

**SUCCOUR.** *n. s.* [from the verb; *secours*, French.]

1. Aid; assistance; relief of any kind;  
help in distress.

My father,  
Fighting for *succour* to his servant Banister,  
Being distressed, was by that wretch betray'd.

Here's a young mold with travel oppress'd,  
And faints for *succour*.

2. The person or thing that brings help.

Fear nothing else but a betraying of *succours*  
which reason obstructs.

Our watchful general hath discern'd from far  
The mighty *succour* which made glad the foe.

**SUCCOURER.** *n. s.* [from *succour*.] Hel, or;  
assistant; reliever.

She hath been a *succourer* of many.

**SUCCOURLESS.** *adj.* [from *succour*.] Want-  
ing relief; void of friends or help.

She with extend'd arms his aid implores

**SUCCULLENCE.** *n. s.* [from *succulent*.] Juiciness.

**SUCCULENCE.** *n. s.* [from *succulent*.] Juiciness.

**SUCCULENT.** *adj.* [*succulent*, Fr. *succulentus*, Lat.] Juicy; moist.

These plants have a strong, dense, and *succulent*  
in itself, which is not apt to exhale.

Divine Providence has spread her table every  
where, not with a juicy herb or caper, but with  
*succulent* herbage and nourishing grasse, upon which  
most beasts feed.

On our account his love,  
Indulgent, to all kinds of *succulent* plant  
A lorded, that poor helpless man might slack  
His present thirst.

**TO SUCCUMB.** *v. n.* [*succumbo*, Lat. *succumbere*, Fr.] To yield; to sink under  
any difficulty. Not in use, except among  
the Scotch.

To their wills we must *succumb*,  
*Quocunque voluit, vis our doom*.

**SUCCESSATION.** *n. s.* [*successio*, Lat.] A  
riot.

They move two legs of one side together, which  
is a lutation or ambling; a lift one foot before,  
and the cross foot behind, which is *successation* or  
trotting.

They rode, but authors do not say  
Whether rotation or *successation*.

**SUCCESSION.** *n. s.* [*successio*, Latin.]

1. The act of shaking.

2. [In physick.] Is such a shaking of the  
nervous parts as is procured by strong  
stimuli, like sternutatories, friction, and  
the like, which are commonly used in  
apoplectick affections.

When any of that risible species were brought to  
the doctor, and when he considered the spasms of  
the diaphragm, and all the muscles of respiration,  
with the tremulous *succession* of the whole human  
body, he gave such patients over.

**SUCH.** *pronoun.* [*suks*, Gothic; *suk*, Dutch; *suk*, Saxon.]

1. Of that kind; of the like kind. With  
as before the thing to which it relates;  
when the thing follows: as, *such* a power  
as a king's; *such* a gift as a kingdom.

'Tis *such* another *such* a gift as a kingdom.

Can we find *such* a one as this, in whom the spirit  
of God is?

The works of the flesh are manifest; *such* are  
drunkenness, revelings, and *such* like.

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of God is?

The works of the flesh are manifest; *such* are  
drunkenness, revelings, and *such* like.

Can we find *such* a one as this, in whom the spirit  
of God is?

You will not make this a general rule to deter  
*such* from preaching of the gospel, as have through  
infirmary fallen.

Such another idol was Manah, worshipp'd be-  
tween Mecca and Medina, which was called a rock  
of stone.

Such precepts as tend to make men good, singly  
considered, may be distributed into *such* as enjoin  
piety towards God, or *such* as require the good go-  
vernment of ourselves.

That you will hear and credit me too much,  
As I am told.

Such as the old Riphean race, and *such*  
The Latin Serthian.

As to be perfectly just is an attribute in the  
Divine Nature; to be to the utmost of our abili-  
ties is the glory of a man; *such* an one, who has  
the publick's admiration, acts like the repen-  
tance of his Maker.

You love a wife, take *such* as I can send.

2. The same that: with as

This was the state of the kingdom of Tunis at  
*such* time as Barbarossa, with Solymán's fleet,  
landed in Africa.

3. Comprehended under the term pre-  
mised, like what has been said.

That thou art happy, owe to *such*;  
That thou art content, owe to *such*;  
To assert that God looked upon *such* as  
a man, and punish it as *such*, when, without any  
antecedent sin, he withdrew that actual grace, up-  
on which it was impossible for him not to fall,  
highly reproaches the essential equity of the Divine  
Nature.

No promise can oblige a prince so much,  
Still to be good, as long to have been *such*.

4. A manner of expressing a particular per-  
son or thing.

I saw him yesterday  
With *such* and *such*.

If you repay me not on *such* a day,  
In *such* a place, *such* sum of money as are  
Express'd in the condition, let the forfeit  
Be an equal pound of your flesh.

I have appointed my servants to *such* and *such*  
place.

Scarce this word death from sorrow did proceed,  
When in rush'd one, and told him *such* a knight  
Is now arriv'd.

Himself overtook a party of the army, consisting  
of three thousand horse and foot, with a train of  
artillery, which he left at *such* a place, within three  
hours march at Warwick.

That which doth constitute any thing in its be-  
ing, and distinguish it from all other things, is called  
the form or essence of *such* a thing.

The lawe lawe authority may enact a law,  
commanding *such* or *such* an action to-day, and a  
quite contrary law forbidding the same to-morrow.

Those artists who propose only the imitation of  
*such* or *such* a particular person, without citation of  
those ideas before mentioned, have been repro-  
bated for that omission.

**TO SUCK.** *v. a.* [*sucan*, Saxon; *sug*, *sugum*, Latin; *sucer*, French.]

1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the  
air.

2. To draw in with the mouth.

The cup of astonishment was so hot, and  
*such* it out.

We'll hard in hand to the dark mansions go,  
Where, *sucking* in each other's latest breath,  
We may transmute our souls.

Still the dew  
The sweets from every flower, and *such* the dew.

Transfix'd as o'er Castall's beams he hung  
He *suck'd* new prisons with his triple tongue.

3. To draw the teat of a female.

Desire, the more he *suck'd*, more tough the breast  
Like drowsy folk still drink to be a-thirst.

A bitch

A bitch will nurse young foxes in place of her puppies, if you can get them once to suck her teats, though that her milk may be too rough for them. *Locke.*

Did I child on't every day a new nurse, it would be no more troubled with the change of breed at six months and than at sixty. *Locke.*

4. To draw with the milk.

Thy breast was mine, thou suck'st it from

But own thy pride thyself. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

5. To empty by sucking.

A beetle with whole swarms of flies sucking and galling of him. *IT'stanger.*

Bee on tops of lilies feed,  
And creep within their bells to suck the balmy feed. *Dryden.*

6. To draw or drain.

I can suck melancholy out of a song, as a weasel sucks cheese. *Shakspeare.*

Spring hath robb'd our men,  
Sea, into it as thow, we suck in again. *Donne.*

A cold vessel of brass is filled an inch and a half in half an hour, out because it sucks up nothing at the earth doth, take an inch for half an hour's rain. *Barnet.*

All's under passion,  
As waters in by winds are drawn and drawn,  
Were quite dissolved in the sulphur. *Pydus.*

Old Ocean, fished through the bottom,  
Hath long since sucked his bottomed. *Taylor.*

7. To Suck, *n. f.*

1. To draw by rarefying the air.

Continual repairs, the salt sweet in the tree pump, are constantly required. *Atkins's History.*

2. To draw the breast.

Such as are nourished with milk and the paps, and suck at them; where is none of those that are not designed for that nourishment ever offered. *Ray on the Creation.*

I would  
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the she bear,  
To win thee, Italy. *Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.*  
A nursing father breatheth with the sucking child. *Numb. xi.*

3. To draw; imbibe.

The crown had sucked too hard, and now, being full, was like to draw his. *Race's History VIII.*

Suck, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of sucking.

I hope, from the direct of the quicksilver in the tube, upon the first suck, that I should be able to give in the next at the proportion of the tube to the pressure of the air and the gravity of quicksilver. *Boyle.*

2. Milk given by females.

To suck with their milk the disposition of nature. *Shakspeare.*

I have given suck, and know  
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me. *Shakspeare.*

Those first unpolish'd affections  
Cave for to infants of percutible cold. *Dryden.*  
It would be convenient for him to give suck. *Race.*

SUCKER, *n. f.* [from *succur*, Fr. from *suck*.]

1. Any thing that draws.

2. The embolus of a pump.

Oil must be forced into the cylinder, that the sucker may slip up and down in a more sinooth way. *Boyle.*

The ascent of water is by suction or force, or something equivalent thereto. *Wilkes's Dissertation.*

3. A round piece of leather, laid wet on a stone, and drawn up in the middle,

rarifies the air within, which, pressing upon its edges, holds it down to the stone.

One of the round leathers wherewith the glass called *sucker*, not above an inch and half diameter, being well soaked in water, will stick to a pluck a stone of twelve pounds up from the ground. *Cress's Museum.*

4. A pipe through which any thing is sucked.

Mariners aye ply the pump,  
So they, but cheerful, unfatigued, still move  
The draining sucker. *Philips.*

5. A young twig shooting from the stock.

This word was perhaps originally *sucula*. [from *suck*, Latin.]

The cutting away of suckers at the root and body doth make trees grow high. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Out of this old root a sucker may spring, that with a little shelter and good culture may prove a mighty tree. *Ray.*

SUCKER, *n. f.* [from *suck*.] A sweetmeat, to be dissolved in the mouth.

Nature's confectioner, the bee,  
Whose suckers are moist alchemy;  
The still of his refining mold  
Minting the juices into gold. *Cleveland.*

SUCKING-BOTTLE, *n. f.* [from *suck* and *bottle*.]

A bottle which to children supplies the want of a papp.

He will say, children join these general words, sucking-bottle, which is a *bag* or *shamrock*, as it is the opinion, to suck. *Locke.*

TO SUCKLE, *v. a.* [from *suck*.] To nurse at the breast.

The breast of the babe,  
When she did suckle, looked like a flower. *Shakspeare.*

She perfect separation from the breast  
Two things are necessary. *Pydus.*

The Roman Emperor, who was a suckling, was a very weak man. *Locke.*

SUCKLING, *n. f.* [from *suck*.] A young creature yet fed by the mother.

I proved  
That he had suckled by the mother. *Shakspeare.*

Young minds suckle in the breast of the mother. *Locke.*

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That he had suckled by the mother. *Shakspeare.*

SUCKLING, *v. a.* [from *suck*.] To suckle.

Young minds suckle in the breast of the mother. *Locke.*

2. On or of a Sudden, or upon a Sudden. Sooner than was expected; without the natural or commonly accustomed preparatives.

Following the flyers at the very heels,  
With them he enters, who upon the sudden  
Clapt to their gates. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

How art thou lost, how on a sudden lost? *Milton.*

They keep their patient, to whom as almost to stiffen, and all on a sudden the cold regimen is in vogue. *Palmer.*

When you have a mind to leave your master, grow rude and saucy of a sudden, and beyond your usual behaviour. *Shakspeare.*

SUDDENLY, *adv.* [from *sudden*.]

1. In an unexpected manner; without preparation; hastily.

You shall find three of your Angolies  
Are richly come to harbour suddenly. *Shakspeare.*

If elision of the air made the sound, the touch of the bell or string could not extinguish so suddenly that motion. *Boyle.*

To the pde toes they suddenly draw near,  
And summon them to unexpected fight. *Dryden.*

She stuck the wakeful spirit into the ground,  
Which sprouting leaves did suddenly disclose,  
And peaceful olives shaded as they rose. *Dryden.*

2. Without premeditation.

Do it without invention, modestly. *Shakspeare.*

SUDDENNESS, *n. f.* [from *sudden*.] State of being sudden; unexpected presence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

At a sudden open'd amaz'd flood,  
At a sudden open'd amaz'd flood,  
And a sudden open'd amaz'd flood. *Shakspeare.*

He had a sudden open'd amaz'd flood,  
And a sudden open'd amaz'd flood. *Shakspeare.*

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And a sudden open'd amaz'd flood. *Shakspeare.*

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And a sudden open'd amaz'd flood. *Shakspeare.*

He had a sudden open'd amaz'd flood,  
And a sudden open'd amaz'd flood. *Shakspeare.*

To me thou'ld'st to serve and sue,  
At thy command, to all these mountains be.  
*Spenser.*

When maidens sue,  
Men seek like gods. *Shakespeare*  
We are not born to sue, but to command. *Sh.*  
And had'st thou come to him as to the mouth  
Of the Bay of Naples, 'twould have been his place. *Knollys.*  
For this, this only favour let me sue,  
Return it not, but let my body have  
The last retreat of human kind, a grave.  
*Dryden's Bred*

Despise not then, that in our hands be we  
These holy boughs, and sue with words of pray'r  
*Dryden.*

I will never be too late,  
To sue to chains, and own a conqueror. *Add. Cato*  
The for Egyptian  
Counted with freedom now the beautiful slave,  
Now fasting, and thirring now did come  
*Plautus.*

By a wife destiny could find to sue,  
For a wife and mother, he sues to you. *Love's Only*  
**SUE. v. a.** To obtain by entreaty, with  
ent. The expression is perhaps im-  
proper.

No was our blessed Saviour only our propi-  
tious one for us, but he is still our advocate, con-  
tinually in pleading with his Father in the behalf of  
all true penitents, and suing out a pardon for them  
in the court of heaven. *Calvary.*

**SUE. n. f.** [*sue*, an old French word,  
according to *Skinner*.] A hard suit, par-  
ticularly that about the kitchen.

The kitchen-sue is a very common  
sue.

**SUE. n. f.** [*sue*, from *sue*] Counting of  
sue, resembling a sue.

The kitchen-sue is a very common  
sue.

**SUE. n. f.** [*sue*, from *sue*] Counting of  
sue, resembling a sue.

To hear, to undergo, to suffer, to  
endure.

A man of it will suffer punishment.

A woman suffered many things of reproach  
and mockings. *Milton.*

Shall we then live and see the rays of heaven  
Through the clouds of this earthly life, and  
Chains and these torments? *Pope.*

By my advice, since I am in a  
situation, and omnipotent deity  
The water's will. *To suffer*, is to  
suffer, to endure, not the last  
That to endure. *Milton.*

Obedience imposed,  
On per day of death, in suffering death. *Milton.*

2. To endure, to support; not to sink  
under.

Our spirit and strength enure  
Strongly to suffer and support our pain. *Milton.*

3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder.

He wonder'd that your lordship  
Would suffer him to spend his youth at home.  
*Shakespeare.*

Of have I seen a hat o'erweening  
Pun back and bite, because he was withheld:  
Who being suffered, with the bear's left paw  
Hath clasp'd his tail betwixt his legs and cry'd. *Shak.*  
My duty cannot suffer  
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands.  
*Shakespeare.*

Rebuke thy neighbour, and not suffer him upon  
him.

I suffer them to enter and possess.

He that will suffer himself to be informed by  
observation, will find few signs of a true religion  
much thinking in a new-born child. *Locke.*

4. To pass through; to be affected by;  
to be acted upon.

The air now must suffer change. *Milton.*

# **TO SUFFER. v. n.**

## **1. To undergo pain or inconvenience.**

My breast aims to overcome by sufferings. *Milt.*  
Patience and good-breeding are in all stations  
necessary; and most young men suffer in the want  
of them. *Locke.*

## **2. To undergo punishment.**

The father was first bound to suffer upon a  
day appointed, and the son afterwards the day fol-  
lowing. *Calvary.*

## **3. To be injured.**

Public he not suffers by private infirmities,  
and kingdoms take no weak sides by the infirmities  
of those that manage them. *Locke.*

## **SUFFERABLE. a. f.** [from *suffer*] Tole- rable; such as may be endured.

Now no more sufferable. *Chapman*

It is sufferable to do what liberty they will  
in their own way, but the contracting and ex-  
tending the law, and such of others would appear  
a thousandth office. *Hume.*

## **SUFFERABLY. adv.** [from *sufferable*.]

Tolerably; to as to be endured.

A man that is sufferable, is a man  
that is not sufferable. *Locke.*

## **SUFFERANCE. n. f.** [from *suffer*, *suff*]

1. Tolerance; patience; delay.

2. Tolerance; patience; delay.

3. Tolerance; patience; delay.

4. Tolerance; patience; delay.

5. Tolerance; patience; delay.

6. Tolerance; patience; delay.

7. Tolerance; patience; delay.

8. Tolerance; patience; delay.

9. Tolerance; patience; delay.

10. Tolerance; patience; delay.

11. Tolerance; patience; delay.

12. Tolerance; patience; delay.

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27. Tolerance; patience; delay.

28. Tolerance; patience; delay.

29. Tolerance; patience; delay.

30. Tolerance; patience; delay.

of humour, because she has been throwing away  
myself. *Addison's Spectator.*

The history of civil wars and rebellions does  
not make such deep and lasting impressions, as  
events of the same nature in which we or our friends  
have been sufferers. *Addison.*

Often the unhappy sufferers expire for want of  
sufficient vigour and spirit to carry on the animal  
economy. *Blackmore.*

## **3. One who allows; one who permits.**

## **SUFFERING. n. f.** [from *suffer*] Pain suf- fered.

Rejoice in my sufferings for you. *Col. 1. 24.*

With what content, what steadiness of mind,  
He triumphs in the midst of all his sufferings! *Addison.*

We may hope the sufferings of innocent people,  
who have lived in that place which was the scene  
of rebellion, will secure them from the like attempts.

It increased the smart of his present sufferings to  
compare them with his former happiness. *Addison.*

Then it is that the reasonableness of God's pro-  
vidence, in relation to the sufferings of good men in  
this world, will be fully justified. *Nelson.*

## **TO SUFFICE. v. n.** [*suffice*, French; *sufficere*, Latin.] To be enough; to be sufficient to be equal to the end on purpose.

It thou ask me why I suffer, my reason is  
good. *Shakespeare.*

To be want almighty works,  
Whom word or tongue or sense can suffice,  
Or heart or mind suffice to comprehend. *Milton.*

The industry we have, suffering for our pick-  
haire, we desire not to venture the change;  
being content, and that is enough. *Locke.*

He lived in such temperance, as was enough to  
make the longest life agreeable, and in such a  
course of piety, as sufficed to make the most sud-  
den death so also. *Pope.*

## **TO SUFFICE. v. n.**

## **1. To afford; to supply.**

A strong and succulent moisture is able, with-  
out drawing help from the earth, to suffice the sprout-  
ing of the plant. *Ruscon.*

Thou king of horned beasts, whose plenteous udder  
Suffices to the full-fed cow,  
Shalt thou my morning tongue and evening vows. *Dryden.*

The power expected, with words suffice the tale;  
The belly can be straitened with the gale. *Dryden.*

## **2. To satisfy; to be equal to want or de- mand.**

Let it suffice even of all our abominations.

Purchased even the day, and war suffice, and  
let it suffice thee that thou know'st us happy. *Milton.*

He our conqueror fits us this our strength,  
Tha we only to suffice his vengeful ire. *Milton.*

When the birds, sufficed, did late repair  
To their haunts, and to the tower's care. *Dryden.*

## **SUFFICIENT. n. f.** [*sufficiency*, Fr. from *sufficere*.]

## **1. State of being adequate to the end pro- posed.**

'Tis all men's office to speak patience  
To those that wince under the load of sorrow;  
But no man's virtue nor sufficiency  
To be so moral, when he shall endure  
The like himself. *Shakespeare.*

His sufficiency is such, that he bestows and pos-  
sesses, his plenty being unexhausted. *Bysshe.*

This he did with that readiness and sufficiency,  
as at once gave testimony to his ability, and to the  
evidence of the truth he asserted. *Felt.*

## **2. Qualification for any purpose.**

I am not so confident of my own sufficiency, as  
not willingly to admit the counsel of others.

King Charles

The

The bishop, perhaps an Irishman, being made judge, by that law, of the *justice* of the ministers, may dislike the Englishman as unworthy.

*Spenser's Ireland.*

Their pensioner De Wit was a minister of the greatest authority and *influence* ever known in their state.

*Temple.*

### 3. Competence; enough.

An elegant *life* is content. *Thomson.*

### 4. Supply equal to want.

The most perfect state of dispute or questions not of the very highest importance, or of the occasional kind, but rather the intermediate questions between them, and there is a *justice* in them in the sciences. *Macle's Essay on the Arts.*

### 5. It is used by Temple for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him; and is commonly compounded with *self*.

*Justice* is a compound of vanity and ignorance. *Temple.*

### SUFFICIENT. *adj.* [*sufficiens*, Fr. *suffisant*, Latin.]

#### 1. Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient.

*Sufficient* unto the day in the end thereof.

*Math. vi. 34.*

Heaven yet retains

Number *sufficient* to poll his realms. *Milton.*

Man is not *sufficient* of himself to his own happiness. *Tillotson.*

It is *sufficient* for me, if, by a discourse to me, the use of the way, I have given occasion to others to seek about for new discoveries. *Locke.*

Some would have me in flocks, we put thousands of that sort to a large pin-cushion *sufficient* to make his gown red and peevish. *Addison.*

*Sufficient* balance is what is competent to maintain a man and his family, and quench his necessities; and he who to pay and satisfy such does belong to the bishop. *Bishop's Paraphrase.*

Seven months are a *sufficient* time to correct vice in a youth. *Swift.*

#### 2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise.

In saying he is a good man, understand me, that he is *sufficient*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

### SUFFICIENTLY. *adv.* [from *sufficient*.]

To a sufficient degree; enough.

If religion and politics sincerely and *sufficiently* the hearts of all men, there would need be no other restraint from evil. *Hobbes.*

Seem I to thee *sufficiently* possid'd

(O) happiness? *Milton.*

All to whom they are proposed, are by his grace *sufficiently* moved to attend and assent to them; *sufficiently*, but not irresistibly; for if all were irresistibly moved, all would embrace them; and if none were *sufficiently* moved, none would embrace them. *Rogers.*

In a few days, or hours, if I am to leave this country to be buried in the earth, and to my magnificent sepulchre ever living in the favour of God, or eternally separated from all hope and peace; can any words *sufficiently* express the distress on every thing else? *Low.*

### STIFFSANCE. *n. f.* [French.] Excess; plenty. Obsolete.

Their him self in vicious *stiffness* Of all plaudits and kingly joys. *Spenser.*

### TO SUFFOCATE. *v. a.* [*suffocare*, Fr. *suffoquer*, Lat.] To choke by exclusion or interception of air.

Let a low gape for dog let man go forth, And let not Lemp his wife *suffocate*. *Shakespeare.*

Thaïs chafes, when *suffocate* by lust.

Exposure to the elements. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

But human nature remains in one place, only *suffocated* by the heat; which being once removed, left, being left heated again, it should be that part, in which the back the way it

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A swelling discontent is apt to *suffocate* and strangle without passage. *Collier of Friendship.*

All involved in smoke, the latent foe From every cranny *suffocated* falls. *Thomson.*

### SUFFOCATION. *n. f.* [*suffocation*, Fr. from *suffocare*] The act of choking; the state of being choked.

Diseases of the lungs and *suffocations* are dangerous. *Bacon.*

White consists in an equal mixture of all the primitive colours, and black in a *suffocation* of all the rays of light. *Claughton.*

Mushrooms are best corrected by vinegar: some of them being poisonous, operate by *suffocation*, in which the best remedy is wine or vinegar and salt, and vomiting as soon as possible. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

### SUFFOCATIVE. *adj.* [from *suffocate*.] Having the power to choke.

Pneumonia, after a catarrh in the winter, glandular structure and *suffocative* catarrhis proceeds. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

### SUFFRAGAN. *n. f.* [*suffragan*, Fr. *suffraganeus*, Lat.] A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

The four archbishops of Mexico, Lima, S. Foy, and Domingo, have under them twenty-five *suffragan* bishops, all liberally endowed and provided for. *Hughes.*

*Suffragan* bishops shall have more than one riding apparatus. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, insolently took upon him to declare five articles void, in his epistle to his *suffragans*. *Hale.*

### TO SUFFRAGATE. *v. n.* [*suffragare*, Lat.] To vote with; to agree in voice with.

No nation could universally prevail, unless there were some common congruity of somewhat inherent in nature, which suits and *suffragates* with it, and clothe it with it. *Hale.*

### SUFFRAGE. *n. f.* [*suffrage*, Fr. *suffragium*, Latin.] Vote; voice given in a controverted point.

Noble confederates, thus far is perfect, Only your *suffrages* I will expect.

At the assembly for the choosing of consuls. *R. Jones.*

They would not abate by their *suffrages* or preference the designs of their conversation. *R. Charles.*

The fire of our island does not commit them cause to *suffrage* of those who most part ally above them. *Addison.*

I am tonight in Scipio, when he saw A brother consul made against the law; And join his *suffrage* to the votes of Rome. *Dryden.*

This very variety of time and land, hill and dale, is extremely agreeable, the ancients and moderns giving two *suffrages* a unanimously heart. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Laetantius and St. Austin confirm by their *suffrage*, the observation made by the heathen writers. *Atturbury.*

To the law and to the testimony let the appearance be in the full place; and next to the united *suffrage* of the prime churches, as the best and latest comment upon the other. *Waterland.*

### SUFFRAGINOUS. *adj.* [*suffragin*, Latin.] Belonging to the knee joint of beasts.

In elephants, the taught of the *suffragin* is not directly backward, but laterally, and somewhat inward; but the hough, or *suffragin* muscle be hind, rather forward. *Brown.*

### SUFFUMIGATION. *n. f.* [*suffumigatio*, Fr. *suffumige*, Lat.] Operation of fumes raised by fire.

If the matter be so gross as it yields not to remedies, it may be attempted by *suffumigation*. *Johnson's Surgery.*

### SUFFUMIGE. *n. f.* [*suffumigo*, Lat.] A medical fume. Not used.

For external means, drying *suffumige* or smoke are prescribed with good success; they are usually computed out of frankincense, myrrh, and pitch. *Hurruy.*

### TO SUFFUSE. *v. a.* [*suffusus*, Lat.] To spread over with something expanfible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

Suspensions, and distillated fumes. And jealousy *suffused* with jaundice in her eyes. *Dryden.*

To that recede,

When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies, With the repair. *Pope.*

Instead of love-enliven'd cheeks, With flaming repulse bright, dark looks *suffuse*, *Suffused* and glaring with untender fire. *Johnson.*

*Suffusion*, *n. f.* [*suffusion*, French; from *suffuse*.]

1. The act of overspreading with any thing.

2. That which is infused or spread.

A drop serene hath quench'd that oil. *Alfieri.*

The sick of Pharus, when he climbs on high, Appeals at first but as a blood-shot eye, And when his chariot downward draw'd to bed, His bill is with the time *suffused*. *Pope.*

To those that have the jaundice, or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that colour. *Roy.*

*SUG. n. f.* [*suga*, Latin, to suck.]

Many have sticking on their *sugs*, a creature, which is a kind of worm like a caterpillar, with a big head, and sticks close to him, and sucks his moisture. *Watson.*

*SUGAR. n. f.* [*saccharum*, French; *saccharum*, Latin.]

1. The native salt of the sugar-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice.

All the blood of Zelmire's body stirs in me, as wine will do when *sugar* is hastily put into it. *Shenstone.*

Lumps of *sugar* lose themselves, and twine Their subtle essence with the stout or war. *Claughton.*

A grocer in London gave for his rebus a *sugar*-loaf standing up in a flat tree, &c. *Pope.*

Saccharum candidum shoots into regular figures by placing a great many sticks a-crois a vessel of liquid *sugar*. *Gray.*

If the child must have *sugar*-plums when he is a mind, rather than be out of humour, why, when he is grown up, must he not be satisfied too with wine? *Locke.*

In a *sugar*-baker's drying-room, where the air was heated fifty-four degrees beyond that of a human body, a sparrow died in two minutes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

A piece of cane gut elated plant, terming to be part of a *sugar*-cane. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Any thing proverbially sweet.

Your fair discourse has been as *sugar*, Making the hard way sweet and delectable. *Shakespeare.*

3. A chymical dry crystallization.

*Sugar* of lead, though made of that insipid metal, and four parts of vinegar, has in it a sweetness surpassing that of common *sugar*. *Boyle.*

*TO SUGAR. v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To impregnate or season with *sugar*.

Short thick fobs In parting mornings stid'd out of her breast, Thine ever-bubbling spring, the *sugar'd* nest Of her delicious soul, that there does lie, Basking in streams of liquid melody. *Craffaw.*

2. To sweeten.

Thou would'st have plung'd thyself In general riot, and never learn'd The icy precepts of respect, but followed The *sugar'd* game before thee. *Shakespeare's I. m. v.*

His glowing fire his errand daily find, And *sugar'd* speeches whisper'd in mine ear. *Farley.*

Who casts out threats, no man deceives, But flattery still in *sugar'd* words betrays, And passion in high-tasted meats convays. *Dickens.*

*SUGAR-CANDY. n. f.* [from *sugar* and *candy*.] *Sugar* candied, or crystallized.

*SUGGARY.*

**SUGARY.** *adj.* [from *sugar*.] Sweet; tasting of sugar.

With the *sugary* sweet thereof allure  
Chaste ladies ears to phantasies impure. *Spenser*.

**TO SUGGEST.** *v. a.* [*suggere*, *suggestum*, Lat. *suggerer*, French.]

1. To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill; to tell privately.

Are you not ashamed?  
What spirit *suggests* the simulation? *Shakespeare*.  
I could never have suffered greater calamities, by  
devising to sign that justice my confidence *suggests*  
to me. *King Charles*.

These Romish casuists speak peace to the con-  
sciences of men, by *suggesting* something to them  
which shall satisfy their minds, notwithstanding a  
known, actual, avowed continuance of their sins.

Some ideas make themselves way, and are *sug-  
gested* to the mind by all the ways of sensation and  
reflection. *Locke*.

Reflect upon the different state of the mind in  
thinking, which these instances of attention, rever-  
ie and dreaming, naturally enough *suggest*. *Locke*.

Search for some thoughts thy yawn *suggests* my mind,  
And others dictated by heavenly power.  
Shall rise spontaneous. *Pope's Ode*.

2. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation. Out of use.

When devils will their blackest sine put on,  
They do *suggest* at first with heavenly shows. *Shak.*  
Knowing that tender youth is soon *suggested*,  
I nightly lodge her in an upper tower. *Shakespeare*.

3. To inform secretly. Out of use.

We must *suggest* to people, in what hatred  
He still hath held them that to his power he would  
Have made the a *rule*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

**SUGGESTER.** *n. s.* [from *suggest*.] One that remindeth another.

**SUGGESTION.** *n. s.* [*suggestion*, Fr. from *suggest*.]

1. Private hint; intimation; insinuation; secret notification.

It allayeth all base and earthly cogitations, ba-  
nisherh an driveth away those evil secret *suggestions*  
which our invisible enemy is always apt to minister.

He was a man  
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking  
Himself with princes; one that by *suggestion*  
Tied all the kingdom. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.  
Native and untaught *suggestions* of inquisitive  
children. *Locke*.

Another way is letting the mind, upon the *sug-  
gestion* of any new notion, run after similes. *Locke*.

2. Secret incitement.

Arthur, they say, is kill'd to-night,  
On your *suggestion*. *Shakespeare's King J. In*.

**TO SUGGILLATE.** *v. a.* [*suggillo*, Lat.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruise.

The head of the os humeri was bruised, and re-  
mained *suggillated* long after. *Whistman's Surgery*.

**SUICIDE.** *n. s.* [*suicidium*, Latin.]

1. Self-murder; the horrid crime of de-  
stroying one's self.

Child of despair, and *suicide* my name. *Savage*.  
To be cut off by the sword of injured friend-  
ship is the most dreadful of all deaths, next to  
*suicide*. *Clarissa*.

2. A self-murderer.

If fate forbears us, fancy strikes the blow;  
We make misfortunes, *suicides* in woe. *Young*.

**SUILLAGE.** *n. s.* [*souillage*, Fr.] Drain of filth. Obsolete.

When they have chosen the plot, and laid out  
the limits of the work, some Italians dig wells and  
rivers, and other conveyances for the *suillage* of  
the house. *Watson*.

**SUINO.** *n. s.* [This word seems to come from *suor*, to sweat, French; it is per-  
haps peculiar to *Bacon*.] The act of loak-  
ing through any thing.

Note the percolation of *suino* of the verjuice  
through the wood; for verjuice of itself would never  
have passed through the wood. *Bacon*.

**SUIT.** *n. s.* [*suite*, French.]

1. A set; a number of things correspondent one to the other.

While *suits* they deduc'd from these first golden  
lines,  
Of sundry sorts of feet, and sundry *suits* of rhymes.

We, ere the day, two *suits* of armour sought,  
Which borne before him on his *suit* he brought.

2. Cloaths made one part to answer another.

What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid  
*suit* of the camp, will do among foaming bottles,  
and ale-wash'd wits, is wonderful. *Shak. Hen. V*.

For his device in handsome a *suit*,  
To judge of lace, pink, panes, print, cut and plait,  
On all the court to have the best conceit. *Dorset*.

Three or four *suits* one winter there does wear,  
One *suit* does there three or four winters last. *Cowley*.

His majesty was supplied with three thousand  
*suits* of cloaths, with good proportions of shoes and  
stockings. *Clarendon*.

3. Consecution; series; regular order.

Every five and thirty years the same kind and  
*suite* of weather comes about again; as great frost,  
great wet, great draughts, warm winters, summers  
with little heat; and they call it the *prime*. *Bacon*.

4. Out of *Suite*. Having no correspond-  
ence. A metaphor, I suppose, from  
cards.

Wear this for me; one out of *suits* with fortune,  
That would give more, but that her hand lacks  
means. *Shakespeare*.

5. [*Suite*, French.] Retinue; company.

Obsolete.  
Plexturus's ill led life, and worse-gotten honour,  
He had have tumbled together to destruction, had  
there not come in Tydeus and Telenor, with fifty  
in their *suite* to his defence. *Shak.*

6. [From *To sue*.] A petition; an address  
of entreaty.

Nine ears against your *suits* are stronger than  
Your gates against my force. *Shakespeare*.

She gossips o'er a courtier's nose;  
And then dreams he of smelling out a *suit*. *Shak.*

Had I a *suit* to Mr. Shallow, I would humour  
his men with the imputation of being near their  
master. *Shakespeare*.

Many shall make *suit* unto thee. *Job. xi. 19*.

My mind, neither with pride it itch, nor yet hath  
been

Poison'd with love to see or to be seen:  
I had no *suit* there, nor new *suit* to show;  
Yet went to court. *Dorset*.

It will be as unreasonable to expect that God  
should attend and grant those *suits* of ours, which  
we do not at all consider ourselves. *Duty of Man*.

7. Courtship.

He that hath the storage of my course,  
Direct my *suit*. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet*.

Their determinations are, to return to their home  
and to trouble you with no more *suit*, unless you  
may be won by some other fort than your father's  
imposition. *Shakespeare*.

8. In *Spenser* it seems to signify pursuit;  
prosecution.

High amongst all knights hast hung thy shield,  
Thenceforth the *suit* of earthly conquest shoon,  
And wash thy hands from guilt of bloody field.

9. [In law.] *Suit* is sometimes put for the  
instance of a cause, and sometimes for  
the cause itself deduced in judgment.

*Ayliffe*.

All that had any *suits* in law came unto them.

*Suits* are *suits* of appeal to the tribunal of God's  
justice, where there are no superiors on earth to de-  
termine the cause. *Bacon's Works with Spain*.

Involve not thyself in the *suits* and parties of  
great personages. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion*.

To Albech alone refer your *suit*,  
And let his sentence finish your dispute. *Dryden*.

A *suit* of law is not a thing unlawful in itself,  
but may be innocent, if nothing else comes in to  
make a sin thereof, but then it is our sin, and a  
matter of our account, when it is either upon an  
unjustifiable ground, or carried on by sinful ma-  
nagement. *Kettlewell*.

In *hull* was secured by the lawyers that his  
*suit* would be above a year, and that before  
that time he would be in quiet possession of his  
business. *Aschmole*.

**TO SUIT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fit; to adapt to something else.

*Suit* the action to the word, the word to the  
action, with this special observance, that you over-  
step not the modesty of nature. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

The matter and manner of their tales, and of  
their telling, are so *suit*ed to their different educa-  
tions and humours, that each would be improper in  
any other. *Dryden*.

2. To be fitted to; to become.

Compute the gains of his ungovern'd zeal,  
Ill *suits* his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryden*.

Her purple habit fits with such a grace  
On her smooth shoulders, and so *suits* her face.

If different sects should give us a list of those  
innate practical principles, they would set down  
only two as *suit*ed to their distinct hypothesis. *Locke*.

Rate her merits to that sublime degree,  
Which *suits* a tongue of piety and thee. *Prior*.

3. To dress; to clothe.

Such a Sebastian was my brother too,  
So went *suit*ed to his watery tomb:  
If spirits can assume both form and *suit*,  
You come to fright us. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.

Be better *suit*ed;  
These weeds are memories of those misfortunes;  
I pry thee put them off to worser hours. *Shakespeare*.

I'll describe me  
Of these Italian weeds, and *suit* myself  
As does a Briton peasant. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

**TO SUIT.** *v. n.* To agree; to accord.

*Dryden* uses it both with to and *with*.

Th' one intense, the other still remiss,  
C'annot well *suit* *with* either; but soon prove  
Tedious alike. *Milton*.

The place itself war *suit*ing to his care,  
Unconquered and savage as the cruel fair. *Dryden*.

Pity does *suit* with a noble nature *suit*. *Dryden*.

Constraint does ill *suit* love and beauty *suit*. *Dryden*.

This, he says, because it *suits* *with* his hypothesis,  
but proves it not. *Locke*.

Give me not an office  
That *suits* *with* no so ill; thou know'st my  
temper. *Addison*.

**SUITABLE.** *adj.* [from *suit*.] Fitting; ac-  
cording with; agreeable to: with to.

Through all those miseries, in both there ap-  
peared a kind of nobleness not *suitable* to that at-  
tention. *Stdney*.

What he did purpose, it was the pleasure of  
God that Solomon his son should perform, in  
manner *suitable* to their present and ancient state.

To solemn acts of royalty and justice, their *suit-  
able* ornaments are a beauty; are they only in reli-  
gion a stain? *Hooker*.

It is very *suitable* to the principles of the Roman  
church; for why should not their silence as well as  
service be in an unknown tongue? *Tillotson*.

As the blessings of God upon his honest industry  
had been great, so he was not without intentions of  
making *suitable* returns in acts of charity. *Atterb*.

Expression is the dress of thought, and still  
Appears more decent, as more *suitable*;  
G g A vile



Have I fall'n or no?

—From the dread *summit* of this chalky bourn!  
Look up a-height, the shrill-gorg'd lark so far  
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Ætna's heat, that makes the *summit* glow,  
Enriches all the sales below. *Swift.*

**SUMMON.** *v. a.* [*summoneo*, Lat.]

1. To call with authority; to admonish to appear; to cite.

Cateby, found lord Hastings,  
And *summon* him to-morrow to the Tower.

*Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
The course of method *summons* me to discourse  
of the inhabitants. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
The tisan is assisted by the governor of the city  
where the feast is celebrated, and all the persons of  
both sexes are *summoned* to attend. *Bacon.*  
Rely on what thou hast of virtue, *summon* all.

*Milton.*  
Nor trumpets *summon* him to war,  
Nor drums disturb his morning sleep. *Dryden.*  
We are *summoned* in to profess repentance and  
amendment of all our sins. *Kettwell.*

Love, duty, safety, *summon* us away;  
'Tis nature's voice, and nature we obey. *Pope.*  
2. To excite; to call up; to raise: with  
up emphatical.

When the blast of war blows in our ears,  
Sustain the sinews, *summon* up the blood.

*Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
**SUMMONER.** *n. s.* [from *summon*.] One  
who cites; one who summons.

Close pent up guilts,  
Rive your concealing continents, and ask  
Their dreadful *summoners* grace. *Shak. King Lear.*

**SUMMONS.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] A call  
of authority; admonition to appear;  
citation.

What are you?  
Your name, your quality, and why you answer  
This present *summons*? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
He sent to *summon* the seditious, and to offer par-  
don; but neither *summons* nor pardon was any  
thing regarded. *Hayward.*

The sons of light  
Hasted, resorting to the *summons* high,  
And took their seats. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
This *summons*, as he resolved unfit either to dis-  
pute or disobey, so could he not, without much  
violence to his inclinations, submit unto. *Fish.*

Strike your sails at *summons*, or prepare  
To prove the last extremities of war. *Dryden.*

**SUMPTER.** *n. s.* [*sommier*, Fr. *somaro*,  
Italian.] A horse that carries the cloaths  
or furniture.

Return with her!  
Persuade me rather to be a slave and *sumpter*  
To this detested groom. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
With full force his deadly bow he bent,  
And feather'd fates among the mules and *sumpters*  
sent. *Dryden.*

*Sampter* mules, bred of 12 or 14 Flanders mares.  
*Motimer.*

**SUMPTION.** *n. s.* [from *sumptus*, Lat.]  
The act of taking. Not in use.

The *sumption* of the mysteries does all in a capa-  
ble subject. *Taylor.*

**SUMPTUARY.** *adj.* [*sumptuarius*, Latin.]  
Relating to expence; regulating the  
cost of life.

To remove that material cause of sedition, which  
is want and poverty, the estate, serveth the open-  
ing and well balancing of trade, the banishing of  
idleness, the repressing of waste and excess by  
*sumptuary* laws. *Bacon.*

**SUMPTUOSITY.** *n. s.* [from *sumptuosus*.]  
Expensiveness; costliness. Not used.

He added *sumptuosity*, invented jewels of gold and  
stone, and some engines for the war. *Raleigh.*

**SUMPTUOUS.** *adj.* [*sumptuosus*, from  
*sumptus*, Latin.] Costly; expensive;  
splendid.

We see how most Christians stood then affected,  
how joyful they were to behold the *sumptuous* state-  
lines of houses built unto God's glory. *Hooker.*

We are too magnificent and *sumptuous* in our  
tables and attendance. *Atterbury.*

**SUMPTUOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *sumptuosus*.]

1. Expensively; with great cost.

This monument five hundred years hath stood,  
Which I have *sumptuously* re-edified.

*Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*  
Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, in a famine,  
fold all the rich vessels and ornaments of the  
church, to relieve the poor with bread; and said,  
there was no reason that the dead temples of God  
should be *sumptuously* furnished, and the living  
temples suffer penury. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

2. Splendidly.

A good employment will make you live tele-  
rably in London, or *sumptuously* here. *Swift.*

**SUMPTUOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *sumptuosus*.]

Expensiveness; costliness.  
I will not fall out with those that can reconcile  
*sumptuousness* and charity. *Boyle.*

**SUN.** *n. s.* [*junno*, Gothick; *runna*,  
*runne*, Saxon; *so*, Dutch.]

1. The luminary that makes the day.

Doth beauty keep which never *sun* can burn,  
Nor storms do turn? *Sidney.*

But her ideal into the pleached bow'r,  
Where honey-suckles ripen'd by the *sun*,  
Forbid the *sun* to enter. *Shakespeare.*

Though there be but one *sun* existing in the  
world, yet the idea of it being abstracted, so that  
many substances might each agree in it, it is as  
much a fact as if there were as many *suns* as there  
are stars. *Locke.*

By night, by day, from pole to pole they run,  
Or from the setting leek the rising *sun*. *Harte.*

2. A funny place; a place eminently  
warmed by the sun.

This place has choice of *sun* and shade. *Milton.*

3. Any thing eminently splendid.

I will never consent to put out the *sun* of sove-  
reignty to posterity, and all succeeding kings.

*King Charles.*

4. Under the SUN. In this world. A pro-  
verbial expression.

There is nothing living under the *sun*. *Ecc. i. 9.*

To SUN. *v. a.* [*trou* the noun.] To in-  
solate; to expose to the sun; to warm  
in the sun.

The cry to shady delve him brought at last,  
Where Mammon earst did *sun* his treasury. *Spenser.*

What aim'd thou at? delicious fare;

And then to *sun* thyself in open air. *Dryd. Persius.*

**SUNBEAM.** *n. s.* [*sun* and *beam*.] Ray  
of the sun.

The Roman eagle, wing'd  
From the sunny south to this part of the west,  
Vanish'd in the *sunbeams*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Gliding through the ev'n

On a *sunbeam*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There was a God, a being distinct from this vi-  
sible world; and this was a truth wrote with a  
*sunbeam*, legible to all mankind, and received by  
universal consent. *South.*

**SUNBEAT.** *part. adj.* [*sun* and *beat*.]

Shone on fiercely by the sun.

In length runs level with th' Atlantic main,  
And wears fruitful Nilus to convey  
His *sunbeat* waters by so long a way. *Dryd. s. Juu.*

**SUNBRIGHT.** *adj.* [*sun* and *bright*.] Re-  
sembling the sun in brightness.

Gathering up himself out of the mire,  
With his uneven wings did fiercely fall  
Upon his *sunbright* shield. *Spenser.*

Now would I have thee to my tutor,  
How and which way I may bestow myself,  
To be regarded in her *sunbright* eye. *Shakespeare.*

High in the midst, exalted as a God,  
Th' apostate in his *sunbright* chariot sat,

Idol of majesty divine! lac'd  
With flaming cherubims and golden shields. *Milt.*

**SUNBURNING.** *n. s.* [*sun* and *burning*.]

The effect of the sun upon the face.

If thou canst love a fellow of this temper, Kate,  
whose face is not worth *sunburning*, let thine eye  
be thy cook. *Shakespeare.*

The heat of the sun may darken the colour of  
the skin, which we call *sunburning*. *Boyle.*

**SUNBURNT.** *participial adj.* [*sun* and  
*burnt*.]

1. Tanned; discoloured by the sun.

Where such radiant lights have shone,  
No wonder if her cheeks be grown  
*sunburnt* with lustre of her own. *Cleveland.*

*Sunburnt* and swarthy though he be,  
She'll fire for winter nights provide. *Dryden.*

One of them, older and more *sunburnt* than the  
rest, told him he had a widow in his line of life.

*Addison.*

2. Scorched by the sun.

How many nations of the *sunburnt* soil  
Does Niger bless? how many drink the Nile?

*Blackmore.*

**SUNCLAD.** *part. adj.* [*sun* and *clad*.]

Clothed in radiance; bright.

**SUNDAY.** *n. s.* [*sun* and *day*.] The day

anciently dedicated to the sun; the first  
day of the week; the Christian sabbath.

If thou wilt needs thrust thy neck into a yoke,  
wear the print of it, and sigh away *Sundays*. *Shak.*

An' she were not kin to me, she would be as  
fair on Friday as Helen is on *Sunday*.

*Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

At prime they enter'd on the *Sunday* morn,  
Rich tap'sty spread the streets. *Dryden.*

Our ardent labours for the toys we seek,  
join night to day, and *Sunday* to the week. *Young.*

To SUNDER. *v. a.* [*ryñbuan*, Saxon.]

To part; to separate; to divide.

Vegetation almost stops my breath,  
That *sundered* friends greet in the hour of death.

*Shakespeare.*  
It is *sundered* from the main land by a sandy  
plain. *Carew.*

She that should all parts to re-union bow,  
She that had all magnetick force alone,  
To draw and fasten *sundered* parts in one. *Donne.*

A *sundered* clock is piecemeal laid,  
Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand  
Repollish'd, without error then to stand. *Donne.*

When both the chiefs are *sunder'd* from the fight,  
Then to the lawful king restore his right.

*Dryden's Vugli.*

Th' enormous weight was cast,  
Which Crantor's body *sunder'd* at the waist. *Dryd.*

Beats, tigers, wolves, the lion's angry brood,  
Whom heav'n endu'd with principles of blood,  
He wisely *sundered* from the rest, to yell  
In forests. *Dryden.*

Bring me lightning, give me thunder;  
—Jove may kill, but ne'er shall *sunder*. *Grave.*

**SUNDER.** *n. s.* [*runben*, Saxon.] Two;

two parts.

He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in  
*sunder*. *Psalms.*

**SUNDEW.** *n. s.* [*ros solis*, Lat.] An herb.

*Ainsworth.*

**SUNDIAL.** *n. s.* [*sun* and *dial*.] A marked

plate on which the shadow points the  
hour.

All your graces no more you shall have,  
Than a *sundial* in a grave. *Donne.*

The body, though it really moves, yet not  
changing perceivable distance, seems to stand still;  
as is evident in the shadows of *sundials*. *Locke.*

**SUNDRY.** *adj.* [*runben*, Saxon.] Seve-  
ral; more than one.

That law, which, as it is laid up in the bosom  
of God, we call eternal, receiveth, according un-

to

to the different kind of things which are subject unto it, different and *sundry* kinds of names.

Not of one nation was it peopl'd, but of *sundry* people of different manners.

But, dillying in this place so long why do'st thou dwell,

So many *sundry* things here having yet to tell?

He caused him to be arrested upon complaint of *sundry* grievous oppressions.

How can the several bodies know, If in himself a body's form the bear?

How can a mirror *sundry* faces show, If from all shapes and forms it be not clear?

I have compos'd *sundry* collects, as the Adventual, Quadragesimal, Paschal or Pentecostal.

*Sundry* foes the rural realm surround.  
**SUNFLOWER.** *n. f.* [*corona solis*, Lat.] A plant.

**SUNFLOWER,** *Little. n. f.* [*helianthemum*, Latin.] A plant.

**SUNG.** The preterite and participle passive of *sing*.

A larger rock then heaving from the plain, He whirl'd it round, it *sung* across the main.

From joining *sun's* the city sprung, While to his harp divine Amphi<sup>on</sup> *sung*.

**SUNK.** The preterite and participle passive of *sink*.

We have large caves: the deepest are *sunk* six hundred fathom, and some digg'd and made under great hills.

Thus we act, and thus we are, Or to'st by hope or *sunk* by care.

*Sunk* in Thales' arms the nymph he found.

His spirit quite *sunk* with those reflections, that solitude and disappointments bring, he is utterly undisturb'd and forgotten.

**SUNLESS.** *adj.* [from *sun*.] Wanting sun; wanting warmth.

He thrice happy on the *sun's* side, Beneath the whole collected shade recline.

**SUNLIKE.** *adj.* [from *sun* and *like*.] Resembling the sun.

The quantity of light in this bright luminary, and in the *sun-like* fixt stars, must be continually decreasing.

**SUNNY.** *adj.* [from *sun*.]

1. Resembling the sun; bright.

She saw Ducissa *sunny* bright, Adorn'd with gold and jewels shining clear.

The eldest, that Fidelia light, Like *sunny* beams threw from her crystal face.

My decay'd fair A *sunny* look of his would soon repair.

The chemist feeds Perpetual flames, whose unresisted force

O'er sand and ashes and the stubborn flint Prevailing, turns into a fusile sea,

That in his furnace bubbles *sunny* red.

2. Exposed to the sun; bright with the sun.

About me round I saw Hill, dale, and shady woods, and *sunny* plains, And liquid lap of murm'ring streams.

Him walking on a *sunny* hill he found.

The filmy gossamer now flits no more, Nor halcyon's brook on the short *sunny* shore.

But what avail her unexhausted stores, Her blooming mountains, and her *sunny* shores,

With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart, The smiles of nature, and the charms of art,

While proud oppression in her vallies reigns, And tyranny usurps her happy plains?

3. Coloured by the sun.

Her *sunny* locks Hang on her temples like a golden fleece.

**SUNRISE.**

**SUNRISE.** *n. f.* [from *sun* and *rising*.]

1. Morning; the appearance of the sun.

Send out a pursuivant To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power

Before *sunrising*. They intend to prevent the *sunrising*.

We now believe the Copernican system; yet, upon ordinary occasions, we shall still use the popular terms of *sunrise* and *sunset*.

2. East.

In those days the giants of Libanus mastered all nations, from the *sunrising* to the *sunset*.

**SUNSET.** *n. f.* [from *sun* and *set*.]

1. Close of the day; evening.

When the sun sets the air doth drizzle dew; But for the *sunset* of my brother's sin

It rains down night. The stars are of greater use than for men to gaze on after *sunset*.

At *sunset* to their ship they make return, And inert secure on deck till rosy morn.

He now, observant of the parting ray, Eyes the calm *sunset* of thy various day.

2. West.

**SUNSHINE.** *n. f.* [from *sun* and *shine*.]

seems to accent it *sunshine*.] Action of the sun; place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.

That man that sits within a monarch's heart, And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favour,

Would he abuse the countenance of the king, Attack, what mischiefs might he set abroad,

In shadow of such greatness! He had been many years in that *sunshine*, when a new comet appeared in court.

Sight no obstacle found here, nor shade, But all *sunshine*, as when his beams at noon

Culminate from the equator. I that in his absence

Blaz'd like a star of the first magnitude, Now in his brighter *sunshine* am not seen.

Nor can we this weak shower a tempest call, But drops of heat that in the *sunshine* fall.

The more favourable you are to me, the more distinctly I see my faults: spots and blemishes are never so plainly discovered as in the brightest *sunshine*.

**SUNSHINE.** *adj.* [from *sunshine*.] It was *SUNSHINY.* [anciently accented on the second syllable.]

1. Bright with the sun.

About ten in the morning, in *sunshiny* weather, we took several sorts of paper stained.

The cases prevent the bees getting abroad upon every *sunshiny* day.

2. Bright like the sun.

The fruitful-headed best, amaz'd At flashing beams or that *sunshiny* shield,

Became stark blind, and all his senses daz'd, That down he tumbled.

**TO SUP.** *v. a.* [*super*, Norman French; *supan*, Sax. *sofsen*, Dutch.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time; to sip.

Then took the angry witch her golden cup, Which still she bore replete with magic art,

Death and despair did many thereof *sup*. There I find a purer air

To feed my life with: there I'll *sup* Balm and nectar in my cup.

We saw it snelling at every thing set in the room; and when it had smelt to them all, it *supped* up the milk.

He call'd for drink; you saw him *sup* Potable gold in golden cup.

**TO SUP.** *v. n.* [*souper*, French.] To eat the evening meal.

You'll *sup* with me?

—Anger's my meat; I *sup* upon myself, And so shall starve with feeding. When they had *supped*, they brought Tobias in.

There's none observes, much less repines, How often this man *supps* or dines.

I see all the pilgrims in the Canterbury tales as distinctly as if I had *supped* with them.

Late returning home, he *supp'd* at ease.

**TO SUP.** *v. a.* To treat with supper.

He's almost *supp'd*; why have you left the chamber?

*Sup* them well, and look unto them all. Let what you have within be brought abroad,

To *sup* the stranger.

**SUP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A small draught; a mouthful of liquor.

Tom Thumb had got a little *sup*, And Tomalin scarce kiss the cup.

A pigeon saw the picture of a glass with water in 't, and flew eagerly up to 't for a *sup* to quench her thirst.

The least transgression of your's, is it be only two bits and one *sup* more than your flint, is a great debauch.

**SUPPER,** in composition, notes either more than another, or more than enough, or on the top.

**SUPERABLE.** *adj.* [*superabilis*, Latin, *superable*, Fr.] Conquerable; such as may be overcome.

**SUPERABUNDANCE.** *n. f.* [from *superable*.] Quality of being conquerable.

**TO SUPERABOUND.** *v. n.* [*super* and *abound*.] To be exuberant; to be stored with more than enough.

This case returneth again at this time, except the clemency of his majesty *superabounds*.

She *superabounds* with corn, which is quickly convertible to coin.

**SUPERABUNDANCE.** *n. f.* [*super* and *abundance*.] More than enough; great quantity.

The precipitation of the vegetative terrestrial matter at the deluge amongst the land, was to retrench the luxury and *superabundance* of the productions of the earth.

**SUPERABUNDANT.** *adj.* [*super* and *abundant*.] Being more than enough.

So much *superabundant* zeal could have no other design than to damp that spirit raised against Word.

**SUPERABUNDANTLY.** *adv.* [from *superabundant*.] More than sufficiently.

Nothing but the uncreated Infinite can adequately fill and *superabundantly* satisfy the desire.

**TO SUPERA'DD.** *v. a.* [*superaddo*, Lat.] To add over and above; to join any thing extrinsic.

The peacock laid it extremely to heart that he had not the nightingale's voice *superadded* to the beauty of plumes.

The schools dispute, whether in morals the external action *superadds* any thing of good or evil to the internal elicit act of the will; but certainly the entirety of our judgments is wrought up to an high pitch before it rages in an open denial.

The strength of any living creature, in those external motions, is something distinct from and *superadded* unto its natural gravity.

**SUPERADDITION.** *n. f.* [*super* and *addition*.]

1. The act of adding to something else.

The fabric of the eye, its size and useful situation, and the *superaddition* of muscles, are a certain pledge of the existence of God.

2. That

## 2. That which is added.

Of these, much more than of the Nicene *superadditions*, it may be affirmed, that being the expiations of a father of the church, and not of a whole universal council, they were not necessary to be explicitly acknowledged.

As an example, in the course of hard labour, seems to be nothing but vessels for the same animal contents to be in rest, it will perhaps double its weight and bulk: this *superaddition* is nothing but fat.

**SUPERADVENT**, *adv.* [*superadventens*, Lat.]

## 1. Coming to the increase or assistance of something.

The soul of man may have matter of triumph, when he has done bravely by a *superadvent* assistance of his God.

## 2. Coming unexpectedly.

**TO SUPERANNATE**, *v. a.* [*super* and *annus*, Latin.] To impair or disqualify by age or length of life.

If such depravities be yet alive, deformity need not despair, nor with the eldest hopes be ever *superannated*.

When the sacramental test was put in execution, the justices of peace through Ireland, that had laid down their commissions, amounted only to a dozen, and that of the lowest fortune, and none of them *superannuated*.

**TO SUPERANNUATE**, *v. n.* To last beyond the year. Not in use.

The dignity of the oak of oaks that are annual, is by the over expense of the sap into bark and leaves, which being prevented, they will *superannate*.

**SUPERANNUATION**, *n. f.* [*from superannatus*.] The state of being disqualified by years.

**SUPERB**, *adj.* [*superbe*, Fr. *superbus*, Lat.] Grand; pompous; lofty; august; stately; magnificent.

**SUPERB-LILY**, *n. f.* [*mathon-lily*, Lat.] A flower.

**SUPERELY**, *adv.* [*from super*.] In a superb manner.

**SUPERERGO**, *n. f.* [*super* and *ergo*.] An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade.

I only was it in a kind of Masters, Thieves, *supererogas*, sharpers, and directors.

**SUPERFICIAL**, *adj.* [*super* and *facialis*.] Placed above the firmament.

I did not think that any *superficial* heaven, or whithersoever, etc. not himself, was intricate and eternal.

Many were for fishing down I know not what *superficial* waters for the treasure.

**SUPERFERY**, *n. f.* [*An old word of French original*.] Decent; cheating.

**SUPERCILIOUS**, *adj.* [*from supercilium*, Latin.] Haughty; dogmatical; distasteful; arbitrary; despotick; overbearing.

Those who are one while courteous, within a small time after are *supercilious*; they are exceptions, that they are short of the true character of friendship.

Several *supercilious* crickets will treat an author with the greatest contempt, if he touches the Roman name with a gad.

**SUPERCILIALLY**, *adv.* [*from superciliosus*.] Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuously.

He, who was a punctual man in point of honour, received this address *superciliously* enough,

sent it to the king without performing the least ceremony.

**SUPERCILIOSNESS**, *n. f.* [*from superciliosus*.] Haughtiness; contemptuousness.

**SUPERCONCEPTION**, *n. f.* [*super* and *conception*.] A conception admitted after another conception.

This *superconception*, where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer, seem idle.

**SUPERCONSEQUENCE**, *n. f.* [*super* and *consequence*.] Remote consequence.

Not attaining the deuterocopy, and second intention of the words, they omit their *superconsequences* and consequences.

**SUPERCRESCENT**, *n. f.* [*super* and *creresco*, Lat.] That which grows upon another growing thing.

Whatever it groweth it maintains a regular figure, like other *supercrescens*, and like such as, living upon the stock of others, are termed parasitical plants.

**SUPEREMINENCE**, *n. f.* [*super* and *eminencia*, Lat.] Uncommon degree of eminence; eminence above others though eminent.

The archbishop of Canterbury, as he is primate over all England and metropolitans, has a *supereminence*, and even some power over the archbishop of York.

**SUPEREMINENT**, *adj.* [*super* and *eminens*.] Eminent in a high degree.

As humility is in suiters a decent virtue, so the testification thereof by such effectual acknowledgments not only argues a sound apprehension of his *supereminent* glory and majesty before whom we stand, but putteth also into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for security against our unthankfulness.

**SUPEREMINENTLY**, *adv.* [*from supereminent*.] In the most eminent manner.

**TO SUPEREROGATE**, *v. n.* [*super* and *erogatio*, Lat.] To do more than duty requires.

So by an abbey's skeleton of late, I heard a *supererogate* and the voice restore,

As if the *supererogator* and over. *Chaucer*. And he acted his own instructions, and his obsequious lecturers have *supererogated* in observance.

**SUPEREROGATION**, *n. f.* [*from supererogatio*.] Performance of more than duty requires.

There is no such thing as works of *supererogation*; no man can do more than needs, and is his duty to do, by way of preparation for another world.

**SUPEREROGATORY**, *adj.* [*from supererogatio*.] Performed beyond the strict demands of duty.

*Supererogatory* services, and too great benefits from subjects to kings, are of dangerous consequence.

**SUPEREXALTATION**, *n. f.* [*super* and *exaltatio*.] Elevation above the common rate.

In a *superexaltation* of courage, they seem as greedy of death as of victory.

**SUPEREXCELLENT**, *adj.* [*super* and *excellens*.] Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

We discern not the abuse; suffer him to persuade us that we are as gods, something so *superexcellens*, that all must reverence and adore.

**SUPEREXCERSCENCE**, *n. f.* [*super* and

*excerescens*.] Something superfluously growing.

As the scar separated between the scarifications, I rubbed the *superexcerescence* of flesh with the vitriol stone.

**TO SUPERFETATE**, *v. n.* [*super* and *fetus*, Lat.] To conceive after conception.

The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said to *superfetate*; which, saith Aristotle, is because her eggs are hatched in her one after another.

**SUPERFETATION**, *n. f.* [*superfetatio*, French; from *superfetate*.] One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together, but come not to their full time for delivery together.

*Superfetation* must be by abundance of sap in the bough that putteth it forth.

If the *superfetatio* be made with considerable intermission, the latter most commonly becomes abortive; for the first being continued engrosseth the aliment from the other.

**SUPERFICIE**, *n. f.* [*superficie*, Fr. *superficies*, Lat.] Outside; surface.

Then it is use not to the former height Of *superficie*, conclude that soil is light.

**SUPERFICIAL**, *adj.* [*superficial*, French, from *superficies*, Latin.]

## 1. Lying on the surface; not reaching below the surface.

That, upon the *superficial* ground, heat and moisture cause putrefaction, in England is found not true.

From these phenomena several have concluded some general rupture in the *superficial* parts of the earth.

There is not one infidel living so ridiculous as to pretend to solve the phenomena of light, or cogitation, by those fleeting *superficial* films of bodies.

## 2. Shallow; contrived to cover something.

This *superficial* tale Is but a preface to her worthy praise.

## 3. Shallow; not profound; smattering, not learned.

Their knowledge is so very *superficial*, and so ill-grounded, that it is impossible for them to describe in what consists the beauty of those works.

**SUPERFICIALITY**, *n. f.* [*from superficial*.] The quality of being superficial.

By these tales the colours of bodies receive degrees of lustre or obscurity, *superficiality* or profundity.

**SUPERFICIALLY**, *adv.* [*from superficial*.]

## 1. On the surface; not below the surface.

## 2. Without penetration; without close heed.

Perspective hath been with some diligence inquired; but the nature of sounds in general hath been *superficially* observed.

His eye to *superficially* surveys These things, as not to mind from whence they grow,

Deep under ground.

## 3. Without going deep; without searching to the bottom of things.

You have said well; But on the cause and question now in hand Have glaz'd but *superficially*.

I have laid down *superficially* my present thoughts.

**SUPERFICIALNESS**, *n. f.* [*from superficial*.]

## 1. Shallow-

1. Shallowness; position on the surface.
2. Slight knowledge; false appearance; show without substance.

**SUPERFICIES.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Outside; surface; superfluous.

He on her *superficies* stretch'd his line. *Sanders.*

A convex mirror makes objects in the middle to come out from the *superficies*: the painter in oil, in respect of the light and shadows of his figures, give them more relief. *Dryden.*

**SUPERFINE.** *adj.* [super and fine.] Eminently fine.

Some, by this journey of Jason, understand the mystery of the philosopher's stone; to which also other *superfine* chymists draw the twelve labours of Hercules. *L'Estrange.*

If you observe your cyder, by interpoling it between a candle and your eye, to be very transparent, it may be called *superfine*. *Mort. Husbandry.*

**SUPERFLUENCE.** *n. f.* [super and fluo, Latin.] More than is necessary.

The *superfluence* of grace is ordinarily proportioned to the faithful discharge of former trusts, making use of the foregoing sufficient grace. *Hammond.*

**SUPERFLUITANCE.** *n. f.* [super and fluo, Latin.] The act of floating above.

Sperma ceti, which is a *superfluence* on the sea, is not the sperm of a whale. *Brown's Vulp. Err.*

**SUPERFLUITANT.** *adj.* [superfluitans, Latin.] Floating above.

A chalky earth, beaten and steeped in water, attains a cream or tannels on the top, and a gulf subsides at the bottom: out of the cream, or *superfluance*, the finest dishes are made; out of the residue, the coarser. *Brown.*

**SUPERFLUITY.** *n. f.* [superfluité, Fr. from superfluous.] More than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity. Not in use.

Having this way eased the church, as they thought, of *superfluity*, they went on till they had picked up even those things which also had taken a great deal deeper root. *Hobbes.*

They are as sick that surfeit with too much, as they that starve with nothing, therefore it is no mean happiness to be treated in the mean: *superfluity* comes sooner by white hairs, but competency lives longer. *Shakespeare.*

A quiet mediocrity is still to be preferred before a troubled *superfluity*. *Suckling.*

Like the sun, let bounty spread her rays, And shine that *superfluity* away. *Pope.*

**SUPERFLUOUS.** *adj.* [super and fluo, Latin.] Exuberant; more than enough; unnecessary; offensive by being more than sufficient.

I think it *superfluous* to use any words of a subject so praised in itself as it needs no praises. *Sed.*

When a thing ceaseth to be available unto the end which gave it being, the continuance of it must then appear *superfluous*. *Hobbes.*

Our *superfluous* lacquies and our peasants, who in unnecessary action swarm.

About our squares of battle. *Keats's Harry V.*

A proper title of a peace, and purchased At a *superfluous* rate. *Shakespeare.*

As touching the ministering to the talents, it is *superfluous* to write. *2 Corin. ix. 1.*

Horace will our *superfluous* branches prune, Give us new rules, and set our heaps in tune. *Recommen.*

If ye know, Why ask ye, and *superfluous* begin

Your message, like to end as much in vain? *Milton.*

His confidence cheer'd him with a life well spent, His prudence a *superfluous* something lent,

Which made the poor who took, and poor who gave, content. *Harte.*

**SUPERFLUOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from superfluous.] The state of being superfluous.

**SUPERFLUX.** *n. f.* [super and fluxus, Lat.] That which is more than is wanted.

Take physick, poor me; Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,

That thou may'st shake the *superflux* to the n. *Shakespeare.*

**SUPERHUMAN.** *adj.* [super and humanus, Lat.] Above the nature or power of man.

**SUPERIMPREGNATION.** *n. f.* [super and impregnation] Superconception; superfecundation.

**SUPERINCUMBENT.** *adj.* [super and incumbens, Lat.] Lying on the top of something else.

It is sometimes so extremely violent, that it forces the *superincumbent* strata, breaks them throughout, and thereby perfectly undermines and ruins their foundations. *Woodward.*

**TO SUPERINDUCE.** *v. a.* [super and induco, Latin.]

1. To bring in as an addition to something else.

To *superinduce* any virtue upon a person, take the living creature in which that virtue is most eminent. *Bacon.*

Custom and corruption *superinduce* upon us a kind of necessity of going on as we began. *L'Estr.*

Father is a notion *superinduced* to the substance of man, and peters only to an act in that thing called man, whereby he contributes to the generation of one of his own kind, let man be what it will. *Locke.*

Long custom of sinning *superinduces* upon the soul new and absurd desires, like the disemper of the soul, feeding only upon filth and corruption. *Saur.*

2. To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something extraneous and *superinduced*. *Locke.*

In children, savages, and ill-natured people, learning not having cast their native thoughts into new moulds, nor, by *superinducing* foreign doctrines, confounded those fair characters nature had written, their innate notions might lie open. *Locke.*

**SUPERINDUCTION.** *n. f.* [from super and induce.] The act of superinducing.

A good inclination is but the first rude draught of virtue; the *superinduction* of ill habits quickly defaces it. *Saur.*

**SUPERINJECTION.** *n. f.* [super and injectio, Lat.] An injection succeeding another. *Dill.*

**SUPERINSTITUTION.** *n. f.* [super and institution.] In law.] One institution upon another; as if A be instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be instituted, and admitted by the presentation of another. *Bailey.*

**TO SUPERINTEND.** *v. a.* [super and intend.] To oversee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority.

The king will appoint a council, who may *superintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

This argues design, and a *superintending* wisdom, power and providence in this special business of food. *Darwin.*

Angels, good or bad, must be furnished with prodigious knowledge, to oversee Persia and Greece of old, or if any such *superintending* the affairs of Great Britain now. *Watts.*

**SUPERINTENDENCE.** *n. f.* [from superintend.]

**SUPERINTENDENCY.** *n. f.* [from superintend.]

perious care; the act of overseeing with authority.

Such an universal *superintendency* has the eye and hand of Providence over all, even the most minute and inconsiderable things. *Saur.*

The divine providence, which hath a visible respect to the being of every man, is yet more observable in its *superintendency* over societies. *Grew.*

An admirable indication of the divine *superintending* management. *De la Harpe.*

**SUPERINTENDENT.** *n. f.* [superintendent, Fr. from superintend.] One who overlooks others authoritatively.

Next to Bruma, one Deucalion is the *superintendent* deity, who hath many more under him. *Saur.*

The world pays a natural veneration to men of virtue, and rejoice to see themselves conducted by those who act under the care of a *superior* being, and who think themselves accountable to the great Judge, and *superintendent* of human life. *Add.*

**SUPERIOIRY.** *n. f.* [from superior.] Pre-eminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect.

Belshazzar makes the formal act of adoration to be subject to a *superior*; but he makes the mere appearance of excellency to include the formal act of it, whereas, mere excellency without *superiority* doth not require any subjection, but only estimation. *Saur.*

The person who acts so, does in that particular exercise a *superiority* over us, thinking us defective in our conduct or understanding. *Locke.*

**SUPERIOUR.** *adj.* [superior, Fr. superior, Latin.]

1. Higher; greater in dignity or excellency; preferable or preferred to another.

In commending another, you do yourself right; for he that you commend is either *superior* to you in that you commend, or inferior: if he be inferior, it he be to be commended, you much more: if he be *superior*, if he be not to be commended, you much less glorify. *Bacon.*

Although *superior* to the people, yet not superior to their own voluntary engagements once passed from them. *Taylor.*

Heaven takes part with the oppressed, and tyrants are upon their behaviour to a *superior* power. *L'Estrange.*

*Superior* beings above us, who enjoy perfect happiness, are more steadily determined in their choice of good than we, and yet they are not less happy or less free than we are. *Locke.*

He laughs at men of far *superior* understandings to his, for not being as well dressed as himself. *Swift.*

2. Upper; higher locally.

By the retraction of the second prism, the breadth of the image was not increased, but its *superior* part, which in the first prism suffered the greater retraction, and appeared violet and blue, did in the second prism suffer a greater retraction than its inferior part, which appeared red and yellow. *Newton's Optics.*

3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered.

From amidst them forth he pass'd, Long way through hostile lands, which he surmount'd *superior*, nor of violence afraid on. *Milton.*

Here I sit in firm self-love, Commotion strange in all enjoyments life *superior* and unmoved. *Milton.*

There is not in earth a spectacle more worthy than a great man *superior* to his suffering. *Addison's Spectator.*

**SUPERIOUR.** *n. f.* One more excellent or dignified than another.

Those under the great officers of state have more frequent opportunities for the exercise of benevolence than their *superiors*. *Addison's Spectator.*

**SUPER-**

I'll to my book :

For yet, ere supper-time must I perform  
Much business. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Th' hour of supper comes unearn'd. *Milton.*  
His physicians, after his great fever that he had  
In Oxford, required him to eat suppers. *Fell.*

**SUPPERLESS.** *adj.* [from *supper*.] Want-  
ing supper; fasting at night.

Suppose a man's going supperless to bed, should  
Introduce him to the table of some great prince. *Spectator.*

She eyed the bard, where supperless he sat,  
And pin'd, unconscious of his rising fate. *Pope.*

**To SUPPLANT.** *v. a.* [*supplanter*, Fr.  
*sub* and *planta*, Latin.]

1. To trip up the heels.

His legs entwining  
Each other, till supplanted down he fell;  
A monstrous serpent on his belly pione. *Milton.*  
The thronging populace with hasty strides  
Obstruct the easy way, the rocking town  
Supplants their footsteps, to and fro they reel. *Philips.*

2. To displace by stratagem; to turn out.

It is Philoclea his heart is set upon; it is my  
daughter I have borne to supplant me. *Sidney.*  
Upon a just survey, take Titus' part,  
And do supplant us for ingratitude. *Shakespeare.*

3. To displace; to overpower; to force  
away.

If it be fond, call it a woman's fear;  
Which fear, if better reasons can supplant,  
I will subside, and say, I wrong'd the duke. *Shakespeare.*

Supposing that the courtier had supplanted the  
friend. *Fell.*

4. The sense in this passage seems to be  
mistaken.

For such doctrines as depend merely upon insti-  
tution and the instruction of others, men do fre-  
quently differ both from themselves and from one  
another about them; because that which can plant,  
can supplant. *Willms.*

**SUPPLANTER.** *n. f.* [from *supplant*.] One  
that supplants; one that displaces.

**SUPPLE.** *adj.* [*souple*, French.]

1. Pliant; flexible.

The joints are more supple to all feats of activity  
in youth than afterwards. *Bacon.*  
Will ye submit your necks, and chafe to bend  
The supple knee? *Milton.*

And sometimes went, and sometimes ran  
With supple joints, as lively vigour led. *Milton.*  
No women are apter to spin linen well than the  
Iush, who labouring little in any kind with their  
hands, have their fingers more supple and looser than  
other women of the poorer condition in England. *Temple.*

2. Yielding, soft; not obstinate.

When we've studi'd  
These pipes and these converseance of blood  
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls  
Than in our preslike life. *Shakespeare.*  
Ev'n softer than thy own, of suppler kind,  
More exquisite of taste, and more than man refin'd. *Dryden.*

If punishment reaches not the mind, and not  
not the will supple, it hinders the effect. *Locke.*

3. Flattering; fawning; bending.

There is something so supple and insinuating in  
this absurd unnatural elegance, as makes it ex-  
tremely agreeable to a man's ear. *Julius.*

4. That which makes supple.

Each part deprived of supple government,  
Shall stiff, and stark, and cold appear, like death. *Shakespeare.*

**To SUPPLE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make pliant; to make soft; to make  
flexible.

Poultices allaying pain, drew down the humours,  
and suppled the parts, thereby making the passages  
wider. *Temple.*

To supple a carcass, drench it in water. *Arbuth.*

2. To make compliant.

Knives having, by their own importunate suit,  
Convinc'd or suppled them, they cannot chafe,  
But they must blab. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

A mother persisting till she had bent her daugh-  
ter's mind, and suppled her will, the only end of  
correction, she established her authority thoroughly  
ever after. *Locke on Education.*

**To SUPPLE.** *v. n.* To grow soft; to grow  
pliant.

The stones

Did first the rigour of their kind expel,  
And suppled into softness as they fell. *Dryden.*

**SUPPLEMENT.** *n. f.* [*supplement*, Fr.  
*supplementum*, Latin.]

1. Addition to any thing by which its de-  
fects are supplied.

Unto the word of God, being in respect of that  
end for which God ordained it, perfect, exact,  
and absolute in itself, we do not add reason as a supple-  
ment of any main or defect therein, but as a ne-  
cessary instrument, without which we could not  
reap by the scriptures perfection that fruit and be-  
nefit which it yieldeth. *Hooker.*

His blood will atone for our imperfection, his  
righteousness be imputed in supplement to what is  
lacking in ours. *Rogers.*

Instructive satire, true to virtue's cause!  
Thou shining supplement of public laws! *Young.*

2. Store; supply. Not in use.

We had not spent  
Our ruddie wine a ship-board; supplement  
Of large fort each man to his vessel drew. *Chapm.*  
**SUPPLEMENTAL.** *adj.* [from *supple-*  
**SUPPLEMENTARY.** *ment.*] Additional;  
such as may supply the place of what is  
lost or wanting.

Supplemental acts of state were made to supply  
defects of laws; and so tonnage and poundage were  
collected. *Clarendon.*

Divinity would not then pass the yard and loom,  
nor preaching be taken in as an easier supplementary  
trade, by those that disliked the pains of their own.  
*Decay of Piety.*

Provide his brood, next Smithfield fair,  
With supplemental hobby horses;  
And happy be their infant courses. *Prior.*

**SUPPLES.** *n. f.* [*soupleffe*, Fr. from  
*supple*.]

1. Pliantness; flexibility; readiness to  
take any form.

The fruit is of a pleasant taste, caused by the  
*supple* and gentleness of the juice, being that  
which maketh the boughs also so flexible. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Readiness of compliance; facility.

Study gives strength to the mind, conversation  
grace; the first apt to give fluency, the other *sup-*  
*pleness*. *Temple.*

A compliance and *suppleness* of their wills, being  
by a steady hand introduced by parents, will seem  
natural to them, preventing all occasions of strug-  
gling. *Locke.*

**SUPPLETORY.** *adj.* [from *suppleo*, Latin.]

Brought in to fill up deficiencies.

**SUPPLETORY.** *n. f.* [*suppletorium*, Lat.]

That which is to fill up deficiencies.

That *suppletory* of an implicit belief is by Ro-  
manists conceived sufficient for those not capable  
of an explicit. *Hammond.*

**SUPPLIANT.** *adj.* [*suppliant*, French.]

Entreating; beseeching; precatory;  
submissive.

To those legions your levy  
Must be suppliant. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To bow and sue for grace with suppliant knee. *Milton.*

The rich grow suppliant, and the poor grow  
proud;

Those offer mighty gain, and these ask more. *Dry.*

Constant to his first decree,  
To bow the haughty neck, and raise the suppliant  
knee. *Prior.*

**SUPPLIANT.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
An humble petitioner; one who begs  
submissively.

A petition from a Florentine I undertook,  
Vanquish'd thereto by the fair grace and speech  
Of the poor suppliant. *Shakespeare.*

Hourly suitors come:  
The east with incense, and the west with gold,  
Will stand like suppliants to receive her doom. *Dry.*  
Spare this life, and hear thy suppliant's prayer. *Dryden.*

**SUPPLICANT.** *n. f.* [from *supplicate*.] One  
that entreats or implores with great sub-  
mission; an humble petitioner.

The prince and people of Nineveh assembling  
themselves a main army of suppliants, God did not  
withstand them. *Hooker.*

The wife suppliant, though he prayed for the  
condition he thought most desirable, yet left the  
event to God. *Rogers.*

Abraham, instead of indulging the suppliant in  
his desire of new evidence, refers him to what his  
brethren had. *Atterbury.*

**To SUPPLICATE.** *v. n.* [*supplere*, Fr.  
*supplico*, Lat. from *supplex*.] To im-  
plore; to entreat; to petition submis-  
sively and humbly.

Many things a man cannot with any comeliness  
say or do, a man cannot brook to supplicate or beg.  
*Bacon.*

Thither the kingdoms and the nations come,  
In supplicating crowds, to learn their doom. *Addy.*

**SUPPLICATION.** *n. f.* [*supplication*, Fr.  
from *supplicate*.]

1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty.

My lord protector will come this way by and by,  
and then we may deliver out supplications in the  
quill. *Shakespeare.*

My mother bows,  
As if Olympus to a mole-hill should  
In supplication nod. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

2. Petitionary worship; the adoration of a  
suppliant or petitioner.

Praying with all prayer and supplication, with  
all perseverance and supplication for all saints.  
*Ephesians, vi. 18.*

Bend thine ear  
To supplication; hear his sighs though mute. *Milt.*  
A second sort of publick prayer is, that all in a  
family that are members of it join in their com-  
mon supplications. *Duty of Man.*

These prove the common practice of the wor-  
ship of images in the Roman church, as to the  
rites of supplication and adoration, to be as extra-  
vagant as among the heathens. *Stillingfleet.*

We should testify our dependence upon God, and  
our confidence of his goodness, by constant prayers  
and supplications for mercy. *Tillotson.*

**To SUPPLY.** *v. a.* [*suppleo*, Lat. *suppleo*,  
Fr.]

1. To fill up as any deficiencies happen.

Out of the ty of these rakehell horseboys are  
their kearn supplied and maintained. *Spenser.*

2. To give something wanted; to yield;  
to afford.

They were princes that had wives, sons, and ne-  
phews; and yet all these could not supply the com-  
fort of friendship. *Bacon.*

I wanted nothing fortune could supply,  
Nor did the slumber 'till that hour deny. *Dryden.*

3. To relieve with something wanted.

Although I neither lend nor borrow,  
Yet, to supply the ripe wants of my friend,  
I'll break a custom. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

4. To serve instead of.

Burning ships the banish'd sun supply,  
And no light shines but that by which men die. *Walter.*

5. To



## 5. To give or bring, whether good or bad.

Nearer came *supplins*Sighs to my breast, and sorrow to my eyes. *Prior.*

## 6. To fill any room made vacant.

Upstart creatures to *supply* our vacant room.*Milton.*The sun was set; and Vesper, to *supply*His absent beams, had lighted up the sky. *Dryden.*

## 7. To accommodate; to furnish.

While trees the mountain-tops with shades *supply*,

Your honour, name, and praise shall never die.

*Dryden.*The reception of light must be *supplied* by some open form of the fabrick.*Watson.*My lover, turning away several old servants, *supplied* me with others from his own house.*Swift.*SUPPLY'. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Relief of want; cure of deficiencies.I mean that now your abundance may be a *supply* for their want, that their abundance also may be a *supply* for your want.*2 Cor. viii. 14.*Art from that fund each just *supply* provides, Works without show, and without pomp presides.*Pope.*To SUPPORT, *v. a.* [*supporter*, Fr. *supportare*, Ital.]

## 1. To sustain; to prop; to bear up.

Stooping to *support* each flower of tender stalk.*Milton.*

The palace built by Picas, vast and proud, Supported by a hundred pillars stood.

*Dryden.*The original community of all things appearing from this donation of God; the sovereignty of Adam, built upon his private dominion, must fall, not having any foundation to *support* it.*Locke.*

## 2. To endure any thing painful without being overcome.

Strongly to *suffer* and *support* our pains.*Milton.*Could'st thou *support* that burden?*Milton.*

This fierce demeanour, and his insolence,

The patience of a god could not *support*.*Dryden.*

## 3. To endure; to bear.

She scarce awake her eyes could keep,

Unable to *support* the fumes of sleep.*Dryden.*None can *support* a diet of flesh and water without aids, as salt, vinegar, and bread, without falling into a putrid fever.*Arbutnot.*

## 4. To sustain; to keep from fainting.

With inward consolations recompens'd,

And oft *supported*.*Milton.*SUPPORT. *n. f.* [*support*, Fr. from the verb.]

## 1. Act or power of sustaining.

Though the idea we have of a horse or stone be but the collection of those several sensible qualities which we find united in them; yet, because we cannot conceive how they should subsist alone, we suppose them existing in and supported by some common subject, which *support* we denote by the name substance, though it be certain we have no clear idea of that *support*.*Locke.*

## 2. Prop; sustaining power.

## 3. Necessaries of life.

## 4. Maintenance; supply.

SUPPORTABLE. *adj.* [*supportable*, Fr. from *support*] Tolerable; to be endured. It may be observed that *Shakespeare* accents the first syllable.As great to me, as life; and, *supportable*

To make the dear loss, have I means much weaker

Than you may call to comfort you. *Shak. Temp.*Alterations in the project of uniting Christians might be very *supportable*, as things in their own nature indifferent.*Swift.*I wish that whatever part of misfortunes they must bear, may be rendered *supportable* to them.*Pope.*SUPPORTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *supportable*.] The state of being tolerable.SUPPORTANCE. *n. f.* [from *support*.]

## SUPPORTATION. } Maintenance; support. Both these words are obsolete.

Give some *supportance* to the bending twigs.*Shakespeare.*

His quarrel he finds scarce worth talking of,

therefore draw for the *supportance* his vow.*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*The benighted subject should render some small portion of his gain, for the *supportation* of the king's expence.*Bacon.*SUPPORTER. *n. f.* [from *support*.]

## 1. One that supports.

You must walk up by us upon either hand,

And good *supporters* are you. *Shak. Meas. for Meas.*Because a relation cannot be founded in nothing, and the thing here related as a *supporter*, or a support, is not represented to the mind by any distinct idea.*Locke.*

## 2. Prop; that by which any thing is borne up from falling.

More might be added of helms, crests, mantles,

and *supporters*.*Camden.*The lockets and *supporters* of flowers are figured.*Bacon.*We shall be discharged of our load; but you, that are designed for beams and *supporters*, shall bear.*L'Estrange.*There is no loss of room at the bottom, as there is in a building set upon *supporters*.*Adams.*

## 3. Sullainer; comforter.

The saints have a companion and *supporter* in all their miseries.*South.*

## 4. Maintainer; defender.

The beginning of the call of Yffix I must attribute in great part to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an introducer or *supporter*, not as a teacher.*Watson.*Such propositions as these are competent to blast and defame any cause which requires such aids, and stands in need of such *supporters*.*Harrisd.*All examples represent ingratitudes as sitting in its throne, with pride at its right hand and cruelty at its left; worthy *supporters* of such assigning impity.*South.*Love was no more, when loyalty was gone, The great *supporter* of his awful throne.*Dryden.*5. *Supporter*s. *n. f. pl.* [In heraldry.] Beasts that support the arms.SUPPORTABLE. *adj.* [from *support*] That may be supported.Invincible ignorance is, in the far greatest number of men, ready to be confronted against the necessity of their believing all the fables of any *supportable* catalogue.*Harrisd.*SUPPORTABLE. *n. f.* [from *support*.] Position without proof; imagination; belief.

Young Fortinbras,

Holding a weak *support* of our worth, Thinks our state to be out of name.*Shakespeare.*Little can be looked for towards the advancement of natural theory, but from those that are likely to mind our prospect; the desert of events, and sensible appearances, suffer us to proceed no further towards science, than to imperfect guesses and timorous *supportable*.*Glare's Sixties, Preface.*When this comes, our former *support* of sufficient grace, as of the preaching of the word, and God's call, is utterly at an end.*Hammond.*Interest with a Jew, never proceed; but upon *support* at least of a firm and sufficient bottom.*South.*Artful men endeavour to entangle thoughtless women by bold *supportable* and offers.*Clarissa.*To SUPPOSE. *v. a.* [*supposer*, Fr. *supposer*, Latin.]

## 1. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illustration, without maintaining the truth of the position.

Where we meet with all the indications and evidences of such a thing, as the thing is capable of,

Assuming it to be true, it must needs be very irrational to make any doubt of it.

*Wilkins.*

## 2. To admit without proof.

This is to be entertained as a firm principle, that when we have as great assurance that a thing is, as we could possibly, *supposing* it were, we ought not to make any doubt of its existence.*Tillotson.**Suppose* some so negligent that they will not be brought to learn by gentle ways, yet it does not thence follow that the rough discipline of the cudgel is to be used to all.*Locke.*

## 3. To imagine; to believe without examination.

Tell false Edward, thy *supposed* king, That Lewis of France is sending over markers.*Shakespeare.*Let not my lord *suppose* that they have slain all the king's sons; for Amnon only is slain. *2 Sam. xiii.* I *suppose* we should compel them to a quick result.*Milton.*

## 4. To require as previous.

This *supposed* something, without evident ground.*Hale.*

## 5. To make reasonably supposed.

One falsehood always *supposes* another, and renders all you can say suspected.*Female Quixote.*

## 6. To put one thing by fraud in the place of another.

SUPPOSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Supposition; position without proof; unvindicated conceit.We come short of our *suppose* so far, That, after seven years siege, yet Troy-walls stand.*Shakespeare.*Is Egypt's safety, and the king's, and your's, Fit to be trusted on a bare *suppose*?*Dryden's Cleomenes.*SUPPORTER. *n. f.* [from *suppose*.] One that counterfeits.Thou hast by marriage made thy daughter mine, While counterfeit *supporters* bleed'd thine eyes.*Shakespeare.*SUPPOSITION. *n. f.* [*supposition*, Fr. from *suppose*.] Position laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved.In saying he is a good man, understand me that he is sufficient; yet his means are in *supposition*.*Shakespeare.*Sing, O'ren, for thyself, and I will dote; Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs, And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lye; And in that glorious *supposition* think He gains by death, that hath such means to die.*Shakespeare.*This is only an infallibility upon *supposition*, that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false.*Tillotson.*Such an original irresistible notion is neither requisite upon *supposition* of a Deity, nor is pretended to by religion.*Bentley.*SUPPOSITIOUS. *adj.* [from *suppositus*, *suppositivus*, Latin.]

## 1. Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.

The destruction of Mustapha was so fatal to Soliman's line, as the succession of the Turks from Soliman is suspected to be of strange blood; so, that Selimus II. was thought to be *suppositivus*.*Bacon.*It is their opinion, that no man ever killed his father; but that, if it should ever happen, the reported son must have been illegitimate, *suppositivus*, or begotten in adultery.*Addison.*There is a Latin treatise among the *suppositivus* pieces, ascribed to Athanasius.*Waterland.*

## 2. Supposed; imaginary; not real.

Some alterations in the globe tend rather to the benefit of the earth, and its productions, than their destruction, as all these *suppositions* once manifestly would do.*Woodward.*SUPPOSITIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *suppositivus*.] State of being counterfeit.

**SUPPOSITIVELY.** *adv.* [from *suppose*.]

Upon supposition.

The unreformed sinner may have some hope *suppositively*, if he do change and repent: the honest penitent may hope positively. *Hammond.*

**SUPPOSITORY.** *n. f.* [*Suppositoire*, Fr. *suppositorium*, Lat.] A kind of solid clyster.

Nothing relieves the head more than the piles; therefore *suppositories* of honey, aloes, and rock salt ought to be tried. *Asbuthnot*

**TO SUPPRESS.** *v. a.* [*supprimo*, *suppressus*, Latin; *supprimer*, French.]

1. To crush; to overpower; to overwhelm; to subdue; to reduce from any state of activity or commotion

Gl'ister would have armour out of the Tower, To crown himself king, and *suppress* the prince. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Every rebellion, when it is *suppressed*, doth make the subject weaker, and the prince stronger. *Dan in Ireland.*

See William Herbert, with a well armed and ordered company, set sharply upon them, and, oppressing some of the forwardest of them by *suppressing* the rest by fear. *Hayward.*

2. To conceal; not to tell; not to reveal.

Things not reveal'd, which do the number bring, Only omniscient hath *suppressed* in night. *Milton.*

Still she *suppresses* the name, and the keener than in a pleasing suspense; and, in the very close of her speech, she indirectly mentions it. *Brown on the Ode.*

3. To keep in; not to let out.

Well didst thou, Richard, to *suppress* thy voice, For, had the passions of thy heart burst out, I fear we should have seen decypher'd there More rancorous spirit, more furious raging broils. *Shakespeare.*

**SUPPRESSION.** *n. f.* [*suppression*, Fr. *suppressio*, Lat. from *suppress*.]

1. The act of suppressing.

2. Not publication.

You may depend upon a *suppression* of these verses. *Pope.*

**SUPPRESSOR.** *n. f.* [from *suppress*.] One that suppresses, crushes, or conceals.

**TO SUPPURATE.** *v. a.* [from *pus puris*, Lat. *suppurat*, French.] To generate *pus* or matter.

This disease is generally fatal: if it *suppurates* the pus, it is evacuated into the lower belly, where it produces putrefaction. *Asbuthnot on Diet.*

**TO SUPPURATE.** *v. n.* To grow to *pus*.

**SUPURATION.** *n. f.* [*suppuratio*, Fr. from *suppurate*.]

1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into *pus*.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards a *suppuration*, then it must be promoted with *suppuratives*, and opened by incision. *Wylman.*

This great attraction must produce a great propensity to the putrefact alkum condition of the fluids, and consequently to *suppurations*. *Asbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The matter *suppurated*.

The great physician of souls sometimes cannot cure without cutting a sin that festers inwardly, and he must lance the imposthume, to let out death with the *suppurate*. *South.*

**SUPPURATIVE.** *adj.* [*suppuratif*, Fr. from *suppurate*.] Digestive; generating matter.

**SUPPUTATION.** *n. f.* [*supputatio*, Fr. *supputa*, Lat.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation.

From these differing properties of day and year, it follows in carrying on and reconciling the time in long measures. *Holder on Time.*

How saw every day their Messiah still tampered from them, that the promises of their

doctors, about his speedy manifestations, were false; that the predictions of the prophets, whom they could now no longer understand, were covered with obscurity; that all the *supputations* of time either terminated in Jesus Christ, or were without a period. *West.*

**TO SUPPUTE.** *v. a.* [from *supputo*, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate.

**SUPRA.** [Latin.] In composition, signifies *above* or *before*.

**SUPRALATSIARIAN.** *adj.* [*Supra* and *latri*.]

**SUPRALATSIARY.** *adj.* [*Supra*, Latin.] Antecedent to the fall of man.

The *supralatarians*, with whom the object of the decree is *homo conditus*, man created, not yet fallen; and the *sublatarians*, with whom it is man fallen, or the corrupt man. *Hammond.*

**SUPRAVULGAR.** *adj.* [*supra* and *vulgar*.] Above the vulgar.

None of these motives can prevail with a man to furnish himself with *supravulgar* and noble qualities. *Collier.*

**SUPREMACY.** *n. f.* [from *supreme*.] Highest place; highest authority; state of being *supreme*.

No appeal may be made unto any one of higher power, in as much as the order of your discipline is irretrievably standing inequality of courts, no spiritual judge to have any ordinary superior on earth, but as many *supremacies* as there are parishes and several congregations. *Hooker.*

As we under heaven are *supreme* head, So, under him, that great *supremacy*, Where we do reign, we will alone uphold. *Shakespeare's King John.*

I am ashamed that women Should seek for rule, *supremacy*, and sway, When they are bound to serve, love, and obey. *Shakespeare.*

I sit to proof his high *supremacy*, Whether upheld by strength, or chance, or fate. *Milton.*

Henry VIII. had no intention to change religion: he continued to burn protestants after he had cast off the pope's *supremacy*. *Swift.*

You're formed by nature for this *supremacy*, which is granted from the distinguishing character of your writ. *Dryden.*

I renounce with me from their masters' rule, Abhorring the *supremacy* of man, In woods and caves the rebel race began. *Dryden.*

*Supremacy* of nature, or *supremacy* of perfection, is to be possessed of all perfection, and the highest excellency possible. *Tractant.*

To deny him this *supremacy* is to detract from Deity, and give his kingdom to another. *Rogers.*

**SUPREME.** *adj.* [*supremus*, Latin.]

1. Highest in dignity; highest in authority. It may be observed, that *superior* is used often of local elevation, but *supreme* only of intellectual or political.

As no man serveth God, and I with him not, I neither can any man sincerely love God, and not extremely abhor that sin which is the highest degree of treason against the *supreme* Guide and March of the whole world, with whose divine authority and power it invetlyeth others. *Hester.*

The god of soldiers, With the consent of *supreme* Jove, inform Thy thoughts with nobler aims! *Stat Cordanus.*

My soul aches To know, when two authorities are up, Neither *supreme*, how soon confusion May enter 'twixt the gap of both. *Shak, Cordanus.*

This strength, the seat of Deity *supreme*. *Milton.*

The monarch oak, the patriot of the tree; Shoots up his top, and spreads his flow'ry boughs; Three centuries he grows, and then he dies *supreme* in state, and in three more decays. *Dryden.*

2. Highest; most excellent.

No single virtue we could most commend, Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend,

For she was all in that *supreme* degree, That, as no one prevail'd, so all was she. *Dryden.*

To him both heavy'n The right had giv'n, And his own love bequeath'd *supreme* command. *Dryden.*

**SUPREMELY.** *adv.* [from the adjective.] In the highest degree.

The starving chymist in his golden views *Supremely* best, the poet in his muse. *Pope.*

**SUR.** [*sur*, Fr.] In composition, means *upon*, or *over* and *above*.

**SURADDITION.** *n. f.* [*sur* and *addition*.] Something added to the name.

He serv'd with glory and admiri'd success, So gain'd the *suradition*, Leonatus. *Sh. Cymbeline.*

**SURAL.** *adj.* [from *sur*, Latin.] Being in the calf of the leg.

He was wounded in the inside of the calf of his leg, into the *sural* artery. *Whitman's Surgery.*

**SURANCE.** *n. f.* [from *sure*.] Warrant; security; assurance.

Give some *surance* that thou art revenge; Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot wheels. *Shakespeare.*

**TO SURBATE.** *v. a.* [*soltatur*, Fr.] To bruise and batter the feet with travel; to harass; to fatigue.

Then march they continued all that night, the horsemen often alighting, that the foot might ride, and others taking many of them behind them; however, they could not but be extremely weary and *surbated*. *Clarendon.*

Chalky land *surbates* and spoils oxen's feet. *Mortimer.*

**SURBL'T.** The participle passive of *surbeat*, which *Spencer* seems to have used for *surbate*.

A bear and tyger bring met In cruel fight on L. black ocean wide, Etpy a traveller with feet *surbates*, Whom they in equal prey hope to divide. *Spencer.*

**TO SURCESSE.** *v. n.* [*sur* and *cesser*, Fr. *cesso*, Lat.]

1. To be at an end; to stop; to cease; to be no longer in use or being.

Small favours will my prayers increase Granting my suit, you give me all; And then my prayers must needs *surcesse*; For I have made your goodness full. *Dryden.*

2. To leave off; to practise no longer; to refrain finally.

To fly altogether from God, to despair that creatures unworthy shall be able to obtain any thing at his hands, and under that pretence to *surcesse* from prayers, as bootlets or truths offices, were to him no less injurious than pernicious to our own souls. *Hucker.*

Nor did the British squadrons new *surcesse* To gall their foes o'erwhelm'd. *Philips.*

So play'd he, whilst an angel's voice from high Bade him *surcesse* to importune the sky. *Hart.*

**TO SURCESSE.** *v. a.* To stop; to put an end to. *Obsolete.*

All pain hath end, and every war hath peace; But mine no price, nor prayer, may *surcesse*. *Spenser.*

**SURCESSE.** *n. f.* Cessation; stop.

It might very well agree with your principles, if your discipline were fully planted, even to lend out your writs of *surcesse* unto all courts of England for the most things handled in them. *Hooker.*

**SURCHARGE.** *n. f.* [*surcharge*, Fr. from the verb.] Burthen added to burthen; overburthen; more than can be well borne.

The air, after receiving a charge, doth not receive a *surcharge*, or greater charge, with like appetite as it doth the first. *Bacon's Natural History.*

An object of *surcharge* or excess destroyeth the

se; as the light of the sun, the eye; a violent sound near the ear, the hearing. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The moralists make this raging of a lion to be a *sur-burge* of one madness upon another. *L'Estrange.*  
To **SURCHARGE**. *v. a.* [*surcharge*, Fr.]  
To overload; to overburthen.

They put upon every portion of land a reasonable rent, which they called *Romescot*, the which might not *surcharge* the tenant or freeholder.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

Tamas was returned to Tauris, in hope to have suddenly surprised his enemy, *surcharged* with the pleasures of Ioricha city. *Knolly's Hist. of the Turks.*

More removed,

Left heav'n, *surcharg'd* with potent multitude,  
Might hap to move new broils. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

He ceas'd, discerning Adam with such joy  
*Surcharg'd*, as had, like grief, been dew'd in tears  
Without the vent of words. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

When graceful sorrow in her pomp appears,  
Sure she is dress'd in Melelinda's tears:

Your head reclin'd, as hiding grief from view,  
Droops like a rose *surcharg'd* with morning dew.  
*Dryden.*

**SURCHARGER**. *n. f.* [*from surcharge*.]  
One that overburthens.

**SURCINGLE**. *n. f.* [*sur* and *cingulum*, Lat.]

1. A girth with which the burthen is bound upon a horse.

2. The girdle of a cassock.

Justly, he chose the *surcingle* and gown. *Marvell.*

**SURCLE**. *n. f.* [*surculus*, Lat.] A shoot; a twig; a sucker. Not in general use.

It is an arborescent excrecence, or superplant, which the tree cannot disjunct, and therefore groweth not forth in boughs and *surcles* of the same shape unto the tree. *Brown.*

The basilica dividing into two branches below the cubic, the outward length two *surcles* unto the thumb. *Brown.*

**SURCOAT**. *n. f.* [*surcot*, old French; *sur* and *coat*.] A short coat worn over the rest of the dress.

The honourable habiliments, as robes of state, parliament robes, the *surcoat* and mantle. *Caenden.*  
The common were belotted in caels of apparel, in wide *surcots* reaching to their loins. *Caenden.*  
That day in equal arms they fought for fame,  
Their sword, their shields, their *surcots* were the same.  
*Dryden.*

**SURD**. *adj.* [*surus*, Latin.]

1. Deaf; wanting the sense of hearing.

2. Unheard, not perceived by the ear.

3. Not expressed by any term.

**SURDITY**. *n. f.* [*from surd*.] Deafness.

**SURDNUMBER**. *n. f.* [*from surd* and *number*.] That is incommensurate with unity.

**SURE**. *adj.* [*sur*, French.]

1. Certain; unfailing; infallible.

The testimony of the Lord is *sure*, and giveth wisdom unto the simple. *Psalms xix. 7.*

Who knows,

Let this be good, whether our angry foe  
Can give it, or will ever? How he can  
Is doubtful; that he never will, is *sure*.

*Milton's Paradise Lost*

2. Certainly doomed.

Our coin beyond sea is valued according to the silver in it: sending it in bullion is the safest way, and the weightiest is *sure* to go. *Locke.*

3. Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing.

Friar Lawrence met them both;  
Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was he:  
But, being mask'd, he was not *sure* of it. *Shak.*

Let no man seek what may befall;

Evil he may be *sure*. *Milton.*

The youngest in the morning are not *sure*  
That 'till the night their life they can secure.

*Danbarn.*

While fore of battle, while our wounds are green,  
Why would we tempt the doubtful dye again?

In wars renew'd, uncertain of success,  
*Sure* of a share, as umpires of the peace. *Dryden.*

If you find nothing new in the matter, I am *sure*  
much less will you in the style. *Waks.*

Be silent always, when you doubt your sense;  
And speak, though *sure*, with seeming diffidence.

*Pope*

4. Safe; firm; certain; past doubt or danger. To make *sure* is to secure, so as that nothing shall put it out of one's possession or power.

Thy kingdom shall be *sure* unto thee, after that thou shalt have known that the Heavens do rule.

*Dan. iv. 26.*

He bad me make *sure* of the bear, before I fell his skin.

*L'Estrange.*

They would make others on both sides *sure* of pleasing, in preference to instruction.

*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

They have a nearer and *surer* way to the felicity of life, by tempering their passions, and reducing their appetites.

*Temple.*

A peace cannot fail, provided we make *sure* of Spain.

*Temple.*

Revenge is now my joy; he's not for me,  
And I'll make *sure* he ne'er shall be for thee. *Dry.*  
I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,  
All to make *sure* the vengeance of this day,  
Which even this day has ruin'd.

*Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

Make Cato *sure*, and give up Utica,  
Cæsar will ne'er retule thee such a truce. *Addison.*

They have reason to make all actions worthy of observation, which are *sure* to be observed.

*Atterbury.*

5. Firm; stable; steady; not liable to failure.

Thou the garland wear'st successfully;  
Yet though thou stand'st more *sure* than I could do,  
Thou art not firm enough. *Shaksp. Ham. IV.*

I wish your horses swift and *sure* of foot,  
And so I do commend you to their backs.

*Shakspere's Macbeth.*

I wrapt in *sure* bands both their hands and feet,  
And cast them under hatches. *Chapman.*

Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence;  
The *sure* guard is innocence. *Rowe.*

Partition firm and *sure* the waters to divide.

*Mason.*

Doubting thus of innate principles, men will call pulling up the old foundations of knowledge and certainty: I persuade myself that the way I have pursued, being conformable to truth, by those foundations *sure*.

*Locke.*

To prove a genuine birth,  
On female truth assenting faith relies:  
Thou, manifest of night, I build my claim,  
*Sure* founded, on a fair maternal time. *Pope's Od.*

6. To be **SURE**. Certainly. This is a vicious expression: more properly *be sure*.

Objects of sense would then determine the views of all such, to be *sure*, who converted perpetually with them.

*Atterbury.*

Though the chymist could not calcine the *caput mortuum*, to obtain its fixed salt, to be *sure* it must have some.

*Arbutnot.*

**SURE**. *adv.* [*surement*, French.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtless. It is generally without emphasis; and, notwithstanding its original meaning, expresses rather doubt than assertion.

Something, *sure*, of state

Hath puddled his clear spirit. *Shakspere.*

Her looks were flush'd, and sullen was her mien,  
That *sure* the virgin goddess, had she been  
Aught but a virgin, must the guilt have been.

*Addison.*

*Sure* the queen would wish him still unknown;  
She loaths, detests him, dies his hated presence.

*Smith.*

*Sur*, upon the whole, a bad author deserves better usage than a bad clerk. *Pope.*

**SURFOOTED**. *adj.* [*sure* and *foot*.]  
Treading firmly; not stumbling.

True earnest sorrows, rooted miseries,  
Anguish in grain, vexations ripe and blown,  
*Surfaced* griefs, solid calamities. *Herbert.*

**SURELY**. *adv.* [*from sure*.]

1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. It is often used rather to intend and strengthen the meaning of the sentence, than with any distinct and explicable meaning.

In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt *surely* die. *Genesis.*

Thou *surely* hast not come sole fugitive. *Milt.*

He that created something out of nothing, *surely* can raise great things out of small. *South.*

The curious have thought the most minute affairs of Rome worth notice, and *surely* the consideration of their wealth is at least of as great importance as grammatical criticism. *Arbutnot.*

*Surely* we may picture, without affecting to sit in the seat of God, to think some very fallible men liable to errors. *Waterland.*

2. Firmly; without hazard.

He that walketh righteously, walketh *surely*.

**SURENESS**. *n. f.* [*from sure*.] Certainty.

The subtle agent, that for *sureness* sake

Take its own time th' assault to make. *Corway.*

He diverted himself with the speculation of the seed of coral, and for more *sureness* he repeats it.

*Woodward.*

**SURETISHIP**. *n. f.* [*from surety*.] The office of a surety or bondsmen; the act of being bound for another.

Idly, like prisoners, which whole months will swear

That only *suretship* hath brought them there. *Donne.*

If here not claim'd, no *suretship* can bail  
Condemned debtors from th' eternal goal. *Peck.*

Hath not the great slaughter of armies been effected by stratagem? And have not the tallest *sureties* been destroyed by *suretship*? *South.*

**SURETY**. *n. f.* [*surety*, French.]

1. Certainty; undubitableness.

Know of a *surety* that thy seed shall be a strong one. *Gen. xv.*

2. Security; safety.

There the principles determining to bathe, thought it was to provide a place as no bed, and *surety* to come thither; yet, at the more *surety*, they looked round about. *Siding.*

3. Foundation of stability; support.

We on this

Hold, as in years, while our obedience holds;  
Or other *surety* none. *Milton.*

4. Evidence; ratification; confirmation.

She call'd the saints to *surety*,

That she would never put it from her finger,  
Unless she gave it to you. *Shakspere.*

5. Security against loss or damage; accuracy for payment.

There remains unpaid

A hundred thousand more, in *surety* of the which  
One part of Aquitaine is bound to us. *Shakspere.*

6. Hostage; bondsmen; one that gives security for another; one that is bound for another.

That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you,

One of the greatest in the Christian world  
Shall be my *surety*. *Shakspere.*

I will be *surety* for him; of my hand shalt thou require him. *Genesis, xlii. 9.*

Yet he not *surety*, if thou be a father;  
Love is a personal debt: I cannot give

My children's right, nor ought he take it. *Herbert.*

All, in infancy, are by others presented with the duties of the parents, and intercession of *sureties*, that they may be early admitted by baptism into the school of Christ. *Hemmond.*

**SURFACE**.

**SURFACE**, *n. f.* [from *sur* and *face*, French.] Superficies; outside; superfluous. It is accented by *Milton* on the last syllable.

Which of us who beholds the bright surface  
Of this ethereal mold, whereon we stand. *Milt.*  
Error, like it rains upon the surface flow;  
He who would search for pearls must dive below.

*Dryden.*  
All their surfaces shall be truly plain, or truly  
spherical, and look all the same way, so as together  
to compose one even surface. *Newton's Opticks.*

**TO SURFEIT**, *v. a.* [from *sur* and *saire*, French, to do more than enough, to overdo.] To feed with meat or drink to satiety and sickness; to cram overmuch.

The surfeited groans  
Do mock their charge with noises. *Shakespeare.*  
**TO SURFEIT**, *v. n.* To be fed to satiety and sickness.

They are a sick that surfeit with too much, as  
they that starve with nothing. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*  
Take heed lest your hearts be overcharged with  
surfeiting and drunkenness. *Luke, xxi. 34.*  
Though some had so surfeited in the vineyards,  
and with the wines, that they had been left behind,  
the generosity of the Spaniards sent them all home.

*Clarendon.*  
They must be let loose to the childish play they  
fancy, which they should be weaned from, by  
being made to surfeit of it. *Locke.*

**SURFEIT**, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sickness or satiety caused by overfulness.

When we are sick in fortune, often the surfeits  
of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our dis-  
asters the sun, the moon and stars. *Shak. R. Lear.*  
How ill white hairs become a fool and jester!  
I have long dream'd of such a kind of man,  
So surfeit swell'd, so old, and so profane.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
Now comes the sick hour that has surfeit made,  
Now shall he try his friends that flatter'd him.

*Shakespeare's Richard II.*  
Why, disease, dost thou molest  
Ladies, and of them the best?  
Do not men grow sick of rites,  
To thy altars, by their nights  
Spent in surfeits? *Ben Jonson.*

Surfeits many times turn to purges, both up  
ward, and downwards. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Peace, which he lov'd in life, did lend  
Her hand to bring him to his end;  
When age and death call'd for the score,  
No surfeits were to reckon for. *Crashaw.*  
Our father  
Has ta'en himself a surfeit of the world,  
And cries, it is not late that we should taste it.

**SURFEITER**, *n. f.* [from *surfeit*.] One who riots; a glutton.

I did not think  
This am'rous surfeiter would have donn'd his helm  
For such a petty war. *Shakesp. Art. and Cleopat.*

**SURFEITWATER**, *n. f.* [from *surfeit* and *water*.] Water that cures surfeits.

A little cold-distilled poppywater, which is the  
true surfeitwater, with rest and abstinence, often  
ends distempers in the beginning. *Locke.*

**SURGE**, *n. f.* [from *surgo*, Latin.] A swelling sea; wave rolling above the general surface of the water; billow; wave.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst  
all the raging surges, unruled and undirected of  
any. *Spenser.*

The wind-shak'd surge, with high and main  
furious main,

Seems to cast water on the burning bear,  
And quench the guards of the ever-fixed pole;  
Never did like molestation view  
The enchained flood. *Shakespeare.*

He trod the waters,  
And smir'd the guards of the ever-fixed pole;  
Never did like molestation view  
The enchained flood. *Shakespeare.*

It was formerly famous for the unfortunate loves  
of Hero and Leander, drowned in the uncom-  
passionate surges. *Sandys*

The sulph'rous hail  
Shot after us in storm, o'erblown, hath laid  
The fiery surge, that from the precipice  
Of heav'n receiv'd us falling. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

He sweeps the skies, and clears the cloudy north;  
He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar  
Pursues the foaming surge, to the shore. *Dryden.*

'Tis this, near Ismena's swelling flood,  
With dread beheld the rolling surges sweep  
In heaps his slaughter'd sons into the deep. *Pope.*

**TO SURGE**, *v. n.* [from *surgo*, Latin.] To swell; to rise high.

From midst of all the main  
The surging waters like a mountain rise. *Spenser.*  
He, all in rage, his sea god fire besought,  
Some curst vengeance on his son to cast;  
From surging gulfs two monstrous monsters were  
brought. *Spenser.*

The serpent mov'd, not with indented wave,  
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear,  
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd  
Fold above fold, a surging maze. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,  
Though all to shivers dash'd, th' assault renew,  
Vain battery, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

**SURGEON**, *n. f.* [corrupted by conver-  
sation from *chirurgion*.] One who cures  
by manual operation; one whose duty is  
to act in external maladies by the di-  
rection of the physician.

The wound was past the cure of a better surgeon  
than myself, so as I could but receive some few of  
his dying words. *Sidney.*

I meddle with no woman's matters; but wistful,  
I am a surgeon to old shoes. *Shakesp. Julius Caesar.*  
He that hath wounded his neighbour, is tied to  
the expences of the surgeon, and other incidences.

*Taylor.*  
That most were sorely wounded, none were slain:  
The surgeons soon dispos'd them of their arms,  
And some with salves they cure. *Dryden.*

**SURGEONRY**, *n. f.* [for *chirurgery*.] The  
**SURGERY**, *n. f.* act of curing by manual  
operation.

It would seem very evil surgery to cut off every  
unfound part of the body, which, being by other  
due means recovered, might afterwards do good  
service. *Spenser.*

Strangely visited people,  
The mere despair of surgery, he cures. *Shak. Macb.*

They are often tarred over with the surgery of our  
sheep, and would you have us kiss it? *Shakesp.*

**SURGY**, *adj.* [from *surge*.] Rising in bil-  
lows.

Do public or domestick cares constrain  
This toilsome voyage o'er the surgy main? *Pope.*

**SURLILY**, *adv.* [from *surly*.] In a surly  
manner.

**SURLINESS**, *n. f.* [from *surly*.] Gloomy  
moroseness; four anger.

Thus pale they meet; their eyes with fury burn;  
None greets; for none the greeting will return;  
But in dumb surliness, each arm'd with care  
His foe profess, as brother of the war. *Dryden.*

**SURLING**, *n. f.* [from *surly*.] A four  
morose fellow. Not used.

These four surlings are to be commended to sieur  
Gaulard. *Camden.*

**SURLY**, *adj.* [from *sur*, four, Saxon.]  
Gloomily morose; rough; uncivil;  
four; silently angry.

'Tis like you'll prove a jolly surly groom,  
That take it on you at the first so roundly. *Shak.*  
In it surly spirit, melancholy,  
Had bak'd thy blood, and made it heavy thick,  
Which else runs tickling up and down the veins,  
Making that idiot laughter keep men's eyes,  
And drain their cheeks to idle merriment.

*Shakespeare's King John.*

Against the capital I met a lion,  
Who glar'd upon me, and went surly by,  
Without annoying me. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
Repul'd by surly grooms, who wait before  
The sleeping tyrant's interdicted door. *Dryden.*

What if among the courtly tribe  
You lost a place, and sav'd a bribe?  
And then in surly mood came here  
To fifteen hundred pounds a year,  
And fierce against the whig, harangu'd? *Swift.*  
The æth'rs floating loose, the timely rains,  
Now soften'd into joy the surly storms. *Thomson.*

**TO SURMISE**, *v. a.* [from *surmise*, French.] To  
suspect; to imagine imperfectly; to ima-  
gine without certain knowledge.

Man coveteth what exceedeth the reach of sense,  
yea somewhat above capacity of reason, somewhat  
divine and heavenly, which with hidden exultation  
it rather surmiseth than conceiveth: somewhat it  
seeketh, and what that is directly it knoweth not,  
yet very intemperate desire thereof doth so in it, that  
all other known delights and pleasures are laid  
aside, and they give place to the search of this but  
only suspected desire. *Hooker.*

Of questions and intricacies of words cometh envy,  
railings, and evil surmisings. *1 Tim. vi. 4.*  
*Surmise* not

His presence to these narrow bounds confin'd. *Milton.*

It wasteth nearer yet, and then she knew  
That what before the but surmis'd, was true. *Dryd.*  
This change was not wrought by altering the  
form or position of the earth, as was surmised by a  
very learned man, but by dissolving it. *Woodw.*

**SURMISE**, *n. f.* [from *surmise*, French.] Im-  
perfect notion; suspicion; imagination  
not supported by knowledge.

To let go private surmises, whereby the thing it-  
self is not made better or worse, it just and allow-  
able reasons might lead them to do as they did,  
then all these censures frustrate. *Hooker.*

They were by law of that proud tyranness,  
Provok'd with wrath, and envy's false surmise,  
Condemn'd to that dungeon merciless,  
Where they should live in woe, and die in wretch-  
edness. *Spenser.*

My compassionate heart  
Will not permit my eyes once to behold  
The thing, whereat it trembles by surmise. *Shak.*  
My thought, whose murdering yet is but fan-  
tastical,

Shakes to my single state of man, that function  
Is smother'd in surmise. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
No sooner did they espy the English turning from  
them, but they were of opinion that they fled to-  
wards their shipping: this surmise was occasioned,  
for that the English ships removed the day before.

*Hayward.*

We double honour gain  
From his surmise prov'd false. *Milton.*

Hence guilty joys, distastes, surmises,  
False oaths, false tears, decoits, disguises. *Pope.*  
No man ought to be charged with principles he  
actually disowns, unless his practices contradict his  
profession; not upon small surmises. *Swift.*

**TO SURMOUNT**, *v. a.* [from *surmonter*, Fr.]  
1. To rise above.

The mountains of Olympus, Atho, and Atlas,  
over-reach and surmount all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*

2. To conquer; to overcome.

Though no resistance was made, the English had  
much ado to surmount the natural difficulties of the  
place the greatest part of one day. *Hayward.*  
He hardly escaped to the Persian court, from  
whence, if the love of his country had not surmounted  
its base ingratitude to him, he had many invitations  
to return at the head of the Persian fleet; but he  
rather chose a voluntary death. *Swift.*

3. To surpass; to exceed.  
What surmounts the reach  
Of human sense, I shall delineate so,  
By lik'ning spiritual to corporeal forms,  
As may express them best. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

**SURMOUNT**

**SURMOUNTABLE.** *adj.* [from *surmount*.] Conquerable; superable.

**SURMOUNTER.** *n. f.* [from *surmount*.] One that rises above another.

**SURMOUNTING.** *n. f.* The act of getting uppermost.

**SURMULLET.** *n. f.* [*mugil*, Lat.] A sort of fish. *Linnaeus*.

**SURNAME.** *n. f.* [*surnom*, French.]

1. The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the christian name.

Many which were mere English joined with the Irish against the king, taking on them Irish habits and customs, which, could never since be clean wiped away; of which sort be most of the *surnames* that end in *an*, as *Hernan*, *Shinan*, and *Mungan*, which now account themselves natural Irish. *Spenser*.

He, made heir not only of his brother's kingdom, but of his virtues and haughty thoughts, and of the *surname* also of *Barbarossa*, began to aspire to the empire. *Knoles's History*.

The epithets of great men, *monieur Boileau* is of opinion, were in the nature of *surnames*, and repeated as such. *Pope*.

2. An appellation added to the original name.

Witness may

My *surname* *Coriolanus*: the painful service, The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood Shed for my thankless country, are requited But with that *surname*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

To **SURNAME.** *v. a.* [*surnommer*, French; from the noun.] To name by an appellation added to the original name.

Another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and *surname* himself by the name of *Israel*. *Isaiah*, xlv. 5.

*Pyreicus*, only famous for counterfeiting earthen pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears, was *surnamed* *Rupographus*. *Peacock on Drawing*.

How he, *surnam'd* of *Africa*, dismiss'd In his prime youth the fair *Iberian* maid. *Milton*. God commanded man what was good, but the devil *surnamed* it evil, and thereby baffled the command. *South*.

To **SURPASS.** *v. a.* [*surpasser*, French.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence.

The climate's delicate, Fertile the isle, the temple much *surpassing* The common praise it bears. *Shakespeare's Winter Tale*.

O, by what name, for thou above all these, Above mankind, or ought than mankind higher, *Surpassist* far my naming! how may I Adore thee, author of this universe? *Milton*.

*Achilles*, *Homer's* hero, in strength and courage *surpassed* the rest of the *Grecian* army. *Dryden*.

A nymph of late there was, Whose heavenly form her fellows *did surpass*, The pride and joy of fair *Arcadia's* plains. *Dryden*.

Under or near the line are mountains, which, for bigness and number, *surpass* those of colder countries, as much as the heat there *surpasses* that of those countries. *Woodward*.

**SURPASSABLE.** *adj.* [from *surpass* and *able*.] That may be excelled. *Dict.*

**SURPASSING.** *participial adj.* [from *surpass*.] Excellent in an high degree.

O thou! that, with *surpassing* glory crown'd, Look'st from thy lone dominion like the god Of this new world. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

His miracles proved him to be sent from God, not more by that infinite power that was seen in them, than by that *surpassing* goodness they demonstrated to the world. *Calamy*.

**SURPASSINGLY.** *adv.* [from *surpassing*.] In a very excellent manner. *Dict.*

**SURPLICE.** *n. f.* [*surpelis*, *surplis*, Fr. *superpellicium* Lat.] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministrations.

It will wear the *surplice* of humility over the black gown of a big heart. *Stak*. All's well that ends well.

The *cinctus gabinus* is a long garment, not unlike a *surplice*, which would have trailed on the ground, had it hung loose, and was therefore gathered about the middle with a girdle. *Addison*.

**SURPLUS.** *n. f.* [*sur* and *plus*, Fr.]

**SURPLUSAGE.** *n. f.* A supernumerary part; overplus; what remains when use is satisfied.

If then thee list my offered grace to use, Take what thou please of all this *surplusage*; If thee list not, leave have thou to refuse. *Spenser*.

That you have vouchsaf'd my poor house to visit, It is a *surplus* of your grace. *Shakespeare*.

When the price of corn falleth, men give over *surplus* tillage, and break no more ground. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.

We made a substance so disposed to fluidity, that by so small an agitation as only the *surplusage* of that which the ambient air is wont to have about the middle even of a winter's day, above what it hath in the first part. *Boyl*.

The officers spent all, so as there was no *surplusage* of treasure, and yet that all was not sufficient. *Daniels*.

Whatsoever degrees of assent one affords a proposition beyond the degrees of evidence, it is plain all that *surplusage* of assurance is owing not to the love of truth. *Locke*.

**SURPRISAL.** *n. f.* [*surprise*, Fr. from the **SURPRISE.** *verb.*]

1. The act of taking unawares; the state of being taken unawares.

Parents should mark heedfully the witty excuses of their children, especially at luddans and *surprisers*, but rather mark than pamper them. *Watson*.

This let him know, Left, wilfully transgressing, he pretend *Surprisal*, unadmonish'd, unforewarn'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

I set aside the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo in Hispaniola, as *surprises* rather than encounters. *Bacon*.

This strange *surprisal* put the knight And wrathful squire into a fright. *Hudibras*. There is a vast difference between them, as vast as between inadvertency and deliberation, between *surprise* and set purpose. *South*.

He whose thoughts are employed in the weighty cares of empire, is not presumed to inspect minute things so carefully as private persons; the laws therefore relieve him against the *surprises* and machinations of deceitful men. *Darwin*.

2. A dish, I suppose, which has nothing in it.

Few care for carving trifles in disguise, Or that fantastick dish some call *surprise*. *King's Cookery*.

3. Sudden confusion or perplexity.

To **SURPRISE.** *v. a.* [*surpris*, Fr. from *surprendre*.]

1. To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly.

The cattle of *Macduff* I will *surprise*, Seize upon *Fife*, give to the edge o' th' sword His wife, his babes. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

Now do our ears before our eyes, Like men in mists,

Discover who'd the state *surprizes*, And who resist. *Ben Jonson*.

Bid her well beware, Left, by some fair appearing good *surpris'd*, She dictate false, and misinform the will. *Milton*.

How shall he keep, what sleep get awake, A weaker may *surprise*, a stronger take? *Pope*.

Who can speak The mingled passions that *surpris'd* his heart? *Thomson*.

2. To astonish by something wonderful.

People were not so much frighted as *surprized* at the bigness of the camel. *L'Estrange*.

3. To confuse or perplex by something sudden.

Up he starts, discover'd and *surpris'd*. *Milton*.

**SURPRISING.** *participial adj.* [from *surprise*.] Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern.

The greatest actions of a celebrated person, however *surprising* and extraordinary, are no more than what we expected from him. *Addison*.

**SURPRISINGLY.** *adv.* [from *surprising*.] To a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder.

If out of these ten thousand we should take the men that are employed in publick business, the number of those who remain will be *surprisingly* little. *Addison*.

**SURQUEDRY.** *n. f.* [*sur* and *quider*, old French, to think.] Overweening; pride; insolence. Obsolete.

They overcomen, were deprived Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety Transform'd to fish for their hold *surquedry*. *Spenser*.

Late-born modesty Hath got such root in caly waxen hearts, That men may not themselves their own good parts Exult, without suspect of *surquedry*. *Donne*.

**SURREBUTTER.** *n. f.* [In law.] A second rebutter; answer to a rebutter. A term in the courts.

**SURREJOINDER.** *n. f.* [*surrejoindre*, Fr. In law.] A second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant, which the civilians call *triplicatio*. *Bailey*.

To **SURRENDER.** *v. a.* [*surrendre*, old French.]

1. To yield up; to deliver up.

Solemn dedication of churches serves not only to make them publick, but further also to *surrender* up that right which otherwise their founders might have in them, and to make God himself their owner. *Hooker*.

Recall those grants, and we are ready to *surrender* ours, resume all or none. *Darwin*.

2. To deliver up to an enemy: sometimes with *up* emphatical.

Ripe age bade him *surrender* late, His life and long good fortune unto final fate. *Panfa*.

He willing to *surrender* up the castle, forbade his soldiers to have any talk with the enemy. *Knoles*.

*Surrender* up to me thy captive breath; My power is nature's power, my name is Death. *Ilare*.

To **SURRENDER.** *v. n.* To yield; to give one's self up.

This mighty *Archimedes* too *surrenders* now. *Glanville*.

**SURRENDER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

**SURRENDRY.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of yielding.

Our general mother, with eyes Of conjugal attraction unprov'd, And meek *surrender*, half embracing my trait'd On our first father. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Having mustered up all the force he could, the clouds above and the deeps below, he prepares for a *surrender*; asserting, from a mistaken computation, that all these will not come up to near the quantity requisite. *Woodward*.

*Juba's* *surrender* Would give up *Africk* unto *Cæsar's* hands. *Addison*.

2. The act of resigning or giving up to another.

If our father carry authority with such disposition as he bears, this last *surrender* of his will will offend us. *Shakespeare*.



That hope quickly vanish'd upon the undoubted  
Intelligence of that *surrender*. *Clarendon*

As oppressed states made themselves homages  
to the Romans to engage their protection, so we  
should have made an entire *surrender* of ourselves  
to God, that we might have gained a title to his  
deliverances. *Deay of Pury.*

In passing a thing away by deed of gift, is re-  
quired a *jurisdiction* on the giver's part of all the  
property he has in it; and to the making of a  
thing sacred, this *surrender* by its right owner is  
necessary. *South.*

**SURREPTION. n. f.** [*surreptus*, Latin.]  
Sudden and unperceived invasion or in-  
trusion.

Sins compatible with a regenerate estate, are sins  
of a stolen *surreption*. *Hammond.*

**SURREPTITIOUS. adj.** [*surreptivus*,  
Latin.] Done by stealth; gotten or pro-  
duced fraudulently.

Scaliger hath not translated the first; perhaps  
supposing it *surreptitious*, or unworthy so great an  
assertion. *Brown.*

The Masorites numbered not only the sections  
and lines, but even the words, and letters of the  
Old Testament, the better to secure it from *surrep-  
tious* practices. *Government of the Tongue.*

A correct copy of the Dunciad, the many *surrep-  
tious* ones have rendered necessary.

Letter to Publisher of Pope's Dunciad.

**SURREPTITIOUSLY. adv.** [from *surrep-  
tious*.] By stealth; fraudulently.

Thou hast got it more *surreptitiously* than he did,  
and with less effect. *Government of the Tongue.*

**TO SURROGATE. v. a.** [*surrogo*, Latin.]  
To put in the place of another.

**SURROGATE. n. f.** [*surrogatus*, Latin.]  
A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of  
an ecclesiastical judge.

**SURROGATION. n. f.** [*surrogatio*, Latin.]  
The act of putting in another's place.

**TO SURROUND. v. a.** [*surround*, Fr.]  
To environ; to encompass; to enclose  
on all sides.

Yelling monsters that with ceaseless cry  
Surround me, as thou wast. *Milton.*

Cloud and ever-during dark  
Surrounds me, from the cheerful ways of men  
Cut off. *Milton.*

Paul angels seen  
Opposing under the burning cope of hell,  
'Tis upper, nether, and surrounding fires. *Milton.*

A the lobes that surround us diversely affect  
our organs, the mind is forced to receive the im-  
pressions. *Locke.*

**SURROUND. n. f.** [In algebra.] The fourth  
multiplication or power of any number  
whatever taken as the root. *Trechsel.*

**SURSOLED Problem. n. f.** [In mathema-  
tics.] That which cannot be resolved  
but by curves of a higher nature than  
a conic section. *Harris.*

**SURTOUT. n. f.** [French.] A large coat  
worn over all the rest.

The *surcoat* it abroad you wear,  
Repels the rigour of the air;  
Would you be warm, if at home  
You had the fabric and the loom? *Pope.*  
Sir Roger the more he hated, and used to hug  
fellows to squirt kennel-water upon him, so that  
he was forced to wear a *surcoat* of oiled cloth, by  
which means he came home pretty clean, except  
where the *surcoat* was a little scanty. *Arbuckle.*

**TO SURVEINE. v. a.** [*survenir*, Fr.] To  
supervene; to come as an addition.

Hippocrates mentions a suppuration that sur-  
venes lethargies, which commonly terminates in a  
consumption. *Harvey.*

**SURVEY. v. a.** [*surveire*, old Fr.]

1. To overlook; to have under the view;  
to view as from a higher place.

Round he *survey*, and well might where he  
stood, *Milton.*

So high above,  
Though with those streams he no fear'd  
hold, *Milton.*

Wh he loam in amber, and their gravel gold;  
His genuine and his gummy wealth he  
search not his bottom, but *survey* his shore. *Dunham.*

2. To oversee as one in authority.

3. To view as examining.

The husbandman's self came that way,  
Of custom to *survey* his ground. *Spenser.*

Early abroad he did the world *survey*,  
As if he knew he had not long to stay. *Waller.*

With alter'd looks  
All pile and speechless, he *survey*'d me round. *Dryden.*

4. To measure and estimate land or build-  
ings.

**SURVEY. n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. View; prospect.

Her *survey* in all their vast *survey*  
Useful besides! *Milton.*

Under his proud *survey* the city lies,  
And like a mist beneath a hill soon rises. *Dunham.*

No longer letted of his prey,  
He leaps up at it with eager delight,  
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide *survey*,  
And nods at every house his threatening fire. *Dry.*

2. Superintendence.

3. Mensuration.

**SURVEYOR. n. f.** [from *survey*.]

1. An overseer; one placed to superintend  
others.

Wer't not maddest then,  
To make the fox *surveyor* of the fold! *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Bishop Fox was not only a grave counsellor for  
war or peace, but also a good *surveyor* of work. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. A measurer of land.

Should we *survey*  
The plot of situation, and the model;  
Quoniam *surveyors*, know your own estate,  
How able such a work to undergo,  
To weigh as a his own site. *Shak. Henry IV.*

Decempe'da was a measuring-rod for taking the  
dimensions of buildings; from hence came de-  
cempe'dator, for a *surveyor*, used by Cicero. *A treatise on Aliments.*

**SURVEYORSHIP. n. f.** [from *surveyor*.]

The office of a surveyor.

**TO SURVEY. v. a.** [*surveire*, old Fr.]  
To overlook; to have in view; to sur-  
vey. Not in use.

That turret's frame most admirable was,  
Like highest heaven compassed around,  
And lifted high above this earthly mass,  
Which it saw could, as hills do lower ground. *Spencer.*

**TO SURVIVE. v. n.** [*super vivo*, Latin;  
*survivre*, French.]

1. To live after the death of another.

I'll assure her of  
Her widowhood, be it that the *survives* me,  
In all my lands and leaves whatsoever. *Shakespeare.*

Those that *survive*, let Rome reward with love. *Shakespeare.*

2. To live after any thing.

Now that he is dead, his immortal fame *sur-  
vives* and flourisheth in the mouths of all people. *Spenser.*

The love of horses which they had alive,  
And care of chariots, after death *survives*. *Dryden.*

The rhapsodies, called the Characteristicks,  
would never have *survived* the first edition, if they

had not discovered to strong a tincture of Inhu-  
manity. *Waller.*

3. To remain alive.

No longer now that golden age appears,  
When patriarch-wits *survived* a thousand years;  
Now length of fame, our second life, is lost,  
And bare three-score is all ev'n that can boast;  
Our sons then fathers' failing language see,  
And such as Chaucer is, shall Dryden be. *Pope.*

**SURVIVER. n. f.** [from *survive*.] One  
who outlives another.

Your father lost a father,  
That father, his; and the *survivor* bound  
In filial obligation, for some time,  
To do obsequious sorrow. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Although some died, the father beholding so  
many defuncts, the number of *survivors* must still  
be very great. *Brown.*

I did discern  
From his *survivors*, I could nothing learn. *Dryden.*

Her majesty is heir to the *survivor* of the late  
king. *South.*

**SURVIVORSHIP. n. f.** [from *survive*.]  
The state of outliving another.

Such offices granted in reversion were void, un-  
less where the grant has been by *survivorship*. *Aspley's Purge.*

**SUSCEPTIBILITY. n. f.** [from *suscepti-  
ble*.] Quality of admitting; tendency  
to admit.

The *susceptibility* of those influences, and the  
effects thereof, is the general providential law  
whereby other physical being are governed. *Hale.*

**SUSCEPTIBLE. adj.** [*susceptibilis*, Fr.]  
Prior has accented this improperly on  
the first syllable.] Capable of admitting;  
disposed to admit.

He moulded him platonically to his own idea,  
delighting first in the choice of the materials,  
because he found him *susceptible* of good form. *Wotton.*

In their tender years they are more *susceptible*  
of virtuous impressions than afterwards, when so-  
bered by vulgar inclinations. *L'Estrange.*

Children's minds are narrow, and usually *suscep-  
tible* but of one thought at once. *Locke's Education.*

Blow with empty words the *susceptible* flame. *Pope.*

**SUSCEPTION. n. f.** [*susceptus*, Latin.] Act  
of taking.

A canon, promoted to holy orders before he is  
of a lawful age for the *susception* of orders, shall  
have a voice in the chapter. *Ayliffe's Purge.*

**SUSCEPTIVE. adj.** [from *susceptus*, Latin.]  
This word is more analogical, though  
less used, than *susceptible*.] Capable to  
admit.

Since our nature is so *susceptive* of errors on  
all sides, it is fit we should have notice given  
us how far other persons may become the causes  
of false judgments. *Waller's Logic.*

**SUSCIPENCY. n. f.** [from *susceptus*.]  
Reception; admission.

**SUSCIPIENT. n. f.** [*suscipiens*, Lat.]  
One who takes; one that admits or re-  
ceives.

**TO SUSCITATE. v. n.** [*suscitare*, French;  
*suscito*, Latin.] To rouse; to excite.

It concurs but unto predisposed effects, and  
only *suscitates* those forms whose determinations  
are seminal, and proceed from the idea of them-  
selves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**SUSCITATION. n. f.** [*suscitation*, French,  
from *suscitare*.] The act of rousing or  
exciting.

**TO SUSPECT. v. a.** [*suspicio*, *suspectum*,  
Latin.]

1. To imagine with a degree of fear and  
jealousy what is not known. *Nothing.*

Nothing makes a man *suspect* much, more than to know little, and therefore men should remedy suspicion by procuring to know more. *Bacon.*

Let us not then *suspect* our happy state, As not to fear. *Milton.*

From her hand I could *suspect* no ill. *Milton.*

## 2. To imagine guilty without proof.

The best way to *suspect* ourselves for the partiality of parents to their youngest children I know myself too well to be ever satisfied with my own conclusions. *Byron.*

Some would persuade us that body and complexion are the true time, which changes the interpretation of words, which I would not *suspect* them of, they having so severely censured the philosophy of others. *Southey.*

## 3. To hold uncertain; to doubt.

I do not forbear to say with a certain confidence, that I have no manner of doubt as to the truth. *Milton.*

## 70 SUSPECT. v. a. To imagine guilt.

I *suspect* her without cause, yet she brings just. *Shakespeare.*

## SUSPECT. part. adj. [*suspect*, French.] Doubtful.

Sordid interests or affection of strange relations are not likely to render your part *suspect* or partial. *Byron.*

## SUSPECT. n. f. [from the verb.] Suspicion; imagination without proof. Obsolete.

No fancy mine, no other wrong *suspect*, Make me, O, choose them, the two next fit. *Shakespeare.*

The tale of a slave and tower in France, In they were known, such *suspect* is given, Which make thee guilty by report a head. *Shakespeare.*

My mother this man is a *suspect* of doubt and *suspect*, and I am sure of it, You should have said I am sure, yet you did not. *Shakespeare.*

There be so many false prints of peace, that a man may justly *suspect*. *Bacon.*

Nothing more precious than a favourite to the throne, and time and *suspect* of safety. *Warton.*

They might hold forth intelligence Amor; thence was, without *suspect* offend. *Dan.*

If the king end the difference, and take away the *suspect*, the case will be no worse than when two children enter the field. *Southey.*

## 70 SUSPEND. v. a. [*suspende*, Fr. *suspendo*, Lat.]

### 1. To hang; to make to hang by any thing.

As 'twixt two equal armies fate, *Suspend* uncertain victory; Our souls, which, to advance our fate, Were gone out, hung 'twixt her and me. *Dan.*

It is reported by Rufinus, that in the temple of Serapis there was an iron chain *suspended* by loudness, which stone removed, the chain fell and was dashed to pieces. *Brown.*

### 2. To make to depend upon.

God hath in the scripture *suspended* the promise of eternal life upon this condition, that, without obedience and honesty of life, no man shall enter the land. *Gray.*

### 3. To interrupt; to make to stop for a time.

The harmony *Suspended* hell, and took with ravishment The thronging audience. *Milton.*

The guard nor fights nor flies; their fate is near, At once *suspend* their courage and their fear. *Denham.*

The British dame, fann'd for whiles grace, Contend, not now but for the second place; Our love *suspended*, we neglect the fair For whom we burn'd, to gaze adoring here. *Gray.*

### 4. To delay; to hinder from proceeding.

*Suspend* your indignation against my brother, till Vol. II.

you can derive from him better testimony of his intent. *Shakespeare.*

His answer did the nymph attend; Her looks, her sighs, her groans all did my heart; But Godfrey wisely and his great *suspense*, He doubts the words, and that a while did stay him. *Keats.*

To themselves I left them; For I *suspended* the do. *Milton.*

The reason for *suspending* the play were all found. *Byron.*

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their capacity of being *suspended* that they can *suspend* the production of particular ideas, and they have looked before them. *Locke.*

### 5. To keep undetermined.

As you may *suspend* his case from being determined by or against the law, proceed, till he is *suspended* whether it be a duty of a nation to make him happy or no. *Locke.*

### 6. To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

Good men shall not be *suspended* from the exercise of the ministry, and deprived of their livelihood, for reasons which are on all hands acknowledged insufficient. *Locke.*

The bishop of London was *suspended* from his office by the king. *Locke.*

## SUSPENSE. n. f. [*suspense*, Fr. *suspensus*, Lat.]

### 1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination; indeterminateness.

Till this is done, the general affection towards the history of the church is *suspense*, but the way they subscribe to preserve it by, must rest in *suspense*. *Hobbes.*

Such true joy's *suspense*

What beam can I present to recompense? *Waller.*

Ten days the prophet in *suspense* remain'd, Would he man's fate pronounce; at last constrain'd By lightning, he solemnly sign'd Me for the sacrifice. *Denham.*

### 2. Act of withholding the judgment.

In propositions, where though the proofs in view are of most moment, yet there are sufficient grounds to suspect that there is fallacy, or proofs as considerable to be produced on the contrary side, their *suspense* or diffidence are often voluntary. *Locke.*

Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of real bliss, the same necessity establishes *suspense*, deliberation and scrutiny, whether its satisfaction misleads from our true happiness. *Locke.*

### 3. Stop in the midst of two opposites.

For this the fate, severely kind, ordain A cool *suspense* from pleasure or from pain. *Pope.*

## SUSPENSE. adj. [*suspensus*, Lat.]

### 1. Held from proceeding.

The great light of day yet wants to run Much of his race, though he is *suspense* in heav'n Held by thy voice. *Keats.*

### 2. Held in doubt; held in expectation.

The self-same order allowed, but yet established in more wary and *suspense* manner, as being to stand in force till God should give the opportunity of some general conference what might be best for every or them afterwards to do; has both prevented all occasion or just distrust or over might be, and reserved a greater liberty unto the authors themselves, of entering unto further consultation afterwards. *Hobbes.*

Thus said, he sat; and expectation held His looks *suspense*, awaiting who appear'd To second or oppose. *Keats.*

## SUSPENSION. n. f. [*suspension*, Fr. from *suspend*.]

### 1. Act of making to hang on any thing.

### 2. Act of making to depend on any thing.

### 3. Act of delaying.

Had we had time to pray, With thousand vows and tears we should have sought, That sad decree's *suspension* to have wrought. *Waller.*

## 4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment.

In his Indian relations, wherein are contained incredible accounts, he is sure to be read with *suspense*; these are they who have kept his relations with former ages, for he is known to have been of a very different disposition. *Bacon.*

The more of the wife, who answers to dubitation, may be called *suspense*; and that which is the more, and will be necessary, a constant in the matter. *Locke.*

### 5. Interruption; temporary cessation.

To be *suspended* from the duty of attending things in the case, is a *suspense*, not a *suspension*; for it is a temporary interruption, not a permanent one. *Locke.*

### 6. Temporary privation of an office, or the effect of temporary suspension.

## SUSPENSORY. adj. [*suspensory*, Fr. *suspensif*, Lat.] That by which any thing hangs.

There are several *suspensory* beams which are *suspensory*, as the beams of a *suspensory* must be of the same. *Locke.*

## SUSPICION. n. f. [*suspicion*, Fr. *suspicion*, Lat.] The act of suspecting; imagination of something ill without proof.

This *suspicion* of the king's *suspicion* of his friends, and Morin for a very unlikely one, flattered upon. *Shakespeare.*

As *suspicion* amongst thoughts would be a *suspicion* to bind, they ever by to bind, they are to be repelled, or at the least when *suspicion*, for they cloud the mind. *Locke.*

*Suspicion* of his will shall be dark full of eyes; For the sun is not raised like a fox, Who, not to come, to cherish'd and lock'd up, Will have a will to be of his own. *Shakespeare.*

Though will be *suspense*, *suspense* sleeps At will be *suspense*, and to *suspense* Refuse, her *suspense*, while *suspense* thinks no ill Where will be *suspense*. *Shakespeare.*

## SUSPICIOUS. adj. [*suspicious*, Lat.]

### 1. Inclined to suspect, inclined to imagine ill without proof.

Nature itself, after it has done an injury, will for ever be *suspicious*, and no man can into the person be *suspicious*. *Locke.*

### 2. Indicating suspicion or fear.

A wise man will find us to be rogues by our faces, we have a *suspicious*, fearful, countenanced countenance, often turning and blinking through narrow lanes. *Swift.*

### 3. Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill.

They, because the light of his candle too much drew out the rays, were glad to lay hold on to col- lerable matter, and exceeding forward to traduce him as an author of *suspicious* innovations. *Hobbes.*

I find a black *suspicious* threatening cloud, That will encounter with our glorious sun. *Shakespeare.*

Authors are *suspicious*, nor greedily to be followed, who pretend to deliver authorities, sympathies, and the occult abstractions of things. *Brown's Fugate Brown.*

His life Private, unactive, calm, contemplative, Lived *suspicious* to a king. *Shakespeare.*

Many mischievous intentions are *suspicious* to the people of more *suspicious* and *suspicious*. *Shakespeare.*

## SUSPICIOUSLY. adv. [from *suspicious*.]

### 1. With suspicion.

### 2. So as to raise suspicion.

His guard entering the place, found Planus with his sword in his hand, but not naked, but standing *suspiciously* enough, to one already *suspicious*. *Shakespeare.*

## SUSPICIOUSNESS. n. f. [from *suspicious*.]

### 1. With suspicion.

### 2. So as to raise suspicion.

His guard entering the place, found Planus with his sword in his hand, but not naked, but standing *suspiciously* enough, to one already *suspicious*. *Shakespeare.*

## SUSPICIOUSNESS. n. f. [from *suspicious*.]

Tendency to suspicion. To make my estate known seemed *suspicious*, by reason of the *suspiciousness* of Miss, and my young mistresses. *Shakespeare.*

**SUSPIRATION.** *n. f.* [*suspiratio*, from *suspiro*, Lat.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep.

Not customary suits of solemn black,  
Nor windy suspiration of forced breath,

That can seem to bury.

In deep suspirations we take more large gulps of  
air to cool our hearts, overcharged with love.

**TO SUSPIRE.** *v. n.* [*suspiro*, Lat.]

1. To sigh; to fetch the breath deep.

2. It seems in *Shakespeare* to mean only,  
to begin to breathe, perhaps mistaken for *suspire*.

Since the birth of Cain, the first male child,  
To him that our but yesterday *suspire*,  
There was not such a gracious creature born.

**TO SUSTAIN.** *v. a.* [*soutenir*, French; *sustineo*, Lat.]

1. To bear; to prop; to hold up.

The lights and lightness of her wines and  
tail *sustain* her without assistance.

Vain is the force of man,

To crush the pillars that the pile *sustain*.

2. To support; to keep from sinking under evil.

The admirable curiosity and singular excellency  
of this design will *sustain* the patience, and ani-  
mate the industry, of him who shall undertake it.

If he have no comfortable expectations of an-  
other life to *sustain* him, under the evils in this  
world, he is or all creatures the most miserable.

3. To maintain; to keep.

Will he convey up thither to *sustain*  
himself and army?

But on one point the fire on it depends;  
For the the way of *sustain* and cherish.

My labour will *sustain* me.

4. To help; to relieve; to assist.

They charged, on pain of perpetual disfigure,  
neither to contest for him, or any way *sustain* him.

His sons, who seek the tyrant to *sustain*,  
And for arbitrary let is again,

He dooms to death, assisting public right.

5. To bear; to endure.

Can they then *sustain* to leave his wife,  
And undisturb the sweets of life?

Shall he then such endless toil *sustain*  
In night, and conquer towns in day?

The mind stands collected within itself, and  
bearing the shock with all the force which is  
imposed to it, like a heart in love has no other  
business.

6. To bear without yielding.

Such and such beauty, such  
Which to me seemed so true;

Such a light, such a no  
That I could not but love.

7. To suffer; to bear as inflicted.

The offer of this time, about promise,  
But that you shall have more new pleasures,  
With this you bear.

Were it I thought I should have  
This my attempt, I would *sustain* alone  
The worst, and not persuade thee.

**SUSTAINABLE.** *adj.* [*sustainable*, French;  
from *sustain*.] That may be sustained.

**SUSTAINER.** *n. f.* [from *sustain*.]

1. One that props; one that support.

2. One that suffers; a sufferer.

Thou hast a *sustainer* been  
Of much affliction in my case.

**SUSTENANCE.** *n. f.* [*sustenance*, Fr.]

1. Support; maintenance.

Scarcely allowing himself fit *sustenance* of life,  
rather than he would spend those goods for whose  
sake only he seemed to lay in life.

There are unto one and sundry means: as for  
the *sustenance* of our bodies many kinds of food,  
many sorts of raiment to clothe our nakedness.

Is then the honour of your daughter of greater  
moment to her, than to my daughter her's, whose  
*sustenance* it was?

2. Necessaries of life; victuals.

The experiment cost him his life for want of  
*sustenance*.

The ancients were inventors of all arts necessary  
to life and *sustenance*, as plowing and sowing.

**SUSTENTATION.** *n. f.* [*sustentation*, Fr.  
from *sustento*, Latin.]

1. Support; preservation from falling.

These streams once raised above the earth, have  
their ascent and *sustentation* aloft promoted by the  
air.

2. Use of victuals.

A very abstemious animal, by reason of its fri-  
gidity and latancy in the winter, will long subsist  
without a visible *sustentation*.

3. Maintenance; support of life.

When there be great shoals of people, which go  
on to populate, without foreseeing means of life  
and *sustentation*; it is of necessity that once in an  
age they discharge a portion of their people upon  
other nations.

**SUSURRATION.** *n. f.* [from *susurro*, Lat.]

Whisper; soft murmur.

**SUTLE.** *n. f.* [for *sute*.] Sort. I believe  
only misprinted.

Touching matters belonging to the church of  
Christ, thus we conceive, that they are not of one  
*sute*.

**SUTLER.** *n. f.* [*sutler*, Dutch; *judler*,  
German.] A man that sells provisions  
and liquor in a camp.

I shall *sutler* be  
Unto the camp, and profits will accrue.

Send to the *sutler's*; there you're sure to find  
The bully in the skirts of his kind.

**SUTUR.** *n. f.* [*sutura*, Lat.]

1. A manner of sewing or stitching, parti-  
cularly of stitching wounds.

Wounds, if held in close contact for some time,  
recurit by insolation, to maintain this situa-  
tion, several sorts of *sutures* have been invented;  
those now chiefly described are the interrupted, the  
glover, the quilled, the twisted and the dry *su-  
ture*; but the interrupted and twisted are almost  
the only useful ones.

2. *Sutura* is a particular articulation. the  
bones of the cranium are joined one to  
another by four *sutures*.

Many of our old *sutures* generate into ligaments,  
and the *sutures* of the skull are abolished in old  
age.

**SWAB.** *n. f.* [*swab*, Swedish.] A kind  
of mop to clean floors.

**TO SWAB.** *v. a.* [Dutch, Saxon.] To  
clean with a mop. It is now used chiefly  
at sea.

He made him *swab* the deck.

**SWABBER.** *n. f.* [*swabber*, Dutch.] A  
sweeper of the deck.

The mast is, the *swabber*, the boatswain and I,  
Lev'd Mall, Meg, and Marston, and Marjory.

With any thing wanting to the extravagance of  
this *swabber*, but the making a tarpaulin  
and a *swabber* the hero of a tragedy.

**TO SWADDLE.** *v. a.* [Dutch, Saxon.]

1. To swathe; to bind in cloaths, gene-  
rally used of binding newborn children.

Involved by a veil of clouds,

And *swaddled* as new born in tulle shrouds;

For that's a receptacle I design'd.

How soon doth man decay!

When cloths are taken from a chest of sweets,

To *swaddle* infants, whole young breath

Scarcely knows the way,

Those cloths are little winding sheets,

Which do consign and send them unto death.

They *swaddled* me up in my night-gown with  
long pieces of linen, till they had wrapt me in  
about a hundred yards of swathe.

2. To beat; to cudgel. A low ludicrous  
word.

Great on the bench, great in the saddle,

That could as well bind o'er as *swaddle*.

**SWADDLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Cleathy,  
bound round the body.

I begged them to unbind me: no, no, say they,  
and upon that carried me to one of their rooms,  
and I put me to bed in all my *swaddles*.

**SWADDLING BAND.** *n. f.* [from *swad-  
dle*.] A cloth  
**SWADDLING CLOTH.** *n. f.* [from *swad-  
dle*.] A cloth  
wrapped round  
a new-born child.

From thence if any there unwearied rest,

There as thou sleptst in tender *swaddles*, yghard,

And her bare skin blood there for the first:

Such men do changeings call, so changed by fu-  
tures their.

That poor baby you see there is not yet out of  
his *swaddling* clothes.

The *swaddling* yards were purple, wrought with  
gold.

**TO SWAG.** *v. n.* [Dutch, Saxon; *swaggen*,  
Dutch.] To sink down by its weight;  
to hang heavy.

They are now apt, in *swagging* down, to pierce  
with their joints, than in the jactant posture, and  
crevice the will.

Bring a tall fish, and with his sides much com-  
pressed, he hath a long fin upon his back, and in-  
order answering to it on his belly; by which he is  
the better kept upright, or from *swagging* on his  
sides.

**TO SWAGE.** *v. a.* [from *affuage*.] To  
ease; to soften; to mitigate.

Not words have power to *swage*

The tumours of a troubled mind,

And as a balm to tender'd wounds.

Nor wanting power to mitigate and *swage*,  
With solemn touches, troubled thoughts, and safe  
Anguish, and doubt, and fear from mortal minds.

I will love thee:

Though my distracted senses should forsake me,  
I'd find some intervals, when my poor heart  
Should *swage* itself, and be let loose to thine.

**TO SWAGGER.** *v. n.* [*swaggeren*, Dut.  
to make a noise; Dutch, Saxon.] To  
bluster; to bully; to be turbulently  
and tumultuously proud and insolent.

'Drunken squabble' *swagger* and discourse sus-  
tained with one's own shadow? Oh thou invincible  
spirit of wine!

'Tis the rage of one that I should fight withal,  
if he be alive; a rascal that *swaggered* with me last  
night.

The lesser fire of mortals love to *swagger* for  
opinions, and to boast infallibility of knowledge.

Many such asses in the world huff, look big,  
stare, drest, cock, and *swagger* at the time noisy  
rate.

He chuck'd,

And scarcely design'd to set a foot to ground,

But *swagger'd* like a lord.

Confidence,

- Confidence, how weakly fostered; hath some effect upon the ignorant, who think there is something more than ordinary in a *swaggering* man, that talks of nothing but demonstration.

*Tillotson.*

To be great, is not to be starched, and formal, and supercilious; to *swagger* at our footmen, and to cheat our inferiours.

*Celler on Pride.*

What a pleasure is it to be victorious in a cause? to *swagger* at the bar? for a lawyer I was born, and a lawyer I will be.

*Abbot. Hist. of John Bull.*

**SWAGGERER.** *n. f.* [from *swagger*.] A blusterer; a bully; a turbulent noisy fellow.

He's no *swaggerer*, hollers; a tame cheater you may stroke him as gently as a puppy greyhound.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

**SWAGGER.** *adj.* [from *swag*.] Dependent by its weight.

The *swag* is called animal ventricolum, from its *swaggy* and prominent belly.

*Erasmus's Vulgar Errors.*

**SWAIN.** *n. f.* [Irish, Saxon and Runick.]

1. A young man.

That good knight would not forgo his cup, Handed edging from their joyous ban, Whose fellowship I had rather than for work.

*Spenser.*

2. A country servant employed in husbandry.

It were a happy life To be no better than a homely *swain*.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. A pastoral youth.

Blissful what nymphs in every place are met, Blithesome what flowers that gladsome they will.

*Pope.*

Let the sweet country sweet country *swain*, And dwell where life in all its joys reigns.

*Pope.*

**SWAINMOTE.** *n. f.* [*swainmote*, law Latin.]

A court touching matters of the forest, kept by the charter of the forest thrice in the year. This court of *swainmote* is as incident to a forest, as the court of piepowder is to a fair. The *swainmote* is a court of freeholders within the forest.

*Cowell.*

**TO SWALE.** *v. a.* [Irish, Saxon, to *swale*.] To waste or blaze away; to melt; as, the *tangle swales*.

**SWALLEY.** *n. f.* Among the tin-miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work.

*Bailey.*

**SWALLOW.** *n. f.* [Irish, Sax. *biranaw*.] A small bird of passage, or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in the winter.

The *swallow* follows not summer more willingly than we your lordship.

*Shakespeare's Timon.*

That come before the *swallows* dawns. *Shakespeare.* The *swallows* make use of celandine, and the first of cuphecia.

*Morley.*

When *swallows* fleet that high and sport in air, He said us that the welkin would be clear.

*Gay.*

**SWALLOW.** *v. a.* [Irish, Saxon; *swalgen*, Dutch.]

1. To take down the throat.

It hille faults

Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye, Whose capital crimes chew'd, *swallow'd*, and digested,

Appear before us!

*Shakespeare's Henry V.*

When we, at a venture, of the religion of the country; and must therefore *swallow* down opinions as silly people do empiricks pills, and have nothing to do but believe that they will do the cure.

*Locke.*

2. To receive without examination.

Consider and judge of it as a matter of reason, and not *swallow* it without examination as a matter of faith.

*Locke.*

3. To engross; to appropriate; often with *up* emphatical.

Far be it from me, that I should *swallow up* or destroy.

*2 Samuel.*

Homer exerts all the inventors of other arts in this, that he has *swallowed up* the honour of those who succeeded him.

*Pope.*

4. To absorb; to take in; to sink in any abyss; to engulf; with *up*.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight Against the churches, though the yesty waves Confound and *swallow* navigation *up*.

I may be pluck'd into the *swallowing* womb Of this deep pit, poor Bassianus' grave.

*Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

Death is *swallow'd up* in victory. *1 Cor. xv. 54.* If the earth open her mouth and *swallow* them *up*, ye shall understand that these men have provoked the Lord.

*Numb. xvi.*

In boys *swallow'd up* and lost. *Milton.* He had many things from us, not that they would *swallow up* our understanding, but divert our attention from what is more important.

*Deacy of Pity.*

Nature would abhor To be forced back again upon herself, And like a whirlpool *swallow* her own streams.

*Dryden.*

Should not the sad occasion *swallow up* My other cares, and draw them all into it?

*Addis.*

5. To occupy.

The necessary provision for life *swallows* the greatest part of their time.

*Locke.*

6. To seize and waste.

Corruption *swallow'd* what the liberal hand Of bounty scatter'd.

*Thomson's Autumn.*

7. To engross; to engage completely.

The priest and the prophet are *swallow'd up* of wine.

*Heath.*

8. *Swallow* implies, in all its figurative senses, some nausous or contemptuous idea, something of grossness or of folly.

**SWALLOW.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] The throat; veracity.

Had this man of merit and mortification been call'd to account for his ungodly *swallowing* down the estates of helpless widows and orphans, he would have told them that it was all for charitable use.

*South.*

**SWALLOWTAIL.** *n. f.* A species of willow.

The shining willow they call *swallowtail*, because of the resemblance of the tail.

*Parker's Natural History.*

**SWALLOWWORT.** *n. f.* [*asphrag*.] A plant.

**SWAMP.** The preterite of *swarm*.

**SWAMP.** *n. f.* [*swamm*, Gothick; *ppam*, Sax. *suamm*, Islandick; *swamme*, Dut. *suomp*, Danish; *swamp*, Swedish.] A marsh; a bog; a fen.

**SWAMPY.** *adj.* [from *swamp*.] Boggy; lenny.

*Swampy* fens breathe destructive myriads.

*Johnson.*

**SWAN.** *n. f.* [Irish, Saxon; *swan*, Danish; *swan*, Dutch; *cygnus*, Latin.]

The *swan* is a large water-fowl, that has a long neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a goose, but something rounder, and a little hooked at the lower end of it: the two sides below its eyes are black and shining like ebony. *Swans* use wings like sails, which catch the wind, so that they are driven along in the waves. They feed upon herbs and some sort of grain like a goose, and some are said to have lived three hundred years. There is a species of swans with the feathers

of their heads, towards the breast, marked at the ends with a gold colour inclining to red. The swan is reckoned by *Moses* among the unclean creatures; but it was consecrated to *Apollo* the god of music, because it was said to sing melodiously when it was near expiring; a tradition generally received, but fabulous.

*Cassius.*

With untainted eye

Compare her face with some that I shall show, And I will make thee think thy *swan* a crow.

Let me look found, when he doth make his choice; Then it is his life, he makes a *swan*-like end.

The fearful motions raise a screaming cry, Old feeble men with wailing groans reply, A jarring found resound, and mingles in the sky, Like that of *swans* returning to the flood.

*Dryden.*

The idea which an Englishman signifies by the name *swan*, is a white colour, long neck, black beak, black legs, and white feet, and all these of a certain size, with a power of swimming in the water, and making a certain kind of noise.

*Locke.*

**SWANSKIN.** *n. f.* [*swan* and *skin*.] A kind of soft flannel, imitating for warmth the down of a swan.

**SWAP.** *adv.* [*ad swapa*, to do at a snatch, Islandick.] Hastily; with hasty violence: as, he did it *swap*. It seems to be of the same original with *swapp*. A low word.

**TO SWAP.** *v. a.* To exchange. See *TO SWOP*.

**SWARD.** *n. f.* [*svard*, Swedish.]

1. The skin of bacon.

2. The surface of the ground; whence *green sward*, or *green sward*. Water kept too long between the *swards* makes it subject to rustles and coarse grass.

*Boyle on Quakers.*

The noon of night was past, and then the fox Came dactyls of the level *swart*, that lies Between the wood and the swift *swarming* Ouse.

*Johnson.*

To plant a vineyard in July, when the earth is very dry and combustible, plow up the *swart*, and burn it.

*Mortimer.*

**SWARE.** The preterite of *swear*.

**SWARM.** *n. f.* [Irish, Saxon; *swarm*, Dutch.]

1. A great body or number of bees or other small animals, particularly those bees that migrate from the hive.

A *swarm* of bees that cut the liquid sky, Upon the topmost branch in clouds alight.

*Dryden's Fables.*

2. A multitude; a crowd.

Know this *swarm* of our advantages, Y up in the general way into your hand.

If we could number up those prodigious *swarms* that have ended themselves in every part of it, they would amount to more than can be found.

*Addis. 1. 1. 1.*

The *swarm* of themes that settle on my pen, Which I, like summer flies, shake off again, Let others sing.

*Johnson.*

**TO SWARM.** *v. n.* [Irish, Saxon; *swarmen*, Dutch.]

1. To rise as bees in a body, and quit the hive.

All hands employ'd,

Like labouring bees, on a long summer's day; Some found the trumpet for the rest to join.

*Dryden.*

*Swarm'd* on rotten sticks the bees I found. *Gay.* When bees hang in *swarming* throngs, they will presently rise, if the weather hold.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng.

The merciless, Macdorel,  
The multiplying villanies of nature  
Do swarm upon. *Shakspeare's Macbeth*  
Our superfluous language, and our passions,  
Wha in unnecessary action swarm  
About our ignorance of fate. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*  
What a multitude of thoughts to once  
Awaken'd in my heart, what I could  
What from within I feel, and what I hear  
What from without comes, what to say, and what to do.  
Then in the throat, high plac'd before the  
In crowded scenes the *swarming* people lie.

3 To be crowded; to be over-run; to be thronged

Thick gardens you have now planted through  
out all England, and every place *swarms* with children.  
Her lower regions *swarm* with all sort of foul,  
her rivers with fish, and our seas with whole shoals.

These days, *swarmed* with tallies, and from such  
ground took hints for fiction, painting the world  
every where.

Late *swarms* with this, the oldest of the art,  
Where there is safety for a tender mind? *Young*

4 To breed multitudes.

Not to thick *swarm'd* once the soil  
Bedropp'd with blood or to gon. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

5 It is used in conversation for climbing a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs.

SWART. } *adj.* [*swarts*, Goth. *ryperaz*,  
SWARTIL. } Saxon; *swart*, Dutch.]

1. Black; darkly brown; tawny.

A nation *swart*, with visage *swart*,  
And *swart* eyes, that a linen did affinity,  
Through the world th *swarm'd* in every part.

A man  
Of *swart* complexion, and of a crabbed hue,  
That new hell of melancholy did show. *Spenser*  
Whence I was black and *swart* before;  
With these clear eyes, which the sun's did on me,  
That beauty am I blist with, which you see.

No gobbin, or *swart* fairy of the mine,  
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity. *Milton*

2 In *Milton* it seems to signify gloomy; malignant.

On whole fresh lap the *swart* star sparsely looks.

To SWART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blacken, to dusk.

The heat of the sun may *swart* a living party  
or even black a dead or dissolving flesh.

As *swart* as *swart* or *swart*.

SWARTHELY. *adv.* [from *swarthy*.] Blackly; duskily; tawnily.

SWARTHELSS. *n. f.* [from *swarthy*.] Darkness of complexion; black; dusky; tawny.

SWARTHY. *adj.* [See SWART.] Dark of complexion; black; dusky; tawny.

Set me where, on some public place,  
The *swarthy* Africans complain. *Reverend*  
Though in the cold climates the complexion  
long is black or *swart* yet the natural colour of  
the temperate climate is more transparent and  
brunet.

Here *swarthy* Charles appears, and there  
His brother with dejected air.

Do they know Cato, our remotest kings  
Would pour embitter'd malediction about him;  
Th *swarthy* host would darken all our plans,  
Doubling the native horror of the war,  
And making death more grim.

SWASH. *n. f.* [A cant word.] A figure, whose circumference is not round, but oval; and whose moldings lie not at

right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work.

SWASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Impulse of water flowing with violence.

To SWASH. *v. n.* To make a great clatter or noise: whence *swashbuckler*. Not in use.

We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outdo,  
As many other nimble cowards have,  
Two or three are now in their semblances. *Shakspeare*  
Draw, if you be men. *Gregory*, remember thy  
swashing blow. *Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet*

SWASHER. *n. f.* [from *swash*.] One who makes a show of valour or force of arms. (Obsolete.)

I have observed three *swashers*; three fact  
out does do not amount to a man. *Shakspeare's Henry V*

SWATCH. *n. f.* A swathe. Not in use.

One *swatched* the world, for in order to lay  
As bulle in *swatches* till it thereby. *Tasso*

SWATH. *n. f.* [*swade*, Dutch.]

1. A line of grass cut down by the mower.

With tilling and sowing, and setting on ox,  
Grass, lately in *swatches*, was cut for an ox. *Tasso*  
The stravy *swatches*, for his edge,  
Fall down before him, like the mower's *swath*.

As firm as your grass is mown, if it lie thick  
in the *swath*, neither an nor fan can pass free  
through it.

2. A continued quantity.

An *swath* of *swath*, that cons state without hock,  
and *swath* it by great *swaths*. *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night*

3. [*swedan*, to bind, Saxon.] A band, a fillet.

An Indian comb, a stick whereof is cut into  
three shap and round teeth ten inches long. the  
other part is left for the handle, ad *swath* with fine  
straws laid along the face, and lapped round about  
it in several distinct *swaths*.

Long pieces of linen they folded about me, so  
they had wrapped me in above an hundred yard of  
*swaths*.

To SWATHIE. *v. a.* [*swedan*, Saxon.] To bind, as a child with bands and rollers.

He had two sons; the eldest of them at three  
years

With *swathing* *swaths* the other, from the nursery  
Went forth.

Their children are never *swathed*, or bound about  
with any thing when they are fit for; but are  
put naked into the bed with their parents to be.

*Swath'd* in her lap the bold nurse bore him out,  
With olive branches cover'd round about. *Dryden*

Mother's feet are *swath'd* no long,  
If in the night too out he kicks,  
Or shows his loco-motive tracks.

To SWAY. *v. a.* [*schweben*, German, to move.]

1. To wave in the hand; to move or wield any thing massy: as, to *sway* the scepter.

Gleaming fire out of the iron play'd,  
As sparks from the anvil sit,  
When heavy hammer on the wedge are *sway'd*.

2. To bias; to direct to either side.

Heav'n for us then, that so much have *sway'd*  
Your majesty's good chin, has away from me. *Shakspeare*  
I took your hands: out was, indeed,  
*Sway'd* from the point, by looking down on Caesar.

The only way to improve our own,  
By dealing faithfully with none;  
As bows run true by being made  
On purp to strike, and to be *sway'd*.

When examining these matters, let not temporal  
and little advantages *sway* you against a more  
durable interest.

By dealing faithfully with none;  
As bows run true by being made  
On purp to strike, and to be *sway'd*.

When examining these matters, let not temporal  
and little advantages *sway* you against a more  
durable interest.

When vice prevails, and impious men brag *sway*,  
The post of honour is a private station.

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3. To govern; to rule; to over-power; to influence.

The lady's mad yet if 'twere so,  
She could not *sway* her house, command her followers,  
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing,

The will of man is by his reason *sway'd*,  
And reason says, you are the worthier maid.

On Europe thence, and where Rome was to *sway*  
The world.

A gentle nymph, not far from hence,  
That with mout cub *sways* the smooth Severn  
River,

Thy judgment to do ought, which else free will  
Would not admit.

The judgment is *swayed* by passion, and *swayed*  
with humorous opinions, instead of clearly conceived  
truths.

This was the race  
To *sway* the world, and find a subdue. *Dryden*

With these I went,  
Nor idle stood with untrusting hands,  
When in the beast, and man's more savage hands,  
Their various toil subdu'd, yet took I *sway'd*  
With powerful speech I spoke, and they obey'd.

They will do their best to persuade the world  
that no man acts upon principle, that all is *sway'd*  
by particular malice.

To SWAY. *v. n.*

1. To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight.

In these personal respects, the balance *sways* one  
our part.

2. To have weight; to have influence.

The temple of sundry churches, for approbation  
of our *sway*, doth *sway* much, but yet still  
is hanging loose of an example only, and not of  
a law.

3. To bear rule; to govern.

The mind *sway* by, and the heart I bear,  
Shall never fogg with doubt, nor shake with fear.

Hadst thou *sway'd* as kings should do,  
They never then had sprung like *swarm* flies.

Ag'd tyranny *sways* not as it hatl power, but as  
it is tutored.

Here thou shalt monarch reign,  
There didst not: there let him still victor *sway*.

SWAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The swing or sweep of a weapon.

To strike with huge two handed *sway*. *Milton*

2. Any thing moving with bulk and power.

Are not you mov'd, when all the *sway* of earth  
Shak like a thing untrim? *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar*

3. Weight; preponderation; cast of the balance.

When to advance, or stand, or turn the *sway*  
Of battle.

4. Power; rule; dominion.

This fort had some time that the filling up the  
works in the castle was with great number of *sway*-  
men, was but to cast the mind of the people, to  
the end they might think their own *sway* *sway* *sway*.

Only retain  
The name and all the addition to a king;  
The *sway*, revenue, execution of the best,  
Belov'd love, be yours.

Her father counts it dangerous  
That she should give her sorrows to much *sway*,  
And in his wisdom hastes out marriage,  
To stop the inundation of her tears.

Too truly Tamerlane's successors they;  
Each thinks a world too little for his *sway*.

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## 7. To strike with a long stroke.

Defend, ye men, defend, and flog;

The beating instrument of flog;

While into voice each other throng;

And for the flogging flog.

Pope.

7. SWEET. *v. a.*1. To pass with violence, tumult, or swift nets. Perhaps, in the first quotation we should read *weep*.

Hither come, that I with wing, as swift  
And draw me to the thoughts of love.

M. *to my reverend.* Statins.

A way is that of peace, the poor, to like  
A flogging which leaves no foot.

Pron. xxviii. 3.

Coven in her course

Tow'rd the Sabaean shore, a flogging from her  
Takes too.

Drayton.

Before tempestuous winds arise,  
Shooting through the darkness gild the night  
With flogging glories, and long trails of light.

Drayton.

## 2. To pass with pomp; to pass with an equal motion.

Shall pass through the court with troops of  
More like an empire than Duke Humfrey's wife.

Shakespeare.

In gentle dreams I often will be by,  
And flog along before your closing eye.

Dryden.

## 3. To move with a long reach.

Nor always runs, but oft the gauntlet draws  
A flogging stroke along the crackling jaws.

Dryden.

SWEEP. *v. f.* [from the verb.]

## 1. The act of sweeping.

## 2. The compulsion of any violent or continued motion.

A door draws, when, by its ill hanging on its  
hinges, or by the ill bounding of the room, the  
bottom edge of the door rises in its sweep upon  
the floor.

Moxon's Mechanick Exercises.

A torrent swell'd  
With wintry tempests, that dislains all mounds,  
Breaking away impetuous, and involves  
Within its sweep, even hoar'd men.

Philips.

## 3. Violent and general desolation.

In countries subject to great epidemical flogues,  
men may live very long; but where the proportion  
of the choleraic distemper is great, it is not likely  
to be so.

Gruet.

## 4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear.

Having made one motion a little rectilinearly,  
begin a second, carrying it with an opposite flog  
to the first.

Shap.

SWEEPER. *n. f.* [from sweep.] One that sweeps.SWEEPING. *v. f.* [from sweep.] That which is swept away.

Should no one broomstick enter the scene,  
swept with dust, through the lattice of the first  
lady's chamber, with all its neat variety.

Swift.

SWEEPER. *n. f.* [from sweep and set.] A net that takes in great compulsion.

She was a flogging net of the Spanish flog, which  
happily fell into his net.

Cowley.

SWEEPTAKE. *n. f.* [from sweep and take.] A man that sweeps all.

I've wait'd out every day  
That no flogging you saw both hand and foot,  
Went, and lost?

Shakespeare.

SWEEPER. *v. f.* [from sweep.] Passing with great speed and violence over a great compulsion at once.

They rush in, the rattling wheels go away,  
The brazen band before their flogging flog.

Dryden.

adj. [from sweep, Sav. flog, Dutch.]  
Passing to any sense.

expresses the pleasant perceptions of all.

most every sense: sugar is sweet, but it hath not  
the same sweetness as musick; nor hath musick  
the sweetness of a rose, and a sweet prospect differs  
from them all: nor yet have any of these the  
same sweetness as discourse, counsel, or meditation  
hath, yet the very highest path of a man, we  
took that could together, and of God, my me-  
ditation of him shall be sweet.

Watts.

## 2. Luscious to the taste.

This honey-tast'd still is ever sweet.

Darwin.

## 3. Fragrant to the smell.

Balm his hot head with warm distilled waters,  
And burn flog wood, to make the lodging sweet.

Shakespeare.

Where a rainbow hangeth over our tent,  
there breatheth a sweet smell; for that this hap-  
peneth but in certain matters which have some  
sweetness, which the dew of the rainbow draweth  
forth.

Bacon.

Shrill very small with thyme, sweet-margory,  
and a little winter tway.

Waller.

The busy zephyrus, since her death,  
lament the coming of a sweet breath.

Pope.

The sweets with their voices rings  
To fill the bounteous product of the spring;  
See the smiling flowers, and elders early bud.

Gay.

## 4. Melodious to the ear.

The dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop.

Milton.

His speech is grac'd with sweet sound  
Thus in another's tongue is found.

Waller.

Nonmove the streams, then murmurs shall forbear,  
A flog musick than their own to hear;

But tell the reed, and tell the vocal shore,  
I air Daphne's dead, and musick is no more.

Pope.

## 5. Beautiful to the eye.

How'n blest thee,  
Then had the sweetest face I ever look'd on.

Shakespeare.

## 6. Not salt.

The white of an egg, or blood mingled with  
silt water, gathens the salt, and maketh the  
water flog, this may be by adhesion.

Bacon's Natural History.

The sails drop with rain,  
Sweet water mingle with the briny main.

Dryden.

## 7. Not sour.

Time changeth fruits from more sour to more  
sweet, but contrariwise humors, even those that  
are of the juice of fruit, to a more sweet to more  
sour.

Bacon's Natural History.

Trees which last longer than those  
whose fruit is sweet.

Bacon.

When metals are dissolved in acid menstruums,  
and the acids, in conjunction with the metal, act  
in a different manner, to that the compound  
has a different taste, much milder than before,  
and sometimes a flog one, is it not because the  
acids adhere to the metallic particles, and thereby  
lose much of their activity?

Newton's Optics.

## 8. Mild; soft; gentle.

Let me report to him  
Your flog de edency, and you shall find  
A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness.

Shakespeare.

The Melodes before him, and  
Shedding sweet influence.

Milton.

Me, he, could Mercury's self be seen,  
No floger look in this propitious queen.

Waller.

## 9. Grateful; pleasing.

Nothing so flog as is our country's earth,  
And joy of those, from whom we claim our birth.

Cervantes.

See et interchange of hill and valley.

Milton.

Than whom the Trojan host  
No surer face or sweeter could begot.

Dryden's Aeneid.

## 10. Not stale; not stinking; as, that meat is sweet.

SWEET. *n. f.*

## 1. Sweetness; something pleasing.

Pluck out  
The multitudinous tongue, let them not hile  
The flog which is their poison.

Shakespeare.

What softer sounds are these salute the ear,  
From the large circle of the hemisphere,  
As if the center of all sweets met here?

Ben Jonson.

If every sweet, and every grace,  
Must fly from that forsaken face.

Cervantes.

Hail! wedded love,  
Perpetual fountain of domestic sweets

Milton.

Taught to live  
The easiest way, nor with perplexing thoughts  
To interrupt the sweet of life.

Mut. Par. 1. 1. 1.

Now since the Latian and the Trojan brood  
Have tasted vengeance, and the sweets of blood,

Dryden's Aeneid.

Can Ceyx then suit in to leave his wife,  
And unconcern'd forsake the sweets of life?

Dryden.

We have so great an abhorrence of pain, that  
a little of it extinguishes all our pleasures; a little  
bitter mingled in our cup leaves no relish of the  
sweet.

Isidore.

Love had ordain'd that it was Abra's turn  
To mix the sweets, and minister the urn.

Prior.

2. A word of endearment.

Sweet! leave me here a while;  
My spirits grow dull, and fain I would beguile  
The tedious day with sleep.

Shakespeare.

Whence flows my sweet?  
Have I too long been absent from these lips?

Ben Jonson.

3. A perfume.

As, in perfumes,  
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost;  
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,  
Or amber, but a rich relish of all.

Dryden.

So she was all a sweet.

Flowers

Innumerable, by the soft south-west  
Ore'd, and gather'd by religious hands,  
Rebound their sweets from the odorous pave-  
ment.

Prior.

SWEEFBREAD. *n. f.* The pancreas of the calf.

Never tie yourself always to eat meats of easy  
digestion, as veal, pullets, or flog breads.

Harvey on Consumptions.

Sweetbread and collops were with skewers pick'd  
About the sides; imbibing what they deck'd.

Dryden.

When you roast a breast of veal, remember your  
sweetbread the butler loves a flog bread.

Swift.

SWEEFBRIAR. *n. f.* [sweet and briar.] A fragrant shrub.

For Much come violets and peach-tree in bloom,  
flog the cornucopia in blossom, and flog bread.

Bacon.

SWEEFBROOM. *n. f.* [grica, Lat.] An herb.

Amw.

SWEEFCICELY. *n. f.* [myrrbus, Lat.] A plant.

Milton.

To SWEETEN. *v. a.* [from sweet.]

1. To make sweet.

The world the garden is, she is the flower  
That sweetens all the place; she is the guest  
Of rarest price.

Sidney.

Here is the smell of the blood still: all the per-  
fumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand.

Shakespeare.

Give me an ounce of civet to sweeten my ima-  
gination.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

With fairest flowers, Fidele,  
I'll sweeten thy sad grave.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

Be humbly minded, know your post,  
Sweeten your tea, and watch your toast.

Swift.

2. To make mild or kind.

All kindnesses descend upon such a temper, as  
rivers of fresh waters falling into the main sea;  
the sea so allows them all, but is not changed or  
sweetened by them.

South.

Devotion softens his heart, enlightens his mind,  
sweetens his temper, and makes every thing that  
comes from him instructive, amiable, and affec-  
ting.

Low.

3. To

## 3. To make less painful.

She, the sweetest of my heart, even *sweetens* the death which her sweetness brought upon me.

*Sidney.*

Thou shalt secure her helpless sex from harms,  
And she thy cares will *sweeten* with her charms.

*Dryden.*

Interest of state and change of circumstance  
may have *sweetened* these reflections to the polite  
fort, but impressions are not so easily worn out of  
the minds of the vulgar.

*Addison.*

Thy mercy *sweeten'd* ev'ry foil,  
Made ev'ry region please;  
The hoary Alps hills it warm'd,  
And smooth'd the Tyrrhene seas.

*Addis. Spekt.*

## 4. To palliate; to reconcile.

These lessons may be gilt and *sweetened* as we order pills and potions, so as to take off the disgust of the remedy.

*Leffange.*

## 5. To make grateful or pleasing.

I would have my love  
Angry sometimes, to *sweeten* off the rest  
Of her behaviour.

*Ben Jonson's Caroline.*

## 6. To soften; to make delicate.

Corregio has made his memory immortal, by the strength he has given to his figures, and by *sweetening* his lights and shadows, and melting them into each other so happily, that they are even imperceptible.

*Dryden's Dufresny.*

## To SWEETEN. v. n. To grow sweet.

Where a wasp hath bitten in a grape, or any fruit, it will *sweeten* hastily.

*Bacon's Nat. History.*

SWEETENER. n. f. [from *sweeten*.]

## 1. One that palliates; one that represents things tenderly.

But you who, till your fortune's made,  
Must be a *sweetener* by your trade,  
Must swear he never mends us ill.

*Swift.*

Those *sweeteners*, *juvellers*, and compounder,  
Shake their heads so strongly, that we can hear their  
pockets jingle.

*Swift.*

## 2. That which contemperate acrimony.

Powder of crabs eyes, and clow, and burnt egg-shell, are prescribed as *sweeteners* of any sharp humours.

*Temple.*

SWEETHEART. n. f. [from *sweeten*.]

## A lover or mistress.

Mistress, retire yourself  
Into some covert; take your *sweethearts*,  
And pluck off your brows.

*Shakespeare.*

*Sweetheart*, your colour, I warrant you, it as red as any rose.

*Shakespeare.*

One thing, *sweetheart*, I will ask,  
Take me for a new fashion'd mask.

*Cleaveland.*

A wench was wringing her hands and crying,  
She had newly parted with her *sweetheart*.

*Leff.*

She interprets all your dreams for thee,  
Foretells th' estate, when the rich uncle dies,  
And fees a *sweetheart* in the sacrifice.

*Dryd. Juv.*

SWEETING. n. f. [from *sweeten*.]

## 1. A sweet luscious apple.

A child will chafe a *sweeting*, because it is presently fair and pleasant, and refuse a runnet, because it is then green, hard and sour.

*Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

## 2. A word of endearment.

Trip no further, pretty *sweeting*;  
Journeys end in lovers meeting.

*Shakespeare.*

SWEETISH. adj. [from *sweet*.] Somewhat sweet.

They esteem'd that blood pituitous naturally,  
which abounded with an exceeding quantity of  
*sweetish* chyle.

*Flaye.*

SWEETLY. adv. [from *sweet*.] In a sweet manner; with sweetness.

The best wine for my beloved goeth down *sweetly*.

*Cant.*

He bore his great commission in his look;  
But *sweetly* temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke.

*Dryden.*

No poet ever *sweetly* sung,  
Unless he were like P'æbus young;

## Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhymes,

Unless like Venus in her prime.

*Swift.*

SWEETMEAT. n. f. [from *sweet* and *meat*.]

Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar.

Most, as glad as of *sweetmeats* to go of such an errand, quickly returned.

*Sidney.*

Why all the charges of the nuptial feast,  
Wine and delicacies, and *sweetmeats* to digest.

*Dryd.*

There was plenty, but the dishes were ill suited,  
whole pyramids of *sweetmeats* for boys and women,  
but little solid meat for men.

*Dryd.*

Make your transparent *sweetmeats* truly nice,  
With Indian sugar and Arabian spice.

*King's Comedy.*

If a child cries for any unwholesome fruit, you purchase his quiet by giving him a little hurtful *sweetmeat*. This may preserve his health, but spoils his mind.

*Locke.*

At a lord-mayor's feast, the *sweetmeats* do not make their appearance till people are cloyed with beef and mutton.

*Addis.*

They are allowed to kiss the child at a evening and parting; but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to bring any presents or toys or *sweetmeats*.

*Swift.*

SWEETNESS. n. f. [from *sweet*.]

The quality of being sweet in any of its senses; fragrance; melody; lusciousness; deliciousness; agreeableness; delightfulness; gentleness of manners; mildness of aspect.

She, the *sweetness* of my heart, even *sweetening* the death which her *sweetness* brought upon me.

*Sidney.*

The right form, the true figure, the natural colour that is fit and due to the dignity of a man, to the beauty of a woman, to the *sweetness* of a young babe.

*Ascham.*

Our lives *sweetens*! That we the pain of death would hourly bear,  
Rather than die at once.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Where a rainbow toucheth, there breatheth forth a sweet *sweetness* for this happiness but in certain matters which have in themselves some *sweetness*, which the gentle dew of the rainbow draweth forth.

*Bacon.*

His *sweetness* of carriage is very particularly remembered by his contemporaries.

*Locke.*

Science and clear harmonious Hymns flow,  
With *sweetness* not to be excus'd in prose.

*Johnson.*

Suppose two authors equal *sweet*, there is a great distinction to be made in *sweetness*, as in that of sugar, and that of honey.

*Dryden.*

This old man's talk, though honey flow'd  
In every word, would now lose all its *sweetness*.

*Addison.*

Praise the easy vigour of a line,  
Where Denham's strength and Waller's fire *sweetens* join.

*Pope.*

A man of good education, excellent understanding, and exact taste, these qualities are adorned with great modesty, and a most amiable *sweetness* of temper.

*Swift.*

SWEETWILLIAM. n. f. [from *william*, Lat.]

## SWEETWILLOW. } Plants. A species of gilliflowers.

## SWEETWILLOW. n. f. Gale or Dutch myrtle.

To SWELL. v. n. participle pass. *swollen*. [from *swell*, Sax *swellen*, Dutch]

## 1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts.

Propitious Lyber smooth'd his wat'ry way,  
He roll'd his river back, and pos'd he flood,  
A gentle *swelling*, and a peaceful flood.

*Dryd. Æn.*

## 2. To tumify by obstruction.

Strangely visited people  
All *swollen* and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye,  
The mere despair of surgery, he cures.

*Shak. M. A.*

*Swollen* is his breast, his inward parts enswell,  
All meats are us'd, and all without success.

*Dryd.*

## 3. To be exasperated.

My pity hath been balm to heal their wounds,  
My mildness hath allay'd their *swelling* grief.

*Shakespeare.*

## 4. To look big.

Here he comes, *swelling* like a turkey cock.

*Shakespeare.*

## 5. To be turgid. Used of style.

Peter and Tiphos, child and poor,  
Fought the *swelling* and gigantic words.

*Ros.*

## 6. To protuberate.

This inquiry shall be as a brood hen to fall,  
*swelling* out in a high wall.

*Locke.*

## 7. To rise into arrogance; to be elated.

In all things, the *swelling* out humble face,  
Your mind must yet be not out of state.

*Dryden.*

## 8. To be inflated with anger.

I will hop every one from him that *swells* his  
agony, and will let him at rest.

*Palm.*

We have made peace of security  
Between these *swelling* wing incensed peers.

*Shakespeare.*

The hearts of princes kiss each other,  
So much they love it, but to flatterer ignity  
They *swell* and grow terrible as to men.

*Shak.*

## 9. To grow upon the view.

O for a mate of mine, that would ascend  
The heights of heaven of invention!  
A kingdom for a day, prince as to rest,  
And I would much to behold the *swelling* scene.

*Shak.*

## 10. It implies commonly a notion of something wrong.

Your youth admires  
The throws and *swellings* of a Roman soul,  
Cato's bold flights, the extravagance of virtue.

*Addison.*

Immoderate valour *swells* into a fault.

*Addison.*

## To SWELL. v. n.

## 1. To cause to rise or increase; to make tumid.

Wind, blow the earth into the sea,  
Or *swell* the earth's waters above the main.

*Shak.*

You who supply the ground with seeds of grain,  
And you who *swell* those seeds with kindly rain.

*Dryden.*

## 2. To aggravate; to heighten.

It is low ebb with his accuser, when such peccadilloes are put to rest the charge.

*Attorney.*

## 3. To raise to arrogance.

All these *swellings* proceed from the same natural cause, which have usually attended kings *swelling* with long pleasure, pride, and excess.

*Johnson.*

The king of men, who, *swollen* with pride,  
Retard his presents, and his prayer deny'd.

*Dryd.*

## SWELL. n. f. [from the verb.] Extension of bulk.

The swan's down feather,  
That stands upon the *swell* at full of tide,  
And neither way inclines.

*Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*

SWELLING. n. f. [from *swell*.]

## 1. Morbid tumour.

There is not a chronic disease that more frequently introduces the distemper than this swelling of the stomach or scrophulous *swellings* of the liver.

*Blackstone.*

## 2. Protuberance; prominence.

The supercilia of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings* which, how shallow soever, do a little vary the thickness of the plate.

*Newton's Opticks.*

## 3. Effort for a vent.

My heart was torn in pieces to see the husband  
suffering and keeping down the *swellings* of his grief.

*Tatler.*

## To SWELL. v. n. To break out in sweat, if that be the meaning.

Cheerful blood in faintness chill did melt,  
Which, like a fever fit, through all his body *swell'd*.

*Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

## To SWEALTER. v. n. [This is supposed









When a circle 'bout the wrist  
Is made by beadle exorcist,  
The body feels the spur and switch. *Hudibras.*  
Mauritania, on the fifth medal, leads a horse  
with something like a thread; in her other hand  
she holds a switch. *Addison.*

To SWITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
lash; to jerk.

Let thy bridle's weight  
Most of thy left side; thy right horse then switch-  
ing, all thy throat  
Spent in encouragements give him; and all the rein  
let float. *Chapman's Iliad.*

SWITCH. *n. s.* Something fixed in another  
body to as to turn round in it.

SWOBBER. *n. s.* [See SWABBER.]

1. A sweeper of the deck.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,  
On a brown gorge with lousy swoobers fed. *Dryden.*

2. Four privileged cards that are only in-  
cidentally used in betting at the game of  
whist.

The clergyman used to play at whist and *swoob-  
bers* playing now and then a sober game at whist  
for pastime, it might be pardoned; but he could not  
digest those wicked swoobers. *Swift.*

SWO'LEN. } The participle passive of  
SWO'LN. } *swell.*

Unto his aid she bristled did draw  
Her dreadful beard, who, *swollen* with blood of late,  
Came stamping forth with proud presumptuous gait. *Spenser.*

When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love  
In my *swollen* bosom with long war had strove,  
At length they broke their bounds: at length their  
force

Bore down whatever met its stronger course;  
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,  
And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past. *Prior.*

Whereas at first we had only three of these prin-  
ciples, their number is already *swollen* to five.

*Baker in Learning.*

SWO'LN. The preterite of *swell*.

To SWOON. *v. n.* [arunnan, Saxon.] To  
suffer a suspension of thought and sen-  
sation; to faint.

So play the foolish throngs with one that swoons;  
Come all to help him, and to stop the air  
By which he should revive. *Shakespeare.*

It thou stand'st not in the state of hanging, or  
of some death more long in specterishness, and cru-  
elty in suffering, behold now presently, and swoon  
for what's to come upon thee. *Shakespeare.*

We see the great and sudden effect of knells in  
singing men again, when they swoon. *Maron.*  
The most in years swoon'd first away for pain;  
Then, scarce recover'd, spoke. *Dryden.*

The woman find it all a trick,  
That he could swoon when the way sick;  
And knows that in that grief he reckon'd  
On black-eyed Susan for his second. *Prior.*

There appeared such an ecstasy in his action,  
that he seemed ready to swoon away in the surprise  
of joy. *Tortier.*

SWOON. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A lipothy-  
my; a fainting fit.

To SWOOP, *v. a.* [I suppose formed from  
the sound.]

1. To seize by falling at once as a hawk  
upon his prey.

A *swallow* bird, called a hawk, the *swallow*  
there of which wings are twelve pairs, can with as  
much ease swoop up an elephant as our kites do a  
sparrow. *Hutton.*

He would ring pieces in your hands did fall,  
and now at last you came to swoop it all. *Dryden.*

To prey upon; to catch up.

He plucked books with another eye on the  
denial herb than the grassing or, which swoops  
in with the common grake. *Glanville's Sieges.*

3. To pass with violence. Not used.  
The nine-ston'd trophy thus whilst the doth en-  
tertain,

Proud Tamer swoops along with such a lofty train,  
As fits so brave a flood. *Drayton.*

Swoor. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Fall of a  
bird of prey upon his quarry.

All my pretty ones?  
Did you say all? What all? O hellkite! all?  
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,  
At one fell swoop? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The eagle fell into the fox's quarters, and carried  
away a whole litter of cubs at a swoop. *L'Estrange.*

To SWOP. *v. a.* [Of uncertain derivation.]  
To change; to exchange one thing for  
another. A low word.

When I drove a thrust home, he put it by,  
And cried, as in derision, Spare the striking;  
Oh that insulting word! I would have swoop'd  
Youth for old age, and all my life behind,  
To have been then a momentary man. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

SWORD. *n. s.* [sweord, Saxon; *swert*,  
Dutch.]

1. A weapon used either in cutting or  
thrusting; the usual weapon of fights  
hand to hand.

Old unhappy traitor, the sword is out  
That must destroy thee. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Each man took his sword, and slew all the males. *Genesis.*

But the sword  
Of Michael from the armoury of God  
Was given him temper'd so, that neither keen  
Nor solid might resist that edge: it met  
The sword of Satan with steep force to smite  
Defending, and in half cut sheer; nor stay'd,  
But with swift wheel reverse, denouncing fear'd  
All his right side: then Satan felt knew pain,  
And with'd him to and fro convolv'd; so fore  
The guiding sword with discontinuous wound  
Pass'd through him. *Milton.*

2. Destruction by war; as fire and sword.  
The sword without, and terror within. *Dent. xxxii. 25.*

3. Vengeance of justice.

Justice to merit does weak aid afford,  
She quits the heinous, and designs the sword. *Dryden.*

4. Emblem of authority.

This is, her sword-bearer, do carry,  
For civil deed and military. *Hudibras.*

SWO'RD. *adj.* [from sword.] Girt with  
a sword.

The sworded seraphim  
Are seen in glist'ring ranks with wings display'd. *Milton.*

SWO'RD. *n. s.* [from sword.] A cut  
throat; a soldier. In contempt.

A Roman sword and banditto slave  
Murder'd sweet Tully. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Caesar will

Unstate his happiness, and be stag'd to th' show  
Against a sworder. *Shakespeare.*

SWO'RD. *n. s.* [xigbiar.] A fish with  
a long sharp bone issuing from his head.

A swordfish small him from the rest did fander,  
There in his throat him pricking softly under,  
His side abyss him forced forth to spew. *Spenser.*  
Malpighi observed the middle of the optick nerve  
of the swordfish to be a large membrane, folded,  
according to its length, in many doubles, like a fan.  
*Darwin's Physico-Theology.*

Our little fleet was now engag'd so far,  
That like the swordfish in the whale they fought;  
The combat only seem'd a civil war,  
Till through their bowels we our passage wrought. *Dryden.*

SWO'RD. *n. s.* [gladiolus.] A kind  
of sedge; gladder. *Ainsworth.*

SWO'RD. *n. s.* [sword and knot.]  
Riband tied to the hilt of the sword.

Wigwags with *swallow* wings with *swallow* drive,  
Beams beaming beaus, and coaches coaches drive. *Pope.*  
SWO'RD. *n. s.* Violence; the law by  
which all is yielded to the stronger.

So violence  
Proceeded, and oppression, and swordmen,  
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found. *Milton.*

SWO'RD. *n. s.* [sword and man.] Sol-  
dier; fighting man.

Worthy fellows, and like to prove most finewy  
swordmen. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*  
At Locca's house,

Among your swordmen, where so many associates  
Both of thy mischief and thy madness met. *Ben Jonson.*

Effex was made lieutenant-general of the army,  
the darling of the swordmen. *Clarendon.*

SWO'RD. *n. s.* [sword and play] Gladi-  
ator; fencer; one who exhibits in  
publick his skill at the weapons by fight-  
ing prizes.

These they called swordplayers, and this spectacle  
a swordfight. *Hooker on Providence.*

SWORE. The preterite of *swear*.

How soon unfay  
What feign'd submission swore. *Milton.*

SWORN. The participle passive of *swear*.

What does else want credit, come to me,  
And I'll be sworn 'tis true. *Shakespeare.*

I am sworn brother, sweet,  
To grim Necessity; and he and I  
Will keep a league till death. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*  
They that are mad against me, are sworn against  
me. *Psalms.*

He refused not the civil offer of a Pharisee, though  
his sworn enemy; and would eat at the table of  
those who fought his ruin. *Calamy's Sermons.*

To shelter innocence,  
The nation all elects some patron-knight,  
Sworn to be true to love, and slave to fame,  
And many a valiant chief enrolls his name. *Grannville.*

SWUM. Preterite and participle passive of  
*swim*.

Air, water, earth,  
By fowl, fish, beast, was flown, was swum, was  
walk'd  
Frequent. *Milton's Paradise I. st.*

SWUNG. Preterite and participle passive  
of *swing*.

Her hand within her hair she wound,  
Swung her to earth, and dragg'd her on the ground. *Addison.*

SYB. *adj.* [properly *sib*, rib, Saxon.]  
Related by blood. The Scottish dialect  
still retains it.

If what my grandfire to me said, be true,  
Siker I am very *syb* to you. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

SYCAMINE. *n. s.* A tree. The sycamore  
SYCAMORE. } of Scripture is not the same  
with ours.

Sycamore is our *acer majus*, one of the kinds of  
maples: it is a quick grower. *Mortimer's Husb.*  
If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye  
might say unto this sycamine-tree, Be thou plucked  
up, and it should obey you. *Luke, xvii. 6.*

I was no prophet, but an herdman, and a ga-  
therer of sycamore fruit. *Amos, vii. 14.*

Go to yonder sycamore-tree, and hide your bottle  
of drink under its hollow root. *Walton's Angler.*

Sycamores with eglantine were spread;  
A hedge about the sides, a covering over head. *Dryden.*

SYCOPHANT. *n. s.* [συκοφαντης; *syc-  
phanta*, Lat.] A talebearer; a make-  
bate; a malicious parasite.

Accusing sycophants, of all men, did best sort to  
his nature; but therefore not seeming sycophants,  
because of the way they said, they could bring any  
new or doubtful thing unto him, but such as al-  
ready he had been apt to determine; so as they came

but as proofs of his wisdom, fear, and more secure, while the fear he had figured in his mind had any possibility of event.

Men know themselves void of those qualities which the impudent *scophant*, at the same time, both ascribes to them, and in his sleeve laughs at them for believing.

**TO SYCOPHANT.** *v. n.* [*συκοφαντω*; from the noun.] To play the sycophant. A low bad word.

His *sycophanting* arts being detected, that game is not to be played the second time; whereas a man of clear reputation, though his barque be split, has something left towards setting up again.

*Government of the Tongue.*

**SYCOPHANTICK.** *adj.* [from *sycophant*.] Talebearing; mischievously officious.

**TO SYCOPHANTISE.** *v. n.* [*συκοφαντις*; from *sycophant*.] To play the talebearer.

*Dist.*

**SYLLABICAL.** *adj.* [from *syllable*.] Relating to syllables; consisting of syllables.

**SYLLABICALLY.** *adv.* [from *syllabical*.] In a syllabical manner.

**SYLLABICK.** *adj.* [*syllabique*, Fr. from *syllable*.] Relating to syllables.

**SYLLABLE.** *n. f.* [*σλλαβη*; *syllabe*, Fr.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation.

*I heard*

Each *syllable* that breath made up between them.

*Shakespeare.*

There is that property in all letters, of aptness to be conjoined in *syllables* and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it.

*Milner's Elem. of Speech.*

2. Any thing proverbially concise.

Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any *syllable* of the law of God was written, did they not sin as much as we do in every action not commanded?

*Hosker.*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,

To the last *syllable* of recondite time;

And all our yesterdays have lighted fools

The way to dusty death.

He hath blunted the edge of many fables, with out one *syllable* of truth, that he hath blunted the edge of my tongue.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

*Devis.*

**TO SYLLABLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To utter; to pronounce; to articulate. Not in use.

Airy tongues that *syllable* men's names On sands and shores, and desert wildernesses.

*Mil.*

**SYLLABUS.** *n. f.* [rightly *SILLABUS*, which see.] Milk and acids.

No *syllabus* made at the milking pail,

But what are compos'd of a pot of good ale.

Two lines would express all they say in two pages: 'tis nothing but whipt *syllabus* and froth, without solidity.

*Beaum.*

*Felton.*

**SYLLABUS.** *n. f.* [*συλλαβος*.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

**SYLLOGISM.** *n. f.* [*συλλογισμος*; *syllogisme*, Fr.] An argument composed of three propositions: as, *every man thinks*; *Peter is a man*, therefore *Peter thinks*.

A piece of the duck is a sufficient argument of logic, an apologue of *AEsop* beyond a *syllabus* in Barbara.

*Brown.*

What a miraculous thing should we count it, if the Flint and the steel, instead of a few sparks, should chance to knock out definitions and *syllogisms*!

*Bentley.*

**SYLLOGISTICAL.** *adj.* [*συλλογιστικος*.]

**SYLLOGISTICK.** *adj.* [from *syllogism*.] Re-

taining to a *syllogism*; consisting of a *syllogism*.

Though we suppose subject and predicate, and copula, and propositions and *syllogistical* connections in their reasoning, there is no such matter; but the intricate business is at the same moment present with them, without deducing one thing from another.

*Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition of the whole argument is thus plain, simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple *syllogism*, since the complex does not belong to the *syllogistical* form of it.

*Watts's Logick.*

**SYLLOGISTICALLY.** *adv.* [from *syllogistical*.] In the form of a *syllogism*.

A man knows first, and then he is able to prove *syllogistically*; so that *syllogism* comes after knowledge, when a man has no need of it.

*Locke.*

**TO SYLLOGIZE.** *v. n.* [*συλλογισεν*, Fr. *συλλογισεν*.] To reason by *syllogism*.

Logic is, in effect, an art of *syllogizing*.

Men have endeavoured to transmute logic into a kind of mechanism, and to teach boys to *syllogize*, or frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge.

*Watts.*

**SYLVAN.** *adj.* [better *silvan*] Woody; shady; relating to woods.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,

A *silvan* scene I and, as the ranks descend,

Shade above shade, a woody theatre

Of stateliest view.

Eternal greens the mossy margin grace,

Watch'd by the *silvan* genius of the place.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**SYLVAN.** *n. f.* [*silvain*, Fr.] A wood-

god, or satyr; perhaps sometimes a rustic.

Her private orchards, wall'd on every side,

To lowly *silvans* all access deny'd.

*Pope.*

**SYMBOL.** *n. f.* [*symbole*, Fr. *συμβολον*; *symbolum*, Lat.]

1. An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form.

Beginning with the *symbol* of our faith upon that the author of the gloss enquires into the nature of faith.

*Baker.*

2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.

Salt, as incorruptible, was the *symbol* of friendship, which, if it casually fell, was accounted ominous, and their amity of no duration.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Words are the signs and *symbols* of things; and as, in accounts, cyphers and figures pass for real sums, so words and names pass for things themselves.

*South's Sermons.*

The heathens made choice of these lights as apt *symbols* of sterility, because, contrary to all sublimity beings, though they seem to perish every night, they renew themselves every morning.

*Addison on Medals.*

**SYMBOLICAL.** *adj.* [*symbolique*, Fr. *συμβολικος*; from *symbol*.] Representative; typical; expressing by signs; comprehending something more than itself.

By this encroachment idolatry first crept in, men converting the *symbolical* use of idols into their proper worship, and receiving the representation of things into them as the substance and thing itself.

*Brown.*

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such *symbolical* actions as himself appointed.

*Taylor.*

**SYMBOLICALLY.** *adv.* [from *symbolical*.] Typically; by representation.

This distinction of animals was *symbolical*, in the inward sense implying an assemblance from certain vices, *symbolically* indicated from the nature of those animals.

*Brown.*

It *symbolically* teaches our duty, and promotes charity by a real signature and a sensible form.

*Taylor.*

**SYMBOLIZATION.** *n. f.* [from *symbolize*.] The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance.

The hieroglyphical *symbols* of Scripture, excellently intended in the species of things sacrificed in the dreams of Pharaoh, are oftentimes ranked beyond their *symbolizations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TO SYMBOLIZE.** *v. n.* [*symboliser*, Fr. from *symbol*.] To have something in common with another by representative qualities.

Our king finding himself to *symbolize* in many things with that king of the Hebrews, haroured him with the title of the foundation.

*Bacon.*

The pleasing of colour *symbolizes* with the pleasing of any single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of colour both *symbolizes* with harmony.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

Aristotle and the school have taught, that air and water, being *symbolizing* elements, in the quality of moisture, are easily transmutable into one another.

*Ely.*

They both *symbolize* in this, that they have to look upon themselves through multiplying glasses.

*Macleod.*

I affectedly *symbolized* in a castle with you, freedom with the libertines, to circumvent liberation.

*Macleod.*

The soul is such, that it strangely *symbolizes* with the thing it might be desired.

*Scott's Sermons.*

**TO SYMBOLIZE.** *v. a.* To make representative of something.

Some *symbolize* the same from the mystery of its colours.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**SYMMETRIAN.** *n. f.* [from *symmetry*.] One eminently studious of proportion.

His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetrians* would allow.

*Sturdy.*

**SYMMETRICAL.** *adj.* [from *symmetry*.] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.

**SYMMETRIST.** *n. f.* [from *symmetry*.] One very studious or observant of proportion.

Some exact *symmetrists* have been blamed for being so true.

*Watson's Architecture.*

**SYMMETRY.** *n. f.* [*symmetric*, Fr. *symmetrie*; and *μετρον*.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another.

Shew whose face proportion should be Examined measure of all *symmetry*;

Whom had that ancient seer, who thought souls made;

Of harmony, he would at next have said

That harmony was she.

And in the *symmetry* of her parts is found

A power, like that of harmony in sound.

*Water.*

*Symmetry*, equality, and correspondence of parts, is the discernment of reason, not the object of sense.

*Locke.*

Nor were they only animated by him, but their measure and *symmetry* were owing to him.

*Brady.*

**SYMPATHETICAL.** *adj.* [*sympathetique*, Fr. from *sympathy*.]

Having mutual sensation; being affected either by what happens to the other, feeling in consequence of what another feels.

Hereupon are grounded the gross mistakes in the art of diseases, not only from *sympathetic* receipts, but amulets, charms, and all incantatory applications.

*Brown.*

United by this *sympathetic* bond, You grow familiar, intimate, and fond.

*Johnson.*

To confer at the distance of the Indies by *sympathy*.

*Johnson.*

patetick conveyance, may be as usual to future times as to us in a literary correspondence.

*Glanville's Scuffs.*

To you our author makes her soft request,  
Who speak the kindest, and who write the best  
Your *sympatetick* heart to the hopes to move,  
From tender friendship and endearing love. *Prior.*  
All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves, and *sympatetick* and vital passions produced within ourselves.

*Bentley.*

**SYMPATHETICALLY.** *adv.* [from *sympatetick*.] With sympathy; in consequence of sympathy.

**To SYMPATHIZE.** *v. n.* [*sympatizer*, Fr. from *sympathy*.]

1. To feel with another; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually.

The man *sympathizes* with the mastiff in robustious and rough coming on. *Shakespeare.*

The thing of courtesy,

A rous'd with rage, with rage doth *sympathize*. *Shakespeare.*

Nature, in love to burn,

Hath dot'd her gaudy tins,

With her pie-matter to *sympathize*. *Johnson.*

The limits of his body is to every one a part of himself: he *sympathizes*, and is concerned for them. *Locke.*

Their countrymen were particularly attentive to all their stous, and *sympathized* with their heroes in all their adventures. *Adams's Spectator.*

Though the greatness of their mind exempts them from fear, yet none condole and *sympathize* more heartily. *Collins.*

2. To agree; to fit. Not proper.

Green is a pleasing colour, from a blue and a yellow mixed together, and by consequence blue and yellow are two colours which *sympathize*. *Dryden's DuRoi's.*

**SYMPATHY.** *n. f.* [*sympatbie*, Fr. *sympathie*.] Fellowfeeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

A world of earthly blessings to my soul,  
If *sympathy* of love unite our thoughts.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

You are not young; no more am I: go to, then, there's *sympathy*: you are merry, so am I, ha! ha! then there's more *sympathy*: you love sack, and so do I, would you desire better *sympathy*? *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

But what it is,

The action of my life is like it, which I'll keep, 'till 'till for *sympathy*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

I started back;

It started back: but, pleas'd, I soon return'd;  
Pleas'd it return'd as soon, with answering looks  
Of *sympathy* and love. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They saw, but other sight instead, a crowd  
Of ugly serpents: horror on them fell,  
And *sympathy*. *Milton.*

Or *sympathy*, or some conatral force,  
Powerful at greatest distance to unite,  
With secret unity, things of like kind,  
By secret conveyance. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not all tender and compassionate: it is this noble quality that makes all men to be of one kind; for every man would be a distinct species to himself, were there no *sympathy* among individuals. *South's Sermons.*

Can kindness to desert like you's be strange?  
Kindness by secret *sympathy* is ty'd,  
For noble souls in nature are ally'd. *Dryden.*

There are such associations made in the minds of men; and to this might be attributed most of the *sympathies* and antipathies observable in them. *Locke.*

**SYMPHONIOUS.** *adj.* [from *symphony*.]

Harmonious; agreeing in sound.

Up he rode,  
Follow'd with acclamation and the sound  
*Symphonies* of ten thousand harps, that tun'd  
Angelick harmonies. *Milton.*

**SYMPHONY.** *n. f.* [*symphonie*, French; *sym and phony*.] Concert of instruments; harmony of mingled sounds.

A learned teacher from Pythagoras's school, where it was a maxim that the images of all things are latent in numbers, determines the comeliest proportion between breadths and heights, reducing symmetry to *symphony*, and the harmony of sound to a kind of harmony in sight. *Wotton.*

Speak, ye who best can tell, ye sons of light,  
Angels! for ye behold him, and with songs  
And choral *symphonies*, day without night,  
Circle his throne rejoicing. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The trumpets sound,

And warlike *symphony* is heard around;  
The marching troops through Athens take their way;

The great earl marshal orders their array. *Dryden.*

**SYMPHYSIS.** *n. f.* [*sym and physis*.]

*Symphysis*, in its original signification, denotes a connatecy, or growing together; and perhaps is meant of those bones which in young children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone. *Wijeman.*

**SYMPOSIACK.** *adj.* [*sympotique*, French; *συμπωσιακός*.] Relating to merry makings; happening where company is drinking together.

By desiring a secrecy to words spoke under the rose, we only mean in society and *compositation*, from the ancient custom of *sympotick* meetings to wear chaplets of roses about their heads. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In some of those *sympotick* disputations amongst my acquaintance, I affirmed that the dietetick part of medicine depended upon scientific principles. *Arbutnot.*

**SYMPTOM.** *n. f.* [*symptome*, French; *συμπτωμα*.]

1. Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary or constant effect.

The *symptoms*, as Dr. Sydenham remarks, which are commonly febrile, are often nothing but the principles or seeds of a growing, but unripe gout. *Blackmore.*

2. A sign; a token.

Ten glorious campaigns are passed, and now,  
like the sick man, we are expiring with all sorts of good *symptoms*. *Swift.*

**SYMPTOMATICAL.** *adj.* [*sympmatique*,

**SYMPTOMATICK.** *Fr.* from *symptom*.]

Happening concurrently or occasionally.

*Symptomatical* is often used to denote the difference between the primary and secondary causes in diseases; as a fever from pain is said to be *sympmatical*, because it arises from pain only; and therefore the ordinary means in fevers are not in such cases to be had recourse to, but to what will remove the pain; for, when that ceases, the fever will cease, without any direct means taken for that. *Quincy.*

By fomentation and a cataplasm the swelling was dissipated; and the fever, then appearing but *sympmatical*, lessened as the heat and pain mitigated. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

**SYMPTOMATICALLY.** *adv.* [from *sympmatical*.] In the nature of a symptom.

The causes of a bubo are vicious humours abounding in the blood, or in the nerves, excreted sometimes critically, sometimes *sympmatically*. *Wijeman.*

**SYNAGOGICAL.** *adj.* [from *synagogue*.] Pertaining to a synagogue.

**SYNAGOGUE.** *n. f.* [*synagoge*, Fr. *synagogue*.] An assembly of the Jews to worship.

Go, Tubal, and meet me at our *synagogue*. *Shakespeare.*

As his custom was, he went into the *synagogue* on the sabbath. *Gospel.*

**SYNAEZA.** *n. f.* [*synaeza*.] A contraction or excision of a syllable in Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning, or cutting off the ending vowel; as, *ill' ego*.

Virgil, though smooth, is far from affecting it: he frequently uses *synaeza*, and concludes his sense in the middle of his verse. *Dryden.*

**SYNAETHRO'SIS.** *n. f.* [*syn and aethro*.] A close conjunction of two bones.

There is a conspicuous motion: where the conjunction is called *diarthrosis*, as in the elbow; an obscure one, where the conjunction is called *synarthrosis*, as in the joining of the carpus to the metacarpus. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

**SYNCHONDRO'SIS.** *n. f.* [*syn and chondro*.]

*Synchondrosis* is an union by gistles of the scapula to the ribs. *Wijeman.*

**SYNCHRONICAL.** *adj.* [*syn and chron*.]

Happening together at the same time.

It is difficult to make out how the air is conveyed into the left ventricle of the heart, the systole and diastole of the heart and lungs being far from *synchronical*. *Bayle.*

**SYNCHRONISM.** *n. f.* [*syn and chron*.]

Concurrence of events happening at the same time.

The coherence and *synchronism* of all the parts of the Mosical chronology, after the Flood, bear a most regular testimony to the truth of his history. *Hale.*

**SYNCHRONOUS.** *adj.* [*syn and chron*.]

Happening at the same time.

The variations of the gravity of the air keep both the solids and fluids in an oscillatory motion, *synchronous* and proportional to their changes. *Arbutnot on Air.*

**SYNCOPE.** *n. f.* [*syncope*, Fr. *syncope*.]

1. Fainting fit.

The symptoms attending gunshot wounds are pain, fever, delirium, and *syncope*. *Wijeman.*

2. Contraction of a word by cutting off a part in the middle.

**SYNOPSIS.** *n. f.* [from *syncope*.] Contractor of words.

To outline all the modern *synopsists*, and thoroughly content my English readers, I intend to publish a *Spectator* that shall not have a single vowel in it. *Spectator.*

**To SYNDCATE.** *v. n.* [*syndiquer*, Fr. *syn and cate*.] To judge; to pass judgment on; to censure. An unusual word. Not in use.

Aristotle undertook to censure and *syndicate* his matter, and all law-makers before him. *Hatervill on Providence.*

**SYNDROME.** *n. f.* [*syndrom*.] Concurrent action; concurrence.

All things being linked together by an uninterrupted chain of causes, every single motion owns a dependance on such a *syndrome* of prequipped motives. *Glanville's Scuffs.*

**SYNECDOCHE.** *n. f.* [*synecdoche*, Fr. *synecdoche*.]

A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

Because they are instruments of grace in the hand of God, and by these his holy spirit changes our hearts; therefore the whole work is attributed to them by a *synecdoche*; that is, they do in this manner the work for which God ordained them. *Taylor's Worth Communicant.*

**SYNECDO-**

**SYNODICAL. adj.** [from *synodus*.] Expressed by a *synecdoche*, implying a *synecdoche*.

Should I, Lindamer, bring you into hospitals, and show you there how many souls, narrowly lodged in *synecdochical* bodies, see their earthen cottages moulder away to dust, those miserable persons, by the loss of one limb after another, surviving but part of themselves, and living to see themselves dead and buried by piecemeal?

*Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

**SYNEURO'SIS. n. f.** [*σύν* and *νεύρον*.]

*Syneurosis* is when the connexion is made by a ligament. Of this in *symplysis* we find instances, in the connexion of the ossa pubis together, especially in women, by a ligamentous substance. In articulation, it is either round, as that which unites the head of the os femoris to the coxa; or broad, as the tendon of the patella, which unites it to the os tibiae.

*Wyleman's Surgery.*

**SYNOD. n. f.** [*synodus*, French; *σύνδος*.]

1. An assembly called for consultation: it is used particularly of ecclesiasticks. A provincial *synod* is commonly used, and a general council.

The glorious gods sit in hourly *synod* about thy particular prosperity. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Since the mortal and intestine jars 'Twixt thy seditious countrymen and us, It hath in solemn *synod* been decreed, 'T admit no traffick to our adverse towns. *Shak.*

The opinion was not only condemned by the *synod*, but imputed to the emperor as extreme madness. *Bacon.*

Flea-bitten *synod*, an assembly brew'd Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude Chaos of presby'try, where laymen guide, With the tame woolpack stung by their side. *Cleaveland.*

His royal majesty, according to these presbyterian rules, shall have no power to command his clergy to keep a national *synod*. *White.*

Well have ye judg'd, well ended long debate, *Synod* of gods! and, like to what ye are, Great things resolv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Let us call to *synod* all the blest Through heav'n's wide bounds. *Milton.*

The second council of Nice, he saith, I most irreverently call that wise *synod*; upon which he falls into a very tragical exclamation, that I should dare to reflect so much dishonour on a council. *Stillingfleet.*

Parent of gods and men, propitious Jove! And you bright *synod* of the powers above, On this my son your gracious gifts bestow. *Dryd.*

2. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

Howe'er Jove's native hours are set, Whatever starry *synod* met, 'Tis in the mercy of her eye, If poor love shall live or die. *Crashaw.*

Their planetary motions and aspects Of noxious efficacy, and whera to join In *synod* unbenign. *Milton.*

As the planets and stars have, according to astrologers, in their great *synods*, or conjunctions, much more powerful influences on the air than are ascribed to one or two of them out of that aspect; so divers particulars, which, whilst they lay scattered among the writings of several authors, were inconsiderable, when they come to be laid together, may oftentimes prove highly useful to philosophy in their conjunctions. *Boyle.*

**SYNODAL. n. f.** [from *synod*.] Money paid anciently to the bishop, &c. at Easter visitation.

**SYNODAL. adj.** [*synodique*, French, from *synod*.]

1. Relating to a synod; transacted in a synod.

The various dignity of their several churches, and of their many functions, rules, and orders in them, by reason of the frequency of their *synodical*

and provincial meetings; have necessarily raised many questions of place among them. *Selden.*

St. Athanasius writes a *synodical* epistle to those of Antioch, to compose the differences among them upon the ordination of Paulinus. *Stillingfleet.*

2. [*Synodique*, French.] Reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another.

The diurnal and annual revolutions of the sun, to us are the measures of day and year; and the *synodical* revolution of the moon measures the month. *Holder.*

The moon makes its *synodical* motion about the earth in twenty-nine days twelve hours and about forty-four minutes. *Locke's Elements of Nat. Philos.*

**SYNODICALLY. adv.** [from *synodical*.]

By the authority of a synod or public assembly.

It shall be needful for those churches *synodically* to determine something in those points. *Saunderson.*

The alterations made by the commissioners were brought to the convocation, then sitting, where they were *synodically* agreed upon. *Nelson.*

**SYNONYMA. n. f.** [Latin; *συνώνυμα*.]

Names which signify the same thing.

To *SYNONYMISE. v. a.* [from *synonyma*.]

To express the same thing in different words.

This word fortis we may *synonymise* after all these fashions, stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid. *Camden's Remains.*

**SYNONYMOUS. adj.** [*synonyme*, Fr. *συνώνυμα*.] Expressing the same thing by different words.

When two or more words signify the same thing, as wave and billow, mead and meadow, they are usually called *synonymous* words. *Watts's Logic.*

These words consist of two propositions, which are not distinct in sense, but one and the same thing variously expressed; for wisdom and understanding are *synonymous* words here. *Tillotson.*

Fortune is but a *synonymous* word for nature and necessity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**SYNONYMY. n. f.** [*συνωνυμία*.] The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

**SYNOPSIS. n. f.** [*σύνopsis*.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view.

**SYNOPTICAL. adj.** [from *synopsis*.] Affording a view of many parts at once.

We have collected so many *synoptical* tables, calculated for his monthly use. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

**SYNTACTICAL. adj.** [from *syntaxis*, Latin.]

1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.

2. Relating to the construction of speech.

**SYNTAX. n. f.** [*συνταξίς*.]

**SYNTAXIS. n. f.** [*συνταξίς*.]

1. A system; a number of things joined together.

They owe no other dependance to the first than what is common to the whole *syntax* of beings. *Glanvill.*

2. That part of grammar which teaches the construction of words.

I can produce a hundred instances to convince any reasonable man, that they do not so much as understand common grammar and *syntax*. *Swift.*

**SYNTHESIS. n. f.** [*σύνθεσις*.] The act of joining: opposed to *analysis*.

The *synthesis* consists in assuming the causes discovered and established as principles, and by them explaining the phenomena according from them, and proving the explanations. *Newt. Opt.*

**SYNTHETICK. adj.** [*συνθετικός*.] Conjoining; compounding; forming composition: opposed to *analytick*.

*Synthetic* method is that which begins with the parts, and leads onward to the knowledge of the whole: it begins with the most simple principles and general truths, and proceeds by degrees to that which is drawn from them, or compounded of them; and therefore it is called the method of composition. *Watts's Logic.*

**SYPHON. n. f.** [This should be written *siphon*; *σφών*.] A tube; a pipe.

Take your glass, *siphon*, or crane; and draw it off from its last recess into small bottles. *Mortimer.*

**SYRINGE. n. f.** [*σφύριξ*.] A pipe through which any liquor is squirted.

The heart seems not designed to be the fountain or conservatory of the vital flame, but as a machine to receive the blood from the veins, and force it out by the arteries through the whole body; as a *syringe* doth any liquor, though not by the same artifice. *Ray.*

To *SYRINGE. v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To spout by a syringe.

A flux of blood from the nose, mouth, and eye, was stoppt by the *syringing* up of oxyerate. *Wyleman's Surgery.*

2. To wash with a syringe.

**SYRINGOTOMY. n. f.** [*σφύριξ* and *τομή*.]

The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.

**SYRTIS. n. f.** [Latin.] A quick sand; a bog.

A boggy *syrtis*, neither sea, nor good dry land. *Milton.*

**SYSTEM. n. f.** [*σύστημα*, Fr. *συστήμα*.]

1. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together.

2. A scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation.

3. A scheme which unites many things in order.

He presently bought a *system* of divinity, with design to apply himself straightway to that study. *Fill.*

Aristotle brings morality into *system*, treating of happiness under heads, and ranges it in classes according to its different objects, distinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which had not been handled systematically before. *Baker.*

The best way to learn any science is to begin with a regular *system*, or a short and plain scheme of that science well drawn up into a narrow compass. *Watts.*

**SYSTEMATICAL. adj.** [*systematique*, Fr. *συστηματικός*; from *system*.] Methodical; written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.

It will be necessary, in a discourse about the formation of the world, to give you a brief account of some of the most principal and *systematical* phenomena that occur in it. *Bentley.*

Now we deal much in essays, and unreasonably despise *systematical* learning; whereas, our fathers had a just value for regularity and *system*. *Watts.*

**SYSTEMATICALLY. adv.** [from *systematical*.] In form of a system.

I treat of the usefulness of writing books of essays, in comparison of that of writing *systematically*. *Boyle.*

Aristotle brings morality into *system*, and ranges it into classes according to its different objects, distinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which had not been handled systematically before. *Baker.*

**SYSTOLE. n. f.** [*συστολή*, Fr. *συστολή*.]

1. [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart.

The *systole* resembles the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its natural size. *Ray.*

2. [*Systole*, French.] In grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

# T A B

**T**, A mute consonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the same sound, nearly approaching to that of *d*; but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the sound of an oblique *s*: as, *nation*, *salvation*; except when *s* precedes *t*: as, *Christian*, *quest* on.

**TA'BBY**, *n. s.* [*tabi*, *tabino*, Italian; *tabis*, French.] A kind of waved silk.

Bowdler, and *tabies*, and *gambes*.

**TA'BBY**, *adj.* Brinded; brindled; varied with different colours.

At *tabby* in the chimney-corner. *Addison*.

On her *tabby* rival's face

She deep will mark her new disgrace. *Prior*.

**TABER'ACTION**, *n. s.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] The act of wasting away.

**To TA'BERY**, *v. n.* [*tabefacio*, Lat.] To waste; to extenuate.

Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabifies* the body. *Harvey on Consumptions*.

**TA'BERD**, *n. s.* [*taberda*, low Latin; *tabard*, French.] A long gown; a herald's coat: sometimes written *tabard*.

**TA'BLERD**, *n. s.* [from *taberd*.] One who wears a long gown.

**TA'BERNACLE**, *n. s.* [*tabernacle*, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Lat.]

1. A temporary habitation; a casual dwelling.

They sudden rear'd

Celestial *tabernacles*, where they slept  
Fann'd with cool winds. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

2. A sacred place; a place of worship.

The greatest conqueror did not only compose his divine odes, but set them to music: his works, though consecrated to the *tabernacle*, became the national entertainment, as well as the devotion of his people. *Addison*.

**To TA'BERNACLE**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enshrine; to house.

The word was made flesh, and *tabernacled* amongst us, and we beheld his glory. *John*, i. 14.

**TA'BID**, *adj.* [*tabide*, Fr. *tabidus*, Lat.] Wasted by disease; consumptive.

The *tabid* disposition, or the ulcer or ulcers of the lungs, which are the foundation or this disease, is very different from a diminution of the body, and decay of strength from a mere relaxation.

*Bluel more*.

In *tabid* persons milk is the best restorative, being chyle already prepared. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

**TA'BIDNESS**, *n. s.* [from *tabid*.] Consumptiveness; state of being wasted by disease.

**TA'BLATURE**, *n. s.* [from *table*.] Painting on walls or ceilings.

**TA'BLE**, *n. s.* [*table*, Fr. *tabula*, Latin.]

Any flat or level surface.

Upon the castle hill there is a bagna paved with fair *tables* of marble. *Sandy*.

# T A B

2. A horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes.

We may again

Give to our *tables* meat, sleep to our nights. *Shak*.

Help to search my house; if I find not what I seek, let me for ever be your *table* sport. *Shakespeare*.

Children at a *table* never asked for any thing, but contentedly took what was given them.

*Locke on Education*.

This shuts them out from all *table* conversation, and the most agreeable intercourses. *Addison*.

If there is nothing else to discourage us, we may safely come to the Lord's *table*, and expect to be kindly entertained by him when we do. *Kentworth*.

Nor hath the *table* in it any core or kernel; and differing from other apples, yet is a good *table* fruit.

*Martinez*.

The nymph the *table* spread,  
Ambrosial cakes, with nectar rosy red. *Pope*.

3. The persons sitting at table, or partaking of entertainment.

Give me some wine, fill full,

I drink to th' general joy of the whole *table*. *Shak*.

4. The fare or entertainment itself: as, *be keeps a good table*.

5. A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or engraved.

He was the writer of them in the *tables* of their hearts. *Hooker*.

'Twas pretty, though a plague,

To see him every hour; to sit and draw

His arched brows, his hawk-like eye, his curls,  
In our heart's *table*. *Shakespeare*.

All these true *tokens* of immortality

In our heart's *table* we shall written find. *Davies*.

I prepar'd to pay, in verses rude,

A most detested act of gratitude:

Ev'n this had been your elegy which now

Is offer'd for your health; the *table* of my vow. *Dry*.

There are books extant which the Atheist must allow of as proper evidence; even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting *tables* of right reason; wherein, if they do not wilfully shut their eyes, they may read their own fully written by the finger of God in a much plainer and more terrible sentence than Belshazzar's was by the hand upon the wall. *Bentley's Sermons*.

Among the Romans, the judge or pretor granted administration, not only according to the *tables* of the testament, but even contrary to those *tables*.

*Ayliffe's Parergon*.

By the twelve *tables*, only those were called into succession of their parents that were in the parent's power. *Ayliffe*.

6. [*Tableau*, Fr.] A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing upon a flat surface.

I never lov'd myself,

Till now, infixed, I beheld myself

Drawn in the flatt'ring *table* of her eye. *Shakespeare*.

His Jalyus or Bacchus he so esteemed, that he had rather lose all his father's images than that *table*. *Peacham*.

Saint Anthony has a *table* that hangs up to him from a poor peasant, who fancied the saint had saved his neck. *Addison*.

7. An index; a collection of heads; a catalogue; a syllabus.

# T A B

It might seem impertinent to have added a *table* to a book of so small a volume, and which seems to be itself but a *table*; but it may prove advantageous at once to learn the whole culture of any plant, *Boeyn's Kalendar*.

Their learning reaches no farther than the *tables* of contents. *Watts*.

8. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view.

I have no images of ancestors

Wanting an ear, or nose; no forged *tables*

Of long descents, to boast false honours from.

*Ben Jonson*.

9. The palm of the hand.

Mistress of a fairer *table*

Hath not lusty nor *table*.

*Ben Jonson*.

10. Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares.

Monsieur the nice,

When he plays at *tables*, chides the dice. *Shakespeare*.

We are in the world like men playing at *tables*; the chance is not in our power, but to play it, is; and when it is faller, we must manage it as we can. *Taylor*.

11. To turn the *TABLES*. To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties: a metaphor taken from the vicissitude of fortune at gaming-tables.

They that are honest would be antient knaves, if the *tables* were turned. *L'Estrange*.

It is thus, the *tables* would be turned upon me; but I should only fail in my vain attempt.

*Dryden*.

**To TA'BLE**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another.

He lost his kingdom, was driven from the society of men to *table* with the beasts, and to graze with oxen. *South*.

You will have no notion of delicacies, if you *table* with them; they are all for rank and soul feeding. *Kelton*.

**To TA'BLE**, *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to set down.

I could have looked on him without admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his side, and I to peruse him by items. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

**TA'BLEBED**, *n. s.* [from *table* and *bed*.] A bed of the figure of a table.

**TA'BLEBEER**, *n. s.* [*table* and *beer*.] Beer used at victuals; small beer.

**TA'BLEBOOK**, *n. s.* [*table* and *book*.] A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.

What might you think,

If I had play'd the desk or *table-book*?

*Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

Nature wipes clean the *table-book* first, and then poursays upon it what she pleaseth.

*Mor. against Atheism*.

Put into your *table-book* whatsoever you judge worthy. *Dryden*.

Nature's fair *table-book*, our tender souls,  
We crowd all o'er with old and empty rules,  
State memorandums of the schools. *Swift's Miscel*.

**TA'BLECLOTH**, *n. s.* [*table* and *cloth*.] Linen spread on a table.

I will



I will end with Odo holding master doctor's mule, and Anne with her *tablets*. *Camden's Rem.*  
**TABLERMAN.** *n. f.* [A man at draughts.]

In clericals the keys are lined, and in colleges they use to line the *tablemen*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
**TABLER.** *n. f.* [from *table*.] One who boards.

**TABLETALK.** *n. f.* [*table* and *talk*.] Conversation at meals or entertainments; table discourse.

Let me praise you while I have a stomach,  
 —No, let it serve for *tabletalk*. *Shak. Mer. of Ven.*  
 His fate makes *tabletalk*, divulg'd with scorn,  
 And he a jest into his grave is born. *Dryd. Jew.*  
 He improves by the *tabletalk*, and repeats in the kitchen what he learns in the parlour. *Guardian.*  
 No fair adversary would urge loose *tabletalk* in controversy, and build serious inferences upon what was spoken but in jest. *Atterbury.*

**TABIET.** *n. f.* [from *table*.]

1. A small level surface.

2. A medicine in a square form.

It hath been anciently in use to wear *tablets* of arsenic, or preservatives, against the plague; as they draw the venom to them from the spirits. *Bacon.*

3. A surface written on or painted.

It was by the authority of Alexander, that through all Greece the young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to design upon *tablets* of boxen wood. *Dryden.*

The pillar'd marble, and the *tablet* brass,  
 Mould'ring, drop the victor's praise. *Prior.*

**TABOUR.** *n. f.* [*tabourin*, *tabour*, old French.] A small drum; a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe.

If you did but hear the pedlar at Jooi, you would never dance again after a *tabour* and pipe.

*Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
 The shepherd knows not thunder from a *tabour*,  
 More than I know the sound of Marcia's tongue  
 From every meaner man. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 Some blow the bagpipe up, that plays the country round.

The *tabour* and the pipe some take delight to sound. *Drayton.*

Murice dances danced a mind marian, and a *tabour* and pipe. *Temple.*

**TABOUR.** *v. n.* [*taborer*, old French, from the noun.] To strike lightly and frequently.

And her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, *tabouring* upon their breasts. *Nab. ii. 7.*

**TABOURER.** *n. f.* [from *tabour*.] One who beats the *tabour*.

Would I could see this *tabourer*. *Shakespeare.*  
**TABOURET.** *n. f.* [from *tabour*.] A small *tabour*.

They shall depart the manor before him with trumpets, *tabourets*, and other minstrelsy. *Spenser.*

**TABOURINE.** *n. f.* [French.] A *tabour*; a small drum.

Trumpets,  
 With blazen din blast you the city's ear,  
 Make mingle with our rattling *tabourines*,  
 That heav'n and earth may strike their sounds together.

Applauding our approach. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

**TABRERE.** *n. f.* *Tabourer*. Obsolete.

I saw a shoal of shepherds outgo,  
 Before them yode a lusty *tabrer*,  
 That to the merry hornpipe plaid,  
 Whereto they danced. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

**TABRET.** *n. f.* A *tabour*.

Wherefore dost thou steal away, that I might have sent thee away with mirth and with *tabret*? *Gen. xxxi. 27.*

**TABULAR.** *adj.* [*tabularis*, Latin.]

1. Set down in the form of tables or synopses.

2. Formed laminæ.

All the modules that consist of one uniform substance were formed from a point, as the cruised eggs, nay, and most of the spotted ones, and indeed all whatever except those that are *tabular* and plated. *Woodward on Fossils.*

3. Set in squares.

**TABULATE.** *v. n.* [*tabula*, Latin.]

1. To reduce to tables or synopses.

2. To shape with a flat surface.

**TABULATED.** *adj.* [*tabula*, Lat.] Having a flat surface.

Many of the best diamonds are pointed with six angles, and some *tabulated* or plain, and square. *Grew's Museum.*

**TACHIE.** *n. f.* [from *tach*.] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button.

Make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *taches*. *Exodus. xxvi. 6.*

**TACHYGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [*ταχης* and *γραφω*.]

The art or practice of quick writing.

**TACIT.** *adj.* [*tacite*, French; *tacitus*, Latin.] Silent; implied; not expressed by words.

As there are formal and written leagues respective to certain enemies, so is there a natural and *tacit* confederation amongst all men against the common enemy of human society, pirates. *Bacon's Holy War.*

In elective governments there is a *tacit* covenant, that the king of their own making shall make his makers princes. *Locke's*  
 Captiousness not only produces false becoming expressions and carriage, but is a *tacit* reproach of one's incivility. *Locke.*

**TACITLY.** *adv.* [from *tacit*.] Silently; without oral expression.

While they are exposing another's weakness, they are *tacitly* aiming at their own combing. *Locke.*

In indulgence to the vices of men can never be *tacitly* implied, since they are plainly forbidden in scripture. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**TACITURNITY.** *n. f.* [*taciturnitas*, Fr. *taciturnitas*, Latin.] Habitual silence.

The secretest of natures  
 Have not more gift in *taciturnity*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Some women have some *taciturnity*,  
 Some nunneries some grains of chastity. *Donna.*  
 Too great loquacity, and too great *taciturnity*, by fits. *Arbutnot.*

**TACK.** *v. n.* [*tacker*, Breton.]

1. To failen to any thing. It has now a sense approaching to contempt.

Of what supreme armighty power  
 Is thy great arm, which spans the east and west,  
 And takes the centre to the sphere! *Habert.*

True freedom you have well defin'd:  
 But living as you list, and to your mind,  
 And loosely *tack'd*, all must be left behind. *Dryd.*

The symmetry of clothes fancy appropriates to the wearer, *tacking* them to the body as if they be longed to it. *Grew.*

Frame so as to be covered with the hair cloth, or a blanket *tack'd* about the edges. *Morrimer.*

They serve every turn that shall be demanded, in hopes of getting some commendam *tack'd* to their fees, to the great discouragement of the inferior clergy. *Swift.*

2. To join; to unite; to stitch together.

There's but a shirt and an half in all my company; and the half shirt is two rapiers *tack'd* together, and throwa over the shoulders like a herald's coat without sleeves. *Shakespeare.*

I *tack'd* two plays together for the pleasure of variety. *Dryden.*

**TACK.** *v. n.* [probably from *tackle*.]

To turn a ship.

This veterian they construe to be the compass, which is better interpreted the rope that turns the ship; as we say, makes it *tack* about. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Seeing Holland fall into closer measures with us and Sweden, upon the triple alliance, they have *tack'd* some points nearer France. *Temple.*

On either side they nimbly *tack*,  
 Both strive to intercept and guide the wind. *Dryd.*

They give me signs  
 To *tack* about, and steer another way. *Addison.*

**TACK.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A small nail.

2. The act of turning ships at sea.

At each *tack* our little fleet grows less,  
 And, like main'd towl, swim lagging on the main. *Dryden.*

3. To hold TACK. To last; to hold out.

*Tack* is still retained in Scotland, and denotes hold, or persevering cohesion.

Martimas beefe doth bear good *tacks*,  
 When country folke do dunties *tacks*. *Tusser.*

It thus twig be made of wood  
 That will hold *tack*, I'll make the fur  
 Fly 'bout the ears of that old cur. *Hudibras.*

**TACKLE.** *n. f.* [*tacel*, Welsh, an arrow.]

1. An arrow.

The *tack* smote, and in it went. *Chaucer.*

2. Weapons; instruments of action.

She to her *tackle* fell,  
 And on the knight let fall a peal  
 Of blows to fence, and press'd so home,  
 That he rest'd. *Hudibras.*

Being at work without catching any thing, he  
 resolved to take up his *tackle* and be gone. *Locke.*

3. [*Tackle*, a rope, Dutch.] The ropes of  
 a ship: in a looser sense, all the instru-  
 ments of sailing.

After at sea a tall ship did appear,  
 Made all of hiben and white ivory,  
 The falls of gold, of silk the *tackle* wrote,  
 Mild was the wind, calm seem'd the sea to be. *Spenser.*

At the helm  
 A seeming marmala st crew; the silken *tackles*  
 Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands  
 That yarely frame the office. *Shakespeare.*

Thou hast a grim appearance, and thy face  
 Bears a command in't; though thy *tackle*'s torn,  
 Thou shew'st a noble vessel. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

A stately ship  
 With all her braverly on, and *tackle* trim,  
 Sails fill'd, and streamers waving,  
 Courted by all the winds that hold them play. *Milton.*

As for *tackle*, the Boetians invented the oar;  
 Dædalus, and his son Icarus, the masts and sails. *Hygins.*

Ere yet the tempest roars  
 Stand to your *tackles*, mates, and stretch your oars. *Dryden.*

If he drew the figure of a ship, there was not a  
 rope among the *tackle* that escap'd him. *Addison's Spectator.*

**TACKLED.** *adj.* [from *tackle*.] Made of  
 ropes *tack'd* together.

My man shall  
 Bring thee cords, made like a *tackled* stair,  
 Which to the high top-gallant of my joy  
 Must be my convey in the secret night. *Shakespeare.*

**TACKLING.** *n. f.* [from *tackle*.]

1. Furniture of the masts.

They wondered at their ships and their *tackling*. *Locke.*

*Tackling*, as sails and cordage, must be covered,  
 and laid up in store. *Bacon. Allure to Villiers.*

Red sheets of lightning on the sea are spread;  
 Our *tackling* yield, and wrecked is the *tackled* Car. *Locke.*

2. Instruments of action; as, *sailing tack-*  
*ling*, *kitchen tackling*.

I will furnish him with a *tack*, if you will fur-  
 nish him with the rest of the *tackling*, and make  
 him a *tack*. *Walter.*

**TACTICAL.** *adj.* [*τακτικος*, *taktis*; *tac-*  
*tictical*, *tactique*, French.] Relating  
 to the art of ranging a battle.

**TACTICKS.**

**TACTICKS.** *n. f.* [*tactica*,] The art of ranging men in the field of battle.

When Tully had read the *tactick*, he was thinking on the bar, which was his field of battle.

Dryden.

**TACTILE.** *adj.* [*tactile*, Fr. *tactilis*, *tactum*, Lat.] Susceptible of touch.

At this prodigious yielding word  
She on the scene her *tactile* sweets presented.

Beaumont's *Pyfche*.

We have iron, sounds, light, figuration, *tactile* qualities; some of a more active, some of a more passive nature.

Hale.

**TACTILITY.** *n. f.* [from *tactile*.] Perceptibility by the touch.

**TACTION.** *n. f.* [*taction*, Fr. *tactio*, Lat.] The act of touching.

**TADPOLE.** *n. f.* [*tab*, *toad*, and *pola*, a young one, Sax.] A young shapclefs frog or toad, confifting only of a body and a tail; a porwiggle.

I'll broach the *tadpole* on my rapier's point.

Shakespeare.

Poor Tom eats the toad and the *tadpole*.  
The result is not a perfect frog, but a *tadpole*, without any feet, and having a long tail to swim with.

Ray.

A black and round substance began to dilate, and after a while the head, the eyes, the tail to be discernable, and at last become what the ancients called *gyrinus*, we a porwidge or *tadpole*.

Brown's *Vulgar Errors*.

**T'EN**, the poetical contraction of *taken*.

**T'EFFETA.** *n. f.* [*taffetas*, Fr. *taffetar*, Spanish.] A thin silk.

All hail, the richest beauties on the earth!

—Beauties no richer than rich *taffetas*. Shakespeare.

Never will I trust to speeches penn'd;

*Taffetas* phrases, silken terms precise,

Three pill'd hyperboles. Shak. *Love's Labour Lost*.

Some think that a considerable diversity of colours argues an equal diversity of nature; but I am not of their mind, for not to mention the changeable *taffety*, whose colours the philosophers call not real, but apparent.

Boyle on Colours.

**TAG.** *n. f.* [*tag*, Islandick, the point of a lance.]

1. A point of metal put to the end of a string.

2. Any thing paltry and mean.

If *tag* and *rag* be admitted, learned and unlearned, it is the fault of *some*, not of the law.

Whigif.

Will you hence

Before the *tag* return, whose *rage* doth rend  
Like interrupted waters? Shakespeare's *Coriolanus*.

The *tag-rag* people did not clap him and his him.

Shakespeare.

He invited *tag*, *rag*, and *bob-tail*, to the wedding.

L'Estrange.

3. A young sheep.

**TO TAG.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fit any thing with an end, or point of metal; as, to *tag* a lance.

2. To fit one thing with another, appended.

His courteous host

*Tags* every sentence with some fawning word,  
Such as my king, my prince, at least my lord.

Dryden.

'Tis *tagg'd* with *flattery*, like Boreas with ays,  
The mid-particulars with art, which never flat is.

Dryden.

3. The word is here improperly used.

Compell'd by you to *tag* in rhimes

The commonlanders of the times. Swift.

To join. This is properly *to tack*.

Resistance, and the succession of the house of Hanover, the whig writers perpetually *tag* together.

Swift's *Miscellanies*.

**TAGTAIL.** *n. f.* [*tag* and *tail*.] A worm which has the tail of another colour.

They feed on *tag* worms and lugges.

Cervus.

There are other worms; as the *murk* and *edg*.

Walton.

**TAIL.** *n. f.* [*tag*, Saxon.]

1. That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging loose behind.

Oft have I seen a hog's *er-weening* ear

Run back and bite, because he was withheld,

Who having suffer'd by the bear's fell paw,

Harsh clapt his *tail* betwixt his legs, and cry'd.

Shakespeare.

This sees the cub, and does himself oppose,  
And men and boats his active *tail* confound.

Waller.

The lion will not kick, but will strike such a stroke with his *tail*, that will break the back of his encounterer.

Mora.

Rous'd by the lash of his own stubborn *tail*,

Our lion now will foreign foes assail.

Dryden.

The *tail* fin is half a foot high, but underneath level with the *tail*.

Grew.

2. The lower part.

The Lord shall make thee the head, and not the *tail*; and thou shalt be above, and not beneath.

Deut. xxviii. 13.

3. Any thing hanging long; a catkin.

Duretus writes a great praise of the distilled water of those *tails* that hang upon willow trees.

Harvey on Consumptions.

4. The hinder part of any thing.

With the helm they turn and steer the *tail*.

Butler.

5. To turn *TAIL*. To fly; to run away.

Would she turn *tail* to the hero, and fly quite out another way; but all way to return in a higher pitch.

Sidney.

**TO TAIL.** *v. n.* To pull by the tail.

The conqu'ring foe they soon assail'd,

First Trulla slay'd, and Cerdon *tail'd*. Hudibras.

**T'ILED.** *adj.* [from *tail*.] Furnished with a tail.

Snouted and *tailed* like a boat, footed like a goat.

Grew.

**T'AILLAGE.** *n. f.* [*tailleur*, French.]

*Tailage* originally signifies a piece cut out of the whole; and, metaphorically, a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute. In law, it signifies a toll or tax.

Cowel.

**TAILLE.** *n. f.*

*Taille*, the tax which is opposite to fee-simple, because it is so minced or parted, that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it, but is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee. This limitation, or *taille*, is either general or special. *Taille* general is that whereby lands or tenements are limited to a man, and to the heirs of his body begotten; and the reason of this term is, because how many soever women the tenant, holding by this title, shall take to his wives, one after another, in lawful matrimony, his issue by them all have a possibility to inherit one after the other. *Taille* special is that whereby lands or tenements be limited unto a man and his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies begotten.

Cowel.

**TAILOR.** *n. f.* [*tailleur*, from *tailleur*, Fr. to cut.] One whose business is to make clothes.

I'll entertain a score or two of *tailors*,

To study fashions to adorn my body.

Shakespeare's *Richard III.*

Here's an English *tailor* come for stealing out of a French host; come, *tailor*, you may roast your goose.

Shakespeare.

The knight came to the *tailor's*, to take measure of his gown.

Camden.

The world is come now to that pass, that the *tailor* and shoe-maker may cut out what religion they please.

Howel.

It was, possibly, said, by Seneca, that friendship should not be unright, but undiluted, though somewhat in the phrase of a *tailor*.

Gellius.

In Covent-Garden did a *tailor* dwell,  
That sure a place deserv'd in his own hell.

King.

**TO TAIN.** *v. a.* [*teindre*, French.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing.

The Spanish, strick

Stiff by the *taint'd* gale, with open nose

Draws full upon the latent prey.

Thomson.

2. To stain; to sully.

We come not by the way of accusation

To *taint* that honour every good tongue blesses,

Shakespeare.

Sirens *taint*

The minds of all men, whom they can acquaint

With their attractions.

Chapman's *Odyssey*.

They the truth

With superstitious and traditions *taint*.

Milton.

Those pure immortal elements

Eject him *tainted* now, and purge him off

As a discomper.

Milton.

3. To infect; to poison; to diseafe.

Nothing *taints* sound lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of consumptive lungs.

Harvey on Consumptions.

Salts in fumes contract the vessels, and perhaps the *tainted* air may affect the lungs by its heat.

Arbuthnot on Air.

With wholesome herbage mixt, the ducful bane  
Of vegetable venom *taints* the plain.

Pope.

4. To corrupt.

A sweet-bread you found it *tainted* or fly-blown.

Swift.

The yellow tinging plague

Internal vision *taints*.

Thomson's *Spring*.

5. A corrupt contraction of *attaint*.

**TO TAIN.** *v. n.* To be infected; to be touched with something corrupting.

Till Birnam wood remove to Duninane

I cannot *taint* with fear.

Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

**TAIN.** *n. f.* [*tainte*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. A tincture; a stain.

2. An insect.

There is found in the summer a spider called a *taint*, of a red colour, and so little, that ten of the largest will hardly outweigh a grain.

Brown's *Vulgar Errors*.

As killing as the canker to the rose,  
Or *taint* worm to the weaning herds that graze.

Milton.

3. Infection; corruption; depravation.

Her offence

Must be of such unnatural degree,  
That monsters it; or your forevouch'd affection

Fall'n into *taint*.

Shakespeare's *King Lear*.

My hellsounds shall lick up the draft and filth,  
Which man's polluting sin with *taint* hath shed

On what was pure.

Milton.

A father that breeds his son at home, can keep him better from the *taint* of servants than abroad.

Locke on Education.

But is no rank, no station, no degree,  
From this contagious *taint* of sorrow free?

Prior.

4. A spot; a soil; a blemish.

Now I

Unspcak mine own detraction; here abjure  
The *taints* and blames I laid upon myself.

Shak.

**TAINTELESS.** *adj.* [from *taint*.] Free from infection; pure.

No humours gross, or frowy steams,  
Could from her *taintless* body flow.

Swift's *Miscellanies*.

**TAINTURE.** *n. f.* [*tinctura*, Lat. *teinture*, Fr.] Taint; tinge; defilement.

See here the *tainture* of thy nest,

And look thyself be faultless.

Shakespeare.

**TO TAKE.** *v. a.* [preterite *took*, part. pass. *taken*, sometimes *took*; *taka*, Islandick; *cy tek*, I take; *cy took*, I took.]

**1. To receive what is offered; correlative to give; opposed to refuse.**

Then *took* I the cup at the Lord's hand, and made all the nations to drink. *Jer. xxv. 17.*

Be thou advis'd, thy black design forsake;  
Death, or this counsel, from Lucippus *take*. *Waller.*  
An honest man may *take* a knave's advice.  
But ideots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*  
Madam, were I as you, I'd *take* her counsel. *Philips.*

Distress'd myself, like you, confin'd I live,  
And therefore can compassion *take* and give. *Dryd.*

**2. To seize what is not given.**

In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,  
And *took* him trembling from his sovereign's side. *Dryden.*

**3. To receive.**

No man shall *take* the nether or the upper millstone to pledge. *Deut. xxiv. 6.*

**4. To receive with good or ill will.**

For, what we know must be,  
Why should we, in our peevish opposition,  
*Take* it to heart? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

I will frown as they pass by, and let them *take* it as they list. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

La you! if you speak ill of the devil, how he *takes* it at heart! *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
Damasco, without any more ado, yielded up to the Turks; which the bassá *took* in so good part, that he would not suffer his soldiers to enter it. *Kneller's History.*

The king being in a rage, *took* it grievously that he was mocked. *2 Mac. vii. 39.*

The queen, hearing of a declination of monarchy, *took* it to ill as she would never after hear of the other's fault. *Bacon.*

A following hath ever been a thing civil, and well *taken* in monarchies, so it be without too much popularity. *Bacon.*

The diminution of the power of the nobility they *took* very heavily. *Clarendon.*

I hope you will not expect from me things demonstrated with certainty; but will *take* it well that I should offer at a new thing. *Graunt.*

If I have been a little pilfering, I *take* it bitterly of thee to tell me of it. *Dryden.*

The sole advice I could give him in conscience, would be that which he would *take* ill, and not follow. *Swift.*

**5. To lay hold on; to catch by surprize or artifice.**

Who will believe a man that hath no house, and lodgeth wheresoever the night *takes* him? *Eccles. xxxvi. 26.*

They silenced those who opposed them, by translating them abroad, or *taking* advantage against them in the house. *Clarendon.*

Wife men are overborn when *taken* at a disadvantage. *Collier of Confidence.*

Men in their loose unguarded hours they *take*,  
Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Page.*

**6. To snatch; to seize.**

I am contented to dwell on the Divine Providence, and *take* up any occasion to lead me to its contemplation. *Hale.*

**7. To make prisoner.**

Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow,  
Where we may *take* him, and disgrace him for it. *Shakespeare.*

King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter *ta'en*. *Shakespeare.*

This man was *taken* of the Jews, and should have been killed. *Acts, xiii. 27.*

They entering with wonderful celerity on every side, *took* and *took* three hundred janizaries. *Kneller.*

**8. To captivate with pleasure; to delight; to engage.**

More than history can pattern, though devils'd  
And play'd to *take* spectators. *Shakespeare.*

To hear the story of your life, which must  
*Take* the ear strangely. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

VOL. II.

Let her not *take* thee with her eyelids.

*Prov. vi. 25.*  
*Taken* by Perkin's amiable behaviour, he entertained him as became the person of Richard duke of York. *Bacon.*

Their song was partial, but the harmony  
Suspended hell, and *took* with ravishment  
The thronging audience. *Milton.*

If I renounce virtue, though naked, then I do  
it yet more when she is thus beautified on purpose  
to allure the eye, and *take* the heart. *Decay of Pity.*  
This beauty shines through some men's actions,  
sets off all that they do, and *takes* all they come near. *Locke.*

Crombrotus was so *taken* with this prospect,  
that he had no patience. *Waller.*

**9. To entrap; to catch in a snare.**

*Take* us the foxes, that spoil the vines. *Cont. ii. 15.*

**10. To understand in any particular sense or manner.**

The words are more properly *taken* for the air or rather than the heavens. *Raleigh.*

You *take* me right, Eupolis; for there is no possibility of an holy war. *Bacon's Holy War.*

I *take* it, and iron brass, called white brass, hath some mixture of tin to help the lustre. *Bacon.*

Why, now you *take* me; these are rites  
That grace love's days, and crown his nights:  
These are the motions I would see. *Ben Jonson.*

Give them one simple idea, and see that they *take* it right, and perfectly comprehend it. *Locke.*

Charity *taken* in its largest extent is nothing else but the sincere love of God and our neighbour. *Waller.*

**11. To exact.**

*Take* no usury of him or increase. *Lev. xxv. 36.*

**12. To get; to have; to appropriate.**

And the king of Sodom said unto Abram, Give me the persons, and *take* the goods to thyself. *Gen. xiv. 21.*

**13. To use; to employ.**

This man always *takes* time, and ponders things maturely before he passes his judgment. *Waller.*

**14. To blast; to infect.**

Strike her young bones,  
You *taking* airs, with lameness! *Shakespeare.*

**15. To judge in favour of; to adopt.**

The nicest eye could no distinction make,  
Where lay the advantage, or what side to *take*. *Dryden.*

**16. To admit any thing bad from without.**

I ought to have a care  
To keep my wounds from *taking* air. *Hudibras.*

**17. To get; to procure.**

Striking stones, they *took* fire out of them. *2 Mac. x. 3.*

**18. To turn to; to practise.**

If any of the family be distressed, order is taken for their relief; if any be subject to vice, or *take* ill counsels, they are reprov'd. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

**19. To close in with; to comply with.**

Old as I am, I *take* thee at thy word,  
And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword. *Dryden.*

She to her country's use resign'd your sword,  
And you, kind lover, *took* her at her word. *Dryd.*

I *take* thee at thy word. *Rowe's Ambit. Scep.*

**20. To form; to fix.**

Resolutions *taken* upon full debate were seldom prosecuted with equal resolution. *Clarendon.*

**21. To catch in the hand; to seize.**

He put forth a hand, and *took* me by a lock of my head. *Ench. viii. 3.*

I *took* not arms till urg'd by self-defence. *Dryd.*

**22. To admit; to suffer.**

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;  
Now *take* the mould; now bend thy mind to feel  
The first sharp motions of the stirring wheel. *Dryden.*

**23. To perform any action.**

Peradventure we shall *prevail* against him, and *take* our revenge on him. *Jer. xx. 10.*

'*Usrah* put forth his hand to the ark, and *took* hold of it, for the oxen shook it. *1 Sam. vi. 8.*

*Taking* my leave of them, I went into Macedonia. *2 Cor.*

Before I proceed, I would *take* some breath. *Bacon.*

His wind he never *took* whilst the cup was at his mouth, but observed the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hakruik.*

A long sigh he drew,  
And, his voice failing, *took* his last adieu. *Dryden's Fables.*

The Sabine Clausus came,  
And from afar at Dryops *took* his aim. *Dryd. Am.*

Her liver names in order to run o'er,  
The girl *took* breath full thirty times and more. *Dryden.*

Heighten'd revenge he should have *took*;  
He should have burnt his tutors book. *Prior.*

The husband's affairs made it necessary for him to *take* a voyage to Naples. *Addison's Spectator.*

I *took* a walk in Lincoln's Inn Garden. *Tatler.*

The Carthaginian *took* his seat, and Pompey entered with great dignity in his own person. *Tatler.*

I am possessed of power and credit, can gratify my favourites, and *take* vengeance on my enemies. *Swift.*

**24. To receive into the mind.**

When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, they *took* knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus. *Acts, iv.*

It appeared in his face, that he *took* great contentment in this our question. *Bacon.*

Doctor Moore, in his *Ethicks*, reckons this particular inclination, to *take* a prejudice against a man for his looks, among the smaller vices in morality, and names it a prosopolepsia. *Addison's Spectator.*

A student should never satisfy himself with bare attendance on lectures, unless he clearly *takes* up the sense. *Waller.*

**25. To go into.**

When news were brought that the French king besieged Constance, he posted to the sea-coast to *take* ship. *Comdca.*

Tygers and lions are not apt to *take* the water. *Hakruik.*

**26. To go along; to follow; to pursue.**

The joyful short-liv'd news, soon spread around,  
*Took* the same train. *Dryden.*

Observing still the motions of their flight,  
What course they *took*, what happy signs they flew. *Dryden.*

**27. To swallow; to receive.**

Consider the insatiation of several bodies, and of their appetite to *take* in others. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Turkeys *take* down stones, having found in the gizzard of one no less than seven hundred. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**28. To swallow as a medicine.**

Tell an ignorant in place to his face that he has a wit above all the world, and, as fulsome a dose as you give him, he shall readily *take* it down, and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing. *South.*

Upon this assurance he *took* physio. *Locke.*

**29. To choose one of more.**

*Take* to thee from among the cherubim.  
Thy choice of flaming warriors. *Milton.*

Either but one man, or all men are kings: *take* which you please, it dissolves the bonds of government. *Locke.*

**30. To copy.**

Our phoenix queen was pourtray'd too so bright,  
Beauty alone could beauty *take* so right. *Dryden.*

**31. To convey; to carry; to transport.**

Carry sir John Falstaff to the Fleet,  
*Take* all his company along with him. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

He sat him down in a street; for no man *took* them into his house to lodge. *Judges, xix. 15.*

**32. To fasten on; to seize.**

Wherefore he *took* him he weareth him; and he *took* him. *Marks, ix. 18.*

No temptation hath *taken* you, but such as is common to man. *1 Cor. x. 13.*

When the frost and rain have *taken* them they grow dangerous. *Temple.*

At first they warm, then scorch, and then they *take*.

Now with long necks from side to side they feed ;

At length grown strong their mother fire forsake,

And a new colony of flames succeed. *Dryden.*

No least will eat four grails till the frost hath *taken* it. *Mort.*

In burning of stubble, take care to plow the land we round the field, that the fire may not *take* the hedges. *Mortimer.*

### 33. Not to refuse ; to accept.

Take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer, he shall be surely put to death. *Num. xxxv. 31.*

Thou *tak'st* thy mother's word too far, said he,

And hast ungodly thy bosom's pedigree. *Dryden.*

He that should demand of him how begotting a child gives the father absolute power over him, will find him answer nothing : we are to *take* his word for this. *Locke.*

Who will not receive clipped money whilst he sees the great receipt of the exchequer admits it, and the bank and goldsmiths will *take* it of him ? *Locke.*

### 34. To adopt.

I will *take* you to me for a people, and I will be to you a God. *Exodus, vi. 7.*

### 35. To change with respect to place.

When he departed, he *took* out two pence, and gave them to the host. *Luke, x. 35.*

He put his hand into his bosom ; and when he *took* it out, it was leprous. *Exodus, iv. 6.*

If you slit the artery, thrust a pipe into it, and cast a frail ligature upon that part containing the pipe, the artery will not beat below the ligature ; yet do but *take* it off, and it will beat immediately. *Ray.*

Lovers flung themselves from the top of the precipice into the sea, where they were sometimes *taken* up alive. *Addison.*

### 36. To separate.

A multitude, how great soever, brings not a man any nearer to the end of the inexhaustible stock of number, where still there remains as much to be added as if none were *taken* out. *Locke.*

The living fabric now in pieces *takes*,  
Of every part dye observation make ;  
All which such art discovers. *Blackmore.*

### 37. To admit.

Let not a widow be *taken* into the number under threescore. *1 Tim. v. 9.*

'Tis such so much of heaven appears in my make,  
The sweetest impressions I easily *take*. *Swift.*

### 38. To pursue ; to go in.

He alone  
To find where Adam shelter'd *took* his way. *Milt.*

To the port she *takes* her way,

And stands upon the margin of the sea. *Dryden.*

Where injured Nisus *takes* his airy course. *Dryd.*

Give me leave to seize any destin'd prey,

And let eternal justice *take* the way. *Dryden.*

It was her fortune once to *take* her way

Along the sandy margin of the sea. *Dryden.*

### 39. To receive any temper or disposition of mind.

They shall not *take* shame. *Mt. ii. 6.*

Thou hast *taken* me, and hast *taken* pity on me. *Tibul.*

They *take* delight in approaching to God.

*Isaiah, lvi. 2.*

Take a good heart, O Jerusalem. *Bar. iv. 20.*

Men are in desire of some things which they *take* to heart. *Bacon.*

Few are so wicked as to *take* delight

In crimes unprofitable. *Dryden.*

Children, kept out of ill company, *take* a pride

To behave themselves prettily, perceiving themselves esteemed. *Locke.*

### 40. To endure ; to bear.

He can be as quiet as any body with those that are

quarrelsome, and be as troublesome as another when I meet with those that will *take* it. *Leffr.*

Won't you then *take* a jest ? *Speffator.*

He met with such a reception as those only deserve who are content to *take* it. *Swift's Miscell.*

### 41. To draw ; to derive.

The firm belief of a future judgment is the most forcible motive to a good life, because *taken* from this consideration of the most lasting happiness and misery. *Tillotson.*

### 42. To leap ; to jump over.

That hand which had the strength, ev'n at your door,

To cudgel you, and make you *take* the hatch. *Shakespeare.*

### 43. To assume.

Fit you to the custom,  
And *take* 't ye, as your predecessors have,  
Your honour with your form. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

I *take* liberty to try, that these propositions are so far from having an universal assent, that to a great part of mankind they are not known. *Locke.*

### 44. To allow ; to admit.

Take not any term, howsoever authorized by the language of the schools, to stand for any thing till you have an idea of it. *Locke.*

Chemists *take*, in our present controversy, something for granted, which they ought to prove. *Boyle.*

I *took* your weak excuses. *Dryden.*

### 45. To receive with fondness.

I lov'd you still, and

Took you into my bosom. *Dryden.*

### 46. To carry out for use.

He commanded them that they should *take* nothing for their journey save a staff. *Mark, vi. 8.*

### 47. To suppose ; to receive in thought ; to entertain in opinion.

This I *take* it  
Is the main motive of our preparations. *Shakespeare.*

The spirits that are in all tangible bodies are scarce known : sometimes they *take* them for vacuum, whereas they are the most active of bodies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He *took* himself to have deserved as much as any man, in contributing more, and appearing sooner in their first approach towards rebellion. *Clarend.*

Is a man unfortunate in marriage? Still it is because he was deceived ; and so *took* that for virtue and affection which was nothing but vice in a disguise. *South.*

Deprave ! appetites cause us often to *take* that for true imitation of nature which has no resemblance of it. *Dryden.*

So soft his tresses, fill'd with trickling pearl,  
You'd doubt his sex, and take him for a girl. *Tate.*

Time is *taken* for so much of infinite duration as is measured out by the great bodies of the universe. *Locke.*

They who would advance in knowledge should lay down this as a fundamental rule, not to *take* words for things. *Locke.*

Few will *take* a proposition which amounts to no more than this, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands, for an innate moral principle, since it teaches so little. *Locke.*

Some Tories will *take* you for a Whig, some Wigs will *take* you for a Tory. *Pope.*

As I *take* it, the two principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then to convince them that it is so. *Swift.*

### 48. To separate for one's self from any quantity ; to remove for one's self from any place.

I will *take* of thee for priests. *Isaiah, lvi. 21.*

Hath God assayed to *take* a nation from the midst of another ? *Deut. iv. 34.*

I might have *taken* her to me to wife. *Gen. xii. 19.*

Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God *took* him. *Gen. v. 24.*

Four heifers from his female store he *took*. *Dry.*

### 49. Not to leave ; not to omit.

The discourse here is about ideas, which he says

are real things, and we speak God ; in *taking* this along with me, to make it prove any thing to his purpose, the argument must stand thus. *Locke.*

Young gentlemen ought not only to *take* along with them a clear idea of the antiquities on medals and figures, but likewise to exercise their arithmetic in reducing the sums of money to those of their own country. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

50. To receive payments.

Never a wife leads a better life than she does ; do what she will, *take* all, pay all. *Shakespeare.*

51. To obtain by mensuration.

The knight coming to the taylor's to *take* measure of his gown, perceiveth the like gown cloth lying there. *Camden.*

With a two foot rule in his hand measuring my walls, he *took* the dimensions of the room. *Swift.*

52. To withdraw.

Honeycomb, on the verge of threescore, *took* me aside, and asked me, whether I would advise him to marry ? *Speffator.*

53. To seize with a transitory impulse ; to affect so as not to last.

Tiberius, noted for his niggardly temper, only gave his attendants their diet ; but once he was *taken* with a fit of generosity, and divided them into three classes. *Arbutnot.*

54. To comprise ; to comprehend.

We always *take* the account of a future state into our schemes about the concerns of this world. *Atterbury.*

Had those who would persuade us that there are innate principles, not *taken* them together in gross, but considered separately the parts, they would not have been so forward to believe they were innate. *Locke.*

55. To have recourse to.

A sparrow *took* a bush just as an eagle made a swoop at an hare. *L'Estrange.*

The cat presently *takes* a tree, and sees the poor fox torn to pieces. *L'Estrange.*

56. To produce ; or suffer to be produced.

No purposes whatsoever which are meant for the good of that land will prosper, or *take* good effect. *Spenser.*

57. To catch in the mind.

These do best who *take* material hints to be judged by history. *Locke.*

58. To hire ; to rent.

If three ladies like a luckless play,  
Take the whole house upon the poet's day. *Pope.*

59. To engage in ; to be active in.

Question your royal thoughts, make the case yours ;  
Be now the father and propose a son ;  
Behold yourself so by a son disdain'd ;  
And then imagine me *taking* your part,  
And in your pow'r so silencing your son. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

60. To incur ; to receive as it happens.

In streams, my boy, and rivers *take* thy chance ;  
There swims, said he, thy whole inheritance. *Ad.*

Now *take* your turn ; and, as a brother shou'd,  
Attend your brother to the Stygian flood. *Dryden's Æneid.*

61. To admit in copulation.

Five hundred asses yearly *took* the horse,  
Producing mules of greater speed and force. *Sandys.*

62. To catch eagerly.

Drances *took* the word ; who grudg'd, long since,  
The rising glories of the Daugian prince. *Dryden.*

63. To use as an oath or expression.

Thou shalt not *take* the name of the Lord in vain. *Exodus.*

64. To seize as a disease.

They that come abroad after these showers, are commonly *taken* with sickness. *Bacon.*

I am *taken* on the sudden with a swimming in my head. *Dryden.*

65. To take away. To deprive of.

If any *take* away from the book of this prophecy,

God

3

God shall *take away* his part out of the book of life. *Rev. xx. 19.*

The bill for *taking away* the votes of bishops was called a bill for *taking away* all temporal jurisdiction. *Clarendon.*

Many dispersed objects breed confusion, and *take away* from the picture that grave majesty which gives beauty to the piece. *Dryden.*

You should be hunted like a beast of prey; By your own law I *take* your life *away*. *Dryden.*

The funeral pomp which to your kings you pay, Is all I want, and all you *take away*. *Dryden.*

One who gives another any thing, has not always a right to *take* it *away* again. *Locke.*

Not foes nor fortune *take* this your navy, And is my Abelard less kind than they? *Pope.*

66. To *TAKE away*. To set aside; to remove.

If we *take away* consciousness of pleasure and pain, it will be hard to know wherein to place personal identity. *Locke.*

67. To *TAKE care*. To be careful; to be solicitous for; to superintend.

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. Dost God *take care* for oxen? *1 Cor. ix. 9.*

68. To *TAKE care*. To be cautious; to be vigilant.

69. To *TAKE course*. To have recourse to measures.

They meant to *take a course* to deal with particulars by reconciliations, and cared not for any head. *Bacon.*

The violence of storming is the *course* which God is forced to *take* for the destroying, but cannot, without changing the *course* of nature, for the converting, of sinners. *Hammond.*

70. To *TAKE down*. To crush; to reduce; to suppress.

Do you think he is now so dangerous an enemy as he is counted, or that it is so hard to *take* him *down* as some suppose? *Spenser on Ireland.*

*Take down* their mettle, keep them lean and bare. *Dryden.*

Lacqueys were never so saucy and pragmatical as now, and he should be glad to see them *taken down*. *Addison.*

71. To *TAKE down*. To swallow; to take by the mouth.

We cannot *take down* the lives of living creatures, which some of the Paracelsians say, if they could be *taken down*, would make us immortal: the next for subtilty of operation, to take bodies putrefied, such as may be easily taken. *Bacon.*

72. To *TAKE from*. To derogate; to detract.

It *takes not from* you that you were born with principles of generosity; but it adds to you, that you have cultivated native. *Dryden.*

73. To *TAKE from*. To deprive of.

Conversation will add to the knowledge, but be too apt to *take from* their virtue. *Locke.*

Gentle gods, *take* my breath *from* me. *Shakspeare.*

I will smite thee, and *take* thine head *from* thee. *1 Sam.*

74. To *TAKE heed*. To be cautious; to beware.

*Take heed* of a mischievous man. *Ecclesi. xi. 33.*

*Take heed* lest passion sway thy judgment to do aught. *Milton.*

Children to serve their parents' interest live: *Take heed* what doom against yourself you give. *Dryden.*

75. To *TAKE heed to*. To attend.

Nothing sweeter than to *take heed* unto the commandments of the Lord. *Ecclesi. xxi. 27.*

76. To *TAKE in*. To inclose.

Upon the sea-coast are parcels of land that would pay well for the *taking in*. *Martin's Husbandry.*

77. To *TAKE in*. To lessen; to contract: as, he took in his sails.

78. To *TAKE in*. To cheat; to gull: as, the cunning ones were taken in. A low vulgar phrase.

79. To *TAKE in hand*. To undertake.

Till there were a perfect reformation, nothing would prosper that they *taken in hand*. *Clarendon.*

80. To *TAKE in*. To comprise; to comprehend.

These heads are sufficient for the explication of this whole matter; *taking in* some additional discourses, which make the work more even.

*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

This love of our country *takes in* our families, friends, and acquaintance. *Addison.*

The dislike of the tucker has enlarged the neck of a fine woman, that at present it *takes in* almost half the body. *Addison.*

Of these matters no satisfactory account can be given by any mechanical hypothesis, without *taking in* the superintendence of the great Creator. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

81. To *TAKE in*. To admit.

An opinion brought into his head by course, because he heard himself called a father, rather than any kindness that he found in his own heart, made him *take in*. *Sidney.*

A great vessel full being drawn into bottles, and then the liquor put again into the vessel, will not fill the vessel again so full as it was, but that it may *take in* more. *Bacon.*

Porter was *taken in* not only as a bed-chamber servant, but as an useful instrument for his skill in the Spanish. *Watson.*

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me, I have a soul, that, like an ample shield, Can *take in* all; and veige enough for more. *Dryden.*

The fight and touch *take in* from the same object different ideas. *Locke.*

There is the same irregularity in my plantations: I *take in* none that do not naturally rejoice in the soil. *Spectator.*

82. To *TAKE in*. To win by conquest.

He sent Asan-aga, with the Janizaries, and pieces of great ordnance, to *take in* the other cities of Tunis. *Katles.*

Should a great beauty resolve to *take me in* with the artillery of her eyes, it would be as vain as for a thief to set upon a new-robb'd passenger. *Sack.*

Open places are easily *taken in*, and towns not strongly fortified make but a weak resistance. *Fulton on the Cliffs.*

83. To *TAKE in*. To receive locally.

We went before, and sailed unto Assos, there intending to *take in* Paul. *Acts, xx. 13.*

That which men *take in* by education is next to that which is natural. *Tillotson.*

As no acid is in an animal body but must be *taken in* by the mouth, so if it is not subdued it may get into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

84. To *TAKE in*. To receive mentally.

Though a created understanding can never *take in* the fulness of the divine excellencies, yet so much as it can receive is of greater value than any other object. *Hale.*

The idea of extension joins itself so inseparably with all visible qualities, that it suffers to see no one without *taking in* impressions of extension too. *Locke.*

It is not in the power of the most enlarged understanding to frame one new simple idea in the mind, not *taken in* by the ways aforementioned. *Locke.*

A man can never have *taken in* his full measure of knowledge before he is hurried off the stage. *Addison.*

Let him *take in* the instructions you give him, in a way suited to his natural inclination. *Watts.*

Some genius can *take in* a long train of propositions. *Watts.*

85. To *TAKE notice*. To observe.

86. To *TAKE notice*. To show by any act that observation is made.

Some laws restrained the extravagant power of the nobility, the diminution whereof they sought very heavily, though at that time they took little notice of it. *Clarendon.*

87. To *TAKE oath*. To swear.

The king of Babylon is come to Jerusalem, and hath taken of the king's seed, and of him *taken in* oath. *Ez. 17.*

We *take* all oath of secrecy, for the concealing of these inventions, which we think fit to keep secret. *Bacon.*

88. To *TAKE off*. To invalidate; to destroy; to remove. When it is immediately followed by *from*, without an accusative, it may be considered either as elliptically suppressing the accusative, or as being neutral.

You must *take off* this room, and go with us; Your power and your command is *taken off*. And Casko rules in Cyprus. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

The cruel ministers *Take off* her life. *Shakspeare.*

It the head of the tribes can be *taken off*, and the misled multitude return to their obedience, such an extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Sens loathes its windmills by deriding; and subtle or windy spirits are *taken off* by intention or evaporation. *Bacon.*

To stop schisms, *take off* the principal authors by winning and advancing them, rather than engage them by violence. *Bacon.*

What *takes off* the objection is, that in judging scandal we are to look to the cause whence it cometh. *Bishop Sanderford.*

The promises, the terrors, or the authority of the commander, must be the topick whence that argument is drawn, and all force of this is *taken off* by this doctrine. *Hammond.*

It will not be unwelcome to these worthies, who endeavoured the advancement of learning, as being likely to find a clear progression when so many untruths are *taken off*. *Brown.*

This *takes not off* the force of our former evidence. *Stillingfleet.*

If the mark, by hindering its exportation, makes it less valuable, the melting-pot can easily *take it off*. *Locke.*

A man's understanding failing him, would *take off* that presumption most men have of themselves. *Locke.*

It shews virtue in the fairest light, and *takes off* from the deformity of vice. *Addison.*

When we would *take off* from the reputation of an action, we ascribe it to vain-glory. *Addison.*

This *takes off* from the elegance of our tongue, but expresses our ideas in the readiest manner. *Addison.*

The justices decreed, to *take off* a halfpenny in a quart from the price of ale. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

How many lives have been lost in hot blood, and how many likely to be *taken off* in cold. *Blount to Pope.*

Favourable names are put upon ill ideas, to *take off* the odium. *Watts.*

89. To *TAKE off*. To withhold; to withhold.

He perceiving that we were willing to say somewhat, in great courtesy *takes us off*, and contented us to ask us questions. *Bacon.*

Your present distemper is not to trouble some as to *take you off* from all satisfaction. *Watts.*

There is nothing more resty and ungovernable than our thoughts: they will not be directed what objects to pursue, nor be *taken off* from those they have once fixed on; but run away with a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view, let him do what he can. *Locke.*

Keep foreign ideas from *taking off* our mind from its present pursuit. *Locke.*

He has *taken you off*, by a peculiar instance of his mercy, from the vanities and temptations of the world. *Watts.*



90. *To TAKE off.* To swallow.  
When his passions of drinking accompanied, the  
strongest man takes off his glass, with that sick  
stomach which, in some men, follows not many  
hours after; no body would ever let wine touch his  
lip.  
*Locke.*

91. *To TAKE off.* To purchase.  
Corn, in plenty, the labourer will have at his  
own rate, else he'll not take it off the farmer's  
hands for wages.  
*Locke.*

The Spaniards having no commodities that we  
will take off, above the value of one hundred thou-  
sand pounds per annum, cannot pay us.  
*Locke.*

There is a project on foot for transporting out  
best wheat straw to Dunstable, and obliging us  
to take off yearly so many ton of straw hats.  
*Swift's Miscellanies.*

92. *To TAKE off.* To copy.  
Take off all their models in wood.  
*Addison.*

93. *To TAKE off.* To find place for.  
The multiplying of nobility brings a state to  
necessity; and, in like manner, when more are  
bred scholars than preferments can take off.  
*Bacon's Essays.*

94. *To TAKE off.* To remove.  
When Moses went in, he took the veil off until  
he came out.  
*Exod. xxiv. 34.*

If any would reign and take up all the time,  
let him take them off, and bring others on.  
*Bacon.*

95. *To TAKE order with.* To check; to  
take course with.

Though he would have turned his teeth upon  
Spain, yet he was taken order with before it came  
to that.

96. *To TAKE out.* To remove from within  
any place.

Griefs are green;  
And all thy friends which thou must make thy  
friends  
Have but their fangs and teeth newly ta'en out.  
*Shakespeare.*

97. *To TAKE part.* To share.  
Take part in rejoicing for the victory over the  
Turks.  
*Pope.*

98. *To TAKE place.* To prevail; to have  
effect.

Where arms take place, all other pleas are vain;  
Love taught me force, and force shall love main-  
tain.  
*Dryden.*

The debt a man owes his father takes place, and  
gives the father a right to inherit.  
*Locke.*

99. *To TAKE up.* To borrow upon credit  
or interest.

The smooth pates now wear nothing but high  
shoes; and if a man is through with them in ho-  
nest taking up, they stand upon security.  
*Shakspeare.*  
We took up corn for them, that we may eat and  
live.  
*Nibem.*

She to the merchant goes,  
Rich crystals of the rock she takes up there,  
Huge agat vases, and old china ware.  
*Dryden.*  
I have anticipated already, and taken up from  
Boccaccio before I come to him.  
*Dryden's Fables.*

Men for want of due payment, are forced to  
take up the necessaries of life at almost double  
value.  
*Swift.*

100. *To be ready for; to engage with.*  
His divisions are, one power against the French,  
And one against Glendower; perforce, a third  
Must take up us.  
*Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

101. *To TAKE up.* To apply to the use of.  
We took up arms, not to revenge ourselves,  
But free the commonwealth.  
*Addison.*

102. *To TAKE up.* To begin.  
They shall take up a lamentation for me.

*Ezek. xxv. 17.*  
Princes friendship, which they take up upon the  
accounts of judgment and merit, they most times  
lay down out of humour.  
*South.*

103. *To TAKE up.* To fasten with a li-  
gature passed under. A term of chi-  
urgery.

A large vessel was taken up by the  
up which you saw.  
104. *To TAKE up.* To augment; to in-  
crease.

Over much seeking to mend things takes up  
the mind, hardly admitting so much as a thought  
of heaven.  
*Shakspeare.*

Take my esteem:  
If from my heart you ask or hope for more,  
I grieve the place is taken up before.  
*Dryden.*

I intended to have left the stage, to which my  
genius never much inclined me, for a work which  
would have taken up my life in the performance.

*Dryden's Juvenal.*  
To understand fully his particular calling in the  
commonwealth, and religion, which is his calling,  
as he is a man, takes up his whole time.  
*Locke.*

Every one knows that mines alone furnish these;  
but withal, countries stored with mines are poor;  
the digging and refining of these metals taking up  
the labour, and wasting the number of the people.  
*Locke.*

We were so confident of success, that most of  
my fellow-soldiers were taken up with the same  
imaginations.  
*Addison.*

The following letter is from an artist, now taken  
up with this invention.  
*Addison.*

There is so much time taken up in the cere-  
mony, that before they enter on their subject the  
dialogue is half ended.  
*Addison on Medals.*

The affairs of religion and war took up Constan-  
tine so much that he had not time to think of  
trade.  
*Arbutnot.*

When the compass of twelve books is taken up  
in these, the reader will wonder by what methods  
our author could prevent being tedious.

*Pope's Essay on Homer.*

105. *To TAKE up.* To have final recourse  
to.

Arnobius asserts, that men of the finest parts  
and learning, rhetoricians, lawyers, physicians,  
despising the sentiments they had once been fond  
of, took up their rest in the Christian religion.  
*Addison on the Christian Religion.*

106. *To TAKE up.* To seize; to catch;  
to arrest.

Though this sheriff have this authority to take  
up all such stragglers, and imprison them, yet shall  
he not work that terror in their hearts that a mar-  
shal will, whom they know to have power of life  
and death.  
*Spenser.*

I was taken up by laying them down.  
*Shakspeare.*

You have taken up,  
Under the counterfeit seal of God,  
The subjects of his substitute.  
*Shakspeare.*

107. *To TAKE up.* To admit.  
The ancients took up experiments upon credit,  
and did build great matters upon them.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

108. *To TAKE up.* To answer by repro-  
ving; to reprimand.

One of his relations took him up roundly, for  
stooping so much below the dignity of his pro-  
fession.  
*L'Estrange.*

109. *To TAKE up.* To begin where the  
former left off.

The plot is purely fiction; for I take it up where  
the history has laid it down.  
*Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
Soon as the evening shades prevail,  
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,  
And nightly to the list'ning earth  
Repeats the story of her birth.  
*Addison's Spectator.*

110. *To TAKE up.* To lift.

Take up these cloaths here quickly;  
Where's the cowllstaff?  
*Shakspeare.*

The least things are taken up by the thumb and  
forefinger: when we would take up a greater quan-  
tity, we would use the thumb and all the fingers.  
*Ray.*

Milo took up a calf daily on his shoulders, and  
at last arrived at firmness to bear the bull.  
*Watts.*

111. *To TAKE up.* To occupy locally.  
The people by such thick throngs swarmed to

the place, that the king was obliged to  
take up his quarters in the palace.  
112. *To TAKE up.* To manage in the  
place of another.

I have his horse to take up the quarrel.  
*Shakspeare.*  
The greatest empires have had their rise from  
the pretence of taking up quarrels, or keeping the  
peace.  
*L'Estrange.*

113. *To TAKE up.* To comprize.  
I prefer in our countryman the noble poem of  
Palemon and Arcite, which is perhaps not much  
inferior to the Iliad, only it takes up seven years.  
*Dryden's Fables.*

114. *To TAKE up.* To adopt; to assume.  
God's decrees of salvation and damnation have  
been taken up by some of the Romish and reformed  
Churches, affixing them to men's particular en-  
tities, absolutely considered.  
*Hammond.*

The command in war is given to the strongest,  
or to the bravest; and in peace, taken up and ex-  
ercised by the boldest.  
*Temple.*

Assurance is properly that confidence which a  
man takes up of the pardon of his sins, upon such  
grounds as the scripture lays down.  
*South.*

The French and we still change; but here's the  
course,  
*Dryden.*

They change for better, and we change for worse;  
They take up our old trade of conquering,  
And we are taking theirs, to dance and sing.

He that will observe the conclusions men take  
up, must be satisfied they are not all rational.  
*Locke.*

Celibacy, in the church of Rome, was com-  
monly forced and taken up under a bold vow.  
*Atterbury.*

Lewis Baboon had taken up the trade of clothier,  
without serving his time.

*Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*  
Every man takes up those interests in which his  
humour engages him.  
*Pope.*

If those proceedings were observed, morality and  
religion would soon become fashionable court vir-  
tues, and be taken up as the only methods to get  
or keep employments.  
*Swift.*

Take up no more than you by worth may claim,  
Lest soon you prove a bankrupt in your fame.  
*Young.*

115. *To TAKE up.* To collect; to exact  
a tax.  
This great bassa was born in a poor country  
village, and in his childhood taken from his Chris-  
tian parents by such as take up the tribute children.  
*Kneller's History of the Turks.*

116. *To TAKE upon.* To appropriate to;  
to assume; to admit to be imputed to.

If I had no more wit than he, to take a fault  
upon me that he did, he had been hang'd for't.  
*Shakspeare.*

He took not on him the nature of angels, but the  
seed of Abraham.  
*Heb. ii. 16.*

For confederates, I will not take upon me the  
knowledge how the princes of Europe, at this day,  
stand affected towards Spain.

*Bacon's War with Spain.*

117. *To TAKE* *on*. To direct; to have authority. The state has taken on the power to neutral.

These dangerous unfish-like things I will throw them.

He must be told on 't, and he shall; the office becomes a warden here: I'll take 't upon me. *Shak.*

Look that you take upon you as you should. *Shakespeare.*

This every transitor takes upon himself to do. *Fulton.*

The parliament took upon them to call an assembly of divines, to settle some church controversies, of which many were unfit to judge. *Sanderfon.*

118. This verb, like *prendre* in French, is used with endless multiplicity of relations. Its uses are so numerous that they cannot easily be exemplified; and its references to the words governed by it so general and lax, that they can hardly be explained by any succedaneous terms. But commonly that is hardest to explain which least wants explanation. I have expanded this word to a wide diffusion, which, I think, is all that could be done.

*To TAKE*. *v. n.*

1. *To direct the course; to have a tendency to.*

The inclination to goodness, if it issue not towards men, it will take unto other things. *Bacon.*

The king began to be troubled with the gout; but the defluxion taking also into his breast, wasted his lungs. *Bacon.*

All men being alarmed with it, and in dreadful suspense of the event, some took towards the park. *Dryden.*

To shun thy lawless lust, the dying bride, Unwary, took along the river's side. *Dryden.*

2. *To please; to gain reception.*

An apple of Sodom, though it may entertain the eye with a florid white and red, yet fills the hand with stench and foulness: fair in look and rotten at heart, as the gayest and most taking things are. *South.*

Words and thoughts, which cannot be changed but for the worse, must of necessity escape the transient view upon the theatre; and yet without these a play may take. *Dryden.*

Each wit may praise it for his own dear sake, And hint he writ it, if the thing should take. *Add.*

The work may be well performed, but will never take if it is not set off with proper licences. *Addison's Freeholder.*

May the man grow wittier and wiser by finding that this stuff will not take nor please! and since by a little smattering in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and a humbler mind! *Bentley.*

3. *To have the intended or natural effect.*

In impressions from mind to mind, the impression takes, but is overcome by the mind passive, before it work any manifest effect. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The clouds, expos'd to winter winds, will bake; For putrid earth will best in vineyards take. *Dryd.*

4. *To catch; to fix.*

When flame takes and opaseth, it giveth a noise. *Bacon.*

5. *To TAKE after*. *To learn of; to resemble; to imitate.*

Beasts, that converse With men, take after him, as hogs Get pigs all th' year, and bitches dogs. *Hudib.* We cannot but think that he has taken after a good pattern. *Atterbury.*

119. *To TAKE* *on*. *To claim a character.*

I take not on me here as a physician:

Nor do I, as an enemy to peace, Troop in the throngs of military men: But rather

To purge th' obstructions, which begin to stop Our very veins of life. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

9. *To TAKE on*. *To grieve; to pine.*

How will my mother, for a father's death, Take on with me, and ne'er be satisfied! *Shaksp.*

10. *To TAKE to*. *To apply to; to be fond of.*

Have him understand it as a play of older people, and he will take to it of himself. *Locke.*

Mist Betty won't take to her book. *Swift.*

The heirs to titles and large estates could never take to their books, yet are well enough qualified to sign a receipt for half a year's rent. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

11. *To TAKE to*. *To betake to; to have recourse.*

If I had taken to the church, I should have had more sense than to have turned myself out of my benefice by writing libels. *Dryden.*

The callow storks with lizard and with snake Are foul, and, soon as e'er to wing they take,

At sight those animals for food pursue. *Dryden.*

Men of learning who take to business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world. *Addison.*

12. *To TAKE up*. *To stop.*

The mind of man being naturally timorous of truth, and yet averse to that diligent search necessary to its discovery, it must needs take up short of what is really so. *Glanville.*

This grated harder upon the hearts of men, than the strangeness of all the former articles that took up chiefly in speculation. *South.*

Sinners at last take up, and settle in a contempt of all religion, which is called sitting in the seat of the scornful. *Tillotson.*

13. *To TAKE up*. *To reform.*

This rational thought wrought so effectually, that it made him take up, and from that time prove a good husband. *Locke.*

14. *To TAKE up with*. *To be contented with.*

The ast takes up with that for his satisfaction, which he reckoned upon before for his misfortune. *L'Estrange.*

The law and gospel call aloud for active obedience, and such a piety as takes not up with idle inclinations, but shews itself in solid instances of practice. *Smith.*

I could as easily take up with that senseless affection of the Stoicks, that virtues and vices are real bodies and distinct animals, as with this of the Atheist, that they can all be derived from the power of mere bodies. *Bentley.*

A poor gentleman ought not to be curate of a parish, except he be cunninger than the devil. It will be difficult to remedy this, because whoever had half his cunning would never take up with a vicarage of ten pounds. *Swift.*

In affairs which may have an extensive influence on our future happiness, we should not take up with probabilities. *Watts's Logic.*

15. *To TAKE up with*. *To lodge; to dwell.*

Who would not rather take up with the wolf in the woods, than make such a clutter in the world? *L'Estrange.*

Are dogs such desirable company to take up with? *South.*

16. *To TAKE*. *To please.*

Our gratitude should be a present to his love, and his love should be a present to his gratitude. Our gratitude should be a present to his love, and his love should be a present to his gratitude. *Bacon.*

*TAKE*, the participle pass of *take*.

Thou art taken in thy mischief. *a Sam. xvi. 8.* He who lettest will let, and he is taken out of the way. *a Thoma. ii. 7.*

It concerns all who think it worth while to be in earnest with their immortal souls, not to abuse themselves with a false confidence; not to be easily taken up, and so hardly laid down. *South's Sermon.*

Scaliger, comparing the two orators, says, that nothing can be taken from Demosthenes, nor added to Tully. *Denham.*

Though he that is full of them thinks it rather an ease than oppression to speak them out, yet his auditors are perhaps as much taken up with themselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

The object of desire once taken away, 'Tis then not love, but pity which we pay. *Dryd.*

*TAKE*. *n. f.* [from *take*.] He that takes.

He will hang upon him like a disease: He is sooner caught than the pestilence, And the taker runs presently mad. *Shakespeare.*

The dear tale beyond the sea increased the number of takers; and the takers joining and brawling one with another, and foreclosing the fishers, taking their kind within harbour, decreased the number of the taken. *Cervantes.*

The far distance of this county from the coast hath afforded it a superfluity from takers and purveyors. *Carver.*

Berry coffee and tobacco, of which the Turks are great takers, condense the spirits, and make them strong. *Bacon.*

Few like the Fabii or the Scipios are, Takers of cities, conquerors in war. *Denham.*

He to betray us did himself betray, At once the taker, and at once the prey. *Denham.*

Seize on the king, and him your prisoner make, While I, in kind revenge, my taker take. *Dryden.*

Rich cullies may their boasting spare; They purchase but sophisticated ware: 'Tis prodigality that buys deceit, Where both the giver and the taker cheat. *Dryden.*

*TAKING*. *n. f.* [from *take*.] Seizure; distress of mind.

What a taking was he in, when your husband asked who was in the basket! *Shakespeare.*

She saw in what a taking The knight was, by his furious quaking. *Bull.*

*TALBOT*. *n. f.* [It is borne by the house of Talbot in their arms.] A hound. It is so used in *Wase's* translation of *Gratius*.

*TALK*. *n. f.* [take, from *tellan*, to tell, Saxon.]

1. A narrative; a story. Commonly a slight or petty account of some trifling or fabulous incident: as, *a tale of a tub*.

This story prepared their minds for the reception of any tales relating to other countries. *Watts.*

2. Oral relation.

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues, And every tongue brings in a several tale, And every tale condemns me for a villain. *Shakespeare.*

Life is a tale Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, Signifying nothing. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Hermia, for aught I could read, Could ever hear by tale or history, The course of true love never did run smooth. *Shakespeare.*

We spend our years as a tale that is told. *Psaln xc. 9.*

3. [Talan, to count, Saxon.] Number reckoned.

Number may serve your purpose with the ignorant, who measure by tale, and not by weight. *Hosker.*

For every bloom his trees in spring afford, An autumn apple was by tale restored. *Dryd. Virgil's*

Both

Both number twice a-day the milky dam,  
And once she takes the *tal* of all the lambs. *Dryd.*  
The herald for the last proclaim  
A silence, while they answer'd to their names,  
To shun the fraud of mufflers fall!

The *tal* was pull. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
Re-alm of things are rather to be taken by weight  
than *tal*. *Collier on Cleatbs.*

#### 4. Reckoning; numeral account.

In packing, they keep a just *tal* of the number  
that every hoghead containeth. *Carver.*

Money being the common scale  
Of things by measure, weight and *tal*;  
In all the affairs of church and state,  
'Tis both the balance and the weight. *Butler.*  
Twelve returned upon the principal pannel, on  
the *tal*, are sworn to try according to their evi-  
dence. *Hale.*

#### 5. Information; disclosure of any thing secret.

From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,  
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot;  
And thereby hangs a *tal*. *Shakespeare.*  
Birds live in the air itself, and are aptest by their  
voice to tell *tal*s what they find, and by their flight  
to express the same. *Bacon.*

#### TALÉBÉRER. n. f. [*tal* and *bear*.] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.

The liberty of a common table is a tacit invitation  
to all intruders, as buffoons, spies, *tal*  
*bearers*, flatterers. *L'Estrange.*

In great families, some one false, paucity *tal*-  
*bearer*, by carrying stories from one to another,  
shall inflame the minds, and discompose the quiet  
of the whole family. *South.*

#### TALÉBÉRING. n. f. [*tal* and *bear*.] The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence.

The *tal* *bearing* was extremely officious about  
the minister's person, endeavouring, by flattery and  
*tal*-*bearing*, to set her against the rest of the ser-  
vants. *Arbutnot.*

#### TALÉNT. n. f. [*talentum*, Lat.]

#### 1. A talent signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries.

Five *talents* in his debt,  
His means most short, his creditors most straight. *Shakespeare.*

Two trips is cast in antick mould,  
With two great *talents* of the finest gold. *Dryden.*

#### 2. Faculty; power; gift of nature. A metaphor borrowed from the talents mentioned in the holy writ. It is used sometimes seriously, and sometimes lightly.

Many who know the treasure *tal*ent in removing  
prejudice, and reconciling himself to wavering  
affection, believed the loss of the duke was unfor-  
tunate. *Clarendon.*

He is chiefly to be considered in his three dif-  
ferent *talents*, as a critic, laurist, and writer of  
odes. *Dryden.*

'Tis not my *talent* to conceal my thoughts,  
Or carry smiles and sunshine in my face,  
When discontent sits heavy at my heart. *Adams's Cam.*

They are out of their element, and logic is none  
of their *talent*. *Baker on Learning.*

Persons who possess the true *talent* of rallery are  
like comets; they are seldom seen, and all at once  
admir'd and feared. *Female Quixote.*

He, Agellus, though otherwise a very worthy  
man, yet having no *talent* for disputation recom-  
mended Sabinus, his lecturer, to engage in a con-  
ference. *Waterland.*

#### 3. Quality; disposition. An improper and mistaken use.

Though the nation generally was without any  
ill *talent* to the church in doctrine or discipline, yet  
they were not without a jealousy that popery was  
not enough discountenanced. *Clarendon.*

It is the *talent* of human nature to run from  
one extreme to another. *Swift.*

#### TALISMAN. n. f. [I know not whence derived: *talisma*, *Skinner*.] A magical character.

If the physicians would forbid us to pronounce  
gout, rheumatism, and stone, would that serve like  
so many *talismans* to destroy the diseases? *Swift.*  
Of *talismans* and signs know the power,  
And careful watch'd the planetary hour. *Pope.*

#### TALISMANICK. adj. [from *talisman*.] Magical.

The figure of a heart bleeding upon an altar, or  
held in the hand of a Cupid, has always been look-  
ed upon as *talismanick* in dresses of this nature. *Add.*

#### TALK. v. n. [*taelen*, Dutch.]

#### 1. To speak in conversation; to speak fluently and familiarly, not in set speeches; to converse.

I will buy with you, sell with you, *tal*k with you;  
but I will not eat with you. *Shakespeare.*

Now is this vice's dagger become a squire, and  
*tal*ks as familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had  
been sworn brother to him; and he never saw him  
but once. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The princes restrained *tal*king, and laid their hands  
on their mouths. *Job, xxix. 9.*

The children of thy people still *tal*k against thee. *Ezekiel.*

Here free from court-compliances he walks,  
And with himself, his best adviser, *tal*ks. *Waller.*

As God remembers that we are but flesh, unable  
to bear the nearer approaches of divinity, and to  
*tal*k with us as once with Moses through a cloud,  
so he forgets not that he breathed into us the  
breath of life, a vital active spirit. *Deeny of Piety.*

Mention the king of Spain, he *tal*ks very nota-  
bly; but if you go out of the gazette you drop him. *Addison.*

#### 2. To prattle; to speak impertinently.

Hypocrites audaciously *tal*k  
Of purity. *Milton.*

My heedless tongue has *tal*k'd away this life. *Rowe.*

Consider well the time when Petrus first began  
to *tal*k in that manner. *Waterland.*

#### 3. To give account.

The chrysaline sphere, whose balance weighs  
The tripudiation *tal*k'd. *Milton.*

The natural histories of Switzerland *tal*k much of  
the fall of rocks, and the great damage done. *Addison.*

We will consider whether Adam had any such  
hair as our author *tal*k's of. *Locke.*

#### 4. To speak; to reason; to confer.

Let me *tal*k with thee of thy judgments. *Jer. xli. 1.*

Will ye speak wickedly for God, and *tal*k deceit-  
fully for him? *Job xlii. 7.*

It is a difficult task to *tal*k to the purpose, and  
to put life and perspicuity into our discourses. *Collier on Præd.*

*Tal*king over the things which you have read with  
your companions, fixes them upon the mind. *Watts.*

#### TALK. n. f. [from the verb.]

#### 1. Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech.

We do remember; but our argument  
Is all too heavy to admit much *tal*k. *Shakespeare.*

Perceiving his soldiers dismayed, he forbade them  
to have any *tal*k with the enemy. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*

How can he get wisdom that driveth oxen, is  
occupied in their labours, and whose *tal*k is of bul-  
locks? *Eccles. xxxviii.*

This ought to weigh with those whose reasoning  
is designed for much *tal*k and little knowledge. *Locke.*

In various *tal*k the instructive hours they pass,  
Who gave the ball, or paid the visit last. *Pope.*

#### 2. Report; rumour.

I hear a *tal*k up and down of raising our money,  
as a means to retain our wealth, and keep our mu-  
ney from being carried away. *Locke.*

#### 3. Subject of discourse.

What delight to be by such extoll'd,  
To live upon their tongues and be their *tal*k,  
Of whom to be despis'd were no small praise? *Milton.*

#### TALK. n. f. [*tal*, French.] A kind of stone.

Stones composed of plates are generally parallel,  
and flexible and elastic: as, *tal*k, cat-fliver or  
glimmer, of which there are three sorts, the yellow  
or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward's Efflu.*

Venetian *tal*k kept in a heat of a glass furnace,  
though brittle and discoloured, had not lost much  
of its bulk, and seemed nearer of kin to *tal*k than  
mere earth. *Reyn.*

#### TALKATIVE. adj. [from *tal*k.] Full of prate; loquacious.

If I have held you overlong, lay hardly the fault  
upon my old age, which in its disposition is *tal*k-  
ative. *Sidney.*

This may prove an instructive lesson to the dis-  
affected, not to build hopes on the *tal*kative zealots  
of their party. *Addison.*

I am ashamed I cannot make a quicker progress  
in the French, where every body is so courteous  
and *tal*kative. *Addison.*

The *tal*kative bird to *tal*kative and grave,  
That from his cage cries cuckold, whore, and  
knave; *Pope.*

Though many a passenger he rightly call,  
You hold him no philosopher at all. *Pope.*

*Tal*kative. *n. f. [from *tal*kative.]*

Loquacity; garrulity; fulness of prate.

We call the *tal*kative a feminine vice, but  
he that shall appropriate loquacity to women, may  
perhaps sometimes need to light Diogenes's candle  
to seek a man. *Government of the Tongue.*

Learned women have lost all credit by their im-  
pertinent *tal*kative and conceit. *Swift.*

#### TALKER. n. f. [from *tal*k.]

One who talks.

Let me give for instance some of those writers or  
*tal*kars who deal much in the words Nature or I ate. *Watts.*

#### 2. A loquacious person; a prattler.

Keep me company but two years,  
Thou shalt not know the sound of thine own tongue.  
— Farewell; I'll grow a *tal*ker for this year. *Shak.*

If it were desirable to have a child a more brisk  
*tal*ker, ways might be found to make him so, but  
a wife father had rather his son should be useful  
when a man, than pretty company. *Locke on Educ.*

#### 3. A boaster; a bragging fellow.

The greatest *tal*kers in the days of peace have  
been the most pusillanimous in the day of tempta-  
tion. *Taylor.*

*Tal*ky. *adj. [from *tal*k.]* Consisting of  
*tal*k; resembling *tal*k.

The *tal*ky flakes in the strata were all formed  
before the subsidence, along with the sands. *Woodward on Fossils.*

#### TALL. adj. [*tâl*, Welsh.]

1. High in stature.

Bring word, how *tall* the is. *Shak, Asl. and Cleop.*

Two of nobler shape,  
Erect and *tall*. *Milton.*

2. High; lofty.

Winds rush'd abroad  
From the four hinges of the world, and fell  
On the vast wilderness, whose *tall* plains,  
Though rooted deep as high, and sturdiest oaks,  
Bow'd their stiff necks. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

They lop, and lop, on this and that harp, cutting  
away the *tall*, sound, and substantial timber, that  
used to shelter them from the winds. *Davenant.*

May they encircle as *tall*, and spread their  
boughs,  
As the high fame of their great owner grows!  
May he live long enough to see them all,  
Dark shadows cast, and as his palace *tall*!  
Methinks I see the love that shall be made,  
The lovers walking in that am'rous shade. *Waller.*

#### 3. Sturdy;

# T A L

## 3. Sturdy; lusty.

I'll swear thou art a *tall fellow* of thy hands, and that thou wilt not be drunk; but I know thou art no *tall fellow* of thy hands, and that thou wilt be drunk; but I would thou wouldst be a *tall fellow* of thy hands. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

## TA'LLAGE. *n. f.* [*tailage*, Fr.] Impost; excise.

The people of Spain were better affected unto Philip than to Ferdinand, because he had imposed upon them many taxes and *tallages*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

## TA'LLOW. *n. f.* [*talge*, Danish.] The grease or fat of an animal; coarse suet.

She's the kitchen wench, and all grease; and I know not what use to put her to, but to make a lamp of her, and run from her by her own light. I warrant her rags, and the *tallow* in them, will burn a Lapland winter. *Shakespeare.*

The new world is stocked with such store of kine and bulls, brought hither out of Europe since the first discovery, that the Spaniards kill thousands of them yearly, for their *tallow* and hides only. *Heylyn.*

Snuff the candles close to the *tallow*, which will make them run. *Swift.*

## To TA'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grease; to smear with tallow.

## TA'LLOWCHANDLER. *n. f.* [*tallow and chandler*, Fr.] One who makes candles of tallow, not of wax.

Nailiness, and several nasty trades, as *tallow-chandlers*, butchers, and neglect of cleansing of gutters, are great occasions of a plague. *Harvey on the Plague.*

## TA'LLY. *n. f.* [from *tallier*, to cut, Fr.]

### 1. A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick, and used to keep accounts by.

So right his judgment was cut fit, And made a *tally* to his wit. *Hudibras.*  
The only talents in esteem at present are those of Exchange Alley: one *tally* is worth a grove of bays. *Garrick.*

Have you not seen a baker's maid Between two equal panniers sway'd? Her *tallies* useless lie and idle, If plac'd exactly in the middle. *Prior.*

From his rug the skew'r he takes, And on the stick ten equal notches makes; With just resentment flings it on the ground, There take my *tally* of ten thousand pound. *Swift.*

### 2. Any thing made to suit another.

So suited in their minds and persons, That they were fram'd the *tallies* for each other: If any alien love had interpos'd, It must have been an eye-sore to beholders. *Dryden.*

## To TA'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit; to suit; to cut out, so as to answer any thing.

Nor sister either had, nor brother; They seem'd just *tally'd* for each other. *Prior.*  
They are not so well *tallied* to the present juncture. *Pope.*

## To TA'LEY. *v. n.* To be fitted; to conform; to be suitable.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly *tallied* with the channel. *Addison on Italy.*

## TA'LMUD. *n. f.* The book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions and explanations of the law.

## TA'LNES. *n. f.* [from *tall*.] Height of stature; procerity.

An hideous giant, horrible and high, That with his *talness* seem'd to threaten the sky. *Spenser.*

The eyes behold so many naked bodies, as for *talness* of stature could hardly be equalled in any country. *Heyward.*

# T A M

## TA'LOK. *n. f.* [*talon*, French.] The claw of a bird of prey.

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *talons*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Upward the noble bird directs his wing, And, towering round his master's earth-born foes, Swift he collects his fatal stock of ire, Lifts his fierce *talons* high, and darts the forked fire. *Prior.*

## TA'MARIND tree, *n. f.* [*tamarindus*, Lat.]

The flower of the *tamarind-tree* consists of several leaves, which are so placed as to resemble a papilionaceous one in some measure; but these expand circularly, from whose many-leaved flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a flat pod, containing many flat angular seeds surrounded with an acid blackish pulp. *Miller.*

Lenitives are cassia, *tamarinds*, manna. *Wysman's Surgery.*

Lay me reclin'd Beneath the spreading *tamarind*, that shakes, Fann'd by the breeze, its fever-couling fruit. *T. bomfon.*

## TA'MARISK. *n. f.* [*tamarice*, Latin.]

The flowers of the *tamarisk* are roseaceous. *Millers.*  
Tamarisk is a tree that grows tall, and its wood is medicinal. *Martinez's Rushdry.*

## TA'MBARINE. *n. f.* [*tambourin*, Fr.] A tabour; a small drum. It should be *tambourin*.

Calliope with muffs moe, Soon as thy oaten pipe began to sound, Their ivory lutes and *tambarines* forego. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

## TAME. *adj.* [tame, Saxon; *taem*, Dutch; *tam*, Danish.]

### 1. Not wild; domestick.

Thinks the Miesian fild, That of all wild beasts a tyrant is the worst, and of all *tame* beasts a flatterer. *Addison.*

### 2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; dejected; spiritless; heartless.

If you should need a pin, You could not with more *tame* a tongue desire it. *Shakespeare.*

And now their pride and mettle is asleep, Their courage with hard labour *tame* and dull. *Shakespeare.*

A most poor man made *tame* to fortune's blows, Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows, Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Praise him, each savage torious beast, That on his stores do daily feast; And you, *tame* slaves of the laborious plough, Your weary knees to your Creator bow. *Reform.*

### 3. Spiritless; unanimated: as, a tame poem. A low phrase.

## To TAME. *v. n.* [*gatangan*, Gothick; *temean*, Saxon; *tammen*, Dutch.]

### 1. To reduce from wildness; to reclaim; to make gentle.

Those that *tame* wild horses Pace 'em not in their hands to make 'em gentle; But stop their mouths with stubborn bits. *Shakespeare.*

### 2. To subdue; to crush; to depress; to conquer.

It the heavens do not their visible spirits Send quickly down to *tame* the offences, Humanity must perforce prey on itself. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

They cannot *tame* Or overcome their riches; not by making Baths, orchards, fish-ponds, setting in of seas Here, and then there *taming* them out again. *Ben Jonson.*

A puling cuckold, would do what he will, The loss and dregs of a flat *tamed* piece. *Shakespeare.*  
A race unconquer'd, by their close made bold, The Caledonians, arm'd with want and cold, Have been for ages kept for you to *tame*. *Walter.*

# T A N

## TA'MEABLE. *adj.* [from *tame*.] Susceptive of taming.

Ganzas are supposed to be great fowls, of a strong flight, and easily *tameable*; divers of which may be brought up as to join together in carrying the weight of a maq. *Wilkins.*

## TA'MELY. *adv.* [from *tame*.] Not wildly; meanly; spiritlessly.

True obedience, of this madness cur'd, Stoop *tamely* to the foot of majesty. *Shakespeare's Ham. IV.*

What courage *tamely* could to death consent, And not by flinching first the blow prevent? *Dryden.*

On't a champion of renown, So *tamely* can you bear the ravish'd crown? *Dryden.*

Has he given way?

Did he look *tamely* on, and let them pass? *Addison.*

Can you love and reverence your prelate, whom you *tamely* suffer to be abused? *Swift.*

## TA'MENESS. *n. f.* [from *tame*.]

### 1. The quality of being tame; not wildness.

Such a conduct must appear rather like *tameness* than beauty, and expose his authority to insults. *Engers.*

## TA'MER. *n. f.* [from *tame*.] Conqueror; subduer.

He, great *tamer* of all human art, Dulness! whose good old cause I yet defend. *Pope.*

## TA'MINY. *n. f.* A woollen stuff.

## TA'MKIN. *n. f.* The stopple of the mouth of a great gun.

## To TA'MPIR. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation, derived by Skinner from *temper*, Latin.]

### 1. To be busy with physick.

'Tis in vain To *tamper* with your crazy brain, Without trepanning of your skull As often as the moon's at full. *Hudibras.*  
He tried washes to bring him to a better complexion, but there was no good to be done, the very *tampering* cast him into a disease. *L'Estrange.*

### 2. To meddle; to have to do without fitness or necessity.

That key of knowledge, which should give us entrance into the recesses of religion, is by so much *tampering* and wenching made useless. *Decay of Piety.*

'Tis dangerous *tampering* with a muse, The profits small, and you have much to lose: For though true wit adorns your birth or place, Degenerate lines degrade the attained race. *Ryle.*  
Earl Waltheof being overtaken with wine, engaged in a conspiracy, but, repenting next morning, repaid to the king, and discovered the whole matter: notwithstanding which he was beheaded upon the defeat of the conspiracy, for having but thus far *tampered* in it. *Addison's Freeholder.*

### 3. To deal; to practise secretly.

Others *tamper'd*.

For Fleetwood, Delbrough, and Lambert. *Hud.*

## To TAN. *v. a.* [*tannen*, Dutch; *tanner*, French.]

### 1. To impregnate or imbue with bark.

A human skull covered with the skin, having been buried in some limy soil, was *tanned* or turned into a kind of leather. *Quod's Miscellanea.*

Black cattle produce tallow, hides, and beef; but the greatest part of the hides are exported raw for want of bark to *tan* them. *Swift.*

They sell us their bark at a good price for *tanning* our hides into leather. *Swift's Miscellanea.*

### 2. To imbrown by the sun.

His face all *tann'd* with scorching sunny rays, As he had travell'd many a summer's day Through boiling lands of Araby and Ind. *Spenser.*  
Like sun-parch'd quarters on the city gate, Such is thy *tann'd* skin's lamentable state. *Dunne.*  
A brown for which heaven would disdain The galaxy, and stars be *tann'd*. *Uranus's Land.*

**TANG** for *taken, ta'en*. All poets.

Two trophies *tare* from the east and western shore,  
And both those nations twice triumphed o'er.

May's Virgil.

**TANG**. *n. f.* [*tanghe*, Dutch, acid.]

1. A strong taste; a taste left in the mouth.

Since taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured  
into a vessel; so much of it as it fills it also sea-  
sons: so it is although the body of the liquor should  
be poured out again, yet still it leaves that tang  
behind it. South.

It is strange that the soul should never once recal-  
over any of its pure native thoughts, before it bor-  
rowed any thing from the body; never bring into  
the waking man's view any other ideas but what  
have a tang of the cake, and derive their original  
from that union. Locke.

2. Relish; taste. A low word.

There was not the least tang of religion, which  
is indeed the worst affectation in any thing he said  
or did. Atterbury.

3. Something that leaves a sting or pain  
behind it.

She had a tongue with a tang,

Would cry to a sailor, Go hang. Shak. Tempest.

4. Sound; tone: this is mistaken for *tong*  
or *twang*.

There is a pretty affectation in the Allemain,  
which gives them speech a different tang from ours.  
Holder.

**To TANG**. *v. n.* [This is, I think, mistaken  
for *twang*] To ring with.

Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with thy ser-  
vants; let thy tongue tang arguments of state;  
put thyself into the trick of singularity.

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

**TANGENT**. *n. f.* [*tangent*, Fr. *tangens*,  
Latin.]

*Tangent*, in trigonometry, is a right line perpen-  
dicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, and  
which touches a circle so as not to cut it; but yet  
intersects another line without the circle called a  
secant, that is drawn from the centre, and which  
cuts the arc to which it is a tangent. Trevoux.

Nothing in this hypothesis can retain the plan-  
ets in their orbs, but they would immediately de-  
sert them and the neighbourhood of the sun, and  
vanish away in tangents to their several circles into  
the mundane space. Bentley's Sermons.

**TANGIBILITY**. *n. f.* [from *tangible*.] The quality of being perceived by the touch.

**TANGIBLE**. *adj.* [from *tango*, Lat.] Per-  
ceptible by the touch.

*Tangible* bodies have no pleasure in the comfort  
of air, but endeavour to subact it into a more dense  
body. Bacon.

By the touch, the tangible qualities of bodies are  
discerned, as hard, soft, smooth. Locke.

**To TANGLE**. *v. a.* [See *entangle*.]

1. To implicate; to knit together.

2. To ensnare; to entrap.

She means to tangle mine eyes too.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,  
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of cream.

Shakespeare.

I do, quoth he, perceive

My king is tangled in affection to

A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen.

Shakespeare.

You must lay lime to tangle her desires

By wailful sonnets, whose composed rhimes

Shall be full fraught with fervent vows. Shak.

If the picture, the dauphin, well appointed,

Stands with the snares of war to tangle thee. Shak.

Now is't victorious

Among thy slain self-kill'd,

Not willingly, but tangled in the fold

Of dire necessity, Milton's Agonistes.

Skill'd to retire, and in retiring draw

Hearts after them, tangled in amorous nets. Mil.

With subtle snatches cheat,  
They're catch'd in knot-like nets;  
In which when once they are entangled,  
The more they stir, the more they're tangled.  
Rudibras.

3. To embroil; to embarrass.

When my simple weakness strays,

Tangled in forbidden ways,

He, my shepherd, is my guide,

He's before me, on my side. Crabbe.

**To TANGLE**. *v. n.* To be entangled.

Shrubs and tangling bushes had perplex'd

All path of man or beast. Anon.

**TANGLE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A knot  
of things interwoven in one another, or  
different parts of the same thing per-  
plexed.

He leading swiftly row'd

In tangles, and made intricate seem'st,

To mischief swift. Milton's Paradise Lost.

Sport with Amaryllis in the shade,

Or with the tangles of Nereia's hair. Milton.

**TANIST**. *n. f.* [an Irish word; an *tannister*,  
Erse.]

Presently after the death of any of their captains,  
they assemble themselves to chuse another in his  
stead, and nominate commonly the next brother;  
and then next to him do they chuse one of the  
blood to be *tanist*, who shall next succeed him in the  
said captaincy. Spenser on Ireland.

**TANISTRY**. *n. f.* [from *tanist*.]

The Irish hold their lands by *tanistry*, which is  
no more than a personal estate for his life-time that  
is *tanist*, by reason he is admitted therunto by elec-  
tion. Spenser on Ireland.

If the Irish be not permitted to purchase estates  
of freeholds, which might descend to their chil-  
dren, must they not continue their custom of *tan-  
istry*? which makes all their possessions uncer-  
tain. Davies on Ireland.

By the Irish custom of *tanistry*, the chieftains of  
every country, and the chief of every sept, had no  
longer estate than for life in their territories; and  
when their chieftains were dead, their sons, or  
next heirs, did not succeed them, but their *tanists*,  
who were elective, and purchased their elections by  
strong hand. Davies on Ireland.

**TANK**. *n. f.* [*tanque*, Fr.] A large cistern  
or basin.

Handle your pruning knife with dexterity; go  
tightly to your business: you have cost me much,  
and must earn it: here's plentiful provision, cal-  
cul; salading in the garden, and water in the  
tank; and in holy days, the licking of a platter of  
rice when you deserve it. Dryden's Don Sebastian.

**TANKARD**. *n. f.* [*tanquaerd*, Fr. *tankaerd*,  
Dutch; *tancaird*, Irish.] A large vessel  
with a cover, for strong drink.

Hath his tankard touch'd your brain?

Sure they're fall'n asleep again. Ben Jonson.

Marius was the first who drank out of a silver  
tankard, after the manner of Bacchus.

Arbutnot on Coins.

When any calls for ale, fill the largest tankard  
cup top full. Swift.

**TANKER**. *n. f.* [from *tan*.] One whose  
trade is to tan leather.

Tanners use that lime which is newly drawn out  
of the kiln, and not slack'd with water or air.

Anon.

**TANKPIT**. *n. f.* [from *tan* and *pit*.] A pit  
where leather is impregnated with bark.

**TANNEY**. *n. f.* [*tanacetum*, Lat.] An odo-  
rous plant. Miller.

**TANTALISM**. *n. f.* [from *tantalism*.] A  
punishment like that of Tantalus.

A lively representation of a person lying under  
the torments of such a *tantalism*, or platonick hell.

Addison's Spectator.

**To TANTALIZE**. *v. a.* [from *Tantalus*,  
whose punishment was to starve among

fruits and water which he could not  
touch.] To torment by the show of  
pleasures which cannot be reached.

Thy vain desires, at strife

Within themselves, have *tantaliz'd* thy life. Dryd.  
The maid once seduced was not suffered to *tantalize* as  
the male part of the commonwealth. Addison.

**TANTAMOUNT**. *n. f.* [Fr.] Equivalent.

If one third of our coin were gone, and men had  
equally one third less money than they have, it must  
be tantamount; what I 'scape of one third less, an-  
other must make up. Locke.

**TANTIVY**. *adv.* [from the note of a  
hunting horn, so expressed in articulate  
sounds. From *Tantá vi*, says Skinner.]  
To ride *tantivy* is to ride with great  
speed.

**TANTLING**. *n. f.* [from *Tantalus*.] One  
seized with hopes of pleasure unattain-  
able.

Hard life,

To be still hot summer's rantings, and  
The shrinking slaves of winter. Shakespeare.

**To TAP**. *v. a.* [*tappen*, Dutch; *tapper*,  
French.]

1. To touch lightly; to strike gently.  
2. [*Tappen*, Dutch.] To pierce a vessel;  
to broach a vessel. It is used likewise  
of the liquor.

That blood already, like the pelican,

Hast thou *tapt* out, and drunkenly caroused. Shak.

He has been *tapping* his liquors, while I have  
been spilling my blood. Addison.

Wait with patience till the tumour becomes  
troublesome, and then *tap* it with a lancet.

Sharp's Surgery.

**TAP**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A gentle blow.

This is the right fencing grace, *tap* for *tap*, and  
so part fair. Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Each shakes her fan with a smile, then gives her  
right hand woman a *tap* upon the shoulder.

Addison's Spectator.

As at hot cockles once I laid me down,  
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,  
Buxoma gave a gentle *tap*. Gay's Pastoral.

So Huron-leeches, when their patient lies  
In feverish restlessness with unclos'd eyes,  
Apply with gentle strokes their osier rod,  
And *tap* by *tap* invite the sleepy god. Harte.

2. A pipe at which the liquor of a vessel  
is let out.

A gentleman was inclined to the knight of Gas-  
cogne's distemper, upon hearing the noise of a *tap*  
running. Derham.

**TAPER**. *n. f.* [*teppan*, Sax.] A narrow  
fillet or band of linen.

Will you buy any *tape*, or lace for your cape,  
My dainty duck, my dear-a? Shakespeare.

This pouch that's ty'd with *tape*

I'll wager, that the prize shall be my due. Gay.

On once a stock-bed, but repair'd with straw,  
With *tape*-ty'd curtains never meant to draw. Pope.

**TAPER**. *n. f.* [*tapen*, Saxon.] A wax can-  
dle; a light.

Get me a *taper* in my study, Lucius:

When it is lighted, come and call me. Shakespeare.

My daughter and little son we'll dress

With rounds of waxen *tapers* on their heads,

And rattles in their hands. Shakespeare.

If any catch the pure *taper* from my hand, and  
hold it to the devil, he will only burn his own  
fingers, but shall not rob me of the reward of my  
good intention. Taylor.

There the fair light,

Like Hero's *taper* in the window plac'd,  
Such fate from the malignant air did find,  
As that expos'd to the boisterous wind. Waller.

To see this fleet,

Heav'n, as if three wanted lights above,  
For *tapers* made two glaring comets rise. Dryden.

TAPER.



**TAPER**. *adj.* [from the form of a taper.] Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.

Her taper fingers, and her parting breath.

He praises.

From the heaven the ether differs in his teeth, which are canines; and in his tail, which is feline, or a long taper.

**TAPER**. *v. n.* To grow gradually smaller.

The bark is made tapering in form of a pillar, the lower vertebrae being the broadest and largest; the superior lesser and lesser, for the greater stability of the trunk.

Such be the dog,  
With tapering tail, that nimbly cuts the wind.

**TAPETRY**. *n. f.* [tapsteria, tapistria, tapis, French; tapetum, Lat.] Cloth woven in regular figures.

In the desk  
That's cover'd o'er with Turkish tapetry,  
There is a purse of ducats,  
The casements are with golden tissue spread,  
And horses hoofs, for earth, on silken tapet try tread.

One room is hung with tapetry, in which are wrought the figures of the great persons of the family.

**TAPET**. *n. f.* [tapetia, Lat.] Worked or figured stuff.

To their work they sit, and each doth chuse  
What story she will for her tapet take.

**TAPROOT**. *n. f.* [tap and root.] The principal stem of the root.

Some put under the trees raised off dead, about four inches below the place where they sow their seeds, a small piece of tile to stop the running down of the taproot, which occasions it to branch when it comes to the tile.

**TAPSTER**. *n. f.* [from tap.] One whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse.

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word of a tapster; they are both the confurers of false reckonings.

Though you change your place, you need not change your trade: I'll be your tapster still.

The world is come now to that pass, that the vintner and tapster may broach what religion they please; and the apothecary may mingle her as he pleases.

Though the painting grows decay'd,  
The house will never lose its trade;  
Nay, though the treacherous tapster Thomas  
Hangs a new angel two doors from us.

**TAR**. *n. f.* [tane, Saxon; tarre, Dutch; tierre, Dan.] Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire.

Then, foaming tar, their bridles they would champ,

And trampling the sup element would fiercely rap.

A man will not lose a hog for a halfpennyworth of tar.

**TAR**. *n. f.* [from tar used in ships.] A sailor; a seaman, in contempt.

In senates build, and fierce in war,  
A land commander, and a tar.

**TO TAR**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear over with tar.

2. To tease to provoke. [vaperu.]

There has been much to do on both sides; and the nation holds it no sin to tarre them on to controversy.

Two curs shall tame each other; pride alone  
Must tar the mastiffs on, as 'twere the bone.

**TARANTULA**. *n. f.* [Italian; tarantula, French.] An insect whose bite is only cured by music.

VOL. II.

This word, lovers, did no less pierce poor Pyrocles, than the right tone of music toucheth him that is sick of the tarantula.

He that uses the word tarantula, without having any idea of what it stands for, means nothing at all by it.

**TARDATION**. *n. f.* [tardo, Latin.] The act of hindering or delaying.

**TARDIGRADOUS**. *adj.* [tardigradus, Lat.] Moving slowly.

It is but a slow and tardigradous animal, preying upon advantage, and otherwise may be escaped.

**TARDIEY**. *adv.* [from tardy.] Slowly; sluggishly.

He was indeed the glass,  
Wherein the noble youth did dress themselves;  
Breaking thick, which nature made his blemish,  
Became the accents of the radiant;  
For those that could speak slow and tardily,  
Would turn their own perfection to abuse,  
To seem like him.

**TARDINESS**. *n. f.* [from tardy.] Slowness; sluggishness; unwillingness to action or motion.

A tardiness in nature,  
Which often leaves the history unspoke  
That it intends to do.

**TARDITY**. *n. f.* [tarditas, from tardus, Latin; tardusité, Fr.] Slowness; want of velocity.

Suppose some observable tardity in the motion of light, and then ask how we should arrive to perceive it?

Our explication includes time in the notions of velocity and tardity.

**TARDY**. *adj.* [tardus, Lat. tardy, Fr.]

1. Slow; not swift.

Nor should their age by years be told,  
Whose souls more swift than motion climb,  
And check the tardy flight of time.

2. Sluggish; unwilling to action or motion.

Behold that navy which a while before  
Provok'd the tardy English close to fight,  
Now draw their beaten vessels close to shore,  
As larks lie dar'd to thorn the hobbies flight.

When certain to overcome, inclin'd to save,  
Tardy to vengeance, and with mercy brave.

3. Dilatory; late; tedious.

You shall have letters from me to my son  
In your behalf, to meet you on the way;  
Be not tardy by unwise delay.

Death he as oft accus'd  
Of tardy execution, since denounc'd  
The day of his offence.

The tardy plants in our cold orchards plac'd,  
Revere their fruit for the next age's taste;  
There a small grain in some few months will be  
A firm, a lofty, and a spacious tree.

Tardy of aid, unfeeling heavy eyes,  
Awake, and with the dawning day arise.

You may freely censure him for being tardy in his payments.

4. Unwary. A low word.

Yield, scoundrel base, quoth she, or die,  
Thy life is mine, and liberty;  
But if thou think'st I took thee tardy,  
And dar'st presume to be so hardy  
To try thy fortune o'er a-fresh,  
I'll wave my title to thy flesh.

5. Criminal; offending. A low word.

If they take them tardy, they endeavor to  
humble them by way of reprisal; those slips and mismanagements are usually ridiculed.

**TO TARDY**. *v. a.* [tarder, Fr. from the adjective.] To delay; to hinder.

I chose  
Camillo for the minister, to poison  
My friend Pollexenes; which had been done,  
But that the good mind of Camillo tardy'd  
My swift command.

**TARRE**. *n. f.* [from tarre, Dutch, to consume, Shaver.] A weed that grows among corn.

Through hatred of tarre, the corn in the field of God is plucked up.

The liberal contributions such teachers met with, served to invite more labourers, where their feed-time was their harvest; and by sowing tarre they reaped gold.

My country neighbours begin not to think of being in general, which is being abstracted from all its inferior species, before they come to think of the fly in their sheep, or the tarre in their corn.

**FARE**. *n. f.* [French.] A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; also the allowance made for it.

The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they tare.

**TARGE**. *n. f.* [targa, Saxon; targe, Ital targe, French; tarian, Welch, which seems the original of the rest; an taargett, Erse.] A kind of buckler or shield borne on the left arm.

It seems to be commonly used for a defensive weapon less in circumference than a shield.

Glancing on his helmet made a large  
And open gash thereon, were not his targe  
That broke the violence.

I took all their seven points in my target.

Henceforward will I bear  
Upon my target three fair shining suns.

The arms she useth most is the target, to shroud herself under, and fence away the blow.

Those leaves  
They gather'd, broad as Amazonian targe.

The Greeks the gates approach'd, their targets cast  
Over their heads, some scaling-ladders plac'd  
Against the walls.

**TARGETIER**. *n. f.* [from target.] One armed with a target.

For horsemen and for targetiers none could with him compare.

**TARGUM**. *n. f.* [תרגום] A paraphrase on the pentateuch in the Chaldee language.

**TARIFF**. *n. f.* [perhaps a Spanish word; tarif, Fr.] A cartel of commerce.

This branch of our trade was regulated by a tariff, or declaration of the duties of import and export.

**TARN**. *n. f.* [tiorn, Islandick.] A bog; a fen; a marsh; a pool; a quagmire.

**TO TARNISH**. *v. a.* [tarnir, French.] To sully; to soil; to make not bright.

Let him pray for resplendency, that he may discover nothing that may discredit the cause, tarnish the glory, and weaken the example of the suffering.

Low waves the rooted forest, vex'd, and she is  
What of its tarnish'd honours yet remain.

**TO TARNISH**. *v. n.* To lose brightness.

If a fine object should tarnish by having a great many see it, or the music should run mostly into one man's ears, these satisfactions would be made inclosure.

**TARPAWLING**. *n. f.* [from tar.]

1. Hempen cloth smeared with tar.

Some the gall'd ropes with dauby mauling bind,  
Or searcloth matts with strong tarpawling coars.

2. A sailor, in contempt.

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this age, but the making a living tarpaulin and a swabber the hero of a tragedy?

**TARROON. n. f.** A plant called herb-dragon.

**TARRIANCE. n. f.** [from *tarry*.] Stay; delay; perhaps sojourn.

Dispatch me hence;

Come, answer not; but do it presently.

I am impatient of my tarrance. *Shakespeare.*

**TARRIER. n. f.** [This should be written *terrier*, from *terre*, French, the earth.]

1. A sort of small dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole.

The fox is earthed; but I shall send my two *tarriers* in after him. *Dryden.*

2. One that *tarries* or *slays*.

**To TARRY. v. n.** [*targir*, French.]

1. To stay; to continue in a place.

*Tarry* I here, I but attend on death;

But fly I hence, I fly away from life. *Shakespeare.*

I yet am tender, young, and full of fear,

And dare not die, but fain would *tarry* here. *Dry.*

2. To delay; to be long in coming.

Thou art my deliverer, make no *tarrying*, O God! *Psalms.*

Who hath woe and redness of eyes? they that *tarry* long at the wine. *Proverbs*, xxiii. 30.

3. To wait; to expect attending.

*Tarry* ye here for us until we come again. *Exodus*, xxiv. 14.

**To TARRY. v. a.** To wait for.

I will go drink with you, but I cannot *tarry* dinner. *Shakespeare.*

**TARSEL. n. f.** A kind of hawk.

Hist! Rome, hist! O for a falconer's voice,

To lure this *tarsel* gentle back again! *Shakespeare.*

A falconer Henry is, when Emma hawks;

With her of *tarsels* and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

**TARSUS. n. f.** [*társos*; *tarsé*, Fr.] The space betwixt the lower end of the focal bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear up the toes; it comprises seven bones, and the three ossa cuneiformia. *DiA.*

An obscure motion, where the conjunction is called *synarthrosis*; as, in joining the *tarsus* to the metatarsus. *Whistman.*

**TART. adj.** [*teart*, Saxon; *taertig*, Dut.]

1. Sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of taste.

2. Sharp; keen; severe.

Why to *tart* a favour

To trumpet such good tidings? *Shakespeare.*

When his humour grew *tart*, as being now in the less of favour, they brake forth into certain sudden excesses. *Weston.*

**TART. n. f.** [*tarte*, French; *tarta*, Ital.]

*tart*, Dan.] A small pie of fruit.

Figures, with divers coloured earths; under the windows of the house on that side near which the garden stands, be but toys; you may see as good fights in *tarts*. *Bacon's Essays.*

**TARTANE. n. f.** [*tartana*, Ital. *tartane*, French.] A vessel much used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-cornered sail.

I set out from Marseilles to Genoa in a *tartane*, and arrived late at a small French port called Cassin. *Addison.*

**TARTAR. n. f.** [*tartarus*, Lat.]

1. Hell. A word used by the old poets.

Now obsolete.

With this damned ghost he governeth, And *tartar* rules, and *tartar* tempereth. *Spenser.*

He's in *tartar* like worse than hell;

A devil in an everlasting garment hath him,

One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel. *Shakespeare.*

[*Tartre*, Fr.] *Tartar*, is what sticks to

the casks, either white or red, as the

flavour of the wine from whence it comes:

the white is preferable, as containing less dross or earthy parts; the best comes from Germany, and is the *tartar* of the rhenish wine. *Galery.*

The fermented juice of grapes is partly turned into liquid drops or lees, and partly into that crust or dry feculence that is commonly called *tartar*; and this *tartar* may by the fire be divided into five differing substances, four of which are not acid, and the other not so manifestly acid as the *tartar* itself. *Boyle.*

**TARTAREAN. adj.** [*tartarus*, Latin.] Hellish.

His throne mix'd with *tartarean* sulphur. *Mil.*

**TARTAREOUS. adj.** [from *tartar*.]

1. Consisting of tartar.

In fruits, the *tartareous* parts of the sap are thrown upon the fibres designed for the stone, and the oily upon the seed within it. *Grew's Cosmolog.*

2. Hellish.

The spirit of God downward purg'd

The black *tartareous* cold infernal dregs,

Adverse to life. *Milton.*

**To TARTARIZE. v. a.** [from *tartar*.]

To impregnate with tartar.

**TARTAROUS. adj.** [from *tartar*.] Con-

taining tartar; consisting of tartar.

**TARTLY. adv.** [from *tart*.]

1. Sharply; sourly; with acidity.

2. Sharply; with poignancy; with severity.

*Sneeca*, an ingenious and sententious writer; was by Caligula *tartly* called *arena sine calce*, sand without lime. *Walker.*

3. With founess of aspect.

How *tartly* that gentleman looks!

—He is of a very melancholy disposition. *Shakespeare.*

**TARTNESS. n. f.** [from *tart*.]

1. Sharpness; sourness; acidity.

Of these sweets put in three gallons, more or less, into an hoghead, as the *tartness* of your cyder requires. *Mortimer.*

2. Sourness of temper; poignancy of language.

They cannot be too sweet for the king's *tartness*. *Shakespeare.*

**TASK. n. f.** [*tasche*, French; *taska*, Ital.]

1. Something to be done imposed by another.

Relieves me from my *task* of servile toil

Daily in the common prison else enjoind me. *Milton.*

2. Employment; business.

His mental powers were equal to greater *tasks*. *Atterbury.*

No happier *task* these faded eyes pursue,

To read and weep is all they now can due. *Pope.*

3. To take to *task*. To reprove; to reprimand.

A holy man took a soldier to *task* upon the subject of his profession.

He discovered some remains of his nature when he met with a football, for which Sir Roger took him to *task*. *Addison.*

**To TASK. v. a.** [from the noun.] To burthen with something to be done.

Forth he goes,

Like to a harvestman, that's *task'd* to mow,

Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

Some things of weight,

That *task* our thoughts concerning us and France. *Shakespeare.*

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily qualified too; and behold what innovation it makes here. I am unfortunate in the infirmity, and care not *task* my weakness with any more. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Divert thy thoughts at home;

There *task* thy maids, and exorcise the loom. *Dryden.*

**TASKER. n. f.** [*task* and *master*.]

**TASKMASTER. n. f.** One who imposes tasks.

All is, if I have grace to use it so.

As ever in my great *taskmaster's* eye. *Milton.*

The service of sin is perfect slavery; and he who will pay obedience to the commands of it, shall find it an unreasonable *taskmaster*, and an unmeasurable exactor. *South.*

Hear, ye fallen power's below;

Hear, ye *taskers* of the dead. *Dryden and Lee.*

**TASSIL. n. f.** [*tassil*, French; *tassillus*, low Latin.] An ornamental bunch of silk or glittering substances.

Then took the squire an horn of bugle small,

Which hung adown his side in twisted gold.

And *tassil* gay. *Spenser.*

Their heads are tricked with *tassils* and flowers.

*Sandys.*

**TASSEL. n. f.** [*carduus falloniis*.] An

**TASSEL. n. f.** herb. See **TEAZLE.** *Ains.*

**TASSELED. adj.** [from *tassil*.] Adorned

with tassels.

Early, ere the odorous breath of morn

Awakes the slumbering leaves, or *tassil'd* horn

Shakes the high thickets, haste I all about. *Milton.*

**TASSELS. n. f.** Armour for the thighs.

*Ainsworth.*

**TASTABLE. adj.** That may be tasted;

favoury; relishing.

Their distilled oils are fluid, volatile and *tastable*

*Boyle.*

**To TASTE. v. a.** [*taster*, to try, French.]

1. To perceive and distinguish by the palate.

The ruler of the feast tasted the water made wine.

*Job*, ii.

2. To try by the mouth; to eat at least in

a small quantity.

Bold dued to *taste* it, under ban to touch. *Milton.*

3. To essay first.

Rosettes was seldom permitted to eat any other meat but such as the prince before *tasted* of. *Knolles.*

Thou and I marching before our troops,

May *taste* fate to them, mow them out a passage. *Dryden.*

4. To obtain pleasure from.

So shalt thou be despis'd, fair maid,

When by the sated lover *tasted*;

What first he did with tears invade,

Shall afterwards with scorn be waisted. *Carver.*

5. To feel; to have perception of.

He should *taste* death for every man. *Heb.* ii. 9.

6. To relish intellectually; to approve.

Thou, Adam, wilt *taste* no pleasure. *Milton.*

**To TASTE. v. n.**

1. To try by the mouth; to eat.

Of this tree we may not *taste* nor touch. *Milton.*

2. To have a snack; to produce on the

palate a particular sensation.

When the mouth is out of taste, it maketh

things *taste* bitter and loathsome, but never sweet.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

When kine feed upon wild garlick, their milk

*tastes* of it. *Bacon.*

If your bitter *tastes* of brags, it is your master's

fault, who will not allow a silver snuffcan. *Swift.*

3. To distinguish intellectually.

Scholars, when good & wise describing,

Call it *tasting* and *improving*. *Swift.*

4. To be instructed, or receive some quality

or character.

Ev'ry idle, nice, and wanton reason

Shall, to the king, *taste* of this action. *Shakespeare.*

5. To try the relish of any thing.

The body's life with meats and air is fed,

Therefore the soul doth use the *tasting* power

In *taste*, which, through the tongue and palate

spread,

Distinguish ev'ry relish sweet and sour. *Davies.*

*6. To*

## 6. To have perception of.

Conards die many times before their death;  
The valiant never taste of death but once. *Shak.*  
The tasting of death touched the righteous also,  
as there was a destruction of the multitude in the wilderness. *Wisd.*

## 7. To take to be enjoyed.

What hither brought us? not hope here to taste  
Of pleasure. *Milton.*  
Of nature's bounty men forbore to taste,  
And the best portion of the earth lay waste. *Waller.*

## 8. To enjoy sparingly.

This they gave your active youth maintain'd,  
Not yet by years extinguish'd, though restrain'd;  
You season still with sports your serious hours,  
For age but tastes of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

## TASTE. n. f. [from the verb.]

### 1. The act of tasting; gustation.

Best of fruits, whose taste gave evocation. *Milton.*

### 2. The sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived.

Bere delight more in one flower than another,  
and therefore have taste. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Delicacies of taste, sight, smell. *Milton.*  
The tardy plants in our cold orchards plant'd,  
Reserve their fruit for the next age's taste. *Waller.*

### 3. Sensibility; perception.

I have almost forgot the taste of fears;  
The time has been my senses would have cool'd  
To hear a night shriek. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Music in the close,  
As the last taste of sweets, is sweetest last. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

### 4. That sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue, the papillæ of which are the principal instruments hereof.

Quincy.  
Manna was like coriander seed, white; and the  
taste of it was like waters made with honey. *Exodus, xvi. 31.*  
Though there be a great variety of tastes, yet, as  
in smells, they have only some few general names. *Locke.*

### 5. Intellectual relish or discernment.

Seeing they pretend no quarrel at other palms  
which are in like manner appointed to be daily read,  
why do these so much offend and displease their  
tastes? *Hooker.*  
Sion's songs to all true tastes excelling,  
Where God is praise'd aright. *Milton.*  
I have no taste.  
Of popular applause. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*  
As he had no taste of true glory, we see him  
equipped like an Hercules, with a club and a lion's  
skin. *Addison.*

This metaphor would not have been so general,  
had there not been a conformity between the intel-  
tual taste and that sensitive taste which gives us a re-  
lish of every flavour. *Addison.*  
Your way of life, in my taste, will be the best. *Pope.*

How ill a taste for wit and sense prevails in the  
world! *Swift.*  
Pleasure results from a sense to discern, and a  
taste to be affected with, beauty. *Said's Sermons.*  
However contradictory it may be in geometry,  
it is true in taste, that many little things will not  
make a great one. *Reynolds.*

### 6. An essay; a trial; an experiment. Not in use.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote  
this as an essay or taste of my virtue. *Shakespeare.*

### 7. A small portion given as a specimen.

They thought it not safe to refuse, till they  
had a taste of the people's indignation. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Besides the prayers mentioned, I shall give only a  
taste of some few recommended to devout persons in  
the manuals and offices. *Stillingfleet.*

### TASTED. adj. [from taste.] Having a particular relish.

He stands on terms of respectable mind,  
No will be carried with every breeze of wind  
Of court's inconstant mutability,  
No after every rattling taste fly. *Spenser.*

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No after every rattling taste fly. *Spenser.*

Coleworth prouder exceedingly, and are better  
tasted, if watered with fair water. *Bacon's Natural History.*

## TASTEFUL. adj. [taste and full.] Highly relished; savoury.

Musick of sight thou shalt not hear,  
Nor drink one lover's tasteful tear. *Cowley.*  
Not tasteful herbs that in these gardens rise,  
Which the kind soil with milky sap supplies,  
Can move. *Pope.*

## TASTELESS. adj. [from taste.]

### 1. Having no power of perceiving taste.

### 2. Having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; insipid.

By depriving chemical oils, and reducing them  
to an elementary simplicity, they could never be  
made tasteless. *Boyle.*

### 3. Having no power of giving pleasure; insipid.

The understanding cannot, by its natural light,  
discover spiritual truths; and the corruption of our  
will and affections renders them tasteless and in-  
sipid to us. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
If by his manner of writing a critic is heavy  
and tasteless, I throw aside his criticisms. *Addison's Spectator.*

### 4. Having no intellectual gust.

## TASTELESSNESS. n. f. [from tasteless.]

### 1. Insipidity; want of relish.

### 2. Want of perception of taste.

### 3. Want of intellectual relish.

## TASTER. n. f. [tastur, Fr. from taste.]

### 1. One who takes the first essay of food.

Fair hope! our earlier heav'n! by thee  
Young time is tasted to eternity. *Crashaw.*  
Says the fly, Are not all places open to me?  
Am not I the taster to princes in all their enter-  
tainments? *L'Estrange.*  
Thy tutor be thy taster, ere thou eat;  
There's poison in thy drink, and in thy meat. *Dryden.*

### 2. A dram cup.

## To TATTER. v. a. [totapan, Saxon.]

### To tear; to rend; to make ragged.

Tattered is perhaps more properly an  
adjective.  
Through tatter'd cloaths small vices do appear:  
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
An apothecary late I noted  
In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows,  
Culling of simples. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*  
Where wad the tatter'd ensign of Ragfate,  
A yawning ruin hangs. *Pope.*  
Little tyrants rag'd,  
Tote from cold wintry limbs the tatter'd weed. *Thomson.*

### TATTER. n. f. [from the verb.] A rag; a fluttering rag.

This table holds, from him that sits upon the  
throne, to the poor devil that has scarce a tatter.  
Here Satan vanish'd—He had fresh commands,  
And knew his pupil was in able hands;  
And now, the treasure found, and matron's store,  
Sought other objects than the tatter'd poor. *Harte.*

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Sought other objects than the tatter'd poor. *Harte.*

The man is not like an image, and says nothing;  
and the other two like my lady's eldest son, ever  
more talking. *Shakespeare.*

Excuse it by the tattling quality of age, which  
is always narrative. *Dryden.*  
The world is forward enough to tattle of them. *Locke.*

The French language is extremely proper to tattle  
in; it is made up of so much repetition and com-  
pliment. *Addison.*

## TATTLE. n. f. [from the verb.] Prate; idle chat; trifling talk.

They ask'd her, how she lik'd the play?  
Then told the tattle of the day. *Swift's Miscel.*  
Such tattle often entertains  
My lord and me as far as Stains. *Swift.*

A young academick shall dwell upon trade and  
politics in a dictatorial stile, while at the same  
time persons well skilled in those different subjects  
hear the impertinent tattle with a just contempt. *Watts on the Mind.*

## TATTLER. n. f. [from tattle.] An idle talker; a prater.

Going from house to house, tatters, busy bo-  
dies, which are the canker and rust of idleness, as  
idleness is the rust of time, are reproved by the  
apothec. *Taylor.*

## TATTOO. n. f. [from tapotez vous, Fr.]

### The beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters.

All those whose hearts are loose and low,  
Start if they hear but the tattoo. *Prior.*  
Tavern. n. f. [tavern, Fr. taberna, Latin.] A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained.

### Enquire at London, among the taverns there;

For there they say he daily doth frequent,  
With unrestrained loose companions. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*  
You shall be called to no more payments; fear  
no more tavern bills, which are often the sadness  
of parting, as the procuring of mirth. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

### To reform the vices of this town, all taverns and

alehouses should be obliged to dismiss their company  
by twelve at night, and no woman suffered to enter  
any tavern or alehouse. *Swift.*

## TAVERN. n. f. [from tavernman]

## TAVERNKEEPER. } or keep; tabernarius,

## TAVERNMAN. } Lat. tavernier, Fr.]

### One who keeps a tavern.

After local names, the most in number have  
been derived from occupations; as tailor, archer,  
taverner. *Candish.*

## TAUGHT, preterite and part. passive of

## teach.

All thy children shall be taught of the Lord. *Isaiah, lvi. 1.*  
How hast thou satisfy'd me, taught to live. *Milton.*

## To TAUNT. v. a. [tauser, Fr. Skinner; zanden, Dutch, to shew teeth, Minshew.]

### 1. To reproach; to insult; to revile; to ridicule; to treat with insolence and contumelies.

When I had at my pleasure taunted her,  
She in cold terms begg'd my patience. *Shakespeare.*  
The bitterness and stings of taunting jealousy,  
Vexatious days, and jarring joys he nighs,  
Have driv'n him forth. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

### 2. To exprobate; to mention with upbraiding.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and taunt my faults  
With such full licence. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

## TAUNT. n. f. [from the verb.] Insult;

## scold; reproach; ridicule.

With scolds and squins, and contumelious taunting,  
In open market-place produc'd they me,  
To be a publick spectacle. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

## TAW

Julian thought it more effectual to persecute the christians by taunts and ironies, than by tortures.  
*Government of the Tongue.*

He, by vile hands to common use debars,  
Shall send them flowing round his drunken feast,  
With sacrilegious taunt and impious jest. *Prior.*

**T'AU'NTER.** *n. f.* [from *taunt*.] One who taunts, reproaches, or insults.

**T'AU'NTINGLY.** *adv.* [from *taunting*.] With insult; scoffingly; with contumely and exprobration.

It tauntingly replied  
To th' discontented members, th' mutinous parts,  
That envied his receipt. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
The wanton goddess view'd the warlike maid  
From head to foot, and tauntingly she said. *Prior.*

**TAURICORNIOUS.** *adj.* [*taurus* and *cornu*, Lat.] Having horns like a bull.

Their descriptions must be relative, or the *tauricornious* picture of the one the same with the other. *Brown.*

**TAUTOLOGICAL.** *adj.* [*tautologique*, Fr. from *tautology*.] Repeating the same thing.

**TAUTOLOGIST.** *n. f.* [from *tautology*.] One who repeats tediously.

**TAUTOLOGY.** *n. f.* [*ταυτολογία*; *ταυτο* and *λόγος*; *tautologie*, Fr.] Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

All science is not *tautology*; the last ages have shown us, what antiquity never saw, in a dream. *Glanville's Scepis.*

Saint Andre's feet ne'er kept more equal time,  
Not ev'n the feet of thy own Psyche's rhyme;  
Though they in numbers as in sense excel,  
So just, so like *tautology*, they fell. *Dryden.*

Every paper addressed to our beautiful incendiaries has been filled with different considerations, that enemies may not accuse me of *tautology*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

**To TAW.** *v. a.* [*touwen*, Dutch; *tapan*, Saxon.] To dress white leather, commonly called alder leather, in contradistinction from *tan* leather, that which is dressed with bark.

**TAW.** *n. f.* A marble to play with.  
Trembling I've seen thee  
Mix with the children as they play'd at *taw*;  
Nor fear the marbles as they bounding flew,  
Marbles to them, but rolling rocks to you. *Swift.*

**T'AWDRINESS.** *n. f.* [from *tawdry*.] Tinsel finery; finery ostentatious without elegance.

A clumsy beau makes his ungracefulness appear the more ungraceful by his *tawdriness* of dress. *Clarissa.*

**T'AW'DRY.** *adj.* [from *Stawdry*, Saint Awdrey, or Saint Etheldred, as the things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair. *Henslow, Skinner.*] Meanly shewy; splendid without cost; fine without grace; shewy without elegance. It is used both of things, and of persons wearing them.

Bind your skirts fast,  
And gird in your waste,  
For more fineness, with a *taut* lace. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

He has a kind of coronet upon his crown, and a few *tawdry* feathers. *L'Estrange.*

Old Romulus, and father Mars, look down!  
Your he, of old primitive, your homely clown,  
Is turn'd a *taut* in a look *tawdry* gown. *Dryden's Journal.*

He sits from morning to night at effeminate tops and *tawdry* courtiers. *Addison's Spectator.*

They were wan and sager, her dress thin and  
her mien gentle and childlike. *Addison's Spectator.*

## TAX

**T'AW'DRY.** *n. f.* A slight ornament.

Not the smallest beck,  
But with white pebbles makes her *taut* for her neck. *Dryden.*

**T'AW'ER.** *n. f.* [from *taw*.] A dresser of white leather.

**T'AW'NY.** *adj.* [*tant*, *tanné*, Fr.] Yellow, like things tanned.

This child of fancy that armada hight,  
For interim to our studies shall relate,  
In high born words, the worth of many a knight  
From *tawny* Spain, lost in the world's debate. *Shakespeare.*

Eurus his body must be drawn the colour of the *tawny* Moor; upon his head a red sun. *Plachon.*  
The *tawny* lion pawing to get free. *Milton.*

Whilst they make the river Senega in boyed the Moors, so that on the south side they are black, on the other only *tawny*, they seem not to derive it from the sun. *Brown.*

Where 's the worth that sets this people up  
Above your own Numidia's *tawny* sons? *Ad. Cor.*

**TAX.** *n. f.* [*tdg*, Welsh; *taxt*, Fr. *taxe*, Dutch.]

1. An impost; a tribute imposed; an excise; a tallage.

He, says Huiace, being the son of a *tax* gatherer or collector, smells every where of the meaness of his birth. *Dryden.*

With wars and *taxes* others waste their own,  
And houses burn, and household goods deface,  
To drink in bowls which glittering gems encase. *Dryden.*

The *tax* upon tillage was two shillings in the pound in arable land, and four in plantations; this *tax* was often levied in kind upon corn, and called decumae or tithes. *Archbishop.*

2. [*Taxo*, Lat.] Charge; censure.

He could not without grief of heart, and without some *tax* upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some pamphlets. *Clarke.*

**To TAX.** *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To load with imposts.

Jehoiakim gave the silver and gold to Pharaoh, but he *taxed* the land to give the money. *King, xxiii. 35.*

2. [*Taxo*, Lat.] To charge; to censure; to accuse. It has of *tax* and sometimes *for*, before the fault imputed, and is used both of persons and things.

How many hath he killed? I promised to get all of his killing. *Shakespeare.*

I am not justly to be *taxed* with any presumption for meddling with matters wherein I have no dealing. *Raleigh.*

*Tax* not divine disposal; *tax* not men  
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceiv'd. *Milton.*

They cannot *tax* others' missions towards them without a tacit reproach of their own. *De Witt.*

He *taxed* not Homer nor Virgil for interlarding their gods in the wars of Troy and Italy; neither would he have *taxed* Milton for his choice of supernatural argument. *Dryden.*

Man's virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes. *Dryden.*

He call'd him back aloud, and *tax'd* his fear;  
And sure enough he heard, but durst not hear. *Dryden.*

Like some rich and mighty murderer,  
Too great for prison, which he breaks with gold,  
Who freer for new mischief does appear,  
And dares the world to *tax* him with the old. *Dryden.*

As this be chance, it is extraordinary; and I dare not call it more, for fear of being *taxed* with superstition. *Dryden.*

If he *taxes* both of long delay,  
My guilt is less, who sooner came away. *Dryden.*  
This situation cannot be *taxed* with flattery,  
Since it was directed to a prince, of whom it had

been happy for some if he had never been born, or if he had never died. *Addison.*

**TAXABLE.** *adj.* [from *tax*.] That may be taxed.

**TAXATION.** *n. f.* [*taxation*, Fr. *taxatio*, Lat. from *tax*.]

1. The act of loading with taxes; impost; tax.

The subjects could taste no sweeter fruits of having a king, than grievous *taxations* to some vain purposes; laws made rather to find faults than to prevent faults. *Stdney.*

I bring no overture of war, no *taxation* of homage; my words are as full of peace as matter. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

He daily such *taxations* did enact,  
As were against the order of the state. *Daniel.*

Of old mismanagements *taxations* new;  
All neither wholly false nor wholly true. *Pope.*

2. Accusation; scandal.

My father's love is enough to honour; speak no more of birth, you'll be whipt for *taxation* one of these days. *Shakespeare.*

**TAXER.** *n. f.* [from *tax*.] He who taxes.

These rumours begot scandal against the king, *taxing* him for a great *taxer* of his people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**TEA.** *n. f.* [a word, I suppose, Chinese; *thé*, Fr.] A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

The musk's friend, *tea*, does our fancy aid,  
Represses those vapours which the head invade. *Waller.*

One has a design of keeping an open *tea* table. *Addison.*

I have filled a *tea* pot, and received a dish of it. *Addison.*

He swept down a dozen *tea* dishes. *Spectator.*  
Nor will you encourage the common *tea* table talk. *Spectator.*

Green leaves of *tea* contain a narcotick juice, which exudes by roasting; this is performed with great care before it is exposed to sale. *Archbishop on Aliments.*

A living *tea* pot stands; one arm held out,  
One bent; the handle this, and that the spout. *Pope.*

The mistress of the *tea* shop may give half an ounce. *Swift.*

The fear of being thought pedants hath taken many young divines off from their severer studies, which they have exchanged for plays, in order to qualify them for *tea* tables. *Swift.*

When you sweep, never stay to pick up *tea* spoons. *Swift.*

**TEACH.** *v. a.* *pres.* and *part. pass.* *taught*, sometimes *taught*, which is now obsolete.

To instruct; to inform, as a master, correlative to *learn*.

And too sudden bold  
To teach a teacher ill belcometh me. *Shakespeare.*  
The Lord will *teach* us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths. *Is. li. 3.*

They *teach* all nations what of him they learn. *Milton.*

2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned.

Moses wrote this song, and *taught* it. *Deut. xxxii. 22.*

In vain they *teach* me, *teaching* for doctrines the commandments of men. *Mat. xx. 9.*

To *teach* as by what means to learn. *Milton.*

To *teach* to exhibit to as to impress upon the mind.

He is a good divine that follows his own instructions; I can *teach* such twenty what were good to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow my own *teaching*. *Shakespeare.*



If some men teach wicked things, it seems to the others should praise them. *South's Sermons.*

4. To tell; to give intelligence;  
Huswaggers are *teach*, instead of a cockney.  
How winter night passeth by crowing of cockes.  
*Tusser.*

TO TEACH. *v. n.* To perform the office of an instructor.

I have labour'd,  
And with no little study, that my *teaching*,  
And the strong course of my authority,  
Might go one way. *Shakespeare.*  
The heads judge for reward, the priests *teach* for hire, and the prophets divine for money.  
*Mic. iii. 11.*

TEACHABLE. *adj.* [from *teach*.] Docile; susceptible of instruction.

'Tis sufficient that masters of faith and religion be propounded in such a way, as to render them highly credible, so as an honest and *teachable* man may willingly and safely assent to them; and according to the rules of prudence be justified in so doing.  
*Whitke.*

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiased, and *teachable*, to learn our religion from the word of God.  
*Watts.*

TEACHABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *teachable*.] Docility; willingness to learn; capacity to learn.

TEACHER. *n. f.* [from *teach*.]

1. One who teaches; an instructor; preceptor.

Nature is no sufficient *teacher* what we should do that may attain unto life everlasting. *Hosker.*  
I went into the temple, there to hear  
The *teachers* of our law, and to propose  
What might improve my knowledge or their own.  
*Milton.*

These were notions born with us; such as we were taught without the help of a *teacher*.  
*South's Sermons.*

Impertinent, with a *teacher's* air,  
Boastful he claims a right to wisdom's chair.  
*Blackmore.*

2. One who without regular ordination assumes the ministry.

Dissenting *teachers* are under no incapacity of accepting civil and militia employments. *Swift.*

3. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

For the choice of a governor more sufficient, the *teachers* is all the churches assembled themselves.  
*Religio.*

Our lecture men, and some others, whom precise people stile powerful *teachers*, do seldom honour it.  
*Wrote.*

Wolves shall succeed for *teachers*.  
*Milton.*

He may teach his diocese who ceases to be able to preach; he may do it by appointing *teachers*, and by a vigilant exacting from them the instruction of their flocks.  
*South.*

TEAD, or TEDE. *n. f.* [*teda*, Latin.] A torch; a flambeau. Not in use.

A bushy *tead* a groom did light,  
And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide. *Spenser.*  
Hymen is awake,  
And long since ready from his mask to move,  
With his bright *tead* that flames with many a stake.  
*Spenser.*

TEAGUE. *n. f.* A name of contempt used for an Irishman.

TEAT. *n. f.* [*teelingh*, Dutch.] A wild fowl. Some serve for food to us, and some but to feed themselves; amongst the first sort we reckon the dip-chick, coots, teal, wigeon.  
*Grew's Survey of Cornwall.*

TEAM. *n. f.* [from the team of a carriage, Latin; *tyne*, Saxon; a yoke.]

1. A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage.

Thus a ploughing staff unweaving found,  
As he his tollforce team that way did guide,  
And brought them up in ploughman's time to bide.  
*Spenser.*

We fainted that do run  
By the triple Hecate's team,  
From the presence of the sun,  
Following darkness like a dream,  
Now are troick.

*Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream.*  
Making such difference betwixt wake and sleep,  
As is the difference betwixt day and night,  
The hour before the heavenly harness'd team  
Begins his golden progress in the east.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
I am in love; but a team of horse shall not pluck that from me, nor who will I love. *Shakespeare.*

After the declining sun  
Had chang'd the shadow, and their task was done,  
Home with their weary team they took their way.  
*Roscommun.*

He heav'd with more than human force to move  
A weighty stone, the labour of a team. *Dryden.*  
In stiff clays they may plow one acre of wheat  
With a team of horse. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. Any number passing in a line.  
Like a long team of snowy swans on high,  
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky.  
*Dryden.*

TEAR. *n. f.* [as in this word is pronounced *ee*; *teap*, Saxon; *taart*, Dan. *tear* rhymes to *cheer*.]

1. The water which violent passion forces from the eyes.

She comes; and I'll prepare  
My star-stain'd eyes to see her miseries. *Shakespeare.*

The pretty valuing sea refus'd to drown me,  
Knowing that thou wouldst have me drown'd on shore.  
*Shakespeare.*

With *tears* as salt as sea, through thy unkindness.  
*Shakespeare.*

Cromwell, I did not think to shed a *tear* in all my miseries; but thou hast forc'd me.  
Let's dry our eyes. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

*Tears* are the effects of compression of the moisture of the brain upon dilatation of the spirits.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

She silently a gentle *tear* let fall.  
*Milton.*

2. Any moisture trickling in drops.  
Let Arabj extol her happy coast,  
Her fragrant flowers, her trees with precious *tears*,  
Her second harvests. *Dryden.*

TO TEAR. *pret. tore*, anciently *tare*; *part. pass. torn*. [*teapan*, Saxon; *tara*, Swedish; *ea*, is pronounced as *a*; *tear* rhymes to *square*.]

1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to separate by violent pulling.

Come, feeling night!  
And with thy bloody and invisible hand  
Cancel and *tear* to pieces that great bond  
Which keeps me pale. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The one went out from me; and I said, Surely he is torn in pieces, and I saw him not since.  
*Gen. xlv. 28.*

John *tore* off lord Strutt's servants clothes; now and then they came home naked.  
*Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

Ambassadors sent to Carthage were like to be *torn* to pieces by the populace.  
*Arbutnot.*

2. To laniate; to wound with any sharp point drawn along.  
Old men with dust deform'd their hoary hair;  
The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they *tore*.  
*Shakespeare.*

Neither shall men *tear* themselves for them in mourning, to comfort them for the dead.  
*Jer. xvi. 7.*

3. To break, or take away by violence.  
As storm the skies, and *tears* the ground,  
Thus rag'd the prince, and scatter'd death around.  
*Dryden.*

TO divide violently; to shatter.

Is it not so much reason to say, that God bestows fatherly authority, when he suffers one in possession of it to have his government *torn* in pieces, and shared by his subjects. *Locke.*

5. To pull with violence; to drive violently.

He *tear'd*, he beat his breast; he *tore* his hair.  
*Dryden.*

From harden'd oak, or from a rock's cold womb,  
At least thou art from some fierce tyger's come;  
Or on rough seas from their foundation *torn*  
Got by the winds, and in a tempest born. *Dryden.*

Blush rather, that you are a slave to passion,  
Which, like a whirlwind, *tears* up all your virtues,  
And gives you not the leisure to consider. *A. Phillips.*

6. To take away by sudden violence.

Solyman  
Rhodes and Buda from the Christians *tore*. *Wallers.*  
The hand of fate  
Has *torn* thee from me, and I must forget thee.  
*Addison.*

- 7 To make a violent rent:  
In the midst a *tearing* groan did break  
The name of Anthony. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*

TO TEAR. *v. n.* [*tieren*, Dutch.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently.

All men transported into outrages for small trivial matters, fall under the incendo of this bull, that ran *tearing* mad for the pinching of a mouse.  
*L'Estrange.*

TEAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fissure.

TEARER. *n. f.* [from *to tear*.] He who rends or tears; one who blusters.

TEARFALLING. *adj.* [*tear and fall*.] Tender; shedding tears.

I am in  
So far in blood, that sin will pluck on sin;  
*Tearfalling* pity dwells not in this eye. *Shakespeare.*

TEARFUL. *adj.* [*tear and full*.] Weeping; full of tears.

Is't meet that he  
Should leave the helmy and, like a fearful lad,  
With *tearful* eyes add water to the sea? *Shakespeare.*

This clears the cloudy front of wrinkled care,  
And dries the *tearful* sluices of despair;  
Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted  
mind

All sense of woe delivers to the wind. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TO TEASE. *v. a.* [*teapan*, Saxon.]

1. To comb or unravel wool or flax.  
2. To scratch cloth in order to level the nap.

3. To torment with importunity; to vex with assiduous impertinence.

Not by the force of carnal reason,  
But indefatigable *teasing*. *Bentley.*

My friends always *tease* me about him, because he has no estate. *Spektor.*

After having been present in public debates, he was *teased* by his mother to inform her of what had passed. *Addison.*

We system-makers can sustain  
The thesis, which you grant was plain;  
And with remarks and comments *tease* you,  
In case the thing before was easy. *Prior.*

TEASEL. *n. f.* [*teap*, Saxon; *-disfucut*, Lat.] A plant.

The species are three: one is call'd *carduus* *fallennus*, and is of singular use in raising the nap upon woollen cloth. *Milton.*

TEASER. *n. f.* [from *tease*.] Any thing that torments by incessant importunity.

A fly buzzing at his ear, makes him deaf to the best advice. If you would have him come to himself, you must take off his little *teaser*, which holds his reason at bay. *Collier.*

TEAF. *n. f.* [*teaf*, Welsh; *etc.*, Saxon; *teffe*, Dutch; *tefen*, French.] The day



of a beast; anciently the pap of a woman.

Even at thy *tear* thou hadst thy tyranny. *Shak.*  
Shows cause a fruitful year, watering the earth  
better than rain; for the earth sucks it as out of  
the *tear*. *Bacon.*

When we perceive that bats have *teats*, we infer,  
that they suckle their younglings with milk.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It more pleas'd my sense,  
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the *teats*  
Of ewe or goat dripping with milk at even. *Mil.*  
Infants sleep, and are seldom awake but when  
hunger calls for the *teat*. *Locke.*

The goat, how bright amidst her fellow stars,  
Kind Amalthæa, reach'd her *teat* distant  
With milk, thy early food. *Prior.*

**TE'CHILY.** *adv.* [from *techy*.] Peevish-  
ly; fretfully; frowardly.

**TE'CHINESS.** *n. f.* [from *techy*.] Peevish-  
ness; fretfulness.

**TE'CHNICAL.** *adj.* [τεχνικός; *technique*,  
Fr.] Belonging to arts; not in com-  
mon or popular use.

In *technical* words, or terms of arts, they refrain  
not from calling the same substance sometimes the  
sulphur, and sometimes the mercury, of a body.

*Locke.*

**TE'CHY.** *adj.* Peevish; fretful; irritable;  
easily made angry; froward.

I cannot come to Cressid but by Pandar,  
And he is as *techy* to be woo'd to wooe,  
As she is stubborn-chaste against all sute. *Shaksp.*  
When it did taste the wormwood on the nipple,  
and felt it bitter, pretty fool, to see it *techy*, and fall  
out with the dog! *Shaksp.*

**TETC'ONICK.** *adj.* [τετονικός.] Pertaining  
to building. *Bailey.*

**TO TED.** *v. a.* [teaban, Saxon, to prepare.]  
To lay grass newly mown in rows.

The smell of grain, or *tedded* grass, or kine,  
Or dairy, each rural sight, each rural sound. *Mil.*  
Hay-makers following the mowers, and casting  
it abroad, they call *tedding*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Prudent his fall'n heaps

Collecting, cherish'd with the tepid wreaths  
Of *tedded* grass, and the sun's mellowing beams,  
Rival'd with artful heats. *Phillips.*

**TE'DDER, or TE'THER.** *n. f.* [tudder, Dut.  
tindt, a rope, Islandick.]

1. A rope with which a horse is tied in the  
field, that he may not pasture too wide.  
*Teigher, Erie.*

2. Any thing by which one is restrained.  
We lived joyfully, going abroad within our *ted-  
der*. *Bacon.*

We shall have them against the wall; we know  
the length of their *tedder*; they cannot run far  
from us. *Child.*

**TE DEUM.** *n. f.* An hymn of the church,  
so called from the two first words of the  
Latin.

The choir,  
With all the choicest musick of the kingdom,  
Together sung a *Deum*. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
Te *Deum* was sung at St. Paul's after the vic-  
tory. *Bacon.*

**TE'DIOUS.** *adj.* [tedious, Fr. *tedium*, Lat.]

1. Wearisome by continuance; trouble-  
some; irksome.

The one intense, the other still remiss,  
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove  
*Tedious* alike. *Milton.*

Pity only on fresh objects stays,  
But with the *tedious* light of woes decays. *Dryden.*

2. Wearisome by prolixity. Used of au-  
thors or performances.

They unto whom we shall seem *tedious* are in  
some injured by us, because it is in their own

hands to spare that about which they are not wil-  
ling to endure. *Hooker.*

That I be not further tedious unto thee, hear us  
of thy clemency a few words. *Ally, xiv. 4.*

Chief mastery to *tedious*

With long and tedious hawkc fabled knights. *Mil.*

3. Slow.

But then the road was smooth and fair to see,  
With such insensible declivity,  
That what men thought a tedious course to run,  
Was finish'd in the hour it first begun. *Harris.*

**TE'DIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *tedious*.] In such  
a manner as to weary.

**TE'DIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *tedious*.]

1. Wearisomeness by continuance.

She dislikes them all within a while;  
And in the sweetest finds a tediousness. *Daniel.*

2. Wearisomeness by prolixity.

In vain we labour to persuade them, that any  
thing can take away the tediousness of prayer, ex-  
cept it be brought to the same measure and form  
which themselves assign. *Hooker.*

3. Prolixity; length.

Since brevity's the soul of wit,  
And tediousness the limbs and outward flourishes,  
I will be brief. *Shaksp.*

4. Uneasiness; tirefulness; quality of  
wearying.

In those very actions whereby we are especially  
perfected in this life, we are not able to persist;  
forced we are with very weariness, and that often  
to interrupt them; which tediousness cannot fall into  
those operations that are in the state of bliss when  
our union with God is complete. *Hooker.*

More than kisses, letters mingle souls,  
For these friends absent speak: this ease controls  
The tediousness of my life. *Daniel.*

**TO TERM.** *v. n.* [team, Saxon, offspring.]

2. To bring young.

If the must team,  
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,  
And be a thwart dinatur'd torment to her. *Shak.*

2. To be pregnant; to engender young.

Have we more sons? or are we like to have?  
Is not my *teeming* date drunk up with time,  
And wilt thou pluck my fair son from mine age?  
*Shaksp.*

When the rising spring adorns the mead,  
*Teeming* buds and cheerful greens appear. *Dryden.*

There are *teeming* truths, the basis upon  
which a great many others rest: these are *teeming*  
truths, rich in store, with which they furnish the  
mind, and, like the lights of heaven, give light  
and evidence to other things. *Locke.*

3. To be full; to be charged as a breeding  
animal.

We live in a nation where there is scarce a single  
head that does not *team* with politics. *Addison.*

**TO TERM.** *v. a.*

1. To bring forth; to produce.

What's the newest grief?  
Each minute *terms* a new one. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
Common mother, thou  
Whose womb unmeasurable, and infinite breast,  
*Terms* and feeds all. *Shaksp.*

The earth obey'd; and fruit  
Op'ning her fertile womb, *term'd* at a birth  
Innumerable living creatures. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

The deluge wrought such a change, that the  
earth d d not then *term* forth its increase, as for-  
merly, of its own accord, but required culture.  
*Woodward's Natural History.*

2. To pour. A low word, imagined by  
*Skinner* to come from *kommen* Danish,  
to draw out; to pour. The Scots retain  
it: as, *team* that water out; hence *Scots*  
took this word.

*Term* out the remainder of the ale into the  
tankard, and fill the glass with small beer.  
*Swift's Direction to the Butler.*

**TERMER.** *n. f.* [from *term*.] One that  
brings young.

**TERMINAL.** *adj.* [terminal, Saxon.]

1. Pregnant; prolific.

2. Brimful. *Antiquari.*

**TERMINLESS.** *adj.* [from *term*.] Unfruit-  
ful; not prolific.

Such wars, such waste, such fiery tracks of dearth,  
Their zeal hath left, and such a *terminless* earth. *Dryd.*

**TERR.** *n. f.* [tiran, Saxon, to kindle; *tenen*,  
Flemish, to vex; *teonan*, Saxon, injuries.]

Sorrow; grief. Not in use.

Arrived there,  
That barehead knight for dread and doleful *terr*  
Would fain have fled, ne durst approachen near. *Spenser.*

Fry not in heartless grief and doleful *terr*. *Spens.*  
My heart bleeds  
To think o' th' *terr* that I have turn'd you to.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,  
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of *terr*. *Shaksp.*

**TO TERN.** *v. a.* [from *tinan*, to kindle,  
Saxon.] To excite; to provoke to do  
a thing. Not in use. *Spenser.*

**TERNS.** *n. f.* [from *teen* for *ten*.] The  
years reckoned by the termination *teen*;  
as, thirteen, fourteen.

Our author would excuse these youthful scenes,  
Begotten at his entrance in his *teens*,  
Some childish fancies may approve the toy,  
Some like she muse the more for being a boy. *Granville.*

**TEETH.** the plural of *tooth*.  
Who can open the doors of his face? his *teeth*  
are terrible round about. *Job, xli. 14.*

**TO TEETH.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
breed teeth; to be at the time of den-  
tition.

When the symptoms of *teething* appear, the  
gums ought to be relaxed by softening ointment.  
*Archiebald on Diet.*

**TE'GUMENT.** *n. f.* [tegumentum, Latin.]  
Cover; the outward part. This word is  
seldom used but in anatomy or physicks.

Clip and trim those tender strings in the fashion  
of beard, or other hairy *teguments*.

Proceed by section, dividing the skin, and se-  
parating the *teguments*. *Wise man's Surgery.*

In the nutmeg another *tegument* is the mace be-  
tween the green pericarpium and the hard shell.

**TO TEH-HE.** *v. n.* [a cant word made  
from the sound.] To laugh with a loud  
and more insolent kind of cachinnation;  
to titter.

They laugh'd and *teh-he'd* with derision,  
To see them take your deposition. *Hudibras.*

**TEIL tree.** *n. f.* [tilia, Lat.] The same  
with linden or lime tree: which see.

A *teitree* and an oak have their substance in  
them when they cast their leaves. *Isaiah, vi. 13.*

**TEINT.** *n. f.* [teinte, French.] Colour;  
touch of the pencil.

Glazed colours have a vivacity which can never  
be imitated by the most brilliant colours, because  
the different *teints* are simply laid on, each in its  
place, one after another. *Dryden.*

**TELARY.** *adj.* [tela, a web, Lat.] Spin-  
ning webs.

The pictures of *telary* spiders, and their position  
in the web, is commonly made lateral, and regard-  
ing the horizon; although we shall commonly find  
it downward, and their heads respecting the centre.

**TE'LESCOPE.** *n. f.* [telescope, Fr. *teles*,  
and *skopos*.] A long glass by which  
distant objects are viewed.

The *telescope* discovers to us distant wonders in the heavens, and shows the milky way, and the bright cloudy spots, in a very dark sky, to be a collection of little stars. *Watts.*

**TELESCOPICAL** *adj.* [from *telescope*.] Belonging to a telescope; seeing at a distance.

**To TELL** *v. a.* preterite and part. pass. *sold*. [tellan, Saxon; *tælan*, *tellen*, Dut. *talen*, Danish.]

1. To utter; to express; to speak.  
I will not eat till I have *told* mine errand.  
*Gen. xxiv. 33.*

Thy message might in *telling* wound,  
And in performing end us. *Milton.*

2. To relate; to rehearse.  
I will declare what wise men have *told* from their fathers, and have not hid.  
*Job, xv. 18.*  
When Gideon heard the *telling* of the dream, and the interpretation, he worshipped.  
*Judges, vii. 13.*

He longer will delay to hear thee *tell*  
His generation. *Milton.*

You must know; but break, O break my heart,  
Before I *tell* my fatal story out,  
Th' usurper of my throne is my wife! *Dryden.*  
The rest are vanish'd, none repairs'd the gate,  
And not a man appears to *tell* their fate.  
*Pope's Odyssey.*

3. To teach; to inform.  
He gently ask'd, where all the people be,  
Which in that stately building wont to dwell?  
Who answer'd him full soft, he could not *tell*. *Spenser.*  
I *told* him of myself; which was as much  
As to have ask'd him pardon.  
*Shakspeare, Antony and Cleopatra.*

Tell me now, what lady is the same,  
To whom you swore a secret pilgrimage,  
That you to-day promis'd to *tell* me of? *Shakspeare.*  
The fourth part of a shewel of silver will I give  
to the man of God to *tell* us our way. *1 Sam. ix. 8.*  
Saint Paul *telleth* us, we must needs be subject  
not only for fear, but also for conscience sake.  
*Bishop Sanderfon.*

Tell me how may I know him, how adore. *Milton.*

4. To discover; to betray.  
They will *tell* it to the inhabitants. *Num. xiv. 14.*

5. To count; to number.  
Here lies the learned Savile's heir,  
So early wife, and lasting fair,  
That none, except her years they *told*,  
Thought her a child, or thought her old. *Waller.*  
Numerous falls the fearful only *tell*;  
Courage from hearts, and not from numbers, grows.  
*Dryden.*

A child can *tell* twenty before he has any idea of  
Infinite. *Locke.*

She doubts if two and two make four,  
Though she has *told* them ten times o'er. *Prior.*

6. To make excuses. A low word.  
Tush, never *tell* me; I take it much unkindly,  
That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse  
As if the strings were thine, shouldst know of this,  
*Shakspeare.*

**To TELL** *v. n.*

1. To give an account; to make report.  
I will compare thine glair, O Lord, that I may  
publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and *tell* of  
all thy wondrous works. *Psal. xxvii. 7.*

Ye that live and move, fair creatures I *tell*,  
Tell, if ye saw, how came I thus, how here? *Milton.*

2. To TELL *on*. To inform of. A doubtful phrase.

David saved neither man nor woman alive, to  
bring tidings to Gath, saying, Left they should *tell*  
on us, saying, So did David. *1 Sam. xxvii. 11.*

**TELLER** *n. s.* [from *tell*.]

1. One who tells or relates.  
2. One who numbers; a numberer.  
3. A *teller* is an officer of the exchequer, of  
which there are four in number: their  
business is to receive all monies due to

the king, and give the clerk of the pelf  
a bill to charge him therewith: they  
also pay all persons any money payable  
to them by the king, by warrant from  
the auditor of the receipt: they also make  
books of receipts and payments, which  
they deliver to the lord treasurer. *Cowell.*

**TELLTALL** *n. s.* [tell and tale.] One who  
gives malicious information; one who  
carries officious intelligence.

You speak to Calcas, and to such a man  
That is no hearing *telltale*. *Shakspeare, Julius Caesar.*  
What, shall these papers lie like *telltale* here?  
*Shakspeare.*

Let not the heavens hear these *telltale* women  
Rail on the Lord's anointed. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis done: report displays her *telltale* wings,  
And to each ear the news and tidings brings. *Fairfax.*

And to the *telltale* sun declare  
Our conceal'd solemnity. *Milton.*

Eurydice and he are prisoners here,  
But will not long be so: this *telltale* ghost  
Perhaps will clear them both. *Dryden and Lee.*

A *telltale* out of school  
Is of all wits the greatest fool. *Swift.*

**TEMERARIOUS** *adj.* [temerario, Fr. *temerarius*, Lat.]

1. Rash; heady; unreasonably adventurous; unreasonably contemptuous of danger.

Resolution without foresight is but a *temerarious*  
folly; and the consequences of things are the first  
point to be taken into consideration. *L'Estrange.*

2. Careless; heedless; done at random.

Should he find upon one single sheet of parchment  
an oration written full of profound sense,  
adorned with elegant phrase, the wit of man could  
not persuade him that this was done by the *temerarious*  
dashes of an unguided pen. *Ray.*

**TEMERITY** *n. s.* [temeritas, Lat.] Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger.

The figures are bold even to *temerity*. *Cowley.*

**To TEMPER** *v. a.* [tempero, Lat. *temperer*, Fr.]

1. To mix so as that one part qualifies the other.

I shall *temper* to  
Justice with mercy, as may illustrate most  
Them fully satisfied, and Thos appease. *Milton.*

2. To compound; to form by mixture; to qualify as an ingredient.

If you could find out but a man  
To bear a poison, I would *temper* it;  
That Romeo should upon receipt thereof  
Soon sleep in quiet. *Shakspeare.*

3. To mingle.

Prepare the sixth part of an ephah and the third  
part of an hin of oil, to *temper* with the fine flour.  
*Lev. xvi. 14.*

The good old knight, with a mixture of the father  
and master of the family, *tempered* the inquiries  
after his own affairs with kind questions relating  
to themselves. *Addison.*

4. To beat together to a proper consistence.

Th' uncivil kerns of Ireland are in arms,  
And *temper* clay with blood of Englishmen. *Shakspeare.*  
The potter, *tempering* soft earth, fashioeth every  
vessel with much labour. *Wisd. xv. 7.*

5. To accommodate; to modify.

Thy sustenance, serving to the appetite of the  
eater, *tempered* itself to every man's liking.  
*Wisd. xvi. 21.*

6. To bring to due proportion; to moderate excess.

These soft fires with kindly heat  
Of various influence sument and warm,  
Temper or nourish. *Milton.*

7. To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to sooth; to calm.

Solon, in his laws to the Athenians, laboured to  
temper their warlike courage with sweet delights of  
learning and sciences: so that as much as the one  
excelled in arms, the other excelled in knowledge.  
*Spenser on Ireland.*

With this the wants to *temper* angry love,  
When all the gods he threatens with thund'ring dart.  
*Spenser.*

Now will I to that old Andronicus,  
And *temper* him with all the art I have. *Shakspeare.*  
Woman! Nature made thee

To *temper* man: we had been brutes without you.  
*Orway.*

8. To form metals to a proper degree of hardness.

The sword  
Of Michael from the armoury of God  
Was given him *temper'd* in, that neither keen  
Nor solid might resist that edge. *Milton.*

In the *tempering* of steel, by holding it but a  
minute or two longer or lesser in the other competent  
heat, gives it very different tempers as to  
brittleness or toughness. *Boyle.*

Repeated peals they hear,  
And, in a heav'n serene, resplendent arms appear:  
Redd'ning the skies, and glitt'ring all around,  
The *temper'd* metals clash, and yield a silver sound.  
*Dryden.*

9. To govern. A latinism.  
With which the damned ghosts he governeth,  
And furies rules, and Tartare tempt neib. *Spenser.*

**TEMPER** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Due mixture of contrary qualities.

Nothing better proveth the excellency of this  
soil and *temper*, than the abundant growing of the  
palm trees. *Raleigh.*  
Health itself is but a kind of *temper*, gotten and  
preserved by a convenient mixture of contraries. *Arbutnot.*

2. Middle course; mean or medium.

If the estates of some bishops were exorbitant before  
the reformation, the present clergy's wives  
reach no further than that some reasonable *temper*  
had been used, instead of pining them so quick.  
*Swift's Miscellanies.*

3. Constitution of body.

This body would be increased daily, being supplied  
from above and below; and having done growing,  
it would become more dry by degrees, and of a  
*temper* of greater consistency and firmness.  
*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. Disposition of mind.

This, I shall call it evangelical. *temper* is far from  
being natural to any corrupt child of Adam.  
*Hammond.*

Remember with what mild  
And gracious *temper* he both heard and judg'd,  
Without wrath or reviling. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This will keep their thoughts easy and free,  
the only *temper* wherein the mind is capable of receiving  
new informations. *Locke on Education.*

All irregular *tempers* in trade and business are but  
like irregular *tempers* in eating and drinking. *Laws.*

5. Constitutional frame of mind.

The brain may devise laws for the blood, but a  
hot *temper* leaps o'er a cold desire.

*Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
Our hearts.

Of brothers *temper*, do receive you in  
With all kind love. *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.*

6. Calmness of mind; moderation.

Restore yourselves unto your *tempers*, fathers,  
And without perturbation hear me speak. *B. Jon.*  
Teach me, like thee, in various nature wife,  
To fall with dignity, with *temper* rise. *Pope.*

7. State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hardness.

Here draw I  
A sword, whose *temper* I intend to stain  
With the best blood that I can meet withal. *Shakspeare.*  
Ithuriel with his spear  
Touch'd lightly; for he *temper'd* can endure  
Touch of celestial *temper*, but returns

Of force to its own likeness: up he starts,  
Discover'd, and surpris'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
These needles should have a due temper; for, if  
they are too hot, the force exerted to carry them  
through the flesh will bend them; if they are too  
brittle, they snap. *Sharp.*

**TEMPERAMENT.** *n. f.* *temperamentum*,  
Lat. *temperament*, French.]

1. Constitution; state with respect to the  
predominance of any quality.

Bodies are innominate hot and cold, in propor-  
tion to the present *temperament* of that part of our  
body to which they are applied. *Locke.*

2. Medium; due mixture of opposites.

The common law has wasted and wrought out  
those distempers, and reduced the kingdom to its  
just state and temper. *Hale.*

**TEMPERAMENTAL.** *adj.* [from *tempera-*  
*ment*.] Constitutional.

That *temperamental* dignities, and conjecture of  
prevailing humours, may be collected from spots in  
our nails, we concede. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Intellectual representations are received with an  
unequal state, upon a pure *temperamental* relish or  
disgust. *Glennville.*

**TEMPERANCE.** *n. f.* *temperantia*, Lat.]

1. Moderation; opposed to *gluttony* and  
*drunkenness*.

Observe

The rule of not too much; by *temperance* taught  
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from  
thence

Due nourishment, not gluttonous delight. *Milton.*  
*Temperance*, that virtue without pride, and for-  
tune without envy, gives indulgence of body and tran-  
quillity of mind; the best guardian of youth and  
support of old age. *Temple.*

Make *temperance* thy companion; so shall health  
Sit on thy brow. *Dodley's Agriculture.*

2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; mo-  
deration of passion.

His tedious speech and doted ignorance  
Whe, as the noble prince had marked well,  
He calm'd his wrath with goodly *temperance*. *Spenser.*  
What, art you chaf'd?

Ask God for *temperance*, that's th' appliance only  
Which your disease requires. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

**TEMPERATE.** *adj.* [from *temperatus*, Latin.]

1. Not excessive; moderate in degree of  
any quality.

Use a *temperate* heat, for they are ever *temperate*  
heat that digest and mature; wherein we mean *tem-*  
*perate*, according to the nature of the subject; for  
that may be *temperate* to fruits and liquors which  
will not work at all upon metals. *Bacon.*

His sleep  
Was airy, light, from pure digestion bred,  
And *temperate* vapours bland. *Milton.*

2. Moderate in meat and drink.

I advis'd him to be *temperate* in eating and drink-  
ing. *Wise man.*

3. Free from ardent passion.

So hot a speed with such advice dispos'd,  
Such *temperate* order in so fierce a course,  
Doth want example. *Shakspeare.*

She's not forward, but modest as the dove;  
She is not hot, but *temperate* as the morn. *Shakspeare.*  
From *temperate* inactivity we are unready to put  
in execution the suggestions of reason.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TEMPERATELY.** *adv.* [from *temperate*.]

1. Moderately; not excessively.

By winds that *temperately* blow,  
The bark should pass secure and slow. *Addison.*

2. Calmly; without violence or passion.

*Temperately* proceed to what you would  
thus vigorously redress. *Shakspeare.*

3. Without gluttony or luxury.

And therefore it is a part of his service if we eat or  
drink so it be *temperately*, and as they best preserve  
Taylor.

**TEMPERATELY.** *n. f.* [from *temperatus*.]

1. Freedom from excess; mediocrity.

2. Calmness; coolness of mind.

Langley's mild *temperateness*  
Did lend unto a calmer quietness.

*Daniel's Civil War.*

**TEMPERATURE.** *n. f.* [from *temperatura*, *tem-*  
*pero*, Latin; *temperature*, French.]

1. Constitution of nature; degree of any  
quality.

It lieth in the same climate, and is of no other  
*temperature* than Guinea.

*Abbot's Description of the World.*

Birds that change countries at certain seasons, if  
they come earlier, shew the *temperature* of weather.

*Bacon.*

There may be so much difference as to the *tem-*  
*perature* of the air, and as to heat and cold, in one  
mile, as in ten degrees of latitude; and he that  
would cool and refresh himself in the summer, had  
better go up to the top of the north hills, than remove  
into a far more northern country. *Brown's Travels.*

Memory depends upon the consistence and the  
*temperature* of the brain. *Watts.*

2. Mediocrity; due balance of contrarie-  
ties.

As the world's sun doth *temper* beget

Different in divers places every day;

Here autumn's *temperance*; there summer's heat,  
Here flow'ry spring-tide, and there winter grey.

*Dawkins.*

\* If, instead of this variation of heat, we suppose  
an equality or constant *temperature* of it before the  
deluge, the case would be much altered.

*Woodward's Natural History.*

3. Moderation; freedom from predomi-  
nant passion.

In that proud port, which has so goodly grace,  
Most goodly *temperature* you may desire. *Spenser.*

**TEMPERED.** *adj.* [from *temper*.] Disposed  
with regard to the passions.

When was my lord so much ungently *temper'd*,  
To fling his ears against admonishment? *Shakspeare.*

**TEMPEST.** *n. f.* [from *tempeste*, Fr. *tempestas*,  
Latin.]

1. The utmost violence of the wind; the  
names by which the wind is called ac-  
cording to the gradual increase of its  
force seem to be, a breeze; a gale; a  
gust; a storm; a tempest.

I have seen *tempests*, when the scolding winds  
Have riv'd the knotty oaks. *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.*  
Some have been driven by *tempest* to the south.

*Abbot.*

What at first was call'd a gust, the same  
Hath now a storm's, anon a *tempest*'s name. *Danby.*

We, caught in a fiery *tempest*, shall be hurl'd  
Each on his rock transfix'd. *Milton.*

With clouds and storms  
Around thee thrown, *tempest* o'er *tempest* roll'd,  
Thou humblest nature with thy northern blast.

*Thomson.*

2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.

The *tempest* in my mind  
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,  
Save what beats there. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

**TO TEMPEST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
disturb as by a tempest.

Part huge of bulk,  
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,  
*Tempest* the ocean. *Milton.*

**TEMPEST-BEATEN.** *adj.* [from *tempest* and  
*beat*.] Shattered with storms.

In the calm harbour of her gentle breast;  
My *tempest-beaten* soul may safely rest.

*Dryden's Aurengzeb.*

**TEMPEST-TOST.** *adj.* [from *tempest* and *tost*.]

Driven about by storms.

Though his bark cannot be lost,  
Yet it shall be *tempest-tost*. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

**TEMPERATURE.** *n. f.* [from *temperatura*, Lat.]

Seasonableness.

Since that situation, the constitutions of coun-  
tries admit not such *temperatures* of heat.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TEMPERATURE.** *adj.* [from *temperatura*, Fr.

from *temper*.] Stormy; turbulent.

*Tempestuous* fortune hath spent all her might,  
And thrilling sorrow thrown his utmost dart. *Spenser.*  
Which of them rising with the sun, or falling,  
Should prove *tempestuous*. *Milton.*

Her looks grow black as a *tempestuous* wind,  
Some raging thoughts are rowling in her mind.

*Dryden.*

Pompey, when dissuaded from embarking be-  
cause the weather was *tempestuous*, replied, My  
voyage is necessary, my life is at stake.

*Collier on the Value of Life.*

**TEMPLE.** *n. f.* [from the *Temple*, an house  
near the Thames, anciently belonging  
to the knights *templari*, originally from  
the temple of Jerusalem.] A student in  
the law.

Wits and *templars* every sentence raise,  
And wonder with a foolish tacit pause.

*Pope's Epistles.*

**TEMPLE.** *n. f.* [from *temple*, Fr. *temple*, Lat.]

1. A place appropriated to acts of religion.

The honour'd gods

Throng our large *temples* with the shews of peace.

*Shakspeare.*

Here we have no temple but the wood, no as-  
sembly but horn-beast. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*  
Most sacrilegious murder hath broke ope  
The lord's anointed temple, and stole thence  
The life of th' building. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

2. [From *tempera*, Latin.] The upper part of  
the sides of the head where the pulse is  
felt.

Her sunny locks

Hang on her *temple* like a golden fleece. *Shakspeare.*  
We may apply interclips of mastic upon the  
*temples*; frontals also may be applied.

*Weyman's Surgery.*

To procure sleep, he uses the scratching of the  
*temples* and ears; that even mollifies wild beasts.

*Arbutnot.*

The weapon enter'd close above his ear,  
Cold through his *temples* glides the whizzing spear.

*Pope.*

**TEMPLET.** *n. f.* A piece of timber in a  
building.

When you lay any timber on brick-work, as  
lintels over windows, or *templets* under garden, lay  
them in loom. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

**TEMPORAL.** *adj.* [from *temporal*, Fr. *temporalis*,  
low Latin.]

1. Measured by time; not eternal.

As there they sustain *temporal* life, so here they  
would learn to make provision for *eternal*. *Hooker.*

2. Secular; not ecclesiastical.

This sceptre shews the force of *temporal* power,  
The attribute to awe and majesty,  
Wherein doth sit the dread of kings. *Shakspeare.*  
All the *temporal* lands, which men devout  
By testament have given to the church,  
Would they strip from us. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

All *temporal* power hath been wrested from the  
clergy, and much of their ecclesiastick. *Swift.*

3. Not spiritual.

There is scarce any of those decisions, but gives  
good light, by way of authority or reason, to some  
questions that arise also between *temporal* dignities,  
especially to cases wherein some of our subordinate  
*temporal* dignities have part in the controversy. *Selden.*

Call not every *temporal* end a defiling of the in-  
tention, but only when it contradicts the ends of  
God, or when it is principally intended: for some-  
times a *temporal* end is part of our duty; and such  
are all the actions of our calling.

*Taylor.*

Prayer

Prayer is the instrument of fetching down all good things to us, whether spiritual or temporal.

*Duty of Man.*

Our petitions to God, with regard to temporal, must be that medium of convenient proportion to the several conditions of life. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. [Temporal, Fr.] Placed at the temples, or upper part of the sides of the head.

Copious bleedings, by opening the temporal arteries, are the most effectual remedies for a phrensy.

*Arbitrator in Aliment.*

TEMPORALITY. *n. f.* [temporalité, Fr.] TEMPORALS. } from temporal.] Secular possessions; not ecclesiastick rights.

Such revenues, lands, and tithes, as bishops have had annexed to their sees by the kings and others from time to time, as they are barons and lords of the parliament.

The residue of these ordinary finances is casual, as the temporalities of vacant bishopricks, the profits that grow by the tithes of lands.

The king yielded up the point, reserving the ceremony of homage from the bishops, in respect of the temporalities, to himself.

TEMPORALLY. *adv.* [from temporal.] With respect to this life.

Sinners who are in such a temporally happy condition, owe it not to their sins, but wholly to their luck.

TEMPORALTY. *n. f.* [from temporal.]

1. The laity; secular people.  
The pope sucked out inestimable sums of money, to the intolerable grievance of clergy and temporality.

2. Secular possessions.  
TEMPORALNEOUS. *adj.* [temporalis, Lat.] Temporary.

TEMPORARINESS. *n. f.* [from temporary.] The state of being temporary; not perpetuity.

TEMPORARY. *adj.* [tempus, Lat.] Lasting only for a limited time.

These temporary truces were soon made and soon broken; he desired a firmer amity.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

If the Lord's immediate speaking, uttering, and writing, doth conclude by a necessary inference, that all precepts uttered and written in this manner are simply and perpetually moral; then, on the contrary, all precepts wanting this are merely temporary.

The republick, threatened with danger, appointed a temporary dictator, who, when the danger was over, retired again into the community.

TEMPORIZE. *v. n.* [temporifer, Fr.] *tempus, Lat.]*

1. To delay; to procrastinate.  
If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt quake for this shortly.

—I look for an earthquake too then.

—Well, you will temporize with the hours.

*Shakespeare.*

The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concurrence, in which case he would have temporized, resolved to give the king battle.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To comply with the times, or occasions.  
They might their grievances inwardly complain, but outwardly they needs must temporize.

*Daniel.*

3. To comply. This is improper.  
The dauphin is too wilful opposite, and will not temporize with my entreaties.

He flatteringly says, he'll not lay down his arms.

*Shakespeare.*

TEMPORIZER. *n. f.* [temporizer, Fr. from temporize.] One that complies with times or occasions; a trimmer.

I pronounce thee a hovering temporizer, that canst with thine eyes at once the good and evil, inclining to them both.

*Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

TO TEMPT. *v. a.* [tempto, Lat. *tempter, Fr.]*

Vol. II.

1. To solicit to ill; to incite by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; to entice.

'Tis not the king that leads you to the Tower: My lady Gray tempts him to this harsh extremity.

*Shakespeare.*

You, ever gentle gods! take my breath from me; Let not my words tempt danger to me again.

To die before you please. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Come together, that Satan tempt you not.

*Cor. vii. 5.*

He that hath not wholly subdued himself, is quickly tempted and overcome in small things.

*Bishop Taylor.*

Fixed on the fruit she gaz'd, which to behold Might tempt alone.

*Milton.*

The devil can but tempt and deceive; and if he cannot destroy us, his power is at an end.

*South.*

O wretched maid! Whose roving fancy would resolve the same: With him who next should tempt her easy fame.

*Erasmus.*

2. To provoke.

I'm much too venturesome

In tempting of your patience. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Withhold.

Your talons from the wretched and the bold; Tempt not the brave and needy to despair: For, though your violence should leave 'em bare Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain.

*Dryden.*

3. It is sometimes used without any notion of evil; to solicit; to draw.

Still his strength conceal'd

Which tempted our attempt, and wrought our fall.

*Milton.*

The rowing crew,

To tempt a fair, clothe all their suits in blue. *Gay.*

4. To try; to attempt; to venture on.  
I know not whether it was not originally attempt, which was viciously written to tempt, by an elision of the wrong syllable.

This from the vulgar branches must be torn, And to fair Preferring the present born, Ere leave be giv'n to tempt the nether skies.

*Dryden.*

TEMPTABLE. *adj.* [from tempt.] Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence. Not elegant, nor used.

If the parliament were as temptable as any other assembly, the managers must fail for want of tools to work with.

*Swift.*

TEMPTATION. *n. f.* [temptation, Fr. from tempt.]

1. The act of tempting; solicitation to ill; enticement.

All temptation to transgress repel.

*Milton.*

2. The state of being tempted.

When by human weakness, and the sets of the tempter, you are led into temptation, prayer is the thread to bring you out of this labyrinth.

*Duffus.*

3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

Set a deep glass of rhenish wine on the contrary casket; not if the devil be within, and that temptation without, he will chuse it.

*Shakespeare's Measure of Venice.*

Dare to be great without a guilty growth; View it, and lay the bright temptation down:

'Tis base to seize on all.

*Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

TEMPTER. *n. f.* [from tempt.]

1. One who solicits to ill; an enticer.  
These women are shrewd tempters with their tongues.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Is this her fault or mine? The tempter or the tempted, who first mov'd Not she; nor doth she tempt.

Those who are bent to do wickedly, will never want tempters to urge them on.

*Tilley.*

My work is done: She's now the tempter to mine own heart.

*Dryden.*

2. The infernal solicitor to evil.  
The experience of our own frailties, and the

weakness of the temper, discourage us.

*Hammond's Fundamentals.*

TEMPTED. *participle.* What would come in pairs, When first the tempter caught the gulf from hell.

*Milton.*

To this high mountain's top the tempter brought Our Saviour.

*Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

TEMPE. *n. f.* [tempe, Dutch; TEMPE BREAD. } *temper, Fr. temperary,*

Italian, to sift; *teme, Dutch; tams, French; tamiso, Italian, a sieve.] Bread*

made of flour better sifted than common.

TEMULENCY. *n. f.* [temulentia, Latin.] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor.

TEMULENT. *adj.* [temulentus, Lat.] Inebriated; intoxicated as with strong liquors.

TEN. *adj.* [tyn, Saxon; tien, Dutch.]

1. The decimal number; twice five; the number by which we multiply numbers into new denominations.

Thou shalt have more

Than two tens to a score. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Ten hath been extolled as containing even, odd, long, and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers; and Aristotle observed, that Barbarians as well as Greeks, used a numeration unto ten.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

With twice ten sail I cross'd the Phrygian sea, Scarce seven within your harbour meet.

*Dryden.*

From the soft lyre, Sweet flute, and ten-string'd instrument, require Sounds of delight.

*Prior.*

2. Ten is a proverbial number.

There's a proud modesty in merit, Averse from begging; and resolv'd to pay Ten times the gift it asks.

*Dryden's Cleonina.*

Although English is too little cultivated, yet the faults are nine in ten owing to affectation.

*Swift's Miscellanies.*

TENABLE. *adj.* [tenable, French.] Such as may be maintained against opposition; such as may be held against attacks.

The town was strong of itself, and wanted no industry to fortify and make it tenable.

*Racine's War with Spain.*

William Ogle seized upon the castle, and put it in a miserable condition.

*Clarke.*

He has been driven out of all his outworks, and has not found his post tenable, and is therefore driven into Deism.

*Addison's Spectator.*

TENACIOUS. *adj.* [tenax, Lat.]

1. Grasping hard; inclined to hold fast; not willing to let go: with of before the thing held.

A resolute tenacious adherence to well-chosen principles, makes the face of a governor shine in the eyes of those that see his actions.

*South.*

Gripping, and still tenacious of thy hold, Wouldst thou the Grecian chief, though largely paid,

Should give the prizes they had gain'd? *Dryden.*

You reign absolute over the hearts of a stubborn and freeborn people, tenacious to madness of their liberty.

*Dryden.*

True love's a miser; so tenacious grown, He weighs to the least grain of whar's his own.

*Dryden.*

Men are tenacious of the opinions that first possess them.

*Locke.*

He is tenacious of his own property, and ready to invade that of others.

*Arbutnot.*

2. Retentive.

The memory in some is very tenacious; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are struck deepest, and in minds the most retentive.

*Locke.*

3. [Tenace, French.] Having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive; viscous; glutinous.

Three equal round vessels filled, the one with water,

*N a*



water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors stirred alike to give them a vertical motion; the pitch by its tenacity will lose its motion quickly, the oil being less *tenacious* will keep it longer, and the water being less *tenacious* will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short time. *Newton.*

4. Niggardly; close-fisted; meanly parsimonious. *Ainsworth.*

**TENACIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *tenacious*.] With disposition to hold fast.

Some things our juvenile reasons *tenaciously* adhere to, which yet our maturer judgments disallow of. *Glennville.*

**TENACIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *tenacious*.] Unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go.

**TENACITY.** *n. f.* [*tenacité*, Fr. *tenacitas*, *tenax*, Lat.] Viscosity; glutinousness; adhesion of one part to another.

If many contiguous vorices of molten pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about the sun and fixed stars, yet these and all their parts would, by their *tenacity* and stiffness, communicate their motion to one another till they all rested among themselves. *Newton.*

Substances, whose *tenacity* exceeds the powers of digestion, will neither pass, nor be converted into aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

**TENANCY.** *n. f.* [*tenanche*, old French; *tenencia*, law Latin, from *tenant*.] Temporary possession of what belongs to another.

This duke becomes seized of favour by descent, though the condition of that citate be commonly no more than a *tenancy* at will. *Wotton.*

**TENANT.** *n. f.* [*tenant*, French.]

1. One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession and use of that which is in reality the property of another: correlative to *landlord*.

I have been your *tenant*,  
And your father's *tenant*, these fourscore years.

The English being only *tenants* at will of the natives for such conveniency of sitting. *Shakespeare.*  
Such is the mould, that the blest  
On precious fruits, and pays his rent. *Shakespeare.*

Jupiter had a farm long for want of a *tenant*. *L'Estrange.*

His cheerful *tenants* bless their yearly toil,  
Yet to their lord owe more than to the soil. *Pope.*  
The *tenants* of a manor fall into the sentiments  
of their lord. *Watts.*  
The father is a tyrant over slaves and beggars,  
whom he calls his *tenants*. *Swift.*

2. One who resides in any place.

O fields, O woods, oh when shall I be made  
The happy *tenant* of your shade! *Cowley.*  
The bear, rough *tenant* of these shades. *Thomson.*

**TO TENANT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hold on certain conditions.

Sir Roger's citate is *tenanted* by persons who have served him or his ancestors. *Addison.*

**TENANTABLE.** *adj.* [from *tenant*.] Such as may be held by a tenant.

The ruins the time, sickness, or melancholly,  
shall bring, must be made up at your cost, so that  
thing a husband is but *tenant* for life, in what he  
holds, and is bound to leave the place *tenantable* to  
the next that shall take it. *Swifling.*

That the soul may not be too much incommo-  
dion in her house of woe, such necessaries are  
secured to the body as may keep it in *tenantable* re-  
pair. *Deray of Piety.*

**TENANTLESS.** *adj.* [from *tenant*.] Un-occupied; unpossessed.

O thou, that dost inhabit in my breast,  
Leave not the mansion to long *tenantless*;

Left growing up on the building fall,  
And have no memory of what it was! *Shakespeare.*  
**TENANT-SAW.** *n. f.* [corrupted, I sup-  
pose, from *tenon-saw*.] See *TENON*.

**TENCH.** *n. f.* [tince, Saxon; *tenca*, Lat.] A pond-fish.

Having stored a very great pond with carps,  
*tench*, and other pond-fish, and only put in two  
small pikes, this pair of tyrants in seven years de-  
voured the whole. *Hale.*

**TO TEND.** *v. a.* [contracted from *attend*.]

1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as  
an assistant or defender.

Nymphs of Maids which, with careful heed,  
The silver scaly trout did *tend* till well. *Spenser's Epithal.*

Go thou to Richard, and good angels *tend* thee! *Shakespeare.*  
Him lord proponent; and, O! indignity  
Subjected to his service angel wings,  
And flaming ministers to watch and *tend*  
Their earthy charge. *Milton.*

He led a rural life, and had command  
O'er all the shepherds, who about those vales  
*Tended* their numerous flocks. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

There is a pleasure in that simplicity, in behold-  
ing princes *tending* their flocks. *Pope.*

Our humbler provinces is to *tend* the fair;  
To save the powder from too rude a gale,  
Nor let th' impetuous effluvia exhale. *Pope.*

2. To attend; to accompany.

*Tended* the sick, basest from couch to couch. *Milton.*  
Those with whom I now converse  
Without a tear will *tend* my herse. *Swift.*

3. To be attentive to.

Unluck'd of lamb or kid that *tend* their play. *Milton.*

**TO TEND.** *v. n.* [*tendo*, Lat.]

1. To move towards a certain point or  
place.

They had a view of the princess at a mask, hav-  
ing overheard two gentlemen *tending* towards that  
fight. *Wotton.*

To these abodes our fleet Apollo tends;  
Here Dardanus was born, and thither *tends*. *Dryden.*

2. [*Tendra*, French.] To be directed to  
any end or purpose; to aim at.

Adaptation seized  
All heav'n, what this might mean, and whither *tend*. *Milton.*

Factions gain their power by pretending com-  
mon safety, and *tending* towards it in the directest  
course. *Temple.*

The laws of our religion *tend* to the universal  
happiness of mankind. *Telford.*

3. To contribute.

Many times that which we ask would, if it should  
be granted, be worse for us, and perhaps *tend* to  
our destruction; and then God, by denying the  
particular matter of our prayers, doth grant the ge-  
neral matter of them. *Hammord.*

4. [From *attend*.] To wait; to expect;  
Out of use.

The back is ready, and the wing at help;  
Th' associates *tend*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

5. To attend; to wait as dependants or  
servants.

She deserves a lord,  
That twenty such rude boys might *tend* upon,  
And call her hourly mistress. *Shakespeare.*

He brings great news.  
Was he not companion with the riotous knights  
That *tend* upon my father? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

6. To attend as something inseparable.  
In the three last senses it seems only a  
colloquial abbreviation of *attend*.  
Threelfold vengeance *tend* upon your steps! *Shakespeare.*

**TENDANCE.** *n. f.* [from *tend*.]

1. Attendance; state of expectation.  
Unhappy wight, born to disastrous end,  
That doth his life in so long *tendances* spend! *Spenser.*

2. Persons attendant. Out of use.  
His troubles all with *tendances*,  
Rain sacrificial whistlings in his ear! *Shakespeare.*

3. Attendance; act of waiting.  
She purpos'd,  
By watching, weeping, *tendances*, to  
Overcome you with her show. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

4. Care; act of tending.  
Nature does require  
Her times of preservation, which, perforce;  
I her frail son, amongst my brethren mortal,  
Must give my *tendances* to. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

They at her coming spring,  
And touch'd by her fair *tendances* gladder grew. *Milton.*

**TENDENCY.** *n. f.* [from *tend*.]

1. Direction or course towards any place  
or object.

It is not much business that distracts any man;  
but the want of purity, constancy, and *tendency* to-  
wards God. *Taylor.*

Writings of this kind, if conducted with can-  
dour, have a more particular *tendency* to the good  
of their country, than any other composition. *Addison's Freeholder.*

We may acquaint ourselves with the powers and  
properties, the *tendencies* and inclinations, of body  
and spirit. *Watts.*

All of them are innocent, and most of them had  
a moral *tendency*, to lessen the virulence of pactices,  
or laugh out of countenance some vice or folly. *Swift.*

2. Direction or course toward any inference  
or result; drift.

The greater congruity or incongruity there is in  
any thing to the reason of mankind, and the greater  
*tendency* it hath to promote or hinder the perfection  
of man's nature, so much greater degrees hath it of  
moral good or evil; to which we ought to propo-  
sition our inclination, or aversion. *Wilkins.*

These opinions are of so little moment, that,  
like notes in the sun, their *tendencies* are little no-  
ticed. *Locke.*

**TENDER.** *adj.* [*tendre*, French.]

1. Soft; easily impressed or injured; not  
firm; not hard.

The earth brought forth the *tender* grass. *Milt.*  
From each *tender* stalk the gathers. *Milton.*  
When the frame of the lungs is not so well  
woven, but is lax and *tender*, there is great danger  
that, after spitting of blood, they will by degrees  
putrify and consume. *Blackmore.*

2. Sensible; easily pained; soon fore.

Unneath may she endure the flinty street,  
To tread them with her *tender* feeling feet! *Shak.*

Our bodies are not naturally more *tender* than our  
faces; but, by being less exposed to the air, they  
become less able to endure it. *L'Estrange.*

The face which we are born is no less *tender* than  
any other part of the body: it is use alone hardens  
it, and makes it more able to endure the cold. *Locke on Education.*

3. Effeminate; emasculate; delicate.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that  
were a warlike nation, and devised to bring them  
to a more peaseable life, instead of their short war-  
like coat he clothed them in long garments, like  
women; and, instead of their warlike music, ap-  
pointed to them certain lascivious lays, by which  
their minds were so mollified and abated, that  
they forgot their former fierceness, and became  
more *tender* and effeminate. *Spenser on Ireland.*

4. Exciting kind concern.

I love Valentine;  
His life is *tender* to me as my soul. *Shakespeare.*

5. Compassionate; anxious for another's  
good.



The tender kindness of the church it well becometh to help the weaker sort, although some few of the perfecter and stronger be for a time displeased. *Hooker*

This not mistrust but tender love enjoins. *Idem*  
Be tender-hearted and compassionate towards those in want, and ready to relieve them. *Tillotson*

#### 6. Susceptible of soft passions.

Your tears a heart of flint  
Might tender make, yet nought  
Herein they will prevail. *Spenser*

#### 7. Amorous; lascivious.

What mad lover ever dy'd,  
To gain a soft and gentle bride?  
Or, for a lady tender-hearted,  
In putting strepsils or hemp departed? *Hudib.*

#### 8. Expressive of the softer passions.

9. Careful not to hurt: with of.  
The civil authority should be tender of the honour of God and religion. *Tillotson*  
As I have been tender of every particular person's reputation, so I have taken care not to give offence. *Addison*

#### 10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.

Thy tender-hearted nature shall not give  
Thence over to harshness: her eyes are fierce, but thing  
Do comfort, and not burn. *Shakspeare, King Lear*  
You, that are thus so tender to his fallen,  
Will never do him good. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale*

#### 11. Apt to give pain.

In things that are tender and unpleasant, break  
the ice by some whose words are of less weight,  
and reserve the more weighty voice to come in as  
by chance. *Bacon*

#### 12. Young; weak: as, tender age.

When yet he was but tender-bodied, a mother  
should not sell him. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus*  
Beneath the dens where unfeeling d' tempests lie,  
And infant winds their tender voices try. *Cowley*

#### Te TENDER. v. a. [tendre, French.]

#### 1. To offer; to exhibit; to propose to acceptance.

Some of the chiefest laity professed with greater  
stomach their judgments, that such a discipline  
was little better than popish tyranny disguised,  
and tendered unto them. *Hooker*

I crave no more than what your Highness offer'd;  
Nor will you tender less. *Shakspeare's King Lear*

All conditions, all minds, tender down  
Their service to us. *Idem*

Owe not all creatures by just right to thee  
Duty and service, nor to stay till bid,  
But tender all their power? *Milton's Paradi. Reg.*

He had never heard of Christ before; and so  
more could not be expected of him, than to em-  
brace him as soon as he was tendered to him. *Duty of Man*

#### 2. To hold; to esteem.

Tender yourself more dearly;  
Or, not to crack the wind of the poor phrase,  
Wringing it thus; you'll tender me a fool. *Shak*

#### 3. [From the adjective.] To regard with kindness. Not in use.

I thank you, ma'am, that you tender her;  
Poor gentlewoman, my master wrongs her much. *Shakspeare*

#### Te TENDER. n. f. [from the verb.]

#### 1. Offer; proposal to acceptance.

Then to have a wretched pining fool,  
A whining mammet, in her fortune's tender,  
To suffer I'll not wed. *Shakspeare, Romeo and Juliet*

Think yourself a baby;  
That you have eaten his tenders for true pay,  
Which are not feeding. *Shakspeare's Hamlet*

The earl accepted the tenders of my service. *Dryden*

To declare the calling of the Gentiles by a free,  
unlimited tender of the gospel to all. *Saunders's Sermon*  
Our tenders of duty every now and then mis-  
carry. *Addison*

#### 2. [From the adjective.] Regard; kind concern. Not used.

Thou hast show'd thou mak'st some tender of my  
life.

In this fair refuge thou hast brought to me. *Shak*

#### 3. A small ship attending on a larger.

TeNDER-HEARTED. *adj.* [tender and heart.] Of a soft compassionate disposition.

TeNDERLING. *n. f.* [from tender.]

1. The first horns of a deer.

2. A fondling; one who is made soft by too much kindness.

TeNDERLY. *adv.* [from tender.] In a tender manner; mildly; gently; softly; kindly; without harshness.

Tenderly apply to her

Some remedies for life. *Shakspeare*

She embrac'd him, and for joy

Tenderly wept. *Milton*

They are the most perfect pieces of Ovid, and

the style tenderly passionate and courtly. *Preface to Ovid*

Marcus with blushes owns he loves,

And Brutus tenderly reproves. *Pope*

TeNDERNESS. *n. f.* [tendresse, Fr. from tender.]

1. The state of being tender; susceptibility of impressions; not hardness.

Pied cattle are spotted in their tongues, the ten-  
derness of the part receiving more easily alterations  
than other parts of the flesh. *Bacon*

The difference of the muscular flesh depends  
upon the hardness, tenderness, moisture, or dryness  
of the fibres. *Arbutnot*

2. State of being easily hurt; foreness.

A quickness and tenderness of sight could not en-  
dure bright sunshine. *Locke*

Any zealots for his country, must conquer that  
tenderness and delicacy which may make him afraid  
of being spoken ill of. *Addison*

There are examples of wounded persons, that  
have roared for anguish at the discharge of ordn-  
nance, though at a great distance; what insup-  
portable torture then should we be under upon a like  
concussion in the air, when all the whole body  
would have the tenderness of a wound! *Bentley's Sermons*

#### 3. Susceptibility of the softer passions.

Weep no more, lest I give cause  
To be suspected of more tenderness  
Than death become a man. *Shakspeare*

Will we know your tenderness of heart,

And gentle, kind, effeminate remorse

To your kindred. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

With what a graceful tenderness he loves!

And breathes the softest, the sincerest vows! *Addison*

#### 4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another.

Having no children, he did with singular care  
and tenderness intend the education of Philip and  
Margaret. *Bacon*

#### 5. Scrupulousness; caution.

My conscience first receiv'd a tenderness,  
Scruples, and prick, on certain speeches utter'd  
By the bishop of Bayon. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

Some are unworthily censured for keeping their  
own, whom tenderness how to get honestly teach-  
to spend discreetly; whereas such need no great  
thriftiness in preserving their own, who assume  
more liberty in exacting from others. *Watson*

True tenderness of conscience is nothing else but  
an awful and exact sense of the rule which should  
direct it; and while it steers by this compass, and  
is sensible of every deviation from it, so long it is  
properly tender. *Saunders*

#### 6. Cautious care.

There being implanted in every man's nature a  
great tenderness of reputation; so that carelessness of it  
is looked on as a mark of a degenerate mind. *Glover's History of the Tongue*

#### 7. Soft pathos of expression.

TeNDERNESS. *adj.* [tendence, Fr. tend-  
re, Lat.] Sinewy; containing tendons;  
consisting of tendons.

Nervous and tendinous parts have worse symp-  
toms, and are harder of cure than fleshy ones. *Wysman*

Te'NDON. *n. f.* [tendo, Lat.] A sinew; a  
ligature by which the joints are moved.

A sinew in her instep lay very hard and big  
amongst the tendons. *Wysman's Surgery*

The entrails these embrace in spiral strings;  
Those clasp the arterial rubes in tender rings;  
The tendons some compacted close produce,  
And some thin fibres for the skin diffuse. *Blackm.*

Te'NDRIL. *n. f.* [tendrillon, Fr.] The  
clasp of a vine or other climbing plant.

In wanton ringlets wav'd,  
As the vine curls her tendrils; which imply'd  
Suggestion. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

So may thy tender blossoms fear no bite;  
Nor goats with venom'd teeth thy tendrils bite. *Dryden*

The tendrils or clasps of plants are given only  
to such as have weak stalks, and cannot raise up or  
support themselves. *Ray on the Creation*

TeNEBRICOS. *adj.* [tenebricosus, tene-

TeNEBROUS. } *brigus, Latin.] Dark;*  
gloomy.

TeNEBROSITY. *n. f.* [tenebræ, Latin.]  
Darkness; gloom.

Te'NEMENT. *n. f.* [tenement, Fr. tenemen-  
tum, law Lat.] Any thing held by a  
tenant.

What reasonable man will not think that the  
tenement shall be made much better, if the tenant  
may be drawn to build himself some handsome  
habitation thereon, to ditch and inclose his ground?  
*Spenser on Ireland*

'Tis policy for father and son to take different  
sides; for then lands and tenements commit no trea-  
son. *Dryden*

Who has informed us, that a rational soul can  
inhabit no tenement, unless it has just such a sort of  
frontispiece. *Locke*

Treat on, treat on, is her eternal note,  
And lands and tenements glide down her throat. *Pope*

Te'NENT. *n. f.* See TENET.

TeNERITY. *n. f.* [teneritas, tener, Lat.]  
Tenderness. *Ainsworth*

TeNE'SMUS. *n. f.*

The stone shutting up the orifice of the bladder,  
is attended with a *tene'smus*, or needing to go to  
stool. *Arbutnot*

TeNET. *n. f.* [from tenet, Latin, he holds.]

It is sometimes written *tenet*, or *they*  
*bold.* Position; principle; opinion.

That all animals of the land are in their kind  
in the sea, although received as a principle, is a  
*tenet* very questionable. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

While, in church matters, profit shall be the  
touch-stone for faith and manners, we are not to  
wonder if no gainful *tenet* be deposited. *Drey of Plots*

This favour of something ranker than Socini-  
anism, even the *tenets* of the fifth monarch, and  
of sovereignty founded only upon faith. *South*

They wonder men should have mist ok  
The tenets of their master's book. *Prior*

Te'NFOLD. *adj.* [ten and fold.] Ten times  
increased.

Fire kindled into *tenfold* rage. *Milton*

Te'NIS. *n. f.* [This play is supposed by  
*Skinner* to be so named from the word  
*tenet*, take it, hold it, or there it goes,  
used by the French when they drive the  
ball.] A play at which a ball is driven  
with a racket.

The barber's man hath been seen with him, and the old ornament of his cheek hath already stuffed tennis balls.

*Shakespeare.*  
A prince, by a hard destiny, became a tennis-ball long to the blind goddess.

*Houzel's Vocal Forest.*  
It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to play at tennis with his page.

*Peasam.*  
The inside of the eyes is blacked like the walls of a tennis court, that the rays falling upon the retina may not, by being rebounded thence upon the eyes, be returned again; for such a repercussion would make the sight more confused.

*More against Atheism.*  
We conceive not a tennis ball to think, and consequently not to have any volition, or preference of motion to rest.

*Locke.*  
We have no creda for the philosophers adjoining to our tennis court, but there are alchouses.

*Arbutnot and Popp.*

**TE'NNIS. v. a. [from the noun.]** To drive as a ball. Not used.

Those four garbisons issuing forth upon the enemy, will so drive him from one side to another, and tennis him amongst them, that he shall find no where safe to keep his feet in, nor hide himself.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

**TE'NON. n. f. [Fr.]** The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber.

Such variety of parts, solid with hollow; some with cavities as mortises to receive, others with tenons to fit them.

*Ray.*

The *tenon* saw being thin, hath a back to keep it from bending.

*Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*

**TE'NOUR. n. f. [tenor, Lat. *tenor*, Fr.]**

1. Continuity of state; constant mode; manner of continuity; general currency.

We might perceive his words interrupted continually with sighs, and the *tenor* of his speech not knit together to one constant end, but dissolved in itself, as the vehemency of the inward passion prevailed.

*Sidney.*

When the world first out of chaos sprang,  
So smil'd the days and so the *tenor* ran  
Of their felicity: a spring was there,  
An everlasting spring the jolly year  
Led round in his great circle; no winds breath  
As now did smell of winter or of death.

*Cassidaw.*

Still I see the *tenor* of man's woe  
Hold on the same, from woman to begin.  
Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively require humility and meekness to all men?

*Spratt.*

Inspire my numbers,  
Till I my long laborious work complete,  
And add perpetual *tenor* to my rhymes,  
Deduced from nature's birth to Cæsar's times.

*Dryden.*

This success would look like chance, if it were not perpetual, and always of the same *tenor*.  
Can it be poison! poison! of one *tenor*,  
Or hot, or cold.

*Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

There is to great an uniformity amongst them, that the whole *tenor* of those bodies thus preserved, clearly points forth the month of May.

*Woodward's Natural History.*

In such lays as neither ebb nor flow,  
Correctly cold, and regularly low,  
That, shunning faults, one quiet *tenor* keep,  
We cannot blame indeed—but we may sleep.

*Pope.*

2. Sense contained; general course or dist.

Has not the divine Apollo said,  
Is 't not the *tenor* of his oracle,  
That king *Lyones* shall not have an heir,  
Till his *tenor* shall be found?

*Shak. Winter's Tale.*

By the stern blow and waspish action,  
Which she did die as she was writing of it,  
To leave an angry *tenor*.

*Shaksp. As you like it.*

When it is paid according to the *tenor*.  
Reading it must be repeated again and again,  
With a close attention to the *tenor* of the discourse,

and a perfect neglect of the divisions into chapters and verses.

*Lake.*

3. A found in music.

The treble cutteth the air too sharp to make the found equal; and therefore a mean or *tenor* is the sweetest part.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

Water and air he for the *tenor* chose,  
Earth made the base, the treble flame arose.

*Comely.*

**TENSE. adj. [tensus, Lat.]** Stretched; stiff; not lax.

For the free passage of the found in the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be *tense*, and hard stretched, otherwith the laxness of the membrane will certainly dead and damp the found.

*Hilder.*

**TENSE. n. f. [tensio, Fr. *tensus*, Lat.]** In grammar, *tense*, in strict speaking, is only a variation of the verb to signify time.

*Clarke.*

As foresight, when it is natural, answers to memory, so when methodical it answers to reminiscence, and may be called forecast; all of them expressed in the *tenses* given to verbs. Memory saith, I did see; reminiscence, I had seen; foresight, I shall see; forecast, I shall have seen.

*Grow.*

Ladies, without knowing what *tenses* and participles are, speak as properly and as correctly as gentlemen.

*Lake.*

He should have the Latin words given him in their first case and *tense*, and should never be left to seek them himself from a dictionary.

*Watts.*

**TENSENESS. n. f. [from *tensio*.]** Contraction; tension: the contrary to laxity.

Should the pain and *tenseness* of the part continue, the operation must take place.

*Sharp's Surg.*

**TENSILE. adj. [tensus, Lat.]** Capable of being extended.

Gold is the closest, and therefore the heaviest, of metals, and is likewise the most flexible and *tensile*.

*Bacon.*

**TENSILE. adj. [tensilis, Lat.]** Capable of extension.

All bodies ductile and *tensile*, as metals that will be drawn into wires, have the appetite of not discontinuing.

*Bacon.*

**TENSION. n. f. [tension, Fr. *tensus*, Lat.]**

1. The act of stretching; not laxation.

It can have nothing of vocal found, voice being raised by the *tension* of the larynx; and on the contrary, this found by a relaxed posture of the muscles thereof.

*Holder.*

2. The state of being stretched; not laxity.

Still are the subtle strings in *tension* found,  
Like those of lutes, to just proportion wound,  
Which of the air's vibration is the force.

*Black.*

**TENSIVE. adj. [tensus, Lat.]** Giving a tension of stiffness or contraction.

From cholera is a hot burning pain; a beating pain from the pulse of the artery; a *tensive* pain from distention of the parts by the fulness of humours.

*Feyer on Humours.*

**TENSURE. n. f. [tensus, Lat.]** The act of stretching, or state of being stretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity.

This motion upon pressure, and the reciprocal therof, motion upon *tensure*, we call motion of liberty, which is, when any body being forced to a preternatural extent restoreth itself to the natural.

*Bacon.*

**TENT. n. f. [tente, Fr. *tentorium*, Lat.]**

1. A soldier's moveable lodging-place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles.

The Turks, the more to terrify Corfu, taking a hill not far from it, covered the same with *tents*.

*Kroll.*

Because of the same craft he wrought with them; for by occupation they were *tent* makers.

*Acts xviii. 3.*

2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion.

He saw a spacious plain, whereon  
Were tents of various hues; by some were herds  
Of cattle grazing.  
To Chastis' pleasing plains he took his way,  
There pitch'd his *tent*, and there resolv'd to stay.

*Dryden.*

3. [Tente, Fr.] A roll of lint put into a fore.

Modest doubt is call'd

The beacon of the wife; the *tent* that searches  
To th' bottom of the work.

*Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

A declining orifice keep open by a small *tent* dip in some medicaments, and after digestion withdraw the *tent* and heal it.

*Wylman's Surgery.*

4. [Vino tinto, Spanish.] A species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Galicia in Spain.

To TENT, v. n. [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle.

The smiles of knives

Tear in my cheeks, and schoolboys' tears take up  
The glasses of my sight.

*Shakespeare.*

To TENT, v. a. To search as with a medical tent.

I'll *tent* him to the quick; if he but blench,  
I know my course.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

I have some wounds upon me, and they smart.  
—Well might they tetter 'gainst ingratitude,  
And *tent* themselves with death.

*Shak. Coriolanus.*

Some surgeons, possibly against their own judgments, keep wounds *tented*, often to the ruin of their patient.

*Wylman.*

**TENTATION. n. f. [tentation, French; tentatio, Lat.]** Trial; temptation.

The first delusion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole *tentation* when he said, Ye shall not die, was, in his equivocation, You shall not incur present death.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TENTATIVE. adj. [tentative, effort, Fr. tento, Lat.]** Trying; essaying.

This is not scientific, but *tentative*.

*Berkley.*

**TENTED. adj. [from tent.]** Covered with tents.

These arms of mine till now have us'd  
Their dearest action in the *tented* field.  
The foe deceiv'd, he pass'd the *tented* plain,  
In Troy to mingle with the hostile train.

*Pope's Odyssey.*

**TENTER. n. f. [tendo, tentus, Lat.]**

1. A book on which things are stretched.

2. To be on the TENTERs. To be on the stretch; to be in difficulties; to be in suspense.

In all my past adventures,  
I ne'er was set so on the *tenter*;  
Or taken tardy with dilemma,  
That e'er by way I turn does hem me.

*Hudibras.*

To TENTER, v. a. [from the noun.] To stretch by hooks.

A blown bladder pressed itself again; and when leather or cloth is *tentered*, it springeth back.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

To TENTER, v. n. To admit extension.

Woolen cloth will *tenter*, linen scarcely.

*Bacon.*

**TENTH, adj. [decima, Saxon.]** First after the ninth; ordinal of ten.

It may be thought the less strange, if others cannot do as much at the *tenth* or twentieth trial as we did after much practice.

*Boyle.*

**TENTH. n. f. [from the adjective.]**

1. The tenth part.

Of all the horses,

The treasure in the field achiev'd, and city,  
We render you the *tenth*.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

By decimation and a tithed death,  
If thy revenger hunger for that food  
Which nature leaths, take thou the destin'd *tenth*.

*Shakespeare.*

To

To purchase but the *tenth* of all these fruits,  
Would make the mighty Persian monarch poor.

*Dryden.*

Suppose half an ounce of silver now worth a bushel of wheat; but should there be next year a scarcity, five ounces of silver would purchase but one bushel: so that money would be then nine *tenths* less worth in respect of food.

*Locke.*

# 1. Tithes.

With cheerful heart

The *tenth* of thy increase bestow, and own  
Heaven's bounteous goodness, that will sure repay  
Thy grateful duty.

*Philips.*

3. *Tenths* are that yearly portion which all livings ecclesiastical yield to the king. The bishop of Rome pretended right to this revenue by example of the high priest of the Jews, who had *tenths* from the Levites, till by Henry the Eighth they were annexed to the crown.

*Corvel.*

TENTHLY. *adv.* [from *tenth*.] In the tenth place.

TENTIGINOUS. *adj.* [*sentigo*, Lat.] Stiff; stretched.

TENTWORT. *n. f.* [*adiantum album*, Lat.] A plant.

*Ainsworth.*

TENUFOLIOUS. *adj.* [*tenuis* and *folium*, Lat.] Having thin leaves.

TENUITY. *n. f.* [*tenuis*, French; *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, Lat.]

1. Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness.

Firs and pines mount of themselves in height without side boughs; partly heat, and partly tenity of juice, sending the sap upwards.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

Consider the divers figurings of the brain; the strings or filaments thereof; their difference in tenity, or aptness for motion.

*Glaucville's Sceptis.*

Aliment circulating through an animal body, is reduced to an almost imperceptible tenity before it can serve animal purposes.

*Arbutnot.*

At the height of four thousand miles the ether is of that wonderful tenity, that if a small sphere of common air, of an inch diameter, should be expanded to the thinness of that ether, it would more than take up the orb of Saturn, which is many million times bigger than the earth.

*Bentley.*

# 2. Poverty; meanness. Not used.

The tenity and contempt of clergymen will soon let them see what a poor carcass they are, when parted from the influence of that supremacy.

*King Charles.*

TENUOUS. *adj.* [*tenuis*, Lat.] Thin; small; minute.

Another way of their attraction is by a *tenuous* emanation, or continued effluvia, which after some distance retracteth unto itself.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TENURE. *n. f.* [*tenere*, Lat. *tenure*, Fr. *tenura*, law Latin.]

*Tenure* is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords. In Scotland are four *tenures*; the first is pure eleemosina, which is proper to spiritual men, paying nothing for it, but devota animarum suffragia; the second they call *feu*, which holds of the king, church, barons, or others, paying a certain duty called *feudum firma*; the third is a holding in *blanch* by payment of a penny, *soke*, *pair* of gilt spurs, or some such thing, if asked; the fourth is by service of ward and relief, where the heir being minor is in the custody of his lord, together with his lands, and lands holden in this manner are called *feudum de hauberk* or *haubert*, *feudum militare* or *loricatum*. *Tenure* in gross is the *tenure* in capite; for the crown is called a seignory in gross, because a corporation of and by itself.

*Corvel.*

The service follows the *tenure* of lands; and the lands were given away by the kings of England to those lords.

*Spenser.*

The uncertainty of *tenure*, by which all worldly things are held, ministers very unpleasant meditation.

*Raleigh.*

Man must be known, his strength, his state,  
And by that *tenure* he holds all of fate.

*Dryden.*

TERPACATION. *n. f.* [*terpacio*, Latin.] The act of warming to a small degree.

TERPID. *adj.* [*terpidus*, Latin.] Lukewarm; warm in a small degree.

The *terpid* caves, and fens, and shores,  
Their brood of numerous hatch.

*Milton.*

He with his *terpid* rays the rose renews,  
And licks the dropping leaves, and dries the dews.

*Dryden.*

Such things as relax the skin are likewise sudorific; as warm water, friction, and *terpid* vapours.

*Arbutnot.*

TERPIDITY. *n. f.* [from *terpid*.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat.

TEPOR. *n. f.* [*tepor*, Lat.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat.

The small-pox, mortal during such a season, grew more favourable by the *tepor* and moisture in April.

*Arbutnot.*

TERATOLOGY. *n. f.* [*teratos* and *logos*.] Bombast, affectation of false sublimity.

*Bailey.*

TERCE. *n. f.* [*terce*, Fr. *triens*, Lat.] A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe.

*Ainsworth.*

In the poet's verse

The king's families, go now deny his *terce*.

*Jon.*

TEREBINTHINATE. *adj.* [*terebinthine*, French; *terebinthum*, Latin.] Consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine.

Salt serum may be evacuated by urine, by *terebinthinate*; as tops of pine in all our ale.

*Flyer.*

TO TEREBRATE. *v. a.* [*terebro*, Lat.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trifork, to burn, dissolve, and *terebrate*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Earth-worms are completely adapted to their way of life, for *terebrating* the earth, and creeping.

*Verham.*

TEREBRATION. *n. f.* [from *terebrate*.] The act of boring or piercing.

*Terebration* of trees makes them prosper better; and also it maketh the fruit sweeter and better.

*Bacon.*

TERCEMINOUS. *adj.* [*tergeminus*, Lat.] Threefold.

TARGIVERSATION. *n. f.* [*tergum* and *versio*, Latin.]

1. Shift; subterfuge; evasion.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conference, as being freer from passions and *tergiversations*.

*Bishop Bramhall.*

2. Change; fickleness.

The colonel, after all his *tergiversations*, lost his life in the king's service.

*Clarendon.*

TERM. *n. f.* [*terminus*, Latin.]

1. Limit; boundary.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation; and they two are as nature's two *terms* or boundaries, and the guides to life and death. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. [*Terme*, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expressed. A word of art.

To apply notions philosophical to plebeian *terms*, or to say, where the notions cannot be fully reconciled, that there wanteth a *term* or nomenclature for it, be but shifts of ignorance.

*Bacon.*

Those parts of nature into which the chaos was divided, they signified by dark and obscure names, which we have expressed in their *plur* and proper *terms*.

*Barnet.*

In painting, the greatest beauties cannot always be expressed for want of *terms*.

*Dryden.*

Had the Roman tongue continued vulgar, it would have been necessary, from the many *terms* of art required in trade and in war, to have made great additions to it.

*Swift.*

# 3. Words; language.

Would curses kill, as doth the mandrake's groan,  
I would invent as bitter searching *terms*,  
As curses, as harsh, as horrible to hear.

*Shakespeare.*

God to Satan first his doom apply'd,  
Though in mysterious *terms*.

*Milton.*

# 4. Condition; stipulation.

Well, on my *terms*, thou wilt not be my heir?

*Dryden.*

Enjoy thy love, since such is thy desire;  
Live, though unhappy, live on any *terms*.

*Dryden.*

Did religion bestow heaven, without any *terms* or conditions, indifferently upon all, there would be no insult.

*Bentley.*

We flattered ourselves with reducing France to our own *terms* by the want of money, but have been still disappointed by the great sums imported from America.

*Addison.*

5. [*Termine*, old French.] Time for which any thing lasts; a limited time.

I am thy father's spirit,  
Doom'd for a certain *term* to walk the night.

*Shak.*

Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time?  
No; let us draw her *term* of freedom out  
In its full length, and spin it to the last.

*Addison.*

6. [In law.] The time in which the tribunals are open to all that list to complain of wrong, or to seek their right by course of law; the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these *terms* there are four in every year, during which matters of justice are dispatched: one is called Hilary *term*, which begins the twenty-third of January, or, if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-first of February; another is called Easter *term*, which begins sixteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; the third is Trinity *term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas *term*, beginning the sixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November.

*Corvel.*

The *term* falters may speed their business; for the end of these sessions delivereth them space enough to overtake the beginning of the *term*.

*Carth.*

Too long vacation hasten'd on his *term*.

*Milton.*

Those men employ'd as justices daily in *term* time consult with one another.

*Hale.*

What are these to those vast heaps of crimes  
Which *terms* prolong?

*Dryden.*

TO TERM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call.

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the universe imaginary space, as if nobody existed in it.

*Locke.*

TERMANANCY. *n. f.* [from *termagant*.] Turbulence; tumultuousness.

By a violent *termagancy* of tempers, he may never suffer him to have a moment's peace.

*Burton.*

TERMAGANT. *adj.* [cyn and magan, Saxon, eminently powerful.]

1. Tumultuous; turbulent.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot *termagant* Scot had paid me Scot and lot too.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

2. Quarrelsome; scolding; furious.

The eldest was a *termagant*, impetuous, prodigal, profligate wench.

*Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

TERMAGANT.

**TERMACANT. n. f.** A scold; a brawling turbulent woman. It appears in *Shakespeare* to have been anciently used of men. It was a kind of heathen deity extremely vociferous and tumultuous in the ancient farces and puppet-shows.

I would have such a fellow whip for out-joining *Termagant*; it out-herods Herod. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

For zeal 's a dreadful *termagant*,  
That teaches saints to tear and rant. *Hudibras.*  
She threw his periwig into the fire: well, said he, thou art a brave *termagant*. *Tatler.*

The spirits of fiery *termagants* in flame  
Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Pope.*

**TERMER. n. f.** [from *term*.] One who travels up to the term.

Nor have my title leaf on posts or walls,  
Or in cleft sticks advanced to make calls  
For *termers*, or some clerk-like serving-man. *B. Jonson.*

**TERMINABLE. adj.** [from *terminate*.] Limitable; that admits of bounds.

**To TERMINATE. v. a.** [*termino*, Lat. *terminer*, Fr.]

1. To bound; to limit.

Bodies that are solid, separable, *terminated*, and moveable, have all sorts of figures. *Locke.*

2. To put an end to: as, to *terminate any difference*.

**To TERMINATE. v. n.** To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end.

These are to be reckoned with the heather, with whom you know we undertook not to meddle, treating only of the scripture-elect. *terminated* in those to whom the scripture is revealed. *Hammond.*

That God was the maker of this visible world, was evident from the very order of causes; the great argument by which natural reason evinces a God: it being necessary in such a chain of cause to ascend to, and *terminate* in, some first cause, should be the original or motion, and the cause of all other things, but itself be caused by none. *South.*

The wisdom of this world, its designs and efficacy, *terminate* on this side heaven. *South.*

But I the rapture of my wish renew,  
I tell you then, it *terminates* in you. *Dryden, Aureng.*

**TERMINATION. n. f.** [from *terminate*.]

1. The act of limiting or bounding.

2. Bound; limit.

Its earthly and salpious parts are so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous, and not disturbed by atomic *terminations*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

3. End; conclusion.

4. Last purpose.

It is not an idol *ratione terminis*, in respect of *termination*; for the religious observation thereof is retained, and subservient to the honour of God and Christ; neither is it such *ratione modi*, for it is kept holy by the exercise of evangelical duties. *White.*

5. [In grammar; *terminatio*, Lat. *terminatio*, Fr.] End of words as varied by their significations.

Those rude heaps of word and *terminations* of an unknown tongue, would have never been so happily learnt by heart without some smoothing artifice. *Watts.*

6. Word; term. Not in use.

She speaks pontic, and every word stabs: if her breath were as terrible as her *terminations*, there were no living near her, she would infect to the north star. *Shakespeare, C.*

**TERMINATUS. n. f.** [*terminatus*, Lat.] A colour.

*Terminatus* is of a blackish colour; it breaks, and within a day the purple comes away in a slough. *Wicksman.*

**TERMINLESS. adj.** [from *term*.] Unlimited; boundless.

These betraying lights look not up towards *terminless* joys, nor down towards endless sorrows. *Raleigh.*

**TERMLY. adv.** [from *term*.] Term by term; every term.

The fees or allowances that are *termly* given to these deputies I pretermitt.

The clerks are partly rewarded by that means also, besides that *termly* fee which they are allowed. *Bacon.*

**TERNARY. adj.** [*ternaire*, French; *ternarius*, Latin.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

**TERNARY. n. f.** [*ternarius*, Latin; *ternign*, Fr.] **TERNIGN. n. f.** [*ternign*, Latin.] The number three.

These nineteen consonants stood in such confused order, some in *ternaries*, some in pairs, and some single. *Holmes.*

**TERRACE. n. f.** [*terrace*, Fr. *terracina*, Italian.]

1. A small mount of earth covered with grass.

He made her garden not only within the palace, but upon *terraces* raised with earth over the arched roofs, planted with all sorts of fruits. *Temple.*

2. A balcony; an open gallery.

Fear broke my slumbers: I no longer stay,  
But mount the *terrace*, thence the town survey. *Dryden.*

**To TERRACE. v. a.** [from the noun.] To open to the air or light.

The reception of light into the body of the building must now be supplied, by *terracing* any story which is in danger of darkness. *Watts's Architecture.*

Clermont's *terrace*'d height and Esther's groves. *Temple.*

**TERRAQUEOUS. adj.** [*terra* and *aque*, Lat.] Composed of land and water.

The *terraqueous* globe is, to this day, nearly in the same condition that the universal deluge left it. *Woodward.*

**TERRENE. adj.** [*terrenus*, Lat.] Earthly; terrestrial.

They think that the same rules of decency which serve for things done unto *terrene* powers, should universally decide what is fit in the service of God. *Hooker.*

Our *terrene* moon is now eclips'd,  
And it portends alone the fall of Antony. *Shakespeare.*  
God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a pa are celestial and *terrene*; but God gave man to himself. *Raleigh.*

Over many a track  
Of haven they march'd, and many a province wide,  
Tentold the length of this *terrene*. *Milton, Par. Lost.*

**TERR-BLUE. n. f.** [*terra* and *bleu*, Fr.] A sort of earth.

*Terr-blue* is a light, loose, friable kind of lapis armenus. *Woodward's Meth. Fossils.*

**TERRE-VERTE. n. f.** [French.] A sort of earth.

*Terre-verte* owes its colour to a slight admixture of copper. *Woodward's Meth. Fossils.*  
*Terre-verte*, or green earth, is light; it is a mean betwixt yellow-ochre and ultramarine. *Dryden's Dismissal.*

**TERREOUS. adj.** [*terreus*, Lat.] Earthy; consisting of earth.

There is but little similitude betwixt a *terreous* humidity and plantal germinations. *Glenn, Scaph.*  
According to the temper of the *terreous* part at the bottom, variously begin in *terreousness*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

**TERRESTRIAL. adj.** [*terrestis*, Latin.]

1. Earthy; not celestial.

Far passing the height of men *terrestrial*,  
Like a huge giant of the Tiber race. *Spenser.*  
*Terrestrial* heav'n I don't regard by other heav'n as  
That time, yet bear their bright delicious lamps,  
Light above light. *Milton.*  
Thou brought'st *terrestrial* with his hundred  
hands.

So call'd in heav'n; but mortal men below  
By his *terrestrial* name *terrestrial* know. *Dryden.*

2. Consisting of earth; terrene. Improper.

I did not confine these observations to land, or *terrestrial* parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids. *Woodward.*

**To TERRASTRIFY. v. a.** [*terrestis* and *facio*, Latin.] To reduce to the state of earth.

Though we should affirm, that heaven were but earth celestified, and earth but heaven *terrestified*; or, that each part above had an influence on its divided affinity below; yet to single out these relations is a work to be effected by revelation. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

**TERRESTRIOUS. adj.** [*terrestis*, Lat. *terrestre*, Fr.] Terrene; earthy; consisting of earth.

This variation proceedeth from *terrestrious* eminences of earth respecting the needle. *Brown.*

**TERRIBLE. adj.** [*terribilis*, Fr. from *terribilis*, Lat.]

1. Dreadful; formidable; causing fear.

Was this a face to be expos'd  
In the most *terrible* and nimble stroke  
Of quick, cross lightning? *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
Fit love for gods,  
Not *terrible*, though terror be in love. *Milton.*

Thy native Latium was thy darling care,  
Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war. *Prior.*

2. Great so as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole.

Being indispell'd by the *terrible* coldness of the season, he reposed himself till the weather should mend. *Clarendon.*

I began to be in a *terrible* fear of him, and to look upon myself as a dead man. *Tillotson.*

**TERRIBLENESS. n. f.** [from *terrible*.] Formidableness; the quality of being terrible; dreadfulness.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of *terribleness*. *Saunders.*

Their *terribleness* is owing to the violent contusion and laceration of the parts. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**TERRIBLY. adv.** [from *terrible*.]

1. Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear.

The polish'd steel gleams *terribly* from far,  
And every moment nearer shows the war. *Dryden.*

2. Violently; very much.

The poor man squall'd *terribly*. *Swift.*

**TERRIER. n. f.** [*terrier*, Fr. from *terra*, Lat. earth.]

1. A dog that follows his game underground.

The fox is earthed, but I shall find my two *terriers* in after him. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

2. [*Terrier*, Fr.] A survey or register of lands.

King James's canons require that the bishops procure a *terrier* to be taken of such lands. *Ayliffe.*

3. [From *terre*, Lat.] A wimble; auger or borer. *Ainsworth.*

**TERRIFIC. adj.** [*terrificus*, Lat.] Dreadful; causing terror.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field,  
Of huge extent sometimes, with brazen eyes  
And heavy mune *terrific*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The British navy through ocean vast  
Shall move her double cross, & extreme climes  
Terror. *Philips.*

**To TERRIFY. v. a.** [*terror* and *facio*, Latin.]

**Latin.] To fight; to shock with fear; to make afraid.**

Thou scared me with dreams, and terrified me through visions.  
In nothing terrified by your adversaries.

Neither doth it beseem this most wealthy state to be terrified from that which is right which any charges of war.

Though he was an offender against the laws, yet in regard they had treated him illegally, in scourging him and Silas uncondemned, against the privilege of Romans, he terrified them with their illegal proceedings.

The amazing difficulty of his account will rather terrify than inform him, and keep him from setting hearty about such a task as he despairs ever to go through with.

Meteors for various purposes to form;  
The breeze to cheer; to terrify, the storm.

**TERRITORY. n. f. [territorium, law Latin; territoire, French.] Land; country; dominion; district.**

Linger not in my territories longer than swiftest expedition will give thee time to leave our royal court.

They erected a house within their own territory, half-way between their fort and the town.

He saw wide territory spread  
Before him, towns and rural works between.

Ne'er did the Turk invade our territory,  
But fame and terror doubled still their files.  
Arts and sciences took their rise, and flourished only in those small territories where the people were free.

**TERROR. n. f. [terror, Latin; terreur, French.]**

1. Fear communicated.

The thunder when to roll  
With terror through the dark aerial hall.  
The pleasures of the land and terrors of the main.

2. Fear received.

It is the cowardly terror of his spirit  
That dares not undertake.  
They shot through both the walls of the town  
and the bulwark also, to the great terror of the defendants.  
Amaze and terror seiz'd the rebel host.  
They with conscious terrors vex me round.

O fight:  
Of terror, foul and ugly to behold,  
Horrid to think, how horrible to feel!

3. The cause of fear.

Those enormous terrors of the Nile.  
So spake the grieved terror.

**TERSE. adj. [ters, Fr. tersus, Lat.]**

1. Smooth. Not in use.

Many stones precious and vulgar, although terse  
and smooth, have not this power attractive.

2. Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompousness.

To raw numbers and unfinished verse,  
Sweet found is added now to make it terse.  
These accomplishments in the pulpit appear by a quaint, terse, florid style, rounded into periods without propriety or meaning.  
Various of numbers, new in every strain;  
Diffus'd, yet terse, poetical, though plain.

**TERTIAN. n. f. [tertiana, Latin.]** Is an ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.

Tertian of a long continuance do most menace this symptom.

**TO TESTATE. v. a. [testo, tertius, Lat.]** To do any thing the third time.

**TESTELLATED. adj. [testella, Latin.]** Variegated by squares.

Van Helmont produced a stone very different from the testaceous ones.

**TEST. n. f. [test, Fr. testa, Italian.]**

1. The capel by which refiners try their metals.

2. Trial; examination: as by the capel.

All thy vexations  
Were but my trials of thy love, and thou  
Hast strangely stood the test.  
Let there be some more test made of my metal,  
Before so noble and so great a figure  
Be stamp'd upon it.  
They who thought worth of the Scors, did not think there would be no fruit or discovery from that test.

What use of oaths, of promise, or of test,  
Where men regard no God but interest?  
Thy virtue, prince, has stood the test of fortune  
Like purest gold, that's tortur'd in the furnace;  
Comes out more bright, and brings forth all its weight.

3. Means of trial.

Whom should my muse then fly to, but the best  
Of kings for grace; of poets, for my test?

To be read herself she need not fear;  
Each test, and every light, her muse will bear.

Your noble rage  
We banish not, but they forsake the place:  
Our doors are open: True; but, ere they come,  
You test your censuring test, and fume the room.

4. That with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineness.

Unseiting Nature, still divinely bright,  
One clear, unchang'd and universal light,  
Life, force, and beauty, must to all impart,  
At once the fount, and end, and test of art.

5. Discriminative characteristic.

Our penal laws no sons of yours admit,  
On test excludes your tribe from benefit.

6. Judgment; distinction.

Who would excel, when few can make a test  
Bewraying indifferently writing and the best?

**TESTACEOUS. adj. [testaceus, Lat. testaceus, French.]**

1. Consisting of shells; composed of shells.

2. Having continuous, not jointed shells; opposed to crustaceous.

Testaceous, with naturalists, is a term given only to such fish whose strong and thick shells are entire, and of a piece; because those which are jointed, as the lobsters, are crustaceous; but in medicine, all preparations of shells, and substances of the like kind, are thus called.

Several shells were found upon the shores, of the crustaceous and testaceous kind.

The mineral particles in these shells are plainly to be distinguished from the testaceous ones, or the texture and substance of the shell.

**TESTAMENT. n. f. [testament, Fr. testamentum, Lat.]**

1. A will; any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased.

He bringeth arguments from the love which always the testator bore him, imagining that these, or the like proofs will convict a testament to have that in it which other men can no where by reading find.

All the temporal lands, which men devout  
By testament have given to the church,  
Would they strip from us.

He outlived by his last testament, that his  
Acquiesce should be burnt.

2. The name of each of the volumes of the holy scripture.

**TESTAMENTARY. adj. [testamentarius, Fr. testamentarius, Latin.]** Given by will; contained in wills.

How many inflammatory charities have been destroyed by the negligence or fraud of executors; by the suppression of a will; the subornation of witnesses, or the corrupt sentence of a judge!

**TESTATE. adj. [testatus, Lat.]** Having made a will.

By the canon law, the bishop had the lawful distribution of the goods of persons dying testate and intestate.

**TESTATOR. n. f. [testator, Latin; testateur, French.]** One who leaves a will.

He bringeth arguments from the love or goodwill which always the testator bore him.

The same is the case of a testator giving a legacy by kindness, or by promise and common right.

**TESTATRIX. n. f. [Latin.]** A woman who leaves a will.

**TESTED. adj. [from test.]** Tried by a test.

Not with fond shekels of the tested gold.

**TESTER. n. f. [teste, French, a head;]** this coin probably being distinguished by the head stamped upon it.]

1. A sixpence.

Come manage me your calivers hold, there is a tester for thee.

A crown goes for sixty pence, a shilling for twelve pence, and a tester for sixpence.

Those who bore bulwarks on their backs,  
And guarded nations from attacks,  
Now practise every pliant gesture,  
Opening their trunk for every tester.

Young man, your days can ne'er be long  
In flow'rs of age you perish for a song;  
Plum and directors, Shylock and his wife,  
Will club their testers now to take thy life.

2. The cover of a bed.

**TESTICLE. n. f. [testiculus, Lat.]** Stone.  
That a beaver, to escape the hunter, bites off his testicles or stones, is a tenet very ancient.

The more certain sign from the pains reaching to the groins and testicles.

**TESTIFICATION. n. f. [testificatio, Lat. from testify.]** The act of witnessing.

When together we have all received those heavenly mysteries wherein Christ imparteth himself unto us, and giveth visible testification of our blessed communion with him, we should, in hatred of all heresies, factions, and schisms, declare openly ourselves united.

In places solemnly dedicated for that purpose, is a more direct service and testification of our homage to God.

**TESTIFICATOR. n. f. [from testificator, Latin.]** One who witnesses.

**TESTIFIER. n. f. [from testify.]** One who testifies.

**TO TESTIFY. v. n. [testificor, Lat.]** To witness; to prove; to give evidence.

Jesus needed not that any should testify of man; for he knew what was in man.

One witness shall not testify against any, to cause him to die.

Heaven and earth shall testify for us, that you put us to death wrongfully.

The event was dire,  
As this place testifies.

She appeals to their closets, to their books of devotion, to testify what care she has taken to establish her children in a life of solid piety and devotion.

**TO TESTIFY. v. a.** To witness; to give evidence of any point.

We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness.

**TESTILY. adv. [from testify.]** Prettily; peevishly; morosely.

TESTIMONIAL



**TESTIMONIAL.** *n. f.* [*testimonial*, Fr. *testimonium*, Lat.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.

Hospitable people entertain all the idle vagrant reports, and send them out with passports and testimonials, and will have them pass for legitimate.

*Government of the Tongue.*

It is possible to have such testimonials of divine authority as may be sufficient to convince the more reasonable part of mankind, and pray what is wanting in the testimonies of Jesus Christ?

*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

A clerk does not exhibit to the bishop letters missive or testimonial, testifying his good behaviour.

*Ayliffe.*

**TESTIMONY.** *n. f.* [*testimonium*, Lat.]

1. Evidence given; proof by witness.

The proof of everything must be by the testimony of such as the parties produce.

*Spenser.*

If I bring you sufficient testimony, my ten thousandducats are mine.

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Evidence is said to arise from testimony, when we depend upon the credit and relation of others for the truth or falsehood of any thing.

*Wilkins.*

I could not answer it to the world, if I give not your lordship my testimony of being the best husband.

*Dryden.*

I must bear this testimony to Orway's authority, that the passions are truly touched in his Venice Preserved.

*Dryden.*

2. Public evidences.

We maintain the uniform testimony and tradition of the primitive church.

*White.*

By his precept a sanctuary is fram'd, An ark; and in the ark his testimony;

The records of his covenant.

*Milton.*

3. Open attestation; profession.

Thou for the testimony of truth hast born Universal reproach.

*Milton.*

**TO TESTIMONY.** *v. a.* To witness. A word not used.

Let him be but testified in his own bringings forth, and he shall appear a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier.

*Shakespeare.*

**TESTINESS.** *n. f.* [from *testy*.] Moroseness; peevishness.

*Testiness* is a disposition or aptness to be angry.

*Locke.*

**TESTUDINATED.** *adj.* [*testudo*, Latin.] Roofed; arched.

**TESTUDINEOUS.** *adj.* [*testudo*, Lat.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

**TESTY.** *adj.* [*testis*, Fr. *testardo*, Italian.] Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry.

Lead these testy rivals so alway,

As one come not within another's way.

Must I stand and crouch under your testy humour?

*Shakespeare.*

King Pyrrhus cur'd his splenetic

And testy courtiers with a kick.

*Hudibras.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,

Thou'rt such a roachy, testy, pleasing fellow;

Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,

There is no living with thee, nor without thee.

*Addison.*

**TEUCHY.** *adj.* Froward; peevish: a corruption of *testy* or *touchy*.

A grievous action was thy birth to me,

Touchy and wayward was thy infancy.

*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

A silly schoolboy, coming to say my lesson to the world, that peevish and testy master.

*Grunt.*

**TETE A TETE.** *n. f.* French. Check by jowl.

Long before the squire and dame  
Are tete à tete.

*Prior.*

Deluded mortals, whom the great

Chuse for companions tete à tete;

Who at their dinners, en famille,

Get leave to sit whenever you will.

*Swift's Mis.*

**TE'THER.** *n. f.* [See **TEDDER**.] A string

by which horses are held from parting too wide.

*Hamlet is young.*

And with a larger tether he may walk  
Than may be given you.

*Shakespeare.*

Fame and censure with a tether,

By fate, are always link'd together.

*Swift's Mis.*

Imagination has no limits; but where it is confined, we find the shortness of our tether.

*Swift.*

**TO TETHER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up.

**TETRAGONAL.** *adj.* [*tetragonus*, Gr.] Four square.

From the beginning of the disease, reckoning on unto the seventh day, the moon will be in a tetragonal or quadrat aspect, that is, four signs removed from that wherein the disease began; in the fourteenth day it will be in an opposite aspect, and at the end of the third septenary tetragonal again.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TETRAPETALOUS.** *adj.* [*tetrapetalos*, Gr. and *petalos*, Lat.] Such flowers as consist of four leaves round the style: plants having a tetrapetalous flower constitute a distinct kind.

*Miller.*

All the tetrapetalous aquatic plants are alkaliescent.

*Aubert.*

**TE'TRARCH.** *n. f.* [*tetrarches*, Gr. *tetrarque*, Fr. *tetrarque*, Lat. *tetrarque*, Fr. *tetrarque*.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

All the earth,

Her kings and tetrarchs, are their tributaries:  
People and nations pay them hourly stipends.

*Ben Jonson.*

**TETRA'RCHATE.** *n. f.* [*tetrarchia*, Gr.] A

**TETRARCHY.** } Roman government of a fourth part of a province.

**TETRA'STICK.** *n. f.* [*tetrastichos*, Gr.] An epigram or stanza of four verses.

The teststick obliged Spenser to extend his sense to the length of four lines, which would have been more closely confined in the couplet.

*Pope.*

**TET'RICAL.** } *adj.* [*tetricus*, Latin; *te-*

**TET'RICOUS.** } *trique*, Fr.] Froward; perverse; sour.

In this the tetrical batha finding him to excel,  
gave him as a gift to Solymán.

*Kaull's History of the Turks.*

**TE'TTER.** *n. f.* [*te'ter*, Saxon.] A scab; a scurf; a ringworm.

A most instant tetter bark'd about,

Most lazar like, with vile and loathsome crust,  
All my smooth body.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

A scabby tetter on their pelts will stick.

*Dryden.*

**Tew.** *n. f.* [*te'w*, a hempen rope, Dutch.]

1. Materials for any thing.

*Skinner.*

2. An iron chain.

**TO TE'W.** *v. a.* [*te'wian*, Sax.] To work; to beat so as to soften: of leather we say to *te'w*.

**TE'WEL.** *n. f.* [*tuyau* or *tuyau*, French.]

In the back of the forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it about five inches long, called a *te'wel*, or *te'wel* iron, which comes through the back of the forge; into this *te'wel* is placed the bellows.

*Mason.*

**TO TE'WTAW.** *v. a.* [formed from *te'w* by reduplication.] To beat; to break.

The method and way of watering, pilling, breaking, and *te'wtawing* of hemp and flax, is a particular business.

*Mortimer.*

**TEXT.** *n. f.* [*textus*, Fr. *textus*, Lat.]

1. That on which a comment is written.

We expect your next

Should be no comment but a text,  
To tell how modern beasts are vex'd.

*Waller.*

2. A sentence of scripture.

In religion

What error, but some sober brow

will bless it, and approve it with a text?

*Shakespeare.*

Some prime articles of faith are not delivered in a literal or catechetical form of speech, but are collected and concluded by argumentation out of sentences of scripture, and by comparing of sundry texts with one another.

*White.*

His mind he should fortify with some few texts, which are home and apposite to his case.

*Saunders.*

**TEXTILE.** *adj.* [*textilis*, Latin.] Woven; capable of being woven.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and woof of textiles.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

The materials of them were not from any herb, as other textiles, but from a stone called amiantus.

*Wilkins.*

**TEXTMAN.** *n. f.* [*text* and *man*.] A man ready in quotation of texts.

Men's daily occupations require the doing of a thousand things, which it would puzzle the best textman readily to bethink himself of a sentence in the Bible, clear enough to satisfy a scrupulous conscience of the lawfulness of.

*Saunders.*

**TEXT'RING.** *adj.* [*texturing*, Lat.] Relating to weaving.

It is a wonderful artifice, how newly-hatched maggots, not the parent animal, because the emits no web, nor hath any *texturing* art, can convolve the stubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body.

*Derham.*

**TEXT'UARI'.** } *n. f.* [*textuaire*, Fr. from

**TEXT'UARY.** } *text*.] One ready in the text of scripture; a divine well versed in scripture.

1. Contained in the text.  
He extends the exclusion unto twenty days, which in the *textuary* sense is fully accomplished in one.

*Brown.*

2. Serving as a text; authoritative.

I see no ground why his reason should be *textuary* to ours, or that God intended him an universal headship.

*Glanville.*

**TEXT'URE.** *n. f.* [*textus*, Lat.]

1. The act of weaving.

Skins, although a natural habit unto all before the invention of *texture*, were something more unto Adam.

*Brown.*

2. A web; a thing woven.

Others, say in the grassy dale,

Their humble *texture* weave.

*Thomson's Spring.*

3. Manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter.

Under state of richest *texture* spread.

*Milton.*

A veil of richest *texture* wrought she wears.

*Pope.*

4. Disposition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts.

*Spallanzani.*

Nor in their liquid *texture* mortal wound  
Receive, no more than can the fluid air.

*Milton.*

While the particles continue entire, they may compose bodies of the same nature and *texture* now, with water and earth composed of entire particles in the beginning.

*Newton.*

**THAN.** *adv.* [*thanne*, Saxon.] A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adjective or adverb, noting a less degree of the quality compared in the word that follows: *than*: as, *Monarchy is better than anarchy. The hawk flies more swiftly than the pigeon.*

Were we not better to fall once with virtue,  
Than draw a wretched and dishonour'd breath?

*Ben Jonson.*

More true delight in that small ground,  
Than in possessing all the earth was found.

*Daniel.*

I never met with a more unhappy conjuncture of affairs, than in the business of that unfortunate earl.

*King Charles.*

*I love*

I love you for nothing more than for the just  
 claim you have for all the sons of Adam. *Swift*  
**THANKS.** *n. f.* [Saxon, Saxon.] An old title  
 of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.  
 By Sine's death I know I am the son of Glamis;  
 But how of Cawdor? the thane of Cawdor lives. *Shakespeare.*

**TO THANK.** *v. a.* [Sancian, Saxon; danc-  
 ken, Dutch; thanken, German.]

1. To return acknowledgments for any fa-  
 vour or kindness.

The forlorn soldier, that so nobly fought,  
 He would have well become this place, and grac'd  
 The thanks of a king. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
 For your stubborn answer

The king shall know it, and, no doubt, thank you.  
*Shakespeare.*

We thank God always for you. *a Theb. i. 3.*

He was so true a father of his country,  
 To thank me for defending ev'n his foes,  
 Because they were his subjects. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

2. It is used often in a contrary or ironi-  
 cal sense.

Ill fare our ancestor impure!

For this we may thank Adam. *Milton.*

Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,  
 And thank yourself, if aught thou'd fall amiss.

*Dryden.*

That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspen-  
 sion of arms, they may thank themselves, because  
 they came so late into the treaty; and, that they  
 came so late, they may thank the Whigs, whole  
 false representations they believed. *Swift.*

**THANK.** } *n. f.* [Sancan, Saxon; dancke,  
**THANKS.** } *Dut.* Acknowledgment paid

for favour or kindness; expression of  
 gratitude. *Thanks* is commonly used of  
 verbal acknowledgment, *gratitude* of real  
 repayment. It is seldom used in the sin-  
 gular.

The poorest service is repaid with thanks. *Shak.*  
 Happy be Thelus, our renowned duke.

—Thanks, good Egur, what's the news? *Shak.*

The fool saith, I have no thank for all my good  
 deed; and they that eat my bread speak evil of me.

*Eccles. xx. 16.*

He took bread, and gave thanks to God in pre-  
 sence of them all. *Acts, xxvii. 35.*

Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory.

*1 Corin. xv.*

Some embrace suits which never mean to deal  
 effectually in them; but they will win a thank, or  
 take a reward. *Bacon.*

For this to th' infinitely good we owe

Immortal thanks. *Milton.*

**THANKFUL.** *adj.* [Sancful, Saxon.] Full  
 of gratitude; ready to acknowledge  
 good received.

A thankful remembrance of his death.

*Common Prayer.*

Be thankful unto him, and bless his name.

*Psal. c. 4.*

In favour, to use men with much difference is  
 good; for it maketh the persons preferred more  
 thankful, and the rest more officious. *Bacon's Eff.*

Live, thou great encourager of arts;

Live ever in our thankful hearts. *Dryden.*

**THANKFULLY.** *adv.* [from *thankful*.]  
 With lively and grateful sense of good  
 received.

Here is better than the open air; take it thank-  
 fully. *Shakespeare.*

If you have liv'd, take thankfully the past;

Make, as you can, the sweet remembrance last.

*Dryden.*

Out of gold, how to draw as many distinct sub-  
 stances as I can separate from vitriol, I shall very  
 thankfully learn. *Boyle.*

**THANKFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *thankful*.]  
 Gratitude; lively sense or ready acknow-  
 ledgment of good received.

VOL. II.

He scarcely would give me thanks for what I  
 had done; for fear that *thankfulness* might have an  
 introduction of reward. *Sidney.*

Will you give me this maid your daughter?

—As freely, son, as God did give her me.

—Sweet prince, you learn me noble *thankfulness*.

*Shakespeare.*

The celebration of these holy mysteries being  
 ended, retire with all *thankfulness* of heart for hav-  
 ing been admitted to that heavenly feast. *Taylor.*

*Thankfulness* and submission make us happy.

*L'Estrange.*

**THANKLESS.** *adj.* [from *thank*.]

1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no ac-  
 knowledgment.

Left to great good as he for her had wrought,  
 Should die unknown, and buried be in *thankless*  
 thought. *Spenser.*

That she may feel

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,

To have a *thankless* child. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

One grateful woman to thy fame supply'd

What a whole *thankless* land to his deny'd. *Pope.*

2. Not deserving, or not likely to gain  
 thanks.

The contracting and extending the lines and  
 sense of others, if the first authors might speak for  
 themselves, would appear a *thankless* office. *Warton.*

Wage still their wars,

And bring home on thy breast more *thankless*  
 fears. *Croft.*

**THANKLESSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *thankless*.]

Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge  
 good received.

Not to have written then, seems little less

Than worst of civil vices, *thanklessness*. *Dunne.*

**THANKOFFERING.** *n. f.* [*thank* and *offer-  
 ing*.] Offering paid in acknowledgment  
 of mercy.

A thousand *thankofferings* are due to that pro-  
 vidence which has delivered our nation from these  
 absurd iniquities. *Watts.*

**THANKSGIVING.** *n. f.* [*thanks* and *give*.]

Celebration of mercy.

These sacred hymns Christianity hath peculiar  
 to itself, the other being songs too of praise and  
*thanksgiving*, wherewith as we serve God, so the  
 Jews likewise. *Hooker.*

Of old there were songs of praise and *thanksgiving*

unto God. *Nehemiah, xii. 46.*

We should acknowledge our obligations to God

for the many favours we receive, by continual

praises and *thanksgiving*. *Tillotson.*

The common practice of all Christian churches

and states, in appointing and keeping days of public

*thanksgiving* and humiliation, is argument sufficient

to prove, that in the common sense of Christians

it is not forbidden in scripture. *Nelson.*

**THANKWORTHY.** *adj.* [*thank* and *wor-  
 thy*.] Deserving gratitude; meritorious.

This is *thankworthy*, if a man endure grief.

*1 Pet. ii. 19.*

If love be compell'd, and cannot chafe,

How can it grateful or *thankworthy* prove? *Davies.*

**THARM.** *n. f.* [Searum, Saxon; darm,  
 Dutch, the gut.] Intestines twisted for  
 several uses.

**THAT.** *pronoun.* [*thata*, Gothick; *ðæt*,  
 Saxon; *dat*, Dutch.]

1. Not this, but the other.

He wins me by *that* means I told you, *Shakep.*

*Octavia*, not only *that*,

That were excusable, *that* and thousands more

Of semblable import, but he hath wag'd

New wars against Pompey. *Shakespeare.*

2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing.

The sinner makes an aberration from the scope

or mark *that* is set before him. *Parkin.*

You'll rue the time

That clogs me with this answer. *Stat. Ann. beth.*

Nothing they but dust can show,

Or bones *that* hasten to be so. *Cowley.*

When there is no such evident certainty as to  
 take away all kind of doubting; in such cases,  
 a judgment that is equal and impartial must incline  
 to the greater probability. *Wilkins.*

3. Who; relating to an antecedent person.  
 Saints *that* taught and led the way to heaven.

4. It sometimes serves to save the repeti-  
 tion of a word or words foregoing.

I'll know your business, *that* I will.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

They said, What is *that* to us? fear thou to *that*.

*Matthew.*

Ye defraud, and *that* your brethren. *1 Cor. vi. 8.*

Yet for all *that*, when they be in the land of

their enemies I will not cast them away.

*Leviticus, xxvii. 44.*

We must direct our prayers to right ends; and

*that* either in respect of the prayer itself, or the

things we pray for. *Duty of Man.*

They weep, as if they meant

That way at least proud Nabas to prevent. *Cowley.*

This runic subject will occur upon *that* of

poetry. *Temple.*

What is inviting in this sort of poetry, proceeds

not so much from the idea of a country life itself,

as from *that* of its tranquillity. *Pope.*

5. Opposed to *this*, as the other to one.

*This* is not fair; nor profitable *that*;

Nor t' other question proper for debate.

*Dryden's Persius.*

6. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing  
 words, *this* is referred like *hic* or *cuius*  
 to the latter, and *that* like *ille* or *celo* to  
 the former.

In this scale gold, in t' other fame does lie,

The weight of *that* mounts *this* so high. *Cowley.*

7. Such as.

By religion is meant a living up to those prin-  
 ciples, *that* is, to act conformably to our best rea-  
 son, and to live as becomes those who believe a

God and a future state. *Tillotson.*

8. That which; what.

Sir, I think the meat wants *that* I have,

—Baking. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.*

9. The thing.

The Nazarene hath vowed, besides *that* that his

hand shall get. *Numbers, vi. 21.*

He made *that* art which was a rage. *Cowley.*

10. The thing which then was.

Secure proud Nabas slept,

And dreamt, vain man, of *that* day's bar'rous

sport. *Cowley.*

11. By way of eminence.

'Tis *that* Jonathan, the joy and grace,

That Jonathan, in whom does mixt remain.

All that fond mothers wish. *Cowley.*

Hence love himself, *that* tyrant of my days.

*Cowley.*

12. In THAT. Because; in consequence  
 of.

Things are preached not in *that* they are taught,

but in *that* they are published. *Hooker.*

**THAT.** *conjunction.*

1. Because.

It is not *that* I love you less

Than when before your feet I lay;

But to prevent the sad increase

Of hopeless love, I keep away. *Waller.*

Forgive me *that* I thus your patience wrong.

*Cowley.*

2. Noting a consequence.

That he should dare to do me this disgrace!

Is fool or coward writ upon my face? *Dryden.*

The custom and familiarity of these tongues do

sometimes so far influence the expressions in these

epistles, *that* one may observe the force of the He-  
 brew conjugations. *Locke.*

3. Noting indication.

We answered, *that* we held it so agreeable; as

we both forgot danger's past and fears to come; *Stat.*

# THA

# THE

# THE

we thought an hour spent with him was worth years of our former life. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
In the midst of this darkness they saw so much light, as to believe that when they died they went immediately to the "ars." *Heylyn.*  
I have shewed before, that a mere possibility to the contrary can be no means hinder a thing from being highly cred. *Wilkins.*

## 4. Noting a final end.

Treat it kindly, *that* it may  
With at least with us to stay. *Cowley.*

**THATCH.** *n. f.* [*Dace, Saxon, Araw, Skin-*  
*ner, from Dac, a roof; in Islandick, thak,*  
*Mr. Lye.*] Straw laid upon the top of  
a house to keep out the weather.

Had by a flye, beneath a roof of *thatch*,  
Dwelt Obloquy, who in her early days  
Baskets of fish at Billingsgate did watch,  
Cod, whiting, oyster, mackerel, sprat, or plaice. *Pope.*

A plough-boy, who has never seen any thing but  
thatched houses, naturally imagines that *thatch* be-  
long to the very nature of a house. *Watts.*

Then came rosy Health from her cottage of  
*thatch*,  
Where never physician had lifted the latch. *Smart.*

**TO THATCH.** *v. a.* [*Daccian, Saxon.*] To  
cover as with straw.

Make little hairs, and *thatch*  
Your poor thin roofs with burthens of the dead. *Shakespeare.*

Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled  
or *thatched*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Then Rome was poor, and there you might be-  
hold

The palace *thatched* with straw. *Dryden.*

Spannets or elegies to Chloris  
Might raise a house above two stories;  
A lyric ode would state, a catch  
Would tile, an epigram would *thatch*. *Swift.*

**THATCHER.** *n. f.* [*from thatch.*] One  
whose trade is to cover houses with straw.

You merit new employments daily;  
Our *thatcher*, ditcher, gardener, bailly. *Swift.*  
All is universal timber; it serves the soldier,  
seaman, carpenter, *thatcher*, and husbandman. *Mortimer.*

**TO THAW.** *v. n.* [*Japan, Saxon; degen,*  
*Dutch.*]

1. To grow liquid after congelation; to  
melt.

When thy melted maid  
His letter at thy pillow hath laid;  
If thou begin'st to *thaw* for this,  
May my name step in. *Dennis.*

It on firm land

*Thaws* not, but gather heap, and ruin seems  
Of ancient pile, all else deep fog and ice. *Milt.*  
Having let that ice *thaw* of itself, and frozen  
the liquor a second time, we could not discern any  
thing. *Boyle.*

O Solitude! romantick maid,  
Whether by nodding tow'rs you tread,  
Or climb the Andes' clifted side,  
Or by the Nile's coy source abide,  
Or, starting from a half year's sleep,  
From Hecia view the *thawing* deep,  
Or Tadmor's marble wastes survey,  
Or in yon rossiess cloister play;  
Thee, fond nymph! again I woo,  
And again thy steps pursue. *Granger.*

2. To remit the cold which had caused  
frost.

**TO THAW.** *v. n.* To melt what was con-  
gealed.

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,  
Where Phœbus' fire scarce *thaws* the ices. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Think not that Cæsar bears such rebel blood,  
That will be *thaw'd* from the true quality  
With that which melteth fools.

*Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

My love is *thaw'd*,  
Which, like a waven image, paint a fire,  
Beats no impression of the thing it was. *Shakespeare.*

She can unlock

The claspings chaps, and *thaw* the numbing spell. *Milton.*

Burnish'd steel, that cast a glare  
From *far*, and form'd to *thaw* the freezing air. *Dryden.*

Her icy heart is *thaw'd*. *Graville.*

**THAW.** *n. f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Liquefaction of any thing congealed.

A man of my kidney, that am as subject to  
heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and  
*thaw*. *Shakespeare.*

Harden his stubborn heart, but still as ice  
More harden'd after *thaw*. *Milton.*

2. Warmth such as liquifies congelation.

I was the prince's jester, and duller than a great  
*thaw*. *Shakespeare's Much do about Nothing.*

That cold country where discourse doth freeze  
in the air all winter, and may be heard in the next  
summer, or at a great *thaw*. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

When sharp frosts had long constrain'd the earth,  
A kindly *thaw* unlocks it with cold rains,  
First the tender blade peeps. *Dryden.*

**THZ, article.** [*de, Dutch.*]

1. The article noting a particular thing.

Your son has paid a soldier's debt;  
He only liv'd but till he was a man;  
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,  
In the unshrinking station where he fought,

But like a man he dy'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He put him in mind of the long pretence he had  
to be groom of the bed-chamber, for the which he  
would not chuse but say, that he had the queen's  
promise. *Clarendon.*

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a hell,  
Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*

I'll march the muses, Hannibah  
The fair example of the heav'nly lack,  
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark;  
Above the stars let thy bold quipick sound,  
Thy humble nest build on the ground. *Cowley.*

The fruit  
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste  
Brought death into the world. *Milton.*

Night shades the groves, and all in silence lie,  
All but the mournful Philomel and I. *Pope.*

2. Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in  
verse.

Who had *th'* especial engines been to rear  
His fortunes up into the state they were. *Daniel.*

*Th'* adorning thee with so much art  
Is but a bar'rous skill;  
'Tis like the poisoning of a dart,  
Too apt before to kill. *Cowley.*

3. Sometimes *be* is cut off.

In this scale gold, in *r* other fame does lie. *Cowley.*

4. It is used by way of consequential re-  
ference.

The longer sin hath kept possession of the heart,  
*th'* harder it will be to drive it out. *Duty of Man.*

5. In the following passage *th'* is used ac-  
cording to the French idiom:

As all the considerable governments among the  
Alps are commonwealths, so it is a constitution  
the most adapted of any to the poverty of these  
countries. *Addison on Italy.*

**THEATRICAL.** *adj.* [*theatral, Fr. theatralis,*  
*Lat.*] Belonging to a theatre.

**THEATRE.** *n. f.* [*theatre, Fr. theatrum,*  
*Lat.*]

1. A place in which shews are exhibited;  
a playhouse.

This wise and universal *theatre*  
Presents more woful pageants than the scene  
Wherein we play. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

When the boats came within sixty yards of the  
pillar, they found themselves all broad, yet so as

they might go about, so as they all stood as in a  
theatre beholding this light. *Bacon.*

2. A place rising by steps or gradations  
like a theatre.

Shade above shade, a woody *theatre*  
Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

In the midst of this fair valley stood  
A native *theatre*, which, rising slow,  
By just degrees o'erlook'd the ground below. *Dry.*

No theatres of oaks around him rise,  
Whose roots each's centre touch, whose heads the  
skies. *Horat.*

**THEATRICAL.** *adj.* [*theatrum, Latin.*]

**THEATRICK.** *adj.* Scenick; \*suting a  
theatre; pertaining to a theatre.

Theatrical forms stickle hard for the prize of re-  
ligion: a distorted countenance is made the mark  
of an upright heart. *Detay of Pity.*

Load some vain church with old *theatrical* state,  
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*

**THEATRICALY.** *adv.* [*from theatrical.*]

In a manner suiting the stage.

Dauntless her look, her gesture proud,  
Her voice *theatrically* loud. *Pope.*

**THEE, the oblique singular of thou.**

Poet and saint, to *thee* alone were giv'n  
The two most sacred names of earth and heav'n. *Cowley.*

**THEFT.** *n. f.* [*from thief.*]

1. The act of stealing.

*Theft* is an unlawful felonious taking away of  
another man's goods against the owner's know-  
ledge or will. *Cowley.*

His *thefts* were too open; his filching was like  
an unskilful finger, he kept not time. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Their nurse Euriphile,  
Whom for the *theft* I wedded, stole these children. *Shakespeare.*

Decent in trade, a secret *theft*; extortion, an im-  
pudent *theft*. *Holyday.*

The *thefts* upon the public can be looked into  
and punished. *Dowdant.*

2. The thing stolen.

If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive,  
whether ox, ass, or sheep, he shall restore double. *Exodus, xxii. 4.*

**THEIR.** *pronoun.* [*Deona, of them, Saxon.*]

1. Of them: the pronoun possessive, from  
*they*.

The round world should have shook  
Lions into civil streets, and citizens into *their* dens. *Shakespeare.*

For the Italians, Dante had begun to file *their*  
language in verse before Boccace, who likewise re-  
ceived no little help from his master Petrarch; but  
the reformation of *their* prose was wholly owing to  
Boccace. *Dryden.*

2. *Theirs* is used when any thing comes in  
construction between the possessive and  
substantive.

Prayer we always have in our power to bestow,  
and they never in *theirs* to refuse. *Hooker.*

They gave the same names to their own idols  
which the Egyptians did to *theirs*. *Raleigh.*

The penalty to thy transgression due,  
And due to *theirs*, which out of thine will grow. *Milton.*

Nothing but the name of seal appears  
Twixt our best actions and the worth of *theirs*. *Danbarn.*

Vain are our neighbours hopes, and vain their  
cares;  
The fault is more *their* language's than *theirs*. *Rojecommon.*

Which established law of *theirs* seems too strict  
at first, because it excludes all secret intrigues. *Dryden.*

And, reading, with like *theirs* our fate and fame. *Pope.*

**THEM, the oblique of they.**

The materials of *them* were not from any herb. *Wilkins.*

**THEMS.**

**THESE.** *n. f.* [*thème*, Fr. from *thema*.]

1. A subject on which one speaks or writes.

Every object of our idea is called a *thème*, whether it be a being or not being. *Watts.*

Two truths are told,

As happy prologues to the swelling act  
Of the imperial *thème*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

When a soldier was the *thème*, my name  
Was not far off. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

O! could I flow like thee, and make thy stream  
My great example, as it is my *thème*!

Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;  
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full.

*Denham.*

Whatever near Eurota's happy stream,  
With laurels crown'd, had been Apollo's *thème*.

*Roscommon.*

Though Tyber's streams immortal Rome behold,  
Though foaming Hermus swells with tides of gold;  
From heav'n itself, though seven-fold Nilus flows,  
And harvests on a hundred realms bestows;  
These now no more shall be the muse's *thèmes*,  
Lost in my fame, as in the sea their streams. *Pope.*

2. A short dissertation written by boys on any topic.

Forcing the empty wits of children to compose  
*thèmes*, verses, and orations. *Milton.*

3. The original word whence others are derived.

Let scholars daily reduce the words to their original  
or *thème*, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs. *Watts.*

**THEMSELVES.** *n. f.* [See **THEY** and **SELF**.]

1. These very persons: in this sense it is nominative.

Whatever evil befalleth in that, *themselves* have made  
*themselves* worthy to suffer it. *Hooker.*

2. The oblique case of *they* and *selves*.

They open to *themselves* at length the way. *Milt.*  
Such things as in *themselves* are equally true and certain,  
may not yet be capable of the same kind or degree of evidence as to us. *Wilkins.*

Waken children out of sleep with a low call, and give them kind usage till they come perfectly to *themselves*. *Locke.*

**THEN.** *adv.* [*than*, Gothick; *ðan*, Saxon; *dan*, Dutch.]

1. At that time.

The *then* bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on his majesty throughout that whole journey. *Clarendon.*

Then, *then* a boy, with my arms I laid. *Dryden.*

2. Afterwards; immediately afterwards; soon afterwards.

If an herb be cut off from the roots in winter, and *then* the earth be trodden down hard, the roots will become very big in summer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

3. In that case; in consequence.

If God's immediate speaking and writing argueth precepts, thus spoken or written, to be perpetually moral; *then* his not writing of precepts argueth them to be temporary. *White.*

Had not men been fated to be blind,  
Then had our lances pierc'd the treach'rous wood. *Dryden.*

Had fate so pleas'd I had been eldest born,  
And *then* without a crime the crown had worn. *Dryden.*

If all this be so, *then* man has a natural freedom. *Locke.*

4. Therefore; for this reason.

While *then* the apostle moves us to unity, and moves us also to an endeavour to it, he bestows upon us as well a discovery, as an exhortation, shewing us not only the end, but also the means. *Holyday.*

If *then* his providence  
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good. *Milton.*

Now *then* be all thy weighty cares away,  
Thy jealousies and fears; and, while you may,  
To peace and soft repose give all the day. *Dryden.*

5. At another time: as now and *then*, at one time and other.

Now shaver with level wing the deep, *then* hoar. *Milton.*

One while the master is not aware of what is done, and *then* in other cases it may fall out to be his own act. *LeStrange.*

6. That time: it has here the effect of a noun.

Till *then* who knew

The force of those dire arms? *Milton.*

**THENCE.** *adv.* [contracted, according to *Minsheu*; from *there thence*.]

1. From that place.

Faith by the oracle of God; I *thence*  
Invoke thy aid. *Milton.*

Suit he took, and *thence* preventing same,  
By quick and painful marches thither came. *Dryden.*

2. From that time.

There shall be no more *thence* an instant of days. *Isaiah, lxxv.*

3. For that reason.

Not to sit idle with so great a gift  
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous, about him. *Milton's Agonistes.*

4. From *thence* is a barbarous expression, *thence* implying the same; yet it wants not good authorities.

From *thence*; from him, whose daughter  
His tears proclaim'd his parting with her; *thence*  
We have cross'd. *Shakespeare.*

There plant eyes, all mist from *thence*

Purge and disperse. *Milton.*

**THENCEFORTH.** *adv.* [*thence* and *forth*.]

1. From that time.

*Thenceforth* this land was tributary made  
To ambitious Rome. *Spenser.*

They shall be placed in Leinster, and have land given them to live upon, in such sort as shall become good subjects, to labour *thenceforth* for their living. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Wrath shall be no more  
*Thenceforth*, but in thy presence joy entire. *Milton.*

2. From *thenceforth* is a barbarous corruption, though it has crept into books where it ought not to be found.

*Avert*

His holy eyes; resolving from *thenceforth*  
To leave them to their own polluted ways. *Milt.*

Men grow acquainted with these self-evident truths upon their being proposed; but whosoever does so, finds in himself that he then begins to know a proposition which he knew not before, and which from *thenceforth* he never questions. *Locke.*

**THENCEFORWARD.** *adv.* [*thence* and *forward*.] On from that time.

When he comes to the Lord's table, every communicant professes to repent, and promises to lead a new life *thenceforward*. *Kettiswell.*

**THEOCRACY.** *n. f.* [*theocratic*, Fr. *theos* and *cracia*.] Government immediately superintended by God.

The characters of the reign of Christ are chiefly justice, peace, and divine presence or conduct, which is called *theocracy*. *Buena's Theory of the Earth.*

**THEOCRATIC.** *adj.* [*theocratique*, Fr. from *theocracy*.] Relating to a government administered by God.

The government is neither human nor angelical, but peculiarly *theocratical*. *Buena's Theory of the Earth.*

**THEODOLITE.** *n. f.* A mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances.

**THEOGONY.** *n. f.* [*theogenie*, Fr. *theos* and *gonia*.] The generation of the gods.

*Bailey.*

**THEOLOGIAN.** *n. f.* [*theologien*, Fr. *theos* and *logos*, Lat. *divinus*, a professor of divinity.

Some *theologians* deny that religion is a religion by defending *theology*. *Hayward.*

They to their viands sell: *theologians* sell  
The angel, nor in midst, the common good  
Of *theologians*, but with keen disavow  
Of real hunger. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**THEOLOGICAL.** *adj.* [*theologique*, Fr. *theologia*, Lat.] Relating to the science of divinity.

Although some pens have only symbolized the same from the mystery of its colours, yet are there other affections might admit of *theological* allusions. *Brown.*

They generally are extracts of *theological* and moral sentences, drawn from ecclesiastical and other authors. *Baillie.*

**THEOLOGICALLY.** *adv.* [from *theological*.] According to the principles of theology.

**THEOLOGIST.** *n. f.* [*theologus*, Lat.] A

**THEOLOGUE.** *n. f.* *divine*; one studious in the science of divinity.

The cardinals of Rome, which are *theologues*, friars, and school-men, call all temporal business, of wars, embassages, surgery, which is under difficulties. *Bacon's Essays.*

A *theologue* more by need than gorial bent;  
Int'rest in all his actions was discern'd. *Dryden.*

It is no more an order, according to popish *theologians*, than the prime tonsure, they allowing only seven ecclesiastical *theologians*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**THEOLOGY.** *n. f.* [*theologie*, Fr. *theologia*.] Divinity.

The whole drift of the scripture of God, what is it but only to teach *theology*? *Theology*, what is it but the science of things divine? *Hooker.*

She was most dear to the king in regard of her knowledge in languages, in *theology*, and in philosophy. *Hayward.*

The oldest writers of *theology* were of this mind. *Tillotson.*

**THEOMACHIST.** *n. f.* He who fights against the gods.

**THEOMACHY.** *n. f.* [*θεομαχία* and *μαχη*.] The fight against the gods by the giants. *Bailey.*

**THEORBO.** *n. f.* [*tiarba*, Italian; *tuorbo*, Fr.] A large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. *Bailey.*

He wanted nothing but a song,  
And a wall-tun'd *theorbo* hung  
Upon a bough, to ease the pain  
His tugg'd ears suffer'd, with a strain. *Burton.*

**THEOREM.** *n. f.* [*theoreme*, Fr. *θεωρημα*.] A position laid down as an acknowledged truth.

Having found this the head *theorem* of all their discourses, who plead for the change of ecclesiastical government in England, we hold it necessary that the proofs thereof be weighed. *Hooker.*

The chief points of morality are no less demonstrable than mathematics; nor is the subtilty greater in moral *theorems* than in mathematical. *Mor's Divine Dialogues.*

Many observations go to the making up of one *theorem*, which, like oaks fit for durable buildings, must be of many years growth. *Grant.*

Here are three *theorems*, that from thence we may draw some conclusions. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**THEOREMATICAL.** *adj.* [from *theorem*.]

**THEOREMATICK.** *adj.* Composed in theorems; consisting

**THEOREMICK.** *adj.* in theorems.

*Theoremick* truth, or that which lies in the conceptions we have of things, is negative or positive. *Green.*

**THEORETICAL.** } { *theoretique*, Fr.  
**THEORETICK.** } { from *θεωρητικος*.  
**THEORICAL.** } *adj.* { *theoriques*, Fr.  
**THEORICK.** } { from *theoria*. }

Speculative; depending on theory or speculation; termination in theory or speculation; not practical.

When he speaks,  
 The air, a chartered libertine, is still;  
 And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,  
 To steal his sweet and honied sentences.  
 So that the art and practick part of life  
 Must be the mistress to this *theorique*. *Shakespeare.*

The *theoretical* part of the inquiry being interwoven with the historical conjectures, the philosophy of colours will be promoted by indisputable experiment.

For *theoretical* learning and sciences, there is nothing yet complete.

*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

**'THEORETICALLY.** } { [from *theoretick*.]  
**THEORICAL-** } *adv.* { [from *theorick*.]  
**LY.** }

Speculatively; not practically.  
**THEORICK. n. f.** [from the adjective.]  
 Speculation, not practice.

The bookish *theorick*,  
 Whereto the tog'd confils can propose  
 As masterly as he, meer prattle without practice  
 Is all his soldiership. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

**THEORIST. n. f.** [from *theory*.] A speculatist; one given to speculation.

The greatest *theorists* have given the preference to such a government as that which obtains in this kingdom.

**THEORY. n. f.** [*theoria*, Fr. *theoria*.]  
 Speculation; not practice; scheme; plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind.

If they had been themselves to execute their own *theory* in this church, they would have seen, being nearer.

In making gold, the means hitherto propounded to effect it are in the practice full of error, and in the *theory* full of unsound imagination.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

Practice alone divides the world into virtuous and vicious; but as to the *theory* and speculation of virtue and vice, mankind are much the same.

*South's Sermons.*

True christianity depends on fact:  
 Religion is not *theory*, but act.

*Harte.*

**THERAPEUTICK. adj.** [*θεραπευτικος*.]  
 Curative; teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases.

*Therapeutick* or curative physick restoreth the patient into sanity, and taketh away diseases actually affecting.

*Bacon.*

The practice and *therapeutick* is distributed into the conservative, preventive, and curative.

*Harvey.*

Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactic, or the art of preserving health; and *therapeutick*, or the art of restoring it.

*Watts.*

**THERE. adv.** [*thar*, Gothick; *þær*, Sax. *daer*, Dutch; *der*, Danish.]

1. In that place

If they come to *thou* at my house,  
 I'll not be *there*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Exil'd by thee from earth to deepest hell,  
 In brassen bonds, with barrous discord dwell;  
 Gigantick rage, pale terror, gloomy care,  
 And mad ambition shall attend her *there*. *Pope.*

2. It is opposed to *here*.

To see thee fight, to see thee travell, to see thee  
 In thee thee *there*. *Shak. M. Wives of Windsor.*

And their relishes be as different *there* as they  
 Are, yet the manna in heaven will suit every  
 Taste. *Locke.*

*Darkest then might well from twilight here.*

*Milton.*

3. An exclamation directing something at a distance.

Your fury hardens me.

A guard *there*; fence *here*. *Dryden's Aurengzeib.*

4. It is used at the beginning of a sentence with the appearance of a nominative case, but serves only to throw the nominative behind the verb: as, a man came, or *there* came a man. It adds however some emphasis, which, like many other idioms in every language, must be learned by custom, and can hardly be explained. It cannot always be omitted without harshness: as, in old times *there* was a great king.

For reformation of error *there* were that thought it a part of christian charity to instruct them.

*Hooker.*

*There* are delivered in holy scripture many weighty arguments for this doctrine.

*White.*

*There* cannot in nature be a strength so great, as to make the least moveable to pass in an instant, or all together, through the least place.

*Dryden in the Soul.*

*There* have been that have delivered themselves from their ill by their good fortune or virtue.

*Suckling.*

In human actions *there* are no degrees described, but a latitude is indulged.

*Bishop Taylor.*

Wherever *there* is sense or perception, there some idea is actually produced.

*Locke.*

5. In composition it means, that: as *thereby*, by that.

**THE REABOUT. n. adv.** [*there* and *about*.]  
**THE REABOUTS.** } *thereabouts* is *there-*  
 } fore less proper.

1. Near that place.

One speech I lov'd; 'twas *Æneas*' tale to Dido;  
 and *thereabout* of it especially, where he speaks of  
 Priam's slaughter. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. Nearly; near that number, quantity, or state.

Between the twelfth of king John and thirty-sixth of king Edward the Third, containing one hundred and thirty years, or *thereabouts*, there was a continual *booming* war.  
 Find a host to judge a hundred and fifty persons, whereof twenty of *thereabouts* may be attendants.

*Milton.*

Some three months since, or *thereabout*,  
 She found me out.

*Suckling.*

Water is thirteen times rarer, and its resistance less than that of quicksilver *thereabouts*, as I have found by experiments with pendulums.

*Newton's Opticks.*

3. Concerning that matter.

As they were much perplexed *thereabout*, two men stood by.

*Luke, xxiv. 4.*

**THEREAFTER. adv.** [*there* and *after*.]  
 According to that; accordingly.

When you can draw the head indifferent well, proportion the body *thereafter*.

*Præbani.*

If food were now before thee set,  
 Wou'dst thou not eat? *thereafter* as I like  
 The giver.

*Milton.*

**THEREAT. adv.** [*there* and *at*.]

1. At that; on that account.

Every error is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it blusheth *thereat*, but glorieth in the contrary.

*Hooker.*

2. At that place.

Wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many go in *thereat*.

*Mat. vii. 13.*

**THEREBY. adv.** [*there* and *by*.] By that; by means of that; in consequence of that.

Some parts of the *theory* taught in the reading of the word of God, and the proclamation of his laws, that the people may thereby learn what their duties are towards him.

*Hooker.*

Therewith *thereby* he forc'd him to unite  
 One of his grudging feet, him to defend *thereby*.

*Speiser.*

Being come to the height, they were *thereby* brought to an absolute necessity.

*Darwin on Ireland.*

Dare to be true; nothing can seduce a lie:  
 A fault which needs it most grows true *thereby*.

*Herbert.*

If the paper be placed beyond the focus, and then the red colour at the lens be alternately intercepted and let pass, the violet on the paper will not suffer any change *thereby*.

*Newton.*

**THEREFORE. adv.** [*there* and *for*.]

1. For that; for this; for this reason.

This is the latest party we will admit;  
*Therefore* to our best mercy give yourselves.

*Shak.*

Falstaff is dead,  
 And we must yern *therefore*.

*Shakespeare's Henry V.*

The herd that seeks after sensual pleasure is lust and unmanly; and *therefore* I compose myself to meet a storm.

*Lutet.*

2. Consequently.

He blushes; *therefore* is guilty.

*Spectator.*

The wrestlers sprinkled dust on their bodies to give better hold; the glory *therefore* was greater to conquer without powder.

*Wiff's Pindar.*

3. In return for this; in recompence for this or for that.

We have forsaken all and followed thee, what shall we have *therefore*?

*Mat. xix. 27.*

**THEREFROM. adv.** [*there* and *from*.]

From that; from this.

Be ye therefore very courageous to do all that is written in the law, that ye turn not aside *therefrom*, to the right hand or to the left.

*Jos. xxiii. 6.*

The leaves that spring *therefrom* grow white.

*Mortimer.*

**THEREIN. adv.** [*there* and *in*.] In that; in this.

*Therain* our letters do not well agree.

*Shaksp.*

The matter is of that nature, that I find myself unable to serve you *therein* as you desire.

*Bacon.*

All the earth  
 To thee, and to thy race, I give; as lords  
 Possess it, and all things that *therein* live.

*Milton.*

After having well examined them, we shall therein find many charms.

*Dryden's Dufresney.*

**THEREINTO. adv.** [*there* and *into*.] In-to that.

Let not them that are in the countries enter *thereinto*.

*Luke.*

Though we shall have occasion to speak of this, we will now make some entrance *thereinto*.

*Bacon.*

**THEREOF. adv.** [*there* and *of*.] Of that; of this.

Considering how the case doth stand with this present age, full of tongue and weak of brain, behold we yield to the stream *thereof*.

*Hooker.*

'Tis vain to think that lasting which must end; And when 'tis past, not any part remains

*Thereof*, but the reward which virtue gains.

*Denb.*

I shall begin with Greece, where my observations shall be confined to Athens, though several instances might be brought from other states *thereof*.

*Scots.*

**THEREON. adv.** [*there* and *on*.] On that.

You shall bereave yourself  
 Of my good purposes, and put your children  
 To that destruction which I'll guard them from.

*Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Peter called to mind the word that Jesus said; and when he thought *thereon* he wept.

*Mark, xiv. 72.*

Its foundation is laid *thereon*.

*Woodward.*

**THEREOUT. adv.** [*there* and *out*.] Out of that.

*Therout* a strange beast with seven heads arose,  
 That tow'd and cask'd under her breast did cower.

*Speiser.*

**THEREUPON.**



**THENCE.** *adv.* [from thence, or thenceforth.] To that.

It is in regard then of thence only that, apprehending the gospel of Christ, we yield thence our unfeigned assent as to a thing infallibly true?

This sort of base people doth not for the most part rebel of themselves, having no heart thence, but are by force drawn by the grand rebels into their action.

Next thence did grow a goodly tale, That whereby we reason, live and be.

Within ourselves, we strangers are thence. A larger form of speech were safer than that which punctually prefixeth a constant day thence.

What might his force have done, being brought thence.

When that already gave so much to do? That it is the appointment of God, might be argument enough to persuade us thence.

**THEREUNDER.** *adv.* [there and under.] Under that.

Those which come nearer unto reason, find paradise under the equinoctial line; judging that thereunder might be found most pleasure and the greatest fertility.

**THEREUPON.** *adv.* [there and upon.] 1. Upon that; in consequence of that.

Grace having not in one thing shewed itself, nor for some few days, but in such sort to long continued, our manifold sins striving to the contrary, what can we less thereupon conclude than that God would at least-wise, by tract of time, teach the world, that the thing which he blest cannot, but be of him?

He hopes to find you forward, And thereupon he sends you this good news. Let that one article rank with the rest; And thereupon give me your daughter.

Though grants of extraordinary liberties made by a king to his subjects do no more diminish his greatness than when one torch lighteth another, yet many times inconveniences do arise thereupon.

Children are chid for having failed in good manner, and have thereupon reproofs and piecemeal heap'd upon them.

Solon finding the people engaged in two violent factions, of the poor and the rich, and in great confusion thereupon, made due provisions for settling the balance of power.

2. Immediately.

**THEREWITH.** *adv.* [there and with.] 1. With that.

Germany had stricken off that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome, but seemed in discipline still to retain therewith very great conformity.

All things without, which round about we see, We seek to know, and have therewith to do. Therewith at last he forc'd him to untie One of his grasping feet, him to defend thereby.

2. Immediately.

**THEREWITHAL.** *adv.* [there and withal.] 1. Over and above.

Therewithal the execrable act On their late murder'd king they aggravate.

2. At the same time.

Well, give her that ring, and give therewithal That letter.

3. With that.

His hideous tail then buried he about, And therewithal enwrap the nimble thighs Of his froth-foamy head.

4. The compounds of there meaning that, and of here meaning this, have been for some time passing out of use, and are no longer found in elegant writings, or in any other than formulaary pieces.

**THERIACAL.** *adj.* [Singular; from theriac, Latin.] Medicinal; physical.

The virtuous bazaar is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains where there are theriacal herbs.

**THERMOMETER.** *n. f.* [thermometre; Fr. *therme* and *metre*.] An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

The greatest heat is about two in the afternoon, when the sun is past the meridian, as is evident from the thermometer, or observations of the weather-glass.

**THERMOMETRICAL.** *adj.* [from thermometer.] Relating to the measure of heat.

His heat raises the liquor in the thermometrical tubes.

**THERMOSCOPE.** *n. f.* [thermoscope; Fr. *therme* and *scope*.] An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered; a thermometer.

By the trial of the thermoscope, fishes have more heat than the element which they swim in.

**THESE.** *pronoun*, the plural of *this*.

1. Opposed to *those*, or to some others.

Did we for these barbarians plant and sow? On these, on these our happy fields bestow?

2. *These* relates to the persons or things last mentioned; and *those* to the first.

More rain falls in June and July than, in December and January; but it makes a much greater show upon the earth in these months than in those, because it lies longer upon it.

**THESE.** *n. f.* [these, Fr. *these*.] A position; something laid down, affirmatively or negatively.

The truth of what you here lay down, By some example should be shown. An honest but a simple pair May serve to make this these clear.

**THESMOTHE.** *n. f.* [thesmote; Fr. *thesmote*; *thesmote* and *thesmote*.] A law-giver.

**THEURGY.** *n. f.* [theurgy.] The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God.

**THEW.** *n. f.* [theow, Saxon.]

1. Quality; manners; customs; habit of life; form of behaviour. Obsolete.

Home report these happy news, For well we worthy been for worth and gentle thews.

From mother's lap I taken was unfit, And freight deliver'd to a fairy knight, To be upbrought in gentle thews and martial might.

2. In Shakespeare it seems to signify brawn, or bulk, from the Saxon *theow*, *the thigh*, or some such meaning.

Nature crescent does not grow alone In thews and bulk; but, as this temple waxes, The inward service of the mind and soul Grows wide withal.

Will you tell me how to chuse a man? Care I for the limbs, the thews, the stature, bulk and big semblance of a man? give me the spirit, master Shallow.

**THEWED.** *adj.* [from thew.] Educated; habituated; accustomed. Obsolete.

But he was wise, and wary of her will, And ever held his hand upon his heart.

Yet would not seem so rude, and thews in ill, As to despise to courteous seeming part.

**THEY.** *pronoun*, in the oblique case *them*, the plural of *he* or *she*.

1. The men; the women; the persons.

They are in a most warlike preparation.

The Spaniards. Much new contrivance, if they have any goods, The trial just and noble.

They eat on beds of silk and gold, At ivory tables, or wood fold. Dearest than it.

2. Those men; those women: opposed to some others.

Only they, That come to hear a merry play, Will be deceiv'd.

3. It is used indefinitely; as the French on dit.

There, as they say, perpetual light is found In silence brooding on the unhappy ground.

4. [The plural of *this*, *that*, or *it*.] The things.

Why do you keep alone? Of former fancies your companions making, Using those thoughts which should indeed have died

With them they think on.

5. A slice, a scummer; a spatula.

**THICK.** *adj.* [thicke, Saxon; *dick*, Dutch; *dyck*, Danish; *thickur*, Islandick.]

1. Not thin.

2. Dense; not rare; gross; crass.

God caused the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant slime of the earth, make the land more firm, and cleanse the air of thick vapours and unwholesome mists.

To warm milk pour spirit of nitre, the milk presently after will become thicker than it was.

3. Not clear; not transparent; muddy; feculent.

Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks, And given my treasures and my rights of three To thick-ey'd musing and curs'd melancholy?

A fermentation makes all the wine in the vessel thick or foul; but when that is past, it grows clear of itself.

Encumber'd in the mud, their oars divide, With heavy strokes, the thick unwieldy tide.

4. Great in circumference; not slender.

My little finger shall be thicker than his joints.

Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown thick, covered with farness.

5. Deep; noting the third dimension; as, a plank four feet long, two feet broad, and five inches thick.

6. Noting comparative bulk; as, the door was three inches thick.

7. Frequent; in quick succession; with little intermission.

They charged the defendants with their small shot and Turkey arrows as thick as hail.

Favours came thick upon him, liker main showers than sprinkling drops; he was knighted, made gentleman of the king's bedchamber, and an annual pension given him.

This being once a week, came too thick and too often about.

His pills as thick as handgranades flew, And where they fell as certainly they flew.

8. Close; not divided by much space; crowded.

It brought them to a hollow cave,  
Amid the thickest woods. *Spenser.*  
The people were gathered thick together.

*Lutei* xi. 29.  
He fought secure of fortune as of fame;  
Still by new maps the island might be shown;  
Conquests he strew'd where'er he came,  
Thick as the galaxy with stars is town. *Dryden.*  
Objects of pain or pleasure do not lie thick enough  
together in life, to keep the soul in constant action. *Addison.*

9. Not easily pervious; set with things  
close to each other.

He through a little window cast his sight,  
Though thick of bars that gave a scanty light. *Dryden.*  
The speedy horse  
Watch each entrance of the winding wood;  
Black was the forest, thick with beech it stood. *Dryden.*

Next the proud palace of Salerno stood  
A mount of rough ascent, and thick with wood. *Dryden.*

Bring it near some thick-headed tree. *Mortimer.*

10. Coarse; not thin.

It tasted a little of the wax, which in a pome-  
granate, or some such thick-coated fruit, it would  
not. *Bacon.*

Thick-leaved weeds amongst the grass will need  
more drying than ordinary grass. *Mortimer's Hesp.*

11. Without proper intervals of articula-  
tion.

Speaking thick, which nature made his blemish,  
Became the accents of the valiant,  
To seem like him. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

THICK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The thickest part, or time when any  
thing is thickest.

Achimenes having with a mine suddenly blown  
up a great part of the wall of the Spanish station,  
in the thick of the dust and smoke presently en-  
tered his men. *Knotter.*

2. THICK and thin. Whatever is in the  
way.

Through perils both of wind and limb,  
Through thick and thin he followed him. *Hud.*  
When first the dawn appears upon his chin,  
For a small sum to swear through thick and thin. *Dryden.*

THICK. *adv.* [It is not always easy to  
distinguish the adverb from the adjec-  
tive.]

1. Frequently; fast.

'Tis some disaster,  
Or else he would not fend so thick. *Denb. Sophy.*  
I hear the trampling of thick beating feet;  
Thus way they move. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. Closely.

The neighb'ring plain with arms is cover'd o'er;  
The vale an iron harvest seems to yield,  
Of thick sprung lances in a waving field. *Dryden.*  
A little plot of ground thick sown, is better than  
a great field which lies fallow. *Norris's Miscellany.*

3. To a great depth.

If you apply it thick spread, it will eat to the bone. *Wifeman.*

Cato has piercing eyes, and will discern  
Our frauds, unless they're cover'd thick with arts. *Addison.*

4. THICK and threefold. In quick suc-  
cession; in great numbers.

They came thick and threefold for a time, till  
one experienced sages observed the plot. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

THICK. *n. s.* A thicket; a place full of  
bushes.

Mists and rotten fogs  
Hang in the gloomy thick, and make unfathom-  
able. *Drayton.*

THICKEN. *v. a.* [from thick.]

To make thick.

To make close; to fill up interstices.

Waters evaporate and mounted up into the  
air, thicken and cool it. *Wood's Natural History.*

3. To condense; to make to concrete.

The white of an egg gradually dissolves by heat  
exceeding a little the heat of a human body; a  
greater degree of heat will thicken it into a white,  
dark-coloured, dry, viscous mass. *Arbuth. on An.*

4. To strengthen; to confirm.

'Tis a shrewd doubt, though it be but a dream;  
And this may help to thicken other proofs,  
That do demonstrate thinly. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

5. To make frequent.

6. To make close or numerous; as, to thicken  
the ranks.

TO THICKEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow thick.

2. To grow dense or muddy.

Thy lustre thickens.

When he shines by. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

3. To concrete; to be consolidated.

Water stop gives birth

To grass and plants, and thickens into earth. *Prior.*

4. To grow close or numerous.

The press of people thickens to the court,  
Th' impatient crowd devouring the report. *Dryd.*  
He saw the crowd thickening, and desired to  
know how many there were. *Taiter.*

5. To grow quick.

The combat thickens like the storm that flies  
From westward when the show'ry scuds arise,  
Or patting hail comes pouring on the main,  
When Jupiter defends in harden'd rain. *Addison.*

THICKET. *n. s.* [dicceru, Saxon.] A  
close knot or tangle of trees; a close wood  
or copse.

I drew you hither  
Into the thickest thicket of the park. *Shakespeare's*

Within a thicket I repos'd; and found

Let fall from heav'n a sleep interminate. *Chapman.*

Thus, or any of his, could not in haste creep  
through those desert regions, which the length of  
one hundred and thirty years after the flood had  
fortified with thickets, and permitted every bush  
and briar, reed and tree, to join themselves into  
one main body and forest. *Raleigh.*

How often, from the steep  
Of echoing hill, or thicket, have we heard  
Celestial voices, to the midnight air,  
Sole, or responsive, each to other's note,  
Singing their great Creator! *Milton.*

My brothers slept to the next thicket side.  
To bring me berries. *Milton.*

Now Leda's twins

Their trembling lances brandish'd at the foe;  
Nor had they mil'd, but he to thicket fled  
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not purlious to the  
steed. *Dryden.*

I've known young Juba rise before the sun,  
To beat the thicket where the tyger slept,  
Or seek the lion in his dreadful haunts. *Add. Cato.*

THICKLY. *adv.* [from thick.]

1. Deeply; to a great quantity.

Mending cracked receivers, having thickly over-  
laid them with diachylon, we could not perceive  
leaks. *Boyle.*

2. Closely; in quick succession.

THICKNESS. *n. s.* [from thick.]

1. The state of being thick; density.

2. Quantity of matter interposed; space  
taken up by matter interposed.

In the darkened room, against the hole at which  
the light entered, I could easily see through the  
whole thickness of my hand the motions of a body  
placed beyond it. *Boyle.*

3. Quantity laid on quantity to some con-  
siderable depth.

Roll a tree, and cover it some thickness with clay  
on the top, and see what it will put forth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Consistence; grossness; not rarefied;  
spissitude.

Wine mingled with water to the thickness of ho-  
ney, and anaesthetized on the bud after the vine is cut,  
it will sprout forth. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
Diseases imagined to come from the thickness  
of blood, come often from the contrary cause. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. Imperviousness; closeness.

The banks of the river and the thickness of the  
shades drew into them all the birds of the country. *Addison.*

6. Want of sharpness; want of quickness.

A person found in himself, being at some times  
subject to a thickness of hearing, the like effect.

Holder.

What you write is printed in large letters; other-  
wise, between the weakness of my eyes and thick-  
ness of hearing, I should lose the greatest pleasure. *Swift.*

THICK-SCULLED. *adj.* Dull; stupid.

They're pleas'd to hear their thick-skull'd judges  
cry,  
Well mov'd! oh finely said! *Dryden.*

This downright fighting fool, this thick-skull'd  
hero,

This blunt unthinking instrument of death,  
With plain dull virtue he outgoes me my wit. *Dryd.*

THICKSET. *adj.* [thick and set.] Close  
planted.

His eye-balls glare with fire, suffus'd with blood,  
His neck shoots up a thicket thorny wood;  
His bristled back a trench impal'd appears,  
And stands erected like a field of spears. *Dryden.*

The world is so thickset with the numerous pro-  
ductions of the creatures, that besides the appa-  
rent beauty of things viewed by all, there are those  
secret graces in every part of nature, which some  
few alone have the skill to discern. *Græc.*

THICKSKIN. *n. s.* [thick and skin.] A  
coarse gross man; a numskull.

The shallowest thickskin of that barren fort,  
Who Pyramus presented in their sport,  
Forsook his scene, and enter'd in a brake. *Shak.*

THIEF. *n. s.* [thiefs, Gothick; thef, Sax.  
dief, Dutch. It was anciently written  
thief, and so appeareth to have been of  
two syllables: thie was wont to be taken  
for thrist; so that thie of is he that takes  
of or from a man his thie, that is, his  
thrist or means whereby he thristes.]

1. One who takes what belongs to another:  
the thief steals by secrecy, and the robber  
by violence; but these senses are con-  
founded.

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot by  
night. *Shakespeare.*

This he said because he was a thief, and had the  
bag. *John.*

Can you think I owe a thief my life,  
Because he took it not by lawless force?  
Am I obliged by that to assist his rapines,  
And to maintain his murders? *Dryden.*

2. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle.

Their burning lamps the storm ensuing show,  
Th' oil sparkles, thieves about the snuff do grow. *May.*

THIEF-CATCHER. *n. s.* [thief and catch.]

THIEF-LEADER. *n. s.* [thief and lead.]

THIEF-TAKER. *n. s.* [thief and take.]

One whose business is to detect thieves,  
and bring them to justice.

A wolf passed by as the thief-leaders were drag-  
ging a fox to execution. *L'Estrange.*

My evenings all I would with sharpeners spend,  
And make the thief-catcher my bosom friend. *Bransford.*

TO THIEVE. *v. n.* [from thief.] To steal;  
to practise theft.

THIEVING. *n. s.* [from thieve.]

1. The practice of stealing; theft.

We how to 'scape great punishment and shame,  
For their false treason and vile robbery. *Spenser.*  
Do villainy, do, since you profess to do,  
Like workmen; I'll example you with *thievery*.

He makes it a help unto *thievery*; for thieves  
having addesign upon a house, make a fire at the  
four corners thereof, and cast therein the fragments  
of loadstone, which raiseth fume. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*  
Amongst the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice  
morally good and honest. *South.*

2. That which is stolen.

Injurious time now, with a robber's hate,  
Craves his rich *thievery* up he knows not how. *Shakespeare.*

THIEVISH. *adj.* [from *thief*.]

1. Given to stealing; practising theft.

What, wouldst thou have me go and beg my food?  
Or with a base and boist'rous sword enforce  
A *thievish* living on the common road? *Shakespeare.*

O *thievish* night,  
Why shouldst thou, but for some felonious end,  
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars,  
That nature hang in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps  
With everlasting oil, to give due light  
To the mistle and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

The *thievish* God suspected him, and took  
The hood aside, and thus in whispers spoke:  
Discover not the theft. *Addison.*

2. Secret; sly; acting by stealth.

Four and twenty times the pilot's glass  
Hath told the *thievish* minutes how they pass. *Shakespeare.*

THIEVISHLY. *adv.* [from *thievish*.]

Like a thief.  
They lay not to live by their works,  
But *thievishly* lither and lurke. *Tupper.*

THIEVISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *thievish*.]

Disposition to steal; habit of stealing.

THIGH. *n. f.* [*ðeoþ*, Saxon; *thio*, Icelandic; *die*, Dutch.]

The *thigh* includes all between the buttocks and  
the knee. The *thigh* bone is the longest of all the  
bones in the body: its fibres are close and hard:  
it has a cavity in its middle: it is a little convex  
and round on its fore-side, but a little hollow, with  
a long and small ridge on its back-side. *Quincy.*  
He touched the hollow of his *thigh*, and it was  
out of joint. *Gen. xxii. 25.*  
The flesh dissolved, and left the *thigh*-bone bare. *Wise.*

THICK. *pronoun.* [*ðic*, Saxon.] That same. Obsolete.

I love *thick* lass: alas, why do I love?  
She deigns not my good will, but doth reprove,  
And of my rural musick holdeth scorn. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

THILL. *n. f.* [*thille*, Saxon, a piece of timber cut.]

The shafts of a waggon; the arms of wood between which the last horse is placed.

More easily a waggon may be drawn in rough ways, if the fore wheels were as high as the hinder wheels, and if the *thills* were fixed under the axis. *Mortimer.*

THILL-HORSE. } *n. f.* [*thill* and *horse*.]

THILLER. } The last horse; the horse that goes between the shafts.

Whose bridle and saddle, whitteth and nail,  
Wish collars and harness for *thiller* and all. *Tupper.*  
What a beard hast thou got! thou hast got more  
hair on thy chin, than Dobbin my *thill* horse has  
on his tail. *Shakespeare.*

THIMBLE. *n. f.* [This is supposed by

*Minshew* to be corrupted from *thumb* bill.] A metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle when they sew.

Your ladies and pale visag'd maids,  
Like Amazons, come tripping after deans;  
Their *thimbles* into armed gauntlets change,  
Their needles to lances. *Shakespeare. King John.*

THIN. *adj.* [from *thin*, Lat. *thym*, Fr. *thin*.]

A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey. This should be written *thym*.

Fair marigolds, and bees alluring *thym*. *Spenser.*  
THIN. *adj.* [*thino*, Saxon; *thunur*, Icelandic; *dun*, Dutch.]

1. Not thick.

Beat gold into *thin* plates, and cut it into wires. *Exodus.*

2. Rare; not dense.

The hope of the ungodly is like *thin* froth, that is blown away with the wind. *Wisdome, v. 14.*  
In the day when the *air* is more *thin*, the sound pierceth better; but when the air is more thick, as in the night, the sound spreadeth and spreadeth abroad less. *Bacon.*

Understand this same  
Of fish within their wat'ry residence;  
Not hither summon'd, since they cannot change  
Their element, to draw the *thinner* air. *Milton.*

The waters of Borthenness are so *thin* and light, that they swim upon the top of the stream of the river Hypanis. *Mura.*  
To warm new milk pour any alkali, the liquor will remain at rest, though it appear somewhat *thinner*. *Arbutnot.*

3. Not close; separate by large spaces.

He pleas'd the *thin* and bashful audience  
Of our well-meaning, frugal ancestors. *Reverend.*  
Thou art weak, and full of art is he;  
Else how could he that host seduce to sin,  
Whose fall has left the heav'nly nation *thin*? *Dryden.*

Northward, beyond the mountains we will go,  
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow,  
*Thin* herbage in the plains, and fruitless fields;  
The sand no gold, the mine no silver yields. *Dryden.*  
*Thin* on the bow're they stand; and ev'n those few,  
A feeble, fainting, and dejected crew. *Dryden.*

Already Caesar  
Has ravag'd more than half the globe; and sees  
Mankind grown *thin* by his destructive sword. *Add.*  
Sick with the love of fame, what throngs pour in,  
Unpeople court, and leave the senate *thin*! *Young.*

4. Not closely compacted or accumulated.

Seven *thin* ears blaz'd with the east wind sprung up. *Genesis.*

5. Exile; small.

I hear the groans of ghosts;  
*Thin*, hollow sounds, and lamentable screams. *Dry.*

6. Not coarse; not gross in substance: as, a *thin* veil.

7. Not abounding.

Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people. *Addison.*

8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender.

A slim *thin*-gutt'd fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a hen-roost; and when he had stuffed his guts well, the hole was too little to get out again. *L'Estrange.*

THIN. *adv.* Not thickly.

Spain is *thin* sown of people, by reason of the sterility of the soil, and the natives being exhausted in such vast territories as they possess. *Bacon.*  
Remove the swelling epithets, thick laid  
As varnish on a harlot's cheek; the rest  
*Thin* sown with ought of profit or delight. *Milton.*

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise,  
That last infirmity of noble mind,  
To scorn delights, and love laborious days;  
But the fair guerdon when we hope'd to find,  
And think to burst out into sudden blaze,  
Comes the blind fury with th' abhorred steers,  
And fits the *thin*-spun life. *Milton.*

THIN. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make thin or rare; to make less thick.

The serum of the blood is neither acid nor alkaline: oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar thins it a little. *Arbutnot.*

2. To make less close or numerous.

The hill against poor and branch never parted,  
till both houses were sufficiently *thinned* and over-awed. *King Charles.*

To unload the branches, or the leaves to *thin*.  
That suck the vital moisture of the vine. *Dryden.*  
'Tis Caesar's sword has made Rome's senate *thine*,  
And *thinn'd* its ranks. *Addison's Cato.*

3. To attenuate.

The vapours, by the solar heat  
*Thinn'd* and exhal'd, rise to their airy seat. *Black.*

THINE. *pronoun.* [*thine*, Gothick; *sin*, Saxon; *dijn*, Dutch.]

Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun possessive of *thou*. It is used for *thy* when the substantive is divided from it: as, *this is thy house*; *thine is this house*; *this house is thine*.

Thou hast her, France; let her be *thine*, for we  
Have no such daughter. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

THING. *n. f.* [*þing*, Saxon; *ding*, Dut.]

1. Whatever is; not a person. A general word.

Do not you chide; I have a *thing* for you.  
—You have a *thing* for me?  
It is a common *thing*.  
—Ha!  
—To have a foolish wife. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

The great master he found busy in packing up  
his *things* against his departure. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

The remnant of the meat-offering is a *thing* most holy. *Lev. ii. 3.*

Says the master, You devour the same *things* that they would have eaten, mice and all. *L'Estrange.*  
When a *thing* is capable of good proof in any kind, men ought to rest satisfied in the best evidence for it which that kind of *things* will bear; and beyond which better would not be expected, supposing it were true. *Withins.*

I should blush to own so rude a *thing*.  
As 'tis to shun the brother of my king. *Dryden.*

Wicked men, who understand any *thing* of wisdom, may see the imprudence of worldly and irregular courses. *Thilgson.*

Princes, when they come to know the true state of *things*, are not unwilling to prevent their own ruin. *Davenant.*

2. It is used in contempt.

I have a *thing* in prose, begun about twenty-eight years ago, and almost finished: it will make a four shilling volume. *Swift.*

3. It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity.

See, sons, what *things* you are! how quickly nature  
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!  
For this the foolish over-careful fathers  
Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains  
with care. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

A *thing* by neither man or woman priz'd,  
And scarcely known enough to be despis'd. *Dryden.*  
Never any *thing* was so undrest as that odious man. *Congreve.*

The poor *thing* sigh'd, and, with a blessing expressed with the utmost vehemence, turned from me. *Addison.*

I'll be this abject *thing* no more.  
Love, give me back my heart again. *Granville.*

4. It is used by Shakespeare once in a sense of honour.

I lov'd

I lov'd the maid I married; never man  
Sigh'd truer breath: but that I see thee here,  
Thou noble thing! more dances my wrapt heart.  
*Shakespeare.*

**To THINK.** *v. n. preter. thought.* [*thank-*  
*gan, Gothick; Dencean, Saxon; denck-*  
*en, Dutch.*]

1. To have ideas; to compare terms or  
things; to reason; to cogitate; to per-  
form any mental operation, whether of  
apprehension, judgment, or illation.

*Thinking*, in the propriety of the English tongue,  
signifies that sort of operation of the mind about its  
ideas, wherein the mind is active; where it, with  
some degree of voluntary attention, considers any  
thing. *Locke.*

What am I? or from whence? for that I am  
I know, because I *think*; but whence I came,  
Or how this frame of mine began to be,  
What other being can disclose to me? *Dryden.*

Those who perceive dully, or retain ideas in their  
minds ill, will have little matter to *think* on. *Locke.*

It is an opinion, that the soul always *thinks*, and  
that it has the actual perception of ideas in itself  
constantly; and that actual *thinking* is as insepara-  
ble from the soul, as actual extension is from the  
body. *Locke.*

These are not matters to be slightly and superfi-  
cially *thought* upon. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

His experience of a good prince must give great  
satisfaction to every *thinking* man. *Addis. Freeb.*

2. To judge; to conclude; to determine.  
Let them marry to whom they *think* best;  
only to their father's tribe shall they marry.

*Numb. xxvi. 6.*

I fear we shall not find  
This long desired king such as was *thought*. *Daniel.*  
Can it be *thought* that I have kept the gospel  
terms of salvation, without ever so much attend-  
ing, in any serious and deliberate manner, either  
to know them, or keep them? *Law.*

3. To intend.  
Thou *thought'st* to help me, and such thanks  
I give;  
As one near death to those that with him live.  
*Shakespeare.*

4. To imagine; to fancy.  
Something since his coming forth is *thought* of,  
which  
Imports the kingdom so much fear and danger,  
That his return was most requir'd. *Shak. K. Lear.*  
Edmund, I *think* is gone,  
In pity of his misery, to dispatch  
His nighted life. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

We may not be startled at the breaking of the  
exterior earth; for the face of nature hath pro-  
voked men to *think* of and observe such a thing.

*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Those who love to live in gardens, have never  
*thought* of contriving a winter garden. *Speffator.*

5. To muse; to meditate.  
You pipe, you languish, love to be alone,  
Think much, speak little, and in speaking sigh.  
*Dryden.*

6. To recollect; to observe.  
We are come to have the warrant!  
—Well *thought* upon, I have it here about me.  
*Shakespeare.*

Think upon me, my God, for good, according to  
all that I have done. *Nehemiah, v. 19.*

7. To judge; to be of opinion.  
If your general acquaintance be among ladies,  
provided they have an ill reputation, you *think*  
you are safe. *Swift.*

8. To consider; to doubt; to deliberate.  
Any one may *think* with himself; how then can  
any thing live in Mercury and Saturn?  
*Bentley's Sermons.*

9. To THINK on. To contrive; to light  
upon by meditation.

Still the work was not complete,  
When Venus *thought* on a deceit. *Swift's Miscell.*

10. To THINK of. To estimate.  
The opinions of others whom we know and  
think well of are no ground of dissent. *Locke.*

To THINK. *v. a.*

1. To imagine; to imagine in the mind;  
to conceive.

Charity *thinketh* no evil. *1 Cor. xiii. 3.*  
Nor *think* superfluous others aid. *Milton.*  
Think naught a trifle though it small appear.  
*Young.*

2. To THINK much. To grudge.

He *thought* not much to clothe his enemies. *Milt.*  
If we consider our infinite obligations to God, we  
have no reason to *think* much to sacrifice to him our  
dearest interests in this world. *Tillotson.*

3. To THINK scorn. To disdain.

He *thought* scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone.  
*Esther, iii.*

{ Me THINKETH. It seems to me.

{ Me THOUGHT. It appeared to me.  
These are anomalous phrases of long  
continuance and great authority, but not  
easily reconciled to grammar. In *me*  
*thinketh*, the verb being of the third per-  
son, seems to be referred not to the  
thing, and is therefore either active, as  
signifying *to cause to think*; or as the  
sense of *seems*, *methinks it seems to me*.

Me *thought* I saw the grave where Laura lay.  
*Sidney.*

Me *thinketh* the running of the forenoon is like  
that of Ahimsaz. *2 Sam. xviii. 27.*

THINKER. *n. f.* [from *think*.] One who  
thinks in a certain manner.

No body is made any thing by hearing of rules,  
or laying them up in his memory; practice must  
settle the habit: you may as well hope to make a  
good musician by a lecture on the art of music, as  
a coherent *thinker*, or strict reasoner, by a set of  
rules. *Locke.*

If a man had an ill-favoured nose, deep *think-*  
*ers* would impute the cause to the prejudice of his  
education. *Swift.*

THINKING. *n. f.* [from *think*.] Imagi-  
nation; cogitation; judgment.

He put it by once; but, to my *thinking*, he  
would fain have had it. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*

If we did *think*  
His contemplations were above the earth,  
And fix'd on spiritual objects, he should still  
Dwell in his musings; but I am afraid  
His *thinkings* are below the moon, nor worth  
His serious considering. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

I heard a bird so sing,  
Whose music, to my *thinking*, pleas'd the king.  
*Shakespeare.*

I was a man, to my *thinking*, very likely to get a  
rich widow. *Addison.*

THINLY. *adv.* [from *thin*.]

1. Not thickly.

2. Not closely; not numerously.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was  
*thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Our walls are *thinly* mann'd; our best men slain:  
The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching. *Dryden.*

THINNENESS. *n. f.* [from *thin*.]

1. The contrary to thickness; exility;  
tenuity.

Tickling is most in the sides, arm-holes and  
sides, because of the *thinness* of the skin. *Bacon.*

No breach, but an expansion,  
Like gold to airy *thinness* beat. *Donne.*

Transparent substances, as glass, water, air, &c.  
when made very thin by being blown into bubbles,  
or otherwise formed into plates, do exhibit various  
colours, according to their various *thinness*, al-  
though at a greater thickness they appear very clear  
and colourless. *Newton's Opticks.*

Such depend upon a strong, perfusible motion of  
the blood, and too great *thinness* and delicacy of the  
vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Paucity; scarcity.

The buzzard  
Invites the feather'd Nimrod of his race  
To hide the *thinness* of their flock from sight,  
And all together make a seeming goodly flight.  
*Dryden.*

In country villages pope Leo the seventh in-  
dulged a practice, through the *thinness* of the in-  
habitants, which opened a way for pluralities.

*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. Rareness; not spissitude.

Those pleasures that spring from honour the  
mind can nauseate, and quickly feel the *thinness* of  
a popular breath. *South.*

THIRD. *adj.* [Synon. Saxon.] The first  
after the second; the ordinal of three.

This is the *third* time: I hope good luck lies in  
odd numbers. *Shakespeare.*

Such clamours are like the feigned quarrels of  
combined cheats, to delude some *third* person.

*Decay of Piety.*

THIRD. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The third part.

To thee and thine hereditary ever;  
Remain this ample *third* of our fair kingdom. *Shak.*  
Men of their broken debtors take a *third*,  
A sixth, a tenth, letting them thrive again. *Shak.*

The protestant subjects of the abbey make up a  
*third* of its people. *Addison.*

No sentence can stand that is not confirmed by  
two *thirds* of the council. *Addison.*

2. The sixtieth part of a second.

Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal  
parts, an hour into sixty minutes, a minute into  
sixty seconds, a second into sixty *thirds*.

*Holder on Time.*

THIRDBOROUGH. *n. f.* [*third* and *bo-*  
*rough*.] An under-countable.

THIRDLY. *adv.* [from *third*.] In the  
third place.

First, metals are more durable than plants; se-  
condly, they are more solid; *thirdly*, they are wholly  
subterranean. *Bacon.*

To THIRL. *v. a.* [Synon. Saxon.] To  
pierce; to perforate. It is now pro-  
nounced and written *thrill*. *Ainsworth.*

THIRST. *n. f.* [Synon. Saxon; *derst*,  
*Dutch*.]

1. The pain suffered for want of drink;  
want of drink.

But fearless they pursue, nor care the flood  
Quench their dire *thirst*; alas! they thirst for blood.  
*Dunbar.*

Thus accus'd,  
In midst of water I complain of *thirst*. *Dryden.*

*Thirst* and hunger denote the state of spittle and  
liquor of the stomach. *Thirst* is the sign of an ac-  
ridity commonly alkaliescent or muriatick.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

For forty years  
I've liv'd an anchorite in pray'rs and tears:  
Yon spring, which bubbles from the mountain's  
side,  
Has all the luxury of *thirst* supply'd. *Harte.*

2. Eagerness; vehement desire: with of,  
for, or after.

Not hope of praise, nor *thirst* of worldly good,  
Enticed us to follow this emprise. *Fairfax.*

Thou hast allay'd the *thirst* I had of knowledge.  
*Milton.*

Say, is't thy bounty, or thy *thirst* of praise?  
*Granville.*

This is an active and ardent *thirst* after happi-  
ness, or after a full beatifying object. *Chrys.*

3. Draught.

Therapeutic current, through veins  
Of porous earth with kindly *thirst* up drawn,  
Rise a fresh fountain. *Milton.*

To

**To THIRST. v. a.** [Thirst, Saxon; *derst*, Dutch.]

1. To feel want of drink; to be thirsty or athirst: with *for*.  
They shall not hunger nor thirst. *Milton.*  
The people thirsted there for waters. *Ps. xlii. 3.*  
They as they thirsted scoop the brimming stream. *Milton.*

2. To have a vehement desire for any thing: with *for* or *after*.  
My soul thirsteth for the living God. *Ps. xlii. 2.*  
Till a man hunger, and thirst after righteousness, till he feels an uneasiness in the want of it, his will will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this confessed, greater good. *Locke.*  
But furious thirsting thus for gore,  
The souls of men shall ne'er approach thy shore. *Pope.*

**To THIRST. v. a.** To want to drink.  
This structure is not usual.  
Untam'd and fierce the tiger still remains  
For the kind gifts of water and of food,  
He seeks his keeper's flesh, and thirsts his blood. *Pope.*

**THIRSTINESS. n. f.** [from *thirst*.] The state of being thirsty.  
Next they will want a sucking and soaking thirstiness, or a fiery appetite to drink in the lime. *Warton.*

**THIRSTY. adj.** [Thurstig, Saxon.]  
1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink.  
Thy brother's blood the thirsty earth hath drank,  
Breath'd with the steely point of Clifford's lance. *Shakespeare.*  
Give me a little water to drink, for I am thirsty. *Judges, iv.*

Unworthy was thy fate,  
To fall beneath a base assassin's stab,  
Whom all the thirsty instruments of death  
Had in the field of battle sought in vain. *Rowe.*  
2. Possessed with any vehement desire: as, blood thirsty.

**THIRTEEN. adj.** [Dreotene, Saxon.] Ten and three.  
Speaking at the one end, I heard it return the voice thirteen times. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**THIRTEENTH. adj.** [from *thirteen*; Dreoteutha, Sax.] The third after the tenth.  
If she could prove a thirteenth task for him  
Who twelve achiev'd, the work would me be seem. *Beaumont's Pyrrhus.*

The thirteenth part difference bringeth the business but to such a pass, that every woman may have an husband. *Grant.*

**THIRTIETH. adj.** [from *thirty*; Dertte-goda, Saxon.] The tenth thrice told; the ordinal of thirty.

Henry shall espouse the lady Margaret ere the thirtieth of May next ensuing. *Shakespeare.*

A thirtieth part of the sun's revolution. *Hale.*  
More will wonder at so short an age,  
To find a blank beyond the thirtieth page. *Dryden.*

**THIRTY. adj.** [Derttig, Saxon.] Thrice ten.  
I have slept fifteen years.  
—Ay, and the time seems thirty unto me. *Shak.*  
The Claudian aqueduct ran thirty-eight miles. *Addison.*

**THIS. pronoun.** [Dis, Saxon.]

1. That which is present; what is now mentioned.  
Bardolph and Nim had more valour than this, yet they were both hanged; and so would this be, if he durst steal. *Shakespeare.*

Come a little nearer this way. *Shakespeare.*  
Within this three mile may you see it coming;  
I say, a moving grove. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Must I endure all this? *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
This same shall comfort us concerning our toil. *Gen. v. 29.*

This is not the place for a large reduction. *Hale.*  
There is a very great inequality among men as to their internal endowments, and their external conditions, in this life. *Calamy's Sermons.*

2. The next future.  
Let not the Lord be angry, and I will speak yet but this once: peradventure ten shall be found there. *Gen. xviii. 32.*

3. This is used for this time.  
By this the vessel half her course had run. *Dryden.*

4. The last past.  
I have not wept this forty years; but now  
My mother comes a-strife into my eyes. *Dryden.*

5. It is often opposed to that.  
As when two winds with rival force contend,  
This way and that, the way'ning sails they bend,  
While freezing Boreas and black Eurus blow,  
Now here, now there, the reeling vessel throw. *Pope.*

According as the small parts of matter are connected together after this or that determinate manner, a body of this or that denomination is produced. *Boyle.*

Do we not often hear of this or that young heiress not his riches and his lewdnesses talked of together? *Saunders.*

This way and that the impatient captives tend,  
And prising for release the mountains rend. *Dryden.*

6. When this and that respect a former sentence, this relates to the latter, that to the former member. See THOSE.  
Their judgment in this we may not, and in that we need not follow. *Hooker.*

7. Sometimes it is opposed to the other.  
Consider the arguments which the author had to write this, or to design the other, before you arraign him. *Dryden.*

With endless pain this man pursues  
What, if he gain'd, he could not use:  
And never fondly hopes to see  
What never was, nor e'er shall be. *Prior.*

**THISTLE. n. f.** [Dargel, Saxon; *diefel*, Dutch; *carduus*, Lat.] A prickly weed growing in corn fields.

The leaves of the thistle grow alternately on the branches, and are prickly; and the heads are, for the most part, squamose and prickly. *Milner.*

The roots of thistles have my hunger fed,  
Two rods of cultur'd barley give me bread,  
A rock my pillow, and green moss my bed. *Harte.*  
Hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, burs. *Shakespeare.*

Get you some carduus benedictus, and lay it to your heart.  
—There thou prick'st her with a thistle. *Shak.*  
Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Tough thistles choak'd the fields, and kill'd the corn,  
And an unthrifty crop of weeds was born. *Dryden.*  
Rie grass will kill thistles. *Mortimer's Husband.*

**THISTLE, golden. n. f.** A plant. *Milner.*

**THISTLY. adj.** [from *thistle*.] Overgrown with thistles.

Wide o'er the thistly lawn as swells the breeze,  
A whitening shower of vegetable down  
Amusive floats. *Tomson's Summer.*

**THITHER. adv.** [Dider, Saxon.]

1. To that place: it is opposed to *hither*.  
We're coming thither. *Shakespeare.*

The gods, when they descended, hither  
From heav'n did always chuse their way;  
And therefore we may boldly say,  
That 'tis the way too thither. *Cowley.*

When, like a bridegroom from the east, the sun  
Sets forth; he thither, whence he came, doth run. *Drbam.*

These Phoenix and Ulysses watch the prey;  
And thither all the wealth of Troy convey. *Dryden.*

2. To that end; to that point.

**THITHERTO. adv.** [thither and so.] To that end; so far.

**THITHERWARD. adv.** [thither and ward.] Towards that place.

Ne would he suffer sleep once thitherward  
Approach, albe his drowly den were next. *Spenser.*  
Madam, he's gone to serve the duke of Florence: *Shakespeare.*

We met him thitherward, for thence we came. *Shakespeare.*

By quick instinctive motion, up I sprung,  
As thitherward endeavouring. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
The foolish beasts went to the lion's den, leaving very goodly footsteps of their journey thitherward, but not the like of their return. *L'Estrange.*  
A tuft of daffies on a flow'ry lay  
They saw, and thitherward they bent their way. *Dryden.*

**THO. adv.** [Sonne, Saxon.]

1. Then. *Spenser.*  
2. Tho' contracted for *though*.

**To THOLE. v. n.** To wait awile. *Ainsw.*

**THONG. n. f.** [Spanx, Saxon.] A strap, or string of leather.  
The Tufcan king  
Laid by the lance, and took him to the sling;  
Thrice whirl'd the thong about his head, and threw  
The heated lead half melted as it flew. *Dryden.*  
The ancient census only consisted of so many large thongs about the hand, without any lead at the end. *Addison.*

The smiths and armourers on palfreys ride,  
And nails for loosen'd spears, and thongs for shields provide. *Dryden's King's Tale.*

**THORACICK. adj.** [from *thorax*.] Belonging to the breast.

The chyle grows grey in the thoracick duct. *Arbutnot.*

**THORAL. adj.** [from *thorus*, Lat.] Relating to the bed.

The punishment for adultery, according to the Roman law, was sometimes made by a thoral separation. *Ayliffe.*

**THORN. n. f.** [thaurns, Gothick; *thorn*, Saxon; *doorne*, Dutch.]

1. A prickly tree of several kinds.  
Thorns and thistles shall it bring forth. *Gen. iii. 18.*

The most upright is sharper than a thorn hedge. *Micah, vii. 4.*

2. A prickly growing on the thorn bush.  
Flowers of all hue, and without thorn the rose. *Milton.*

3. Any thing troublesome.  
The guilt of empire; all its thorns and cares  
Be only mine. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*

**THORAPPLE. n. f.** A plant. *Mortimer.*

**THORBACK. n. f.** [*raia clavata*, Lat.] A sea fish.  
The thornback, when dried, tastes of sal ammoniac. *Arbutnot.*

**THORNBUT. n. f.** [*rhombus aculeatus*, Lat.] A sort of sea-fish, *Ainsw.* which he distinguishes from thornback. A birt or turbot.

**THORNY. adj.** [from *thorn*.]

1. Full of thorns; spiny; rough; prickly.  
Not winding ivy, nor the glorious bay;  
He wore, sweet head! a thorny diadem. *Randolph.*

The boar's eye-balls glare with fire,  
His neck shoots up a thick-set thorny wood;  
His bristled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryden.*

The wiser madmen did for virtue toil  
A thorny, or at best a barren soil. *Dryden.*

They on the bleak top  
Of rugged hills the thorny bramble crop. *Dryden.*

2. Pricking; vexatious.  
No dislike against the person  
Of our good queen, but the sharp thorny points  
Of my alleged reasons drive this forward. *Shak.*

Stiff oppositions, and perplex'd debate,  
And thorny care, and rank and dingy hate. *Young.*



### 3. Difficult; perplexing.

By how many *thorny* and hard ways they are come thereunto, by how many civil broils.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

**THOROUGH** *proper* [the word *through* extended into two syllables.]

1. By way of making passage or penetration.

2. By means of.

Mark Antony will follow

*Thorough* the hazards of this united state, With all true faith. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

**THOROUGH** *adj.* [The adjective is always written *thorough*, the preposition commonly *through*.]

1. Complete; full; perfect.

The Irish horseboys, in the *thorough* reformation of that realm, should be cut off. *Spenser.*

He did not desire a *thorough* engagement till he had time to reform some, whom he resolved never more to trust. *Clarendon.*

A *thorough* translator must be a *thorough* poet. *Dryden.*

A *thorough* practice of subjecting ourselves to the wants of others, would extinguish in us pride. *Swift.*

How can I call a general disorder and a *thorough* neglect of all religion and improvement, really or imperfectly, when it was as much in my power to have been exact, and careful, and diligent? *Law.*

2. Passing through.

Let all three houses be a double house, without *thorough* lights on the sides. *Bacon.*

**THOROUGHFARE** *n. f.* [*thorough* and *fare*.]

1. A passage through; a passage without any stop or let.

The Hyrcanian deserts are as *thoroughfares* now for princes to come view fair Portia. *Shakespeare.*

His body is a passable carcase, if he be not hurt: it is a *thoroughfare* for steel, if it be not hurt. *Shakespeare.*

The ungrateful person is a monster, which is all throat and belly; a kind of *thoroughfare*, on common shore for the good things of the world to pass into. *Swift.*

The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din Of crowds, or issuing forth, or entering in: A *thoroughfare* of news, where some decide Things never heard; some mingle truth with lies. *Dryden.*

2. Power of passing.

Hell, and this world, one realm, one continent Of early *thoroughfares*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**THOROUGHLY** *adv.* [from *thorough*.]

Completely; fully.

Look into the business *thoroughly*. *Shakespeare.*

We can never be grieved for them: wretches who are *thoroughly* wicked, and have themselves fully call'd their calamities on themselves. *Johnson's Preface.*

One would think, that even an honest community who embrace with reluctance the principles of either party, had *thoroughly* tried and examined them. *Johnson.*

They had forgotten their solemn vow: *thoroughly* is it they had never seen the *thorough*. *Johnson.*

**THOROUGHFARED** *adj.* [*thorough* and *paced*.] Finished in principles; *thorough*-paced: commonly, finished in ill.

When it was proposed to read the test clause, the abolition of those who were reckoned the most staunch and *thorough*-paced Whigs fell off at the full mention of it. *Swift.*

**THOROUGHSPED** *adj.* [*thorough* and *sped*.] Finished in principles; *thorough*-paced: commonly, finished in ill.

Our *thoroughsped* republic of Whigs, which contains the bulk of all hoppers, pre-reformers, and sedition, are most highly useful to princes. *Swift.*

**THOROUGHSTITCH** *adv.* [*thorough* and *stitch*.] Completely; fully. A low word. Perseverance alone can carry us *thoroughstitch*. *L'Estrange.*

**THORP** *n. f.* *Thorp*, *throp*, *threp*, *trep*, *trop*, are all from the Saxon *Thorp*, which signifies a village. *Gibson's Camden.*

**THOSE** *pronoun*.

1. The plural of *that*.

Make all our trumpets speak, give them all breath,

To scanclous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakespeare.*

Sure there are poets which did never dream Up in Parnassus, nor did taste the dream Of Parnassus, we therefore may suppose They made not poets, but the poets *tho*. *Dryden.*

The fibres of this muscle act as *tho* or *there*. *Cleyn.*

2. *Tho* refers to the former, *these* to the latter noun.

Neither their fish nor tears are true, Their idle blow, falsely full,

Nor lying like to surfeit all, But sighs and tears have fakes too. *Crowley.*

**THOU** *pronoun*. [*du*, *Saxon*; *du*, *Dut.* in the oblique cases singular *die*, *de*, *Saxon*; in the plural *ye*, *ge*, *Saxon*; in the oblique cases plural *you*, *ecp*, *Sax.*]

*Thou* is now commonly used for the nominative plural.

1. The second pronoun personal.

In *thou* a dagger which I see before me, The hand is toward my hand? Come, let me clutch *thou*.

I have *thou* not, and yet I see *thou* full. Art *thou* not, fatal vision, sensible To feeling as to sight. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I am as like to call *thou* to again, To spit on thee again, to spurn thee too: If *thou* wilt lend this money, lend it not As to thy friend. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

*Thou*, if there be a *thou* in this base town, Who dares with angry Eupolis to frown, Who at enormous villany turns pale, And bows against it with a full blown fail. *Dryden.*

2. It is used only in very familiar or very solemn language. When we speak to equals or superiors, we say *you*; but in solemn language, and in addresses of worship, we say *thou*.

[Familiar.] Here's to *thou*, Dick. *Crowley.*

[Solemn.] *Thou* though in dreadful whills we hung High on the broken wave,

Now *thou* wert not slow to hear, Nor in potent to save. *Addison.*

*Thou*, *v. u.* [from *thou*.] To treat with familiarity.

I don't quarrel with the licence of ink, if *thou* it flourish me thrice, it shall not be amiss. *Shakespeare.*

**THOUGH** *conjunction*. [*Deap*, *Sax.* *thauh*, *Gothick*.]

1. Notwithstanding that; although.

Not *thou* I affirm, *though* so it seem. *Milton.*

The found of love makes your soft heart afraid, And guard itself, *though* but a child invade. *Waller.*

I can desire to perceive those things that God has prepared for those that love him, *though* they be such as eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Locke.*

*Though* the same of abstracted ideas is attributed to universal ideas, yet this abstraction is not great. *Watts's Logic.*

2. *As THOUGH*. As if; like as if.

In the vine were three branches; and it was as *though* it budded. *Genesis, xl. 10.*

3. It is used in the end of a sentence in familiar language; however; yet.

You shall not quit Cydaria for me: 'Tis dangerous *though* to treat me in this sort, And to refuse my offers, though in sport. *Dryden.*

A good cause would do well *though*; It gives a sword an edge. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

**THOUGHT** *n. f.* the preterite and *pass.* of *think*.

I told him what I *thought*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Are my friends embark'd? Can any thing be *thought* of for their service? Whilst I yet live, let me not live in vain. *Addison.*

No other tax could have been *thought* of, upon which so much money would have been immediately advanced. *Addison.*

**THOUGHT** *n. f.* [from the preterite of *to think*.]

1. The operation of the mind; the act of thinking.

And cards are dealt, and chessboards brought, To ease the pain of coward *thought*. *Prior.*

2. Idea; image formed in the mind.

For our instruction to impart *Thou* above earthly *thought*. *Milton.*

3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery; conceit.

*Thoughts*, if truth be truly, cannot be lost in another language; but the words that convey it to our apprehensions, which are the image and ornament of that *thought*, may be so ill chosen as to make it appear unwholesome. *Dryden.*

One may often find as much *thought* on the reverse of a medal as in a canto of *Spenser*. *Addison on Medals.*

*Thoughts* come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to chuse or to reject. *Dryden.*

The *thoughts* of a soul that perish in thinking. *Locke.*

One only couplet fraught With some unmeaning thing they call a *thought*. *Pope.*

4. Reflection; particular consideration.

Why do you keep alone? Of sorriest fancies your companions making, Using those *thoughts* which should indeed have died With them they think on. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. Conception; preconceived notion.

Things to their *thought* So unimaginable as hate in heaven. *Milton.*

6. Opinion; judgment.

He that is ready to slip, is as a lamp despised in the *thought* of him that is at ease. *Job, xii. 35.*

They communicated their *thoughts* on this subject to each other; and therefore their readers are little different. *Dryden.*

Thus Bethel spoke, who always speaks his *thought*, And always thinks the very thing he ought. *Pope.*

7. Meditation; serious consideration.

Pride, of all others the most dangerous fault, Proceeds from want of sense, or want of *thought*. *Reformers.*

8. Design; purpose.

The *thoughts* I think towards you are *thoughts* of peace, and not evil. *Jeremiah, xxix. 11.*

Nor was godhead from her *thought*. *Milton.*

9. Silent contemplation.

Who is so gross That cannot see this palpable device? Yet who so bold, but says, he sees it not? Bad is the world; and all will come to nought, When such ill dealings must be seen in *thought*. *Shakespeare.*

10. Solicitude; care; concern.

Let us return, lest he leave caring for the asses, and take *thought* for us. *1 Samuel, ix. 5.*

Hawis was put in trouble, and died with *thought* and anguish before his business came to an end. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Adam took no *thought*, eating his fill. *Milton.*

11. Expectation.

The main deservy Stands on the hourly *thought*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**1. A small degree; a small quantity.**  
It seems a loose term, but is used by good writers.

His face was a *thought* longer than the exact symmetrarians would allow. *Sidney.*

If our own be, but equal, the law of common indulgence alloweth us to think them at the least half a *thought* the better, because they are our own. *Hooker.*

A needle pierced through a globe of cork, cut away by degrees, will swim under water, yet not sink unto the bottom: if the cork be a *thought* too light to sink under the surface, the water may be attenuated with spirits of wine. *Brown.*

My giddiness seized me; and though I now totter, yet I think I am a *thought* better. *Swift.*

**THOUGHTFUL. adj. [thought and full.]**

**1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation.**

On these he mus'd within his *thoughtful* mind, And then resolv'd what Faunus had divin'd. *Dryd.*

**2. Attentive; careful.**

*Thoughtful* of gain, I all the live-long day Continue in meditation deep. *Phillips.*

**3. Promoting meditation; favourable to musing.**

War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks, my ideo, And it I now glitters in the water's shade. *Pope.*

**4. Anxious; solicitous.**

In awful pomp, and melancholy state, See rattled reason on the judgment seat, Around her crowd anxiety, and doubt and fear, And *thoughtful* foresight, and tormenting care. *Pratt.*

**THOUGHTFULLY. adv. [from thoughtful.]** With thought or consideration; with solicitude.

**THOUGHTFULNESS. n. f. [from thoughtful.]**

**1. Deep meditation.**

While the nervous fibres preserve their due tension and firmness, and the spirits are transmitt'd to them from the brain, endowed with due strength, firmness, and vivacity, and fitted to attend the duties, without the avocations of the *world*, an intense contemplation, the concoction of the mind is well perform'd. *Raskin.*

**2. Anxiety; solicitude.**

**THOUGHTLESS. adj. [from thought.]**

**1. Airy; gay; dissipated.**

**2. Negligent; careless.**

It is something peculiarly shocking to see prayers without remorse for the past, and *thoughtless* of the future. *Rogers.*

**3. Stupid; dull.**

His goodly fabrick fills the eye, And seems design'd for *thoughtless* myself; *Thoughtless* as monarch oaks that shade the plain, And spread in solemn state supinely reign. *Dryd.*

**THOUGHTLESSLY. adv. [from thought.]**

Without thought; carelessly; stupidly. In reckless humors *thoughtlessly* they live, At substance oft unmind'd, for shadows grieve. *Garth.*

**THOUGHTLESSNESS. n. f. [from thoughtless.]** Want of thought; absence of thought.

**THOUGHTSICK. adj. [thought and sick.]** Uneasy with reflection.

Heaven's face doth glow With trifling visage; and, as 'gainst the doom, Is *thoughtsick* at the act. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**THOUSAND. adj. or n. f. [Dyrenb, Sax. duysend, Dutch.]**

**1. The number of ten hundred.**

About three *thousand* years ago, navigation of the world for remote voyages was greater than at this day. *Bacon.*

**2. Proverbially, a great number.**

So fair, and *thousand*, *thousand* times more fair She seem'd, when the presented was to fight. *Spenser.*

For harbour at a *thousand* doors they knock'd, Not one of all the *thousand* but was lock'd. *Dryd.* Search the herald's roll,

Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree, Drawn from the root of some old Tuscan tree, And thou, a *thousand* off, a fool of long degree. *Dryden.*

Though he regulates himself by justice, he finds a *thousand* occasions for generosity and compassion. *Addison's Spectator.*

How many *thousands* pronounce boldly on the affairs of the publick, whom God nor men never qualified for such judgment! *Watts.*

**THOUSANDTH. adj. [from thousand.]** The hundredth ten times told; the ordinal of a thousand: proverbially, very numerous.

He that will divide a minute into a thousand parts, and break but a part of a *thousandth* part in the affairs of love, it may be said of him, that Cupid hath clapt him on the shoulder, but I'll warrant him heart whole. *Shak. sp. As you like it.*

Such is the poet's lot: what luckier fate Does on the works of grave historians wait? More time they spend, in greater toils engage, Their volumes swell beyond the *thousandth* page. *Dryden.*

The French hugonots are many thousand witnesses to the contrary; and I wish they deserved the *thousandth* part of the good treatment they have received. *Swift's Miscellany.*

**THOW. n. f.** A piece of timber by which oars are kept in their places when rowing. *Anglo-saxon.*

**THRALLDOM. n. f. [from thrall.]** Slavery; servitude.

How far am I inferior to thee in the state of the mind! and yet I know I that all the heavens cannot bring me to such *thralldom*. *Shak. sp. As you like it.*

That he would labour me delivers. —Why so he doth, when he delivers you From this earl's *thralldom* to the joys of heav'n. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

This country, in a great part desolate, groaneth under the Turkish *thralldom*. *Stanhope.*

He made rule, and he in *thralldom* live. *Dryden.* They tell us we are in born slave; life and *thralldom* we entered into together, and can never be quit of the one till we part with the other. *Locke.*

**THRALL. n. f. [Dyrenb, Saxon.]**

**1. A slave; one who is in the power of another. Not much in use.**

No *thralls* like them that inward bondage have. *Sidney.*

But fith she will the conquest challenge need, Let her accept me a tale, faithful *thrall*. *Spenser.* Look gracious on thy poor *thrall*. *Shak. sp. As you like it.*

The two *thralls* of sleep, That were the slaves of *thrall*, and *thrall* of sleep. *Shak. sp. As you like it.*

I know I'm one of Nature's little knaves; Yet to the last and last things am I *thrall*. *Dryden.* That we may fulfill our *thrall* of love, Or do him mightier service, as his *thrall* By right of war, while in his business be. *Milton.*

**2. Bondage; state of slavery or confinement.**

Her men took land, And first brought forth Ulysses, bed, and all That richly turn'd it; he still in *thrall* Of all-subduing sleep. *Clayton.*

And laid about him, till his nose From *thrall* of ring and cord broke loose. *Hudibras.*

**TO THRALL. v. a. Spenser. [from the noun.]** To enslave; to bring into the power of another. Out of use.

Let me be a slave to achieve the maid, Whose sudden sight hath *thrall'd* my wounded eye. *Shakespeare.*

Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may corrode The bad with bad, a spider with a toad. For so all *thralls* not them, but they tame ill, And make her do much good against her will. *Donne.*

The author of nature is not *thrall'd* to the laws of nature. *Drummond.*

**THRAPPLE. n. f.** The windpipe of any animal. They still retain it in the Scottish dialect; we say rather *throatle*.

**TO THRASH. v. a. [Dyrenb, Saxon; derfchen, Dutch.]**

**1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff.** This is written variously *thrash* or *thresch*, but *thrash* is agreeable to etymology.

First *thrash* the corn, then after burn the straw. *Shakespeare.*

Gideon *thresch'd* wheat to hide it. *Jud. viii. 11.* Here be oxen for burnt sacrifice, and *thresching* instruments for wood. *2 Samuel, xiv. 22.*

In the sun your golden grain display, And *thrash* it out, and winnow it by day. *Dryden.*

This is to preserve the ends of the bones from an incutency, which they being hard bodies would contract from a twist motion; such as that of running or *thresching*. *Roy.*

Out of your clover well dried in the sun, after the first *thresching*, get what seed you can. *Mortimer.*

**2. To beat; to drub.**

Thou starry valiant! thou art here but to *thrash* Trojans, and thou art bought and sold among

triole of any wit like a Barbarian slave. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

**TO THRASH. v. n. To labour; to drudge.**

I rather would be Mevius, *thresch* for rhimes Like him, the scorn and scandal of the times, Than that Philopark fatally divine, Whom is men'd the second, should be mine. *Dryden.*

**THRASHER. n. f. [from thrash.]** One who thrashes corn.

Our fold was, like a lazy *thrasher* with a flail, Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends. *Shakespeare.*

Notably the plowman's pains, the reaper's and the sower's toil, and the baker's sweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat: the labour of those employed about the utensils must all be charged. *Locke.*

**THRASHINGFLOOR. n. f.** An area on which corn is beaten.

In vain the hands the *thrashing-floor* prepare, And exult then flail in empty air. *Dryden.*

Deeds of convenient depth your *thrashing-floor* With temper'd clay, then fill and face it o'er. *Dryden.*

**THRASHER. n. f. [from thrash, a boaster in old comedy.]** Boastful; bragging.

His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his general behaviour vain, ridiculous, and *thrasher*. *Shakespeare.*

**THRAVE. n. f. [Dyrenb, Saxon.]**

**1. A herd; a drove. Out of use.**

**2. The number of two dozen. I know not how derived.**

**THREAD. n. f. [Dyrenb, Saxon; draed, Dutch.]**

**1. A small line; a small twist; the rudiment of cloth.**

Let not Rudolph's vital *thread* be cut

With edge of penny word and vile reproach. *Shak.*

Though the slender *thread* of dyed silk looked on single seem devoid of redness, yet when numbers of these *threads* are brought together, their colour becomes notorious. *Boyle.*

Though need urg'd me never so, He not receive a *thread*, but naked go. *Shakespeare.*

He who sat at a table with a sword hanging over his head but by one single thread or hair, surely had enough to check his appetite. *South.*

The art of pleasing is the skill of cutting to a thread between flattery and ill manners. *L'Estrange.*

2. Any thing continued in a course; uniform tenor.

The eagerness and trembling of the fancy doth not always regularly toll at the same even thread of discourse, but strikes upon some other thing that hath relation to it. *Burnet.*

The gout being a distill of the nervous patti, makes it to hard to cure; diseases are so as they are more remote in the thread of the motion of the fluids. *Arbutnot.*

To THREAD. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To pass through with a thread.

The largest crooked needle, with a ligature of the size of that I have threaded it with, in taking up the spermatick vessels. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To pass through; to pierce through.

Thus out of Italian threading dark-eyed night. *Shakespeare.*

Being plect to th' war,

Ev'n when the nave of the d it was touch'd,

They would not thread the gate. *Shak. Coriol.*

THRE'ADWARE. adj. [thread and ware.]

1. Deprived of the nap; wore to the naked threads.

"Threadbare coat, and cobbled shoes he wore. *Spenser.*

The clothier meant to dress the commonwealth,

and let a new nap upon it: so he had need, for 'tis threadbare. *Shakespeare.*

With any freedom here from you be borne,

Whose cloth is threadbare, and whole cloaks are turn'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

He walk'd the streets, and wore a threadbare cloak;

He dur'd and supp'd at charge of other folk. *Swift.*

A Thracian slave the porter's place maintain'd,

Sworn toe to threadbare suppliant, and with pride

'His master's presence, nay, his name, deny'd. *Harte.*

2. Worn out; trite.

A hungry lean-fac'd villain,

A more atomy, a mountebank,

A threadbare juggler, and a fortune-teller. *Shak.*

Many writers of moral discourses run into stale topics and threadbare quotations, not handling their subject fully and closely. *Swift.*

If he understood trade, he would not have mentioned this threadbare and exploded project. *Child on Trade.*

THRE'ADEN. adj. [from thread.] Made of thread.

Behold the threaden sails,

Boine with th' invisible and creeping wind,

Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea. *Shakespeare.*

To THRASH. v. a. A country word denoting to argue much or contend. *Amfaw.*

THRAT. v. f. [from the verb.] Menace, denunciation of ill.

There is no terror, Calchas, in your threats.

The emperor perceiving that his threats were little regarded, regarded little to threaten any more. *Hayward.*

Do not be so

Those rigid threats of death ye shall not die. *Milton.*

To THRAT. } v. a. [Thracian, Sax]

To THRATEN. } threat is seldom used but in poetry.]

1. To menace; to denounce evil.

Death to be wish'd

Though threaten'd, which no worse than this can bring. *Milton.*

2. To menace; to terrify or attempt to terrify, by shewing or denouncing evil.

It has with before the thing threatened, if a noun; to, if a verb.

What threat you me verb telling of the king?

Tell him, and spare not. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

That it spread no further, straightly threaten them that they speak henceforth to no man in this name. *Atis, iv. 18.*

The void profound

Wide gaping, and with utter loss of being

Threatens him. *Milton.*

'This day black omen; threat the brightest fair

That e'er deserv'd a watchful spirit's care. *Pope.*

3. To menace by action.

Void of fear,

He threaten'd with his long pretended spear. *Dryd.*

The noise increases as the billows roar,

When rowling from afar they threat the shore. *Dryden.*

THRE'ATENER. n. f. [from threaten.] Menacer; one that threatens.

Be stirring as the time; be fire with fire;

Threaten the threateners, and outface the brow

Of bragging honour. *Shakespeare's King John.*

The fruit, it gives you life

To knowledge by the threatenor. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

THRE'ATENING. n. f. [from threaten.]

A menace; a denunciation of evil.

None is their assault undaunted did abide,

And thus to Lausus loud with friendly threatening cry'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

How impossible would it be for a master, that thus

interceded with God for his servants, to use any unkind threatenings towards them, to damn and curse them as dogs, and scoundrels, and treat them only as the dogs of the creation! *Latw.*

THRE'ATENINGLY. adv. [from threaten.]

With menace; in a threatening manner.

The honour that thus flames in your fair eyes,

Before I speak, too threateningly replies. *Shaksp.*

THRE'ATUL. adj. [threat and full.] Full of threats; minacious.

Like as a warlike brigandine applide

To fight, lays forth her dreadful pikes afore,

The engines which in them sad death do hide. *Spenser.*

THREE. adj. [Three, Saxon; dry, Dutch; tri, Welsh and Erie; tres, Lat.]

1. Two and one.

Prove this a propitious day, the three-nook'd world

shall bear the olive freely. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

If you speak three words, it will three times report you the whole three words. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Great Atreus' sons, Tydides fix above,

With three-agg'd Nestor. *Creech's Manus.*

Jove huris the three fork'd thunder from above. *Addison.*

These three and three with other bands we ty'd. *Pope.*

Down to these worlds I trod the dismal way,

And dragg'd the three-mouth'd dog to upper day. *Pope.*

A strait needle, such as glovers use, with a three-edg'd point, useful in sewing up dead bodies. *Sharp.*

2. Proverbially a small number.

Away, thou three-inch'd fool; I am no beast. *Shakespeare.*

A base, proud, shallow, beggarly, three-suited, filthy, worsted-stocking knave. *Shak. King Lear.*

THRE'FOLD. adj. [Threefold, Saxon.]

Thrice repeated; consisting of three.

A threefold cord is not easily broken. *Ecclus. iv. 12.*

By a threefold justice the world hath been governed from the beginning: by a justice natural,

by which the parents and elders of families governed their children, in which the obedience was called natural piety: again, by a justiceldivine, drawn from the laws of God; and the obedience was called conscience: and lastly, by a justice civil,

begotten by both the former; and the obedience to this we call duty. *Raleigh.*

A threefold offering to his altar bring,

A bull, a ram, a boar. *Pope's Odyssey.*

THRE'PENNE. n. f. [three and penny.]

A small silver coin valued at thrice a penny.

A threepence bow'd would hire me,

Old as I am, to queen it. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Laying a caution, I made an altar the compass of a threepence, and gave vent to the matter. *Wise man's Surgery.*

THRE'PENNY. adj. [tribolaris, Lat.]

Vulgar; mean.

THRE'EPILL. n. f. [three and pile.] An old name for good velvet.

I, in my time, wore threepile, but am out of service. *Shakespeare.*

THRE'EPIL'D. adj. Set with a thick pile; in another place it seems to mean piled one on another.

Thou art good velvet; thou'rt a threepil'd piece: I had as lief be English kersey, as be piled as thou art. *Shakespeare.*

THRE'EPIL'D hyperboles; spruce affectation. *Shak.*

THRE'ESCORE. adj. [three and score.]

Thrice twenty; sixty.

Threescore and ten I can remember well. *Shak.*

Their lives before the flood were abbreviated after, and contracted unto hundreds and threescores. *Brown.*

By chace our long-liv'd fathers earn'd their food,

Toil string the nerves, and purify'd the blood:

But we their sons, a pamper'd race of men,

Are dwindled down to threescore years and ten. *Dryden.*

THRE'EN'DY. n. f. [Spondia.] A song of lamentation.

THRE'SHER. n. f. [properly thrasher.]

Here to the thrasher brandish'd his nail,

Repeaks a master. *Dodley.*

THRE'SHING. See To THRASH.

The careful ploughman doubting stands,

Left on the thrashing floor his sheaves prov'd chaff. *Milton.*

Gideon was taken from thrashing, as well as Cincinnatus from the plough, to command armies. *Locke on Education.*

THRE'SHOLD. n. f. [Spercpalb, Saxon.]

The ground or step under the door; entrance; gate; door.

Fair marching forth in honourable wife,

Him at the threshold met the well did enterprize. *Spenser.*

Many men, that stumble at the threshold,

Are well foretold that danger lurks within. *Shak.*

Not better

Than still at hell's dark threshold have sat watch,

Unnam'd, undreaded, and thyself half-starv'd? *Milton.*

Before the starry threshold of Jove's court

My mansion is, where those immortal shapes

Of bright aerial spirits live inspher'd

In regions mild, or calm and serene air. *Milton.*

There fought the queen's apartment, stood before

The peaceful threshold, and belieg'd the door. *Dryd.*

THREW, preterite of throw.

A broken rock the force of Pyrrhus threw:

Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous stone,

Burst the strong nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*

THRICE. adv. [from three.]

1. Three times.

Thrice he assay'd it from his foot to draw,

And thrice in vain to draw it did assay,

It boot'd nought to think, to rob him of his prey. *Spenser.*

Thrice within this hour

I saw him down; thrice up again and fighting. *Shakespeare.*

Thrice did he knock his iron teeth; thrice howl,

And into frowns his wrathful forehead rowl. *Cowley.*

## 2. A word of amplification.

*Thrice*, noble lord, let me intreat of you  
To pardon me. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*  
*Thrice* and four times happy thou!  
That under Ilian walls before their parents dy'd.  
*Dryden.*

To THRID. *v. a.* [this is corrupted from *ibread*; in French *ensiler*.] To slide through a narrow passage.

Some *thrid* the mazy ringlets of her hair,  
Some hang upon the pendants of her ear. *Pope.*

THRIFT. *n. f.* [from *thrive*.]

## 1. Profit; gain; riches gotten; state of prospering.

He came out with all his clowns, hoist upon  
such cart jades, and so furnished, as I thought  
with myself, it that were *thrift*, I wished none of  
my friends or subjects ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

You some permit  
To second ill with ill, each worse than other,  
And make them decaid to the doer's *thrift*. *Shak.*

Had I but the means  
To hold a rival place with one of them,  
I have a mind to plague me such *thrift*,  
That I should be fortunate. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*  
Should the poor be flatter'd?

No; let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,  
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,  
While *thrift* may follow fawning. *Shak. Hamlet.*

## 2. Parsimony; frugality; good husbandry.

'He rest unable to live any longer, or willing  
to fall to *thrift*, prove very good husbands.

*Spenser on Ireland.*  
Out of the present sparing and untimely *thrifts*,  
there grow many future inconveniences and con-  
tinual charge in repairing and re-edifying such im-  
perfect slight built vessels. *Raleigh.*

Thus heaven, though all-sufficient, shows a *thrift*  
In his economy, and bounds his gift. *Dryden.*

## 3. A plant.

THRIFTILY. *adv.* [from *thrifty*.] Frugally; parsimoniously.

Chamarré after fourscore went to his country-  
house to live *thriftyly*, and save up money to spend  
at London. *Swift.*

THRIFTINESS. *n. f.* [from *thrifty*.] Frugality; husbandry.

If any other place you have,  
Which asks small pains, but *thriftiness* to save.

Some are censured for keeping their own, whom  
tenderness how to get honestly teacheth to spend  
discreetly; whereas such need no great *thriftiness*  
in preserving their own, who assume more liberty  
in exacting from others. *Watson.*

THRIFTLESS. *adj.* [from *thrift*.] Profuse; extravagant.

They in idle pomp and wanton play  
Consumed had their goods and *thriftless* hours,  
And thrown themselves into their heavy rows. *Spenser.*

He shall spend mine honour with his shame,  
As *thriftless* sons their scraping father's gold. *Shak.*

THRIFTY. *adj.* [from *thrift*.]

## 1. Frugal; sparing; not profuse; not lavish.

Though some men do, as do they would,  
Let *thrift* do, as do they should. *Tupper.*

Nature never lends  
The smallest scruple of her excellence,  
But like a *thrift* goddess she determines  
Herself the glory of a creditor,  
Thanks and use. *Shakespeare.*

Left he should neglect his studies  
Like a young heir, the *thrift* goddess,  
For fear young master should be spoil'd,  
Would use him like a younger child. *Swift.*

I am glad he has so much youth and vigour left,  
of which he hath not been *thrift*; but wonder he  
has no more discretion. *Swift.*

## 2. Well husbanded.

I have five hundred crowns,  
The *thrift* hire I sav'd under your father. *Shak.*

To THRILL. *v. a.* [Gyphian, Sax. *drilla*. Swedish.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill.

The cruel word her tender heart so *thrill'd*,  
That sudden cold did run through every vein,  
And stormy horror all her senses fill'd  
With dying fit, that down she fell for pain. *Spenser.*

He pierced through his chafed chest  
With *thrilling* point of deadly iron brand,  
And lanc'd his lory heart. *Spenser.*

A servant, that he bled, *thrill'd* with remorse,  
Oppos'd against the act; bending his sword  
To his great master. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Nature, that heard such found,  
Beneath the hollow round  
Of Cynthia's feat, the airy region *thrilling*,  
Now was almost won,  
To think her part was done. *Milton.*

To THRILL. *v. n.*

## 1. To have the quality of piercing.

The knight his *thrilling* spear again assay'd  
In his brass-plated body to imbols. *Spenser.*  
With that one of his *thrilling* darts he threw,  
Headed with ire and vengeable despite. *Spenser.*

## 2. To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound.

The piteous maiden, careful, comfortless,  
Does throw out *thrilling* shrieks, and shrieking cries. *Spenser.*

## 3. To feel a sharp tingling sensation.

To seek sweet satiety out,  
In vaults and prisons; and to *thrill* and *shake*,  
Ev'n at the crying of our nation's crow,  
Thinking his voice an armed Englishman. *Shak.*  
Art thou not horribly afraid? Doth not thy  
blood *thrill* at it? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

## 4. To pass with a tingling sensation.

A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins,  
That almost freezes up the heat of life. *Shakespeare.*  
A sudden horror chill  
Ran through each nerve, and *thrill'd* in ev'ry vein. *Addison.*

To THRIVE. *v. n.* pret. *throve*, and some-  
times less properly, *thrived*. part. *thriven*.

[Of this word there is found no satis-  
factory etymology: in the northern  
dialect they use *thrudden*, to make grow;  
perhaps *throve* was the original word,  
from *throa*, *thlanick*, to encrease.] To  
prosper; to grow rich; to advance in  
any thing desired.

'The better thou *thrive'st*, the gladder am I. *Tupper.*  
It lord Percy *thrives* not, ere the king  
Dismiss his power, he means to visit us. *Shakespeare.*  
It grew amongst bushes, where commonly plants  
do not *thrive*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They by vices *thrive*,  
Sail on smooth seas, and at their port arrive. *Sandys.*  
O son! why sit we here, each other viewing  
Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives*  
In other worlds, and happier seat provides  
For us, his offspring dear? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Those who have *thrived* upon the *thriving* sort  
of piety, seldom embark all their hopes in one bot-  
tom. *Deacy of Piety.*

A careful shepherd not only turns his flock into  
a common pasture, but with particular advenience  
observes the *thriving* of every one. *Deacy of Piety.*  
Growth is of the very nature of some things: to  
be and to *thrive* is all one with them; and they  
know no middle season between their spring and  
their fall. *South.*

Experienced age in deep despair was lost,  
To see the rebel *thrive*, the loyal crost. *Dryden.*  
Seldom a *thriving* man turns his land into mo-  
ney to make the greater advantage. *Locke.*

The *thriven* calves in meads their food forsake;  
And render their sweet souls before the piteous  
rack. *Dryden's Virgil.*

A little hope—but I have none.  
On air the poor camellions *thrive*:  
Deny'd ev'n that, my love can live. *Granville.*

Such a case hath always been taken of the city  
charities, that they have *thriven* and prospered gra-  
dually from their infancy down to this very day.

*Atterbury's Sermon.*  
In the fat age of pleasure, wealth, and ease,  
Sprung the rank weed, and *thrive'd* with large in-  
crease. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive* in  
the riches of the understanding, as well as in gold.  
*Watts's Logic.*

Personal pride, and affectation, a delight in  
beauty, and fondness of finery, are tempers that  
must either kill all religion in the soul, or be them-  
selves killed by it; they can no more *thrive* to-  
gether, than health and sickness. *Law.*

THRIVER. *n. f.* [from *thrive*.] One  
that prospers; one that grows rich.

He had to well improved that little stock his  
father left, as he was like to prove a *thriver* in the  
end. *Hayward.*

THRIVINGLY. *adv.* [from *thriving*.] In  
a prosperous way.THRO', contracted by barbarians from  
through.

What thanks can wretched fugitives return,  
Who, scatter'd thro' the world, in exile mourn?  
*Dryden.*

THROAT. *n. f.* [Gyphian, Sax. *throta*.]1. The forepart of the neck; the passages  
of nutriment and breath.

The gold I give thee will I melt, and pour  
Down thy ill-uttering *throat*. *Shakespeare.*

Wherefore could I not pronounce, amen?  
I had most need of blessing, and amen  
Struck in my *throat*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Larilla's guttural convuls'd his *throat*;  
He smother'd his voice to the Bizantine note. *Harte.*

## 2. The main road of any place.

Her honour and her courage dy'd,  
Calm and intrepid in the very *throat*  
Of sulphurous war, on Tenier's dreadful field.  
*Tompkins.*

3. To cut the THROAT. To murder; to  
kill by violence.

These bred up amongst the Englishmen, when  
they became kern, are made more fit to cut their  
*throats*. *Spenser.*

A trumpeter that was made prisoner when the  
soldiers were about to cut his *throat*, says, 'Why  
should you kill a man that kills nobody?' *L'Estr.*

THROATPIPE. *n. f.* [*throat* and *pipe*.]

The weafon; the windpipe.

THROATWORT. *n. f.* [*throat* and *wort*;  
*digitalis*, Lat.] A plant.To THROB. *v. n.* [from *throb*, *throb*, *Minferu*.  
and *Janus*; formed in imitation of the  
sound, *Skinner*; perhaps contracted from  
*throb up*.]1. To heave; to beat; to rise as the breast  
with sorrow or distress.

Here may his head live on my *throbbing* breast.  
*Shakespeare.*

My heart *throbs* to know one thing.  
Shall Banquo's issue ever reign? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

'Twas the clasp of swords; my troubled heart  
Is so cast down, and sunk amidst its sorrows,  
It *throbs* with tear, and akes at every sound. *Addison.*

How that warm'd me! How my *throbbing* heart  
Leapt to the image of my father's joy,  
When you should strain me in your folding arms!  
*Smith.*

## 2. To beat; to palpitate.

In the depending orifice there was a *throbbing*  
of the arterial blood, as in an aneurism, the blood  
being choaked in by the confused flesh. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

THROB. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Heave;  
beat; stroke of palpitation.

She sigh'd from bottom of her wounded breast,  
And anger many bitter *throbs* did throw,  
With lips full pale, and fault'ring tongue oppress'd.  
*Spenser.*

Thou talk'st like one who never felt  
Th' impatient throbs and longings of a soul  
That pants and reaches after distant good.

Addison's Cato.

THROE. *n. f.* [from *Thronian*, to suffer, Sax.]

\*. The pain of travail; the anguish of bringing children: it is likewise written *throu*.

Lavinia lent not me her bed,  
But took me in my throes. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

His persuasive and practical tract, which was exceeding agreeable to his desires, cost him most throes and pangs of birth. *Fell.*

My womb pregnant and now excessive grown,  
Prodigious motion felt and rueful throes. *Milton.*

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain  
Of sudden shootings, and of grinding pain,  
My throes come thicker, and my cries increase'd. *Dryden.*

Reflect on that day, when earth shall be again in travail with her sons, and at once fruitful throes bring forth all the generations of learned and unlearned, noble and ignoble dust. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal struggle.

O man! have mind of that most bitter throes,  
For as the tree does fall so lies it ever low. *Spenser.*

To ease them of their griefs,  
Their fears of hostile strokes, their aches, losses,  
Their pangs of love, with other incident throes,  
That nature's fragile vessel doth sustain  
In life's uncertain voyage, I will do  
Some kindness to them. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

To THROE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in agonies.

The setting of thine eye and cheek proclaim  
A matter from thee, and a birth, indeed,  
Which throes thee much to yield. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

THRONE. *n. f.* [from *thronos*, Lat. *Spoud.*]

1. A royal seat; the seat of a king.

Boundless intemperance hath been  
Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne,  
And toll of many kings. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Th' eternal Father from his throne beheld  
Then multitude. *Milton.*

Stonehenge, one thought a temple, you have found

A throne where kings were crown'd. *Dryden.*

We have now upon the throne a king willing and able to correct the abuses of the age. *Darwin.*

2. The seat of a bishop.

Bishops preached on the steps of the altar standing, having not as yet assumed the state of a throne. *Lyttel's Parergon.*

To THRONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enthrone; to set on a royal seat.

They have, as who have not, when thou great things

Thron'd and glorify'd. *Shakespeare.*

True image of the father, whether thron'd  
In the bottom of his heart light or dark,  
Conceiving or concealing from him, within'd  
In fleshly tabernacle and human form. *Milton.*

He thron'd in gold and marble Caroline. *Pope.*

THROG. *n. f.* [from *Throg*, Sax.]

A crowd; a multitude pressing against each other.

Let us on heads go off, as on a vessel  
We are now yet to be, or to be left,  
To smother up the time in a throng. *Shakespeare.*

Of thick short fobs in the morning crowd that  
And reel themselves over her lubber throat  
In panting murmur. *Shakespeare.*

This book, the image of his mind,  
Will make his name not hard to find,  
I with the throng of great and good  
Made it less easily understood. *Dryden.*

With studious thought observ'd th' illustrious throng.

astute order as they pass'd along;  
their senses, their tastes. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To THROG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To crowd; to come in tumultuous multitudes.

I have seen  
The dumb men throng to see him, and the blind  
To hear him speak. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

His mother could not longer bear the agitations of so many passions as throng'd upon her, but fell upon his neck, crying out, My son! *Tatler.*

To THROG. *v. a.* To oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults.

I'll say, thou hast gold:  
Thou wilt be throng'd too shortly. *Shakespeare.*

The multitude throng thee and press thee. *Luke, viii. 45.*

All access was throng'd, the gates  
Thick swarm'd. *Milton.*

THROSTLE. *n. f.* [from *Throstle*, Saxon.] The thrush; a small singing bird.

The thrush with his note so true,  
The wren with little quill. *Shakespeare.*

The black-bird and thrush with their melodious voices bid welcome to the cheerful spring. *Walton's Angler.*

THROTTLE. *n. f.* [from *throat*.] The windpipe.

At the upper extreme it hath no latex or throatle to qualify the sound. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To THROTTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To choke; to suffocate; to kill by stopping the breath.

I have seen them shiver and look pale,  
Make periods in the midst of sentence,  
Throttle their practis'd accents in their fears,  
And, on conclusion, dumbly have broke off. *Shakespeare.*

As when Antæus in Italia strove,  
With Jove's Alcides, and o'er him still rose,  
Revering from his mother earth new strength,  
Earth from his fall and fiercer grew to rise,  
Throttled at length in the expanded and tall. *Milton.*

His throat half throttled with corrupted phlegm,  
And breaking through his jaws a belching stream. *Dryden.*

The throttling quinsies tis my star appoints,  
And theumatism I send to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

Throttle thyself with an ell of strong tape,  
For thou hast not a goat to at or for a rape. *Swift.*

THROVE. the preterite of *thrive*.

England now is as well, nor was there ever brought into king, and to great an increase of wealth since. *Locke.*

THROUGH. *prep.* [from *Thron*, Sax.]

Dutch; *durch*, German.]

1. From end to end of; along the whole mass or compass.

He hath been so successful with common heads,  
that he hath led their belief through all the works of nature. *Brown.*

A simplicity shines through all he writes. *Dryden.*

Fame of an altered sea through Europe blown,  
Made France and Spain ambitious of his love. *Dryden.*

2. Noting passage.

Through the gate of ivory he dismiss'd  
His vanishing plume. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The sun thing happened when I removed the prism of the sun's light, and looking through it up at the whole shining by the light of the clouds below. *Newton.*

3. By transmission.

Through his hands this science has passed with great aptitude. *Temple.*

Material things are presented only through their senses, they have a real influx on ideas, and all real knowledge or material things is conveyed into the understanding through these senses. *Chrysom's Philosophical Principles.*

4. By means of; by agency of; in consequence of.

The strong through pleasure sobriety falls, the weak through luxury. *Spenser.*

Something you may deserve of him through me.

By much slothfulness the building decayeth, and through idleness of the hands the house droppeth through. *Ecclus. x.*

You will not make this a general rule to debar such from preaching the gospel, as have through infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*

Some through ambition, or through thirst of gold, Have slain their brothers, and their country sold. *Dryden.*

To him, to him 'tis giv'n

Passion, and care, and anguish to destroy:  
Through him sort peace, and plenitude of joy  
Perpetual o'er the world redeem'd shall flow. *Prior.*

THROUGH. *adv.*

1. From one end or side to the other.

You'd be so lean, that blatts of January  
Would blow you through and through. *Shakespeare.*

Inquire how metal may be tinged through and through, and with what, and into what colours? *Bacon.*

Pointed satire runs him through and through. *Oldham.*

To understand the mind of him that writ, is to read the whole letter through, from one end to the other. *Locke.*

2. To the end of any thing; to the ultimate purpose; to the final conclusion.

Every man brings such a degree of this light into the world with him, that though it cannot bring him to heaven, yet it will carry him to far, that if he follows it faithfully he shall meet with another light, which shall carry him quite through. *South.*

THROUGHBRED. *adj.* [through and bred, commonly thoroughbred.] Completely educated; completely taught.

A thoroughbred soldier weighs all present circumstances and all possible contingents. *Cicero's Cato.*

THROUGHLIGHTED. *adj.* [through and light.] Lighted on both sides.

That the best pieces be placed where are the fewest lights; therefore not only rooms windowed on both ends, called throughlighted, but with two or more windows on the same side, are enemies to this art. *Wren's Architecture.*

THROUGHLY. *adv.* [from through.] It is commonly written *thoroughly*, as coming from *thorough*.]

1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly.

The light is thoroughly him dimm'd,  
That nought but death before his eyes he saw. *Spenser.*

For bed then next they were,  
All thoroughly satisfied with complacence. *Chapman.*

Rice must be thoroughly boiled in respect of its hardness. *Latham.*

No less wisdom than what made the world can thoroughly understand so vast a design. *Locke.*

2. Without reserve; sincerely.

Though it be somewhat singular for men to rely and thoroughly to live up to the principles of their religion, yet singularity in this is a singular commendation. *Johnson.*

THROUGHOUT. *prep.* [through and out.] Quite through; in every part of.

Thus it stretch even clean throughout the whole controversy, about that discipline which is so earnestly urged. *Hobbes.*

I here followed after the defeat in availing of all Spanish forces throughout Ireland. *Bacon.*

O for a clap of thunder, as loud  
As to be heard through out the universe,  
To tell the world the fact, and to applaud it! *Ben Jonson.*

Impartially inquire how we have behaved ourselves throughout the course of this long war. *Att.*

THROUGHOUT. *adv.* Every where; in every part.

Subdue it, and throughout dominion hold  
Over fish of the sea, and fowl of the air. *Milton.*

His



## His youth and age

All of a piece *throughout*, and all divine. *Dryden*.  
**THROUGHPUT**. *adj.* [*through* and *pace*.] Perfect; complete.

He is very dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not *throughput* speculators in those great theories. *More*

**To THROW**. *pieter. throw. part. pass.*  
*throwen. v. a.* [*Thrapan, Saxon.*]

1. To sling; to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force.

Pieranes *throw* down upon the Turks fire and scalding oil. *Knoll's History of the Turks*.  
Shimei *throw* stones at him, and cast dust. *2 Sam. xvi. 13.*

A poor widow *throw* in two mite, which make a farthing. *Mark, xii. 42.*

He fell

From heav'n, they fabled, *throw* by angry Jove  
Slur'd or the crystal navel. *Milton*

Calumniate stoutly; for though we wipe away  
With never so much care the dirt *throw* on us,  
There will be left some taintage behind. *Die. of Piety.*

Aristo, in his voyage of Asie, by the moon,  
Has a fine allegory of two swans, who, when time  
Had *throw* the writings of many poets into the  
river of oblivion, were ever in a readiness to re-  
cur to the bell, and bear them aloft into the turret  
of immortality. *Dryden*

When by a slaves stunn rock's vast weight to  
*throw*,  
The line too labours, and the words move slow. *Pope.*

The air pump, barometer, and quadrant, were  
*throw* out to make holy spirits, as tubs and bar-  
rels are to a whale, that he may let the slip sail  
on, while he diverts himself with those innocent  
amusements. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To toss; to put with any violence or  
tumult. It always comprises the idea of  
haste, force, or negligence.

To this its the stubborn inner oil is hid,  
Wrapp'd in his crimes, against the storm prepar'd;  
But when the milder beams of mercy play,  
He melts, and *throws* his cumbrous cloak away. *Dryden*

The only means for bringing France to our con-  
ditions, is to *throw* in multitudes upon them, and  
overpower them with numbers. *Addison's State of the War.*

Labour casts the humours into their proper chan-  
nels, *throws* off redundancies, and helps nature. *Addison's Spectator.*

Make room for merit, by *throwing* down the  
worthless and depraved part of mankind from the  
conspicuous stations to which they have been ad-  
vanced. *Addison's Spectator.*

The island Inarime contains, within the com-  
pass of eighteen miles, a wonderful variety of hills,  
vales, rocks, fruitful plains, and barren mountains,  
all *throw* together in a most romantic confusion.  
*Bailey to Pope.*

3. To lay carelessly, or in haste.

His majesty departed to his chamber, and *throw*  
himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion,  
and abundance of tears, the lot of an excellent ser-  
vant. *Clarendon.*

At th' approach of night

On the first friendly bank he *throws* him down,  
Or rests his head upon a rock till morn. *Add. Cato.*

4. To venture at dice.

Learn more than thou trowest,  
Set less than thou *throwest*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

5. To cast; to strip; to put off.

There the snake *throws* the enamell'd skin,  
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in. *Shaksp.*

6. To emit in any careless or vehement  
manner.

To arms; for I have *thrown*

A brave defiance in king Henry's teeth.

*Shaksp. Henry IV.*

One of the Greek orator's antagonists, reading  
over the oration that procured his banishment, and

seeing his friends admire it, asked them, if they  
were so much affected by the bare reading, how  
much more they would have been alarmed if they  
had heard him actually *throwing* out such a storm  
of eloquence. *Addison.*

There is no need to *throw* words of contempt on  
such a practice; the very description of it carries  
reproof. *Watts.*

7. To spread in haste.

O'er his feet limbs a flow'ry vest he *throw*,  
And issued like a god to mortal view. *Pope's Odyss.*

8. To overturn in wrestling

If the inner shall not only wrestle with this angel,  
but *throw* him top, and win to complete a victory  
over his conscience, that all these considerations  
shall be able to strike no terror into his mind, he  
is too strong for grace. *South.*

9. To drive; to send by force.

Myself I drive, an exile and unknown,  
Debar'd from Europe, and from Asia *thrown*,  
In Libyan deserts wander thus alone. *Dryd. An*

When seamen are *thrown* upon an unknown  
coast in America, they never venture on the fruit  
of any tree, unless they observe it marked with the  
pecking of birds. *Addison.*

Poor youth! how canst thou *throw* him from  
thee?

Lucy, thou know'st not half the love he bears thee.  
*Addison.*

10. To make to act at a distance.

*Throw* out our eyes for brave Othello,  
Even till we make th' aerial blue  
An indistinct regard. *Shaksp. Othello.*

11. To repose.

In time of temptation he not busy to dispute,  
but rely upon the conclusion, and *throw* yourself  
upon God, and contend not with him but in  
prayer. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

12. To change by any kind of violence.

A new title, or an unsuspected success, *throws*  
us out of ourselves, and in a manner destroys our  
identity. *Addison.*

To *throw* his language more out of prof, Ho-  
mer affects the compound epithets. *Pope*

13. To turn. [*turnare, Lat.*] As balls  
*thrown* in a lathe. *Ainsworth.*

14. To THROW away. To lose; to spend  
in vain.

He warns 'em to avoid the courts and camps,  
Where dilatory fortune plays the jilt  
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,  
To *throw* herself away on fools and knaves. *Owen.*  
In vain on study time *away* we *throw*,  
When we forbear to act the things we know. *Denham*

A man had better *throw* away his care upon  
any thing else than upon a golden on wit or moist  
ground. *Temple.*

Had we but lasting youth and time to spare,  
Some might be *threw* away on fame and war. *Dryden.*

He sigh'd, he call'd short, and would have spoke,  
But was too fierce to *throw* away the time. *Dryd.*

The next in place and punishment are they  
Who prodigally *throw* their souls away,  
Fools who, repining at their wretched state,  
And loathing anxious life, tuborn'd their fate. *Dryden.*

In poetry the expression beautifies the design: if  
it be vicious or unpleasing, the cost of colouring is  
*thrown* away upon it. *Dryden's Divesity.*

The well-meaning man should rather consider  
what opportunities he has of doing good to his  
country, than *throw* away his time in deciding the  
rights of princes. *Addison.*

She *throw* away her money upon rearing bullocks  
that went about the streets. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

15. To THROW away. To reject.

He that will *throw* away a good book because  
not gilded, is more curious to please his eye than  
understand. *Taylor.*

16. To THROW by. To reject; to lay  
aside as of no use.

It can but shew

Like one of Juno's disguises; and,  
When things succeed, be *thrown* by, or let fall. *Ben Jonson.*

He that begins to have any doubt of his tenets,  
received without examination, ought, in reference  
to that question, to *throw* wholly by all his former  
notions. *Lectures.*

17. To THROW down. To subvert; to  
overturn.

Mult one rash word, th' infirmity of age,  
*Throw* down the merit of my better years?  
Thus the reward of a whole life of service? *Addison.*

18. To THROW off. To expel.

The salts and oils in the animal body, as soon  
as they putrefy, are *throw* off, or produce mortal  
dilempers. *Arbuthnot.*

19. To THROW off. To reject; to dis-  
card: as, to throw off an acquaintance.

'T would be better

Could you provoke him to give you th' occasion,  
And then to *throw* him off. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

Can there be any reason why the household  
of God alone should *throw* off all that orderly de-  
pendence and duty, by which all other house-  
holds are bound? *Spratt.*

20. To THROW out. To exert; to bring  
forth into act.

She *throws* out thrilling shrieks, and shrieking  
cries. *Spenser.*

The gods in bounty work up storms about us,  
That give mankind occasion to exert  
Their hidden strength, and *throw* out into practice  
Virtues which slumber the day. *Addison.*

21. To THROW out. To distance; to  
leave behind.

When e'er did Juba, or did Portius, show  
A virtue that has cast me at a distance,  
And *throw* me out in the pursuits of honour? *Addison.*

22. To THROW out. To eject; to expel.

The other two whom they had *throw* out, they  
were content should enjoy their exile. *Swift.*

23. To THROW out. To reject, to ex-  
clude.

The address of the proposition taught others to  
reflect a little; and the bill was *throw* out. *Swift.*

24. To THROW up. To resign angrily.

Bad games are *throw* up too soon,  
Until they be never to be won. *Hudibras.*  
Experienced gamblers *throw* up their cards when  
they knew the game is in the enemy's hand, with-  
out unnecessary vexation in playing it out. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Late we must not part with foolishly; it must  
be *throw* up in a pet, not sacrificed to a quar-  
rel. *Cottler.*

25. To THROW up. To omit; to eject;  
to bring up.

Judge of the cause by the subtilties the patient  
*throws* up. *Arbuthnot.*

26. This is one of the words which is used  
with great latitude; but in all its uses,  
whether literal or figurative, it retains  
from its primitive meaning some notion  
of haste or violence.

To THROW. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of casting.

2. To cast dice.

3. To THROW about. To cast about; to  
try expedients.

Now unto despair I 'gin to grow,  
And mean to better wind *about* to *throw*. *Spenser.*

THROW. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A cast; the act of casting or throwing.

The top he took

From off a happy rock, and so right a *throw*  
Made at our ship, that just before the prow  
It overtook and fell. *Chapman.*

He heav'd a stone, and, rising to the *throw*,  
He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe;

A tower

A tow'r assaulted by so rude a stroke,  
With all its lofty battlements had shook. *Addison.*

2. A cast of dice; the manner in which  
the dice fall when they are cast.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice  
Which is the better man, the greater throw  
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand.  
So is Alcides beaten by his page. *Shakespeare.*

If they err finally, it is like a man's missing his  
cast when he throws dice for his life; his being,  
his happiness, and all is involved in the error of  
one throw. *South.*

Suppose any particular order of the alphabet to  
be assigned, and the twenty-four letters cast at a  
venture, so as to fall in a line, it is many million  
of millions odds to one against any single throw,  
that the assigned order will not be cast.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

The world, where lucky throws to blockheads  
fall,

Knaves know the game, and honest men pay all.

*Young.*

3. The space to which any thing is thrown.

Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground,  
I've tumbled past the throw; and in his praise  
Have, almost, stamp'd the leasing. *Shak. Coriolanus.*  
The Sirenum Scopuli are sharp rocks that stand  
about a stone's throw from the south side of the  
island. *Addison.*

4. Stroke; blow.

So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows  
On either side, that neither mail could hold,  
Ne shield defend the thunder of his throws. *Spenser.*

5. Effort; violent fall.

Your youth admires  
The throws and swellings of a Roman soul;  
Cato's bold flights, the extravagance of virtue.

*Addison.*

6. The agony of childbirth; in this sense  
it is written *throe*. See *THROE*.

The most pregnant wit in the world never brings  
forth any thing great without some pain and tra-  
vail, pang, and throws before the delivery. *South.*  
But when the mother's throws begin to come,  
The creature, pent within the narrow room,  
Breaks his blind prison. *Dryden.*

Say, my friendship wants him  
To help me bring to light a manly birth,  
Which to the wond'ring world I shall disclose,  
Or, if he fall me, perish in my throws. *Dryden.*

THROWER. *n. s.* [from *throw*.] One that  
throws.

Fate, against thy better disposition,  
Hath made thy person for the thrower out  
Of my poor babe. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

THRUM. *n. s.* [*thraum*, *Islandick*, the end  
of any thing.]

1. The ends of weavers threads.

2. Any coarse yarn.

There's her thrum hat, and her muffler too.

*Shakespeare.*

O fates, come, come,  
Cut thread and thrum,  
Quail, crush, conclude and quell. *Shakespeare.*  
All most hath here and there little stalks, besides  
the low thrum. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Would our thrum-capp'd ancients find fault  
For want of sugar-tongs, or spoons for salt? *King.*

To THRUM. *v. a.* To grate; to play  
coarsely.

Blunderbusses play'd in every loop-hole, go off  
constantly at the squeaking of a fiddle and the  
thrumping of a guitar. *Dryden's Spanish Furr.*

THRUSH. *n. s.* [*Druc*, Saxon; *rus dus*,  
Lat.]

1. A small singing-bird.

Of singing birds they have linnets, goldfinches,  
blackbirds, and thrushes. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
Pain, and a fine thrush, have been severally en-  
deavouring to call off my attention, but both in  
vain. *Pope.*

2. [From *thrust*: as we say, a *push*; a  
breaking out.] By this name are called  
small, round, superficial ulcerations,  
which appear first in the mouth; but as  
they proceed from the obstruction of the  
emissaries of the saliva, by the lentor  
and viscofity of the humour, they may  
affect every part of the alimentary duct,  
except the thick guts: they are just the  
same in the inward parts as scabs in  
the skin, and fall off from the inside of  
the bowels like a crust: the nearer they  
approach to a white colour the less dan-  
gerous. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

To THRUST. *v. a.* [*trufsto*, Lat.]

1. To push any thing into matter, or be-  
tween close bodies.

*Thrust* in thy sickle, and reap. *Rev. xiv. 15.*

2. To push; to move with violence; to  
drive. It is used of persons or things.

They should not only not be *thrust* out, but all  
have estates and grants of their lands new made to  
them. *Spenser.*

When the king comes, offer him no violence,  
Unless he seek to *thrust* you out by force. *Shakespeare.*  
Lock up my doors; and when you hear the drum,  
Clamber not you up to the casements then,  
Nor *thrust* your head into the publick streets. *Shak.*  
When the ass saw the angel, the *thrust* heisel  
unto the wall, and crush'd Balaam's foot.

*Numbers, xxii. 25.*

On this condition will I make a covenant with  
you, that I may *thrust* out all your right eyes.

*1 Samuel, xi. 2.*

She caught him by the feet; but Gehazi came  
near to *thrust* her away. *2 Kings, iv. 27.*

The prince shall not take of the people's inhe-  
ritance, by oppression to *thrust* them out.

*Isaiah, xlii. 18.*

Thou Capernaum, which art exalted to heaven,  
shalt be *thrust* down to hell. *Luke, x. 15.*

Rich, then lord chancellor, a man of quick and  
lively delivery of speech, but as of mean birth so  
prone to *thrust* forwards the ruin of great persons,  
in this manner spake. *Hayward.*

They

In hate of *thrust* out anew the frame,  
And *thrust* out Collation that bore their name.

*Dryden.*

To justify his threat, he *thrusts* aside  
The crowd of centaurs, and redeems the bride.

*Dryden.*

3. To stab.

Phineas *thrust* both of them through.

*Numbers, xxv. 8.*

4. To compress.

He *thrust* the fleece together, and wringed the  
dew out of it. *Judges, vi. 38.*

5. To impel; to urge.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the  
moon, and stars, as if we were villains on necessity,  
and all that we are evil in by a divine *thrusting* on.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

6. To obtrude; to intrude.

Who's there, I say? How dare you *thrust* your-

selves

Into my private meditations? *Shak. Henry VIII.*

I go to meet

The noble Brutus, *thrusting* his report

Into his ear. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

Should he not do as rationally, who took phy-  
sick from any one who had taken on himself the  
name of physician, or *thrust* himself into that em-  
ployment? *Locke.*

To THRUST. *v. n.*

1. To make a hostile push; to attack with  
a pointed weapon.

2. To squeeze in; to put himself into  
any place by violence.

I'll be a Spartan while I live on earth;  
But, when in heav'n, I'll stand next Hercules,  
And *thrust* between my father and the god. *Dryd.*

3. To intrude.

Not all,

Who like intruders *thrust* into their service,  
Participate their sacred influence. *Rowe.*

4. To push forwards; to come violently;  
to throng; to press.

Young, old, *thrust* there,

In mighty concourse. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

The miserable men which thrunk from the  
work were again beaten forward, and presently  
sain, and fresh men still *thrust* on.

*Knolke's History of the Turks.*

THRUST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Hostile attack with any pointed weapon.

Zelmae hearkening to no more, began with  
such witty fury to pursue him with blows and  
*thrusts*, that nature and virtue commanded him to  
look to his safety. *Sidney.*

That *thrust* had been mine enemy indeed,  
But that my coat is better than thou know'st.

*Shakespeare.*

Polites Pyrrhus with his lance pursues,  
And often reaches, and his *thrusts* renews. *Dryd.*

2. Assault; attack.

There is one *thrust* at your pique, pretended me-  
chanism. *Mora's Dramatic Dialogue.*

THRUSTER. *n. s.* [from *thrust*.] He that  
thrusts.

THRUSTLE. *n. s.* [from *thrust*.] Thrush;  
throistle.

No *thrustles* shrill the bramble-bush forsake,  
No chirping lark the welkin shren invokes. *Gay.*

To THRYFA'LLOW. *v. a.* [*thrice* and *ful-*  
*low*.] To give the third plowing in  
summer.

*Thryfallow* betime for destroying of weed,  
Lest thistle and docke fall a blooming and seed.

*Tusser.*

THUMB. *n. s.* [*Thuma*, Saxon.] The short  
strong finger answering to the other four.

Here I have a pilot's thumb,

Wreck'd as homeward he did come. *Shak. Macb.*

When he is dead you will wear him in thumb

rings, as the Turks did Scanderbeg. *Dryden.*

Every man in Turkey is of some trade: Sultan

Achmet was a maker of ivory rings, which the

Turks wear upon their thumbs: when they shoot

their arrows. *Broom.*

The hand is divided into four fingers bending

forwards, and one opposite bending backwards,

called the thumb, to join with them severally or

united, whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects.

*Ray on the Creation.*

To THUMB. *v. n.* To handle awkwardly.

THUMB-BAND. *n. s.* [*thumb* and *band*.]

A twist of any materials made thick as  
a man's thumb.

Tie thumb-bands of hay round them. *Mortimer.*

THUMBSTAL. *n. s.* [*thumb* and *stall*.] A  
thimble.

THUMP. *n. s.* [*thombo*, Italian.] A hard  
heavy dead dull blow with something  
blunt.

And blund'ring still with smarting rump,

He gave the knight's steed such a thump

As made him reel. *Hudibras.*

Before, behind, the blows are dealt, around

Their hollow sides the rattling thumps: rebound.

*Dryden.*

Their thumps and bruises might turn to ac-

count, if they could beat each other into good

manners. *Addison.*

The watchman gave so great a thump at my

door, that I awaked at the knock. *Tatler.*

To THUMP. *v. a.* To beat with dull  
heavy blows.

Those bastard Britons, whom our fathers  
Have in their land beaten, bob'd, and *thump'd*.  
*Shakespeare.*

**To THUMP.** *v. n.* To fall or strike with  
a dull heavy blow.

A stone  
Levell'd to right, it *thump'd* upon  
His manly paunch, with such a force,  
As almost beat him off his horse. *Hudibras.*  
A watchman at midnight *thumps* with his pole.  
*Swift.*

**THUMPER.** *n. f.* [from *thump*.] The per-  
son or thing that thumps.

**THUNDER.** *n. f.* [Sunben, Sunon, Sax.  
dunder, Swedish; donder, Dutch; ton-  
nerre, French.]

1. *Thunder* is a most bright flame rising  
on a sudden, moving with great vio-  
lence, and with a very rapid velocity,  
through the air, according to any deter-  
mination, upwards from the earth, hori-  
zontally, obliquely, downwards, in a  
right line, or in several right lines, as  
it were in serpentine tracts, joined at  
various angles, and commonly ending  
with a loud noise or rattling.

2. In popular and poetick language, *thun-  
der* is commonly the noise, and light-  
ning the flash; though *thunder* is some-  
times taken for both.

I do not bid the *thunder* bearer shoot,  
Nor tell tales of thee to high-judging Jove. *Shak.*  
The revenging gods  
'Gainst parricides all the *thunder* bend. *Shakespeare.*

Wing'd with red lightning and impetuous rage,  
Perhaps hath spent his shafts, and ceases now  
To bellow through the vast and boundless deep.  
*Milton.*

3. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence.  
So fierce he 'bout about him, and dealt blows  
On either side, that neither mail could hold  
No shield defend the *thunder* of his throw. *Spenser.*  
Here will we face this storm of intellect,  
Nor fear the noisy *thunder*, let it roll,  
Then burst, and spend at once its idleness. *Rosset.*

**To THUNDER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make thunder.

His nature is too noble for the world;  
He wd not flatter Neptune for his trident,  
Nor Jove for's power to *thunder*. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

2. To make a loud or terrible noise.

So soon as some few notable examples had *thun-  
dered* a duty into the subjects hearts, he soon shew-  
ed no balencis of suspicion. *Sidney.*

His dreadful name late through all Spain did  
*thunder*,

And Hercules' two pillars standing near  
Did make to quake and fear. *Spenser.*

His dreadful voice no more  
Would *thunder* in my ear. *Milton.*

Like a black sheet the whelming billow spread,  
Burst o'er the flat, and *thunder'd* on his head.  
*Pope.*

**To THUNDER.** *v. a.*

1. To emit with noise and terrour.

Quarrel's severe  
Were daily *thunder'd* in our general's ear,  
That by his daughter's blood we must appease  
Diana's kindred wrath. *Dryden.*

2. To publish any denunciation or threat.

An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder*  
out an ecclesiastical censure. *Ayliffe.*

**THUNDERBOLT.** *n. f.* [*thunder* and *bolt*,  
as it signifies an arrow.]

1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven.

If I had a *thunderbolt* in mine eye, I can tell who  
should down. *Shakespeare.*

VOL. II.

Let the lightning of this *thunderbolt*, which  
hath been so severe a punishment to one, be a ter-  
rour to all. *King Charles.*

My heart does beat,  
As if 'twere forging *thunderbolts* for Jove. *Denham.*  
Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare  
The Scipio's worth, those *thunderbolts* of war? *Dryden.*

The most remarkable piece in Antonine's pillar,  
is Jupiter Pluvius sending down rain on the faint-  
ing army of Marcus Aurelius, and *thunderbolts* on  
his enemies; which is the greatest confirmation  
of the story of the Christian legion. *Addison.*

2. Fulmination; denunciation; properly  
ecclesiastical.

He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt*  
of excommunication. *Hazewell on Providence.*

**THUNDERCLAP.** *n. f.* [*thunder* and *clap*.]  
Explosion of thunder.

The kindly bird that bears Jove's *thunderclap*,  
One day did scorn the humble scarabee,  
Proud of his highest service, and good hap,  
That made all other fowls his thralls to be. *Spenser.*

When some dreadful *thunderclap* is high,  
The winged fire shoots swiftly through the sky;  
Strikes and consumes ere scarce it does appear,  
And, by the sudden ill, prevents the tear. *Dryden.*

When suddenly the *thunderclap* was heard,  
It took us unprepared, and out of guard. *Dryden.*

**THUNDERER.** *n. f.* [from *thunder*.] The  
power that thunders.

How dare you, ghosts,  
Accuse the *thunderer*, whose bolt you know,  
Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coasts? *Shakespeare.*

Had the old Greeks discover'd your abode,  
Cete had n't been the cradle of their god;  
On that small island they had look'd with scorn,  
And in Great Britain thought the *thunderer* born. *Waller.*

When the bold Typhus  
Forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,  
The lesser gods, that shar'd his prosperous state,  
All suffer'd in the exit *thunderer's* fate. *Dryden.*

**THUNDEROUS.** *adj.* [from *thunder*.] Pro-  
ducing thunder.

Look in and see each blissful deity,  
How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie. *Milton.*

**THUNDERSHOWER.** *n. f.* [*thunder* and  
*shower*.] A rain accompanied with  
thunder.

The conceit is long in delivering, and at last it  
comes like a *thundershower*, full of sulphur and  
darken'd, with a terrible crack. *Stirlingfleet.*

In *thundershowers* the wind, and clouds mix  
ofentimes contrary to one another, especially if hail  
falls, the sultry weather below anecting the wind  
one way, and the cold above the clouds another.

*Drum's Physico-Theology.*

**THUNDERSTONE.** *n. f.* [*thunder* and  
*stone*.] A stone fabulously supposed to  
be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt.

Fear no more the lightning flash,  
Nor th' all-dreaded *thunderstone*. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

**To THUNDERSTRIKE.** *n. f.* [*thunder* and  
*strike*.]

1. To blast or hurt with lightning.

I remained as a man *thunderstruck*, not daring,  
nay, not able, to behold that power. *Sidney.*

The overthrown he rais'd, and as a herd  
Of goats, or tim'rous flock, together throng'd,  
Drove them before him *thunderstruck*. *Milton.*

With the voice divine  
Nigh *thunderstruck*, th' exalted man, to whom  
Such high a gift was given, a while survey'd  
With wonder. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

'Tis said that *thunderstruck* Enceladus  
Lies stretch'd supine. *Addison.*

2. To astonish with any thing terrible.

Fears from our hearts took  
The very life; to be to *thunderstruck*  
With such a voice. *Chapman.*

**THUNDEROUS.** *adj.* [*thunderer*, Latin.]  
Bearing frankincense.

**THURIFICATION.** *n. f.* [*thuris*, and *fatio*,  
Lat.] The act of fuming with incense;  
the act of burning incense.

The several acts of worship which were required  
to be performed to images are processions, genu-  
flections, *thurifications*, osculations, and obla-  
tions. *Stillingfleet.*

**THURSDAY.** *n. f.* [*thorsdag*, Danish;  
from *thor*. *Thor* was the son of Odin;  
yet in some of the northern parts they  
worshipped the Supreme Deity under  
his name, attributing the power over all  
things, even the inferior deities, to  
him. *Stillingfleet.*] The fifth day of the  
week.

**THUS.** *adv.* [Thur, Saxon.]

1. In this manner; in this wise.

It cannot be that they who speak *thus*, should  
*thus* judge. *Hooker.*

The knight him calling, asked who he was?  
Who lifting up his head, him answer'd *thus*. *Spenser.*

I returned with similar proof enough,  
With *tokens thus*, and *thus*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To be *thus* is nothing;  
But to be safely *thus*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I have sinned against the Lord, and *thus* and *thus*  
have I done. *Job, vii. 23.*

The Romans used a like wise endeavour, and  
whiles in a higher, in a wiser strain, making con-  
cord a deity; *thus* seeking peace, not by an oath,  
but by prayer. *Illydus.*

That the principle that sets on work these or-  
gans, is nothing else but the modification of mat-  
ter *thus* or *thus* poised, is false. *Judge Hale.*

Beware, I warn thee yet, to tell thy guests  
In terms becoming majesty to hear.

I warn thee *thus*, because I know thy temper  
is insolent. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

*Thus* in the triumphs of soft peace I reign.  
*Dryden.*

All were attentive to the godlike man,  
When from his lofty couch he *thus* began. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To this degree; to this quantity.

A counsellor of state in Spain said to his master,  
I will tell your majesty *thus* much for your com-  
fort, your majesty hath too many enemies; whereof  
the one is all the world, and the other your own  
ministers. *Bacon.*

Even *thus* wife, that is, *thus* peaceable, were very  
heathens, *thus* peaceable among themselves, though  
without grace; *thus* peaceable by wife nature very  
like grace. *Holyday.*

He said, *Thus* far extend, *thus* far thy bounds.  
*Milton.*

*Thus* much concerning the first earth, and its  
production and form. *Burser's Theory.*

No man reasonably pretends to know *thus* much,  
but he must pretend to know all things. *Tillotson.*

*Thus* you must do to inherit life; and if you  
have come up *thus* far, firmly persevere in it. *Wake.*

**To THWACK.** *v. a.* [Daccian, Saxon.]

To strike with something blunt and  
heavy; to thresh; to bang; to belabour.  
A ludicrous word.

He shall not stay;  
We'll *thwack* him hence with distaffs. *Shakespeare.*

Nick fell foul upon John Bull, to snatch the  
cudgel he had in his hand, that he might *thwack*  
Lewis with it. *Arbutnot.*

These long fellows, as lightly as they are, should  
find their jacks well *thwacked*. *Arbutnot.*

**THWACK.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A heavy  
hard blow.

But Talgol first with a hard *thwack*  
Twice bruised his back, and twice his back. *Hudibras.*

They place *thwack* on the rice, with cudgels.

# THY

the neighbourhood of each pot; the monkeys descend from the trees, take up the arms, and belabour one another with a storm of *thwacks*.  
Addison's Freeholder.

**THWART.** *adj.* [Thryn, Sax. *dwars*. Dut.]

1. Transverse; cros to something else.

This esse to several spheres thou must ascribe,  
Mov'd contrary with *thwart* obliquities. Milton.

2. Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.

**To THWART.** *v. a.*

1. To cros; to lie or come across any thing.

Swift as a shooting star  
In autumn *thwarts* the night. Milton's *Par. Lost*.  
Yon stream of light, a thousand ways  
Upward and downward *thwarting* and convolv'd.

Thomson.

2. To cros; to oppose; to travel; to contravene.

Some sixteen months and longer might have said,  
If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me. Shakespeare.

Lauffer had been

The *thwarting* of your dispositions, if  
You had not shew'd how you were dispos'd

Ere they lack power to cros you. Shak. *Coriolanus*.

The understanding and will then never disagree;  
for the proposals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other.

South.

The rays both good and bad, of equal power,  
Each *thwarting* other made a mingled hour. Dryd.

In vain did I the godlike youth deplore:  
The more I begg'd, they *thwarted* me the more.

Addison.

Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now refrain,  
Or *thwart* the synod of the gods in vain.

Pope's *Odyssey*.

By *thwarting* passions tost, by cares oppress'd,  
He found the tempest pictur'd in his breast. Young.

**To THWART.** *v. n.* To be in opposition to.

It is easy to be imagined what reception any proposition shall find, that shall at all *thwart* with these internal oracles.

Locke.

**THWARTING.** *n. f.* [from *thwart*.] The act of crossing, &c. as the verb.

**THWARTINGLY.** *adv.* [from *thwarting*.] Oppositely; with opposition.

**THY.** *pronoun.* [Thin, Saxon.] Of thee; belonging to thee; relating to thee; the possessive of *thou*. See **THOU**.

Whatever God did try,  
Is all *thy* clear and smooth uninterrupted way.

Cowley.

Th' example of the heavenly lark,  
T'by fellow poet, Cowley, merr.

Cowley.

These are *thy* works, parent of good! Milton.

**TYNE wood.** *n. f.* A precious wood.

The merchandize of gold and all *thyne* wood are departed from thee. Revelations, xviii. 12.

**THYME.** *n. f.* [thym, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.] A plant.

The *thyme* hath a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf, whole upper-lip is erect, and generally split in two, and the under-lip is divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup arises the puntal, accompanied by four embrios, which afterward become so many seeds, inclosed in a husk, which before was the flower-cup, to these marks must be added hard ligneous stalks, and the flower gathered into heads.

Miller.

No more, my goats, will I behold you climb  
The steepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry *thyme*. Dryd.

**THYSELF.** *pronoun* *rel.* *refl.* [thy and self.]

It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the verb.

Come high or low,

*Thyself* and office dextly show. Shakespeare. *Macbeth*.

It must and shall be so; content *thyself*. Swift.

In poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative.

These goods *thyself* can on *thyself* bestow. Dryd.

# TIC

**Ti'AR.** *n. f.* [tiare, Fr. *tiara*, Latin.] A

**Ti'ARA.** *n. f.* dress for the head; a diadem.

His back was turn'd, but not his brightness hid;  
Of beaming sunny rays a golden *tiar*

Circled his head. Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

This royal robe and this *tiara* wore  
Old Priam, and this golden sceptre bore

In full assemblies. Dryden's *Æneid*.

A *tiar* wreath'd her head with many a fold,  
Her waist was circled with a zone of gold. Pope.

Fairer she seem'd, distinguish'd from the rest,  
And better mien dispos'd, as better dress:

A bright *tiara* round her forehead ty'd,  
To juster bounds confin'd its rising pride. Prior.

**To TICKE.** *v. a.* [from *entice*.] To draw; to allure.

Lovely enchanting language, sugar-cane,  
Honey of soles, whither wilt thou fly?

Halt some fond lover t' d thee to thy lane?  
And wilt thou leave the church, and love a fly?

Herbert.

**TICK.** *n. f.* [This word seems contracted from *ticket*, a tally on which debts are scored.]

1. Score; trust.

If thou hast the heart to try 't,  
I'll lend thee back thyself awhile,

And once more for that carcase vie  
Fight upon tick. Hudibras.

When the money is got into hands that have  
bought all that they have need of, whoever needs

any thing else must go on tick, or barter for it. Locke.

You would see him in the kitchen weighing the  
beef and butter, paying ready money, that the maids

might not run a tick at the market.

Arbutnot's *History of John Bull*.

2. [Tique, Fr. *teke*, Dutch.] The louse of dogs or sheep.

Would the fountain of your mind were clear  
again, that I might water an ass at it! I had rather

be a tick in a sheep, than such a valiant ignorance.

Shakespeare's *Titus and Grissida*.

3. The case which holds the feathers of a bed.

**To TICK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run on score.

2. To trust; to score.

The money went to the lawyers; council won't tick.

Arbutnot.

**TICKEN.** *n. f.* The same with tick. A

**TICKING.** *n. f.* sort of strong linen for bedding.

Bailey.

**TICKET.** *n. f.* [etiquet, French.] A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

There should be a paymaster appointed, of special trust, which should pay every man according to his captain's ticket, and the account of the clerk of his band.

Spenser.

In a lottery with one prize, a single ticket is only enriched, and the rest are all blanks. Collier on *Envy*.

Let tops or fortune fly which way they will,  
Disdains all loss of tickets or todille. Pope.

**To TICKLE.** *v. a.* [tutillo, Latin.]

1. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches.

Dissembling courtesy! How true this tyrant  
Can tickle where the wounds! Shakespeare. *Cymbeline*.

The mind is moved in great vehemency only by a sharp smart of the body.

Bacon.

There is a sweetness in good words, which tickles even while it hurts, and no man can be heartily angry with him who pleases him against his will.

Dryden.

It is a good thing to laugh at any rate; and if a straw can tickle a man, it is an instrument of happiness.

Dryden.

2. To please by slight gratifications.

Dametas, that of all manners of stile could best conceive of golden eloquence, being wish'd tickled

# TID

by Musidorus's praises, had his brain so turned, that he became slave to that which he that sued to be his servant offered to give him. Sidney.

Expectation tickling skittish spirits,  
Sets all on hazard, Shakespeare.

Such a nature  
Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow  
Which it trades on at noon. Shakespeare. *Coriolanus*.

I cannot rule my spleen,  
My scorn rebels, and tickles me within. Dryden.

Dunce at the best; in streets but scarce allow'd  
To tickle, on thy straw, the stupid crowd. Dryden.

A drunkard the habitual thirst after his cups  
drives to the tavern, though he has in his view the

loss of health, and perhaps of the joys of another  
life, the least of which is such a good as he con-

testes is far greater than the tickling of his palate  
with a glass of wine. Locke.

**To TICKLE.** *v. n.* To feel titillation.

He with secret joy theretore  
Did tickle inwardly in every vein,

And his false heart, fraught with all treason's store,  
Was tick'd with hope his purpose to obtain. Spenser.

**TICKLE.** *adj.* [I know not whence to deduce the sense of this word.] Tottering; unfixed; unstable; easily over-

thrown.

When the last O'Neal began to stand upon some  
tickle terms, this fellow, called baron of Dungan-

non, was set up to beard him. Spenser on *Ireland*.

Thy head stands so tickle on thy shoulders, that  
a milkmaid, if she be in love, may sigh it off.

Shakespeare.

The state of Normandy  
Stands on a tickle point, now they are gone. Slak.

**TICKLISH.** *adj.* [from *tickle*.]

1. Sensible to titillation; easily tickled.

The palm of the hand, though it hath as thin  
a skin as the other parts, yet is not ticklish, because

it is accustomed to be touched. Bacon's *Nat. Hist.*

2. Tottering; uncertain; unfixed.

Ireland was a ticklish and unsettled state, more  
easily to receive distempers and mutations than Eng-

land was. Bacon.

Did it stand upon so ticklish and tottering a founda-

tion as some men's fancy hath plac'd it, it  
would be no wonder should it frequently vary.

Woodward's *Natural History*.

3. Difficult; nice.

How shall our author hope a gentle fate,  
Who dars most impudently not translate?

It had been civil, in these ticklish times,  
To fetch his tools and knaves from foreign climes.

Swift.

**TICKLISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *ticklish*.] The state of being ticklish.

**TICKTACK.** *n. f.* [tridrac, Fr.] A game at tables.

Bailey.

**TID.** *adj.* [tybden, Saxon.] Tender; soft; nice.

**TIDBIT.** *n. f.* [tid and bit.] A dainty.

**To TIDDL.** *v. a.* [from *tid*.] To use

**To TIDDL.** *v. a.* tenderly; to fondle.

**TIDE.** *n. f.* [tyb, Saxon; tyd, Dutch and Islandick.]

1. Time; season; while.

There they alight, in hope themselves to hide  
From the fierce heat, and rest their weary limbs a

tide. Spenser.

They two forth passing  
Received those two fair brides, their love's delight,

Which, at the appointed tide,  
Each one did make his bride. Spenser.

What hath this day deserv'd,  
That it in golden letter should be set  
Among the high tides in the calendar?

Shakespeare's *King John*.

At new-year's tide following, the king chose him  
master of the horse. Watson.

2. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea.

That motion of the water called tides, is a rising  
and falling of the sea: the cause of this is the at-

traction of the moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is nearest the moon, being most strongly attracted, is raised higher than the rest, and the part opposite to it being least attracted, is also higher than the rest; and these two opposite rises of the surface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the moon from east to west, and striking against the large coasts of the continents, from thence rebound back again, and so make floods and ebbs in narrow seas and rivers. *Locke.*

### 3. Commotion; violent confluence.

As in the tides of people once up, there want not stirring winds to make them more rough, so this people did light upon two ringleaders. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

### 4. Stream; course.

Thou art the ruins of the noblest man  
That ever lived in the tide of times. *Shakespeare.*  
The rapid currents drive  
Towards the retreating sea their furious tide. *Milt.*  
But let not all the gold which Tagus hides,  
And pays the sea in tributary tides,  
Be bribe sufficient to corrupt thy breast,  
Or violate with streams thy peaceful rest. *Dryden.*  
Continual tide  
Flows from th' exultating fount. *Philips.*

### To TIDE. v. a. [from the noun.] To drive with the stream.

Their images, the relics of the wreck,  
Torn from the wreck'd poop, are tid'd back  
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown ashore. *Dryden.*

### To TIDE. v. n. To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide.

Why n' troubl'dst the foe still backward thrunk,  
Warring within the Ouse, he dealt his blows,  
And sent them, rolling, to the tiding Humb. *Philips.*

### TIDEGATE. n. f. [tide and gate.] A gate through which the tide passes into a basin.

### TIDEMAN. n. f. [tide and man.] A tide-waiter or customhouse officer, who watches on board of merchant-ships till the duty of goods be paid, and the ships unloaded.

### TIDEWAITER. n. f. [tide and wait.] An officer who watches the landing of goods at the customhouse.

Employments will be in the hands of Englishmen; nothing left for Irishmen but vicarage and tidewaiter's places. *Swift.*

### TIDELY. adv. [from tidy.] Neatly; readily.

### TIDINESS. n. f. [from tidy.] Neatness; readiness.

### TIDINGS. n. f. [tidan, Saxon, to happen, to betide; tideude, Islandick.] News; an account of something that has happened; incidents related.

When her eyes she on the dwarf had set,  
And saw the signs that deadly tidings spake,  
She fell to ground for fearful regret. *Spenser.*  
I shall make my master glad with these tidings. *Shakespeare.*

They win

Great numbers of each nation to receive,  
With joy, the tidings brought from heav'n. *Milt.*  
Portius, thy looks speak somewhat of importance:

What tidings dost thou bring? methinks I see  
Unusual gladness sparkling in thy eyes. *Addison.*  
The messenger of these glad tidings, by whom  
this covenant of mercy was proposed and ratified,  
was the eternal Son of his bosom. *Rogers.*

### TIDY. adj. [tid, Islandick.]

#### 1. Seasonable.

If weather be faire and tidy, thy grain  
Make speedie carriage, for fear of a raine. *Tass.*

#### 2. Neat; ready.

Whenever by yon barley-mow I pass,  
Before my eyes will trip the tidy lass. *Gay's Past.*

#### 3. It seems to be here put by mistake or irony for untidy.

Thou whorl on tidy Bartholomew boar-pig, when  
wilt thou leave fighting? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

### To TIE. v. a. [rian, tigan, Saxon.]

#### 1. To bind; to fasten with a knot.

Tie the king to the cart, and bring their calves  
home from them. *Samuel, vi. 7.*

Thousands of men and women, tied together in  
chains, were, by the cruel Turks, enforced to run  
as fast as their horses. *Kneller's History.*

#### 2. To knit; to complicate.

We do not tie this knot with an intention to  
puzzle the argument; but the harder it is tied, we  
shall feel the pleasure more sensibly when we come  
to loose it. *Burnet.*

#### 3. To hold; to fasten; to join so as not easily to be parted.

In bond of virtuous love together tied,  
Together serv'd they, and together died. *Fairfax.*  
The intermediate ideas tie the extremes so firmly  
together, and the probability is so clear, that assent  
necessarily follows it. *Locke.*

Certain theorems resolve propositions which depend  
on them, and are as firmly made out from  
thence, as if the mind went afresh over every link of  
the whole chain that ties them to first self-evident  
principles. *Locke.*

#### 4. To hinder; to obstruct: with up intensive.

Death, that hath ta'en her hence to make me wail,  
Ties up my tongue, and will not let me speak. *Shakespeare.*

Melantius, stay,  
You have my promise; and my hasty word  
Refrains my tongue, but ties not up my sword. *Wallis.*

Honour and good-nature may tie up his hands,  
but as these would be very much strengthened by  
reason and principle, without them they are only  
infectious. *Addison.*

#### 5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine.

Although they profess they agree with us touching  
a precept for prayer to be used in the  
church, they have declared that it shall not be pre-  
scribed as a thing whereunto they will tie their mi-  
nisters. *Hooker.*

It is the coward's terror of his spirit,  
That does not undertake; he'll not feel wrongs  
Which he him to an answer. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Cannot God make any of the appropriate acts  
of worship to become due only to himself? cannot  
he tie us to perform them to him? *Stillingfleet.*

They tie the motive so strictly to unity of place,  
that you never see in any of their plays a scene  
change in the middle of an act. *Dryden.*

Not tied to rule, of policy, you find  
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind. *Dryden.*  
No one seems less tied up to a form of words. *Locke.*

The mind should, by several rules, be tied down  
to this, at first, uneasy task; it will give it faci-  
lity. *Locke.*

They have no uneasy expectations of what is to  
come, but are ever tied down to the present mo-  
ment. *Atterbury.*

A healthy man ought not to tie himself up to  
strict rules, nor to abstain from any sort of food in  
common use. *Arbutnot.*

#### 6. It may be observed of tie, that it has often the particles up and down joined to it, which are, for the most part, little more than emphatical, and which, when united with this word, have at least consequently the same meaning.

### TIE. n. f. [from the verb.]

#### 1. Knot; fastening.

#### 2. Bond; obligation.

The rebels that had shaken off the great yoke of  
obedience, had likewise cast away the lesser tie of  
respect. *Bacon.*

No forest, cave, or savage den  
Holds more pernicious beasts than men;  
Vows, oaths, and contracts they devise,  
And tell us they are sacred ties. *Waller.*

#### 3. A knot of hair.

The well-twin'd tress an equal homage claim,  
And either shoulder has its share of fame. *Young.*

### TIER. n. f. [tiere, tierce, old Fr. tierce, Dutch.] A row; a rank.

Pompeius, in his choler, discharged a tier of  
great ordnance amongst the thickest of them. *Kneller.*

### TIERCE. n. f. [tiers, tiercier, French.] A vessel holding the third part of a pipe.

Go now deny his tierce. *Ben Jonson.*

Wit, like tierce, clarer, when't begins to pall,  
Neglected lies, and 's of no use at all;  
But in its full perfection of decay  
Turns vinegar, and comes again in play. *Duffer.*

### TIERCE. n. f. [from tiers, French.] A triplet; three lines.

### TIER. n. f. [A low word, I suppose without etymology.]

#### 1. Liquor; drink.

I, whom griping penury surrounds,  
And hunger, true attendant upon want,  
With scanty offals, and small acid tiff,  
Wretched repast! my meagre corps sustain. *Philips.*

#### 2. A fit of peevishness or sullenness; a pet.

### To TIE. v. n. To be in a pet; to quarrel. A low word.

### TIFFANY. n. f. [tiffer, to dress up, old Fr. Skinner.] Very thin silk.

The smok of sulphur will not black a paper,  
and is commonly used by women to whiten tiffa-  
nies. *Brown.*

### TIGE. n. f. [in architecture.] The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

### TIGER. n. f. [tigre, Fr. tigris, Latin.] A fierce beast of the leonine kind.

When the blast of war blows in your ears,  
Then imitate the action of the tiger:  
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood.

*Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,  
The arm'd rhinoceros, or Hyrcanian tiger;  
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves  
Shall never tremble. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Has the steer,  
At whose strong chest the deadly tiger hangs,  
Ever plow'd for him? *Tomson's Spring.*

### TIGHT. adj. [dicht, Dutch.]

#### 1. Tense; close; not loose.

If the centre holes be not very deep, and the  
pikes fill them not very tight, the strength of the  
string will alter the centre holes. *Musson's Mechanical Exercises.*

I do not like this running knot, it holds too  
tight; I may be distill'd all at a sudden. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

Every joint was well grooved; and the door did  
not move on hinges, but up and down like a fast,  
which kept my closet so tight that very little water  
came in. *Swift.*

#### 2. Free from fluttering rags; less than neat.

A tight maid, ere he for wine can ask,  
Gurples his meaning, and unloils the flask. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The girl was a tight clever wench as any. *Arbutnot.*  
O Thom is, I'll make a loving wife;  
I'll spin and card, and keep our children tight. *Gay.*  
Dress her again gentler and neat,  
And rather tight than great. *Swift.*



**To TIGHTEN.** *v. a.* [from *tight*.] To straiten; to make close.

**TIGHTER.** *n. f.* [from *tighten*.] A ribband or string by which women straiten their clothes.

**TIGHTLY.** *adv.* [from *tight*.]

1. Closely; not loosely.
2. Neatly; not idly.

Hold, tirah, bear you these letters *tightly*;  
Sail like my pinnace to these golden shores. *Shak.*  
Handle your pruning-knife with dexterity: *tightly*, I say, go *tightly* to your business; you have cost me much. *Dryden.*

**TIGHTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *tight*.]

1. Closeness; not looseness.

The bones are inflexible; which arises from the greatness of the number of corpuscles that compose them, and the firmness and *tightness* of their union. *Woodward on Fishes.*

2. Neatness.

**TIGRESS.** *n. f.* [from *tiger*.] The female of the tiger.

It is reported of the *tigress*, that several spots rise in her skin when she is angry. *Addison.*

**TIKE.** *n. f.* [*tik*, Swedish; *teke* Dutch; *tique*, Fr.]

1. The loue of dogs or sheep. See **TICK**.

Lice and *tiks* are bred by the sweat close kept, and somewhat asched by the sun. *Bacon Nat. Hist.*

2. It is in *Shakespeare* the name of a dog, in which sense it is used in Scotland. [from *tyt*, Runick, a little dog.]

Avaunt, you curs!

Hound or spaniel, braché or lym,  
Or bobtail *tike*, or trundle-tail. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

**TILE.** *n. f.* [*tegle*, Saxon; *tegel*, Dutch; *tuile*, Fr. *tegola*, Italian.] Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses.

The roof is all *tile*, or lead, or stone.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

Earth turned into brick serveth for building as stone doth; and the like of *tile*. *Bacon's Physic. Rem.*  
In at the window he climbs, or o'er the *tiles*.

*Milton.*

Worse than all the clattering *tiles*, and worse,  
Than thousand padders was the poet's curse. *Dryden.*

*Tile* pins made of oak, or fir, they drive into holes made in the plain *tiles*, to hang them upon their lathing. *Moxon.*

**To TILE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with tiles.

Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses *tiled* or thatched. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloirs

Might raise a house above two stories;

A *tile* one would state, a catch

Would *tile*, an epigram would thatch.

*Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. To cover as tiles.

The rafters of my body, bone,  
Being still with you, the muscle, sinew and vein,  
Which *tile* this house, will come again. *Donne.*

**TILLER.** *n. f.* [*tuller*, Fr. from *tile*.] One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles.

A Flemish *tiler*, falling from the top of a house upon a Spaniard, killed him; the next of the blood executed his death, when he was offered pecuniary recompense, not that he would serve him but *his talents*: whereupon the judge said to him, he should go up to the top of the house, and then fall down upon the *tiler*. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

**TILING.** *n. f.* [from *tile*.] The roof covered with tiles.

They went upon the house-top, and let him  
pass through the *tiling* with his couch before Jesus. *Luke, v. 19.*

**TILL.** *n. f.* A money box in a shop.

They break up counters, doors and *tills*,  
And have the empty chests in view. *Swift.*

**TILL.** *prep.* [*til*, Saxon.] To the time of.

Unhappy *till* slave, and pupil to a bell,  
Unhappy *till* the last, the kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*

**TILL now.** To the present time.

Pleasure not known *till* now. *Milton.*

**TILL then.** To that time.

The earth *till* then was desert. *Milton.*

**TILL.** *conj.*

1. To the time when.

Woods and rocks had ears

To rapture, *till* the savage clamour drown'd

Both harp and voice. *Milton.*

The unity of place we neither find in Aristotle, Horace, or any who have written of it, *till* in our age the French poets first made it a precept of the stage. *Dryden.*

2. To the degree that.

Meditate to long *till* you make some act of prayer to God, or glorification of him. *Taylor.*

To this strange pitch their high assertions flew,  
*Till* Nature's self scarce look'd on them as two. *Cowley.*

Goddeff, spread thy reign *till* 16s' elders reach. *Pope.*

**To TILL.** *v. a.* [*tyllan*, Saxon; *tenlen*, Dutch.] To cultivate; to husband: commonly used of the husbandry of the plow.

This paradise I give thee, count it thine,

To *til*, and keep, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton.*

Send him from the garden forth, to *til*

The ground whence he was taken. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The husbandman *tilleth* the ground, is employed in an honest business that is necessary in life, and very capable of being made an acceptable service unto God. *Lavo.*

**TILLABLE.** *adj.* [from *till*.] Arable; fit for the plow.

The *tilable* fields are so hilly, that the oxen can hardly take sure footing. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**TILLAGE.** *n. f.* [from *till*.] Husbandry; the act or practice of plowing or culture.

*Tillage* will enable the kingdom for corn for the natives, and to spare for exportation. *Bacon.*

A tawny reape, from his *tillage* brought

First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*

Incite them to improve the *tillage* of their country, to recover the bad soil, and to remedy the waste. *Milton.*

Bid the laborious hind,  
Whose harden'd hands do long in *tillage* toil,

Neglect the promis'd harvest of the soil. *Dryden.*

That there was *tillage*, Moles intimates; but whether bestowed on all, or only upon some parts of that earth, as also what sort of *tillage* that was, is not expressed. *Woodward.*

**TILLER.** *n. f.* [from *till*.]

1. Husbandman; ploughman.

They bring in sea-land partly after their nearness to the places, and partly by the good husbandry of the *tiller*. *Carew.*

Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a *tiller* of the ground. *Genesis, iv. 2.*

The worm that knows the ripening fruit, sad guest!

Canker or locust hurtful to insect

The blade; while huffs elude the *tiller's* care,

And eminence of want distinguishes the year. *Prior.*

2. The rudder of a boat.

The horse that goes in the *thill*. Properly **TILLER**.

4. A till; a small drawer.

Search her cabinet, and thou shalt find

Each *tiller* there with love epistles lin'd. *Dry. Jew.*

**TILLYFALL.** *adv.* A word used for **TILLYVALLY.** merely when any thing

said was rejected as trifling or impertinent.

Am not I confanguineous? am not I of her blood? *tillyvalley*, lady. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*  
*Tillyfully*, Sir John, never tell me; your ancient swaggerer comes not in my doors. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

**TILMAN.** *n. f.* [*til* and *man*.] One who tills; an husbandman.

Good shepherd, good *tilman*, good Jack and good Gil,

Makes husband and hufwife their coffers to fill. *Tuffer.*

**TILT.** *n. f.* [*tylb*, Saxon.]

1. A tent; any support of covering over head.

The roof of Innem

Intended for a shelter!

But the rain made an ass

Of *tilt* and canvas,

And the snow which you know is a melter. *Deub.*

2. The cover of a boat.

It is a small vessel, like in proportion to a Grave-  
end *tilt*-boat. *Sandys.*

The rowing crew,

To tempt a fare, clothe all their *tilts* in blue. *Gay.*

3. A military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback.

His study is his *tilt*-yard, and his loves

Are brazen images of canonized saints. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been sworn brother to him; and he never

saw him but once in the *tilt*-yard, and then he broke his head. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Images representing the forms of Hercules, Apollo, and Diana, he placed in the *tilt*-yard at Constantinople. *Knolles.*

The spouses of Hippolite the queen,  
What *tilts* and tourneys at the feast were seen. *Dryden.*

In *tilts* and tournaments the valiant strove  
By glorious deeds to purchase Emma's love. *Prior.*

4. A thrust.

His majesty seldom dismissed the foreigner *till* he had entertained him with the slaughter of two or three of his liege subjects, whom he very dextrously put to death with the *tilt* of his lance. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. Inclination forward; as, the vessel is a *tilt*, when it is inclined that the liquor may run out.

**To TILT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover like a tilt of a boat.

Ajax interpos'd

His sevenfold shield, and screen'd Laertes' son,

When the insulting Trojans urg'd him fore

With *tilted* spears. *Philips.*

2. To point as in tilts.

Now horrid slaughter reigns:

Sons against fathers *tilt* the fatal lance,

Careless of duty, and their native grounds

Distain with kindred blood. *Philips.*

3. [*Tillen*, Dutch.] To turn up so as to run out; as, the barrel is *tilted*; that is, leaned forward.

**To TILT.** *v. n.*

1. To run in tilts or tournaments.

To describe races and games,

Or *tilting* furniture, emblazon'd shields. *Milton.*

2. To fight with rapiers.

Friends all but even now; and then, but now—  
Swords out and *tilting* one at other's breasts,  
In opposition bloody. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Scow'ring the watch grows out of fashion wit:  
Now we set up for *tilting* in the pit,

Where 'tis agreed by bullies, chicken-hearted,

To fright the ladies first, and then be parted. *Dryden.*

It is not yet the fashion for women of quality to *tilt*. *Collier.*

Satire's

- Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet  
To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet. *Pope.*
3. To rush as in combat.  
Some say the spirits *tilt* so violently, that they  
make holes where they strike. *Collier.*
4. To play unsteadily.  
The floating vessel swam  
Uplifted; and secure with beaked prow  
Rode *tilting* o'er the waves. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The fleet swift *tilting* o'er the surges flew,  
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*
5. To fall on one side.  
As the trunk of the body is kept from *tilting*  
forward by the muscles of the back, so from fall-  
ing backward by those of the belly. *Grew's Cofin.*
- TILTER. *n. f.* [from *tilt*.] One who  
tilts; one who fights.  
A puiſny *tilter*, that spurs his horse on one side,  
breaks his staff like a noble goose.  
*Shakespeare's As you like it.*  
He us'd the only antique philters,  
Deriv'd from old heroick *tilters*. *Hudibras.*  
If war you chuse, and blood must needs be spilt  
here,  
Let me alone to match your *tilter*. *Granville.*
- TILTH. *n. f.* [from *tilt*.] Husbandry;  
culture.  
Bourn, bound of land, *tilth*, vineyard, none;  
No use of metal, corn, or wine, or oil.  
*Shakespeare's Tempst.*  
Give the fallowlands their seasons and their *tilth*.  
*Drayton.*  
Her plenteous womb  
Expresseth its full *tilth* and husbandry. *Shakeſp.*
- TILTH. *adj.* [from *tilt*.] Arable; tilled.  
I know not how this word can be so used.  
He beheld a field,  
Part arable and *tilth*; whereon were sheaves  
New reap'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- TIMBER. *n. f.* [*tymbuan*, Sax. *to build*.]
1. Wood fit for building.  
I learn'd of lighter *timber* cotes to frame,  
Such as might save my sheep and me from shame.  
*Spenser.*  
For the body of the ships no nation doth equal  
England for the oaken *timber* wherewith to build  
them, but there must be a great providence used,  
that our ship *timber* be not unnecessarily wasted.  
*Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
The straw was laid below,  
Of chips and serewood was the second row;  
The third of greens, and *timber* newly fell'd.  
*Dryden.*  
There are hardly any countries that are de-  
stitute of *timber* of their own growth. *Woodward.*  
Upon these walls they plant quick and *timber*  
trees, which thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer's Husb.*  
Who set the twigs, shall he remember,  
That in haste to sell the *timber*?  
And what shall of thy woods remain,  
Except the box that threw the main? *Prior.*
2. The main trunk of a tree.  
We take  
From every tree, lop, bark, and part o' th' *timber*;  
And though we leave it with a root thus luct,  
The air will drink the sap. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The main beams of a fabrick.
4. Materials, ironically.  
Such dispositions are the very errors of human  
nature; and yet they are the fittest *timber* to make  
politics of, like to knee *timber*, that is good for  
ships to be tossed, but not for houses that shall  
stand firm. *Bacon.*
- To TIMBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
light on a tree. A cant word.  
The one took up in a thicket of brush-wood,  
and the other *timbered* upon a tree hard by. *L. Eſſ.*
- To TIMBER. *v. a.* To furnish with beams  
or timber.  
TIMBERED. *adj.* [from *timber*; *timbré*,  
Fr.] Built; formed; contrived.  
He left the succession to his second son; not be-

- cause he thought him the best *timbered* to support  
it. *Wotton.*  
Many heads that undertake learning, were never  
squared nor *timbered* for it. *Bacon's Vulgar Err.*
- TIMBERSOW. *n. f.* A worm in wood;  
Perhaps the wood louse.  
Divers creatures, though they be loathsome to  
take, are of this kind; as earth worms, *timber-*  
*foxes*, snails. *Bacon.*
- TIMBREL. *n. f.* [*timbre*, Fr. *tympnum*,  
Lat.] A kind of musical instrument  
played by pulsation.  
The damfels they delight  
When they their *timbrels* smite,  
And thereunto dance and carrol sweet.  
*Spenser's Epithal.*  
In their hands sweet *timbrels* all upheld on high.  
*Spenser.*  
Praise with *timbrels*, organs, flutes;  
Praise with violins and lutes. *Sandys's Paraph.*  
For her, through Egypt's fruitful clime renown'd,  
Let weeping Nilus hear the *timbral* found.  
*Pope's Statius.*
- TIME. *n. f.* [*tima*, Saxon; *tym*, Erſe.]
1. The measure of duration.  
This consideration of duration, as set out by  
certain periods, and marked by certain measures  
or epochas, is that which most properly we call *time*.  
*Locke.*  
*Time* is like a fashionable host,  
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand,  
But with his arms out-stretch'd, as he would fly,  
Grasps the incomer. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
Come what come may,  
*Time* and the hour runs through the roughest day.  
*Shakeſpeare.*  
Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a  
gross exhalation, be found a long *time* defective  
upon the exactest scale. *Bacon's Vulgar Errours.*  
*Time*, which consisteth of parts, can be no part  
of infinite duration, or of eternity, for then there  
would be infinite *time* past to-day, which to-  
morrow will be more than infinite. *Time* is one  
thing, and infinite duration is another. *Grew.*
2. Space of time.  
Daniel desired that he would give him *time*, and  
that he would shew him the interpretation.  
*Daniel, ii. 16.*  
It a law be enacted to continue for a certain  
*time*, when that *time* is elapsed, the law ceaseth  
without any farther abrogation. *White.*  
He for the *time* remain'd stupidly good. *Milton.*  
No *time* is allowed for digestions. *Swift.*
3. Interval.  
Pomanders, and knots of powders, you may  
have continually in your hand; whereas perfumes  
you can take but at *times*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
4. Lite considered as employed, or destined  
to employment.  
A great devourer of his *time*, was his agency for  
men of quality. *Fell.*  
All ways of holy living, all instances and all  
kinds of virtue, lie open to those who are masters  
of themselves, their *time*, and their fortune. *Law.*
5. Season; proper time.  
To every thing there is a season, and a *time* to  
every purpose. *Eccles. iii. 1.*  
They were cut down out of *time*, whose founda-  
tion was overflown with a flood. *Job, xxii. 16.*  
He found nothing but leaves on it; for the *time*  
of figs was not yet. *Mark, xi. 13.*  
Knowing the *time*, that it is high *time* to awake  
out of sleep. *Romans, xiii. 11.*  
Short were her marriage joys; for in the prime  
Of youth her load expired before his *time*. *Dryd.*  
I hope I come in *time*, if not to make,  
At least to save, your fortune and your honour.  
*Dryden.*  
The *time* will come when we shall be forced to  
bring our eyes to remembrance, and then con-  
sideration will do us little good. *Galamy's Sermons.*
6. A considerable space of duration; con-  
tinuance; process of time.

- Fight under him, there's plunder to be had;  
A captain is a very gainful trade:  
And when in service your best days are spent,  
In *time* you may command a regiment.  
*Dryden's Juvenal.*  
In *time* the mind reflects on its own operations  
about the ideas got by sensation, and thereby stores  
itself with a new set of ideas, ideas of reflection.  
*Locke.*  
One imagines, that the terrestrial matter which  
is showered down along with rain enlarges the bulk  
of the earth, and that it will in *time* bury all things  
under ground. *Woodward.*  
I have resolv'd to take *time*, and, in spite of  
all misfortunes, to write you, at intervals, a long  
letter. *Swift.*
7. Age; part of duration distinct from  
other parts.  
They shall be given into his hand until a *time*  
and *times*. *Dan. vii. 25.*  
If we should impute the heat of the season un-  
to the co-operation of any stars with the sun, it  
seems more favourable for our *times* to ascribe the  
same unto the constellation of Leo. *Bacon's Vulgar Errours.*  
The way to please being to imitate nature, the  
poets and the painters, in ancient *times*, and in the  
best ages, have studied her. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
8. Past time.  
I was the man in the moon when *time* was.  
*Shakeſpeare.*
9. Early time.  
Stanley at Bosworth-field, though he came *time*  
enough to save his life, yet he staid long enough to  
endanger it. *Bacon.*  
If they acknowledge repentance and a more strict  
obedience to be one *time* or other necessary, they  
imagine it is *time* enough yet to set about these do-  
ties. *Rogers.*
10. Time considered as affording oppor-  
tunity.  
The earl lost no *time*; but marched day and night.  
*Clarendon.*  
He continued his delights till all the enemies  
horse were passed through his quarters; nor did  
then pursue them in any *time*. *Clarendon.*  
I would ask any man that means to repent at  
his death, how he knows he shall have an hour's  
*time* for it? *Duty of Man.*  
*Time* is lost, which never will renew,  
While we too far the pleasing path pursue,  
Surveying nature. *Dryden's Virgil.*
11. Particular quality of some part of du-  
ration.  
Comets, importing change of *times* and states,  
Brandish your crystal tresses in the sky. *Shakeſp.*  
All the prophets in their age, the *times*  
Of great Messiah sing. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
It any reply, that the *times* and manners of men  
will not bear such a practice, that is an answer  
from the mouth of a professed *time*-server. *South.*
12. Particular time.  
Give order, that no sort of person  
Have, any *time*, recourse unto the princes. *Shak.*  
When that company died, what *time* the fire de-  
voured two hundred and fifty men.  
*Numbers, xxvi. 10.*  
The worst on me must light, when *time* shall be.  
*Milton.*  
A *time* will come, when my maturer muse  
In Cæsar's wars a nobler theme shall chuse. *Dryd.*  
These reservoirs of snow they cut, distributing  
them to several shops, that from *time* to *time* sup-  
ply Naples. *Addison.*
13. Hour of childbirth.  
She intended to stay till delivered; for she was  
within one month of her *time*. *Clarendon.*  
The first *time* I saw a lady dressed in one of  
these petticoats, I blamed her for walking abroad  
when she was so near her *time*; but soon I found  
all the modish part of the sex as far gone as herself.  
*Addison's Spectator.*
14. Repetition of any thing, or mention  
with reference to repetition.

Four times he cross'd the car of night. *Milton.*  
Many times I have read of the like attempts  
begin, but never of any finished. *Heylyn.*

Every single particle would have a sphere of  
void space around it many hundred thousand mil-  
lion million times bigger than the dimensions of  
that particle. *Bentley.*

Lord Oxford, I have now the third time men-  
tioned in this letter, expects you. *Swift.*

### 15. Musical measure.

Musick do I hear!  
Ha, ha! keep time. How four sweet musick is  
When time is broke, and no proportion kept!  
*Shakespeare.*

You by the help of tune and time  
Can make that long which was but rhyme.  
*Waller.*

On their exalted wings  
To the celestial orbs they climb,  
And with th' harmonious spheres keep time.  
*Denham.*

Heroes who o'ercome, or die,  
Have their hearts hung extremely high;  
The strings of which in battle's heat  
Against their very costlets beat;  
Keep time with their own trumpet's measure,  
And yield them most excessive pleasure. *Prior.*

### To TIME. v. a. [from the noun.]

#### 1. To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time.

There is no greater wisdom than well to time the  
beginnings and onsets of things.

*Bacon's Natural History.*  
It is hard to believe, that where his most nu-  
merous miracles were afforded, they should all want  
the advantage of the congruous timings to give  
them their due weight and efficacy. *Hammond.*

The timing of things is a main point in the dis-  
patch of all affairs. *L'Estrange.*

This 'tis to have a virtue out of season:  
Mercy is good, but kings mistake its timing. Dryd.  
A man's conviction should be strong, and so  
well timed, that worldly advantages may seem to  
have no share in it. *Addison.*

#### 2. To regulate as to time.

To the same purpose old Hippocres spoke,  
Who overlook'd the oars, and tim'd the stroke.  
*Addison.*

#### 3. To measure harmonically.

He was a thing of blood, whose every motion  
Was tim'd with dying cries. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

### TIM'EFUL. adj. [time and full.] Seasonable; timely; early.

If this arch-politician had in his pupils any re-  
morse, any feeling of God's future judgments, he  
persuades them that God hath so great need of  
men's souls, that he will accept them at any time,  
and upon any condition; interrupting, by his vi-  
gilant endeavours, all other of tim'd return towards  
God. *Ralph's History of the World.*

### TIM'ELINESS. adj. [from time.]

#### 1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time.

Not fits it to produce the heavenly feast  
Timely, indecent, but return to rest. *P. p. s. Ode.*

#### 2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time.

A pack of fellows, which would prod you down,  
If unprovoked, to your timely grave. *Shakespeare.*  
Noble Gloucester's death,

Who wrought it with the king, and who periton'd  
The bloody office of his timely end. *Shakespeare. R. II.*

### TIM'ELY. adj. [from time.] Seasonable; sufficiently early.

The west glimmers with some streaks of day,  
Now spurs the lab'ring traveller away.

To gain the timely inn. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Happy were I in my timely death,  
Could all my travels warrant me they live. *Scott.*

Let heart should hinder us, his timely care  
Each unbesought provided. *Milton.*

I'll to my charge,  
Show any duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*

### TIM'ELY. adv. [from time.] Early; soon.

The beds i' th' east are soft, and thanks to you,  
That call'd me timelier than my purpose hither.

*Shakespeare.*

Sent to forewarn

Us timely of what else might be our loss. *Milton.*

Timely advis'd, the coming evil shun;

Better not do the deed, than weep it done. *Prior.*

### TIM'EPLEASER. n. f. [time and please.]

One who complies with prevailing opi-  
nions, whatever they be.

Scandal, the suppliants for the people, call them  
Timepleasers, flatterers, foes to nobleness. *Shakespeare.*

### TIM'ESERVING. u. f. [time and serve.]

Mean compliance with present power.

It such by timming and timeserving, which are  
but two words for the same thing, abandon the  
church of England, this will produce confusion.

*South.*

### TIMID. adj. [timide, Fr. timidus, Lat.]

Fearful; timorous; wanting courage;  
wanting boldness.

Poor is the triumph o'er the timid hare. *Thomson.*

### TIMIDITY. n. f. [timidité, Fr. timiditas,

Lat. from timid] Fearfulness; timorous-  
ness; habitual cowardice.

The hare figur'd pusillanimity and timidity from  
its temper. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

### TIM'OROUS. adj. [timor, Latin.] Fearful;

full of fear and scruple.

Piepossessed heads will ever doubt it, and ti-  
morous beliefs will never dare to try it.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The infant flames, whilst yet they were conceal'd  
In the dusky doubts, with pity I beheld;

With easy smiles dispell'd the silent fear,

That durst not tell me what I dy'd to hear. *Prior.*

### TIM'OROUSLY. adv. [from timorous.]

Fearfully; with much fear.

We would have had you heard

The traitor speak, and tim'rously confess

The manner and the purpose of his treasons. *Shakespeare.*

Though they had ideas enough to distinguish  
gold from a stone, and metal from wood, yet they  
but tim'rously ventured on such terms which should  
pretend to signify their real offices. *Locke.*

Let dastard souls be tim'rously wise:

But tell them, *Pearson* knows not how to form

Far-fancy'd ill, and dangers out of fight.

*A. Phillips.*

### TIM'OROUSNESS. n. f. [from timorous.]

Fearfulness.

The clergy, through the timorousness of many  
among them, were refused to be heard by their  
council. *Swift.*

### TIM'OUS. adj. [from time.] Early; timely;

not innate. Obsolete.

By a wise and timous inquisition, the peccant hu-  
mours and humours must be discovered, purged,  
or cut off. *Bacon.*

### TIN. n. f. [ten, Dutch.]

#### 1. One of the primitive metals, called by the chemists, Jupiter.

Quicksilver, lead, iron, and tin, have opacity or  
blackness. *Pearson on Blazing.*

Tin ore sometimes holds about one-sixth of tin.

*Woodward.*

#### 2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

### To TIN. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover

with tin.

To keep the earth from getting into the vessel,  
he employed a plate of iron tinn'd over and per-  
for to it. *Boyle.*

The cover may be tinn'd over only by nailing  
single tin plates over it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

New tinning a saucepan is chargeable. *Swift.*

### TIN'CAL. n. f. A mineral.

The tincol of the Persians seems to be the chry-  
socola of the ancients, and what our borax is made  
of. *Woodward.*

### To TINCT. v. a. [tinctus, Lat. teint, Fr.]

#### 1. To stain; to colour; to spot; to die.

Some bodies have a more departible nature than  
others in colouration; for a small quantity of saffron  
will tint more than a very great quantity of wine.

*Bacon.*

Some were tinted blue, some red, others yellow.

*Brown.*

I distilled some of the tinted liquor, and all that  
came over was as limpid as rock water. *Boyle.*

Those who have preserved an innocence, would  
not suffer the whiter parts of their soul to be dis-  
coloured or tinted by the reflection of one sin.

*Decay of Piety.*

#### 2. To imbue with a taste.

We have artificial wells made in imitation of  
the natural, as tinted upon vitriol, sulphur, and  
steel. *Lacon.*

### TINCT. n. f. [from the verb.] Colour;

stain; spot.

That great medicine hath

With his tint gilded thee. *Shakespeare.*

The first scent of a vessel lasts, and the tint the  
wool first appears of. *Ben Jonson.*

Of evening tint

The purple-breasted amethyst is thine. *Thomson.*

### TIN'CTURE. n. f. [teinture, Fr. tinctura,

from tinctus, Lat.]

#### 1. Colour or taste superadded by some-

thing.

The sight must be sweetly deceived by an inen-  
surable passage from bright colours to dimmer, which  
Italian artizans call the middle tinctures.

*Wotton's Architecture.*

Hence the morning planet gilds her horn,

By tincture or reflection they augment

Their small peculiar. *Milton.*

'Tis the fate of princes, that no knowledge

Come pure to them, but, passing through the eyes

And ears of other men, it takes a tincture

From every channel. *Denham.*

That beloved thing engrosses him, and, like a  
coloured glass before his eyes, casts its own colour  
and tincture upon all the images of things. *South.*

To begin the practice of an art with a light tin-  
ture of the rules, is to expose ourselves to the scorn  
of those who are judges. *Dryden.*

Malignant temper, whatever kind of life they  
are engaged in, will discover their natural tincture  
of mind. *Addison.*

Few in the next generation who will not write  
and read, and have an early tincture of religion.

*Addison.*

Sure of her joy, and source of her delight!

O! wing'd with pleasure, take thy happy flight,

And give each future morn a tincture of thy white.

*Prior.*

All manners take a tincture from our own,  
Or come discolour'd through our passion shown.

*Prior.*

Have a care lest some darling science to thee  
prevail over your mind, as to give a tincture  
tincture to all your other studies, and discolour all  
your ideas. *Watts.*

#### 2. Extract of some drug made in spirits.

In tincture drawn from vegetables, the superfluous  
spirit of wine distilled off, leaves the extract of  
the vegetable. *Boyle.*

### To TIN'CTURE. v. a. [from the noun.]

#### 1. To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste.

The bright sun compacts the precious stone,  
Imparting radiant lustre like his own;

He tinctures rubies with their rosy hue,  
And on the sapphire spreads a heavenly blue.

*Blackmore.*

A little black paint will tincture and spoil twenty  
gay colours. *Watts.*

#### 2. To imbue the mind.

Early were our minds tinctured with a distin-  
guishing sense of good and evil; early were the  
seeds of a divine love, and holy zeal of offending,  
sown in our hearts. *Atterbury.*

*To*

**To TIND. v. a.** [*tendgan*, Gothick; *tendan*, Saxon.] To kindle; to set on fire.

**TINDER. n. f.** [*tynbne*, *tendbne*, Saxon.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

Strike on the *tinder*, ho!  
Give me a taper. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
To these shameless pastimes were their youth admitted, thereby adding, as it were, fire to *tinder*. *Hakewill*

Where sparks and fire do meet with *tinder*.  
Those sparks more fire will still engender. *Suck.*  
Whoever trading with England would hinder, To inflame both the nations do plainly conspire;  
Because lush linen will soon turn to *tinder*, And wool it is greasy, and quickly takes fire. *Swift.*

**TINDERBOX. n. f.** [*tinder* and *box*.] The box for holding *tinder*.

That worthy patriot, once the bellows  
And *tinderbox* of all his fellows. *Hudibras.*  
He might even as well have employed his time in catching moles, making lanterns and *tinderboxes*. *Atterbury.*

**TINE. n. f.** [*tinne*, Islandick.]

1. The tooth of a harrow, the spike of a fork.

In the southern parts of England they destroy moles by traps that fall on them, and strike sharp *tines* or teeth through them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. Trouble; distress.

The tragical effect,  
Vouchsafe, O thou the mournful't muse of nine,  
That won'tst the tragick stage for to direct,  
In funeral complaints and wailful *tine*. *Spenser.*

**To TINE. v. a.** [*tynan*, Saxon.]

1. To kindle; to light; to set on fire.

Strife's Atin in their stubborn mind  
Coals of contention and hot vengeance *tin'd*. *Spencer.*  
The clouds

Justling or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,  
*Tine* the flant lightning; whose thwart flame driv'n down,  
Kindles the gummy bark of fir. *Milton.*

The priest with holy hands was seen to *tine*  
The cloven wood, and pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden.*

2. [*tinan*, Saxon, *to sbul*.] To shut.

**To TINE. v. n.**

1. To rage; to smart.

Eden stain'd with blood of many a hand  
Of Scots and English both, that *tin'd* on his strand. *Spenser.*

**To TINGE. v. a.** [*tingo*, Lat.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste.

Sir Roger is something of an humourist, and his virtues, as well as imperfections, are *tinged* by a certain extravagance, which makes them particularly his. *Addison's Spectator.*

A red powder mixed with a little blue, or a blue with a little red, doth not presently lose its colour; but a white powder mixed with any colour is presently *tinged* with that colour, and is equally capable of being *ringed* with any colour whatever. *Newton's Opticks.*

If the eye be *tinged* with any colour, as in the jaundice, so as to *tinge* pictures in the bottom of the eye with that colour, all objects appear *tinged* with the same colour. *Newton.*

She lays some useful bile aside,  
To *tinge* the chyl's insipid tide;  
Else we should want both gibe and satire,  
And all be burst with pure good-nature. *Prior.*  
The infusions of rhubarb and sassa *tinge* the urine with a high yellow. *Arbutnot an Aliments*

**TINGENT. adj.** [*tingens*, Lat.] Having the power to tinge.

This wood, by the tincture it afforded, appeared to have its coloured part genuine; but as for the white part, it appears much less enriched with the *tingent* property. *Boyle.*

**TINGLASS. n. f.** [*tin* and *glass*.] Bismuth.

**To TINGLE. v. n.** [*tingelen*, Dutch.]

1. To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound, in the ears. This is perhaps rather *tinkle*.

The ears of them that hear it shall *tingle*. *Bible*  
When our ear *tingles*, we usually say that some body is talking of us; which is an ancient conceit. *Brown.*

2. To feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion.

The pale boy senator yet *tingles* stands. *Pope*

3. To feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion. The sense of this word is not very well ascertained.

They suck pollution through their *tingling* veins. *Tukel*

In a palsy, sometimes the sensation or feeling is either totally abolished, or dull with a sense of *tingling*. *Arbutnot.*

**To TINK. v. n.** [*tinnio*, Lat. *tincian*, Welsh.] To make a sharp shrill noise.

**TINKER. n. f.** [from *tink*, because their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle, or because in their work they make a tinkling noise.] A mender of old brass.

Am not I old Sly's son, by education a card-maker, and now by present profession a *tinker*? *Shakespeare.*

My copper medals by the pound  
May be with learned justice weigh'd:  
To turn the balance, Otho's head  
May be thrown in: and for the mettles,  
The coin may mend a *tinker's* kettle. *Prior.*

**To TINKLE. v. n.** [*tinter*, Fr. *tinnio*, Lat.]

1. To make a sharp quick noise; to clink.

The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with stretched out necks, making a *tinkling* with their feet. *Isaiah.*

His feeble hand a javelin threw,  
Which flutt'ring, seem'd to loiter as it flew;  
Just, and but barely, to the mark it held,  
And faintly *tinkled* on the brazen shield. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The sprightly horse  
Moves to the music of his *tinkling* bells. *Doddley.*

2. It seems to have been improperly used by *Pope*.

The wand'ring streams that shine between the hills,

The grots that echo to the *tinkling* rills. *Pope.*

3. To hear a low quick noise.

With deeper brown the groove was overspread,  
A sudden horror seiz'd his giddy head,  
And his ears *tinkled*, and the colour fled. *Dryden.*

**TINMAN. n. f.** [*tin* and *man*.] A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.

Dist thou never pop  
Thy head into a *tinman's* shop? *Prior.*

**TINNER. n. f.** [from *tin*; *tin*, Saxon.] One who works in the tin mines.

The Cornish *tinner*, many of them could for a need live under ground, that were *tinner*s. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**TINNY. adj.** [from *tin*.] Abounding with tin.

Those arms of sea that thrust into the *tinny* strand. *Drayton.*

**TINPENNY. n. f.** A certain customary duty anciently paid to the tithingmen.

*Bailey.*

**TINSEL. n. f.** [*etincelle*, Fr.]

1. A kind of shining cloth.

A *tinse*l veil her amber locks did shroud,  
That strove to cover what it could not hide. *Fairf.*

It's but a night-gown in respect of yours; cloth of gold and cuts, underborne with a bluish *tinse*l. *Shakespeare.*

By Thetis' *tinse*l slipper'd feet,  
And the songs of sirens sweet. *Milton.*

2. Any thing shining with false lustre; any thing shewy and of little value.

For favours cheap and common who would strive?  
Yet flatter'd here and there I some behold,  
Who can discern the *tinse*l from the gold. *Dryden.*

If the man will too curiously examine the superficial *tinse*l good, he undecives himself to his own cost. *Norris.*

No glitt'ring *tinse*l of May-fair  
Could with this rod of Sid compare. *Swift.*

Ye *tinse*l insects, whom a court maintains,  
That counts your beauties only by your stains,  
Spin all your cobwebs 'er the eyes of day,  
The *tinse*l's wing shall brush you all away. *Pope.*

**To TINSEL. v. a.** [from the noun.] To decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with lustre that has no value.

Hence, you phantastick posturers in song,  
My text defeats your art, 'tis Nature's tongue,  
Scorns all her *tinse*l'd metaphors of self,  
Illustrated by nothing but herself. *Cleveland.*

She, *tinse*l'd o'er in robes of varying hues,  
With self-applause her wild creation views;  
Sees momentary monsters rise and fall,  
And with her own fool's colours gilds them all. *Pope.*

**TINT. n. f.** [*tainte*, Fr. *tinta*, Ital.] A dye; a colour.

Whether thy hand strike out some free design,  
Where life awakes, and dawns at ev'ry line;  
Or blend in beauteous *tint* the colour'd mass,  
And from the canvas call the mimic face. *Pope.*

The virtues of most men will only blow,  
Like coy auriculars, in Alpine snow:  
Transplant them to the equinoctial line,  
Their vigour sickens, and their *tints* decline. *Harte.*

Though it be allowed that elaborate harmony of colouring, a brilliancy of *tints*, a soft and gradual transition from one to another, present not to the eye what an harmonious concert of music does to the ear; it must be remembered, that painting is not merely a gratification of sight. *Rylands.*

**TINWORM. n. f.** An insect. *Bailey.*

**TINY. adj.** [*tiny*, *tynd*, Danish.] Little; small; puny. A burlesque word.

Any pretty little *tiny* kickshaws. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

When that I was a little *tiny* boy,  
A foolish thing was but a toy. *Shak. Tw. Night.*

But ah! I fear thy little fancy roves  
On little females, and on little loves;  
Thy pigmy children, and thy *tiny* spouse,  
The baby playthings that adorn thy house. *Swift.*

**TIP. n. f.** [*tip*, *tipken*, Dutch.] Top; end; point; extremity.

The *tip* no jewel needs to wear,

The *tip* is jewel of the ear. *Sidney.*

They touch the beard with the *tip* of their tongue,  
and wet it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thrice upon thy fingers *tip*,

Thrice upon thy rubied lip. *Milton.*

All the pleasure dwells upon the *tip* of his tongue. *South.*

She has fifty private amours, which nobody yet knows any thing of but herself, and thirty clandestine marriages, that have not been touched by the *tip* of the tongue. *Addison.*

I no longer look upon lord Plausible as ridiculous, for admitting a lady's fine *tip* of an ear and pretty elbow. *Pope.*

**To TIP. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To top; to end; to cover on the end.

In his hand a reed

Stood waving, *tip*'d with fire. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

With truncheon *tip*'d with iron head,

The warrior to the lists he led. *Hudibras.*

How would the old king smile

To see you weigh the paws, when *tip*'d with gold,

And throw the shaggy spoils about your shoulders! *Addison.*

Quarto's, eel-like shape the left-wing pyre,  
And left a little Ajax *tips* the spire. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
Behold the place, where if a poet  
Shin'd in description, he might show it;  
'Till how the moon-beam trembling falls,  
And *tips* with silver all the walls. *Pope's Horace.*  
*Tip* with jet,  
Fair ermines spotted as the snows they press. *Thomson.*

**z. To strike slightly; to tap.**

She writes love-letters to the youth in grace,  
Nay, *tips* the wink before the cuckold's face. *Dryden.*

The pert jockanapea *tipped* me the wink,  
And put out his tongue at his grandfather. *Tatler.*  
A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow. *Swift.*

Their judgment was, upon the whole,  
'That lady is the dullest soul;  
Then *tip* their forehead in a jeer,  
As who should say, she wants it here. *Swift.*

When I saw the keeper frown,  
*Tipping* him with half a crown,  
Now, said I, we are alone,  
Name your heroes one by one. *Swift.*

**TIPPET. n. f. [tæppet, Sax.] Something worn about the neck.**

His turban was white, with a small red cross on the top; he had also a *tippet* of fine linen. *Bacon*  
**To TIPPLE. v. n. [tepel, a dug, old Teutonick.] To drink luxuriously; to waste life over the cup.**

Let us grant it is not amiss to sit,  
And keep the turn of *tipping* with a slave,  
To reel the streets at noon. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

**To TIPPLE. v. a. To drink in luxury or excess.**

While his canting drone-pipe scann'd  
The mystic figures of her hand,  
He *tipples* palmistry, and dines  
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland.*  
To a short meal he makes a tedious grace,  
Before the barley-pudding comes in place;  
Then bids fall on; himself for saving charges  
A peck'd slice'd onion eats, and *tipples* verjuice. *Dryden.*

If a slumber haply does invade  
My weary limbs, my fancy's still awake,  
Thoughtful of drink, and eager, in a dream,  
*Tipples* imaginary pots of ale. *Philips.*

**TIPPLE. n. f. [from the verb.] Drink; liquor.**

While the *tipple* was paid for, all went merrily on. *L'Estrange.*

**TIPPLED. adj. [from tipple.] Tipsy; drunk.**

Merry, we fall from the east,  
Halt *tippled* at a rainbow feast. *Dryden.*

**TIPPLEK. n. f. [from tipple.] A sottish drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.**

**TIPSTAFF. n. f. [tip and staff.]**

**1. An officer with a staff tipped with metal.**

**2. The staff itself so tipped.**

One had in his hand a *staff* of a yellow cane,  
tipped at both ends with blue. *Bacon.*

**TIPSY. adj. [from tipple.] Drunk; overpowered with excess of drink.**

The riot of the *tipsy* bachelors,  
Tearing the Thracian finger in their rage. *Shak.*  
Welcome joy and feast,  
Midnight shout and revelry,  
*Tipsy* dance and jollity. *Milton.*

**TIPTOE. n. f. [tip and toe.] The end of the toe.**

Where she fondly appears himself appearing high,  
Upon his *tip-toes* stalketh stately by. *Spenser's Hybberd's Tale.*

He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,  
Will stand a *tip-toe* when this day is nam'd,  
And rouse him at the name of Crispian. *Shakespeare.*

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day  
Stands *tip-toe* on the misty mountains' tops. *Shak.*

Religion stands on *tip-toes* in our land,  
Ready to pass to the American strand. *Herbert.*  
Ten ruddy wildings in the wood I found,  
And stood on *tip-toes* from the ground. *Dryden.*

**TIRE. n. f. [tyr, Dutch.]**

**1. Rank; row. Sometimes written tier.**  
Your lowest *tier* of ordnance must lie snar foot  
clear above water, when all loading is in, or else  
those your best pieces will be of small use at sea, in  
any grown weather that makes the billows to rise. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,  
In posture to displace their second *tier*  
Of thunder. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
In all those wars there were few *tiermes*, most  
of them being of one *tier* of pairs of fifty banks. *Arbutnot.*

**2. [Corrupted from tiar or tiara, or from attire.] A head-dress.**

On her head she wore a *tier* of gold,  
Adorn'd with gems and ocheres. *Spenser.*  
Here is her picture: let me see;  
If I had such a *tier*, this face of mine  
Were full as lovely as is this of hers. *Shakespeare.*  
The judge of torments, and the king of tears,  
Now fills a burnish'd throne of quenechais fire,  
And for his old fair robes of light he wears  
A gloomy mantle of dark flames; the *tier*,  
That crowns his hated head, on high appears. *Crashaw.*

When the fury took her stand on high,  
A hiss from all the snaky *tier* went round. *Pope.*

**3. Furniture; apparatus.**

Saint George's worth  
Enkindles like desire of high exploits;  
Immediate sieges, and the *tier* of war  
Rowl in thy eager mind. *Philips.*  
When they first peep forth of the ground, they  
show their whole *tier* of leaves, then flowers, next  
seeds. *Woodward.*

**To TIRE. v. a. [tyrian, Saxon.]**

**1. To fatigue; to make weary; to harass; to wear out with labour or tediousness.**

Tired with toil, all hopes of safety past,  
From pray'rs to wishes he descends at last. *Dryden.*  
For this a hundred voices I desire,  
To tell thee what a hundred tongues would *tire*;  
Yet never could be worthily express'd.  
How deeply thou art seated in my breast. *Dryden's Persius.*

**2. It has often *est* added, to intend the signification.**

Often a few that are stiff do *tire out* a greater  
number that are more moderate. *Bacon's Essays.*  
A lonely way  
The cheerless Albion wander'd half a day;  
*Tire'd out*, at length a spreading stream he spy'd. *Tickel.*

**3. [From attire or tire, from tiara.] To dress the head.**

Jezebel painted her face, and *tired* her head. *a Kings, 16. 30.*

**To TIRE. v. n. [tyonian, Saxon.] To fail with weariness.**

**TIREDDNESS. n. f. [from tired.] State of being tired; weariness.**

It is not through the *tiredness* of the age of  
the earth, but through our own negligence, that  
it hath not satisfied us bountifully. *Hakewill on Providence.*

**TIREDSOME. adj. [from tire.] Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious.**

Since the inculcating precept upon precept will  
prove *tiresome* to the reader, the poet must sometimes  
relieve the subject with a pleasant and pertinent dis-  
gression. *Addison.*

Nothing is so *tiresome* as the works of those cri-  
ticks who write in a dogmatick way, without lan-  
guage, genius, or imagination. *Addison.*

**TIREDSOMENESS. n. f. [from tiresome.] A want of quality of being tiresome.**

**TIREWOMAN. n. f. [tire and woman.] A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.**

Why should they not value themselves for this  
outside fashionableness of the *tirewoman's* making,  
when their parents have so early instructed them  
to do so? *Luche on Education.*

**TIRINGHOUSE. } n. f. [tire and house, or TIRINGROOM. } room] The room in which players dress for the stage.**

This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn  
brake our *tiringhouse*. *Shakespeare.*  
Man's life's a tragedy; his mother's womb,  
From which he enters, is the *tiringroom*;  
This spacious earth the theatre, and the stage  
That country which he lives in; passions, rage,  
Folly, and vice, are actors. *Wotton.*

**TIRWIT. n. f. [vanellus, Lat.] A bird**

'Tis, contracted for *it is*.  
'Tis destiny unthuntable. *Shakespeare.*

**TISCAL. adj. [for phibiscal.] Consumptive.**

**TISICK. n. f. [corrupted from phibiscik.] Consumption; morbid waste.**

**TISSEU. n. f. [tissu, Fr. tisan, to weave. Norman Saxon.] Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colours.**

In their glittering *tissues* emblaz'd  
Holy memorials, acts of zeal and love,  
Recorded eminent. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
'A robe of *tissu*, stiff with golden wire;  
An upper-vest, once Helen's rich attire;  
From Argos by the fam'd adulteress brought,  
With golden flows and winding foliage wrought. *Dryden.*

**To TISSEU. v. a. [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate.**

The chasior was covered with cloth of gold *tissued*  
upon blue. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

They have been always frank of their blessings  
to countenance any great action; and then, accord-  
ing as it should prosper, to *tissu* upon it some pre-  
tence or other. *Wotton.*

Mercy will set between  
Thron'd in celestial sheen,  
With radiant feet the *tissued* clouds down steeking. *Milton.*

**TIT. n. f.**

**1. A small horse: generally in contempt.**

No stalling of pasture with baggagely *tis*,  
With ragged, with *age*, and evil at hit. *Tupper.*  
Thou might'st have taken example  
From what thou read'st in story;  
Being as worthy to sit  
On an ambling *tit*  
As thy predecessor Dory. *Dent and.*

**2. A woman: in contempt.**

What does this envious *tit*, but away to her fa-  
ther with a tale? *L'Estrange.*  
A willing *tit* that will venture her corps with you. *Dryden.*

Short pains for thee, for me a son and heir.

Girls cost as many throes in bringing forth;  
Beside, when born, the *tis* are little worth. *Dryd.*

**3. A titmouse or tomtit. [parus, Lat.] A bird.**

**TITBIT. n. f. [properly tidbit; tid, ten-der, and bit.] Nice bit; nice food.**

John pamper'd equine South with *titbits* till he  
grew wanton. *Arbutnot.*

**TITHEABLE. adj. [from tithe.] Subject to the payment of tithes; that of which tithes may be taken.**

The popish priest shall, on taking the oath of  
allegiance to his majesty, be entitled to a tenth part  
or *tithe* of all things *titheable* in Ireland belonging  
to the papists, within their respective parishes. *Swift.*



**TITHE.** *n. f.* [*teodā, Saxon, ~~tithe~~*.]

1. The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry.

Many have made witty invectives against usury: they say, that it is pity the devil should have God's part, which is the *tithe*. *Bacon*.

Sometimes comes she with a *tithe* pig's tail, Tickle the parson as he lies asleep, Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakespeare*.

2. The tenth part of any thing.

I have searched man by man, boy by boy; the *tithe* of a hair was never lost in my house before. *Shakespeare*.

Since the first sword was drawn about this question,

Ev'ry *tithe* soul 'mongst many thousand wives Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shak. Troil. and Crisida.*

3. Small part; small portion, unless it be misprinted for *titles*.

Offensive wars for religion are seldom to be approved, unless they have some mixture of civil *tithe*. *Bacon*.

**To TITHE.** *v. n.* [*teodian, Saxon.*] To tax; to levy the tenth part.

When I come to the *tithe* of them, I will *tithe* them one with another, and will make an Irishman the tithingman. *Spenser on Ireland*.

By decimation and a *tithe* death, If thy revenges hunger for that food Which nature loathes, take thou the destin'd tenth. *Shakespeare*.

When thou hast made an end of *tithe* all the *tithe* of thine increase, the third year, the year of *tithe*, give unto the Levite, stranger, fatherless, and widow. *Deut. xxvi. 12.*

**To TITHE.** *v. n.* To pay *tithe*.

For lambe, pig, and calf, and for other the like, *Tithe* so as thy cattle the Lord do not strike. *Tusser*.

**TITHER.** *n. f.* [from *tithe*.] One who gathers *tithe*.

**TITHING.** *n. f.* [*tithinga, law Latin, from tithe*.]

1. *Tithing* is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society: of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called (toothingman) tithingman; but now he is nothing but a constable. *Corwel*.

Poor Tom, who is whipt from *tithing* to *tithing*, and stock punished and imprisoned.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. *Tithe*; tenth part due to the priest.

Though vicar be bad, or the parson be evil, Go not for thy *tithing* thyself to the devil. *Tusser*.

**TITHINGMAN.** *n. f.* [*tithing and man*.] A petty peace-officer; an under constable.

His hundred is not at his command further than his prince's service, and also every *tithingman* may controul him. *Spenser*.

**TITHYMAL.** *n. f.* [*tithymalle, French; tithymallus, Latin*.] An herb. *Ainslie*.

**To TITILLATE.** *v. n.* [*titillo, Lat.*] To tickle.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew, A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw, The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom just The pungent grains of *titillating* dust. *Pope*.

**TITILLATION.** *n. f.* [*titillation, French; titillatio, Lat. from titillare*.]

1. The act of tickling.

Tickling causeth laughter; the cause may be the emission of the spirits, and so of the breath, by a *tithe* from *titillation*. *Bacon*.

2. The state of being tickled.

In sweets, the acid particles seem so attenuated in the oil, as only to produce a small and grateful *titillation*. *Asbuthnot*.

VOL. II.

3. Any slight or petty pleasure.

The delights which result from these soldier entertainments, our cool thoughts need not be ashamed of, and which are dogged by no such sad sequels as are the products of those *titillations* that reach no higher than the senses. *Glanville*.

**TITLARK.** *n. f.* A bird.

The smaller birds do the like in their seasons; as the leverock, *titlark*, and linnet. *Watson*.

**TITLIE.** *n. f.* [*titelle, old Fr. titulus, Lat.*]

1. A general head comprising particulars.

Three draw the experiments of the former four into *titles* and tables for the better drawing of observations; these we call *compilers*. *Bacon*.

Among the many preferences that the laws of England have above others, I shall single out two particular *titles*, which give a handsome specimen of their excellencies above other laws in other parts or *titles* of the same. *Hale*.

2. An appellation of honour.

To leave his wife, to leave his babe, His mansion, and his *titles* in a place From whence himself does fly? *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.

Man over men He made not lord; such *tithe* to himself Reserving. *Milton*.

3. A name; an appellation.

My name's Macbeth. —The devil himself could not pronounce a *tithe* More hateful to mine ear. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*. Ill worthy I such *tithe* should belong To me transgressor. *Milton*.

4. The first page of a book, telling its name, and generally its subject; an inscription.

This man's brow, like to a *tithe* leaf, Foretels the nature of a tragick volume. *Shakespeare*. Our adversaries encourage a writer who cannot furnish out so much as a *tithe* page with propriety. *Swift*.

Others with wishful eyes on glory look, When they have got their picture towards a book; Or pompous *tithe*, like a gaudy sign Meant to betray dull sets to wretched wine. *Young*.

5. A claim of right.

Let the *tithe* of a man's right be called in question; are we not bold to rely and build upon the judgment of such as are famous for their skill in the laws? *Hooker*.

Is a man impoverished by purchase? it is because he paid his money for a lye, and took a bad *tithe* for a good. *South*.

'Tis our duty Such monuments, as we can build, to raise; Left all the world prevent what we should do, And claim a *tithe* in him by their praise. *Dryden*.

If there were no laws to protect them, there were no living in this world for good men; and in effect there would be no laws, if it were a sin in them to try a *tithe*, or right themselves by them. *Kitt eworth*.

To revenge their common injuries, though you had an undoubted *tithe* by your birth, you had a greater by your courage. *Dryden*.

Gods would have kept his *tithe* to Orange. *Add*. O the discretion of a girl! she will be a slave to any thing that has not a *tithe* to make her one. *South*.

**To TITLIE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call.

To these, that siber race of men, whose lives Religious *tithe* them the sons of God, Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame, Ignobly! *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

**TITLELESS.** *adj.* [from *tithe*.] Wanting a name or appellation. Not in use.

He was a kind of nothing, *titheless*, Till he had forg'd himself a name o' th' fire Of burning Rome. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

**TITLEPAGE.** *n. f.* [*tithe and page*.] The page containing the title of a book.

We should have been pleased to have seen our own names at the bottom of the *tithe* page. *Dryden*.

**TITMOUSE, or tit.** *n. f.* [*tit, Dutch, a chick, or small bird; tittingier, Islandick, a little bird: tit signifies tithe in the Teutonic dialect*.] A small species of birds.

The nightingale is sovereign of song; Before him sits the *titmouse*, silent by, And I unfit to thrust in skillful throng, Should Colin make judge of my frolics. *Spenser*. The *titmouse* and the pecker's hungry brood, And Progne with her bosom stain'd in blood. *Dryden*.

**To TITTER.** *v. n.* [formed, I suppose, from the sound.] To laugh with restraint; to laugh without much noise.

In flow'd at once a gay embroider'd race, And *titting* push'd the pedants off the place. *Pope*.

**TITTER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A restrained laugh.

2. I know not what it signifies in *Tusser*. From what go and rake out the *titters* or *tithe*, If care be not forth, it will rise again here. *Tusser*.

**TITTLE.** *n. f.* [I suppose from *tit*.] A small particle; a point; a dot.

In the particular which concerned the church, the Scots would never depart from a *tittle*. *Clarendon*. Angels themselves disdain T' approach thy temple, give thee in command What to the smallest *tittle* thou shalt say To thy adorers. *Milton*.

They thought God and themselves linked together in so fast a covenant, that, although they never performed their part, God was yet bound to make good every *tittle* of his. *South*.

Ned Fashion hath been bred about court, and understands to a *tittle* all the punctilios of a drawing-room. *Swift*.

You are not advanced one *tittle* towards the proof of what you intend. *Waterland*.

**TITTLATATTLE.** *n. f.* [A word formed from *tattle* by a ludicrous reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble.

As the foe drew near

With love, and joy, and life and dear, Our dog, who knew this *titlatale* Did, sure as trumpet, call to battle. *Prior*. For every idle *titlatale* that went about, Jack was suspected for the author. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull*.

**To TITTLATATTLE.** *v. n.* [from *tattle*.]

To prate idly.

You are full in your *titlatastings* of Cupid: here is Cupid, and there is Cupid: I will tell you how what a good old woman told me. *Sidney*.

**TITUBATION.** *n. f.* [*titubo, Lat.*] The act of stumbling.

**TITULAR.** *adj.* [*titulaire, Fr. from titulus, Lat.*] Nominal; having or conferring only the title.

They would deliver up the kingdom to the king of England to shadow their rebellion, and to be *titular* and *tithe* head of those arms. *Bacon's Henry VII*.

Thrones, virtues, powers, If these magnifick *tithe* yet remain, Not merely *titular*. *Milton*.

Both Valerius and Auson were *titular* bishops. *Ayliffe*.

**TITULARITY.** *n. f.* [from *titular*.] The state of being titular.

Julius Augustus, and Tiberius, with great *tithe* received the name of Imperator; but their successors retained the same even in its *tithe*ness. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

**TITULARY.** *adj.* [*titulaire, Fr. from titulus, Lat.*]

1. Consisting in a title.

The malecontents of his kingdom have not been base nor *tithe* impostors, but of an higher nature. *Bacon's Henry IV*.

2. Relating

R r

## 2. Relating to a title.

William the Conqueror, however he used the power of a conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a titular pretence, grounded upon the Confessor's will. *Bacon.*

TITULARY. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

One that has a title or right.

The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but persons entirely conductitious. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

TIVV. *adj.* [A word expressing speed, from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting-horn.]

In a bright moon-shine while winds whistle loud,

*Tivy, tivy, tivy*, we mount and we fly,

All rocking in a downy white cloud;

And lest our leap from the sky should prove too far,

We slide on the back of a new-falling star. *Dryd.*

To. *adv.* [to, Saxon; *te*, Dutch.]

## 1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first.

The delay of our hopes teaches us to mortify our desires. *Smallridge.*

## 2. It notes the intention.

Ambitious fool! with hoity hoofs to pass  
O'er hollow arches of resounding brass,  
To rival thunder. *Dryden's Æneid.*

She rais'd a war  
In Italy, to call me back. *Dryden's All for Love.*

Urg'd by despair, again I go to try  
The fate of arms, resolv'd in fight to die. *Dryden.*

## 3. It notes the consequence.

I have done my utmost to lead my life so pleasantly as to forget all misfortunes. *Pope.*

## 4. After an adjective it notes its object.

We ready are to try our fortunes  
To the last man. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The lawless sword his children's blood shall shed,  
Increase'd for slaughter, born to beg their bread. *Sandys.*

## 5. Noting futurity.

It is not blood and bones that can be conscious of their own hardness and redness; and we are still to seek for something else in our frame that receives those impressions. *Bentley.*

## 6. { To and again. } Backward and forward.

It may binds and looseth souls condemn'd to woe,  
And sends the devils on errands to and fro. *Fairf.*

The spirits perverse  
With easy intercourse pass to and fro,

To tempt or punish mortals. *Milton.*

Does it not till the seventh day, and then move  
The joint to and fro. *Wise man's Surgery.*

Masses of marble, originally beat off from the strata  
Of the neighbouring rocks, rolled to and again till  
they were rounded to the form of pebbles. *Woodward on Effluvia.*

The winds in distant regions blow,  
Moving the world of waters to and fro. *Addison.*

The mind, when turn'd adrift, no rules to guide,  
Drives at the mercy of the wind and tide;

Fancy and passion toss it to and fro,  
A while torment, and then quite sink in woe. *Young.*

To. *preposition.*

## 1. Noting motion towards: opposed to from.

With that she to him afeeth, and surely would  
have put out his eyes. *Sidney.*

But by and by comes Romeo,  
And to they go like lightning. *Shakespeare.*

Give not over so; to him again, entreat him,  
Kneel down before him. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*

I'll to him again in the name of Brook; he'll  
tell me all his purpose. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

I'll to the woods among the happier brute:  
Come, let's away. *Smith.*

## 2. Noting accord or adaptation.

Thus they with sacred thought  
on in silence to sit pipe. *Add. Par. Light.*

## 3. Noting address or compellation.

To you, my noble Lord of Westmoreland.

I pledge your grace. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Here's to you all, gentlemen; and let him that's  
good-natur'd in his drink pledge me. *Denham's Sophy.*

Now, to you, Raymond: can you guess no reason  
Why I repose such confidence in you? *Dryden.*

## 4. Noting attention or application.

Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie!

Go buckle to the law. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Sir Roger's kindness extends to their children's  
children. *Addison.*

## 5. Noting addition or accumulation.

Wisdom he has, and to his wisdom courage;

Temper to that, and unto all success. *Denham's Sophy.*

## 6. Noting a state or place whither any one goes.

Take you some company, and away to horse.

He sent his coachman's grandchild to pretence. *Shakespeare.*

## 7. Noting opposition.

No foe, unpunish'd, in the fighting field  
Shall dare thee foot to foot with sword and shield. *Dryden.*

## 8. Noting amount.

There were to the number of three hundred  
horse, and as many thousand foot English. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

## 9. Noting proportion.

Enoch, whose days were, though many in re-  
spect of ours, yet scarce as three to nine, in com-  
parison of theirs with whom he lived. *Hooker.*

With these bars against me,  
And yet to win her—all the world to nothing. *Shakespeare.*

Twenty to one offend more in writing too much  
than too little; even as twenty to one fall into sick-  
ness rather by overmuch fullness than by any lack. *Albham's Schoolmaster.*

The burial must be by the smallness of the pro-  
portion as fifty to one; or it must be helped by  
something which may fix the silver never to be re-  
stored when it is incorporated. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

With a funnel filling bottles; to their capacity  
they will all be full. *Ben Jonson.*

Physicians have two women patients to one man. *Gravett.*

When an ambassador is dispatched to any foreign  
state, he shall be allowed to the value of a shilling  
a day. *Addison.*

Among the ancients the weight of oil was to  
that of wine as nine to ten. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

Supposing them to have an equal share, the odds  
will be three to one on their side. *Swift.*

## 10. Noting possession or appropriation.

Still a greater difficulty upon translators rises  
from the peculiarities every language hath to itself. *Felton.*

## 11. Noting perception.

The flow'r itself is glorious to behold,  
Sharp to the taste. *Dryden's Virgil.*

## 12. Noting the subject of an affirmation.

I trust, I may not trust thee; for thy word  
Is but the vain breath of a common man;

Believe me, I do not believe thee, man;  
I have a king's oath to the contrary. *Shakespeare's King John.*

## 13. In comparison of.

All that they did was piety to this. *Ben Jonson.*

There is no fool to the sinner, who every mo-  
ment ventures his soul. *Tillotson.*

## 14. As far as.

Some Americans, otherwise of quick parts, could  
not count to one thousand, nor had any distinct idea  
of it, though they could reckon very well to twenty. *Locke.*

Coffee exhales in roasting to the abatement of  
near one-fourth of its weight. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

## 15. Noting intention.

This the consul does, yet this man lives!

Partakes the public cares; and with his eye  
Marks and points out each man of us to slaughter. *Ben Jonson.*

## 16. After an adjective it notes the object.

Draw thy sword in right.

I'll draw it as apparent to the crown,  
And in that quarrel use it to the death. *Shakespeare.*

Fate and the dooming gods are deaf to tears. *Dryden.*

All were attentive to the godlike man,  
When from his lofty couch he thus began. *Dryd.*

## 17. Noting obligation.

The Rabbins subtly distinguish between our  
duty to God, and to our parents. *Holyday.*

Almanzor is taxed with changing fides, and  
what tie has he on him to the contrary? He is  
not born their subject, and he is injured by them  
to a very high degree. *Dryden.*

## 18. Respecting.

He's walk'd the way of nature;

And to our purposes he lives no more. *Shakespeare.*

The effects of such a division are pernicious to  
the last degree, not only with regard to those ad-  
vantages which they give the common enemy, but  
to those private evils which they produce in every  
particular. *Addison's Spectator.*

## 19. Noting extent.

From the beginning to the end all is due to super-  
natural grace. *Hammond.*

## 20. Towards.

She stretch'd her arms to heav'n. *Dryden.*

## 21. Noting preference.

She still beareth him an invincible hatred, and  
revileth him to his face. *Swift.*

## 22. Noting effect; noting consequence.

Factions carried too high are much to the pre-  
judice of the authority of princes. *Bacon.*

He was wounded transverse the temporal muscle,  
and bleeding almost to death. *Wise man.*

By the disorder in the retreat, great numbers  
were crowded to death. *Clarendon.*

Ingenious to their ruin, ev'ry age  
Improves the act and instruments of rage. *Waller.*

Under how hard a fate are women born,  
Priz'd to their ruin, or expos'd to scorn! *Waller.*

To prevent the aspersion of the Roman majesty,  
the offender was whipt to death. *Dryden.*

Thus, to their fame when finish'd was the fight,  
The victors from their lofty steeds alight. *Dryden.*

Oh frail estate of human things!

Now to our cost your emptiness we know. *Dryd.*

A British king obliges himself by oath to ex-  
ecute justice in mercy, and not to exercise either  
to the total extinction of the other. *Addison.*

The abuse reigns chiefly in the country, as I  
found to my vexation, when I was last there, in a  
visit I made to a neighbour. *Swift.*

Why with malignant eulogies increase  
The people's fears, and praise me to my ruin? *Smith.*

It must be confessed to the reproach of human  
nature, that this is but too just a picture of itself. *Brown's Odysey.*

## 23. After a verb, to notes the object.

Give me some wine; fill full:

I drink to th' general joy of the whole table,  
And to our dear friend Banquo. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Had the methods of education been directed to  
their right end, this so necessary could not have  
been neglected. *Locke.*

This lawfulness of judicial process appears from  
these legal courts erected to minister to it in the  
apostles' days. *Kettleworth.*

Many of them have supposed to the world the  
private misfortune of families. *Pope.*

## 24. Noting the degree.

This weather-glass was so placed in the cavity  
of a small receiver, that only the slender part of  
the pipe, to the height of four inches, remained ex-  
posed to the open air. *Boyle.*

Tell her, thy brother languishes to death. *Addison.*

A crowd.

A crow, though hatched under a hen, and who never has seen any of the works of its kind, makes its nest the same, to the laying of a stick, with all the nests of that species. *Addison.*

If he employs his abilities to the best advantage, the time will come when the Supreme Governor of the world shall proclaim his worth before men and angels. *Addison's Spectator.*

25. Before day, to notes the present day; before *morrow*, the day next coming; before *night*, either the present night, or night next coming.

Banquo, thy soul's flight,  
If it find heav'n, must find it out to night. *Shak.*  
To day they chas'd the bear. *Orway.*

This ought rather to be called a full purpose of committing sin to day, than a resolution of leaving it to *morrow*. *Calamy.*

26. To day, to night, to *morrow*, are used, not very properly, as substantives in the nominative and other cases.

To *morrow*, and to *morrow*, and to *morrow*,  
Crops in this petty pace from day to day;  
And all our yesterday have lighted fools  
The way to dusty death. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The father of Solomon's house will have private conference with one of you the next day after to *morrow*. *Bacon.*

To day is ours, why do we fear?  
To day is ours, we have it here;  
Let's banish business, banish sorrow,  
To the gods belongs to *morrow*. *Cowley.*

To *morrow* will deliver all her charms  
Into my arms, and make her mine for ever. *Dryden.*  
For what to *morrow* shall disclose,  
May spoil what you to night propose;  
England may change, or Cloe stray;  
Love and life are for to day. *Prior.*

TOAD. *n. f.* [*taðe*, Saxon.] A paddock; an animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous, perhaps without reason.

From th' extremest upward of thy head,  
To the descent and dust below thy foot,  
A most toad-spited traitor. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I had rather be a toad,  
And live upon the vapour of a dungeon,  
Than keep a corner in the thing I love  
For others use. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

In the great plague there were seen, in divers ditches about London, many toads that had tails three inches long, whereas toads usually have no tails. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In hollow caverns vermin make abode,  
The hissing serpent, and the swelling toad. *Dryden.*

TOADFISH. *n. f.* A kind of sea-fish.

TOADFLAX. *n. f.* A plant.

TOADSTONE. *n. f.* [*toad* and *stone*.] A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad.

The toadstone presumed to be found in the head of that animal, is not a thing impossible.

*Bosman's Vulgar Errors.*

TOADSTOOL. *n. f.* [*toad* and *stool*.] A plant like a mushroom.

The grisly toadstool grown there mought I see,  
And leaching paddocks lording on the same. *Spenser.*  
Another imperfect plant like a mushroom, but sometimes as broad as a hat, called toadstool, is not esculent. *Bacon.*

TOAST. *v. a.* [*torreo*, *tostrum*, Latin.]

1. To dry or heat at the fire.

The earth whereof the grails is soon parched with the sun, and toasted, is commonly forced earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To allure mice I find no other magick, than to draw out a piece of toasted chace. *Brown.*

2. To name when a health is drunk. To toast is used commonly when women are named.

Several popish gentlemen toasted many loyal hearts.

We'll try the empire you so long have boasted;  
And, if we see not praise'd, we'll not be toasted. *Prior.*

TOAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Bread dried before the fire.

You are both as rheumatically as two dry toasts;  
you cannot one bear with another's infirmities. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Every third day takes a small toast of manchet, dipped in oil of sweet almonds new drawn, and sprinkled with loaf sugar. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

2. Bread dried and put into liquor.

Where's then the faucy boat  
Co-rival'd greatness? or to harbour fled,  
Or made a toast for Neptune? *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

Some quize, perhaps, you take delight to sack;  
Whose game is whiske, whose treat a toast in sack. *Pope.*

3. A celebrated woman whose health is often drunk.

I shall likewise mark out every toast, the club in which she was elected, and the number of votes that were on her side. *Addison.*

Say, why are beauties prais'd and honour'd most,  
The wide man's passion, and the vain man's toast?  
Why deck'd with all that land and sea afford,  
Why angels call'd, and angel-like ador'd? *Pope.*

TOASTER. *n. f.* [from toast.] He who toasts.

We simple toasters take delight  
To see our women's teeth look white;  
And ev'ry faucy ill-bred fellow  
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*

TOBACCO. *n. f.* [from Tobacco or Tabago in America.]

The flower of the tobacco consists of one leaf, is funnel-shaped, and divided at the top into five deep segments, which expand like a star; the ovary becomes an oblong roundish membranaceous fruit, which is divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and is filled with small roundish seeds. *Miller.*

It is a planet now & see;  
And, if I err not, by his proper  
Figure, that's like tobacco-stopper. *Hudibras.*  
Bread or tobacco may be neglected; but reason at first recommends their trial, and custom makes them pleasant. *Locke.*

Salts are to be drained out of the clay by water, before it be fit for the making tobacco pipes or bricks. *Woodward.*

TOBACCONIST. *n. f.* [from tobacco.] A preparer and vender of tobacco.

TOO. *n. f.* [*toote haar*, a lock of hair. German. *Skinner.* I believe rightly.]

1. A bush; a thick shrub. Obsolete.

Within the ivy toad  
There shrouded was the little god;  
I heard a busy bustling. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

2. A certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.

Every eleven weather sads, every toad yields a pound and odd shilling. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

TOE. *n. f.* [*ta*, Saxon; *teen*, Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet.

Come, all you spirits,  
And fill me, from the crown to th' toe, topful  
Of direct cruelty. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Sport, that wrinkled Care derides,  
And Laughter, holding both his sides,  
Come, and trip it, as you go,  
On the light fantastic toe. *Milton.*

Last to enjoy her sense of feeling,  
A thousand little nerves she sends  
Quite to our toes, and fingers ends. *Prior.*

TORORE. *adv.* [*tororan*, Saxon.] Before. Obsolete.

It is an epilogue, to make plain  
Some obscure precedent that hath before been said. *Shakespeare's*

So shall they depart the manner with the coin and the reason before him that hath won it. *Spenser.*

TORR. *n. f.* [*tostrum*, law Latin.] A place where a message has stood.

*Cowley and Ainsworth.*

TOGED. *adj.* [*togatus*, Latin.] Gowned; dressed in gowns.

The bookish theorick,  
Wherein the *toged* confuls can propose  
As masterly as he; mere prattle, without practice,  
Is all his soldiiership. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

TOGETHER. *adv.* [*togetheje*, Saxon.]

1. In company.

We turn'd o'er many books together. *Shaksp.*  
Both together went into the wood. *Milton.*

2. Not apart; not in separation.

That king joined humanity and policy together. *Bacon.*

3. In the same place.

She lodgeth heat and cold, and moist and dry,  
And life and death, and peace and war together. *Davies.*

4. In the same time.

While he and I live together, I shall not be thought the worst poet. *Dryden.*

5. Without intermission.

The Portuguese expected his return for almost an age together after the battle. *Dryden.*

They had a great debate concerning the punishment of one of their admirals, which lasted a month together. *Addison.*

6. In concert.

The subject is his confederacy with Henry the Eighth, and the wars they made together upon France. *Addison on Italy.*

7. In continuity.

Some tree's broad leaves together sew'd,  
And girded on our loins, may cover round. *Milton.*

8. TOGETHER WITH. In union with; in a state of mixture with.

Take the bad together with the good. *Dryden's Farnal.*

TO TOLL. *v. n.* [*tollan*, Saxon; *tuylen*, Dutch.] To labour; perhaps, originally, to labour in tillage.

This Percy was the man nearest my soul;  
Who, like a brother, toid in my affairs,  
And laid his love and life waden my foot. *Shaksp.*

Others ill-rated are condemn'd to toil  
Their tedious life, and moun their purpose blasted  
With fruitless act. *Prior.*

He views the main that ever toils below. *Thomson.*

TO TOLL. *v. a.*

1. To labour; to work at.

Toid out my uncouth passage, forc'd to ride  
Th' untractable bys. *Milton.*

2. To weary; to overlabour.

He, toid with works of war, retir'd himself  
To Italy. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

TOLL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; fatigue.

They live to their great both toil and grief,  
where the blasphemies of Ariens are renewed. *Hosker.*

Not to irksome toil, but to delight  
He made us. *Milton.*

The love of praise, how'er conceal'd by art,  
Reigns more or less, and glows in ev'ry heart;  
The proud to gain it toils and toils endure,  
The modest shun it, but to make it sure. *Toung.*

2. [*Toile*, *toilet*, Fr. *toila*, Latin.] Any net or snare woven or method.

She looks like sleep,  
As she would catch another Antony  
In her strong toil of grace. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

# TOL

He had so placed his horsemen and footmen in the woods, that he shut up the Christians as it were in a *toil*. *Kneller.*

All great spirits  
Bear great and sudden change with such impatience  
As a Numidian lion, when first caught,  
Endures the *toil* that holds him. *Denham's Sophy.*  
A fly falls into the *toil* of a spider. *L'Estrange.*  
Fantastick honour, thou hast fram'd a *toil*  
Thyself, to make thy love thy virtue's spoil. *Dryd.*  
**TOILET.** *n. f.* [*toilette*, Fr.] A dressing-table.

The merchant from the exchange returns in peace,  
And the long labours of the *toilet* cease. *Pope*  
**TOILSOME.** *adj.* [from *toil*.] Laborious; weary.

Thus, were it *toilsome*, yet with thee were sweet. *Milton.*  
The law of the fourth commandment was not agreeable to the state of innocence; for in that happy state there was no *toilsome* labour for man or beast. *Whitt.*

While here we dwell,  
What can be *toilsome* in these pleasant walks? *Mil.*  
Absent or dead, still let a friend be dear,  
A sigh the absent claims, the dead a tear;  
Recall those nights that clos'd thy *toilsome* days,  
Still hear thy Parnel in his living lays. *Pope.*

**TOILSOMENESS.** *n. f.* [from *toilsome*.] Wearisomeness; laboriousness.

**TOKEN.** *n. f.* [*tokens*, Gothick; *taen*, Saxon; *teycken*, Dutch.]

1. A sign.  
Shew me a *token* for good, that they which hate me may see it. *Psalms lxxxvi. 17.*

2. A mark.  
They have not the least *token* or shew of the arts and industry of China. *Heylyn.*  
Whereforever you see ingratitude, you may as infallibly conclude that there is a growing stock of ill-nature in that breast, as you may know that man to have the plague upon whom you see the *tokens*. *South.*

3. A memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance.

Here is a letter from queen Hecuba,  
A *token* from her daughter, my fair love. *Shakspeare.*

Whence came this?  
This is some *token* from a newer friend. *Shakspeare.*  
Figwigen gladly would commend  
Some *token* to queen Mab to send,  
Were worthy of her wearing. *Dryden's Nymphs.*

**TO-TOKEN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make known. Not in use.

What in time proceeds,  
May *token* to the future our past deeds. *Shakspeare.*

**TOLD.** pret. and part. pass. of *tell*. Mentioned; related.

The acts of God, to human ears,  
Cannot without process of speech be *told*. *Milton.*

**TO TOLLE.** *v. a.* [This seems to be some barbarous provincial word.] To train; to draw by degrees.

Whatever you observe him to be more frightened at than he should, *tolle* him on to by insensible degrees, till at last he masters the difficulty. *Locke.*

**TO-LERABLE.** *adj.* [*tolerable*, Fr. *tolerabile*, Lat.]

1. Supportable; that may be endured or supported.

Youself, who have sought them, so far excuse, as that you would have me to think, to judge them not *tolerable*, but *tolerabile* only, and to be borne with, for the furtherance of your purposes, till the corrupt estate of the church may be better reformed. *Hooker.*

It shall be more *tolerable* for Sodom in the day of judgment than for that city. *Matthew, x. 15.*  
Cold and heat are more *tolerable*. *Milton.*

# TOL

There is nothing of difficulty in the external performance, but what hypocrisy can make *tolerable* to itself. *Tillotson.*

2. Not excellent; not contemptible; passable.

The reader may be assured of a *tolerable* translation. *Dryden.*

Princes have it in their power to keep a majority on their side by any *tolerable* administration, till provoked by continual oppressions. *Swift.*

**TO-LERABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *tolerable*.]

The state of being tolerable.

**TO-LERABLY.** *adv.* [from *tolerable*.]

1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.

2. Passably; neither well nor ill; moderately well.

Sometimes are found in these laxer strata bodies that are still *tolerably* firm. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

The person to whom this head belonged laughed frequently, and on particular occasions had acquitted himself *tolerably* at a ball. *Addison's Spectator.*

**TOL-ERANCE.** *n. f.* [*tolerantia*, Latin; *tolerance*, Fr.] Power of enduring; act of enduring. Not used, though a good word.

Diogenes one frosty morning came into the market-place shaking, to shew his *tolerance*; many of the people came about him, pitying him: Plato passing by, and knowing he did it to be seen, said, If you pity him indeed, let him alone to himself. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

There wants nothing but consideration of our own eternal weal, a *tolerance* or endurance of being made happy here, and blessed eternally. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

**TO-L-ERATE.** *v. a.* [*tolero*, Lat. *tolerare*, Fr.] To allow so as not to hinder; to suffer; to pass uncondemned.

Inasmuch as they did resolve to remove only such things of that kind as the church might best spare, retaining the residue; their whole counsel is, in this point, utterly condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an erroneous opinion that such things might be *tolerated* for a while. *Hooker.*

We shall see the flying horses, harpies, and satyrs; for these are poetical fancies, whose shaded moralities require their substantial falsities. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Men should not *tolerate* themselves one minute in any known sin. *Decay of Piety.*

Crying should not be *tolerated* in children. *Locke.*  
We are fully convinced that we shall always *tolerate* them, but not that they will *tolerate* us. *Swift.*

**TOL-ERATION.** *n. f.* [*tolero*, Lat.] Allowance given to that which is not approved.

I shall not speak against the indulgence and *toleration* granted to these men. *South.*

**TOLL.** *n. f.* [This word seems derived from *tollo*, Lat. *toll*, Sax. *tol*, Dutch; *told*, Danish; *toll*, Welch; *taillie*, Fr.] An excise of goods; a seizure of some part for permission of the rest.

*Toll*, in law, has two significations: first, a liberty to buy and sell within the precincts of a manor, which seems to import as much as a fair or market; secondly, a tribute or custom paid for passage. *Cowell.*

Empton and Dudley the people esteemed as his horse-leeches, bold men, that took *toll* of their master's gift. *Bacon.*

The same Prussians joined with the Rhodians against the Byzantines, and stopped them from levying the *toll* upon their trade into the Euxine. *Arbutnot.*

**TO TOLL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To pay toll or tallage.

# TOM

I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and *toll* for him: for this, I'll none of him.

*Shakspeare's All's well that ends well.*  
Where, when, by whom, and what y' were sold for, And in the open market *toll'd* for? *Hudibras.*

2. To take toll or tallage.

The meale the more yeeldeth, if servant be true, And miller that *tolleth* takes none but his due. *Tusser.*

3. [I know not whence derived.] To found as a single bell.

The first bringer of unwelcome news Hath but a losing office; and his tongue Sounds ever after as a fullen bell, Remember'd *tolling* a departed friend.

*Shakspeare's Henry IV.*  
Our going to church at the *tolling* of a bell, only tells us the time when we ought to go to worship God. *Stillingfleet.*

*Toll, toll,*  
Gentle bell, for the soul  
Of the pure ones. *Denham.*

You love to hear of some prodigious tale,  
The bell that *toll'd* alone, or Irish whale. *Dryden.*  
They give their bodies due repose at night;  
When hollow murmurs of their evening bells  
Dismiss the sleepy swains, and *toll* them to their cells. *Dryden.*

With horns and trumpets now to madnes swell,  
Now sink in sorrows with a *tolling* bell. *Pope's Dunciad.*

**TO TOLL.** *v. a.* [*tollo*, Lat.]

1. To ring a bell.

When any one dies, then by *tolling* or ringing of a bell the same is known to the searchers. *Craunt.*

2. To take away; to vacate; to annul. A term only used in the civil law: in this sense the *o* is short, in the former long.

An appeal from sentence of excommunication does not suspend it, but then devolves it to a superior judge, and *tolls* the presumption in favour of a sentence. *Ayliffe.*

3. To take away, or perhaps to invite. Obsolete.

The adventitious moisture which hangeth loose in a body, betrayeth and *tolleth* forth the innate and radical moisture along with it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**TO-L-LEBOOTH.** *n. f.* [*toll* and *booth*.] A prison. *Anfworth.*

**TO-TOL-LEBOOTH.** *v. a.* To imprison in a tollbooth.

To thee what did he give? why a hen,  
That they might *tollbooth* Oxford men. *Bishop Corbet.*

**TOL-LEA'THERER.** *n. f.* [*toll* and *gather*.] The officer that takes toll.

**TO-LSEY.** *n. f.* The same with *tollbooth*. *DiA.*

**TOLUTATION.** *n. f.* [*toluto*, Lat.] The act of pacing or ambling.

They move *per latera*, that is, two legs of one side together, which is *tolutation* or ambling. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

They rode; but authors having not Determin'd whether pace or trot,  
That is to say, whether *tolutation*,  
As they do term 't, or succussion,  
We leave it. *Hudibras.*

**TOMB.** *n. f.* [*tombe*, *tombeau*, Fr. *tumba*, low Latin.] A monument in which the dead are enclosed.

Metaphors, I see thee, now thou art below,  
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb. *Shakspeare.*  
Time is drawn upon *tombs*: an old man bald,  
Winged, with a fiddle and an hour-glass. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Poor heart! she slumbers in her silent tomb;  
Let her possess in peace that narrow room. *Dryden.*  
The

The secret wound with which I bleed  
Shalt I wear up, ev'n in my harle;  
Is it on my tomb-stone thou shalt read  
My answer to thy dubious verse. *Prior.*  
**To TOMB. v. a. [from the noun.]** To  
bury; to entomb.

Souls of boys were there,  
And youths that *tomb'd* before their parents were. *May.*

**To MBLESS. adj. [from tomb.]** Wanting  
a tomb; wanting a sepulchral monu-  
ment.

Lay these bones in an unworthy urn,  
*Tombless*, with no remembrance over them. *Shak.*

**To MBOY. n. f. [Tom, a diminutive of  
Thomas, and boy.]** A mean fellow;  
sometimes a wild coarse girl.

A lady  
Fasten'd to an empery, to be partner'd  
With *tom boys*, hir'd with that self-exhibition  
Which your own coifers yield! *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

**TOME. n. f. [French; tome.]**

1. One volume of many.

2. A book.

All those venerable books of scripture, all those  
sacred *tomes* and volumes of holy writ, are with  
such absolute perfection framed. *Hooker.*

**TOMTIT. n. f. [See TITMOUSE.]** A  
titmouse; a small bird.

You would fancy him a giant when you looked  
upon him, and a *tomtit* when you shut your eyes. *Spettator.*

**TON. n. f. [tonne, Fr. See TUN.]** A mea-  
sure or weight.

Spain was very weak at home, or very slow to  
move, when they suffered a small fleet of English  
to fire, sink, and carry away, ten thousand *ton* of  
their great shipping. *Bacon.*

**TON. }** In the names of places, are de-  
**TUN. }** rived from the Saxon *tun*, a  
hedge or wall; and this seems to be from  
dun, a hill, the towns being anciently  
built on hills, for the sake of defence  
and protection in times of war.

*Gibson's Camden.*

**TONE. n. f. [ton, Fr. tonus, Lat.]**

1. Note; sound.

Sounds called *tones* are ever equal.

*Bacon's Natural History.*  
The strength of a voice or sound makes a differ-  
ence in the loudness or softness, but not in the *tone*.

*Bacon's Natural History.*  
In their motions harmony divine  
So smooths her charming *tones*, that God's own ear  
Listens delighted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Accent; sound of the voice.

*Palamon replies,*  
Eager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*  
Each has a little soul he calls his own,  
And each enunciates with a human *tone*. *Harte.*

3. A whine; a mournful cry.

Made children, with your *tones*, to run for 't,  
As bad as bloody-bones, or Lunsford. *Hudibras.*

4. A particular or affected sound in speak-  
ing.

5. Elasticity; power of extension and con-  
traction.

Drinking too great quantities of this decoction,  
may weaken the *tone* of the stomach. *Arbutnot.*

**TONG. n. f. [See TONGUE.]** The catch of  
a buckle. This word is usually written  
*tongue*; but, as its office is to hold, it  
has probably the same original with  
*tongs*, and should therefore have the same  
orthography.

Their hilts were burnish'd gold, and handle strong  
Of mother pearl, and buckled with a golden *tong*.  
*Spenser.*

**TONGS. n. f. [tang, Saxon; tang, Dut.]**

An instrument by which hold is taken of  
any thing; as of coals in the fire.

Another did the dying brand repair  
With iron *tongs*, and sprinkled oft the same  
With liquid waves. *Spenser.*

They turn the glowing mass with crooked *tongs*.  
The fiery work proceeds. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Get a pair of *tongs* like a smith's *tongs*, stronger,  
and toothed. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**TONGUE. n. f. [tung, Sax. *tonghe*, Dut.]**

1. The instrument of speech in human  
beings.

My conscience hath a thousand several *tongues*,  
And every *tongue* brings in a several tale,  
And every tale condemns me for a villain. *Shak.*

Who with the *tongue* of angels can relate? *Milt.*  
They are *tongue*-valiant and as bold as Hercules  
where there's no danger. *L'Estrange.*

My ears still ring with noise; I'm vex'd to death,  
*Tongue*-kill'd, and have not yet recovered breath.

*Dryden.*

*Tongue*-valiant hero, venter of thy might,  
In threats the foremost; but the lag in fight.

*Dryden.*

There have been female Pythagoreans, notwith-  
standing that philosophy consisted in keeping a se-  
cret, and the disciple was to hold her *tongue* five  
years together. *Addison's Guardian.*

Though they have those sounds ready at their  
*tongue's* end, yet there are no determined ideas.

*Locke.*

I should make but a poor pretence to true learn-  
ing, if I had not clear ideas under the words my  
*tongue* could pronounce. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. The organ by which animals lick.

They hiss for his return'd, with forked *tongue*  
To forked *tongue*. *Milton.*

3. Speech; fluency of words.

He said; and silence all their *tongues* contain'd.

*Chapman.*

Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go to-  
gether; for talking and thinking are two quite  
different faculties. *L'Estrange.*

First in the council hall to steer the state,  
And ever foremost in a *tongue* debate. *Dryd. Æneid.*

4. Power of articulate utterance.

Parrots, imitating human *tongue*,  
And singing-birds in silver cages hung. *Dryden.*

5. Speech, as well or ill used.

Give me thy hand; I am sorry I beat thee;  
but, while thou livest, keep a good *tongue* in thy  
head. *Shakspere.*

So brave a knight was Tydeus, of whom a sonne  
is sprung,

Inferiour farre in martiall deeds, though higher  
in his *tongue*. *Chapman.*

On evil days though fallen and evil *tongues*.  
*Milton.*

6. A language.

The Lord shall bring a nation against thee,  
whose *tongue* thou shalt not understand.

*Deut. xxvii. 49.*

With wond'rous gifts endu'd,  
To speak all *tongues* and do all miracles. *Milton.*

So well he understood the most and best  
Of *tongues* that Babel sent into the west;  
Spoke them so truly, that he had, you'd swear,  
Not only liv'd, but been born ev'ry where. *Cowley.*

An acquaintance with the various *tongues* is no-  
thing but a relief against the mischiefs which the  
building of Babel introduced. *Watts.*

7. Speech, as opposed to thoughts or ac-  
tion.

Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but  
in deed and in truth. *1 John, iii. 18.*

8. A nation distinguished by their lan-  
guage. A scriptural term.

The Lord shall destroy the *tongue* of the *Ægypt*-  
ian sea. *Isaiah.*

9. A small point: as, the *tongue* of a ba-  
lance.

10. To hold the *Tongue*. To be silent.

'Tis seldom seen that separators so young  
Know when to speak, and when to hold their *tongues*.  
*Dryden.*

Whilst I live I must not hold my *tongue*,  
And languish out old age in his displeasure. *Addis.*

**To TONGUE. v. a. [from the noun.]** To  
chide; to scold.

But that her tender shame  
Will not proclaim against her maiden loss,  
How might she *tongue* me! *Shak. Meas. for Meas.*

**To TONGUE. v. n. To talk; to prate.**

'Tis still a dream; or else such stuff, as madmen  
*Tongue*, and brain not. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

**TONGUED. adj. [from tongue.]** Having  
a tongue.

*Tongued* like the night-crow. *Donne.*

**TONGUELESS. adj. [from tongue.]**

1. Wanting a tongue; speechless.

What *tongueless* block! would they not speak?  
*Shakspere.*

*Our grave,*

Like Turkish mute, shall have a *tongueless* mouth.  
*Shakspere.*

That blood, like sacrificing Abel's, cuts,  
Even from the *tongueless* caverns of the earth,  
To me, for justice. *Shakspere's Richard II.*

2. Unnamed; not spoken of.

One good deed, dying *tongueless*,  
Slaughters a thousand waiting upon that. *Shaksp.*

**TONGUEPAD. n. f. [tongue and pad.]** A  
great talker.

She who was a celebrated wit at London, is, in  
that dull part of the world, called a *tonguepad*.

*Tatter.*

**TONGUETIED. adj. [tongue and tied.]**

1. Having an impediment of speech.

They who have short tongues, or are *tonguetied*,  
are apt to fall short of the appulse of the tongue  
to the teeth, and oftener place it on the gums, and  
say *t* and *d* instead of *th* and *dh*; as *moder* for  
mother. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Unable to speak freely, from whatever  
cause.

Love, and *tonguetied* simplicity,  
In least speak most to my capacity. *Shakspere.*

He spar'd the blushes of the *tonguetied* dame.  
*Tickel.*

**To NICK. }** *adj. [tonique, Fr. *traine*.]*

**To NICAL. }** 1. Being extended; being elastic.

Station is no rest, but one kind of motion, re-  
lating unto that which physicians, from Galen, do  
name extensive or *tonical*. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

2. Relating to tones or sounds.

**To NNAGE. n. f. [from ton.]** A custom  
or impost due for merchandise brought  
or carried in tons from or to other na-  
tions, after a certain rate in every ton.

*Cowel.*  
*Tonnage* and poundage upon merchandizes were  
collected, refused to be settled by act of parlia-  
ment. *Clarendon.*

**To NSIL. n. f. [tonfille, Fr. *tonfille*, Lat.]**

*Tonsils* or almonds are two round glands placed  
on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the  
common membrane of the fauces, with which  
they are covered; each of them hath a large oval  
sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there  
are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge  
themselves through the great sinus, of a mucous  
and slippery matter, into the fauces, larynx, and  
œsophagus, for the moistening and lubricating  
these parts. *Quincy.*

**To NSURE. n. f. [tonsure, Fr. *tonsure*, La-  
tin.]** The act of clipping the hair; the  
state of being shorn.

The vestals, after having received the *tonsure*,  
suffered their hair to come again, being here full  
grown, and gathered under the veil. *Addison.*



**Too, adv. [to, Saxon.]**

1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough. It is used to augment the signification of an adjective or adverb to a vicious degree.

Your father's rough and stern,  
His will too strong to bend, too proud to learn.

*Crowley.*

Groundless prejudices and weaknesses of conceit, instead of tenderness, mislead too many others, too many, otherwise good men.

*Spratt's Sermons.*

It is too much to build a doctrine of so mighty consequence upon so obscure a place of Scripture.

*Locke.*

These ridiculous stories abide with us too long, and too far influence the weaker part of mankind.

*Watts.*

2. It is sometimes doubled to increase its emphasis; but this reduplication always seems harsh, and is therefore laid aside.

Oh, that this too too solid flesh would melt!

*Shakespeare.*

Sometimes it would be full, and then,

Oh! too too soon deer are again;

Helips'd sometimes, that 'twould so fall.

There would appear no hope at all.

*Shakespeare.*

3. Likewise; also.

See what a scourge is laid upon your hate;

And I, for winking at your discords too,

Have lost a brace of kinsmen.

*Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet*

Let on my cup no wars be found,

Let those incite to quarrels too,

Which wine itself enough can do.

*Oldham.*

The arriving to such a disposition of mind as shall make a man take pleasure in other men's sins, is evident from the text, and from experience too.

*South.*

It is better than letting our trade fall for want of current pledges, and better too than borrowing money of our neighbours.

*Locke.*

A courtier and a patriot too.

*Pope.*

Let those eyes that view

The daring crime, behold the vengeance too.

*Pope.*

**Took, the preterite, and sometimes the participle passive, of take.**

Thy soldiers,

All levied in my name, have in my name

Took their discharge.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He is God in his friendship as well as in his nature, and therefore his sinful creatures are not seek upon advantages, nor consumed in our provocations.

*South's Sermons.*

Suddenly the thunder-clap

Took us unprepared.

*Dryden.*

The same device enclosed the ashes of men or boys, maids or matrons, in when the thought took, though at first it received its life from such a particular occasion, the ignorance of the sculptors applied it promiscuously.

*Addison.*

This took up some of his hours every day.

*Spenser.*

The riders would leap them over my hand; and one of the emperor's huntsmen, upon a large courser, took my foot, shoe and all.

*Scout.*

Leaving Polybus, I took my way

To Cynha's temple.

*Pope's Statius.*

**Tool, s. [tol, tool, Saxon.]**

1. Any instrument of manual operation.

In mulberries the sap towards the bark only, into which if you cut a little, it will come forth, but if you pierce it deeper with a tool, it will be dry.

*Bacon.*

They found in many of their mines more gold than earth; a metal, which the Americans not regarding, greedily exchanged for hammers, knives, axes, and the like tools of iron.

*Key.*

Arm'd with such guarding tools as art, yet rude,

Quitted of fire had form'd.

*Milton's Par. Lost.*

The ancients had some secret to harden the

*Addison.*

2. A hireling; a wretch who acts at the command of another.

He'd choose

To talk with wits in dirty shoes;

And scorn the tools with stars and garters.

So often seen caressing Chartres.

*Swift.*

**To Toor, v. n. [Of this word, in this sense, I know not the derivation: perhaps tooran, Saxon, contracted from toperan, to know or examine.]**

1. To pry; to peep; to search narrowly and sily. It is still used in the provinces, otherwise obsolete.

I cast to go a shooting,

Long wand'ring up and down the land,

With bow and bolts on either hand,

For birds and bushes rooting.

*Spenser's Poet.*

2. It was used in a contemptuous sense, which I do not fully understand.

This writer should wear a rooting horn.

*Hewel.*

**Tooth, n. s. plural teeth. toð, Saxon; tand, Dutch.]**

The teeth are the hardest and smoothest bones of the body; about the seventh or eighth month they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw: the *dentures incisives*, or *front teeth* of the upper jaw, appear first, and then those of the lower jaw: after them come out the *canine* or *eye teeth*, and last of all the *molars* or *grinders*: about the seventh year they are thrust out by new teeth, and if these teeth be lost they never grow again; but some have shed their teeth twice; about the one-and-twentieth year the two last of the *molars* spring up, and they are called *dentures sapientiales*.

*Quincy.*

Avaunt, you cure!

Be thy mouth or black or white,

Tooth that poisons if it bite.

*Shak. King Lear.*

Desert deserves with characters of brass

A forced residence against the tooth of time,

And razure of oblivion.

*Shakespeare.*

The teeth alone among the bones continue to grow in length during a man's whole life, as appears by the unsightly length of one tooth when its opposite happens to be pulled out.

*Ray on the Creation.*

2. Taste; palate.

These are not dishes for thy dainty tooth;

What, ha! thou'st got an ulcer in thy mouth?

Why stand'st thou picking?

*Dryden.*

3. A tine, prong, or blade, of any multifid instrument.

The priest's servant came while the fish was in seething, with a fish hook of three teeth.

*1 Sam. ii 13.*

I made an instrument in fashion of a comb, whose teeth being in number sixteen, were about an inch and an half broad, and the intervals of the teeth about two inches wide.

*Newton's Opticks.*

4. The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correspondent parts of other bodies.

The edge whereon the teeth are is always made thicker than the back, because the back follows the edge.

*Maxon.*

In clocks, though the wheels and teeth be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled will hardly move, though you clog them with never so much weight; but apply a little oil, they whirl about very swiftly with the tenth part of the force.

*Ray.*

5. **TOOTH and nail.** With one's utmost violence; with every means of attack or defence.

A lion and bear were at tooth and nail which should carry off a fawn.

*L'Estrange.*

6. **To the TEETH.** In open opposition.

It warns the very sickness in my heart,

That I shall live and tell him to his teeth,

Thus diddest thou.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

The action lies

In his true nature, and we ourselves compell'd,

Even to the teeth and forehead of our faults,  
To give in evidence.

*Shakespeare.*

The way to our horses lies back again by the house, and then we shall meet 'em full in the teeth.

*Dryden.*

7. **To cast in the TEETH.** To insult by open exprobration.

A wife body's part it were not to put out his fire, because his fond and foolish neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might cast him thence with in the teeth, saying, Were it not for me thou wouldst freeze, and not be able to heat thyself.

*Hobbes.*

8. **In spite of the TEETH.** Notwithstanding threats expressed by shewing teeth; notwithstanding any power of injury or defence.

The guiltiness of my mind drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief, in despite of the teeth of all rhyme and reason, that they were fables.

*Shakespeare.*

The only way is, not to grumble at the lot they must bear in spite of their teeth.

*L'Estrange.*

9. **To show the TEETH.** To threaten.

When the law shows her teeth, but dares not bite,

And South-Sea treasures are not brought to light.

*Young.*

**To Toorn, v. a. [from tooth.]**

1. To furnish with teeth; to indent.

Then saws were tooth'd, and founding axes made.

*Dryden.*

The point hooked down like that of an eagle, and both the edges tooth'd, as in the Indian crow.

*Grew's Museum.*

Get a pair of tongs like a smith's tongs, stronger, and tooth'd at the end.

*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To lock in each other.

It is common to tooth in the stretching course two inches with the stretcher only.

*Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

**TOOTHACH, n. s. [tooth and ach.] PAINT in the teeth.**

There never yet was the philosopher

That could endure the toothach patiently,

However at their ease they talk'd like gods.

He that sleeps feels not the toothach.

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

I have the toothach.

—What, sigh for the toothach!

Which is but an humour or a worm.

One was grown desperate with the toothach.

*Temple.*

**TOOTHDRAWER, n. s. [tooth and draw.]** One whose business is to extract painful teeth.

Nature with Scots, as toothdrawers hath dealt,  
Who use to sting their teeth upon their belt.

*Cicero.*

When the teeth are to be dislocated, a tooth-drawer is consulted.

*Wesman's Surgery.*

**TOOTHED, adj. [from tooth.]** Having teeth.

**TOOTHLESS, adj. [from tooth.]** Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth.

Deep-dinted wrinkles on her cheek she draws,

Sunk are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws.

*Dryden.*

They are fed with flesh minced small, having not only a sharp head and snout, but a narrow and toothless snout.

*Ray.*

**TOOTHPICK, n. s. [tooth and pick.]**

**TOOTHPICKER, n. s.** An instrument by which the teeth are cleansed from any thing sticking between them.

I will fetch you a toothpicker from the farthest

inch of Asia.

*Shakespeare. Much ado about Nothing.*

He and his toothpick at my worship's mass.

*Shakespeare.*

Preserve my woods, whereof, if this course hold, there will hardly be found in some places enough to make a toothpick.

*Hewitt's Engl. Tears.*

If *toothpicks* of the *lentile* be wanting, of a quill then make a *toothpick*. *Sandys.*

*Lentile* is a beautiful ever-green, and makes the best *toothpicks*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**TOOTHsome**, *adj.* [from *tooth*.] Palatable; pleasing to the taste.

Some are good to be eaten while young, but nothing *toothsome* as they grow old. *Carv.*

**TOOTHsomeness**, *n. f.* [from *toothsome*.] Pleasantness to the taste.

**TOOTHwort**, *n. f.* [*dentaria*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

**TOP**, *n. f.* [*topp*, Welsh; *top*, Saxon; *top*, Dutch and Danish; *topper*, a crest, Highlandic.]

1. The highest part of any thing.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,  
But I should think of shallows and of flats,  
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in land,  
Vailing her high *top* lower than her ribs. *Shakspeare.*  
He wears upon his baby brow the round  
And *top* of sovereignty. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Here is a mount, whose *toppe* seems to despise  
The farre inferior vale that underlies;  
Who, like a great man rais'd aloft by fate,  
Measures his height by others mean estate. *Brown.*  
Here Sodom's tow'rs raise their proud *tops* on high,  
The tow'rs as well as men outbrave the sky. *Cowley.*  
Thou nor on the *top* of old Olympus dwelt. *Milton.*

One poor roof, made of poles meeting at the  
*top*, and covered with the bark of trees. *Heylyn.*  
That government which takes in the content  
of the greatest number of the people, may justly  
be said to have the broadest bottom; and if it  
terminate in the authority of one single person, it  
may be said to have the narrowest *top*, and so makes  
the firmest pyramid. *Temple.*

So up the steepy hill with pain  
The weighty stone is rowl'd in vain;  
Which having touch'd the *top* recoils,  
And leaves the labourer to renew his toils.

Marine bodies are found upon hills, and at the  
bottom only such as have fallen down from their  
*tops*. *Woodward.*

2. The surface; the superficies.

Plants that draw much nourishment from the  
earth hurt all things that grow by them, especially  
such trees as spread their roots near the *top* of the  
ground. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear,  
The bottom did the *top* appear. *Dryden.*

3. The highest place.

He that will not set himself proudly at the *top*  
of all things, but will consider the immensity of  
this fabrick, may think, that in other mansions  
there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

What must he expect, when he seeks for pre-  
ferment, but universal opposition when he is mount-  
ing the ladder, and every hand ready to turn him  
off when he is at the *top*? *Swift.*

4. The highest person.

How would you be,  
If he, which is the *top* of judgment, should  
But judge you as you are? *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*

5. The utmost degree.

Zeal being the *top* and perfection of so many  
religious affections, the causes of it must be most  
eminent. *Spratt.*

If you attain the *top* of your desires in fame, all  
those who envy you will do you harm; and of  
those who admire you few will do you good. *Pope.*  
The *top* of my ambition is to contribute to that  
work. *Pope.*

6. The highest rank.

Take a boy from the *top* of a grammar school,  
and one of the same age bred in his father's fam-  
ily, and bring them into good company together,

and then see which of the two will have the more  
manly carriage. *Locke on Education.*

7. The crown of the head.

All the stor'd vengeance of heaven fall  
On her ingrateful top! *Shakspeare's King Lear.*  
'Tis a per'ous boy,

Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;  
He's all the mother's from the *top* to toe. *Shak.*

8. The hair on the crown of the head;  
the forelock.

Let's take the infant by the forward *top*;  
For we are old, and on our quick'n decrees  
Th' insensible and noiseless foot of time  
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakspeare.*

9. The head of a plant.

The buds made our food are called heads or  
*tops*, as cabbage heads. *Watts's Logick.*

10. [*Top*, Danish.] An inverted conoid  
which children set to turn on the point,  
continuing its motion with a whip.

Since I pluckt geese, play'd truant, and whipt  
*top*, I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately. *Shakspeare.*

For as whipp'd *tops*, and bandied balls,  
The learned hold, are animals;  
So hories they affirm to be  
More engines made by geometry. *Hudibras.*

As young snailings whip the *top* for sport,  
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,  
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,  
Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout. *Dryden.*

Still humming on their drowsy course they keep,  
And lash'd to long, like *top*s, are lash'd asleep. *Pope.*

A *top* may be used with propriety in a simili-  
tude by a Virgil, when the sun may be dishonoured  
by a Mævius. *Broome.*

11. *Top* is sometimes used as an adjective  
to express lying on the *top*, or being at  
the *top*.

The *top* stones laid in clay are kept together. *Mortimer.*

**To Tor**, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To rise aloft; to be eminent.

Those long ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains  
which run east and west, stop the evagation of the  
vapours to the north and south in hot countries. *Darham's Physico Theology.*

Some of the letters distinguish themselves from  
the rest, and *top* it over their fellows; these are  
to be considered as letters and as cyphers. *Addison on Medals.*

2. To predominate.

The thoughts of the mind are uninterruptedly  
employed by the determinations of the will, in-  
fluenced by that *topping* uncertainty while it lasts. *Locke.*

3. To excel.

But write thy best and *top*, and in each line  
Sir Formal's oratory will be thine. *Dryden.*

**To Top**, *v. a.*

1. To cover on the *top*; to tip; to defend  
or decorate with something extrinsecal on  
the upper part.

The glorious temple rear'd  
Her pile, far off appearing like a mount  
Of alabaster, *topp'd* with golden spires. *Milton.*  
To him the fairest nymphs do show  
Like moving mountains *topp'd* with snow. *Waller.*

There are other churches in the town, and two  
or three palaces, which are of a more modern  
make, and built with a good fancy; I was shown  
the little Notre Dame, that is handsomely de-  
signed, and *topp'd* with a cupola. *Addison.*  
*Top* the bank with the bottom of the ditch. *Mortimer.*

2. To rise above.

A gourd planted by a large pine, climbing by  
the boughs twined about them, till it *topped* and co-  
vered the tree. *L'Estrange.*

3. To outgo; to surpass.

He's poor in no one facet, but stor'd with all,  
Especially, in pride. *Shakspeare.*

And *topping* all others in boasting. *Shakspeare.*  
So far he *topp'd* my thought,  
That I in forgery of shapes and tricks  
Come short of what he did. *Shakspeare.*

I am, cries the envious, of the same nature with  
the rest: why then should such a man *top* me?  
Where there is equality of kind, there should be  
no distinction of privilege. *Collier.*

4. To crop.

*Top* your rose trees a little with your knife near  
a leaf bud.  *Evelyn's Calendar.*

5. To rise to the top of.

If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not still,  
But wind about till thou hast *topp'd* the hill. *Dennis.*

6. To perform eminently: as, *he tops his*  
*part*. This word, in this sense, is seldom  
used but on light or ludicrous occasions.

**TOPARCH**, *n. f.* [*τοπαρχ* and *αρχη*.] The  
principal man in a place.

They are not to be conceived potent monarchs,  
but *toparchs*, or kings of narrow territories. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TOPARCHY**, *n. f.* [from *toparch*.] Com-  
mand in a small district.

**TOPAZ**, *n. f.* [*topaze*, Fr. *topazius*, low  
Lat.] A yellow gem.

The golden stone is the yellow *topaz*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Can blazing carbuncles with her compare?  
The *topaz* sent from scorched Meroe?  
Or pearls presented by the Indian sea?

With light's own smile the yellow *topaz* burns. *Sandys's Paraph.*  
*Thomson.*

**To TOPE**, *v. n.* [*topff*, German, an earthen  
*pot*; *toppen*, Dutch, to be mad. Skinner  
prefers the latter etymology; *tope*, Fr.]  
To drink hard; to drink to excess.

If you *tope* in form and meat,  
'Tis the four sauce to the sweet meat,  
The fine you pay for being great. *Dryden.*

**TOPEr**, *n. f.* [from *tope*.] A drunkard.

**TOPEFUL**, *adj.* [*top* and *full*.] Full to the  
*top*; full to the brim.

'Tis wonderful  
What may be wrought out of their discontent;  
Now that their souls are *topful* of offence. *Shakspeare.*

Till a considerable part of the air was drawn out  
of the receiver, the tube continued *topful* of water  
as at first. *Boyle.*

One was ingenious in his thoughts, and bright  
in his language; but so *topful* of himself, that he  
let it spill on all the company. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Fill the largest tankard-cup *topful*. *Swift.*

**TOPGALLANT**, *n. f.* [*top* and *gallant*.]

1. The highest sail.

2. It is proverbially applied to any thing  
elevated or splendid.

A rose grew out of another, like honey suckler,  
called *top* and *topgallant*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
I dare appeal to the consciences of *topgallant*  
spirits. *L'Estrange.*

**TOPHACEOUS**, *adj.* [from *tophus*, Latin.]  
Gritty; stony.

Acids mixed with them precipitate a *tophaceous*  
chalky matter, but not a cheffy substance. *Ark.*

**TOPHEAVY**, *adj.* [*top* and *heavy*.] Hav-  
ing the upper part too weighty for the  
lower.

A roof should not be too heavy nor too light;  
but of the two extremes a house *topheavy* is the  
worst. *Watson's Architecture.*

*Topheavy* drones, and always looking down,  
As over-ballasted within the crowns,  
Muttering betwixt their lips some mystick thing. *Dryden.*  
*Thomson.*

These *topheavy* buildings, reared up to an inviolous height, and which have no foundation in merit, are in a moment blown down by the breath of kings. *Davenant.*

As to stiff gales *topheavy* pines bow low  
Their heads, and lift them as they cease to blow. *Pop.*

**ΤΟΡΗΤ** *n. f.* [τὸν Heb. *a drum.*] Hell; a scriptural name.

The pleasant valley of Hinnom, *tophet* thence  
And black Gehenna called, the type of hell. *Milt.*  
Fire and darkness are here mingled with all other  
Ingredients that make that *tophet* prepared of old. *Burns.*

**ΤΟΡΙCΑΛ** *adj.* [from τὸν.]

1. Relating to some general head.
2. Local; confined to some particular place.

*Topical* or probable arguments, either from consequence of scripture, or from human reason, ought not to be admitted or credited, against the consistent testimony and authority of the ancient catholic church. *White.*

An argument from authority is but a weaker kind of proof; it being but a *topical* probation, and an inartificial argument, depending on naked assertion. *Brown.*

Evidences of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

What then shall be rebellion? shall it be more than a *topical* sin, found indeed under some monarchical medicines? *Holyday.*

3. Applied medicinally to a particular part.

A woman with some unusual hemorrhage, is only to be cured by *topical* remedies. *Arbuthnot.*

**ΤΟΡΙCΑΛΥ** *adv.* [from *topical*.] With application to some particular part.

This *topically* applied betwixt a phlegm, or rubifying medicine, and is of such fiery party, that they have of themselves conceived fire and burnt a house. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**ΤΟΡΙCΚ** *n. f.* [*topique*, French, τὸν.]

1. Principle of persuasion.

Contumacious persons, who are not to be fixed by any principles, whom no *topicks* can work upon. *Wilkins.*

I might dilate on the difficulties, the temper of the people, the power, arts, and interest of the contrary party; but those are invidious *topicks*, too green in remembrance. *Dryden.*

Let them argue over all the *topicks* of divine goodness and human weakness, and whatsoever other pretences sinking sinners catch at to save themselves by, yet how trifling must be their plea! *South's Sermons.*

The principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then convince them that it is so. the *topicks* for both are brought from scripture and reason. *Seay.*

2. A general head; something to which other things are referred.

All arts and sciences have some general subjects, called *topicks*, or common places, because middle terms are borrowed, and arguments derived from them for the proof of their various propositions. *Watts's Logic.*

3. Things as are externally applied to any particular part.

In the cure of *hemorrhoids*, the *topicks* ought to be discutient. *Wise's Surgery.*

**ΤΟΡΚΗΟΤ** *n. f.* [τὸν and knot.] A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

This arrogance amounts to the pride of an ass in his trappings; when 'tis but his master's taking away his *topknot* to make an ass of him again. *J. F. Bragg.*

**ΤΟΡΕΛΛ** *adj.* [from *top*.] Having no top.

He sent abroad his voice,  
Which Pallas far off echo'd; who did betwixt them  
hoise

Will tumult to a *topless* height. *Chapman's Iliad.*

**ΤΟΡΜΑΝ** *n. f.* [top and man.] The sawer at the top.

The pit-saw enters the one end of the stock, the *topman* at the top, and the pitman under him, the *topman* observing to guide the saw exactly in the line. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

**ΤΟΡΜΟΤ** *adj.* [An irregular superlative formed from *top*.] Uppermost; highest.

A swarm of bees,  
Unknown from whence they took their airy flight,  
Upon the *topmost* branch in clouds alight. *Dryden's Æneid.*

From steep to steep the troops advanc'd with pain,  
In hopes at last the *topmost* cliff to gain;  
But still by new ascents the mountain grew,  
And a fresh toil presented to their view. *Addison.*  
Men pil'd on men with active leaps arise,  
And build the breathing fabric to the skies;  
A sprightly youth, above the *topmost* row,  
Points the tall pyramid, and crowns the show. *Add.*

**ΤΟΡΟΓΡΑΦΗΡ** *n. f.* [τὸν and γράφω.] One who writes descriptions of particular places.

**ΤΟΡΟΓΡΑΦΥ** *n. f.* [*topographie*, Fr. τὸν and γράφω.] Description of particular places.

That philosophy gives the exactest *topography* of the extramundane spaces. *Glanville's Scopsis.*

The *topography* of Sulmo in the Latin makes but an awkward figure in the version. *Cromwell.*

**ΤΟΡΡΙΝΓ** *adj.* [from *top*.] Fine; noble; gallant. A low word.

The *topping* fellow I take to be the ancestor of the fine fellow. *Taylor.*

**ΤΟΡΡΙΝΓΛΥ** *adv.* Splendidly; nobly. A low word.

**ΤΟΡΡΙΝΓΛΥ** *adj.* [from *topping*.] Fine; gay; gallant; shewy. An obsolete word.

These *toppingly* ghelds be in number but ten,  
As welcome to dairies as beares among men. *Tusser.*

**ΤΟΤΟΡΡΕ** *v. n.* [from *top*.] To fall forward; to tumble down.

Though bladed corn be lodged, and trees blown down;  
Though castles *topple* on their warders heads. *Shak.*

The wisest aunt telling the saddest tale,  
Sometime for *grave* foot stool mistaketh me;  
Then slip I from her queue, down *topples* she. *Shak.*

**ΤΟΤΡΡΟΥΔ** *adj.* [top and proud.] Proud in the highest degree.

This *top proud* fellow,  
By intelligence I do know  
To be corrupt and treasonous. *Shakespeare.*

**ΤΟΡΣΑΙΛ** *n. f.* [top and sail.] The highest sail.

Contentious meeting with the Turk's galleys,  
which would not vail their *topsails*, fiercely assailed them. *Knolles.*

Strike, strike the *topsail*; let the main sheet fly,  
And furl your sails. *Dryden's Fables.*

**ΤΟΡΣΥΤΥΡΥ** *adv.* [This *Skinner* fancies to *top* in *turf*.] With the bottom upward.

All suddenly was turned *topsy-turvy*, the noble lord effoons was blamed, the wretched people put, and new counsels plotted. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
If we without his help can make a head  
To push against the kingdom; with his help  
We shall o'erturn it *topsy-turvy* down. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Wave woundeth wave again, and billow billow goes,  
And *topsy-turvy* so fly tumbling to the shores. *Drayton.*

God told man what was good, but the devil furnished it evil, and thereby turned the world *topsy-turvy*, and brought a new chaos upon the whole creation. *South.*

Man is but a *topsy-turvy* creature; his head where his heels should be, grovelling on the earth. *Swift.*

**ΤΟΡ** *n. f.* [top, Saxon.]

1. A tower; a turret.

2. A high pointed rock or hill, whence *tor* in the initial syllable of some local names.

**ΤΟΡCΗ** *n. f.* [*torche*, Fr. *torcia*, Italian; *intortitum*, low Lat.] A wax light generally supposed to be bigger than a candle.

Basilisk knew, by the wasting of the *torches*, that the night also was far advanced. *Sidney.*

Here lies the dusky *torch* of Mortimer,  
Choak'd with ambition of the meaner sort. *Shak.*  
They light the nuptial *torc*, and bid invoke Hymen. *Milton.*

Never was known a night of such distraction;  
Noise so confus'd and dreadful; *torches* gliding  
Like meteors by each other in the streets. *Dryden.*  
I'm weary of my part;

My *torch* is out; and the world stands before me  
Like a black desert at the approach of night. *Dry.*  
When men of infamy to grandeur soar,  
They light a *torch* to shew their shame the more. *Young.*

**ΤΟΡCΗΦΑΡΕΡ** *n. f.* [*torch* and bear.] One whose office is to carry a torch.

He did in a genteel manner chastise their negligence, with making them, for that night, the *torchbearers*. *Sidney.*

**ΤΟΡCΗΡ** *n. f.* [from *torche*.] One that gives light.

Err the horses of the sun shall bring  
Their fiery *torcher* his diurnal ring. *Shakespeare.*

**ΤΟΡCΗΛΙΓΗΤ** *n. f.* [*torch* and light] Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

When the emperor Charles had clasped Germany almost in his fist, he was forced to go from Iburg, and, as if in a mask, by *torchlight*, to quit every foot he had gotten. *Bacon.*

If thou like a child didst fear before,  
Being in the dark, where thou didst nothing see;  
Now I have brought thee *torchlight*, fear no more. *Davies.*

**ΤΟΡΕ** preterite, and sometimes participle passive, of *tear*.

Upon his head an old Scotch cap he wore,  
With a plume feather all to pieces *toré*. *Spenser.*

**ΤΟΡΕ** *n. f.* [Of this word I cannot guess the meaning.]

Proportion according to rowen or *toré* upon the ground; the more *toré* the less hay will do. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**ΤΟ ΤΟΡΜΕΝΤ** *v. n.* [*tourmenter*, Fr.]

1. To put to pain; to harass with anguish; to excruciate.

No sleep close up that deadly eye of thine,  
Unless it be while some *tormenting* dream  
Affrights thee with a hell of ugly devils. *Shakespeare.*  
I am glad to be constrain'd to utter what  
*Torments* me to conceal. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
Art thou come to torment us before the time? *Matthew, viii.*

Evils on me light  
At once, by my foreknowledge gaining birth  
Abortive, to torment me ere their being. *Milton.*

2. To tease; to vex with importunity.
3. [*Torments*, Fr. a great storm.] To put into great agitation.

They soaring on main wing  
*Tormented* all the air. *Milton.*

**ΤΟΡΜΕΝΤ** *n. f.* [*tourment*, French.]

1. Any thing that gives pain, as disease. They brought unto him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and *torments*, and he healed them. *Matthew.*
2. Pain; misery; anguish.

The more I see  
Pleasures about me, so much more I feel  
*Torment* within me. *Milton.*

2. Penal

### 3. Penal anguish; torture.

No prisoner there, enforc'd by torments, cry;  
But fearless by their old tormentors lie.

*Synod's Paraph.*

Not sharp revenge, nor hell itself, can find  
A fiercer torment than a guilty mind,  
Which day and night doth dreadfully accuse,  
Condemns the wretch, and still the charge renews.

*Dryden.*

**TORMENTIL.** *n. f.* [*tormentille*, Fr. *tormentilla*, Lat.] Septfoil. A plant.

The root of *tormentil* is been used for tanning of leather, and accounted the best affrington in the whole vegetable kingdom.

*Miller.*

Retain the spirits externally by some epithemata of balm, bugloss, with the powder of the roots of *tormentil*.

*Wijman.*

**TORMENTOR.** *n. f.* [from *torment*.]

1. One who torments; one who gives pain.

He called to me for succour, desiring me at least to kill him, to deliver him from those tormentors.

*Sidney.*

2. One who inflicts penal tortures.

No prisoners there, enforc'd by torments, cry;  
But fearless by their old tormentors lie.

*Synod's Paraph.*

Let his tormentor, conscience, find him out. *Milt.*  
Hast thou full pow'r to kill,

O measure out his torments by thy will;  
Yet what couldst thou, tormentor, hope to gain?  
Thy lots continue unrepaired by pain.

*Dryden.*

The commandments of God being conformable to the dictates of right reason, man's judgment condemns him when he violates any of them; and so the sinner becomes his own tormentor.

*South's Sermon.*

The ancient martyrs passed through such new inventions and varieties of pain as tired their torments.

*Addison.*

**TORN.** part pass. of *tear*.

Y. shall not eat any flesh that is torn of be. *Exod. xi.*

*Exod. xi.*

**TORNADO.** *n. f.* [*tornado*, Spanish.] A hurricane; a whirlwind.

Nimble convulsions strike the eye,  
And loud tornados bluster in the sky.

*Cuth.*

**TORPEDO.** *n. f.* [Latin] A fish which while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.

**TORPENT.** *adj.* [*torpens*, Lat.] Benumbed; stuck motionless; not active; incapable of motion.

A comprehensive expedient to assist the frail and torpent memory through to multitudes an employment.

*Penryn.*

**TORPID.** *adj.* [*torpidus*, Lat.] Numbed; motionless; sluggish; not active.

Without heat all things would be torpid, and without motion.  
The sun awakes the torpid sap.

*Ray on the Creation*

**TORPIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *torpid*.] The state of being torpid.

Though the object about which it is exercised be poor, little, and low: yet a man hath this advantage by the exercise of this faculty, about it, that it keeps it from rest and torpidity, it enlargeth and habituates it for a due improvement even about nobler objects.

*Macle's Origin of Mankind.*

**TORPIDITUDE.** *n. f.* [from *torpid*.] State of being motionless; numbness; sluggishness.

Some, in their most perfect state, subsist in a kind of torpidity or sleeping state.

*Darwin.*

**TORROR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Dulness; numbness; inability to move; dulness of sensation.

Motion disturbs the torpor of solid bodies, which, beside their motion of gravity, have in them a natural appetite not to move at all.

*Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

**TORREFACTION.** *n. f.* [*torrefaction*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] The act of drying by the fire.

When torrefied sulphur makes bodies black, why does torrefaction make sulphur itself black?

*Boyle on Colours.*

If it have not a sufficient intoleration, it looketh pale; if it be sunned too long, it fullereth itself.

*Brown.*

**TORREFFY.** *v. a.* [*torrifier*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] To dry by the fire.

In the sulphur of bodies torrefied consist the principles of inflammability.

*Brown's Vulgar Fire-arts.*

The Africans are more peculiarly scorched and torrefied from the sun by addition of dyes from the soil.

*Brown.*

Divers learned men assign, for the cause of blackness, the sooty steam of adust or torrefied sulphur.

*Boyle on Colours.*

Torrefied sulphur makes bodies black; I desire to know why torrefaction makes sulphur itself black?

*Boyle.*

Another distil is composed of two heminae of white wine, half a hemina of honey, Egyptian nitre mixed of a quadrant.

*Arbust not.*

**TORRENT.** *n. f.* [*torrent*, Fr. *torrens*, Lat.]

1. A sudden stream raised by showers.

The near in blood

Forlake me like the torrent of a flood.

*Sandys on Feb.*

Will no kind flood, no friendly rain,  
Disguise the marshal's plain disgrace;  
No torrents swell the low Mahayne?

The world will say he durst not pass.

*Prior.*

2. A violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current.

Not far from Caucasus are certain steep-falling torrents, which wash down many grains of gold, as in many other parts of the world; and the people there inhabiting use to let many fleeces of wool in these descents of waters, in which the grains of gold remain, and the water passeth through, which Strabo witnesseth to be true.

*Rail.*

The memory of those who, out of duty and conscience, opposed that torrent which did overwhelm them, should not lose the recompense due to their virtue.

*Clarendon.*

When shrivell'd herbs on with'ring stems decay,  
The wry ploughman, on the mountain's brow,  
Undans his wat'ry stores, huge torrents flow,  
Templing the thirsty fever of the field.

*Dryden's Georgicks.*

Erasmus, that great injur'd name,  
Stemm'd the wild torrents of a barbarous age.

*Pope.*

**TORRENT.** *adj.* [*torrens*, Lat.] Rolling in a rapid stream.

Pierc'd Philgeton,

Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage.

*Milton.*

**TORRID.** *adj.* [*torride*, Fr. *torridus*, Lat.]

1. Parched; dried with heat.

Galen's commentators mention a twofold dryness; the one concomitant with a heat, which they call a *torrid* takes; the other with a coldness, when the parts are consumed through extinction of their native heat.

*Murray on Conjunctions.*

2. Burning; violently hot.

This with heat and heat,

And vapours as the Libyan air adust,  
Began to parch that temperate clime.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks.

Columbus first

Found a temperate in a torrid zone;  
The torrid air tann'd by a cooling breeze.

*Dryd.*

Those who amidst the torrid regions live,  
May they not gales unknown to us receive?  
See daily showers rejoice the thirfty earth,  
And bless the flow'ry buds succeeding birth.

*Prior.*

**TORSE.** *n. f.* [In heraldry.] A wreath.

**TORSEL.** *n. f.* [*torse*, Fr.] Any thing in a twisted form.

When you lay any timber on brickwork, as torse for mair's uses to lie on, or inrols over windows, lay them in foam.

*Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

**TORSION.** *n. f.* [*torso*, Lat.] The act of turning or twisting.

**TORT.** *n. f.* [*tort*, Fr. *fortum*, low Lat.] Mischief; injury; calamity. Obsolete.

Then gan triumphant trumpets sound on high,  
That sent to heaven the ech'd report  
Of their new joy, and happy victory  
Against him that had been long oppress'd with tort,  
And still imprisoned in figed tort.

*Spenser.*

He headst bad them come to court,  
For no wild beasts should do them any tort.

*Spenser.*

Your disobedience and ill managing  
Of actions, left for want of due support,  
Puts I justly to a further spring.

*Fairfax.*

Spring of fiction, strife, oppression, tort.

**TORTILL.** *adj.* [*tortilis*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed.

**TORTION.** *n. f.* [from *tortus*, Lat.] Torment; pain. Not in use.

All purges have a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of *tortion* in the stomach and belly.

*Bacon.*

**TORTIOUS.** *adj.* [from *tort*.] Injurious; doing wrong.

*Spenser.*

**TORTIVE.** *adj.* [from *tortus*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed.

Knobs by the conflux of meeting sap  
Interact the sound pine, and divert his grain  
Tortive and want from his course of growth.

*Shakespeare.*

**TORTOISE.** *n. f.* [*tortus*, Fr.]

1. An animal covered with a hard shell: there are tortoises both of land and water.

In his needy shop a tortoise hung,

An alligator stuff.

*Shakespeare.*

A living tortoise being turned upon its back, not being able to make use of its paws for the turning of itself, because they could only bend towards the belly, it could help itself only by its neck and head; sometimes one side, sometimes another, by pushing against the ground, to rock itself as in a cradle, to find out where the inequality of the ground might permit it to roll its shell.

*Ray on the Creation.*

2. A form into which the ancient soldiers used to throw their troops, by bending down, and holding their bucklers above their heads so that no darts could hurt them.

Their target in a tortoise cast, the foes

Secure advancing to the turrets rose.

*Dryden's Æneid.*

**TORTUOSITY.** *n. f.* [from *tortuosus*.]

Wreath; flexure.

These the midwife contriveth unto a knot close unto the body of the infant, from whence ensueth that tortuosity, or complicated nodosity, call'd the navel.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TORTUOUS.** *adj.* [*tortuosus*, Fr. from *tortuosus*, *tortus*, Lat.]

1. Twisted; wreathed; winding.

So vary'd he, and of his tortuous train

Could many a wanton wreath.

*Milton.*

Aqueous vapours, like a dewy path, pass through so long and tortuous a piece of land.

*Boyle.*

2. Mischievous. [Thus I explain it, on supposition that it is derived from *tort*, wrong; but it may mean crooked; as we say, crooked ways for bad practices, crooked being regularly enough opposite to right. This in some copies is *tortious*, and therefore from *tort*.]

Ne ought he car'd whom he endamaged

By tortuous wrongs, or whom he begard of right.

*Spenser.*

**TORTURE. n. f.** [*torture*, French, *tortura*, Latin.]

1. Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted.

Hecate

Then led me trembling through those dire abodes,  
And taught the tortures of the avenging gods.

Dryden.

2. Pain; anguish; pang.

Better be with the dead,

Than on the torture of the mind to lie

In restless agony.

Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

Colony spoken on racking torture

Milton.

**TORTURE. v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To punish with tortures.

Hipparchus, my patriarch's bondman,

He may as pleasure whip, or hang, or torture.

Shakespeare.

The scourge inexorable and the torturing hour

Call us to penance.

Milton.

2. To vex; to excruciate; to torment.

Still must I cherish the dear, sad remembrance,

At once to torture and to gladden my soul.

Addison's *Cato*.

3. To keep on the stretch.

The howl is with the string continually, and

thereby holdeth it in a continual trepidation.

Bacon's *Natural History*.

**TORTURER. n. f.** [from *torture*.] He who tortures; tormentor.

I play the torturer by small and small,

To lengthen out the woe that must be spoken.

Shakespeare.

When king Edward the second was amongst his  
torturers, the more to disgrace his face, they shaved  
him, and washed him with cold water, the king  
said, Well, yet I will have warm water; and so shed  
abundance of tears.

Bacon's *Apophthegms*.

**TORTUOUS. n. f.** [*tortuosus*, Lat.] Sourness; severity of countenance. Not used.

**TORTUOUS. adj.** [*tortuosus*, Lat.] Sour of aspect; stern; severe of countenance. Not used.

That tortuous frow look produced by anger, and  
that gay and pleasing countenance accompanying  
love.

DeRham.

**TORY. n. f.** [A cant term, derived, I suppose, from an Irish word signifying a savage.] One who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the church of England: opposed to a *whig*.

The knight is more a tory in the country than  
the town, because it more advances his interest.

Addison.

This protestant radical, this English divine,  
in church and in state was of principles sound;  
Was truer than steel to the Hanover line,  
And grieved that a tory should live above ground.

Swift.

To confound his hated coin,  
All parties and religions join,  
Whigs, tories.

Swift.

**TO TOSSE, v. n.** [of the same original with *to toss*.] To come wool.

**TO TOSSE, v. a.** [*tappere*, Dutch; *tasser*, Fr. to accumulate. *Atzbrav*, Oswald, to dance; *Meric Casaubon*. *Tusen*, Germ. to make a noise; *Skinner*: perhaps from *to us*, a word used by those who would have any thing thrown to them. Pret. *tossed* or *tost*; part. pass. *tossed* or *tost*.]

1. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play.

With this she seem'd to play, and, as in sport,  
To her love in presence of the court.

Dryd.

A shepherd diverted himself with tossing up eggs  
and catching them again.

Addison.

2. To throw with violence.

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head. *Shak.*  
Vulcanos discharge forth with the fire not only  
metallick and mineral matter, but huge stones,  
tossing them up to a very great height in the air.

Woodward's *Natural History*.

3. To lift with a sudden and violent motion.

Behold how they toss their torches on high,  
How they point to the Persian abodes.

Dryden.

I call'd to stop him, but in vain.

He toss his arm aloft, and proudly told me,

He would not stay.

Addison's *Cato*.

So talk too like buzzing things;

Toss up their heads, and stretch their wings.

Prior.

4. To agitate; to put into violent motion.

The getting of treasures by a lying tongue is

a vanity tossed to and fro.

Proverbs, xxi. 6.

Things will have their first or second agitation;  
if they be not tossed upon the arguments of counsel,  
they will be tossed upon the waves of fortune, and  
be full of inconstancy, doing and undoing.

Bacon's *Essays*.

Crowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers toss.

And flutter'd into rags.

Milton.

I have made several voyages upon the sea, often

been tossed in storms.

Addison's *Spectator*.

5. To make restless; to disquiet.

She did love the knight of the red cross,

For whose dark lake so many troubles her did toss.

Spenser.

Calm region once,

And all of peace, now toss and turbulent.

Milton.

6. To keep in play; to tumble over.

That scholar should come to a better know-

ledge in the Latin tongue, than must do that spend

four years in tossing all the rules of grammar in

common school.

Ascham.

7. To toss. v. n.

1. To sling; to winch; to be in violent

commotion.

Dire was the tossing! drop the groans! despair

Tended the sick, bulch from couch to couch.

Milton.

Galen tells us of a woman patient of his whom  
he found very weak in bed, continually tossing and  
tumbling from one side to another, and totally de-

prived of her senses.

Hartley.

To toss and fling, and to be restless, only frets

and enrages our pain.

Tillotson.

And thou, my fire, not destin'd by thy birth

To turn to dust and mix with common earth,

How wilt thou toss and rave, and long to die,

And quit thy claim to immortality!

They throw their person with a hoysen air

Across the room, and toss into the chair.

Young.

2. To be tossed.

Your mind is tossing on the sea,

There where your arguings

Do overpeer the petty traffickers.

Shakespeare.

3. To toss up. To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall.

I'd try it any pleasure could be found

In tossing up for twenty thousand pound.

Bramhall.

4. Toss. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of tossing.

The discus that is to be seen in the hand of the  
celebrated Caster at Don Livio's is perfectly round,  
nor has it any thing like a sling fastened to it, to

add force to the toss.

Addison.

2. An affected manner of raising the head.

His various modes from various fashions follow;

One taught the toss, and one the new French wallow;

His sword-knot this, his cravat that designed.

Dryden.

There is hardly a polite sentence in the following  
dialogues which doth not require some suitable toss

of the head.

Swift.

5. To'sser. n. f. See TASSEL.

Tie at each lower corner a handful of hops with

a piece of packthread, to make a tossel, by which  
you may conveniently lift the bag when full,

Martimer's *Husbandry*.

**TO'SSER. n. f.** [from *toss*.] One who throws; one who flings and writhes.

**TO'SSPORT. n. f.** [*toss* and *pot*.] A roper and drunkard.

**TOSSE. preterite and part. pass. of *toss*.**

In a trouble'd sea of passion toss.

Milton.

**TO'TAL. adj.** [*totus*, Lat. *total*, Fr.]

1. Whole; complete; full.

They let and rise;

Left total darkness should by night regain

Her old possession, and extinguish life.

Milton.

It all the pains that, for thy Britain's sake,

My just has took, or future life may take,

Be grateful to my queen; permit my pray'r,

And with this gift reward my total care.

Prior.

2. Whole; not divided.

Either to undergo

Myself the total crime, or to accuse

My other self, the partner of my life

Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

**TO'TALITY. n. f.** [*totalité*, Fr.] Complete sum; whole quantity.

**TO'TALLY. adv.** [from *total*.] Wholly; fully; completely.

The sound interpreters expound this image of  
God, of natural reason, which, if it be totally or  
mostly detached, the right of government doth cease.

Bacon's *Holy War*.

The obdurate sinner, that hath long hardened  
his own heart against God, thereby provokes him  
totally to withdraw all inward grace from him.

Hammond.

Charity doth not end with this world, but goes  
along with us into the next, where it will be per-  
fected: but faith and hope shall then totally fail;  
the one being changed into light, the other into  
enjoyment.

Atterbury's *Sermons*.

**TOTHER. contracted for the other.**

As bad the one as t'other.

Farnaby.

**TO'TTER. v. n.** [*tateren*, to stagger, Dutch.] To shake so as to threaten a fall.

What news, in th's our tottering state?

—It is a reeling world indeed, my lord,

And I believe will never stand upright.

As a bowing wall shall yet be, and as a tottering

fence.

Psalms.

The foes already have possess'd the wall,

Troy nods from high, and utters to her fall.

Dry.

**TO'TTERY. } adj.** [from *totter*.] Shaking;

**TO'TTY. } unsteady; dizzy. Neither**

of those words is used.

Siker thy head very tottic it,

So on thy corbe shoulder it leans amiss.

Spenser's *Postals*.

**TO TOUCH. v. a.** [*toucher*, Fr. *teufen*, Dutch.]

1. To perceive by the sense of feeling.

Nothing but body can be touch'd or touch.

Creeth.

2. To handle slightly, without effort or violence.

In the middle of the bridge there is a draw-  
bridge made with such artifice, that the sentinel  
discovering any force approaching may, by only  
touching a certain iron with his foot, draw up the  
bridge.

Brown's *Travels*.

3. To reach with any thing, so as that there be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it.

He brake the withs as a thread of tow is broken

when it toucheth the fire.

Judges, xvi. 9.

Him thus intent, Ichuriel with his spear

Touch'd lightly.

Milton.

4. To come to; to attain.

Their impious folly dar'd to prey

On herds devoted to the god of day;

The



The god vindictive doom'd them, never more,  
As men unblest to touch their natal shore.

*Pope's Polyfist.*

5. To try as gold with a stone.

When I have fur,  
What in I mean to touch your love indeed,  
It shall be full of puzzle and difficulty,  
And fearful to be granted. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Words so debas'd and hard, no stone  
Was hard enough to touch them on. *Hudibras.*

6. To relate to.

In ancient times was publicly read first the scrip-  
ture, as, namely, something out of the books or  
the prophecies of God, some things out of the apocry-  
phal writings, and, lastly, out of the holy evange-  
lists, some things which touch'd the person of our  
Lord Jesus Christ. *Hooker.*

The quarrel *touch* but none but us alone,  
Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

7. To meddle with; not totally to forbear.

He to light was at legerdemain,  
That what he touch'd came not to light again.

*Sparfer.*

8. To affect.

What of sweet  
High touch'd my tenet, flat seems to this. *Milton.*

9. To move; to strike mentally; to melt.

I was sensibly touch'd with that kind impression.

*Conigrove.*

The tender fire was touch'd with what he said,  
And flung the blaze of glories from his head,  
And bid the youth advance. *Addison's Ovid.*

10. To delineate or mark out.

Nature affords at least a glimmering light:  
The lines, though touch'd but faintly, are drawn  
right. *Pope.*

11. To censure; to animadvert upon. Not used.

Doct'n Pucker, in his sermon before them, touch'd  
at them for their living to near, that they went  
near to touch him for his life. *Hayward.*

12. To infect; to seize slightly.

Pestilent disteaks are bred in the summer;  
otherwise those touch'd are in most danger in the  
winter. *Bacon's Natural History.*

13. To bite; to wear; to have an effect on.

His face must be very flat and smooth, and so  
hard, that a file will not touch it, as smiths say,  
when a file will not cut, or take it.

*Milton's Mechanical Exercises.*

14. To strike a musical instrument.

They touch'd their golden harps, and praise'd.  
*Milton.*

One dip the pencil, and one touch the lyre. *Pope.*

15. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly.

No decree of mine,  
To touch with lightest moment or impulse  
His free will. *Milton.*

16. To treat of perfunctorily.

This thy last reasoning words touch'd only.

*Milton.*

17. To touch up. To repair, or improve by slight strokes, or little emendations.

What he saw was only her natural countenance  
touch'd up with the usual improvements of an aged  
coquette. *Addison.*

To TOUCH. v. n.

1. To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them; as, two spheres touch only at points.

2. To fasten on; to take effect on.

Strong waters pierce metals, and will touch upon  
gold that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon.*

3. To touch at. To come to without stay.

The next day we touch'd at Sidon.

*Acts, xxvii. 3.*

Oh fail not to touch at Peru;

With gold there our vessel will store. *Cowley.*  
Civil law and history are studies which a gen-  
tleman should not barely touch at, but constantly  
dwell upon. *Locke.*

A fishmonger lately touch'd at Hammo's smith.

*Spectator.*

4. To TOUCH on. To mention slightly.

The shewing by what steps knowledge comes  
into our minds, it may suffice to have only touch'd  
on. *Locke.*

It is an use no body has dwell upon; if the  
antiquaries have touch'd upon it, they immediately  
quitted it. *Addison.*

5. To TOUCH on or upon. To go for a very short time.

He touch'd upon the Moluccoes. *Allot.*  
Which monsters, left the Trojan's pious host  
Should bear or touch upon th' enchanted coast,  
Propitious Neptune steer'd their course by night. *Dryden.*

I made a little voyage round the lake, and touch'd  
at the several towns that lie on its coast.

*Addison in Italy.*

6. To TOUCH on or upon. To light upon in mental enquiries.

It is impossible to make observations in art or  
science which have not been touch'd upon by others.

*Addison's Spectator.*

TOUCH. n. f. [from the noun.]

1. Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached.

No falsehood can endure  
Touch of celestial temper, but returns  
Of force to its own blindness. *Milton.*

2. The sense of feeling.

O dear son Edgar,  
Might I but live to see thee in my touch,  
I'd say, I had eyes again. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
The spirit of wine, or chemical oils, which are  
so hot in operation, are to the first touch cold.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

By touch the first pure qualities we learn,  
Which quicken all things, hot, cold, moist, and  
dry;

By touch, hard, soft, rough, smooth, we do dis-  
cern;

By touch, sweet pleasure and sharp pain we try.

*Darwin.*

The spider's touch how exquisitely fine!  
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line.

*Pope.*

The fifth sense is touch, a sense over the whole  
body. *Locke.*

3. The act of touching.

The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind  
of shuddering come over her body, like the twink-  
ling of the lightning among the fire's flares. *Sidney.*

With one virtuous touch  
Th' arch-chenick sun produces precious things. *Milton.*

4. State of being touched.

The time was once, when thou unurg'd wouldst  
vow,

That never touch was welcome to thy hand,  
Unless I touch'd. *Shakespeare.*

5. Examination, as by a stone.

To-morrow, good Sir Michell, is a day  
wherein the fortune of ten thousand men  
Must bide the touch. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Ah Buckingham, now do I ply the touch,  
To try if thou be current gold indeed. *Shakespeare.*

Albeit some of these articles were merely de-  
vised, yet the duke being of base gold, and fearing  
the touch, subscribed that he did acknowledge his  
offences. *Hayward.*

6. Test; that by which any thing is examined.

The law-makers rather respected their own be-  
nefit than equity, the true touch of all laws.

*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

7. Proof; tried qualities.

Come, my sweet wife, my dear old mother, and  
My friends of noble touch, when I am forth,  
Bid me farewell, and imile. *Shakespeare.*

8. [Touché, Fr.] Single act of a pencil upon the picture.

*Artificial strife*

Lies in those touches, livelier than life. *Shakespeare.*  
It will be the more difficult for him to co-  
ceive, when he has only a relation given him,  
without the nice touches which make the graces  
of the picture. *Dryden.*

Next give the least touch with your pencil, till  
you have well examined your design. *Dryden.*

9. Feature; lineament

Thou, Rosa, hadst of many parts  
By heavenly mould was devis'd;  
Of many faces, eyes and hearts,  
To have the touch, dearest part.

*Shakespeare's As you like it.*

A son was copy'd from his voice so much,  
The very same in every little touch. *Dryden.*

10. Act of the hand upon a musical instru-ment.

Here let the sounds of music  
Creep in our ears; but still be and the night  
Become the touches of sweet harmony. *Shakespeare.*  
Not wanted power to mitigate and twage,  
With solemn touches, troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

11. Power of exciting the affections.

*Not alone*

The death of Fulvia, with more urgent touches,  
Do strongly speak 't us. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleop.*

12. Something of passion or affection.

He which without our nature could not on earth  
suffer for the world, doth now also, by means  
thereof, both make intercession to God for sinners,  
and exercise dominion over all men, with a true,  
natural, and a sensible touch of mercy. *Hooker.*

He loves us not:

He wants the natural touch. *Shakespeare.*

13. Particular relation.

Speech of touch towards others should be sparing-  
ly used; for discourse ought to be as a field, with-  
out coming home to any man. *Bacon's Essays.*

14. [Touché, Fr.] A stroke.

Our kings no sooner fall out, but their mints  
make war upon one another; one meets sometimes  
with very nice touches of railery. *Addison on Medals.*

Another smart touch of the author we meet with  
in the fifth page, where, without any preparation,  
he breaks out all on a sudden into a vein of poetry.

*Addison.*

Though it error may be such,  
As Knags and Burges cannot hit,  
It yet may feel the nice touch  
Of Wicheley's or Congreve's wit. *Prior.*

He gave the little wealth he had  
To build a house for fools and mad;

To shew by one fatiuck touch,  
No nation wanted it so much. *Swift.*

15. Animadversion; censure.

I never bare any touch of confidence with greater  
regret. *King Charles.*

Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve,  
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam seven!

*Milton.*

16. Exact performance of agreement.

Touch kept is commended, yet credit to keepe  
Is pay and dispatch him, yet ewer ye sleepe. *Tupper.*

Quoth Hudibras, thou offer'st much,  
But art not able to keepe touch. *Hudibras.*

I keepe touch both with my promise to Philip, and  
with my own usual frugality in their kind of  
collations. *More.*

He was not to expect that so perfidious a crea-  
ture should keepe touch with him. *L'Estrange.*

17. A small quantity intermingled.

Madam, I have a touch of your condition,  
That cannot brook the accept of reproof. *Shakespeare.*

This coming still nearer to an aspiration, a touch  
of it may perhaps be an ingredient in the rough  
guttural pronunciation of the Welsh and Irish.

*Holder's Elements of Speech.*

S f 2 18. A

## 18. A hint; slight notice given.

The king your matter knows their disposition very well, a small *touch* will put him in mind of them. *Bacon.*

## 19. A cant word for a slight essay.

Print may please in such a form as, in the bookellers phrase, will make a hapenny *touch*. *Saunders.*

**TOUCHABLE** *adj.* [from *touch*.] Tangible; that may be touched.

**TOUCH-HOLE** *n. f.* [*touch* and *hole*.] The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.

In place of a touch, if you speak in the touch-hole, and another has his ear to the mouth of the piece, he found it far better heard than in the open air. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**TOUCHINESS** *n. f.* [from *touchy*.] Peevishness; irascibility.

My friends rebuked it as a motion not guided with such discretion as the touchiness of those times required. *King Charles.*

**TOUCHING** *prep.* [This word is originally a participle of *touch*.] With respect, regard, or relation to; has often the particle *as* before it, of which there seems to be no use. *Touching* is now obsolete, though more concise than the mode of speech now adopted.

*A* *touching* things which belong to discipline, the church hath authority to make canons and decrees, even as we read in the apostles times. *Heber.*

*Touching* our person, such we no revenge, But we our kingdom, safely must to tender, Whole ruin you thence sought, that to her laws We do deliver you. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

The heavens and the earth remained in the same state in which they were created, as in their substance, though there was afterwards added multiplicity of perfection in respect of beauty.

*Raleigh's History of the World.*

*Touching* the debt, he took himself to be acquitted thereof. *Hayward.*

Some chose rather to die, than renounce or conceal his judgment *touching* the unity of the Godhead. *South.*

**TOUCHING** *adj.* [from *touch*.] Pathetic; affecting; moving.

**TOUCHINGLY** *adv.* [from *touch*.] With feeling emotion; in a pathetick manner.

This late fable shows how *touchingly* the poet argues in love affairs. *Clarendon.*

**TOUCHMENOT** *n. f.* [*touchis* *agrestis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

**TOUCHSTONE** *n. f.* [*touch* and *stone*; *pierre de touche*, French.]

## 1. Stone by which metals are examined.

Chilon would say, that gold was tried with the *touchstone*, and men with gold. *Bacon's Apophthegms.* If he intends to do it only, why does he make the *touchstone* faulty, and the standard uncertain? *Clarendon.*

## 2. Any test or criterion.

Is not this their rule of such sufficiency, that we should use it as a *touchstone* to try the orders of the church? *Hilary.*

The work the *touchstone* of the nature is; And by their operations they are known. *Dante.* Money serves for the *touchstone* of common honesty. *Lea's Sermon.*

Time is the surest judge of truth; I am not vain enough to think I have left no faults in this, which that *touchstone* will not discover. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

**TOUCHWOOD** *n. f.* [*touch* and *wood*.] Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint.

A race of resolute stout trees they are, so abound-

ing with metal and heat, that they quickly take fire, and become *touchwood*. *Howell's Vocal Forest.* To make white powder, the powder of rotten willows is best; spunk, or *touchwood* prepared, might make it rust. *Brown.*

**TOUCHY** *adj.* [from *touch*.] Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire. A low word.

You are upon a *touchy* point, and therefore treat so nice a subject with proportionable caution. *Chlor or Peile.*

You are so *touchy*, and take things so hotly, I am sure there must be some mistake in this. *Abbot's History of John Bull.*

**TOUGH** *adj.* [roh, Saxon.]

1. Yielding to flexure or extension without fracture; not brittle.

Of bodies some are fragile, and some are *tough*, and not fragile. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Stiff; not easily flexible.

The bow he drew, And almost join'd the horns of the *tough* eugh. *Dryden.*

Fate with nature's law would strive, To show plain-dealing once, as age may thrive; And when so *tough* a frame she could not bend, Exceeded her commission to her friends. *Dryden.*

3. Not easily injured or broken.

O side, you are too *tough*! Will you yet hold? *Shakespeare.*

A body made of brass the crone demands For her low'd nursing, strong with nerves of wire, *Tough* to the last, and with no toil to tire. *Dryden.*

4. Vicious; clammy; ropy; tenacious.

**TO TOW** *v. n.* [from *tough*.] To grow tough.

Hops off the kiln have three weeks to cool, give and *tow*, else they will break to powder. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**TO TOUCHEN** *v. a.* To make *tough*.

**TOUGHNESS** *n. f.* [from *tough*.]

1. Not brittleness; flexibility.

To make an induration with *touchness*, and let fragility, desert bodies in water for three days, but they must be such into which the water will not enter. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A well temper'd sword is bent at will, But keep the *touchness* of the steel. *Dryden.*

2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness.

In the first stage the viscosity or *touchness* of the fluids should be taken off by diluent. *Abbot's History of John Bull.*

3. Firmness against injury.

I confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of perdurable *touchness*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

**TOUPPEE** *n. f.* [Fr.] A curl; an artificial lock of hair.

Remember second-hand *touppees* and repaired ruffles. *Swift.*

**TOUR** *n. f.* [*tour*, French.]

1. Ramble; roving journey.

I made the *tour* of all the king's palaces. *Addy.* Were it permitted, he'd make the *tour* of the whole system of the sun. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scribbler.*

2. Turn; revolution. In both these senses it is rather French than English.

First Ptolemy his scheme celestial wrought, And of machines a wild provision brought; O by contrivance and eccentric he prepares, Clock and epicycles, solid spheres In order plac'd, and with bright globes inlaid, To solve the *tours* by heavenly bodies made. *Blackmore.*

3. In *Milton* it is probably tower; elevation; high flight.

The bird of Jove stoop'd from his airy *tour*, Two birds of gayest plumage before him drove. *Milton.*

**TOURNAMENT** *n. f.* [*tournementum*, low Latin.]

1. Tilt; joust; military sport; mock encounter.

They might, under the pretence Of tilts and *tournaments*, Provide them horse and armour for defence. *Daniel.*

For jousts, *tourneys*, and barriers, the glories of them are the charms wherein challengers make their entry. *Bacon.*

Whence came all those jousts, tiltings, and *tournaments*, so much in use in their parts? *Temple's Miscellanies.*

He liv'd with all the pomp he could devise, At tilts and *tournaments* obtain'd the prize, But found no favour in his lady's eyes. *Dryden.*

2. *Milton* uses it simply for encounter; shock of battle.

With cruel *tournament* the squadrons join: Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies With carcasses, and arms, th' infangin'd field. *Milton.*

**TO TOURNEY** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt in the lists.

An elfin born of noble state, Well could he *tourney*, and in lists debate. *Spenser.*

**TOURNIQUET** *n. f.* [French.] A bandage used in amputations, flattened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.

In the orifice does not readily appear, loosen the *tourniquet*, and the effusion of blood will direct you to it. *Sharp.*

**TO TOWSE** *v. a.* [probably of the same original with *taw*, *tease*, *toise*.] To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag; whence *towser*, or *gouzer*, the name of a mastiff.

At a *towse* whom angry crew have *crack'd*, Having off *shak'd* them and escap'd their hold, Becomes more fell, and all that him withholds Trads down and overthrows. *Shakespeare.*

She *towses* tumblers, stinkies, turns, *towles*, quins, and tipicals, Casting with furious limbs her holders to the whels. *Dryden.*

'Take him hence; to th' rack with him: as *li* *towse* you; but by joint, but we will know *li* purpose. *Shakespeare.*

To *towse* such things as flutes, To honest bounce, *li* *li* and butter. *Saunders.*

**TOW** *n. f.* [top, Saxon.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.

Two twisted round the handle of an instrument makes it easier to be held. *Swift.*

**TOW** *n. f.* [*teon*, teohan, Saxon.] To lead; *toghen*, old Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.

Thou know'st too well M, *li* it was to thy rudder ty'd by th' string, And thou should'st *tow* me after. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

The frames *tow'd*, and I *li* *li*, till we arrived. *Swift.*

**TOWARD** *prep.* [*topanb*, Saxon.]

1. In a direction to.

He set his face *toward* the wilderness. *Numbers, xxiv. 1.*

2. With local tendency to.

The currents drive *toward* the retreating sea their furious tide. *Milton.*

3. Near to; as, the danger now comes *toward* him.

4. With respect to; touching; regarding.

We brought them to as great peace between themselves, as love *rewards* us for having made the peace. *Sidney.*

Repent

Repent you not,  
As that the sin hath brought you to this shame,  
Which sorrow's always *tow'rd's* ourselves, not  
heav'n's? *Shakspeare, Measure for Measure.*  
His heart relented *tow'rd's* her. *Milton.*  
By our law, no good is to be left undone *tow'rd's*  
all, not the good of the tongue, the hand, the heart.  
*South.*

5. With ideal tendency to.

This was the first alarm England received *tow'rd's*  
any trouble, after it had enjoyed for so many  
years the most uninterrupted prosperity. *Clarendon.*

6. Nearly; little less than.

I am *tow'rd's* nine years older since I left you.  
*Swift.*

**TOW'ARD.** } *adv.* [It is doubtful whe-  
**TOW'ARDS.** } ther in this use the word be  
adverb or adjective.] Near; at hand;  
in a state of preparation.

What might be *tow'rd's*, that this sweaty haste  
Doth make the night joint labourer with the day?  
*Shakspeare.*

**TOW'ARD.** *adj.* Ready to do or learn;  
not troward.

**TOW'ARDLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *towardly*.]  
Docility; compliance; readiness to do  
or to learn.

The beauty and *towardliness* of these children  
moved her brethren to envy.  
*Raleigh's History of the World.*

**TOW'ARDLY.** *adj.* [from *toward*.] Ready  
to do or learn; docile; compliant with  
duty.

Some young *towardly* noblemen or gentlemen  
were usually sent as assistants or attendants.  
*Bacon's Advancement of Learning.*

**TOW'ARDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *toward*.] Do-  
cility.

Presents will not throw away the *towardness* of  
a child, and the expense of education, upon a pro-  
stitution, the labour of which is increased, and the  
rewards are vanished.  
*South.*

**TOW'EL.** *n. f.* [*touaille*, French; *teuaglio*,  
Italian.] A cloth on which the hands  
are wiped.

They with their fine soft grassy *towels* stand,  
To wipe away the drops and moisture from her  
hand.  
*Drayton.*

His arm must be kept up with a napkin or *towel*.  
*Warton.*

The attendants water for their hands *supple*,  
And, having wash'd, with silken *towels* dry.  
*Dryden's Æneid.*

**TOW'ER.** *n. f.* [*top*, Sax. *tour*, Fr. *torre*,  
Ital. *torre*, Latin.]

1. A high building; a building raised  
above the main edifice.

Let us build us a city and a *tower*, whose top  
may reach unto heaven. *Genesis*, xi. 4.

*Towers* and battlements it sees

Bosom'd high in tufted trees. *Milton.*

He them beholding, soon

Comes down to see their city, ere the *tow'r*

Obtruded heav'n *tow'rs*. *Milton.*

2. A fortress; a citadel.

A strong *tower* from the enemy. *Psalms.*

3. A high head-dress.

Lay trains of amorous intrigues

In *towers*, and curls, and periwiges. *Hudibras.*

4. High sight; elevation.

To *TOW'ER.* *v. n.* To soar; to fly or rise

high.

On th' other side an high rock *tow'rd* still.

*Spenser.*

No marvel

My lord protector's hawk do *tower* so well. *Shak.*

Circular hafe of rising folds, that *tow'rd*'d

Fold above fold, a singing maze. *Milton.*

*Tow'ring* his height, and ample was his breast.

*Dryden.*

The crooked plough, the share, the *tow'ring*  
height

Of waggons, and the cart's unwieldy weight;  
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

All those sublime thoughts which *tower* above  
the clouds, and reach as high as heaven itself, take  
their rise not one jot beyond those ideas which sense  
or reflection have offered for the contemplation of  
the mind. *Locke.*

**TOW'ERED.** *adj.* [from *tower*.] Adorned  
or defended by towers.

Might she the wife Latona be,

Or the *tow'rd* Cybele. *Milton's Arcades.*

**TOW'ER-MUSTARD.** *n. f.* [*turritis*, La-  
tin.] A plant. *Miller.*

**TOW'ERY.** *adj.* [from *tower*.] Adorned  
or guarded with towers.

Here naked rocks and empty wastes were seen,

Their *tow'ry* cities, and the forests green. *Pope.*

Rise, crown'd with lights, imperial Salem, rise!

Exalt thy *tow'ry* head, and lift thy eyes!

*Pope's Messiah.*

**TOWN.** *n. f.* [*tun*, Saxon; *town*, Dutch;  
from *tinan*, Saxon, *stut*.]

1. Any walled collection of houses.

She let them down by a cord, for her house  
was upon the *town* wall. *Jeremiah*, li. 15.

When Alexandria was besieg'd and won,

He pass'd the trenches first, and storm'd the *town*.

*Butler.*

2. Any collection of houses larger than a  
village.

Speak the speech trippingly on the tongue; but  
if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had  
as lief the *town* crier had spoke the lines.

*Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Into whatever city or *town* ye enter, enquire

who is it is worthy, and there abide. *Matt.*, x. 11.

Behold him *towns*, and rural works betwixt.

*Milton.*

My friend the infant seer,

And flies from *town* to wood, from men to trees.

*Erasm.*

3. In England, any number of houses, to  
which belongs a regular market, and  
which is not a city, or the see of a bi-  
shop.

4. The inhabitants of a town.

To the clear spring cold *towns* went;

To which the whole *towns* for their water sent.

*Longman.*

5. The court end of London.

A virgin whom her mother's care

Drags from the *town* to wholesome country air.

*Pope.*

6. The people who live in the capital.

He all at once let down,

Stuns with his giddy larum half the *town*. *Pope.*

7. It is used by the inhabitants of every  
town or city, as we say, a new family is  
come to town.

There is some new dress or new diversion just

come to *town*. *Lavo.*

8. It is used emphatically for the capital:  
as, he lives six months in town, and six in  
the country.

**TOW'NCLERK.** *n. f.* [*town* and *clerk*.]  
An officer who manages the public bu-  
siness of a place.

The *townclerk* applied the people. *Acts*, xix. 35.

**TOWNHOUSE.** *n. f.* [*town* and *house*.]  
The hall where public business is transacted.

A *townhouse* built at one end will front the

church that stands at the other. *Addison on Italy.*

**TOWNSHIP.** *n. f.* [*town* and *ship*.]  
The corporation of a town; the district be-  
longing to a town.

I am but a poor petitioner of our whole *township*

*Shakspeare.*

They had built houses, planted gardens, erected  
*townships*, and made provision for their posterity.

*Raleigh.*

**TOWNSMAN.** *n. f.* [*town* and *man*.]

1. An inhabitant of a place.

Here come the *townsmen* on procession,

Before your highness to present the man. *Shakspeare.*

In the time of king Henry the sixth, in a light

between the sails of Omond and Deimond, almost

all the *townsmen* of Kilkenny were slain.

*Duques on Ireland.*

They marched to Newcastle, which being de-  
fended only by the *townsmen*, was given up to them.

*Clarendon.*

I left him at the gate firm to your interest,

To admit the *townsmen* at their first appearance.

*Dryden.*

2. One of the same town.

**TOWN TALK.** *n. f.* [*town* and *talk*.]

Common prattle of a place.

If you tell the *town*, in twelve hours it shall be

*towntalk*. *L'Estrange.*

**TOXICAL.** *adj.* [*toxicum*, Lat.] Poison-  
ous; containing poison.

**TOY.** *n. f.* [*toyen*, *taughen*, to dress with  
many ornaments, Dutch.]

1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing  
of no value.

Might I make acceptable unto her that *toy*  
which I had found, following an acquaintance of  
mine at the plough. *Sidney.*

They exchange for knives, glasses, and such *toys*.

great abundance of gold and pearls. *Abbot.*

Beaute of old

Thou thyself dost dilt on womankind, admiring

Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace,

None are, thou think'st, but taken with such *toys*.

*Milton.*

O virtue! virtue! what art thou become,

That men should leave thee for that *toy* a woman!

*Dryden.*

2. A plaything; a bauble.

To dally thus with death is no fit *toy*.

Go find some other play fellows, mine own sweet

boy. *Shakspeare.*

What a collection of wealth laid out in coaches,

trappings, tables, cabinets, and the like precious

*toys*. *Addison.*

In Delia's hand this *toy* is fatal found,

Nor could that fabled dart more surely wound.

*Pope.*

We smile at flowers, we despise their joy,

And think their hearts enamour'd of a *toy*. *Younger.*

3. Matter of no importance.

'Tis a cockle, or a walnut shell,

A knick, a *toy*, a trick, a loby cap. *Shakspeare.*

High and noble things I slightly may not tell,

Nor light and idle *toys* my lines may vainly swell.

*Drayton.*

4. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion.

The things which to long experience of all ages

hath confirm'd and made profitable, let us not

pretume to condemn as follies and *toys*, because we

few times know not the cause and reason of them.

*Hobbes.*

5. Play; sport; amorous dalliance.

O ye sons of Venus, play your sport at will,

For greedy pleasures, carelets of your *toys*;

Thinks more upon her trifling of joys.

*Spenser's Epithalamium.*

So said he, and forbore not glance on *toy*

Of amorous intent. *Arden.*

6. Odd story; a silly tale.

I never may believe

These antick fables, nor their tury *toys*. *Shakspeare.*

7. Slight representation.

Shall that which hath always received this con-  
struction, be now disguised with a *toy* of novelty?

*Hobbes.*

8. Wild fancy; irregular imagery; odd  
conceit.

The very place puts *toys* of desperation

Without more motive, into every brain.

*Dante.*

That looks so many fathoms to the sea,  
And hears it roar beneath. *Shakespeare Hamlet.*

**To TOR.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amorously; to play.

**To TRIFLE.** *adj.* [from *trifler*.] Trifling; wanton.

**To TRIFLERY.** *n. f.* [from *trifler*.] Nugacity; wantonness.

Your fancy will dally that trifling of wanton fancy, that plays tricks with words, and to licker with the cupices of frothy imagination.

**To TRIM.** *n. f.* [from *toy*.] A seller of toys.

But what in all this can be more of trim,  
Than to—, the forward toyman of his time.

**To TRIP.** *n. f.* [toy and *shop*.] A shop where playthings and little nice manufactures are sold.

Fans, ribbons, laces, and gewgaws, lay so thick together, that the heart was nothing left but a toyshop.

With varying vanities from every part,  
They shift the moving toyshop of their heart.

**To TOWSE.** *v. a.* [See TOWSE and TLEASE.] To pull by violence or importunity.

I think'd thou, for that I infinite, or towe from thee thy business, I am therefore no courtier.

**TRACE.** *n. f.* [*trac*, Fr. *traccia*, Italian.]

1. Mark left by any thing passing; footsteps.

These as a line their long dimension drew,  
Streaking the ground with sinuous trace.

2. Remain; appearance of what has been.

The people of these countries are reported to have lived like the beasts among them, without any traces of order, laws, or religion.

There are not the least traces of it to be met, the greater part of the ornaments being taken from Tarsan's arch, and set up to the conqueror.

**TRACE.** *n. f.* [from *trac*, Fr. *traccia*, Italian.]

3. [From *trasser*, French; *trassés*, traces.] Harness for beasts of draught.

Her wagon spokes made of long spinners' legs;  
The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers;  
The traces, of the sunniest spider's web.

In his look traces from the furrow came.  
While lab'ring oxen, spent with toil and heat,  
In their look traces from the field retreat.

Twelve young mules,  
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace.

**TO TRACE.** *v. a.* [*trac*, Fr. *tracere*, Italian.]

1. To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks.

I feel thy power to trace the ways  
Of highest agents.

You may trace the Deluge quite round the globe  
in profane history; and every one of these people  
have a tale to tell concerning the restoration.

**TO TRACE.** *v. a.* [*trac*, Fr. *tracere*, Italian.]

2. To follow with exactness.

That servile path thou nobly dost decline,  
Of tracing word by word, and line by line.

**TO TRACE.** *v. a.* [*trac*, Fr. *tracere*, Italian.]

3. To mark out.

Heads as a soul power to trace images or the  
and perceive them.

**TO TRACE.** *v. a.* [*trac*, Fr. *tracere*, Italian.]

4. To follow with exactness.

Heads as a soul power to trace images or the  
and perceive them.

4. To walk over.

Men, as they trace,  
Both feet and face one way are wont to lead.

**TRACER.** *n. f.* [from *trac*.] One that traces.

Ambassadors should not be held the tracers of a plot of such malice.

**TRACE.** *n. f.* [*trac*, old French; *traccia*, Italian.]

1. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise.

Following the track of Satan.  
Hung by the neck and hair, and dragg'd around.

The hostile spear yet sticking in his wound,  
With tracks of blood interlaid the dusty ground.

Consider the exterior frame of the globe, if we  
may find any tracks or footsteps of wisdom in its  
constitution.

2. A road; a beaten path.

With track oblique adorning he works his way.

Behold Terquatus the same track pursue,  
And next the two devoted Devot view.

**TO TRACK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way.

A shepherd's cur that in dusk evening's shade  
Hath tracked forth some savage beast's trail.

He was not only a professed imitator of Horace,  
but a learned plagiarist in all the others; you track  
him every where in their lines.

**TRACKLESS.** *adj.* [from *track*.] Untrodden; marked with no footsteps.

Lost in trackless fields of shining days;  
Unable to discern the way,

Which Nassau's virtue only could explore.

**TRACT.** *n. f.* [*tractus*, Lat.]

1. Any kind of extended substance.

Heaven's hide, nothing from thy view,  
Nor the deep tract of hell.

2. A region; a quantity of land.

Only there are some tracts which, by high mountains,  
are barred from air and fresh wind.

Monte Cimino, by the river called Trulla, is a very high mountain joined to the main land by a narrow tract of earth.

3. Contiguity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length.

The myrtle flourisheth still; and wonderful it is,  
that for so long a tract of time she should still continue fresh.

Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit,  
Improv'd by tract of time, and wing'd ascend  
Eth'ral as we.

As in tract of speech a dubious word is easily  
known by the coherence with the rest, and a dubious  
letter by the whole word; so may a deaf person,  
having competent knowledge of language,  
by an acute sagacity, by some more evident word  
discerned by his eye, know the sense.

4. Course; manner of process: unless it means, in this place, rather, discourse; explanation.

The tract of every thing  
Would, by a good discourses, lose some life  
Which action's self was tongue to.

5. It seems to be used by Shakespeare for track.

The weary sun hath made a golden set,  
And, by the bright tract of his fiery car,  
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow.

6. [Tractatus, Lat.] A treatise; a small book.

The church clergy at that time writ the best  
collection of tracts against popery, that ever appeared.

**TRACTABLE.** *adj.* [*tractabilis*, Latin; *tractable*, French.]

1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious; practicable; governable.

For moderation of those affections growing from the very natural bitterness and gall of adversity, the scripture much allegeth contrary fruit, which affliction likewise hath, whenever it fallth on them that are tractable, the grace of God's holy spirit concurring therewith.

Tractable obedience is a slave  
To each intended will.

If thou dost find him tractable to us,  
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;  
If he be tedious, icy, cold, unwilling,  
Be thou so too.

As those who are bent to do wickedly will never want tempters to urge them on in an evil course, so those who yield themselves tractable to good motions, will find the spirit of God more ready to encourage them.

If a strict hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be tractable, and quietly submit.

2. Palpable; such as may be handled.

The other measures are of continued quantity, visible, and for the most part tractable; where a true is always transient, neither to be seen nor felt.

**TRACTABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *tractable*.] The state of being tractable; compliance; obsequiousness.

It will be objected, that whatsoever I fancy of children's tractableness, yet many will never apply.

**TRACTABLY.** *adv.* In a tractable manner; gently.

**TRACTATE.** *n. f.* [*tractatus*, Latin.] A treatise; a tract; a small book.

Many divines of our own nation, as far as the written tractates of the fathers, and in their compositions of the fourth commandment, maintain the foresaid position.

Though philosophical tractates make enumeration of authors, yet are their reasons usually introduced.

We need no other evidence than Glanville's tractate.

**TRACTILE.** *adj.* [*tractus*, Latin.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile.

The consistencies of bodies are very divers; fragile, tough, flexible, inflexible, tractile, or to be drawn forth in length, intractile.

**TRACTILITY.** *n. f.* [from *tractile*.] The quality of being tractile.

Silver, whose ductility and tractility are much inferior to those of gold, was drawn out to so slender a wire, that a single grain amounted to twenty-seven feet.

**TRACTION.** *n. f.* [from *tractus*, Latin.] The act of drawing; the state of being drawn.

The malleus being fixed to an extensible membrane, follows the traction of the muscle, and is drawn inwards to bring the terms of that line nearer in proportion as it is curved, and so gives a tension to the tympanum.

**TRADE.** *n. f.* [*tratta*, Italian.]

1. Traffick; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods, or for money.

Whoever commands the sea, commands the trade; whoever commands the trade of the world, commands the riches of the world, and consequently the world itself.

Trade increases in one place, and decays in another.

2. Occupation; particular employment, whether manual or mercantile, distinguished from the liberal arts or learned professions.

Trade increases in one place, and decays in another.

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Trade increases in one place, and decays in another.

Appoint to every one that is not able to live of his freehold, a certain *trade* of life; the which *trade* he shall be bound to follow. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
How dizzy! half way down  
Hangs one that gathers samplings, dreadful *trade*!  
*Shakespeare.*

I'll mountebank their loves, and come home below'd

Of all the *trades* in Rome. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

Fear and piety,  
Instruction, manners, mysteries, and *trades*,  
Decline to your contending contraries. *Shakespeare.*

The rude Equivocal,  
Hunting their sport, and plund'ring was their *trade*.  
*Dryden.*

Fight under him; there's plunder to be had;  
A captain is a very gainful *trade*. *Dryden. Juvenal.*

The whole division that Mars pertains,  
All *trades* of death, that deal in steel for gains.  
*Dryden.*

The emperor Pertinax applied himself in his youth to a gainful *trade*; his father, judging him fit for a better employment, had a mind to turn his education another way, the son was obstinate in pursuing so profitable a *trade*, a sort of merchant-dile of wood.  
*Arbutnot on Coins.*

### 3. Instruments of any occupation.

The shepherd bears  
His house and household goods, his *trade* of war,  
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur. *Dr. Virg.*

### 4. Any employment not manual; habitual exercise.

Call some of young years to train them up in that *trade*; and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*

### 5. Custom; habit; standing practice.

Thy sin is not accidental, but a *trade*. *Shakespeare.*

### 6. Formerly *trade* was used of domestick, and traffick of foreign commerce.

#### To TRADE. v. n. [from the noun.]

### 1. To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce.

He commanded these servants to be called, to know how much every man had gained by trading.  
*Luke xix. 15.*

Delos, a sacred place, grew a free port, where nations warring with one another resorted with their goods, and traded. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

Maximinus traded with the Goths in the prospect of his estate in Thracia. *Arbutnot.*

### 2. To act merely for money.

Saucy and overbold! how a d you dare  
To trade and traffick with Macbeth  
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

### 3. To have a trade wind.

They on the trading flood ply tow'rd the pole.  
*Milton.*

#### To TRADE. v. a. To sell or exchange in commerce.

They were thy merchants: they traded the persons of men and vessels of brass in thy market.  
*Ezekiel, xxvii. 13.*

#### TRA'DED. adj. [from trade.] Veried; practised.

Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;  
For villainy is not without such rheum:  
And he long traded in it makes it seem  
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakespeare.*

Eyes and ears,  
Two traded pilots 'twixt the dangerous shores  
Of will and judgment. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cress.*

#### TRA'DEFUL. adj. [trade and full.] Commercial; busy in traffick.

Ye *trade*ful merchants, that with weary toil  
Do seek most precious things to make your gain,  
And both the Indies of their treasure spoil,  
What needeth you to seek so far in vain? *Spenser.*

#### TRA'DER. n. s. [from trade.]

### 1. One engaged in merchandise or commerce.

Pilgrims are going to Canterbury with rich-offerings, and *traders* riding to London with fat purses.  
*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Now the victory's won,  
We return to our lasses like fortunate *traders*,  
Triumphant with spoils. *Dryden.*

Many *traders* will necessitate merchants to trade for less profit, and consequently be more frugal.  
*Child on Trade.*

That day *traders* sum up the accounts of the week.  
*Swift.*

### 2. One long used in the methods of money-getting; a practitioner.

#### TRA'DESFOLK. n. s. [trade and folk.]

People employed in trades.

By his advice victuallers and *tradesfolk* would soon get all the money of the kingdom into their hands.  
*Swift.*

#### TRA'DESMAN. n. s. [trade and man.]

A shopkeeper. A merchant is called a *trader*, but not a *tradesman*; and it seems distinguished in *Shakespeare* from a man that labours with his hands.

I live by the awl, I meddle with no *tradesmen's* matters.  
*Shakespeare.*

They rather had beheld  
Diffident numbers peering streets; than see  
Our *tradesmen* singing in the shops, and going  
About their functions. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Order a trade thither and thence, so as some few merchants and *tradesmen*, under colour of furnishing the colony with necessaries, may not grind them.  
*Bacon.*

*Tradesmen* might conjecture what doings they were like to have in their respective dealings.  
*Grant.*

M Jordan would not be thought a *tradesman*, but ordered some silk to be measured out to his partner's friends: now I give up my shop. *Prior.*

I am a plain *tradesman* with a shop, he is now grown a very rich count; gentleman.  
*Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

Domesticks in a gentleman's family have more opportunities of improving their minds, than the ordinary *tradesman*.  
*Swift.*

Boastful and rough, your fast son is a squire,  
The next a *tradesman*, meek, and much a liar.  
*Pope's Epigrams.*

Penitens was a busy notable *tradesman*, very prosperous in his dealings, but died in the thirty-fifth year of his age.  
*Levy.*

#### TRADE WIND. n. s. [trade and wind.]

The monsoon; the periodical wind between the tropicks.

Thus to the eastern wealth through storms we go,  
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;  
A constant *trade-wind* will securely blow,  
And gently lay us on the spicy shore. *Dryden.*

His were the projects of perpetuum mobile, and of increasing the *trade-wind* by vast plantation of reeds.  
*Arbutnot.*

Comfortable is the *trade-wind* to the equatorial parts, without which life would be both short and grievous.  
*Cleynce.*

#### TRADITION. n. s. [traditio, Fr. traditio, Lat.]

### 1. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; communication from age to age.

To learn it we have *tradition*; namely, that so we believe, because both we from our predecessors, and they from theirs, have so received. *Hooker.*

### 2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age.

They the truth  
With superstitions and *tradition's* taint,  
Left only in those written records pure. *Milton.*

It is well known to have been a general *tradition* amongst these nations, that the world was made, and had a beginning.  
*Wilkins.*

Our old solemnities  
From no blind zeal or fond *tradition's* rick;  
But, sav'd from death, our *Agrivus* yearly pay  
These grateful honours to the God of day.  
*Pope's Statius.*

#### TRADITIONAL. adj. [from tradition.]

### 1. Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication; transmitted by the foregoing to the following age.

Whence may we have the infallible *traditional* sense of scripture, if not from the heads of their church?  
*Tillotson.*

If there be any difference in natural parts, it should seem the advantage lies on the side of children born from wealthy parents, the same *traditional* flesh and luxury which render their body weak, perhaps refining their spirits.  
*Swift.*

### 2. Obsolete of traditions, or idle rites.

Not used, nor proper.

God forbid  
We should infringe the holy privilege  
Of sanctuary!

You are too senseless obdurate, my lord;  
Too ceremonious and *traditional*. *Shakespeare. Rich. II.*

#### TRADITIONALLY. adv. [from traditional.]

### 1. By transmission from age to age.

There is another channel wherein this doctrine is *traditionally* derived from Saint John, namely, from the clergy of Asia. *Burner's Theory of the Earth.*

### 2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials.

I crosseth the proverb, and Rome might well be built in a day, if that were true which is *traditionally* related by Strabo, that the great cities Anchiale and Tarsus were built by Sardanaphilus both in one day.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

#### TRADITIONARY. adj. [from tradition.]

### Delivered by tradition; transmissive; handed down from age to age.

Suppose the same *traditionary* strain  
Of rigid manners in the house remain,  
Inevitable truth, an old plain Sabine's heart. *Dryden.*

Oral *tradition* is more uncertain, especially if we may take that to be the *traditionary* sense of texts of scripture.  
*Tillotson.*

The fame of our Saviour, which in so few years had gone through the whole earth, was confirmed and perpetuated by such records as would preserve the *traditionary* account of him to after ages.  
*Addison on the Christian Religion.*

#### TRADITIVE. adj. [traditve, Fr. from trade, Lat.] Transmitted or transmissible from age to age.

Suppose we on things *traditive* decide,  
And both appeal to scripture to decide.  
*Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

#### To TRANDUCE. v. a. [traduco, Lat. traducere, Fr.]

### 1. To censure; to condemn; to represent as blameable; to calumniate; to decry.

The best stratagem that Satan hath, who knoweth his kingdom to be no one way more shaken than by the publick devout playacts of God's church, is by *traducing* the form and manner of them, to bring them into contempt, and so slack the force of all men's devotion towards the exercise.

Those particular ceremonies which they pretend to be so scandalous, we shall more thoroughly list, when other things also *traduced* in the publick duties of the church are, together with these, to be touched.  
*Hooker.*

Whilst calumny has such potent abettors, we are not to wonder at its growth. as long as men are malicious and designing, they will be *traducing*.  
*Comment on the Tongue.*

From that preface he took his hint, though he had the best rest not to acknowledge his benefactor, but instead of it to *traduce* me in libel.  
*Dryden's Fables.*

### 2. To propagate; to increase or continue by deriving one from another.

None are so gross as to contend for this,  
That souls from bodies may *traduced* be;  
Between



Between whole natures no proportion is,  
When root and branch in nature still agree.

Dantes.

From these only the race of perfect animals were  
propagated and *traduced* over the earth.

Hale.

Some believe the soul is made by God, some by  
angels, and some by the elements: when it be  
immediately created or *traduced*, hath been the  
great ball of contention to the latter ages.

Glanville's S. off.

**TRADUCIMENT**. *n. f.* [from *traduce*.]

Censure, obloquy.

Rome must know

The value of her own: 'twere a concealment  
Wick than a *trist*, no lets than a *traducement*,  
To hide your doings.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

**TRADUCER**. *n. f.* [from *traduce*.]

1. A false censurer, a calumniator.

2. One who derives.

**TRADUCIBLE**. *adj.* [from *traduce*.] Such  
as may be derived.

Though oral tradition might be a competent dis-  
cove of the original of a knowledge, yet such a  
tradition was incompetent without written monu-  
ments to direct to the original laws, because they  
are of a complex nature, and therefore not orally  
*traducible* to so great a distance of age.

Hale.

**TRADUCION**. *n. f.* [from *traduce*.]

1. Derivation from one of the same kind;  
propagation.

The persons of *traduction* were their adver-  
saries of ascribing the attributes of God, and the  
asserters of creation impeach them of violence to  
the nature of him.

Glanville.

It by *tradition* come thy mind,

Our wonder is the left to find

A soul so charming from a stock so good;

The father was transfused into thy blood.

Dryden.

2. Tradition; transmission from one to  
another.

Touching traditional communication and *tra-  
duction* of truth, conventional and engraven, I do not  
doubt but many of them have had the help of that  
devotion.

Hale.

3. Conveyance; act of transferring.

Since America is divided on every side by con-  
siderable seas, and no passage known by land, the  
*traduction* of bures could only be by shipping;  
though this was a method used for the *traduction*  
of useful cattle from hence thither, yet it is not  
credible that bears and lions should have so much  
care used for their transportation.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

4. Transition.

The reports and fables have an agreement with  
the figures in rhetoric of repetition and *traduction*.

R. C. C.

**TRAFFICK**. *n. f.* [*trafique*, Fr. *traffico*,  
Italian.]

1. Commerce; merchandising; large  
trade; exchange of commodities. *Traf-  
fick* was formerly used for foreign com-  
merce in distinction from *trade*.

*Traffick* is thy god.

Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.

My father

A merchant of great *traffick* through the world.

Shakespeare.

Tyre, a town indeed of great wealth and *traffick*,  
and the most famous emporium of the elder times.

Heylyn.

As he was, for his great wisdom, stood the  
English Solomon, he used the example of that  
wise king in nothing more than by advancing the  
*traffick* of his people.

Addison.

2. Commodities; subject of traffick.

You'll see a dragedel daniel

From Bilunggate her fishy *traffick* bear.

Gay.

To **TRAFFICK**. *v. n.* [*traffiquer*, Fr. *traf-  
ficare*, Ital.]

1. To practise commerce; to merchandise;  
to exchange commodities.

They first plant for corn and cattle, and after  
enlarge themselves for things to *traffick* withal.

Bacon's Advice to Killiers.

2. To trade meanly or mercenarily.

Saucy and overbold! how did you dare

To trade and *traffick* with Macbeth

In riddles and affairs of death? *Shak. Macbeth*

How hast thou dared to think so vilely of me,

That I would consent to thy mean arts,

And *traffick* with thee for a prince's rum? *Rowe.*

**TRAFFICKER**. *n. f.* [*traffiqueur*, Fr. from  
*traffick*.] Trader; merchant.

Your argosies with poorly sail,

Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,

Do overpeer the petty *traffickers*

That court to them. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

It is as if many Jews very rich, and to great

*traffickers*, that they have most of the English trade

in their hands. *Addison.*

**TRAGACANTH**. *n. f.* [*tragacantha*, La-  
tin.] A gum which proceeds from the  
incision of the root or trunk of a plant  
so called.

Trevoix.

**TRAGEDIAN**. *n. f.* [from *tragedy*; *tra-  
gedian*, Lat.]

1. A writer of tragedy.

Many of the poets themselves had much nobler  
conceptions of the *Dæmon*, than to imagine him to  
have anything so petty, as in these verses out of  
the ancient *tragedians*.

Sullivan's Hist.

2. An actor of tragedy.

I can counteract the deep *tragedian*;

Speak, and look back, and pry on every side,

Tremble and start at wagging of a straw,

Intensify deep suspicion. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

Is the well-lung'd *tragedian*'s rage

They recommend their labours of the stage.

Dryden

**TRAGEDY**. *n. f.* [*tragedia*, Fr. *trage-  
dia*, Lat.]

1. A dramatick representation of a serious  
action.

Thousands more, that yet suspect no peril,

Will now conclude their plot: *tragedy*. *Shaksp.*

All our *tragedies* are of kings and princes, but  
you never see a poor man have a part unless it be  
as a chorus, or to fill up the scenes, to dance, or to  
be deided. *Wylm's Holy Living.*

Imitate the *fiber* of painting, *tragedy*; which  
employs the *art* of her art in the main  
action. *Dryden.*

An anthem to their god Dionysus, whilst the  
goat stood at his altar to be sacrificed, was called  
the goat song or *tragedy*.

Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age

There to her heart and *tragedy* address

The dagger, went to pierce the tyrant's breast.

P. p.

2. Any mournful or dreadful event.

I shall laugh at this,

That they, who brought me in my master's hate,

I live to look upon their *tragedy*. *Shak. Rich. III.*

I look upon this now done in England as another

act of the same *tragedy* which was lately begun in

Scotland. *King Charles.*

**TRAGICAL**. *adj.* [*tragicus*, Latin; *tra-  
gick*, French.]

1. Relating to tragedy.

The root and tragick effect,

Vouchsafe, O thou the mournfull'st muse of nine,

That wilt not the *tragick* stage for to direct,

In several complaints and wailful tune

Reveal to me. *Spenser's Muirpotmos.*

Thy Clarence he is dead that slabb'd my Edward;

And the beholders of this *tragick* play,

Unto me smother'd in their dusky graves.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

2. Mournful; calamitous; sorrowful;  
dreadful.

A dire induction I am witness to;

And will to France, hoping the consequence

Will prove as bitter, black, and *tragical*. *Shaksp.*

The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day  
Is crept into the bosom of the sea;  
And now loud howling wolves arouse the jades  
That drag the *tragick* melancholy night.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Why look you still so stern and *tragical*? *Shak.*  
So *tragical* and merited a fate  
Shall swallow those who God and justice hate.

Sandys.

I now must change those notes to *tragick*. *Mit.*  
The tale of this song is a pretty *tragical* story;  
and pleasing, because it is a copy of nature. *Add.*

Bid them dress their bloody altars

With every circumstance of *tragick* pomp. *Rowe.*

**TRAGICALLY**. *adv.* [from *tragical*.]

1. In a tragical manner; in a manner  
befitting tragedy.

Juvenal's genius was sharp and eager; and as his  
provocations were great, he has revenged them *tra-  
gically*. *Dryden.*

2. Mournfully; sorrowfully; calamitously.

**TRAGICALNESS**. *n. f.* [from *tragical*.]  
Mournfulness; calamitousness.

Like bold Phintons, we despise all benefits of the  
Father of light, unless we may guide his chariot,  
and we moralize the fable as well in the *tragicities*  
of the event, as in the insolence of the under-  
taking. *Dryden's Ptery.*

**TRAGICOMEDY**. *n. f.* [*tragicomedia*, Fr. from  
*tragedy* and *comedy*.] A drama com-  
pounded of merriment and serious events.

On the world's stage, when our applause grows  
high,

For acting here life's *tragicomedy*,

The lookers-on will say we act not well,

Unless the last the former scenes excel. *D. N. M.*

The fault of that drama are in the kind of it,

which is *tragicomedy*; but it was given to the peo-  
ple. *Dryden.*

We have often had *tragicomedies* upon the Eng-  
lish theatre with success; but in that sort of com-  
position the tragedy and comedy are in distinct  
scenes. *Gay.*

**TRAGICOMICAL**. *adj.* [*tragicomique*, Fr.  
*tragical* and *comical*.]

1. Relating to *tragicomedy*.

The whole art of the *tragicomical* force lies in  
interweaving the several kinds of the drama, so  
that they cannot be distinguished.

Gay's M. but I ye call it.

2. Consisting of a mixture of mirth with  
sorrow.

**TRAGICOMICALLY**. *adv.* [from *tragi-  
comical*.] In a tragicomical manner.

Laws my Pindrick parents matter'd not,

So I was *tragicomically* got. *Branston.*

To **TRAJECT**. *v. a.* [*trajectus*, Latin.] To  
cast through; to throw.

The disputes of those aspiring confident, that  
think to highly of their attainments, are like the  
controversy of those in Plato's den, who having  
never seen but the shadow of an horse *trajected*,  
eagerly contended, whether its neighing proceeded  
from its appearing mane or tail. *Glanville's Sceptic.*

If there are different kinds of ether, they have  
a different degree of rarity; by which it becomes  
to fit a medium for *trajecting* the light of all cal-  
lul bodies. *Grew's Cynologus.*

If the sun's light be *trajected* through three or  
more cross prisms successively, those rays which in  
the first prism are refracted more than others, are  
in all the following prisms refracted more than  
others in the same proportion. *Newton.*

**TRAJECT**. *n. f.* [*trajet*, French; *trajectus*,  
Latin.] A ferry; a passage for a water-  
carriage.

What notes and garments he doth give thee,

Bring to the *trajet*, to the common ferry,

Which trades to Venice. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

**TRAJECTION**. *n. f.* [*trajectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of darting through.

Later

Later astronomers have observed the free motion of such comets as have, by a *trajection* through the ether, wandered through the celestial or interstellar part of the universe. *Boyle.*

#### Emission.

The *trajectories* of such an object more sharply pierce the martyred soul of John, than afterwards did the nails the crucifixion body of Peter.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

#### To TRAIL, v. a. [*trailler*, French.]

##### 1. To hunt by the track.

##### 2. To draw along the ground.

Beat thou the drum, that it speak mournfully;  
Trail your steel pikes. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Faintly he stagger'd through the lusting throng,  
And hung his head, and trail'd his legs along. *Dryden.*

##### 3. To draw a long floating or waving body.

What boots the regal circle on his head,  
That long behind he trails his pompous robe,  
And, of all monarchs, only grasp the globe? *Pope.*

##### 4. [*Treglen*, Dutch.] To draw; to drag.

Because they shall not trail me through their streets  
Like a wild beast, I am content to go. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Thrice happy poet, who may trail  
Thy house about thee like a snail;  
Or, harnessed to a nag, at ease  
Take journeys in it like a chaise;  
Or in a boat, whenever thou wilt,  
Canst make it serve thee for a tilt. *Swift.*

#### To TRAIL, v. n. To be drawn out in length.

When his brother saw the red blood trail  
Adown to fast, and all his armour steep,  
For very felicity he gan to weep. *Spenser.*  
Swift men of foot, whose broad-set backs then  
trailing hair did hide. *Chapman.*  
Since the flames pursu'd the trailing smoke,  
He knew his boon was granted. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

From o'er the roof the blaze began to move,  
And trailing vanish'd in th' ideal grove;  
It swept a path in heav'n, and shone a guide,  
Then in a steaming fench of sulphur dy'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

#### TRAIL, n. f. [from the verb.]

##### 1. Scent left on the ground by the animal pursued; track followed by the hunter.

See but the issue of my jealousy: it I cry out  
thus upon no trail, never trust me when I open  
again. *Shakespeare.*

How cheerfully on the false trail they cry  
Oh, this is counter, you false Danish dogs. *Shak.*

I do think, or else this brain of mine  
Hunts not the trail of policy so sure  
As I have us'd to do, that I have found  
The very cause of Hamlet's lunacy. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

##### 2. Any thing drawn to length.

From thence the tumbling trail began to spread,  
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryden's Æneid.*

When lightning shoots in glistering trails along,  
It shines, 'tis true, and gilds the gloomy night;  
But when it strikes, 'tis fatal. *Rowe's Royal Convent.*

##### 3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

And round about her work she did empace  
With a fair border wrought of sundry flow'rs,  
Enwoven with an ivy winding trail. *Spenser's Muirpours.*

A sudden star is shot through liquid air,  
And drew behind a radiant trail of hair. *Pope.*

#### To TRAIN, v. a. [*trainer*, French.]

##### 1. To draw along.

In hollow cube he train'd  
His devilish enginery. *Milton.*

##### 2. To draw; to entice; to invite; to allure.

If but twelve French  
Were there in arms, they would be as a call  
To train ten thousand English to their side. *Shak.*

##### 3. To draw by artifice or stratagem.

For that cause I train'd thee to my house. *Shak.*  
Oh, train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note!  
To drown me in the sister's flood of tears.  
Sing, Syren, to thyself, and I will dash;  
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair,  
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shak.*

##### 4. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise.

We did train him on,  
And his corruption being t'ken from us,  
We as the spring of all shall pay for all. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

##### 5. To educate; to bring up: commonly with up.

I can speak English,  
For I was train'd up in the English court. *Shak.*  
A most true speaker,  
To nature none more bound, his training such,  
That he may furnish and instruct great teachers. *Shakespeare.*

A place for exercise and training up of youth in  
the fashion of the heathen. *2 Mac. iv. 9.*  
Call some of young years to train them up in  
that trade, and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*

Spirits train'd up in feast and song.  
The first Christians were by great hardships  
trained up for glory. *Milton.*

The young soldier is to be trained on to the warfare  
of life; wherein care is to be taken that more  
things be not represented as dangerous than really  
are so. *Locke.*

##### 6. To exercise, or form to any practice by exercise.

Abram armed his train'd servants born in his  
house, and pursued. *Gen. xiv. 14.*  
The warrior horse here bred he's taught to train. *Dryden.*

#### TRAIN, n. f. [*train*, French.]

##### 1. Artifice; stratagem of enticement.

He cast by treaty and by trains  
Her to persuade. *Spenser.*  
Their general did with due care provide,  
To save his men from ambush and from train. *Fairfax.*

This mov'd the king,  
To lay to draw him in by any train. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Swoll'n with pride, into the State I tell  
Of fair fallacious looks, venereal trains,  
Softened with pleasure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*

Now to my charms  
And to my wily trains! I shall ere long  
Be well stock'd with as fair a herd as graz'd  
About my mother Circe. *Milton.*

The practice begins of crafty men upon the  
simple and good; these easily follow and are caught,  
while the others lay trains and pursue a game. *Temple.*

##### 2. The tail of a bird.

Costly followers are not to be liked, lest while a  
man makes his train longer he makes his wings  
shorter. *Bacon.*

Contrasting their body, and being forced to  
draw in their fore parts to establish the hinder in  
the elevation of the train, if the fore parts do part  
and incline to the ground, the hinder grow too  
weak, and suffer the train to fall. *Brown.*

The bird guideth her body with her train, and  
the ship is steered with the rudder. *Hakewill.*

Th' other, whose gay train  
Adorn'd him colour'd with the florid hue  
Of rainbows and starry eyes. *Milton.*

The train steers their flights, and turns their  
bodies like the rudder of a ship; as the kite, by a  
light turning of his train, moves his body which  
way he pleases. *Ray.*

##### 3. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground.

A thousand pounds a year, for pure respect  
That promises more thousands: honour's train  
Is longer than his fore skirts. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

##### 4. A series; a consecution; either local or mental.

Rivers now stream, and draw their humid train. *Milton.*

Distinct gradual growth in knowledge carries its  
own light with it, in every step of its progress, in  
an easy and orderly train. *Locke.*

If we reflect on what is observable in ourselves,  
we shall find our ideas always passing in train, one  
going and another coming, without intermission. *Locke.*

They laboured in vain so far to reach the apostle's  
nearing, all along in the train of what he  
said. *Locke.*

Some truths result from any ideas, as soon as  
the mind puts them into propositions; other truths  
require a train of ideas placed in order, a due com-  
paring of them, and deductions made with atten-  
tion. *Locke.*

What wouldst thou have me do; consider well  
Th' train of all our love would draw behind it. *Addison.*

The author of your beings can by a glance of  
the eye, or a word speaking, enlighten your mind,  
and conduct you to a train of happy sentiments. *Watts.*

##### 5. Process; method; state of procedure.

If things were once in this train, if virtue were  
established as necessary to reputation, and vice not  
only loaded with infamy, but made the infallible  
ruin of all men's pretensions, our duty would take  
root in our nature. *Swift.*

##### 6. A retinue; a number of followers or attendants.

My train are men of choice and rarest parts,  
That in the most exact regard support  
The worships of their names. *Shakespeare.*

Our fire walks forth, without more train  
Accompany'd than with his own complete  
Perfections. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Thou shouldst be seen  
A goddess among gods, ador'd, and serv'd  
By angels numberless, thy daily train. *Milton.*

He comes not with a train to move our fear. *Dryden.*

The king's daughter, with a lovely train  
Of fellow nymphs, was sporting on the plain. *Addison.*

He would put a check to the fury of war, that  
a stop might be put to those sins which are of its  
train. *Smaller dge.*

##### 7. An orderly company; a procession.

Fairest of stars, last in the train of night,  
If better thou belong not to the dawn. *Milton.*

Who the knights in green, and what the train  
Of ladies dress'd with daisies on the plain? *Dryden.*

##### 8. The line of powder reaching to the mine.

Since first they fall'd in their designs,  
To take in heav'n by springing mines,  
And with unanswerable barrels  
Of gunpowder, dispute their quarrels:  
Now take a course more practicable,  
By laying trains to fire the rabble. *Hud. br. n.*  
Shall he that gives fire to the train, pretend to  
wash his hands of the hurt that's done by the play-  
ing of the mine? *L'Estrange's Fables.*

##### 9. TRAIN of artillery. Cannons accompanying an army.

With an army abundantly supplied with a train  
of artillery, and all other provisions necessary, the  
king advanced towards Scotland. *Clarendon.*

#### TRAINBANDS, n. f. [*train and band*: I suppose for *trained band*.] The militia; the part of a community trained to martial exercise.

He directed the trainbands, which consisted of  
the most substantial householders, to attend. *Clar.*

# TRA

Give commission

To some bold man, whose loyalty you trust,  
And let him raise the trainbands of the city. *Dryd.*  
A council of war was called, wherein we agreed  
to retreat: but before we could give the word, the  
trainbands, taking advantage of our delay, fled first. *Addison.*

**TRAINBANDER.** *n. s.* [*train* and *bearer*.] One that holds up a train.

**TRAINING.** *n. s.* [*train* and *oil*.] Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

**TRAINING.** *adj.* [*from train*.] Belonging to train oil. A bad word.

Here stems ascend,  
Where the huge hogheads sweet with trainy oil. *Gay.*

**TO TRAIPE.** *v. a.* [A low word. See *TRAPE*.] To walk in a careless or sluttish manner.

Two slipshod muses traipse along,  
In lofty madrigals, meditating long. *Pope.*

**TRAIT.** *n. s.* [*trait*, *Fr.*] A stroke; a touch. Scarce English.

By this single trait Homer marks an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey, that in the former the people perished by the folly of their kings; in this, by their own folly. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*

**TRAITOR.** *n. s.* [*traitre*, *Fr.* *traditor*, *Latin*.] One who being trusted betrays.

The law laid that grievous punishment upon traitors, to forfeit all their lands to the prince, that men might be terrified from committing treasons. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If you flatter him, you are a great traitor to him. *Bacon.*

I'll put him thus far into the plot, that he should be secured as a traitor; but when I am out of reach, he shall be released. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

There is no difference, in point of morality, whether a man calls me traitor in one word, or says I am one hired to betray my religion, and sell my country. *Scuffi.*

**TRAITORLY.** *adj.* [*from traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious.

These traitorly rascals' miseries are to be smil'd at, their offences being so capital. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

**TRAITOROUS.** *adj.* [*from traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious; faithless.

What news with him, that trait'rous wight? *Daniel.*

Pontinius knows not you,  
While you stand out upon these traitorous terms. *Ben Jonson.*

The traitorous or treacherous, who have misled others, he would have severely punished, and the neutrals noted. *Bacon.*

More of his may God's friends have lost their lives in this rebellion than of his traitorous subjects. *Addison's Freeholders.*

**TRAITOROUSLY.** *adv.* [*from traitorous*.] In a manner suiting traitors; perfidiously; treacherously.

Good duke Humphry traitorously is murder'd. *By Suffolk.*

I thou biter swart whom I had laid  
Next me, me traitorously hast betray'd,  
And unsuspected halt a traitor. *Donne.*

At once fled into him, and stay'd with me. *Donne.*  
They had traitorously endeavour'd to subvert the fundamental laws, deprive the king of his regal power, and to place on his subjects a tyrannical power. *Clarendon.*

**TRAITRESS.** *n. s.* [*from traitor*.] A woman who betrays.

What I am, by what I was, overcome:  
I'll restore my beauty and my charms,  
And my conquest with my proper arms. *Dry.*  
The dire fury of a traitress' wife,  
The sad evening of a stormy life. *Pope's Od.*

# TRA

**TRALATI'IOUS.** *adj.* [*from translatus*, *Lat.*] Metaphorical; not literal.

**TRALATI'IOUSLY.** *adv.* [*from tralati'ious*.] Metaphorically; not literally; not according to the first intention of the word.

Language properly is that of the tongue directed to the ear by speaking, written language is *tralati'iously* so called, because it is made to represent to the eye the same words which are pronounced. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

**TO TRALI'NEATE.** *v. n.* [*trans* and *line*.] To deviate from any direction.

If you *tralineate* from your father's mind,  
What are you else but of a bastard kind?  
Do then as your progenitors have done,  
And by their virtues prove yourself their son. *Dryden.*

**TRAMMEL.** *n. s.* [*trama*, *Fr.* *trama*, *trama*, *Lat.*] A net in which birds or fish are caught.

The *trammel* differeth not much from the shape of the lunt, and serveth to such use as the wear and haking. *Carew.*

2. Any kind of net.

Her golden locks she roundly did uptry  
In bridled *trammels*, that no looser hairs  
Did out of order stray about her dainty ears. *Spens.*

3. A kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

I may go shufflingly at first, for I was never before walked in *trammels*; yet I shall drudge at constancy, till I have worn off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

**TO TRAMMEL.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To catch; to intercept.

If th' assassination  
Could *trammel* up the consequence, and catch  
With its surcussive success. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**TO TRAMPLE.** *v. a.* [*trampe*, *Danish*.] To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

Cast not your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them under their feet. *Matt. vii. 6.*  
My strength shall *trample* thee as mine. *Milton.*

**TO TRAMPLE.** *v. n.* 1. To tread in contempt.

Diogenes *trampled* on Plato's pride with greater of his own. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. To tread quick and loudly.

I hear his thundering voice rebound,  
And *trampling* feet that shake the solid ground. *Dryden.*

**TRAMPLER.** *n. s.* [*from trample*.] One that tramples.

**TRANATION.** *n. s.* [*trano*, *Latin*.] The act of swimming over.

**TRANCE.** *n. s.* [*trans*, *Fr.* *transitus*, *Lat.*] It might therefore be written *trans*. An ecstasy; a state in which the soul is wrapt into visions of future or distant things; a temporary absence of the soul from the body.

Gynecia had been in such a *trance* of musing, that Zelmene was fighting with the lion before she knew of any lion's coming. *Sidney.*

Rapt with joy resembling heavenly madnets,  
My soul was ravish'd quite as in a *trance*. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

That Taliesin, once which made the rivers dance,  
And in his rapture rais'd the mountains from their *trance*. *Drayton.*

Abstract as in a *trance*, methought I saw. *Milt.*  
Sudden he starts,  
Shook from his tender *trance*. *Thompson's Spring.*

# TRA

**TRANCED.** *adj.* [*from trance*.] Lying in a trance or ecstasy.

His grief grew puffed, and the strings of life began to crack. Twice then the trumpets sound'd, And there I left him *transc'd*. *Shak. King Lear.*

**TRANGRAM.** *n. s.* [A cant word.] An odd intricately contrived thing.

What's the meaning of all these *transgrams* and gimcracks? what are you going about, jumping over my master's hedges, and running your lines cross his grounds? *Arbutnot.*

**TRANNEL.** *n. s.* A sharp pin. Perhaps from *trammel*.

With a small *trannel* of iron, or a large nail grounded to a sharp point, they mark the brick. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

**TRANQUIL.** *adj.* [*tranquille*, *Fr.* *tranquillus*, *Latin*.] Quiet; peaceful; undisturbed.

I had been happy,  
So I had nothing known. Oh now, for ever  
Farewel the *tranquil* mind! farewell content! *Shak.*

**TRANQUILLITY.** *n. s.* [*tranquillitas*, *Lat.* *tranquillité*, *Fr.*] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation.

Leave off,  
To let a weary wretch from her due rest,  
And trouble dying souls *tranquillity*. *Spenser.*

How reverend is the face of this tall pile,  
Whose aged pillars rear their marble heads  
To bear aloft its arch'd and pond'rous roof,  
By its own weight made steadfast and immovable,  
Looking *tranquillity*! *Congrave.*

You can scarce imagine any hero passing from one stage of life to another with so much *tranquillity*, so easy a transition, and so laudable a behaviour. *Pope.*

**TO TRANSACT.** *v. a.* [*transactus*, *Lat.*] 1. To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs.

2. To perform; to do; to carry on.

It cannot be expected they should mention particulars which were *transacted* amongst some few of the disciples only, as the transfiguration and the agony. *Addison.*

**TRANSACTION.** *n. s.* [*transactio*, *Fr.* from *transact*.] Negotiation; dealing between man and man; management; affairs; things managed.

It is not the purpose of this discourse to set down the particular *transactions* of this treaty. *Clarendon.*

**TRANSANIMATION.** *n. s.* [*trans* and *anima*.] Conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

If the *transanimation* of Pythagoras were true, that the souls of men transmigrate into species answering the former nature, some men cannot escape that very brood whose sire Satan entered. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TO TRANSCEND.** *v. a.* [*transcendo*, *Lat.*] 1. To pass; to overpass.

It is a dangerous opinion to such popes as shall *transcend* their limits and become tyrannical. *Bacon.*  
To judge herself, the most herself *transcend*,  
As greater circles comprehend the less. *Davies.*

2. To surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel.

This glorious piece *transcends* what he could think;  
So much his blood is nobler than his ink. *Waller.*

These are they  
Deserve their greatness and unenvy'd stand,  
Since what they act *transcends* what they command. *Deh'm.*

High though her wit, yet humble was her mind,  
As if she could not, or she would not find  
How much her worth *transcended* all her kind. *Dryden.*

## 3. To surmount; to rise above.

Make disquisition whether these unusual lights be meteorological impressions not *transcending* the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies. *Howell.*

To TRANSCEND. *v. n.*

## 1. To climb. Not in use.

To conclude, because things do not easily sink, they do not down at all, the futility is a frequent addition in human expressions, which of course give distinct accounts of proximity, and *transcend* from one unto another. *Bacon.*

## 2. To surpass thought.

The confidence of grace and free will, in this sense, is no such *transcending* mystery, and I think there is no text in scripture that founds any thing towards making it so. *Hammond.*

TRANSCENDENCE. } *n. s.* [from *transcend.*]  
TRANSCENDENCY. } *cond.*

## 1. Excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence.

## 2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.

It is true greatness to have in one the frailty of a man, and the security of a God: this would have done better in poetry, where *transcendencies* are more allowed. *Bacon's Essays.*

TRANSCENDENT. *adj.* [*transcendens*, Lat. *transcendant*, French.] Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others.

The title of queen is given by Ignatius to the Lord's-day, not by way of derogation or diminution, but to signify the eminent and *transcendent* honour of the day. *White.*

Thou, whose strong hand, with so *transcendent* worth,

Holds high the rein of fair Parthenope. *Grashaw.*  
There is, in a law-giver, a habitual and ultimate intention of a more excellent and *transcendent* nature. *Bishop Sandeford.*

If thou beest he—But O! how tall'n, how chang'd

From him who in the happy realms of light,  
Cloath'd with *transcendent* brightness, didst outline  
Myriads, though bright! *Milton.*

Oh charming prince! O *transcendent* maid! *A. Philips.*

The right our Creator has to our obedience is of so high and *transcendent* a nature, that it can suffer no competition; his commands must have the first and governing influence on all our actions. *Rogers's Sermons.*

TRANSCENDENTAL. *adj.* [*transcendentalis*, low Lat.]

## 1. General; pervading many particulars.

## 2. Supereminent; passing others.

Though the Deity perceiveth not pleasure nor pain, as we do; yet he must have a perfect and *transcendental* perception of these, and of all other things. *Greco's Cosmologia.*

TRANSCENDENTLY. *adv.* [from *transcendent*.] Excellently; supereminently.

The law of Christianity is eminently and *transcendently* called the word of truth. *South's Sermons.*

To TRANSCOLATE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*, Latin.] To strain through a sieve or colander; to suffer to pass, as through a strainer.

The lungs are, unless pervious like a sponge, unfit to imbibe and *transcolate* the air. *Harvey.*

To TRANSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*transcribo*, Lat. *transcrire*, French.] To copy; to write from an exemplar.

He was the original of all those inventions, from which others did but *transcribe* copies. *Clar.*

The most rigid exactors of mere outward purity do but *transcribe* the folly of him who pumps very laboriously in a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Decay of Piety.*

If we imitate their repentance as we *transcribe* their faults, we shall be received with the same mercy. *Rogers.*

TRANSCRIBER. *n. s.* [from *transcribo*.]

A copier; one who writes from a copy.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by copiers and *transcribers*. *Addison.*

Writings have been corrupted by little and little, by unskilful *transcribers*. *Watson.*

TRANSCRIPT. *n. s.* [*transcript*, French; *transcriptum*, Lat.] A copy; any thing written from an original.

The Grecian learning was but a *transcript* of the Chaldean and Egyptian; and the Roman of the Grecian. *Glanville.*

The decalogue of Moses was but a *transcript*, not an original. *South's Sermons.*

Dictate, O mighty Judge! what thou hast seen  
Of crimes and of courts, of books and men,  
And deign to let thy servant hold the pen.  
Through ages thus I may presume to live,  
And from the *transcript* of thy prose receive  
What my own illot-lav'd verse can never give. *Prior.*

TRANSCRIPTION. *n. s.* [*transcription*, Fr. from *transcriptus*, Lat.] The act of copying.

The ancients were but men; the practice of *transcription* in our days was no monster in then's: plagiarism had not its nativity with printing, but began in times when thefts were difficult. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The corruptions that have crept into it by many *transcriptions* was the cause of so great difference. *Brerewood.*

TRANSCRIPTIVELY. *adv.* [from *transcript*.] In manner of a copy.

Not a few *transcriptively* subscribing their names to other men's endeavours, transcribe all they have written. *Brown.*

To TRANSCUR. *v. n.* [*transcurro*, Lat.]

To run or rove to and fro.

By fixing the mind on one object, it doth not spallate and *transcur*. *Bacon.*

TRANSCURSION. *n. s.* [from *transcurro*, Lat.] Ramble; passage through; passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.

In a great whale, the sense and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a *transcurSION* throughout the whole. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I have briefly run over *transcurSIONs*, as if my pen had been posting with them. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*

His philosophy gives them *transcurSIONs* beyond the vortex we breathe in, and leads them through others which are only known in an hypothesis. *Glanville's Steps.*

I am to make often *transcurSIONs* into the neighbouring souls as I pass along. *Howell.*

If man were out of the world, who were then left to view the face of heaven, to wonder at the *transcurSION* of comets? *Milton's Ant. against Atheism.*

TRANSE. *n. s.* [*trans*, Fr. See FRANCE.]

A temporary absence of the soul; an ecstasy.

Abstract as in a *trans*, methought I saw,  
Though sleeping, where I lay, and saw the shape  
Still glorious before whom awake I stood. *Milton.*

TRANSELEMENTATION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *element*.] Change of one element into another.

Rain we allow; but if they suppose any other *trans*elementation, it neither agrees with Moses's philosophy nor St. Peter's. *Burn's Theory of the Earth.*

TRANSEXION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *sexus*, Lat.]

Change from one sex to another.

It much impeacheth the iterated *trans*exion of hairs, if that be true which some physicians affirm, that transmutation of sexes was only so in opinion, and that those *trans*sexed persons were really men at first. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To TRANSFER. *v. a.* [*transfero*, Fr. *transfere*, Latin.]1. To convey; to make over from one to another; with *to*, sometimes with *upon*.

He that *transfers* the laws of the Lacedemonians to the people of Athens, should find a great absurdity and inconvenience. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Was't not enough you took my crown away,  
But cruelly you must my love betray?  
I was well pleas'd to have *transferr'd* my right,  
And better chang'd your claim of lawless might. *Dryden.*

The king,  
Who from himself all envy would remove,  
Left both to be determin'd by the laws,  
And to the Grecian chiefs *transferr'd* the cause. *Dryden.*

This was one perverse effect of their sitting at ease under their vines and fig-trees, that they forgot from whence that ease came, and *transferr'd* all the honour of it upon themselves. *Atterb. Scam.*

Your sacred and religious monarchs own,  
When first they merit, then ascend the throne:  
But tyrants dread you, lest your just decree  
*Transferr* the power, and set the people free. *Prior.*

By reading we learn not only the actions, and the sentiments of distant nations, but *transfer* to ourselves the knowledge and improvements of the most learned men. *Watts.*

## 2. To remove; to transport.

The king was much moved with this unexpected accident, because it was stirred in such a place where he could not with safety *transfer* his own person to suppress it. *Bacon.*

He thirty rolling years the crown shall wear,  
Then from Lavinium shall the seat *transfer*. *Dryden.*

TRANSFER. *n. s.* A change of property; a delivery of property to another.TRANSFERER. *n. s.* He that transfers.TRANSFIGURATION. *n. s.* [*transfiguration*, French.]

## 1. Change of form.

In kinds where the dissimulation of sexes is obscure, their transformations are more common, and in some without commixture; as in caterpillars or silkworms, wherein there is a visible and triple *transfiguration*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

## 2. The miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the Mount.

It cannot be expected that other authors should mention particulars which were *transfigured* amongst some of the disciples; such as the *transfiguration* and the agony in the garden. *Addison.*

Did Raphael's pencil never chuse to fall?  
Say, are his works *transfigurations* all? *Blackmore.*

To TRANSFIGURE. *v. a.* [*transfigurer*, French; *trans* and *figura*, Latin.]

To transform; to change with respect to outward appearance.

I am the more zealous to *transfigure* your love into devotion, because I have observed your passion to have been extremely impatient of confinement. *Boyle.*

The nuptial right his outrage strait attends,  
The dow'r desir'd is his *transfigur'd* friends:

The incantation backward she repeats,  
Inverts her rod, and what she did defeats. *Garth.*

To TRANSFIX. *v. a.* [*transfixus*, Lat.]

To pierce through.

Amongst these mighty-men were women mix'd;  
The bold Sennamir, whose sides *transfix'd*  
With son's own blade, her soul reproaches spoke. *Spenser.*

With linked thunderbolts  
*Transfix* us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Diana's dart  
In an unhappy chase *transfix'd* her heart. *Dryden's Homer.*

Nor good Eurytion envy'd him the prize,  
Though ne *transfix'd* the pigeon in the skies. *Dryden.*

Till fate shall with a single dart,  
*Transfix* the pair: it cannot part. *Fenton.*

**To TRANSFORM.** *v. a.* [*transformer*, Fr. *trans* and *forma*, Latin.] To metamorphose; to change with regard to external form.

She demanded of him, whether the goddess of those woods had such a power to transform every body. *Sidney.*

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see  
The pretty follies that themselves commit;  
For if they could, Cupid himself would blush  
To see me thus transformed to a boy. *Shakespeare.*

As is the fable of the lady turn,  
Which for her lust was turn'd into a cow;  
When thirsty to a stream she did repair,  
And saw herself transform'd the wist not how. *Davies.*

**To TRANSFORM.** *v. n.* To be metamorphosed.

His hair transforms to down, his fingers meet  
In skinny films, and shape his oary feet. *Addison.*

**TRANSFORMATION.** *n. f.* [from *transform*.] Change of shape; act of changing the form; state of being changed with regard to form; metamorphosis.

Something you have heard  
Of Hamlet's transformation, so I call it,  
Since not the exterior, nor the inward man,  
Resembles that it was. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

What beast couldst thou be, that were not subject  
to a beast?  
—And what a beast art thou already, and feelst  
not thy loss in transformation! *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

The mensuration of all manner of curves, and  
their mutual transformation, are not worth the la-  
bour of those who design either of the three learned  
professions. *Watts.*

**TRANSFRETATION.** *n. f.* [*trans* and *fretum*, Latin.] Passage over the sea.

Since the old transfretation of King Richard the  
second, the crown of England never lent over  
numbers of men sufficient to defend the small ter-  
ritory. *Darwin on Ireland.*

**To TRANSFUSE.** *v. a.* [*transfusus*, Lat.]  
To pour out of one into another.

Between men and beast, there is no possibility  
of social communion; because the well-being of  
that communion is a natural delight which man  
hath to transfuse from himself into others, and to  
receive from others into himself, especially those  
things wherein the excellency of his kind doth  
most consist. *Hobbes.*

Transfus'd on thee his ample spirit rests.  
When did his muse from Fletcher's reines purloin,  
As thou whole Eth'ridge dost transfuse to mine?  
But his transfus'd, as oil and waters flow,  
His airy flats above, thine sinks below. *Dryden.*

Where the juices are in a morbid state, if one  
could supply all the unbound juices taken away  
and sound juices immediately transfus'd, the sound  
juices would grow morbid. *Arbuthnot.*

**TRANSFUSION.** *n. f.* [*transfusion*, Fr. *transfusio*, Latin.] The act of pouring  
out of one into another.

The rouked part of the pine was placed in a  
box, to prevent the loss of the quicksilver that  
might fall aside in the transfusion from the vessel  
into the pipe. *Baker.*

Poetry is so subtle a spirit, that in the pouring  
out of one language into another it will all ex-  
pate; and if a new spirit be not added in the trans-  
fusion, there will remain nothing but a caput mor-  
tuum. *De Ham.*

Something must be lost in all transfusion, that  
is, in all transitions, but the sense will remain. *Dryden.*

What noise have we had about transplanting of  
trees, and transfusion of blood! *Baker on Learning.*

**TRANSGRESSION.** *v. a.* [*transgressor*, Fr. *transgresser*, Latin.]  
To pass over; to pass beyond.

Long stood the noble youth oppress'd with awe,  
And stupid at the wondrous things he saw,  
Surpassing common faith, transgressing nature's  
law. *Dryden.*

2. To violate; to break.

Let no man doubt but that every thing is well  
done, because the world is ruled by so good a guide  
as *transgress* is not his own law, than which no-  
thing can be more absolute, perfect, and just. *Hook.*

This sorrow we must repeat as often as we trans-  
gress the divine commandments.

*Wake's Preparation for Death.*

**To TRANSGRESS.** *v. n.* To offend by  
violating a law.

I would not marry her, though she were en-  
dowed with all Adam had left him before he trans-  
gress'd. *Shakespeare.*

Achan transgress'd in the thing accursed. *1 Chron. iii. 7.*

He upbraideth us with our offending the law,  
and objecteth to our infamy the transgressings of  
our education. *Wisdom.*

**TRANSGRESSION.** *n. f.* [*transgression*, Fr. *from transgress*.]

1. Violation of a law; breach of a com-  
mand.

Shall I abuse this consecrated gift.

Of strength, again returning with my hair  
After my great transgression: so require  
Favour renew'd, and add a greater sin? *Milton.*

All accusation still is founded upon some law;  
for where there is no law, there can be no trans-  
gression; and where there can be no transgression,  
there ought to be no accusation. *South's Sermons.*

2. Offence; crime; fault.

What's his fault?

—The flat transgression of a school-boy, who,  
being overjoyed with finding a bird's nest, shows it  
his companion, and he steals it.

—Wilt thou make a trust a transgression? The  
transgression is in the stealer. *Shakespeare's Much Ado.*  
Teach us, sweet madam, for our rude transgression  
Some fair excuse. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.*

**TRANSGRESSIVE.** *adj.* [from *transgress*.]  
Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws.

Though permitted unto his proper principles,  
Adam perhaps would have sinned without the sug-  
gestion of Satan, and from the transgressive in-  
firmities of his nature might have erred alone, as well  
as the angels before him. *Brown.*

**TRANSGRESSOR.** *n. f.* [*transgresseur*, Fr. *from transgress*.] Lawbreaker; violator  
of command; offender.

He intended the discipline of the church should  
be applied to the greatest and most splendid trans-  
gressors, as well as to the punishment of meaner  
offenders. *Clarendon.*

I go to judge

On earth these thy transgressors; but thou know'st  
Whoever judg'd, the worst on me must light  
When time shall be. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Ill worthy I, such guilt should belong  
To me transgressor! What, for thee ordain'd  
A whip, became thy share. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**TRANSIENT.** *adj.* [*transiens*, Latin.]  
Soon past; soon passing; short; momen-  
tary; not lasting; not durable.

How soon hath thy prediction, teer blest!  
Measur'd this transient world, the race of time,  
Till time stand fix'd. *Milton.*

He that rides post through a country, may, from  
the transient view, tell how in general the parts lie. *Locke.*

Low, hitherto a transient guest,  
Ne'er had possession in his breast.  
What it look'd love? a transient guest,  
A vapour fed from wild desire. *Pope.*

**TRANSIENTLY.** *adv.* [from *transient*.]  
In passage; with a short passage; not  
with continuance.

I touch here but transiently, without any strict

method, on some few of those many rules of imi-  
tating nature which Aristotle drew from Homer.

*Dryden.*

**TRANSIENTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *transient*.]  
Shortness of continuance; speedy pas-  
sage.

It were to be wished that all words of this sort,  
as they resemble the wind in fury and impetuouf-  
ness, so they might do also in transientness and sud-  
den expiration. *Decay of Poetry.*

**TRANSILIENCY.** *n. f.* [from *transilio*,  
*TRANSILIENCY.* Latin.] Leap from  
thing to thing.

By unadvised transiliency leaping from the effect  
to its remotest cause, we observe not the connection  
of more immediate causalities. *Glennville's Scripps.*

**TRANSIT.** *n. f.* [*transitus*, Latin.] In  
astronomy, the passing of any planet  
just by or under any fixed star; or of the  
moon covering or moving close by any  
other planet. *Harris.*

**TRANSITION.** *n. f.* [*transitio*, Latin.]

1. Removal; passage from one to another.

Heat and cold have a virtual transition without  
communication of substance, but moisture not.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

As for the mutation of sexes, and transition into  
one another, we cannot deny it in herbs, it being  
observable in man. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I have given some intimations of the changes  
which happen in the interior parts of the earth, I  
mean the transitions and removes of metals and  
minerals there. *Woodward.*

2. Change; made of change.

The spots are of the same colour throughout,  
there being an immediate transition from white to  
black, and not declining gradually, and mixing as  
they approach. *Woodward.*

You can scarce imagine any hero passing from  
one stage of life to another with so easy a transition,  
and so laudible a behaviour. *Pope.*

As once inclin'd in woman's beauteous mould;  
Thence, by a soft transition we repair  
From earthly vehicles to these of air. *Pope.*

3. [*Transition*, French.] Passage in writ-  
ing or conversation from one subject to  
another.

He with transition sweet new speech resumes.

*Milton.*

Covetousness was none of his faults, but describ-  
ed as a veil over the true meaning of the poet,  
which was to satirize his prodigality and volup-  
tuousness, to which he makes a transition. *Dryden.*

**TRANSITIVE.** *adj.* [*transitivus*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of passing.

One cause of cold is the contact of cold bodies;  
for cold is active and transitive into bodies adja-  
cent, as well as heat. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. [In grammar.]

A verb transitive is that which signifies an action,  
conceived as having an effect upon some object; as  
*ferio terram*, I strike the earth. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

**TRANSITORILY.** *adv.* [from *transitory*.]  
With speedy evanescence; with short  
continuance.

**TRANSITORINESS.** *n. f.* [from *transitory*.]  
Speedy evanescence.

**TRANSITORY.** *adj.* [*transitoire*, Fr. *transitorius*, from *transire*, Latin.] Con-  
tinuing but a short time; speedily van-  
ishing.

O Lord, comfort and succour all them who in  
this transitory life are in trouble. *Common Prayer.*

If we love things have sought; age is a thing  
Which we are fifty years in compassing;  
If transitory things, which to a decay,  
Age must be loveliest at the latest day. *Denne.*

Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from  
the presence of God evermore, infinitely before  
the transitory pleasures of this world. *Tillot's Sermon.*

To



To TRANSLATE. *v. a.* [*translatum*, Lat.]

1. To transport; to remove.

Since our father is *translated* unto the gods, our will is, that they that are in our realm live quietly. *2 Mac. xi. 23.*

By faith Enoch was *translated* that he should not see death. *Hebrews, xi. 5.*

Those argent fields  
*Translated* saints or middle spirits hold. *Milton.*

Of the same soil their nursery prepare  
With that of their plantation, lest the tree  
*Translated* should not with the soil agree. *Dryden.*

The gods their shapes to winter buds *translute*,  
But both obnoxious to their former fate. *Dryden.*

To go to heaven is to be *translated* to that king-  
dom you have longed for; to enjoy the glories of  
eternity. *Wake.*

2. It is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another.

Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king  
would have *translated* him from that poor bishop-  
rick to a better, he refused, saying, he would not  
forfake his poor little old wife, with whom he had  
so long lived. *Camden's Remains.*

3. To transfer from one to another; to convey.

I will *translate* the kingdom from the house of  
Saul, and set up the throne of David. *2 Samuel, lii. 10.*

Lucian affirms the souls of usurers, after their  
death, to be metempsychosed, or *translated* into  
the bodies of asses, there to remain for poor men  
to take their pennyworths out of their bones and  
sides with the cudgel and spur. *Peacham.*

As there are apoplexies from inveterate gout,  
the regimen must be to *translate* the moribund  
matter upon the extremities of the body. *Arbuth.*

Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free,  
Charge all their woes on absolute decree;  
All to the dooming gods their guilt *translute*,  
And follies are miscall'd the crimes of fate. *Pope.*

4. To change.

One do I personate of Timon's frame,  
Whom fortune with her iv'ry hand wasts to her,  
Whose present grace to present slaves and servants  
*Translates* his rival. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Happy is your grace,  
That can *translate* the stubbornness of fortune  
Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

5. [*Translator*, old French] To interpret in another language; to change into another language retaining the sense.

I can contrive the *Idiom* of her familiar stile,  
and the hardest voice of her behaviour, to be eng-  
lished right, is, I am Sir John Falstaff's.

—He hath studied her well, and *translated* her  
out of honesty into English. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Nor word for word too faithfully *translate*. *Recommen.*

Read this ere you *translate* one bit  
Of books of high renown. *Swift.*

Were it meant that in despite  
Of art and nature such dull clouds should write,  
Bavius and Mævius had been fav'd by fate  
For Settle and for Shadwell to *translate*. *Duke.*

6. To explain. A low colloquial use.

There's matter in these sighs, these profound  
heaves  
You must *translate*; 'tis fit we understand them. *Shakespeare's Care.*

TRANSLATION. *n. f.* [*translatio*, Latin.]

*translation*, French.]

1. Removal; act of removing.

His disale was an asthma; the cause, a me-  
tastasis or *translation* of humours from his joints  
to his lungs. *Harvey.*

*Translations* of moribund matter arise in acute  
dilempers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The removal of a bishop to another see.

If part of the people be somewhat in the election,  
you cannot make them nulls or cypers in the  
privation or *translation*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The king, the next time the bishop of London  
came to him, entertained him with the compella-  
tion, My lord's grace of Canterbury, you are very  
welcome, and gave order for all the necessary  
forms for the *translation*. *Clarendon.*

3. The act of turning into another lan-  
guage; interpretation.

A book of his travels hath been honoured with  
*translation* into many languages. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Nor ought a genius less than in his that wits,  
Attempt *translation*; for transplanted wit  
All the defects of air and soil doth share,  
And colder brain-like colder climates are. *Durh.*

4. Something made by translation; version.

Of *translations*, the better I acknowledge that  
which cometh nearest to the very letter of the very  
original verity. *Hosker.*

TRANSLATIVE. *adj.* [*translativus*, Latin.] Taken from others.

TRANSLATOR. *n. f.* [*translaturus*, old Fr. from *translate*.] One that turns any thing into another language.

A new and nobler way thou dost pursue,  
To make *translations* and *translators* too. *Denham.*

No *translation* our own country ever yet pro-  
duced, hath come up to that of the Old and New  
Testament, and I am persuaded, that the *trans-  
lators* of the Bible were masters of an English stile  
much fitter for that work than any we see in our  
present writings, the which is owing to the simpli-  
city that runs through the whole. *Swift.*

TRANSLATORY. *n. f.* [from *translate*.] Transferring.

The *translatory* is a lie that transfers the merits  
of a man's good action to another more deserving. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSLOCATION. *n. f.* [*trans* and *locus*, Lat.] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places.

I here happened certain *translocations* at the de-  
luge, the matter constituting animal and vegetable  
substances being dissolved, and mineral matter sub-  
stituted in its place, and thereby like *translo* all *n*  
of metals in some springs. *Woodward.*

TRANSLUCENCY. *n. f.* [from *translu-  
cent*.] Diaphaneity; transparency.

Lumps of rock crystal heated red hot, then  
quenched in fair water, exchanged their *translu-  
cency* for whiteness, the ignition and extinction  
having cracked each lump into a multitude of  
minute bodies. *Boyle on Colours.*

TRANSLUCENT. } *adj.* [*trans* and *lu-  
cidus*, Latin.] } Diaphanous; clear; giving a passage to the light.

In anger the spirits ascend and wax eager; which  
is seen in the eyes, because they are *translucid*. *Bacon.*

Wherever fountain or fresh current flows  
Against the eastern rays, *translucent*, pure,  
With touch ethereal of heaven's fiery rod,  
I drank. *Milton.*

The golden ewer a maid obsequious brings,  
Replenish'd from the cool *translucent* fountains. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TRANSMARINE. *adj.* [*transmarinus*, Latin.] Lying on the other side of the sea; found beyond sea.

She might have made herself mistress of Ti-  
maucania, her next *transmarine* neighbour. *Houzel's Focal Fables.*

To TRANSMUTE. *v. a.* [*transmutare*, Latin; *transmuter*, Fr.] To transmute; to trans-  
form; to metamorphose; to change.

Obsolete.

When him list the rascal *transmut* appall,  
Men into stones therewith he could *transmut*,  
And stones to dust, and dust to nought at all. *Spenser.*

TRANSMIGRANT. *adj.* [*transmigrant*, Lat.] Passing into another country or state.

Besides an union in sovereignty, or a conjunc-  
tion in facts, there are other implicit confeder-  
ations, that of colonies or *transmigrants* towards  
their mother nation. *Bacon's Holy War.*

To TRANSMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*transmigro*, Lat.] To pass from one place or coun-  
try into another.

This complexion is maintained by generation;  
so that strangers contract it not, and the natives  
which *transmigrate* omit it not without commix-  
ture. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If Pythagoras's transmigration were true, that  
the souls of men *transmigrate* into species answering  
their former natures, some men must live over  
many serpents. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Their souls may *transmigrate* into each other. *Houzel.*

Regard  
The post of Luna, says our learned bard;  
Who, in a drunken dream, beheld his foul  
The fifth within the *transmigrating* roll. *Dryden.*

TRANSMIGRATION. *n. f.* [*transmigration*, Fr. from *transmigrate*.] Passage from one place or state into another.

The sequel of the conjunction of natures in the  
person of Christ is no abolishment of natural pro-  
perties appertaining to either substance, no transi-  
tion or *transmigration* thereof out of one substance  
into another. *Hosker.*

Seeing the earth of itself puts forth plants with-  
out seed, plants may well have a *transmigration* of  
species. *Bacon.*

From the opinion of the metempsychosis, or  
*transmigration* of the souls of men into the bodies  
of beasts, most suitable unto their human condi-  
tion, after his death, Cyprius the musician be-  
came a swan. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Eating their passage hence, for intercourse  
Of *transmigration*, as their lot shall lead. *Milton.*

'Twas taught by wise Pythagoras,  
One soul might through more bodies pass:  
Seeing such *transmigration* there,  
She thought it not a fable here. *Denham.*

When thou wert young, heav'n did a man begin,  
But the brute soul by chance was shuffled in:  
In woods and wilds thy nonchancy maintain,  
Where valiant beasts, by force and rapine, reign  
In life's next scene, if *transmigration* be,  
Some bear or lion is reserv'd for thee. *Dryden's Aurengzeb.*

TRANSMISSION. *n. f.* [*transmissio*, Fr. from *transmittere*, Latin.] The act of sending from one place to another, or from one person to another.

If there were any such notable *transmission* of a  
column higher out of Spain, the very chronicles of  
Spain would not have omitted to memorize a  
thing. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Operations by *transmission* of spirit is one of the  
highest secrets in nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In the *transmission* of the sea-water into the pits,  
the water riseth; but in the *transmission* of the water  
through the vessels, it falleth. *Bacon.*

These move swiftly, but then they require a  
medium well disposed, and then *transmission* is ea-  
sily stopped. *Bacon.*

The urea has a muscular power, and can di-  
late and contract that round hole in it called the  
pupil, for the better moderating the *transmission* of  
light. *Morre.*

Languages of countries are lost by *transmission* of  
colonies of a different language. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

This enquiry will be of use, as a parallel dis-  
covery of the *transmission* of the English laws into  
Scotland. *Hale.*

The refraction or *transmission* depends on the con-  
stitution of the air and water behind the glass,  
and not the striking of the rays upon the parts of  
the glass. *Newton's Opticks.*

TRANSMISSION.

**TRANSMISSIVE.** *adj.* [from *transmissus*, Lat.] Transmitted; derived from one to another.

And still the fire inculcates to his son  
*Transmissive* lessons of the king's renown. *Prior.*  
Methinks a son; it with *transmissive* light  
Enlivens worlds deny'd to human sight. *Prior.*  
'Then grateful Greece' with streaming eyes would  
taste

His quick marbles to record his praise;  
His pure eternal, on the faithful stone,  
Had rich *transmissiv* honour grac'd his son. *Pope.*

**TRANSMIT.** *v. a.* [*transmitto*, Latin; *transmettre*, French.] To send from one person or place to another.

By means of writing, former ages *transmit* the memorial of ancient times and things to posterity.

*Hali.*  
The sun orders to his friend in Spain to sell his estate, and *trans* it the money to him. *Addison.*

'Thus flourish'd love, and beauty reign'd in state,  
Till the proud Spaniard gave this glory's date:  
Faint is the gallantry, the same reigns,  
*Transmitted* safe in Dryden's lofty scenes. *Granville.*  
Shine forth, ye planets, with diffusing light;  
Again *transmit* your friendly beams to earth,  
As when Britannia joy'd for Anna's birth. *Prior.*

**TRANSMITTAL.** *n. f.* [from *transmit*.] The act of transmitting; transmission.  
I know not that this word has any authority.

Besides the *transmittal* to England of two thirds of the revenues of Ireland, they make our country a receptacle for their supererogatory pretenders to offices. *Swift.*

**TRANSMITTER.** *n. f.* [from *transmit*.] One that transmits.

**TRANSMUTABLE.** *adj.* [*transmutable*, Fr. from *transmute*.] Capable of change; possible to be changed into another nature or substance.

It is no easy matter to demonstrate that air is so much as convertible into water; how *transmutable* it is unto flesh may be of deeper doubt.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
The fluids and solids of an animal body are easily *transmutable* into one another. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**TRANSMUTABLY.** *adv.* [from *transmute*.] With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

**TRANSMUTATION.** *n. f.* [*transmutation*, Fr. *transmutatio*, from *transmutato*, Lat.]

1. Change into another nature or substance. The great aim of alchemy is the transmutation of base metals into gold.

Am not I old Sly's son, by birth a pedlar, by education a card-maker, by *transmutation* a bear-herd? *Shakespeare.*

The *transmutation* of plants one into another, is *inter magna natura*, for the *transmutation* of species is, in the vulgar philosophy, pronounced impossible; but being there appear some manifest instances of it, the opinion of impossibility is to be rejected, and the means thereof to be found out.

*Bacon.*  
The conversion into a body merely new, and which was not before, as silver to gold, or iron to copper, is better called, for distinction sake, *transmutation*. *Bacon.*

The changing of bodies into light, and light into bodies, is very conformable to the course of nature, which seems delighted with *transmutation*. Water, which is a very fluid tasteless salt, the changes by heat into vapour, which is a sort of air, and by cold into ice, which is a hard, pellucid, brittle, fusible stone; and this stone returns into water by heat, and water returns into vapour by cold.

*Newton.*  
The supposed change of worms into flies is no *transmutation*; but most of those members,

which at last become visible to the eye, are existent at the beginning, artificially complicated together.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Successive change. Not proper.

The same land suffereth sundry *transmutations* of owners within one term. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*  
**TO TRANSMUTE.** *v. n.* [*transmuto*, Latin; *transmuier*, Fr.] To change from one nature or substance to another.

Suidas thinks, that by the golden fleece was meant a golden book of parchment, which is of sheep's-skin, and therefore called golden, because it was taught therein how other metals might be *transmuted*. *Rolag.*

That metals may be *transmuted* one into another, I am not fatigued of the fact. *Ray in the Creation.*  
**TRANSMUTER.** *n. f.* [from *transmutare*.] One that transmutes.

**TRANSOM.** *n. f.* [*transenna*, Lat.]

1. A thwart beam or lintel over a door.

2. [Among mathematicians.] The vane of an instrument called a *crois staff*, being a piece of wood fixed acrois with a square socket upon which it slides. *Barley.*

**TRANSPARENCY.** *n. f.* [*transparence*, Fr. from *transparent*] Clearness; diaphaneity; translucence; power of transmitting light.

A poet of another nation would not have dwelt so long upon the clearness and *transparency* of the stream; but in Italy one seldom sees a river that is extremely bright and limpid, most of them being muddy. *Addison.*

Another cause is the greater *transparency* of the vessels, occasioned by the thinness and delicacy of their coats. *Aitkennot.*

**TRANSPARENT.** *adj.* [*transparent*, Fr. *trans* and *appareo*, Lat.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque.

Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright,  
Through the *transparent* bosom of the deep,  
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light:  
Thou shin'st in every tear that I do weep. *Shakespeare.*

Wait upon him with whom you speak with your eye; for there be many vile men that have secret hearts and *transparent* countenances. *Bacon's Essays.*

Each thought was visible that roll'd within,  
As through a crystal case the figur'd hours are seen;  
And heav'n did this *transparent* veil provide,  
Because he had no guilty thought to hide. *Dryden.*

Her bosom appeared all of crystal, and so wonderfully *transparent*, that I saw every thought in her heart. *Addison.*

*Transparent* forms, too fine for mortal sight,  
Their fluid bodies half-dissolv'd in light. *Pope.*

**TRANSPICUOUS.** *adj.* [*trans* and *specio*, Lat.] Transparent; pervious to the sight.

What if that light,  
Sent from her through the wide *transpicuous* air,  
To the terrestrial moon be as a star? *Milton.*

Now thy wine's *transpicuous*, purg'd from all  
Its earthy gross, yet let it feed awhile  
On the fat refuse. *Philips.*

**TO TRANSPIERCE.** *v. n.* [*transpercer*, Fr. *trans* and *pierce*.] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate.

A mind, which through each part infus'd doth pass,

Fashions and works, and wholly doth *transpierce*  
All this great body of the universe. *Raleigh.*

His forceful spear, which, hissing as it flew,  
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of jointed wood:

The sides *transpierc'd* return a rattling sound,  
And groans of Greeks inclus'd came issuing through the wound. *Dryden's Æneid.*

**TRANSPARATION.** *n. f.* [*transpiration*, Fr.] Emission in vapour.

That a bullet dipped in oil, by preventing the *transpiration* of air, will carry farther, and pierce deeper, my experience cannot dissuade.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
The *transpiration* of the obstructed fluids is imagined to be one of the ways that an inflammation is removed. *Starb.*

**TO TRANSPIRE.** *v. a.* [*transpiro*, Lat. *transpirer*, French.] To emit in vapour.

**TO TRANSPIRE.** *v. n.* [*transpirer*, Fr.]

1. To be emitted by insensible vapour.  
The nuts I eat are full of a fat pulpy matter, which in time *transpires* and passes through the shell. *Woodward.*

2. To escape from secrecy to notice: a sense lately innovated from France, without necessity.

**TO TRANSPLA'CE.** *v. a.* [*trans* and *plate*.] To remove; to put into a new place.

It was *transplaced* from the left side of the Vatican into a more eminent place.

*Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*  
**TO TRANSPLANT.** *v. a.* [*trans* and *planto*, Latin; *transplanter*, French.]

1. To remove and plant in a new place.  
The noblest fruits *transplanted* in our isle,  
With early hope and fragrant blossoms smile

*Roscommon.*

Salopian acres flourish with a growth  
Peculiar, still'd the Orley; be thou first  
This apple to *transplant*. *Philips.*

2. To remove and settle.  
It may *transplant* themselves into plantations abroad, who are schismatics or outlaws, such are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony.

*Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

3. To remove.  
Of light the greater part he took  
*Transplanted* from her cloudy shrine, and plac'd  
In the sun's orb. *Milton.*

He prospered at the rate of his own wishes, being *transplanted* out of his cold barren diocese of Saint David's into a warmer climate. *Clarendon.*

**TRANSPANTATION.** *n. f.* [*transplantation*, Fr.]

1. The act of transplanting or removing to another soil.

It is confessed, that love changed often doth nothing; nay, it is nothing; for love, where it is kept fixed to its first object, though it burn not, yet it warms and cherishes, so as it needs no *transplantation*, or change of soil, to make it fruitful.

*Suckling.*

2. Conveyance from one to another.

What notice have we had for some years about *transplantation* of diseases, and transfusion of blood!

*Baker.*

3. Removal of men from one country to another.

Most of kingdoms have thoroughly felt the calamities of forcible *transplantations*, being either overwhelmed by new colonies that fell upon them, or driven, as one wave is driven by another, to seek new seats, having lost their own.

This appears a replication to what Menelaus had offered concerning the *transplantation* of Ulysses to Sparta. *Broome.*

**TRANSPLA'NTER.** *n. f.* [from *transplant*.] One that transplants.

**TO TRANSPORT.** *v. a.* [*trans* and *porto*, Lat. *transporter*, French.]

1. To convey by carriage from place to place.

I came hither to *transport* the tidings. *Shakespeare.*  
Why should she write to Edmund? might not you

*Transport* her purposes by word? *Shakespeare.*

Rivers from one end of the world to the other which, among, other uses, were made to *transport* men.

*Raleigh.*

A subterranean wind transports a bill  
Torn from Pylorus.

Cæsar found the seas betwixt France and Britain  
So ill furnished with vessels that he was fain to  
make ships to transport his army.

In the disturbances of a state, the wife Pompeius  
transported all the remaining wisdom and virtue  
of his country into the sanctuary of peace and learning.

2. To carry into banishment as a felon.

We return after being transported, and are ten  
times greater rogues than before.

3. To sentence as a felon to banishment.

4. To hurry by violence of passion.

You are transported by calamity  
Thither where more attends you, and you slander  
The helms o' th' state.

They laugh as if transported with some fit  
Of passion.

I shew him once transported by the violence of a  
sudden passion.

If an ally not immediately concerned contribute  
more than the principal party, he ought to have  
his share in what is conquered; or, if his roman-  
tick disposition transport him so far as to expect  
little or nothing, they should make it up in dig-  
nity.

5. To put into ecstacy; to ravish with  
pleasure.

Here transported I behold, transported touch,  
Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures  
were so transported with them, that their gratitude  
supplanted their obedience.

TRANSPORT. *n. f.* [transport, Fr. from  
the verb.]

1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance.

The Romans neglected their maritime affairs,  
for they stipulated with the Carthaginians to turn-  
ish them with ships for transport and war.

2. A vessel of carriage; particularly a ves-  
sel in which soldiers are conveyed.

Not dares his transport vessel cross the waves,  
With such whole bones are not compos'd in graves.

3. Rapture; ecstacy.

A truly pious mind receives a temporal blessing  
with gratitude, a spiritual one with ecstacy and  
transport.

4. A felon sentenced to exile.

TRANSPORTANCE. *n. f.* [from transport.]

Conveyance; carriage; removal.

O, be thou my Chænon,  
And give me swift transportance to those fields,  
Where I may wallow in the lily beds  
Propos'd for the deserver!

TRANSPORTATION. *n. f.* [from trans-  
port.]

1. Conveyance; carriage.

Cottingham and Porter had been sent before to  
provide a vessel for their transportation.

2. Transmission or conveyance.

Some were not so solicitous to provide against  
the plague, as to know whether we had it from  
the malignity of our own air, or by transportation.

3. Banishment for felony.

4. Ecstacy violence of passion.

All pleasures that affect the body must needs  
weary, because they transport, and all transporta-  
tion is a violence; and no violence can be lasting,  
but determines upon the falling of the spirits.

TRANSPORTER. *n. f.* [from transport.]

One that transports.

The pilchard merchant may reap a speedy bene-  
fit by dispatching, saving, and selling to the  
transporters.

TRANSP'AL. *n. f.* [from transpo.] The  
act of putting things in each other's  
place.

To TRANSP'OSE. *v. a.* [transposer, Fr.  
transpositum, Latin.]

1. To put each in the place of other.

The letters of Elizabetha regina transposed thus,  
Anglie Hero, be still, signify, O England's sove-  
reign! thou hast made us happy.

Transpose the propositions, making the medius  
terminus the predicat of the first, and the subject  
of the second.

2. To put out of place.

That which you are my thoughts cannot trans-  
pose;

Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell.

TRANSP'OSITION. *n. f.* [transposition, Fr.  
from transpo.]

1. The act of putting one thing in the  
place of another.

2. The state of being put out of one place  
into another.

The common center of gravity in the terraqueous  
globe is steady, and not liable to any accidental  
transposition, nor hath it ever shifted its station.

To TRANSSH'APE. *v. a.* [trans and shape.]

To transform; to bring into another  
shape.

I'll tell thee how Beatrice prais'd thy wit: I  
said thou hadst a fine wit, right, said she, a fine  
little one: nay, said I, he hath the tongue; that  
he ev, said she; for he swore a thing to me on  
Monday night, which he forswore on Tuesday  
morning; there's a double tongue: thus did the  
transshape thy particular virtues.

To TRANSSUBSTANTIATE. *v. a.*

[transubstantier, Fr.] To change to  
another substance.

O self-traitor, I do bring  
The spider love, which transubstantiates all,  
And can convert me into a gall.

Nor seemingly, but with keen dispatch  
Of real hunger, and concocitive heat  
To transubstantiate; what redounds, transpires  
Through spirits with ease.

TRANSSUBSTANTIATION. *n. f.* [transub-  
stantiation, Fr.] A miraculous operation  
believed in the Romish church, in which  
the elements of the eucharist are supposed  
to be changed into the real body and  
blood of Christ.

How is a Romanist prepar'd easily to swallow,  
not only against all probability, but even the clear  
evidence of his senses, the doctrine of transubstanti-  
ation?

TRANSDU'ATION. *n. f.* [from transjud.]

The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable  
vapour through any integument.

The drops proceeded not from the transudation  
of the liquors within the galls.

To TRANSUDE. *v. n.* [trans and sudo,  
Latin.] To pass through in vapour.

Purulent fumes cannot be transmitted through-  
out the body before the maturation of an aposthem,  
nor after, unless the humour break; because they  
cannot transude through the bag of an aposthem.

TRANSV'ERSAL. *adj.* [transversal, Fr.  
trans and versalis, Lat.] Running cross-  
wise.

An ascending line, direct, as from son to father,  
or grandfather, is not admitted by the law of  
England; or in the transversal line, as to the uncle  
or aunt, great-uncle or great-aunt.

TRANSV'ERSALITY. *adv.* [from transver-  
sal.] In a cross direction.

There are divers subtle enquiries and demon-  
strations concerning the several proportions of twist-  
ness and distance in an arrow shot virtually, hori-  
zontally, or transversally.

To TRANSV'ERSE. *v. a.* [transversus,  
Latin.] To change; to overturn.

Nothing can be believed, to be religion by any  
people, but what they think to be divine; that  
is, sent immediately from God: and they can  
think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man  
to alter or transverse.

TRANSV'ERSE. *adj.* [transversus, Lat.]  
Being in a cross direction.

His violent touch

Flid and pursu'd transverse the resonant fuge.

Part in straight lines, part in transverse are found,  
One form a crooked figure, one a round;

The entrails these embrace in spiral strings,  
Those clasp th' arterial tubes in tender rings.

What natural agent could impel them so strongly  
with a transverse side blow against that tremendous  
weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a fall-  
ing?

TRANSV'ERSELY. *adv.* [from transverse.]  
In a cross direction.

At Stonehenge the stones lie transversely upon  
each other.

In all the fibres of an animal there is a con-  
tractile power: for if a fibre be cut transversely,  
both the ends shrink, and make the wound gape.

TRANSM'PTION. *n. f.* [trans and sumo,  
Lat.] The act of taking from one place  
to another.

TRAN'TERS. *n. f.* Men who carry fish  
from the sea-coasts to sell in the inland  
countries.

TRAP. *n. f.* [trappe, Saxon; trape, Fr.  
trappola, Ital.]

1. A snare set for thieves or vermin.

Die as thou shouldst; but do not die impatiently,  
and like a fox caught in a trap.

The trap springs, and catches the ape by the  
fingers.

2. An ambush; a stratagem to betray or  
catch unawares.

And lurking silently, in await now lay,  
How he might any in his trap betray.

God and your majesty  
Protect mine innocence, or I fall into  
The trap is laid for me.

They continually laid traps to ensnare him, and  
made mistaken interpretations of all the good he did.

He seems a trap for charity to lay,  
And come by night his lesson for the day.

3. A play at which a ball is driven with a  
stick.

Unuly boys learn to wrangle at trap, or rook at  
span-furthing.

He that of feeble nerves and joints complains,  
From nine-pins, coits, and from trap-ball abstain.

To TRAP. *v. a.* [trappan, Saxon.]

1. To ensnare; to catch by a snare or am-  
bush; to take by stratagem.

My brain, more busy than the lab'ring spider,  
Weaves tedious snares to trap mine enemies.

If you require my deed, with ambush'd arms  
I trapp'd the loc, or ur'd with false alarms.

2. [See TRAPPING.] To adorn; to de-  
corate.

The steed that bore him  
Was trapp'd with polish'd steel, all shining bright,  
And cover'd with th' achievements of the knight.

To spoil the dead of weed is facile;  
But leave these reliques of his living might  
To deck his hearth, and trap his tomb black steel.  
*Spenser.*

Lord Lucius presented to you four milk-white  
horses *trap* in silver. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*  
Steeds with scarlet *trap*d. *Cervely.*

**TRAPDOOR.** *n. f.* [*trap* and *door*.] A door  
opening and shutting unexpectedly.

The arteries which carry from the heart to the  
several parts have valves which open outward like  
*traps*, and give the blood a free passage; and  
the veins, which bring it back to the heart, have  
valves and *traps* which open inward, so as to  
give way unto the blood to run into the heart. *Ray.*

**TRAPE.** *v. a.* [commonly written *to*  
*trap*] probably of the same original  
with *trah*.] To run idly and fluttily  
about. It is used only of women.

**TRAPIS.** *n. f.* [I suppose from *trape*.] An  
idle flatteringly woman.

He found the tullen *trapes*  
Possess'd with th' ugly worms, and claps. *Mad.*  
From door to door I'd sooner whine and beg,  
Than marry such a *trape*. *Gay's* 'H but d' ye call it.  
Since full each other station at renown,  
Who would not be the greatest *trapes* in town?  
*Young.*

**TRAPEZIUM.** *n. f.* [*τραπεζιον*; *trapeze*,  
French.] A quadrilateral figure, whose  
four sides are not equal, and none of its  
sides parallel. *Dict.*

Two of the lateral *trapezia* are as broad. *Wadsw.*

**TRAPEZOID.** *n. f.* [*τραπεζιον* and *ειδος*,  
*trapezoide*, Fr.] An irregular figure,  
whose four sides are not parallel. *Dict.*

**TRAPPINGS.** *n. f.* [This word *Minsheu*  
derives from *drap*, French *cloth*.]

1. Ornaments appendant to the saddle.  
*Coparison*, and *Reeds*,

Bafer and tincl *trappings*, gorgeous knights  
At joust and tournament. *Milton.*

2. Ornaments; drefs; embellishments;  
external, superficial, and trifling deco-  
ration.

These indeed seem,  
But I have that within which passeth shew;  
These but the *trappings* and the suits of woe. *Shak.*  
He has fair words, rich *trappings*, and large pin  
miles, but works only for his master. *L'Estrange*  
The points of honour poets may produce,  
*Trappings* of life, for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*  
Such pageantry he to the people shown;  
Then boast thy horse's *trappings*, and thy own.  
*Dryden.*

Draw him strictly for,  
That all who view the piece may know  
He needs no *trappings* of fictitious fame. *Dryden.*  
In ships decay'd no mariner confides,  
Lur'd by the gilded stern and painted sides;  
Yet, at a ball, unthinking fools delight  
In the gay *trappings* of a birth-day night. *Swift.*

**TRAPSTICK.** *n. f.* [*trap* and *stick*.] A  
stick with which boys drive a wooden  
ball.

A foolish swoop between a couple of thick  
bandy legs and two long *trapsticks* that had no call.  
*Spenser.*

**TRASH.** *n. f.* [*traw*, Islandick; *drusen*,  
German.]

1. Any thing worthless; dross; dregs.  
Lay hands upon these *trashes*, and th' *trash*.  
*Shaksp. Lear.*

Look what a wardrobe here is for thee!  
—Let it alone, thou fool, it is but *trash*. *Shaksp.*  
Who steals my purse, steals *trash*; 'tis something,  
nothing;

'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thou  
sands.

But he that filches from me my good name,

Robs me of that which not enriches him,  
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakspere's Othello.*  
More than ten Hollands, or Halls, or Stows,  
Of trivial household *trash* he knows; he knows  
When the queen frown'd or smil'd. *Dunne.*

The collectors only consider, the greater fame a  
writer is in possession of, the more *trash* he may  
bear to have tacked to him. *Swift.*

Weak foolish man! will heav'n reward us there  
with the same *trash* mad mortals wish for here?  
*Pope.*

2. A worthless person.

I suspect this *trash*  
To be a party in this injury. *Shakspere's Othello.*

3. Matter improper for food, frequently  
eaten by girls in the green sickness.  
(That instead of *trash* thou'ldst taken steel)  
*Garth.*

4. I believe that the original signification  
of *trash* is the loppings of trees, from the  
verb.

**TRASH.** *v. a.*

1. To lop; to crop.

Being once p'sented how to grant suits,  
How to deny them; when to advance, and whom  
To *trash* for overtopping. *Shakspere's Tempest.*

2. To crush; to humble.

Not such as was fit to be imposed on hard-  
hearted Jews, to encumber and *trash* them, but  
such as becomes an ingenious people.  
*Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

**TRASHY.** *adj.* [from *trash*.] Worthless;  
vile, useless.

A judicious reader will discover in his closet that  
*trashy* stuff, whose glittering deceived him in the  
action. *Dryden.*

**TRAVAIL.** *v. n.* [*travailler*, Fr.]

1. To labour; to toil.

2. To be in labour; to suffer the pains of  
childbirth.

I *travail* not, nor bring forth children.  
*Isaiah*, xxiii. 4.

She bring with child cried, *travailing* in birth,  
and pained to be delivered. *Revelations*, xii. 2.  
His heart is in continual labour, it *travails* with  
the obligation, and is in pains till it be delivered.  
*South's Sermons.*

**TRAVAIL.** *v. a.* To harass; to tire.

As if all their troubles had not been sufficient  
to *travail* the realm, a great division fell among  
the nobility. *Hayward.*

A gleam of light turn'd thitherward in haste  
His *travell'd* steps. *Milton.*

**TRAVAIL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour, toil; fatigue.

As every thing of price, so this doth require *tra-*  
*vail*. *Hooker.*

Such impotent persons as are unable for strong  
*travail*, are yet able to drive cattle to and fro to  
their pasture. *Spenser.*

2. Labour in childbirth.

In the time of her *travail* twins were in her.  
*Genesis*, xxxviii.

To procure easy *travails* of women, the inten-  
tion is to bring down the child, but not too fast.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

**TRAVE, TRA'VE, or TRA'VISE.** *n. f.*  
A wooden frame for shoeing unruly  
horses. *Ainsworth.*

**TRA'VE.** *v. n.* [This word is gene-  
rally supposed originally the same with  
*travail*, and to differ only as particular  
from general: in some writers the word  
is written alike in all its senses; but it  
is more convenient to write *travail* for  
labour, and *travel* for journey.]

1. To make journeys: it is used for sea as  
well as land, though sometimes we dis-

tinguish it from *voyage*, a word appo-  
propriated to the sea.

I've watch'd and *travell'd* hard;  
Some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll whistle.  
*Shakspere's*

In the forest shall ye lodge, O ye *travelling* com-  
panies of Dedanum. *Isaiah*, xxi. 13.

Raphael deign'd to *travel* with Tobias. *Milton.*

Pain would I *travel* to some foreign shore,  
So might I to myself myself restore. *Dryden.*

If others believed he was an Egyptian from his  
knowledge of their uses, it proves at least that he  
*travell'd* there. *Pope.*

2. To pass; to go; to move.

By th' clock 'tis day;  
And yet dark night shrouds the *travelling* lamp.  
*Shakspere.*

Time *travels* in divers paces with divers per-  
sons; I'll tell you when time ambles with it, when  
time trots with it. *Shakspere.*

Thus flying east and west, and north, and south,  
News *travell'd* with increase from mouth to mouth.  
*Pope.*

3. To make journeys of curiosity.

Nothing tends so much to enlarge the mind as  
*travelling*, that is, making a visit to other town,  
city, or countries, beside those in which we were  
born and educated. *Watts.*

4. To labour; to toil. This should be  
rather *travail*.

If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let  
not any think that we *travel* about a matter not  
needful. *Hooker.*

**TO TRA'VE.** *v. a.*

1. To pass; to journey over.

Thither to arrive,  
I *travel* this profound. *Milton.*

2. To force to journey.

There are other privileges granted unto most of  
the corporations, that they shall not be charged  
with garrisons, and they shall not be *travell'd* forth  
of their own franchises. *Spenser.*

**TRA'VE.** *n. f.* [*travail*, Fr. from the  
noun.]

1. Journey; act of passing from place to  
place.

Love had cut him short,  
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court.  
Three miles he went, nor farther could retreat,  
His *travels* ended at his country-seat. *Dryden.*

Mingled send into the dance  
Moments fraught with all the treasures  
Which thy eastern *travel* views. *Prior.*

2. Journey of curiosity or instruction.

Let him spend his time no more at home,  
Which would be great impeachment to his age,  
In having known no *travel* in his youth. *Shaksp.*

*Travel* in the younger sort is a part of education;  
in the elder, a part of experience. *Bacon's Essays.*  
In my *travels* I had been near their setting out  
in Thebais, and at the place of their landing in  
Carniola. *Brown's Travels.*

A man not enlightened by *travel* or reflexion,  
grows as fond of arbitrary power, to which he hath  
been used, as of barren countries, in which he has  
been born and bred. *Addison.*

3. Labour; toil. This should be *travail*:  
as in *Daniel*.

He wars with a retiring enemy,  
With much more *travail* than with victory. *Daniel.*  
What think'st thou of our empire now, though  
earn'd

With *travel* difficult? *Milton.*

4. Labour in childbirth. This sense be-  
longs rather to *travail*.

Thy mother well deserves that short delight,  
The nauseous qualms of ten long months and *travel*  
to requite. *Dryden's Virgil.*

5. **TRA'VLS.** Account of occurrences  
and observations of a journey into fo-  
reign parts.

A book of his *travels* hath been honoured with the translation of many languages.

*Histories* engage the soul by sensible occurrences; as also voyages, *travels*, and accounts of countries.

**TRAVELLER**, *n. f.* [*travailleux*, Fr. from *travel*.]

1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer.

The weary *traveller* wand'ring that way,  
Therein did often quench his thirst by heat.

At the olive roots  
They drew them then in heaps, most far from foot  
Of any *traveller*.

A little ease to these my torments give,  
Before I go where all in silence mourn,  
From whose dark shores no *travellers* return.

This was a common opinion among the Gentiles, that the gods sometimes assumed human shape, and conversed upon earth with strangers and *travellers*.

If a poor *traveller* tells her, that he has neither strength, nor food, nor money left, the never bids him go to the place from whence he came.

2. One who visits foreign countries.

Farewell, monsieur *traveller*; look you up and wear strange suits, and disable all the benefits of your own country.

Thief, *travellers* for cloaths, or for a meal,  
At all adventures, any eye will tell.  
The *traveller* into a foreign country know, more by the eye, than he that *travels* at home can by relation of the *traveller*.  
They are *travellers* newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore not mislead them.

**TRAVELTAINTED**, *adj.* [*travel* and *tainted*.] Harassed; fatigued with travel.

I have wandered nine score and odd posts;  
and here, *traveltaunted* as I am, have, in my pore and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville.

**TRAVERS**, *adv.* [French.] Athwart; across. Not used.

He wears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely,  
quite *travers*, athwart the heart of his lover.

**TRAVERSE**, *adv.* [*à travers*, French.] Crosswise; athwart.

Bring water from some hanging grounds in long furtows; and from those drawing it *traverse* to spread.

The ridges of the fallow field lay *traverse*.  
**TRAVERSE**, *prep.* Through crosswise.

He through the armed files  
Darts his experienc'd eye, and soon *traverse*  
The whole battalion views their order due.

**TRAVERSE**, *adj.* [*transversus*, Lat. *transverse*, French.] Lying across; lying athwart.

The paths cut with *traverse* trenches much encumbered the carriages until the pioneers levelled them.

Oak being strong in all positions, may be trusted in cross and *traverse* work for summers.

**TRAVERSE**, *n. f.*

1. Any thing laid or built cross.

The Tirdan cometh with all his generation; and if there be a mother from whom the whole lineage descended, there is a *traverse* placed in a loft where she sitteth.

2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle. This is a sense rather French than English.

A just and lively picture of human nature in its actions, passions, and *traverses* of fortune.  
He sees no defect in himself, but is satisfied that he should have carried on his designs well enough, had it not been for unlucky *traverses* nor in his power.

**TRAVERSE**, *v. a.* [*traverser*, French.] It was anciently accented on the last syllable.]

1. To cross; to lay athwart.

Myself, and such  
As slept within the shadow of your power,  
Have wander'd with our *traverse* arms, and breath'd  
Our sufferance vainly.

The parts should be often *traversed* or crossed  
by the flowing of the folds which too closely encompass them, without sitting too straight.

2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles.

This treatise has, since the first conception thereof, been often *traversed* with other thoughts.

John Bull thought himself now of age to look after his own affairs; Frog resolved to *traverse* this new project, and to make him uneasy in his own family.

3. To oppose; to cross by an objection.

A law term.  
You save th' expence of long litigious laws,  
Where suits are *travers'd*, and so little won,

That he who conquers is but lost undone.  
Without a good skill in history, and a new geography to understand him aright, one may lose himself in *traversing* the decree.

4. To wander over; to cross.

He many a walk *travers'd*  
Of stateliest covert, cedar, pine, or palm.  
He that shall *traverse* over all this habitable earth,  
with all those remote corners of it, reserved for the discovery of these later ages, may find some nations without cities, schools, houses, garments, coin; but not without their God.

The lion smaring with the hunter's spear,  
Though deeply wounded, no way yet dismay'd,  
In sudden fury *traverse* the plains,

To find the vent'rous inc.

Believe me, prince, there's not an African  
That *traverse* our vast Numidian deserts  
In quest of prey, and liver upon his bow,  
But better practices these boasted virtues.

What seas you *traverse*'d, and what fields you sought!

5. To survey; to examine thoroughly.

My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties, of this detestable vice, ingratitude.

**TRAVERSE**, *v. n.* To use a posture of opposition in fencing.

To see thee fight, to see thee *traverse*, to see thee here, to see thee there.

**TRAVESTY**, *adj.* [*travesti*, Fr.] Dressed so as to be made ridiculous; burlesqued.

**TRAUMATICK**, *adj.* [*τραυματικός*, Gr.] Vulnerary; useful to wounds.

I deterged and disposed the ulcer to incarnate, and to do so I put the patient into a *traumatick* decoction.

**TRAY**, *n. f.* [*tray*, Swedish.] A shallow wooden vessel in which meat or fish is carried.

Sift it into a *tray*, or bole of wood.

No more her care shall fill the hollow *tray*,  
To fat the guzzling hogs with floods of whey.

**TRAYTRIP**, *n. f.* A play, I know not of what kind.

I shall play my freedom at *traytrip*, and become thy bond slave.

**TRACHEROUS**, *adj.* [from *treachery*.] Faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying.

He had the lion to be remitted  
Unto his seat, and those same *tracherous* vile  
Be punished for their presumptuous guile.

Desire in rapture gar'd awhile,  
And saw the *tracherous* goddess smile.

**TRACHEROUSLY**, *adv.* [from *treachery*.] Faithlessly; perfidiously; by treason; by dishonest stratagem.

Then 'gan Caraculus tyrannize anew,  
And him Alcides *tracherously* slew,  
And took on him the robe of emperor.

The flower of Europe for his chivalry,  
And *tracherously* had thou vanquish'd him.

Let others freeze with angling rods,  
Or *tracherously* poor fish betel  
With strangling snare, or winding net.

I treated, trusted you, and thought you mine;  
When, in requital of my best endeavours,  
You *tracherously* practis'd to undo me,  
Seduc'd my only child, and stole her.

They bid him strike, to appease the ghost  
Of his poor father *tracherously* lost.

**TREACHEROUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *treachery*.] The quality of being treacherous; perfidiously.

**TREACHERY**, *n. f.* [*tricherie*, French.]

Perfidy; breach of faith.

**TREACHITOR**, *n. f.* [from *tricher*, *trichour*, Fr.] A traitor; one who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance. Not in use.

Good Christus with him in battle fought,  
In which the king was by a *treachitor*

Disguised slain.

Where may that *treachitor* then be found,  
Or by what means may I his footing cross?

**TREACLE**, *n. f.* [*triacle*, Fr. *triacle*, Dut. *theriaca*, Latin.]

1. A medicine made up of many ingredients.

The physician that has observed the medicinal virtues of *treacle*, without knowing the nature of each of the sixty odd ingredients, may cure many patients with it.

*Treacle* water has much of an acid in it.

2. Melasses; the spume of sugar.

**TO TREAD**, *v. n.* pret. *trod*, part. pass. *trod-den*, [trudan, Gothick; tpeban, Saxon; treden, Dutch.]

1. To set the foot.

He ne'er drinks,  
But Timon's silver *treads* upon his lip.

Those which perfume the air most, being trodden upon and crushed, are burnet, wild thyme, and water mint; therefore let whole alleys of them, to have the pleasure when you walk or *tread*.

Th'ise dropping gums  
Ask riddance, if we mean to *tread* with ease.

Where'er you *tread*, the blushing flow'rs shall rise.

2. To trample; to set the feet in scorn or malice.

Thou  
Must, as a *trampling* retreatant, be led  
With manacles along our street, or else  
Triumphantly *tread* on thy country's ruin,  
And bear the palm.

Thou shalt *tread* upon their high places.

3. To walk with form or state.

When he walks, he moves like an engine,  
And the ground thrills before his *treading*.

Ye that stately *tread*, or lowly creep.

4. To copulate as birds.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws;  
What distance between the *treading* he coupling,  
and the laying of the egg?

They bill, they *mate* Alcione, compress'd,  
Seven days sits brooding on her *treading* nest.

7 u



To TREAD. *v. a.*

1. To walk on; to feel under the foot.  
Would I had never *trod* this English earth,  
Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it! *Shakespeare.*  
He dy'd obedient to severest law;  
Forbidden to *tread* the promis'd land he saw. *Prior.*

## 2. To press under the foot.

*Tread* the snuff out on the floor to prevent flinking. *Swift.*

## 3. To beat; to track.

Full on *treads* is thus working w<sup>d</sup>.  
—They're out but as if we walk not in the *tread*-  
den paths, our very petticoats will catch them.  
*Shakespeare's As you like it.*

## 4. To walk on in a formal or stately manner.

He thought the *tread* the ground with greater  
gait. *Dryden.*

## 5. To crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred.

The angry *tread* will we *tread* them under  
that the *tread* us. *Pf. in xlv. 5*  
Why do I *tread* the meteor of the *tread*,  
Hung in the *tread*, of blazing as I travel'd,  
Till all my *tread* a *tread* and then call down-  
ward.

## 6. To put in action by the feet.

Thy *tread* their wine-presses, and *tread* their *tread*.  
*Job, xxiv.*

## 7. To love as the male bird the female.

He feather'd her and *trod* her. *Dryden's Fables.*

TRE. *v. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Footing; step with the foot.  
If the *tread* were pay'd with thin eyes,  
Her feet were much too dainty for such *tread*.  
*Shakespeare.*

The *tread* mazes in the wanton green,  
For want of *tread*, are undistinguishable. *Milton.*  
High above the ground

Then *tread* was, and the passive air upbore  
Their *tread* more *tread*. *Milton.*

The *tread* on the rope, with doubtful *tread*,  
Cautious *tread* to *tread* and buy him bread.

How *tread* thou went to walk with cautious *tread*,  
A *tread* of *tread*, like milk *tread*, on thy head! *Swift.*

## 2. Way; track; path.

Cromwell is the king's secretary; further,  
Stands in the gap and *tread* for more pre-  
facement. *Shakespeare.*

## 3. The cock's part in the egg.

TREADER. *v. f.* [from *tread*.] He who  
*treads*

The *treaders* shall *tread* out no wine in their  
pitches. *Isaiab.*

TRI. *v. f.* [from *tread*.]

1. A part of an engine on which the feet  
act to put it in motion.

The farther the *tread* end of the *treadle* reaches  
out beyond the fore-side of the lathe, the greater  
will the sweep of the fore-end of the *treadle* be,  
and consequently the more revolutions are made at  
one *tread*. *M. & N's Mechanical Exercises.*

## 2. The sperm of the cock.

Whether it is not made out of the germe, or  
*treadle* of the egg, *treadle* of *treadle* doubt.

At each end of the egg is a *treadle*, formerly  
thought to be the *treadle*'s sperm. *Darwin.*

TREASON. *n. f.* [from *treason*, French.]

An offence committed against the dignity  
and majesty of the commonwealth: it  
is divided into high *treason* and petit  
*treason*. High *treason* is an offence against  
the security of the commonwealth, or of  
the king's majesty, whether by imagina-  
tion, word, or deed; as to compass or  
imagine *treason*, or the death of the  
prince, or the queen consort, or his son

and heir-apparent; or to deflower the  
king's wife, or his eldest daughter un-  
married, or his eldest son's wife; or  
levy war against the king in his realm,  
or to adhere to his enemies by aiding  
them; or to counterfeit the king's great  
seal, privy seal, or money; or know-  
ingly to bring false money into this  
realm counterfeited like the money of  
England, and to utter the same; or to  
kill the king's chancellor, treasurer, jus-  
tice of the one bench or of the other;  
justices in eyre, justices of assize, justices  
of oyer and terminer, when in their  
place and doing their duty; or forging  
the king's seal manual, or privy signet;  
or diminishing or impairing the current  
money; and, in such *treason*, a man for-  
feits his lands and goods to the king;  
and it is called *treason* paramount. Petit  
*treason* is when a servant kills his master,  
a wife her husband; a clerk secular or  
religious kills his prelate; thus *treason*  
gives forfeiture to every lord within his  
own fee: both *treasons* are capital.

He made the overture of thy *treason* to us.  
*Shakespeare.*

Man disobeying,  
Disloyal breaks his fealty, and sins  
Against the high supremacy of heaven:  
To exalt his *treason* hath nought left.  
Milton.  
This being a *treason* against God, by a com-  
mence with his enemy.  
Hayday.  
Athalieh cried, *Treason, treason.* 2 Kings, xl. 14.

TREASONABLE. *adj.* [from *treason*.]  
TREASONOUS. } Having the nature  
or guilt of *treason*. *Treasonous* is out of  
use.

Him by proofs as clear as founts in July  
I know to be corrupt and *treasonous*.

Against the undivulged pretence I fight  
Of *treasonous* malice. *Shakespeare's Mucheb.*  
Most men's heads had been intoxicated with  
imaginings of *treason* and *treasonous* practices.

Were it a *treason* for Juno when she banquets,  
I would not taste the *treasonous* offer. *Milton.*  
A credit to run ten millions in debt without  
parliamentary security is dangerous, illegal, and  
perhaps *treasonous*. *Swift.*

TREASURE. *n. f.* [*treasor*, Fr. *thesaurus*,  
Lat.] Wealth hoarded; riches accu-  
mulated.

An inventory, importing  
The several parcels of his plate, his *treasures*,  
Rich stuffs. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

He used his laws as well for collecting of *treas-  
ure*, as for correcting of manners. *Bacon.*  
Gold is *treasures* as well as silver, because not  
decaying, and never sinking much in value. *Locke.*

To TREASURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
To hoard; to deposit; to lay up.

After thy hardness and impenitent heart, thou  
*treasures* up unto thyself wrath against the day of  
wrath. *Romans, ii. 5.*

Practical principles are *treasured* up in man's  
mind, that, like the candle of the Lord in the  
heart of every man, discovers what he is to do,  
and what to avoid. *South.*

Not my remembrance *treasures* honest thoughts,  
And holds not things like thee; I scorn thy friend-  
ship. *Rowe.*

Some thought it mounted to the lunar sphere,  
Since all things lost on earth are *treasured* there.  
*Pope.*

TREASUREHOUSE. *n. f.* [*treasure* and

house.] Place where hoarded riches are  
kept.

Let there be any grief or disease incident to the  
soul of men, for which there is not in this *treas-  
ure-house* a present comfortable remedy to be found.  
*Hooker.*

Thou silver *treasure-house*,  
Tell me once more, what riddle dost thou bear?

Gather together into your spirit, and it's *treas-  
ure-house* the harmony, not only all the promises  
of God, but also the former senses of the divine  
favours. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

TREASURER. *n. f.* [from *treasure*; *treas-  
urier*, French.] One who has care of  
money; one who has charge of treasure.

This is my *treasurer*, let him speak  
That I have reserv'd nothing.

Before the invention of laws, private affections  
in supreme rulers made their own fancies both  
their *treasures* and hangmen, weighing in this  
balance good and evil. *Raleigh.*

TREASURERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *treasurer*.]  
Office or dignity of treasurer.

He pretenced a base fellow, who was a sutor for  
the *treasurership*, before the most worthy. *Hakew.*

TREASURY. *n. f.* [from *treasure*; *treas-  
orerie*, French.]

1. A place in which riches are accumu-  
lated.

And yet I know not how conceit may rob  
The *treasury* of life, when life itself  
Yields to the *treasure*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Ulysses' goods. A very *treasure*  
Of brass, and gold, and steele of curious frame.

He had a purpose to furnish a fair case in that  
university with choice collections from all parts,  
like that famous *treasury* of knowledge at Oxford.

The state, of the *treasury* the king best knows.  
*Temple.*

Physicians, by *treasures* of just observations  
grow to skill in the art of healing. *Watts.*

It is used by *Shakespeare* for *treasure*.  
And make his chronicle as rich with prize,  
As is the ozy bottom of the sea  
With sunken wreck and sumless *treasures*. *Shak.*

Thy sumptuous buildings  
Have cost a mass of publick *treasures*.  
*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

To TREAT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr. *tracō*, Lat.]

1. To negotiate; to settle.  
To *treat* the peace, a hundred senators  
Shall be communioned. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. [*Tracō*, Latin.] To discourse on.

3. To use in any manner, good or bad.  
He *treated* his prisoner with great harshness.

Since living virtue is with envy cur'd,  
And the best men are *treated* like the worst;  
Do thou, just goddess, call our merits forth,  
And give each deed th' exact, intrinsic worth.

4. To handle; to manage; to carry on.  
Zeuxis and Polygnatus *treated* their subjects in  
their pictures, as Homer did in his poetry. *Dryd.*

5. To entertain without expence to the  
guest.

To TREAT. *v. n.* [*traiter*, Fr. *trahian*,  
Saxon.]

1. To discourse; to make discussions.  
Of love they *treat* till th' evening star appear'd.

Absence, what the poets call death in love, has  
given occasion to beautiful complaints in those  
authors who have *treated* of this passion in verse.

2. To practise negotiation.  
The king *treated* with them. 2 Mac. xiii. 22.

3. To

3. To come to terms of accommodation.  
You, Master Dean, frequent the great,  
Inform us, will the emp'or treat? *Swift.*
4. To make gratuitous entertainments.  
If we do not please, at least we treat. *Prior.*

TREAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An entertainment given.  
This is the ceremony of my fate;  
A parting treat, and I'm to die in state. *Dryden.*  
He pretends a great concern for his country,  
and insight into matters: now such professions,  
when recommended by a treat, dispose an audience  
to hear reason. *Collier.*  
What tender maid but must a victim fall  
For one man's treat, but for another's bail? *Pope.*
2. Something given at an entertainment.  
D'y figs and grapes, and wrinkle'd dates were set  
In canisters to enlarge the little treat. *Dryden.*  
The king of gods revolving in his mind  
Lycæon's guile, and his inhuman treat. *Dryden.*

TREATABLE. *adj.* [treatable, Fr.] Moderate; not violent.

A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart  
this world with a kind of treatable dissolution,  
than be suddenly cut off in a moment, rather to  
be taken than snatched away. *Hook.*  
The heats or the colds of seasons are less treatable  
than with us. *Temple.*

TREATISE. *n. f.* [tractatus, Lat.] Discourse; written tractate.

The time has been, my tell of his  
Would at a dismal treatise rouse, and stir  
A life were in't. *Shakespeare.*  
Besides the rules given in this treatise to make  
a perfect judgment of good pictures, there is re-  
quired a long conversation with the best picture.  
*Dryden's Dunciad.*

TREATMENT. *n. f.* [traitement, French.] Usage; manner of using good or bad.

Such an humour or character which they have  
not used, all comes waited to us: and were they  
so entertain this age, they could not now make  
such plentiful treatment. *Dryden.*  
Accept such treatment as a swain affords. *Pope.*

TREATY. *n. f.* [traité, French.]

1. Negotiation; act of treating.  
She began a treaty to procure,  
And establish terms betwixt both their requests. *Spenser.*  
He cast by treaty and by trains  
Her to persuade. *Spenser.*

2. A compact of accommodation relating to public affairs.  
A peace was concluded, being rather a bargain  
than a treaty. *Eaton's Henry VII.*

Echion then  
Lets fall the guiltless weapon from his hand,  
And with the rest a peaceful treaty makes. *Addison's Ovid.*

3. [For entreaty.] Supplication; petition; solicitation.

I must  
To the young man send humble treaties, dog,  
And palter in the shift of lowness. *Shakespeare.*

TREBLE. *adj.* [triple, Fr. triplus, triplex, Lat.]

1. Threefold; triple.  
Some I see,  
That twofold balls and treble sceptres carry. *Shak.*  
Who can  
His head's huge doors unlock, whose jaws with  
great  
And dreadful teeth in triple ranks are set? *Sandys.*  
All his malice serv'd but to bring forth  
Infinite goodness, grace, and mercy shewn  
On man by him seduc'd; but on himself  
Treble confusion, wrath, and vengeance pour'd. *Malton.*  
A lofty tow'r, and strong on ev'ry side  
With treble walls. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The pious Trojan then his jav'lin sent,  
The shield gave way; through treble plates it went  
Of solid brass. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Sharp of sound. A musical term.  
The sharper or quicker percussion of air causeth  
the more treble sound, and the lower or heavier the  
base sound. *Bacon.*

To TREBLE. *v. n.* [from the adjective; triplico, Latin; tripler, French.] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much.

She conceiv'd, and tripling the due time,  
Brought forth this monstrous mass. *Spenser.*  
I would not be ambitious in my wish,  
To wish myself much better; yet for you,  
I would be tripl'd twenty times myself,  
A thousand times more fair. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*  
Aquarius shines with fiercer rays,  
Four years he trebles, and doubles six score days. *Grech.*

To TREBLE. *v. n.* To become threefold  
Whoever annually runs out, as the debt doubles  
and trebles upon him, so doth his inability to pay it  
*Swift.*

TREBLE. *n. f.* A sharp sound.  
The noble cutteth the air in sharp, as it returneth  
to swift, to make the sound equal; and therefore  
a man or tenor or the sweet st. *Bacon.*  
The lute still tremble underneath the nail;  
At thy well-sharpen'd thumb, from shore to shore,  
The treble squeak for fear, the bass retreat. *Dryd.*

TREBLENESS. *n. f.* [from treble.] The state of being treble.  
The just proportion of the air percussed towards  
the baseness or trebleness of tones, is a great secret  
in sounds. *Bacon.*

TREBLY. *adv.* [from treble.] Thrice told; in three-fold number or quantity.  
His jav'lin sent,  
The shield gave way; through treble plates it went  
Of solid brass, of linen trebly roll'd. *Dryd. Æn.*  
The fixed being so necessary for the maintenance  
of the several species, it is in some doubly and  
trebly detented. *Ray.*

TREE. *n. f.* [trie, Islandick; tree, Dan.]  
1. A large vegetable, rising with one woody  
stem to a considerable height.  
Trees and shrubs, of our native growth in Eng-  
land, are distinguished by Ray. 1. Such as have  
their flowers disjointed and remote from the fruit;  
and these are, 1. Nuciferous ones; as, the walnut  
tree, the hazel nut tree, the beech, the chestnut,  
and the common oak. 2. Coniferous ones; of  
this kind are the Scotch fir, male and female;  
the pine, the common alder tree, and the birch  
tree. 3. Bacciferous; as, the juniper and yew  
trees. 4. Lycopetous ones; as, the black, white,  
and trembling poplar, willows, and others of ail  
kinds. 5. Such as bear their seeds, having an im-  
perfect flower, in leafy membranes, as, the horse  
bean. 6. Such as have their fruits and flowers  
contiguous; of these some are pomiferous; as,  
apples and pears, and some bacciferous; as, the  
sorb or service tree, the white or hawthorn, the  
wild rose, sweet brier, currants, the great bilberry  
bush, hollyhuckle, ivy. Pomiferous ones, whose  
fruit is pretty large and soft, with a stone in the  
middle; as, the black thorn or sloe tree, the black  
and white mulberry tree, the black cherry, &c.  
Bacciferous ones; as, the strawberry tree in the  
west of Ireland, nut-tree, water elder, large laurel,  
the viburnum or way-faring tree, the dog-berry  
tree, the sea buck thorn, the berry-bearing elder,  
the privet berry tree, common elder, the holly, the  
buckthorn, the berry-bearing heath, the broom-  
berry, and spindle tree or prickwood. Such as have their  
fruit dry when ripe; as, the bladder nut tree, the  
box tree, the common elm and ash, the maple, the  
gale or sweet willow, common heath, broom,  
dyers wood, furze or gorse, the pine tree, &c. *Miller.*

Sometime we see a cloud that's dragonish,  
A forked mountain, or blue promontory

With trees upon't, that nod unto the world,  
And mock our eyes with an. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*  
Who can bid the tree unfix his earth-bound root?  
*Shakespeare.*

It is pleasant to look upon a tree in blossom  
covered with green leaves, decked with blossoms,  
or laden with fruit, and casting a pleasant shadow;  
but to consider how this tree spring from a little  
seed, how nature shaped and fed it till it came  
to this greatness, is a more rational pleasure. *Bacon.*

Trees shoot up in one great stem, and at a good  
distance from the earth spread into branches; thus  
gooseberries are shrubs, and oaks are trees. *Leclerc.*

2. Any thing branched out.  
Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,  
By trees of pest green, or time or wealth,  
Though plucking heralds the night each branch may  
trace  
Old captains and dictators of their race. *Dryden.*

TREE gum under. *n. f.* A plant.

TREE of life. *n. f.* [arbor vite, Latin.]  
An evergreen: the wood is esteemed by  
turners. *Miller.*

TREE primrose. *n. f.* A plant.

TREEN. *old plur. of tree.*  
Well run ga enhood, not between  
Under the standing he was teen,  
Loutling low like a forlorn green,  
He knows his tackle and his tree. *Bunyan's Pilgrimage.*

TREEN. *adj.* Wooden; made of wood.  
Obsolete.

St. Thomas Rokeby being contrived for first  
suffering himself to be seized in teen cups, answer-  
ed, These humble cups pay truly for that they  
contain: I had rather drink out of teen and pay  
gold and silver, than drink out of gold and silver  
and make wooden payments. *Camden.*

TREFOIL. *n. f.* [trifolium, Lat.] A plant.  
*Miller.*

Hope, by the ancients, was drawn in the form  
of a sweet and beautiful child standing upon tiptoes,  
and a trifol on three-leaved grass in her hand.  
*Plucham on Drawing.*  
Some sow trefoil or rye-grass with their clover.  
*Mortimer.*

TREILLAGE. *n. f.* [French.]

Trellage is a texture of pales to support es-  
palliers, making a distinct inclosure of any part of  
a garden. *Trevoux.*  
There are as many kinds of gardening as of  
poetry: makes of flower-gardens are epigramma-  
tists and sonnetters; contrivers of bowers, grottoes,  
trellages, and cascades, are romance writers.

TRELLIS. *n. f.* [French.] Is a structure  
of iron, wood, or other, the parts crossing  
each other like a lattice. *Trevoux.*

To TREMBLE. *v. n.* [trembler, Fr. tremo, Latin.]

- c. To shake as with fear or cold; to  
shiver; to quake; to shudder.

My compassionate heart  
Will not permit my eyes once to behold  
The thing, where it is trembled by miracle. *Shak.*  
God's name

And power thou tremblest at. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
Shew your slaves how choleric you are,  
And make your bondmen tremble.

When he heard the king, he fell into such a  
trembling that he could hardly speak. *Clarendon.*  
Frighted Turnus trembled as he spoke.  
*Dryden's Æneid.*

He shook the sacred honours of his head,  
With terror trembled heav'n's subsiding hill,  
And from his shaken curls ambrosial dew distill.  
*Dryden.*

Ye pow'rs, revenge your violated altars,  
That they who with unhallow'd hands approach  
May tremble. *Rowe.*

## 2. To quiver; to totter.

Sinai's grey top shall tremble.  
We cannot imagine a mass of water to have  
stood upon the middle of the earth like one great  
drop, or a trembling jelly, and all the places about  
it dry. *Burset.*

## 3. To quaver; to shake as a found.

Wines make a noise unequally, and sometimes,  
when vehement, tremble at the height of their blast.  
*Bacon.*

TREMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trembling*.]

So as to shake or quiver.

Tremblingly the flood,  
And on the sudden dropt. *Shak. Antony and Cleop.*  
Say what th' use, were finer optics given,  
T' inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n:  
Or touch, it tremblingly alive all o'er,  
To smart and agonize at every pore? *Pope.*

TREMENDOUS. *adj.* [tremendus, Latin.]

Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible.

There stands an altar where the priest celebrates  
some mysteries sacred and tremendous. *Tatler.*  
In that portal shal'd the chief appear,  
Each hand tremendous with a brazen spear.  
*Pope's Odysses.*

TREMOUR. *n. f.* [tremor, Latin.]

## 1. The state of trembling.

He fell into an universal tremour of all his joints,  
that when going his legs trembled under him.  
*Harvey.*

By its styrrick and stimulating quality it affects  
the nerves, occasioning tremours. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

## 2. Quivering or vibratory motion.

These stars do not twinkle when viewed through  
telescopes which have large apertures: for the rays  
of light which pass through divers parts of the  
aperture tremble each of them apart, and by means  
of their various, and sometimes contrary tremours,  
fall at one and the same time upon different points  
in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

TREMULOUS. *adj.* [tremulus, Latin.]

## 1. Trembling; fearful.

The tender tremulous christian is easily distracted  
and amazed by them. *Day of Pity.*

## 2. Quivering; vibratory.

He owned to have some kind of little discompo-  
sure in the choice of things perfectly indifferent;  
for where there was nothing to determine him, the  
balance by hanging even became tremulous. *Fell.*  
Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated or undulated,  
impresses a swifter tremulous motion in the lips, tongue,  
or palate, which breath passing smooth does not.  
*Hilder.*

As thus th' effulgence tremulous I drink,  
The lambent lightnings shoot across the sky  
*Thomson.*

TREMULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *tremulous*.]

The state of quivering.

TREN. *n. f.* A fish spear. *Anfworth.*To TRENCH. *v. a.* [trancher, Fr.]

## 1. To cut.

Safe in a ditch he bides,  
With twenty trenchers gathered on his head. *Shaksp.*  
This weak impet of love is as a figure  
Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat  
Dissolves to water, and doth lose his form. *Shak.*

## 2. To cut or dig down pits or ditches.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the  
spring. *Boylston.*  
First draw thy scutcheon, and on every side  
Trench the black earth a cubit long and wide. *Pope.*  
The trenching plough or coulter is useful in pas-  
ture-ground, to cut out the sides of trenches or  
drains. *Mortimer.*

## 3. To fortify by earth thrown up.

Pioneers with spades and pickaxe arm'd,  
Foreman the royal camp to trench a field. *Milton.*

TRENCH. *n. f.* [tranche, Fr.]

## 1. A pit or ditch.

On that coast built,  
And with a trench enclose the fruitful field.

When you have got your water up to the highest  
part of the land, make a small trench to carry some  
of the water in, keeping it always upon a level.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in  
their approach to a town, or to guard a  
camp.

The citizens of Coroli have issued forth,  
And given to Lartius and to Marcius battle:  
I saw our party to the trench driven,  
And then I came away. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*  
William carries on the trench,  
Till both the town and castle yield. *Prior.*

TRENCHANT. *adj.* [tranchant, Fr.] Cut-  
ting; sharp.

He fiercely took his trenchant blade in hand,  
With which he struck so furious and so fell,  
That nothing seem'd the puissance could withstand.  
*Spryer.*

Against a vanquish'd foe, their swords  
Were sharp and trenchant, not their words. *Hud.*

TRENCHER. *n. f.* [from *trench*; *trenchoir*,  
French.]1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut  
at table.

No more  
I'll scrape trencher, nor wash dish. *Shak. Tempest.*  
My estate deserves an heir more rais'd  
Than one which holds a trencher.

*Shakspere's Timon of Athens.*

When we find our dogs, we for the dish or trencher  
on the ground. *More's Antidote against Disdain.*  
Their homely fare dispatch'd; the hungry kind  
Invade their trenchers next, and soon devour. *Dryd.*  
Many a child may have the idea of a square  
trencher, or round plate, before he has any idea of  
infinity. *Locke.*

## 2. The table.

How often hast thou,  
Fed from my trencher, kneel'd down at the board  
When I have feasted! *Shakspere's Henry VI.*

## 3. Food; pleasures of the table.

It could be no ordinary declaration of nature that  
could bring some men, after an ingenious edu-  
cation, to place their summum bonum upon their  
trenchers, and the greatest felicity in wine. *South.*

TRENCHERMAN. *n. f.* [trencher and *man*.]

One that haunts tables; a parasite.  
He found all people came to him promiscuously,  
and he tried which of them were friends, and which  
only trenchers and spungers. *L'Estrange.*

TRENCHERMAN. *n. f.* [trencher and *man*.]

1. A cook. Obsolete.  
Palissius assured him, that he had already been  
more fed to his liking than he could be by the  
skillfullest trenchermen of Media. *Sidney.*

2. A feeder; an eater.  
You had musty victuals, and he hath help to eat  
it; he's a very valiant trencherman; he hath an ex-  
cellent stomach. *Shakspere.*

TRENCHERMATE. *n. f.* [trencher and  
*mate*.] A table companion; a parasite.

Because that judicious learning of the ancient  
sages doth not in this case serve the turn, these  
trenchermates frame to themselves a way more plea-  
sant; a new method they have of turning things  
that are serious into mockery, an art of contra-  
diction by way of scorn. *Hobbes.*

To TREND. *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any  
particular direction. It seems a corrup-  
tion of *trend*.

The floods to several parts divide their way,  
To learn the natives names, their towns, explore  
The coasts and trendings of the crooked shore.  
*Dryden.*

TRENDLE. *n. f.* [tzenbel, Saxon] Any  
thing turned round. Now improperly  
written *trundle*.TRENTALS. *n. f.* [treinta, Fr.]

Trentals or trentals were a number of masses,  
to the tale of thirty, said on the same account,  
according to a certain order instituted by Saint Gre-  
gory. *Alfage's Paragon.*

TREPA'N. *n. f.* [trapan, Fr.]1. An instrument by which chirurgeons  
cut out round pieces of the skull.

2. A snare; a stratagem by which any one  
is ensnared. [Of this signification *Skin-  
nar* assigns for the reason, that some En-  
glish ships in queen Elizabeth's reign  
being invited, with great shew of friend-  
ship, into *Trapani*, a part of Sicily, were  
there detained.]

But what a thoughtless animal is man,  
How very active in his own *trapan*! *Recommen-*  
Can there be any thing of friendship in snares,  
hooks, and *trapan*? *South.*

During the commotion of the blood and spirits,  
in which passion consists, whatsoever is offered to  
the imagination in favour of it, tends only to de-  
ceive the reason: it is indeed a real *trapan* upon it,  
feeding it with colours and appearances instead of  
arguments. *South.*

To TREPA'N. *v. a.* [from the noun; *tre-  
paner*, Fr.]

## 1. To perforate with the trepan.

A putrid matter flowed forth her nostrils, of the  
same smell with that in *trepanning* the bone.  
*Wifeman's Surgery.*  
Few recovered of those that were *trepanned*.  
*Arbuthnot.*

## 2. To catch; to ensnare.

They *trepanned* the state, and fac'd it down  
With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras.*  
Those are but *trepanned* who are called to go-  
vern, being invested with authority but bereaved of  
power, which is nothing else but to mock and be-  
tray them into a splendid and magisterial way of be-  
ing ridiculous. *South.*

TREPPINE. *n. f.* A small trepan; a  
smaller instrument of perforation ma-  
naged by one hand.

I shew'd a trepan and *treppine*, and gave them li-  
berty to try both upon a skull. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

TREPIDATION. *n. f.* [trepidatio, Lat.]

## 1. The state of trembling, or quivering.

The bow tortures the string continually, and  
holdeth it in a continual *trepidation*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

All objects of the senses which are very offensive,  
cause the spirits to retire; upon which the parts, in  
some degree, are destitute; and so there is induced  
in them a *trepidation* and horror. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

Moving of th' earth brings harms and fears,  
Men reckon what it did and meant;  
But *trepidation* of the spheres,  
Though greater far, is innocent. *Donne.*  
They pass the planets sev'n, and pass the fix'd,  
And that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs  
The *trepidation* talk'd, and that first mov'd. *Milt.*

## 2. State of terror.

Because the whole kingdom stood in a zealous  
*trepidation* of the absence of such a prince, I have  
been the more desirous to research the several pas-  
sages of the journey. *Wotton.*

His first action of note was in the battle of Le-  
panto; where the success of that great day, in such  
*trepidation* of the state, made every man merito-  
rious. *Wotton.*

To TREPASS. *v. n.* [trespasser, Fr.]

## 1. To transgress; to offend.

If they shall condemn their *trespass* which they  
*trespassed* against me, I will remember my covenant.  
*Leviticus, xxi. 43.*

They not only contradict the general design, and  
particular expressions of the gospel, but *trespass* against  
all logic. *Norris.*

## 2. To

## 2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground.

Their morals and economy  
Most perfectly they made agree;  
Each virtue kept its proper bound,  
Nor trespass'd on the other's ground.

**TREPASS. n. f.** [*trespas*, Fr.]

### 1. Transgression; offence.

Your purpos'd law correction

Is such, as banish and the meanest wretches  
For pilf'nings, and most common trespasses,  
Are punish'd with. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Will God incense his ire  
For such a petty trespass?

### 2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

**TREPASSER. n. f.** [from *trespass*.]

#### 1. An offender; a transgressor.

#### 2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

If I come upon another's ground without his licence, or the licence of the law, I am a *trespasser*; for which the owner may have an action of trespass against me.

**TRESED. a. f.** [from *treffe*, Fr.] Knotted or curled.

Nor this nor that so much doth make me mourn,  
But for the lad, whom long I lov'd to dear,  
Now love a life that all his love doth turn,  
He plung'd in pain his *treffed* locks doth tear.

**TRISSES. n. f.** without a singular. [*trèss*, Fr. *treccia*, Italian.] A knot or curl of hair.

Hung be the heav'ns with black, yield day to night!

Comets, importing change of times and states,  
Brandish your crystal *trèsses* in the sky! *Shakespeare.*

Her swelling breast

Naked, met his under the flowing gold  
Of her loose *trèsses* hid.

Adam had wove

Of choicest flow'rs a garland to adorn  
Her *trèsses*, and her rural labours crown.

Fair *trèsses* man's imperial race ensnare,

And beauty draws us with a single hair.

Then cease, bright nymph! to mourn the ravish'd hair,

Which adds new glory to the shining sphere!  
Not all the *trèsses* that fair hair can boast  
Shall draw such envy as the lock you lost.

**TRETTLE. n. f.** [*trèteau*, French.]

#### 1. The frame of a table.

#### 2. A moveable form by which any thing is supported.

**TRET. n. f.** [Probably from *tritius*, Lat.]

An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity. *Bailey.*

**TRETHINGS. n. f.** [*trethingi*, low Latin, from *trethu*, Welsh, to tax.] Taxes; imposts.

**TREVEY. n. f.** [*trueret*, Saxon; *trepiet*, Fr.] Any thing that stands on three legs: as, a stool.

**TRİY. n. f.** [*trèi*, Lat. *trèis*, Fr.] A three at cards.

White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.

—Honey, milk and sugar; there is three.

—Nay then, two *trèys*; methaglin, wort, and malmsey. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.*

**TRIABLE. adj.** [from *try*.]

#### 1. Possible to be experimented; capable of trial.

For the more easy understanding of the experiments *triable* by our engine, I insinuated that notion, by which all of them will prove explicable.

#### 2. Such as may be judicially examined.

No one should be admitted to a bishop's chan-

cellorship without good knowledge in the civil and canon laws, since *triale* causes *triale* in the spiritual court are of weight.

**TRIAD. n. f.** [*trias*, Lat. *triade*, Fr.] Three united.

**TRIAL. n. f.** [from *try*.]

#### 1. Test; examination.

With *trial* fire touch me his finger and;  
If he be chaste, the flame will bark descend,  
And turn him to no pain; but if he flirt,  
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart.

#### 2. Experiment; act of examining by experience.

I leave him to your gracious acceptance,  
Whose *trial* shall better publish his commendation.

Skillful gardeners make *trial* of the seeds by putting them into water gently boiled; and if good, they will sprout within half an hour.

There is a mixed kind of evidence relating both to the senses and understanding, depending upon our own observation and repeated *trials* of the issues and events of actions or things, called experience.

#### 3. Experience; experimental knowledge.

Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings.

#### 4. Judicial examination.

*Trial* is used in law for the examination of all causes, civil or criminal, according to the law, or our realm's *trial* is the issue, which is tried upon the indictment, not the indictment itself.

He hath resisted law,  
And therefore law shall turn him further *trial*.  
Than the severity of publick power.

A canon of the Jews required, in all suits and judicial *trials* between rich and poor, that either each should stand, or both should sit.

They shall come up in their *trial*, have all their actions strictly examined.

#### 5. Temptation; test of virtue.

Left our *trial*, when least sought,  
May find us both perhaps far less prepar'd,  
The willing I go.

No such company as thou saw'st  
Intended thee; for *trial* only brought,  
To see how thou could'st judge of fit and meet.

Every station is exposed to some *trials*, either temptations that provoke our appetites, or disquiet our fears.

#### 6. State of being tried.

Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love.  
—It is to be all made of sighs and tears;  
It is to be made all of faith and service,  
All humbleness, all patience and impatience;  
All purity, all *trial*, all observance.

**TRIANGLE. n. f.** [*triangle*, Fr. *trian-gulum*, Latin.] A figure of three angles.

The three angles of a *triangle* are equal to two right ones.

**TRIANGULAR. adj.** [*triangularis*, Lat.] Having three angles.

The frame thereof seem'd partly circular,  
And part *triangular*; O work divine!  
These two the first and last proportions are.

Though a round figure be most capacious for the honey, and convenient for the bee; yet did she not chuse that, because there must have been *triangular* spaces left void.

**TRIBE. n. f.** [*tribus*, Lat. from *treu*, British; *b* and *v* being labials of promiscuous use in the ancient British words: *treu* from *tir* of, his lands, is supposed by Mr. Rowland to be Celtick, and used before the Romans had any thing to do with the British government. This notion will not be much recommended, when it is told, that he derives *centurio* from

*treu*, supposing it to be the same with our *centuro*, importing a hundred *treus* or *tribes*.]

#### 1. A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristic.

I ha' been writing all this night unto all the *tribes* And centuries for their voices, to help Cassile In his election.

If the heads of the *tribes* can be taken off, and the misted multitude will see their error, such extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank Your *tribes*, and water from th' ambrosial fount?

Teach straggling in untainers, for publick good,  
To rank in *tribes*, and quit the savage wood,  
Houses to build.

I congratulate my country upon the increase of this happy *tribe* of men, since, by the present parliament, the race of freeholders is spreading into the remotest corners.

#### 2. It is often used in contempt.

Folly and vice are easy to describe,  
The common subjects of our scribbling *tribe*.

**TRIBLET OR TRIBOU'LET. n. f.** A goldsmith's tool for making rings.

**TRIBULATION. n. f.** [*tribulation*, Fr.] Persecution; distress; vexation; disturbance of life.

*Tribulation* being present causeth sorrow, and being imminent breedeth fear.

The just shall dwell,  
And, after all their *tribulations* long,  
See golden days, fruitful of golden deeds.

Death becomes  
His final remedy; and after life  
Try'd in sharp *tribulation*, and refin'd  
By faith, and faithful works.

Our church taught us to pray, that God would,  
not only in all time of our *tribulation*, but in all time of our wealth, deliver us.

**TRIBUNAL. n. f.** [*tribunal*, Latin and French.]

#### 1. The seat of a judge.

I th' market place, on a *tribunal* silver'd,  
Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold  
Were publickly enthron'd.

He sees the room  
Where the whole nation does for justice come,  
Under whose large roof flourish the gown,  
And judges grave on high *tribunals* frown.

There is a necessity of standing at his *tribunal*, who is infinitely wise and just.

He, who for our sakes stood before an earthly *tribunal*, might therefore be constituted judge of the whole world.

#### 2. A court of justice.

Summoning arch-angels to proclaim  
Thy dread *tribunal*.

**TRIBUNE. n. f.** [*tribun*, *tribunus*, Lat.]

#### 1. An officer of Rome chosen by the people.

These are the *tribunes* of the people,  
The tongues of th' common mouth: I do despise them.

#### 2. The commander of a Roman legion.

**TRIBUNITIAL. } adj.** [*tribunitius*, Lat.]

**TRIBUNITIUM. } Suiuing a tribune; relating to a tribune.**

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a *tribunitius* manner; for that is to clamour countless, not to inform.

Oh happy ages of our ancestors!  
Beneath the kings and *tribunitius* powers,  
One jail did all their criminals restrain.

**TRIBUTARY. adj.** [*tributarius*, Fr. *tributarius*, Lat.]

#### 1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of submission to a master.

The success

Thenceforth this land was tributary made  
 To ambitious Rome, and d d their rule they,  
 Till Ae bur all that reckoning did defray;  
 Yet oft the Briton kings against them strongly  
 Sway'd. *Spenser.*

Whilst Malve'n, king of hills, fair Severn over-  
 look'd.

Attended on in state with tributary brooks. *Drayt.*

The two great empires of the world I know;  
 And since the earth none larger does afford,

'Till Charles is some poor tributary lord. *Dryden.*

Around his throne the sea-born brothers stood,  
 That swell with tributary urns his flood. *Pope.*

2. Subject; subordinate.

Thou lie, to grace his tributary gods,  
 By curie commits to federal governments,

And gives them leave to wear their saphire crowns,  
 And wield their little tridents. *Milton's Comus.*

O'er Judah's king ten thousand tyrants reign,  
 Regions of lust, and various pow'rs of ill

Insult the master's tributary will. *Prior.*

3. Paid in tribute.

Nor flattery tunes these tributary lays. *Conaen.*

TRIBUTARY. *n. f.* [from *tribute*.] One  
 who pays a stated sum in acknowledg-  
 ment of subjection.

All the people therein shall be tributaries unto  
 thee, and serve thee. *Deut. xx. 11.*

The Irish lords did only promise to become re-  
 tributaries to king Henry the second: and such as

only pay tribute are not properly subjects, but so-  
 vereigns. *Davies.*

TRIBUTE. *n. f.* [*tribut*, Fr. *tributum*,  
 Lat.] Payment made in acknowledg-  
 ment; subjection.

They that received tribute money said, Dath not  
 your master pay tribute? *Matthew, xvii. 2.*

She receives  
 As tribute warmth and light. *Milton.*

To acknowledge this, was all he did exact;  
 Small tribute, where the will to pay was act. *Dryd.*

TRICE. *n. f.* [I believe this word comes  
 from *trait*, Fr. corrupted by pronun-  
 ciation.] A short time; an instant; a  
 stroke.

If they get never so great spoil at any time, the  
 time they waste in a trice, as naturally delighting

in spoil, though it do themselves no good. *Spenser.*

Just in the nick the cook knock'd thrice,  
 And all the waiters in a trice

His summons did obey;  
 Each serving man with oish in hand

March'd boldly up like our train'd band,  
 Presented, and away. *Suckling.*

He could raise scupples dark and nice,  
 And after solve them in a trice. *Hudibras.*

So when the war had rais'd a storm,  
 I've seen a snake in human form,

All stain'd with infamy and vice,  
 Leap from the dunghill in a trice. *Swift.*

It seems incredible at first, that all the blood in  
 our bodies should circulate in a trice, in a very few

minutes; but it would be more surprising if we  
 knew the short periods of the great circulation of

water. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A man shall make his fortune in a trice,  
 If blest with pliant, though but slender sense,

Feign'd modesty, and real impudence. *Young.*

TRICHO'TOMY. *n. f.* [*trichos*, Gr. *trichos*,  
 Divi-  
 sion into three parts.

Some distinguish order of nature by dichoto-  
 mies, trichotomies, &c. twelve: let the subject,

with the design you have in view, determine the  
 number of parts into which you divide it. *Watts.*

TRICK. *n. f.* [*track*, Dutch.]

1. A fly fraud.

Sir Thomas More said, that a trick of law had  
 no less power than the wheel of fortune, to lift

men up, or cast them down. *Raleigh.*

A bantering droll took a journey to Delphos, to  
 cry if he could put a trick upon Apollo. *L'Estrange.*

Such a one thinks to find some shelter in my

friendship, and I betray him: he comes to me for  
 counsel, and I shew him a trick. *South.*

He swore by Styx,  
 Whate'er he would desire, to grant;

But wife Andella knew his tricks. *Swift.*

2. A dexterous artifice.

Gather the lowest, and leaving the top,  
 Shall teach thee a trick for to double thy crop. *Tupper.*

And now, as oft in some distemper'd state,  
 On one nice trick depends the gen'ral fate. *Pope.*

3. A vicious practice.

Suspicion shall be stuck full of even;  
 For treason is but trusted like a five

Who never to tame, so christen'd, and back'd up,  
 Will have a wild track of his ancestors, *Shakespeare.*

I entertain you with what more worthy than  
 the itale exploded trick of famous panegyrics. *Dryden.*

Some friends to vice pretend,  
 That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden.*

4. A juggle; an antick; any thing done  
 to cheat jocosely, or to divert.

As a friend prize stopp'd his coach and fix,  
 To laugh a little at our Andrew's tricks. *Prior.*

5. An unexpected circumstance.

So fellst thou when I take their sleep,  
 To take the one the other, by some chance,

Summ'd this not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends.  
*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

6. A practice; a manner; a habit. Not  
 in use.

I spoke it but according to the trick: if you'll  
 hang me, you may. *Shakespeare.*

The trick of that voice I well remember. *Shak.*

Belshazzar,  
 Although the print be little, the whole matter

And copy of the fatter; eye, hole, lip,  
 The trick of a frown, his forehead. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

7. A number of cards laid regularly up in  
 play: as, a trick of cards.

To TRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun; *tricker*,  
 French.]

1. To cheat; to impose on; to defraud.

It is impossible that the whole world should thus  
 conspire to cheat themselves, to put a delusion on

mankind, and trick themselves into belief. *Stephens's Sermons.*

2. To dress; to decorate; to adorn; pro-  
 perly, to knot. [*Trica*, in low Latin,

signifies a knot of hair; *treccia*, Italian:  
 hence *trace*. *Matt. Westminsteriensis*

says of *Godwin* of Coventry, that the rode  
*tricas capitis* & *crines dissolvens*.]

And trick them up in knotted curls anew. *Drayt.*

They turned the imposture upon the king, and  
 gave out, that to defeat the true inheritor he had

trick'd up a boy in the likeness of Edward Planta-  
 genet. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Wondrously trick'd  
 With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,

Bak'd and impasted with the parching fire. *Shak.*

This pillar is but a medley, or a mass of all the  
 precedent ornaments, making a new kind by stealth;

and though the most richly trick'd, yet the poorest  
 in this, that he is a borrower of all his beauty. *Watts's Architecture.*

Their heads are trick'd with tassels and flowers. *Saunders.*

Woeful shepherds, weep no more,  
 For Lycidas, your sorrow, is not dead;

Sunk though he be beneath the wat'ry floor,  
 So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed,

And yet anon repairs his drooping head,  
 And tricks his beams, and with new-spangled ore

Flames in the forehead of the morning sky. *Mil.*

Not trick'd and frown'd as he was wont  
 With the Attick boy to hunt. *Milton.*

A daw that had a mind to be sparkish, trick'd  
 himself up with all the gay feathers he could mu-  
 sti. *L'Estrange.*

Love is an aley good opinion makes,  
 That tricks and dresses up the gaudy dream. *Dryd.*  
 People lavish it profusely in tricking up their  
 children in fine cloaths, and yet starve their minds. *Locke.*

3. To perform with a light touch; though  
 it may here mean to dress.

Come, the colours and the ground prepare:  
 Dip in the rainbow, trick her off in air;

Chuse a firm cloud before it fall, and in it  
 Catch ere she change the Cynthia of this minute. *Pope.*

To TRICK. *v. n.* To live by fraud.

Thus they jog on, still tricking, never thriving,  
 And murthering plays, which still they call reviving. *Dryden.*

TRICKER. *n. f.* [This is often written  
*nigger*; I know not which is right.]

The catch which being pulled disen-  
 gages the cock of the gun, that it may

give fire.

Pulling aside the tricker, we observed that the  
 force of the spring of the lock was not sensibly

abated by the absence of the air. *Boyle.*

As a goose  
 In death contracts his talons close;

So did the knight, and with one claw  
 The tricker of his pistol drew. *Hudibras.*

TRICKING. *n. f.* [from *trick*.] Dress;  
 ornament.

Get us properties and tricking for our fairies. *Shakespeare.*

TRICKISH. *adj.* [from *trick*.] Knavishly  
 artful; fraudulently cunning; mischie-  
 vously subtle.

All he says is in a loose, slippery, and trickish way  
 of reasoning. *Pope.*

To TRICKLE. *v. n.* [Of this word I find  
 no etymology that seems well authorized  
 or probable.] To fall in drops; to rill  
 in a slender stream.

He, prick'd with pride,  
 Forth spurred fast; adown his courser's side

The red blood trickling, stain'd the way. *Spenser.*

Fatt beside there trickled softly down  
 A gentle Arcam, whose murr'ring wave did play

Arduous the pumy stones, and made a found  
 To lust him soft asleep that by it lay. *Spenser.*

Some noises help sleep; as, the blowing of the  
 wind, and trickling of water, as moving in the spi-  
 rits a gentle attention, which filleth the discurive  
 motion. *Bacon.*

He wakened by the trickling of his blood. *W'stm.*

Beneath his ear the fasten'd arrow stood,  
 And from the wound appear'd the trickling blood. *Dryden.*

He lay stretch'd along, his eyes fixt upward,  
 And ever and anon a silent tear

Stole down, and trickled from his hoary beard. *Dryden.*

The emblems of honour wrought on the front in  
 the brittle materials above-mentioned, trickled away  
 under the first impressions of the heat. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henry stands,  
 Tuning his voice and balancing his hands;

How fluent consensie trickles from his tongue!  
 How sweet the periods, neither said nor sung! *Pope.*

They empty beads console with empty sound.  
 No more, alas! the voice of fame they hear,

The balm of dulness trickling in their ear. *Pope's Dunciad.*

TRICKSY. *adj.* [from *trick*.] Pretty. This  
 is a word of endearment. Obsolete.

This fool hath planted in his memory  
 An army of good words; and I do know

A many fools that stand in better place,  
 Garnish'd like him, that for a tricksy word

Defy the matter. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

All this service have I done since I went.  
 —My tricksy spirit! *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

TRICKS.



**TRICORPORAL.** *adj.* [*tricorpus*, Lat.] Having three bodies.

**TRIDE.** *adj.* [among hunters; *tride*, Fr.] Short and ready. *Bailey.*

**TRIDENT.** *n. s.* [*trident*, Fr. *trident*, Lat.] A three-forked sceptre of Neptune. His nature is too noble for the world; He would not flatter Neptune for his trident. *Shak.* Canst thou with figs pierce him to the quick? Or in his skull thy barbed trident stick?

*Sandy's on Job.* He lets them wear their sapphire crowns, And wield their little tridents. *Milton.* Several find a mystery in every tooth of Neptune's trident. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

**TRIDENT.** *adj.* Having three teeth.

**TRIDING.** *n. s.* [*tridunga*, Saxon; rather *tridung*.] The third part of a county or shire. This division is only used in Yorkshire, where it is corrupted into *riding*.

**TRIDUAN.** *adj.* [from *triduum*, Lat.]

1. Lasting three days.
2. Happening every third day.

**TRIENNIAL.** *adj.* [*triennus*, Lat.; *triennial*, French.]

1. Lasting three years. I passed the bill for triennial parliaments. *King Charles.* Richard the Third, though he came in by blood, yet the short time of his triennial reign he was without any, and proved one of my best lawgivers. *Howell's England's Tears.*
2. Happening every third year.

**TRIER.** *n. s.* [from *try*.]

1. One who tries experimentally. The ingenious triers of the German experiment found, that their glass vessel was lighter when the air had been drawn out than before, by an ounce and very near a third. *Boyle.*
2. One who examines judicially. Courts of justice are bound to take notice of acts of parliament, and whether they are truly pleaded or not; and therefore they are the triers of them. *Hale.*

There should be certain triers or examiners appointed by the state to inspect the genius of every particular boy. *Spettator.*

3. Test; one who brings to the test. You were used

To say, extremity was the trier of spirits; That common chances common men could bear. *Shakespeare.*

**To TRI'FALLOW.** *v. a.* [*tres*, Latin, and *gallowa*, Sax. a harrow.] To plow land the third time before sowing. *Bailey.*

The beginning of August is the time of *trifallowing*, or last plowing before they sow their wheat. *Motimer.*

**TRIFID.** *adj.* [among botanists.] Cut or divided into three parts. *Bailey.*

**TRIFISTULARY.** *adj.* [*tres* and *fistula*, Latin.] Having three pipes.

Many of that species whose trifistulary bill or crany we have beheld. *Brown's Poetical Errors.*

**To TRI'FLE.** *v. n.* [*tryfelen*, Dutch.]

1. To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity; to talk with folly. When they say that we ought to abrogate such popish ceremonies as are unprofitable, or else might have other more profitable in their stead, they *trifle* and they bear the air about nothing which toucheth us, unless they mean that we ought to abrogate all popish ceremonies. *Hooker.*
2. To mock; to play the fool.

Do not believe, That, from the sense of all civility, I thus would play and *trifle* with your reverence. *Shakespeare.*

3. To indulge light amusement; as, he trifled all his time. Whatever raises a levity of mind, a trifling spirit, renders the soul incapable of feeling, apprehending, and relishing the doctrines of piety. *Law.*

4. To be of no importance. 'Tis hard for every trifling debt of two shillings to be driven to law. *Sperjur.*

**To TRI'FLE.** *v. a.* To make of no importance. Not in use.

Threescore and ten I can remember well, Within the volume of which time I've seen Hours dreadful and things strange; but this fore night Hath trifled former knowings. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**TRI'FLE.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] A thing of no moment. The instruments of darkness tell us truths; Win us with honest trifles, to betray us In deep consequence. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Old Chaucer doth of Topas tell, Mad Rabelais of Pantagruel, A later third of Dowdall, With such poor trifles playing; Others the like have labour'd at, Some of this thing, some of that, And many of them know not what, But that they must be saying. *Dryden's Nymph.*

The infinitely greatest confessed good is neglected, to satisfy the successive uneasiness of our desires pursuing trifles. *Locke.* Brunetta's wife in actions great and rare, But scorns on trifles to bestow her care: Thus every hour Brunetta is to blame, Because the occasion is beneath her aim. Thine ought a trifles, though it small appear; Small lands the mountain, moments make the year: And trifles life. Your care to trifles give, Or you may die before you truly live. *Turg.*

**TRI'FLER.** *n. s.* [*trifelaar*, Dutch.] One who acts with levity; one that talks with folly. A man cannot tell whether Apelles or Albert Durer were the more triflers, whereof the one would make a perfunge by geometrical proportions, the other by taking the best parts out of divers faces to make one excellent. *Bacon.*

Shall I, who can enchant the boisterous deep, Bid Boreas halt, make hills and forests move; Shall I be baffled by this trifler, too? *Cromwell.*

As much as systematical learning is, decried by some vain triflers of the age, it is the happiest way to furnish the mind with knowledge. *Watts.* Triflers not even in trifles can excel; 'Tis solid bodies only polish well. *Tong.*

**TRI'FLING.** *adj.* [from *trifle*.] Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight. To a soul supported with an assurance of the divine favour, the honours or afflictions of this life will be equally trifling and contemptible. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**TRI'FLINGLY.** *adv.* [from *trifling*.] Without weight; without dignity; without importance. Those who are carried away with the spontaneous current of their own thoughts, must never humour their minds in being thus triflingly busy. *Locke.*

**TRIFOLIATE.** *adj.* [*tres* and *folium*; Lat.] Having three leaves. Trifoliate cyllus restrain'd its boughs For humble sheep to crop, and goats to browse. *Harte.*

**TRI'FORM.** *adj.* [*triformis*, Latin.] Having a triple shape. The moon her monthly round Still ending, still renewing through mid heav'n, *Locke.*

With borrow'd light her countenance *triform*. Hence fills, and empties, to enlighten th' earth. *Milton.*

**TRI'GGER.** *n. s.* [derived by *Junius* from *trigue*, Fr. from *intricare*, Lat.] See **TRICKER**.

1. A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground.
2. The catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun. The pulling the trigger of the gun with which the murder is committed, has no natural connection with those ideas that make up the complex one, murder. *Locke.*

**TRI'GINTALS.** *n. s.* [from *triginta*, Latin, *thirty*.] Trentals or trigintals were a number of masses to the tale of thirty, instituted by St. Gregory. *Boyle.*

**TRI'GLYPH.** *n. s.* [In architecture.] A member of the frieze of the Dorick order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniations. *Harris.*

The Dorick order has now and then a sober garnishment of lions' heads in the cornice, and of *triglyphs* and metopes always in the frieze. *Wotton.*

**TRI'GON.** *n. s.* [*trigonus*.] A triangle. A term in astrology. The ordinary height of a man ninety-six digits, the ancient Egyptians estimated to be equal to that mythical cubit among them it led passus Ibdia, or the *trigon* that the Ibis makes every step, consisting of three latera, each thirty-two digits. *Blade's Origin of Mankind.*

**TRI'GONAL.** *adj.* [from *trigon*.] Triangular; having three corners. A spar of a yellow hue shot into numerous *trigonal* pointed shoots of various sizes, found growing to one side of a perpendicular fissure of a stratum of free-stone. *Woodward.*

**TRIGONOMETRY.** *n. s.* [*trigōnōs* and *metron*.] Trigonometry is the art of measuring triangles, or of calculating the sides of any triangle sought, and this is plain or spherical. *Harris.* On a discovery of Pythagoras, all trigonometry, and consequently all navigation, is founded. *Guardian.*

**TRIGONOMETRICAL.** *adj.* [from *trigonometry*.] Pertaining to trigonometry.

**TRI'LAT'ERAL.** *adj.* [*trilateral*, French; *tres* and *latera*, Lat.] Having three sides.

**TRILL.** *n. s.* [*trillo*, Italian.] Quaver; tremulousness of musick. Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage, That rant by note, and through the gamut rage; In songs and airs express their martial fire, Combat in trills, and in a fugue expire. *Addison.*

**To TRILL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter quavering. Through the lost silence of the listening night, The sober-salted songstress trills her lay. *Thynor.*

**To TRILL.** *v. n.*

1. To trickle; to fall in drops or slender streams. Did your letters pierce the queen to any consideration of grief?— Aye; she took 'em; read 'em to my presence; And now and then an ample tear trill'd down Her delicate cheek. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
2. To play in tremulous vibrations of sound. Am I call'd upon the grave debate, To judge of trifling notes and tripping feet? *Dryden.*

**TRI'LLION.** *n. s.* [A word invented by *Locke*.] A million of millions of millions.

lions; a million twice multiplied by a million.

**TRILUMINAR.** } *adj.* [*triluminaris*, Lat.] Having three lights.

**TRIM.** *adj.* [*getnymmeð*, Saxon, completed] Nice; trim; dressed up. It is used with slight contempt.

T' one pain in cottage doth take,  
When t' other trim do bowers make.

*Tuffer's Husbandry.*

A trim exploit, a manly enterprize,  
To conjure tears up in a poor maid's eyes  
With your derision. *Shak. Mifs. Night's Dream.*

The Dorick order has, in comparison of those that follow, a more masculine aspect, and little trimmer than the Tuscan that went before, save a sober garbment now and then of lions' heads in the cornice, and of tryglyphs and metopes always in the frieze. *Watson's Architect.*

Dost thou not blush to live to like a beast,  
So trim, so dissolute, so loosely dress'd? *Dryd. Pers.*

**TRIM.** *v. a.* [*trumman*, Saxon, to build.]

1. To fit out.

Malignous censurers ever,  
As rav'nous fishes do a vessel follow  
That is new trimm'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

2. To dress; to decorate.

Our youth got me to play the woman's part,  
And I was trimm'd in Julia's gown. *Shakespeare.*  
Pennyroyal and orpin they use in the country to trim their houses, binding it with a lath against a wall. *Bacon.*

Two arts attend architecture, like her principal gentlewomen, to dress and trim her, picture and sculpture. *Wotton.*

The victim ox that was for altars prest,  
Trim'd with white ribbons and with garlands dress'd,  
Sunk of himself. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

3. To shave; to clip.

Mephiboseth had neither dress'd his feet, nor trimm'd his beard. *2 Sam. xix. 24.*  
Clip and trim those tender strings like a beard. *Brown.*

The barber may trim religion as he pleases. *Howel.*

Trim off the small superfluous branches. *Mist.*

4. To make neat; to adjust.

I found her trimming up the diadem  
On her dead mistress. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
Go, firrah, to my cell; as you look  
To have my pardon, trim it handsomely. *Shaksp.*  
Yet are the men more loose than they!  
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and sabb'd, and trimm'd,  
More sleek, more soft, and flacker limb'd. *Ben Jonson.*

To blast the living, gave the dead their due,  
And wretched herself had tainted, trimm'd anew. *Tickel.*

When workmen fit a piece into other work, they say they trim it in a piece. *Mexon's Mechan. Exerc.*  
Each mule in Leo's golden days  
Starts from his trance, and trims her with'd bays. *Pope.*

Our globes, and sceptres, now, on thrones it swells,  
Now, trims the midnight lamp in college cells. *Young.*

5. To balance a vessel.

Sir Roger put his coachman to trim the boat. *Spectator.*

6. It has often *up* emphatical.

He gave you all the duties of a man,  
Trim'd up your praises with a princely tongue,  
Spoke your deservings like a chronicler. *Shaksp.*

**TRIM.** *v. n.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties.

It is such trimmings and time-serving, which are but two words for the same thing, betray the church by neglecting her pious orders, this will produce confusion. *South.*

For men to pretend that their will obeys that law, while all besides their will serves the faction, what is this but a gross, fulsome juggling with their duty, and a kind of trimming it between God and the devil? *South.*

He who would hear what every foot could say,  
Would never fix his thought, but trim his time away. *Dryden.*

**TRIM.** *n. f.* Dress; gear; ornaments. It is now a word of slight contempt.

'They come like sacrifices in their trims,  
And to the fire-eyed maid of smoky war,  
All hot, and bleeding, will we offer them.' *Shak. Forget.*

Your labourer and dainty trims, wherein  
You made great Juno angry. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

The goodly London in her gallant trim,  
The phoenix daughter of the vanquish'd old,  
Like a rich bride does to the ocean swim,  
And on her shadow rides in floating gold. *Dryden.*

**TRIMLY.** *adv.* [from trim.] Nicely; neatly.

Her yellow golden hair  
Was trimly woven, and in tresses wrought. *Spens.*  
The mother, if of the household of our lady,  
will have her son cunning and bold, in making him to live trimly. *Ascham.*

**TRIMMER.** *n. f.* [from trim.]

1. One who changes sides to balance parties; a turncoat.

The same bat taken after by a weasel begged for mercy: No, says the weasel, no mercy to a mouse: Well, says t' other, but you may see by my wings that I am a bird; and so the bat escap'd in both by playing the trimmer. *L'Estrange.*

To confound his hated oin,  
All parties and religions join,  
Whigs, tories, trimmers. *Swift.*

2. A piece of wood inserted.

Before they pin up the frame of ground-plates, they must fit in the summer and the girders, and all the joints and the trimmers for the fair-case. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

**TRIMMING.** *n. f.* [from trim.] Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

Judgment without vivacity of imagination is too heavy, and like a dress without fancy; and the last without the first is too gay, and bat all trimming. *Garth's Preface to Ovid.*

**TRIMNESS.** *n. f.* [from trim.] Neatness, petty elegances of dress.

**TRINAL.** *adj.* [*trinus*, Latin.] Three-fold.

Like many an angel's voice,  
Singing before th' eternal majesty,  
In their trinal triplicity, on high. *Spenser.*

That far-beaming blaze of majesty,  
Wherewith he wont at heav'n's high council table  
To sit the midst of trinal unity,  
He laid aside. *Milton.*

**TRINE.** *n. f.* [*trinit*, Fr. *trinus*, Latin.]

An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign.

Other five,  
Their planetary functions, and aspects,  
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite,  
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Now frequent trines the happier lights among,  
And high Jove from his dark prison freed,  
Those planets took off that on his planet hung,  
Will gladden the new-laid works succeed. *Dryd.*

From Aries right-ways draw a line, to end  
In the same round, and let that line subtend  
An equal triangle; now since the lines  
Must three times touch the round, and meet three signs,  
Where'er they meet in angles those are trines. *Creech.*

**TRINE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a trine aspect.

This advantage age from youth has won,  
As noted be sufficient, though outrun;  
By fortune he was now to Venus trine'd,  
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd. *Dryden.*

**TRINITY.** *n. f.* [*trinitas*, Lat. *trinitas*, Fr.] The incomprehensible union of three Three Persons in the Godhead.

Touching the picture of the trinity, I hold it blasphemous and utterly unlawful. *Peabam.*  
In my whole essay there is not any thing like an objection against the trinity. *Locke.*

**TRINKET.** *n. f.* [This Skinner derives somewhat harshly from *triquet*, French, *trinchetta*, Ital. *a top sail*. I rather imagine it corrupted from *tricket*, some petty finery or decoration.]

1. Toys; ornaments of dress; superfluities of decoration.

Beauty and use can so well agree together, that of all the trinkets wherewith they are attired, there is not one but serves to some necessary purpose. *Sidney.*

They throng who should buy first, as if my trinkets had been hallowed. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
Let her but have three wrinkles in her face,  
Soon will you hear the fawcy steward say,  
Pack up with all your trinkets, and away. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

She was not hung about with toys and trinkets, tweezer-cases, pocket-glasses. *Abutson.*  
How Johnny wheedled, threaten'd, fawn'd,  
Till Phyllis all her trinkets pawn'd. *Swift.*

2. Things of no great value; tackle; tools.

What husbandlike husbands, except they be foolies,  
But handsome have storehouse for trinkets and toolies? *Tuffn.*

Go with all your servants and trinkets about you. *L'Estrange.*

**TRIOULAR.** *adj.* [*tribolaris*, Latin.] Vile; mean; worthless.

Turn your libel into verse, and then it may pass current amongst the balladmongers for a tribular ballad. *Chrym.*

**TRIP.** *v. a.* [*treper*, Fr. *trippen*, Dut.]

1. To supplant; to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion.

He conjunct  
Tripp'd me behind. *Shakespeare.*

Be you contented,  
To have a son for your decrees at nought,  
To trip the courts of law, and blunt the sword  
That guards the peace and safety of your person. *Shakespeare.*

2. To strike from under the body.

I trips up thy heels and beat thee. *Shak Spenser.*  
The words of Hobbes's defence trip up the heels of his cause; I had once resolv'd. To resolve presupposeth deliberation, but what deliberation can there be of that which is inevitably determined by causes without ourselves? *Bramhall.*

3. To catch; to detect.

Their women  
Can trip me, if I err; who, with wet cheeks,  
Were present when she finish'd. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

**TRIP.** *v. n.*

1. To fall by losing the hold of the feet.

2. To fail; to err; to be deficient.

Saint Jerome, who pardons not over-easily his adversaries, if any where they chance to trip, proffeth him as thereby making all sorts of men God's enemies. *Hosier.*

Vigil is so exact in every word, that none can be charged but for a worse; he pretends sometimes to trip, but it is to make you think him in danger when most secure. *Dryden.*

Many having used their utmost diligence to secure a retention of the things committed to the memory, cannot certainly know where it will trip and fail them. *South.*

Will witness in mixed company, making his real ignorance

Ignorance appears a seeming one; our club has caught him tripping, at which times they never spare him. *Addison's Spectator.*

Several writers of uncommon erudition would expose my ignorance, if they caught me tripping in the matter of so great moment. *Addison's Spectator.*

### 3. To stumble; to titubate.

I may have the idea of a man's drinking till his tongue trips, yet not know that it is called drunkenness. *Locke.*

### 4. To run lightly.

In silence sad,

Trip we after the night's shade. *Shakespeare.*  
The old saying is, the third pays for all; the triplex, Sir, is a good tripping measure.

*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*

He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn dash blends all together; then distinctly trips from this to that; then quick returning skips and snatches this again, and prunes these. *Crafft.*  
On old Lycæus, or Cyllene hoar,

Trip no more in twilight ranks;  
Through Lavinian your loss deplore,  
A better foil shall give ye thanks. *Milt. Arcades.*

She bound'd by, and tripp'd to light,  
They had not time to take a steady flight. *Dryd.*  
Stay, nymph, he cried, I follow not a foe,

Thus from the lion trips the trembling doe. *Dryd.*  
Well thou dost to hide from common sight  
Thy close intrigues, too bad to be in the light;

Nor doubt I, but the silver-footed dame  
Tripping from sea on such an errand came. *Dryd.*  
He'll make a pretty figure in a triumph,

And save to trip before the victor's chariot. *Add.*  
The lower parts of the diaphry in antique figures in sculpture and painting, seem to have gathered the word when the person is in a posture of tripping forward.

In Britain's isles, as Heylin notes,  
The ladies trip in petticoats. *Prior.*

They gave me instructions how to slide down  
and trip up the steepest slopes. *Pope.*

### 5. To take a short voyage.

TRIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

#### 1. A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist.

O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,  
When time hath fow'd a grizzle on thy case?  
Or wilt not else thy craft so quickly grow,  
That thine own trip shall be thine overthrow? *Shakespeare.*

He stript for wrestling, smears his limbs with oil,  
And watches with a trip his foe to foil. *Dryden's Goliath.*

It was a noble time when trips and Cirrith hugs  
could make a man immortal. *Addison on Medals.*

#### 2. A stumble by which the foothold is lost.

#### 3. A failure; a mistake.

He saw his way, but in so swift a pace,  
To chuse the ground might be to lose the race;  
They then, who of each trip the advantage take,  
Find but those faults which they want wit to make. *Dryden.*

Each ferming trip, and each digressive start,  
Displays their case the more, and deep-plann'd art. *Hast.*

#### 4. A short voyage or journey.

I took a trip to London on the death of the queen. *Pope.*

TRIPARTITE. *adj.* [tripartite, Fr. tripartitus, Latin.] Divided into three parts; having three correspondent copies; relating to three parties.

Our indentures tripartite are drawn.  
*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

TRIPLE. *n. s.* [tripe, Fr. trippa, Italian and Spanish.]

#### 1. The intestines; the guts.

How say you to a fat tripe finely broil'd?  
—I like it well. *Shakespeare.*  
In private draw your poultry, clean your tripe. *King.*

#### 2. It is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRIPEDAL. *adj.* [tres and pes, Latin.] Having three feet.

TRIPETALOUS. *adj.* [tripic and petalos.] Having a flower consisting of three leaves.

TRIPHTHONG. *n. s.* [triphibongus, Fr. tripic and phosy.] A coalition of three vowels to form one sound. as, eau; eye.

TRIPLE. *adj.* [triple, Fr. triplex, tripus, Lat.]

#### 1. Threefold; consisting of three conjoined.

See in him.

The triple pillar of the world transform'd  
Into a stumpe's stool. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleop.*  
O night and shades,

How are ye join'd with hell in triple knot,  
Against th' unarmed weakness of one virgin,  
Alone and helpless! *Milton.*

Thrice happy pair! so near ally'd  
In royal blood and virtue too:  
Now love has you together ty'd,  
May none this triple knot undo?

By thy triple shape as thou art seen  
In heav'n, earth, hell, grant this. *Dryden.*  
Strong Alcides, after he had slain

The triple Geryon, drove from conquer'd Spain  
His captive herds. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
Our bound'd the maffiff of the triple head;

Away the hare with double swiftness fled. *Swift.*

#### 2. Treble; three times repeated.

We have taken this as a moderate measure  
betwixt the highest and lowest, but if we had taken  
only a triple proportion, it would have been sufficient.

If then the atheist can have no imagination of  
more senses than five, why doth he suppose that a  
body is capable of more? If we had double or triple  
as many, there might be the same suspicion for a  
greater number without end. *Bentley.*

TO TRIPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

#### 1. To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many.

To what purpose should words serve, when nature  
hath more to declare than groans and strong  
cries; more than streams of bloody sweat; more  
than his doubled and tripl'd prayers can express? *Hooker.*

If these halfpence should gain admittance, in  
no long space of time his limited quantity would  
be tripl'd upon us. *Swift.*

#### 2. To make threefold.

Time, action, place, are so preserv'd by thee,  
That e'en Cornelle might with envy see  
Th' alliance of his tripl'd unity. *Dryden.*

TRIPLET. *n. s.* [from triple.]

#### 1. Three of a kind.

There sit C—nts, D—ks, and Harrison,  
How they swagger from their garison;  
Such a triplet could you tell  
Where to find on this side hell? *Swift.*

#### 2. Three verses rhyming together: as,

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join  
The varying verse, the full rebounding line,  
The long majestic march and energy divine. *Pope.*

Some wretched lines from this neglected hand  
May find my hero on the foreign strand,  
Warm with new fires, and pleas'd with new command. *Prior.*

I frequently make use of triplet rhymes, because  
they bound the sense, making the last verse of the  
triplet a pindarick. *Dryden.*

TRIPPLICATE. *adj.* [from triplex, Lat.]

Made thrice as much. #

TriPLICATE ratio, in geometry, is the ratio of cubes  
to each other; which ought to be distinguished  
from triple. *Harris.*

All the parts, in height, length, and breadth,  
bear a duplicate or triplicate proportion one to another. *Crow.*

TRIPPLICATE. *n. s.* [from triplicate.]

The act of trebling, or adding three together.

Since the margin of the visible horizon in the  
heavenly globe is parallel with that in the earthly,  
accounted but one hundred and twenty miles dia-  
meter; sense must needs measure the azimuths,  
or vertical circles, by triplication of the same dia-  
meter of one hundred and twenty. *Claudio.*

TRIPLICITY. *n. s.* [triplicité, Fr. from triplex, Lat.] Trebleness; state of being threefold.

It was a dangerous triplicity to a monarchy, to  
have the arms of a foreigner, the discontents of  
subjects, and the title of a pretender to meet.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Affect not duplicities nor triplicities, nor any  
certain number of parts in your division of things.

*Watts's Logic.*

TRIPMADAM. *n. s.* An herb.

Tripmadam is used in Canada. *Montimer's Herb.*

TRIPOD. *n. s.* [tripos, Latin.] A seat  
with three feet, such as that from which  
the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles.

Two tripods cast in antick mould,  
With two great talents of the finest gold.

*Dryden's Æneid.*

TRIPOLY. *n. s.* [I suppose from the  
place whence it is brought.] A sharp  
cutting sand.

In polishing glass with putty, or tripoly, it is not  
to be imagined that those substances can be graving  
and fretting the glass bring all its least particles to  
an accurate polish. *Newton.*

TRIPPOS. *n. s.* A tripod. See TRIPOD.

Welcome all that lead or follow,  
To the oracle of Apollo;

Here he speaks out of his pottle,  
Or the tripod, his tower bottle. *Ben Jonson.*

Craz'd fool, who wouldst be thought an oracle,  
Come down from off the tripods, and speak plain.

*Dryden.*

TRIPPER. *n. s.* [from trip.] One who  
trips.

TRIPPING. *adj.* [from trip.] Quick;  
nimble.

The clear sun of the fiefth wave largely drew,  
As after thrust; which made their flowing shrink  
From standing lake, to tripping ebb; that stole  
With soft foot towards the deep. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

TRIPPING. *n. s.* [from trip.] Light  
dance.

Back, shepherds, back, enough your play;  
Here be without duck or nod,  
Other trippings to be trod,  
Of lighter toes. *Milton.*

TRIPPINGLY. *adv.* [from tripping.]  
With agility; with swift motion.

This ditty after me  
Sing, and dance it trippingly. *Shakespeare.*  
Speak the speech trippingly on the tongue; but  
if you mouth it as many of our players do, I had  
as lieve the town-crier had spoke my lines.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

TRIPOTON. *n. s.* [tripoton, Latin.]

Tripton is a noun used but in three cases. *Clarke.*

TRIPUDIARY. *adj.* [tripudium, Latin.]  
Performed by dancing.

Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success  
when he continued the tripudiary augurations.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TRIPUDIA'TION. *n. s.* [tripudium, Lat.]  
Act of dancing.

TRIEMME. *n. s.* [triremis, Latin.] A  
galley with three benches of oars on a  
side.

TRISECTION. *n. s.* [tres and sectio, Lat.]

X x Division

Division into three equal parts: the trisection of an angle is one of the desiderata of geometry.

**TRI'STUL.** *adj.* [*tristis*, Latin.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy; sorrowful. A bad word.

Heaven's face doth glow

With *tristful* visage, and, as 'gainst the doom,  
Is thoughtless in the act, *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**TRISUL.** *n. f.* [*trifolius*, Latin.] A thing of three points.

Consists the third effect of Jupiter's *trifol*,  
to burn, and, and to celebrate. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

**TRISYLLABIC.** *adj.* [*trisyllabe*, Fr. from *trisyllable*.] Consisting of three syllables.

**TRISYLLABLE.** *n. f.* [*trisyllaba*, Lat.] A word consisting of three syllables.

**TRITE.** *adj.* [*tritus*, Latin.] Worn out; stale; common; not new.

The *trite* cannot but appear of infinite concern when we reflect how one stain our time is, thus may be thought to *trite* an obvious reflection, that none can want to be reminded of it.

*Rogers's Sermons.*

She gives her tongue no moment's rest,

In phrases battered, stale, and *trite*,

Which modern *Trites* call polite. *Swift.*

**TRITENESS.** *n. f.* [from *trite*.] Staleness; commonness.

**TRITHEISM.** *n. f.* [*tritheisme*, Fr. *trithéisme* and *Seis*.] The opinion which holds three distinct gods.

**TRITURABLE.** *adj.* [*triturable*, French; from *trituration*.] Possible to be pounded or comminuted.

It is not only *triturable* and reducible to powder by confusion, but will not submit in a violent fire.

*Brown.*

**TRITURATION.** *n. f.* [*trituration*, Fr. *trituro*, Latin.] Reduction of any substances to powder upon a stone with a muller, as colours are ground: it is also called levigation.

He affirmeth, that a punice stone powdered is lighter than one entire; that abatement can hardly be avoided in *trituration*. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

**TRIVET.** *n. f.* [See **TRIVET**.] Any thing supported by three feet.

The best at horse-race he could find a lady for his prize,

Generally praiseful; fair and young, and skill'd in *triferies*

Of all kind fitting, and withal a *trivet*, that enclosed

Twenty-two measures. *Chapman's Iliad.*

The *trivet* table of a foot was lame;

A blot which prudent *Baucis* overcame,

Who thrust beneath the limping leg a *trivet*. *Dry.*

**TRIVIAL.** *adj.* [*trivialis*, French; *trivialis*, Latin.]

1. Vile; worthless; vulgar; such as may be picked up in the highway.

Be subjects great, and worth a poet's voice,  
For men of sense do prize a *trivial* choice. *Rojem.*

2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconsequential. This use is more frequent, though less just.

This argues confidence in your grace,  
But the respects the real me need and *trivial*

All circumstances well considered. *Shak. Rich. III.*

The way of measuring felicity was so natural to him, that it would occur even in the most *trivial* instances.

*Ellis.*

Heaven and fools, who, for some *trivial* rights,  
Fought, or for mistaken honour, fight. *Dryden.*

There they cry some light and *trivial* indifference, to which the example of the world ex-

posed us, it might perhaps not much concern our religion.

*Rogers.*

In every work regard the writer's end;  
And if the means be just, the conduct true,  
Applause, in spite of *trivial* faults, is due. *Pope.*

The ancient poets are like many modern ladies;  
let an action be never so *trivial* in itself, they always make it appear of the utmost importance.

*Pope.*

**TRIVIALITY.** *adv.* [from *trivial*.]

1. Commonly; vulgarly.

Money is not the sinew of war, as is *trivially* said, where the sinews of men's arms, in effeminate people, fail.

*Bacon.*

2. Lightly; inconsiderably.

**TRIVIALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *trivial*.]

1. Commonness; vulgarity.

2. Lightness; unimportance.

**TRIUMPH.** *n. f.* [*triumphus*, Latin; *trionphe*, Fr.]

1. Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated.

Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels  
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave;  
And there cut off thy most obnoxious head,  
Which I will beat in *triumph* to the king. *Shaksp.*

In ancient times the *triumphs* of the generals from victory, and the great donations upon dilating the armies, were things able to enflame all men's courage.

*Bacon.*

2. State of being victorious.

Sublime with expectation when to see  
In *triumph* issuing forth their glorious chief. *Milt.*

Heracles from Spain,

Antioch in *triumph*, from Cayon slain. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. Victory; conquest.

Eros has

Pack'd cards with Cæsar, and false play'd my glory  
Unto an enemy's *triumph*. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Each order bright

Sung *triumph*, and him sung victorious king. *Milt.*

If fools admire, or whining coxcombs boast,  
The vain coquets the trifling *triumphs* boast. *Logie.*

4. Joy for success.

Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heaven. *Milt.*

5. A conquering card now called *trump*.  
See **TRUMP**

**TRIUMPH.** *v. n.* [*triumpho*, Latin; *trionpher*, Fr. This word is always accented in prose on the first syllable, but in poetry sometimes on the last.]

1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory.

The *triumphing* of the wicked is short, and the joy of the hypocrite is but for a moment.

*Job, xx. 5.*

Your victory, alas! begets my fears;  
Can you not then *triumph* without my tears? *Dry.*

2. To obtain victory.

This great commander fought many times to persuade Solymon to forbear to use his forces any farther against the Christians, over whom he had sufficiently *triumphed*, and turn them upon the Persians.

*Kroll's History of the Turks.*

Then all this earthy grossness quit,  
Attir'd with stars, we shall for ever sit,  
*Triumphing* over death, and chance, and time.

*Milton.*

There fix thy faith, and *triumph* o'er the world;  
For who can help, or who can save besides? *Rowe.*

While blooming youth and gay delight  
Sit on thy rosy cheeks content,

'Tis thou hast, my dear, undoubted right  
To *triumph* o'er this destin'd breast. *Prior.*

3. To insult upon an advantage gained.

How ill becoming is it in thy sex  
To *triumph*, like an Amazonian traitor! *Shaksp.*

Snrow on all the pack of you,  
That *triumph* thus upon my misery! *Shakspare.*

Our grand foe,

Who now *triumphs*, and in th' excess of joy  
Sole reigning holds the tyranny of heaven. *Milt.*

**TRIUMPHAL.** *adj.* [*triumphal*, Fr. *triumphalis*, Lat. from *triumph*.] Used in celebrating victory.

He left only *triumphal* garments to the general,

*Bacon.*

Ye so near heaven's door,

*Triumphal* with *triumphal* act have met. *Milton.*

Steel could the works of mortal pride confound,  
And new *triumphal* arches to the ground. *Pope.*

Let us should for honour take

The drunken quarrel of a rake;

Or think it seated in a fear,

Or on a proud *triumphal* car. *Swift.*

**TRIUMPHAL.** *n. f.* [*triumphalia*, Latin; *triumphal* ornaments.] A token of victory. Not in use.

He to his crew, that sat consulting, brought  
Joyless *triumphs* of his hop'd success. *Milton.*

**TRIUMPHANT.** *adj.* [*triumphans*, Latin; *triumphant*, French.]

1. Celebrating a victory.

Captives bound to a *triumphant* car. *Shaksp.*  
It was drawn as a *triumphant* chariot, which at the same time both follows and triumphs.

*South's Sermons.*

2. Rejoicing as for victory.

Think you, but that I know our state secure,  
I would be so *triumphant* as I am? *Shak. Rich. III.*

Off with the traitor's head;

And now to London with *triumphant* march,  
There to be crowned. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Successful beyond hope, to lead ye forth  
*Triumphant* out of this infernal pit. *Milton.*

3. Victorious; graced with conquest.

As in the militant church men a e excommunicate, not so much for their offence, as for their obstinacy; so shall it be in the church *triumphant*: the kingdom of heaven shall be barred against men, not so much for their sin committed, as for the r lying therein without repentance.

*Parkins.*

He speedily through all the hierarchies  
Intends to pass *triumphant*, and give laws. *Milton.*

Athena, war's *triumphant* maid,  
The happy son will, as the father, ind. *Pope's Od.*

**TRIUMPHANTLY.** *adv.* [from *triumphant*.]

1. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory.

Victory with little loss doth play  
Upon the dancing banners of the French;

Who are at hand *triumphantly* display'd. *Shaksp.*

He self in person went to seek the sacred cross  
Whereon our Saviour died, which found, as it was sought,

From Salem unto Rome *triumphantly* she brought.

*Drayton.*

Through straddled ranks *triumphantly* she drives,  
And with one glance commands ten thousand lives.

*Granville.*

2. Victoriously; with success.

Thou must, as a foreign recreant, be led  
With minacies along our street; or else  
*Triumphantly* tread on thy country's ruin,  
And bear the palm. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. With insolent exultation.

A mighty governing eye goes round the world,  
and has almost banished truth out of it; and to reigning *triumphantly* in its stead, is the source of most of those confusions that plague the universe.

*South's Sermons.*

**TRIUMPHER.** *n. f.* [from *triumph*.] One who triumphs.

These words become your lips, as they pass thro' them;

And enter in our ears, like great *triumphers*  
In their applauding gates. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*

August was dedicated to Augustus by the senate, because in the same month he was the first time created consul, and thrice *triumpher* in Rome.

*Pearson on Drawing.*

**TRIUM-**

**TRIUMVIRATE.** *n. f.* [*triumviratus*, or *triumviri*, Latin.] A coalition or concurrence of three men.

Lepidus of the *triumvirate*

Should be dep'n'd. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
The *triumviri*, the three corner cap of society.

*Shakspere.*

During that *triumvirate* of kings, Henry the eighth of England, Francis the first of France, and Charles the fifth emperor of Germany, none of the three could win a palm of ground but the other two would balance it. *Bacon's Essays.*

With these the Piercies them confederate,  
And, as three heads, conjoin in one intent,  
And, instituting a *triumvirate*,  
Do part the land in triple government.

*Daniel's Civil War.*

From distant regions fortune sends

An odd *triumvirate* of friends. *Swift.*

**TRI'UNE.** *adj.* [*tres* and *unus*, Latin.] At once three and one.

We read in scripture of a *triune* deity, of God made flesh in the womb of a virgin, and crucified by the Jews. *Burnet.*

**TO TROAT.** *v. a.* [with hunters.] To cry as a buck does at rutting-time. *DiD.*

**TRO'CAR.** *n. f.* [*trocar*, corrupted from *trois quart*, Fr.] A surgical instrument.

The handle of the *trocar* is of wood, the canula of silver, and the perforator of steel. *Sharp's Surg.*

**TROCHAICAL.** *adj.* [*trochaïque*, Fr. *trochaicus*, Lat.] Consisting of trochees.

**TROCHAE'NTERS.** *n. f.* [*τροχαιντες*, Gr.] Two processes of the thigh bone, called *rotator major* and *minor*, in which the tendons of many muscles terminate. *DiD.*

**TRO'CHÉE.** *n. f.* [*trocheus*, Lat. *trochee*, Fr. *τροχαιος*, Gr.] A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

**TROCHI'LICKS.** *n. f.* [*τροχίλιον*, Gr. *τροχός*, a wheel.] The science of rotatory motion.

There succeeded new inventions and horologies, composed by *trochilicks*, or the artifice of wheels, whereof some are kept in motion by weight, others without. *Brown.*

It is requisite that we rightly understand some principles in *trochilicks*, or the art of wheel instruments; as chiefly, the relation betwixt the parts of a wheel and those of a balance, the several proportions in the round ameter of a wheel being answerable to the sides of a balance. *Wilkins's Dæd.*

**TRO'CHINGS.** *n. f.* The branches on a deer's head. *Ainsworth.*

**TROCHI'SCH.** *n. f.* [*τροχισκος*; *trochisque*, Fr. *trochiscus*, Latin] A kind of tablet or lozenge.

The *trochisks* of vipers, so much magnified, and the flesh of snakes some ways solidified and corrected. *Bacon.*

**TROD.** } participle passive of *tread*.

**TRO'DDEN.** }  
Jerusalem shall be *trodden* down of the Gentiles. *Luke, xxi.*

Thou, infernal serpent, shalt not long  
Rule in the clouds; like an autumnal star,  
Or lightning, thou shalt fall from heav'n *trod* down  
Under his feet. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

Ev'n the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom,  
And *trodden* weeds send out a rich perfume. *Add.*

**TRODE,** the preterite of *tread*.  
They *trode* the grapes, and made merry. *Judges, ix. 27.*

**TRODE.** *n. f.* [from *trode*, pret. of *tread*.] Footing.

The *trode* is not so tickle.  
They never set foot on that same *trode*,  
But baulk their right way, and strain abroad. *Spenser.*

*Spenser.*

**TRO'GLODYTE.** *n. f.* [*τρογλοδιτης*, Gr.] One who inhabits caves of the earth.

Procure me a *troglydite* footman, who can catch a roe at his full speed. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

**TO TROLL.** *v. a.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch; perhaps from *trochlea*, Lat. a thing to turn round.] To move circularly; to drive about.

With the phant'ies of hey troll,  
Troll about the bridal bowl,  
And divide the broad-br'd cake,  
Round about the bride's stake. *B. Jorf. Underw.*

**TO TROLL.** *v. n.*

1. To roll; to run round.

How pleasant, on the banks of Styx  
To *troll* it in a coach and six! *Swift.*

2. To fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom, which I suppose gives occasion to the term.

Nor drain I ponds the golden carp to take,  
Nor *troll* for pikes, dispoilers of the lake. *Gay.*

**TRO'LLOP.** *n. f.* [A low word, I know not whence derived.] A flatteringly loose woman.

**TRO'LMYDAMES.** *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the meaning.]

A fellow I ha'e known to go about with *trolmydames*: I knew him once a servant of the prince. *Shakspere's Winter's Tale.*

**TRO'NAGE.** *n. f.* Money paid for weighing.

**TROOP.** *n. f.* [*troupe*, Fr. *troppa*, Italian; *troope*, Dutch; *trop*, Swedish; *troppa*, low Latin.]

1. A company; a number of people collected together.

That which should accompany old age,  
As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,  
I must not look to have. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*

Saw you not a blessed troop

Invite me to a banquet, whose bright faces

Cast thousand beams upon me like the sun? *Shak.*

As the mind, by putting together the repeated

ideas of unity, makes the collective mode of any

number, as a score, or a gross; so by putting to-

gether several particular substances, it makes col-

lective ideas of substances, as a *troop*, an army. *Locke.*

2. A body of soldiers.

Aeneas seeks his absent foe,  
And sends his slaughter'd troops to shades below. *Dryden.*

3. A small body of cavalry.

**TO TROOP.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To march in a body.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,  
Troop in the throngs of military men,  
But rather shew a while like fearful war. *Shakspere.*

They *troop*

With hundreds, and with thousands, *trooping* came.

Attended. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Armies at the call of trumpet

Troop to their standard. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To march in haste.

Yonder shines Aurora's harbingers,

At whose approach ghosts, wand'ring here and there,

Troop home to churchyards. *Shakspere.*

The dry streets flow'd with men,

That *troop'd* up to the king's capacious court. *Chapman.*

3. To march in company.

I do invest you jointly with my power,  
Preeminence, and all the large effects  
That *troop* with majesty. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

**TRO'OPER.** *n. f.* [from *troop*.] A horse-soldier. A trooper fights only on horse-back; a dragoon marches on horseback, but fights either as a horseman or foot-man.

Custom makes us think well of any thing: what can be more indecent than for any to wear boots but *troopers* and travellers? yet not many years since it was all the fashion. *Greene.*

**TROPE.** *n. f.* [*τροπή*; *trope*, Fr. *tropus*, Latin.] A change of a word from its original signification; as, the clouds *foretell* rain, for *forebears*.

For rhetoric he could not ope

His mouth, but out there flew a *trope*. *Hudib.*

If this licence be included in a single word, it admits of *trope*; it is a sentence, of figures. *Dryd.*

**TRO'PHIED.** *adj.* [from *trophy*.] Adorned with trophies.

Some greedy minion, or imperious wife,  
The *trophied* aches, Rory'd halls invade,  
And haunt their slumbers in the pompous shade. *Pope.*

**TRO'PHY.** *n. f.* [*trophæum*, *trophæum*, Lat.] Something shewn or treasured up in proof of victory.

What *trophy* then shall I most fit devise,  
In which I may record the memory

Of my love's conquest, peerless beauty's prize  
Adorn'd with honour, love, and chastity? *Spenser.*

To have borne

His bruised helmet and his bended sword

Before him through the city, he forbids;

Giving all *trophy*, signal, and ostent,

Quite from himself to God. *Shakspere's Henry V.*

There lie thy bones,

Till we with *trophies* do adorn thy tomb. *Shakspere.*

Twice will I not review the morning's rise,

Till I have torn that *trophy* from thy back,

And split thy heart for wearing it. *Shakspere.*

In ancient times, the *trophies* erected upon the

place of the victory, the triumphs of the generals

upon their return, the great donations upon the

disbanding of the armies, were things able to in-

flame all men's courage. *Bacon's Essays.*

Around the posts hung helmets, darts, and spears,

And captive chariots, axes, shields, and bars,

And broken beaks of ships, the *trophies* of their

war. *Dryden.*

The tomb with manly arms and *trophies* grace,

To shew posterity Elpenor was. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Set up each senseless wretch for nature's boast,

On whom praise shines, as *trophies* on a post. *Tennyson.*

**TRO'PICAL.** *adj.* [from *tropa*.]

1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning.

A strict and literal acceptance of a loose and *tropical* expression was a second ground. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The words are *tropical* or figurative, and im-

port an hyperbole, which is a way of expressing

things beyond what really and naturally they are

in themselves. *South.*

The foundation of all parables is, some analogy

or similitude between the *tropical* or allusive part

of the parable, and the thing intended by it. *South's Sermons.*

2. [From *tropick*.] Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick.

The pine-apple is one of the *tropical* fruits. *Newton.*

**TROPICK.** *n. f.* [*τροπικη*, Fr. *tropique*, Lat.] The line at which the sun turns back, of which the north has the *tropick* of Cancer, and the south the *tropick* of Capricorn.

Under the *tropick* is our language spoken,  
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our year. *Spenser.*

Since on ev'ry sea, on ev'ry coast,

Your men have been direct'd, your navy too,

Seven times the sun has either *tropick* view'd,

The winter banish'd, and the spring renew'd. *Dryden.*

**TROPOLO'GICAL.** *adj.* [*τροπολογικη*, Fr. *tropologique* and *Μητρ.*] Varied by *tropes*; changed



changed from the original import of the words.

**TROPOLOGY**. *n. f.* [*τρόπος* and *λόγος*.] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning.

Not attending to the deuterology and second intension of words, they omit their superconsequences, coherence, figure, or tropologies, and are not persuaded beyond their literalities.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TROUSERS**. *n. f.* [*trousser*, Fr.] Breeches; hose. See **TROUSE**.

You rode like a king of Ireland; your French hose felt, and in your *trousers*. *Shaksp.* *Hen. V.*

**TROT**. *v. n.* [*troter*, French; *trotten*, Dutch.]

1. To move with a high jolting pace.

Poor Tom, that hath made him proud of heat, to ride on a jolting horse, over four-inch'd bridges, to court his own shadow for a traitor.

*Shaksp.* *earl's King Lear.*

Whom doth time trot withal?

—He *trots* hard with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnized: if the interim be but a few night, time's pace is so hard, that it seems the length of seven years.

*Shaksp.* *earl's As you like it.*

Take a gentle trotting horse, and come up and see your old friends.

*Dennis.*

2. To walk fast; or, to travel on foot: in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.

**TROT**. *n. f.* [*trot*, French, from the verb.]

1. The jolting high pace of a horse.

His honesty is not

So loose or easy, that a ruffling wind

Can blow awry, or glitting look it blind:

Who rides his fate and even *trot*,

While the world now rides by, now lags behind.

*Herbert.*

Here lieth one who did most truly prove,  
That he could never die while he could move;  
So hang his destiny, never to rot  
While he might still jog on and keep his *trot*.

*Milton.*

The virtuous's sad life will amble when the world  
is upon the barbed *trot*.

*Dryden.*

2. An old woman, in contempt. I know not whence derived.

Give him gold enough, and marry him to an old *trot* with no teeth in her head: why, nothing comes gratis, so money comes withal.

*Shaksp.* *earl's Taming of the Shrew.*

How now, bold-face! cries an old *trot*; sirrah, we eat our own hens, and what you eat you *trot*.

*Le Strange.*

**TROTH**. *n. f.* [*trouth*, Old English; *træð*, Saxon.]

1. Belief; faith; fidelity.

Savat Withold met the night-mare,

Bid her light and her *trouth* plight. *Shaksp.*

Stephen afflicts the ready obtains the crown,

Such tumults raising as torment them both:

'Tis afflicted state, divided in their *trouth*

And partial faith, most miserable grown,

Endures the while. *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. Truth; verity.

In *trouth*, thou'rt able to instruct grey hairs,

And teach the wily Afric's devious *trouth*. *Shaksp.*

**TROUBLELESS**. *adj.* [from *troub*.] Faithless; treacherous.

I shall to the faithless waves and *troubless* sky.

*Keats.*

**TROUBLELIGHT**. *adj.* [*troub* and *plight*.]

Betrothed; affianced.

'Tis you, you son in law,

Are *troubled* to your daughter.

*Shaksp.* *earl's Winter's Tale.*

**TROTTER**. *n. f.* [from *trot*.]

1. One that walks a jolting pace.

2. A sheep's foot.

**TO TROUBLE**. *v. a.* [*troubler*, French.]

1. To disturb; to perplex.

An hour before the worshipp'd sun

Peer'd through the golden window of the east,

A madd'd mind drew me to walk abroad. *Shaksp.*

But think not here to trouble holy rest. *Milton.*

Never trouble yourself about those faults which

age will cure. *Locke on Education.*

2. To afflict; to grieve.

It would not trouble me to be slain for thee, but

much it torments me to be slain by thee. *Sidney.*

They passionately maintain, that afflictions are no real evil, and therefore a wise man ought not to be troubled at them. *Tillotson.*

Though it is as vain to be troubled for that which I cannot chuse, yet I cannot chuse but be afflicted. *Tillotson.*

3. To distress; to make uneasy.

He had credit enough with his master to provide for his own interest, and troubled not himself for that of others. *Clarendon.*

He not dissuay'd not troubled at these tidings. *Milton.*

He was too troubled in mind, and much distressed. *Mac.*

4. To busy; to engage overmuch.

Martha, thou art careful, and troubled about many things. *Luke x. 41.*

5. To give occasion of labour to. A word of civility or slight regard.

I will not trouble myself to prove that all terms are not definable, from that progress in infinitum which it will lead us into. *Locke.*

6. To tease; to vex.

'Tis he boy so troubles me;

*Shaksp.*

'Tis past enduring.

7. To disorder; to put into agitation or commotion.

A woman mov'd is like a fountain troubled;

Muddy, ill seeming, thick, beneath of beauty. *Shaksp.*

*Shaksp.*

An angel went down into the pool and troubled the water; whosoever first after the troubling stepped in was made whole. *John v. 4.*

God looking forth will trouble all his host. *Milt.*

Hear how she the ear employs;

Their office is the troubled air to take. *Dryden.*

Seas are *troubled* when they do revoke

Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Davies.*

It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. *South.*

The best law in our days is that which continues our judges during their good behaviour, without leaving them to the mercy of such who might, by an undue influence, trouble and pervert the course of justice. *Addison's Guardian.*

Thy force alone their fury can restrain,

And smooth the waves, or swell the troubled main, *Dryden.*

8. [In low language.] To sue for a debt.

**TROUBLE**. *n. f.* [*trouble*, French.]

1. Disturbance; perplexity.

They all his host derided, while they stood

A while in trouble. *Milton.*

2. Affliction; calamity.

Double, double, toil and trouble,

Fire burn, and cauldron bubble. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

3. Molestation; obstruction; inconvenience.

Take to thee from among the cherubim

Thy choice of flaming warriors, lest the fiend

Somewhat trouble thee. *Milton.*

4. Uneasiness; vexation.

I have dream'd

Of much of hence and trouble, which my mind

Knew never till this inlame night. *Milton.*

**TROUBLER**. *n. f.* [from *trouble*.] Disturber; confounder.

Unhappy falls that hard necessity,

Quoth he, the *troubler* of my happy peace,

And vowed foe of my felicity. *Spenser.*

Heav'n's hot down their indignation  
On thee, thou *troubler* of the poor world's peace!

*Shaksp.*

The best temper of minds desireth good name and true honour; the lighter, popularity any; the more depraved, subjection and tyranny; as is seen in great conquerors and *troubler* of the world, and more in arch-heretics. *Bacon.*

He knowing well that nation must decline,

Whose chief support and sinews are of coin,

Our nation's solid virtue did oppose

To the rich *troubler* of the world's repose. *Waller.*

The sword justly drawn by us can scarce safely be sheathed, till the power of the great *troubler* of our peace be pared, as to be under no apprehensions for the future. *Atterbury.*

**TROUBLESOME**. *adj.* [from *trouble*.]

1. Vexatious; uneasy; afflictive.

Heav'n knows

By what bye-paths and indirect crook'd ways

I met this crown; and I myself know well

How *troublesome* it sat upon my head:

To thee it shall defend with better quiet. *Shaksp.*

He must be very wise that can forbear being

troubled at things very *troublesome*. *Tillotson.*

2. Full of molestation.

Though our passage through this world be rough and *troublesome*, yet the trouble will be but short, and the rest and contentment at the end will be an ample recompence. *Atterbury.*

3. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome.

My mother will never be *troublesome* to me. *Pope.*

4. Full of teasing business.

All this could not make us accuse her, though it made us almost pine away for sight, to lose any of our time in so *troublesome* an idleness. *Sidney.*

5. Slightly harassing.

They, ev'n the putting off

These *troublesome* disguises which we wear. *Milton.*

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,

Being so *troublesome* a bedfellow? *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

6. Unseasonably engaging; improperly importuning.

She of late is lightened of her womb,

That her to see should be but *troublesome*. *Spenser.*

7. Importunate; teasing.

Two or three *troublesome* old nurses never let me have a quiet night's rest with knocking me up. *Arbutnot.*

**TROUBLESOMELY**. *adv.* [from *troublesome*.] Vexatiously; wearisomely; unseasonably; importunately.

Though men will not be so *troublesomely* critical as to correct others in the use of words; yet, where truth is concerned, it can be no fault to desire their explication. *Locke.*

**TROUBLESOMENESS**. *n. f.* [from *troublesome*.]

1. Vexatiousness; uneasiness.

The lord treasurer complained of the *troublesomeness* of the place, for that the exchequer was so empty: the chancellor answered, Be of good cheer, for now you shall see the bottom of your business at the first. *Bacon.*

2. Importunity; unseasonableness.

**TROUBLE-STATE**. *n. f.* [*trouble* and *state*.] Disturber of a community; public makebate.

Those fair baits these *trouble-states* still use,

Pretence of common good, the king's ill course,

Must be cast forth. *Daniel's Civil War.*

**TROUBLOUS**. *adj.* [from *trouble*.] Tumultuous; confused; disordered; put into commotion. An elegant word, but disused.

He along would fly

Upon the streaming rivers, sport to find;

And oft would dare to tempt the *troubloous* wind. *Spenser.*

Soon as they this mock king did espy,

Their *troubloous* strife they staid by and by. *Spenser.*

N.

No oth' of noise, nor people's troublous cries,  
As still are wont t' annoy the walled town,  
Might there be heard. *Spenser.*  
As a tall ship tossed in troublous seas,  
When raging winds threaten to make the prey  
Of the rough rocks. *Spenser.*  
Then, masters, look to see a troublous world. *Shakespeare.*

Only one supply  
In four years troublous and expensive reign. *Daniel.*  
**TROUVER. n. f.** [*trouver*, French.] In the  
common law, is an action which a man  
hath against one that having found any  
of his goods refuseth to deliver them  
upon demand. *Cowel.*

**TROUGH. n. f.** [*troog*, *troh*, Saxon; *trach*,  
Dutch; *trou*, Danish; *traug*, Islandick;  
*truogo*, Italian.] Any thing hollowed and  
open longitudinally on the upper side.

The bloody boar  
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines,  
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his  
trough. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*

In your embowel'd bowels. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*  
They had no ships but big troughs, which they  
call canoes. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

Where there is a good quick fall of rain-water,  
lay a half trough of stone, of a good length, three  
foot deep, with one end upon the high ground,  
the other upon the low; cover the trough with  
brakes a good thickness, and cast sand upon the  
top of the brakes, the lower end of the trough  
will run like a spring of water.

*Bacon's Natural History.*  
Some log, perhaps, upon the water swim,  
An useless drift, which rudely cut within,  
And hollow'd, first a floating trough became,  
And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*  
That also is account'd virgin quicksilver, which,  
having no need to pass the fire, is separated by water  
first in a sieve, and afterwards in a long trough.

*Brown's Travels.*  
The water dissolves the particles of salt mixed  
in the sand, and is conveyed by long troughs and  
canals from the mines to Hall, where it is received  
in vast cisterns, and boiled off. *Addis.*

**To TROUL. v. n.** [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch.]  
See TROLL.

1. To move volubly.  
Bred only, and completed, to the taste  
Of lustful appetite, to sing, to dance,  
To dress, and troul the tongue, and toll the eve. *Milton.*

2. To utter volubly.  
Let us be jocund. Will you troul the catch  
You taught me while ere? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

**To TROUNCE. v. a.** [derived by Skinner  
from *trunc* or *tronson*, French, a club.]  
To punish by an indictment or informa-  
tion.

More probable, and like to hold  
Than hand, or seal, or breaking gold;  
For which so many, that renounc'd  
Their plighted contracts, have been *trounc'd*. *Hudibras.*

If you talk of peaching, I'll peach first: I'll  
trounce you for offering to corrupt my honesty. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

**TROUSE. } n. f.** [*trouffe*, French; *truiffo*,  
**TROUSERS. } Erse.]** Breeches; hose. See  
TROUSERS.

The leather quilted jack serves under his shirt  
of mail, and to cover his trouse on horseback. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The unsightliness and pain in the leg may be  
helped by wearing a laced stocking; a laced trouse  
will do as much for the thigh. *Wesmar's Surgery.*

**TROUT. n. f.** [*truite*, Sax. *irosta*, *truta*,  
*trutta*, Lat.]

1. A delicate spotted fish, inhabiting brooks  
and quick streams.

The pond will keep trout and salmon in their fea-  
sonable plight, but not in their reddish grain. *Carew.*

Worse than the anarchy at sea,  
Where fishes on each other prey;  
Where e'ry trout can make as high rant  
O'er his inferiours as our tyrants. *Swift.*

2. A familiar phrase for an honest, or per-  
haps for a silly fellow.

Here comes the trout that must be caught with  
tickling. *Shakespeare.*

**To Trow. v. n.** [*treodian*, Saxon; *troe*,  
Danish]

1. To think; to imagine; to conceive. A  
word now disused, and rarely used even  
in ancient writers but in familiar lan-  
guage.

What handfomeness, *trou* you, can be observed  
in that speech, which is made one knows not to  
whom? *Sidney.*

Is there any reasonable man, *trou* you, but will  
judge it meet that our ceremonies of Christian  
religion should be Popish, than Turkish or Hea-  
thenish? *Hooker.*

To-morrow next  
We will for Ireland; and 'tis time, I *trou*. *Shak.*  
O rueful day! rueful indeed, I *trou*. *Gay.*

2. To believe.  
Lend less than thou owest,  
Learn more than thou *trouest*. *Shak. King Lear.*

**Trow. interject.** [for I *trou*, or *trou* you.]  
An exclamation of inquiry.  
Well, if you be not turn'd Turk, there is no  
more *trouing* by the star.

—What means the fool, *trou* you? *Shakespeare.*

**Trowel. n. f.** [*trulle*, Fr. *trulla*, Lat.]

1. A *trouel* is a tool to take up the mor-  
tar with and spread it on the bricks;  
with which also they cut the bricks to  
such lengths as they have occasion, and  
also stop the joints. *Moxon.*

This was dextrous at his *trouel*,  
That was bred to kill a cow well. *Swift.*

2. It is used for any coarse instrument.  
How shall I answer you?  
—As wit and fortune will.  
—Or as the destinies decree.  
—Well said, that was laid on with a *trouel*. *Shakespeare.*

The most accurate engravings or embossments  
seem such rude, bungling, deformed works, as if  
they had been done with a *trouel*. *Wilkins.*

**Trow-weight. } n. f.** [from *Troies*, Fr.]

**Troy. } A kind of weight by  
which gold and bread are weighed, con-  
sisting of these denominations: a pound  
= 12 ounces; ounce = 20 penny-  
weights; pennyweight = 24 grains.**

The English physicians make use of  
*troy-weight* after the following manner:

Grains	Scruple	Drachm	Ounce	Pound.
20				
60	3			
480	24	8		
5760	288	96	12	

The Romans left their ounce in Britain, now  
our averduupois ounce, for our *troy* ounce we had  
elsewhere. *Arbuthnot.*

**TRUANT. n. f.** [*truand*, old Fr. *trouvant*,  
Dutch, a *wagabond*.] An idler; one  
who wanders idly about, neglecting his  
duty or employment. To play the *truant*  
is, in schools, to stay from school without  
leave.

For my part, I may speak it to my shame;  
I have a *truant* been to chivalry. *Shakespeare.*

Though myself have been an idle *truant*,  
Omitting the sweet benefit of time,  
To clothe mine age with angel-like perfection;  
Yet hath Sir Proteus made fair advantage of his  
days. *Shakespeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Providence would only illustrate mankind into the  
knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to our  
industry, that we might not live like idle loiterers  
and *truants*. *Moor.*

Our ships are laden with the Trojan store,  
And you like *truants* come too late ashore. *Dryden's Æneid.*

**TRUANT. adj.** Idle; wandering from  
business; lazy; loitering.

What keeps you from Wertemberg?  
—A *truant* disposition, good my lord. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

He made a blushing cital of himself,  
And chid his *truant* youth with such a grace,  
As if he master'd there a double spirit,  
Of teaching, and of learning instantly. *Shakespeare.*

Where thou test a single sheep remain  
In shades aloof, or couch'd upon the plain,  
Or late to lag behind with *truant* pace,  
Revenge the crime. *Dryden.*

**To TRUANT. v. n.** [*truander*, to beg  
about a country, French; *truwanten*, old  
German.] To idle at a distance from  
duty; to loiter; to be lazy.

'Tis double wrong to *truant* with your bed,  
And let her read it in thy looks at board. *Shakespeare.*

**TRUANTSHIP. n. f.** [*truallie*, old French;  
from *truant*: *truandise* in Chaucer is beg-  
gary.] Idleness; negligence; neglect of  
study or business.

The master should not chide with him if the  
child have done his diligence, and used no *truant-  
ship*. *Ascham.*

**TRUERS. n. f.** [*truber*, Lat.] A sort of herb.  
*Ainsworth.*

**TRU'TAIL. n. f.** A short squat woman.  
*Ainsworth.*

**TRUCE. n. f.** [*truga*, low Lat. *tragua*, Ital.  
*truce*, old French.]

1. A temporary peace; a cessation of hos-  
tilities.

Language and *truces* made between superstitious  
persons, and such as serve God aught. *Hooker.*

They pray in vain to have sin pardoned, which  
seek not also to prevent sin by prayer, even every  
particular sin, by prayer against all sin, except men  
can name some transgression wherewith we ought  
to have *truce*. *Hooker.*

All this utter'd  
With gentle breath, calm look, knees humbly bent,  
Could not make *truce* with the unruly spleen  
Of Tybalt, dead to peace. *Shakespeare.*

This token serveth for a flag of *truce*  
Betwixt ourselves, and all our followers. *Shakespeare.*  
Men shall be lovers of their own liver, without  
natural affection, *truce* breakers. *Tim. iii. 3.*

Let the *truce* with treason should be mixt,  
'Tis my concern to have the *truce* break. *Dryden.*  
Shadwell till death *truce* dulness would maintain,  
And in his father's right, and calm's defence,  
Ne'er would have peace with wit, nor *truce* with  
sense. *Dryden.*

2. Cessation; intermission; short quiet.

There he may find  
*Truce* to his restless thoughts, and entertain  
The idle hours. *Milton.*

Sicknesses, which in the latter years of his life  
gave him but short and seldom *truce*. *Fall.*

**TRUCIDATION. n. f.** [from *trucido*, Lat.]  
The act of killing.

**To TRUCK. v. n.** [*troquer*, Fr. *truccare*,  
Ital. *trocar*, Spanish; deduced by Sal-  
mafus from *trayru*, to get money.] To  
traffick by exchange; to give one com-  
modity for another. *Is.*

**To TRUCK, v. a.** To give in exchange; to exchange.

The Indians *truck* gold for glass. *L'Estrange*.  
Go, miler! go, for I have sell thy soul.  
*Truck* wares for wares, and tudge from pole to pole;  
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,  
See, what a wait estate he left his son! *Dryden*.  
I see nothing left us, but to *truck* and barter our goods, like the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift*.

**TRUCK, n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. Exchange; traffick by exchange.

It is no less requisite to maintain a *truck* in moral offices, than in the common business of commerce. *L'Estrange*.  
Love is covetous; I must have all of you: heart for heart is an equal *truck*. *Dryden*.

2. [τερχος.] Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon. *Ainsworth*.

**To TRUCKLE, v. n.** [This word is, I believe, derived from *trucklebed*, which is always under another bed.] To be in a state of subjection or inferiority; to yield; to creep.

Shall our nation be in bondage thus  
Unto a land that *truckles* under us? *Cleaveland*.  
For which so many a legal cuckold  
Has been run down in courts, and *truckled*. *Hudibras*.  
Men may be stiff and obstinate upon a wrong ground, and ply and *truckle* too upon as false a foundation. *L'Estrange*.  
Religion itself is forced to *truckle* to worldly policy. *Norris*.  
His zeal was not to lash our crimes,  
But discontent against the times;  
For had we made him timely offers,  
To raise his post or fill his coffers,  
Perhaps he might have *trucked* down,  
Like other brethren of his gown. *Swift*.  
They were subdued and insulted by Alexander's captains, and continued under several revolutions a small *trucking* state, of no name till they fell under the Romans. *Swift*.

**TRUCKLEBED, or trundlebed. n. f.** [properly *trucklebed*; from *truckle*, Latin, or *τερχος*.] A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

There's his chamber, his house, his castle, his standing bed and *trucklebed*. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.  
If he that is in battle slain  
Be in the bed of honour lain;  
He that is beaten may be laid  
To lie in honour's *trucklebed*. *Hudibras*.

**TRUCULENCE, n. f.** [*truculentia*, Lat.]

1. Savageness of manners.  
2. Terribleness of aspect.

**TRUCULENT, adj.** [*truculentus*, Latin.]

1. Savage; barbarous.  
A barbarous Scythia, where the savage and *truculent* inhabitants transfer themselves from place to place in waggons, as they can find pasture, and live upon milk, and flesh roasted in the sun at the pumels of their saddles. *Ray*.  
2. Terrible of aspect.  
3. Destructive; cruel.  
Pestilential femininity, according to their grossness or subtilty, cause more or less *truculent* plagues, some of such malignity, that they enerve in two hours. *Harvey on the Plague*.

**To TRUDGE, v. n.** [*truggolare*, Ital.] To travel laboriously; to jog on; to march heavily on.

No man is secure, but night-walking heralds,  
That *trudge* between the king and mistress Shore. *Shakespeare*.  
No sooner were they fit to *trudge*,  
Than both were ready to dislodge. *Hudibras*.

Away they *trudged* together, and about midnight got to their journey's end. *L'Estrange*.  
Once a poor rogue, 'tis true, I trod the street,  
And *trudged* to Rome upon my naked feet:  
Gold is the greatest god. *Dryden's Farnas*.  
He that will know the truth must leave the beaten track, which none but servile minds *trudge* continually in. *Locke*.

**TRUE, adj.** [τερεα, τερεα, Saxon.]

1. Not false; not erroneous; agreeing with fact, or with the nature of things.  
Of those he chose the tallest two,  
And fitted for to forge *true* seeming lies. *Spenser*.  
'Tis hard to find in thy head when thou wast born;  
And, if the rest be *true* which I have heard,  
Thou canst not into the world with thy legs forward. *Shakespeare*.  
Hesperian fables *true*,  
If *true*, false only. *Milton*.  
What you said had not been *true*,  
If spoke by any else but you. *Cowley*.

2. Not false; agreeing with our own thoughts.

3. Pure from the crime of falsehood; veracious.  
A *true* witness delivereth souls, *Proverbs*.  
4. Genuine; real; not counterfeit.

The dainties is past, and the *true* light now shineth. *Jahn*.  
Among unequals what society  
Can sort? What harmony or *true* delight? *Milton*.  
Unbind the charms that in slight fables lie,  
And teach that truth is *true* poetry. *Cowley*.  
Religion, as it is the most valuable thing in the world, so it gives the *true* value to them who promote the practice of it by their example and authority. *Atterbury*.

5. Faithful; not perfidious; steady.  
My revenge is now at Milford, would I had wings to follow it! come and be *true*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

So young, and so untender?  
—So young, my lord, and *true*.  
—Let it be so; thy truth then be thy dower. *Shakespeare*.

Do not see  
My fair rose wither; yet look up; behold,  
That you in pity may dissolve to dew,  
And wash his *truth* again with *true* love tears. *Shakespeare*.

I'll rather die  
Deserted, than oblige thee with a fact  
Pernicious to thy peace, chiefly assur'd  
Remarkably so late of thy so *true*,  
So faithful, love unequal'd. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

The first great work  
Is, that yourself may to yourself be *true*. *Ruscon*.  
When this fire is kindled, both sides inflame it:  
all regard of merit is lost in persons employed, and those only chosen that are *true* to the party. *Temple*.  
Smil'd Venus, to behold her own *true* knight  
Obtain the conquest, though he lost the fight. *Dryden*.

*True* to the king her principles are found;  
Oh that her practice were but half so found!  
Stedfast in various turns of state she stood,  
And seal'd her vow'd affection with her blood. *Dryden*.

The *true* hearts for Voltaire heav'd with sighs:  
Voltaire was wept by all the brightest eyes. *Pope*.  
*True* to his charge, the bard preserv'd her long  
In honour's limits; such the power of song. *Pope*.

6. Honest; not fraudulent.  
The thieves have bound the *true* men; now  
could thou and I rob the thieves, and go merrily to London, it would be argument for a week. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*.

If king Edward be as *true* and just,  
As I am subtle, false, and treacherous,  
This day should Clarence closely be mew'd up. *Shakespeare*.

7. Exactly; truly conformable to a rule.  
If all those great painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it, they had

made things more regularly *true*, but withal very unpleasing. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.

He drew  
A circle regularly *true*. *Prior*.  
Ticckell's first book does not want its merit;  
but I was disappointed in my expectation of a translation nicely *true* to the original; whereas in those parts where the greatest exactness seems to be demanded, he has been the least careful. *Arbutnot*.

8. Rightful.  
They seize the sceptre;  
Then lose it to a stranger, that the *true*  
Anointed King Messiah might be born  
Bar'd of his right. *Milton*.

**TRUEN'AN, adj.** [*true and born*.] Having a right by birth to any title.  
Where'er I wander, boast of this I can,  
Though banish'd, yet a *truenborn* Englishman. *Shakespeare*.

Let him that is a *truenborn* gentleman,  
And stands upon the honour of his birth,  
From off this briar pluck a white rose with me. *Shakespeare*.

**TRUBRE'D, adj.** [*true and bred*.] Of a right breed.  
Two of them I know to be as *trubred* cowards  
as ever turned back. *Shakespeare*.  
Baudle do you call him? he's a substantial *trubred* beast, bravely forehanded. *Dryden's Don Sebastian*.

**TRUEHEARTED, adj.** [*true and heart*] Honest; faithful.  
I have known no honest or *truehearted* man:  
fare thee well. *Shakespeare*.

**TRUELOVE, n. f.** An herb.

**TRUELOVEKNOT, n. f.** [*true, love, true* and *knot*.] Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

I'll carve your name on barks of trees  
With *trueloveknots*, and flourishes,  
That shall infuse eternal spring. *Hudibras*.

**TRUENESS, n. f.** [from *true*.] Sincerity; faithfulness.

The even carriage between two factions proceedeth not always of moderation, but of a *trueness* to a man's self, with end to make use of both. *Bacon's Essays*.

**TRUEPENNY, n. f.** [*true and penny*.] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.  
Say'st thou so? art thou there, old *truepenny*?  
Come on. *Shakespeare*.

**TRUFFLE, n. f.** [*truffe, truffe*, French.] In Italy, the usual method for the finding of *truffles*, or subterraneous mushrooms, called by the Italians *tartufali*, and in Latin *tubera terræ*, is by tying a cord to the hind leg of a pig, and driving him, observing where he begins to root. *Ray*.

**TRUG, n. f.** A hod for mortar.

**TRULL, n. f.** [*trulla*, Italian.]

1. A low whore; a vagrant strumpet.  
I'm sure I scald'd the dauphin and his *trull*. *Shakespeare*.

A *trull* who sits  
By the town wall, and for her living knits. *Dryden*.  
So Marvins, when he drain'd his skull,  
To celebrate some suburb *trull*;  
His families in order set,  
And ev'ry crumbo he could get;  
Before he could his poem close,  
The lovely nymph had lost her nose. *Swift*.

2. It seems to have had first at least a neutral sense: a girl; a lass; a wench.

Among the rest of all the route,  
A passing proper lass,  
A white-hair'd *trull*, of twenty years,  
Or near about there was:  
In stature passing all the rest,  
A gallant girl for hew;  
To be compar'd with tow'ns nymphs,  
So fair she was to view. *Turnbull*.

**TRUMP**. *v. a.* [from *trus*.]

1. According to truth; not falsely; faithfully; honestly.

They said they might do it, not only will-  
ingly, but they loved him; and truly, because  
fact, indeed, was the mind of the people; but safely,  
because she who ruled the king was agreed thereto.  
*Sidney.*

No man can avail the patron long; for  
truth is about truly are most behoovably spoken.  
*Hooker.*

2. Really; without fallacy.

Wisdom alone is truly fair.  
Such as are efficaciously called, justified, and  
sanctified, while they live, are truly holy, and, when  
they die, are perfectly holy.  
*Pemson.*

3. Exactly; justly.

Right reason is nothing else but the mind of man  
judging of things truly, and as they are in them-  
selves.  
*South.*

4. Indeed: a slight affirmation, almost ex-  
pletive.

I have not undertaken it out of any wanton  
pleasure in mine own pen; nor truly without often  
pondering with myself beforehand what censures  
I might incur.  
*Wotton.*

**TRUMP**. *n. f.* [*trompe*, Dutch, and old  
French; *tromba*, Italian.]

1. A trumpet; an instrument of warlike  
music.

Whilst my trump did sound, o drum struck up,  
His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field.  
*Shakespeare.*

Yet first to those chain'd in sleep,  
The wakeful trump of doom must thunder through  
the deep.  
*Milton.*

I heard  
The neighing couriers and the soldiers cry,  
And sounding trumps that seem'd to tear the sky.  
*Dryden.*

Beneath this tomb an infant lies,  
To earth whose body lent,  
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,  
But not more innocent.  
When the archangel's trump shall blow,  
And souls to bodies join,  
What crowds shall wish their lives below  
Had been as short as thine!  
*Wesley.*

2. [Corrupted from *triumph*. *Latimer*, in a  
Christmas sermon, exhibited a game  
at cards, and made the ace of hearts  
*triumph*. *Fox*.] A winning card; a card  
that has particular privileges in a game.

Him Ballo follow'd, but his fate more hard,  
Gain'd but one trump and one plebeian card. *Pope.*  
Now her heart with pleasure jumps,  
She scarce remembers what is *trumps*. *Swift.*

3. To put to or upon the TRUMPS. To put  
to the last expedient.

We are now put upon our last trump, the fox is  
earthed, but I shall send my two terriers in after  
him.  
*Dryden.*

**To TRUMP**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To win with a trump card.

2. To TRUMP up. [from *tromper*, Fr. to  
cheat.] To devise; to forge.

**TRUMPERY**. *n. f.* [*tromperie*, French, a  
cheat.]

1. Something fallaciously splendid; some-  
thing of less value than it seems.

The *trumpery* in my house bring hither,  
For state to catch these thieves. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

2. Falshood; empty talk.

Breaking into parts the story of the creation,  
and delivering it over in a mystical sense, wrap-  
ping it up mixed with other their own *trumpery*,  
they have sought to obscure the truth thereof.  
*Raleigh's History of the World.*

3. Something of no value; trifles.

Embrios and idiots, eremite and friars,  
White, black, and grey, with all their *trumpery*.  
*Milton.*

Another cavity of the head was stuffed with bil-  
ldeaux, prick'd dances, and other *trumpery* of the  
fame nature.  
*Addison.*

**TRUMPET**. *n. f.* [*trompette*, French and  
Dutch.]

1. An instrument of martial music founded  
by the breath.

What's the business,  
That such a hidden trumpet calls to payley  
The storers of the house?  
*Shakespeare.*

If any man of quality will maintain upon Ed-  
mund Earl of Gloster, that he is a manifold traitor,  
let him appear by the third sound of the trumpet.  
*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

As different soldiers, at the trumpet's call,  
Haste to their colours all.  
*Cowley.*

He blew  
His trumpet, heard in Oreb since he haps  
When God descended, and perhaps once more  
To sound at general doom. The angelick blast  
Fill'd all the regions.  
*Milton.*

The first loud trumpet's word'rous sound  
Shall through the sounding tombs rebound,  
And wake the nations under ground. *R. Common.*  
Things of deep sense we may in prose unfold,  
But they move more in lofty numbers told;  
By the loud trumpet which our courage aids,  
We learn that sound, as well as sense, persuades.  
*Walker.*

The trumpet's loud clangor  
Excites us to arms,  
With shrill notes of anger,  
And mortal alarms.  
Every man is the maker of his own fortune,  
and must be in some measure the trumpet of his  
fame.  
*Dryden.*

I let the loud trumpet sound,  
Till the roots lie around  
The shrill echo rebound.  
*Pope.*

2. In military style, a trumpeter.

He wisely desired, that a trumpet might be first  
sent for a pass.  
*Clarendon.*

Among our forefathers, the enemy, when there  
was a king in the field, demanded by a trumpet in  
what part he resided, that they might avoid firing  
upon the royal pavilion.  
*Addison.*

3. One who celebrates; one who praises.

Glorious followers, who make themselves as  
trumpets of the commendation of those they fol-  
low, taint business for want of secrecy, and ex-  
port honour from a man, and make him a return  
in envy.  
*Bacon.*

That great politician was pleased to have the  
great wit of those times in his interests, and to  
be the trumpet of his praises.  
*Dryden.*

**To TRUMPET**. *v. a.* [*trompeter*, Fr. from  
the noun.] To publish by sound of trum-  
pet; to proclaim.

That I did love the Moor to live with him,  
My downright violence to form my fortunes  
May trumpet to the world. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Why so tart a favour

To trumpet such good tidings?  
They went with sound of trumpet; for they  
did nothing but publish and trumpet all the re-  
proaches they could devise against the Irish.  
*Bacon's War with Spain.*

**TRUMPETER**. *n. f.* [from *trumpet*.]

1. One who sounds a trumpet.

With brazen din blazeyn the city's ear,  
Make mingle with our rattling tabourines. *Shak.*  
As they returned, a herald and trumpeter from  
the Scots overtook them.  
*Hayward.*

Then when he securely intrench'd in a cloud,  
And a trumpeter hornet to battle sounds loud.  
*Dryden.*

An army of trumpeters would give a great  
strength as this confederacy of tongue warriors,

who, like those military musicians, content them-  
selves with animating their friends to battle.

*Addison's Freeholders.*

2. One who proclaims, publishes, or de-  
nounces.

Where there is an opinion to be created of vir-  
tue or greatness, these men are good trumpeters.  
*Bacon's Essays.*

How came so many thousands to fight, and die  
in the same rebellion? why were they deceived  
into it by those spiritual trumpeters, who followed  
them with continual alarms of damnation if they  
did not venture life, fortune, and all, in that which  
those impostors called the cause of God?  
*South.*

3. [*Scolopex*.] A fish.

**TRUMPET-FLOWER**. *n. f.* [*bignonia*.]  
A tubulous flower.  
*Miller.*

**TRUMPET-TONGUED**. *adj.* [*trumpet* and  
*tongue*.] Having tongues vociferous as  
a trumpet.

This Duncan's virtues  
Will plead, like angels, trumpet-tongued, against  
The deep damnation of his taking off.  
*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**TRUMPLIKE**. *adj.* Resembling a trum-  
pet.

A breast of brass, a voyce  
Infractions and *trumplike*.  
*Chapman.*

**To TRUNCATE**. *v. a.* [*truncare*, Latin.]  
To maim; to lop; to cut short.

**TRUNCATION**. *n. f.* [from *truncate*.]  
The act of lopping or maiming.

**TRUNCHEON**. *n. f.* [*trougen*, French.]

1. A short staff; a club; a cudgel.  
With his *truncheon* he so rudely stroke  
Cymochies twice, that twice him tore'd his foot re-  
voked.  
*Spenser.*

Set limb to limb, and thou art far the lesser;  
Thy hand is but a finger to my fist;  
Thy leg is a stick compared with this *truncheon*.  
*Shakespeare.*

The English slew divers of them with plummetts  
of lead tied to a *truncheon* or staff by a cord.  
*Hayward.*

One with a broken *truncheon* deals his blows.  
*Dryden.*

2. A staff of command.

The hand of Mars  
Beckon'd with fiery *truncheon* my retire. *Shakspeare.*  
No ceremony that to great ones 'longs,  
The marshall's *truncheon*, nor the judge's robe,  
R come them with one halt so good a grace,  
As mercy does. *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*

**To TRUNCHEON**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
To beat with a truncheon.

Captain! thou abominable cheater! If captains  
were of my mind, they would *truncheon* you out  
of taking their names upon you before you earned  
them.  
*Shakespeare.*

**TRUNCHEONEER**. *n. f.* [from *truncheon*.]  
One armed with a truncheon.

I mist the meteor once, and he that woman,  
who cried out, Chiba! when I might see from far  
some forty *truncheoneers* draw to her succour.  
*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

**To TRUNDLE**. *v. n.* [*trondeler*, Picard  
French; *trundl*, a bowl, Saxon.] To  
roll; to bowl along.

In the four first it is heaved up by several *trun-*  
dees intermixed with proper breathing-places, and  
at last *trundles* down in a continued line of dac-  
tyls.  
*Addison's Spectator.*

**TRUNDLE**. *n. f.* [*trundl*, Saxon.] Any  
round rolling thing.

**TRUNDLE-TAIL**. *n. f.* Round tail.

Avant, you curs!  
Hound or spaniel, brache or lym,  
Or lobster like, or *trundle-tail*. *Shak. K. Lear.*

**TRUNDLE**

TRUNK. *n. f.* [*truncus*, Lat. *trunc*, Fr.]

1. The body of a tree.

He was  
The ivy, which had hid my princely trunk,  
And suckt my verdure out on't. *Shakespeare.*  
About the molly trunk I wound me soon;  
For high from ground the branches would require  
Thy utmost reach. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Creeping 'twixt 'em all, the mantling vine  
Does round their trunks her purple clusters twine.  
*Dryden.*

Some of the largest trees have seeds no bigger  
than some diminutive plants, and yet every seed  
is a perfect plant, with a trunk, branches, and  
leaves, inclosed in a shell. *Bentley.*

2. The body without the limbs of an animal.

The charm and venom which they drunk  
Their blood with secret fith infected hath,  
Being diffused through the senseless trunk. *Spenser.*  
Thou bring'st me happiness and peace, son John;  
But health, slack, with youthful wings is flown  
From this bare, wither'd trunk. *Shak. Henry IV.*

3. The main body of any thing.

The large trunks of the veins discharge the re-  
surgent blood into the next adjacent trunk, and so  
on to the heart. *Ray.*

4. [*Tronc*, French.] A chest for cloaths;  
sometimes a small chest commonly lined  
with paper.

Neither prose, coffee, chest, trunk, well, vault,  
but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of  
such places. *Shakespeare.*

Some odd fan-sick lord would fain  
Carry in trunk, and all my drudgery do. *Dryden.*

Where a young man learned to dance, there  
happened to stand an old trunk in the room; the  
idea of which had so mixed itself with the turns  
of all his dances, that, though he could dance ex-  
cellently well, yet it was only whilst that trunk  
was there; nor could he perform well in any other  
place, unless that, or some such other trunk, had  
its due position in the room. *Locke.*

Your poem sunk,  
And sent in quire to line a trunk;  
If still you be deserv'd to rhyme,  
Go try your hand a second time. *Swift.*

5. The proboscis of an elephant, or other animal.

I Leviathan that at his gills  
Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out a sea. *Milt.*  
When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear  
His trunk, and castles juttied in the air,  
My sword thy way to victory had shown. *Dryd.*

6. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown.

In rolls of parchment trunk, the mount being  
laid to the one end and the ear to the other, the  
sound is heard much farther than in the open air.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

In a snouting trunk, the longer it is to a cer-  
tain unit, the slower and more forcibly the air  
drives the pellet. *Ray.*

To TRUNK. *v. a.* [*trunca*, Latin.] To  
truncate; to maim; to lop. Obsolete.

Large streams of blood out of the trunked stock  
North gushed, like water streams from riven rock.  
*Spenser.*

TRUNKED. *adj.* [from trunk.] Having  
a trunk.

She is thick set with strong and well trunked  
trees. *Hovell.*

TRUNK-HOSE. *n. f.* [trunk and hose.]  
Large breeches formerly worn.

The short trunk-hose shall show thy foot and knee  
Licentious, and to common eye, light free;  
And with a bolder stride, and looser air,  
Mingled with men, a man thou must appear. *Prior.*

TRUNIONS. *n. f.* [*trugnoni*, French.]  
The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that  
bear it on the cheeks of a carriage.  
*Bailey.*

TRUST. *n. f.* [*trudo*, Lat.] The act  
of thrusting or pushing.

By attraction we do not understand drawing,  
pumping, sucking, which is really pulsion and  
trusion. *Bentley.*

TRUSS. *n. f.* [*trousse*, French.]

1. A bandage by which ruptures are re-  
strained from lapsing.

A hernia would succeed, and the patient be put  
to the trouble of wearing a truss. *Wigan, Surgery.*

2. Bundle; any thing thrust close toge-  
ther.

All as a poor pedler he did wend,  
Bearing a truss of trifles at his back,  
As belies and babies, and gossies in his pack.  
*Spenser.*

The rebels first won the plain at the hill's foot  
by assault, and then the even ground on the top,  
by carrying up great trusses of hay before them, to  
dead their shot. *Clarendon.*

An ass was wishing for a mouthful of fresh  
grass to knap upon, in exchange for a headless  
truss of straw. *L'Estrange.*

The fair one demanded a truss of silver, and  
drank a full bottle to her share. *Add. Spectator.*

3. Trous; breeches. Obsolete.

To TRUSS. *v. a.* [*trousser*, French.] To  
pack up close together.

What in most English writers aseth to be loose  
and untight, in this author is well grounded, finely  
framed, and strongly trussed up together. *Spenser.*

Some of them lend the scriptures before, truss  
up big and baggage, make themselves in a ready-  
ness, that they may fly from city to city. *Hobbes.*

You might have trussed him and all his apparel  
into an eel-skin. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

TRUST. *n. f.* [*traust*, Runick.]

1. Confidence; reliance on another.

What a fool is honesty! and trust, his sworn  
brother, a very simple gentleman. *Shakespeare.*  
My misfortunes may be of use to credulous  
maids, never to put too much trust in deceitful  
men. *Swift.*

2. Charge received in confidence.

Expect no more from servants than is just;  
Reward them well, if they observe their trust.  
*Denham.*

In my world, as 't will be more just  
Not to have promised, than deceive your trust.  
*Dryden.*

Those servants may be called to an account  
who have broken their trust. *Davenant.*

3. Confident opinion of any event.

His trust was with th' Licenser to be deemed  
Equal in strength. *Milton.*

4. Credit given without examination.

Most take things upon trust, and misemploy  
their ability by lazily enslaving their minds to the  
dictates of others. *Locke.*

5. Credit on promise of payment.

Ev'n such is time, who takes on trust  
Our youth, our joys, our all we have,  
And pays us but with age and dust. *Raleigh.*

6. Something committed to one's faith.

They cannot see all with their own eyes; they  
must commit many great trusts to their ministers.  
*Bacon.*

Thou the sooner  
Temptation found'st, or over potent charms,  
To violate the sacred trust of silence  
Deposited within thee. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Our taking of a trust doth not engage us to  
disobey our Lord, or do any evil thing. *Kierthwell.*

7. Deposit; something committed to  
charge, of which an account must be  
given.

Although the advantages one man possesseth  
more than another, may be called his property  
with respect to other men, yet, with respect to  
God they are only a trust. *Swift.*

8. Confidence in supposed honesty.

Behold, I commit my daughter unto thee of  
special trust; wherefore do not entreat her evil.  
*Job, x. 17.*

9. State of him to whom something is en-  
trusted.

I serve him truly, that will put me in trust.  
*Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Being transplanted out of his cold barren dis-  
ease, he was left in that great trust with the king.  
*Clarendon.*

To TRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place confidence in; to confide in.

I'd be torn in pieces ere I'd trust a woman  
With wind. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To believe; to credit.

Give me your hand: trust me, you look well.  
*Shakespeare.*

3. To admit in confidence to the power  
over any thing.

When you lie down, with a short prayer com-  
mit you trust into the hands of your faithful Cre-  
ator; and when you have done, trust him with  
yourself as you must do when you are dying. *Taylor.*

4. To commit with confidence.

Give me good fame, ye powers, and make me just,  
This much the rogue to publick ears will trust;  
In private then:—When wilt thou, mighty love,  
My wealthy uncle from this world remove?  
Whom with your power and fortune, Sir, you trust,  
Now to suspect, is vain. *Dryden.*

5. To venture confidently.

Fool'd by thee to trust thee from my side. *M.H.*

6. To tell upon credit.

To TRUST. *v. n.*

1. To be confident of something future.

I trust to come unto you, and speak face to face.  
*2 John.*

From this grave, this dust,  
My God shall raise me up, I trust. *Poet.*  
Whom I trusted to be my friend, and I had  
been in his power, and by God's blessing I was never  
deceived in my trust. *Pell.*

2. To have confidence; to rely; to de-  
pend without doubt.

The isles shall wait upon me, and on mine arm  
shall they trust. *Isaiah, li. 5.*  
The Lord is a buckler to all that trust in him.  
*2 Sam. xxi.*

Sin ne'er shall hurt them more who rightly trust  
In this his satisfaction. *Shakespeare.*

3. To be credulous; to be won to con-  
fidence.

Well you may fear too far—  
—Safer than trust too far. *Shakespeare.*

4. To expect.

The simplicity of the great shows us what an ho-  
nest man is to trust to that keeps a knave com-  
pany. *L'Estrange.*

TRUSTEE. *n. f.* [from trust.]

1. One entrusted with any thing.

Having made choice of such a confessor that you  
may trust your soul with, sincerely open your heart  
to him, and look upon him only as he is a trustee  
from God, commissioned by him as his ministerial  
deputy, to hear, judge, and absolve you.  
*Taylor's Guide to a Penitent.*

2. One to whom something is committed  
for the use and behoof of another.

You are not the trustees of the publick liberty;  
and if you have not right to petition in a crowd,  
much less to intermeddle in the management of  
affairs. *Dryden.*

TRUSTEE. *n. f.* [from trust.] One who  
trusts.

Nor shall you do mine ear that violence,  
To make it trustee of your own report  
Against yourself. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

TRUSTINESS. *n. f.* [from trust.] Ho-  
nesty; fidelity; faithfulness.



If the good qualities which lie dispersed among other creatures, innocence in a sheep, *trustfulness* in a dog, are singly so commendable, how excellent is the mind, which combines them into virtues!

*Grew's Ophidiologia.*

**TRUSTLESS.** *adj.* [from *trust*.] Unfaithful; unconstant; not to be trusted. A word elegant, but out of use.

I beheld this fickle *trustless* state  
Of vain world's glory, flitting to and fro. *Spenser.*

**TRUSTY.** *adj.* [from *trust*.]

1. Honest; faithful; true; fit to be trusted.

This dastard, at the battle of Poitiers,  
Before we met, or that a stroke was given,  
Like to a *trusty* squire, did run away. *Shakespeare.*

This *trusty* servant

Shall pass between us. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
He removeth away the speech of the *trusty*, and  
taketh away the understanding of the aged.

*Job, xii. 26.*

Guyomar his *trusty* slave has sent.

*Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

These prodigious treasures which flowed in to  
him, he buried under ground by the hands of his  
most *trusty* slaves. *Addison.*

2. Strong; stout; such as will not fail.

When he saw no power might prevail

His *trusty* sword he called to his aid. *Spenser.*

The ringing steels are to the chariot ty'd,  
The *trusty* weapon sits on ev'ry side. *Dryden.*

**TRUTH.** *n. f.* [τερεοδα, Saxon.]

1. The contrary to falsehood; conformity of notions to things.

All *truths* are equal, *veritas non recipit magis ac minus.*

That men are pubescent at the year of twice  
seven, is accounted a punctual *truth*. *Brown.*

Persuasive words, impregn'd

With reason to her learning and with *truth*. *Mil.*  
This clue leads them through the maze of  
opinions and authors to *truth* and certainty. *Locke.*

2. Conformity of words to thoughts.

Shall *truth* fail to keep her word? *Milton.*

*Truth* is the joining or separating of signs, as  
the things signified agree or disagree. *Locke.*

3. Purity from falsehood.

So young and true.

—Let it be so, thy *truth* then be thy dower.

*Shakespeare.*

4. Right opinion.

But, self-devoted from the prime of youth

To life sequester'd, and ascetic *truth*,

With fasting mortified, worn out with tears,

And bent beneath the load of seventy years. *Harte.*

5. Fidelity; constancy.

The thoughts of past pleasure and *truth*,

The best of all blessings below. *Song.*

6. Honesty; virtue.

The money I tender for him in the court;

If this will not suffice, it must appear

That malice bears down *truth*. *Shakespeare.*

7. It is used sometimes by way of concession.

She said, *truths*, Lord: yet the dogs eat of the

crumbs which fall. *Matthew, xv. 27.*

8. Exactness; conformity to rule.

Ploughs to go true depend much upon the *truth*

of the iron work. *Martin's Husbandry.*

9. Reality; real state of things.

In *truth*, what should any prayer, framed to the

minister's hand, require, but only to be read as

behoveth? *Hocher.*

There are innumerable *truths* with which we

are wholly unacquainted. *Baillie.*

10. Of a TRUTH, or in TRUTH. In reality.

Of a *truth*, Lord, the kings of Assyria have de-

stroyed the nations. *2 Kings, xii. 27.*

*VOL. II.*

**TRUTHFUL.** *n. f.* [truth, Latin.]

The act of weighing; examination by the scale.

Men may mistake if they distinguish not the  
sense of levity unto themselves, and in regard of  
the scale or decision of *truthfulness*.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TO TRY.** *v. a.* [trier, French.]

1. To examine; to make experiment of.

Some among you have beheld me fighting.

Come try upon yourselves what you have seen me.

*Shakespeare.*

He cannot be a perfect man,

Not being *tried* and tutor'd in the world. *Shakespeare.*

Doth not the ear try words, and the mouth taste

meat? *Job.*

2. To experience; to assay; to have know-

ledge or experience of.

Thou know'st only good; but evil hast not *try'd*.

*Milton.*

Some to far Oax's shall be fold,

Or try the Libyan heat, or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*

With me the rocks of Scylla you have *try'd*,

The inhuman Cyclops, and his den dely'd,

Wharfeater it's hereafter can you bear? *Dryden.*

3. To examine as a judge.

4. To bring before a judicial tribunal.

5. To bring to a decision: with out em-

phatical.

Nicanor, hearing of their couragiousness to fight

for their country, durst not try the matter by the

sword. *2 Mac. xiv.*

I'll try it out, and give no quarter.

*Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

6. To act on as a test.

The fire seven times *tried* this;

Seven times *tried* that judgment is;

Which did never think amiss. *Shakespeare.*

Sure he was first the passage *try'd*

In harden'd oak his heart did hide,

And ribs of iron arm'd his side. *Dryden.*

7. To bring as to a test.

The *trying* of your faith worketh patience.

*James, i. 3.*

They open to themselves at length the way

Up higher, under long obedience *try'd*. *Milton.*

8. To essay; to attempt.

Let us *try* advent'rous work. *Milton.*

9. To purify; to refine.

After life

*Try'd* in sharp tribulation, and refin'd

By faith and faithful works. *Milton.*

10. To use as means.

To ease her cares, the force of sleep she *tries*;

Still wakes her mind, though slumber seal her

eyes. *Swift.*

**TO TRY.** *v. n.* To endeavour; to at-

tempt; to make essay.

He first *deceas'd*, the for a little *try'd*

To live without him, lik'd it not, and died.

*Watson.*

Up and try. *Woolston.*

**TUB.** *n. f.* [tubbe, *tobbe*, Dutch.]

1. A large open vessel of wood.

In the East Indies, if you set a *tub* of water open

in a room where cloves are kept, it will be drawn

dry in twenty-four hours. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

They fetch their precepts from the Cynick *tub*.

*Milton.*

Skilful coopers hoop their *tubs*

With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs. *Hudibras.*

2. A state of salivation; so called, because

the patient was formerly sweated in a

tub.

Season the slaves

For *tubs* and baths, bring down the rose-cheek'd

youth

To the *tub-salt*, and the diet. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

**TUBE.** *n. f.* [tube, Fr. *tubus*, Latin.] A

pipe; a siphon; a long hollow body.

These bellowing engines with their fiery *tubes*  
Dispers'd ethereal forms, and down they fell.

*Rejormen.*

A spot like which astronomer

Through his glass'd optick *tube* yet never saw.

*Milne.*

This bears up part of it out at the surface of the  
earth (the rest through the *tubes* and vessels of the  
vegetables thereon. *Woodward's Natural History.*

**TUBERCLE.** *n. f.* [tubercule, Fr. from *tuber-*  
*culum*, Latin.] A small swelling or  
excrecence on the body; a pimple.

By what degrades the *tubercles* arise,

How flow, or quick, they ripen into fize. *Scott.*

A consumption of the lungs, without an ulcer-

ation, arrives through a schistosity, or a crude *tub-*

ercle. *Harvey.*

**TUBEROSE.** *n. f.* A flower.

The stalk of *tuberosa* run up four foot high,

more or less; the common way of planting them

is in pots in March, in good earth. *Martin.*

Eternal spring, with smiling verdure, here

Warms the mild air, and crowns the youthful year;

The *tuberosa* ever-breathes, and violets blow. *Garth.*

**TUBEROUS.** *adj.* [tubereux, French; from

*tuber*, Latin.] Having prominent knots

or excrecences.

Parts of *tuberosa* hematite shew several varie-

ties in the crusts, fissures, and constitution of the

body. *Woodward.*

**TUBULAR.** *adj.* [from *tubus*, Latin.]

Resembling a pipe or trunk; consisting

of a pipe; long and hollow; fistular.

He hath a *tubular* or pipe-like snout resembling

that of the hippocampus, or horse-fish.

*Grew's Museum.*

**TUBULATED.** *adj.* [from *tubulus*, Lat.]

**TUBULOUS.** *adj.* [from *tubulus*, Lat.]

Fistular; longitudinal-

ly hollow.

The teeth of vipers are *tubulated* for the convey-

ance of the poison into the wound they make; but

their hollownels doth not reach to the top of the

tooth. *Darwin's Physico-Theology.*

**TUBULE.** *n. f.* [tubulus, Latin.] A small

pipe, or fistular body.

As the ludus Helmontii, and the other nodules

have in them testaments that were incorporated with

them during the time of their formation at the de-

luge, these stones had then incorporated with

them testaceous *tubules*, related to the siphonella,

or rather the vermiculi marini. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**TUCK.** *n. f.* [twecca, Welsh; a knife;

*effac*, French; *stocco*, Italian.]

1. A long narrow sword.

If he by chance escape your venom'd *tuck*,

Our purpose may hold there. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

These being prim'd, with force he labour'd

To free 's sword from retentive scabbard;

And after many a painful pluck,

From rusty durand he bail'd *tuck*. *Hudibras.*

2. A kind of act.

The *tuck* is narrower method, and therefore

scarce lawful with a long hunt in the midst. *Carew.*

**TO TUCK.** *v. a.* [from *trucken*, German.]

To press. *Skinner.*

1. To gather into a narrower compass; to

crush together; to hinder from spread-

ing.

She *tuck'd* up her vestments like a Spartan vir-

gin, and marched directly forwards to the utmost

summit of the promontory. *Addison.*

The fox, at the same time they are letting down

their stays, are *tucking* up their petticoats, which

grow shorter and shorter every day.

*Addison's Guardian.*

The following age of females first *tuck'd* up their

garments to the elbows, and exposed their arms to

the air. *Addison.*

Dick adept! *tuck* back thy hair,

And I will pour into thy ear.

*Pope.*

2. To

# **a. To inclose, by tucking cloaths round.**

Make his bed after different fashions, that he may not feel every little change, who is not to have his maid always to lay all things in print, and wash him in warm. *Locke on Education.*

# **To TUCK. v. n. To contract. A bad word.**

An ulcer discharging a nasty thin ichor, the edges run in, and growing skinned and hard, give it the name of a calous ulcer. *Sharp's Surgery.*

# **TUCKER. n. s. A small piece of linen that shades the breast of women.**

A female ornament by some called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a slip of fine linen or muslin, used to run in a small kind of ruffle round the uppermost verge of the stays. *Addison's Guardian.*

# **TUCKETSONANCE. n. s. The sound of the tacket. An ancient instrument of musick.**

Let the trumpets sound  
The tucketsunance and the note to mount.

*Shakespeare's Henry V.*

# **TU'EL. n. s. [tuyeau, French.] The anus.**

*Skinner.*

# **TUESDAY. n. s. [tuesday, Saxon; tuy, Saxon, is Mars.] The third day of the week.**

# **TUFT. n. s. [tuffe, French.]**

# **1. A number of threads or ribbands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together.**

Upon sweet briars, a fine *tuft*, or brush of moss of divers colours, you shall ever find full of white worms. *Bacon.*

It is notorious for its goatish smell, and *tufts* not unlike the beard of that animal.

*Mure against Atheism.*

A *tuft* of daisies on a flow'ry lea. *Dryden.*

Near a living stream their mansion place,  
Edg'd round with moss and *tufts* of matted grass. *Dryden.*

The male among birds often appears in a crest, comb, a *tuft* of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a pinnacle on the top of the head. *Addison's Spectator.*

# **2. A cluster; a plump.**

Going a little aside into the wood, where many times before she delighted to walk, her eyes were saluted with a *tuft* of trees to close set together, as with the shade the moon gave through it, it might breed a tearful kind of devotion to look upon it. *Sidney.*

My house is at the *tuft* of olives hard by. *Shak.*

*An Island lie*

Girt with th' unmeasur'd sea; and is so nie,  
That in the midst I saw the smoke arise,  
Through *tufts* of trees. *Chapman.*

With high woods the hills were crown'd;  
With *tufts* the valleys, and each fountain side  
With borders 'long the rivers. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Under a *tuft* of shade, that on a green

Stood whispering soft, by a fresh fountain side

They sat them down. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

# **To TUFT. v. a. To adorn with a tuft.**

A doubtful word, not authorized by any competent writer.

Sit beneath the shade

Of solemn oaks, that *tuft* the swelling mounts,  
Thrown graceful round. *Thomson.*

# **TUFFETTY. n. s. [from tuffed and taffety.] A villous kind of silk.**

His cloaths were strange, thof' coarse, and black,  
tho' bare:

Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been  
Velvet; but it was now, so much ground was seen,  
Become *tuffetty*. *Donne.*

# **TUFFED. adj. [from tuft.] Growing in tufts or clusters.**

There does a sable cloud

Turn forth her silver lining on the night,  
And cast a gleam over this *tuffed* grove. *Milton.*

# **TOWERS and battlements it sees,**

Belsham's high in *tuffed* trees,

Where perhaps some beauty lies

The cynosure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

'Might the desert fruitful fields arise,

That, crown'd with *tuffed* trees and springing corn,

Like verdant isles the sable waste adorn. *Pope.*

# **TUFTY. adj. [from tuft.] Adorned with tufts. A word of no authority.**

Let me strip thee of thy *tufty* coat,

Spread thy ambrosial stores. *Thomson's Summer.*

# **To TUG. v. a. [teigan, teogan, Saxon.]**

# **1. To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion; to draw.**

No more *tug* one another thus, nor maul yourselves; receive.

Prize equal; conquests crown ye both: the lifts to others leave. *Chapman's Uliad.*

These two massy pillars

With horrible confusion to and fro  
He *tugg'd*, he shook, till down they came, and drew  
Upon the heads of all that sat beneath

The whole roof after them, with burst of thunder. *Milton.*

Take pains the genuine meaning to explore,  
There sweat, there strain, *tug* the laborious oar. *Johnson.*

# **2. To pull; to pluck.**

Priest, beware thy beard;

I mean to *tug* it, and to cuff you soundly. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

There leaving him to his repose,  
Secur'd from the pursuit of foes,  
And wanting nothing but a fang,  
And a well tun'd theorbos hung

Upon a bough, to ease the pain  
His *tugg'd* ears suffer'd with a strain. *Hudibras.*

# **To TUG. v. n.**

# **1. To pull; to draw.**

The meaner sort will *tug* lustily at one oar.

*Sandys.*

There is *tugging* and pulling this way and that way. *More.*

Thus galley-slaves *tug* wading at their oar,  
Content to work in prospect of the shore;  
But would not work at all, if not constrain'd before. *Dryden.*

We have been *tugging* a great while against the stream, and have almost weathered our point; a stretch or two more will do the work; but if, instead of that, we slacken our arms and drop our oars, we shall be hurried back to the place from whence we set out. *Addison on the War.*

# **2. To labour; to contend; to struggle.**

Cast your good counsels

Upon his passion; let myself and fortune  
*Tug* for the time to come. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

His face is black and full of blood,  
His hands abroad display'd, as one that grasps  
And *tugg'd* for life. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

They long wrestled and strenuously *tugged* for their liberty, with a no less magnanimous than constant pertinacity. *Howe.*

Go now with some daring drug,  
Bait thy disease, and while they *tug*,  
Thou to maintain the cruel strife,  
Spend the dear treasure of thy life. *Cresswell.*

# **TUG. n. s. [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmost effort.**

Downward by the feet he drew

The trembling dastard; at the *tug* he falls,  
Yea, ruins come along, sent from the smoking walls. *Dryden.*

# **TUGGER. n. s. [from tug.] One that tugs or pulls hard.**

# **TUTION. n. s. [tuisio; from tutor, Lat.] Guardianship; superintendant care; care of a guardian or tutor.**

A folly for a man of wisdom to put himself under the *tution* of a beast. *Sidney.*

They forcibly endeavour to cast the churches, under my care and *tution*, into the moulds they have fashioned to their designs. *King Charles.*

If government depends upon religion, this shows the peevishness of those that attempt to disjoin the civil and ecclesiastical interests, setting the latter wholly out of the *rotation* of the former. *South's Sermons.*

When so much true life is put into them, truly talk with them about what most delights them, that they may perceive that those under whose *tution* they are, are not enemies to their satisfaction. *Locke.*

# **TULIP. n. s. [tulipe, Fr. tulipa, Lat.] A flower.**

The properties of a good *tulip* are, 1. It should have a tall stem. 2. The flower should consist of six leaves, three within, and three without, the former being larger than the latter. 3. Their bottom should be proportioned to their top; their upper part should be rounded off, and not terminate in a point. 4. The leaves when opened should neither turn inward nor bend outward, but rather stand erect; the flower should be of a middling size, neither over large nor too small. 5. The stripes should be small and regular, arising quite from the bottom of the flower. The chives should not be yellow, but of a brown colour. They are generally divided into three classes, viz. precoces, or early flowers; medias, or middling flowers; and serotines, or late flowers. The early blowing *tulips* are not near so fair, nor rise half so high as the late ones, but are chiefly valued for appearing so early in the spring. *Mills.*

The *tulip* opens with the rising, and shuts with the setting sun. *Hakewill.*

Why *tulips* of one colour produce some of another, and, running through all, still escape a blue. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

# **TULIPTREE. n. s. A tree.**

# **To TU'MBLE. v. n. [tomber, Fr. tomme-len, Dutch; tombolare, Italian.]**

# **1. To fall; to come suddenly and violently to the ground.**

Though the treasure  
Of nature's germs *tumble* all together,  
Answer me. *Shakespeare.*

To stand or walk, to rise or *tumble*,  
As matter and as motion jumble. *Prior.*

Sisyphus lifts his stone up the hill; which carried to the top, it immediately *tumbles* to the bottom. *Addison.*

# **2. To fall in great quantities tumultuously.**

When riches come by the course of inheritance and testaments, they come *tumbling* upon a man. *Bacon.*

# **3. To roll about.**

I saw at the bottom of one tree a gentleman bound with many garters hand and foot, so as well he might *tumble* and toils. *Sidney.*

Gloster stumbled, and in falling struck me into the *tumbling* billows of the main. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

# **4. To play tricks by various libations of the body.**

Reform our sense, and teach the men to obey;  
They'll leave their *tumbling*, if you lead the way. *Rouse.*

# **To TU'MBLE. v. a.**

# **1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination.**

When it came to the ears of Maximilian, and *tumbling* it over and over in his thoughts, that he should at once blow be defeated of the marriage of his daughter and his own, he lost all patience. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A man by *tumbling* his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new fermentation, which works them into a firmer body. *Collier on Pride.*

They *tumbled* all their little quivers o'er,  
To chase propitious shafts. *Prior.*

# **2. To throw by chance or violence.**

The mind often sets itself on work in search of some hidden ideas; though sometimes they are roved

rouzed and tumbled out of their dark cells into open day-light by these turbulent passions. *Locke.*

### 3. To throw down.

Will thou still be hammering treachery;  
To tumble down thy husband and thyself  
From top of honour to disgrace's feet? *Shakspeare.*  
King Lycurgus, while he fought in vain  
His friends to free, was tumbled on the plain. *Dryden.*

If a greater force than his holds him fast, or  
tumbles him down, he is no longer free. *Locke.*  
**TUMBLE. v. n.** [from the verb.] A fall.

A country-fellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree; why, says a passenger, I could have taught you a way to climb, and never hurt yourself with a fall. *L'Estrange.*

**TUMBLER. n. s.** [from *tumble*.]

### 1. One who is in postures by various contortions of body, or seats of activity.

What strange agility and adroitness do common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to by exercise! *Wilkins.*

Nic bounced up with a spring equal to that of the nimblest tumblers or rope-dancers. *Arbutnot.*

Never by tumbler thro' the hoops was shown  
Such skill in passing all, and touching none. *Pope.*

### 2. A large drinking glass.

**TUMBER. n. s.** [*tombereau*, French.] A dungcart.

Twifallow once ended, get tumbrel and man,  
And compass that fallow as foon as ye can. *Tusser.*

My corps is in a tumbrel laid, among  
The filth and ordure, and inclos'd with dung;  
That cart arrest, and raise a common cry,  
For sacred hunger of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

What shall I do with this beastly tumbrel? go lie down and sleep, you sot. *Congreve.*

He sometimes rode in an open tumbrel. *Tatler.*

**TUMEFACATION. n. s.** [*tumefactio*, Lat.]

Swelling.  
The common signs and effects of weak fibres, are paleness, a weak pulse, tumefactions in the whole body. *Arbutnot.*

**To TUMIFY. v. a.** [*tumefacio*, Latin.]

To swell; to make to swell.

I apply'd three small causticks triangular about the tumefied joint. *Wichman's Surgery.*

A consumption actually begun is when some parts of the lungs are knotted and tumefied. *Blackmore.*

A fleshy excrescence, exceeding hard and tumefied, supposed to demand extirpation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**TUMID. adj.** [*tumidus*, Lat.]

### 1. Swelling; puffed up.

2. Protuberant; raised above the level.  
So high as heav'd the tumid hills, so low  
Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,  
Capacious bed of waters. *Milton.*

### 3. Pompous; boastful; puffy; falsely sublime.

Though such expressions may seem tumid and aspiring; yet cannot I scruple to use seeming hyperboles in mentioning felicities, which make the highest hyperboles but seeming ones. *Boyle.*

**TUMOROUS. adj.** [from *tumour*.]

### 1. Swelling; protuberant.

Who ever saw any cypress or pine, small below and above, and tumorous in the middle, unless some diseased plant? *Wotton.*

### 2. Fastuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent.

According to their subject, their styles vary; for that which is high and lofty, declaiming excellent matters, becomes vast and tumorous, speaking of petty and inferior things. *Ben Jonson.*

His limbs were rather sturdy than dainty, sublime and almost tumorous in his looks and gestures. *Wotton.*

**TUMOUR. n. s.** [*tumor*, Lat.]

### 1. A morbid swelling.

*Tumour* is a disease, in which the parts, retarded from their natural state by an undue increase of their vigour.

Having dissipated this swelling vice, and seen what it is that feeds the *tumour*, if the disease be founded in pride, the abating that is the most natural remedy. *Government of the Tongue.*

The formation of knots and tumours in any part of the body, external or internal, that degenerate at length into an ulcer, arise from this, that some parts of the blood becoming by their size of figure disproportioned to the small winding channels of the glands, cannot freely slip through. *Blackmore.*

### 2. Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur; swelling mien; unsubstantial greatness.

His stile was rich of phrase, but seldom in bold metaphors; and so far from the *tumour*, that it rather wanted a little elevation. *Wotton.*

It is not the power of *tumour* and bold looks upon the passions of the multitude. *L'Estrange.*

**To TUMP. Among gardeners, to fence trees about with earth.**

**To TUMULATE. v. n.** [*tumulo*, Lat.] To swell. This seems to be the sense here, but I suspect the word to be wrong.

Urinous spirits, or volatile alkalies, are such enemies to acid, that as soon as they are put together, they *tumulate* and grow hot, and continue to fight till they have disarmed or mortified each other. *Boyle.*

**TUMULOSE. adj.** [*tumulosus*, Lat.] Full of hills. *Bailey.*

**TUMULOSITY. n. s.** [*tumulus*, Lat.] Hill-tines. *Bailey.*

**TUMULT. n. s.** [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumultus*, Latin.]

### 1. A promiscuous commotion in a multitude.

A *tumult* is improved into a rebellion, and a government overturned by it. *L'Estrange.*

With ireful taunts each other they oppose,  
Till in loud *tumult* all the Greeks arose. *Pope.*

### 2. A multitude put into wild commotion.

### 3. A stir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion.

What stir is this? what *tumults* in the heavens? Whence cometh this alarm and this noise? *Shakspeare.*

*Tumult* and confusion, all embroil'd. *Milton.*

This piece of poetry, what can be nobler than the idea it gives us of the Supreme Being thus raising a *tumult* among the elements, and recovering them out of their confusion, thus troubling and becalming nature? *Addison's Spectator.*

**TUMULTUARILY. adv.** [from *tumultuary*.] In a tumultuary manner.

**TUMULTUARINESS. n. s.** [from *tumultuary*.] Turbulence; inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

The *tumultuaries* of the people, or the factions of presbyters, gave occasion to invent new models. *King Charles.*

**TUMULTUARY. adj.** [*tumultuarius*, Fr. from *tumult*.]

### 1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused.

Perkin had learned, that people under command used to consult, and after to march in order, and wheels contrariwise; and observing their order, and not *tumultuary* aiming, scattered the worst. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

My followers were at that time so way proportionable to hazard a *tumultuary* conflict. *R. Charles.* It is likely that the divided atoms should keep the *tumultuaries* in such a variety of *tumultuary* agitations in that liquid medium? *Glanville's Scripps.*

### 2. Restless; put into irregular commotion.

Men who live without religion are always in a *tumultuary* and restless state. *Atterbury.*

**To TUMULTUATE. v. n.** [*tumultuo*, Lat.] To make a tumult.

**TUMULTUATION. n. s.** [from *tumultuo*.]

### Irregular and confused agitation.

There in the found the contiguous air receives many strokes from the particles of the liquor, seems probable by the sudden and eager *tumultuation* of its parts. *Boyle.*

**TUMULTUOUS. adj.** [from *tumult*; *tumultuosus*, Fr.]

### 1. Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes.

Many civil broils, and *tumultuous* rebellions, they fairly overcame, by reason of the continual presence of their king, whose only person often times contains the unruly people from a thousand evil designs. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

### 2. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly agitated.

The strong rebuff of some *tumultuous* clouds  
Hurried him aloft. *Milton.*

His dice attempt, which nigh the birth  
Now rowling, boils in his *tumultuous* breast,  
And like a devilish engine back recoils  
Upon himself. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The vital blood, that had forsook my heart,  
Returns again in such *tumultuous* tides,  
As quite overcomes me. *Addison's Cato.*

### 3. Turbulent; violent.

Nought rests for me in this *tumultuous* strife,  
But to make open proclamation. *Shakspeare.*

Furiously running in upon him with *tumultuous* speech, he violently taught from his head his rich cap of fables. *Kamler.*

### 4. Full of tumults.

The winds began to speak louder, and, as in a *tumultuous* kingdom, to think themselves fittest instruments of commandment. *Sidney.*

**TUMULTUOUSLY. adv.** [from *tumultuous*.] By act of the multitude; with confusion and violence.

It was done by edict, not *tumultuously*; the sword was not put into the people's hand. *Bacon's Holy War.*

**TUN. n. s.** [*tunne*, Saxon; *tonne*, Dutch; *tonne*, *tonneau*, French.]

### 1. A large cask.

As when a spark  
Lights on a heap of powder, laid  
Fit for the *tun*, some magazine to store  
Against a ramour'd war. *Milton.*

### 2. A pipe; the measure of two hogheads.

### 3. Any large quantity proverbially.

I have ever follow'd thee with hate,  
Drawn *tuns* of blood out of thy country's breast. *Shakspeare.*

### 4. A drunkard; in burlesque.

Here's a *tun* of midnight-work to come,  
Og from a treason-tavern rolling home. *Dryden.*

### 5. The weight of two thousand pounds.

### 6. A cubick space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.

So fenced about with rocks and lets, that without knowledge of the passages, a boat of ten *tuns* cannot be brought into the haven. *Hylyn.*

### 7. Dryden has used it for a perimetrical measure, I believe without precedent or propriety.

A *tun* about was every pillar there;  
A polish'd mirror shone not half so clear. *Dryden.*

**To TUN. v. n.** [from the noun.] To put into casks; to barrel.

If in the must, or wort, while it worketh, before it be *tunnd*, the burrage stay a time, and be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*

The same fermented juice degenerating into vinegar, yields an acid and corroding spirit. The same juice *tunnd* up, arms itself with tartar. *Boyle's Works.*

**TUNABLE. adj.** [from *tune*.] Harmonious; musical.

# TUN

A cry more tunable  
Was never hail'd to, nor cheer'd with horn.

*Shakespeare.*

Hard are the ways of truth, and rough to walk;  
Smooth on the tongue discours'd, pleasing to th' ear,  
And tunable as sylvan pipe or song.

*Milton.*

All tunable sounds, whereof human voice is one,  
are made by a regular vibration of the sonorous  
body, and undulation of the air, proportionable to  
the acuteness or gravity of the tone.

*Holder.*

Several lines in Virgil are not altogether tunable  
to a modern ear.

*Gaith's Preface to Ovid.*

**TUNABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *tunable*.] Har-  
mony; melodiousness.

**TUNABLY.** *adv.* [from *tunable*.] Har-  
moniously; melodiously.

**TUN-DISH.** *n. f.* [from *tun* and *disb.* A  
tunnel.

**TUNE.** *n. f.* [*toon*, Dut. *ton*, Swed. *tuono*,  
Ital. *tone*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.]

1. *Tune* is a diversity of notes put together.

*Locke.*

Came he to sing a raven's note,  
Whose dismal tune bereft my vital powers?

*Shak.*

*Tunes* and *airs* have in themselves some affinity  
with the affections; as merry *tunes*, doleful *tunes*,  
solemn *tunes*, *tunes* inclining men's minds to pity,  
warlike *tunes*; so that *tunes* have a predisposition  
to the motion of the spirits.

*Bacon.*

Keep unfixedly nature to her law,  
And the low world in measur'd motion draw

After the heav'nly *tune*, which none can hear  
Of human mould with gross unpurged ear.

*Milton.*

That sweet song you sung one starry night,  
The *tune* I still retain, but not the words.

*Dryden.*

The disposition in the fiddle to play *tunes*.

*Arbutnot & Pope.*

2. Sound; note.

Such a noise arose

As the shrouds make at sea in a stiff tempest,  
As loud, and to as many *tunes*.

*Shakespeare.*

3. Harmony; order; concert of parts.

A continual parliament I thought would but  
keep the common weal in *tune*, by preserving laws  
in their due execution and vigour.

*King Charles.*

4. State of giving the due sounds; as, *the  
fiddle is in tune*, or *out of tune*.

5. Proper state for use or application; right  
disposition; fit temper; proper humour.

A child will learn three times as much when he  
is in *tune*, as he will with double the time and  
pains, when he goes awkwardly, or is dragged un-  
willingly to it.

*Locke.*

6. State of any thing with respect to order.

Distressed Lear, in his better *tune*, remembers  
what we are come about.

*Shakespeare.*

**TO TUNE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into such a state, as that the  
proper sounds may be produced.

Their golden harps they took,

Harp over *tun'd*, that glitter'd by their side,

*Tune* your harps,

Ye angels, to that sound; and thou, my heart,  
Make room to entertain thy flowing joy.

*Dryden.*

2. To sing harmoniously.

Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow,  
Melodious murmurs, warbling *tune* his praise.

*Milton.*

Rouse up, ye Thebans; *tune* your *Psalm*;  
Your king returns, the Argians are o'ercome.

*Dryden.*

Leave such to *tune* their own dull rhymes, and  
know

What's roundly smooth, and languishingly slow.

*Pope.*

3. To put into order so as to produce the  
proper effect.

**TO TUNE.** *v. n.*

1. To form one sound to another.

# TUN

The winds were hush'd, no leaf to smail  
At all was seen to stir;

While *tuning* to the waters fall,

The small birds sang to her.

All sounds on fret or stop

Temper'd soft *timings*, intermix'd with voice.

*Milton.*

2. To utter with the voice inarticulate  
harmony.

**TUNEFUL.** *adj.* [*tune* and *full*.] Musical;  
harmonious.

I saw a pleasant grove,

With chant of *tuneful* birds resounding love.

Earth smiles with flow'rs renewing, laughs the

sky,

And birds to lays of love their *tuneful* notes apply.

*Dryden.*

For thy own glory sing our foreign's praise,

God of verities and of days!

Let all thy *tuneful* sons adore

Their lasting works with William's name.

Poets themselves must fall, like those they sung.

Deaf the praise'd ear, and mute the *tuneful* tongue.

*Pope.*

**TUNELSS.** *adj.* [from *tune*.] Unharmo-  
nious; unmusical.

When in hand my *tuneful* harp I take,

Then do I more augment my joys and delight.

Swallow, what dost thou

With thy *tuneful* serenade?

*Cowley.*

**TUNER.** *n. f.* [from *tune*.] One who  
tunes.

The pox of such antick, lipping, affected phan-  
tasts, these new *tuners* of accents.

*Shakespeare.*

**TUNICK.** *n. f.* [*tunique*, Fr. *tunica*, Lat.]

1. Part of the Roman dress.

The *tunicks* of the Romans, which answer to  
our waistcoats, were without ornaments, and with  
very short sleeves.

*Arbutnot on Cains.*

2. Natural covering; integument; tu-  
nicle.

Lohocks and syrups abate and demulce the hoar-  
ness of a cough, by mollifying the ruggedness of the  
intern *tunic* of the gullet.

Their fruit is locked up all winter in their galls,  
and well fenced with neat and close *tunicks*.

*Derham's Physico-Theology.*

The drop of the *tunics vaginalis* is owing to  
a preternatural discharge of that water continually  
separating on the internal surface of the *tunic*.

*Skarp.*

**TUNICLE.** *n. f.* [from *tunic*.] Natural  
cover; integument.

The humours and *tunicles* are purely transparent,  
to let in the light and colour unfolded.

*Ray.*

One single grain of wheat, barley, or rye, shall  
contain four or five distinct plants under one com-  
mon *tunicle*; a very convincing argument of the  
providence of God.

*Bentley.*

**TUNNAGE.** *n. f.* [from *tun*.]

1. Content of a vessel measured by the tun.

The consideration of the riches of the ancients  
leads to that of their trade, and to inquire into the  
bulk and *tunnage* of their shipping.

*Arbutnot.*

2. Tax laid by a tun; as, to levy *tunnage*  
and poundage.

**TUNNEL.** *n. f.*

1. The shaft of a chimney; the passage  
for the smoke.

It was a vault, built for great disservice,

With many ranges rear'd along the wall,

And one great chimney, whose long *tunnel* thence

The smoke forth threw.

The water being rarified, and by rarification re-  
solved into wind, will force up the smoke, which  
otherwise might linger in the *tunnel*, and often-  
times reverse.

*Newton's Arithmetica.*

2. A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is  
poured into vessels.

For the help of the hearing, make an instru-  
ment like a *tunnel*, the narrow part of the signet

# TUR

of the hole of the ear, and the broader and much  
larger.

*Bacon.*

3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in  
a point, and so resembling a funnel or  
tunnel.

**TO TUNNEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form like a tunnel.

The phænix tribe inhabit the *tunnelled*, con-  
volved leaves.

*Derham's Physico-Theology.*

2. To catch in a net.

3. This word is used by *Derham* for to  
make net-work; to reticulate.

Some birds not only weave the fibrous parts of  
vegetables, and curiously *tunnel* them into nests,  
but artificially suspend them on the twigs of trees.

*Derham.*

**TURNNY.** *n. f.* [*tannen*, Italian; *thyunnus*,  
Latin.] A sea-fish.

Some fish are boiled and preserved fresh in vine-  
gar, as *tunny* and turbot.

*Carron.*

**TUR.** *n. f.* [I know not of what original.]

A ram. This word is yet used in Staf-  
fordshire, and in other provinces.

**TO TUR.** *v. n.* To butt like a ram.

**TURBAN.** } *n. f.* [A Turkish word.]

**TURBANT.** } The cover worn by the

**TURBAND.** } Turks on their heads.

Gates of monarchs

Arch'd are so high, that giants may jet through,

And keep their impious *turbands* on, without

Good-morrow to the sun.

His hat was in the form of a *turban*, not so huge

as the Turkish *turbans*.

From utmost Indian isle, Taprobane,

Dusk faces with white filken *turbans* wreath'd.

*Milton.*

I see the Turk nodding with his *turban*.

Some, for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,

For folded *turbans* finest Holland bear.

*Dryden.*

**TURBAND.** *adj.* [from *turban*.] Wear-  
ing a turban.

A *turban'd* Turk

That beat a Venetian, and traduc'd the state,

I took by the throat.

*Shakespeare.*

**TURBARY.** *n. f.* [*turbaria*, low Lat. from

*turf*.] The right of digging turf.

*Skinner.*

**TURBID.** *adj.* [*turbidus*, Latin.] Thick;  
muddy; not clear.

Though lees make the liquid *turbid*, yet they  
refine the spirits.

*Bacon.*

The brass instruments of death discharge

Horrible flames, and *turbid* streaming clouds

Of smoke sulphureous; intermix'd with these

Large globous fumes fly.

The ordinary springs, which were before clear,  
fresh, and limpid, become thick and *turbid*, as  
long as the earthquake lasts.

*Wooden Nat. History.*

**TURBIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *turbid*.] Mud-  
diness; thickness.

**TURBATED.** *adj.* [*turbatus*, Lat.]

1. Twisted; spiral; passing from narrower  
to wider.

Let mechanism here produce a spiral and *tur-  
bated* motion of the whole moved body, without  
an external director.

*Bentley.*

2. Among botanists, plants are called *tur-  
bated*, as some parts of them resemble,  
or are of a conical figure.

*Dictionary.*

**TURBINATION.** *n. f.* [from *turbated*.]

The act of spinning like a top.

**TURBITH.** *n. f.* [*turpethus*, Latin.] Yel-  
low mercury precipitate.

I kept him some grains of *turbith* mineral, and

purged it off with a bitter draught. I repeated the

*turbith* once in three days; and the ulcers healed

soon off.

*Wise's Surgery.*

**TURBOT.** *n. f.* [*turbot*, French and Dut.

*turbot*, Latin.] A delicate fish.

*Some*

Some fish are preserved fresh in vinegar, as *turbot*.  
Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale,  
the salmon, the *turbot*,  
Nor oysters of the Lucrine lake  
My sober appetite would wish,  
Nor *turbot*. *Dryden*.

**TURBULENCE.** *n. s.* [*turbulencia*, Fr.  
**TURBULENCY.** *n. s.* [*turbulencia*, Latin.]

1. Tumult; confusion.

I have dream'd  
Of bloody *turbulencia*; and this whole night  
Hath nothing been but forms of slaughter. *Shak.*  
(At times noxious where they light  
On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent,  
Like *turbulencia* in the affairs of man,  
Over whose heads they roar, and seem to point:  
They oft fore signify and threaten ill. *Milton*.

2. Disorder of passions.

I come to calm thy turbulence of mind,  
If reason will resume her sov'reign sway. *Dryden*.

3. Tumultuousness; tendency to confusion.

You think this turbulence of blood  
From stagnating preserves the blood,  
Which thus fermenting by degrees,  
Exalts the spirits, sickens the lea. *Swift*.

**TURBULENT.** *adj.* [*turbulentus*, Latin.]

1. Raising agitation; producing commotion.

From the clear milky juice allaying  
Thirst, and refresh'd; nor envy'd them the grape,  
Whole heads that turbulent liquor fills with fumes. *Milton*.

2. Exposed to commotion; liable to agitation.

Calm region once,  
And full of peace; now tost, and turbulent! *Milt.*

3. Tumultuous; violent.

What wondrous sort of death has heav'n design'd  
For so untam'd, so turbulent a mind? *Dryden*.  
Nor need we tell what anxious cares attend  
The turbulent mirth of wine, nor all the kinds  
Of maladies that lead to death's grim cave,  
Wrought by intemperance. *Dryden*.  
Men of ambitious and turbulent spirits, that  
were dissatisfied with privacy, were allowed to en-  
gage in matters of state. *Bentley*.

**TURBULENTLY.** *adv.* (from *turbulent*.)  
Tumultuously; violently.

**TURD.** *n. s.* [*turd*, Saxon.] Excrement.

**TURF.** *n. s.* [*turf*, Saxon; *torf*, Dutch;  
*torf*, Swedish.] A clod covered with  
grass; a part of the surface of the  
ground.

Where was this lane?  
Close by the battle, ditch'd, and wall'd with turf. *Shakespeare*.

Turf and peats are cheap fuels, and last long. *Bacon*.

Could that divide you from near ushering guides?  
They left me weary on a grassy turf. *Milton*.  
Each place sums monument of thee should bear;  
I with green turf would grateful altars raise. *Dryden*.

Their bucklers ring around,  
Their trampling turns the turf, and shakes the so-  
lid ground. *Dryden's Enid*.

The ambassador every morning religiously saluted  
a turf of earth dug out of his own native soil, to  
remind him that all the day he was to think of his  
country. *Addison*.

His flock daily crops  
Their verdant dinner from the mossy turf.  
Sufficient. *Philips*.

Yet shall thy grave with rising flow'rs be dress'd,  
And the green turf be lightly on thy breast. *Pope*.

**To TURF.** *v. a.* (from the noun.) To  
cover with turfs.

The face of the bank next the sea is turfed.  
*Martinet*.

**TURFINESS.** *n. s.* (from *turf*.) The state  
of abounding with turfs.

**TURFY.** *adj.* (from *turf*.) Full of turfs.

**TURGENT.** *adj.* [*turgens*, Lat.] Swell-  
ing; protuberant; tumid.

Where humours are turgent, it is necessary not  
only to purge them, but also to strengthen the in-  
fected parts. *Government of the Tongue*.

The clusters clear,  
White o'er the turgent skin the living dew. *Thomson*.

**TURGESCE.** *n. s.* [*turgesco*, Lat.]  
**TURGESCE.** *n. s.* [*turgesco*, Lat.]

1. The act of swelling; the state of being  
swollen.

The infant turgescence is not to be taken off,  
but by medicines of higher nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

2. Empty magnificence.

**TURGID.** *adj.* [*turgidus*, Latin.]

1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room  
than before.

A bladder, moderately filled with air, and  
strongly tied, held near the fire, grew turgid and  
hard; and brought nearer, suddenly broke with  
a vehement noise. *Boyle*.  
The spirits embroiled with the malignity, and  
drowned in the blood turgid and tamified by the  
febrile fermentation, are by phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey on Consumptions*.

Disburthen thou thy sapless wood  
Of its rich progeny; the turgid fruit  
Abounds with mellow liquor. *Philips*.

Those channels, turgid with th' obstructed tide,  
Stretch their small holes, and make their meshes  
wide. *Blackmore*.

2. Pompous; tumid; fastuous; vainly mag-  
nificent.

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talk-  
ing and thinking; whatsoever they judge of is  
with a tincture of this vanity. *Watts's Logic*.

**TURGIDITY.** *n. s.* (from *turgid*.) State  
of being swollen.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dolence, flow-  
nels of speech, vertigo, weakness, wateriness and  
turgidity of the eyes. *Arbutnot on Diet*.

**TURKEY.** *n. s.* [*gallina turcica*, Latin.]

A large domestick fowl supposed to be  
brought from Turkey.

Here he comes swelling like a turkey-cock.  
The turkey-cock hath swelling gills, the hen  
less. *Shakespeare*. *Bacon*.

So speeds the wily fox,  
Who lately flinch'd the turkey's callow care. *Cay*.

**TURKISH.** *n. s.* [*turkische*, French, from  
turkey.] A blue stone numbered among  
the meaner precious stones, now disco-  
vered to be a bone impregnated with  
cupreous particles.

Those bony bodies found among copper-ores  
are tinged with green or blue: the *turkish* stone,  
as it is commonly filled by lapidaries, is part of  
a bone so tinged. *Woodward*.

**TURKSCAP.** *n. s.* [*martagon*.] An herb.

**TURM.** *n. s.* [*turma*, Lat.] A troop. Not  
in use.

Legions and cohorts, turms of horse, and wings. *Milton*.

**TURMERICK.** *n. s.* [*turmerica*, Lat.] An  
Indian root which makes a yellow dye.

**TURMOIL.** *n. s.* (derived by *Skinner* from  
*tremouille* French, a mill-hopper; more  
probably derived from *mole*, to labour.)

Trouble; disturbance; harass; unea-  
siness; tumultuous molestation. Little  
in use.

He shakes, with torment and turmoil,  
To force me live, and will not let me die. *Spenser*.

There I'll rest, as after much turmoil  
A blessed soul dash in elysium. *Shakespeare*.

Blinded greatness ever in turmoil,  
Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel*.

Happy when I, from this turmoil set free,  
That peaceful and divine assembly see. *Denham*.

**To TURMOIL.** *v. a.* (from the noun.)

1. To harass with commotion.

That is not fault of will in those godly fathers,  
but the troublous occasions wherewith that wretched  
realm hath continually been *turmoiled*. *Spenser*.

It is her fatal misfortune above all other coun-  
tries, to be miserably tossed and *turmoiled* with these  
forms of affliction. *Spenser*.

Haughty Juno, who with endless broil  
Did earth, and heav'n, and join himself *turmoil*,  
At length aton'd, her friendly pow'r shall join. *Dryden*.

2. To weary; to keep in unquietness.

Having newly left those grammatic shallowes,  
where they stuck unreasonably to learn a few  
words, on the sudden are transported to be tost and  
*turmoiled* with their unballasted winds in tempestu-  
ous and unquiet deeps of controversy. *Milton*.

**To TURN.** *v. a.* [*turnan*, Saxon; *tour-  
ner*, French; from *turno*, Latin.]

1. To put into a circular or vertiginous  
motion; to move round; to revolve.

She would have made Hercules *turn* the spit;  
yea, and have cleft his club to make the fire too. *Shakespeare*.

He *turned* me about with his finger and thumb,  
as one would set up a top. *Shakespeare*.

Here's a knocking, indeed! if a man were  
porter of hell-gate, he should have old *turning* the  
key. *Shakespeare*.

They in numbers that compute  
Days, months, and years, towards his all-cheering  
lamp  
Turn swift their various motions, or are *turn'd*  
By his magnetic beam. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

2. To put the upper side downwards; to  
shift with regard to the sides.

When the hen has laid her eggs so that she can  
cover them, what care does she take in *turning* them  
frequently, that all parts may partake of the vital  
warmth? *Addison*.

3. To change with respect to position.

Expert  
When to advance, or stand, or *turn* the way  
Of battle. *Milton*.

He bid his angels *turn* ascant the poles. *Milnes*.

4. To change the state of the balance.

You weigh equally, a feather will *turn* the scales. *Shakespeare*.

If I survive, shall Troy the less prevail?  
A single soul's too light to *turn* the scale. *Dryden*.

5. To bring the inside out.

He call'd me *for*;  
And told me I had *turn'd* the wrong side out. *Shakespeare*.

The vast abyss  
Up from the bottom *turn'd* by furious winds. *Milnes*.

6. To change as to the posture of the body,  
or direction of the look.

Apollon, angry at the sight, from top of Ilion  
cries;  
Turn head, ye yell-rod peers of Troy. *Chapman*.

His gentle dumb expression *turn'd* at length  
The eye of Eye to mark his play. *Milton*.

The rage of thirst and hunger now suppress'd,  
The monarch *turns* him to his royal guest. *Pope's Odyssey*.

7. To form on a lathe by moving round.  
[*turno*, Latin.]

As the plating one foot of a pair of compasses  
on a plane, and moving about the other foot, de-  
scribes a circle with the moving point; so any  
substance, pitched steady on two points, as on an  
axis, and moved about, also describes a circle  
concentric to the axis, and an edge-tool for steady



In that part of the outside of the substance, will in a circumvolution of that substance cut off all the parts that lie farther off the axis, and make the outside also concentric to the axis. This is the whole sum of turning. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*  
The whole lathe is made strong, because the matter it turns being metal, is heavier than wood, and with forcible coming about, would, if the lathe were slight, make it tremble, and so spoil the work. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

## 8. To form; to shape.

His whole person is finely turned, and speaks him a man of quality. *Tatler.*

What nervous arms he boasts, how firm his tread, His limbs how turn'd, how broad his shoulders spread! *Pope.*

## 9. To change; to transform; to metamorphose; to transmute.

My throat of war be turn'd.  
To the virgin's voice that babies lulls asleep, *Shakespeare.*

This mock of his  
Hath turn'd his balls to gunshots. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Turn the council of Ahithophel into foolishness. *2 Samuel, xv.*

Impatience turns an ague into a fever, a fever to the plague, fear into despair, anger into rage, loss into madness, and sorrow to amazement. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

O goodness! that shall evil turn to good. *Milt.*

Of sooty coal the empyrick alchemist Can turn, or holds it possible to turn, Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold. *Milton.*

## 10. To make of another colour.

The choler of a hog turned syrup of violets green. *Fletcher.*

## 11. To change; to alter.

Didst not me, although I be not fair;  
Doth beauty keep which never can be burn,  
Nor storms do turn? *Sidney.*

Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world Could turn so much the constitution  
Of any constant man. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*

## 12. To make a reverse of fortune.

Fortune confounds the wife,  
And, when they least expect it, turns the dice. *Dryden.*

## 13. To translate.

The bard whom pilfer'd pastorals renown;  
Who turns a Persian tale for half a crown,  
Just writes to make his barrenness appear. *Pope.*

## 14. To change to another opinion, or party, worse or better; to convert; to convert.

Turn ye not unto idols, nor make to yourselves molten gods. *Leviticus, xix. 4.*

## 15. To change with regard to inclination or temper.

Turn thee unto me, and have mercy upon me. *Psalms xxv.*

## 16. To alter from one effect or purpose to another.

That unsteadiness which they find in us, they turn it to the soothing up themselves in that accursed fancy. *Hooker.*

When a storm of sad mischance beats upon our spirits, turn it into advantage, to serve religion or prudence. *Taylor.*

God will make these evils the occasion of a greater good, by turning them to advantage in this world, or increase of our happiness in the next. *Thomson.*

## 17. To betake.

Sheep, and great cattle, it seems indifferent which of these two were most turned to. *Temple.*

## 18. To transfer.

These came to David to Hebron, to turn the kingdom of Saul to him. *1 Chron. xii. 23.*

## 19. To fall upon by some change.

The destruction of Demetrius, son to Philip II. of Macedon, turned upon the father, who died of repentance. *Bacon.*

## 20. To make to nauseate.

The report, and much more the sight of a luxurious feeder, would turn his stomach. *Fell.*

This beastly line quite turns my stomach. *Pope.*

## 21. To make giddy.

Eastern priests in giddy circles run,  
And turn their heads to imitate the sun. *Pope.*

## 22. To infatuate; to make mad: applied to the head or brain.

My aching head can scarce support the pain;  
This cursed love will surely turn my brain!  
Feel how it shoots. *Theophrast.*

There is not a more melancholy object than a man who has his head turned with religious enthusiasm. *Addison.*

Alas! she raves; her brain, I fear, is turn'd. *Rever.*

## 23. To change direction to, or from, any point.

The sun  
Was bid turn reins from the equinoctial road. *Milt.*

A man, though he turns his eyes towards an object, yet he may chuse whether he will curiously survey it. *Locke.*

Unless he turns his thoughts that way, he will no more have distinct ideas of the operations of his mind; than he will have of a clock who will not turn his eyes to it. *Locke.*

They turn away their eyes from a beautiful prospect. *Addison.*

## 24. To direct by a change to a certain purpose or propensity.

My thoughts are turn'd on peace.  
Already have our quarrels fill'd the world  
With widows and with orphans. *Addison's Catu.*

This turns the bulleth's spirits from the old notions of honour and liberty to the thoughts of traffick. *Addison.*

His natural magnanimity turned all his thoughts upon something more valuable than he had in view. *Addison.*

He turned his parts rather to books and conversation, than to politics. *Prior.*

He is still to spring from one of a poetical disposition, from whom he might inherit a soul turned to poetry. *Pope.*

## 25. To double in.

Thus a wife taylor is not pinching,  
But turns at every seam an inch in. *Swift.*

## 26. To revolve; to agitate in the mind.

Turn these ideas about in your mind, and take a view of them in all sides. *Watts.*

## 27. To bend from a perpendicular edge; to blunt.

Quick wits are more quick to enter speedily, than able to pierce far; like sharp tools, whose edges be very soon turned. *Ajebam.*

## 28. To drive by violence; to expel: with out, or out of.

Or turn this day out of the week;  
This day of shame. *Shakespeare.*

They turn'd weak people and children unable for service out of the city. *Kaolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

He now was grown deform'd and poor,  
And fit to be turn'd out of doors. *Hudibras.*

If I had taken to the church, I should have had more sense than to have turn'd myself out of my benefice by writing libels on my parishioners. *Dryden's Preface to his Fables.*

'Twould be hard to imagine that God would turn him out of paradise, to till the ground, and at the same time advance him to a throne. *Locke.*

A great man in a peasant's house, finding his wife handsome, turn'd the good man out of his dwelling. *Addison.*

## 29. To apply by a change of use.

They all the sacred mysteries of heaven  
To their own vile advantages shall turn. *Milton.*

When the passage is open, land will be turned most to great cattle; when shut, to sheep. *Temple.*

## 30. To reverse; to repeal.

God will turn thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee. *Deuteronomy, xxx.*

## 31. To keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick.

There are certain commodities, and yield the readiest money of any that are turn'd in this kingdom, as they never fall of a price abroad. *Temple.*

A man must guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier of Popularity.*

## 32. To adapt the mind.

However improper he might have been for studies of a higher nature, he was perfectly well turn'd for trade. *Addison.*

## 33. To put towards another.

I will send, my fear before thee, and make all thine enemies turn their backs unto thee. *Exodus, xxiii. 27.*

## 34. To retort; to throw back.

Luther's confidence, by his intigations, turns these very reasonings upon him. *Atterbury.*

## 35. To TURN away. To dismiss from service; to discard.

She did nothing but turn up and down, as she had hoped to turn away the fancy that mastered her, and hid her face as if she could have hidden herself from her own fancies. *Sidney.*

Yet you will be hanged for being so long absent, or be turn'd away. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

She turned away one servant for putting too much oil in her salad. *Aschmole.*

## 36. To TURN away. To avert.

A third part of prayer is deprecation; that is, when we pray to God to turn away some evil from us. *Duty of Man.*

## 37. To TURN back. To return to the hand from which it was received.

We turn not back the silks upon the merchants, When we have spoil'd them. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

## 38. To TURN off. To dismiss contemptuously.

Having brought our treasure,  
Then take we down his load, and turn him off,  
Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears. *Shaksp.*

The murmurer is turn'd off, to the company of those doleful creatures that inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Government of the Tongue.*

He turned off his former wife to make room for this marriage. *Addison.*

## 39. To TURN off. To give over; to resign.

The most adverse chances are like the ploughing and breaking the ground, in order to a more plentiful harvest. And yet we are not so wholly turn'd off to that reversion, as to have no supplies for the present; for besides the comfort of so certain an expectation in another life, we have promises also for this. *Decay of Piety.*

## 40. To TURN off. To deflect; to divert.

The institution of sports was intended by all governments to turn off the thoughts of the people from busying themselves in matters of state. *Addison's Freeholder.*

## 41. To be TURNED of. To advance to an age beyond. An odd ungrammatical phrase.

Narcissus now his sixteenth year began,  
Just turn'd of boy, and on the verge of man. *Ovid's Metamorphosis.*

When turned of forty, they determined to retire to the country. *Addison.*

Trus, though now turned of fifty, has not appeared in the world since five and twenty. *Addison.*

## 42. To TURN over. To transfer.

Excusing himself, and turning over the fault to fortune, then let it be your ill fortune too. *Sidney.*

## 43. To TURN over. To refer.

After he had saluted Solymian, and was about to declare the cause of his coming, he was turned over to the Baile's. *Kaolles.*

'Tis well the debt no payment does demand,  
You turn me over to another hand. *Dryden's Aureng.*

44. To TURN over. To examine one leaf of a book after another.

Some conceive they have no more to do than to turn over a concordance. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

45. To TURN over. To throw off the ladder.

Criminals condemned to suffer are blinded first, and then *turn'd over*. *Butler.*

46. To TURN to. To have recourse to.

He that has once acquired a prudential habit, doth not, in his business, *turn to* these rules. *Grave.*  
Heliucus's tables may be *turned to* on all occasions. *Locke.*

TO TURN. v. n.

1. To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion.

Such a light and mettled dance  
Saw you never;  
And by lead-men for the nonce,  
That *turn round* like grindstones? *Ben Jonson.*  
The gate on golden hinges, *turning*. *Milnor.*  
The cause of the imagination that things *turn round*, is, for that the spirits themselves *turn*, being compressed by the vapour of the wine; for every liquid body, upon compression, *turneth*, as we see in water; and it is all one to the sight, whether the visual spirits move, or the object moveth, or the medium moveth. And we see that long *turning round* breedeth the same imagination. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. To shew regard or anger, by directing the look towards any thing.

Pompey *turned* upon him, and bade him be quiet. *Bacon.*  
The understanding *turns* inwards on itself, and reflects on its own operations. *Locke.*  
*Turn*, mighty monarch, *turn* this way;  
Do not refuse to hear. *Dryden.*

3. To move the body round.

Nature wrought to, that seeing me she *turn'd*. *Milton.*  
He said, and *turning* short with speedy pace,  
Casts back a scornful glance, and quits the place. *Dryden.*

4. To move from its place.

The aule-bone is apt to *turn out* on either side, by reason of relaxation of the tendons upon the least walking. *Wylman.*

5. To change posture.

If one with ten thousand dice should throw five thousand sides once or twice, we might say he did it by chance; but if with almost an infinite number he should, without failing, throw the same sides, we should certainly conclude he did it by art, or that these dice could *turn* upon no other side. *Chagne.*

6. To have a tendency or direction.

His cares all *turn* upon Atyanax,  
Whom he has lodg'd within the citadel. *A. Phillips.*

7. To move the face to another quarter.

The night seems double with the fear she brings.  
The morning, at mistaken, *turns* about,  
And all her early fires again go out. *Dryd. Aureng.*

8. To depart from the way; to deviate.

My lords, *turn in*, into your servant's house. *Gen. xix. 2.*  
Virgil, suppose in describing the fury of his hero in a battle, when endeavouring to raise our concernment to the highest pitch, *turns* short on the sudden into some similitude, which diverts attention from the main subject. *Dryden.*

9. To alter; to be changed; to be transformed.

In some springs of water if you put wood, it will *turn* into the nature of stone. *Bacon.*  
Your bodies may at last *turn* all to spirit. *Milt.*  
A storm of sad mischance will *turn* into something that is good, if we list to make it so. *Taylor.*  
This suspicion *turned* to jealousy, and jealousy to rage; then the distress and threatens, and again is humble. *Dryden.*

For this I suffer'd Phabus' seeds to stray,  
And the mad ruler to misguide the day,  
When the wide earth to heaps of ashes *turn'd*,  
And heaven itself the wand'ring chariot burn'd. *Pope.*

Rather than let a good fire be wanting, enliven it with the butter that happens to *turn* to oil. *Swift.*

10. To become by a change.

Cygnets from grey *turn* white; hawks from brown *turn* more white. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, will *turn* into a mouldy substance. *Boyle.*  
They *turn* viragos too; the wrestler's toil  
They try. *Dryden's Jemmal.*  
In this disease, the gall will *turn* of a blackish colour, and the blood vege towards a pitchy consistence. *Arbutnot.*

11. To change sides.

I *turn'd*, and try'd each corner of my bed,  
To find it sleep were there, but sleep was lost. *Dryd.*  
As a man in a fever *turns* often, although without any hope of ease, so men in the extremest misery fly to the first appearance of relief, though never so vain. *Swift's Intelligencer.*

12. To change the mind, conduct, or determination.

*Turn* from thy fierce wrath. *Exodus, xxxii. 18.*  
*Turn* at my reproof: behold I will pour out my spirit.  
He will relent, and *turn* from his displeasure. *Milton.*

13. To change to acid. Used of milk.

Has friendship such a faint and milky heart,  
It *turns* in less than two nights?  
*Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*  
Acid milk *turneth* not so easily as cows'. *Bacon.*

14. To be brought eventually.

Let their vanity be flattered with things that will do them good; and let their pride set them on work on something which may *turn* to their advantage. *Locke on Education.*  
Christianity directs our actions so, as every thing we do may *turn* to account at the great day. *Addison's Spectator.*

Socrates meeting Alcibiades going to his devotions, and observing his eyes fixed with great seriousness, tells him that he had reason to be thoughtful, since a man might bring down evils by his prayers, and the things which the gods send him at his request might *turn* to his destruction. *Addison.*  
For want of due improvement, these useful inventions have not *turned* to any great account. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

15. To depend on, as the chief point.

The question *turns* upon this point; when the presbyterians shall have got their share of employments, whether they ought not, by their own principles, to use the utmost of their power to reduce the whole kingdom to an uniformity. *Swift.*  
Conditions of peace certainly *turn* upon events of war. *Swift.*  
The first platform of the poem, which reduces into one important action all the particulars upon which it *turns*. *Pope.*

16. To grow giddy.

I'll look no more,  
Lest my brain *turn*, and the deficient sight  
Topple down headlong. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

17. To have an unexpected consequence or tendency.

If we repent seriously, submit contentedly, and serve him faithfully, afflictions shall *turn* to our advantage. *Wake.*

18. To TURN away. To deviate from a proper course.

The *turning away* of the simple shall slay him. *Proverbs.*

19. To return; to recoil.

His few esteem  
Sticks no dishonour on our front, but *turn* us  
Fool on himself. *Milton.*

20. To be directed to, or from, any point: as, the needle turns to the pole.

21. To change attention or practice.

Forthwith from dance a *turn* to study.

22. To TURN off. To divert one's thoughts.

The peaceable banks which profound silence keep,  
The little boat securely passes by;  
But where with noise the waters creep,  
*Turn off* with care; for treacherous rocks are nigh. *Norris.*

This word, through all the variety of its applications, commonly preserves that idea of *change* which is included in its primary meaning, all gyration and all deflection being change of place; a few of its uses imply direction or tendency, but direction or tendency is always the cause and consequence of change of place.

TURN. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of turning; gyration.

2. Meander; winding way.

Fear misled the youngest from his way;  
But Nisus hit the *turns*. *Dryden.*

3. Winding or flexuous course.

After a turbulent and noisy course among the rocks, the Tevere falls into the valley, and after many *turns* and windings glides peaceably into the Tiber. *Addison.*

4. A walk to and fro.

My good and gracious lord of Canterbury!  
Come, you and I must walk a *turn* together. *Shak.*  
Nothing but the open air will do me good, I'll take a *turn* in your garden. *Dryd. Spanish Friar.*  
Upon a bridge somewhat broader than the space a man takes up in walking, laid over a precipice, desire some eminent philosopher to take a *turn* or two upon it. *Collier.*

5. Change; vicissitude; alteration.

An admirable facility musick hath to express and represent to the mind, more inwardly than any other sensible mean, the very standing, rising, and falling; the very steps and inflections every way, the *turns* and varieties of all passions whereunto the mind is subject. *Hooker.*

Oh, world, thy slippery *turns*! friends now fast-sworn,

On a dissension of a doit, break out

To bitterest enmity.

The state of Christendom might by this have a *turn*. *Shakespeare.*

This *turn* hath made amends! thou hast fulfill'd  
Thy words, Creator bounteous!

This *turn*'s too quick to be without design;  
I'll found the bottom of 't ere I believe. *Dryden.*

Too well the *turns* of mortal chance I know,  
And hate relentless of my heavenly foe. *Pope's Ode.*

An English gentleman should be well versed in the history of England, that he may observe the several *turns* of state, and how produced. *Locke.*

6. Successive course.

The king with great nobleness and bounty, which virtues had their *turns* in his nature, restored Edward Stafford. *Bacon.*

7. Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or first appearance.

While this flux prevails, the joints are much diminished; while the matter that fed them taken another *turn*, and is excluded by the glands of the intestines. *Blackmore.*

The Athenians were offered liberty; but the wise *turn* they thought to give the matter, was a sacrifice of the author. *Swift.*

8. Chance; hap.

Every one has a fair *turn* to be as great as he pleases. *Collier.*

9. Occasion; incidental opportunity.

An old dog, fallen from his speed, was laden as every *turn* with blows and reproaches. *Le Strange.*

10. Time at which, by successive vicissitudes, any thing is to be had

Myself would be glad to take some breath, and desire that some of you would take your turn to speak. *Bacon.*

This turn will come to laugh at you again. *Deob.*  
The spiteful stars have shed their venom down,  
And now the peaceful planets take their turn. *Dryd.*  
Though they held the power of the civil sword unlawful, whilst they were to be governed by it, yet they esteemed it very lawful when it came to their turn to govern. *Attabury.*

A saline constitution of the fluids is acid, alkaline, or mutative: of these in their turns. *Arb.*  
The nymph will have her turn to be  
The tutor, and the pupil, he. *Swift.*

# 11. Actions of kindness or malice.

Lend this virgin aid:  
Thanks are half lost when good turns are delay'd. *Fairfax.*

Some malicious natures place their delight in doing ill turns. *L'Estrange.*

Shrewd turns strike deeper than ill words. *South.*

# 12. Reigning inclination.

This is not to be accomplished but by introducing religion to be the turn and fashion of the age. *Swift.*

# 13. A step off the ladder at the gallows.

They, by their skill in pastrimetry,  
Will quickly read his destiny,  
And make him glad to read his lesson,  
Or take a turn for it at the fission. *Butler.*

# 14. Convenience; use; purpose; exigence.

Progeny's dish did never serve his master for more turns, notwithstanding that he made it his dish, cups, cap, measure, and water-pot, than a mantle doth an Irishman. *Spenser.*

They never found occasion for their turn,  
But almost star'd did much lament and mourn. *Hubbard.*

His going I could frame to serve my turn;  
Save him from danger, do him love and honour. *Shakespeare.*

My daughter Catharine is not for your turn. *Shak.*

To perform this murder was elect;  
A base companion, few or none could miss,  
Who first did serve their turn, and now serves his. *Daniel.*

They tied their old friends of the city, who had served their turns so often, and set them to get a petition. *Clarendon.*

Neither will this shift serve the turn. *Wilkins.*

His philosophy may pass with the most sensual, while they pretend to be reasonable; but whenever they have a mind to be otherwise, to drink or to sleep, will serve the turn. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

# 15. The form; cast; shape; manner.

Our young men take up some cried-up English peer, without knowing wherein his thoughts are improper to his subject, or his expressions unworthy of his thoughts, or the turn of both is unharmonious. *Dryden.*

Seldom any thing raises wonder in me, which does not give my thought a turn that makes my heart the better. *Addison.*

Female virtues are of a domestic turn. The family is the proper province for private women to shine in. *Addison.*

An agreeable turn appears in her sentiments upon the most ordinary affairs of life. *Addison.*

Wisdom doth not consist so much in advancing things new, as in giving things known an agreeable turn. *Addison's Spectator.*

Before I made this remark, I wonder'd to see the Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful man, so often mention the turn of his neck and arms. *Addison.*

A young man of a sprightly turn in conversation, had an inordinate desire of appearing fashionable. *Spenser.*

Books give the same turn to our thoughts as a reasoning, that good company does to our conversation. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

The very turn of voice, the good pronunciation, and the alluring manner which some teachers have attained, will engage the attention. *Warri.*

They who are conscious of their guilt, and apprehensive that the justice of the nation should

take notice of their theft and rapine, will try to give all things a false turn, and to fill every place with false suggestions. *Downham.*

The first coin being made of brass, gave the denomination to money among the Romans; and the whole turn of their expressions is derived from it. *Arbutnot.*

# 16. The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence.

The turn of words, in which Ovid excels all poets, is sometimes a fault or sometimes a beauty, as they are used properly or improperly. *Dryd.*

The three first stanzas are rendered word for word with the original, not only with the same elegance, but the same short turn of expression peculiar to the sapphick ode. *Addison.*

# 17. New position of things; as, something troublesome happens at every turn.

By turns, One after another; alternately.

They feel by turns the bitter change  
Of fierce extremes; extremes by change more fierce. *Milner.*

The challenge to Demetrius shall belong,  
Menelaus shall sustain his under-song;  
Each in his turn your ransomed numbers bring;  
By turns the tuneful muses love to sing. *Dryden's Virgil.*

By turns put on the suppliant, and the lord;  
Threaten'd this moment, and the next implor'd. *Prior.*

# TURBENCH. n. f. [turn and bench.]

A term of turners.

Small work in metal is turn'd in an iron lathe called a *turbench*, which they screw in a vice, and, having fitted their work upon a small iron axle, with a drill barrel, fitted upon a square shank, at the end of the axle, next the left hand, they with a drill-bow, and drill-string, carry it about. *Moxon.*

# TURCOAT. n. f. [turn and coat.]

One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade.

Courtesy itself must turn to disdain, if you come in her presence.

—Then is courtesy a *turcoat*. *Shakespeare.*

# TURKER. n. f. [from turn.]

One whose trade is to turn in a lathe.

Not box nor lime without their use are made,  
Sawoth-grass, and paper for the turner's trade. *Dryden.*

Some turners, to show their dexterity in turning, turn long and slender pieces of ivory, as small as an hay-stalk. *Mason.*

# TURKING. n. f. [from turn.]

Flexure; winding; meander.

I ran with headlong haste  
Thro' paths and *turnings* often trod by day. *Mil.*

# TURNINGNESS. n. f. [from turning.]

Quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge.

So nature formed him, to all *turningness* of sleights; that though no man had less goodness, no man could better find the places whence arguments might grow of goodness. *Sidney.*

# TURNIP. n. f. A white esculent root.

The flower consists of four leaves, which are placed in form of a cross; out of the flower rises the pointal, which afterward turns to a pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and are full of roundish seeds: a carnosous and tuberous root.

November is drawn with bunches of parsnips and turnips in his right-hand. *Peach. on Drawing.*

The goddess rose amid the inmost crowd,  
With wither'd turnip-tops her temples crown'd. *Gey.*

Turnips hide their swelling heads below.  
Gay's Pastorals.

# TURMPIKE. n. f. [turn and pike, or pigak.]

1. A cross of two bars armed with pikes at

the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering.

2. Any gate by which the way is obstructed.

The gates are shut, and the turnpikes locked. *A. b.*

# TURNSICK. adj. [turn and sick.]

Vertiginous; giddy.

If a man see another turn swiftly and long; or if he look upon wheels that turn, himself waxeth turnsick. *Bacon.*

# TURNSOL. n. f. [heliotropium, Latin.]

A plant. *Miller.*

# TURNSPIT. n. f. [turn and spit.]

He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. It is now used of a dog that turns the spit.

I give you joy of the report  
That he is to have a place at court;  
Yes, and a place he will grow rich in,  
A *turnspit* in the royal kitchen. *Swift's Miscel.*

# TURNSTILE. n. f. [turn and stile.]

A turnpike in a footpath.

A *turnstile* is more certain  
Than, in events of war, dame Fortune. *Hudib.*

Twisting *turnstiles* intercept the way,  
The thwarting passenger shall force them round. *Gay.*

# TURPENTINE. n. f. [turpentina, Ital. terebinthina, Latin.]

The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

As the *turpentine* tree I stretched out my branches. *Ecclus.*

Verigraze grinded with *turpentine*, put into a pot, and as you use it warm it. *Peacham on Drawing.*

# TURPIDUDE. n. f. [turpitude, Fr. turpitude, from turpis, Lat.]

Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileness; badness.

How wouldst thou have paid  
My better service, when my *turpitude*  
Than thus dost crown with gold? *Shakespeare.*

Decency imports a certain measure of one thing to another; the preservation of which is properly that rule by which every thing ought to act; and consequently the violation of it implies a *turpitude* or indecency. *Smith.*

# TURQUOISE. n. f. See TURKOIS.

One shew'd me a ring, he had of your daughter for a monkey—  
Out upon her! it was my *turquoise*, I had it when I was a bachelor. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

# TURRET. n. f. [turris, Latin.]

A small eminence raised above the rest of the building; a little tower.

Discourse, I pray thee, on this *turret's* top. *Shak.*

All things well ordered, he withdrew with speed  
Up to a *turret* high, two poise between,  
That so he might be near at every need,  
And overlook the lands and furrows green. *Fairf.*

Make Windsor hills in lofty numbers rise,  
And lift her *turrets* nearer to the skies. *Pope.*

# TURRETED. adj. [from turret.]

Formed like a tower; rising like a tower.

Take a *turreted* lamp of tin, in the form of a square; the height of the turret being thrice as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lamp standeth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

# TURTLE. n. f. [turtile, Saxon; tortoise, Fr. tortorella, Italian; turtur, Latin.]

1. A species of dove.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws,  
And merry larks are ploughmen's clocks;  
When *turtles* tread. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.*

We'll teach him to know *turtles* from jays, *Shak.*

Take me an heifer and a *turtledove*. *Gen. xv. 9.*

Galen propos'd the blood of *turtles* drop warm from their wings. *Wifman.*

2. It

2. It is used among sailors and gluttons for a tortoise.

**TUSH.** *interj.* [Of this word I can find no credible etymology.] An expression of contempt.

*Tush*, say they, how should God perceive it? In their knowledge in the Most High? *Psalm lxxiii.*

Sir Thomas More found fault with his lady's continual chiding/slaying; the consideration of the time, for it was lent, should restrain her. *Tush*, *tush*, my lord, said she, look, here is one step to heaven-ward, shewing him a friar's girdle. I fear me, quoth Sir Thomas, this one step will not bring you up a step higher. *Camden's Remains.*

*Tush*, never tell me I take it much unkindly That thou, *lady*, who hast had my purse As if the strings were thine, shouldst know of this. *Shakespeare.*

**TUSK.** *n. s.* [τῦξ, Saxon; *tesken*, old Frisick.] The long teeth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth.

Some creatures have over-long or out-growing teeth, called fangs, or *tusks*; as boars and pikes. *Bacon.*

The bear depended upon his *tusks*. *L'Estrange.*

As two boars, With rising bristles, and with frothy jaws, Their adverse breasts with *tusks* oblique they wound. *Dryden.*

A monstrous bear Whetting his *tusks*, and churning hideous foam. *Smith.*

**TU'SKED.** } *adj.* [from *tusk*.] Furnished  
**TU'SKY.** } with *tusks*.

Into the naked woods he goes, And seeks the *tusky* bear to rear. *Dryden.*  
Of these beasts no one was horned and *tusky* too: the superfluous blood not sufficing to feed both. *Greene.*

**TU'SSUCK.** *n. s.* [diminutive of *tuzz*.] A tuft of grass or twigs.

The still is remarkable for the several *tussocks* or bunches of thorns, wherewith it is armed round. *Greene.*

**TUT.** *interj.* [This seems to be the same with *tush*.] A particle noting contempt.  
*Tut*, *tut*! grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle. *Shakespeare.*  
*Tut*, *tut*! here's a mannerly forbearance. *Shak.*

**TU'TANAG.** *n. s.*  
*Tutanage* is the Chinese name for spelter, which we erroneously apply to the metal of which canisters are made, that are brought over with the tea from China; it being a coarse pewter made with the lead carried from England, and tin got in the kingdom of Quintang. *Woodward.*

**TU'TELAGE.** *n. s.* [*tutelle*, *tutelage*, Fr. *tutela*, Lat.] Guardianship; state of being under guardian.

The *tutelage* whereof, as those past worlds did please,  
Some to Minerva gave, and some to Hercules. *Drayton.*

If one in the possession of lands die, and leave a minor to succeed to him, his *tutelage* belongeth to the king.  
He accompanied the ambassador with an article in the nature of a request, that the French king might, according unto his right of seignory or *tutelage*, dispose of the marriage of the young duchess of Britany. *Bacon.*

**TU'TELAR.** } *adj.* [*tutela*, Lat.] Having  
**TU'TELARY.** } ing the charge or guardianship of any person or thing; protecting; defensive; guardian.

According to the traditions of the magicians, the *tutulary* spirits will not remove at common appellations, but at the proper names of things wherunto they are protectors.  
Temperance, that virtue without pride, and for-

tune without envy, that gives indulgence of body with an equality of mind; the best guardian of youth and support of old age; the precept of reason, as well as religion, and physician of the soul as well as the body; the tutelar goddess of health, and universal medicine of life. *Temple.*

Their *tutelar* genii who presided over the several people committed to their charge, were watchful over them. *Dryden.*

But you, O Grecian chiefs, reward my care, Sure I may plead a little to your grace!

Enter'd the town; I then unhair'd the gates, When I remov'd the *tutelar* fates. *Dryden.*

Ye *tutelar* gods, who guard this royal fabric! *Rowe.*

**TU'TOR.** *n. s.* [*tutor*, Lat. *tuteur*, Fr.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; a teacher or instructor.

When I am as I have been, Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast, The *tutor* and the feeder of my riots; Till then I banish thee on pain of death. *Shakespeare.*

When nobles are the *tutors*, No hereticks burnt but wenchies suitors. *Shakespeare.*  
A primitive Christian, that coming to a friend to teach him a psalm, began, I said I will look to my ways, that I should not say with my tongue: upon which he kept his *tutor*, saying, This is enough, if I learn it. *Government of the Tongue.*

His body thus adorn'd, he next design'd With liberal arts to cultivate his mind; He sought a *tutor* of his own accord, And study'd lessons he before abhor'd. *Dryden.*

No science is so speedily learned by the noblest genius without a *tutor*. *Watts.*

**To TU'TOR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct; to teach; to document.

This boy is forest born, And hath been *tutor'd* in the rudiments Of many desperate studies by his uncle. *Shakespeare.*

He cannot be a perfect man, Not being tried and *tutor'd* in the world. *Shakespeare.*  
The cock has his spurs, and he strikes his feet inward with singular strength and order; yet he does not this by any syllogistical method, but is merely *tutored* by instinct. *Hale.*

2. To treat with superiority or severity.

I hardly yet have learn'd To insinuate, flatter, bow, and bend my knee: Give sorrow leave a while to *tutor* me To this submission. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*  
I take a review of my little boys mounted upon hobby-horses, and of little girls *tutoring* their babies. *Addison.*

**TU'TORAGE.** *n. s.* [from *tutor*.] The authority or solemnity of a tutor.

Children care not for the company of their parents or *tutors*, and men will care less for theirs, who would make them children by usurping a *tutorage*. *Government of the Tongue.*

**TU'TORESSES.** *n. s.* [from *tutor*.] Directress; instructress; governess.

Fidelity shall be your *tutresses*. *Moor's Foundling.*  
And, what still more his flagging virtue try'd, His mother, *tutress* of that virtue, dy'd. *Harte.*

**TU'TTY.** *n. s.* [*tutia*, low Lat. *tutis*, Fr.] A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace.

**TU'TSAN, or parkleaves.** *n. s.* [*androscemum*, Latin.] A plant.

**TUZ.** *n. s.* [I know not whether it is not a word merely of cant.] A lock or tuft of hair.

With odorous oil thy head and hair are sleek; And thou thou lemp'st the *tuzzes* on thy cheek; Of these thy harbers take a costly care. *Dryden.*

**TWAIN.** *adj.* [twegen, batpa, Saxon, both, twain.] Two. An old word, not now used but indifferently.

'Tis not the trial of a woman's way The bitter clamour of two eager tongues, Can arbitrate this cause between us again. *Shak.*

Such smiling rogues as these, Like rats off bite the holy cords in twain, Too intent on unbelief. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Of my condition take no care; It fits not; thou and Flong since we're reason. *Milt.*  
When old winter split the rocks in twain; He strip'd the bear's-foot of its leafy growth. *Dryden.*

The trembling widow, and her daughters twain, This woeful cackling cry with horror heard. *Dryden.*

**To TWANG.** *v. n.* [A word formed from the sound.] To sound with a quick sharp noise.

A thousand *twanging* instruments Will hum about mine ears. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
His quiver o'er his shoulders Phœbus threw, His bow *twang'd*, and his arrows rattled as they flew. *Dryden.*

With her thund'ring voice she menac'd high, And every accent *twang'd* with smarting sorrow. *Dryden.*

The *twanging* bows Send showers of shafts, that on their barbed points Alternate rain bear. *Phelps.*  
Sounds the tough horn, and *twangs* the quiv'ring string. *Pope.*

**To TWANG.** *v. a.* To make to sound sharply.

A swaggering accent sharply *twang'd* off, gives manhood approbation. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

**TWANG.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp quick sound.

They by the sound and *twang* of pipe, If all be found within, disclose. *Butler's Hudibras.*  
So swells each wind-pipe; all intones to it, Harmonic *twang* of leather, horn and brass. *Pope.*

2. An affected modulation of the voice.

If he be but a person in vogue with the multitude, he can make popular, rambling, incoherent stuff, seasoned with *twang* and tautology, pats for high rhetoric. *South.*

He has such a *twang* in his discourse, and ungraceful way of speaking through his nose, that one can hardly understand him. *Arbutnot.*

**TWANG.** *interj.* A word making a quick action accompanied with a sharp sound. Little used, and little deserving to be used.

There's one, the best in all my quiver, *Twang*! thro' his very heart and liver. *Prior.*

**TWANGLING.** *adj.* [from *twang*.] Contemptibly noisy.

She did call me rascal, fidler, And *twangling* jack, with twenty such vile terms. *Shakespeare.*

**To TWANG.** *v. n.* [corrupted from *twang*.] To make to sound.

A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with *twangling* of a brass kettle. *Addison.*

**TWAS.** Contracted from *it was*.

If he asks who bid thee, say 'twas I. *Dryden.*

**To TWA'TTLE.** *v. n.* [*schwatzen*, Germ.]

To prate; to gabble; to chatter.  
It is not for every *twattling* gossip to undertake. *L'Estrange.*

**TWAY.** For **TWAIN**.

Gyon's angry blade so fierce did play On th' other's helmet, which as Titan shone, That quite it clove his plumed crest in tway. *Spenser.*

**TWAYBLADE.** *n. s.* [*ophris*, Latin.] A polypetalous flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves, of which the five upper ones are so disposed, as to represent in some measure an helmet, the under one being headed and shaped like a man.

## TWE

**To TWEAG.** } *v. a.* [It is written *twasag*  
**To TWEAK.** } by *Skinner*, but *tweak* by  
 other writers; *twacken*, German.] To  
 pinch; to squeeze betwixt the fingers.

Who calls me villain, breaks my pate across,  
*Tweaks* me by the nose. *Shakespeare.*

To rouse him from lethargick dump,  
 He *tweak'd* his nose. *Butler.*  
 Look in their face, they *tweak'd* your nose. *Swift.*

**TWEAGUE.** } *n. s.* [from the verb] Per-  
**TWEAK.** } plexity; ludicrous distress.  
 A low word.

This put the old fellow in a rare *tweague*.  
*Arbushnot.*

**To TWE'EDLE.** *v. a.* [I know not whence  
 derived] To handle lightly. Used of  
 awkward fiddling.

A silder brought in with him a body of lusty  
 young fellows, whom he had *tweeded* into the ser-  
 vice. *Addison.*

**TWE'ZERS.** *n. s.* [*etuy*, French.] Nip-  
 pers, or small pincers, to pluck off hairs.

There heroes' wits are kept in pond'rous vases,  
 And beauty in snuff-boxes and *tweezer* cases. *Pope.*

**TWELFTH.** *adj.* [*twelfta*, Saxon.] Second  
 after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

He found El sha plowing with twelve yoke of  
 oxen, and he with the *twelfth*. *1 Kings, xix. 9.*

Supposing, according to the standard, five shil-  
 lings were to weigh an ounce, wanting about six-  
 teen grains, whereof one *twelfth* were copper, and  
 eleven *twelfths* silver, it is plain here the quantity  
 of silver gives the value. *Locke.*

**TWELFTHIDE.** *n. s.* The twelfth day  
 after Christmas.

Plough-munday, next after that *twelfthide*,  
 Bids out with the plough. *Tupper's Husbandry.*

**TWELVE.** *adj.* [*twelf*, Saxon.] Two and  
 ten; twice six.

Thou hast beat me out *twelve* several times.  
*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that  
 Thou art thence banish'd, we would transfer all  
 From *twelve* to twenty. *Shakespeare.*

What man talk'd with you yesternight,  
 Out at your window betwixt *twelve* and one? *Shakespeare.*

On his left hand *twelve* reverend owls did fly:  
 So Romulus, 'tis sung, by Tyber's brook,  
 Preface of sway from twice six vultures took. *Dryden.*

**TWELVEMOON.** *n. s.* [*twelve* and *month*.]  
 A year, as consisting of twelve months.

I shall laugh at this a *twelvemonth* hence. *Shak.*

This year or *twelvemonth*, by reason that the  
 moon's months are shorter than those of the sun,  
 Is about eleven days shorter than the sun's year. *Holder.*

Taking the shoots of the past spring, and pegging  
 them down in very rich earth perfectly compacted,  
 Watering them upon all occasions, by this time  
*twelvemonth* they will be ready to remove. *Evelyn.*

In the space of about a *twelvemonth* I have run  
 out of a whole thousand pound upon her. *Addison.*

Not twice a *twelvemonth* you appear in print. *Pope.*

**TWELVEPENCE.** *n. s.* [*twelve* and *pence*.]  
 A shilling.

**TWELVEPENNY.** *adj.* [*twelve* and *penny*.]  
 Sold for a shilling.

I would with no other revenge, from this rhym-  
 ing judge of the *twelvepenny* gallery. *Dryden.*

**TWELVESORE.** *adj.* [*twelve* and *sore*.]  
 Twelve times twenty; two hundred and  
 forty.

*Twelvesore* viragos of the Spartan race. *Dryden.*

**TWENTIFTH.** *adj.* [*twentiozofa*, Sax.]  
 Twice tenth; ordinal of twenty.

## TWO

This year,  
 The *twentieth* from the firing the capitol,  
 As fatal too to Rome, by all predictions *B. Jonson.*  
 Why was not I the *twentieth* by descent  
 From a long restless race of dropping kings? *Dryden.*  
 This crown now must be raised, and coined one  
*twentieth* lighter; which is nothing but changing  
 the denomination, calling that a crown now, which  
 yesterday was but a part, *viz.* nineteen *twentieths*.  
*Locke.*

**TWENTY.** *adj.* [*twentig*, Saxon.]

1. Twice ten.

Hammond seldom did eat or drink more than  
 once in *twenty-four* hours, and some fruit towards  
 night. *Fell.*

At least nineteen in *twenty* of these perplexing  
 words might be changed into easy ones. *Swift.*

2. A proverbial or indefinite number.

Maximilian, upon *twenty* respects, could not  
 have been the man. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**TW'BL.** *n. s.* [*twy* for *two*, and *bill*; *bi-*  
*pennit*, Latin.] A halbert. *Amworth.*

**Twice.** *adv.* [*twig*, Sax. *twies*, Dutch.]

1. Two times.

Upon his crest he struck him so,  
 That *twice* he reeled, ready *twice* to fall. *Spenser.*  
 He *twice* essay'd to cast his sun in gold;  
*Twice* from his hands he dropp'd the forming  
 mould. *Dryden.*

2. Doubly.

A little sum you mourn, while most have met  
 With *twice* the loss, and by as vile a cheat. *Dryden.*

3. It is often used in composition.

Life is tedious as a *twice-fold* tale,  
 Vixing the dull ear of a drowsy man. *Shakespeare.*  
*Twice-born* Bacchus burst the thund'rer's thigh.  
*Creech.*

Extol the strength of a *twice-conquer'd* race.  
*Dryden.*

**To Tw'BLE.** *v. a.* [This is commonly  
 written *tweedle*.] To touch lightly. A  
 low word.

With my fingers upon the flute, I puffed close  
 upon it, and *twiddled* it in, first one side, then the  
 other. *Wickman.*

**TWIG.** *n. s.* [*twig*, *twigga*, Saxon; *twyg*,  
 Dutch.] A small shoot of a branch; a  
 switch tough and long.

The Britons had boats made of willow *twigs*,  
 covered on the outside with hides, and so had the  
 Venetians. *Raleigh.*

They chose the fig-tree, such as spread her arms,  
 Branching so broad and long, that in the ground  
 The bended *twigs* take root. *Milton.*

Canst thou with a weak angle strike the whale,  
 His huge jaw with a *twig* or bulrush bore? *Sandys.*

If they cut the *twigs* at evening, a plentiful and  
 pleasant juice comes out. *Mor.*

From parent bough  
 A cyon meetly sever: after force  
 A way into the crabstock's close-wrought grain  
 By wedges, and within the living wound  
 Inoculst the foster *twig*, around which spread  
 The binding clay. *Philips.*

**Tw'GGEN.** *adj.* [from *twig*.] Made of  
 twigs; wicker.

I'll beat the knave into a *twiggen* bottle. *Shak.*

The sides and rim sewed together after the man-  
 ner of *twiggen* work. *Grew.*

**Tw'GGY.** *adj.* [from *twig*.] Full of  
 twigs.

**Tw'LIGHT.** *n. s.* [*twelicht*, Dutch;  
*twonelechte*, Saxon.]

1. The dubious or faint light before sun-  
 rise, and after sun-set; obscure light.

Her *twilights* were more clear than our mid-day.  
*Donne.*

Suspitions amongst thoughts are like bats a-  
 mongst birds, they ever fly by *twilight*. Certainly  
 they are to be well guarded. *Bacon.*

## TWO

2. Uncertain view.

A faint weak idea of virtue, and of good,  
 Reflects from her on them, which understood  
 Her worth; and though she have shut in all day,  
 The *twilight* of her memory doth stay. *Danne.*  
 He that saw hell in 's melancholy dream,  
 And, in the *twilight* of his phancy's theme  
 Scar'd from his sins, repented in a fright,  
 Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd profelyte. *Claveland.*

Ambrosial night, with clouds exhal'd  
 From that high mount of God, whence light and  
 shade

Spring both, the face of brightest heav'n had  
 chang'd

To grateful *twilight*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

When the sun was down,  
 They just arriv'd by *twilight*, at a town. *Dryden.*

In the greatest part of our concernment he has  
 afforded us only the *twilight* of probability, suitable  
 to our state of mediocrity. *Locke.*

**Tw'LIGHT.** *adj.*

1. Not clearly or brightly illuminated;  
 obscure; deeply shaded.

When the sun begins to sink  
 His flaming beams, mix'd goddess, bring  
 To arch'd walks of *twilight* groves. *Milton.*

O'er the *twilight* groves, and dusky caves,  
 Long-sounding pipes, and intermingled grays,  
 Black Melancholy sits, and round her throws  
 A death-like silence, and a dread repose. *Pope.*

2. Seen or done by twilight.

On old Lycæus, or Cyllene hoar,  
 Trip no more in *twilight* ranks. *Milton.*

**TWIN.** *n. s.* [*twinn*, Sax. *twaelingen*, Dut.]

1. Children born at a birth. It is there-  
 fore seldom used in the singular; though  
 sometimes it is used for one of twins.

In this mystery of ill opinions, here's the *twinn*  
 brother of thy letter; but let thine inherit first, for  
 mine never shall. *Shakespeare.*

In bestowing  
 He was most princely; ever witness for him  
 Those *twins* of learning, Ipswich and Oxford. *Shakespeare.*

If that moment of the time of birth be of such  
 moment, whence proceedeth the great difference of  
 the constitutions of *twins*, which, though together  
 born, have strange and contrary fortunes? *Drummond.*

The divided dam  
 Runs to the summons of her hungry lamb;  
 But when the *twinn* cries halves, the quits the first. *Claveland.*

No weight of birth did on one side prevail,  
 Two *twins* left even lie in Nature's scale. *Cowley.*

They came *twins* from the womb, and still they  
 live

As if they would go *twins* to the grave. *Orway.*

Fair *twins* in time to stars decreed,  
 One fought on toothsome curb'd the fiery Reed. *Dryden.*

Had there been the same likeness in all men, as  
 sometimes in *twins*, it would have given occasion  
 to confusion. *Grew.*

2. Gemini, the sign of the zodiac.

This, when the sun retires,  
 First shews, and spreads black night with feeble  
 fires. *Creech.*

Then parts the *twins* and crab. *Creech.*

When now no more th' alternate *twins* are fir'd,  
 Short is the doubtful empire of the night. *Thomson.*

**To Tw'N.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be born at the same birth.

He that is approv'd in this offence,  
 Though he had *twinn'd* with me both at a birth,  
 Shall lose me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. To bring two at once.

Ever yearly by *twinning* rich masters do make. *Tupper.*

3. To be paired; to be suited.

Hath nature given them eyes,  
 Which can distinguish *twint*



The fiery orbs above and the revolved spheres  
Upon the humble bench? *Shakespeare.*  
O how inscrutable! his equity  
Twins with his power. *Caesar.*  
**TWINGED, a. n. [twine and turn.]** Born  
at the same birth.

Our fins lay on the king; he must bear all,  
O hard condition, and twinned with greatness! *Shakespeare.*

**To TWINE, v. a. [twan, Saxon; twynan, Dutch.]**

1. To twist or complicate so as to unite  
or form one body of substance out of  
two or more.

Thou shalt make an hanging of blue, and fine  
twined lines, wrought with needlework. *Exodus, xxvi. 36.*

2. I know not whether this is from *twine*  
or *twine*.

By original lapse, true liberty  
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells,  
Twined, and from her hath no dividual being. *Milton.*

3. To unite itself.  
Lumps of sugar lose themselves, and *twine*  
Their subtle essence with the soul of wine. *Crahan.*

**To TWINE, v. n.**

1. To convolve itself; to wrap itself closely  
about.

Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine*,  
The victor cried, the glorious prize is mine! *Pope.*

2. To unite by interposition of parts.

Friends now fast sworn, who *twine* in love  
Unseparable, shall, within this hour,  
On a dissolution of a dole, break out  
To bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare.*

3. To wind; to make flexures.

As rivers, though they bend and *twine*,  
Still to the sea their course incline:  
Or as philosophers, who find  
Some fav'rite system to their mind,  
In every point to make it fit,  
Will force all nature to submit. *Swift.*

The deer rustles thro' the *twining* brake. *Thomson.*

4. To turn round.

O friends!  
Some one abides within here, that commends  
The place to us, and breathes a voice divine:  
As the some web wrought, or her spindles *twine*,  
She cherishes with her song. *Chapman.*

**TWINE, n. f. [from the verb.]**

1. A twisted thread.

Not any damsel, which her vaunteth most  
In skilful knitting of soft filken *twine*. *Spenser.*  
A pointed sword hung threat'ning o'er his head,  
Sustained but by a slender *twine* of thread. *Dryden.*

2. Twist; convolution.

Not all the gods beside  
Longer dare abide  
Not Typhon huge ending in snaky *twine*. *Milton.*

3. Embrace; act of convolving itself round.

Everlasting hate  
The vine to ivy bears, but with am'rous *twine*  
Clips the tall elm. *Pliny.*

**To TWINE, v. a. [twingen, German; twinge, Danish.]**

1. To torment with sudden and short pain.

The great charged into the nostrils of the lion,  
and there *twined* him till he made him roar him-  
self, and so mangled him. *LeStrange.*

2. To pinch; to tweak.

When a man is past his fertility,  
There's no way to reduce him thence,  
But *twining* him by the ears and nose,  
Or laying on of heavy blows. *Hudibras.*

**TWINK, n. f. [from the verb.]**

1. Short sudden sharp pain.

The wickedness of this *twink* strikes me,  
and gives me a *twinge* for my own sin, though far  
short of his. *Dryden.*

2. A tweak; a pinch.

How can you *twine* upon a master that gives  
you so many blows and *twinges* by the ears? *L'Estr.*

**TWINK, n. f. [See TWINKLE.]** The mo-  
tion of an eye; a moment. Not in use.

She hung about my neck, and kiss on kiss  
She vied to fast, proffering oath on oath,  
That in a *twink* she won me to her love. *Shakespeare.*

**To TWINKLE, v. n. [twincian, Saxon.]**

1. To sparkle; to flash irregularly; to  
shine with intermitted light; to shine  
faintly; to quiver.

At first I did adore a *twinkling* star,  
But now I worship a celestial sun. *Shakespeare.*  
As plays the sun upon the glassy stream,  
*Twinkling* another counterfeited beam,  
So seems this gorgeous beauty. *Shakespeare.*

Some their forked tails stretch out on high,  
And tear the *twinkling* stars from trembling sky. *Fairfax.*

God comprises all the good we value in the  
creatures, as the sun doth the light that *twinkles*  
in the stars. *Boyle.*

The star of love,  
That *twinkles* you to fair Almeyda's bed. *Dryden.*

Think you your new French profelytes are come  
To starve abroad, because they starv'd at home?  
Your benefices *twinkled* from afar. *Dryden.*

So weak your charms, that, like a winter's night  
*Twinkling* with stars, they freeze me while they  
light. *Dryden.*

These stars do not *twinkle* when viewed through  
telescopes which have large apertures: for the rays  
of light which pass through divers parts of the  
aperture, tremble each of them apart; and by  
means of their various, and sometimes contrary,  
tremors, fall at one and the same time upon dif-  
ferent points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

2. To open and shut the eye by turns.

The owl fell a moping and *twinkling*. *L'Estr.*

3. To play irregularly.

His eyes will *twinkle*, and his tongue will roll,  
As though he beckon'd, and call'd back his soul. *Donne.*

**TWINKLE, n. f. [from the verb.]**

1. A sparkling intermitting light.

2. A motion of the eye.

Suddenly, with *twinkles* of her eye,  
The damsel broke his mis-temper'd dart. *Spenser.*  
I come, I come; the least *twinkle* had brought  
me to thee. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

3. A short space, such as is taken up by a  
motion of the eye.

Money can thy wants at will supply:  
Shields, steeds, and arms, and all things for thee  
meet,  
It can pourvey in *twinkling* of an eye. *Spenser.*

These false beauties of the stage are no more last-  
ing than a rainbow; when the actor glides them  
no longer with his reflection, they vanish in a  
*twinkling*. *Dryden.*

The action, passion, and manners of so many  
persons in a picture, are to be discerned in the  
*twinkling* of an eye, if the light could travel over  
so many different objects all at once. *Dryden.*

**TWINKLING, n. f. [diminutive of twine.]**

A twin lamb; a lamb of two brought at  
a birth.

*Twinklings* increase bring. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

**TWINNER, n. f. [from twin.]** A breeder  
of twins.

Ever yearly by twinning rich maisters do make,  
The lambs of such *twinnere* for breeders go take. *Tusser.*

**To TWIRL, v. a. [from whirl.]** To turn  
round; to move by a quick station.

Wool and raw silk by contrivance incorporate with  
other thread; especially if there be a little wreath-  
ing, as appeareth by the twirling and *twirling* about  
of spindles. *Mason.*  
Dextrous darts *twirl* the sprinkling mop. *Gay.*  
See ruddy maids,  
Some taught with dextrous hand to *twirl* the wheel. *Dodley.*

**To TWIRL, v. n.** To revolve with a quick  
motion.

**Twirl, n. f. [from the verb.]**

1. Rotation; circular motion.

2. Twist; convolution.

The *twirl* on this is different from that of the  
others; this being an heterostrophia, the *twirls*  
turning from the right hand to the left. *Woodward on Raffles.*

**To TWIST, v. a. [twyran, Sax. twisten, Dutch.]**

1. To form by complication; to form by  
convolution.

Do but despair,  
And if thou want'st a cord, the smallest thread  
That ever spider *twisted* from her womb  
Will strangle thee. *Shakespeare.*

To reprove discontent, the ancients feigned; that  
in hell stood a man *twisting* a rope of hay; and  
still he twisted on, suffering an aft to cut up all  
that was finished. *Taylor.*

Would Clotho wash her hands in milk,  
And *twist* our thread with gold and silk;  
Would she in friendship, peace and plenty,  
Spin out our years to four times twenty;  
And should we both in this condition  
Have conquer'd love, and worse ambition;  
Else these two passions by the way  
May chance to show us scurvy play. *Prior.*

The task were harder to secure my own  
Against the power of those already known;  
For well you *twist* the secret chains that bind  
With gentle force the captivated mind. *Lyttelton.*

2. To contort; to writhe.

Either double it into a pyramical, or *twist* it  
into a serpentine form. *Pope.*

3. To wreath; to wind; to encircle by  
something round about.

There are pillars of smoke *twisted* about with  
wreaths of flame. *Burner's Theory of the Earth.*

4. To form; to weave.

If thou dost love fair Hero, cherish it,  
And thou shalt have her: was't not in this end  
That thou began'st to *twist* so fine a story? *Shak.*

5. To unite by intertexture of parts.

All know how prodigal  
Of thy great soul thou art, longing to *twist*  
Bays with that ivy which so early left  
Thy youthful temples. *Waller.*

6. To unite; to insinuate.

When avarice *twists* itself, not only with the  
practice of men, but the doctrines of the church;  
when ecclesiasticks dispute for money, the mis-  
chief seems fatal. *Deacy of Pitty.*

**To TWIST, v. n.** To be contorted; to be  
convolved.

In an ileus, commonly called the *twisting* of the  
guts, is a convolution or inflexion of one part of  
the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Deep in her breast he plung'd the shining sword  
Th' Ionians view the slain with vast surprise,  
Her *twisting* volumes, and her rolling eyes. *Pope.*

**Twist, n. f. [from the verb.]**

1. Any thing made by convolution, or  
winding two bodies together.

Minerva nam'd him  
Within a *twist* of twining others laid. *Addison.*

2. A single string of a cord.

Winding a thin string about the work hazards  
its breaking, by the fretting of the several *twists*  
against one another. *Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*

3. A cord; a string.

Through these labyrinths, not my growling wit,  
But thy silk *twist*, let down from heav'n to see,  
Did both conduct and teach me, how by it  
To climb to thee. *Herbert.*

About his chin the *twist*  
He ty'd, and soon the strangled soul dismiss'd. *Dryden.*

#### 4. Contortion; writhe.

Not the least turn of *twist* in the fibres of any one animal, which does not render them more proper for that particular animal's way of life than any other cast or texture. *Addison.*

#### 5. The manner of twisting.

Jack shook at first sight of it; he found fault with the length, the thickness, and the *twist*. *Arb.*

*Twister. n. s.* [from *twist*.]

#### 1. One who twists; a ropemaker.

#### 2. The instrument of twisting. To this word I have annexed some remarkable lines, which explain *twist* in all its senses.

When a *twister* a twisting will twist him a twist,  
For the twisting of his twist he three times doth intwist;

But if one of the twines of the twist do untwist,  
The twine that untwisteth untwisteth the twist.  
Untwisting the twine that untwisteth between,  
He twists with his *twister* the two in a twine;  
Then twice having twisted the twines of the twine,  
He twicheth the twine he had twined in twain.  
The twain that in twining before in the twine,  
As twins were intwisted, he now doth untwine,  
'Twist the twain intertwisting a twine more between,  
He, twirling his *twister*, makes a twist of the twine. *Wallis.*

*To TWIT. v. a.* [Hebræan, Saxon.] To sneer; to flout; to reproach.

When approaching the stormy flowers  
We might with our shoulders bear off the sharp showers.

And sooth to saine, nought seemeth like strife,  
That shepherds so *twisten* each other's life. *Spenser.*  
When I protest true loyalty to her,  
She *twists* me with my falsehood to my friend. *Shakespeare.*

Æsop minds men of their errors, without *twisting* them for what's amiss. *L'Estrange.*  
This these scoffers *twisted* the Christians with. *Tillotson.*

Galen bled his patients, till by fainting they could bear no longer; for which he was *twisted* in his own time. *Baker.*

*To TWITCH. v. a.* [Epicæan, Saxon.]

To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to snatch; to pluck with a hasty motion.

He tose, and *twitch'd* his mantle blue,  
To-morrow to fresh woods, and pastures new. *Milton.*

*Twitch'd* by the sleeve, he mouths it more and more. *Dryden.*

With a furious leap  
She sprung from bed, disturbed in her mind,  
And fear'd at ev'ry step a *twitching* spright behind. *Dryden.*

Thrice they *twitch'd* the diamond, in her ear. *Pope.*

*Twitch. n. s.* [from the verb.]

#### 1. A quick pull; a sudden vellication.

But Hudibras gave him a *twitch*  
As quick as lightning in the breech. *Hudibras.*  
The lion gave out heavy *twitches*, and got his feet out of the trap, but left his claws behind. *L'Estrange.*

#### 2. A contraction of the fibres.

Other *twisted* pairs  
Contract the fibres, as the *twitch* produce,  
Which gently pushes on the grateful food  
To the wide stomach, by its hollow road. *Blackm.*

Mighty physical their fear is,  
For soon appais'd of combat near is,  
Thel' heart descending to their bowches,  
Must give their stomachs cruel *twitches*. *Prior.*  
A fit of the stone is the cure, from the inflammation and pain occasioning convulsive *twitches*.

*Witchgrass. n. s.* A plant.

*Witchgrass* is a weed that keeps some land

loose, hollow, and draws away the virtue of the ground. *Martinet.*

*To TWITTER. v. n.*

#### 1. To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise.

This must be done;  
Swallows *twitter* on the chimney-tops. *Dryden.*  
They *twitter* cheerful, till the vernal months  
Invite them back. *Thomson.*

#### 2. To be suddenly moved with any inclination. A low word.

A widow which had a *twittering* toward a second husband, took a gossiping companion to manage the job. *L'Estrange.*

*Twitter. n. s.*

#### 1. Any motion or disorder of passion; such as, a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting.

The ancient errant knights  
Won all their ladies hearts in fights,  
And cut whole giants into fitters,  
To put them into amorous *twitters*. *Hudibras.*  
The moon was in a heavy *twitter*, that her cloaths never fitted her. *L'Estrange.*

#### 2. An upbraider.

*Twittletwattle. n. s.* [A ludicrous reduplication of *twattle*.] Tattle; gabble. A vile word.

Insipid *twittletwattles*, frothy jests, and jingling witcheisms, insure us to a misunderstanding of things. *L'Estrange.*

*Twixt. A contraction of betwixt.*

Twilight, short arbiter *twixt* day and night. *Milton.*

*Two. adj.* [*twai*, Gothick; *tpu*, Saxon.]

#### 1. One and one.

Between *two* hawks, which flies the higher pitch;  
Between *two* dogs, which hath the deeper mouth;  
Between *two* blades, which bears the better temper;  
Between *two* horses, which doth bear him best;  
Between *two* girls, which hath the merriest eye,  
I have some shallow spirit of judgment. *Shakespeare.*  
Three words it will three times report, and then the *two* latter for some time. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Fifteen chambers were to lodge us *two* and *two* together. *Bacon.*

They lay  
By *two* and *two* across the common way. *Dryden.*

#### 2. It is used in composition.

Next to the raven's age, the Pylion king  
Was longest liv'd of any *two*-legg'd thing. *Dryden.*  
A rational animal better describ'd man's essence, than a *two*-legged animal, with broad nails, and without feathers. *Locke.*

The *two*-shap'd Eriichonius had his birth  
Without a mother, from the teeming earth. *Add.*  
Her register was a *two*-leaved book of record, one page containing the names of her living, and the other of her deceased members. *Ayliffe.*

*Two'edged. adj.* [*two* and *edge*.] Having an edge on either side.

Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,  
A *two*-edg'd weapon from her shining case. *Pope.*

*Two'fold. adj.* [*two* and *fold*.] Double; two of the same kind; or two different things coexisting.

Our prayer against sudden death importeth a *twofold* desire, that death when it cometh may give us some convenient respite, or if that be denied us of God, yet we may have wisdom to provide before-hand. *Hopker.*

Through mirkfold air her ready way she makes,  
Her *twofold* team, of which two black as pitch,  
And two were brown, yet each to each unlike  
Did softly swim away. *Fairy Queen.*

O thou! the earthly author of my blood,  
Whose youthful spirit in me regenerate  
Doth now with *twofold* vigour lift me up,  
To reach at victory above my head,  
Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,  
And with thy blessings steel my lance's point. *Shakespeare.*

Our *twofold* feast with either life. *Dryden.*

Time and place taken for distinguishable portions of space and duration, have each of them a *twofold* acceptation. *Locke.*

Eyes, that erst brought forth but single lambt,  
Now dropp'd their *twofold* burdens. *Prior.*  
Holiness may be taken in a *twofold* sense; for that external holiness, which belongs to persons or things offered to God; or for those internal graces which sanctify our natures. *Attenbury.*

*Two'fold. adv.* Doubly.

A proselyte you make *twofold* more the child of hell than yourselves. *Matt. xxiii. 15.*

*Two'handèd. adj.* [*two* and *hand*.]

Large; bulky; enormous of magnitude.

With huge *twohandèd* sway,

Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down,

Wide wafting. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

If little, then she's life and soul all o'er;

An Amazon, the large *twohandèd* whore. *Dryden.*

*Two'pence. n. s.* A small coin, valued at twice a penny.

You all shew like gilt *two'pences* to me. *Shakespeare.*

*To TYE. v. a.* To bind. See *Tie*.

*TYE. n. s.* See *Tie*. A knot; a bond or obligation.

Lay your

Command upon me; to the which my duties

Are with a most indissoluble *tye*

For ever knit. *Shakespeare.*

I have no *tye* upon you to be true,

But that which loosen'd your's, my love to you. *Dryden.*

Honour's a sacred *tye*, the law of kings,

The noble mind's distinguishing perfection,

That aids and strengthens virtue where it meets her,

And imitates her actions where she is not;

It ought not to be sported with. *Addison.*

Lend me aid, I now conjure thee, lend,

By the salt *tye* and sacred name of friend. *Pope.*

*TY'GER. n. s.* See *Tiger*.

*TYKE. n. s.* [See *Tike*.] *Tyke* in Scot-

tish still denotes a dog, or one as con-

temptible and vile as a dog; and from

thence perhaps comes *teague*.

Bate *tyke*, call'st thou me host? now,

By this hand, I swear I know the term. *Shakespeare.*

*TY'MBAL. n. s.* [*tymbal*, French.] A

kind of kettle drum.

Yet, gracious charity! indulgent guest!

Were not thy pow'r exerted in my breast,

My speeches would send up unheeded pray'r:

The scorn of life would be but wild despair:

A *tymbal's* found were better than my voice,

My faith were form, my eloquence were noise. *Prior.*

*TYMPANITES. n. s.* [*tympanitis*.] That

particular sort of dropsy that swells the

belly up like a drum, and is often cured

by tapping.

*TYMPANUM. n. s.* A drum; a part of

the ear, so called from its resemblance

to a drum.

The three little bones in meatu auditorio, by

firming the *tympanum*, are a great help to the hear-

ing. *Wise.*

*TYMPANY. n. s.* [from *tympanum*, Lat.]

A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells

the body like a drum; the wind dropsy.

Hope, the Christian grace, must be proportioned

and temperate to the promise; if it exceed that

temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and

*tympany* of hope. *Hammond.*

He does not shew us Rome great suddenly,

As if the empire were a *tympany*;

But gives a natural growth, tells how and why

The little body grew so large and high. *Suckling.*

Others that affect

A lofty stile, swell to a *tympany*. *Roscommon.*

Pride is no more than an unnatural *tympany*, that

rises in a bubble, and spends itself in a blast. *L'Estrange.*

Nor let thy mountain-belly make pretence  
Of likeness; chide's a *typany* of sense.  
A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ,  
But sure thou'rt but a kilderkin of wit. *Dryden.*  
The air is so rarified in this kind of dropical  
tumour, as makes it hard and tight like a drum,  
And from thence it is called a *typany*. *Arbutnot.*

**TY'NY. adj.** Small.

He that has a little *tyny* wit,  
Must make content with his fortunes fit. *Shaksp.*

**TYPE. n. f.** [*type*, Fr. *typus*, Lat. *τύπος*.]

1. Emblem; mark of something.

Clean renouncing  
The faith they have in tennis, and tall stockings,  
Short bolster'd breeches, and those *types* of travel,  
And understanding again the honest men. *Shaksp.*  
'Thy emblem, gracious queen, the British rose,  
*Type* of sweet rule, and gentle majesty. *Prior.*

2. That by which something future is pre-  
figured.

Informing them by *types*  
And shadows of that destin'd seed to bruise  
The serpent, by what means he shall achieve  
Mankind's deliverance. *Milton.*

The Apostle shews the Christian religion to be  
in truth and substance what the Jewish was only in  
*type* and shadow. *Tillotson.*

3. A stamp; a mark. Not in use.

Thy father bears the *type* of King of Naples,  
Yet not so wealthy is an English yeoman. *Shaksp.*  
What good is cover'd with the face of heav'n  
To be discovered, that can do me good?  
—Th' advancement of your children gentle lady!  
—Up to some scaffold, there to lose their heads!  
—No, to the dignity and height of fortune,  
The high imperial *type* of this earth's glory. *Shak.*  
Which, though in their mean *types* small matter  
doth appear,  
Yet both of good account are reckon'd in the shiere. *Drayton.*

4. A printing letter.

To **TYPE. v. a.** To prefigure.

He ratified ceremonial and positive laws, in re-  
spect of their spiritual use and signification, and by  
fulfilling all things *typed* and pre-figured by them. *White.*

**TY'PICAL. } adj.** [*typique*, Fr. *typique*,  
**TY'PICK. } Lat.]** Emblematical; figu-  
rative of something else.

The Levitical priesthood was only *typical* of the  
Christian; which is so much more holy and ho-  
nourable than that, as the institution of Christ is  
more excellent than that of Moses. *Atterbury.*

Hence that many courtesan ran,  
Hand-in-hand, a goodly train,  
To bless the great Eliz's reign;  
And in the *typic* glory show  
What fuller bliss Maria shall bestow. *Prior.*

**TY'PICALLY. adv.** [from *typical*.] In a  
typical manner.

This excellent communicativeness of the divine  
nature is *typically* represented, and mysteriously ex-  
emplified by the Porphyrian scale of being. *Norris.*

**TY'PICALNESS. n. f.** [from *typical*.] The  
state of being typical.

To **TY'PIFY. v. a.** [from *type*.] To  
figure; to shew in emblem.

The resurrection of Christ hath the power of a  
pattern to us, and is so *typified* in baptism, as an en-  
gagement to rise to newness of life. *Hammond.*  
Our Saviour was *typified* indeed by the goat that  
was slain; at the effusion of whose blood; not only  
the hard hearts of his enemies relented, but the  
stony rocks and wall of the temple were shattered.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TYPOGRAPHER. n. f.** [*τύπος* and *γράφω*.]  
A printer.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL. adj.** [from *typogra-  
phy*.]

1. Emblematical; figurative.

2. Belonging to the printer's art.

**TYPOGRAPHICALLY. adv.** [from *typo-  
graphical*.]

1. Emblematically; figuratively.

2. After the manner of printers.

**TYPOGRAPHY. n. f.** [*typographie*, Fr.  
*typographia*, Latin.]

1. Emblematical, figurative, or hierogly-  
phical representation.

Those diminutive and pamphlet treatises daily  
published amongst us, are pieces containing rather  
*typography* than verity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. The art of printing.

**TY'RANNESS. n. f.** [from *tyrant*.] A she  
tyrant.

They were, by law of that proud *tyranness*,  
Provok'd with wrath and envy's false lumise. *Spenser.*

The *tyranness* doth joy to see  
The huge massacres which her eyes do make. *Spenser.*

**TYRA'NNICAL. } adj.** [*tyrannus*, Lat. *ty-*

**TYRA'NNICK. } rannick**, Fr. *tyrannique*.]  
Suiting a tyrant; acting like a tyrant;  
cruel; despotick; imperious.

Charge him home that he affects  
*Tyrannick* power. *Shakspare's Coriolanus.*

You have contriv'd to take  
From Rome all reason'd office, and to wind  
Yourself into a power *tyrannical*. *Shakspare.*  
Domitian had been *tyrannical*; and in his time  
many noble houses were overthrown by false accu-  
sations. *Bacon.*

Subdue and quell, o'er all the earth,  
Brute violence, and proud *tyrannick* pow'r. *Milton.*  
If the spirit of a subject be rebellious, in a prince  
it will be *tyrannical* and intolerable. *Taylor.*

She hath recourse  
To tears and prayers, again she feels the smart  
Of a fresh wound from the *tyrannick* dart. *Denham.*

Our sects a more *tyrannick* power assume,  
And would for scorpions change the rods of Rome. *Roscommon.*

And by the nobles, by his commons curst,  
Th' oppressor rul'd *tyrannick* where he durst;  
Stretch'd o'er the poor and church his iron rod,  
And treats alike his vassals and his God. *Pope.*

**TYRA'NNICALLY. adv.** [from *tyrannical*.]  
In manner of a tyrant.

**TYRA'NNICIDE. n. f.** [*tyrannus* and *cædo*,  
Latin.] The act of killing a tyrant.

To **TY'RANNISE. v. n.** [*tyranniser*, Fr.  
from *tyrant*.] To play the tyrant; to  
act with rigour and imperiousness.

While we trust in the mercy of God through  
Christ Jesus, fear will not be able to *tyrannise* over  
us. *Hooker.*

Then 'gan Caiusius *tyrannise* anew,  
And 'gainst the Romans bent their proper power,  
And so Alcæus treacherously slew,  
And took on him the robe of emperor. *Spenser.*

I made thee miserable,  
What time I threw the people's suffrages  
On him, that thus doth *tyrannise* o'er me. *Shaksp.*

A crew, whom like ambition joins  
With him, or under him to *tyrannise*. *Milton.*

Beauty had crown'd you, and you must have been  
The whole world's mistress, other than a queen;  
All had been rivals, and you might have spar'd,  
Or kill'd and *tyrannise* without a guard. *Waller.*  
He does violence to his own faculties, *tyrannises*  
over his own mind, and usurps the prerogative that  
belongs to truth alone, which is, to command by  
its own authority. *Locke.*

**TY'RANNOUS. adj.** [from *tyrant*.] Ty-  
rannical; despotick; arbitrary; severe;  
cruel; imperious. Not in use.

It is strange to see the unmanlike cruelty of  
mankind, who, not content with their *tyrannous*  
ambition to have brought the others virtuous pa-

trients under them, think their masterhood nothing  
without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*

Lately grown into a loathing and detestation  
of the unjust and *tyrannous* rule of Harold, an  
usurper. *Spenser.*

Between two charming words comes in my father,  
And, like the *tyrannous* breathing of the north,  
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakspare.*

'Tis excellent  
To have a giant's strength; but it is *tyrannous*  
To use it like a giant. *Shakspare.*

Fear you his *tyrannous* passion more, alas!  
Than the queen's life? *Shakspare.*

Subjection to his empire *tyrannous*. *Milton.*  
After the death of this *tyrannous* and ambi-  
tious king, these writings came abroad. *Temple.*

**TY'RANNY. n. f.** [*tyrannis*, Latin; *tyrannie*;  
*tyrannie*, French.]

1. Absolute monarchy imperiously admi-  
nistered.

Our grand foe,  
Who now triumphs, and, in the excess of joy,  
So's reigning holds the *tyranny* of heav'n. *Milton.*  
The cities fellosten under *tyrannies*, which spring  
naturally out of popular governments. *Temple.*

2. Unresisted and cruel power.

Boundless intemperance  
In nature is a *tyranny*, it hath been  
Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne,  
And fall of many kings. *Shakspare.*

3. Cruel government; rigorous command.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!  
Great *tyranny*, lay thou thy basis sure,  
For goodness darts not check thee. *Shakspare.*  
Suspicious dispose kings to *tyranny*, and husbands  
to jealousy. *Bacon.*

God, in judgment just,  
Subjects him from without to violent lords;  
Who oft as undeservedly intral  
His outward freedom: *tyranny* must be. *Milton.*

4. Severity; rigour; inclemency.

The *tyranny* of the open night's too rough  
For nature to endure. *Shakspare's King Lear.*

**TY'RANT. n. f.** [*tyrannus*; *tyrannus*, Lat.  
*Roxland* contends that this word, with  
the correspondent Greek and Latin, is  
derived from *tir*, Welch and Erse, land,  
and *rhanner*, Welch, to share; *q. d.* *tir-*  
*hanner*, a sharer, or divider of and among  
his vassals.]

1. An absolute monarch governing impe-  
riously.

2. A cruel, despotick and severe master;  
an oppressor.

Love to a yielding heart is a king, but to a re-  
sisting is a *tyrant*. *Sidney.*

I would not be the villain that thou think'st,  
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp,  
And the rich east to boot. *Shakspare's Macbeth.*

Dissembling courtesy! how fine this *tyrant*  
Can tickle where she wounds! *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
The house of woe, and dungeon of our *tyrant*. *Milton.*

Consider those grand agents and lieutenants of  
the devil, by whom he scourges and plagues the  
world under him, to wit, *tyrants*; and was there  
ever any *tyrant* who was not also false and perfid-  
ious? *South.*

Thou mean'st to kill a *tyrant*, not a king. *Dry.*  
When *tyrant* custom had not shackled man,  
But free to follow nature was the mode. *Temple.*

**TY'RE. n. f.** [properly *tire*.] See **TIRE.**

I have seen her beset and bedeck'd all over with  
emeralds and pearls, tanged in rows about the *tyre*  
of her head. *Hawkinsill.*

**TY'RO. n. f.** [properly *tiro*, as in the  
Latin] One yet not master of his art;  
one in his rudiments.

There stands a structure on a rising hill,  
Where *tyrs* take their freedom out to kill.

*Garth's Dispensary.*

# V.

## VAC

**V** Has two powers, expressed in modern English by two characters, *V* consonant and *U* vowel, which ought to be considered as two letters; but as they were long confounded while the two uses were annexed to one form, the old custom still continues to be followed.

*U*, the vowel, has two sounds; one clear, expressed at other times by *eu*, as *obscure*; the other close, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *obscure*.

*V*, the consonant, has a sound nearly approaching to those of *b* and *f*. With *b* it is by the Spaniards and Gascons always confounded, and in the Runick alphabet is expressed by the same character with *f*; distinguished only by a diacritical point. Its sound in English is uniform. It is never mute.

**VACANCY**, *n. f.* [from *vacant*.]

1. Empty space; vacancy.

How is't,  
That thou dost bend your eye on vacancy,  
And with th' incorporal air dost hold discourse?  
*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. Chasm; space unfilled.

The reader finds a wide vacancy, and knows not how to transport his thoughts to the next particular, for want of some connecting idea.  
*Watts's Logic.*

3. [*Vacance*, Fr.] State of a post or employment when it is unsupplied.

They were content to bribe them with the nomination of some bishops, and disposal of the revenues of some churches during the vacancies.  
*Leffry.*

In the vacancy of a bishop, the guardian of the spiritualities was summoned to parliament in the bishop's room.  
*Atty.*

4. [*Vacance*, Fr.] Time of leisure; relaxation; intermission; time unengaged.

If, sometimes, each other's eyes we meet,  
Those little vacancies from toil are sweet.  
*Dryden.*

The daily intervals of time and vacancies from necessary labour, together with the one day in seven in the Christian world, allow sufficient time, *Watts.*

5. Littlefness; emptiness of thought.

When alone, or in company, they sit still without doing any thing, I like it worse; for all dispositions to idleness are vacancies, even before they are habits, are dangerous.  
*Wotton.*

**VACANT**, *adj.* [*vacant*, Fr. *vacans*, Latin.]

1. Empty; unfilled; void.

Why should the air so impetuously rush into the cavity of the receiver, if there were before no vacant room to receive it?  
*Boyle.*

A better race to bring into their vacant room.  
*Milton.*

Free; unencumbered; uncrowded.

Religion is the interest of all; but philosophy of those only that are at leisure, and vacant from the affairs of the world. *Mure's Divine Dialogue.*

A very little part of our life is so vacant from uneasiness, as to leave us free to the attraction of remoter good. *Locke.*

3. Not filled by an incumbent, or possessor.

Left the fiend invade vacant possession. *Milton.*  
Others, when they allowed the throne vacant, thought the succession should immediately go to the next heir. *Swift.*

4. Being at leisure; disengaged.

They which have the governments, scatter the army abroad, and place them in villages to take their victuals of them, at such vacant times as they lie not in camp. *Spenser.*

Sir John Berkley was the more vacant for that service, by the reduction of Banastaple. *Clarendon.*

Besides those portions of time which the necessities of nature and of civil life extorted from him, there was not a minute of the day which he left vacant. *Full.*

The memory relieves the mind in her vacant moments, and prevents any chains of thought, by ideas of what is past. *Addison.*

5. Thoughtless; empty of thought; not busy.

The wretched slave,  
Who with a body fill'd, and vacant mind,  
Gets him to rest, cramm'd with distressful bread.  
*Shakespeare.*

The duke had a pleasant and vacant face, proceeding from a singular assurance in his temper. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

**TO VACATE**, *v. a.* [*vacat*, Latin.]

1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority.

That after all annulling the authority of the precedent, tells the world that some remorse touched even Strafford's most implacable enemies.  
*King Charles.*

The necessity of observing the Jewish Sabbath was vacated by the apostolical institution of the Lord's day. *Nelson.*

2. To make vacant; to quit possession of; as, he vacated the throne.

3. To defeat; to put an end to.

He vacates my revenge;  
For, while he trusts me, 'twere so base a part  
To fawn, and yet betray. *Dryden.*

**VACATION**, *n. f.* [*vacation*, Fr. *vacatio*, Latin.]

1. Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments; recess of courts or senates.

Vacation is all that time which passes between term and term, at London. *Cowell.*

As these clerks want not their full task of labour during the open term, so there is for them wherewith to be occupied in the vacation only. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

2. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity.

Beausity of peace, quiet, and vacation for piety, have rendered it necessary, in every Christian commonwealth, by laws to secure propriety. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

## VAC

## VAD

**VACCARY**, *n. f.* [*vacca*, Latin.] A cow-house; a cow-pasture. *Bailey.*

**VACILLANCY**, *n. f.* [*vacillans*, from *vacillo*, Latin; *vacillans*, Fr.] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. Not much in use.

I deny that all mutability implies imperfection, though some does, as that *vacillancy* in human souls, and such mutations as are found in corporeal matter. *Mure's Divine Dialogue.*

**VACILLATION**, *n. f.* [*vacillatio*, from *vacillo*, Latin; *vacillation*, Fr.] The act or state of reeling or staggering.

The muscles keep the body upright, and prevent its falling, by readily assisting against every vacillation. *Derham.*

**VAGUATION**, *n. f.* [from *vacuus*, Lat.] The act of emptying. *Dictionary.*

**VACUITY**, *n. f.* [from *vacuum*.] A philosopher that holds a vacuum: opposed to a plenist.

Those spaces, which the vacuists would have to be empty, because they are manifestly devoid of air, the plenists do not prove replenished with subtle matter. *Boyle.*

**VACUITY**, *n. f.* [*vacuitas*, from *vacuus*, Latin; *vacuité*, French.]

1. Emptiness; state of being unfilled.

Hunger is such a state of *vacuity*, as to require a fresh supply of aliment. *Arbutnot.*

2. Space unfilled; space unoccupied.

In filling up *vacuities*, turning out shadows and ceremonies, by explicit prescription of substantial duties, which those shadows did obscurely represent. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

He, that seat soon failing, meets  
A vast *vacuity*. *Milton.*

Body and space are quite different things, and a *vacuity* is interspersed among the particles of matter. *Bentley.*

God, who alone can answer all our longings, and fill every *vacuity* of our soul, should entirely possess our heart. *Reps.*

Redeeming still at night these *vacuities* of the day. *Fell.*

3. Inanity; want of reality.

The soul is seen, like other things, in the mirror of its effects: but if they'll run behind the glass to catch at it, their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptiness. *Glanville.*

**VACUOUS**, *adj.* [*vacuus*, Latin; *vacué*, French.] Empty; unfilled.

Boundless the deep, because I AM who fill infinitude; nor *vacuus* the space. *Milt. Par. 1. 108.*

**VACUUM**, *n. f.* [Lat.] Space unoccupied by matter.

Our enquiries about *vacuum*, or space and atoms, will show us some good practical lessons. *Watts.*

**TO VADO**, *v. n.* [*vado*, Latin.] To vanish; to pass away. *Spenser.* A word useful in poetry, but not received.

No ever gloried here thy sovereign name,  
That thou may'st smile on all which thou hast made;  
Whole

# VAG

Whole frown alone can shake this earthly frame,  
And at whole touch the hills in smok shall wade.  
*Watson.*

**VAGABOND.** *adj.* [*vagabundus*, low Lat. *vagabond*, French.]

1. Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home.

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death;  
*Vagabond* exile: yet I would not buy  
Their mercy at the price of one fair word.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
A *vagabond* debtor may be cited in whatever  
place or jurisdiction he is found. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

2. Wandering; vagrant.

This common body,  
Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the stream,  
Goes to, and back, beseeching the varying tide.

*Shakespeare.*  
Their prayers by envious winds  
Blown *vagabond* or frustrate. *Milton.*

**VAGABOND.** *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A vagrant; a wanderer: commonly in a sense of reproach.

We call those people wanderers and *vagabonds*,  
that have no dwelling place.

*Raleigh's History of the World.*  
Reduc'd like Hannibal, to seek relief  
From court to court, and wander up and down  
A *vagabond* in Africa. *Adisson's Cato.*

2. One that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.

*Vagabond* is a person without a home. *Watson.*

**VAGARY.** *n. s.* [from *vagus*, Latin.] A wild freak; a capricious frolick.

They chang'd their minds,  
Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell,  
As they would dance. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Would your son engage in some frolic, or take  
a *vagary*, were it not better he should do it with  
than without your knowledge? *Locke on Education.*

**VAGINOPE NNOUS.** *adj.* [*vagina* and *penna*, Latin.] Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hard cases.

**VAGOUS.** *adj.* [*vagus*, Lat. *vagus*, Fr.] Wandering; unsettled. Not in use.

Such as were born and brogt of a single woman,  
through a *vagous* lust, were called Sporn.

**VAGRANCE.** *n. s.* [from *vagrant*.] A state of wandering; unsettled condition.

**VAGRANT.** *adj.* Wandering; unsettled; *vagabond*; unfixed in place.

Do not oppose popular mistakes and surmises,  
or *vagrant* and *erroneous* stories.

*Mere's Divine Dialogues.*  
Take good heed what men will think and say;  
That beauteous *Erama* *vagrant* courses took,  
Her father's house, and civil life forsook. *Prior.*

Her lips no living bard, I wot,  
May say how red, how round, how sweet;  
Old Homer only could indite  
Their *vagrant* grace, and soft delight:  
They stand recorded in his book,  
When Helen smil'd, and Hebe spoke. *Prior.*

**VAGRANT.** *n. s.* [*vagant*, French.] A sturdy beggar; wanderer; *vagabond*; man unsettled in habitation. In an ill sense.

*Vagrants* and outlaws shall offend thy view,  
Train'd to assault, and disciplin'd to kill. *Prior.*  
You'll not the progress of your atom's stay,  
Nor to collect the *vagrants* find a way. *Blackmore.*

To relieve the helpless poor; to make sturdy  
*vagrants* relieve themselves; to hinder idle hands  
from being mischievous, are things of evident use.

*F. Atterbury.*  
Ye *vagrants* of the sky,  
To right owlest unheeded take your way. *Pope.*

**VAGUE.** *adj.* [*vague*, French; *vagus*, Latin.]

# VAI

1. Wandering; vagrant; *vagabond*.

Gray encouraged his men to set upon the *vagant*  
villains, good neither to live peaceably, nor to fight.  
*Raynard.*

2. Unfixed; unsettled; undetermined; in definite.

The perception of being, or not being, belongs  
no more to these *vague* ideas, signified by the  
terms, whatsoever, and thing, than it does to any  
other ideas. *Locke.*

**VAIL.** *n. s.* [*voile*, French.] This word is  
now frequently written *veil*, from *velum*,  
Latin; and the verb *veil*, from the verb  
*voile*; but the old orthography com-  
monly derived it, I believe rightly, from  
the French.]

1. A curtain; a cover thrown over any  
thing to be concealed.

While they supposed to lie hid in their secret  
fins, they were scattered under a dark *vail* of for-  
getfulness. *Wisd.*

2. A part of female dress, by which the  
face and part of the shape is concealed.

3. Money given to servants. It is com-  
monly used in the plural. See **VALE**.

**TO VAIL.** *v. d.* To cover. See **VEIL**.

**TO VAIL.** *v. a.* [*avalier le bout*, French.]  
*Adisson* writes it *well*, ignorantly.]

1. To let fall; to suffer to descend.

They stiffly refused to *vail* their bonnets, which  
is reckoned intolerable contempt by seafarers.  
*Carew.*

The virgin 'gan her beav'oir *vail*,  
And thank'd him first, and thus began her tale.  
*Fayfax.*

2. To let fall in token of respect.

Certain of the Turks galleys, which would not  
*vail* their topmasts, the Venetians fiercely assailed.  
*Kneller's History.*

Before my princely state let your poor greatness  
fall,  
And *vail* your tops to me, the sovereign of you all.  
*Dryden.*

They had not the ceremony of *vailing* the bonnet  
in salutations; for, in medals, they still have it on  
their heads. *Adisson.*

3. To fall; to let sink in fear, or for any  
other interest.

That furious Scot  
'Gan *vail* his stomach, and did grace the shame  
Of those that turn'd their backs. *Shakespeare.*

**TO VAIL.** *v. n.* To yield; to give place;  
to shew respect by yielding. In this  
sense, the modern writers have igno-  
rantly written *veil*.

Thy convenience must *vail* to thy neighbour's  
necessity; and thy very necessities must yield to thy  
neighbour's extremity. *South.*

**VAIN.** *adj.* [*vain*, French; *vanus*, Lat.]

1. Fruitless; ineffectual.

Let no man speak again  
To alter this; for counsel is but *vain*. *Shakesp.*  
*Vain* is the force of man,  
To crush the pillars which the pile sustain. *Dryden.*

2. Empty; unreal; shadowy.

Before the passage horrid Hydra stands,  
Gorgons, Geryon with his triple frame,  
And *vain* Chimera vomits empty flame.  
*Dryden's Æneid.*

Unmov'd his eyes, and wet his beard appears;  
And shedding *vain*, but seeming real tears. *Dryd.*

3. Meanly proud; proud of petty things;  
with of before the cause of vanity.

No folly like *vain* glory; nor any thing more  
ridiculous than for a *vain* man to be still boasting  
of himself. *J. B. Franklin.*

He wad'd a torch aloft, and, madly *vain*,  
Sought godlike worship from a servile train. *Dryd.*  
The minstrels play'd on every side,  
*Vain* of their art, and for the mastery by'd. *Dryd.*

# VAI

To be *vain* is rather a mark of humility than  
pride. *Vain* men delight in telling what honours  
have been done them, what great company they  
have kept, and the like; by which they plainly  
confess, that these honours were more than their  
due, and such as their friends would not believe, if  
they had not been told; whereas a man truly proud  
thinks the honours below his merit, and scorns to  
boast. *Swift.*

Ah friend! to dazzle let the *vain* design;  
To raise the thought, and touch the heart, be  
thine. *Pope.*

Here learn the great unreal wants to seign,  
Unpleasing truths here mortify the *vain*. *Savage.*  
Ye *vain*! desist from your erroneous strife;  
Be wife, and quit the false sublime of life!

The true ambition there alone resides,  
Where justice vindicates, and wisdom guides. *Young.*

4. Shewy; ostentatious.

Load some *vain* church with old theatrick state. *Pope.*

5. Idle; worthless; unimportant.

Both all things *vain*, and all who in *vain* things  
Built their fond hopes of glory, or lasting fame,  
Or happiness. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He heard a grave philosopher maintain,  
That all the actions of our life were *vain*,  
Which with our sense of pleasure not consp'nd.

To your *vain* answer will you have recourse,  
And tell us 'tis ingenuit active force. *Blackmore.*

6. False; not true.

7. In **VAIN.** To no purpose; to no end;  
ineffectually; without effect.

He tempts in *vain*. *Milton.*  
Providence and nature never did any thing in  
*vain*. *Leffrange.*

Strong *Malys* stands in *vain*; weak *Phlegys*  
lies. *Dryden.*

The philosophers of old did in *vain* enquire,  
whether *summum bonum* consisted in riches, bodily  
delights, virtue, or contemplation. *Locke.*

If we hope for what we are not likely to pos-  
sess, we act and think in *vain*, and make life a  
greater dream and shadow than it really is.

*Adisson's Spectator.*  
If from this discourse one honest man shall re-  
ceive satisfaction, I shall think that I have not  
written nor lived in *vain*. *West on the reformation.*

**VAINGLO'RIOUS.** *adj.* [*vanus* and *glorio-  
sus*, Latin.] Boasting without perform-  
ances; proud in disproportion to desert.

*Van-gl'orious* man, when fluttering wind does  
blow,  
In his light wings is lifted up to sky. *Spenser.*

Strength to glory aspires  
*Vain-gl'orious*, and through infamy seeks fame. *Milton.*

This his arrogant and *vain-gl'orious* expression  
witnesseth. *Hale.*

**VAINGLO'RY.** *n. s.* [*vana gloria*, Latin.]

Pride above merit; empty pride; pride  
in little things.

He had nothing of *vain-gl'ory*, but yet kept state  
and majesty to the height; being sensible, that  
majesty maketh the people bow, but *vain-gl'ory*  
boweth to them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Expose every blast of *vain-gl'ory*, every idle  
thought, to be chastened by the rod of spiritual dis-  
cipline. *Taylor.*

This extraordinary person, out of his natural  
aversion to *vaingl'ory*, wrote several pieces which he  
did not assume the honour of. *Adisson.*

A monarch's sword when mad *vaingl'ory* draws,  
Not Waller's wreath can hide the nation's fear. *Pope.*

**VAINLY.** *adv.* [from *vain*.]

1. Without effect; to no purpose; in  
*vain*.

Our cannons' malice *vainly* shall be spent  
Against th' invulnerable clouds of heaven. *Shak.*



In weak complaints you vainly waste your breath;  
They are not tears that can revenge his death.

*Dryden.*

2. Proudly; arrogantly.

Humility teaches us to think neither vainly nor  
vauntingly of ourselves.

*Delany.*

3. Idly; foolishly.

Nor vainly hope to be invulnerable.

*Milton.*

If Lenculus be ambitious, he shall be vainly  
credulous, presuming his advancement to be de-  
creed by the Sybilline oracles.

*Gray's Cœmologus.*

**VAINNESS.** *n. f.* [from *vain*.] The state  
of being vain. Pride; falsehood; em-  
ptiness.

I have ingratitude more in a man,  
Than lying, *vainness*, babbling.

*Shakespeare.*

**VAIR, or VA'IRY.** *adj.* [in heraldry.]

Variegated with coverings of gold, red,  
or other colours.

**VAIVODE.** *n. f.* [*vainvod*, a governor,  
Sclavonian.] A prince of the Dacian  
provinces.

**VALANCE.** *n. f.* [from *Valencia*, whence  
the use of them came. *Skinner.*] The  
fringes or drapery hanging round the  
tester and head of a bed.

*My house*

Is richly furnished with plate and gold;  
*Valance* of Venice, gold in needlework.

*Shakespeare.*

Thrust the *valance* of the bed, that it may be full  
in light.

*Swift.*

**TO VA'LANCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
decorate with drapery. Not in use.

Old friend, thy face is *valanc'd* since I saw  
thee last; com'st thou to beard me?

*Shakespeare.*

**VALE.** *n. f.* [*val*, French; *vallis*, Lat.]

1. A low ground; a valley; a place be-  
tween two hills. *Vale* is a poetical  
word.

In *Ida vale*: who knows not *Ida vale*?

An hundred shepherds woned.

*Spenser.*

Met in the *vale* of Arde, *Shakespeare*, *Henry VIII.*

Anchises, in a flow'ry *vale*,

Review'd his muster'd rape, and took the tale.

*Dryden.*

In those fair *valles* by nature form'd to please,

Where Guadalquivir serpentine, with safe, *Harri-*

2. [From *avail*, profit; or *vale*, farewell.]

If from *avail* it must be written *vail*,  
as *Dryden* writes. If from *vale*, which  
I think is right, it must be *vale*.] Mo-  
ney given to servants.

Since our knights and senators account  
To what their fordid, begging *vails* amount;

Judge what a wretched share the poor attends,

Whose whole subsistence on those alms depends.

*Dryden.*

His revenue, besides *vails*, amounted to thirty

pounds.

*Swift.*

**VALEDICTION.** *n. f.* [*valedico*, Latin.]

A farewell.

A *valediction* forbidding to weep.

*Dante.*

**VALEDICTORY.** *adj.* [from *valedico*,

Lat.] Bidding farewell.

**VA'LENTINE.** *n. f.* A sweetheart chosen

on Valentine's day.

Now all nature form'd in love,

And birds had drawn their *valentines*.

*Warton.*

**VALE'RIAN.** *n. f.* [*valeriana*; Latin; *va-*

*lerian*, Fr.] A plant.

**VA'LET.** *n. f.* [*valet*, French.] A wait-

ing servant.

Giving cast-clothes to be worn by *vails*, has

very ill effect upon little minds.

*Addison.*

**VALEUDINARIAN.** *adj.* [*valetudi-*

*narius*, Fr. *val-*

*u*, Lat.] Weakly; sickly; infirm of

body.

Physic, by purging noxious humours, prevents  
sickness, in the healthy, or recovers thereof in the  
*valetudinary*.

*Brown.*

Shunning from the warmer valleys to the colder  
hills, or from the hills to the vales, is a great be-  
nefit to the *valetudinary*, feeble part of mankind.

*Denham.*

Some patients have been liable to this symptom,  
and reduced by it to a *valetudinary* and very une-  
qual state of health.

*Blackmore.*

Cold of winter, by stopping the pores of perspira-  
tion, keeps the warmth more within; whereby  
there is a greater quantity of spirits generated in  
healthful animals, for the case is quite otherwise  
in *valetudinary* ones. *Cheyne's Philosoph. Principles.*

*Valetudinarians* must live where they can com-  
mand and scold.

*Swift.*

**VALIANCE.** *n. f.* [from *valiant*; *vail*  
*lance*, French.] Valour; personal puis-  
sance; fierceness; bravery. Not in use.

With stiff force he shook his mortal lance,  
To let him meet his doughty *valiance*.

*Spenser.*

**VALIANT.** *adj.* [*vaillant*, Fr.] Stout;  
personally puissant; brave. We say, a  
*valiant* man; a *valiant* action.

Only be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the  
Lord's battles.

*Samuel, xviii. 17.*

Hale, a very *valiant* sencer, undertook to teach

that science in a book, and was laughed at.

*Walton.*

The church of Antioch might meet at that  
time to celebrate the memory of such a *valiant*

combat and martyr of Christ.

*Nelson.*

**VALIANTLY.** *adv.* [from *valiant*.] Stout-  
ly; with personal strength; with perso-  
nal bravery.

Farewell, kind lord; fight *valiantly* to-day:

Thou art fram'd of the firm truth of valour.

*Shakespeare.*

It was the duty of a good soldier *valiantly* to  
withstand his enemies, and not to be troubled with  
any evil hap.

*Knaples.*

**VALIANTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *valiant*.] Va-  
lour; personal bravery; puissance;  
fierceness; stoutness.

Thy *valiantness* was mine; thou suck'd it from  
me.

*Shakespeare.*

Achimenes having won the top of the walls, by  
the *valiantness* of the defendants was forced to re-  
tire.

*Koller.*

Shew not thy *valiantness* in wine.

*Eccles. xxxi. 25.*

**VA'LID.** *adj.* [*valide*, French; *validus*,  
Latin.]

1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; preva-  
lent.

Perhaps more *valid* arms,  
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,

May serve to better us, and worse our foes.

*Milton.*

2. Having intellectual force; prevalent;  
weighty; conclusive.

A difference in their sentiments as to particular  
questions, is no *valid* arguments against the general  
truth believed by them, but rather a clearer and  
more solid proof of it.

*Stephens.*

**VA'LIDITY.** *n. f.* [*validité*, French; from  
*valid*.]

1. Force to convince; certainty.

You are persuaded of the *validity* of that famous  
verse.

'Tis expectation makes a blessing dear.

*Pope.*

2. Value. A sense not used.

To thee and thine.

Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom;

No less in space, *validity*, and pleasure,

Than that conferr'd on Gonerill.

*Shakespeare.*

**VALLANCY.** *n. f.* [from *valance*.] A

large wig that shades the face.

But you, loud Sirs, who through your curls look

big,

Criticks in plume and white *vallancy* wig.

*Dryden.*

**VALLEY.** *n. f.* [*vallis*, French; *vallis*,  
Latin.] A low ground; a hollow be-  
tween hills.

*Vallis*, are the intervals between mountains.

*Woodward.*

Live with me, and be my love,

And we will all the pleasure prove

That hills and *vallis* yield.

*Raleigh.*

Sweet interchange of hill and *vally*.

*Milton.*

I have been ready to freeze on the top of a  
hill, and in an hour's time after have suffered as  
great inconvenience from the heat of the *vally*.

*Brown's Travels.*

**VAL'OROUS.** *adj.* [from *valour*.] Brave;  
stout; valiant.

The famous warriors of the antique world

Us'd trophies to erect in stately wars,

In which they would the records have enroll'd

Of their great deeds and *valorous* exploits.

*Spenser.*

Captain Jamy is a marvellous *valorous* gentle-

man.

*Shakespeare.*

**VAL'OROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *valorous*.] In  
a brave manner.

**VALOUR.** *n. f.* [*valeur*, French; *valor*,  
Latin. *Ainsworth*.] Personal bravery;

strength; prowess; puissance; stoutness.

That I may pour the spirits in thine ear,

And chastise, with the *valour* of my tongue,

All that impedes thee.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Here I contest

As hotly and as nobly with thy love,

As ever in ambitious strength I did

Contend against thy *valour*.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

When *valour* preys on reason,

It eats the sword it fights with.

*Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

An innate *valour* appeared in him, when he put  
himself upon the soldier's defence as he received  
the mortal stab.

*Howell.*

For contemplation he, and *valour* form'd;

For softness she, and sweet attractive grace.

Such were these giant; men of high renown!

For, in those days, might only shall be admired,

And *valour*, and heroic virtue, call'd.

*Milton.*

*Valour* gives awe, and promises protection to  
those who want heart or strength to defend them-  
selves. This makes the authority of men among  
women; and that of a master-buck in a nume-  
rous herd.

*Temple's Miscellany.*

**VAL'UABLE.** *adj.* [*valable*, Fr. from *va-*  
*lus*.]

1. Precious; being of great price.

2. Worthy; deserving regard.

A just account of that *valuable* person, whose  
remains lie before us.

*F. Atterbury.*

The value of several circumstance in story,  
lessens very much by distance of time; though  
some minute circumstances are very *valuable*.

*Swift's Thoughts.*

**VALUATION.** *n. f.* [from *value*.]

1. The act of setting a value; appraisement.

Humility in man consists not in denying any  
gift that is in him, but in a just *valuation* of it, ra-  
ther thinking too meanly than too highly.

*Ray on the Creation.*

2. Value set upon any thing.

No reason I, since of your lives you set

So slight a *valuation*, should receive

My crack'd one to more care.

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Take out of men's minds false *valuations*, and  
it would leave the minds of a number of men  
poor shrunken things.

*Bacon.*

The writers expressed not the *valuation* of the  
denarius, without regard to its present *valuation*.

*Arbutnot on Coins.*

**VALUATOR.** *n. f.* [from *value*.] An ap-  
praiser; one who sets upon any thing its  
price. A word which I have found no  
where else.

What *valuators* will the bishops make use of?

*Swift.*

**VALUE.**

**VALUE.** *n. f.* [*valuer*, French; *valor*, Latin.]

1. Price; worth.

Ye are physicians of no *value*. *Job*, xiii.  
Learn to live for your own sake, and the service of God; and let nothing in the world be of any *value* with you, but that which you can turn into a service to God, and a means of your future happiness. *Law*.

2. High rate.

Cæsar is well acquainted with your virtues, And therefore sets this *value* on your life: Let him but know the price of Cato's friendship, And name your terms. *Addison*.

3. Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought.

He sent him money; it was with this obliging testimony, that his design was not to pay him the *value* of his pictures, because they were above any price. *Dryden*.

**TO VA' LUE.** *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To rate at a certain price.

When the country becomes better inhabited, the riches and other conveniences will be more augmented, and better *valued*. *Spenser*.

A mind *valuing* his reputation at the due price, will repulse all dishonest gain much inferior thereunto. *Carew's Survey*.

God alone *values* right the good. *Milton*.

2. To rate highly; to have in high esteem.

Some of the finest treatises in dialogue, many very *valued* pieces of French, Italian, and English appear. *Addison*.

He *values* himself upon the compassion with which he relieved the afflicted. *Atterbury*.

To him your orchard's early fruits are due, A pleasing off'ring, when 'tis made by you; He *values* these. *Pope*.

3. To appraise; to estimate.

If he be poorer than thy estimation, the priest shall *value* him. *Leviticus*, xxvii. 3.

4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to.

The peace between the French and us not *valued* The cost that did conclude it. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

5. To take account of.

If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock than with; for the mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon*.

6. To reckon at, with respect to number or power.

The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong: Her faction will be full as strong as ours. *Shak.*

7. To consider with respect to importance; to hold important.

The king must take it ill, So slightly *valued* in his messenger. *Sb. K. Lear*.  
Neither of them *valued* their promises, according to rules of honour or integrity. *Clarendon*.

8. To compare with respect to price, or excellence.

It cannot be *valued* with the gold of Ophir. *Job*, xxviii. 16.

9. To raise to estimation. This is a sense not in use.

She ordered all things, resisting the wisdom of the wisest, by making the possessor thereof miserable; *valuing* the folly of the most foolish by making the success prosperous. *Sidney*.

Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies of the crown. *Temple*.

Vanity, or a desire of *valuing* ourselves by showing others faults. *Temple*.

**VA' LUELESS.** *adj.* [from *value*.] Being of no value.

A counterfeit Resembling majesty; which touch'd and tried, Proves *valueless*. *Shakespeare's King John*.

**VA' LUER.** *n. f.* [from *value*.] He that values.

Hammond was no *valuer* of trifles. *Fell*.

Vol. II.

**VALVE.** *n. f.* [*valva*, Latin.]

1. A folding door.

Swift through the *valves* the visionary fair Repast'd. *Pope's Odyssey*.

Opening their *valves*, self-mov'd on either side, The adamantine doors expanded wide: When death commands they close, when death commands divide. *Harte*.

2. Anything that opens over the mouth of a vessel.

This air, by the opening of the *valve*, and forcing up of the sucker, may be driven out. *Boyle*.

3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its reflux.

The arteries, with a contractile force, drive the blood still forward; it being hindered from going backward by the *valves* of the heart. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

**VA'LVULE.** *n. f.* [*valvule*, French.] A small valve.

**VAMP.** *n. f.* The upper leather of a shoe.

*Ansforth*.

**TO VAMP.** *v. a.* [This is supposed probably enough by *Skinner* to be derived from *avant*, Fr. *before*; and to mean, laying on a new outside.] To piece an old thing with some new part.

You with To *vamp* a body with a dangerous physick, That's sure of death without. *Shaksp. Coriolanus*.  
This opinion hath been *vamped* up by Cardan. *Bentley*.

I had never much hopes of your *vamped* play. *Swift*.

**VA'MPER.** *n. f.* [from *vamp*.] One who pieces out an old thing with something new.

**VAN.** *n. f.* [from *avant*, French.]

1. The front of an army; the first line.

Before each *van* prick forth the airy knights. *Milton*.

The foe he had survey'd, Arrang'd, as 't' him they did appear, With *van*, main battle, wings and rear. *Hudibras*.  
*Van* to *van* the foremost squadrons meet, The midmost battles batt'ning up behind. *Dryden*.

2. [*Van*, Fr. *vannus*, Latin.] Any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised; a fan.

The other token of their ignorance of the sea was an oar; they call it a corn *van*. *Broom on the Odyssey*.

3. A wing with which the air is beaten.

His sail-broad *vans* He spreads for sight, and in the surging smoke Up-listed turns the ground. *Milton's Parad. Lost*.

A fiery globe Of angels on full sail or wing flew nigh, Who on their plumed *vans* receiv'd him soft From his uneasy station, and upbore, As on a floating couch, through the blue air. *Milton*.

His disabled wing unstung: He wheel'd in a circle, and stretch'd his *vans* in vain; His *vans* no longer could his flight sustain. *Dryden*.  
His *vans* are broad on one side, and narrower on the other; both which minister to the progressive motion of the bird. *Darwin*.

**TO VAN.** *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Latin; *vanner*, Fr.] To fan; to winnow. Not in use.

The corn which in *vanning* hath lostest is the best. *Bacon*.

**VANCOURSER.** *n. f.* [*avant-courrier*, Fr.] A harbinger; a precursor.

**VANE.** *n. f.* [*vaine*, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.

A man he would spell backward; If tall, if stence ill-headed; If speaking, why a *vane* blown with all words. *Shakespeare*.

**VAN GUARD.** *n. f.* [*avant garde*, French.]

The front, or first line of the army.

The king's *van-guard* maintained fight against all the whole power of the enemies. *Bacon*.

The martial Isomen, who bravely stood before In *van-guard* of his troop, and march'd, for strength a savage bore. *Chapman*.

*Vanguard* to right and left the front push'd. *Milton*.

**VANILLA.** *n. f.* [*vanille*, French.] A plant. The fruit of these plants is used to scent chocolate. *Miller*.

When mixed with *vanilla*, or spices, chocolate acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatic oils. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

**TO VANISH.** *v. n.* [*vanejo*, Latin; *evanescere*, Fr.]

1. To lose perceptible existence.

High honour is not only gotten and born by pain and danger, but must be nursed by the like, or else *vanishes* as soon as it appears to the world. *Sidney*.

While fancy brings the *vanish'd* piles to view, And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Idem*.

2. To pass away from the sight; to disappear.

Whither are they *vanish'd*?  
—Into the air; and what from a corporal Melted as breath into the wind. *Shakespeare*.  
Now I have taken heart, upon *vanish'd*. *Shak.*  
He cut the cleaving sky, And in a moment *vanish'd* from her eye. *Pope's Odyssey*.

3. To pass away; to be lost.

All these delights will *vanish*. *Milton*.  
That spirit of religion and seriousness, by which we had distinguished ourselves, *vanish'd* all at once, and a spirit of insubordination and profaneness started up. *Atterbury*.

**VANITY.** *n. f.* [*vanitas*, Lat. *vanité*, Fr.]

1. Emptiness; uncertainty; ignanity.

*Vanity of vanities*, all is *vanity*. *Ecclesiastes*.

2. Fruitless desire; fruitless endeavour.

*Vanity* possesseth many, who are desirous to know the certainty of things to come. *Sidney*.

Thy pride, And wand'ring *vanity*, when least was false, Rejected my forswearing. *Milton*.

3. Trifling labour.

To lose long discourse against those things which are both against scripture and reason, might rightly be judged a *vanity* in the answerer not much inferior to that of the inventor. *Raleigh's History of the World*.

4. Falsehood; untruth.

Here I may well shew the *vanity* of that which is reported in the story of Walmingham. *Dr J. Dowd*.

5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.

Were it not strange if God should have made such store of glorious creatures on earth, and leave them all to be consumed in *vanity*, allowing none but the baser sort to be employed in his own service? *Hooker*.

I must Bestow upon the eyes of this young couple Some *vanity* of mine art. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.  
Cast not too serious wit on idle things; Make her free with slave to *vanity*. *Davies*.  
Sin with *vanity* hath fill'd the works of men. *Milton*.

The eldest equal the youngest in the *vanity* of their diet; and no other reason can be given of it, but that they equally forgetful of them, in the *vanity* of their desires. *Saunders*.

3 A

Thun

Think not, when woman's transient breath is fled,  
That all her vanities at once are dead;  
Succeeding vanities the still regards,  
And though the plays no more, o'erlooks the cards.

Pope.

# 6. Ostentation; arrogance.

The ground-work thereof is true, however they, through vanity, whilst they would not seem to be ignorant, do thereupon build many forged histories of their own iniquity.

Spenser.

Whether it were out of the same vanity which possessed all those learned philosophers and poets, that Plato also published, not under the right authors' names, those things which he had read in the Scriptures; or fearing the severity of the Aretopagites, and the example of his master Socrates, I cannot judge.

Raleigh's History of the World.

# 7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon slight grounds; pride operating upon small occasions.

Can you add guilt to vanity, and take  
A pride to hear the conquests which you make?

Dryden.

'Tis an old maxim in the schools,  
That vanity is the food of fools;  
Yer now and then your men of wit  
Will condescend to take a bit.  
The sprat of the world indulges women in great vanity; and mankind seem to consider them in no other view, than as so many painted idols, that are to allure and gratify their passions.

Law.

# 8. VANQUISH. v. n. [vaincre, French.]

## 1. To conquer; to overcome; to subdue.

Were't not a shame, that, whilst you live at jar,  
The fearful French, whom you late vanquished,  
Should make a start o'er seas, and vanquish you?

Shakespeare.

They subdued and vanquished the rebels in all encounters.

Clarendon.

The gods the victor, Cato the vanquish'd chole:  
But you have done what Cato could not do,  
To chuse the vanquish'd, and restore him too.

Dryden.

## 2. To confute.

This bold assertion has been fully vanquished in a late reply to the bishop of Meaux's treatise.

F. Atterbury.

# VANQUISHER. n. s. [from vanquish.]

## Conqueror; subduer.

He would pawn his fortunes  
To hopeless restitution, so he might  
Be call'd your vanquisher.

Shakespeare.

I shall rise victorious, and subdue  
My vanquisher; should of his vaunted spoil.  
Tiny's vanquisher, and great Achilles' son.

A. Phillips.

# VANTAGE. n. s. [from advantage.]

## 1. Gain; profit.

What great vantage do we get by the trade of a pater?

Sidney.

## 2. Superiority; state in which one hath better means of action than another.

With the vantage of mine own excuse,  
Hath he excepted most against my love.  
He had them at vantage, being tired and harassed with a long march.

Bacon.

The pardoned person must not think to stand upon the same vantage of ground with the innocent.

South.

## 3. Opportunity; convenience.

Be assured, Madam, 'twill be done  
With his next vantage.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

# To VANTAGE. v. a. [from advantage.]

## To profit. Not in use.

We yet of present peril be afraid;  
For needless fear did never vantage none.

Spenser.

# VANTBRASS. n. s. [avant bras, Fr.] Armour for the arm.

I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,  
And in my vantbrace put this wither'd brawn.

Shakespeare.

Put on vambrasses, and greaves, and gauntlet.

Milton.

# VAPID. adj. [vapidi. Latin.] Dead; having the spirit evaporated; spiritless; maudlin; flat.

Thy wines let feed a-while

On the fat refuse; lest, too soon disjoin'd,  
From spiritly it to sharp or vapid change.

Elphinstone.

The effects of a vapid and viscous constitution of blood, a stagnation, acrimony, and putrefaction.

Arbutnot.

# VAPIDNESS. n. s. [from vapid.] The state of being spiritless or maudlin; maudlinness.

# VAPORATION. n. s. [vaporation, Fr. vaporatio, Lat. from vapour.] The act of escaping in vapours.

# VAPORER. n. s. [from vapour.] A boaster; a braggart.

This shows these vaporers, to what scorn they expose themselves.

Government of the Tongue.

# VAPORISH. adj. [from vapour.]

## 1. Vaporous; full of vapours.

It proceeded from the nature of the vaporish place.

Sandys.

## 2. Splenetick; peevish; humoursome.

Pallas grew vaporish once and odd;  
She would not do the least fight thing.

Pope.

# VAPOROUS. adj. [vaporeux, Fr. from vapour.]

## 1. Full of vapours or exhalations; fummy.

The vaporous night approaches  
This shifting our stage from the warmer and more vaporous air of the valleys, to the colder and more subtle air of the hills, is a great benefit to the valetudinarian part.

Derham.

## 2. Windy; flatulent.

If the mother car-mach beans, or such vaporous food, it endangereth the child to become lunatick.

Bacon.

Some more subtle corporeal element may so equally bear against the parts of a little vaporous moisture, as to form it into round drops.

Mare against Air-ism.

The food which is most vaporous and perspirable, is the most easily digested.

Arbutnot.

A little tube, issuing out from the extremity of an artery, may carry off these vaporous steams of the blood.

Chryse.

# VAPOUR. n. s. [vapeur, French; vapor, Latin.]

## 1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air.

Give a dreadful storm call'd forth  
Against our navy; covered shore and all  
With gloomy vapours.

Chapman.

Vapour, and mist, and exhalation bet.  
When first the sun too powerful beaurs displays,  
It draws up vapours which obscure its rays;  
But even those clouds at last adorn its way,  
Reflect new glories, and augment the day.

Pope.

## 2. Fame; steam.

The morning is the best, because the imagination is not clouded by the vapours of meat.

Dryden.

In distilling hot spirits, if the head of the still be taken off, the vapour which ascends out of the still will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the vapour from the candle to the still.

Newton's Opticks.

For the imposthume, the vapour of vinegar, and any thing which creates a cough, are pepper.

Arbutnot on Diet.

## 3. Wind; flatulence.

In the Thessalian witches, and the meetings of witches that have been recorded, great wonders they tell, of carrying in the air, transforming themselves into other bodies. These fables are the effects of imagination: for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely.

Bacon.

# 4. Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal.

If his sorrow bring forth amendment, he hath the grace of hope, though it be clouded over with a melancholy vapour, that it be not discernible even to himself.

Hammond.

# 5. [In the plural.] Diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; spleen.

To this we must ascribe the spleen, so frequent in studious men, as well as the vapours, to which the other sex are so often subject.

Addison's Spectator.

# To VAPOUR. v. n. [vaporo, Latin.]

## 1. To pass in a vapour or fume; to fly off in evaporations.

When thou from this world wilt go,  
The whole world vapours in thy breath.

Donne.

## 2. To emit fumes.

Swift running waters vapour not so much as standing waters.

Bacon's Natural History.

## 3. To bully; to brag.

Not true? quoth he. Howe'er you vapour,  
I can what I affirm make appear.

Hudibras.

These are all the mighty pow'rs  
You vainly boast, to cry down ours;  
And what in real value's wanting,  
Supply with vapouring and ranting.

Hudibras.

That I might not be vapour'd down by insignificant testimonies, I used the name of your society to annihilate all such arguments.

Glanville.

Be you to us but kind;  
Let Dutchmen vapour, Spaniards curse,  
No sorrow we shall find.

F. Dorset's Song.

# To VAPOUR. v. a. To effuse, or scatter in fumes or vapour.

Break off this last lamenting kiff,  
Which sucks two souls, and vapours both away.

Donne.

He'd laugh to see one throw his heart away,  
Another sighing vapour forth his soul,  
A third to melt himself in tears.

Ben Jonson.

Opium loath some of its poisonous quality, if vapoured out, and mingled with spirit of wine.

Bacon.

It must be helped by somewhat which may fix the silver, never to be restored, or vapoured away, when incorporated into such a mass of gold.

Bacon.

# VARIABLE. adj. [variable, Fr. variabilis, Latin.] Changeable; mutable; inconstant.

O swear not by th' inconstant moon,  
That monthly changes in her circled orb,  
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable.

Shakespeare.

Happy countries different,  
With variable objects, shall expel  
This something settled matter in his heart.

Shak.

By the lively image of other creatures did those ancients represent the variable passions of mortals; as by serpents were signified deceivers.

Raleigh's History of the World.

H's heart I know how variable, and vain,  
Self-left.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

# VARIABLENESS. n. s. [from variable.]

## 1. Changeableness; mutability.

You are not solicitous about the variableness of the weather, or the change of seasons.

Addison.

## 2. Levity; inconstancy.

Censurers subject themselves to the charge of variableness in judgment.

Clarissa.

# VARIABLY. adv. [from variable.] Changeably; mutably; inconstantly; uncertainly.

# VARIANCES. n. s. [from vary.] Discord; disagreement; dissension.

I am come to let a man at variance against his father.

Matthew.

A cause of law, by violent course,  
Was, from a variance, now a war become.

Daniel.

So

Set not any one doctrine of the gospel at variance with others, which are all admirably consistent. *Spratt.*

She runs, but hopes she does not run uneven: While a kind glance at her pursuer flies, How much at variance are her feet and eyes! *Pop.*  
If the learned would not sometimes submit to the ignorant; the old to the weakneſſes of the young; there would be nothing but everlasting variance in the world. *Swift.*

Many bleed,  
By shameful variance betwixt man and man. *Thomson.*

Who are they that set the first and second articles at variance with each other, when for fourteen centuries, and more, they have agreed most amicably together? *Wurmland.*

**VARIATION. n. f.** [*variatio*, Latin; *variation*, Fr.]

1. Change; mutation; difference from itself.

After much variation of opinions, the prisoner was acquitted of treason, but by most voices found guilty of felony. *Hayward.*

The operation of agents will easily admit of intention and remission; but the essences of things are conceived not capable of any such variation. *Locke.*

The fame of our writers is confined to these two islands; and it is hard it should be limited in time as much as place, by the perpetual variations of our speech. *Swift.*

There is but one common matter, which is diversified by accidents, and the same numerical quantity, by variousness of texture, may constitute successively all kinds of body. *Bentley.*

2. Difference; change from one to another.

In some other places are more females born than males; which, upon this variation of proportion, I recommend to the curious. *Grout's Bill of Mortality.*

Each sea had its peculiar shells, and the same variation of soils; this tract affording such a terrestrial matter as is proper for the formation of one sort of shell-fish; that of another. *Woodward's Natural History.*

3. Successive change.

Sir Walter Blunt,  
Stain'd with the variation of each soil  
Betwixt that Holmedon and this seat of ours. *Shakespeare.*

4. [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns.

The rules of grammar, and useful examples of the variation of words, and the peculiar form of speech, are often appointed to be repeated. *Harris on the Mind.*

5. Change in natural phenomena.

The duke ran a long course of calm prosperity, without any visible eclipse or wane in himself, amidst divers variations in others. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*

6. Deviation.

He observed the variation of our English from the original, and made an entire translation of the whole for his private use. *Pell.*

If we admit a variation from the state of his creation, that variation must be necessarily after an eternal duration, and therefore within the compass of time. *Hale.*

I may seem sometimes to have varied from his sense; but the greatest variations may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryden.*

7. Variation of the compass; deviation of the magnetick needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.

**VARIOUS. adj.** [*varicofus*, Lat.] Diversified with dilatation.

There are instances of one vein only being various, which may be destroyed by tying it above and below the dilatation. *Sharpe.*

**TO VARIEGATE. v. a.** [*variegatus*, school Lat.] To diversify; to stain with different colours.

The shells are filled with a white spar, which variegates and adds to the beauty of the stone. *Woodward on English.*

They had fountains of variegated marble in their rooms. *Arbutnot.*

Ladies like variegated tulips show;  
'Tis to the changes half the charms we owe:  
Such happy spots the nice admirers take,  
Fine by defect, and delicately weak. *Pop.*

**VARIEGATION. n. f.** [from *variegatus*.] Diversity of colours.

Plant your choice tulips in natural earth, somewhat impoverished with very fine sand; else they will soon lose their variegations. *Foelyn's Kalendar.*

**VARIETY. n. f.** [*variété*, Fr. *varietas*, Latin.]

1. Change; succession of one thing to another; intermixture of one thing with another.

All sorts are here that all the earth yields;  
Variety without end. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Variety is nothing else but a continued novelty. *South.*

If the sun's light consisted of but one sort of rays, there would be but one colour in the whole world, nor would it be possible to produce any new colour by reflections or refractions; and by consequence that the variety of colours depends upon the composition of light. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. One thing of many by which variety is made. In this sense it has a plural.

The inclosed warmth which the earth hath in itself, fired up by the heat of the sun, assisteth nature in the speedier procreation of those varieties which the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

3. Difference; dissimilitude.

There is a variety in the tempers of good men, with relation to the different impressions they receive from different objects of charity. *F. Akerley.*

4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state.

It were a great vanity to reject those reasons drawn from the nature of things, or to go about to answer those reasons by suppositions of a variety in things, from what they now appear. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

5. Many and different kinds.

He now only wants more time to do that variety of good which his soul thinks after. *Law.*

**VARIOUS. adj.** [*varius*, Latin.]

1. Different; several; manifold.

Then were they known to men by various names,  
And various idols, through the heathen world. *Milton.*

2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike itself.

The names of mixed modes want standards in nature, whereby to adjust their signification; therefore they are very various and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. Unlike each other.

He in derision sets  
Upon their tongues a various spirit.  
To raise quite out their native language. *Milton.*  
So many and so various laws are given.  
Vast numbers of vanquish'd nations march along,  
Various in arms, in habit, and in tongue. *Dryd.*  
Various of temper, as of face or frame,  
Each individual: his great end the same. *Pop.*

4. Variegated; diversified.

Herbs sudden flower'd,  
Opening their various colours. *Milton.*

**VARIOUSLY. adv.** [from *various*.] In a various manner.

Having been variously tossed by fortune, directed his course to a safe harbour. *Lucan.*

Various objects from the sense,  
Variously representing. *Milton.*

These various squadrons, variously design'd;  
Each vessel freighted with a several load;  
Each Squadron waiting for a several wind;  
All find but one, pursuing them in the road. *Dryd.*  
Different ailments, while they repair the fluids  
and solids, act variously upon them according to their different natures. *Arbutnot.*

**VARIIX. n. f.** [Lat. *varix*, Fr.] A dilatation of the vein.

In ulcers of the legs, accompanied with varices or dilatations of the veins, the varix can only be assisted by the bandage. *Sharpe.*

**VARLET. n. f.** [*varlet*, old French, now *valet*.]

1. Anciently a servant or footman.

Such lords all example do give,  
Where varlets and drabs so may live. *Tuss. Husb.*  
They spy'd  
A varlet running towards them hastily. *Spenser.*

2. A scoundrel; a rascal. [This word has deviated from its original meaning, as *fur* in Latin.]

I am the veriest varlet that ever chew'd.  
*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
Where didst thou leave these varlets? *Shakespeare.*  
Thou, varlet, dost thy master's gains devour;  
Thou milk'st his ewes, and often twice an hour. *Dryden.*

When the Roman legions were in a disposition to mutiny, an impudent varlet, who was a private centinel, resolved to try the power of his eloquence. *Addison.*

**VARNETRY. n. f.** [from *varlet*.] Rabble; crowd; populace.

Shall they bait me up,  
And shew me to the shouting varletry  
Of censuring Rome? *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

**VARNISH. n. f.** [*vernis*, French; *vernix*, Latin.]

1. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine.

We'll put on those shall praise your excellence,  
And let a double varnish on the same. *Shakespeare.*  
The fame of Cicero had not borne her age so well, if it had not been joined with some vanity. Like unto varnish, that makes ceilings not only shine, but last. *Bacon.*

This the blue varnish, that the green onears,  
The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years. *Pope.*

2. Cover; palliation.

**TO VARNISH. v. a.** [*verniffer*, *vernir*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To cover with something shining.

O vanity!  
To set a pearl in steel so meanly varnish'd. *Sidney.*  
Clamber not you up to the casements,  
Nor thrust your head into the publick street,  
To gaze on Christian fools with varnish'd faces. *Shakespeare.*

2. To cover; to conceal or decorate with something ornamental.

Specious deeds on earth, which glory excites;  
Or those ambitious varnish'd o'er with reason. *Milton.*  
Young people are used to varnish over their non-performance and forbearance of good actions by a pretence unto humility. *Ell.*

His manly heart was still above  
Dissembled hate, or varnish'd love. *Dryden.*  
Men espouse the well-endowed opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments to make good their beauty, or varnish over and cover their deformity. *Locke's Works.*

3. To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetoric.

They varnish their errors, and secure  
The ill they add to all the world endure. *Denb.*  
Caio's voice was ne'er employ'd  
To clear the guilty, and to varnish crimes. *Addison.*  
Speak the plain truth, and varnish not your crimes! *Philips.*

**VARNISHER. n. f.** [from *varnish*.]

## 1. One whose trade is to varnish.

An oil obtained of common oil may probably be of good use to varnish. *Boyle.*

## 2. A disguiser; an adorning.

Myself do thus look in thought's disguise;  
Thou variegates of tools, and cheat of all the wife. *Pope.*

**VARNISH. n. f.** [*vernelles*, Fr.] Silver rings about the leg of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. *Diſt.*

**VAR. v. a.** [*varior*, Latin; *varier*, French.]

## 1. To change; to make unlike itself.

Let your vessels change  
Pay to our great Creator still new praises. *Milton.*

## 2. To change to something else.

Gods, that never change their state,  
Vary oft their love and hate. *Wallr.*

The master's hand, which to the life can trace  
The air, the lines, the features of the face,  
May, with a face and bolder touch, express  
A varied posture, or a flatt'ring dress. *Denham.*  
We are to vary the customs, according to the  
time and country where the scene of action lies. *Dryden.*

He varies every shape with ease,  
And tries all forms that may Pomona please. *Pope.*

## 3. To make of different kinds.

God hath divided the genius of men according to  
the different affairs of the world; and varied their  
inclinations, according to the variety of actions to  
be performed. *Brown.*

## 4. To diversify; to variegate.

God hath here  
Vary'd his bounty far with new delights. *Milton.*

**VAR. v. n.**

## 1. To be changeable; to appear in different forms.

Darkling stands  
The varying shore o' th' world. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

## 2. To be unlike each other.

Those who make laws, had their minds polished  
above the vulgar; and yet unaccountably the pub-  
lic contributions nations vary. *Collier on Pride.*

## 3. To alter; to become unlike itself.

He had a strange inter-changing of larg- and in-  
expected pardons, with several executions; which  
could not be imputed to any inconsistency, but to  
a principle he had set unto himself, that he would  
vary, and try both ways in turn. *Baron.*

So varied he, and of his tortuous train  
Could many a wanton wreath. *Ashton.*

That which from other diff'rs, first confis;  
Next, that he varies from himself no less. *Pope.*

## 4. To deviate; to depart.

The crime consists in violating the law, and  
varying from the right rule of reason. *Locke.*

## 5. To succeed each other.

While fear and anger, with alternate grace,  
Pant in her breast, and vary in her face. *Addison's Cato.*

## 6. To disagree; to be at variance.

In judgment or her substance, thus they vary,  
And vary thus in judgment of her best,  
For some her chair to the brain do cury,  
Some sink it down into stomach's heat. *Dave.*

## 7. To shift colours.

Will the taken, stoop from above,  
Smile with her - dying plumage, spare the dove?  
Admire! - pay the infant's wild wings?  
Or learn the hawk when she sings? *Pope.*

**VARY. n. f.** [from *varius*.] Change; alteration. Not in use.

Such smiling rages by both every passion;  
Rage, affum, and turn their halcyon breaks,  
With every rule and vary of their masters. *Shak.*

**VASCULAR. adj.** [from *vasculum*, Lat.]

Relating to vessels; full of vessels.

Nutrition of the solids is performed by the cir-  
culating liquid in the smallest vascular solids.

*Arbutus in Aliments.*

**VASCULIFEROUS. adj.** [*vasculum* and *fero*, Latin.] Such plants as have, be-  
sides the common calyx, a peculiar vessel  
to contain the seed, sometimes divided  
into cells; and these have always a mo-  
nopetalous flower, either aniform or dif-  
form. *Quincy.*

**VASE. n. f.** [*vase*, French; *vasa*, Latin.]

## 1. A vessel; generally a vessel rather for show than use.

The toilet stands unvell'd,  
Each silver vase in my stock order laid. *Pope.*

## 2. It is used for a solid piece of ornamental marble.

**VASSAL. n. f.** [*vassal*, French; *vassallo*, Italian.]

## 1. One who holds of a superior lord.

Every petty prince, vassal to the emperor, can  
coin what money he pleaseth. *Swiss's View of Ire.*  
The vassals are invited to bring in their com-  
plaints to the viceroy, who imprisons and chastises  
their masters. *Addison.*

## 2. A subject; a dependant.

She cannot content the Lord with performance  
of his discipline, that hath at her side a vassal,  
whom Satan hath made his viceroy, to cross  
whatsoever the faithful should do. *Hooder.*

Such as they thought fit for labour, they received  
as vassal; but imparted not the benefit of laws, but  
every one made his will a law unto his own vassal.

*Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
The common people were free subjects to the  
king, not slaves and vassals to their pretended lords.

The mind hath not reason to remember, that  
passions ought to be her vassals, not her masters. *Raleigh.*

Vessels of his anger, when the scourge  
Inexorable, and the torturing hour  
Calls us to penance. *Milton.*

As all his vassals eagerly desir'd;  
With mind averse, he rather underwent  
His people's will, than gave his own consent. *Dryd.*

He subjugated a king, and called him his vassal. *Behr.*

3. A servant; one who acts by the will of another.

I am his fortune's vassal, and I send him  
The greatness he has got. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

4. A slave; a low wretch.

Thou scarest thy gods in vain,  
O vassal! miscrants! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**VASSALLAGE. n. f.** [*vassalage*, Fr. from *vassal*.] The state of a vassal; tenure at will; servitude; slavery; dependance.

He renounc'd the vassalage  
Of Rome again. *Spenser.*

All my powers do their bestowing lose,  
Like vassalage at unawares encounter  
The use of majesty. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

They would have brought the Achaeans from  
the condition of followers and dependents unto  
more vassalage. *Raleigh.*

Let us not then pursue,  
By force impossible, by leave obtain'd  
Unacceptable, though in heav'n our state  
Of splendid vassalage. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

First idoliz'd till love's hot fire be o'er,  
Then slaves to those who courted us before. *Dryd.*

**VAST. adj.** [*vastus*, Fr. *vastus*, Latin.]

## 1. Large; great.

What the parliament meant to attempt with  
those vast numbers of men, every day levied. *Clay.*

That is an ample and capacious mind, which  
takes in vast and sublime ideas without pain. *Watts.*

His open stores,  
Though vast, were little to his ample heart. *Temple.*

2. Viciously great; enormously extensive or capacious.

The vicious language is vast and gaping, swell-  
ing and irregular; when it contends to be high,  
full of rock, mountain, and pointedness. *B. Johnson.*

So bore the ship aloft her fiery bound,  
About whom rust the billows, blacke and vaste. *Chapman.*

They view'd the vast unmeasurable abyss. *Milt.*  
Others with vast Typhoean rage, more fell,  
Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air  
In whirlwind, hell scarce holds the wild uproar. *Milton.*

**VAST. n. f.** [*vastum*, Latin.] An empty waste.

They shook hands, as over a vast; and em-  
braced, as from the ends of oppos'd winds. *Shak.*  
Through the vast of heav'n it sounded. *Milton.*

The wary vast,  
Secure of storms, your royal brother past. *Pope.*

**VASTATION. n. f.** [*vastatio*, from *vasto*, Lat.] Waste; depopulation.

This wild-fire made the saddest vastations, in the  
many fatal outrages which these eager contentions  
occasion. *Decay of Piety.*

**VASTIDITY. n. f.** [*vastitas*, Lat. from *vastus*.] Wideness; immensity. A barbarous word.

Perpetual durance,  
Through all the world's vastity. *Shakespeare.*

**VASTLY. adv.** [from *vast*.] Greatly; to a great degree.

Holland's resolving upon its own defence, with-  
out our share in the war, would leave us to enjoy  
the trade of the world, and thereby grow vastly  
both in strength and treasures. *Temple.*

They may, and do vastly differ in their man-  
ners, institutions, customs; but yet all of them  
agree in having some duty to worship. *Watts.*

It is vastly the concern of government, and of  
themselves too, whether they be morally good or  
bad. *South.*

**VASTNESS. n. f.** [from *vast*.] Immen-  
sity; enormous greatness.

Behemoth, biggest born of earth, upheav'd  
His vastness. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

She by the rocks compell'd to stay behind,  
Is by the vastness of her bulk confin'd. *Waller.*

When I compare this little performance with  
the vastness of my subject, methinks I have brought  
but a cockle-shell of water from the ocean. *Glanville.*

Aristotle observed not moderation in the vastness  
of his draught. *Dryden.*

Hence we may discover the cause of the vastness  
of the ocean. *Bentley.*

**VASTY. adj.** [from *vast*.] Large; enor-  
mously great.

I can call spirits from the vasty deep. *Shaksp.*

**VAT. n. f.** [*vet*, Dutch; *vat*, Saxon.] A vessel in which liquors are kept in the immature state.

Plumy Bacchus, with pink eyes,  
In thy vat our cares be drown'd. *Shakespeare.*

Let him produce his vats and rubs, in opposi-  
tion to heaps of arms and standards. *Addison.*

Wouldst thou thy vat with generous juice should  
froth, *Philips.*

**VATICINUS. n. f.** [*vates* and *cardo*, Lat.] A murderer of prophets.

The cause vaticin conceived a prayer. *Pope.*

**TO VATICINATE. v. n.** [*vaticinar*, Lat.] To prophesy; to practise prediction.

The most admired of all prophane prophets,  
whose predictions have been so much cried up, did  
vaticinate here. *Houel.*

**VAVASOUR.**



**VAVASOUR. n. f.** [*vavasseur*, Fr.] One who himself holding of a superior lord, has others under him.

Names have been taken of civil honours, as king, knight, valvator, or *vavasseur*, &c. *Camd.*

**VAVUEVIL. n. f.** [*vandeville*, Fr.] A song common among the vulgar; and sung about the streets. *Trevoux*. A ballad; a trivial strain.

**VAULT. n. f.** [*voulte*, Fr. *volta*, Ital. *volta*, low Latin.]

1. A continued arch.

O, you are men of stone! Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so That heaven's vault should crack. *Shak. K. Lear.*

The word signifies an orb or sphere. And this shews us both the form of the Mosaisal abyss, which was included within this vault; and the form of the habitable earth, which was the outward surface of this vault, or the cover of the abyss. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. A cellar.

Creep into the kiln-hole. He will seek there; neither press, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of. *Shakespeare.*

The wine of life is drawn, and the mere lees Is left this vault to brag of. *Shakespeare.*

Whether your fruitful fancy lies To banish rats that haunt our vaults. *Swift.*

3. A cave; a cavern.

The silent vaults of death, unknown to light, And hell itself, lie naked to his sight. *Sardis.*

4. A repository for the dead.

Shall I not be filled in the vault, To whose soul mouth no healthsome air breathes in? *Shakespeare.*

**To VAULT. v. a.** [*vouter*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To arch; to shape to a vault.

Hath nature gart them eyes To see this vaulted arch, and the rich cope Of sea and land, which can distinguish 'twixt The fiery orbs above, and the twin'd stones Upon th' humbled beach? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

2. To cover with an arch.

Over-head the dismal hiss Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew; And flying vaulted either host with fire. *Milton.*

**To VAULT. v. n.** [*voltiger*, Fr. *voleggiare*, Ital.]

1. To leap; to jump.

Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself, And falls on th' other, *Shakespeare's Macbeth.* The pretty vaulting sea refused to drown me, Knowing that thou wouldst have me drown'd on shore. *Shakespeare.*

He is vaulting variable ramps, In your despite, upon your purse. *Shakespeare.* If I could win a lady by vaulting into my saddle with my armour on, I should quickly leap into a wife. *Shakespeare.*

Leaning on his lance, he vaulted on a tree. *Dry.* If a man should leap a garret, or vault down the Monument, would he leave the memory of a hero behind him? *Callier on Dudding.*

Lucan vaulted upon Pegasus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addison.*

2. To play the tumbler, or posture-master.

**VAULT. n. f.** [from the verb.] A leap; a jump.

**VAULTAGE. n. f.** [from vault.] Arched cellar. Not in use.

He'll call you to so hot an answer for it, That caves and wombey vaultages of France Shall chide your trespass, and return your mack In second accent to his ordinance. *Shak. Henry V.*

**VAULTED. adj.** [from vault.] Arched; concave.

Before the lock! the cries, and all around Retore the lock! the vaulted roof rebound. *Pope.*

**VAULTER. n. f.** [from vault.] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

**VAULTY. adj.** [from vault.] Arched; concave. A bad word.

I will kiss thy detestable bones, And put my eye-balls in thy vaulty brows, And sing these fingers with thy household worms. *Shakespeare.*

I'll say that's not the lark, whose notes do beat The vaulty heavens so high above our heads. *Shak.*

**To VAUNT. v. a.** [*vauter*, French.] To boast; to display with ostentation.

Not that great champion Whom famous poets verse so much with vaunt, And hath for twelve huge labours high exploit'd, So many furies and sharp hits did haunt. *Spenser.*

Not any damsel which her vaunters most In skillful knitting of soft silken twine. *Spenser.*

**To VAUNT. v. n.**

1. To play the braggart; to talk with ostentation; to make vain show; to boast.

You say, you are a better soldier; Let it appear so; make your vaunting true. *Shak.* The illusions of magic were put down, and their vaunting in wisdom reproved with disgrace. *Wisdom, xvii. 7.*

So spake th' apostate angel, though in pain; Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep despair. *Mil.* Pride, which prompts a man to vaunt and over-value what he is, does incline him to disvalue what he has. *Gower's of the Torque.*

2. I scarcely know in what sense Dryden has used this word, unless it be miswritten for vaults.

'Tis he! I feel him now in ev'ry part; Like a new world he vaunts about my heart. *Dryd.*

**VAUNT. n. f.** [from the verb.] Brag; boast; vain ostentation.

Sir John Perrot bent his course not to that point, but rather quite contrary, in scorn, and in vain vaunt of his own counsels. *Spenser.* Him I seduc'd With other promises and other vaunts. *Milton.*

Such vaunts as his who can with patience read, Who thus describes his hero when he's dead? In heat of action slain, he scorns to fall, But still maintains the war, and fights at all. *Granville.*

**VAUNT. n. f.** [from *avant*, Fr.] The first part. Not used.

Our play Leaps o'er the vaunt and firrings. *Shakespeare.*

**VAUNTER. n. f.** [*vanteur*, French, from *vaunt*.] Boaster; braggart; man given to vain ostentation.

Some feign To menage steeds, as did this vaunter; but in vain. *Spenser.*

Tongue-valiant hero! vaunter of thy might! In threat: the foremost, but the lag in fight. *Dryd.*

**VAUNTFUL. adj.** [*vaunt* and *full*.] Boastful; ostentatious.

Whiles all the heavens on lower creatures smil'd, Young Clarion, with vauntful lustied, After his guise did cast abroad to late. *Spenser.*

**VAUNTINGLY. adv.** [from *vaunting*.]

Boastfully; ostentatiously. I heard thee say, and vauntingly thou spok'st it, That thou wert cause or noble Glister's death. *Shakespeare.*

**VAUNTURE. n. f.** [*avant mure*, Fr.] A false wall; a work raised before the main wall.

With another engine named the warwolf, he pierced with one stone, and cut, as e'en with a thread, two vauntures. *Camden's Remains.* This warlike captain, daily attempting the vauntures, in the end by force obtained the same; and

to possessed of the place, desperately kept it till greater help came running in; who, with wonderful expedition, clapt up a strong covering between the wall and the vaunture. *K. H.*

**VAWARD. n. f.** [*van* and *vaward*.] Fore part. Obsolete.

Since we have the vaward of the day, My love shall hear the music of my hounds. *Shak. Marcius.*

Their bands, i' th' vaward are the Antiatres Of their bell trout. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

He doth not more than to have confirmed his authority in the minds of the vulgar, by the present and ready attendance of the waywits. *Knotley's History of the Turks.*

**UBERTY. n. f.** [*ubertas*, Latin.] Abundance; fruitfulness.

**UBICATION. n. f.** [from *ubi*, Latin.]

**UBIQUITY. n. f.** [from *ubique*, Latin.] Local relation; where-ness. A scholastick term.

Relations, ubication, duration, the vulgar philosophy admits to be something, and yet to enquire in what place they are, were profane. *Clarke.*

**UBIQUITARY. adj.** [from *ubique*, Lat.] Existing every where.

For wealth and an ubiquitous commerce, none can exceed her. *Howell.*

**UBIQUITARY. n. f.** [from *ubique*, Lat.] One that exists every where.

How far wide is Aquinas, which such, by the same reason that an angel might be in two places, he might be in as many as you will? See now, either Xavier is every where, or else the carcase of a friar is more subtle than the nature of an angel. To conclude, either Aquinas is false, or the Papists ubiquitous. *Hall.*

**UBIQUITY. n. f.** [from *ubique*, Latin.]

Omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places.

In the one there is attributed to God death, whereof divine nature is not capable; in the other, ubiquity unto man, which human nature admitteth not. *Hooker.*

Pero she hight, A solemn wight, As you should meet In any street In that ubiquity. *Ben Jonson.*

Could they think that to be infinite and immense, the ubiquity of which they could thrust into a corner of their closet? *Sonib.*

**UDDER. n. f.** [*uden*, Saxon; *udder*, Dutch; *uber*, Latin.] The breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.

A honest, with udders all drawn dry, Lay couching head on ground. *Shakespeare.*

Product an ampler store of milk; the she-goat, Not without pain, dragg'd her distended udder. *Pror.*

**UDDERED. adj.** [from *udder*.] Furnished with udders.

Marion soft could stroke the udder'd cow. *Gay.*

**VEAL. n. f.** [*veel*, a calf, *veeler*, *vester*, to bring forth a calf, old French; *vitellus*, Latin.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

Wouldst thou with mighty beef augment thy meal, Seek Lundenhall; St. James's feeds thee veal. *Gay.*

**VECTION. n. f.** [*vectio*, *vectio*, Latin.]

**VECTIGATION. n. f.** [Latin.] The act of carrying, or being carried.

Exhausted loads are toady billing in their chariot; a species of vectigation seldom used amongst the ancients. *Arbuthnot.*

**VECTURE. n. f.** [*vectura*, Latin.] Carriage.

Three things one nation selleth unto another; the

# VEG

the commodity as nature yieldeth it, the man  
facture, and the *veffus* or carriage. *Bacon's Eff.*  
**To VEER. v. n.** [*virer*, French.] To turn  
about.

Nigh river's mouth, where wind  
Veer's oft, as oft he steers and shifts her tail. *Milt.*  
If a will uncertainty prevail,  
And turn your *veering* heart with every gale;  
You but the fruit of all your former care,  
For the full prospect of a just despair. *Recommen.*  
I have no taste of the noisy prattle  
Of giddy crowds, as changeable as winds;  
Servants to change, and blowing with the tide  
Of twain success; but *veering* with its ebb. *Dryd.*  
A-head the master pilot steers,  
And as he leads, the following navy *veers*. *Dryd.*  
It is a double misfortune to a nation given to  
change, when they have a sovereign that is prone  
to fall in with all the turns and *veerings* of the  
people. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
The wind *veered* about to north-west. *Derham.*

**To VEER. v. a.**

1. To let out.

As it is a great point of art, when our matter  
requires it, to enlarge and *veer* out all sail; so to  
take it in and contract it, is of no less prais when  
the argument doth ask it. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To turn; to change.

I see the haven nigh at hand,  
To which I mean my weary course to bend;  
For the main sheet, and bear up with the land.  
*Spenser.*  
Sailing farther, it *veers* its lily to the west, and  
regardeth that quarter wherein the land is nearer  
or greater. *Brown.*

**VEGETABILITY. n. f.** [from *vegetable*.]  
Vegetable nature; the quality of growth  
without sensation.

The coagulating spirits of salts, and lapidifical  
juice of the sea, entering the parts of the plant,  
overcome its *vegetability*, and convert it unto a  
lapideous substance. *Brown.*

**VEGETABLE. n. f.** [*vegetabilis*, school  
Lat. *vegetable*, Fr.] Any thing that  
has growth without sensation, as plants.

*Vegetables* are organized bodies consisting of va-  
rious parts, containing vessels furnished with dif-  
ferent juices; and taking in nourishment from  
without, usually by means of a root fixed to the  
earth, or to some other body, as in the generality  
of plants; sometimes by means of pores distri-  
buted over the whole surface, as in sub-marine  
plants. *Nul's Materia Medica.*

Let brutes, and *vegetables* that cannot drink,  
So far as drought and nature urges, think. *Wall.*  
There are several kinds of creatures in the  
world, and degrees of dignity amongst them; some  
being more excellent than others, animate more  
than inanimate, sensitive more than *vegetables*,  
and men more than brutes. *Wilkins.*

In *vegetables* it is the shape, and in bodies not  
propagated by seed it is the colour, we must fix on.

Other animated substances are called *vegetables*,  
which have within themselves the principle of  
another sort of life and growth, and of various  
productions of leaves, flowers and fruit, such as we  
see in plants, herbs, trees. *Willis.*

**VEGETABLE. adj.** [*vegetabilis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a plant.

The *vegetable* world, i. e. plant and tree,  
From the fair cedar on the craggy brow,  
To creeping moss. *Prin.*

Both mechanisms are equally curious, from an  
uniform juice to extract all the variety of *vegetable*  
juices; or from such variety of food to make a  
fluid very near uniform to the blood of an animal.  
*Artemus on Aliments.*

2. Having the nature of plants.

Amidst them stood the tree of life,  
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit  
Of *vegetable* gold. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
That *vegetative* terrestrial hath been ever the

# VEH

standing fund, out of which is derived the matter  
of all animal and *vegetable* bodies.

*Woodward's Natural History.*  
**To VEGETATE. v. n.** [*vegeto*, Latin.]

To grow as plants; to shoot out; to  
grow without sensation.

Rain-water may be endued with some *vegeta-*  
ting or prolific virtue, derived from some saline  
or oleose particles. *Ray.*

As long as the seeds remained lodged in a na-  
tural soil, they would soon *vegetate*, and send forth  
a new set of trees. *Woodward.*

See dying vegetables life sustains;  
See life dissolving *vegetate* again. *Pope's Essay Man.*

**VEGETATION. n. f.** [from *vegeto*, Lat.]

1. The power of producing the growth of  
plants.

The exterior surface consisted of a terrestrial  
matter proper for the nourishment of plants, be-  
ing little entangled with mere mineral matter, that  
was unfit for *vegetation*. *Woodward.*

The sun, deep darting to the dark retreat  
Of *vegetation*, sets the steaming power  
At large. *Thompson's Spring.*

Let warblers through the vocal groves,  
And *vegetation* paints the plain. *Anonymous.*

2. The power of growth without sensation.

Plants, though beneath the excellency of crea-  
tures endued with sense, yet exceed them in the  
faculty of *vegetation* and of fertility. *Hooker.*

These pulsations I attribute to a plastic na-  
ture, or vital principle, as the *vegetation* of plants  
must all be. *Ray.*

**VEGETATIVE. adj.** [*vegetativus*, Fr. from  
*vegeto*.]

1. Having the quality of growing without  
life.

Creatures *vegetative* and growing have their feeds  
in themselves. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

2. Having the power to produce growth in  
plants.

The nature of plants doth consist in having a  
*vegetative* soul, by which they receive nourishment  
and growth, and are enabled to multiply their kind.  
*Wilkins.*

Homer makes deities of the *vegetative* faculties  
and virtues of the field. *Buccon on the Odyssey.*

**VEGETATIVE. n. f.** [from *vegeta-*  
*tive*.] The quality of producing growth.

**VEGETRE. adj.** [*vegetus*, Latin.] Vigorous;  
active; spritely.

The soul was *vegetre*, quick and lively; full of  
the youthfulness and spriteliness of youth. *South.*

The faculties in *age* must be less *vegetre* and  
nimble than in youth. *Wallis.*

**VEGETIVE. adj.** [from *vegeto*, Latin.]

Vegetable; having the nature of plants.

Nor rent off, but cut off ripe bean with a knife,  
For hindering it like of his *vegetive* life. *Tupper.*

**VEGETIVE. n. f.** [from the adjective.]

A vegetable.

Hence *vegetes* receive their fragrant birth,  
And clothe the naked bosom of the earth. *Sandys.*

The tree still panted in th' unfinished part,  
Not wholly *vegetive*; and heav'd her heart. *Dryd.*

**VEHEMENT. n. f.** [*vehementia*, Lat.]

**VEHEMENT. n. f.** [*vehementia*, Lat.]

1. Violence; force.

Universal hubbub wild,  
Of stunning sounds and voices all confus'd,  
Assaults his ear with loudest *vehementia*. *Milton.*

2. Ardour; mental violence; fervour.

Think ye are men; deem it not impossible  
for you to sit impartially your own hearts,  
whether in the force of reason, or *vehementia* of  
affection, which hath bred, and still doth feed  
these opinions in you. *Hooker.*

The best persuasions  
Fail not to use; and with what *vehementia*  
Th' occasion shall instruct you. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

Would it apply well to the *vehementia* of your

# VEI

affection, that I should win what you would en-  
joy? *Shakespeare.*

The extremity of the condition produced some  
earnestness and *vehementia* of expression more than  
ordinary. *Clarendon.*

This pure cause would kindle my reprobate spirits  
To such a flame of sacred *vehementia*,  
That dumb things would be mov'd to sympathize. *Milton.*

He hurries on his action with variety of events,  
and ends it in less compass than two months. This  
*vehementia* of his is most suitable to my temper. *Dryden.*

Marcus is over-warm; his fond complaints  
Have so much earnestness and passion in them,  
I hear him with a secret kind of horror,  
And tremble at his *vehementia* of temper. *Ad. Cam.*

**VEHEMENT. adj.** [*vehement*, Fr. *vehe-*  
*mentis*, Lat.]

1. Violent; forcible.

A strong imagination hath more force upon  
light and subtle motions, than upon motions *vehe-*  
*ment* or ponderous. *Bacon.*

Gold will endure a *vehement* fire for a long time,  
without any change. *Greus.*

2. Ardent; eager; fervent.

By their *vehement* instigation,  
In this just suit come I to move your grace. *Shak.*  
I find

In all things else delight indeed; but such  
As, us'd or not, works in the mind no change,  
Nor *vehement* desire. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**VEHEMENTLY. adv.** [from *vehement*.]

1. Forcibly.

The Christian religion inculcates kindness more  
*vehemently*, and forbids malice and hatred more  
strictly, than any religion did before. *Tillotson.*

**VEHICLE. n. f.** [*vehiculum*, Latin.]

1. That in which any thing is carried.

Evil spirits might very properly appear in *veli-*  
*cles* of flame, to terrify and surprise. *Add. Guard.*

2. That part of a medicine which serves  
to make the principal ingredient pota-  
ble.

That the meat descends by one passage; the  
drink, or moistening *vehicle*, by another, is a po-  
pular tenet. *Brown.*

3. That by means of which any thing is  
conveyed.

The gaiety of a diverting word serves as a *ve-*  
*hicle* to convey the force and meaning of a thing.  
*L'Estrange.*

**To VEIL. v. n.** [*velo*, Latin. See *VELL*.]

1. To cover, or any thing which  
conceals.

Her face was *veil'd*; yet, to my fancied sight,  
Loves, sweetness, goodness in her person shin'd. *Milton.*

It became the Jewish fashion, when they went  
to pray, to *veil* their heads and faces. *Boyle.*

2. To cover; to invest.

I descry,  
From yonder blaving cloud that *veils* the hill,  
One of the heav'nly host. *Milton.*

3. To hide; to conceal.

Of darkness visible so much be lent,  
As half to shew, half *veil* the deep intent. *Pope.*

**VELL. n. f.** [*velum*, Latin.]

1. A cover to conceal the face.

To feed his fiery lustful eye,  
He snatch'd the *veil* that hung her face before. *Spenser.*

The Paphian queen from that fierce battle borne,  
With gore'd hand, and *veil* so rudely torn,  
Like terror did among the immortals breed. *Wallis.*

The famous painter could allow no place  
For private sorrow in a prince's face:  
Yet, that his piece might not exceed belief,  
He cast a *veil* upon supposed grief. *Wallis.*

As *veils* transparent cover, but not hide,  
Such metaphors appear when right apply'd. *Whelan.*

When through the phrase we plainly see the sense,  
Truth with such obvious meanings will dispense.

Granville.

She accepts the hero, and the dame  
Wraps in her *veil*, and frees from sense of shame.

Pope.

2. A cover; a disguise.

I will pluck the borrowed *veil* of modesty from  
the so seeming Mrs. Page; divulge Page himself  
for a secure and wilful Adonis.

Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*.

Knock on my heart; for thou hast skill to find  
If it sound solid, or be fill'd with wind;  
And thro' the *veil* of words thou view'st the naked  
mind.

Dryden.

The ill-natured man exposes those failings in human  
nature, which the other would cast a *veil* over.

Addison.

VEIN. *n. f.* [*veine*, French; *vena*, Lat.]

1. The veins are only a continuation of  
the extreme capillary arteries reflected  
back again towards the heart, and unit-  
ing their channels as they approach it,  
till at last they all form three large  
veins; the *cava descendens*, which brings  
the blood back from all the parts above  
the heart; the *cava ascendens*, which  
brings the blood from all the parts be-  
low the heart; and the *porta*, which  
carries the blood to the liver. The  
coats of the veins are the same with  
those of the arteries, only the muscular  
coat is as thin in all the veins as it is  
in the capillary arteries; the pressure  
of the blood against the sides of the  
veins being less than that against the  
sides of the arteries. In the veins there  
is no pulse, because the blood is thrown  
into them with a continued stream, and  
because it moves from a narrow channel  
to a wider. The capillary veins unite  
with one another, as the capillary arte-  
ries. In all the veins perpendicular to  
the horizon, excepting those of the uterus  
and of the *porta*, are small membranes  
or valves; like so many half thimbles  
stuck to the side of the veins, with their  
mouths towards the heart. In the mo-  
tion of the blood towards the heart, they  
are pressed close to the side of the veins;  
but if blood should fall it must fill  
the valves; and they being distended,  
stop up the channel, so that no blood can  
repass them.

Quincy.

When I did first impart my love to you,  
I freely told you all the wealth I had  
Ran in my *veins*; I was a gentleman.

Shakespeare.

Horror chill  
Ran through his *veins*, and all his joints relax'd.

Milton.

2. Hollow; cavity.

Found where casual fire  
Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale,  
Down to the *veins* of earth.

Milton's *Par. Lost*.

Let the glass of the prism be free from *veins*,  
and their sides be accurately plane, and well po-  
lished, without those numberless waves or curls,  
which usually arise from sand-holes.

Newt. Opt.

3. Course of metal in the mine.

There is a *vein* for the silver.

Job, xviii. 1.

Part hidden *veins* digg'd up, nor hath this earth  
Entrails unlike, of mineral and stone.

Milton.

It is in men as in soils, where sometimes there  
is a *vein* of gold which the owner knows not of.

Swift's *Thoughts*.

4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius.

Invoke the muses, and improve my *vein*.

Waller.

We ought to attempt no more than what is in  
the compass of our genius, and according to our  
virtue.

Dryden.

5. Favourable moment; time when any  
inclination is predominant.

Artisans have not only their growths and per-  
fections, but likewise their *veins* and times.

Wotton's *Architecture*.

6. Humour; temper.

I put your grace in mind  
Of what you promis'd me.

—I am not in the giving *vein* to-day. Shak. R. III.

Certainly he that hath a satirical *vein*, must  
maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need to  
be afraid of others.

Bacon.

They among themselves in pleasant *vein*  
Stood scoffing.

Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

Speak 't thou in earnest or in jesting *vein*?

Dryden.

The earl struck the usurer upon the right  
*vein*.

L'Estrange.

7. Continued disposition.

The *vein* I have had of running into specula-  
tions of this kind, upon a greater scene of trade,  
has cost me this present service.

Temple.

8. Current; continued production.

Has can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking.

Swift.

9. Strain; quality.

My usual *vein*.

Ohlham.

10. Streak; variegation: as, the *veins* of  
the marble.

VEINED. } *adj.* [*veineux*, French; from  
VEINY. } *vein*.]

1. Full of veins.

2. Streaked; variegated.

The root of an old white thorn will make very  
fine boxes and combs, and many of them are very  
finely *veined*.

Mortimer's *Husbandry*.

Effulgent, hence the *veiny* marble shines.

Thomson.

VEILETTY. *n. f.* [*veiletté*, Fr. *veilettas*,  
from *velle*, Latin.]

*Veilety* is the school-term used to signify the  
lowest degree of desire.

Locke.

The wishing of a thing is not properly the wish-  
ing of it; but it is that which is called by the  
schools an imperfect *veilety*, and imports no more  
than an idle, unoperative complacency in, and  
desire of the end, without any consideration of the  
means.

South.

To VELLICATE. *v. a.* [*vellico*, Latin.]

To twitch; to pluck; to act by stimu-  
lation.

Those smells are all strong, and do pull and *vel-  
licate* the sense.

Bacon.

Convulsions arising from something *vellicating* a  
nerve in its extremity, are not very dangerous.

Arbuthnot.

VELLICATION. *n. f.* [*vellicatio*, Latin.]

Twitching; stimulation.

All purges have a kind of twitching and *vellic-  
ation*, besides the griping, which cometh of wind.

Bacon.

There must be a particular motion and *vellic-  
ation* impress upon the nerves, else the sensation of  
heat will not be produced.

Watts on the Mind.

VELLUM. *n. f.* [*velum*, French; *velamen*,  
Latin; rather *velulinum*, low Latin.]

The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.

The skull was very thin, yielding to the least  
pressure of my finger, as a piece of *vellum*.

VELOCITY. *n. f.* [*velocité*, Fr. *velocitas*,  
Lat.] Speed; swiftness; quick motion.

Had the *velocities* of the several planets been  
greater or less than they are now, at the same dis-  
tances from the sun; or had their distances from  
the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and  
consequently his attractive power, been greater or  
less than they are now, with the same *velocities*;  
they would not have revolved in concentric circles,

but moved in hyperbolas, or parabolas, or in ellip-  
ses, very eccentric.

Bentley's *Sermons*.

VELVET. *n. f.* [*veluto*, Ital. *velles*, Lat.  
*velours*, Fr.] Silk with a short fur or  
pile upon it.

Clad in white *velvet* all their troop they led.

With each an osken chapter on his head. Dryden.

The different rapping the superficial parts of b-  
dies, as of *velvet*, watered silk, we think probably  
is nothing but the different refraction of their in-  
sensible parts.

Locke.

VELVET. *adj.*

1. Made of velvet.

This was moulded on a porringer,  
A *velvet* dish. Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*.

2. Soft; delicate.

Through the *velvet* leaves the wind,  
All unseen, 'gan passage find.

Poor dear, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament  
As wordlings do, giving thy sum of more  
To that which had too much. Then bring alone,  
Left and abandon'd of his *velvet* friends;

'Tis right, quoth he: thus misery doth part  
The flux of company.

Shakespeare's

Such blessings nature pours,  
O'er-stock'd mankind enjoy but half her stores;

In distant wilds, by human eyes unseen,  
She sows her flowers, and spreads her *velvet* green.

Young.

To VELVET. *v. n.* To paint velvet.

Verditure, ground with a weak gum arabic wa-  
ter, is the palest green that is, but good to *velvet*  
upon black in any drapery. Teakman on Drawing.

VELURE. *n. f.* [*velours*, Fr.] Velvet. An  
old word.

His horse with one girth, six times pieced, and a  
woman's crupper of *velure*, pieced with patchwork.

Shakespeare's

VENAL. *adj.* [*venal*, Fr. *venalis*, Lat.]

1. Mercenary; prostitute.

This verse be thine, my friend, nor thou refuse  
This, from no *venal* or ungrateful muse.

Pope.

2. [from *vein*.] Contained in the veins.

A technical word.

It is unreasonable to affirm, that the cool *venal*  
blood should be heated to high in the interval of  
two pulses.

Ray.

VENALITY. *n. f.* [*venalité*, Fr. from *ve-  
nal*.] Mercenariess; prostitution.

VENATIC. *adj.* [*venaticus*, Lat.] Used  
in hunting.

VENATION. *n. f.* [*venatio*, Latin.] The  
act or practice of hunting.

The manner of their *venation* we shall find to be  
otherways than by sawing away of trees.

Brown.

To VEND. *v. a.* [*vendra*, French; *vendo*,  
Latin.] To sell; to offer to sale.

He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which  
not having the occasion he expected to *vend*, and  
make use of, lay by him.

Boyle.

VERDEZ. *n. f.* [from *vend*.] One to  
whom any thing is sold.

If a vicar sows his glebe, or if he sells his corn,  
and the *verdes* cuts it, he must pay the title to  
the parish.

Hyde.

VELNDER. *n. f.* [*vendeur*, Fr. from *vend*.]  
A seller.

Where the consumption of commodity is, the  
*venders* eat themselves.

Grant.

Those make the most noise who have the least  
to sell, which is very observable in the *venders* of  
card matches.

Addison.

VENDIBLE. *adj.* [*vendibilis*, Lat.] Sale-  
able; marketable.

Silence only is commendable  
In a neat's tongue dried, and a maid not *vendible*.

Shakespeare's

This so profitable and *vendible* a merchandize  
riseth not to a proportionable enhancement with  
other less beneficial commodities.

Cancer.

Tha.

The ignorant mine-man, aiming only at the obtaining a quantity of such a metal as may be *ven-  
dible* under such a determinate name, has neither the design nor skill to make nice separations of the heterogeneous bodies.

**VENDIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *vendible*.] The state of being saleable.

**VENDIBLY.** *adv.* [from *vendible*.] In a saleable manner.

**VENDITATION.** *n. f.* [*venditatio*, from *vendito*, Lat.] Boastful display.

Some, by a cunning protestation against all reading, as a vindication of their own natural, think to divert the faculty of their readers from themselves, and cool the heat of their own fox-like thirsts, when yet they are so rank as a man may find whole books getteth turned from one author. *B. Jonson.*

**VINDITION.** *n. f.* [*vendition*, Fr. *venditio*, Latin] Sale; the act of selling.

**VENER.** *v. a.* [among cabinet makers] To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby several thin slices of fine woods of different sorts are fastened or glued on a ground of some common wood.

**VENEFICE.** *n. f.* [*veneficium*, Latin.] The practice of poisoning.

**VENEFICIAL.** *adj.* [from *veneficium*, Latin.] Acting by poison; bewitching.

The magical virtues of mistletoe, and conceived either unto a *venefic* intention, seemeth a Pagan and heathen dived from the ancient Druides.

**VENEFICIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *veneficium*, Latin.] By poison or witchcraft.

Let witches should draw or prick their names therein, and *veneficiously* mischief their persons, they make the fool.

**VENEMOUS.** *adj.* [from *venen*, French.] Poisonous. Commonly, though not better, *venomous*.

The barbarians saw the *venemous* least hang on his hand.

**TO VENERATE.** *v. a.* [*venere*, Latin.] To poison; to infect with poison.

These miasms entering the body, are not so enrag'd as to *venenate* the entire mass of blood in an instant.

By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the *venenate* parts are carried off.

**VENENATION.** *n. f.* [from *venenatio*] Poison; venom.

This operation shoot from the eye; and this was his first and only operation.

**VENERI.** *adj.* [*venereus*, Fr. from *VENEROSI*.] *venereus*, Latin.] Poisonous; venomous.

Day an open to the surface of the earth to disfigure the *venere* bodies, or to attract or evacuate them.

Malpighi, in his treatise of galls, under which he comprehends all putrid and morbid tumours of plants, demonstrates that all such tumours, where any int. etc. is raised up by fine *venere* liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects feed on the leaves.

**VENERABLE.** *adj.* [*venerabilis*, Fr. *venerabilis*, Lat.] To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence.

As by the ministry of saints, it pleased God there to show some effect of his power; as in regard of death, which those saints have suffered for the testimony of Jesus Christ, did thereby make the place where they died *venerable*.

To make the passage easy, safe, and plain, That leads us to this *venerable* wall.

Ye lamps of heaven! he said, and lifted high his hands, now face; thou *venerable* fly!

Invisible power, ador'd with dread, Be all of you adjur'd.

**VENERABLY.** *adv.* [from *venerabile*.] In a manner that excites reverence.

The Palatine, proud Rome's imperial seat, An awful pile stands *venerably* great; Thither the kingdoms and the nations come.

**TO VENERATE.** *v. a.* [*venerer*, French; *veneror*, Lat.] To reverence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe.

When batens is exalted, do not bate The place its honour for the person's sake.

The shrine is that which thou dost *venerate*; And not the beast that bears it on its back.

The lords and ladies here approaching paid Their homage, with a low obeisance made; And seem'd to *venerate* the sacred shades.

A good clergyman must love and *venerate* the gospel that he teaches, and prefer it to all other learning.

Even the peasant dares these rights to scan, And learn to *venerate* himself as man.

**VENERATION.** *n. f.* [*veneration*, Fr. *veneratio*, Lat.] Reverend regard; awful respect.

Theology is the comprehension of all other knowledge, directed to its true end, i. e. the honour and *veneration* of the Creator, and the happiness of mankind.

We find a freer awe and *veneration* for one who moves above us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue.

**VENERATOR.** *n. f.* [from *veneratio*] Reverence.

If the state of things, as they now appear, involve a repugnancy to an eternal existence, the arguments must be conclusive to those great priests and *venerators* of nature.

**VENERAL.** *adj.* [*venereus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to love.

These are no *venereal* signs;

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand.

Then swollen with pride, into the snare I fell,

Of fair fallacious looks, *venereal* trains,

Softened with pleasure and voluptuous life.

They are averse to *venereal* pleasure.

*Veneral* distempers confirmed by frequent relapses, where the *venereal* satisfaction is overbalanced by a sad variety of tragical sufferings that attend it, often produce a downright consumption of the lungs.

2. Consisting of copper, called *venus* by chemists.

Blue *venereal* how *venereal* and unsophisticated forever, robbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour.

**VENEROUS.** *adj.* [from *venery*.] Libidinous; lustful.

The male is less than the female, and very *venereus*.

**VENERY.** *n. f.* [*venerie*, from *venere*, French.]

1. The sport of hunting.

To the woods she goes to serve her turn, And seek her spouse, that from her still does fly,

And follows other game and *venery*.

Deferring heads of *venery*, and fishes, he hath sparingly inserted the vulgar conditions thereof.

The Norman demolished many churches and chapels in New Forest, to make it fitter for his pleasure and *venery*.

2. [from *Venus*.] The pleasures of the bed.

Contentment, without the pleasure of lawful *venery*, is continence; of unlawful, chastity.

**VENSECTION.** *n. f.* [*vena* and *sectio*, Lat.] Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

If the inflammation be sudden, after evacuation by lenient purgatives, or a sty and *venesection*, have recourse to anodynes.

**VENEY.** *n. f.* [*venen*, French.] A bout; a turn at fencing.

I bruise'd my shin with playing at sword and dagger, three *veney*s for a dish of stewed prunes.

**TO VENGE.** *v. a.* [*venger*, French.] To avenge; to punish.

You are above, You justices, that thrust our hether crimes So speedily can *venge*.

**VENGEABLE.** *adj.* [from *venge*.] Revengeful; malicious.

A churlish dart he threw, Headed with ire and *vengeable* despite.

**VENGEANCE.** *n. f.* [*vengeance*, Fr.]

1. Punishment; penal retribution; vengeance.

The right conceit which they had, that to perjury *vengeance* is due, was not without good effect as touching their lives, who feared the wilful violation of oaths.

All the stor'd *vengeances* of heaven fall On her ingrateful top!

The souls of all that I had murder'd Came to my tent, and every one did threat To-morrow's *vengeance* on the head of Richard.

Let me see thy *vengeance* on them.

Resolutions of future reforming do not always satisfy thy justice, nor prevent thy *vengeance* for former misdeeds.

Jove's and Latona's son his wroth expects, In *vengeance* of his violated priest.

The chorus interceded with heaven for the innocent, and implored its *vengeance* on the criminal.

Round him a crowd of threatening furies stands, With instruments of *vengeance* in their hands.

2. It is used in familiar language. To do with a *vengeance*, is to do with vehemence.

This phrase was formerly solemn and dignified; what a *vengeance*, emphatically what?

Till the day appear, of reparation to the just, And *vengeance* to the wicked.

When the same king adventured to murmur, the pope could threaten to teach him his duty with a *vengeance*.

Asmodeus the fishy fume Drove, though enamour'd, from the spouse Of Tobit's son, and with a *vengeance* sent From Mecca post to Egypt, there fast bound.

But what a *vengeance* makes thee fly From me too, as thine enemy?

**VENGEFUL.** *adj.* [from *vengeance* and *full*.] Vindictive; revengeful; retributive.

Doubt not but God Hath wiselier arm'd his *vengeful* ire.

Dissembling for her sake his rising cares, And with wise silence pond'ring *vengeful* wars.

**VENIABLE.** *adj.* [*veniel*, Fr. from *venia*, Latin.]

1. Pardonable; susceptible of pardon; excusable.

If they do nothing, 'tis a *venial* slip.

More *venial* is a dependence upon potable gold, whereof Paracelsus, who died himself at forty-seven, gloried that he could make other men immortal.

What honour will invade the mind, When the strict judge, who would be kind, Shall have few *venial* faults to find?

While good men are employed in extirpating mortal sins, I should rally the world out of indecencies and *venial* transgressions.

2. Permitted;

## 2. Permitted; allowed.

No more of talk where God, or angel-guest,  
With man, & with his friend, familiar us'd  
To sit indulgent, and with him partake  
Rural repast; permitting him the while  
Fœnal discourse unblam'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**VENIALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *venial*.] State of being excusable.

**VENISON.** *n. f.* [*venaison*, Fr.] Game; beast of chase; the flesh of deer. *Chapman* writes it as it is spoken, *venison*.

Shall we kill us *venison*?  
And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools  
Shou'd have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakspeare.*

We have a hot *venison* patty to dinner. *Shakspeare.*

To our *venison's* store  
We added wine, till we could wish no more. *Chapman.*  
In the records of Ireland, no mention is made of any park, tho' there be *vert* and *venison* within this land. *Davies's History of Ireland.*

He for the feast prepar'd,  
In equal portions with the *venison* shar'd. *Dryden.*

**VENOM.** *n. f.* [*venin*, French.] Poison.

Your eyes, which hitherto have borne in them  
The fatal balls of murthering basilisks:  
The *venom* of such look, we fairly hope  
Have lost their quality. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

Beware of yonder dog;  
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites,  
His *venom* tooth will rankle to the death.

*Shakspeare's Richard III.*  
Like some tall tree, the monster of the wood,  
O'erhanging all that under him would grow,  
He shed, his *venom* on the plants below. *Dryden.*

**TO VENOM.** *v. a.* To infect with venom; to poison; to envenom.

**VENOMOUS.** *adj.* [from *venom*.]

1. Poisonous.

Thy tears are saltier than a younger man's,  
And *venomous* to thy eyes. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

2. Malignant; mischievous.

A posterity not unlike their majority of mischievous progenitors; a *venomous* and destructive progeny.

This falsity was broached by Cœchleus, a *venomous* writer; one careless of truth or falsehood. *Addison.*

**VENOMOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *venomous*.]

Poisonously; mischievously; malignantly.

His unkindness,  
That stripp'd her from his benediction, turn'd her  
To foreign casualties, — these things sling him  
So *venomously*, that burning shame detains him  
From his Cordelia. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

His praise of fires is *venomously* nice;  
So touch'd, it turns a virtue to a vice. *Dryden.*

**VENOMOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *venomous*.]

Poisonousness; malignity.

**VENT.** *n. f.* [*vente*, French.]

1. A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle; passage at which any thing is let out.

On her breast  
There is a *vent* of blood, and something blown;  
The like is on her arm. *Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

They at once their reeds  
Put forth, and to a narrow *vent* apply'd  
With nicest touch. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Have near the bung-hole a little *vent-hole* stopp'd with a spile. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Scarce any countries that are much annoyed with earthquakes, that have not one of these fiery *vents*, disgoring that fire whereby it gains an exit. *Woodward.*

To draw any drink, be not at the trouble of opening a *vent*, or, if you take out the *vent*, stay not to put it in. *Swift.*

Full o'er their heads the swelling bag he rent,  
And all the furies issued at the *vent*. *Pope.*

2. Passage out of secrecy to public notice.

It failed by late setting-out, and some contra

VOL. II.

riety of weather, whereby the particular design took *vent* before hand. *Wotton.*

3. The act of opening.

The farmer's cades mature,  
Now call for *vent*; his lands exhaust, permit  
To indulge a-while. *Philips.*

4. Emission; passage.

THE smother'd fondness burns within him;  
When most it swells and labours for a *vent*,  
The sense of honour and desire of fame,  
Drive the big passion back into his heart. *Addison's Cato.*

5. Discharge; means of discharge.

Had, like grief, been dew'd in tears,  
Without the *vent* of words. *Milton.*

Land-floods are a great improvement of land,  
where a *vent* can be had. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

6. [*Vente*, Fr. *venditio*, Latin.] Sale.

For the mart, it was alledged that the *vent* for English cloths would hereby be open in all times of war. *Hayward.*

By this war there is no *vent* for any commodity but of wool. *Temple's Miscellany.*

He drew off a thousand copies of a treatise, which not one in threescore can understand, can hardly exceed the *vent* of that number. *Pope's Letters.*

**TO VENT.** *v. a.* [*venter*, French, from the noun; *ventare*, Italian.]

1. To let out at a small aperture.

2. To let out; to give way to.

Hunger broke stone walls; that the gods sent not  
Corn for the rich men only: with their fires  
They *vented* then complainings. *Stat. Coriolanus.*

When men are young, and have little else to do, they might *vent* the overflowings of their fancy that way. *Dentam.*

L'abring still, with endless discontent,  
The queen of heav'n did thus her tury *vent*. *Dryden.*

3. To utter; to report.

Had it been *vented* and imposed in some of the most learned ages, it might then, with some pretence of reason, have been said to be the invention of some crafty statesman. *Stupens.*

4. To emit; to pour out.

Revoke thy doom,  
Oh, whilst I can *vent* clamour from my throat,  
I'll tell thee thou dost evil. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

5. To publish.

Their sectators did greatly enrich their inventions, by *venting* the stolen treasures of divine letters, altered by profane additions, and disguised by poetical conversions. *Raleigh.*

6. To sell; to let go to sale.

This probable merchantize not rising to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities, they impute to the owners not *venting* and venturing the same. *Carew.*

Therefore did those nations *vent* such spices, sweet gums and pearls, as their own countries yielded. *Raleigh.*

**TO VENT.** *v. n.* To snuff: as, he *venteth* in the air. *Spenser.*

**VENTAIL.** *n. f.* [from *vantail*, French.]

That part of the helmet made to lift up.

**VENTANNA.** *n. f.* [Span.] A window.

What after pass'd  
Was far from the *ventanna*, where I sat;  
But you were near, and can the truth relate. *Dryden.*

**VENTER.** *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breast and abdomen, which are called by anatomists the three *venters*.

2. Womb; mother.

A has issue B a son, and C a daughter, by one *venter*, and D a son by another *venter*. If B purchases in fee, and dies without issue, it shall descend to the sister, and not to the brother of the half blood. *Hale.*

**VENTIDUCT.** *n. f.* [*ventus* and *ductus*, Latin.] A passage for the wind.

Having been informed of divers *ventiducts*, I wish I had had the good fortune, when I was at Rome, to take notice of these organs. *Boyle.*

**TO VENTILATE.** *v. a.* [*ventilo*, Lat.]

1. To fan with wind.

In close, low, and dirty alleys, the air is penn'd up, and obstructed from being *ventilated* by the winds. *Harvey.*

Miners by perflations with large bellows, letting down tubes, and sinking new shafts, give free passage to the air, which *ventilates* and cools the mine. *Woodward.*

2. To winnow; to fan.

3. To examine; to discuss.

Nor is the right of the party, nor the judicial process in right of that party, so far pretermitted, but that the same may be begun again, and *ventilated* de novo. *Ayliffe.*

**VENTILATION.** *n. f.* [*ventilatio*, Latin; from *ventilate*.]

1. The act of fanning; the state of being fanned.

The soil, worn with too frequent culture, must lie fallow, till it has recruited its exhausted salts, and again enriched itself by the *ventilations* of the air. *Addison.*

2. Vent; utterance. Not in use.

To his secretary Doctor Mason, whom he let lie in a pallet near him, for natural *ventilation* of his thoughts, he would break out into bitter eruptions. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

3. Refrigeration.

Procure the blood a free course, *ventilation* and transpiration by suitable and e phrastic purges. *Huxley.*

**VENTILATOR.** *n. f.* [from *ventilate*.]

An instrument contrived by Dr. Hale to supply close places with fresh air.

**VENTRICLE.** *n. f.* [*ventricule*, Fr. *ventriculus*, Latin.]

1. The stomach.

Whether I will or not, while I live my heart beats, and my *ventricle* digests what is in it. *Hale.*

2. Any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart.

Know'st thou how blood, which to the heart doth flow,

Doth from one *ventricle* to the other go? *Donne.*

The heart being a muscular part, the sides are composed of two orders of fibres running typically from side to side, contrarily one to the other; and by being drawn or contracted, constricting the *ventricle*, and strongly force out the blood. *Ray.*

The mixture of blood and chyle, after its circulation through the lungs, being brought back into the left *ventricle* of the heart, is drawn again by the heart into the aorta, through the whole arterial system. *Arbutnot.*

**VENTRILOQUIST.** *n. f.* [*ventriloque*, Fr. *venter* and *loquor*, Latin.] One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

**VENTURE.** *n. f.* [*aventure*, French.]

1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger.

When he reads  
Thy personal *venture* in the rebel's fight,  
His wonders and his praises do extend  
Which should be thine or his. *Shakspeare's M. Trob.*

For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live so as it absolutely there were none; but when he dies to find himself confused in the flames, this must be the height of woe and disappointment, and a better conviction of an irrational *venture* and absurd choice. *South.*

I, in this *venture*, doubt gains purpose,  
And laid out all my stock to purchase you. *Dryden.*

When infinite happiness is put in one scale, against infinite misery in the other; if the worst that comes to the pious man, if he mistakes, be the best that the wicked can attain to, if he be in



the right, who can, without madness, run the *venture*? *Locke.*

2. Chance; hap.

The king resolv'd with all speed to assail the rebels, and yet with that providence and safety as should leave little to *venture* or fortune. *Bacon.*

3. The thing put to hazard; a stake.

My *ventures* are not in one bottom trusted, Nor to one place. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*

On such a full sea are we now afloat: And we must take the current when it serves, Or lose our *ventures*. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

Thrice happy you, that look as from the shore, And have no *venture* in the wreck to see. *Daniel.*

4. At a VENTURE. At hazard; without much consideration; without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

You have made but an estimate of those lands at a *venture*, so as it should be hard to build any certainty of charge upon it. *Spenser.*

A bargain at a *venture* made Between two partners in a trade. *Hudibras.*

A covetous and an envious man joined in a petition to Jupiter, who ordered Apollo to tell them that their desire should be granted at a *venture*. *L'Estrange.*

Here was no scampering away at a *venture*, without fear or wit. *L'Estrange.*

If Ahab be destined for death, though a soldier in the enemy's army draws a bow at a *venture*, yet the sure unerring directions of providence shall carry it in a direct course to his heart. *South.*

To VENTURE. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To dare.

A man were better rise in his suit; for he that would have *ventured* at first to have lost the tutor, will not in the conclusion lose both the tutor and his own former favour. *Bacon.*

Origen mentioning their being cast out of Jerusalem, *ventures* to assure them that they would never be re-established, since they had committed that horrid crime against the Saviour of the world. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

2. To run a hazard.

Nor is indeed that man less mad than those, Who freight a ship to *venture* on the seas, With one frail interposing plank to save From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden.*

I am so overjoy'd, I can scarce believe I am at liberty; like a bird that has often beaten her wing in vain against her cage, dare hardly *venture* out, though she see it open. *Dryden.*

3. To VENTURE at. } To engage  
To VENTURE on or upon. } in; or make  
attempts without any security of success,  
upon mere hope.

That slander is found a truth now; and held for certain,

The king will *venture* at it. *Shakespeare.*

It were a matter of great profit, save that it is too conjectural to *venture* upon, if one could discern what coin, herbs, or fruits are like to be in plenty and scarcity, by some signs in the beginning of the year. *Bacon.*

I never yet the tragic brain essay'd, Deterr'd by that intemperate maid;

And when I *venture* at the comic stile,

Thy scornful lady seems to mock my toil. *Waller.*

Though they had ideas enough to distinguish gold from a stone, yet they but timorously *ventured*

on such terms as *meritas* and *saxieras*. *Locke.*

Turco-Papismus I would desire him to read, before he *ventures* at capping of characters. *Atterb.*

To VENTURE. v. a.

1. To expose to hazard.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft, I shot his fellow of the self-same flight,

By *venting* both, I oft found both. *Shakespeare.*

2. To put or send on a venture.

The ship *ventured* for France they pack in stanch hogheads, so as to keep them in their pickle. *Carsw.*

VENTURER. n. f. [from *venture*.] He who ventures.

VENTURESOME. adj. [from *venture*.] Bold; daring.

VENTURESOMELY. adv. In a bold or daring manner.

VENTUROUS. adj. [from *venture*.] Daring; bold; fearless; ready to run hazards.

Charles was guided by mean men, who would make it their master-piece of favour to give *venturous* counsels, which no great or wise man would. *Bacon.*

He paus'd not; but with *vent'rous* arm He pluck'd, he tafted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Columbus having led the way, was seconded by Americus Vesputius, an old *venturous* Florentine. *Hylyn.*

The *vent'rous* humour of our mariners cost this island many brave lives every year. *Temple.*

Savage pirates seek, through seas unknown, The lives of others, *vent'rous* of their own. *Pope.*

VENTUROUSLY. adv. [from *venturous*.] Daringly; fearlessly; boldly.

Siege was laid to the fort, by the Lord Gray, then deputy, with a smaller number than *those* were within the fort; *venturosously* indeed; but haste was made to attack them before the rebels came in to them. *Bacon.*

VENTUROUSNESS. n. f. [from *venturous*.] Boldness; willingness to hazard.

Her coming into a place where the walls and cieling were whitened over, much offended her sight, and made her repent her *vent'rousness*. *Bayle on Colours.*

VENUS' basin. [*diuiscus major*, Lat.]

VENUS' comb. [*peffen Venus*, Lat.]

VENUS' hair. [*adiantum*.]

VENUS' looking-glass.

VENUS' navel-wort.

VERACIOUS. adj. [*verax*, Latin.] Observant of truth.

VERACITY. n. f. [*verax*, Latin.]

1. Moral truth; honesty of report.

2. Physical truth; consistency of report with fact. Less proper.

When they submitted to the most ignominious and cruel deaths, rather than retract their testimony, there was no reason to doubt the *veracity* of those facts which they related. *Addison.*

VERB. n. f. [*verbe*, Fr. *verbum*, Latin.]

A part of speech signifying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, passion. And withal some disposition or intention of the mind relating thereto, as of affirming, deaying, interrogating, commanding. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Men usually talk of a noun and a *verb*. *Shaksp.*

VERBAL. adj. [*verbal*, Fr. *verbalis*, Lat.]

1. Spoken; not written.

2. Oral; uttered by the mouth.

Made the no *verbal* quess? —

—Yes; once or twice she heav'd the name of father

Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart. *Shaksp.*

3. Consisting in mere words.

If young African for fame

His wasted country freed from Punick rage,

The deed becomes unspar'd, the man at least;

And loses, though but *verbal*, his reward. *Milton.*

Being at first out of the way to science, in the progress of their inquiries they must lose themselves, and the truth, in a *verbal* labyrinth: *Glanville.*

It was such a denial or confession of him as would appear in preaching; but this is managed in words and *verbal* profession. *South.*

4. Verbose; full of words. Out of use.

I am sorry  
You put me to forget a lady's manners,  
By being so *verbal*. *Shakespeare.*

5. Minutely exact in words.

Neglect the rules each *verbal* critic lays,  
For not to know some trifles is a praise. *Pope.*

6. Literal; having word answering to word.

Whoever offers at *verbal* translation, shall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who lost his own language abroad, and brought home no other instead of it. *Denham.*

The *verbal* copier is incumbered with so many difficulties at once, that he can never disentangle himself from all. *Dryden.*

7. [Verbal, Fr. in grammar.] A verbal noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VERBALITY. n. f. [from *verbal*.] Mere words; bare literal expression.

Sometimes he will seem to be charmed with words of holy scripture, and to fly from the letter and dead *verbality*, who must only start at the life and animated materials thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

VERBALLY. adv. [from *verbal*.]

1. In words; orally.

The manner of our denying the deity of Christ here prohibited, was by words and oral expressions *verbally* to deny it. *South's Sermons.*

2. Word for word.

'Tis almost impossible to translate *verbally*, and well, at the same time, *Dryden.*

VERBATIM. adv. [Latin.] Word for word.

Think not, although in writing I prefer'd  
The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,  
That therefore I have forg'd, or am not able  
*Verbum* to rehearse the method of my pen. *Shak.*

See the transcripts of both charters *verbatim* in Mat. Paris. *Hall.*

To VERBERATE. v. a. [*verbero*, Latin.]

To beat; to strike.

VERBERATION. n. f. [*verberation*, Fr. from *verberare*.] Blows; beating.

Riding or walking against great winds is a great exercise, the effects of which are redness and inflammation; all the effects of a soft press or *verberation*. *Arbutnot.*

VERBOSE. adj. [*verbosus*, Lat.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words.

Let envy,  
Ill-judging and *verbose*, from Lethe's lake  
Draw tuns unmeasurable. *Prior.*

They ought to be brief, and not too *verbose* in their way of speaking; and to propound the matter of their argument in a mild and gentle manner. *Ayiffi's Parergon.*

VERBOSITY. n. f. [*verbosité*, Fr. from *verbose*.] Exuberance of words; much empty talk.

He draweth out the thread of his *verbosity*

Finer than the staple of his argument. *Shaksp.*

To give an hint more of the *verbosities* of this philosophy, a short view of a definition or two will be sufficient evidence. *Glanville.*

Homer is guilty of *verbosity*, and of a tedious prolix manner of speaking: he is the greatest talker of all antiquity. *Broom.*

VERDANT. adj. [*verdoyant*, Fr. *viridans*, Lat.] Green. This word is so lately naturalized, that Skinner could find it only is a dictionary.

Each odorous bushy shrub  
Fenc'd up the verdant wall. *Milton.*

VERDIER. n. f. [*verdier*, Fr. *viridarius*, low Lat.] An officer in the forest.

VERDICT.

**VERDICT. n. f.** [*verum dictum*, Latin.]

1. The determination of the jury declared to the judge.

Before the jury go together, 'tis all to nothing what the *verdict* shall be. *Spenser*.

They have a longing desire to overcome, and to have the *verdict* pass for them, be it right or wrong. *Kestevenell*.

2. Declaration; decision; judgment; opinion.

Deceived greatly they are, who think that all they whose names are cited amongst the favourers of this cause, are on any such *verdict* agreed. *Hooker*.

These were enormities condemned by the most natural *verdict* of common humanity; and so very gross and foul, that no man could pretend ignorance avoided. *South*.

A very likely matter, indeed, that the emperor should ask the Asians, whether they would be tried by the *verdict* of those who had before condemned the Asians by name. *Waterland*.

**VERDIGRIS. n. f.** The rust of brass, which in time being consumed and eaten with tallow, turneth into green; in Latin *erugo*; in French *vert de gris*, or the hoary green. *Peacocks*.

Brass turned into green, is called *verdigris*. *Bar*.

**VERDITER. n. f.** Chalk made green.

*Verditer* ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the faintest and palest green. *Peacocks*.

**VERDURE. n. f.** [*verdure*, French.] Green; green colour.

Its *verdure* clad  
Her universal face with pleasant green. *Milton*.

Let twisted olive bind those laurels fast,  
Whose *verdure* must for ever last. *Prior*.

**VERDURUS. adj.** [from *verdure*.] Green; covered with green; decked with green.

Higher than their tops  
The *verdurous* wall of paradise up-lying;  
Which to our general tire gave prospect large. *Milton*.

There the lowing herds chew *verdurous* pasture. *Philips*.

**VERECUND. adj.** [*verecund*, old French; *verecundus*, Latin.] Modest; bashful. *Dictionary*.

**VERGE. n. f.** [*verge*, Fr. *virga*, Latin.] 1. A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority. The mace of a dean.

Suppose him now a dean compleat,  
Devoutlyolling in his seat,  
The silver *verge*, with decent pride,  
Stuck underneath his cushion side. *Swift*.

2. [*Verge*, Latin.] The brink; the edge; the utmost border.

Would the inclusive *verge*  
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,  
Were red hot steel to sear me to the brain! *Shak.*

I say, and will in battle prove,  
Or here, or elsewhere, to the furthest *verge*  
That ever was survey'd by English eye. *Shaksp.*

You are old  
Nature in you stands on the very *verge*  
Of her confine. *Shakspere's King Lear*.

Serve they as a flow'ry *verge* to bind  
The fluid skirts of that same wat'ry cloud,  
Lest it again dissolve, and show'r the earth. *Milt.*

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,  
I have a soul, that, like an ample shield,  
Can take in all, and *verge* enough for more. *Dryden*.

Every thing great, within the *verge* of nature,  
or out of it, has a proper part assigned it in this poem. *Addison*.

Then let him chuse a damsel young and fair,  
To bless his age, and bring a worthy heir  
To sooth his care, and free from noise and strife,  
Conduct him gently to the *verge* of life. *Pope*.

3. In law.

*Verge* is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household, and of the coroner of the king's house, and which seems to have been 12 miles round. *Verge* hath also another signification, and is used for a stick, or rod, whereby one is admitted tenant, and, holding it in his hand, sweareth fealty to the lord of the manor; who, for that reason, is called tenant by the *verge*. *Cowell*.

Fear not; whom we raise,  
We will make fast within a hallow'd *verge*. *Shak.*

**TO VERGE. v. n.** [*vergo*, Latin.] To tend; to bend downwards.

They serve indifferently for vowels in respect of the aperture, and for consonants in respect of the penicillate; and so much the more *verging* either way, according to the respective occasions. *Holder*.

The nearer I find myself *verging* to that period of life which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I prop myself upon those few supports that are left. *Swift*.

Such are indicated, when the juices of a human body *verge* to putrefaction. *Debutnot*.

Man,  
Perhaps, acts second to some sphere unknown:  
Touches some wheel, or *verges* to some goal:  
'Tis but a part we see, and not the whole. *Pope*.

**VERGER. n. f.** [from *verge*.] He that carries the mace before the dean.

I can tip the *verger* with half a crown, and get into the best seat. *Farquhar*.

**VERIDICAL. adj.** [*veridicus*, Lat.] Telling truth. *Dictionary*.

**VERIFICATION. n. f.** [from *verify*.] Confirmation by argument or evidence.

In *verification* of this we will mention a phenomenon of our engine. *Boyle*.

**VERIFIER. n. f.** [from *verify*.] One who assures a thing to be true.

**TO VERIFY. v. a.** [*verifier*, French.] To justify against charge of falsehood; to confirm; to prove true.

What seemeth to have been uttered concerning sermons, and their efficacy or necessity, in regard of divine matter, must consequently be *verified* in sundry other kinds of teaching, if the matter be the same in all. *Hooker*.

This is *verified* by a number of examples, that whatsoever is gained by an abusive treaty ought to be restored. *Bacon*.

So shalt thou best fulfil, best *verify*  
The prophets old, who sung thy endless reign. *Milton*.

So spake this oracle, then *verified*,  
When Jesus, son of Mary, second Eve,  
Saw Satan fall. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Though you may mistake a year;  
Though your prognosticks run too fast,  
They must be *verified* at last. *Swift*.

Spain shall have three kings; which is now wonderfully *verified*; for besides the king of Portugal, there are now two rivals for Spain. *Swift*.

**VERILY. adv.** [from *very*.]

1. In truth; certainly.  
*Verily* 'tis better to be lowly born,  
Than to be peck'd up in a glut'ring gale. *Shak.*

2. With great confidence.

It was *verily* thought, that had it not been for four great disfavours of that voyage, the enterprise had succeeded. *Bacon*.

By repealing the sacramental test, we are *verily* persuaded the consequence will be an entire alteration of religion among us. *Swift on the Sacramental Test*.

**VERISIMILAR. } adj.** [*verisimilis*, Lat.]

**VERISIMILIOUS. } Probable; likely.**

Many credulous doctrines of pontificians are, in our days, wholly supported by *verisimilious* and probable reasons. *White*.

**VERISIMILITUDE. } n. f.** [*verisimilitudo*, Lat.]

**VERISIMILITY. } Probability; likelihood; resemblance of truth.**

Touching the *verisimilitude* or probable truth of this relation, several reasons seem to overthrow it. *Brown*.

A noble nation, upon whom if not such *verities*, at least such *verisimilitudes* of fortitude were placed. *Brown*.

*Verisimilitude* and opinion are an easy purchase; but true knowledge is dear and difficult. Life a point, it requires an acuteness to its discovery; while *verisimilitude*, like the expanded superficies, is obvious, sensible, and affords a large and easy field for loose enquiry. *Glauville*.

The plot, the wit, the characters, the passions, are exalted as high as the imagination of the poet can carry them, with proportion to *verisimilitude*. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry*.

Though Horace gives permission to painters and poets to dare every thing, yet he encourages neither to make things out of nature and *verisimilitude*. *Dryden*.

**VERITABLE. adj.** [*veritable*, French.] True; agreeable to fact.

Indeed! is 't true?  
—Most *veritable*; therefore look to 't well. *Shakspere*.

The preface of the year succeeding, made from insects in oak apples, is I doubt too indistinct, nor *veritable* from event. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

**VERITABLY. adv.** [from *veritable*.] In a true manner.

**VERITY. n. f.** [*verité*, French; *veritas*, Latin.]

1. Truth; consonance to the reality of things.

If any refuse to believe us disputing for the *verity* of religion established, let them believe God himself thus miraculously working for it. *Hooker*.

I saw their weapons drawn; there was a noise;  
That's *verity*. *Shakspere's Tempest*.

The precipitancy of disputation, and the still and noise of passions that usually attend it, must needs be prejudicial to *verity*; its calm insinuations can no more be heard in such a bustle, than a whistle among a crowd of sailors in a storm. *Glauville*.

It is a proposition of eternal *verity*, that none can govern while he is despised. We may as well imagine that there may be a king without majesty, a supreme without sovereignty. *South*.

2. A true assertion; a true tenet.

And that age, which my grey hairs make seem more than it is, hath not diminished in me the power to protect an undeniable *verity*. *Sidney*.

Wherefore should any man think, but that reading itself is one of the ordinary means, whereby it pleaseth God, of his gracious goodness, to instil that celestial *verity*, which being but so received, is nevertheless effectual to save souls? *Hooker*.

If there come truth from them,  
—Why, by the *verities* on thee made good,  
May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakspere*.

Must virtue be preserved by a lie?  
Virtue and truth do ever best agree;

By this it seems to be a *verity*,  
Since the effects in good and virtuous be. *Davies*.

3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

**VERJUICE. n. f.** [*verjus*, Fr.] Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples. It is vulgarly pronounced *varge*.

Hang a dog upon a crab-tree, and he'll never love *verjuice*. *L'Estrange*.

The barley-pudding comes in place:  
Then bids fall on; himself, for saving charges,  
A peck'd sic'd onion eats, and tipples *verjuice*. *Dryden*.

The native *verjuice* of the crab, deriv'd  
Through th' ivy'd grass, a grateful mixture forms  
Of tart and sweet. *Philips*.

**VERMICE'LLI.** *n. f.* [Italian.] A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms.

With oysters, eggs, and *vermicelli*,  
She let him almost burst his belly. *Petr.*

**VERMI'CLAR.** *adj.* [*vermiculus*, Lat.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body.

By the *vermicular* motion of the intestines, the grosser parts are derived downwards, while the finer are squeezed into the narrow orifices of the lactical vessels. *Cheyne.*

**To VERMI'CLATE.** *v. a.* [*vermiculatus*, Latin.] To inlay; to work in chequer work, or pieces of divers colours. *Bailey.*

**VERMICULA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *vermiculatus*.] Continuation of motion from one part to another.

My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation; my guts by the motion of *vermiculation*. *Hale.*

**VERMICULE.** *n. f.* [*vermiculus*, *vermis*, Latin.] A little grub, worm.

I saw the shining oak-ball ichneumon strike its terebra into an oak-apple, to lay its eggs therein; and hence are many *vermicules* seen towards the outside of these apples. *Derham.*

**VERMI'CULOS.** *adj.* [*vermiculosus*, Lat.] Full of grubs; resembling grubs.

**VERMI'FORM.** *adj.* [*vermiforme*, French; *vermis* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the shape of a worm.

**VERMI'FUGE.** *n. f.* [from *vermis* and *fugo*, Latin.] Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

**VERMIL.** *n. f.* [*vermeil*, *vermilion*, French.]

**VERMI'LION.** *n. f.* [*vermeil*, *vermilion*, French.]

1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant.

2. Factitious or native cinnabar; sulphur mixed with mercury. This is the usual, though not primitive, signification.

The imperfect metals are subject to rust, except mercury, which is made into *vermilion* by solution or calcination. *Baron.*

The fairest and most principal red is *vermilion*, called in Latin *minium*. It is a poison, and found where great store of quicksilver is. *Ptacbam.*

3. Any beautiful red colour.

How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,  
And the pure snow with goodly *vermil* stain,  
Like crimson dy'd in grain! *Spenser.*

There grew a goodly tree him fair beside,  
Loaded with fruit and apples rosy red,  
As they in pure *vermilion* had been dy'd,  
Whereof great virtues over all were read. *Spenser.*

Simple colours are strong and sensible, though they are clear as *vermillin*. *Dryden's Dufesnoy.*

**To VERMI'LION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die red.

A sprightly red *vermillions* all her face,  
And her even languish with unusual grace. *Granv.*

**VERMIN.** *n. f.* [*vermin*, French; *vermis*, Latin.]

1. Any noxious animal. Used commonly for small creatures.

What is your *vermin*?  
—How to prevent the fiend, and to kill *vermin*. *Shakspere.*

The head of a wolf, dried and hanged up in a dove-house, will scare away *vermin*, such as weasels and polecats. *Racon.*

An idle person only lives to spend his time, and eat the fruits of the earth, like a *vermin* or a wolf. *Taylor.*

A weasel taken in a trap was charged with misdemeanours, and the poor *vermin* stood much upon her innocence. *L'Estrange.*

Great injuries these *vermin*, mice and rats, do in the field. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

He that has so little wit  
To nourish *vermin*, may be bit. *Swift.*

2. It is used in contempt of human beings.

The stars determine  
You are my prisoners, base *vermin*. *Hadibras.*

**To VERMINATE.** *v. n.* [from *vermin*.] To breed vermin.

**VERMINA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *verminate*.] Generation of vermin.

Redi discarding anomalous generation, tried experiments relating to the *vermination* of serpents and fish. *Derham.*

**VERMINOUS.** *adj.* [from *vermin*.] Tending to vermin; disposed to breed vermin.

A wasting of children's flesh depends upon some obstruct of the entrails, or *verminous* disposition of the body. *Harvey.*

**VERMI'PAROUS.** *adj.* [*vermis* and *pario*, Latin.] Producing worms.

Hereby they confound the generation of *vermiparous* animals with oviparous. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**VERNA'CLAR.** *adj.* [*vernaculus*, Lat.] Native; of one's own country.

London weekly bills number deep in consumptions; the same likewise proving inseparable accidents to most other diseases; which instances do evidently bring a consumption under the notion of a *vernacular* disease to England. *Harvey.*

The histories of all our former wars are transmitted to us in our *vernacular* idiom. I do not find in any of our chronicles, that Edward the third ever reconnoitred the enemy, though he often discovered the posture of the French, and as often vanquished them. *Addison.*

**VERNAL.** *adj.* [*vernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the spring.

With the year  
Seasons return; but not to me returns  
Or sight of *vernal* bloom, or summer's rose. *Milt.*

**VERNANT.** *adj.* [*vernans*, Latin.] Flourishing as in the spring.

Life had the spring  
Perpetual smil'd on earth, with *vernant* flow'rs,  
Equal in day and night. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**VERNI'LI.** *n. f.* [*verna*, Latin.] Servile carriage; the submissive fawning behaviour of a slave. *Bailey.*

**VERSABI'LITY.** *n. f.* [*versabilis*, Lat.]

**VERSA'BLENESS.** *n. f.* Aptness to be turned or wound any way. *Dictionary.*

**VER'SAL.** *adj.* [a cant word for *universal*.] Total; whole.

Some, for brevity.  
Have cast the *versal* world's nativity. *Hudibras.*

**VERSATILE.** *adj.* [*versatilis*, Latin.]

1. That may be turned round.

Th' advent'rous pilot in a single year  
Learn'd his state cock-boat dextrously to steer;  
*Versatile*, and sharp-piercing like a screw,  
Made good th' old passage, and still forc'd a new. *Harte.*

2. Changeable; variable.

One colour to us standing in one place, hath a contrary aspect in another; as in those *versatile* representations in the neck of a dove, and folds of scarlet. *Glanville.*

3. Easily applied to a new task.

**VER'SATILENESS.** *n. f.* [from *versatile*.]

**VERSATI'LITY.** *n. f.* The quality of being versatile.

**VERSE.** *n. f.* [*vers*, French; *versus*, Lat.]

1. A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of syllables.

Thou hast by moonlight at her window sung,  
With feigning voice, *verses* of feigning love. *Shak.*

2. Poetry; lays; metrical language.

*Verses* embalm virtue: and tombs and thrones of rhymes  
Preserve frail transitory fame as much,  
As spice doth body from air's corrupt touch. *Donne.*

If envious eyes their hurtful rays have cast,  
More powerful *verse* shall free thee from the blast. *Dryden.*

Whilst she did her various pow'r dispose;  
Virtue was taught in *verse*, and Athens' glory rose. *Prior.*

You compose  
In splay-foot *verse*, or hobbling prose. *Prior.*

4. A piece of poetry.

This *verse*, my friend, be thine. *Pope.*

2. [Verse, Fr.] A section or paragraph of a book.

Thus far the questions proceed upon the construction of the first earth; in the following *verses* they proceed upon the demolition of that earth. *Burnet.*

3. Poetry; lays; metrical language.

*Verses* embalm virtue: and tombs and thrones of rhymes  
Preserve frail transitory fame as much,  
As spice doth body from air's corrupt touch. *Donne.*

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In splay-foot *verse*, or hobbling prose. *Prior.*

4. A piece of poetry.

This *verse*, my friend, be thine. *Pope.*

**To VERSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tell in verse; to relate poetically.

In the shape of Corin, fate all day,  
Playing on pipes of corn, and *versing* love. *Shak.*

**To be VERSED.** *v. n.* [*versor*, Latin.] To be skilled in; to be acquainted with.

She might be ignorant of their nations, who was not *versed* in their names, as not being present at the general survey of animals, when Adam assigned unto every one a name concordant unto its nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

This *vers'd* in death, th' internal knight relates,  
And then for proof fulfill'd their common fates. *Dryden.*

**VERSEMAN.** *n. f.* [*verse* and *man*.] A poet; a writer in verse. In ludicrous language.

The god of us *versemen*, you know, child, the sun. *Prior.*

From limbs of this great Hercules are fram'd  
Whole groups of pigmies, who are *versemen* nam'd. *Harte.*

**VER'SICLE.** *n. f.* [*versiculus*, Latin.] A little verse.

**VERSIFICATION.** *n. f.* [*versification*, French, from *versify*.] The art or practice of making verses.

Donne alone had your talent, but was not happy to arrive at your *versification*. *Dryden.*

Some object to his *versification*; which is in poetry, what colouring is in painting, beautiful ornament. But if the proportions are just, though the colours should happen to be rough, the piece may be of inestimable value. *Glanville.*

**VERSIFICA'TOR.** *n. f.* [*versificateur*, Fr.]

**VER'SIFIER.** *n. f.* [*versificator*, Latin.] A versifier; a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry.

Statius, the best *versificator* next Virgil, knew not how to design after him. *Dryden.*

In Job and the Psalms we shall find more sublime ideas, more elevated language, than in any of the heathen *versifiers* of Greece or Rome. *Watts on the Mind.*

**To VER'SIFY.** *v. n.* [*versifier*, French; *versificor*, Latin.] To make verses.

You would wonder to hear how soon even children will begin to *versify*. *Sidney.*

To follow rather the Goths in rhyming, than the Greeks in true *versifying*, were even to eat acorns with wine, when we may freely eat wheat bread among men. *Ascham.*

I'll *versify* in spite, and do my best,  
To make as much waste paper as the rest. *Dryden.*

**To VER'SIFY.** *v. a.* To relate in verse.

Unintermix'd with seditious fantasies,  
I'll *versify* the truth, not poetize. *Daniel.*

**VER'SION.** *n. f.* [*version*, French; *versio*, Latin.]

1. Change;

**Change; transformation.**

Spring, the ancients thought to be made by the *version* of air into water. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

**2. Change of direction.**

Comets are rather gazed upon, than wisely observed in their effects; that is, what kind of comet, for magnitude, colour, *version* of the beams, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon.*

**3. Translation.**

This exact propriety of Virgil I particularly regarded; but must confess, that I have not been able to make him appear wholly like himself. For where the original is close, no *version* can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*

It will be as easy, nay much easier, to invent some pretence or other against the reading, *version*, of construction. *Waterland.*

**4. The act of translating.**

**VERT. n. f. [vert, French.]**

*Vert*, in the laws of the forest, signifies every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf within the forest, that may cover and hide a deer. *Cowel.*

I find no mention in all the records of Ireland, of a park or free warren, notwithstanding the great plenty of *vert* and venison. *Sir John Davies.*

**VERTEBRAL. adj. [from vertebra, Lat.]**

Relating to the joints of the spine.

The carotid, *vertebral*, and splenic arteries are not only variously contorted, but here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*

**VERTEBRE. n. f. [vertebre, Fr. vertebra, Latin.]** A joint of the back.

The several *vertebre* are so elegantly compacted together, that they are as strong as if they were but one bone. *Ray.*

**VERTEX. n. f. [Latin.]**

**1. Zenith; the point over head.**

'Tis here keep the *vertex*, but betwixt the bear And shining zodiac, where the planets err, A thousand figur'd constellations roll. *Creech.*

**2. A top of a hill; the top of any thing.**

Mountains especially abound with different species of vegetables; every *vertex* or eminence affording new kinds. *Derham.*

**VERTICAL. adj. [vertical, Fr. from vertex.]**

**1. Placed in the zenith.**

'Tis raging noon; and *vertical* the sun Darts on the head direct his forceful rays. *Thomson.*

**2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.**

From these laws, all the rules of bodies ascending or descending in *vertical* lines may be deduced. *Cheyne.*

**VERTICALITY. n. f. [from vertical.]**

The state of being in the zenith.

Unto them the sun is *vertical* twice a year; making two distinct summers in the different points of the *verticality*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**VERTICALLY. adv. [from vertical.]** In the zenith.

Although it be not *vertical* unto any part of Asia, yet it *vertically* passeth over Peru and Brasilia. *Brown.*

**VERTICILLATE. adj. [from verticillum, Latin.]**

*Verticillate* plants are such as have their flowers intermixt with small leaves growing in a kind of whorls about the joints of a stalk, as pennyroyal, horehound, &c. *Quincy.*

**VERTICITY. n. f. [from vertex.]** The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation.

Those stars do not peculiarly glance on us, but carry a common regard unto all countries, unto whom their *verticity* is also common. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

We believe the *verticity* of the needle, without a certificate from the days of old. *Glauville.*

Whether they be globules, or whether they have a *verticity* about their own centers, that produce the idea of whiteness in us, the more particles of light are reflected from a body, the whiter does the body appear. *Locke.*

**VERTIGINOUS. adj. [vertiginosus, Lat.]**

**1. Turning round; rotatory.**

This *vertiginous* motion gives day and night successively over the whole earth, and makes it habitable all around. *Bentley.*

**2. Giddy.**

These extinguish candles, make the workmen faint and *vertiginous*; and, when very great, suffocate and kill them. *Woodward.*

**VERTIGO. n. f. [Latin.]** A giddiness; a sense of turning in the head.

*Vertigo* is the appearance of visible objects that are without motion, as if they turned round, attended with a fear of falling, and a dimness of sight. *Quincy.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, *vertigo*, tremblings. *Arbutnot.*

That old *vertigo* in 's head Will never leave him till he 's dead. *Swift.*

**VERVAIN. } n. f. [verveine, Fr. verbenā,**

**VERVINE. } Latin.]** A plant.

She night-shade strows to work him ill, Therewith the *vervain*, and her dill, That hindreth witches of their will. *Drayton.* Some scatt'ring pot-herbs here and there he found,

Which, cultivated with his daily care, And bruised with *vervain*, were his frugal fare. *Dryden.*

**VERVAIN. mallow. n. f.** A plant. It hath the whole habit of the mallow or althæa; but differs from it in having its leaves deeply divided. *Miller.*

**VERVELES. n. f. [vervelle, Fr.]** Labels tied to a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

**VERY. adj. [veray, or vrai, French; whence veray in ancient English.]** It has its degree: *verier* and *veriest*.

**1. True; real.**

Why do I pity him, That with his *very* heart despiseth me? *Shakspeare.* In *very* deed, as the Lord liveth. 1 Sam. xxv. 34. O that in *very* deed we might behold it! *Dryden and Lee.*

**2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree; complete; perfect; mere.**

Those who had drunk of Circe's cup, were turned into *very* beasts. *Davies.*

There, where *very* desolation dwells, By grots and caverns shagg'd with horrid shades, She may pass on. *Milton.*

**3. To note things emphatically, or eminently.**

'Tis an ill office for a gentleman; Especially against his *very* friend. *Shakspeare.* Was not my love

The *verier* wag o' th' two? *Shakspeare.*

We can contain ourselves, Were he the *veriest* antic in the world. *Shakspeare.* In a feeling age, the *very* knowledge of former times passes but for ignorance in a better dress. *Sonib.*

The pictures of our great grandmothers in queen Elizabeth's time, are clothed down to the *very* wrists, and up to their *very* chin. *Addison's Guardian.*

**4. Same, emphatically.**

Women are as roses, whose fair flower Being once display'd, doth fall that *very* hour. *Shakspeare.*

The cocks beat the partridge which the laid to heart; but finding these *very* cocks, cutting one another, she comforted herself. *L'Estrange.*

So catholic a grace is charity, that whatever time is the special opportunity of any other Chris-

tian grace, that *very* time is also the special opportunity of charity. *Spratt.*

**VERY. adv.** In a great degree; in an eminent degree. *Locke.*

The Greek orator was so *very* famous for this, that his antagonist reading over the oration which had procured his banishment, asked them, if they were so much affected by the bare reading of it, how much more they would have been alarmed, had they heard him? *Addison.*

That bold challenge was thought *very* strange. *Leffey.*

**TO VESICATE. v. a. [vesica, Latin.]**

To blister.

Cellus proposes, that in all these internal wounds, the external parts be *vesicated*, to make more powerful revulsion from within. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

I saw the cuticular *vesicated*, and shining with a burning heat. *Wijeman.*

**VESICATION. n. f. [from vesicate.]** Blistering; separation of the cuticle.

I applied some vinegar prepared with litharge, defending the *vesication* with phlegms. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

**VESICATORY. n. f. [vesicatorium, technical Latin.]** A blistering medicine.

**VESICLE. n. f. [vesicula, Latin.]** A small cuticle filled or inflated.

Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, but in a *vesicle*, or little bladder. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The lungs are made up of such a-r-pipes and *vesicles* interwoven with blood-vessels, to purify, ferment, or supply the sanguineous mass with nutrito-aerial particles. *Ray.*

**VESICULAR. adj. [from vesicula, Latin.]** Hollow; full of small interstices.

A muscle is a bundle of *vesicular* threads, or of solid filaments, involved in one common membrane. *Cheyne.*

**VESPER. n. f. [Latin.]** The evening star; the evening.

These signs are black *Vesper*'s pageants. *Shak.*

**VESPERTINE. n. f. [without the singular, from vesperus, Latin.]** The evening service of the Romish church.

**VESPERTINE. adj. [vespertinus, Latin.]** Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening.

**VESSEL. n. f. [vassille. Fr. vas, Lat.]**

**1. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put.**

For Baucis's issue have I fill'd my mind; Put rancours in the *vessel* of my peace, Only for them. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

If you have two *vessels* to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, there still remains one *vessel* empty. *Burset.*

**2. The containing parts of an animal body.**

Of these elements, are constituted the finest fibres; of those fibres the *vessels*; of those *vessels* the organs of the body. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Another cause of a wasting ulcer in the lungs, is, the disruption of a *vessel*, whence the blood issues into the cavities and interstices of the lungs, and is thence expectorated by a cough. *Blackmore.*

**3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water.**

The sons and nephews of Noah, who peopled the isles, had *vessels* to transport themselves. *Raleigh's Essays.*

The Phœnicians first invented open *vessels*, and the Egyptians ships with decks. *Haydn.*

The *vessel* is represented as stranded. The figure before it seems to lift it off the shallows. *Addison on Medals.*

From storm of rage, and dangerous rocks of pride, Let thy strong hand this little *vessel* guide; It was thy hand that made it: through the tide

Impetuous.

Impetuous of this life let thy command  
Direct my course, and bring me safe to land.

Prior.

Now secure the painted vessel glides;  
The sun-beams trembling on the floating tides.

Pope.

4. Any capacity; any thing containing.

I have my fill

5. [In theology.] One relating to God's household.

If the rigid doctrines be found apt to cool all  
those men's love of God, who have not the confidence  
to believe themselves of the number of  
the few chosen vessels, and to beget security and  
presumption in others who have conquered those  
difficulties.

Hammond.

To VESSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun] To put into a vessel; to barrel.

Take earth, and vessel it; and in that let the seed.

Bacon.

VESSETS. *n. f.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk.

Bailey.

VESSIGNON. *n. f.* [among horsemen.]

A windgall, or soft swelling on the inside and outside of a horse's hoof.

Diet.

VEST. *n. f.* [vestis, Latin.] An outer garment.

Over his lucid arms

A military vest of purple flow'd.

Milt. Par. Lof.

When the queen in royal habit's dress,  
Old mystick emblems grace th' imperial vest.

Smith.

To VEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress; to deck; to enrobe.

The verdant field with those of heav'n may vie,  
With either vest'd, and a purple sky.

Dryden.

Light! Nature's resplendent robe;  
Without whose vesting beauty all were wrapt  
In gloom.

Thomson.

2. To dress in a long garment.

Just Simeon and prophetic Anna spoke,  
Before the altar and the vest'd priest.

Milton.

3. To make possessor of; to invest with: it has *vest* before the thing possessed.

To settle men's consciences, 'tis necessary that  
they know the person who by right is *vested* with  
power over them.

Locke.

Had I been *vested* with the monarch's pow'r,  
Thou must have sigh'd, unlucky youth! in vain.

Prior.

4. To place in possession: with *in* before the possessor.

The militia their commissioners positively required  
to be entirely *vested* in the parliament.

Clarendon.

Empire and dominion was *vested* in him, for  
the good and behoof of others.

Locke.

VE'ATAL. *n. f.* [vestalis, Latin.] A virgin consecrated to *Vesta*; a pure virgin.

Women are not

In their best fortunes strong; but want will perjure  
The ne'er-touch'd *vestal*.

Shakespeare.

How happy is the blameless *vestal*'s lot!  
The world forgetting, by the world forgot.

Pope.

VE'ATAL. *adj.* [vestalis, Latin.] Denoting pure virginity.

Her *vestal* life is but sick and green,  
And none but toils to wear it.

Shakespeare.

VE'STIBULE. *n. f.* [vestibulum, Latin.] The porch or first entrance of a house.

VE'STIGE. *n. f.* [vestigium, Latin.] Footstep; mark left behind in passing.

The truth passes so slightly through men's imaginations,  
that they must use great subtilty to track its *vestiges*.

Harvey.

VE'STMENT. *n. f.* [vestimentum, Latin.] Garment; part of dress.

Were it not better that the love which men  
bear unto God should make the least things that

are employed in his service amiable, than a  
their over-scrupulous dislike of so mean a thing as  
a *vestment*, should from the very service of God  
withdraw their hearts and affections?

Hanker.

Heaven then would seem thy image, and reflect  
Those sable *vestments*, and that bright aspect.

Waller.

VE'STRY. *n. f.* [vestiare, Fr. vestiarium, Latin.]

1. A room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are reposit.

Bold Amycus from the robb'd *vestry* brings  
The chalice of heav'n; and holy things  
Of precious weight.

Dryden.

2. A parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry.

They create new senators, *vestry* elders, without  
any commandment of the word.

White.

The common-council are chosen every year, to  
many for every parish, by the *vestry* and common  
convention of the people of that parish.

Clarendon.

Go with me where paltry constables will not  
summon us to *vestries*.

Blount to Pope.

VE'STURE. *n. f.* [vesture, old Fr. vestura, Italian.]

1. Garment; robe.

Her breasts half hid, and half were laid to show;  
Her envious *vesture* greedy sight repelling.

Fahfax.

What, weep you when you but behold  
Our Caesar's *vesture* wounded?

Shak. Julius Caesar.

To bear my lady's train, lest the base earth  
Should from her *vesture* chance to steal a kiss,

Shakespeare.

Hete ruddy brass and gold resplendent blaz'd;  
There polish'd chests embroider'd *vestures* grac'd.

Pope.

2. Dress; habit; external form.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,  
But in his motion like an angel sings;

But this muddy *vesture* of decay  
Doth grossly close us in, we cannot hear it.

Shak.

Rocks, precipices, and gulfs, apparel'd with a  
*vesture* of plants, would resemble mountains and  
valleys.

Bentley.

VETCH. *n. f.* [vicia, Latin.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower, producing a legume.

Where *vetches*, pulses, and tares have flood,  
And stalks of lupines grew.

Dryden.

An erum is a sort of *vetch*, or small pea.

Arbutnot.

VE'TCHY. *adj.* [from *vetch*.] Made of vetches; abounding in vetches; consisting of vetch or pease straw.

It to my cottage thou wilt resort,  
There may'st thou linge in a *vetchy* bed,

Spenser.

'Till fairer fortune show forth his head.

VE'TERAN. *n. f.* [veteranus, Latin.] An old soldier; a man long practised in any thing.

The Arians, for the credit of their faction,  
took the eldest, the best experienced, the most  
way, and the longest-practised *veterans* they had  
amongst them.

Hooker.

If king Charles II. had made war upon France,  
he might have conquered it by the many *veterans*  
which had been inured to service in the civil wars.

Addison.

Ensigns that pierc'd the foe's remotest lines,  
The hardy *veterans* with tears resign.

Addison.

We were forced to uncover, or be regarded as  
*veterans* in the beau monde.

Addison.

VE'TERAN. *adj.* Long practised in war; long experienced.

There was a mighty strong army of land forces,  
to the number of fifty thousand *veteran* soldiers.

Bacon.

The British youth shall half thy wife command,  
Thy temper'd ardour, and thy *veteran* skill.

Thomson.

VETERINARIAN. *n. f.* [veterinarius, Lat.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle.

That a horse has no gall, is not only swallowed  
by common farriers, but also received by good  
*veterinarians*, and some who have laudably discomfited  
upon horses.

Brown.

To VEX. *v. a.* [vexo, Latin.]

1. To plague; to torment; to harass.

Do you think

The king will suffer but the little finger  
Of this man to be *vex'd*?

Shaksp. Henry VIII.

Do poor Tom some charity, whom the foul  
fiend *vexes*.

Shaksp. Lear.

When she pressed him daily, so that his soul was  
*vexed* unto death, he told her all his heart.

Judges, xvi. 16.

Still may the dog the wand'ring troops constrain  
Of airy ghosts, and *vex* the guilty train!

Dryden.

You are the cause of all my care:  
Your eyes ten thousand *vexations* dart;  
Ten thousand torments *vex* my heart;

I love, and I despair.

Prior.

2. To disturb; to disquiet.

Alack, tis he; why, he was met ev'n now,  
As mad as the *vex* sea, singing aloud.

Shaksp.

Rang'd on the banks, beneath our equal oars,  
White curl the waves, and the *vex'd* ocean roars.

Pope.

3. To trouble with slight provocations.

To VEX. *v. n.* To fret; to be on tenter's; to be uneasy.

Ulysses gave good care, and fed  
And drunk his wine, and *vex*, and ravished  
His food for mere vexation.

Grayman.

VEXATION. *n. f.* [from *vex*.]

1. The act of troubling.

O that husband,  
My supreme crown of grief, and those repeated  
*vexations* of it!

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

2. The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow.

*Vexation* almost stops my breath,  
That hundred friends greet in the hour of death.

Shakespeare.

Passions too violent, instead of heightening our  
pleasures, afford us nothing but *vexation* and pain.

Temple.

3. The cause of trouble or uneasiness.

Your children were *vexation* to your youth:  
But mine shall be a comfort to your age.

Shaksp.

4. An act of harassing by law.

Albeit the party grieved thereby may have some  
reason to complain of an untrue charge, yet may  
he not well call it an unjust *vexation*.

Bacon.

5. A slight teasing trouble.

VEXATIOUS. *adj.* [from *vexation*.]

1. Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble.

Consider him maintaining his usurped title by  
continual *vexatious* wars against the kings of  
Judah.

Soud.

*Vexatious* thought still found my flying mind,  
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;

Haunted my nights, and terrified my days;  
Strik'd through my gardens, and pursued my ways;

Nor shut from artful bow'r, nor lost in winding  
maze.

Prior.

2. Full of trouble; full of uneasiness.

He leads a *vexatious* life, who in his noblest  
actions is so gored with scruples, that he dares not  
make a step without the authority of another.

Digby.

3. Teasing; slightly troublesome.

VEXATIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *vexatious*.]

Troublesomely; uneasily.

VEXATIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *vexatious*.]

Troublesomeness; uneasiness.

VEX'ER. *n. f.* [from *vex*.] He who vexes.

U'GILLY



**UGLYLY. adv.** [from *ugly*.] Filthily; with deformity; in such a manner as to raise dislike.

**UGLINESS. n. f.** [from *ugly*.]

1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty.

All that else seem'd fair and fresh in sight,  
Was turned now to dreadful *ugliness*. *Spenser.*  
She takes her topicks from the advantages of  
old age and *ugliness*. *Dryden.*

2. Turpitude; loathsomeness; moral depravity.

Their dull ribaldry cannot but be very nauseous  
and offensive to any one, who does not, for the  
sake of the sin itself, pardon the *ugliness* of its cir-  
cumstances. *South.*

**UGLY. adj.** [This word was anciently  
written *ugly*; whence Mr. *Dier* ingen-  
iously deduces it from *ouphlike*; that is,  
like an *ouph*, *elf*, or *goblin*. In Saxon,  
*oga* is terror; and in Gothick *ogan* is  
to fear.] Deformed; offensive to the  
sight; contrary to beautiful; hateful.

If *Cassio* do remain,  
He hath a daily beauty in his life,  
That makes me *ugly*. *Shakespeare.*

O, I have pass'd a miserable night,  
So full of *ugly* sights, of ghastly dreams. *Shakep.*  
Was this the cottage, and the safe abode  
Thou told'st me of? What grim aspects are these,  
These *ugly*-headed monsters? *Milton.*

**VIAL. n. f.** [*φιάλη*.] A small bottle.

You gods! look down,  
And from your sacred *vials* pour your grace  
Upon my daughter's head. *Shakespeare.*

Take thou this *vial*, being then in bed,  
And this distilled liquor drink thou off. *Shakep.*  
Another lamp burnt in an old marble sepulchre  
belonging to some of the antient Romans inclosed  
in a glass *vial*. *Wilkins.*

I plac'd a thin *vial*, well stopp'd up, within the  
smoke of the vapour, but nothing followed. *Addison.*

Chemical waters, that are each transparent,  
when separate, ferment into a thick troubled li-  
quor, when mixed in the same *vial*. *Addison.*

**To VIAL. v. a.** To inclose in a *vial*.

This she with precious *vial'd* liquors heats;  
For which the shepherds, at the festivals,  
Carol her goodness loud in rustick lays. *Milton.*

**VIAND. n. f.** [*viande*, Fr. *vivanda*, Ita-  
lian.] Food; meat dressed.

The belly only like a gulf remain'd,  
I th' midst of the body idle and unactive,  
Still cupboarding the *viand*. *Shakespeare.*

No matter, since  
They've left their *viands* behind, for we have sto-  
machs.

Will't please you taste of what is here? *Shakep.*  
These are not fruits forbidden; no interdikt  
Defends the touching of these *viands* pure;  
Their taste no knowledge works, at least of evil. *Milton.*

From some sorts of food less pleasant to the  
taste, persons in health, and in no necessity of  
using such *viands*, had better to abstain. *Ray.*

The tables in fair order spread;  
*Viands* of various kinds allure the taste,  
Of choicest sort and savour; rich repast! *Pope.*

**VIATICUM. n. f.** [Latin.]

1. Provision for a journey.  
2. The last rites used to prepare the pass-  
ing soul for its departure.

**To VIBRATE. v. a.** [*vibro*, Latin.]

1. To brandish; to move to and fro with  
quick motion.

2. To make to quiver.  
Breath vocalized, that is, *vibrated* or undulated,  
may differently affect the lips, and impress a swift  
tremulous motion, which breath passing smooth  
doth not. *Holder.*

**To VIBRATE. v. a.**

1. To play up and down, or to and fro.

The air, compressed by the fall and weight of  
the quicksilver, would repel it a little upwards, and  
make it *vibrate* a little up and down. *Boyle.*

Do not all fixed bodies, when heated beyond a  
certain degree, emit light, and shine? And is not  
this emission performed by the *vibrating* motions of  
their parts? *Newton.*

2. To quiver.

The whisper that to greatness still too near,  
Perhaps, yet *vibrates* on his sovereign's ear. *Pope.*

**VIBRATION. n. f.** [from *vibro*, Latin.]

The act of moving, or state of being  
moved with quick reciprocations, or  
returns; the act of quivering.

It sparkled like the coal upon the altar, with the  
fervours of piety, the heats of devotion, and the  
falsies and *vibrations* of an harmless activity. *South.*

Do not the rays of light, in falling upon the  
bottom of the eye, excite *vibrations* in the tunica  
retina? which *vibrations* being propagated along  
the solid fibres of the optic nerves into the brain,  
cause the sense of seeing. *Newton.*

Mild *vibrations* sooth the parted soul,  
New to the dawning of celestial day. *Thomson.*

**VICAR. n. f.** [*vicarius*, Latin.]

1. The incumbent of an appropriated or  
impropriated benefice.

Procure the *vicar*  
To stay for me at church, 'twixt twelve and one,  
To give our hearts united ceremony. *Shakespeare.*

Yours is the prize;  
The *vicar* my defeat, and all the village see. *Dryd.*

A landed youth, whom his mother would never  
suffer to look into a book for fear of spolling his  
eyes, upon hearing the clergy decied, what a con-  
tempt must he entertain, not only for his *vicar* at  
home, but for the whole order! *Swift.*

2. One who performs the functions of an-  
other; a substitute.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate  
and interdikt his suffragans, but his *vicar-general*  
may do the same. *Ayliffe.*

**VICARAGE. n. f.** [from *vicar*.] The  
benefice of a *vicar*.

This gentleman lived in his *vicarage* to a good  
old age, and having never deserted his flock, died  
vicar of Bray. *Swift.*

**VICARIOUS. adj.** [*vicarius*, Latin.] De-  
puted; delegated; acting in the place  
of another.

The soul in the body is but a subordinate effi-  
cient, and *vicarious* and instrumental in the hands  
of the Almighty, being but his substitute in this  
regiment of the body. *Hale.*

What can be more unnatural, than for a man  
to rebel against the *vicarious* power of God in his  
soul? *Norris.*

**VICARSHIP. n. f.** [from *vicar*.] The  
office of a *vicar*.

**VICE. n. f.** [*vitium*, Latin.]

1. The course of action opposite to vir-  
tue; depravity of manners; inordinate  
life.

No spirit more gross to love  
*Vice* for itself. *Milton.*

The foundation of error will lie in wrong mea-  
sures of probability; as the foundation of *vice* in  
wrong measures of good. *Locke.*

2. A fault; an offence. It is generally  
used for an habitual fault, not for a  
single enormity.

No *vice*, so simple, but assumes  
Some mark of virtue on its outward parts. *Shak.*

Yet my poor country  
Shall have more *vices* than it had before;  
More suffer by him that shall succeed. *Shakespeare.*

Where the excess and defect do make *vices*, or  
such things as ought not to be, there the medio-

crity must denote something that ought to be, and  
consequently must be a virtue. *Wilkins.*

Ungovern'd appetite, a brutish *vice*. *Milton.*  
I cannot blame him for inveighing so sharply  
against the *vices* of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*

Proud views and vain desires in our worldly em-  
ployments, are as truly *vices* and corruptions, as  
hypocrisy in prayer, or vanity in alms. *Lew.*

3. The fool, or punchinello of old shows.

I'll be with you again  
In a trice, like to the old *vice*,  
Your need to sustain;

Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath,  
Cries, Ah, ha! to the devil. *Shakep.*  
His face made of bias, like a *vice* in a game. *Tupper.*

4. [*Vij*, Dutch.] A kind of small iron  
press with screws, used by workmen.

He found that marbles taught him percussion;  
bottle-screws, the *vices*; whirligigs, the axis in pe-  
ritrochio. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

5. Gripe; grasp.

If I but fit him once; if he come but within  
my *vice*. *Shakespeare.*

6. [*Vice*, Latin.] It is used in composi-  
tion for one, *qui vicem gerit*, who per-  
forms, in his stead, the office of a superi-  
our, or who has the second rank in  
command; as, a *vicerey*, *vicechancellor*.

**To VICE. v. a.** [from the noun.] To  
draw by a kind of violence.

With all confidence he swears,  
As he had seen 't, or been an instrument  
To *vice* you to 't, that you have touch'd his queen  
Forbiddenly. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

**VICEDMIRAL. n. f.** [*vice* and *admi-  
ral*.]

1. The second commander of a fleet.

The foremost of the fleet was the admiral; the  
rear admiral was *Cara Mahometes*, an arch-pirate.  
The *viceadmiral* in the middle of the fleet, with a  
great squadron of galleys, struck sail directly. *Knaula.*

2. A naval officer of the second rank.

**VICEDMIRALTY. n. f.** [from *viceadmi-  
ral*.] The office of a *viceadmiral*.

The *viceadmiralty* is exercised by Mr. Treva-  
nion. *Carew.*

**VICAGENT. n. f.** [*vice* and *agent*.] One  
who acts in the place of another.

A vassal Satan hath made his *vicagent*, to cross  
whate'er the faithful ought to do. *Hooker.*

**VICCHANCELLOR. n. f.** [*vicerechancel-  
lius*, Latin.] The second magistrate of  
the universities.

**VICED. adj.** [from *vice*.] Vitious; cor-  
rupt. Not used.

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove  
Will o'er some high-*vic'd* city hang his poison  
In the sick air. *Shakespeare.*

**VICEGERENCY. n. f.** [from *vicegerent*.]  
The office of a *vicegerent*; lieutenant;  
deputed power.

The authority of conscience stands founded up-  
on its *vicegerency* and deputation under God. *South.*

**VICEGERENT. n. f.** [*vicem gerens*, Lat.]  
A lieutenant; one who is intrusted with  
the power of the superiour, by whom he  
is deputed.

All precepts concerning kings are comprehend-  
ed in these: remember thou art a man; remem-  
ber thou art God's *vicegerent*. *Bacon.*

Employ it in unassigned piety towards God; in  
unshaken duty to his *vicegerent*; in hearty obedi-  
ence to his church. *Spratt.*

Great Father of the gods, when for our crimes  
Thou send'st some heavy judgment on the times;  
Some tyrant king, the terror of his age,  
The type and true *vicegerent* of thy rage,  
Thus punish. *Dryden.*

**VICEGERENT.**

**VICERAGENT.** *adj.* [*vicegerens*, Latin.] Having a delegated power; acting by substitution.

Whom send I to judge thee? Whom but thee, Viceroy Son! To thee I have transferr'd All judgment, whether in heav'n, or earth, or hell. *Milton.*

**VICENARY.** *adj.* [*vicenarius*, Latin.] Belonging to twenty. *Bailey.*

**VICEROY.** *n. s.* [*viceroi*, French.] He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.

Shall I, for lucre of the rest unvanquish'd, Deduct so much from that prerogative, As to be call'd but *viceroy* of the whole? *Shaksp.*

Mendoza, *viceroy* of Peru, was wont to say, that the government of Peru was the best place the king of Spain gave, save that it was somewhat too near Madrid. *Bacon.*

We are so far from having a king, that even the *viceroy* is generally absent four fifths of his time. *Swift.*

**VICEROYALTY.** *n. s.* [from *viceroy*.] Dignity of a viceroy.

These parts furnish out *viceroyalties* for the grandees, but in war are incumbences to the kingdom. *Addison.*

**VICETY.** *n. s.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning or original: a nice thing is now called in vulgar language, *point vice*, from the French *point de vue*, or *point de vice*; whence the barbarous word *vicety* may be derived.] Nicety; exactness. A word not used.

Here is to the fruit of Pem, Grafted upon Stub his stem; With the peakish nicety, And old Sherwood's *victory*. *Ben Jonson.*

**VICINAGE.** *n. s.* [*vicinia*, Lat.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining.

**VICINAL.** *adj.* [*vicinus*, Lat.] Near; VICINE. } neighbouring.

Opening other *vicine* passages might obliterate any track; as the making of one hole in the yielding mud defaces the print of another near it. *Glanville.*

**VICINITY.** *n. s.* [*vicinus*, Latin.]

1. Nearness; state of being near.

The position of things is such, that there is a *vicinity* between agents and patients, that the one incessantly invades the other. *Hale.*

The abundance and *vicinity* of country seats. *Swift.*

2. Neighbourhood.

He shall find out and recall the wandering particles home, and fix them in their old *vicinity*. *Rogers.*

Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the *vicinity* of the sun. *Bentley.*

**VICIOUS.** *adj.* [from *vice*.] See VITI-  
OUS. Devoted to vice; not addicted to virtue.

He heard this heavy curse, 'Servant of servants,' on his *envious* face. *Milton.*

**VICISSITUDE.** *n. s.* [*vicissitudo*, Latin.]

1. Regular change; return of the same things in the same succession.

It makes through heav'n Grateful *vicissitud*, like day and night. *Milton.*

The rays of light are alternately disposed to be reflected or refracted for many *vicissitudes*. *Newton.*

This succession of things upon the earth, is the result of the *vicissitude* of seasons, and is as constant as the cause of that *vicissitude*, the sun's declination. *Woodward.*

Revolution; change.

During the course of the war, did the *vicissitudes* of good and bad fortune affect us with humility and thankfulness? *Atterbury.*

Vice sweetens toil, however rude the found. All at her work the village maiden sings; Nor, as she turns the siddy wheel around, Revolves the said *vicissitudes* of things. *Gifford.*

**VICONTIEL.** In law, *vicontiel* rents are certain farms for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what profit he can of them. *Vicontiel* writs are such writs as are triable in the county court, before the sheriff. *Bailey.*

**VICTIM.** *n. s.* [*victima*, Latin.]

1. A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice.

All that were authors of so black a deed, Be sacrific'd as *victims* to his ghost. *Denham.*

And on the *victim* pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden.*

Clitumnus' waves, for triumphs after war, The *victim* ox, and snowy sheep prepare. *Addison.*

2. Something destroyed.

Behold where age's wretched *victim* lies; See his head trembling, and his half-clos'd eyes. *Prior.*

**VICTOR.** *n. s.* [*victor*, Latin.]

1. Conqueror; vanquisher; he that gains the advantage in any contest. *Victor* is seldom used with a genitive; we say the conqueror of kingdoms, not the *victor* of kingdoms; and never but with regard to some single action or person: as we never say, Caesar was in general a great *victor*, but that he was *victor* at Pharsalia. We rarely say Alexander was *victor* of Darius, though we say he was *victor* at Arbela; but we never say he was *victor* of Persia.

This strange race more strange conceits did yield; Who *victor* seem'd, was to his ruin brought; Who seem'd o'erthrown, was mistress of the field. *Sidney.*

Some time the flood prevails, and then the wind, Both tugging to be *victors*; breast to breast, Yet neither conqueror, nor conquered. *Shaksp.*

Although the *victor*, we submit to Caesar. *Shak.*

Say where and when Their fight; what stroke shall bruise the *victor's* heel. *Milton.*

Our *victor* saw fangs and harps in Babylon, That pleas'd for well our *victor's* ear, declare That other Greece stem us these arts deriv'd. *Milton.*

Their hearts at last the vanquish'd re-assume, And now the *victors* fall. *Denham.*

In love, the *victors* from the vanquish'd fly; They fly that wound, and they pursue that die. *Waller.*

Fortune's unjust; the ruins oft the brave, And him who should be *victor*, makes the slave. *Dryden.*

Loose not a thought on me, I'm out of danger; Heaven will not leave me in the *victor's* hand. *Addison.*

2. Pope has used this word in a manner perhaps unauthorized.

There, *victor* of his health, his fortune, friends, And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends. *Pope.*

**VICTORIOUS.** *adj.* [*victoriosus*, French.]

1. Conquering; having obtained conquest; superior in contest.

Victory doth more often fall by error of the vanquish'd, than by the valour of the *victorious*. *Hayward.*

The Sun return'd *victorious* with his beams. *Mil.*

That happy sun, said he, will rise again, Who twice *victorious* did our navy see: And I alone must view him rise in vain, Without one ray of all his star for me. *Dryden.*

2. Producing conquest.

Sudden these honours shall be snatch'd away, And cur'd for ever this *victorious* day. *Pope.*

3. Betokening conquest.

Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths; Our bruised armeth up for monuments. *Shak.*

**VICTORIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *victorious*.] With conquest; successfully; triumphantly.

That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, *victoriously* through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

**VICTORIOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *victorious*.] The state or quality of being victorious.

**VICTORY.** *n. s.* [*victoria*, Lat.] Conquest; success in contest; triumph.

At his nurse's tears He whin'd and roar'd away your *victory*, That pages blush'd at him. *Shaksp.*

Then to the heaven of heavens he shall ascend With *victory*, triumphing o'er his foes. *Milton.*

Obedience is a complicated act of virtue, and many graces are exercised in one act of obedience. It is an act of humility, of mortification, and self-denial, of charity to God, of care of the publick, of order and charity to ourselves. It is a great instance of a *victory* over the most refractory passions. *Taylor.*

**VICTRESS.** *n. s.* [from *victor*.] A female that conquers. Not used.

I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed; And she shall be sole *victress*, Caesar's Caesar. *Shak.*

**VICTUAL.** *n. s.* [*victualles*, Fr. *vitt*-  
**VICTUALS.** } *naglia*, Italian.]

Provision of food; stores for the support of life; meat; sustenance. *Chapman* has written it as it is colloquially pronounced.

He landed in these islands, to furnish himself with *victuals* and fresh water. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

You had musty *victuals*, and he hath help to eat it: he hath an excellent stomach. *Shaksp.*

A huge great flagon full I bore, And, in a good large knapsack, *victuals* store. *Chapman.*

He was not able to keep that place three days for lack of *victual*. *Kneller.*

They, unprovided of tackling and *victuals*, are forced to sea by a storm. *King Charles.*

To **VICTUAL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To store with provision for food.

Talbot, farewell; I must go *victual* Orleans forthwith. *Shaksp.*

**VICTUALLER.** *n. s.* [from *victual*.]

1. One who provides victuals.

They planted their artillery against the haven, to impeach supply of *victuals*; yet the English *victuallers* succeeded not to bring all things necessary. *Hayward.*

Their conquest half is to the *victualler* due. *King.*

2. One who keeps a house of entertainment.

**VIDELICET.** *adv.* [Latin.] To wit; that is. This word is generally written *viz*.

**VIDUITY.** *n. s.* [from *viduus*, Latin.] Widowhood.

To **VIE.** *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is very uncertain.]

1. To show, or practise in competition.

They *vie* power and expence with those that are too high. *L'Estrange.*

You *vie* happiness in a thousand easy and sweet diversions. *Bacon.*

2. In this passage the meaning seems to be, to add; to accumulate.

She hung about my neck, and kiss on kiss She *vied* so fast, That in a twink she won me to her love. *Shaksp.*

To **VIE.** *v. n.* To contest; to contend; to strive for superiority.

In a trading nation, the younger sort may be placed in such a way of life, as may enable them to *vie* with the best of their family. *Addison.*

The wool, when shaded with Ancona's dye, May with the proudest Tyrian purple *vie.* *Addison.*

Now voices over voices rise;

While each to be the loudest *vies.* *Swift.*

To VIEW. *v. a.* [*veu*, Fr. from *veoir*, or *voir*.]

1. To survey; to look on by way of examination.

Go, and *view* the country. *Joshua*, vii. 2.

'Th' almighty Father bent down his eye,

His own works and their works at once to *view.* *Milton.*

*View* not this spire by measures given

To build it rais'd by common hands. *Prior.*

Whence'er we *view* some well-proportion'd dome,

No single parts unequally surprize;

All come united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*

2. To see; to perceive by the eye.

They here with eyes agast

*View'd* first their lamentable lot. *Milton.*

No more I hear, no more I *view*;

The phantom flies me, as unkind as you. *Pope.*

VIEW. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Prospect.

You should tread a course

Pretty, and full of *views*; yea, haply, near

The residence of Pothumus. *Shakspeare. Cymbeline.*

Vast and indefinite *views*, which drown all ap-

prehensions of the uttermost objects, are condemned

by good authors. *Wotton.*

The walls of Pluto's palace are in *view.* *Dryd.*

Cut wide *views* through mountains to the plain,

You'll wish your hill a shelter'd hill again. *Pope.*

2. Sight; power of beholding.

I go, to take far ever from your *view*,

Both the lov'd object, and the hated too. *Dryden.*

These things duly weigh'd, will give us a clear

*view* into the state of human liberty. *Locke.*

Instruct me other joys to prize,

With other beauties charm my partial eyes;

Full in my *view* set all the bright abode,

And make my soul quit Abelard for God. *Pope.*

3. Intellectual sight; mental ken.

Some safer resolution I've in *view.* *Milton.*

4. Act of seeing.

'Th' unexpected sound

Of dogs and men, his wakeful ear does wound;

Rous'd with the noise, he scarce believes his ear,

Willing to think th' illusions of his fear

Had giv'n this false alarm; but straight his *view*

Confirms that more than all he fears is true. *Denb.*

5. Sight; eye.

Objects near our *view* are thought greater than

those of a larger size, that are more remote. *Locke.*

6. Survey; examination by the eye.

Time never will renew,

While we too far the pleasing path pursue,

Surveying nature with too nice a *view.* *Dryden.*

7. Intellectual survey.

If the mind has made this inference by finding

out the intermediate ideas, and taking a *view* of

the connection of them, it has proceeded rationally. *Locke.*

8. Space that may be taken in by the

eye; reach of sight.

The fame through all the neighb'ring nations

flow,

When now the Trojan navy was in *view.* *Dryden.*

9. Appearance; show.

In that accomplish'd mind,

Help'd by the night, new graces find;

Which, by the splendour of her *view*

Dazzled, before we never knew. *Waller.*

10. Display; exhibition to the sight or

mind.

To give a sight *view* of this mistaken part of

liberty, would any one be a changeling, because

he is less determined by wise considerations than

a wife man. *Locke.*

Vol. II.

11. Prospect of interest.

No man sets himself about any thing, but upon some *view* or other, which serves him for a reason. *Locke.*

12. Intention; design.

He who sojourns in a foreign country, refers what he sees to the state of things at home, with that *view* he makes all his reflections. *Asterbury.*

With a *view* to commerce, in returning, from his expedition against the Parthians, he passed through Egypt. *Arbutnot.*

Fisher, the Jesuit, in the year 1626, seconded the cardinal in the same plea, and upon the same *view.* *Warton.*

VIEWER. *n. s.* [from *view*.] One who views.

VIFWESS. *adj.* [from *view*.] Unseen; not discernible by the sight.

To be imprison'd in the *viewless* world,

And blown with restless violence about

The pendant world. *Shakspeare.*

Each star mysteriously was meant, not stood

There always, but drawn up to heav'n sometimes

*Viewless.* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Swift through the valves the visionary fair

Repos'd, and *viewless* mix'd with common air. *Pope.*

Light bounding from the earth, at once they rise;

Their feet half *viewless* quiver in the skies. *Pope.*

VIGESIMATION. *n. s.* [*vigesimus*, Latin.]

The act of putting to death every twenty-

tieth man. *Bailey.*

VIGIL. *n. s.* [*vigilia*, Latin.]

1. Watch; devotions performed in the customary hours of rest.

So they in heaven their odes and *vigils* tun'd. *Milton.*

Shines where their *vigils* pale-eyed virgins

keep,

And pitying saints, whose statues learn to weep. *Pope.*

2. A fast kept before a holiday.

He that outlives this day, and sees old age,

Will yearly on the *vigil* feast his neighbours.

And say, To-morrow is St Crispian. *Shakspeare.*

And that, which on the Baptist's *vigil* finds

To nymphs and swans the vision of their friends. *Harte.*

3. Service used on the night before a holiday.

No altar is to be consecrated without reliques,

which placed before the church-door, the *vigils* are

to be celebrated that night before them. *Stillingfleet.*

The rivals call my muse another way,

To sing their *vigils* for th' ensuing day. *Dryden.*

4. Watch; forbearance of sleep.

Though Venus and her son should spare

Her rebel heart, and never teach her care;

Yet Hymen may perforce her *vigils* keep,

And for another's joy suspend her sleep. *Waller.*

Nothing wears out a fine face like the *vigils*

of the card-table, and those cutting passions which

attend them. *Addison.*

VIGILANCE. *n. s.* [*vigilance*, French;

VIGILANCY. *n. s.* [*vigilantia*, Latin.]

1. Forbearance of sleep.

Ulysses yielded unseasonably to sleep, and the

strong passion for his country should have given him

*vigilance.* *Broom.*

2. Watchfulness; circumspection; incessant care.

Shall Henry's conquest, Bedford's *vigilance*,

Your deeds of war, and all our counsel die? *Shak.*

In this their military care, there were few remarkable

occasions under the duke, saving his continual

*vigilancy*, and voluntary hazard of his person. *Wotton.*

Of these the *vigilance*

I dread; and to elude, thus wrapp'd in mist

Of midnight vapour, glide obscure. *Milton.*

We are enabled to subdue all other creatures;

and use for our behoof the strength of the *eye*, the sagacity and *vigilancy* of the dog. *Ray.*

3. Guard; watch.

No post is free, no place,

That guard and most unusual *vigilance*

Does not attend my taking. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

In at this gate none pass

The *vigilance* here plac'd, but such as come

Well known from heav'n. *Milton.*

VIGILANT. *adj.* [*vigilans*, Latin.]

Watchful; circumspect; diligent; attentive.

They have many prayers, but every of them,

very short, as if they were darts thrown out with

a kind of sudden quickness; lest that *vigilant* and

erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very

necessary, should be waited or dulled through con-

tinuance. *Hooker.*

Take your places, and be *vigilant*:

If any noise or soldier you perceive,

Let us have knowledge. *Shakspeare.*

The treasurer, as he was *vigilant* in such cases,

had notice of the clerk's expiration so soon, that

he procured the king to send a message to the

maker of the rolls. *Clarendon.*

VIGILANTLY. *adv.* [from *vigilant*.]

Watchfully; attentively; circumspectly.

Thus in peace, either of the kings so *vigilantly*

observed every motion of the others, as if they had

lived upon the alarm. *Huyward.*

VIGOROUS. *adj.* [from *vigor*, Lat.]

Forcible; not weakened; full of strength

and life.

Fam'd for his valour young;

At sea successful, *vigorous* and strong! *Waller.*

Their appetite is not dulled by being gratified,

but returns always fresh and *vigorous.* *Asterbury.*

Though the beginnings of confederacies have

been always *vigorous* and successful, their progress

has been generally feeble, and event unfortunate. *Davenant.*

VIGOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *vigour*.]

With force; forcibly; without weakness.

The prince had two giant sons;

With his one so *vigorously* he press'd,

And flew to home, they could not rise again. *Dryd.*

If the machine bright and *vigorously*, it is no

matter by what means it was at first kindled. *South.*

This prince whose cause you espouse so *vigorously*,

is the principal in the war, and you but a second. *Swift.*

VIGOROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *vigour*.]

Force; strength.

He hath given excellent succour and *vigorous-*

ness to the sufferers, arming them with strange

courage, heretofore fortitude, invincible resolution,

and glorious patience. *Taylor.*

VIGOUR. *n. s.* [*vigor*, Latin.]

1. Force; strength.

Shame to be overcome,

Would utmost *vigour* raise, and rais'd unite. *Milton.*

Pernicious fire wither'd all their strength,

And of their wasted *vigour* left them drain'd. *Milton.*

The mind and spirit remains

Invincible, and *vigour* soon returns. *Milton.*

No deep within her gulf can hold

Immortal *vigour.* *Milton.*

The *vigour* of this arm was never vain:

Witness these heaps of slaughter. *Dryden.*

2. Mental force; intellectual ability.

3. Energy; efficacy.

In the fruitful earth

His beams, unsuffer'd else, their *vigour* find. *Milton.*

How does Cæsar's all his finery strain,

The earth's attractive *vigour* to explain! *Blackm.*

VILE. *adj.* [*vil*, French; *vilis*, Latin.]

1. Base; mean; worthless; sordid; despicable.

Our case were miserable, if that wherewith we

most endeavour to please God, were in his sight

so *vile* and despicable as men's dissinful speech

would make it. *Hooker.*

I disdain scorn'd, and craved death,  
Rather than I would be so vile esteemed. *Shakep.*  
He to-day that sheds his blood with me,  
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so vile,  
This day shall gentle his condition. *Shakep.*  
O ye Pegasian nymphs, that, hating vile things,  
Delight in lofty hills, and in delicious springs!

*Drayton.*

The inhabitants account gold but as a vile thing. *Abbot.*

That sinful creature man elected is,  
And in our place the heavens possess he must;  
Vile man, begot of clay, and born of dust. *Fairf.*  
A spontaneous production is against matter of  
fact; a thing without example not only in man,  
but the *wisest* of weeds. *Bentley.*

2. Morally impure; wicked.

Restor'd by thee, vile as I am, to place  
Of new acceptance. *Milton.*

VILED. *adj.* [from *vile*; whence *revile*.] Abusive; scurrilous; defamatory.

He granted life to all except to one, who had  
used *vile* speeches against king Edward. *Hayward.*

VILELY. *adv.* [from *vile*.] Basely; meanly; shamefully.

The Volscians *vilely* yielded the town. *Shakep.*

*How can I*

Forget my Hector, treated with dishonour,  
Depriv'd of funeral rites, and *vilely* dragg'd,  
A bloody corse, about the walls of Troy? *A. Philips.*

VILENESS. *n. f.* [from *vile*.]

1. Baseness; meanness; despicableness.

His *vileness* us shall never awe;  
But here our sports shall be,  
Such as the golden world first saw,  
Most innocent and free. *Drayton.*  
Reflect on the essential *vileness* of matter, and  
its impotence to conserve its own being. *Creech.*  
Considering the *vileness* of the clay, I wondered  
that no tribune of that age durst ever venture to  
ask the potter, What dost thou make? *Swift.*

2. Moral or intellectual baseness.

Then, *vileness* of mankind!  
Could none, alas! repeat me good or great,  
Wash my pale body, or bewail my fate? *Prior.*  
VILIFIER. *n. f.* [from *vilify*.] One that  
vilifies.

TO VILIFY. *v. a.* [from *vile*.]

1. To debase; to degrade; to make vile.

Their maker's image  
Forsook them, when themselves they *vilify'd*  
To serve ungovern'd appetite, and took  
His image whom they serv'd. *Milton.*

2. To defame; to make contemptible.

Tomalin could not abide  
To hear his sovereign *vilify'd*. *Drayton.*  
The displeasure of their prince, those may ex-  
pect, who would put in practice all methods to  
*vilify* his person. *Addison.*  
Many passions dispose us to depress and *vilify*  
the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind. *Addison.*

VILL. *n. f.* [*ville*, Fr. *villa*, Lat.] A vil-  
lage; a small collection of houses. Little  
in use.

This book gives an account of the manurable  
lands in every manor, town, or *vill*. *Hale.*

VILLA. *n. f.* [*villa*, Latin.] A country  
seat.

The ancient Romans lay the foundations of  
their *villas* and palaces within the very borders of  
the sea. *Addison.*

At six hours distance from Bizantium's walls,  
Where Bosphorus into the Euxine falls,  
In a gay district, call'd th' Elysian vale,  
A furnish'd *villa* stands, propos'd for sale. *Harta.*  
All vast possessions; just the same the case,  
Whether you call them *villa*, park, or chase. *Pope.*

VILLAGE. *n. f.* [*village*, French.] A  
small collection of houses in the country,  
less than a town.

Beggars, with roaring voices, from low farms,  
Or pelting *villages*, sheep coats, and mills,  
Inforce their charity. *Shakep.*

The early *village* cock  
Hath twice done salutation to the morn. *Shakep.*  
You have many enemies, that know not  
Why they are so; but, like the *village* cur,  
Bark when their fellows do. *Shakep.*

The country *villages* were burnt down to the  
ground. *Knolles.*

Those *village*-words give us a mean idea of the  
thing. *Dryder.*

Seam'd o'er with wounds which his own fabre  
gave,

In the vile habit of a *village* slave. *Pope.*

VILLAGER. *n. f.* [from *village*.] An  
inhabitant of the village.

Brutus had rather be a *villager*,  
Than impute himself a son of Rome  
Under such hard conditions. *Shakep.*

When once her eye  
Hath met the virtue of this magick dust,  
I shall appear some harmless *villager*,  
Whom thrift keeps up about his country green. *Milton.*

If there are conveniences of life, which com-  
mon use reaches not, it is not reason to reject  
them, because every *villager* doth not know them. *Locke.*

VILLAGERY. *n. f.* [from *village*] District  
of villages.

Robin Goodfellow, are you not he  
That fright the maidens of the *villagers*? *Shakep.*

VILLAIN. *n. f.* [*vilain*, Fr. *villanus*,  
low Latin.]

1. One who held by a base tenure.

The Irish inhabiting the lands fully com-  
pelling being in condition of slaves and *villains*, and  
under a greater revenue than if they had been  
the king's free subjects. *Davies.*

2. A wicked wretch.

We were prevented by a dozen armed knights,  
or rather *villains*, who, using this time of their  
extreme feebleness, all together set upon them. *Sid.*  
O *villain*! *villain*! his very opinion in the letter.  
Abhorred *villain*! unnatural, detested, brutish *vil-  
lain*! *Shakep.*

What in the world,  
That names me traitor, *villain*-like he lies. *Shak.*

He was stab'd to the heart by the hand of a  
*villain*, upon the more impious pretence of his  
being odious to the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Calm thinking *villains*, whom no faith could fix;  
Of crooked counsels; and dark politicks. *Pope.*

VILLANAGE. *n. f.* [from *villain*.]

1. The state of a villain; base servitude.

They exercise most bitter tyranny  
Upon the parts brought into their bondage;  
No wretchedness is like to sinful *villanage*. *Spenser.*  
Upon every such surrender and grant, there was  
but one freeholder, which was the lord himself;  
all the rest were but tenants in *villanage*, and were  
not fit to be sworn in juries. *Davies.*

2. Baseness; infamy.

If in thy smoke it ends, their glories shine;  
But infamy and *villanage* are thine. *Dryden.*

TO VILLANIZE. *v. a.* [from *villain*.]

To debase; to degrade; to defame.

Were virtue by descent, a noble name  
Could never *villanize* his father's fame;  
But, as the first, the last of all the line,  
Would, like the sun, ev'n in descending shine. *Dryden.*

These are the fools, whose stolidity can baffle  
all arguments; whose glory is in their shame, in  
the debasing and *villanizing* of mankind to the  
condition of beasts. *Bentley.*

VILLANOUS. *adj.* [from *villain*.]

1. Base; vile; wicked.

2. Sorry; in a familiar sense.

Thou art my son; I have partly thy mother's  
word, partly my own opinion; but chiefly a *vil-  
lanous* trick of thine eye doth warrant this. *Shak.*

3. It is used by *Shakep.* to exaggerate  
any thing detestable.

We shall lose our time,  
And all be turn'd to barnacles or apes,  
With foreheads *villanous* low. *Shakep. Tempest.*

VILLANOUSLY. *adv.* [from *villanous*.]  
Wickedly; basely.

The wandering Numidian falsified his faith, and  
*villanously* slew Selymes the king, as he was bath-  
ing himself. *Knolles.*

VILLANOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *villanous*.]

Baseness; wickedness.

VILLANY. *n. f.* [from *villain*; *villonnie*,  
old French.]

1. Wickedness; baseness; depravity; gross  
atrociousness.

Trist not those cunning waters of his eyes;  
For *villany* is not without such a rheum:  
And he, long traded in it, makes it seem  
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakep.*  
He is the prince's jester; and the commendation  
is not in his wit, but in his *villany*. *Shakep.*

2. A wicked action; a crime. In this  
sense it has a plural.

No *villany*, no flagitious action was ever yet  
committed, but a lie was first or last the principal  
engine to effect it. *Soub.*

Such *villanes* rous'd Horace into wrath;  
And 'tis more noble to pursue his path,  
Than an old tale. *Dryden.*

VILLATICK. *adj.* [*villaticus*, Lat.] Be-  
longing to villages.

Evening dragon came,  
Affilant on the perched roosts,  
And nests in order rang'd,  
Of tame *villatick* fowl. *Milton.*

VILLI. *n. f.* [Latin.] In anatomy, are  
the same as fibres; and in botany, small  
hairs like the grain of plush or flax,  
with which, as a kind of excrescence,  
some trees do abound. *Quincy.*

VILLOUS. *adj.* [*villosus*, Lat.] Shaggy;  
rough; furry.

The liquor of the stomach, which with fasting  
grows sharp, and the quick sensation of the inward  
*villous* coat of the stomach, seem to be the cause of  
the sense of hunger. *Arbutnot.*

VIMINEOUS. *adj.* [*vimineus*, Lat.] Made  
of twigs.

As in the hive's *vimineous* dome  
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;  
Each does her studious action vary,  
To go and come, to fetch and carry. *Prior.*

VINCIBLE. *adj.* [from *vinco*, Latin.]  
Conquerable; superable.

He not *vincible* in spirit, and well assured that  
shortness of provision would in a short time draw  
the seditious to shorter limits, drew his sword. *Hayward.*

Because 'twas absolutely in my power to have  
attended more heedfully, there was liberty in the  
principle, the mistake which influenced the action  
was *vincible*. *Norris.*

VINCIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *vincible*.]  
Liableness to be overcome. *Dictionary.*

VINCTURE. *n. f.* [*vinctura*, Lat.] A  
binding. *Bailey.*

VINDEMIAL. *adj.* [*vindemia*, Latin.]  
Belonging to a vintage.

TO VINDEMIATE. *v. n.* [*vindemia*, Lat.]  
To gather the vintage.

New *vindemiate*, and take your bees towards the  
expiration of this month.  *Evelyn.*

VINDEMIATION. *n. f.* [*vindemia*, Lat.]  
Grape-gathering. *Bailey.*

TO VINDICATE. *v. a.* [*vindico*, Lat.]

1. To justify; to support; to maintain.  
Where the respondent denies any proposition,  
the

the opponent must directly vindicate and confirm that proposition; i. e. he must make that proposition the conclusion of his next syllogism.

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

## 2. To revenge; to avenge.

We ought to have added, how far an holy war is to be pursued, whether to enforce a new belief, and to vindicate or punish infidelity. *Bacon.*

Man is not more inclinable to obey God than man; but God is more powerful to exact subjection, and to vindicate rebellion. *Pearson on the Creed.*

The more numerous the offenders are, the more his justice is concerned to vindicate the affront. *Tillotson.*

Assemble ours, and all the Theban race,  
To vindicate on Athens thy disgrace. *Dryden.*

## 3. To assert; to claim with efficacy.

Never any touch'd upon this way, which our poet justly has vindicated to himself.

*Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*

The beauty of this town, without a fleet,  
From all the world shall vindicate her trade. *Dryden.*

## 4. To clear; to protect from censure.

God's ways of dealing with us are by proposition of terrors and promises. To these is added the authority of the commander, vindicated from our neglect by the interposition of the greatest signs and wonders, in the hands of his prophets, and of his Son. *Hammond.*

I may assist eternal providence,  
And vindicate the ways of God to man. *Milton.*

**VINDICATION.** *n. f.* [*vindication*, Fr. from *vindicare*.] Defence; assertion; justification.

This is no vindication of her conduct. She still acts a mean part, and, through fear, becomes an accomplice in endeavouring to betray the Greeks. *Broom.*

**VINDICATIVE.** *adj.* [from *vindicare*.] Revengeful; given to revenge.

He, in heat of action,  
Is more vindicative than jealous love. *Shakespeare.*  
Public revenges are for the most part fortunate, but in private revenges it is not so. *Vindicative* persons live the life of witches, who, as they are mischievous, so end they unfortunate. *Bacon.*  
The fruits of adulter'd choler, and the evaporations of a vindicative spirit. *H. W.*

Do not too many believe no zeal to be spiritual, but what is contentious or vindicative? whereas no zeal is spiritual, that is not also charitable. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Distinguish betwixt a passion purely vindicative, and those counsels where divine justice avenges the innocent. *J. Eschwege.*

**VINDICATOR.** *n. f.* [from *vindicare*.] One who vindicates; an assertor.

He treats tyranny, and the vices attending it, with the utmost rigour; and consequently a noble soul is better pleased with a jealous vindicator of Roman liberty, than with a temporizing poet. *Dryden.*

**VINDICATORY.** *adj.* [from *vindicator*.]

1. Punitory; performing the office of vengeance.

The afflictions of Job were no vindicatory punishments to take vengeance of his sins, but probatory chastisements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*

2. Defensory; justificatory.

**VINDICTIVE.** *adj.* [from *vindicta*, Lat.] Given to revenge; revengeful.

I am vindictive enough to repel force by force. *Dryden.*

Augustus was of a nature too vindictive, to have contented himself with so small a revenge. *Dryden.*  
Suits are not reparative, but vindictive, when they are commenced against insolvent persons. *Kentwell.*

**VINE.** *n. f.* [*vinea*, Latin.] The plant that bears the grape.

The flower consists of many leaves placed in a regular order, and expanding in form of a rose;

the ovary, which is situated in the bottom of the flower, becomes a round fruit, full of juice, and contains many small stones in each. The tree is climbing, sending forth claspers at the joints, by which it fastens itself to what plant stands near it, and the fruit is produced in bunches. The species are, 1. The wild vine, commonly called the claret grape. 2. The July grape. 3. The Corinth grape, vulgarly called the currant grape. 4. The parsley-leaved grape. 5. The miller's grape. This is called the Burgundy in England: the leaves of this sort are very much powdered with white in the spring, from whence it had the name of miller's grape. 6. Is what is called in Burgundy Pineau, and at Orleans, Auverna: it makes very good wine. 7. The white chasselas, or royal muscadine: it is a large white grape: the juice is very rich. 8. The black chasselas, or black muscadine: the juice is very rich. 9. The red chasselas, or red muscadine. 10. The burlie grape. 11. The white muscat, or white Frontinac. 12. The red Frontinac. 13. The black Frontinac. 14. The damask grape. 15. The white sweet water. 16. The black sweet water. 17. The white muscadine. 18. The raisin grape. 19. The Greek grape. 20. The pearl grape. 21. The St. Peter's grape, or hesperian. 22. The malmsey grape. 23. The malmsey muscadine. 24. The red Hamburg grape. 25. The black Hamburg, or warmer grape. 26. The Switzerland grape. 27. The white muscat, or Frontinac of Alexandria; called also the Jerusalem muscat and gross muscat. 28. The red muscat, or Frontinac of Alexandria. 29. The white melic grape. 30. The white morillon. 31. The Alicante grape. 32. The white Auvernat. 33. The grey Auvernat. 34. The raisin muscat. The late duke of Tuscany, who was very curious in collecting all the sorts of Italian and Greek grapes into his vineyards, was possessed of upwards of three hundred several varieties. *Miller.*  
The vine-prop elm, the poplar never dry. *Fairy Queen.*

In her days every man shall eat in safety,  
Under his own vine, what he plants. *Shakespeare.*  
The captain left of the poor to be wine-dressers. *a King, xxv.*

Depending vines the shelving cavern screen,  
With purple clusters blushing through the green. *Pope.*

**VINFREATER.** *n. f.* [from *wine* and *fret*.] A worm that eats vine leaves.

**VINGLAR.** *n. f.* [*vinagre*, French.]

1. Wine grown four; eager wine.

Vinegar is made by setting the vessel of wine against the hot sun, and therefore vinegar will not burn, much of the finer parts being exhale. *Bacon.*  
Heav'n's blest beam turns vinegar more sweet. *Pope.*

2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour.

Some laugh like parrots at a bag-piper,  
And others of such vinegar aspect,  
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile. *Shakespeare.*

**VINNEWED, or Vinney.** *adj.* Mouldy. *Ainsworth.*

**VINEYARD.** *n. f.* [pingeard, Saxon.] A ground planted with vines.

Let us not live in France; let us quit all,  
And give our vineyards to a barbarous people. *Shak.*  
Though some had to be steeled in the vineyards, and with the vines, that they had been left behind, the generosity of the Spaniards sent them all home again. *Clarendon.*

**VINOUS.** *adj.* [from *vinum*, Latin.] Having the qualities of wine; consisting of wine.

The motion of the oily drops may be in part due to some partial solution made by the vinous spirit. *Boyle.*

Water will imbibe  
The small remains of spirit, and acquire  
A vinous flavour. *Philips.*

**VINTAGE.** *n. f.* [*vinage*, Fr.] The produce of the vine for the year.

The best vines are in the driest vineyards. *Bacon.*  
Our first harvest in war make Bacchus crown,  
And half the vintage of the year our own. *Waller.*

**VINTAGE.** *n. f.* [from *vintage*.] He who gathers the vintage. *Ainsworth.*

**VINTNER.** *n. f.* [from *vinum*, Lat.] One who sells wine.

The vintner may draw what religion he pleases. *Howell.*

The vintner, by mixing poison with his wine,  
destroys more lives than any malignant disease. *Swift.*

**VINTRY.** *n. f.* The place where wine is sold. *Ainsworth.*

**VIOL.** *n. f.* [*violle*, Fr. *viola*, Ital.] A stringed instrument of musick.

My tongue's use is to me no more,  
Than an unstringed viol, or a harp. *Shakespeare.*

To strain a string, stop it with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and viols. *Bacon.*

The trembling lute some touch, some strain the viol best. *Dryden.*

Loud o'er the rest Cremona's trump doth sound;  
Me softer airs befit, and softer strings  
Of lute, or viol, still more apt for mournful things. *Milton.*

**VIOLABLE.** *adj.* [from *violabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be violated or hurt.

**VIOLACIOUS.** *adj.* [from *viola*, Lat.] Resembling violets.

**TO VIOLATE.** *v. a.* [*viola*, Lat.]

1. To injure; to hurt.

I question thy bold entrance,  
Employ'd to violate the sleep of those  
Whose dwelling God hath planted here in bliss. *Milton.*

Kindness for man, and pity for his fate,  
May mix with bliss, and yet not violate. *Dryden.*

To know, what known will violate thy peace. *Pope.*

2. To infringe; to break any thing venerable.

Some of violated vows  
Twixt the souls of friend and friend. *Shakespeare.*

Those offences, which are by their special qualities breaches of supernatural laws, do also, for that they are generally evil, violate in general that principle of reason, which willeth universally to fly from evil. *Hooker.*

Those reasonings which, by violating common sense, tend to subvert every principle of rational belief, to sap the foundations of truth and science, and to leave the mind exposed to all the horrors of scepticism. *Beattie.*

3. To injure by irreverence.

I would violate my own arm rather than a church. *Brown.*

Forbidden to violate the sacred fruit. *Milton.*

4. To ravish; to deflower.

The Sabine's violated charms  
Obscure'd the glory of his rising arms. *Prior.*

**VIOLATION.** *n. f.* [*violatio*, Lat.]

1. Infringement or injury of something sacred or venerable.

Their right conceit that to perjury vengeance is due, was not without good effect, as touching the course of their lives, who feared the wilful violations of oaths. *Hooker.*

Men, who had no other guide but their reason, considered the violation of an oath to be a great crime. *Addison.*

2. Rape; the act of deflowering.

If your pure maidens fall into the hand  
Of hot and forcing violation. *Shakespeare.*

**VIOLATOR.** *n. f.* [*violator*, Lat.]

1. One who injures or infringes something sacred.

May such places, built for divine worship, derive  
a blessing upon the head of the builders, as lasting  
as the curse that never fails to rest upon the sacrilegious violators of them! *Scott.*



## 2. A ravisher.

Angelo is an adult'rous thief,  
An hypocrite, a virgin violator. *Shakespeare.*

How does she fustest herself to the violator's up-  
braidings and insults? *Clarissa.*

VIOLENCE. *n. f.* [*violencia*, Latin.]

1. Force, strength applied to any purpose.  
To be impud'nd in the viewless wind,  
And blown with restless violence about. *Shakep.*  
All the elements

At least had gone to wreck, disturb'd and torn  
With violence of this conduct, had not soon  
Th' Eternal hung his golden scales. *Milton.*

## 2. An attack; an assault; a murder.

A noise did issue from the tomb;  
And she, too desperate, would not go with me;  
But, as it seems, did violence on herself. *Shakep.*

## 3. Outrage; unjust force.

Forced to his heart, when looking down he saw  
The whole earth fill'd with violence, and all flesh  
Co rupting each their way. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

## 4. Lacerations; vehemence.

That seal  
You set for with such violence, the king  
With his own hand gave me. *Shakespeare.*

## 5. Injury; infringement.

We cannot, without offending violence to all re-  
cords divine and human, deny an univ. deluge. *Burnet.*

## 6. forcible defloration.

VIOLENT. *adj.* [*violentus*, Lat.]

## 1. forcible; acting with strength.

A wind at cross wind blows. *Milton.*

## 2. Produced, or continued by force.

The posture we find them in, according to his  
doctrine, must be looked upon as unnatural and  
violent, and no violent state can be perpetual. *Burnet.*

## 3. Not natural, but brought by force.

Conqueror death discovers them scarce men;  
Pierced on shameful death their due reward. *Milton.*

## 4. Assault; acting by force.

Some violent hands were laid on Humphry's life.  
*Shakespeare.*  
*Milton.*

## 5. Unreasonably vehement.

We might be reckoned fierce and violent, to  
tear away that, which, if our mouths did con-  
demn, our consciences would flout and repine  
thereat. *Hooker.*

The covetous extortioner should remember, that  
such violent shall not take heaven, but hell, by  
force. *Deacy of Puty.*

## 6. Extorted; not voluntary.

How soon unfay  
Vows made in pain, as violent and void. *Milton.*

VIOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *violent*.] With  
force; forcibly; vehemently.

Temperately proceed to what you would  
Thus violently search. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Flame burneth more violently towards the fides,  
than in the midst. *Bacon.*

Ancient privileges must not, without great ne-  
cessities, be revoked, nor forfeitures be exacted  
violently, nor penal laws urged rigorously.

*Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

VIOLET. *n. f.* [*violette*, Fr. *viola*, Lat.]  
A flower.

It hath a polypetous anomalous flower, some-  
what resembling the passionaceous flower; for its  
two upper petals represent the standard, the two  
side ones the wings; but the lower one, which  
ends in a tail, resembles the iris. Out of the  
empanement arises the point, which becomes a  
three cornered fruit opening into three parts, and  
full of roundish seeds. There are nine species. *Miller.*

When daffies pled, and violets blue,  
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakespeare.*

Sweet Echo, sweetest nymph, that liv'st unseen  
By flow Meander's margin green,  
In the violet-embroider'd vale. *Milton.*

It alters not our simple idea, whether we think  
that blue be in the violet itself, or in our mind  
only; and only the power of producing it by the  
texture of its parts, to be in the violet itself. *Locke.*

VIOLIN. *n. f.* [*violin*, Fr. from *viol*.]  
A fiddle; a stringed instrument of mu-  
sick.

Praise with timbre's, organs, flutes;  
Praise with violins and lutes. *Sandys.*

Shout a violins praeium  
Their pious pangs and desperation,  
For the rare disdainful dame. *Dryden.*

VIOLINIST. *n. f.* [from *viol*.] A player on  
the violVIOLOCELLO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A  
stringed instrument of music.VIPER. *n. f.* [*vipera*, Latin.]

1. A serpent of that species which brings  
its young alive, of which many are poi-  
sonous.

A viper came out of the heat, and fastened on  
his hand. *Acts, xxviii. 3.*  
He'll gail of asps with thirstily lips suck in;  
The viper's deadly teeth shall pierce his skin. *Sandys.*

Viper-catchers have a remedy, in which they  
place such great confidence, as to be no more afraid  
of the bite of a viper, than of a common puncture.  
This is no other than *axurgia viperina*, presently  
rubbed into the wound. *Derham.*

## 2. Any thing mischievous.

Where is this viper,  
That would depopulate the city, and  
Be every man himself? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

VIFERINE. *adj.* [*viperinus*, Lat.] Be-  
longing to a viper.VIFEROUS. *adj.* [*viperens*, Lat. from *vi-  
per*.] Having the qualities of a viper.

My tender years can tell,  
Cold diffention is a viperous worm,  
That gnaws the bowels of the commonwealth. *Shakespeare.*

We are peremptory to dispatch  
This viperous traitor. *Shakespeare.*  
Some viperous critick may bereave  
Th' opinion of thy worth t t some defect. *Daniel's Mithribalus.*

VIPER'S BUSH. *n. f.* [*echium*, Lat.] A  
plant.

Each flower is succeeded by four seeds, which are  
in form of a viper's head. *Miller.*

VIPER'S GRASS. *n. f.* [*scorzonera*, Lat.] A  
plant.VIRAGO. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A female warrior; a woman with the  
qualities of a man.

Melpomene is represented like a *virago* or  
manly lady, with a majestic and grave countenance. *Pearbam.*

To arms! to arms! the fierce *virago* cries,  
And swift as lightning to the combat flies. *Pope.*

2. It is commonly used in detestation for  
an impudent turbulent woman.

VIRELAY. *n. f.* [*virelay*, *virelai*, Fr.] A  
sort of little ancient French poem, that  
consisted only of two rhymes and short  
verses, with strops. *L'Acad.*

The mournful muse in mirth now list ne mask,  
As she was wont in youth and summer days;  
But it thou algate lust like *virelays*,  
And looser fugs of love to underlong. *Spenser.*

The band of flutes began to play,  
To which a lady sung a *virelay*;  
And it'll at eve y close the would repeat  
The burden of the song, The daisy is so sweet. *Dryden.*

VIRENT. *adj.* [*virens*, Lat.] Green;  
not faded.

In thine, yet fresh and virent, they carve out the  
figures of men and women. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

VIRGE. *n. f.* [*virga*, Lat. better *virge*,  
from *virge*, French.] A dean's mace.

Supple him now a dean compeat,  
Devoutly loling in his seat;  
The silver virge, with decent pride,  
Stuck underneath his cushion side. *Swift.*

VIRGIN. *n. f.* [*virgo*, Fr. *virgo*, Lat.]

1. A maid; a woman unacquainted with  
men.

This aspect of mine hath fear'd the valliant;  
The best regarded virgins of our clime  
Have lov'd it too. *Shakespeare.*

Senseless bauble!  
Art thou a froday for this act, and look'st  
So virgin-like without? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
The damsel was very fair, and a virgin. *Genesis, xxiv. 16.*

Angelo is an adult'rous thief,  
An hypocrite, a virgin violator. *Shakespeare.*

Much less can that have any place,  
At which a virgin hides her face. *Crowley.*

## 2. A woman not a mother. Unusual.

Likeli to Ceres in her prime,  
Yet virgin of Proserpina from Jove. *Milton.*

3. Any thing untouched or unmingled;  
any thing pure: as, virgin honey.

Tapers of white wax, commonly called *virgin*  
wax, burn with less smoke than common yellow  
wax. *Boyle.*  
I have found virgin earth in the peat-marshes of  
Cheshire. *Woodward.*  
Below the upper was a deep bed of sand only,  
which I weighed together with the virgin-mould. *De la Harpe.*

4. The sign of the zodiac in which the sun  
is in August.

Thence down again by Leo and the Virgin. *Milton.*

VIRGIN. *adj.* Befitting a virgin; suit-  
able to a virgin; maidenly.

Can you blame her then, being a maid, yet  
roled over with the virgin custom of modesty, if  
the deny the appearance of a naked blind boy? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

What says the silver with her virgin hue? *Shak.*

With eate a brother overcame  
The formal dancencies of virgin shame. *Crowley.*

As I look upon you all to be so many great ble-  
sings of a married state, so I leave it to your choice,  
either to do as I have done, or to aspire after higher  
degrees of perfection in a virgin state of life. *Lave.*

TO VIRGIN. *v. n.* [a cant word.] To  
play the virgin.

A kifs  
Long as my exile, sweet as my revenge,  
I carried from thee, my dear, and my true lip  
Hath virgin'd it e'er since. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

VIRGINAL. *adj.* [from *virgin*.] Maiden;  
maidenly; pertaining to a virgin.

On the earth more fair was never seen,  
Of chastity and honour virginal. *Fairy Queen.*

Tears virginal  
Shall be to me even as the dew to fire;  
And beauty, that the tyrant oft reclains,  
Shall to my flaming wrath be oil and flax. *Shak.*

Purity is a special part of this superstructure,  
restraining of all desires of the flesh within the  
known limits of conjugal or virginal chastity.

*Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
To VIRGINAL. *v. n.* To pat; to strike  
as on the virginal. A cant word.

Still *virginal* upon thy palm. *Shakespeare.*

VIRGINAL. *n. f.* [more usually *virginals*.]  
A musical instrument so called, because  
commonly used by young ladies.

The musician hath produced two means of strain-  
ing strings. The one is stopping them with the  
finger, as in the necks of lutes and viols; the  
other is the shortness of the string, as in harps and  
virginals. *Bacon.*

VIRGINITY. *n. f.* [*virginitas*, Latin.]  
Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man.

You

You do impeach your modesty too much,  
To trust the opportunity of night,  
And the ill counsel of a delect place,  
With the rich worth of your virginity. *Shakespeare.*  
Natural virginity of itself is not a state more acceptable to God; but that which is chosen in order to the conveniences of religion, and separation from worldly incumbrances. *Taylor.*

**VIRILE.** *adj.* [*virilis*, Lat.] Belonging to man; not puerile; not feminine.

**VIRILITY.** *n. f.* [*virilitas*, Fr. *virilitas*, Lat. from *virile*.]

1. Manhood; character of man.

The lady made generous advances to the borders of virility. *Rambler.*

2. Power of procreation.

The great chimerical was past, before they begat children, or gave any testimony of their virility; for none begat children before the age of sixty-five. *Bacon.*

**VIRMILION.** *n. f.* properly *vermilion*. A red colour.

Ægie, the fairest Nais of the flood,  
With a vermilion dye his temples stain'd. *Reform.*

**VIRTUAL.** *adj.* [*virtual*, Fr. from *virtue*.] Having the efficacy without the sensible or material part.

Metallic waters have virtual cold in them. Put therefore wood into smith's water, and try whether it will not harden. *Bacon.*

Heat and cold have a virtual transition, without communication of substance. *Bacon.*

Love not the heav'nly spirits? And how their love Expresses they? by looks only? or, do they mix Irradiance; virtual or immediate touch? *Milton.*

Every kind that lives,  
Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd. *Mt.*

Neither an actual or virtual intention of the mind, but only that which may be gathered from the outward acts. *Sailing fleet.*

**VIRTUALITY.** *n. f.* [from *virtual*.] Efficacy.

In one grain of corn there lieth dormant a virtuality of many other, and from thence sometimes proceed an hundred ears. *Brown & Fulk. Fr.*

**VIRTUALLY.** *adv.* [from *virtual*.] In effect, though not materially.

They are virtually contained in other words still continued. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Such is our constitution, that the bulk of the people virtually give their approbation to every thing they are bound to obey. *Addison.*

**TO VIRTUATE.** *v. a.* [from *virtue*.] To make efficacious. Not used.

Potable gold should be endued with a capacity of being assimilated to the innate heat, and radical moisture; or at least virtuated with a power of generating the said essentials. *Harvey.*

**VIRTUE.** *n. f.* [*virtus*, Latin.]

1. Moral goodness: opposed to vice.

Either I'm mistaken, or there is virtue in that Falstaff. *Shakespeare.*

If there's a power above us,  
And that there is, all nature cries aloud  
Through all her works, he must delight in virtue,  
And that which he delights in must be happy. *Addison.*

Virtue only makes our bliss below. *Pope.*  
The character of prince Henry is imprinted by Shakespeare; and through the veil of his vices and irregularities, we see a dawn of greatness and virtue. *Shakespeare Illustrated.*

2. A particular moral excellence.

In Belmont is a lady,  
And she is fair, and, fairer than that word,  
Of wondrous virtues. *Shakespeare Merchant of Venice.*  
Remember all his virtues,  
And shew mankind that goodness is your care. *Add.*

3. Medicinal quality.

All blest secrets,  
All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,  
Be aidant and remediate. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The virtuous beaver is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains; and that without virtue from those that feed in the valleys. *Bacon.*

4. Medicinal efficacy.

An essay writer must practise the chymical method, and give the virtue of a full draught in a few drops. *Addison.*

5. Efficacy; power. Before virtue is used sometimes by and sometimes in; by in virtue is meant in consequence of the virtue.

If neither words nor herbs will do, I'll try stones; for there's a virtue in them. *L'Estrange.*

Where there is a full purpose to please God, there, what a man can do, shall, by virtue thereof, be accepted. *Saunders.*

They are not sure, by virtue of syllogism, that the conclusion certainly follows from the premises. *Locke.*

This they shall attain, partly in virtue of the promise made by God, and partly in virtue of piety. *Atterbury.*

He used to travel through Greece, by virtue of this fable, which procured him reception in all the towns. *Addison.*

6. Acting power.

Jesus knowing that virtue had gone out of him, turned him about. *Marks, v. 30.*

7. Secret agency; efficacy, without visible or material action.

She moves the body, which she doth possess; Yet no part toucheth, but by virtue's touch. *Darwin.*

8. Bravery; valour.

Truſt to thy ſingle virtue; for thy ſoldiers Took their diſcharge. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The conqueſt of Paleſtine with ſingular virtue they performed, and held that kingdom ſome few generations. *Raleigh.*

9. Excellence; that which gives excellence.

In the Greek poets, as alſo in Plautus, the economy of poems is better obſerved than in Terence; who taught the ſubtle grace and virtue of their fable, the ſtickling in of ſentences, as ours do the forcing in of jeſts. *Ben Jonſon.*

10. One of the orders of the celeſtial hierarchy.

Thrones, dominations, principdoms, virtues, powers. *Milton.*

A winged virtue through th' ætherial ſky,  
From orb to orb unweary'd doſt thou fly. *Tuckel.*

**VIRTUOUS.** *adj.* [from *virtue*.]

1. Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.

2. Not having efficacy; without operating qualities.

All concord cauſes, together with nature herſelf, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether ſilent, virtuelſs, and dead. *Raleigh.*

Virtuelſs ſhe wiſh'd all herbs and charms,  
Wherewith falſe men increaſe their patients' harms. *Fairfax.*

Some would make thoſe glorious creatures virtuelſs. *Hakewill.*

**VIRTUOSO.** *n. f.* [Italian.] A man ſkilled in antique or natural curioſities; a man ſtudioſus of painting, ſtatuary, or architecture.

Me thinks thoſe generous virtuoſi dwell in a higher region than other mortals. *Glanville.*

Virtuoſo, the Italians call a man who loves the noble arts, and is a critic in them. And amongſt our French painters, the word virtuoſus is underſtood in the ſame ſignification. *Dryden.*

This building was beheld with admiration by the virtuoſi of that time.

Showers of rain are now met with in every water-work; and the virtuoſus of France covered a little vault with artificial ſnow. *Addison.*

**VIRTUOUS.** *adj.* [from *virtus*.]

1. Morally good: applied to perſons and practices.

If his occaſion were not virtuous,  
I ſhould not urge it half ſo faithfully. *Shakespeare.*

Virtuous and holy, be thou conqueror. *Shakespeare.*  
What he wills to do or ſay,

Is wiſeſt, virtuoſeſt, diſcreeteſt, beſt. *Milton.*  
Favour'd of heav'n, who finds

One virtuous ſanely found,  
That in domeſtick good combines:

Happy that houſe! his way to peace is ſmooth. *Milton.*

Since there is that neceſſity of it for God's ſervice, and all virtuous ends, it cannot in its own nature be a thing offensive and unlawful to us. *Kettelwell.*

2. [Applied to a woman.] Chaste.

Miſtreſs Ford, the modeſt wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband! *Shakespeare.*

3. Done in consequence of moral goodness.

Not love is always of a vicious kind,  
But ſit to virtuous acts inflames the mind. *Dryden.*

Conſider how often, how powerfully you are called to a virtuous life, and what great and glorious things God has done for you, and to make you in love with every thing that can promote his glory. *Law.*

4. Efficacious; powerful.

Before her gates, hill-wolves and lions lay;  
Which with her virtuous drugs to tame ſhe made,  
That wolf nor lion would one man invade. *Chapman.*

With one virtuous touch, th' arch-chemic fun  
Produces, with terreſtrial humour mix'd,  
Here in the dark, ſo many precious things. *Milton.*

5. Having wonderful or eminent properties.

Out of his hand  
That virtuous ſteel he rudely ſnatch'd away. *Spenser.*  
Liſting up, his virtuous ſtall on high,  
He ſmote the ſea, which calmed was with ſpeed. *Spenser.*

He own'd the virtuous ring and glaſs. *Milton.*

6. Having medicinal qualities.

Some obſerve that there is a virtuous bezoar, and another without virtue; the virtuous is taken from the beaſt that feedeth where there are theriacal herbs; and that without virtue, from thoſe that feed where no ſuch herbs are. *Bacon.*

The Indians fought around  
For virtuous herbs, which gather'd from the ground,  
They ſqueez'd the juice, and cooling ointment made. *Dryden.*

**VIRTUOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *virtuous*.] In a virtuous manner; according to the rules of virtue.

The gods are my witneſſes, I deſire to do virtuoſuſly. *Sidney.*

In ſum, they taught the world no leſs virtuoſuſly how to die, than they had done before how to live. *Hooker.*

They that mean virtuoſuſly, and yet do ſo,  
The devil their virtue tempts not, they tempt heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

Not from grey hairs authority doth flow,  
Nor from bald heads, nor from a wrinkled brow;  
But our paſt life, when virtuoſuſly ſpent,  
Muſt to our age thoſe happy fruits preſent. *Denham.*

The coffee-man has a little daughter four years old, who has been virtuoſuſly educated. *Addison.*

**VIRTUOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *virtuous*.]

The ſtate or character of being virtuous.

Many other advantages are intermeddled; as the love of Eſtimation and virtuoſuſſes of Belphoebe; and the late virtuoſuſſes of Helenora. *Spenser.*

**VIRULENCE.** *n. f.* [from *virulent*.]

**VIRULENCEY.** *n. f.* [from *virulent*.] Malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterness.

Dispute in religion are mingled with virulence and bitterness. *Drey of Pity.*

Men by unworthy malice and impotent virulence had highly diſoblig'd him. *Fletcher.*

It infills into their minds the utmost *virulence*, instead of that charity which is the perfection and ornament of religion. *Addison.*

The whigs might easily have maintained a majority among the clergy, if they had not too much encouraged intemperance of speech, and *virulence* of pen, in the most prostitute of their party. *Swift.*

**VIRULENT.** *adj.* [*virulent*, Fr. *virulentus*, Latin.]

1. Poisonous; venomous.
2. Poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.

**VIRULENTLY.** *adv.* [from *virulent*.] Maliciously; with bitterness.

**VISAGE.** *n. s.* [*visage*, Fr. *visaggio*, Italian.] Face; countenance; look. It is now rarely used but with some ideas of dislike or horror.

Phoebe doth behold  
Her silver *visage* in the wat'ry glass,  
Decking with liquid pearl the bladed grass. *Shak.*  
When she shall hear this of thee, with her rails  
She'll flea thy woful *visage*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
Whereto leaves mercy,  
But to confront the *visage* of offence?

*Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
With hostile frown,  
And *visage* all inflam'd, first thus began. *Milton.*  
By the rout, that made the hideous roar,  
His gory *visage* down the stream was sent;  
Down the swift Hebrus to the Lesbian shore. *Milt.*  
Love and beauty fill that *visage* grace;  
Death cannot fright 'em from their wonted place. *Waller.*

**TO VISCERATE.** *v. a.* [*viscera*, Latin.] To embowel; to exenterate.

**VISCID.** *adj.* [*viscidus*, Latin.] Glutinous; tenacious.

**VISCIDITY.** *n. s.* [from *viscid*.]

1. Glutinousness; tenacity; ropiness.  
This motion in some human creatures may be weak, in respect to the *viscid*ity of what is taken, so as not to be able to propel it. *Arbutnot.*
2. Glutinous concretion.  
Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the *viscid*ities by their slypt cty. *Floyer.*

**VISCOUS.** *n. s.* [*viscosus*, Fr. from *viscosus*.]

1. Glutinousness; tenacity.  
The air being mixed with the animal fluids, determines their condition as to rarity, density, *viscosity*, tenacity. *Arbutnot.*
2. A glutinous substance.  
A tenuous emanation, or continued effluvia, after some distance, retracteth unto itself, as is observable in drops of syrups, and seminal *viscid*ities. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*

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**VISIBILITY.** *n. s.* [*visibilité*, Fr. from *visible*.]

1. The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye.

The colours of outward objects brought into a darkened room, do much depend for their *visibility* upon the dimness of the light they are beheld by. *B. y.*

2. State of being apparent, or openly discoverable; conspicuousness.

They produced this as an instance against the perpetual *visibility* of the church, and he brings it to prove that it ceased to be a true church. *Stillingfleet.*

**VISIBLE.** *n. s.* Perceptibility by the eye. *Rogers's Sermons.*

*Visible* work upon a looking-glass, which is like the pupil of the eye; and audibles upon the places of echo, which resemble the cavern of the ear. *Bacon.*

**VISIBLE.** *adj.* [*visible*, French; *visibilis*, Latin.]

1. Perceptible by the eye.

On this mount he appeared, under this tree  
Stood *visible*, and I  
Here with him at this fountain talk'd. *Milton.*  
Each thought was *visible*, that roll'd within,  
As through a crystal case the figur'd bouis are seen. *Dryden.*

A long series of ancestors shews the native lustre with great advantage; but if he degenerate from his line, the least spot is *visible* on him. *Dryd.*  
What's true beauty, but fair Virtue's face,  
Virtue made *visible* in outward grace? *Young.*

2. Discovered to the eye.

If that the heavens do not their *visible* spirits  
Send quickly down to tame the vile offences,  
Humanity must perforce piece on itself,  
Like monsters of the deep. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

3. Apparent; open; conspicuous.

The factions at court were greater, or more *visible* than before. *Clarendon.*

**VISIBILITY.** *n. s.* [from *visible*.] State or quality of being visible.

**VISIBLY.** *adv.* [from *visible*.] In a manner perceptible by the eye.

The day being *visibly* governed by the sun, is a little longer than the revolution of the equator; so much as is occasioned by the advance of the sun in his annual contrary motion along the ecliptick. *Holder.*

By the head we make known more *visibly* our supplications, our threatenings: enough to see the face, and to understand the mind at half a word. *Dryden.*

**VISION.** *n. s.* [*vision*, Fr. *visio*, Latin.]

1. Sight; the faculty of seeing.

An astonish, when they have taken off from the bottom of the eye that outward and moist thick coat called the *humor*, can then see through the thinner coats, the pictures of objects lively painted thereon. And these pictures, propagated by motion along the fibres of the optic nerves into the brain, are the cause of *vision*. *Newton's Opticks.*

These theorems being admitted into optics, there would be scope enough of handling that science voluminously, after a new manner; not only by teaching those things which tend to the perfection of *vision*, but also by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be produced by refractions. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The act of seeing.

*Vision* in the next life is the perfecting of faith in this; or faith here is turned into *vision* there, as hope into enjoying. *Ham. Practical Catechism.*

3. A supernatural appearance; a spectre; a phantom.

The day seems long, but night is odious;  
No sleep, but dreams; no dreams, but *visions* strange. *Sidney.*

Last night the very gods shew'd me a *vision*.

*Shaksp.peare.*

God's mother deigned to appear to me;  
And, in a *vision*, full of majesty,  
Wilt'd me to leave my base vocation. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

Him God vouchsaf'd  
To call by *visi* n, from his father's house,  
Into a land which he will shew him. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

4. A dream; something shewn in a dream. A dream happens to a sleeping, a vision may happen to a waking man. A dream is supposed natural, a vision miraculous; but they are confounded.

His dream returns; his friend appears again:  
The murder'er come; now help, or I am slain!  
'Twas but a *vision* still, and *visions* are but vain. *Dryden.*

The idea of any thing in our mind no more proves the existence of that thing, than the *vision* of a dream make a true history. *Locke.*

**VISIONARY.** *adj.* [*visionnaire*, Fr. from *vision*.]

1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination.

No more these fancies my meditation aid,  
Or lull to rest the *visionary* maid. *Pope's Eloisa to Abbeard.*

2. Imaginary; not real; seen in a dream; perceived by the imagination only.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bray'd;  
The hunter close pursu'd the *visionary* maid. *Dryden.*

If you have any skill in dreams, let me know whether I have the same place in the real world, that I had in the *visionary* one. *Addison.*

Our *visionary* only led us to further *visionary* prospects; advantage was taken of the sanguine temper which success had wrought the nation up to. *Swift.*

**VISIONARY.** } *n. s.* [*visionnaire*, French]  
**VISIONIST.** } One whose imagination is disturbed.

This account exceeded all the *visionaries* I have met with. *Turner.*  
The lovely *visionary* gave him perpetual uneasiness. *Fearie Quixote.*

**TO VISIT.** *v. a.* [*visiter*, French; *visito*, Latin.]

1. To go to see.

You must go *visit* the lady that lies in.—I *visit* her with my prayers; but I cannot go thither. *Shaksp.peare's Coriolanus.*

Virgins *visited* by angel powers. *Pope.*

2. [In scriptural language] To send good or evil judicially.

When God *visiteth*, what shall I answer him? *Job, xxxi. 14.*

Thou shalt be *visited* of the Lord with thunder. *Isa. xxix. 6.*

God *visit* thee in good things. *Judas, xiii. 20.*

That venerable body is in little concern after what manner their mortal enemies intend to treat them, whenever God shall *visit* us with so fatal an event. *Swift.*

3. To salute with a present.

Samson *visited* his wife with a kid. *Judges, xv. 1.*

4. To come to a survey, with judicial authority.

The bishop ought to *visit* his diocese every year in person. *Ayliffe.*

**TO VISIT.** *v. n.* To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other.

Whilst she was under her mother she was forced to be genteel, to live in ceremony, to sit up late at nights, to be in the folly of every fashion, and always *visiting* on Sundays. *Larv.*

**VISIT.** *n. s.* [*visite*, Fr. from the verb.] The act of going to see another.

In a designed or accidental *visit*, let some one take a book, which may be agreeable, and read in it. *Watts.*

If this woman would make fewer *visits*, or not be always talkative, they would neither of them find it half so hard to be affected with religion. *Law.*

**VISITABLE.** *adj.* [from *visit*.] Liable to be visited.

All hospitals built since the reformation, are *visitabile* by the king or lord chancellor.

**VISITANT.** *n. s.* [from *visit*.] One who goes to see another.

He alone  
To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way,  
Not unperceiv'd of Adam, who to Eve,  
While the great *visitant* approach'd, thus spake.

One visit begins an acquaintance; and when the *visitant* comes again, he is no more a stranger.

Edward the first, who had been a *visitant* in Spain, upon action in the Holy Land, fixed both our pounds by the measures of the East.

Griev'd that a *visitant* so long should wait  
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate,  
Instant he flew.

Acquainted with the world, and quite well bred,  
Drusus receives her *visitant* in bed.

**VISITATION.** *n. s.* [*visito*, Latin.]

1. The act of visiting.

He comes not  
Like to his father's greatness; his approach,  
So out of circumstance and sudden, tells us,  
'Tis not a *visitation* from him, but fore'd  
By need and accident. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
What would you with the prince's? —  
—Nothing but peace and gentle *visitation*.

2. Object of visits.

O flow'rs,  
My early *visitation*, and my last. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. [*Visitation*, Fr.] Judicial visit or perambulation.

Your grace, to your metropolitical *visitation*,  
hath begun a good work, in taking this into your religious consideration; and you have endeavoured a reformation.

The bishop ought to visit his diocese every year in person, unless he omits the same because he would not burthen his churches; and then ought to send his arch-deacon, which was the original of the arch-deacon's *visitation*.

4. Judicial evil sent by God; state of suffering judicial evil.

That which thou dost not understand when thou readest, thou shalt understand in the day of thy *visitation*. For many secrets of religion are not perceived till they be felt, and are not felt but in the day of a great calamity.

5. Communication of divine love.

The most comfortable *visitations* God hath sent men from above, have taken especially the times of prayer as their most natural opportunities.

**VISITATORIAL.** *adj.* [from *visitor*.] Belonging to a judicial visitor.

Some will have it, that an archdeacon does of common right execute this *visitatorial* power in his archdeaconry: but others say, that an archdeacon has a *visitatorial* power only of common right *per modum simplicis scrutini*, as being bishop's vicar.

**VISITER.** *n. s.* [from *visit*.]

1. One who comes to see another.

Here's ado to lock up honesty and honour from the access of gentle *visitors*.  
You see this confluence, this great flood of *visitors*.

Consumptives of this degree entertain their *visitors* with strange rambling discourses of their intent of going here and there.

I have a large house, yet I should hardly prevail to find one *visitor*, if I were not able to hire him with a bottle of wine.

2. [*Visiteur*, Fr.] An occasional judge; one who regulates the disorders of any society.

The *visitors* expelled the orthodox; they, without scruple or shame, possessed themselves of their colleges.

To him you must your sickly state refer;  
Your charter claims him as your *visitor*.  
Whatever abuses have crept into the universities, might be reformed by strict injunctions to the *visitors* and heads of houses.

**VISIVE.** *adj.* [*visif*, French; *visus*, Lat.] Formed in the act of seeing.

This happens when the axis of the *visive* cones, diffused from the object, fall not upon the same plane; but that which is conveyed into one eye is more depressed or elevated than that which enters the other.

**VISNOMY.** *n. s.* [corrupted from *physiognomy*.] Face; countenance. Not in use.

Twelve god, do sit around in royal state,  
And Jove in midst with awful majesty,  
To judge the strife between them stirred late:  
Each of the gods by his like *visnomy*  
Each to be known, but Jove above them all,  
By his great looks and pow'r imperial.

**VISOR.** *n. s.* [This word is variously written, *visard*, *visar*, *visor*, *vizard*, *vizor*. I prefer *visor*, as nearest the Latin *visus*, and concurring with *visage*, a kindred word: *visiere*, French.] A mask used to disfigure and disguise. See **VIZARD**.

I fear, indeed, the weakness of my government before, made you think such a mask would be grateful unto me; and my weaker government since, makes you pull off the *visor*.

This loutish clown is such that you never saw so ill-favoured a *visor*; his behaviour such, that he is beyond the degree of ridiculous.

By which deceit doth mask in *visor* fair,  
And cast her colours dyed deep in grain,  
To seem like truth, whose shape she well can feign.

But that thy face is, *visor*-like, unchanging,  
Made impudent with use of evil deeds,  
I would essay, proud queen, to make thee bluish.

One *visor* remains,  
And that is Claudio, I know him by his hearing.

The Cyclops, a people of Sicily, remarkable for cruelty, might, perhaps, in their wars use a head-piece, or *visor*.

Swarms of knaves the *visor* quite disfigure,  
And hide secure behind a naked face.

**VISOURED.** *adj.* [from *visor*.] Masked.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver!

Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence  
With *visor*'d falsehood and base forgery?

**VISTA.** *n. s.* [Italian.] View; prospect through an avenue.

In St. Peter's, when a man stands under the dome, if he looks upwards, he is astonished at the spacious hollow of the cupola, that makes one of the beautifullest *vistas* that the eye can pass through.

The finish'd garden to the view  
Its *vista* opens, and its alleys green.

**VISUAL.** *adj.* [*visuel*, French.] Used in sight; exercising the power of sight; instrumental to sight.

An eye thrust forth to as it hangs a pretty distance by the *visual* nerve, hath been without any power of sight; and yet, after being replaced, recovered sight.

Now thinks my hurt offends me; for my fire  
Can soon repose in it the *visual* fire.

No where so clear, sharpen'd his *visual* ray  
To objects distant far.  
Then purg'd with euphony and rue  
The *visual* nerve; for he had much to see.

**VITAL.** *adj.* [*vitalis*, Latin.]

1. Contributing to life; necessary to life.

His heart, broken with unkindness and affliction,  
stretched so far beyond his limits with this excess of comfort, as it was able no longer to keep safe his *vital* spirits.

All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair;  
The sun's mild lustre warms the *vital* air.

2. Relating to life.

Let not Bardolph's *vital* thread be cut  
With edge of penny cord, and vile reproach.

On the rock a scanty measure place  
Of *vital* flax, and turn the wheel a-pace.

3. Containing life.

Spirits that live throughout;  
*Vital* in every part; not as frail man,  
In intrails, heart, or head, liver or reins,  
Cannot but by annihilating die.

His brooding wings the Spirit of God outspreads;  
And *vital* virtue infus'd, and *vital* warmth  
Throughout the fluid mass.

4. Being the seat of life.

The dart flew on, and pierc'd a *vital* part.

5. So disposed as to live. Little used, and rather Latin than English.

Pythagoras and Hippocrates not only affirm the birth of the seventh month to be *vital*, that of the eighth mortal, but the progression thereto be measured by rule.

6. Essential; chiefly necessary.

Know, grief's *vital* part  
Consists in nature, not in art.

**VITALITY.** *n. s.* [from *vital*.] Power of subsisting in life.

Whether that motion, *vitality* and operation were by incubation, or how else, the manner is only known to God.

For the security of species produced only by seed, Providence hath endued all seed with a lasting *vitality*, that if by any accident it happen not to germinate the first year, it will continue its fecundity twenty or thirty years.

**VITALLY.** *adv.* [from *vital*.] In such a manner as to give life.

The organical structure of human bodies, whereby they are fitted to live and move, and be *vitally* informed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise, powerful, and beneficent Maker.

**VITALS.** *n. s.* [Without the singular.] Parts essential to life.

By fits my swelling grief appears,  
In rising sighs, and falling tears,  
That show too well the warm desires,  
The silent, slow, consuming fires,  
Which on my inmost *vitals* prey,  
And melt my very soul away.

**VITELLARY.** *n. s.* [from *vitellus*, Lat.] The place where the yolk of the egg swims in the white.

A greater difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is, how the sperm of the cock attaineth into every egg; since the *vitellary* or place of the yolk is very high.

**TO VITIATE.** *v. a.* [*vitio*, Latin.] To deprave; to spoil; to make less pure.

The sun in his garden gives him the purity of visible objects, and of true nature before he was *vitiated* by luxury.

The organs of speech are managed by so many muscles, that speech is not easily destroyed, though often somewhat *vitiated* as to some particular letters.

**VITIA** encountering foul bodies, and excluding a fermentation of those vitiated humours, precipitate into putrid fevers. *Harvey.*

This undistinguishing complaisance will vitiate the taste of the readers, and misguide many of them in their judgments, where to approve and where to censure. *Garth.*

A transposition of the order of the sacramental words, in some men's opinion, vitiates baptism. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**VITIATION.** *n. f.* [from *vitiare*, Lat.] Deprivation; corruption.

The forlaid extenuation of the body is imputed to the blood's vitiation by malign putrid vapours smoking throughout the vessels. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

**TO VITILITIGATE.** *v. n.* [from *vitiatus* and *litigo*, Latin.] To contend in law litigiously and cavillously.

**VITILITIGATION.** *n. f.* [from *vitiligitate*, Lat.] Contention; cavillation.

I'll fence you, by right ratiocination, To leave your vitiligation. *Hudibras.*

**VITIOSITY.** *n. f.* [from *vitiosus*, Lat.] Depravity; corruption.

He charges it wholly upon the corruption, perverseness, and untidiness of man's will, as the only cause that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came clothed with, unsuccessful. *South.*

**VITIOUS.** *adj.* [from *vitiosus*, Fr. *vitiosus*, Latin.]

1. Corrupt; wicked; opposite to virtuous. It is rather applied to habitual faults, than criminal actions. It is used of persons and practices.

Make known  
It is no virtuous blot, murder, or foulness  
That hath depriv'd me of your grace. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Witness th' irreverent son  
Of him who built the ark; who for the shame  
Done to his father, heard his heavy curse,  
"Servant of servants," on his virtuous race. *Milton.*  
Wit's what the virtuous fear, the virtuous shun;  
By tools 'tis hated, and by knaves undone. *Pope.*  
No troops abroad are so ill disciplined as the English, which cannot well be otherwise, while the common soldiers have before their eyes the virtuous example of their leaders. *Swift.*

2. Corrupt; having physical ill qualities.  
When virtuous language contends to be high, it is full of rock, mountain, and pointedness. *Ben Jonson.*

Here from the virtuous air and sickly skies,  
A plague did on the dumb creation rise. *Dryden.*

**VITIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *vitiosus*, Lat.] Not virtuously; corruptly.

**VITIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *vitiosus*, Lat.] Corruptness; state of being vicious.

When we in our virtuousness grow hard,  
The wise gods seal our eyes. *Shakespeare.*

What makes a governor justly despised is virtuousness and ill morals. Virtue must tip the preacher's tongue and the ruler's scepter with authority. *South.*

**VITREOUS.** *adj.* [from *vitreus*, Fr. *vitreus*, Lat.] Glassy; consisting of glass; resembling glass.

The hole answers to the pupil of the eye; the crystalline humour to the lenticular glass, the dark room to the cavity containing the vitreous humour, and the white paper to the retina. *Ray on the Great.*

When the phlegm is too viscous, or separates into too great a quantity, it brings the blood into a morbid state; this viscous phlegm seems to be the vitreous petuile of the patients. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**VITREOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *vitreous*, Lat.] Resemblance of glass.

**VITRIFICABLE.** *adj.* [from *vitrificare*, Lat.] Convertible into glass.

**VITRIFICATE.** *v. a.* [from *vitrum* and *facio*, Latin.] To change into glass.

We have metals vitrified, and other materials, besides those of which you make glass. *Bacon.*

**VITRIFICATION.** *n. f.* [from *vitricatio*, Fr. from *vitricare*, Lat.] Production of glass; act of changing, or state of being changed into glass.

For vitrification likewise, what metals will endure it? Also, because vitrification is accounted a kind of death of metals, what vitrification will admit of turning back again, and what not? *Bacon's Physical Remarks.*

If the heat be more fierce, it maketh the grosser part itself run and melt, as in the making of ordinary glass; and in the vitrification of earth in the inner parts of furnaces; and in the vitrification of brick and metals. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Upon the knowledge of the different ways of making minerals and metals capable of vitrification, depends the art of making counterfeit or fictitious gems. *Boyle on Colours.*

**TO VITRIFY.** *v. a.* [from *vitriser*, French; *vitrum* and *facio*, Latin.] To change into glass.

Metals will vitrify; and perhaps some portion of the glass of metal vitrified, mixed in the pot of ordinary glass metal, will make the whole mass more tough. *Bacon.*

Iron-slag, vitrified, has in it cortices encompassing one another, like those in agates. *Woodward.*

**TO VITRIFY.** *v. n.* To become glass; to be changed into glass.

Chymists make vessels of animal substances calcined, which will not vitrify in the fire: for all earth which hath any salt or oil in it, will turn to glass. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**VITRIOL.** *n. f.* [from *vitriol*, Fr. *vitriolum*, Latin.]

Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallic matter with the fossil acid salt. *Woodward.*

I rubbed it with the vitriol-stone. *W. Jones's Journey.*

**VITRIOLATE.** *adj.* [from *vitriol*, Fr. from *vitriolum*, Latin.] Impregnated with vitriol; consisting of vitriol.

Iron may be dissolved by any tart, salt, or vitriolated water. *Bacon.*

The water having dissolved the imperfectly calcined body, the vitriolate corpuscles swimming in the liquor, by their excursions constituted little masses of vitriol, which gave the water they impregnated a fair vitriolate colour. *Boyle.*

**VITRIOLICK.** *adj.* [from *vitriolique*, French; *vitriolous*, Lat.]

Resembling vitriol; containing vitriol.

Copperose of Mars, by some called salt of steel, made by the spirits of vitriol or sulphur, will, after abluton, be attracted by the loadstone: and therefore whether those shooting salts partake but little of steel, and be not rather the vitriolous spirits fixed into salt by the effluvia or odour of steel, is not without good question. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

These salts have somewhat of a vitriolous taste, but mixed with a smatch of a vitriolick. *Grew's Museum.*

By over-fermentation or long keeping, wine becomes sharp, as in hock, like vitriolick acidity. *Floyer.*

**VITRULINE.** *adj.* [from *vitulina*, Latin.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal. *Bailey.*

**VITUPERABLE.** *adj.* [from *vituperabilis*, Lat.] Blameworthy. *Ainsworth.*

**TO VITUPERATE.** *v. a.* [from *vituperer*, Fr. *vitupero*, Lat.] To blame; to censure.

**VITUPERATION.** *n. f.* [from *vituperatio*, Lat.] Blame; censure.

Such a writing ought to be clean, and free from any canker or vituperation of satire. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**VIVACIOUS.** *adj.* [from *vivax*, Latin.]

1. Long-lived.

Though we should allow them their perpetual calm and equability of heat, they will never be able to prove, that therefore men would be so vivacious as they would have us believe. *Bentley.*

2. Spritely; gay; active; lively.

**VIVACIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *vivacitas*, Fr. *vivacity*, Lat.]

1. Liveliness; spriteliness.

He had a great vivacity in his countenance. *Dryden.*

2. Longevity; length of life.

Fables are raised concerning the vivacity of deer: for neither are their gestation nor increment such as may afford an argument of long life. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. Power of living.

They are esteemed very hot in operation, and will, in a convenient air, survive some days the loss of their heads and hearts; so vigorous is their vivacity. *Boyle.*

**VIVARY.** *n. f.* [from *vivarium*, Lat.] A warren. *Ainsworth.*

**VIVE.** *adj.* [from *vif*, Fr. *vivant*, Latin.] Lively; forcible; pressing.

By a vive and forcible persuasion, he moved him to a war upon Flanders. *Bacon.*

**VIVENCY.** *n. f.* [from *vivo*, Latin.] Manner of supporting or continuing life, or vegetation.

Although not in a distinct and indisputable way of vivency, or answering in all points the property of plants, yet in inferior and defective constitutions they are determined by semi-abilities. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**VIVES.** *n. f.* A dilemper among hories.

Vives is much like the strangles; and the chief difference is, that for the most part the strangles happen to colts and young horses while they are at grass, by feeding with their heads downwards; by which means the swelling inclines more to the jaws; but the vives happens to horses at any age and time, and is more particularly seated in the glands and kernels under the ear. *Farrier's Dict.*

**VIVID.** *adj.* [from *viduus*, Latin.]

1. Lively; quick; striking.

The liquor, retaining its former vivid colour, was grown clear again. *Boyle.*

To make these experiments the more manifest, such bodies ought to be chosen as have the fullest and most vivid colours, and two of those bodies compared together. *Newton.*

Ah! what avails his glossy varying dyes;  
The vivid green his shining plumes unfold;  
His painted wings, and break that flames with gold? *Pope.*

2. Spritely; active.

Body is a fit workhouse for sprightly, vivid faculties to exercise and exert themselves in. *South.*

Where the genius is bright, and the imagination vivid, the power of memory may lose its improvement. *Watts.*

**VIVIDLY.** *adv.* [from *vivid*, Lat.] With life; with quickness; with strength.

In the moon we can, with excellent telescopes, discern many hills and valleys, whereof some are more and some less vividly illustrated; and others have a fainter, others a deeper shade. *Boyle on Colours.*

Sensitive objects affect a man, in the state of this present life, much more warmly and vividly than those which affect only his nobler part, his mind. *South.*

**VIVIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *vivid*, Lat.] Life; vigour; quickness.

**VIVIFICAL.** *adj.* [from *vivificans*, Lat.] Giving life. *Bailey.*

**TO VIVIFY.** *v. a.* [from *vivifico*, Lat.] 1. To make alive; to inform with life; to animate.



To transfer from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential properties. A chymical term.

**VIVIFICATOR.** *n. f.* [*vivification*, Fr. from *vivificare*.] The act of giving life.

If that motion be in a certain order, there followeth *vivification* and *figuration*. Bacon.

**VIVIFICE.** *adj.* [*vivifique*, Fr. *vivifius*, Latin.] Giving life; making alive.

Without the sun's salutary and *vivifical* beams, all motion would cease, and nothing be left but darkness and death. Ray.

**TO VIVIFY.** *v. a.* [*vivifier*, French; *vivus* and *fais*, Latin.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life.

It hath been observed by the ancients, that there is a worm that breedeth in old snow, of a reddish colour, and dull of motion; which would show that snow hath in it a secret warmth, else it could hardly *vivify*. Bacon.

Sitting on eggs doth *vivify*, not nourish. Bacon. Gut-worms, as soon as *vivified*, creep into the stomach for nutriment. Harvey on Consumption.

**VIVIPAROUS.** *adj.* [*vivus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing the young alive: opposed to *oviparous*.

When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreasonable to infer, they give suck; but whereas no other flying animals have these parts, we cannot from them infer a *viviparous* exclusion.

Their species might continue, though they had been *viviparous*; yet it would have brought their individuals to very small numbers. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

If birds had been *viviparous*, the burthen of their womb had been so great and heavy, that their wings would have failed them. Ray on the Creation.

**VIXEN.** *n. f.*

*Vixen*, or *fixen*, is the name of a she-fox: otherwise applied to a woman whose nature and condition is thereby compared to the fox. Pessigan.

O! when she's angry, she is keen and shrewd; She was a *vixen* when she went to school; And though she be but little, she is fierce. Shak.

See a pack of spaniels, called *lovers*, in a hot pursuit of a two-legged *vixen*, who on'y flies the whole loud pack, to be singled out by one. Wycherley.

**VIZ.** *adv.* [This word is *videlicet*, written with a contraction.] To wit; that is.

A barbarous form of an unnecessary word. That which so oft, by fustian writers, has been applied to almost all writers, More justly may be attributed to this, Than any other warrior, viz. None ever acted both part-holder, Both of a chieftain and a soldier. Hudibras.

The chief of all signs which the Almighty assigned man with, is human voice, and the several modifications thereof by the organs of speech, viz. the letters of the alphabet, formed by the several motions of the mouth. Holder.

Let this be done relatively, viz. one thing greater or smaller, making the rest behind, and rendering it less suitable by its opposition. Dryden's Despatch.

**VIZARD.** *n. f.* [*vizard*, Fr. See *VIZOR*.]

A mask used for disguise. Let the faces of the maskers be greenish, and such become the passion when the *vizards* are off. Bacon.

Brought *vizards* in a civiler disguise. Rochester. A he is like a *vizard*, that may cover the face indeed, but can never conceal it. South.

To show them by their fruits, not by their word or flattery, for they put on the *vizard* of flattery. Jeremy.

Vol. II.

He misook it for a very beautiful sort of mask; but upon a nearer view he found, that she held her *vizard* in her hand. Addison.

**TO VIZARD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mask.

Degree being *vizarded*, Th' unworthiest shews as fairly in the mask. Shak. **VIZIR.** *n. f.* [properly *Wazir*.] The prime minister of the Turkish empire.

He made him *vizir*, which is the chief of all the *basias*. Knolly's History of the Turks.

This grand *vizir* presuming to invest The chief imperial city of the west; With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise, His treasure, tents, and cannon, left a prize. Waller.

**ULCER.** *n. f.* [*ulcers*, Fr. *ulcus*, Latin.] A sore of continuance; not a new wound.

Thou answer'st, she is fair; Poor'st in the open ulcer of my heart Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice! Shakspeare.

My *ulcers* swell, Opprest and smelt, Sandys's Paraphrase. Intestine stone and *ulcer*, colick pangs. Milton.

While he was dressing that opening, other abscesses were raised, and from the several apothemata antiseptics were made. Wiseman's Surgery.

**TO ULCERATE.** *v. a.* To turn to an ulcer.

**TO ULCERATE.** *v. a.* [*ulcerare*, Fr. *ulcero*, Latin.] To diseafe with sores.

Some depend upon the interperament of the part *ulcerated*; others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. Harvey.

An acid and purulent matter mixeth with the blood, in such as have their lungs *ulcerated*. A husband on Almonds.

**ULCERATION.** *n. f.* [*ulceration*, French; *ulceratio*, from *ulcero*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking into ulcers.

2. Ulcer; sore. The effects of mercury on *ulcerations* are manifest. Astruc.

**ULCERED.** *adj.* [*ulceré*, Fr. from *ulcero*.] Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

Esculapius went about with a dog and a goat; the first for licking *ulcered* wounds, and the goat's milk for the diseases of the stomach. Temple.

**ULCEROUS.** *adj.* [*ulcerosus*, Latin.] Afflicted with old sores.

Strangely visited people, All *ulcerous* and *ulcerous*, he cures. Shakspeare. Astruc.

An *ulcerous* disposition of the lungs, and an ulcer of the lungs, may be oppositely termed causes of a pulmonary consumption. Harvey on Consumption.

**ULCEROUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *ulcerous*.] The state of being *ulcerous*.

**ULIGINOUS.** *adj.* [*uliginosus*, Lat.] Slimy; muddy.

The *uliginous* lacerous matter taken notice of in the coral fishings upon the coast of Italy, was only a collection of the coralline particles. Woodward.

**ULTIMATE.** *adj.* [*ultimus*, Lat.] Intended in the last resort; using the last in the train of consequences.

I would be at the watch; work is my pain, My harbour, and my *ultimate* refuge. Milton.

Many actions apt to procure fame, are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happiness. Addison.

The *ultimate* allotment of God to men, is really a consequence of their own voluntary choice, in doing good or evil. Rogers's Sermons.

**ULTIMATELY.** *adv.* [from *ultimate*.] In the last consequence. Charity is more extensive than either of the two other graces, which stand ultimately in ourselves;

for ourselves, and we strive for our own benefit, but love, which is a more disinterested principle, aims at the good of ourselves, into desires and ends, and is promoting the interests of other beings. Arno says, Trust in our own powers ultimately terminates in the friendship of other men, which their advantages assure to us. Rogers.

**ULTIMITY.** *n. f.* [*ultimus*, Latin.] The last stage; the last consequence. A word very convenient, but not in use.

Alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction, is the *ultimity* of that process. Bacon.

**ULTRAMARINE.** *n. f.* [*ultra* and *marinus*, Latin.] One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called *lapis lazuli*. Hill.

Others, notwithstanding they are brown, call not to be soft and faint, as the blue of *ultramarine*. Dryden.

**ULTRAMARINE.** *adj.* [*ultra marinus*, Lat.] Being beyond the sea; foreign.

**ULTRAMONTANE.** *adj.* [*ultramontain*, Fr. *ultra montanus*, Lat.] Being beyond the mountains.

**ULTRAMUNDANE.** *adj.* [*ultra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Being beyond the world.

**ULTRAMOUNTAIN.** *adj.* [*ultra*, Latin.] Spontaneous; voluntary.

**UMBEL.** *n. f.* In botany, the extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone. Dictionnary.

**UMBELLATED.** *adj.* In botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels. Dictionnary.

**UMBELLIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*umbel* and *fero*, Latin.] In botany, being a plant that bears many flowers, growing upon many footstalks, proceeding from the same centre; and chiefly appropriated to such plants whose flowers are composed of five leaves, as fennel and parsnip. Dia.

**UMBER.** *n. f.*

1. *Umbel* is a sad colour; which grind with gum-water, and lighten it with a little ceruse, and a shive of saffron. Peacham.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire, And with a kind of *umber* smirch my face. Shak.

*Umbel* is very flexible and earthy; there is nothing but pure black which can dispute with it. Dryden.

The *umbers*, ochres, and minerals found in the strata, are much finer than those found in the strata. Woodward.

2. A fish. [*Thymallus*, Latin.]

The *umber* and grasper differ as the herring and picher do; but though they may do so in other nations, that in England differ nothing but in their names. Walton's Angler.

**UMBERED.** *adj.* [from *umber* or *umber*, Lat.] Shaded; clouded.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night, The swifts fire; and through their pale flames Each battle sees the other's *umber* face. Shakspeare's Henry V.

**UMBILICAL.** *adj.* [*umbilicalis*, Fr. from *umbilicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the navel.

Birds are nourished by *umbilical* veins, and the navel is manifest a day or two after creation. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

# U M P

In a calf, the umbilical vessels terminate in certain bodies divided into a multitude of carnosous papillae, received into so many sockets of the intestines growing on the womb. Ray.

UMBLES. *n. s.* [umbles, Fr.] A deer's entrails. Dictionary.

UMBO. *n. s.* [Latin.] The pointed boss, or prominent part of a buckler.

Thy words together ty'd in small banks,  
Close as the Macedonian phalanx;  
Or like the umbs of the Romans,  
Which stoutest ties could break by no means. Swift.

UMBRAGE. *n. s.* [ombrage, French.]

1. Shade; screen of trees.

O, might I here  
In solitude live savage; in some glade  
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable  
To star or sun-light, spread their umbrage broad,  
And brown as evening! Milton's Paradise Lost.  
Men sweet'ning run  
To grots and caves, and the cool umbrage seek  
Of woven arborets. Philips.

2. Shadow; appearance.

The rest are umbrages quickly dispell'd; the  
astrologer subjects liberty to the motions of  
heaven. Bramhall against Hobbes.

The opinion carries no shew of truth nor um-  
brage of reason of its side. Woodward.

Such a removal of the metal out of one part of  
the mass, and collecting of it in another, has  
misled some, and given umbrage to an opinion, that  
there is a growth of metal in ore exposed to the  
air. Woodward on Fossils.

3. Resentment; offence; suspicion of in-  
jury.

Although he went on with the war, yet it should  
be but with his sword in his hand, to bend the  
stiffness of the other party to accept of peace: and  
so the king should take no umbrage of his arming  
and presecution. Bacon.

UMBRA'GEIOUS. *adj.* [ombrageux, Fr.]

Shady; yielding shade.

Umbrageous grots, and caves of cool recesses.

Walk daily in a pleasant, airy, and umbrageous  
garden. Milton.

The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard,  
Beneath th' umbrageous multitude of leaves. Harvey.

UMBRA'GEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from umbra-  
geous.] Shadiness.

The exceeding umbrageousness of this tree, be-  
compar'd to the dark and shadowed life of man;  
through which the sun of justice being not able to  
pierce, we have all remained in the shadow of  
death, till it pleas'd Christ to climb the tree of the  
cross, for our enlightning and redemption. Rel.

UMBRA'TILE. *a. y.* [umbratilis, Lat.] Be-  
ing in the shade.

UMBREL. *n. s.* [from umbra, Latin.]

UMBRELLA. *n. s.* A screen used in hot  
countries to keep off the sun, and in  
others to bear off the rain.

I can carry your umbrella, and fan your ladyship.  
Dryden.

Good housewives,  
Defended by th' umbrella's oily shed,  
Safe through the wet on clinking pattens tread. Gay.

UMBRIS'RE. *n. s.* The visor of the hel-  
met. Spenser.

UMBROSITY. *n. s.* [umbrosus, Lat.] Sha-  
diness; exclusion of light.

O led paper becometh more transparent, and  
admits the visible rays with much less umbrosity.  
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

UMPIRAGE. *n. s.* [from umpire.] Arbitra-  
tion; friendly decision of a controversy.

UMPT. *n. s.* [This word *Minbew*, with  
plause from Skinner, derives

# U N A

from *un pater*, Fr. a father.] An arbi-  
trator; one who, as a common friend,  
decides disputes. It is by Brown taken  
simply for a judge, in a sense not usual.

Give me some present counsel; or, behold,  
'Twixt my extremes and me, this bloody knife  
Shall play the umpire; arbitrating that,  
Which the commission of thy years and art  
Could to no issue of true honour bring. Shakspeare.

Just death, kind umpire of men's miseries,  
With sweet enlargement doth dismiss me hence. Shakspeare.

But as swayne unkent fed on the plaines,  
And made the echo umpire of my shames. Erccen.  
The learned Scannarius, in that book, takes not  
upon him to play the advocate for the chymists,  
but the umpire betwixt them and the peripateticks. Boyle.

The vast distance that sin had put between the  
offending creature and the offended Creator, re-  
quired the help of some great umpire and inter-  
cessor, to open him a new way of access to God;  
and this Christ did for us as mediator. Scutb.

The jealous sects, that dare not trust their cause  
So far from their own will as from the laws,  
You for their umpire and their synod take. Dryd.

Among those persons, going to law was utterly a  
fault, being ordinarily on such accounts as were too  
light for the hearing of courts and umpires. Kettwell.

UN. A Saxon privative or negative par-  
ticle answering to *in* of the Latins, and  
*a* of the Greeks, *on*, Dutch. It is placed  
almost at will before adjectives and ad-  
verbs. All the instances of this kind of  
composition cannot therefore be insert-  
ed; but I have collected a number suf-  
ficient, perhaps more than sufficient, to  
explain it.

The examples, however, though numerous,  
might have easily been made more; for almost  
every adjective has a substantive and an adverb ad-  
hering to it, as *unfaithful*, *unfaithfulness*, *unfaith-  
fully*. *Un* is prefixed to adjectives with their deri-  
vatives, as *unapt*, *unaptly*, *unapely*; and to puffed  
participles, as *unburt*, *unburtly*; *unfavour'd*:  
It is prefixed likewise to participial adjectives, as  
*unpleasing*, *unpleasingly*, but rarely in the verbal sense  
expressing action; we cannot say, the dart flew *un-  
woundingly*, though we say, the man escaped *un-  
wounded*. In and *un* may be thus distinguished: To  
words merely English we prefix *un*, as *unfit*; to  
words borrowed in the positive sense, but made ne-  
gative by ourselves, we prefix *un*, as *ungracious*, *un-  
generous*. When we borrow both words, we retain  
the Latin or French *in*, as *inelegant*, *impolitic*,  
*impolitic*. Before substantives, if they have  
the English termination *ness*, it is proper to prefix  
*un*, as *unfitness*, *ungraciousness*. If they have the  
Latin or French terminations *in*, *us*, *ice*, or *ence*,  
and for the most part if they end in *ry*, the ne-  
gative *in* is put before them, as *inapt*, *unaptly*, *in-  
aptitude*; *unjust*, *injustice*; *imprudence*; *unfaithful*,  
*unfaithfulness*, *infidelity*.

UNABASHED. *adj.* [from *abashed*.] Not  
shamed; not confus'd by modesty.

Earle on high, good unabash'd Dece,  
And Tutchin flagrant from the scourage below. Pope.

UNABLE. *adj.* [from *able*.]

1. Not having ability. With *to* before a  
verb, and *for* before a noun.

The Amalekites set on them, supposing that  
they had been weary, and unable to resist.

Raleigh's History of the World.  
Zeal mov'd thee:

To please thy gods thou didst it; gods unable  
To acquit themselves, and prosecute their foes. Milton.

The prince, unable to conceal his pain,  
Gas'd on the fair,  
And sigh'd, and look'd, and sigh'd again. Dryden.

# U N A

I intended to put it in practice, though for a while  
for the attempt of such a poem. Dryden.  
Man, under the disadvantages of a weak and  
fallen nature, was unable even to form an idea of  
happiness worthy his reasonable ambition. Rogers.

2. Weak; impotent.

A love that makes breath poor, and speech unable;  
Beyond all manner of so much I love you. Shakspeare.

UNABOLISHED. *adj.* [from *abolished*.]

Not repealed; remaining in force.

The number of needles, laws unabolish'd, doth  
weaken the force of them that are necessary. Hooker.

UNACCEPTABLE. *adj.* [from *acceptable*.]

Not pleasing; not such as is well re-  
ceived.

The marquis at that time was very unacceptable  
to his countrymen. Clarendon.

'Tis as indecent as unacceptable; and all men are  
willing to sink out of such company, the sober for  
the hazards, and the jovial for the unpleasantness.

Government of the Tongue.  
Every method for deterring others from the like  
practices for the future, must be unacceptable and  
displeasing to the friends of the guilty. Addison's Freeholder.

If he shrinks from an unacceptable duty, there is  
a secret reserve of infidelity at the bottom. Rogers's Sermons.

UNACCEPTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *unac-  
ceptable*.] State of not pleasing.

This alteration arises from the unacceptableness  
of the subject I am upon. Collier on Pride.

UNACCEPTED. *adj.* [from *accepted*.] Not  
accepted.

By turns put on the suppliant, and the lord;  
Offer'd again the unaccepted wreath,  
And choice of happy love, or instant death. Prior.

UNACCESSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *accessi-  
bleness*.] State of not being to be at-  
tained or approached.

Many excellent things are in nature, which, by  
reason of the remoteness from us, and unaccessi-  
bleness to them, are not within any of our faculties to  
apprehend. Hale.

UNACCOMMODATED. *adj.* [from *accom-  
modated*.] Unfurnished with external  
convenience.

Unaccommodated man is no more than such a  
poor, bare, forked animal as thou art. Shakspeare.

UNACCOMPANIED. *adj.* [from *accompa-  
nied*.] Not attended.

Seldom one accident, prosperous or adverse,  
cometh unaccompanied with the like. Heyward.

UNACCOMPLISHED. *adj.* [from *accom-  
plished*.] Unfinished; incomplete.

Beware of death; thou canst not die unperjur'd,  
And leave an unaccomplish'd love behind. Dryden.

Thy vows are ineine.  
The gods, dismay'd at his approach, withdrew,  
Nor durst their unaccomplish'd crime pursue. Dryd.

UNACCOUNTABLE. *adj.* [from *account-  
able*.]

1. Not explicable; not to be solved by  
reason; not reducible to rule.

I shall note difficulties, which are not usually  
observed, though unaccountable. Glanville.

The folly is so unaccountable, that examples pass  
upon us for friends. L'Estrange.

There has been an unaccountable disposition of  
late, to reject the fables from the French. Addison.  
What is yet more unaccountable, would be com-  
plaints of their rejecting his omnipotence. Rogers's Sermons.

The Church is an unaccountable people, strange-  
ly compounded of knowledge and ignorance.  
Baker's Reflections on Learning.

The manner whereby the soul and body are uni-  
ed, and how they are distinguished, is wholly un-  
accountable to us. Swift.

1. Not subject; not controlled.

**UNACCO'UNTABLY**. *adv.* Strangely.  
The boy proved to be the son of the merchant,  
whose heart had to *unaccountably* melted at the  
sight of him. *Addison.*

**UNACCURATE**. *adj.* [from *accurate*.]  
Not exact.

Galileo using an *unaccurate* way, defined the air  
to be in weight to water but as one to four hun-  
dred. *Boyle.*

**UNACCURATENESS**. *n. s.* [from *unaccu-  
rate*.] Want of exactness. For this are  
commonly used *inaccurate* and *inaccuracy*.

It may be much more probably maintained than  
hitherto, as against the *unaccuracy* and uncon-  
cludingness of the analytical experiments vulgarly  
to be relied on. *Boyle.*

**UNACCUSTOMED**. *adj.* [from *accustomed*.]

1. Not used; not habituated: with to.

I was chastised as a bullock *unaccustomed* to the  
yoke. *Jer. xxxi.*

The necessity of air to the most of animals *un-  
accustomed* to the want of it, may best be judged of  
by the following experiments. *Boyle.*

2. New; not usual.

I'll send one to Mantua,  
Where that same banish'd runagate doth live,  
Shall give him such an *unaccustom'd* dram,  
That he shall soon keep Tibalt company. *Shakspeare.*

Their purline worth  
The Britons recollect, and gladly change  
Sweet native home, for *unaccustom'd* air. *Philips.*

An old word ought never to be fixed to an *un-  
accustomed* idea, without just and evident necessity.  
*Watts's Logic.*

**UNACKNO'WLEDGED**. *adj.* [from *acknow-  
ledge*.] Not owned.

The fear of what was to come from an unknown,  
at least an *unacknowledged* successor to the crown,  
clouded much of that prosperity. *Clarendon.*

**UNACQUA'INTANCE**. *n. s.* [from *acquaint-  
ance*.] Want of familiarity; want of  
knowledge: followed by *with*.

The first is an utter *unacquaintance* with his  
master's designs, in those words: The servant  
knoweth not what his master doth. *South.*

**UNACQUA'INTED**. *adj.* [from *acquainted*.]

1. Not known; unusual; not familiarly  
known.

She greatly grew amazed at the sight,  
And the *unacquainted* light began to fear. *Spenser.*

2. Not having familiar knowledge: fol-  
lowed by *with*.

Festus, an infidel, a Roman, one whose ears  
were *unacquainted* with such matter, heard him,  
but could not reach unto that whereof he spake. *Hooker.*

Where else  
Shall I inform my *unacquainted* feet,  
In the blind mazes of this tangled world? *Milton.*

Art thou a courtier,  
Or I a King? My ears are *unacquainted*  
With such bold truths, especially from thee. *Denham.*

Youth, that with joys had *unacquainted* been,  
Envy'd grey hairs, that once good days had seen.  
*Dryden.*

Let us live like those who expect to die, and  
then we shall find that we feared death only be-  
cause we were *unacquainted* with it.  
*Wake's Preparation for Death.*

**UNACTIVE**. *adj.* [from *active*.]

1. Not brisk; not lively.

Silly people commend tame, *unactive* children,  
because they make no noise nor give them any  
trouble. *Locke.*

2. Having no employment.

Man hath his daily work of body or mind  
Appointed, which declares his dignity;  
While other animals *unactive* range,  
And of their deities God takes no account. *Milton.*

3. Not busy; not diligent.

Private, *unactive*, calm, contemplative;  
Little suspicious to any thing. *Milton.*

An homage which nature commands all under-  
standings to pay to virtue; and yet it is but a faint,  
*unactive* thing; for, in defiance of the judgment,  
the will may still remain as much a stranger to  
virtue as before. *South.*

4. Having no efficacy.

In the fruitful earth  
His beams, *unactive* else, their vigour find. *Milton.*

**UNACTUATED**. *adj.* Not actuated.

The peripatetic moister is a mere *unactuated*  
power. *Glennville.*

**UNADMIR'ED**. *adj.* Not regarded with  
honour.

Oh! had I rather *unadmired* remain'd  
In some lone life, or distant northern land,  
Where the gilt chariot never marks the way. *Pope.*

**UNADORE'D**. *adj.* Not worshipped.

Nor was his name unheard, or *unadored*,  
In ancient Greece. *Milton.*

**UNADORN'ED**. *adj.* Not decorated; not  
embellished.

The earth, till then  
Desert and bare, unlighted, *unadorn'd*,  
Brought forth the tender girls. *Milk. Par. Left.*  
But hoary winter, *unadorn'd* and bare,  
Dwells in the dire retreat, and freezes there. *Addison.*

**UNADVENTUROUS**. *adj.* Not adventu-  
rous.

The wisest, unexperienc'd, will be ever  
Timorous and loth, with novice modestly  
Irresolute, unhardy, *unadventurous*. *Milk. Par. Reg.*

**UNADVISED**. *adj.*

1. Imprudent; indiscreet.

Madam, I have *unadvisedly*  
Deliver'd you a paper that I should not. *Shakspeare.*

2. Done without due thought; rash.

This contract to-night  
Is too rash, too *unadvisedly*, too sudden,  
Too like the lightning which doth cease to be,  
Ere one can say, it lightens. *Shakspeare. Rom. and Jul.*

These prosperous proceedings were turned back  
by the *unadvised* forwardness of divers chief coun-  
sellors, in making sudden and unreasonable altera-  
tions. *Hayward.*

Specifick conformities can be no *unadvised* pro-  
ceedings; but are regulated by the immediate effi-  
ciency of some knowing agent. *Glennville.*

**UNADVISEDLY**. *adv.* Imprudently; rash-  
ly; indiscreetly.

A strange kind of speech unto Christian ears;  
and such as, I hope, they themselves do acknow-  
ledge *unadvisedly* uttered. *Hooker.*

What man's wit is there able to sound the depth  
of those dangerous and fearful evils, whereinto our  
weak and impotent nature is inclinable to sink it-  
self, rather than to show an acknowledgment of  
error in that which once we have *unadvisedly* taken  
upon us to defend, against the stream of a contrary  
publick resolution? *Hooker.*

What is done cannot be now amended;  
Men shall deal *unadvisedly* sometimes,  
Which after-hours give leisure to repent of. *Shakspeare.*

A word *unadvisedly* spoken on the one side, or  
misunderstood on the other, has raised such an  
aversion to him, as in time has produced a perfect  
hatred of him. *South.*

**UNADULTERATED**. *adj.* Genuine; not  
spoiled by spurious mixtures.

I have only discovered one of those channels,  
by which the history of our Saviour might be con-  
veyed pure and *unadulterated*.  
*Addison on the Christian Religion.*

**UNAFFE'CTED**. *adj.*

1. Real; not hypocritical.

They bore the King  
To lie in solemn state, a publick sight.

Great cities, and kingdoms fill the crowded plain,  
and *unaffected* sorrow sat on ev'ry face. *Dryden.*

2. Free from affectation; open; candid;  
sincere.

The maid improves her charms  
With inward greatness, *unaffected* wisdom,  
And simplicity of manners. *Addison's Cato.*

Of softest manners, *unaffected* and  
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind. *Pope.*

3. Not formed by too rigid observation of  
rules; not laboured.

Men divinely taught, and better teaching  
The solid rules of civil government,  
In the majestic, *unaffected* style,  
Than all the oratory of Greece and Rome. *Milton.*

4. Not moved; not touched; as, he was  
*unaffected* to hear the tragedy.

**UNAFFE'CTEDLY**. *adv.* Really; without  
any attempt to produce false appear-  
ances.

He was always *unaffectedly* cheerful; no marks  
of any thing heavy at his heart broke from him.  
*Locke.*

**UNAFE'CTING**. *adj.* Not pathetick; not  
moving the passions.

**UNAFFLICTED**. *adj.* Free from trouble.

My *unaffected* mind doth see  
Of no unholy thoughts for benefit. *Daniel's Musophilus.*

**UNAGREEABLE**. *adj.* Inconsistent; un-  
suitable.

Advent'rous work! yet to thy pow'r and mine  
Not *unagreeable*, to found a path  
Over this main, from hell to that new world. *Milk.*

**UNAGREEABLENESS**. *n. s.* Unsuitable-  
ness to; inconsistency with.

Perpetual, a holy man, and scholar of St. John,  
having delivered the millennium, was classed rather  
to admit a doctrine whose *unagreeableness* to the  
gospel economy rendered it useless, than think  
an apostolick man could seduce them. *Ducay of Pirry.*

**UNADABLE**. *adj.* Not to be helped.

The congregated college could not  
That labouring art can never ransom nature  
From her *unadable* estate. *Shakspeare.*

**UNADDED**. *adj.* Not assisted; not helped.

Their number, counting their th' outside eye  
Can see, or by invented tubes detect,  
The widest stretch of human thought extends. *Blackburne.*

**UNAIMING**. *adj.* Having no particular  
direction.

The noisy gulcherin, o'ercharg'd, lets fly,  
And bursts, *unaiming*, in the roaded way;  
Such frantic flights are like a madman's dream,  
And nature suffers in the wild extreme. *Grannville.*

**UNAKING**. *adj.* Not feeling or causing  
pain.

Show them th' *unaking* scars which I would hide,  
As if I had received them for the hire  
Of their breath only. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

**UNALIENABLE**. *adj.* Not to be trans-  
ferred.

Hereditary right should be kept sacred, not from  
any *unalienable* right in a particular family; but to  
avoid the consequences that usually attend the ab-  
sorption of corporations. *Swift.*

**UNALLAYED**. *adj.* Not impaired by bad  
mixtures.

*Unallayed* satisfactions are too heavenly to  
fall to many men's shares on earth. *Boyle.*

**UNALLIED**. *adj.*

1. Having no powerful relation.

2. Having no common nature; not con-  
genial.

He is compounded of two very different ingredi-  
ents, spirit and matter; but how much *unallied*.

disproportioned substances should act upon each other, no man's learning yet could tell him.

*Collier on Erid.*

**UNALTERABLE.** *adj.* Unchangeable; immutable.

The law of nature, consisting in a fixed, unalterable relation of one nature to another, is indispensable.

*The first unalterable laws,*

Settling the same effect on the same cause. *Creech.*  
The truly upright man is indefeasible in his uprightness, and unalterable in his purpose. *Atterbury.*

**UNALTERABLENESS.** *n. f.* Immutability; unchangeableness.

This happens from the unalterableness of the corpuses which constitute and compose those bodies.

*Woodward.*

**UNALTERABLY.** *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably.

Retain unalterably firm his love intire.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The day and year are standard measures, because they are unalterably constituted by those motions.

*Holder in Time.*

**UNALTERED.** *adj.* Not changed; not changeable.

It was thought in him an unpardonable offence to alter any thing; in us intolerable, that we suffer any thing to remain unaltered.

*Hooker.*

To whom our Saviour, with unalter'd brow  
Thy coming hither, though I know thy scope,  
I bid not, or forbid.

*Milton.*

To shew the truth of my unalter'd breast,  
Know, that your life was giv'n at my request.

*Dryden.*

Since these forms begin, and have their end,  
On some unalter'd cause they two depend.

*Dryden.*

Grains and nuts pass often through animals unaltered.

*Arbutnot.*

Amongst the shells that were fair, inspired, and free from such mineral insinuations, there were some which could not be matched by any species of shell-fish now found upon the sea-shores.

*Woodward's Natural History.*

**UNAMAZED.** *adj.* Not astonished; free from astonishment.

Though at the voice much marvelling; at length Not unamazed, she thus in answer spake.

*Milton.*

**UNAMBITIOUS.** *adj.* Free from ambition.

My humble muse in unambitious strains,  
Paints the green forests, and the flow'ry plains.

*Pope.*

I am one of those unambitious people, who will love you thirty years hence.

*Pope.*

**UNAMENDABLE.** *adj.* [inmendabilis, Latin.] Not to be changed for the better.

He is the same man; so is every one here that you know: mankind is unamendable.

*Pope's Swift.*

**UNAMENABLE.** *adj.* Not raising love.

Those who represent religion in an unamenable light, are like the spies sent by Moses to make a discovery of the land of promise, when, by their reports, they discouraged the people from entering upon it.

*Alciden's Spectator.*

These men are so well acquainted with the unamenable part of themselves, that they have not the confidence to think they are really beloved.

*Alciden's Spectator.*

Nor are the hills unamenable, whose tops To heav'n aspire.

*Philips.*

**UNANALYSED.** *adj.* Not resolved into simple parts.

Some large crystals at rehearsal unanalysed  
Were, appeared to have back of them five flat sides.

*Reyn.*

**UNANCHORED.** *adj.* Not anchored.

A word there is, incho'd on either side,  
Which like may rest, unanchored, and unty'd.

*Pope.*

**UNANIMITY.** [un and simil.] With out the self-rung. This sense I doubt.

This was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand  
Cut off, ev'n in the blossoms of my sin.

Unthought, unappointed, unanims. *Shak. Hamlet.*

**UNANIMATED.** *adj.* Not enlivened; not vivified.

Look on those half lines at the imperfect products of a hasty muse: like the frogs in the Nile, part huddled into life, and part a lump of unenlivened matter.

*Dryden.*

**UNANIMITY.** *n. f.* [unanimitas, French.] Agreement in design or opinion.

An honest party of men acting with unanimity, are of infinitely greater consequence, than the same party aiming at the same end by different views.

*Addison.*

**UNANIMOUS.** *adj.* [unanimes, Fr. unanimis, Latin.] Being of one mind; agreeing in design or opinion.

They went to meet  
So oft in festivals of joy, and love  
Unanimous, as sons of one great sire,

Humming th' eternal Father. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

With those which Minos's scepter and Phrygi gave,  
All bred in arms, unanims and brave.

**UNANIMOUSLY.** *adv.* [from unanims.] With one mind.

This particular is unanimously reported by all the ancient Christian authors.

*Addison on the Christian Religion.*

**UNANIMOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from unanims.] The state of being unanimous.

**UNANIMATED.** *adj.*

1. Not anointed.

2. Not prepared for death by extreme unction.

This was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand  
Cut off, ev'n in the blossoms of my sin,

Unthought, unanims, unanims. *Shak. Hamlet.*

**UNANSWERABLE.** *adj.* Not to be refused.

This is a manifest and unanswerable argument.

*Raleigh.*

I shall not conclude it false, though I think the emergent difficulties, which are its attendants, unanswerable.

*Glaville.*

The pope's question was wisely let fall without a reply, to indicate that it was unanswerable. *L. Espr.*

These speculations are strong intimations, not only of the excellency of a human soul, but of its independence on the body; and if they do not prove, do at least confirm, these two great points, which are established by many other reasons that are unanswerable.

*Addison's Spectator.*

As to the excuse drawn from the demands of creditors, if it be real, it is unanswerable.

*Addison's Spectator.*

**UNANSWERABLY.** *adv.* Beyond contradiction.

It will not take little labour here to it, to prove, that there can be any obediencies where there is no command. And therefore, unanswerably follows, that the abhorrence of the forsworn principle, plead conscience in a direct and bare-faced contradiction to God's express command.

*South.*

**UNANSWERED.** *adj.*

1. Not opposed by a reply.

Unanswer'd let thou boast. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

*Must I tamely bear?*

This arrogance unanswer'd? Thou art a traitor.

*Addison.*

2. Not confuted.

All these reasons, they say, have been brought, and were hitherto never answered; besides a number of monuments and inscriptions.

*Hooker.*

3. Not suitably returned.

Quench, Corydon; thy long answer I have  
Mind what the common woe of the measure.

*Dry.*

**UNAPPALLED.** *adj.* Not daunted; not impressed by fear.

If my memory could but be recalled  
To that brave moment when I could recall my senses;  
Can thought still thinking be unappalled?

*Shak.*

**UNAPPALLED.** *adj.* Not daunted; not daunted.

Environ'd thee; some how, some yell, some shriek'd;

Some bent at thee their fury darts; while thou  
Saw'st unappall'd in calm and steady peace.

As a lion, unappall'd with fear,  
Springs on the coils, and rushes on the spear.

Now this appear like gulls, when their serene,  
Whiter eye, and village unappall'd.

Fix on that awful face, I stand the charge;  
Amaz'd, not fleeing!

*Smith's Phœbe and Hippolytus.*

**UNAPPALLED.** *adj.* Not dressed; not clothed.

In Peru, though they were an unappalled people, and had some customs very barbarous, yet the government of the Incas had many parts of civility.

*Bacon's Holy War.*

Till our souls be unappalled  
Of bodies, they from bliss are banished.

**UNAPPARENT.** *adj.* Obscure; not visible.

Thy potent voice he hears,  
And longer will delay to hear thee tell  
His generation, and the rising birth  
Of nature, from the unapparent deep.

**UNAPPASABLE.** *adj.* Not to be pacified; implacable.

The unappasable rage of Hildebrand and his successors never left persecuting him, by raising one rebellion upon another.

I see thou art implacable; more deaf  
To pray than winds to seas; yet winds to seas  
Are reconcil'd at length, and seas to shores.

Thy anger, unappasable, still rages,  
Eternal tempest never to be calm'd.

**UNAPPASABLE.** *adj.* Not pacified.

Sacrifice his flesh,  
That to the shadows be not unappas'd.

His son forgot, his empire unappas'd;  
How soon that tyrant with new love is seiz'd!

**UNAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [from apply.] Such as cannot be applied.

Oratitude, by being confined to the few, has a very narrow province to work on, being acknowledged to be unapplicable, and so consequently ineffectual to all others.

Their beloved earl of Manchester appeared now as unapplicable to their purposes as the other.

The singing out, and laying in order, those intermediate ideas, that demonstratively shew the equality or inequality of unapplicable quantities, has produced discoveries.

**UNAPPREHENDED.** *adj.* Not understood.

They of whom God is altogether unapprehended, are but few in number, and for grossness of wit such that they hardly seem to hold the place of human beings.

**UNAPPREHENSIVE.** *adj.* [from apprehend.]

1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception.

The same temper of mind makes a man unapprehensive and incapable of any misery suffered by others.

2. Not suspecting.

**UNAPPROACHABLE.** *adj.* Inaccessible.

And never but in unapproach'd light  
Dwells from sterility.

**UNAPPROVED.** *adj.* [from approve.] Not approved.

May come and go to unapproved, and leave  
No foot behind.

**UNAPT.** *adj.* [from apt.]

1. Dull; not apprehensive.

2. Not



### 2. Not ready; not propense.

I am a soldier, and ought to weep. *Shakespeare*  
My blood hath been too cold and temperate.  
*Shakespeare*

### 3. Unfit; not qualified; with or before a verb, for before a noun.

Fear, death grow from an apprehension of duty  
Inured with insupportable power to hurt; and is, of  
all affections (anger excepted) the strongest to admit  
any confidence with reason. *Hooker*

A longing after sensual pleasures is a dissolution  
of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, lost  
and wandering; unfit for noble, wife, or spiritual  
employment. *Taylor*

### 4. Improper; unfit; unsuitable.

#### UNAPTLY. *adv.* [from *unapt*.] Unfitly; improperly.

He swims on his back; and the shape of his  
back seems to favour it; being very like the bot-  
tom of a boat: nor do his hinder legs *unaptly* re-  
semble a pair of oars. *Græw*

#### UNFITNESS. *n. f.* [from *unapt*.]

##### 1. Unfitness; unsuitableness.

Men's apparel is commonly made according to  
their conditions, and their conditions are often go-  
verned by their garments; for the person that is  
gowned, is by his gown put in mind of gravity,  
and also restrained from lightness by the very *unap-  
tiness* of his weed. *Spenser*

##### 2. Dulness; want of apprehension.

That *unaptness* made you minister  
Thus to excite yourself. *Shakespeare's Timon*

##### 3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension.

The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond  
its strength, like the body strained by lifting at a  
weight too heavy, has often its force broken, and  
thereby gets an *unaptness* or an aversion to any  
vigorous attempt ever after. *Locke*

#### UNARGUED. *adj.* [from *argus*.]

##### 1. Not disputed.

What thou bid'st,  
*Unargued* I obey; for God ordains. *Milt. Par. Lost*

##### 2. Not censured.

Not that this work liv'd in the hands of foes,  
*Unargued* then, and yet hath fame from those.  
*Ben Jonson*

#### TO UNARM. *v. a.* [from *arm*.] To dis- arm; to strip of armour; to deprive of arms.

*Unarm*, *unarm*, and do not fight to-day. *Shak.*  
*Unarm* me, Eros; the long day's task is done,  
And we must sleep. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra*  
Galen would not leave unto the world a treatise  
a theory of poisons; *unarming* thereby the malice  
of venomous spirits. *Brown's Pulgar Struara*

#### UNARMED. *adj.* [from *unarm*.] Having no armour; having no weapons.

On the western coast  
Blotch a puissant navy: to our shores  
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,  
*Unarmed*, and unresolv'd, to beat them back. *Shak.*

He all *unarm'd*  
Shall chase thee with the terror of his voice.  
From thy demoplack holds, possession foul;  
Thence and thy legions, yelling they shall fly,  
And beg to hide them in a herd of swine. *Milton*

Though *unarm'd* I am,  
Here, without ray sword or pointed lance,  
Hope not, base man, suggestion'd hence to go.  
*Dryden*

Whence most other creatures are furnished with  
weapons for their defence; man is born altogether  
*unarmed*. *Græw*

#### UNARRANGED. *adj.* Not brought to a trial.

As lawful lord, and king by just descent,  
Should here be judg'd, unheard, and *unarranged*. *Daniel*

#### UNARRA'YED. *adj.* Not dressed.

As if this infant world yet *unarray'd*  
Naked and bare, in Nature's lap were laid. *Dryden*

Half *unarray'd*, he ran to his relief,  
So happy and so artful was his grief. *Dryden*

#### UNARTFUL. *adj.*

##### 1. Having no art, or cunning.

A cheerful sweetness in his looks he has,  
And innocence *unartful* in his face. *Dryden's Troilus*

##### 2. Wanting skill.

How *unartful* would it have been to have let  
him in a corner, where he was to have given light  
and warning to all the bodies round him!  
*Chubb's Philosophical Principles*

#### UNARTFULY. *adv.* In an *unartful* manner.

In the report, although it be not *unartfully*  
drawn, and is perfectly in the spirit of a pleader,  
there is no great skill required to detect the many  
mistakes. *Swift's Miscellaneous*

#### UNARTIFICIALLY. *adv.* Contrarily to art.

Not a feather is *unartificially* made, misplaced,  
redundant, or defective. *Darham's Physico-Theology*

#### UNASKED. *adj.*

##### 1. Not courted by solicitation.

With what eagerness, what circumstance,  
*Unask'd*, thou tak'st such pains to tell me only  
My son's the better man. *Dickens's Sketch*

##### 2. Not fought by treaty or care.

The bearded corn *unask'd*  
From earth *unask'd*, nor was that earth renew'd.  
*Dryden*

How, or why  
Should all conspire to cheat us with a lie?  
*Unask'd* their pains, *unartful* their advice;  
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price.  
*Dryden*

#### UNASPIRING. *adj.* Not ambitious.

To be modest and *unaspiring*, in honour prefer-  
ring one another. *Rogers*

#### UNASSAILABLE. *adj.* Exempt from as- sault.

In the number, I do but know one,  
That *unassailable* holds on his rank,  
*Unshak'd* of motion. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar*

#### UNASSAILED. *adj.* Not attacked; not assailed.

As I *unassail'd*, Clifford, to thrive to-day,  
It grieves my soul to leave thee *unassail'd*. *Shak.*

I believe  
That he, the supreme good, whom all things ill  
Are but as slavish officers of vengeance,  
Would send a gliding guardian, if need were,  
To keep my life and honour *unassail'd*. *Milt. Comus*

#### UNASSAYED. *adj.* Unattempted.

What is faith, love, virtue *unassay'd*  
Alone, without exterior help sustain'd? *Milton*

#### UNASSISTED. *adj.* Not helped.

Its victories were the victories of reason, *unassisted*  
by the force of human power, and as gentle as the  
triumphs of light over darkness. *Addis's Freeholder*  
What *unassisted* reason could not discover, that  
God has set clearly before us in the revelation of the  
gospel: a felicity equal to our most enlarged de-  
sires; a state of immortal and unchangeable glory.  
*Rogers*

#### UNASSISTING. *adj.* Giving no help.

With these I went, a brother of the war;  
Not idle hand, with *unassisting* hands,  
When swains boath, and men a more savage band,  
Their virtuous toll subdu'd; yet these I *unassisted*. *Dryden*

#### UNASSUMING. *adj.* Not arrogant.

Unassuming worth in secret liv'd,  
And dies neglected. *Johnson's Winter*

#### UNASSUR'D. *adj.*

##### 1. Not confident.

The ensuing theatre, with a numerous and *un-  
assur'd* countenance, advances to your presence.  
*Granville*

##### 2. Not to be trusted.

The doubt and danger, the delays and woes,  
The feign'd friends, the *unassur'd* face,  
Do make a lover's life a wretch's hell. *Spenser*

#### UNATTEMPTED. *adj.* Not expiated.

Could you afford him such a bribe as that,  
A brother's blood yet *unattem'd*? *Rowe*

#### UNATTAINABLE. *adj.* Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach.

Peace and prayer are God's due worship; which  
are *unattainable* by our discourses, simply conceived,  
without the benefit of divine revelation.

I do not expect that men should be perfectly  
kept from error; that is more than human nature  
can, by any means, be advanced to; I aim at no  
such *unattainable* privilege; I only speak of what  
they should do. *Locke*

#### UNATTAINABLENESS. *n. f.* State of be- ing out of reach.

Desire is stopped by the opinion of the impossi-  
bility, or *unattainableness* of the good proposed. *Locke*

#### UNATTEMPTED. *adj.* Untried; not at- tempted.

He left no means *unattempted* of destroying his  
son. *Shakspere*

Not that I have the power to clutch my hands;  
When his fair angel would salute my palms;  
But that my hand, as *unattempted* yet,  
Like a poor beggar, rattleth on the rich. *Shakespeare*  
It pursues  
Things *unattempted* yet in prose or rhyme. *Milton*

Leave nothing *unattempted* to destroy  
That perjur'd race. *Dequaw*

Shall we be discouraged from any attempt of  
doing good, by the possibility of our failing in it?  
How many of the best things would, at this rate,  
have been left *unattempted*! *Atterbury*

#### UNATTENDED. *adj.*

##### 1. Having no retinue, or attendants.

With goddess-like demure forth she went,  
Not *unattended*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

##### 2. Having no followers.

Such *unattended* generals can never make a re-  
volution in Persia. *Dryden*

##### 3. Unaccompanied; forsaken.

Your constancy  
Hath left you *unattended*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*

#### UNATTENDING. *adj.* Not attending.

Ill is lost that profits,  
That is address'd to *unattending* ears. *Milton*

Ev'ry nymph of the flood, her vestments trailing,  
Throwt off her armlet of pearl in the main;  
Neptune in anguish his charge *unattending*,  
Vessels are found'ring and vovs are in vain. *Dryden*

#### UNATTENTIVE. *adj.* Not regarding.

Man's nature is so *unattentive* to good, that there  
can scarce be too many monitors.

Government of the Tongue  
Such things are not accompanied with show, and  
therefore seldom draw the eyes of the *unattentive*. *Taylor*

#### UNAVAILABLE. *adj.* Useless; vain with respect to any purpose.

When we have endeavoured to find out the  
strongest causes, wherefore they should imagine  
that reading is so *unavailable*, the most we can  
learn is, that sermons are the ordinance of God,  
the scriptures dark, and the labour of reading easy.  
*Hooker*

#### UNAVAILING. *adj.* Useless; vain.

Shedding inevitable death you know,  
You *unavailingly* bewailing pity show:  
The popular to mourn a dying love. *Dryden's Annals*  
Supine he tumbles on the crimson sands,  
Before his helpless friends and native hands,  
And spreads for aid his *unavailing* hands. *Long*

#### UNAVOIDABLE. *adj.*

##### 1. Inevitable; not to be shunned.

Oppression on one side, and ambition on the  
other, are the *unavoidable* occasions of war. *Dryden*  
It is *unavoidable* to all, to have opinions  
out certain proofs of their truth.  
Single acts of transgression will, through the  
acts and surpluses, be *unavoidable* to the last point.



The merits of Christ will make up the *unavoidable* deficiencies of our service; will prevail for pardon to our sincere repentance. *Regent.*

All sentiments of worldly grandeur vanish at that *unavoidable* moment, which decides the destiny of men. *Clarissa.*

## 2. Not to be missed in ratiocination.

That something is of itself, is self-evident; because we see things are; and the things that we see must either have had some first cause of their being, or have been always, and of themselves: one of them is *unavoidable*. *Tilleyson.*

I think it *unavoidable* for every rational creature, that will examine his own or any other existence, to have the notion of an eternal; wise being, who had no beginning. *Locke.*

## UNAVOIDABLENESS. *n. f.* Inevitability.

How can we conceive it subject to material impressions? and yet the importunity of pain, and *unavoidable* objects of sensations, strongly persuade that we are so. *Glarville.*

## UNAVOIDABLY. *adv.* Inevitably.

The most perfect administration must *unavoidably* produce opposition from multitudes who are made happy by it. *Addison.*

## UNAVOIDED. *adj.* Inevitable.

We see the very wreck that we must suffer; and *unavoided* is the danger now. *Shakespeare.*

Rare poems ask rare titlids;  
Yet satyrs, since the most of mankind be  
Their *unavoided* subject, fewest lie. *Ben Jonson.*

## UNAUTHORISED. *adj.* Not supported by authority; not properly commissioned.

To kiss in private?

An *unauthorized* kiss. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

It is for you to ravage seas and land,  
*Unauthorized* by my supreme command. *Dryden.*

## UNAWARE. } *adv.* [from aware, or UNAWARES. } *advary.*

## 1. Without thought; without previous meditation.

Take heed lest you fall *unawares* into that inconvenience you formerly found fault with. *Spenser.*

It is my father's face,

Whom, in this conflict, I *unawares* have kill'd. *Shakespeare.*

Firm we subsist; yet possible to swerve,  
And fall into deception *unaware*. *Milton.*

A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,  
Of wine and honey mix'd; with added store  
Of opium: to his keeper this he brought,  
Who swallow'd *unawares* the sleepy draught,  
And snor'd secure. *Dryden.*

'Tis a sensation like that of a limb lopped off;  
one is trying every minute *unawares* to use it, and finds it is not. *Pope.*

## 2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; suddenly.

Let destruction come upon him at *unawares*,  
and let his net that he hath hid, catch himself. *Psalms. xxxvi. 8.*

My hand, *unawares* to me, was by the force of  
that endeavour it just before employ'd to sustain  
the fallen weight, carried up with such violence,  
that I bruised it. *Boyle.*

Though we live never so long, we are still surprized:  
we put the evil day far from us, and then  
it catches us *unawares*, and we tremble at the prospect. *Waller.*

## 3. In this sense I believe at unawares is the proper use.

He breaks at *unawares* upon our walks,  
And, like a midnight wolf, invades the fold. *Dryden.*

## UNAWED. *adj.* Unrestrained by fear or reverence.

The raging and fanatic distemper of the house  
of commons must be attributed to the want of  
such good ministers of the crown, as, being *unawed*  
by any guilt of their own, could have watched  
other men's. *Clarendon.*

Unawed by punishment, unawed by fear,  
His words were simple, and his soul sincere. *Dryden.*

## UNBARR'D. *adj.*

## 1. Not fained; not taught to bear the rider.

Then I beat my labor;

As which, like *unbarr'd* colts, they prick'd their ears,

Advanc'd their eyelids, lifted up their noses,  
As they smelt musick. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

A well-wayed horse will safely convey thee to thy  
journey's end, when an *unbarr'd* filly may give  
thee a fall. *Suckling.*

They flinch like *unbarr'd* fillies. *Dennis's Letters.*

## 2. Not countenanced; not aided.

Let the weight of thine own infamy

Fall on thee unsupported, and *unbarr'd*. *David's Civil War.*

## UNBALANCED. *adj.* Not poised; not in equipoise.

Let earth *unbalance'd* from her orbit fly,  
Planets and suns run lawless through the sky. *Pope.*

## UNBALLASTED. *adj.* Not kept steady by ballast; unsteady.

They having but newly left those grammatical  
flats, where they struck unreasonably, to learn a  
few words with lamentable construction; and now  
on the sudden transported under another climate,  
to be tost and tumolled with their *unballasted* wits  
in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy,  
do, for the most part, grow into hatred of learning. *Milton.*

As at sea th' *unballast* vessel rides,

Cast to and fro, the sport of winds and tides;

So, in the bounding chariot tost on high,  
The youth is hurled headlong through the sky. *Addison.*

## UNBAND'D. *adj.* [from band.] Wanting a string, or band.

Your horse should be ungartered, your bonnet  
*unbanded*, and every thing demonstrating a careless  
delation. *Shakespeare.*

## To UNBAR. *v. a.* [from bar.] To open, by removing the bars; to unbolt.

'Tis not secure, this place or that to guard;

If any other entrance stand *unbar'd*. *Danbom.*

These rites the king refus'd,

Deaf to their cries; nor would the gates *unbar*

Of sacred peace, or loose th' imprison'd war. *Dryden.*

## UNBARRED. *adj.* [barba, Latin.] Not shaven. Out of use.

Must I go shew them my *unbarred* scone?

Must my bare tongue give to my noble heart

A lie? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

## UNBARKED. *adj.* [from bark.] Decoricated; stripped of the bark.

A branch of a tree, *unbarked* some space at the  
bottom, and so set in the ground, hath grown. *Baron.*

## UNBASHFUL. *adj.* Impudent; shameless.

Nor did I with *unbashful* forehead woo

The means of weakness and debility. *Shakespeare.*

## UNBATED. *adj.* [from bate.] Not repressed; not blunted.

Where is the horse, that doth untread again

His tedious measures with th' *unbated* fire

That he did pace them first? *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

## UNBATH'D. *adj.* [from bath.] Not wet.

Pierce Pasimond, their passage to prevent,

Thrust full on Cymon's back in his descent;

The blade return'd *unbath'd*, and to the handle

hent. *Dryden.*

## UNBATTERED. *adj.* Not injured by blows.

I cannot strike at wretched kerns, whose arms

Are hir'd to bear their slaves; or thou, Macbeth;

Or else my sword, with an *unbatter'd* edge,

I sheath again undecided. *Shakespeare.*

## To UNBAY. *v. a.* To set open; to free from the restraint of mounds.

I ought now to loose the reins of my affections,  
to *unbay* the current of my passion, and love on  
without boundary or measure. *Norris's Miscellany.*

## UNBEARING. *adj.* Bringing no fruit.

He with his pruning hook dispatching

*Unbearing* branches from their heads,

And grafts more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*

## UNBEATEN. *adj.*

## 1. Not treated with blows.

His mare was truer than his chronicle;

For she had rode five miles unpurr'd, *unbeaten*,

And then at last turn'd tail towards Newmarket. *Bp. Corbet.*

## 2. Not trodden.

We must tread *unbeaten* paths, and make a way

where we do not find one; but it shall be always

with a light in our hand. *Beacon.*

If your bold muse dare tread *unbeaten* paths.

Virtue, to crown her favorites, loves to try

Some new, *unbeaten* passage to the sky. *Swift.*

## UNBECOMING. *adj.* Indecent; unsuitable; indecorous.

Here's our chief guest. —

—If he had been forgotten,

It had been as a gape in our great feast,

And all things *unbecom'g*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

No thought of flight,

None of retreat, no *unbecoming* deed

That argu'd fear. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I should rather believe that the nose was the

seat of wrath in brats than in mankind; and

that it was *unbecoming* of any but Pan, who had

very much of the beast in him, to wrinkle up his

nose in anger. *Dryden.*

My grief lets *unbecoming* speeches fall;

I should have dy'd, and not complain'd at all. *Dryden.*

This petulancy in conversation prevails among

some of that sex, where it appears the most *unbe-*

coming and unnatural. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Men of wit, learning, and virtue, might strike

out every offensive or *unbecoming* passage from plays. *Swift.*

Such proceed upon debates without *unbecom'g*

warinth. *Swift.*

## UNBECOMINGNESS. *n. f.* Indecency; indecorum.

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought

to be grave, kind and sober, reprobating the ill or

*unbecomingness* of the fault. *Locke.*

## To UNBED. *v. a.* To raise from a bed.

Each *unbed* themselves, and stir at the noise of

thunder. *Waller's Angier.*

## UNBEGITTING. *adj.* Not becoming; not suitable.

Love is full of *unbegitting* strains,

All wanton as a child, sleeping in vain. *Shakespeare.*

Far be it that I should write thee sin, or blame!

Or think thee *unbegitting* holiest place. *Milton.*

He might several times have made peace with

his discontented subjects, upon terms not at all *un-*

*begitting* his dignity or interest; but he rather chose

to sacrifice the whole alliance to his private passion. *Swift.*

## To UNBEGE'T. *v. n.* To deprive of existence.

Wishes each minute he could *unbeget*

Those rebel sons who dare t' usurp his seat. *Dryden.*

## UNBEGOT. } *adj.* [from begot.]

## UNBEGOTTEN. } *adj.* [from begot.]

## 1. Eternal; without generation.

Why should he attribute the same honour to

matter, which is subject to corruption, as to the

eternal, *unbegotten*, and immutable God? *Stillingfl.*

## 2. Not yet generated.

God omnipotent, must 'ring

Armies of pestilence; and they shall strike

Your children yet unborn, and *unbeget*. *Shakespeare.*

In thy pow'r

It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent

The race *unbegot*, to being yet *unbeget*. *Milton.*

## 3. Not attaining existence.

Where a child finds his own parents his pervers-

ert, better were it for him to have been unborn

and *unbeguile*, than ask a blessing of those whose conversation breathes nothing but a curse. *Southey*.

**TO UNBEGUILE. v. a.** To undeceive; to set free from the influence of any deceit.

Then *unbeguile* thyself, and know with me, That angels, though on earth employ'd they be, Are still in heav'n. *Donne*.

Their comeliness *unbeguiled* the vulgar of the odd opinion the loyalists had formerly infused in to them, by their concionatory invectives. *Howell's Vocal Forest*.

**UNBEHELD. adj.** Unseen; not discoverable to the sight.

These then, though *unbeheld* in deep of night, Shine not in vain. *Milton*.

**UNBELIEF. n. f.**

1. Incredulity.

'Tis not vain or fabulous, What the sage poets, taught by th' heav'nly muse, Storied of old in high immortal verse, Of dire chimeras, and enchanted liles, And rifled rocks, whose entrance leads to hell; For such there be: but *unbelief* is blind. *Milton*.

I'm justly plagued by this your *unbelief*, And am myself the cause of my own grief. *Dryd.* Such an universal acquaintance with things will keep you from an excess of credulity and *unbelief*; i. e. a readiness to believe or to deny every thing at first hearing. *Watts*.

2. Infidelity; irreligion.

Where profess'd *unbelief* is, there can be no visible church of Christ; there may be where sound belief wanteth. *Hooker*.

**TO UNBELIEVE. v. a.**

1. To discredit; not to trust.

Heav'n shield your grace from woe, As I, thus wrong'd, hence *unbelieved* go! *Shakspeare*. So great a prince and favourite so suddenly metamorphosed into travellers with no greater train, was enough to make any man *unbelieve* his five senses. *Watson's Buckingham*.

2. Not to think real or true.

Nor less than sight and hearing could convince Of such an unforeseen and *unbelieved* offence. *Dryden*.

**UNBELIEVER. n. f.** An infidel; one who believes not the scripture of God.

The ancient fathers being often constrained to shew what warrant they had so much to rely upon the scriptures, endeavoured still to maintain the authority of the books of God, by arguments such as *unbelievers* themselves must needs think reasonable, if they judged thereof as they should. *Hooker*.

What endless war would jealous nations tear, If none above did witness what they swear? Sad fate of *unbelievers*, and yet just, Among themselves to find so little trust. *Wallace*.

In the New Testament, religion is usually expressed by faith in God and Christ, and the love of them. Hence it is that true Christians are so frequently called believers; and wicked and godly men *unbelievers*. *Tullisen*.

He pronounces the children of such parents as were, one of them a Christian, and the other an *unbeliever*, holy, on account of the faith and holiness of that one. *Atterbury*.

Men always grow vicious before they become *unbelievers*; but if you would once convince prodigates by topics drawn from the view of their own quiet, reputation, and health, their infidelity would soon drop off. *Swift's Miscellaneous*.

**UNBELIEVING. adj.** Infidel.

No stay of slaughter found his vigorous arm; But th' *unbelieving* squadrons turn'd to flight, Smote in the rear. *Philips*.

This wrought the greatest confusion in the *unbelieving* Jews, and the greatest conviction in the Gentiles. *Addison*.

In the days of the apostles, when all who professed themselves disciples of Christ were converts of conscience, this severe censure might be restrained to the *unbelieving* part of mankind. *Rogers*.

**UNBELOVED. adj.** Not loved.

Whoe'er you are, not *unbelov'd* by heav'n, Since on our friendly shore your ships are driven. *Dryden*.

**TO UNBEND. v. a.**

1. To free from flexure.

It is lawful to relax and *unbend* our bow, but not to suffer it to be unready, or unstrung. *Taylor's Holy Living*.

I must be in the battle; but I'll go With empty quiver, and *unbended* bow. *Dryden*.

2. To relax; to remit; to set at ease for a time.

Here have I seen the king, when great affairs Gave leave to slacken and *unbend* his cares, Attended to the chase by all the flow'rs of youth. *Dunham*.

From those great cares when ease your soul *unbends*, Your pleasures are design'd to noble ends. *Dryd.*

3. To relax vitiously or effeminately.

You *unbend* your noble strength, to think So brain-sickly of things. *Shakspeare's Macbeth*.

**UNBENDING. adj.**

1. Not suffering flexure.

Not so, when swift Camilla scours the plain, Flies o'er th' *unbending* corn, and skims along the main. *Pope*.

2. Not yielding; resolute.

Ye noble few, who here *unbending* stand Beneath life's pressures, yet a little while, And all your woes are past. *Thomson*.

3. Devoted to relaxation.

Since what was omitted in the acting is now kept in, I hope it may entertain your lordship at an *unbending* hour. *Roscoe*.

**UNBELAPICED. adj.** Not preferred to a benefice.

More vacant pulpits would more converts make; All would have latitude enough to take: The rest *unbelapic'd* your tests maintain. *Dryden*.

**UNBENEVOLENT. adj.** Not kind.

A religion which not only forbids, but by its natural influence sweetens all bitterness and asperity of temper, and corrects that selfish narrowness of spirit which inclines men to a fierce *unbenevolent* behaviour. *Rogers*.

**UNBENIGHTED. adj.** Never visited by darkness.

Beyond the polar circles; to them day Had *unbenighted* shone, while the low sun, To recompense his distance, in then fight Had rounded still the horizon. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

**UNBENIGN. adj.** Malignant; malevolent.

To th' other five Their planetary motions, and aspects, In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite, Of noxious efficacy; and when to join In sign *unbenign*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

**UNBENT. adj.**

1. Not strained by the string.

Apollo heard, and, conquering his disdain, *Unbent* his bow, and Greece inspir'd again. *Dryd.*

2. Having the bow unstrung.

Why hast thou gone so far, To be *unbent* when thou hast ta'en thy stand, Th' elected deer before thee? *Shakspeare's Cymbeline*.

3. Not crushed; not subdued.

But thou, secure of soul, *unbent* with woes, The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose. *Dryden*.

4. Relaxed; not intent.

Be not always on affairs intent, But let thy thoughts be easy and *unbent*: When our mind's eyes are disengag'd and free, They clearer, farther, and distinctly see. *Dunham*.

**UNBESSEMING. adj.** Unbecoming.

No emotion of passion transported me by the indignity of his carriage, to do or say any thing *unbesseming* myself. *King Charles*.

Far be the spirit of the chase from them! Uncourteous courage, *unbecoming* skill. *Thomson*.

**UNBESTOWED. adj.** Not intreated.

Let him, should injure us, his timely care Hath, *unbestow'd*, provided; and his hands Cloath'd us powerfully; plying while he judg'd. *Addison*.

**UNBESTOWED. adj.** Not given; not disposed of.

He had now but one son and one daughter *unbestow'd*. *Roscoe*.

**UNBETRAYED. adj.** Not betrayed.

Many being privy to the fact, How hard is it to keep it *unbetray'd*! *Daniel's Civil War*.

**UNBEWAILED. adj.** Not lamented.

Let determin'd things to destiny Hold *unbewail'd* their way. *Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra*.

**TO UNBEWITCH. v. a.** [from *witch*.]

To free from fascination.

**TO UNBIASS. v. a.** To free from any external motive; to disentangle from prejudice.

That our understandings may be free to examine, and reason *unbiased* give its judgment, being that whereon a right direction of our conduct to true happiness depends; it is in this we should employ our chief care. *Locke*.

The standing evidences of the gospel, every time they are considered, gain upon sincere, *unbiased* minds. *Atterbury*.

The truest service a private man may do his country, is by *unbiasing* his mind, as much as possible, between the rival powers. *Swift*.

Where's the man who counsel can bestow, *Unbias'd* or by favour or by spite; Not dully prepossess'd, nor blindly right? *Pope*.

**UNBIASSEDLY. adv.** Without external influence; without prejudice.

I have sought the true meaning; and have *unbiasedly* embraced what, upon a fair enquiry, appeared to me. *Locke*.

**UNBID. } adj.**

**UNBIDDEN. } adj.**

1. Uninvited.

*Unbidden* guests Are often welcomest when they are gone. *Shakspeare*.

2. Uncommanded; spontaneous.

Thou hast also and thickest it shall bring thee forth *Unbid*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Roses *unbid*, and ev'ry fragrant flower, Flew from their stalks, to strow thy nuptial hour. *Dryden*.

*Unbidden* earth shall wroathing Ivy bring, And fragrant herbs, the promises of spring. *Dryd.*

**UNBICORROD. adj.** Free from bigotry.

Erasmus, who was an *unbicorrod* Roman Catholic, was so much transported with this passage of Socrates, that he could scarce forbear looking upon him as a saint, and desiring him to pray for him. *Addison*.

**TO UNBIND. v. a.** [from *bind*.] To loose; to untie.

His own woe's author, who's bound it finds, As did Pyrocles, and it wistfully *unbind*. *Spenser*.

Ye Latian dames, If there be here, who dare maintain My right, nor think the name of mother vain, *Unbind* your filets, loose your flowing hairs, And orgies and nocturnal rites prepare. *Dryden*.

On the fifth instant it was thought fit to *unbind* his head. *Trotter*.

**TO UNBISHOP. v. a.** [from *bishop*.] To deprive of episcopal orders.

I cannot look upon Titus as so far *unbishops'd* yet, but that he still exhibits to us all the *unbishops'd* jurisdiction. *Southey*.

**UNBITTED. adj.** [from *bite*.] Unbridled; unrestrained.

We have reason to cool our raging passions, our carnal *unbitten*, our *unbitten* lusts, *unbitten* this love to be a sect or dogma. *Southey's Sonnets*.

**UNBLESSED. adj.**

**UNBLAMABLE**, *adj.* Not culpable; not to be charged with a fault.

Much more could I say concerning this *unblamable* inequality of fines and rates. *Bacon.*

He lov'd his people, him they idoliz'd;  
And thence proceeds my mortal hatred to him;  
That, thus *unblamable* to all beside,  
He err'd to me alone. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

**UNBLAMABLY**, *adv.* Without taint of fault.

Ye are witnesses, and God also, how holily, and justly, and *unblamably* we behaved ourselves. *1 Thess. ii. 10.*

**UNBLAMED**, *adj.* Blameless; free from fault.

Shall spend your days in joy *unblam'd*, and dwell long time in peace. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

*Unblam'd* abundance crown'd the royal board,  
What time this dame rever'd her prudent lord,  
Who now is doom'd to mourn. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**UNBLEMISHED**, *adj.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach; free from deformity.

O welcome, pure-eyed faith, white-handed hope!  
Thou hovering angel, girt with golden wings,  
And thou *unblemish'd* form of chastity! *Ashton's Comus.*

Under this stone lies virtue, youth,  
*Unblemish'd* probity, and truth. *Waller.*

Is none worthy to be made a wife  
In all this town? Suppose her free from strife,  
Rich, fair, and fruitful; of *unblemish'd* life. *Dryd.*

They appointed, out of these new converts, men  
Of the best sense, and of the most *unblemish'd* lives,  
To preside over these several assemblies. *Addison.*

**UNBLEMISHED**, *adj.* Not disgraced; not injured by any foil.

There, where very desolation dwells,  
She may pass on with *unblemish'd* majesty;  
Be it not done in pride, or in presumption. *Milton.*

**UNBLEMISHED**, *adj.* Not mingled.

None can boast a knowledge deposite from defilement, within this atmosphere of flesh; it dwells  
no where in *unblemish'd* proportions on this side the empyrean. *Glanville.*

**UNBLEST**, *adj.*

1. Accursed; excluded from benediction.

It is a shameful and *unblest* thing, to take the  
frum of people, and wicked, condemned men, to  
be the people with whom you plant. *Bacon.*

2. Wretched; unhappy.

In thy power  
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent  
The race *unblest*, to being yet unbegot. *Milton.*

What is true passion, that *unblest* it dies?  
And where is woman's joy, if Henry flies? *Prior.*

**UNBLOODED**, *adj.* Not stained with blood.

Who find the parti dge in the puttock's nest,  
But may miss, ere how the bird is dead,  
Although the kite tear with *edied* beak. *Shak.*

**UNBLOODY**, *adj.* Not cruel; not shedding blood; not stained with blood.

Under the ledge of Atlas lies a cave,  
The venerable seat of holy hermits,  
Who there, secure in separated cells,  
From the purring streams, and savage fruits,  
Have wholesome beverage and *unbloody* feasts. *Dryden.*

**UNBLOWN**, *adj.* Having the bud yet unexpanded.

Ah! my poor princess! Ah! my tender babes!  
My *unblown* flowers, new-appearing faces! *Shak.*

**UNBLOUNTED**, *adj.* Not becoming obtuse.

A sword, whose weight without a blow might  
fly;  
*unblunted*, to cut hoists away. *Cowley's Davidis.*

**UNBODIED**, *adj.*  
Imcorporeal; immaterial.

If we could conceive of things as angels and *unbodied* spirits do, without involving them in those clouds language throws upon them, we should seldom be in danger of such mistakes as are perpetually committed. *Watts's Logic.*

2. Freed from the body.

She hath the bonds broke of eternal night;  
Her soul *unbodied* of the burdenous corpse. *Spenser.*  
All things are but alter'd, nothing dies;  
And here and there th' *unbodied* spirit flies. *Dryd.*

**UNBOILED**, *adj.* Not foddren.

A quarter of a pint of rice *unboiled*, will arise to a pint boiled. *Bacon.*

**TO UNBOILT**, *v. a.* To set open; to unbar.

I'll call my uncle down;  
He shall *unbolt* the gates. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

**UNBOLTED**, *adj.* Coarse; gross; not refined, as flour, by bolting or sifting.

I will tread this *unbolted* villain into mortar, and daub the wall of a jakes with him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**UNBONNETED**, *adj.* Wanting a hat or bonnet.

This night, wherein  
The lion and the belly pinched wolf  
Keep their fur dry, *unbonneted* he runs,  
And bids what will, take all. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**UNBOOKISH**, *adj.*

1. Not studious of books.

2. Not cultivated by erudition.

As he shall smile, Othello shall go mad;  
And his *unbookish* jealousy must construe  
Poor Cassio's smiles, gestures, and light behaviour,  
Quite in the wrong. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

**UNBORN**, *adj.* Not yet brought into life; future; being to come.

Some *unborn* sorrow, ripe in fortune's womb,  
Is coming tow'rd me. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*  
The woes to come, the children yet *unborn*  
Shall feel this day, as sharp to them as thorn. *Shak.*  
Never so much as in a thought *unborn*  
Did I offend you. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

He on the wings of cherubim  
Up-lifted, in paternal glory rode  
Far into chaos, and the world *unborn*,  
*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To what wretched fate reserv'd!  
Better end here *unborn*! Why is life giv'n  
To be thus wasted from us? *Milton's Par. Lost.*

A queen, from whom  
The souls of kings *unborn* for bodies wait. *Dryden.*

**UNBORROWED**, *adj.* Genuine; native; one's own.

But the luxurious father of the fold,  
With native purple, and *unborrow'd* gold,  
Beneath his pompous fleece shall proudly sweat. *Dryden.*

In substances, especially those which the common and *unborrow'd* names of any language are applied to, some remarkable, sensible qualities, serve to distinguish one from another. *Locke.*

**TO UNBOSOM**, *v. a.*

1. To reveal in confidence.

I lov'd thee, as too well thou knew'st,  
Too well, *unbosom'd* all my secrets to thee,  
Not out of levity, but overpower'd  
By thy request, who could deny thee nothing. *Milton.*

Do we *unbosom* all our secrets to him, and hide nothing that passeth in the depth of our hearts from him? *Atterbury.*

2. To open; to disclose.

Should I thence, hurried on viewless wings,  
Take up a weeping on the mountain's wild,  
I he gentle neighbourhood of grove and spring  
Would soon *unbosom* all their echoes mild. *Milton.*

**UNBOTTOMED**, *adj.*

1. Without bottom; bottomless.

The dark, *unbottom'd*, infinite abyss. *Milton.*

2. Having no solid foundation; having no reliance.

This is a special act of Christian hope, to be thus *unbooted* of ourselves, and fastened upon God, with a full reliance, trust, and dependance on his mercy. *Hammond.*

**UNBOUGHT**, *adj.*

1. Obtained without money.

The *unbought* dainties of the poor. *Dryd. Horace.*

2. Not finding any purchaser.

The merchant will leave our native commodities *unbought* upon the hands of the farmer, rather than export them to a market which will not afford him returns with profit. *Locke.*

**UNBOUND**, *adj.*

1. Loose; not tied.

2. Wanting a cover: used of books.

He that has complex ideas, without particular names for them, would be in no better case than a bookseller who had volumes that lay *unbound*, and without titles; which he could make known to others, only by shewing the loose sheets. *Locke.*

3. Preterite of *unbind*.

Some from their chains the faithful dogs *unbound*. *Dryden.*

**UNBOUNDABLE**, *adj.*

1. Infinite; interminable.

Long were to tell what I have done;  
I voyag'd the unreach, vast, *unbounded* deep  
Of horrible confusion. *Milner.*  
The wide, th' *unbounded* prospect lies before me;  
But shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it. *Addison.*

2. Unlimited; unrestrained.

He was a man  
Of an *unbounded* stomach, ever ranking  
Himself with princes. *Shakespeare.*

He had given his curiosity its full, *unbounded* range, and examined not only in contemplation, but by sensitive experiment, whatever could be good for the sons of men. *Decay of Piety.*

**UNBOUNDLESSLY**, *adv.* Without bounds; without limits.

So *unboundedly* mischievous is that petulant member, that heaven and earth are not wide enough for its range, but it will find work at home too. *Government of the Tongue.*

**UNBOUNDNESS**, *n. f.* Exemption from limits.

Finitude, applied to created things, imports the proportions of the several properties of these things to one another. Infinitude, the *unboundness* of these degrees of properties. *Cheyne.*

**UNBOWED**, *adj.* Not bent.

He knits his brow, and shews an angry eye,  
And passeth by with stiff, *unbowed* knee,  
Disdaining duty that to us belongs. *Shak. H. VI.*

**TO UNBOWEL**, *v. a.* To extenterate; to eviscerate.

In this chapter I'll *unbowel* the state of the question. *Hazewill.*

It is now become a new species of divinity, to branch out with fond distinctions our holy faith, which the pious simplicity of the first Christians received to practice; not to read upon as an anatomy, *unbowel* and dissect to try experiment. *Decay of Piety.*

**TO UNBRAKE**, *v. a.*

1. To loose; to relax.

With whose reproach and odious menace,  
The knight embolting in his haughty heart,  
Knit all his forces, and 'gan soon *unbrake*  
His grasping hold. *Spenser.*

Somewhat of mournful sure my ears does wound;  
Drums *unbrac'd*, with soldiers' broken cries. *Dryd.*  
Nought shall the psaltry and the harp avail,  
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,  
And numbing coldness has *unbrac'd* the ear. *Prior.*

Wasting years, that wither human race,  
Exhaust thy spirits, and thy arms *unbrake*. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. To make the clothes loose.

Is it physical,  
To walk *unbrac'd*, and suck up the humours  
Of the dank morning? *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar*  
Hawley.

*Hamlet, with his doublet all unbreath'd,*  
No hat upon his head, his stockings loose, *Shaksp.*  
**UNBREATHED.** *adj.* Not exercised.  
They now have toil'd their *unbreath'd* memories  
With this same plea against our nuptials. *Shaksp.*  
**UNBREATHING.** *adj.* Unanimated.  
They spake not a word;  
But like dumb statues, or *unbreathing* stones,  
Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale. *Shak.*

**UNBRED.** *adj.*  
1. Not instructed in civility; ill educated.  
*Unbred* minds must be a little sent abroad.

*Government of the Tongue.*  
Children learn from *unbred* or debauched ser-  
vants, untowardly tricks. *Locke on Education.*  
Sure never any thing was so *unbred* as that odi-  
ous man. *Congress's Way of the World.*

2. Not taught: with *to*.  
A warrior dame,  
*Unbred* to spinning, in the loom unskill'd. *Dryden.*

**UNBREECHED.** *adj.* Having no breeches.  
Looking on my boy's face, methought I did recoll  
Twenty-three years, and saw myself *unbreech'd*.  
In my green velvet coat. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale*  
**UNBRIED.** *adj.* Not influenced by mo-  
ney or gifts; not hired.  
The soul gave all:  
*Unbri'd* it gave; or, if a bribe appear,  
No less than heav'n. *Dryden.*  
To succour the distress'd;  
*Unbri'd* by love, untrusty'd by threats. *A. Phillips.*

**UNBRI'DLED.** *adj.* Licentious; not re-  
strained.  
This is not well, rash and *unbri'dled* boy,  
To fly the favours of so good a king. *Shaksp. Henry.*  
To what licence  
Dares thy *unbri'dled* boldness run itself? *H. Jonson.*  
We have considered religious zeal, which tran-  
gresses in *unbri'dled* excess. *Spr. of the Sunman.*

**UNBROKEN.** *adj.* [from *break*.]  
**UNBROKEN.** *adj.* [from *break*.]  
1. Not violated.  
God pardon all oaths that are broke to me;  
God keep all vows *unbroke*, are made to thee. *Shak.*  
Some married persons, even in their marriage,  
do please God, by preserving their faith *unbroken*.  
*Taylor.*  
He first broke peace in heav'n, and faith, till then  
*Unbroken*. *Milton.*

2. Not subdued; not weakened.  
From his seat the Pylian prince arose:  
Two centuries already he fulfill'd;  
And now began the third, *unbroken* yet. *Dryden.*  
How broad his shoulders spread! by age *unbroke*?  
*Pope.*

3. Not tamed.  
A lonely cow,  
Unworn with yokes, *unbroken* to the plow. *Addis.*  
**UNBROTHERLIKE.** *adj.* Ill suiting with  
**UNBROTHERLY.** *adj.* the character of a  
brother.  
Victor's *unbrotherlike* heat towards the eastern  
churches, fomented that difference about Easter  
into a schism. *Devey of Puty.*

**UNBRUISED.** *adj.* Not bruised; not hurt.  
On Dardan plains,  
The fresh, and yet *unbruised* Greeks do pitch  
Their brave pavilions. *Shaksp. Henry.*  
Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye;  
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie;  
But where *unbruised* youth, with untruff brain,  
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shaksp. Henry.*

**TO UNBUCKLE.** *v. a.* To loose from  
buckles.  
We have been down together in my sleep,  
*Unbuckling* helms; sitting each other's throat,  
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shak. Coriol.*  
He that *unbuckles* this, till we do please  
To doff't for our purpose, shall hear a storm. *Shaksp. Henry.*

**TO UNBURIED.** *v. a.* To raze to destroy.  
This is the way to kindle, not to quench;  
T' *unbuild* the city, and to lay all flat. *Shaksp. Henry.*  
What will they then but *unbuild*  
His living temples, built by faith to stand;  
Their own faith, not another's? *Milt. Par. Lost.*

**UNBUILT.** *adj.* Not yet erected.  
Built walls you shun, *unbuilt* you see. *Dryden*

**UNBURIED.** *adj.* Not interred; not ho-  
noured with the rites of funeral.  
Why suffer'st thou thy sons, *unburied* yet,  
To hover on the dreadful shore of Styx? *Shaksp.*  
The moss, which growth upon the skull of a  
dead man *unburied*, will staunch blood potently. *Bacon.*

Him double cares attend,  
For thy *unburied* soldiers, and his friend. *Dryden.*  
Breathless he lies, and his *unbury'd* ghost,  
Depriv'd of funeral rites, pollutes your host. *Dryd.*  
The wand'ring ghosts  
Of kings *unbury'd* on the wasted coasts. *Pope's Statius.*

**UNBURNED.** *adj.*  
**UNBURNED.** *adj.*  
1. Not consumed; not wasted; not in-  
jured by fire.  
Creon denies the rites of fun'ral fires to those,  
Whose breathless bodies yet he calls his sons;  
*Unburn'd*, unburied, on a heap they lie. *Dryden.*

2. Not heated with fire.  
Burnt wine is more hard and astringent than  
wine *unburnt*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**UNBURNING.** *adj.* Not consuming by  
heat.  
What we have said of the *unburning* fire called  
light, streaming from the flame of a candle, may  
easily be applied to all other light deprived of sen-  
sible heat. *Digby.*

**TO UNBURTHEN.** *v. a.*  
1. To rid of a load.  
We'll shake all cares and bus'ness from our age,  
Confering them on younger strengths; while we  
*Unburden'd* crawl toward death. *Shak. King Lear.*

2. To throw off.  
Sharp Buckingham *unburthens* with his tongue  
The envious load that lies upon his heart. *Shak.*

3. To disclose what lies heavy on the mind.  
From your love I have a warranty  
T' *unburthen* all my plots and purposes,  
How to get clear of all the debts I owe. *Shaksp.*

**TO UNBUTTON.** *v. a.* To loose any thing  
buttoned.  
Thou art fat-witted with drinking old sack, and  
*unbuttoning* thee after supper. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
Many catch cold on the breast, by leaving their  
doublets *unbuttoned*. *Harvey on Consumption.*  
His silk waistcoat was *unbuttoned* in several places. *Addison.*

**UNCALCINED.** *adj.* Free from calcina-  
tion.  
A saline substance, subtler than sal ammoniac,  
carried up with it *uncalcined* gold in the form of  
subtle exhalations. *Boyle.*

**UNCALLED.** *adj.* Not summoned; not  
sent for; not demanded.  
Basilus had servants, who, though they came  
not *uncalled*, yet at call were ready. *Sidney.*  
He, bolder now, *uncall'd* before her food. *Milt.*  
Mild Lucina came *uncall'd*, and stood  
Beside the struggling boughs, and heard the groan,  
Then reach'd her midwife hand to speed the throes. *Dryden.*

**TO UNCA'LM.** *v. a.* To disturb. A harsh  
word.  
What strange disquiet has *uncaim'd* your breast,  
Inhuman fair, to rob the dead of rest? *Dryden.*

**UNCA'LLER.** *adj.* Not crafted; not  
abrogated.  
I only mourn my yet *uncaim'd* score;  
You put me past the pow'r of paying more. *Dryde*

**UNCANONICAL.** *adj.* Not agreeable to  
the canons.  
**UNCA'PABLE.** *adj.* [inca'pable, Fr. inca-  
pax, Lat.] Not capable; not suscep-  
tible. Now more frequently *inca'pable*.  
Thou art come to answer  
A stony adversary, an inhuman wretch,  
*Unca'pable* of pity, void and empty  
From any dram of mercy. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*  
He who believes himself *unca'pable* of passion,  
goes on without any care of reforming. *Hammond.*  
This, whilst they are under the deceit of it,  
makes them *unca'pable* of conviction; and they  
applaud themselves as zealous champions for truth,  
when indeed they are contending for error. *Shaksp.*

**UNCA'RED FOR.** *adj.* Not regarded; not  
attended to.  
Their kings, to better their worldly estate, left  
their own and their people's ghastly condition *un-  
cared for*. *Addison.*

**UNCA'RNATE.** *adj.* Not fleshly.  
Nor need we be afraid to ascribe that to the in-  
carnate Son, which sometimes is attributed unto  
the *unca'rnate* Father. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TO UNCA'VE.** *v. a.*  
1. To disengage from any covering.  
See Pompey is *unca'ving* for the combat. *Shak.*  
Thou shalt be master, Tranio, in my stead.  
'Tis hatch'd, and shall be so: Tranio, at once  
*Unca've* thee; take my colour'd hat and cloak. *Shaksp. Henry.*  
*Unca've* me, and do with me what you please. *Addison.*

2. To flay; to strip.  
All men him *unca'ved* 'gan deride. *Hubb. Ta's.*  
Partly by his voice, and partly by his ears, the  
ass was discovered; and consequently *unca'ved*, well  
laughed at, and well cudgelled. *L. Trange.*

**UNCAUGHT.** *adj.* Not yet caught.  
Let him fly far,  
Not in this land shall he remain *uncaught*;  
And found, dispatch'd. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
His bosom glows with treasures yet *uncaught*. *Gay.*

**UNCA'USED.** *adj.* Having no precedent  
cause.  
**UNCA'UTIONS.** *adj.* Not wary; heedless.  
Unforeseen, they say, is unprepa'd:  
*Uncautions* Arctite thought himself alone. *Dryden.*

**UNCA'LEBRATED.** *adj.* Not solemnized.  
Thus was the first day, ev'n and morn;  
Nor pass'd *uncelebrated*, nor unring  
By the celestial choirs. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**UNCA'NSURED.** *adj.* Exempt from pub-  
lick reproach.  
How difficult must it be for any ruler to live  
*unca'nsured*, where every one of the community is  
thus qualified for modelling the constitution! *Addison's Freeholder.*

Fear most to tax an honourable fool,  
Whose right it is *unca'nsur'd* to be dull. *Pope.*  
To be *unca'nsured*, and to be obscure, is the same  
thing. *Pope's Letters.*

**UNCERTA'IN.** *adj.* [inca'rtain, Fr. inca-  
tur, Latin.]  
1. Doubtful; not certainly known.  
That sacred pile, to vast, is high,  
That whether 'tis a part of earth or sky,  
*Uncertain* seems; and may be thought a proud  
Aspiring mountain, or descending cloud. *Drum.*

2. Doubtful; not having certain know-  
ledge.  
Man, without the protection of a superior being,  
is secure of nothing that he enjoys, and *uncertain* of  
every thing that he hopes for. *Tillotson.*  
Condemn'd on Caucasus to lie,  
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The sovereign was flattered by a lot of men into a persuasion, that the regal authority was unlimited and uncircumscribed. *Addison's Freeholder.*

**UNCIRCUMSPECT.** *adj.* Not cautious; not vigilant.

Their *uncircumspect* simplicity had been used, especially in matters of religion. *Hayward.*

**UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL.** *adj.* Unimportant. A bad word.

The like particulars, although they seem *uncircumstantial*, are oft set down in holy scripture. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**UNCIVIL.** *adj.* [*incivil*, Fr. *incivilis*, Lat.] Unpolite; not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaisance.

Your undutiful, *uncivil*, and uncharitable dealing in this your book, hath detected you. *Wagstaff.*

They love me well, yet I have much to do, To keep me from *uncivil* outrages. *Shakespeare.*

My friends are to uncomfessionable, that they would have me be *uncivil* to him. *Spectator.*

**UNCIVILIZED.** *adj.*

1. Not reclaimed from barbarity.

But we, brave Britons, foreign laws despise'd, And kept unconquer'd, and *unciviliz'd*: Fierce for the liberties of wit, and bold, We still defy'd the Romans, as of old. *Pope.*

2. Coarse; indecent.

Several, who have been polished in France, make use of the most coarse, *unciviliz'd* words in our language. *Addison.*

**UNCIVILLY.** *adv.* Unpolitely; not complaisantly.

Somewhat in it he would not have done, or desired undone, when he broke forth as desperately, as before he had done *uncivilly*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**UNCLARIFIED.** *adj.* Not purged; not purified.

One ounce of whey *unclarified*; one ounce of oil of vitriol, make no apparent alteration. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

**To UNCLASP.** *v. a.* To open what is shut with clasps.

Thou know'st no less, but all: I have *unclasp'd* To thee the book, ev'n of my secret soul. *Shak.*

Prayer can *unclasp* the girdles of the north, saying to a mountain of ice, Be thou removed hence, and cast into the sea. *Taylor's Worship Communicant.*

**UNCLASSICK.** *adj.* Not classick.

Angel of dulness, sent to scatter round Her magick charms o'er all *unclassick* ground. *Pope.*

**UNCLE.** *n. s.* [*oncle*, French.] The father's or mother's brother.

Hamlet punishes his *uncle* rather for his own death, than the murder of his father. *Shakespeare Illustrated.*

**UNCLEAN.** *adj.*

1. Foul; dirty; filthy.

A lord's god: down from his hoary chin A length of beard descends, uncomb'd, *unclean*. *Dryden.*

Priests are patterns for the rest; The gold of heav'n, who bear the God impress'd: But when the precious coin is kept *unclean*, The sov'reign's image is no longer seen. If they be foul, on whom the people trust, Well may the baser brass contract a rust. *Dryden.*

2. Not purified by ritual practices.

3. Foul with sin.

Besides, how vile, contemptible, ridiculous, What act more execrably *unclean*, profane? *Mik.*

What agonies must he endure, what difficulties overcome, before he can cleanse himself from the pollutions of sin, and be a fit inhabitant of that holy place, where no *unclean* thing shall enter? *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. Lewd; unchaste.

Let them all encircle him about, And, fairy-like too, pinch the *unclean* knight,

And ask him, why that hour of fairy revel, In their so sacred paths he dares to tread, In shape profane. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Some tree, whose broad, smooth leaves together sew'd,

And girded on our loins, may cover round I hose middle parts; that this new corner, Shame, There fit not, and reproach us as *unclean*. *Milton.*

Adultery of the heart, consisting of inordinate and *unclean* affections. *Piskin.*

**UNCLEANLINESS.** *n. s.* Want of cleanliness.

This profane liberty and *uncleanliness*, the archbishop refused to reform. *Clarendon.*

**UNCLEANLY.** *adj.*

1. Foul; filthy; nasty.

Cryet is of a baser birth than tar; The very *uncleanly* flux of a cat. *Shakespeare.*

2. Indecent; unchaste.

'Tis pity that these harmonious writers have ever indulged any thing *uncleanly* or impure to defile their papers. *Watts.*

**UNCLEANNESS.** *n. s.*

1. Lewdness; incontinence.

In St Giles's I understood that most of the vilest and most miserable houses of *uncleannefs* were. *Grout.*

2. Want of cleanliness; nastiness.

Be not curious nor careless in your habit; be not troublesome to thyself, or to others, by unhandfomeness, or *uncleannefs*. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

3. Sin; wickedness.

I will save you from all your *uncleannefs*. *Exekiel, xxvi. 29.*

4. Want of ritual purity.

**UNCLEANSED.** *adj.* Not cleansed.

Pond earth is a good compost, if the pond have been long *uncleanst*: so the water be not too hungry. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**To UNCLE'NCH.** *v. a.* To open the closed hand.

The hero to his enterprize recalls; His fist *uncle'nd*, and the weapon falls. *Garth.*

**To UNCLE'W.** *v. a.* [from *clew*.] To undo.

If I should pay you for 't as 'tis extoll'd, It would *unclew* me quite. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

**UNCLIPPED.** *adj.* Whole; not cut.

As soon as there began a distinction between clipped and *unclipp'd* money, bullion arose. *Locke.*

**To UNCLO'ATH.** *v. a.* To strip; to make naked.

The boughs and branches are never *uncloath'd* and left naked. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Poor orphans' minds are left as *uncloath'd* and naked altogether, as their bodies. *Atterbury.*

Cover the couch over with thick woollen clothes, the warmth whereof will make it come profently; which once perceived, forthwith *uncloath* it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To a distinct knowledge of things, we must *uncloath* them of all their mixtures, that we may contemplate them naked, and in their own nature. *Watts's Logic.*

**To UNCLO'G.** *v. a.*

1. To disencumber; to exonerate.

But once a day, it would *unclog* my heart Of what lies heavy to 't. *Shakespeare.*

2. To set at liberty.

Then sir, because *unclog'd* in empty space, Flies after fire, and claims the second place. *Dryd.*

**To UNCLO'ISTER.** *v. a.* To set at large.

Why did I not, *unclipp'd* from the womb, Take my next lodging in a tomb? *Norris.*

**To UNCLO'SE.** *v. a.* To open.

Soon as thy letters trembling *unclo'se*, That well-known name awakes all my woes. *Pope.*

**UNCLO'S'D.** *adj.* Not separated by inclosures.

The king's army would, through those *unclo's'd* parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon.*

**UNCLO'U'D.** *adj.* Free from clouds; clear from obscurity; not darkened.

The Father unfolding bright Tow'd the right hand his glory, on the Sun Blaz'd forth *unclo'u'd* deity. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

True virtues, with *unclouded* light, All great, all royal, shine divinely bright. *Roscom.*

Blest with temper, whose *unclo'u'd* ray Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day. *Pope.*

**UNCLO'U'DENESS.** *n. s.* Openness; freedom from gloom.

The love I would persuade, makes nothing more conducive to it, than the greatest *uncloudedness* of the eye, and the perfectest illustration of the object; which is such, that the clearest reason is the most advantageous light it can desire to be seen by. *Boyle.*

**UNCLO'U'DY.** *adj.* Free from a cloud.

Now night in silent *uncloudy* begins to rise, And twinkling orbs below th' *uncloudy* skies; Her borrow'd lustre growing Cynthia lends. *Gay.*

**To UNCLO'UTCH.** *v. a.* To open.

If the terrors of the Lord could not melt his bowels, *unclutch* his gripping hand, or dislodge him of his prey; yet sure it must discourage him from grasping of heaven too. *Deacy of Party.*

**To UNCO'IF.** *v. a.* To pull the cap off.

Yonder are two apple women *unco'ing*; and just ready to *uncoif* one another. *A husband to Pope.*

**To UNCO'IL.** *v. a.* [from *coil*.] To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.

The spiral air-vessels are like threads of cobweb, a little *uncoiled*. *Duham's Physico-Theology.*

**UNCO'INED.** *adj.* Not coined.

While thou liv'st, Kate, take a fellow of plain, *uncoined* constancy. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

An ounce of coined standard silver, must be of equal value to an ounce of *uncoined* standard silver. *Locke.*

**UNCOLLECTED.** *adj.* Not collected; not recollected.

Aham'd, confus'd, I started from my bed, And to my soul yet *uncollected* laid, Into thyself, fond Solomon! return; Reflect again, and thou again shalt mourn. *Prior.*

**UNCO'LOURED.** *adj.* Not stained with any colour, or die.

Out of things *uncoloured* and transparent, we can represent unto you all several colours. *Bacon.*

Whether to deck with clouds th' *uncolour'd* sky, Or wet the thirsty earth with falling snow's; Rising, or falling, still advance his praise. *Milton.*

**UNCO'MBED.** *adj.* Not parted or adjusted by the comb.

They might perceive his head To be unarmed, and curled, *uncombed* hair. *Upstart Ruff.*

Their locks are beds of *uncombed* snakes, that wind About their shady brows in wanton rings. *Craford.*

Thy locks *uncomb'd*, like a rough wool appear. *Dryden.*

**UNCO'MEATABLE.** *adj.* Inaccessible; unattainable. A low, corrupt word.

**UNCO'MEYNES.** *n. s.* Want of grace; want of beauty.

The ruined churches are so unhandfomely patch'd, and chatched, that men do even shun the places, for the *uncomeliness* thereof. *Spenser's Ireland.*

He prais'd women's modesty, and gave orderly, well-behaved reproof to all *uncomeliness*. *Shakespeare.*

Those arches which the Tuscan writers call *di tercio*, and *di quarto acuto*, because they always concur in an acute angle, both for the natural imbecility of the angle itself, and likewise for their very *uncomeliness*, ought to be excused from judicious eyes. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Forgetting that duty of modest concealment which

which they owed to the father of their country, in case they had discovered any real *uncomeliness*.

*King Charles.*

The beauty or *uncomeliness* in good and ill breeding, will make deeper impressions on them, in the examples of others, than from any rules. *Locke.*

**UNCOMELY.** *adj.* Not comely; wanting grace.

Though he thought Inquisitiveness an *uncomely* guest, he could not but ask who she was. *Sidney.*

Neither is the same accounted an *uncomely* manner of riding; for great warriors say, they never saw a more comely man than the Irishman, nor that cometh on more bravely in his charge.

*Sydney's Ireland.*

Many, who troubled them most in their counsels, durst not go thither, for fear of *uncomely* affronts. *Clarendon.*

*Uncomely* courage, unbecoming skill.

*Thomson's Autumn.*

**UNCOMFORTABLE.** *adj.*

1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; dismal; miserable.

He much complaineth of his own *uncomfortable* exile, wherein he's sustained many most grievous indignities, and endured the want of fundy, both pleasures and honours, before enjoyed. *Hooker.*

Christmas is in the most dead, *uncomfortable* time of the year, when the poor people would suffer very much, if they had not good cheer to support them. *Addison.*

Ours is a melancholy and *uncomfortable* portion here below! A place, where not a day passes, but we eat our bread with sorrow and cares: the present troubles us, the future amazes; and even the past fills us with grief and anguish. *Wake.*

The sun ne'er views th' *uncomfortable* seats, When radiant he advances or retreats. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.

**UNCOMFORTABLENESS.** *n. f.* Want of cheerfulness.

The want of just dispositions to the holy sacrament, may occasion this *uncomfortableness*.

*Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

**UNCOMFORTABLY.** *adv.* Without cheerfulness.

**UNCOMMANDED.** *adj.* Not commanded.

It is easy to see what judgment is to be passed upon all those affected, *uncommanded*, absurd austerities of the Romish profession. *South.*

**UNCOMMON.** *adj.* Not frequent; rare; not often found or known.

Some of them are *uncommon*, but such as the reader must assent to, when he sees them explained. *Addison.*

**UNCOMMONLY.** *adv.* Not frequently; to an uncommon degree.

**UNCOMMONNESS.** *n. f.* Infrequency; rareness; rarity.

Our admiration of the antiquities about Naples and Rome, does not so much arise out of their greatness as *uncommonness*. *Addison.*

**UNCOMMUNICATED.** *adj.* Not communicated.

There is no such mutual infusion as really consists the same natural operations or properties to be made common unto both substances; but whatsoever is natural to both, the same remaineth in Christ *uncommunicated* unto his manhood; and whatsoever natural to manhood, his deity thereof is incapable. *Hooker.*

**UNCOMPACT.** *adj.* Not compact; not closely cohering.

These rivers were not streams of running matter; for how could a liquid, that lay hardening by degrees, both in such a narrowed, *uncompact* surface? *Addison.*

**UNCOMPANIED.** *adj.* Having no companion.

Thence she fled, *uncompained*, unsought. *Fairf.*

**UNCOMPASSIONATE.** *adj.* Having no pity.

Neither deep groans, nor silver-shedding tears, Could penetrate her *uncompassionate* fire. *Shakespeare.*

Here and Leander were drowned in the *uncompassionate* surges. *Sandy's Journey.*

If thou in strength all mortals dost exceed;

In *uncompassionate* anger do not so. *Milton's Agonistes.*

**UNCOMPELLED.** *adj.* Free from compulsion.

The amorous needle, once joined to the loadstone, would never, *uncompelled*, forsake the enchanting mineral. *Bayle.*

Keep my voyage from the royal ear, Not, *uncompelled*, the dangerous truth betray, Till twice six times defends the lamp of day. *Pope.*

**UNCOMPLAISANT.** *adj.* Not civil; not obliging.

A natural roughness makes a man *uncomplaisant* to others, so that he has no deference for their inclinations. *Locke.*

**UNCOMPLETED.** *adj.* Not perfect; not finished.

Various incidents do not make different fables, but are only the *uncompleted* and unfinished parts of the same fable. *Pope.*

**UNCOMPOUNDED.** *adj.*

1. Simple; not mixed.

Hardness may be reckoned the property of all *uncompounded* matter. *Newton's Opticks.*

Your *uncompounded* atoms, you Figures in numbers infinite allow; From which, by various combination, springs This unconfin'd diversity of things. *Blackmore.*

2. Simple; not intricate.

The substance of the faith was comprised in that *uncompounded* style, but was afterwards prudently enlarged, for the repelling heretical invaders. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

**UNCOMPREHENSIVE.** *adj.*

1. Unable to comprehend.

2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify *incomprehensible*.

The providence, that 's in a watchful state, Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold; Finds bottom in th' *incomprehensible* deep. *Shakespeare.*

**UNCOMPRESSED.** *adj.* Free from compression.

We might be furnished with a reply, by setting down the disflating weight of our receiver, when emptied, and when full of *uncompressed* air. *Boyle.*

**UNCONCEIVABLE.** *adj.* Not to be understood; not to be comprehended by the mind.

In the communication of motion by impulse, we can have no other conception, but of the passing of motion out of one body into another; which is as of sure and *unconceivable*, as how our minds move or stop our bodies by thought. *Locke.*

These atoms wondrous small must be, Small to an *unconceivable* degree; Since though these radiant spoils dispers'd in air, Do ne'er return, and ne'er the sun repair. *Blackmore.*

**UNCONCEIVABLENESS.** *n. f.* Incomprehensibility.

The *unconceivableness* of something they find in one, throws men violently into the contrary hypothesis, though altogether as unintelligible. *Locke.*

**UNCONCEIVED.** *adj.* Not thought; not imagined.

Vain is my theme, yet *unconceived*, and brings Untoward words, since loosen'd yet from things. *Cruc.*

**UNCONCERN.** *n. f.* Negligence; want of interest; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation.

Such things had been charged upon us by the malice of enemies, the want of judgment in friends, and the *unconcern* of indifferent persons. *Swift.*

**UNCONCERNED.** *adj.*

1. Having no interest.

An idle person is like one that is dead, *unconcerned* in the changes and necessities of the world. *Taylor.*

The earth's motion is to be admitted, notwithstanding the seeming contrary evidence of *unconcerned* senses. *Glanville.*

It seems a principle in human nature, to incline one way more than another, even in matters where we are wholly *unconcerned*. *Swift.*

2. Not anxious; not disturbed; not affected. Before the thing it has with in Milton, for in Dryden, and at in Rogers.

See the morn,

All *unconcern'd* with our unrest, begins Her rosy progress smiling. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

You call'd me into all your joys, and gave me An equal share; and in this depth of misery Can I be *unconcern'd*? *Denham's Sophy.*

The virgin from the ground Upstart fresh, already clos'd the wound; And *unquench'd* for all she felt before, Precipitates her flight along the shore. *Dryden.*

Happy mortals, *unconcern'd* for more, Confin'd their wishes to their native shore. *Dryden.*

We shall be easy and *unconcerned* at all the accidents of the way, and regard only the event of the journey. *Rogers.*

**UNCONCERNEDLY.** *adv.* Without interest or affection; without anxiety; without perturbation.

Not the most cruel of our conquering foes So *unconcern'dly* can relate our woes, As not to lend a tear. *Denham.*

Death was denounc'd, that frightful sound, Which ev'n the best can hardly bear: He took the summons, void of fear,

And *unconcern'dly* cast his eyes around, As if to find and dare the glistly challenger. *Dryden.*

Is heaven, with its pleasures for evermore, to be parted with so *unconcernedly*? Is an exceeding and eternal weight of glory too light in the balance against the hopeless death of the atheist, and utter extinction? *Bentley.*

**UNCONCERNEDNESS.** *n. f.* Freedom from anxiety, or perturbation.

No man, having done a kindness to another, would think himself justly dealt with in a total neglect and *unconcernedness* of the person who had received that kindness. *South.*

**UNCONCERNING.** *adj.* Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one.

Things impossible in their nature, or *unconcerning* to us, cannot forget it. *Deay of Percy.*

This science of medals, which is charged with so many *unconcerning* parts of knowledge, and built on such mean materials, appears ridiculous to those that have not examined it. *Addison on Medals.*

**UNCONCERNMENT.** *n. f.* The state of having no share.

Being privileged by an happy *unconcernment* in those legal murders, you may take a sweeter relish of your own innocence. *South.*

**UNCONCLUSIVE.** *adj.* Not decisive; **UNCONCLUDING.** *adj.* inferring no plain or certain conclusion or consequence.

Our arguments are inevident and *unconclusive*.

*Hale.*

He makes his understanding only the warehouse of other men's false and *unconcluding* reasonings, rather than a repository of truth for his own use. *Locke.*

**UNCONCLUDINGNESS.** *n. f.* Quality of being unconcluding.

Either may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as against the unaccuracy and the *unconcludingness* of the analytical experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

**UNCONCOCTED.** *adj.* Not digested; not matured.

We swallow cherry-stones, but void them *unswallowed*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In theology, I put as great a difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the sun and an *unconcocted*, evanid meteor. *Glasville.*  
Did she extend the gloomy clouds on high,  
Where all th' amazing fireworks of the sky  
In *unconcocted* seeds fermenting lie. *Blackmore.*

**UNCONDEMNED. adj.** Not condemned.

It was a familiar and *uncondemned* practice amongst the Greeks and Romans, to expose, without pity, their innocent infants. *Locke.*

**UNCONDITIONAL. adj.** Absolute; not limited by any terms.

O pais not, Lord! an absolute decree,  
O! bind thy sentence *unconditional*;  
But in thy sentence our remorse forego,  
And, in that foresight, this thy doom recal. *Dryd.*  
Our Saviour left a power in his church to absolve men from their sins; but this was not an absolute and *unconditional* power vested in any, but founded upon repentance, and on the penitent's belief in him alone. *Ayliff's Paragon.*

**UNCONFINABLE. adj.** Unbounded.

You rogue! you stand upon your honour! why, thou *unconfinable* baseness, it is as much as I can do to keep mine honour. *Shk. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**UNCONFINED. adj.**

1. Free from restraint.

I wonder at it.  
That shews thou art *unconfined*. *Shakespeare.*  
Chaucer has refined on Boccaccio, and has mended the stories he has borrowed: though prose allows more liberty of thought, and the expression is more easy when *unconfined* by numbers. Our countryman carries weight, and yet wins the race at disadvantage. *Dryden.*

Poets, a race long *unconfined* and free,  
Still fond and proud of savage liberty,  
Receiv'd his laws. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

2. Having no limits; unbounded.

If that which men esteem their happiness, were, like the light, the same sufficient and *unconfined* good, whether ten thousand enjoy the benefit of it, or but one, we should see men's good will and kind endeavours would be as universal. *Spectator.*  
Bless'd with a taste exact, yet *unconfined*;  
A knowledge both of books and human kind. *Pope*

**UNCONFIRMED. adj.**

1. Not fortified by resolution; not strengthened; raw; weak.

The unexpected speech  
The king had made upon the new-made fire,  
In th' *unconfirmed* troops much tear did breed. *Daniel.*

2. Not strengthened by additional testimony.

He would have resign'd  
To him his heav'nly office, nor was long  
His witness *unconfirmed*. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

3. Not settled in the church by the rite of confirmation.

**UNCONFORM. adj.** Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous.

Not *unconform* to other shining globes. *Milton.*

**UNCONFORMABLE. adj.** Inconsistent; not conforming.

Unto those general rules, they know we do not defend, that we may hold any thing *unconformable*. *Locke.*

Moral good, is an action conformable to the rule of our duty. Moral evil, is an action *unconformable* to it, or a neglect to fulfil it. *Watts's Logick.*

**UNCONFORMITY. n.f.** Incongruity; inconsistency.

The moral goodness or evil of men's actions, which consist in their conformity or *unconformity* to right reason, must be eternal, necessary, and unchangeable. *South.*

**UNCONFUSED. adj.** Distinct; free from confusion.

It is more distinct and *unconfused* than the sensitive memory. *Hall's Origin of Mankind.*

If in having our ideas in the memory ready at hand, consists quickness of parts; in this of having them *unconfused*, and being able nicely to distinguish one thing from another, consists the exactness of judgment. *Locke.*

**UNCONFUSEDLY. adv.** Without confusion.

Every one finds that he knows when any idea is in his understanding, and that, when more than one are there, he knows them, distinctly and *unconfusedly*, from one another. *Locke.*

**UNCONFUTABLE. adj.** Irrefragable; not to be convicted of error.

One political argument they boasted of as *unconfutable*, that from the marriages of ecclesiasticks would ensue poverty in many of the children, and thence a disgrace and burden to the church. *Spratt's Sermons.*

**UNCONGEALED. adj.** Not concretioned by cold.

By exposing wine, after four months digestion in horse-dung, unto the extremity of cold, the aqueous parts will freeze, but the spirit retire, and be found *uncongealed* in the center. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**UNCONJUGAL. adj.** Not consistent with matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband

My name  
To all posterity may stand defam'd;  
With malediction mention'd, and the blot  
Of falsehood most *unconjugal* traduc'd. *Milton's Agonistes.*

**UNCONNECTED. adj.** Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; lax; loose; vague.

Those who contemplate only the fragments broken off from any science, dispersed in short *unconnected* discourses, can never survey an entire body of truth. *Watts.*

**UNCONNING. adj.** Not forbearing personal notice.

To that hideous place not so confin'd,  
By rigour *unconning*; but that oft,  
Leaving my dolorous prison, I enjoy  
Large liberty, to round this globe of earth. *Mil.*

**UNCONQUERABLE. adj.** Not to be subdued; insuperable; not to be overcome; invincible.

Louis was darting his thunder on the Alps, and casting his enemies to feel the force of his *unconquerable* arms. *Dryden.*

Spadillio first, *unconquerable* lord!  
Led off two captive triumphs, and swept the board. *Pope.*

**UNCONQUERABLY. adv.** Invincibly; insuperably.

The heads of Iphycus, detain'd in wrong;  
Wild, furious herds, *unconquerably* strong. *Pope.*

**UNCONQUERED. adj.**

1. Not subdued; not overcome.

To die so tamely,  
O'ercome by passion and misfortune,  
And still *unconquer'd* by my foes, sounds ill. *Denb.*  
*Unconquer'd* yet, in that forlorn estate,  
His manly courage overcame his fate. *Dryden.*

2. Insuperable; invincible.

These brothers had a while served the king of Pontus; and in all his affairs, especially of war, whereunto they were only apt, they had shewed as *unconquered* courage, so a rude faithfulness. *Sidney.*

What was that snaky-headed gorgon child,  
That wifely Minerva wore, *unconquer'd* virgin!  
Wherewith the frozen'd her fues to congel'd stone,  
But rigid looks, and chaste austerity,  
And noble grace, that dash'd brute violence  
With sudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton.*

**UNCONSCIONABLE. adj.**

1. Exceeding the limits of any just claim or expectation.

A man may oppose an *unconscionable* request for an unjustifiable reason. *L'Estrange.*

2. Forming unreasonable expectations.

You cannot be so *unconscionable* as to charge me for not subscribing of my name, for that would reflect too grossly upon your own party, who never dare it. *Dryden.*

3. Enormous; vast. A low word.

His giantship is gone somewhat crest-fall'n,  
Stalking with less *unconscionable* strides,  
And lower looks; but in a sultry chafe. *Milton's Agonistes.*

4. Not guided or influenced by conscience.

How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and *unconscionable*? hardly ever did any man of no conscience continue a man of any credit long. *South.*

**UNCONSCIONABLENESS. n.f.** Unreasonableness of hope or claim.

**UNCONSCIONABLY. adv.** Unreasonably.

Indeed 'tis pity you should miss  
Th' arrears of all your services;  
And, for th' eternal obligation  
Y' have laid upon th' ungrateful nation,  
Be us'd to *unconscionably* hard,  
As not to find a just reward. *Hudibras.*  
This is a common vice; though all things here  
Are sold, and sold *unconscionably* dear. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

**UNCONSCIOUS. adj.**

1. Having no mental perception.

*Unconscious* causes only still impart  
Their utmost skill, their utmost power exert:  
Those which can freely chuse, discern, and know,  
Can more or less of art and care bestow. *Blackmore.*

2. Unacquainted; unknowing.

A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke,  
Untam'd, *unconscious* of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

**UNCONSECRATED. adj.** Not sacred; not dedicated; not devoted.

The sin of Israel had even *unconsecrated* and profaned that sacred edifice, and robbed it of its only defence. *South.*

**UNCONSENTED. adj.** Not yielded.

We should extend it even to the weaknesses of our natures, to our proneness to evil; for however these, *unconsented* to, will not be imputed to us, yet are they matter of sorrow. *Watts's Preparation for Death.*

**UNCONSIDERED. adj.** Not considered; not attended to.

Love yourself; and in that love,  
Not *unconsidered* leave your honour. *Shakespeare.*  
It will not be *unconsidered*, that we find no open track in this labyrinth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**UNCONSONANT. adj.** Incongruous; unfit; inconsistent.

It seemeth a thing *unconsonant*, that the world should honour any other as the Saviour, but him whom it honoureth as the Creator, of the world. *Hooker.*

**UNCONSTANT. adj.** [*inconstant*, Fr. *inconstans*, Lat.] Fickle; not steady; changeable; mutable.

More *unconstant* than the wind; who woos  
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the north;  
And, being anger'd, puffs away from thence,  
(Turning his face to the dew-dropping south. *Shk.*

Th' *unconstant* skies  
Do change their course as several winds arise  
May's *Virgil.*

**UNCONSTRAINED. adj.** Free from compulsion.

Will you, with free and *unconstrained* soul,  
Oive me your daughter? *Shakespeare.*  
These be the miseries which our first parents brought upon all mankind, unto whom God, in his creation, gave a free and *unconstrained* will. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

His highness is return'd.  
And *unconstrain'd*! But with what change  
Of countenance did he receive the message? *Donham.*

Maid for his use, yet he has form'd us so,  
We are *unstrain'd*, what he commands us, do. *Dryden.*

**UNCONSTRAINEDLY.** *adv.* Without force suffered.

Such a patron has frankly, generously, and *unconstrain'dly* relieved me. *South.*

**UNCONSTRAINT.** *n. s.* Freedom from constraint; ease.

Mr. Dryden writ more like a scholar; and though the greatest master of poetry, he wanted that airiness, that air of freedom and *unconstraint*, which is more sensibly to be perceived than described. *Letter on the Glasse.*

**UNCONSULTING.** *adj.* [*inconsultus*, Lat.] Head; rash; improvident; imprudent.

It was the fair Zelmire, Pleixirtus's daughter, whom *unconsulting* affection, unfortunately born to meadows, had made borrow so much of her natural modesty, as to leave her more decent rayments. *Sidney.*

**UNCONSUMED.** *adj.* Not wasted; not destroyed by any wasting power.

Hope never comes,  
That comes to all, but torture without end  
Still urges, and a fiery deluge fed  
With ever-burning sulphur *unconsum'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Fixedness, or a power to remain in the fire *unconsumed*, is an idea that always accompanies our complex ideas, signified by the word gold. *Locke.*

**UNCONSUMMATE.** *adj.* Not consummated.

Acron came to the fight,  
Who left his spouse betroth'd, and *unconsummate* night. *Dryden.*

**UNCONTEMINED.** *adj.* Not despised.

Which of the peers  
Have *uncontemn'd* gone by him, or at least  
Stood not neglected? *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

**UNCONTENTED.** *adj.* Not contented; not satisfied.

Permit me, chief,  
To lead this *uncontented* gift away. *Dryden.*

**UNCONTENTINGNESS.** *n. s.* Want of power to satisfy.

The decreed *uncontentingness* of all other goods, is richly repaired by its being but an appetit to prove a life to our love's settling in God. *Boyle.*

**UNCONTESTABLE.** *adj.* Indisputable; not controvertible.

Where is the man that has *uncontestible* evidence of the truth of all that he holds, or of the falsehood of all he condemns? *Locke.*

**UNCONTESTED.** *adj.* Not disputed; evident.

'Tis by experience *uncontested* found,  
Bodies orbicular, when whirling round,  
Still shake off all things on their surface plac'd. *Blackmore.*

**UNCONTRITE.** *adj.* Not religiously penitent.

The priest, by absolving an *uncontrite* sinner, cannot make him *contrite*. *Haumond's Practical Catechism.*

**UNCONTROVERTED.** *adj.* Not disputed; not liable to debate.

One reason of the *uncontroverted* certainty of mathematical science is, 'because 'tis built upon clear and settled significations of names. *Clavius.*

**UNCONTROULABLE.** *adj.*

1. Headless; powerful beyond opposition.  
Gaza mourns,  
And all that band them to resist  
This *uncontrotable* intent. *Milton.*

2. Indisputable; irrefragable.

The pension was granted, by reason of the king of England's *uncontrotable* title to England. *Hayward.*

This makes appear the error of those, who think it an *uncontrotable* maxim, that power is always safer lodged in many hands, than in one, those many are as capable of enslaving as a single person. *Swift.*

**UNCONTROULABLY.** *adv.*

1. Without possibility of opposition.

2. Without danger of refutation.

*Uncontroliably*, and under general consent, many opinions are passant, which, upon due examination, admit of doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Since this light was to rest within them, and the judgment of it wholly to remain in themselves, they might safely and *uncontroliably* pretend it greater or less. *South.*

**UNCONTROULED.** *adj.*

1. Unchecked; unopposed; not to be overruled.

Should I try the *uncontroled* worth  
Of this pure cause, 'twould kindle my rapt spirits  
To such a flame of sacred vehemence,  
That dumb things would be mov'd to sympathize. *Milton.*

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,  
Extends thy *uncontrold*, and boundless reign. *Dryden.*

The British navy, *uncontrold*,  
Shall wave her double cross t' extreme climate  
Terrific, and return with odorous spoils. *Phillips.*

2. Not convinced; not refuted.

That Julius Cæsar was so born, is an *uncontroled* report. *Hayward.*

**UNCONTROULEDLY.** *adv.* Without control; without opposition.

Mankind avert killing, and being killed; but when the phantasm honour has once possessed the mind, no reluctance of humanity is able to make head against it; but it commands *uncontroledly*. *Deacy of Piety.*

**UNCONVERSABLE.** *adj.* Not suitable to conversation; not social.

Faith and devotion are traduced and ridiculed, as morose, *unconversible* qualities. *Rogers.*

**UNCONVERTED.** *adj.*

1. Not persuaded of the truth of Christianity.

Salvation belongeth unto none, but such as call upon the name of our Lord Jesus Christ; which nations as yet *unconverted* neither do, nor possibly can do, till they believe. *Hooker.*

The *unconverted* heathens, who were pressed by the many authorities that confirmed our Saviour's miracles, accounted for them after the same manner. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

The apostle reminds t' Ephesians of the guilt and misery of their former *unconverted* estate, when alters from the commonwealth of Israel. *Rogers.*

2. Not religious; not yet induced to live a holy life. Thus Baxter wrote a Call to the *Unconverted*.

**UNCONVINCED.** *adj.* Not convinced.

A way not to be introduced into the seminaries of those, who are to propagate religion, or philosophy, amongst the ignorant and *unconvinced*. *Locke.*

**TO UNCO'RD.** *v. a.* To loose a thing bound with cords.

**UNCORRECTED.** *adj.* Inaccurate; not polished to exactness.

I have written this too hastily and too loosely: it comes out from the first draught, and *uncorrected*. *Dryden.*

**UNCORRUPT.** *adj.* Honest; upright; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest.

The pleasures of sin, and this world's vanities, are censured with *uncorrupt* judgment. *Hooker.*

Men asledge they never can find  
Those beauties in a female mind,  
Which raise a flame that will endure  
For ever *uncorrupt* and pure. *Swift.*

**UNCORRUPTED.** *adj.* Not vitiated; not depraved.

Such a hero never springs,  
But from the *uncorrupted* blood of kings. *Roscom.*

Man, yet new,  
No rule but *uncorrupted* reason knew,  
And with a native bent did good pursue. *Dryden.*

Nothing is more valuable than the records of antiquity; I wish we had more of them, and more *uncorrupted*. *Locke.*

**UNCORRUPTNESS.** *n. s.* Integrity; uprightness.

In doctrine, *thou uncorruptness*, gravity, sincerity. *Titus, ii. 7.*

**TO UNCO'VER.** *v. a.*

1. To divest of a covering.

After you are up, *uncover* your bed, and open the curtains to air it. *Harvey.*

Seeing an object several millions of leagues, the very instant it is *uncovered*, may be shewn to be a mistake in matter of fact. *Locke.*

2. To deprive of clothes.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer, with thy *uncovered* body, this extremity of the skies. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To strip of the roof.

Porches and schools;  
*Uncover'd*, and with scaffolds lumber'd flood. *Prior.*

4. To shew openly; to strip off a veil, or concealment.

He cover'd; but his robe  
*Uncover'd* more: so rose the Dame strong,  
Shorn of his strength. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There will certainly come some day or other, to *uncover* every soul of us. *Pope's Letters.*

5. To bare the head, as in the presence of a superior.

Rather let my head dance on a bloody pole,  
Than stand *uncover'd* to the vulgar groom. *Shak.*

**UNCO'NSELLABLE.** *adj.* Not to be advised.

It would have been *unconsovable* to have march'd, and have left such an enemy at their backs. *Clarendon.*

**UNCO'UNTABLE.** *adj.* Innumerable.

Those *uncountable*, glorious bodies were not set in the firmament for no other end than to adorn it. *Raleigh.*

**UNCO'UNTERFEIT.** *adj.* Genuine; not spurious.

True zeal is not any one single affection of the soul, but a strong mixture of many holy affections, filling the heart with all pious intentions; all, not only *uncounterfeit*, but most fervent. *Spratt's Sermon.*

**TO UNCOUPLE.** *v. a.* To loose dogs from their couples.

*Uncouple* in the western valley, go;  
Dispatch, I say, and find the forester. *Shakespeare.*

The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gray;  
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green;  
*Uncouple* here, and let us make a bay. *Shakespeare.*

The land on which they fought, th' appointed place,  
In which th' *uncoupled* hounds began the chace. *Dryden.*

**UNCO'URTEOUS.** *adj.* Uncivil; unpolite.

In behaviour some will say, ever sad, surely sober, and somewhat given to musing, but never *uncourteous*. *Sidney.*

**UNCO'URTEOUSLY.** *adv.* Uncivilly; unpolitely.

Though somewhat merrily, yet *uncourteously* he rail'd upon England, abjecting extreme beggary, and mere barbarousness unto it. *Johnson's Sermons.*

**UNCO'URLINESS.** *n. s.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court; inelegance.

The

The quakers presented an address, which, notwithstanding the *uncourtly* of their phrases, the sense was very honest. Addison.

**UNCOURTLY. adj.** Inelegant of manners; uncivil.

The lord treasurer not entering into those refinements of paying the publick money upon private considerations, hath been so *uncourly* as to stop it. Swift.

**UNCOUTH. adj.** [uncuð, Saxon.] Odd; strange; unusual.

A very *uncouth* sight was to behold, How he did fashion his untoward pace; For as he forward mov'd his frowning old, So backward still was turn'd his wrinkled face. Spenser.

The lovers standing in this doleful wife, A warrior bold unware approached near, *Uncouth* in arms yclad, and strange disguise. Fairfax.

I am surprized with an *uncouth* fear; A chilling sweat o'erruns my trembling joints; My heart suspects more than mine eye can see. Shakespeare.

The trouble of thy thoughts this night Affects me equally; nor can I like This *uncouth* dream, of evil sprung, I fear. Milton.

For I that day was absent, as befit, Bound on a voyage *uncouth*, and obscure, Far on excursion toward the gates of hell. Milton.

It was so *uncouth* a sight, for a fox to appear without a tail, that the very thought made him weary of his life. L'Estrange.

The secret ceremonies I conceal, *Uncouth*, perhaps unlawful to reveal. Dryden.

I am more in danger to misunderstand his true meaning, than if I had come to him with a mind unpossessed by doctors of my sect, whose reasonings will of course make all chime that way, and make the genuine meaning of the author seem harsh, strained, and *uncouth* to me. Locke.

He made that a pleasant study, which, in the hands of Bartolus and Baldus, was *uncouth* and rugged. Baker.

**UNCOUTHLY. adv.** Oddly; strangely: Venetians do not move *uncouthly* ride, Than did their lubber state mankind beset. Dryden.

**UNCOUTHNESS. n. f.** Oddness; strangeness.

To deny himself in the lesser instances, that so, when the greater come, they may not have the disadvantage of *uncouthness*, and perfect strangeness, to enhance their difficulty, must be acknowledged reasonable. Deccy of Piety.

**TO UNCREATE. v. a.** To annihilate; to reduce to nothing; to deprive of existence.

Tempt me with such affrights no more, Left what I made I *uncreate*. Carver.

Who created thee, lamenting learn; Who can *uncreate* thee thou shalt know. Milton.

Light dies before her *uncreating* word. Pope.

**UNCREATED. adj.**

1. Not yet created. How hast thou disturb'd Heaven's blessed peace, and into nature brought Misery, *uncreated* till the crime Of thy rebellion? Milton.

2. [Incréé, Fr.] Not produced by creation.

What cause within, or what without is found, That can a being *uncreated* bound? Blackmore.

The next paragraph proves, that the idea we have of God is God himself; it being something, as he says, *uncreated*. Locke.

**UNCREDITABLENESS. n. f.** Want of reputation.

To all other dissimulations, we may add this of the *uncreditableness*; the best that can be said is, that they are wit too easily, whereas of the one part devours the other. Diley of Piety.

**UNCROPPED. adj.** Not cropped; not gathered.

Thy abundance wants Partakers, and *uncropp'd* falls to the ground. Milt.

**UNCROPPED. adj.** Uncancelled.

Such gain the cap of him, that makes them fine, Yet keeps his book *uncropp'd*. Shakespeare. Cymbeline.

**UNCROUDED. adj.** Not straitened by want of room.

An amphitheatre, On its publick shows, unpeopled Rome, And held *uncrouded* nations in its womb. Addison.

**TO UNCROWN. v. a.** To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty.

He hath done me wrong; And therefore I'll *uncrown* him ere 't be long. Shakespeare.

Ye powers! See a sacred king *uncrown'd*, See your offspring, Albion, bound. Dryden. Alb.

**UNCTION. n. f.** [onction, French.]

1. The act of anointing. The *unction* of the tabernacle, the table, the laver, the altar of God, with all the instruments appertaining thereto, made them *my* ever holy. Hooker.

2. Unguent; ointment. The king himself the sacred *unction* made; Asking by office, and as priest by trade. Dryden.

3. The act of anointing medically. Such as are of hot constitutions, should use bathing in hot water, rather than *unctions*. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

4. Any thing softening, or lenitive. Mother, Lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul, That not your trespass, but my madness speaks. Shakespeare.

5. The rite of anointing in the last hours. Their extreme *unction*, administered as the dying man's viaticum, which St. James mentioned as the ceremony of his recovery, may be added. Hammond's Fundamentals.

6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion; that which melts to devotion.

**UNCTUOUSITY. n. f.** [from unctuous.] Fatness; oiliness.

Fuliginous exhalations contain an *unctuosity* in them, and arise from the matter of sweat. Bicker's Vulgar Errors.

**UNCTUOUS. adj.** Fat; clammy; oily.

Dry up thy barrow dews, and plough-torn leas, Whereof ingrateful man, with leaguish draughts, And morbid *unctuous*, greases his pure mind, That from it all consideration slips. Shakespeare.

A wondrous sea, Compact of *unctuous* vapours, which the night Condenses, and the cold ethereal wind, Kindled through agitation to a flame. Milton's Paradise Lost.

So fat and *unctuous*, that with the bellies of five of them there is made usually a horsehead of train oil. Hryl.

The trees were *unctuous* fit, and mountain ash. Dryden.

Whether they *unctuous* exhalations are, Fix'd by the sun, or forming to alkalis, Th' infernal wind,

Dilating, and with *unctuous* vapour fed, Distain within narrow cells. Phillips.

Camphire, oil-olive, linseed-oil, spirit of turpentine, and amber, are fat, sulphureous, *unctuous* bodies. Newton.

**UNCTUOUSNESS. n. f.** Fatness; oiliness; clamminess; greasiness.

A great degree of *unctuousness* is not necessary to the production of the like effects. Boyle.

**UNCUCKLED. adj.** Not made a cuckold.

As it is a heart-breaking to see a handsome man loose-wig'd, so it is a deadly sorrow to behold a stout knave *uncuckled*. Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.

**UNCULLED. adj.** Not gathered.

A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow thresh, *Uncull'd*, as came to hand. Milton's Paradise Lost.

**UNCULTEABLE. adj.** Not blameable.

Those canons do bind, as they are edicts of nature; which the Jews observing as yet unwritten, and thereby framing such church orders, as in their law were not prescribed, are notwithstanding in that respect *unculteable*. Harter.

**UNCULTIVATE. adj.** [incultus, Latin]

1. Not cultivated; not improved by tillage.

Our life, indeed, too fruitful was before; But all *uncultivated* lies, Out of the soil work. Dryden.

God gave the world to men in common; but since he gave it for their benefit, it cannot be supposed he meant it should always remain common and *uncultivated*. Locke.

2. Not instructed; not civilized.

The *uncultivated* and *uncivilized* state. To give for their *uncultivated* state. Rousseau. There are instances of nations, whose *uncultivated* nature has been left to itself, without the help of letters. Locke.

**UNCUMBERED. adj.** Not burthened; not embarrassed.

Lord of you self, *uncumber'd* with a wife. Dryden.

**UNCURABLE. adj.** That cannot be curbed, or checked. Not used.

So much *uncurable* her ga-boiles, Caesar, Made out of her impatience; which not wanted Shewdards of policy. Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop. 4.

**UNCURBED. adj.** Licentious; not restrained.

With frank, and with *uncurbed* plainness, Tell us the Dauphin's mind. Shakespeare. Henry V.

**TO UNCURL. v. a.** To loose from singlets, or convolutions.

There stands a rack, the rising billows roar Above his head in storms; but, when the char *Uncurl* their ridgy backs, and at his feet appear. Dryden.

The lion's foe lies prostrate on the plain, He sheaths his paw, *uncurls* his angry mane; And, pleas'd with his odious honours of the day, Welks over, and disdains the inglorious prey. Dryden.

The furies sink upon their iron beds, And snakes *uncurl* thanghts m'nground their heads. Pope.

**TO UNCURL. v. n.** To fall from the singlets.

My fleece of woolly hair now *uncurls*, Try it as an adder, when she doth *uncurl* To do some fatal execution. Shakespeare. Titus And.

**UNCURLED. adj.** Not collected into ringlets.

Altho' in texture both, and garb appear; With *uncurl'd* faces, though *uncurl'd* hair. Dryden. But huzer, alas, frail beauty must decay, Curl'd or *uncurl'd*, loose locks will turn to grey; What then remains, but well our power to use, And keep good-humour still, while we we live? Pope.

**UNCURRENT. adj.** Not current; not passing in common payment.

Your voice, like a piece of *uncurrent* gold, is not crack'd within the ring. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

I can no other answer make but thanks; And thanks, and ever thanks: and oft good turns Are shuff'd off with such *uncurrent* pay. Shakespeare.

**TO UNCURSE. v. a.** To free from any execration.

*Uncurse* their souls; their peace is made With head, and not with hands. Shakespeare. Rich. II.

**UNCURST. adj.** Not execrated.

St. John Hotnam *uncurst*, unthreatened, *uncurst* by any language or secret imprecation of mine, nor long after pays his own and his eldest son's heads. King Charles. Heaven.



Heaven sure has kept this spot of earth *unscathed*,  
To show how all things were created first. *Waller.*  
**UNSCUT. adj.** Not cut.

We must resign! heav'n his great soul doth  
clam,

In forms as loud as his immortal fame:

His dying groans, his last breath shake our life,

And trees *uncut* fall for his funeral pile. *Waller.*

A nail *uncut*, and head uncomb'd the loves,

And would draw on jack-boots as soon as gloves.

*Pope.*

**To UNDA'M. v. a.** To open; to free  
from the restraint of mounds.

When the fiery sun too fiercely play,

And shrivell'd herbs on with'ring stems decay;

The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,

Undams his wat'ry stores. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

**UNDA'MAGED. adj.** Not made worse;  
not impaired.

Plant, and frequent changes try,

Undamag'd, and then marriageable arms

Conjoin with ease. *Phillips.*

**UNDAUNTED. adj.** Unsubdued by fear;  
not depressed.

Bring forth men children only;

For thy *undaunted* metal should compose

Nothing but males. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

With him went

Harman, who did the twice fir'd Harry save,

And in his burning ship *undaunted* fought. *Dryden.*

Mirror of ancient faith in early youth!

*Undaunted* worth, inviolable truth

No foe unpunish'd, in the fighting field,

Shall dare thee. *Dryden.*

**UNDAUNTEDELY. adv.** Boldly; intrep-  
idly; without fear.

It shall bid his soul go out of his body *undaun-*

*tedly*, and lift up its head with courage before

faints and angels. *South.*

**UNDAUNTEDNESS. n. f.** Boldness; bra-  
very; intrepidity.

Luther took up a brisker air of assurance, and

showed a particular *undauntedness* in the cause of

truth, when it had for his only opposer. *Atter-*

The art of war, which the *undaunted* man and

his *undauntedness* and dangers, were such virtues

as these islands were not used to. *Pope.*

**UNDAZZLED. adj.** Not dimmed, or con-  
fused by splendour.

Here matter heav'n to gaze the divine light

*Undazzled.* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

As *undazzled* and untroubled eyes, as eagles can

be supposed to cast on glow-worms, when they have

been newly gazing on the sun. *B. yte.*

**To UNDEAF. v. a.** To free from deaf-  
ness.

Though Richard my life's counsel would not hear,

My death's sad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear. *Shak.*

**UNDEBAUCHED. adj.** Not corrupted by  
debauchery.

When the world was buxom, fresh and young,

Her sons were *undebauch'd*, and therefore strong.

*Dryden.*

**UNDE'CA'GON. n. f.** [from *undecim*, Lat.  
and *gonia*.] A figure of eleven angles  
or sides.

**UNDECA'YED. adj.** Not diminished, or  
impaired.

How fierce in fight, with courage *undecay'd*

Judge if such warriors want immortal aid. *Dryden.*

It, in the melancholy shades below,

The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow;

Yet mine shall sacred last; mine *undecay'd*

Burn on through life, and animate my shade. *Pope.*

**UNDECA'YING. adj.** Not suffering dimi-  
nution or declension.

The fragrant myrtle, and the juicy vine,

Their parents' *undecaying* strength declare,

Which with fresh labour, and unweary'd care,

Replenish new plants. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

**UNDECEIVABLE. adj.** Not liable to de-  
ceive, or be deceived.

It serves for more certain computation, by how  
much it is a larger, and more comprehensive period,  
and under a more *undecivable* calculation.

*Holder on Time.*

**To UNDECEIVE. v. a.** To set free from  
the influence of a fallacy.

All men will try, and hope to write as well,

And not without much pains be *undeciv'd*. *Ros-*

My muse enraged, from her urn,

Like ghosts of murder'd bodies does return

To accuse the murderers, to right the stage,

And *undecieve* the long-abused age. *Denham.*

Our coming judgments do in part *undecieve* us,

and testify the grosser errors. *Glanville.*

So far as truth gets ground in the world, for

far sin loses it. Christ saves the world by *unde-*

ceiving it. *South.*

**UNDECEIVED. adj.** Not cheated; not  
imposed on.

All of a tenour was their after life;

No day discolour'd with domestick strife;

No jealousy, but mutual truth believ'd;

Secure repose, and kindness *undeciv'd*. *Dryden.*

**UNDECI'DED. adj.** Not determined; not  
settled.

For one thing, which we have left to the order

of the church, they had twenty which were *un-*

decided by the express word of God. *Hooker.*

To whose muse we owe that sort of verse,

Is *undecided* by the men of skill. *Roscommon.*

Aristotle has left *undecided* the duration of the

action. *Dryden.*

When two adverse winds engage with horrid

shock,

Lying their equal force with utmost rage,

Long *undecided* lasts the airy strife. *Phillips.*

**UNDECISIVE. adj.** Not decisive; not  
conclusive.

Two nations differing about the antiquity of

their language, made appeal to an *undecisive* expe-

riiment, when they agreed upon the trial of a child

brought up among the wild inhabitants of the de-

sert. *Glanville.*

**To UNDECK. v. a.** To deprive of or-  
naments.

I find myself a traitor;

For I have given here my soul's consent,

To *undec* my pompous body of a king. *Shaksp.*

**UNDECK'D. adj.** Not adorned; not em-  
bellished.

Eve has *undec'd*, save with herself.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**UNDECLIN'D. adj.**

1. Not grammatically varied by termina-  
tion.

2. Not deviating; not turned from the  
right way.

In his track my wary feet have slept;

His *undeviated* ways precisely kept. *Sandys's Par.*

**UNDE'DICATED, adj.**

1. Not consecrated; not devoted.

2. Not inscribed to a patron.

I should let this book come forth *undedicated*,

were it not that I look upon this dedication as a

duty. *Boyle.*

**UNDEE'DED. adj.** Not signalized by  
action.

My sword, with an unabatter'd edge,

I sheath again *undeeded*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**UNDEFA'CED. adj.** Not deprived of its  
form; not disfigured.

Those arms, which for nine centuries had brav'd

The wrath of time, on antick stone engrav'd;

Now torn by mortars, stand yet *undefac'd*,

On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd. *Grav.*

**UNDEFEASIBLE. adj.** Not defeasible;  
not to be vacated or annulled.

**UNDEFT'D. adj.** Not set at defiance;  
not challenged.

False traitor, thou broken hast

The law of arms, to strike for *undeftd*;

But thou thy treason's fruit, I hope, shalt taste

Right four, and feel the law, the which thou hast

defac'd. *Sprifer.*

*Tarifa*

Chang'd a blunt cane for a steel-pointed dart,

And meeting Ormyr next,

Who wanting time for treason to provide,

He basely threw it at him, *undeftd*. *Dryden.*

**UNDEFIL'D. adj.** Not polluted; not  
vitiated; not corrupted.

Virtue weareth a crown for ever, having gotten

the victory, striving for *undefil'd* rewards.

Whose bed is *undefil'd*, and chaste, pronounc'd.

*Wylf. m. iv. 3.*

Her Arethufian stream remains unsoil'd,

Unmix'd with foreign silt, and *undefil'd*;

Her wit was more than man, her innocence a child.

*Dryden.*

**UNDEFINABLE. adj.** Not to be marked  
out, or circumscribed by a definition.

That which is indefinite, though it hath bounds,

as not being infinite, yet those bounds to us are

*undefinable*. *Grav.*

Why simple ideas are *undefinable*, that the sever-

al terms of a definition, signifying several ideas,

they can all, by no means, represent an idea, which

has no composition at all. *Locke.*

**UNDEFIN'D. adj.** Not circumscribed,  
or explained by a definition.

There is no such way to give defence to absurd

doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of

obscure, doubtful, *undefin'd* words. *Locke.*

**UNDEFORM'D. adj.** Not deformed; not  
disfigured.

The sight of so many gallant fellows, with all

the pomp and glare of war, yet *undeform'd* by bat-

tles, may possibly invite your curiosity. *Pope.*

**UNDELIBERATED. adj.** Not carefully  
considered.

The prince's *undeliberated* throwing himself into

that engagement, transported him with passion.

*Clarendon.*

**UNDELIGHTED. adj.** Not pleased; not  
touched with pleasure.

*The fiend*

Saw *undelight'd* all delight; all kind

Of living creatures, new to sight. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

**UNDELIGHTFUL. adj.** Not giving plea-  
sure.

He could not think of involving himself in the

same *undelightful* condition of life. *Clarendon.*

**UNDEMONISH'D. adj.** Not razed; not  
thrown down.

She *undemonish'd* stood, and ev'n till now

Perhaps had stood. *Phillips.*

They stood by, and suffered Dunkirk to lie *un-*

*undemonish'd*. *Swift.*

**UNDEMONSTRABLE. adj.** Not capable  
of fuller evidence.

Out of the precepts of the law of nature, as of

certain common and *undemonstrable* principles,

man's reason both necessarily proceed unto certain

more particular determinations; which particular

determinations being found out according unto the

reason of man, they have the names of human

laws. *Hooker.*

**UNDENI'ABLE. adj.** Such as cannot be  
gain'd.

That age which my grey hairs make seem more

than it is, hath not diminished in me the power to

protest an *undeniable* verity. *Sidney.*

He supposed the principles, upon which he

grounded his arguments, to have been *undeniable*.

*White.*

Of those of the second class, we have a plain

and *undeniable* certainty. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

**UNDENIABLY.**

**UNDENIABLY. adv.** So plainly, as to admit no contradiction.

It is *undeniably* founded, in the express affirmations of holy writ. *Hammond.*

This account was differently related by the ancients; that is *undeniably* rejected, by the moderns. *Brown.*

I grant that nature all poets ought to study; but then this also *undeniably* follows, that those things which delight all ages, must have been an imitation of nature. *Dryden.*

**UNDEPLORED. adj.** Not lamented.

Rise, wretched widow! rise; nor *undeplored* Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford; But rise prepar'd to mourn thy peris'd lord. *Dryd.*

**UNDEPRAVED. adj.** Not corrupted.

Knowledge dwelt in our *undepaved* nature, as light in the sun; it is now hidden in us like sparks in a flint. *Glennville.*

**UNDEPRIVED. adj.** Not divested by authority; not stripped of any possession.

He, *undeprieved*, his benefice snook. *Dryden.*

**UNDER. preposition.** [under, Gothick; onbe, Saxon; onder, Dutch.]

1. In a state of subjection to.

When good Saturn, banish'd from above, Was driven to hell, the world was *under* Jove. *Dryden.*

Every man is put under a necessity, by his constitution, as an intelligent being, to be determined by his own judgment, what is best for him to do; else he would be *under* the determination of some other than himself, which is want of liberty. *Locke.*

2. In the state of pupillage to.

To those that live Under thy care, good rules and patterns give. *Denb.*  
The princes respected Helim, and made such improvements *under* him, that they were instructed in learning. *Guardian.*

3. Beneath; so as to be covered, or hidden; not over; not above.

Fruit put in bottles, and the bottles let down into wells *under* water, will keep long. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The doctor had before him the barbarous usage of his brethren, clapped on shipboard *under* hatches. *Fall.*

If it stood always *under* this form, it would have been *under* fire, if it had not been *under* water. *Burnet.*

Thy bees lodge *under* covert of the wind. *Dryd.*  
Many a good poetick vein is buried *under* a trade, and never produces any thing for want of improvement. *Locke.*

4. Below in place; not above. This is the sense of *under sail*; that is, *having the sails* spread aloft.

As they went *under sail* by him, they held up their hands and made their prayers. *Sidney.*

By that fire that burn'd the Carthage queen, When the false Trojan *under sail* was seen. *Shak.*  
Mistletoe hath been found to put forth *under* the boughs, and not only above the boughs; so it cannot be any thing that falleth upon the bough. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Be gather'd now, ye waters, *under* heav'n. *Milt.*

5. In a less degree than.

Medicines take effect sometimes *under*, and sometimes above, the natural proportion of their virtue. *Hooker.*

If you write in your strength, you stand revealed at first; and should you write *under* it, you cannot avoid some peculiar graces. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

6. For less than.

We are thrifty enough not to part with any thing serviceable to our bodies, *under* a good consideration; but make little account of what is most beneficial to our souls. *Ray.*

7. Less than; below.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a total pollution, and not to be reformed by any thing *under* a new creation. *South.*

These men of firehead love to insure a cause, and seldom talk under certainty and demonstration. *Collier on Confidenc.*

There are several hundred parishes in England under twenty pounds a year, and many *under* ten. *Swift.*

8. By the show of.

That which spites me more than all the wants, He does it *under* name of perfect love. *Shaksp.*

'Tis hard to bind any syllogism so close upon the mind, as not to be evaded *under* some plausible distinction. *Baker.*

9. With less than.

Several young men could never leave the pulpit *under* half a dozen conceits. *Swift.*

10. In the state of inferiority to; noting rank or order of precedence.

It was too great an honour for any man *under* a duke. *Addison.*

11. In a state of being loaded with.

He shall not bear them as the ass bears gold, To groan and sweat *under* the business. *Shaksp.*

He holds the people Of no more soul, nor fitness for the world, Than camels in their war, who have their provender

Only for bearing burthens, and sore blows For sinking *under* them. *Shaksp.*

12. In a state of oppression by, or subjection to.

After all, they have not been able to give any considerable comfort to the mind, *under* any of the great pressures of this life. *Tillotson.*

At any rate, we desire to be rid of the present evil, which we are apt to think nothing abient can equal; because, *under* the present pain, we find not ourselves capable of any the least degree of happiness. *Locke.*

Women and children did not shew the least signs of complaint, *under* the extremity of torture. *Collier.*

Illustrious parent! now some token give, That I may Clymene's proud boast believe, Nor longer *under* false reproaches grieve. *Addison.*

13. In a state in which one is seized or overborne.

The prince and princess must be *under* no less amazement. *Pope.*

14. In a state of being liable to, or limited by.

That which we move for our better instruction's sake, turneth unto choler in them; they answer sumingly. Yet in this their mood they cast forth somewhat wherewith, *under* pain of greater displeasure, we must rest contented. *Hooker.*

The greatest part of mankind is slow of apprehension; and therefore, in many cases, *under* a necessity of seeing with other men's eyes. *South.*

A generation sprung up amongst us, that flattered princes that they have a divine right to absolute power, let the laws and conditions *under* which they enter upon their authority be what they will. *Locke.*

It is not strange to find a country half unpeopled, where so great a proportion of both sexes is tied *under* such vows of chastity. *Addison on Italy.*

Things of another world are *under* the disadvantage of being distant, and therefore operate but faintly. *Milford.*

15. In a state of depression, or dejection by; in a state of inferiority.

There is none but he, Whose being I do fear, and *under* him My genius is rebuk'd, as Antony's was by Cæsar. *Shaksp.*

16. In the state of bearing, or being known by.

This faction, *under* the name of Puritan, became very turbulent during the reign of Elizabeth. *Swift.*

The raising of silver coin has been only by coining it with less silver in it, *under* the same denomination. *Locke.*

17. In the state of.

If they can succeed without blood, as *under* the present disposition of things it is very possible they may, it is to be hoped they will be satisfied. *Swift.*

18. Not having reached or arrived to; noting time.

Three sons he dying left *under* age; By means whereof, their uncle Vortigern Usurp'd the throne during their pupillage. *Spenser.*

19. Represented by.

Morpheus is represented by the ancient statues *under* the figure of a boy asleep, with a bundle of poppy in his hand. *Addison.*

20. In a state of protection.

*Under* favour, there are other materials for a commonwealth, besides stark love and kindness. *Collier.*

21. With respect to; referred to.

Mr. Duke may be mentioned *under* the double capacity of a poet and a divine. *Fulton on the Cliff.*

*Under* this head may come in the several contests and wars betwixt popes and the secular princes. *Leishy.*

22. Attested by.

Cato Major, who had with great reputation borne all the great offices of the commonwealth, has left us an evidence, *under* his own hand, how much he was verted in country affairs. *Locke on Education.*

23. Subjected to; being the subject of.

To describe the revolutions of nature, will require a steady eye; especially so to connect the parts, and present them all *under* one view. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Memory is the storehouse of our ideas. For the narrow mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas *under* view at once, it was necessary to have a repository to lay them up. *Locke.*

The thing *under* proof is not capable of demonstration, and must be submitted to the trial of probabilities. *Locke.*

Distinct conceptions, that answer their verbal distinctions, serve to clear any thing in the subject *under* consideration. *Locke.*

I rather suspect my own judgment, than believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay so long *under* Virgil's correction, and had his last hand put to it. *Addison.*

24. In the next stage of subordination.

This is the only safe-guard, *under* the spirit of God, that dictated these sacred writings, that can be relied on. *Locke.*

25. In a state of relation that claims protection.

26. It is generally opposed to *above* or *over*.

**UNDER. adv.**

1. In a state of subjection, or inferiority.

Ye purpose to keep *under* the children of Judah for bond-men and bond-women. 2 *Chron.* xxviii. 10.

2. Below; not above.

3. Less; opposed to *over* or *more*.

He kept the main flock without alteration, *under* or *over*. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. It has a signification resembling that of an adjective; lower in place; inferior; subject; subordinate. But, perhaps, in this sense it should be considered as united to the following word.

I will fight Against my canker'd country with the spleen Of all the *under* fiends. *Shaksp.*

5. It is much used in composition, in several senses, which the following examples will explain.

**UNDERACTION. n. f.** Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story.

The least episodes, or *underactions*, interwoven in it, are parts necessary, or convenient to carry on the main design. *Dryden.*

# UND

To UNDERBEAR. *v. a.* [*under and bear.*]

1. To support; to endure.

What reverence he did throw away on slaves!  
Wooling poor craftsmen with the craft of smiles,  
And patient *underbearing* of his fortune. *Shakespeare.*

2. To line; to guard. Out of use.

The dutchess of Milan's gown; not like your  
cloth of gold, set with pearls, down-sleeves, side-  
sleeves, and skirts round, *underborne* with a bluish  
tinsel. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

UNDERBEARER. *n. s.* [*under and bearer.*]

In funerals, those that sustain the weight  
of the body, distinct from those who are  
bearers of ceremony, and only hold up  
the pall.

To UNDERBID. *v. a.* [*under and bid.*]

To offer for any thing less than it is  
worth.

UNDERCLERK. *n. s.* [*under and clerk.*]

A clerk subordinate to the principal  
clerk.

Coleby, one of his under-swearers, was tried  
for robbing the treasury, where he was an *under-  
clerk.* *Swift.*

To UNDERDO. *v. n.* [*under and do.*]

1. To act below one's abilities.

You overact, when you should *underdo*;  
A little call yourself again, and think. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To do less than is requisite.

Nature much oftener *overdoes* than *underdoes*,  
you shall find twenty eggs with two yolks, for one  
that hath none. *Greub.*

UNDERFACTION. *n. s.* [*under and fac-  
tion.*]

Subordinate faction; subdivision  
of a faction.

Christianity loses by contests of *underfactions.*  
*Decay of Piety.*

UNDERFELLOW. *n. s.* [*under and fellow.*]

A mean man; a sorry wretch.

They carried him to a house of a principal of-  
ficer, who with no more civility, though with  
much more business than these *underfellows* had  
shewed, in captious manner put interrogatories un-  
to him. *Sidney.*

UNDERFILLING. *n. s.* [*under and fill.*]

Lower part of an edifice.

To found our habitation firmly, first examine  
the bed of earth upon which we will build, and  
then the *underfillings*, or substructions, as the an-  
cients called it. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To UNDERFONG. *v. a.* [*under and fangan,*

Saxon.] To take in hand. Obsolete.

Thou, Mercutio, that by thy treachery  
Didst *underfong* my lady to woe so light,  
Shouldst well be known for such thy villainy. *Spens.*

To UNDERFURNISH. *v. a.* [*under and*

*furnish.*] To supply with less than  
enough.

Can we suppose God would *underfurnish* man for  
the state he designed him, and not afford him a  
tool large enough to pursue his happiness?  
*Collier on Kindness.*

To UNDERGIRD. *v. a.* [*under and gird.*]

To bind below; to round the bottom.

When the hat taken it up, they tied helps,  
*undergirding* it with ship. *Acts, xxvii. 17.*

To UNDERGO. *v. a.* [*under and go.*]

1. To suffer; to sustain; to endure evil.

With mind averse, he rather *underwent*  
His people's will, than gave his own consent. *Dryd.*

2. To support; to hazard. Not in use.

I have mov'd certain Romans  
To *undergo* with me an enterprise  
Of honourable, dangerous consequence. *Shakespeare.*  
Such they were, who might presume to have done  
Much for the king and honour of the state,  
Having the chiefest actions *undergone.*  
*Daniel's Civil War.*

# UND

3. To sustain; to be the bearer of; to  
possess. Not in use.

Their virtues else, be they as pure as grace,  
As infinite as man may *undergo*,  
Shall, in the general censure, take corruption  
From that particular fault. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

4. To sustain; to endure without fainting.

It rais'd in me  
An *undergoing* stomach, to bear up  
Against what should enfeeble. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

5. To pass through.

I carried on my enquiries to try whether this  
rising world, when finished, would continue always  
the same; or what changes it would successively  
*undergo*, by the continued action of the same causes.  
*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Bread put into the stomach of a dying man,  
will *undergo* the alteration that is merely the effect  
of heat. *Arbutnot.*

6. To be subject to.

Claudio *undergoes* my challenge; and either I  
must shortly hear from him, or I will subscribe  
him a coward. *Shakespeare.*

UNDERGROUND. *n. s.* [*under and ground.*]

Subterraneous space.

They have promised to shew your highness  
A spirit rais'd from depth of *underground.* *Shak.*

With'd By Streams  
From *under-ground*, the liquid ore he drains  
Into fit molds prepared. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

UNDERGROWTH. *n. s.* [*under and growth.*]

That which grows under the tall wood.

So thick entwined,  
As one continued brake, the *undergrowth*  
Of shrubs, and tangling bushes, had perplex'd  
All path of man or beast, that pass'd that way.  
*Milton.*

UNDERHAND. *adv.* [*under and hand.*]

1. By means not apparent; secretly.

These multiplied petitions of worldly things in  
prayer, have, besides their direct use, a service,  
whereby the church *underhand*, through a kind of  
heavenly fraud, taketh therewith the souls of men.  
as with certain baits. *Hooker.*

2. Clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy.

She *underhand* dealt with the principal men of  
that country, that they should persuade the king to  
make *Phaulcon* his associate. *Sidney.*

They, by their precedents of wit,  
T'out fast, out-loiter, and out-fit,  
Can order matters *underhand*,  
To put all business to a stand. *Hudibras.*

It looks as if I had d'fired him *underhand* to  
write so ill against me, but I have not bribed  
him to do me this service. *Dryden.*

Such mean revenge, committed *underhand*,  
Has ruin'd many an acre of good land. *Dryden.*  
Wood is still working *underhand* to force his  
halfpence upon us. *Swift.*

I'll harken to my Roman soldiers,  
Inflame the mutiny, and *underhand*  
Blow up their discontents. *Addison's Cato.*

UNDERHAND. *adj.* Secret; clandestine;

fly.  
I had notice of my brother's purpose, and have,  
by *underhand* means, laboured to dissuade him.  
*Shakespeare.*

I should take it as a very great favour from some  
of my *underhand* detractors, if they would break all  
measures with me. *Addison.*

UNDERIVED. *adj.* [*from derived.*] Not

borrowed.

The ideas it is busied about should be, some-  
times at least, those to be congenial ones, which  
it had in itself, *underived* from the body. *Locke.*

UNDERLABOURER. *n. s.* [*under and la-  
bourer.*]

A subordinate workman.  
About the carriage of one stone for Amasis,  
the distance of twenty days journey, for three years  
were employed two thousand chosen men, govern-  
ors, besides many *underlabourers.*  
*Hutton's Mathematical Magick.*

# UND

To UNDERLAY. *v. a.* [*under and lay.*]

To strengthen by something laid under.

UNDERLEAF. *n. s.* [*under and leaf.*] A  
species of apple.

The *underleaf*, whose cyder is best at two years,  
is a plentiful bearer. *Morimot's Husbandry.*

To UNDERLINE. *v. a.* [*under and line.*]

1. To mark with lines below the words.

2. To influence secretly.

By mere chance in appearance, though *under-  
lined* with a providence, they had a full sight of  
the infants. *Wotton.*

UNDERLING. *n. s.* [*from under.*] An in-  
feriour agent; a sorry, mean fellow.

The great men, by ambition never satisfied,  
grew factious; and the *underlings*, glad indeed to  
be *underlings* to them they hated least, to preserve  
them from such they hated most. *Sidney.*

Hereby the heads of the Septs are made stronger,  
whom it should be a most special policy to weaken,  
and to set up and strengthen divers of their *under-  
lings* against them. *Spenser.*

The fautes is not in our stars,  
But in ourselves, that we are *underlings.* *Shakespeare.*

O'er all his brethren he shall reign as king,  
Yet every one shall make him *underling.* *Milton.*  
They may print this letter, if the *underlings* at  
the post-office take a copy of it. *Pope and Swift.*

To UNDERMINE. *v. a.* [*under and mine.*]

1. To dig cavities under any thing, so that  
it may fall, or be blown up; to sap.

Though the foundation on a rock were laid,  
The church was *undermin'd*, and then betray'd.  
*Dinham.*

An injudicious endeavour to exalt Virgil, is  
much the same as if one should think to raise the  
superstructure by *undermining* the foundation.  
*Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

2. To excavate under.

A vast rock *undermin'd* from one end to the  
other, and a highway running through it, as long  
and as broad as the Mall. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To injure by clandestine means.

Making the king's sword strike whom they hated,  
the king's purse reward whom they loved; and  
which is worse of all, making the royal countenance  
serve to *undermine* the royal sovereignty. *Sidney.*

They, knowing Eleanor's aspiring humour,  
Have hir'd me to *undermine* the dutchess. *Shakespeare.*

The father, secure,  
Ventures his filial virtue  
Against whatever may tempt, whatever seduce,  
Alure or terrify, or *undermine.* *Milto.*

The *undermining* smile become habitual, and  
the drift of his plausible conversation is only to  
flatter one, that he may betray another. *Dryden.*

He should be warn'd who are like to *undermine*  
him, and who to serve him. *Locke on Education.*

UNDERMINER. *n. s.* [*from undermine.*]

1. He that saps; he that digs away the  
supports.

2. A clandestine enemy.

The enemies and *underminers* thereof are Romish  
catholics. *Bacon.*

When I perceiv'd all set on enmity,  
As on my enemies, where-ever chanc'd,  
I us'd hostility, and took their spoil,  
To pay my *underminers* in their coin. *Mil. Agonist.*

The most experienced disturbers and *underminers*  
of government have always laid their first train  
in contempt, endeavouring to blow it up in the  
judgment and esteem of the subject. *South.*

UNDERMOST. *adj.* [*This is a kind of*

superlative, anomalously formed from  
*under.*]

1. Lowest in place.

Using all of almonds, we drew up with the  
*undermost* stone a much greater weight. *Boyle.*

2. Lowest in state or condition.

It happens well for the party that is *undermost*,  
when a work of this nature falls into the hands of  
a thote

those who content themselves to attack their principles, without exposing their persons.

*Addison's Freeholder.*

This opinion, taken by other sectaries, was to last no longer than they were *undermost*. *Asterbury.*  
**UNDERNEATH**, *adv.* [Compounded from *under* and *neath*, of which we still retain the comparative *neither*, but in adverbial sense use *beneath*.] In the lower place; below; under; beneath.

Forthwith up to the clouds

With him I flew, and *underneath* beheld

The earth outstretch'd immense, a prospect wide.

*Milton.*

And as I awake, sweet music breathe

Above, about, or *underneath*;

Sent by some spirit to mortals good.

*Milton.*

Or sullen Mole that runneth *underneath*;

Or Severn swift, guilty of maiden's death.

*Milton.*

The monster caught in open day,

Includ'd, and in despair to fly away,

How! horrible from *underneath*.

*Dryden.*

The slate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage *underneath*.

*Addison.*

**UNDERNEATH**, *prep.* Under.

Fellows in arms,

Bruis'd *underneath* the yoke of tyranny,

Thus far into the bowels of the land

Have we march'd on.

*Shakespeare.*

Pray God she prove not masculine ere long

If *underneath* the standard of the French

She carry armour as she hath begun.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

*Underneath* this stone doth lie

As much beauty as could die;

Which in life did harbour give

To more virtue than could live.

*Ben Jonson.*

What is, hath been; what hath been, shall ensue;

And nothing *underneath* the sun is new.

*Shakespeare's Paraphrase.*

The north and south, and each contending blatt,

Are *underneath* his wide dominion cast.

*Dryden.*

**UNDEROFFICER**, *n. s.* [under and officer.] An inferior officer; one in subordinate authority.

This certificate of excommunication by bishops, of all others, is most in use; and would be more so, were it not for the manifold abuses about its execution committed by *underofficers*. *Ayl. Parerg.*

**UNDEROGATORY**, *adj.* Not derogatory. Of our happiness the apostle gives a negative description; and, to create in us apprehensions *underogatory* from what we shall possess, exalts them above all that we can fancy.

*Boyle.*

**UNDERPART**, *n. s.* [under and part.] Subordinate or unessential part.

The English will not bear a thorough tragedy, but are pleased that it should be lightened with *underparts* of mirth.

*Dryden.*

**UNDERPETTICOAT**, *n. s.* [under and petticoat.] The petticoat worn next the body.

They go to bed as tired with doing nothing, as I after quitting a whole *under-petticoat*.

*Spectator.*

**TO UNDERPIN**, *v. a.* [under and pin.] To prop; to support.

Victors, to secure themselves ag'nst disputes of that kind, *underpin* their acquiescent belli.

*Hale's Common Law.*

**UNDERPLOT**, *n. s.* [under and plot.]

1. A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it.

In a tragic-comedy, there is to be but one main design; and though there be an *underplot*, yet it is subservient to the chief fable.

*Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

2. A clandestine scheme.

The husband is so misled by tricks, and so lost in a crooked intrigue, that he still suspects an *underplot*.

*Addison.*

**TO UNDERPRAISE**, *v. a.* [under and praise.] To praise below desert.

In *underpraising* thy deserts,

Here find the first deficiency of our tongue. *Dryd.*

**TO UNDERPRIZE**, *v. a.* [under and prize.]

To value at less than the worth.

How far

The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow

In *underprizing* it; so far this shadow

Doth limp behind the substance. *Shakespeare.*

**TO UNDERPROP**, *v. a.* [under and prop.]

To support; to sustain.

Here am I left to *underprop* the land,

Who, weak with age, cannot support myself. *Shak.*

There was made a floring or *underproping* act

for the benevolence; to make the sums not brought

in to be leviable by course of laws. *Bacon's H. VII.*

Thou that art us'd to attend the royal throne,

And *underprop* the head that bears the crown. *Fen.*

**UNDERPROPORTIONED**, *adj.* [under and proportion.] Having too little proportion.

To be haughty, and to make scanty and *under-*

proportioned returns of civility, plainly tells people,

they must be very mannerly. *Collier on Pride.*

**UNDERPULLER**, *n. s.* [under and puller.]

Inferiour or subordinate puller.

The mystery of seconds and thirds is such a

master-piece, that no description can reach. These

*underpullers* in destruction are such implicit mor-

tals as are not to be matched. *Collier.*

**TO UNDERRATE**, *v. a.* [under and rate.]

To rate too low.

**UNDERRATE**, *n. s.* [from the verb.] A price less than is usual.

To give all will best thee well,

But not at *underrates* to sell.

*Cowley.*

The useless brute is from Newmarket brought,

And at an *under-rate* in Smithfield bought,

To turn a mill. *Dryden.*

**TO UNDERSAVE**, *v. n.* [under and say.] To

say by way of derogation or contradic-

tion. Obsolete.

They say, they con to heaven the highway;

But I dare *undersave*,

They never set foot on that same trode,

But balks their right way, and strain abroad. *Spens.*

**UNDERSECRETARY**, *n. s.* [under and secretary.] An inferior or subordinate secretary.

The Jews have a tradition, that Elias sits in heaven, and keeps a register of all men's actions, good or bad. He hath his *undersecretaries* for the

several nations, that take minutes of all that passes.

*Bacon's Theory of the Earth.*

**TO UNDERSELL**, *v. a.* [under and sell.]

To defeat, by selling for less; to sell

cheaper than another.

Their stock being rated at six in the hundred, they may, with great gain, *undersell* us, our stock being rated at ten. *Crisp's Discourse of Trade.*

**UNDERSERVANT**, *n. s.* [under and servant.] A servant of the lower class.

Besides the nerves, the bones, as *underservants*, with the muscles, are employed to raise him up.

*Grew's Cosmologia.*

**TO UNDERSET**, *v. a.* [under and set.] To prop; to support.

The merchant-adventurers, being a strong company, and well *underset* with rich men, and good order, held out bravely. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**UNDERSETTER**, *n. s.* [from *underset*.] Prop; pedestal; support.

The four corners thereof had *undersetters*.

*1. Kings, vii. 30.*

**UNDERSETTING**, *n. s.* [from *underset*.]

Lower part; pedestal.

Their *undersettings*; or pedestals, are, in height,

a third part of the column. *Hutton's Architecture.*

**UNDERSHERIFF**, *n. s.* [under and sheriff.]

The deputy of the sheriff.

Since 'tis my doom, love's *undersheriff*,

Why this relieve?

Why doth my the adown fly? *Cleveland's Poem.*

**UNDERSHERIFFRY**, *n. s.* [from *undersheriff*.]

The business, or office, of an *undersheriff*.

The cardinals of Rome call all temporal business, of wars and embassages, *sheriffries*, which is

*undersheriffries*; as if they were but matters for undersheriffs and catchpoles; though many times

those *undersheriffries* do more good than their high speculations. *Bacon.*

**UNDERSHOOT**, *part. adj.* [under and shoot.]

Moved by water passing under it.

The imprisoned water payeth the ransom of driving an *undershot* wheel for his enlargement.

*Carow's Survey of Cornwall.*

**UNDERSO'NG**, *n. s.* [under and song.] Chorus; burthen of a song.

So ended they and all the rest around

To her redoubled that her *undersong*.

*Spenser.*

The challenge to Dametas shall belong;

Meneleas shall sustain his *undersong*;

Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring. *Dryd.*

**TO UNDERSTAND**, *v. a.* preterite *under-*

*stood*. [understand, Saxon.]

1. To conceive with adequate ideas; to have full knowledge of; to comprehend; to know.

I nam'd them as they pass'd, and *understood*

Their nature, with such knowledge God endu'd

My sudden apprehension.

*Milton.*

When did his pen on learning fix a brand,

Or rail at arts he did not *understand*?

*Dryden.*

He hopes you will your foreign taste command;

To bear for once with what you *understand*. *Addis.*

2. To know the meaning of; to be able to interpret.

He gather'd his own doom; which *understood*,

Not instant, but of future time, to hell

He now return'd.

*Milton.*

The Ulysses of Ovid upbraids his ignorance,

that he *understood* not the shield for which he

pleaded. *Dryden.*

3. To suppose to mean.

The most learned interpreters *understood* the

words of sin, and not of Abel.

*Locke.*

4. To know by experience.

Love unlibidinous reign'd, nor jealousy

Was *understood*, the injur'd lover's hell. *Milton.*

5. To know by instinct.

Amorous intent, well *understood*

Of Eve, whose eye darted contagious fire. *Milton.*

6. To interpret at least mentally; to conceive with respect to meaning.

The truth,

Lit only in those written records pure,

Though not but by the spirit *understood*. *Milton.*

His sin might have been greater in that respect;

but first it was not so to be *understood*, appears by

the opposition. *Stillingfleet.*

7. To know another's meaning.

Each to other calls

Not *understood*, till hoarse, and all in rage

As muck'd, they storm.

*Milton.*

8. To hold in opinion with conviction.

For well I *understand* in the prime end

Of nature her th' inferior. *Milton.*

9. To mean without expressing.

War then, war

Open or *understood*, must be resolv'd. *Milton.*

10. To know what is not expressed.

I bring them to receive

From thee their names, and pay thee fealty

With low subjection; *understand* the same

Of fish, within their watry residence,

Not higher summon'd.

*Milton.*

To UNDERSTAND. *v. n.*

1. To have the use of intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conscious being.

I have given thee a wife and *understanding* heart.  
*Chronicles.*

All my soul be  
Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone  
I *understand*, and grow, and see. *Donne.*

2. To be informed by another.

I *understood* of the evil Elias did. *Neb. xiii. 7.*

I *understood* by Sanga, you have been  
Solicited against the commonwealth  
By one Umbrenus. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

3. Not to be ignorant; to have learned.

I *understood* not that a grateful mind  
By owing owes not, but still pays, at once  
Indebted and discharged. *Milton.*

I *understood* not all was but a shew,  
Rather than solid virtue. *Milton.*

UNDERSTANDING. *n. f.* [from *understand*.]

1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment.

I speak as my *understanding* instructs me, and  
as mine honesty puts it to utterance.

*Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
Make him of quick *understanding* in the fear of  
the Lord.

When she rates things, and moves from ground  
to ground,

The name of reason she obtains by this;  
But when by reason she the truth hath found,  
And standeth fix'd, she *understanding* is. *Davies.*

Life and sense,  
Fancy and *understanding*: whence the soul

Reason receives, and reason is her being. *Milton.*

We find wisdom withdrawing the will from the  
quarrels of the *understanding*, and more esteeming  
of peace than of opinion. *Hulday.*

By *understanding*, I mean that faculty whereby  
we are enabled to apprehend the objects of know-  
ledge; generals as well as particulars; absent things  
as well as present; and to judge of their truth or  
falseness, good or evil. *Wilkins.*

God is to the *understanding* of man, as the light  
of the sun is to our eyes, its first and most glorious  
object. *Tillotson.*

The *understandings* of a senate are often enslaved  
by three or four leaders. *Swift.*

2. Skill; knowledge; exact comprehension.

Right *understanding* consists in the perception of  
the visible or probable agreement or disagreement  
of ideas. *Locke.*

Very mean people have raised their minds to a  
great sense and *understanding* of religion. *Locke.*

3. Intelligence; terms of communication.

He hoped the loyalty of his subjects would con-  
cur with him in the preserving of a good *under-  
standing* between him and his people. *Clarendon.*

We have got into some *understanding* with the  
enemy by means of Don Diego. *Asbwin.*

UNDERSTANDING. *adj.* Knowing; skil-  
ful.

The present physician is a very *understanding*  
man, and well-ead. *Addison on Italy.*

UNDERSTANDINGLY. *adv.* [from *under-  
stand*.] With knowledge.

Sundays tuxy be *understandingly* spent in theo-  
logy. *Milton.*

UNDERSTOOD. *pret.* and *part. passive* of  
*understand*.

*UNDERSTOOD*. *n. f.* [under and *trap*.]  
A petty fellow; an inferior agent.

A *understood* strapper perked up, and expected a  
reprimand, or his son must be a mayor. *Swift.*

To UNDERTAKE. *v. a.* *preterite under-  
taken*; participle passive *undertaken*. [un-  
der-taken, German.]

1. To attempt; to engage in.

The task he *undertakes*  
Is numbring sands, and drinking oceans dry. *Shak.*

The charity of his mother, who *undertakes* the  
manage of his family, became a reasonable assistant  
and expedient in this single state. *Fell.*

Hence our gen'rous emulation came;  
We *undertook*, and we perform'd the same. *Ross.*

Pleier than cannon, and than rocks more hard;  
The English *undertake* th' unequal war. *Dryden.*

Of dangers *undertaken*, fame achiev'd,  
They talk by turns. *Dryden.*

2. To assume a character. Not in use.

His name and credit shall you *undertake*,  
And in my house you shall be friendly lodg'd. *Shak.*

3. To engage with; to attack.

It is not fit your lordship should *undertake* every  
companion that you give offence to. *Shak. Cymb.*

You'll *undertake* her no more? *Shakespeare.*

4. To have the charge of.

To th' water-side I must conduct your grace,  
Then give my charge up to Sir Nicholas Vaux,  
Who *undertakes* you to your end. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

To UNDERTAKE. *v. n.*

1. To assume any business or province.

O Lord, I am appalled, *undertake* for me.  
*Isaiah, xxxviii. 34.*

I *undertook* alone to sing th' hymn.  
*Milton.*

2. To venture; to hazard.

It is the coward's terror of his guilt,  
That dare not *undertake*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To promise; to stand bound to some  
condition.

If the curious fratch the hills after rains, I dare  
*undertake* they will not lose their labour.

*Woodward's Natural History.*

UNDERTAKEN. *part. passive* of *undertake*.UNDERTAKER. *n. f.* [from *undertake*.]

1. One who engages in projects and affairs.

Antim was naturally a great *undertaker*. *Clari.*

*Undertakers* in Rome purchase the blessing of  
fields, and arrive at great estates by it. *Addison.*

This *seems* to free the enquiry from the per-  
plexities that some *undertakers* have encumbered it  
with. *Woodward.*

Oblige thy favorite *undertakers*  
To throw me in but twenty votes. *Prior.*

2. One who engages to build for another  
at a certain price.

Should they build as fast as words,  
'Twould ruin *undertakers* quite. *Swift's Miscell.*

3. One who manages funerals.

While rival *undertakers* hover round,  
And with his spade the sexton marks the ground.  
*Young.*

UNDERTAKING. *n. f.* [from *undertake*.]

Attempt; enterprize; engagement.

Mighty men they are called; which sheweth a  
strength surpassing others; and men of renown,  
that is, of great *undertaking* and adventurous ac-  
tions. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

If this seem too great an *undertaking* for the hu-  
mour of our age, then such a sum of money ought  
to be ready for taking off all such pieces of cloth  
as shall be brought in. *Temple.*

UNDERTENANT. *n. f.* [under and *tenant*.]

A secondary tenant; one who holds from  
him that holds from the owner.

Settle and secure the *undertenants*; to the end  
there may be a repose and establishment of every sub-  
ject's estate, lord and tenant. *Davies's Hist. of Ire.*

UNDERTOOK. *preterite* of *undertake*.UNDERVALUATION. *n. f.* [under and  
*value*.] Rate not equal to the worth.

There is often falling by an *undervaluation*; for  
in divers children their ingenerate power was of  
slow disclosure. *Milton.*

To UNDERVALUE. *v. a.* [under and *value*.]

1. To rate low; to esteem lightly; to treat  
as of little worth.

Her name is Portia, nothing *undervalued*  
The State's daughter. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*

My chief delight lay in discharging the duties  
of my station; to that in comparison of it, I *un-  
dervalued* all engines of authority. *Arthurbury.*

2. To depress; to make low in estima-  
tion; to devalue.

I write not this with the least intention to *un-  
dervalue* the other parts of poetry. *Dryden.*

In a kingdom grown glorious by the reputation  
of a sovereign, multitudes lessen and *undervalue* it.  
*Addison.*

Schooling Luther, an *undervaluing* man, would  
make one think that Erasmus had a mean opinion  
of him. *Arthurbury.*

UNDERVALUE. *v. f.* [from the verb.]

Low rate; vile price.

The unskilfulness, carelessness, or knavery of  
the traders, added much to the *undervalue* and dis-  
credit of these commodities abroad. *Temple.*

UNDERVALUER. *n. f.* [from *undervalue*.]

One who esteems lightly.

An *undervalue* of money was Sir Henry Wot-  
ton. *Walton.*

UNDERWENT. *preterite* of *undergo*.UNDERWOOD. *n. f.* [under and *wood*.] The  
low trees that grow among the timber.

When you fell *underwood*, low haws and flocks.  
*Mortimer.*

UNDERWORK. *n. f.* [under and *work*.]

Subordinate business; petty affairs.

Those that are proper for war, fill up the labo-  
rious part of life, and carry on the *underwork* of  
the nation. *Addison.*

To UNDERWORK. *v. a.* *preterite under-  
worked*, or *underwrought*; participle pas-  
sive *underworked*, or *underwrought*.

1. To destroy by clandestine measures.

Thou'rt from loving England art so far,  
That thou hast *underworked* his lawful king.  
To cut off the (guiltless) posterity. *Shakespeare.*

2. To labour or polish less than enough.

Apelles said of Protegeus, that he knew not  
when to give over. A work may be overwrought  
as well as *underwrought*. *Dryden.*

3. To work at a price below the common.

UNDERWORKMAN. *n. f.* [under and *work-  
man*.] An inferior or subordinate la-  
bourer.

Nor would they hire *underworkmen* to employ  
their parts and learning to disarm their mother of  
all. *Lilly.*

*Underworkmen* are expert enough at making a  
single wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant  
how to adjust the several parts. *Swift.*

To UNDERWRITE. *v. a.* [under and  
*write*.] To write under something else.

He began first with his pipe, and then with his  
voice, thus to challenge Doros, and was by him  
answered in the *underwritten* sort. *Sidney.*

What addition and change I have made, I  
have here *underwritten*. *Sanderfen.*

UNDERWRITER. *n. f.* [from *underwrite*.]

An insurer; so called from writing his  
name under the conditions.

UNDESCRIPTED. *adj.* Not described.

They who, that God left nothing in his word  
*undescribed*, whether it concerned the worship of  
God, or outward polity. *Hoskyns.*

This is such a singular practice, that I had ra-  
ther leave it *undescribed*, than give it its proper cha-  
racter. *Collier on Psalms.*

UNDESCRIBED. *adj.* Not seen; unseen; un-  
discovered.UNDERVED. *adj.*

1. Not merited; not obtained by merit.

This victory obtained with great, and truly  
not *undervied* honour on the two princes, the  
whole estates, with one consent, gave the crown  
to Muldorus. *Sidney.*

2. Not



**2. Not incurred by fault.**

The same virtue which gave him a disregard of fame, made him impatient of an undesired reproach. *Addison.*

**UNDESERVEDLY. adv. [from *undeserved*.]**

Without desert, whether of good or ill.

Our desire is to yield them a just reason, even of the least things, wherein *undeservedly* they have but as much as dreamed that we do amiss. *Hooker.*

He which speaketh no more than edifieth, is *undeservedly* reprehended for much speaking. *Hook.*

Their oft *undeservedly* intral His outward freedom. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Science distinguishes a man of honour from one of those stolid brutish, whom *undeservedly* we call heroes. *Dryden.*

**UNDESERVING. n. f. One of no merit.**

You see how men of merit are sought after; the *undeserving* may sleep, when the man of action is called on. *Shakespeare.*

**UNDESERVING. adj.****1. Not having merit; not having any worth.**

It exerts itself promiscuously towards the deserving and the *undeserving*, if it relieves alike the idle and the indigent. *Addison.*

Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity, when an all wise Being showers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and *undeserving*? *Atterbury.*

Who lose a length of *undeserving* days, Would you usurp the lover's dear-bought praise? *Pope.*

**2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt: with *of*.**

I was carried to dislike, then to hate; lastly, to destroy this son *undeserving* of destruction. *Gray.*

My felicity is in retaining the good opinion of honest men, who think me not quite *undeserving* of it. *Pope.*

**UNDESIGNED. adj. Not intended; not purposed.**

Great effects by inconsiderable means are sometimes brought about; and those so wholly *undesigned* by such as are the immediate actors. *South.*

Where you conduct find, Use and convenience; will you not agree, That such effects could not be *undesigned*, Nor could proceed but from a knowing mind? *Blackmore.*

**UNDESIGNING. adj.****1. Not acting with any set purpose.**

Could atoms, which, with undirected flight, Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night,

In order march, and to their posts advance, Led by no guide, but *undesigning* chance? *Blackm.*

**2. Having no artful or fraudulent schemes; sincere.**

He looks upon friendship, gratitude, and sense of honour, as terms to impose upon weak, *undesigning* minds. *South.*

**UNDESIRABLE. adj. Not to be wished; not pleasing.**

To add what wants

In female sex, the more to draw his love, And render me more equal; and perhaps, A thing not *undesirable*, some time Superior; for inferior, who is free? *Milt. Par. Lost.*

**UNDESIRABLE. adj. Not wished; not solicited.**

O goddess-mother, give me back to fate; Your gift was *undesired*, and came too late. *Dryd.*

**UNDERRING. adj. Negligent; not wishing.**

The baits of gifts and money to despise, And look on wealth with *underriving* eyes: When thou dost truly call these virtues thine, Be wilt, and free, by Man's consent and mine. *Dryden.*

**UNDESTRUCTIBLE. adj. Indestructible; not susceptible of destruction. Not in use.**

Common glass, once made, so far resists the violence of the fire, that most chymists think it a body more *undestroyable* than gold itself. *Boyle.*

**UNDESTROYED. adj. Not destroyed.**

The efficacy of those species are preserved whole and *undestroyed*, whatever changes happen to any, or all of the individuals. *Locke.*

**UNDETERMINABLE. adj. Impossible to be decided.**

On either side the fight was fierce, and surely *undeterminable* without the death of one of the chiefs. *Watson.*

Rather an heir had no such right by divine institution, than that God should give such a right, but yet leave it doubtful and *undeterminable* who such heir is. *Locke.*

**UNDETERMINE. adj.****1. Not settled; not decided; contingent. Regularly, indeterminate.**

Surely the Son of God could not die by chance; nor the greatest thing that ever came to pass in nature be left to an *undetermined* event. *South.*

**2. Not fixed.**

Fluid, slippery, and *undeterminate* it is of itself. *Mure.*

**UNDETERMINATENESS. n. f. [from *undetermine*.] *Undetermination.***

We say more regularly *undeterminateness* and *undetermination*.

**1. Uncertainty; indefiniteness.**

He is not left barely to the *undetermination*, in certainty and indefiniteness of the operation of his faculties, without a certain, secret, predisposition of them to what is right. *Hale.*

**2. The state of not being fixed, or invariably directed.**

The idea of a free agent is *undeterminateness* in one part, before he has made choice. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

**UNDETERMINED. adj.****1. Unsettled; undecided.**

He has left his succession as *undetermined* as if he had said nothing about it. *Locke.*

In circuit, *undetermined*, square or round. *Milton.*

**2. Not limited; not regulated; not defined.**

It is difficult to conceive that any such thing should be as matter, *undetermined* by something called form. *Hale.*

**UNDEVOTED. adj. Not devoted.**

The lords Say and Brooke, two popular men, and most *undevoted* to the church, positively refused to make any such prostration. *Clarendon.*

**UNDIPHANOUS. adj. Not pellucid; not transparent.**

When the materials of glass melted, with calcined tin, have composed a mass *undiphaneous* and white, this white enamel is the basis of all con- cretes, that goldsmiths employ in enamelling. *Boyle on Colours.*

**UNDID. the preterite of *undo*.**

This is *undid* all I had done before; I could attempt, and he endure no more. *Rossmun.*

**UNDISTURBED. adj. Not concerted; not subdued by the stomach.**

Ambition, the disease of virtue, bred Like furs from an *undisturbed* pulse, Meets death in that which is the means of life. *Denham.*

The glaring sun breaks in at every chink, Yet plung'd in. But we lie, and (more supine) As fill'd with fumes of *undisturbed* wine. *Dryden.*  
Meat remaining in the stomach *undigested*, de- jection of appetite, wind coming upwards, air hard of a phlegmatick constitution. *Archiebald on Diet.*

**UNDONE. preterite. Put off. It is questionable whether it have a present tense. Obsolete.**

From her fair head her fillets she *undid*, And laid her stole aside. *Spenser.*

**UNDIMINISHED. adj. Not impaired; not lessened.**

I will account myself *undiminished* of my largest concessions. *King Charles.*

Think not, revolted spirit! thy shape the same, Or *undiminish'd* brightness, to be known As when thou stood'st in heav'n, upright and pure. *Milton.*

Sergius, who a bad cause bravely try'd, All of a piece, and *undiminish'd*, dy'd. *Dryden.*  
The deathless muse, with *undiminish'd* rays, Through distant times the lovely dame conveys. *Addison.*

When sacrilegious hands had rased the church even to the foundation, these charities they suf- fered to stand *undiminished*, untouched. *Atterbury.*

**UNDINTED. adj. Not impressed by a blow.**

I must rid all the sea of pirates; this greed upon, To part with unhect edges, and bear back Our barge *undinted*. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

**UNDIPPED. adj. [un and dip.] Not dipped; not plunged.**

I think thee Impenetrably good: but, like Achilles, Thou hast a soft Egyptian heel *undip'd*, And that has made thee mortal. *Dryd. Chaucer.*

**UNDIRECTED. adj. Not directed.**

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging furies, unruled and *undirected* of any: for they to whom she was committed, fainted or forsook their charge. *Spenser.*

Could atoms, which, with *undirected* flight, Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night.

Of reason delicate, without intent, In order march. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

**UNDISCOVERED. adj. Not observed; not discovered; not descried.**

Our profession, though it leadeth us into many truths *undiscovered* by others, yet doth disturb their communications. *Erasmus's Vulgar Errors.*

Broken they break, and rallying they renew; In other forms, the military they At last in order *undiscover'd* they join, And march together in a friendly line. *Dryden.*

**UNDISCOVERED. adv. So as to be un- discovered.**

Some associated particles of salt-petre, by *undiscover'd* in the fixed nature, had escaped the analyzing violence of the fire. *Boyle.*

**UNDISCERNIBLE. adj. Not to be discerned; invisible.**

I should be guiltier than my guiltiness, To think I should be *undiscernible*. *Shakspere.*

The apostle knowing that the distinction of these characters was *undiscernible* by men in this life, admonishes those, who had the most comfort- able assurances of God's favour, to be neverthe- less apprehensive. *Rogers.*

**UNDISCERNIBLY. adv. Invisibly; imperceptibly.**

Many secret indispositions will *undiscernibly* steal upon the soul, and so will require time and close application to recover it to the spiritualities of religion. *South.*

**UNDISCERNING. adj. Injudicious; in- capable of making due distinction.**

*Undiscerning* male, which heart, which eyes In this new couple dost thou prize? *Daniel.*

His long experience informed him well of the state of England; but of foreign transactions he was entirely *undiscerning* and ignorant. *Clarendon.*

Thus her mind filter, sickle fortune, reigns And *undiscerning* seasons grows and grows. *Locke.*

**UNDISCIPLINED.** *adj.*

## 1. Not subdued to regularity and order.

To be disciplined withal is an argument of natural infirmity, if it be necessary; but if it be not, it signifies an *undisciplined* and unmortified spirit. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

Divided from those climes where art prevails,  
*Undisciplin'd* by precepts of the wise,  
Our inborn passions will not brook controul;  
We follow nature. *Philips.*

## 2. Untaught; uninstructed.

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than scuffle with an *undisciplined* rabble. *King Charles.*

Dry is a man of a clear head, but few words, and gains the same advantage over Puzzle, that a small body of regular troops would gain over a numberless *undisciplin'd* militia. *Spettatur.*

**UNDISCORDING.** *adj.* Not disagreeing; not jarring in music.

We on earth, with *undiscording* voice,  
May rightly answer that melodious noise;  
As once we did, till disproportion'd sin  
Jarr'd against nature's chime. *Milton.*

**UNDISCOVERABLE.** *adj.* Not to be found out.

He was to make up his accounts, and by an easy, *undiscoverable* cheat, he could provide against the impending distress. *Rogers.*

**UNDISCOVERED.** *adj.* Not seen; not descried; not found out.

Coming into the falling of a way, which led us into a place, of each side whereof men might easily keep themselves *undiscovered*, I was encompassed suddenly by a great troop of enemies. *Sidney.*

When the griefs of Job were exceeding great, his words accordingly to open them were many; howbeit, still unto his turning they were *undiscovered*. *Hooker.*

Time glides, with *undiscover'd* haste;  
The future but a length behind the past. *Dryden.*

By your counsels we are brought to view  
A rich and *undiscover'd* world in you. *Dryden.*

In such passages I discover'd some beauty yet *undiscovered*. *Dryden.*

**UNDISCREET.** *adj.* Not wise; imprudent.

If thou be among the *undiscreet*, observe the time. *Eccles. xxvii.*

**UNDISGUISED.** *adj.* Open; artless; plain; exposed to view.

If thou art Venus,  
Disguis'd in habit, *undisguis'd* in shape;  
O help us captives from our chains to escape. *Dryd.*

If once they can dare to appear openly and *undisguis'd*, when they can turn the ridicule upon seriousness and piety, the contagion spreads like a pestilence. *Rogers.*

**UNDISHONOURED.** *adj.* Not dishonoured.

Keep then fair league and truce with thy true bed:  
I live disdain'd, thou *undishonoured*. *Shakespeare.*

**UNDISMAYED.** *adj.* Not discouraged; not depressed with fear.

He in the midst thus *undismay'd* began. *Milton.*

Though oft repuls'd, again  
They rally *undismay'd*. *Philips.*

He aim'd a blow against his *undismay'd* adversary. *Arbutnot.*

**UNDISOBLEQUING.** *adj.* Inoffensive.

All this he wou'd have expatiated upon, with connexions of the discourses, and the most easy, *undisobsequing* transitions. *Broome.*

**UNDISPERSED.** *adj.* Not scattered.

We have all the volence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars; the smoke doth vanish ere it can reach the sky; and whilst it is *undispersed*, it but clouds it. *Boyle.*

**UNDISPOSED.** *adj.* Not bestowed.

The employments were left *undisposed* of, to keep alive the hopes of impatient candidates. *Swift.*

**UNDISPUTED.** *adj.* Incontrovertible; evident.

You, by an *undisputed* title, are the king of poets. *Dryden.*

That virtue and vice tend to make those men happy, or miserable, who severally practise them, is a proposition of undoubted, and by me *undisputed*, truth. *Atterbury.*

**UNDISSEMBLED.** *adj.*

## 1. Openly declared.

## 2. Honest, not feigned.

Ye are the sons of a clergy, whose *undissembled* and unlimited veneration for the holy scriptures, hath not hindered them from paying an intricate, but profound regard to the best interpreters of it, the primitive writers. *Atterbury.*

**UNDISSIPATED.** *adj.* Not scattered; not dispersed.

Such little primary masses as our proposition mentions, may remain *undissipated*. *Boyle.*

**UNDISSOLVABLE.** *adj.* [un and dissolvable.] That cannot be dissolved.**UNDISSOLVING.** *adj.* Never melting.

Not cold Scythia's *undissolving* snows,  
Nor the parch'd Libyan isle thy husband bore,  
But mild Parthenope. *Addison on Italy.*

**UNDISTEMPERED.** *adj.*

## 1. Free from disease.

## 2. Free from perturbation.

Some such laws may be considered, in some parliament that shall be at leisure from the urgency of more pressing affairs, and shall be cool and *undistempred*. *Temple.*

**UNDISTINGUISHABLE.** *adj.*

## 1. Not to be distinctly seen;

These things seem small and *undistinguishable*,  
Like far off mountains turned into clouds. *Shak.*

The quaint mazes in the wanton green,  
For lack of tread, are *undistinguishable*. *Shakespeare.*

Its lineaments are destroyed, and the materials must in an *undistinguishable* confusion. *Rogers.*

## 2. Not to be known by any peculiar property.

No idea can be *undistinguishable* from another, from which it ought to be different. *Locke.*

**UNDISTINGUISHED.** *adj.*

## 1. Not marked out so as to be known from each other.

The *undistinguished* seeds of good and ill,  
Heav'n in his bosom from our knowledge hides. *Dryden.*

'Tis longer since the creation of angels than of the world, by seven hundred years: whereby we would mark out so much of that *undistinguish'd* duration, as we suppose would have admitted seven hundred annual revolutions of the sun. *Locke.*

## 2. Not to be seen otherwise than confusedly; not separately and plainly descried.

'Tis like the milky way, all over bright;  
But sown so thick with stars, 'tis *undistinguish'd* light. *Dryden.*

## 3. Not plainly discerned.

Wrinkles *undistinguish'd* pass,  
For I'm alarm'd to die a glai. *Swift.*

## 4. Admitting nothing between; having no intervenient space.

Oh *undistinguish'd* space of woman's will! *Shak.*

## 5. Not marked by any particular property.

Sleep to those empty lids  
Is grown a stranger: and day and night,  
As *undistinguish'd* by my sleep, as light. *Denham.*

## 6. Not treated with any particular respect.

Sad chance of war! now destitute of aid,  
Falls *undistinguish'd* by the victor spade. *Pope.*

**UNDISTINGUISHING.** *adj.* Making no difference.

The promiscuous and *undistinguishing* distribution of good and evil, which was necessary for carrying on the designs of providence in this life, will be rectified in another. *Addison.*

*Undistinguishing* complaisance will vitiate the taste of the readers. *Garth.*

**UNDISTRACTED.** *adj.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or desires.

When Enoch had walked with God, he was so far from being tired with that lasting assiduity, that he admitted him to a more immediate and more *undistracted* communion with himself. *Boyle.*

**UNDISTRACTEDLY.** *adv.* Without disturbance from contrariety of sentiments.

St. Paul tells us, that there is difference between married and single persons; the affections of the latter being at liberty to devote themselves more *undistractedly* to God. *Boyle.*

**UNDISTRACTEDNESS.** *s. f.* Freedom from interruption by different thoughts.

The strange confusions of this nation disturb that calmness of mind, and *undistractedness* of thoughts. *Boyle.*

**UNDISTURBED.** *adj.*

## 1. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; placid.

To our high rais'd phantasy present  
That *undisturbed* song of pure content. *Milton.*

The peaceful cities of th' Ausonian shore,  
Lull'd in their ease, and *undisturb'd* before,  
Are all on fire. *Dryden.*

A state where our imitation of God shall end in the *undisturbed* fruition of him to all eternity. *Atterbury.*

To be *undisturbed* in danger, sedately to consider what is fittest to be done, and to execute it steadily, is a complex idea of an action, which may exist. But to be *undisturbed* in danger, without using one's reason, is as real an idea as the other. *Locke.*

## 2. Not interrupted by any hindrance or molestation.

Nature flints our appetite,  
And craves no more than *undisturb'd* delight;  
Which minds, unmix'd with cares and fears,  
obtain. *Dryden.*

A soul serene, a body void of pain.  
Unvex'd with quarrels, *undisturb'd* with noise,  
The country king his peaceful realm enjoys. *Dry.*

## 3. Not agitated.

A good conscience is a port which is land-locked on every side, where no winds can possibly invade. There a man may not only see his own image, but that of his Maker, clearly reflected from the *undisturb'd* and silent waters. *Dryden.*

**UNDISTURBEDLY.** *adv.* Calmly; peacefully.

Our minds are so weak, that they have need of all the assistances can be procured, to lay before them *undisturbedly* the thread and coherence of any discourse. *Locke.*

**UNDIVIDABLE.** *adj.* Not separable; not susceptible of division.

The best actors in the world for tragedy, pastoral, scene *undividable*, or poem unlimited. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

How comes it, husband,  
That thou art thus estranged from thyself?  
Thyself, I call it, being strange to me;  
That *undividable*, incorporate,  
Am better than thy dear self's better part. *Shakespeare.*

**UNDIVIDED.** *adj.* Unbroken; whole; not parted.

Love is not divided between God and God's enemy: we must love God with all our heart; that is, give him a whole and *undivided* affection. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

He extends through all extent;  
Spreads *undivided*, operates unspent. *Pope.*

**UNDIVULGED.** *adj.* Secret; not promulgated.

Let the great gods  
Find out their enemies now. Tremble, thou wretch,  
That hast within thee *undivulged* crimes  
Unwhipp'd of justice. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To UNDO.

**To UNDO.** *v. a.* preterite *undid*; participle passive *undone*. [from *do*.]

1. To ruin; to bring to destruction.

As this immoderate favour of the multitude did him no good, so will it *undo* to many as shall trust unto it. *Hayward.*

Subdued, *undone*, they did at last obey,  
And change their own for their invader's way. *Roscommon.*

Where, with like haste, through several ways they run;  
Some to *undo*, and some to be *undone*. *Denham.*

Hither ye come, dislike, and so *undo*  
The players, and disgrace the poet too. *Denham.*

When I behold the charming maid,  
I'm ten times more *undone*; while hope and fear  
With variety of pain distract me. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To loose; to open what is shut or fastened; to unravel.

They false and fearful do their hands *undo*;  
Brother, his brother; friend doth friend forsake. *Sudary.*

Pray *undo* this button. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
We implore thy powerful hand,  
To *undo* the charmed band  
Of true virgin here distressed. *Milton.*

Were men so dull, they could not see  
That Lyce painted, should they flee,  
Like simple birds, into a net,  
So grossly woven and ill-set;  
Her own teeth would *undo* the knot,  
And let all go that she had got. *Waller.*

3. To change any thing done to its former state; to recall, or annul any action.

They may know, that we are far from presuming to think that men can better any thing which God hath done, even as we are from thinking, that men should presume to *undo* some things of men, which God doth know they cannot better. *Hocker.*  
It was a torment  
To lay upon the damn'd, which Sycorax  
Could not again *undo*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

We seem ambitious God's whole work t' *undo*;  
Of nothing he made us, and we strive, too,  
To bring ourselves to nothing back. *Donne.*  
They make the Deity do and *undo*, go forward  
and backwards. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

By granting me so soon,  
He has the merit of the gift *undone*. *Dryden.*  
Without this our repentance is not real, be sure  
we have not done what we can to *undo* our fault. *Tillotson.*

Now will this woman, with a single glance,  
*Undo* what I've been labouring all this while. *Addison.*

When in time the magical maid  
Found out the trick that Venus play'd,  
She shakes her helm; she knits her brows,  
And, fir'd with indignation, vows,  
To-morrow, ere the setting sun,  
She'd all *undo* that she had done. *Saunders.*

**UNDOING.** *adj.* Ruining; destructive.

The great and *undoing* mischief which betails men, is by their being misrepresented. *South.*

**UNDOING.** *n. f.* Ruin; destruction; fatal mischief.

To the utter *undoing* of some, many things by strictness of law may be done, which equity and honest meaning forbiddeth. *Hucker.*

False lustre could dazzle my poor daughter to her *undoing*. *Addison's Quaker.*  
Fools that we are, we know that ye deceive us;  
Yet act, as if the fraud was pleasing to us,  
And our *undoing* joy. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

Ign'rant of happiness, and blind to ruin,  
How oft are our petitions our *undoing*! *Harris.*

**UNDOING.** *adj.* [from *undo*.]

1. Not done; not performed.

Do you smell a fault?—I cannot wish the fault *undone*, the issue of it being so proper. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

There was no opportunity to call either of these two great persons to account for what they had done, or what they had left *undone*. *Clarendon.*

2. Ruined; brought to destruction.

Already is the work begun;  
And we rest all *undone*, till all be done. *Daniel's Civil War.*

**UNDOUBTED.** *adj.* Indubitable; indisputable; unquestionable.

His fact, till now, came not to an *undoubted* proof. *Shakespeare.*

Thou, Spirit, who led'st this glorious eremite  
Into the desert, his victorious field,  
Against the spiritual foe, and brought'st him thence,  
By proof th' *undoubted* Son of God, inspire. *Milt.*

The relations of your trials may be received as *undoubted* records of certain events, and as securely be depended on as the propositions of Euclid. *Glennville.*

Made the world tremble with a num'rous host,  
And of *undoubted* victory did boast. *Waller.*  
Though none of these be strict demonstration,  
yet we have an *undoubted* assurance of them, when they are proved by the best arguments that the nature of the thing will bear. *Tillotson.*

**UNDOUBTEDLY.** *adv.* Indubitably; without question; without doubt.

Some fault *undoubtedly* there is in the very resemblance of idolaters. *Ho-ker.*

This cardinal, *undoubtedly*,  
Was fashion'd to much honour. *Shak. Henry VIII.*  
*Undoubtedly* God will relent and turn  
From his displeasure. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The original is *undoubtedly* one of the greatest this age has produced. *Dryden.*  
He that believes the Christian doctrine, if he adhere to it, and live accordingly, shall *undoubtedly* be saved. *Tillotson.*

**UNDOUBTING.** *adj.* Admitting no doubt.

They to whom all this is revealed, and received with an *undoubting* faith, if they do not presently set about so easy and so happy a task, must acknowledge themselves in the number of the blind. *Hammond.*

**UNDRAWN.** *adj.* Not pulled by any external force.

The chariot of p'ternal deity,  
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel *undrawn*  
Inself instinct with spirit, but convoy'd  
By four cherubick shapes. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**UNDREADED.** *adj.* Not feared.

Better far,  
Than still at hell's dark threshold t' have sat watch,  
Unnam'd, *undreaded*, and thyself half-starv'd. *Milton.*

**UNDREAMED.** *adj.* Not thought on.

A course more promising,  
Than a wild dedication of yourselves  
To unpat'h'd waters, *undream'd* shores; most certain  
To miseries enough. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

**UNDRESS.** *v. a.* [from *dress*.]

1. To divest of cloaths; to strip.

*Undress* you, and come now to bed. *Shakespeare.*  
All were stol'n aside  
To counsel and *undress* the bride. *Suckling.*  
Her fellows press'd,  
And the reluctant nymph by force *undress'd*. *Addison's Ovid.*

2. To divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation.

*Undress'd* at evening when she found  
Their odours lost, their colours past,  
She chang'd her look. *Prior.*

**UNDRESS.** *n. f.* A loose or negligent dress.

Reform her into ease,  
And put her in *undress* to make her please. *Dryden.*

**UNDRESSED.** *adj.*

1. Not regulated.

Thy vineyard lies half prun'd, and half *undress'd*. *Dryden.*

2. Not prepared for use.

The common country people wore perones, shoes of *undress'd* leather. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

**UNDRIED.** *adj.* Not dried.

Their titles in the field were try'd;  
Witness the fresh laments, and funeral tear *undry'd*. *Dryden.*

Four pounds of *undried* hops, thorough ripe,  
will make one of dry. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**UNDRIVEN.** *adj.* Not impelled either way.

As wintry winds contending in the sky,  
With equal force of lungs their titles try;  
The doubtful rack of heav'n  
Stands without motion, and the tide *undriv'n*. *Dryden.*

**UNDROSSY.** *adj.* Free from recrement.

When a noontide sun with summer beams  
Darts through a cloud, her watry skirts are edg'd  
With lucid amber, or *undrossy* gold. *Philips.*

Of heav'n's *undrossy* gold, the gods' array  
Refulgent, flash'd intolerable day. *Pope's Homer.*

**UNDUITABLE.** *adj.* Not admitting doubt; unquestionable.

Let that principle, that all is matter, and that there is nothing else, be received for certain and *undubitable*, and it will be easy to be seen, what consequences it will lead us into. *Locke.*

**UNDUE.** *adj.* [from *indue*, Fr.]

1. Not right; not legal.

That proceeding being at that time taxed for rigorous and *undue*, in matter and manner, makes it very probable there was some greater matter against her. *Bacon.*

2. Not agreeable to duty.

He will not prostitute his power to mean and *undue* ends, nor stoop to little and low arts of courting the people. *Atterbury.*

**UNDULARY.** *adj.* [from *undulo*, Lat.]

Playing like waves; playing with intermissions:

The blasts and *undulary* breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their course. *Brown's Vulg. Ser.*

**To UNDUATE.** *v. a.* [from *undulo*, Lat.]

To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves.

Breath vocalized, i. e. vibrated and *undulated*, may in a different manner affect the lip, or tongue, or palate, and impress a swift, tremendous motion which breath alone passing smooth doth not. *Holder on Speech.*

**To UNDUATE.** *v. a.* To play as waves in curls.

Through *undulating* air the sounds are sent,  
And spread on all the fluid element. *Pope.*

**UNDULATION.** *n. f.* [from *undulate*.]

Waving motion.

Worms and leeches will move both ways; and so will most of those animals whose bodies consist of round and annular tubes, and move by *undulation*, that is, like the waves of the sea. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

All tuneable sounds are made by a regular vibration of the sonorous body, and *undulation* of the air, proportionable to the acuteness and gravity of the tone. *Holder.*

Two parallel walls beat the sound back on each other, till the *undulation* is quite worn out. *Addison.*

**UNDULATORY.** *adj.* [from *undulate*.]

Moving in the manner of waves.

A constant *undulatory* motion is perceived by looking through telescopes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

**UNDULY.** *adv.* Not properly; not according to duty.

Men *unduly* exercise their zeal against persons; not only against evil persons, but against those that are the most venerable. *Spratt's Sermons.*

**UNDUTIOUS.** *adj.* Not performing duty; irreverent; disobedient.

She and I, long since contrasted,  
Are now so far, that nothing can dissolve us;  
And th's deceit takes the name of craft,  
Or disobedience, or *undutious* title. *Shakespeare.*

In Latium safe he lay,  
From his *undutious* sun, and his usurping way. *Dryden.*

**UNDUTIFUL.**

**UNDUTIFUL. adj.** Not obedient; not reverent.

England thinks it no good policy to have that realm planted with English, lest they should grow so *undutiful* as the Irish, and become more dangerous. *Spenser's Ireland.*

No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is fit for a creature not to love God; to be *undutiful* to his great sovereign, and ungrateful to his best benefactor. *Tillotson.*

**UNDUTIFULLY. adv.** [from *undutiful*.] Not according to duty.

The fish had long in Caesar's ponds been fed, And from its lord *undutifully* fled. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

**UNDUTIFULNESS. n. f.** Want of respect; irreverence; disobedience.

I should have thought they would rather have held in, and stand all the other from *undutifulness*, than need to be forced thereunto themselves. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Forbidding *undutifulness* to superiors, sedition and rebellion against magistracy. *Tillotson.*

**UNDYING. adj.** Not destroyed; not perishing.

Driven down  
To chains of darkness, and th' *undying* worm. *Milton.*

**UNEARNED. adj.** Not obtained by labour or merit.

As I am honest Puck,  
If we have *unearned* luck,  
Now to 'scape the serpent's tongue,  
We will make amends ere long. *Shakespeare.*  
Our work is brought to little, though begun  
Early, and th' hour of supper comes *unearn'd*. *Milton.*

Wilt thou rather chuse  
To lie supinely, hoping heaven will bless  
Thy slighted suits, and give thee bread *unearn'd*. *Philips.*

**UNEARTHED. adj.** Driven from the den in the ground.

The robber of the fold  
Is from his craggy, winding haunts *unearth'd*. *Tibbison.*

**UNEARTHLY. adj.** Not terrestrial.

This sacrifice  
How ceremonious, solemn, and *unearthly*  
It was! th' offering! *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

**UNEASILY. adv.** Not without pain.

He lives *uneasily* under the burden. *L'Estrange.*  
They make mankind their enemy by their unjust actions, and consequently live more *uneasily* in the world than other men. *Tillotson.*

**UNEASINESS. n. f.** Trouble; perplexity; state of disquiet.

Not a subject  
Sits in heart-grief and *uneasiness*,  
Under the sweet shade of your government. *Shak.*  
The same *uneasiness* which every thing  
Gives to our nature, life must also bring. *Denham.*  
We may be said to live like those who have their hope in another life, if we bear the *uneasiness* that befall us here with constancy. *Atterbury.*

Men are dissatisfied with their station, and create to themselves all the *uneasiness* of want. They fancy themselves poor, and under this persuasion feel all the disquiet of real poverty. *Rogers.*

His majesty will maintain his just authority over them; and whatever *uneasiness* they may give themselves, they can create none in him. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The libels against his grandfather, that fly about his very court, give him *uneasiness*. *Swift.*

**UNEASY. adj.**

1. Painful; giving disturbance.

The wisest of the Gentiles forbid any libations to be made for dead infants, as believing they passed into happiness through the way of mortality, and for a few months wore an *uneasy* garment. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

On a tottering pinnacle the standing is *uneasy*, and the fall deadly. *De. of Pity.*

His present thoughts are *uneasy*, because his present state does not please him. *L'Estrange.*

*Uneasy* life to me,  
Still watch'd and importun'd, but worse for thee. *Dryden.*

2. Disturbed; not at ease.

Happy low! he down;  
*Uneasy* lies the head that wears a crown. *Shakespeare.*

*Uneasy*, justice upward flew,  
And both the sisters to the stars withdrew. *Dryd.*  
The passion and ill language proceeded from a galled and *uneasy* mind. *Tillotson.*

It is such a pleasure as makes a man restless and *uneasy*, exciting fresh desires. *Addison.*

One would wonder how any person should desire to be king of a country, in which the established religion is directly opposite to that he professes. Were it possible for such a one to accomplish his designs, his own reason might tell him, there could not be a more *uneasy* prince, nor a more unhappy people. *Addison's Freeholder.*

If we imagine ourselves intitled to any thing we have not, we shall be *uneasy* in the want of it; and that *uneasiness* will expose us to all the evil persuasions of poverty. *Rogers.*

The soul, *uneasy* and confin'd from home,  
Rests and expatiates in a life to come. *Pope.*

3. Constraining; cramping.

Some term'd limitators  
Prescribe at first such strict, *uneasy* rules,  
As they must ever slavishly observe. *Roscommon.*

4. Constrained; not disengaged; stiff.

In conversation, a solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, will be constrained, *uneasy*, and ungraceful. *Locke.*

5. Pervish; difficult to please.

A sour, untractable nature makes him *uneasy* to those who approach him. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. Difficult. Out of use.

We will, not appearing what we are, have some question with the shepherd: from his simplicity, I think it not *uneasy* to get the cause of my son's resort thither. *Shakespeare.*

This swift business  
I must *uneasy* make; lest too light winning  
Make the prize light. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Divers things, knowable by the bare light of nature, are yet so *uneasy* to be satisfactorily understood, that, let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the nations themselves will appear obscure. *Boyle.*

**UNEATEN. adj.** Not devoured.

Though they had but two horses left *uneaten*, they had never suffered a summons to be sent to them. *Clarendon.*

**UNEATH. adv.** [from *eat*; *eath*, Saxon, *easy*.]

1. Not easily. Out of use.

*Uneath* may the endure the flinty street,  
To tread them with her tender feeling feet! *Shak.*

2. It seems in *Spenser* to signify the same as *beneath*. Under; below.

A roaring, hideous sound,  
That all the air with terror filled wide,  
And seem'd *uneath* to shake the steadfast ground. *Spenser.*

**UNEDIFYING. adj.** Not improving in good life.

Our practical divinity is as sound and affecting, as that of our popish neighbours is flat and *unedifying*. *Atterbury.*

**UNELECTED. adj.** Not chosen.

Putting him to rage,  
You should have ta'en th' advantage of his choler,  
And pass'd him *unelected*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

**UNELIGIBLE. adj.** Not proper to be chosen.

Both extremes, above or below the proportion of our character, are dangerous; and 'tis hard to determine which is most *unelidable*. *Rogers.*

**UNEMPLOYED. adj.**

1. Not busy; at leisure; idle.

Other creatures all day long  
Rove idle, *unemploy'd*, and less need rest. *Milton.*

Wilt thou then serve Philistines with that gut,  
Which was expressly given thee to annoy them?  
Better at home lie dead, not only idle,  
Inglorious, *unemploy'd*, with age out-worn. *Milton.*

Our wife Creator has annexed to several objects, and to the ideas we receive of them, as also to several of our thoughts, a concomitant pleasure, that those faculties which we are endowed with might not remain idle and *unemployed*. *Locke.*

Men sour'd with poverty, and *unemployed*, easily give into any prospect of change. *Addison.*

2. Not engaged in any particular work.

Pales unhous'd, Ceres *unemploy'd*,  
Were all forgot. *Dryd. n.*

**UNEMPTYABLE. adj.** Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. Obsolete.

Whatsoever men or angels know, it is as a drop of that *unemptyable* fountain of wisdom, which hath diversely imparted her treasures. *Hooker.*

**UNENDOWED. adj.** Not invested; not graced.

A man rather unadorn'd with any parts of quickness, and *unendow'd* with any notable virtues, than notorious for any defect of understanding. *Clarendon.*

Aspiring, factious, fierce and loud,  
With grace and learning *unendow'd*. *Sw. fr.*

**UNENGAGED. adj.** Not engaged; not appropriated.

When we have sunk the only *unengaged* revenues left, our incumbrances must remain perpetual. *Swift.*

**UNENJOYED. adj.** Not obtained; not possessed.

Each day's a mistress *unenjoy'd* before;  
Like travellers, we're pleas'd with seeing more. *Dryden.*

**UNENJOYING. adj.** Not using; having no fruition.

The more we have, the meaner is our store;  
The *unenjoying*, craving wretch is poor. *Crab.*

**UNENLARGED. adj.** Not enlarged; narrow; contracted.

*Unenlarged* souls are disgusted with the wonders which the microscope has discovered concerning the shape of little animals, which equal not a pepper-corn. *Wau.*

**UNENLIGHTENED. adj.** Not illuminated.

Moral virtue, natural reason, *unenlightened* by revelation, prescribes. *Atterbury.*

**UNENSLAVED. adj.** Free; not enthralled.

By thee  
She sits a sovereign, *unenlaw'd* and free. *Addison.*

**UNENTERTAINING. adj.** Giving no delight; giving no entertainment.

It was not *unentertaining* to oblige by what de-grees I ceased to be a witty writer. *Pope.*

**UNENTOMBED. adj.** Unburied; uninterr'd.

Think'st thou *unentomb'd* to cross the floods? *Dryden.*

**UNENVIED. adj.** Exempt from envy.

The fortune which nobody sees makes a man happy and *unenvied*. *Bacon.*

This loss  
Thus far at least recover'd, hath much more  
Establish'd in a safe, *unenvied* throne,  
Yielded with full consent. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

These *unenvied* stand;  
Since what they act, transcends what they command. *Denham.*

What health promotes, and gives *unenvied* peace,  
Is all expenceless, and procur'd with ease. *Blackmore.*

Beneath our humble cottage let us haste,  
And here, *unenvied*, rural dainties taste. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**UNEQUAL. adj.** Different from itself; diverse.

March and September, the two equinoxes, are the most unsettled and *unequal* of seasons. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**UNEQUAL.**

**UNEQUAL**, *adj.* [*inequalis*, Latin.]

1. Not even.

There sits deformity to mock my body;  
To shape my legs of an unequal face. *Shakespeare.*  
You have here more than one example of Chaucer's unequal numbers. *Dryden.*

2. Not equal; inferior.

Among unequals, what society? *Milton.*  
To bliss unknown my lofty soul aspires;  
My lot unequal to my vast desires. *Arcturhus.*

3. Partial; not bestowing on both the same advantages.

When to conditions of unequal peace  
He shall submit, then may he not possess  
Kingdom nor life! *Denham.*

4. [*Inegal*, French.] Disproportioned; ill matched.

Unequal work we find,  
Against unequal aims to fight in pain. *Milton.*  
From his strong arm I saw his rival run,  
And in a crowd th' unequal combat thum. *Dryden.*  
And oft the furious wasp the hive alarms  
With louder hums, and with unequal arms. *Addis.*  
Fierce Belinda on the Baron flies,  
Nor fear'd the chief th' unequal fight to try. *Pope.*

5. Not regular; not uniform.

So strong, yet to unequal pulses beat. *Dryden.*

**UNEQUALABLE**, *adj.* Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled.

Christ's love to God is final and unequalable. *Boyle.*

**UNEQUALLED**, *adj.* Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence.

By those unequalled and invaluable blessings, he  
manifested how much he hated sin, and how much  
he loved sinners. *Boyle.*

Dominda came, divested of the scorn  
Which the unequal'd maid so long had worn. *Religion.*

**UNEQUALLY**, *adv.* In different degrees; in disproportion one to the other.

When we view some well-proportion'd dome,  
No single parts unequally surprize;  
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*

**UNEQUALNESS**, *n. f.* Inequality; state of being unequal.

**UNEQUITABLE**, *adj.* Not impartial; not just.

We force him to stand to those measures which  
we think too unquitable to press upon a murderer. *Ducy of Piety.*

**UNEQUIVOCAL**, *adj.* Not equivocal.

This conceit is erroneous, making putrefactive  
generations corrupt adient unto seminal productions,  
and conceiving unequivocal effects, and univocal  
conformity unto the efficient. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

**UNERRABLENESS**, *n. f.* Incapacity of error.

The many innovations of that church witness  
the danger of presuming upon the unerrableness of a  
guide. *Ducy of Piety.*

**UNERRING**, *adj.* [*inerrans*, Latin.]

1. Committing no mistake.

The irresistible infirmities of our nature make a  
perfect and unerring obedience impossible. *Rogers.*  
Fast in chains constraining the various god;  
Who bound obedient to superior force,  
Unerring will prescribe your destin'd course. *Pope.*

His javelin threw:  
Hissing in air th' unerring weapon flew. *Dryden.*

2. Incapable of failure; certain.

The king a mortal shaft lets fly  
From his unerring hand. *Denham.*  
Is this th' unerring power? the ghost reply'd;  
Nor Phœbus flatter'd; nor his answers ly'd. *Dryd.*  
Of lovers of truth, for truth's sake, there is  
this one unerring mark: the not entertaining any  
proposition with greater assurance than the proofs  
it is built upon will warrant. *Locke.*

**UNERRINGLY**, *adv.* Without mistake.

What those figures are which should be mecha-

Vol. II.

nically adapted to fall so unerringly into regular  
compositions, is beyond our faculties to conceive. *Glanville.*

**UNESCHEWABLE**, *adj.* Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be escaped. Not in use.

He gave the mayor sufficient warning to shift  
for safety, if an uneschewable destiny had not alter'd  
him. *Carew.*

**UNESPIED**, *adj.* Not seen; undiscovered; undescried.

Treachery, guile, and deceit, are things which  
may for a while, but do not long, go unespied. *Hooker.*  
From living eyes her open shame to hide,  
And live in rocks and caves long unespied. *Spenser.*  
Nearer to view his prey, and unespied  
To mark what of their state he more might learn. *Milton.*

The second shaft came swift and unespied;  
And pierc'd his hand, and nail'd it to his side. *Dryden.*

**UNESSENTIAL**, *adj.*

1. Not being of the last importance; not constituting essence.

Tillotson was moved rather with pity, than indignation,  
towards the persons of those who differed from him in the unessential parts of Christianity. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Void of real being.

The void profound  
Of unessential night receives him next. *Milton.*

**UNESTABLISHED**, *adj.* Not established.

From plain principles, doubt may be fairly solved,  
and not clapped up from petitionary foundations  
unestablished. *Brown.*

**UNEVEN**, *adj.*

1. Not even; not level.

These high wild hills, and rough uneven ways,  
Draw out our miles, and make them wearisome. *Shakespeare.*

Some said it was best to fight with the Turks  
in that uneven, mountain country, where the Turk's  
chief strength consisting in the multitude of his  
horsemen should stand him in small stead. *Kneller's History.*

They made the ground uneven about their nest,  
inasmuch that the state did not lie flat. *Addison.*

2. Not suiting each other; not equal.

The Hebrew verse consists of uneven feet. *Peacocks.*

**UNEVENNESS**, *n. f.*

1. Surface not level; inequality of surface.

This softness of the foot, which yields to the  
ruggedness and unevenness of the roads, renders the  
feet less capable of being worn than if they were  
more solid. *Ray on the Creation.*

That motion which can continue long in one  
and the same part of the body, can be propagated a  
long way from one part to another, supposing the  
body homogeneous; so that the motion may not be  
reflected, refracted, interrupted, or disordered by  
any unevenness of the body. *Newton.*

2. Turbulence; changeable state.

Edward II. though an unfortunate prince, and  
by reason of the troubles and unevenness of his reign,  
the very law itself had many interruptions; yet it  
held its current in that state his father had left it  
in. *Hale.*

3. Not smoothness.

Notwithstanding any such unevenness or indistinctness  
in the style of those places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

**UNEVITABLE**, *adj.* [*inevitabilis*, Lat.

*inevitabile*, Fr.] Inevitable; not to be escaped.

So jealous is she of my love to her daughter,  
that I never yet begin to open my mouth to the  
unavoidable Philoclea, but that her unwilful presence  
gave my tale a conclusion before it had a beginning. *Sidney.*

**UNEXACTED**, *adj.* Not exacted; not taken by force.

All was common, and the fruitful earth  
Was free, to give her unexacted birth. *Dryden.*

**UNEXAMINED**, *adj.* Not inquired; not tried; not discussed.

Yet within these five hours Hastings liv'd  
Untainted, unexamined, free at liberty. *Shakespeare.*  
They utter all they think, with a violence and  
indisposition, unexamined, without relation to person,  
place, or times. *R. n. Johnson.*

The most pompous seeming knowledge, that is  
built on the unexamined prejudices of sense, stands  
not. *Glanville.*

**UNEXAMPLED**, *adj.* Not known by any precedent or example.

Charles returned with unexampled loss from Algiers. *Raleigh.*

O unexampled love!  
Love no where to be found less than divine. *Milk.*  
God vouchsafed Enoch an unexampled exemption  
from death. *Boyle.*

Your twice conquer'd vassals,  
First, by your courage, then your clemency,  
Have humbly vow to sacrifice their lives,  
The gift of this your unexampled mercy,  
To your command. *Denham's Rhymer.*  
I tune my pipe afresh, each night and day,  
Thy unexampled goodness to extol. *Philips.*

**UNEXCEPTIONABLE**, *adj.* Not liable to any objection.

Personal prejudices should not hinder us from  
pursuing, with joint hands and hearts, the unexceptionable  
design of this pious institution. *Atterb.*

**UNEXCISED**, *adj.* Not subject to the payment of excise.

And beggars taste thee unexcis'd by kings. *Brown.*

**UNEXCUGITABLE**, *adj.* Not to be found out.

Wherein can man resemble his unexcugitable  
power and perfection? *Ral. History of the World.*

**UNEXECUTED**, *adj.* Not performed; not done.

Leave unexecuted your own renowned knowledge. *Shakespeare.*

**UNEXEMPLIFIED**, *adj.* Not made known by instance or example.

Those wonders a generation returned with so  
unexemplified an ingratitude, that it is not the least  
of his wonders, that he would vouchsafe to work  
any of them. *Boyle.*

This being a new, unexemplified kind of policy,  
must pass for the wisdom of this particular age,  
forming the examples of all former ages. *South.*

**UNEXEMPT**, *adj.* Not free by peculiar privilege.

You invert the covenants of her trust,  
And harshly deal, like an ill borrower,  
With that which you receiv'd on other terms,  
Stealing the unexempt condition  
By which all mortal traity must subsist. *Milton.*

**UNEXERCISED**, *adj.* Not practised; not experienced.

McClaspus, with his ardour, warms  
A heartless train, unexercis'd in arms. *Dryden.*  
Abstract ideas are not so obvious to the yet unexercised  
mind, as particular ones. *Locke.*

**UNEXHAUSTED**, *adj.* [*inexhaustus*, Lat.] Not spent; not drained to the bottom.

What avail her unexhausted stores,  
While proud oppression in her valleys reigns? *Addis.*

**UNEXPANDED**, *adj.* Not spread out.

Every fetus bears a secret board;  
With sleeping, unexpanded issue stored. *Blackmore.*

**UNEXPECTED**, *adj.* Not thought on; sudden; not provided against.

Have wisdom to provide always, yet beware, that  
those evils overtake us not, which death unprepared  
doth use to bring upon careless men; and although  
it be sudden in itself, nevertheless, in regard of our  
prepared minds, it may not be sudden. *Hooker.*



Sith evils, great and *unexpected*, do cause oftentimes even them to think upon divine power with fearfullest suspicions, which have been otherwise the most sacred adorners thereof; how should we look for any constant reformation of mind in such cases, saving only where unfeigned affection to God hath bred the most assured confidence to be assisted by his hand? *Hooker.*

O *unexpected* stroke! worse than of death!  
Must I thus leave thee, paradise? *Miln. Par. Lost*  
Them *unexpected* joy surpris'd,  
When the great enlight of Messiah blaz'd. *Milton.*

Some amazement;  
But such as spring from wonder, not from fear,  
It was so *unexpected*. *Dorham's Sayby.*

To the pale toes they suddenly draw near,  
And summon them to *unexpected* fight. *Dryden.*  
Deep was the wound; he stagger'd with the blow,  
And turn'd him to his *unexpected* foe. *Dryden.*

When Barcelona was taken by a most *unexpected* accident of a bomb lighting on the magazine, then the Catalonians revolted. *Swift.*

**UNEXPECTEDLY.** *adv.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of.

O! he seems to hide his face,  
But *unexpectedly* returns. *Milton's Agonistes*  
A most bountiful present, when I was most in want of it, came most fitly and *unexpectedly* to my relief. *Dryden.*

It the concernment be poured in *unexpectedly* upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden.*

You have faster warning than others who are *unexpectedly* cut off. *Waker.*

My heart was filled with a deep melancholy, to see several dropping *unexpectedly* in the midst of mirth. *Adisson.*

**UNEXPECTEDNESS.** *n. f.* Suddenness; unthought of time or manner.

He describes the *unexpectedness* of his appearance. *Watts.*

**UNEXPECTED.** *adj.* Inconvenient; not fit. *Milick* would not be *unexpected* after meat, to assist and cherish nature in her first concoction, and send their minds back to study in good time. *Milton on Education.*

**UNEXPERIENCED.** *adj.* Not veried; not acquainted by trial or practice.

The wisest, *unexperienced*, will be ever Timorous and loth, with novice modesty, Inebriate, unhardy, unadvent'rous. *Milton.*

Long, we may strengthen men against many such inconveniences, which, to *unexperienced* persons, may prove very hazardous. *Watts's Math. Mag.*

The powers of Troy;  
Not a raw and *unexperienced* train,  
But firm body of embattled men. *Dryden.*  
These reproaches are the extravagant speeches of those *unexperienced* in the things they speak against. *Tillotson.*

*Unexperienced* young men, if unwarned, take one thing for another. *Locke.*

The smallest accident intervening, often produces such changes, that a man is just as much in doubt of events, as the most ignorant and *unexperienced*. *Swift.*

**UNEXPERT.** *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Latin.] Wanting skill or knowledge.

Receive the partner of my innermost soul;  
Him you will find in letters, and in law,  
Not *unexpert*. *Pror.*

**UNEXPLORED.** *adj.*

1. Not searched out.

Oh! say what strange cause, yet *unexplored*,  
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord? *Pope.*

2. Not tried; not known.

Under thy friendly conduct will I fly  
To regions *unexplored*. *Dryden.*

**UNEXPRESSED.** *adj.* Not laid open to censure.

They will endeavour to diminish the honour of the best, rather than suffer the little misfortune of the author to pass *unexpressed*. *Watts on the Mind.*

**UNEXPRESSIBLE.** *adj.* Ineffable; not to be uttered.

What *unexpressible* comfort does overflow the pious soul, from a conscience of its own innocence! *Tillotson.*

**UNEXPRESSIVE.** *adj.*

1. Not having the power of uttering or expressing. This is the natural and analogical signification.

2. Inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable; not to be expressed. Improper, and out of use.

Run, run, Orlando, carve on every tree,  
The fair, the chaste, and *unexpressive* thee. *Shak.*  
With nectar pure his oozy locks he laves,  
And hears the *unexpressive* nuptial song,  
In the blest kingdoms, meek, of joy and love. *Milton.*

The helmed cherubim,  
And sworded seraphim,  
Are seen in glittering ranks, with wings display'd,  
Hoping in loud and solemn quire,  
With *unexpressive* notes, to heaven's new-born heir. *Milton.*

**UNEXTENDED.** *adj.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions.

How inconceivable is it, that a spiritual, *i. e.* an *unextended* substance, should represent to the mind an extended one, as a triangle! *Locke.*

**UNEXTINGUISHABLE.** *adj.* [*inextinguishable*, Fr.] Unquenchable; not to be put out.

Point of *unextinguishable* fire  
Must exercise us, without hope of end. *Milton.*

What native, *unextinguishable* beauty must be impressed through the whole, which the defecation of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor, could not hinder from shining forth! *Bentl.*

**UNEXTINGUISHED.** *adj.* [*inextinctus*, Latin.]

1. Not quenched; not put out.

The souls, whom that unhappy flame invades,  
Make endless moans, and, pining with desire,  
Lament too late their *unextinguish'd* fire. *Dryden.*  
E'en o'er your cold, your ever-sacred urn  
His constant flame shall *unextinguish'd* burn. *Lyt.*

2. Not extinguishable.

An ardent thirst of honour; a soul unsatisfied with all it has done, and an *unextinguish'd* desire of doing more. *Dryden.*

**UNFAD'D.** *adj.* Not withered.

A lovely flow'r,  
*Unfaded* yet, but yet unfaded below,  
No more to mother earth or the green stem shall owe. *Dryden.*

**UNFADING.** *adj.* Not liable to wither.

For her th' *unfading* rose of Eden blooms,  
And wings of scaphe shed divine perfume. *Pope.*

**UNFAILING.** *adj.* Certain; not missing.

Nothing the united voice of all history proclaims so loud, as the certain *unfailing* curse, that has pursued and overtook sacrilege. *South.*

Thou, secure of my *unfailing* word,  
Compose thy swelling soul, and sheath thy sword. *Dryden.*

**UNFAIR.** *adj.* Disingenuous; subdulous; not honest.

You come, like an *unfair* merchant, to charge me with being in your debt. *Swift.*

**UNFAIRLY.** *adv.* [from *unfair*.] Not in a just manner.

**UNFAITHFUL.** *adj.*

1. Perfidious; treacherous.

It you break one jot of your promise, I will think you the most atheistical break-promise; and the most unworthy, that may be chosen out of the gross band of the *unfaithful*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

My foe, through wine, *unfaithful* to their weight,  
Betray'd me tumbling from a tow'ry height. *Pope.*

2. Impious; infidel.

Thence shall come

To judge th' *unfaithful* dead; but to reward His faithful, and receive them into bliss. *Milton.*

**UNFAITHFULLY.** *adv.* Treacherously; perfidiously.

There is danger of being *unfaithfully* counselled; and more for the good of them that counsel, than for him that is counselled. *Bacon.*

**UNFAITHFULNESS.** *n. f.* Treachery; perfidiousness.

As the obscurity of what some writers deliver, makes it very difficult to be understood; so the *unfaithfulness* of too many others, makes it unfit to be relied on. *Boyle.*

**UNFOLLOWED.** *adj.* Not followed.

Th' *unfollow'd* glebe  
Yearly o'ercomes the granaries with stores  
Of golden wheat. *Philips.*

**UNFAMILIAR.** *adj.* Unaccustomed; such as is not common.

The matters which we handle, seem, by reason of newness, dark, intricate, *unfamiliar*. *Hooker.*  
Chaucer's uncouth, or rather *unfamiliar* language deters many readers. *Warren's Spenser.*

**UNFASHIONABLE.** *adj.* Not modish; not according to the reigning custom.

A man writes good sense, but he has not a happy manner of expression. Perhaps he uses obsolete and *unfashionable* language. *Watts's Logick.*

**UNFASHIONABLENESS.** *n. f.* Deviation from the mode.

Natural *unfashionableness* is much better than spitz, affected postures. *Locke.*

**UNFASHIONABLY.** *adv.* [from *unfashionable*.]

1. Not according to the fashion.

2. Unartfully.

Deform'd, *unfinish'd*, sent before my time  
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up,  
And that so lamely and *unfashionably*,  
That dogs bark at me. *Shakspeare. Richard III.*

**UNFASHIONED.** *adj.*

1. Not modified by art.

Mark but how terribly his eyes appear;  
And yet there's something roughly noble there;  
Which, in *unfashion'd* nature, looks divine,  
And, like a gem, does in the quarry shine. *Dryden.*

2. Having no regular form.

A lifeless lump, *unfinish'd* and *unfram'd*,  
Of jarring seeds, and jostly chaos nam'd. *Dryden.*

**UNFASTEN.** *v. a.* To loose; to unfix.

He had no sooner *unfastened* his hold, but that a wave forcibly spoiled his weaker hand of hold. *Sidney.*

Then in the key-hole turns  
Th' intricate warts, and every bolt and bar  
Of massy iron, or solid rock, with ease  
*Unfastens*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**UNFATHERED.** *adj.* Fatherless; having no father.

They do observe  
*Unfather'd* heirs, and loathly births of nature. *Shakspeare.*

**UNFATHOMABLE.** *adj.*

1. Not to be sounded by a line.

In the midst of the plain a beautiful lake, which the inhabitants thereabouts pretend is *unfathomable*. *Adisson.*

Beneath *unfathomable* depths they faint,  
And secret in their gloomy caverns pant. *Adisson's Ovid.*

2. That of which the end or extent cannot be found.

A thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified in all the dimensions of solid bodies; which overwhelms the fancy in a new abyss of *unfathomable* number. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**UNFATHOMABLY.** *adv.* So as not to be founded.

Cover'd pits, *unfathomably* deep. *Thomson.*

**UNFATHOMED.**

**UNFA'YROMED.** *adj.* Not to be founded.

The Titan race

He sing'd with lightning, rowl within the *unfa-*  
*them'd* space. *Dryden.*

**UNFA'YGOED.** *adj.* Unworned; untired.

Over dank, and dry,

They journey tollsome, *unfa'ygued* with length  
Of march. *Ph. lip.*

**UNFA'YVOURABLE.** *adj.* Not kind.

**UNFA'YVOURABLY.** *adv.*

1. Unkindly; unpropitiously.

2. So as not to countenance, or support.

Bacon speaks not *unfa'vourably* of this. *Glauv.*

**UNFA'YRED.** *adj.*

1. Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified.  
Not in use.

Just men,

Though heaven should speak with all his wrath at  
once,

That with his breath the hinges of the world  
Did crack, we should stand upright and *unfa'rd*.  
*Ben Jon.*

2. Not dreaded; not regarded with ter-  
mour.

**UNFA'YSIBLE.** *adj.* Impracticable.

**UNFA'YATHERED.** *adj.* Implumous; na-  
ked of feathers.

The mother mightingale laments alone;  
Whose nest some prying churl had found, and  
thence

By stealth convey'd th' *unfeather'd* innocence. *Dryd.*

**UNFA'YTURED.** *adj.* Deformed, want-  
ing regularity of features.

Village rough,

Deform'd, *unfeatur'd*, and a skin of buff. *Dryden.*

**UNFA'YD.** *adj.* Not supplied with food.

Each bone might through his body well be read,  
And every sinew, seen, through his long fast;  
For nought he car'd, his carcass long *unfed*. *Spens.*

A grisly toaming wolf, *unfed*,

Met me unarm'd, yet trembling fled. *Rajconmen.*

**UNFA'YED.** *adj.* Unpaid.

It is like the breath of an *unfed* lawyer; you  
gave me nothing for't. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**UNFA'YELING.** *adj.* Insensible; void of  
mental sensibility.

Dull, *unfeeling*, barren ignorance

Is made my gaoler to attend on me.

*Shakespeare's Richard II.*

Unlucky Welsted! thy *unfeeling* matter,  
The more thou ticklest, gripsa his fist the faster.

*Pope.*

**UNFA'YIGNED.** *adj.* Not counterfeited;  
not hypocritical; real; sincere.

\* Here I take the like *unfign'd* oath,  
Never to marry her. *Shak. Tamang of the Shrew.*

Thousand decencies that daily flow  
From all her words and actions, mix'd with love,  
And sweet compliance, which declare *unfign'd*

Union of mind. *Milton's Paradise L. st.*

Sorrow *unfign'd*, humiliation meek. *Milt. n.*

Employ it in *unfign'd* piety towards God.

*Spratt.*

**UNFA'YIGNEDLY.** *adv.* Really; sincere-  
ly; without hypocrisy.

He pardoneth all them that truly repent, and  
*unfignally* believe his holy gospel. *Common Prayer*

How should they be *unfignally* just, whom re-  
ligion doth not cause to be such; or they religious,  
which are not found such by the proof of their  
just actions? *Hooker.*

Prince dauphin, can you love this lady?

—I love her most *unfignally*. *Shak. King Job.*

Thou hast brought me and my people *unfignally*  
to repent of the sins we have committed. *K. Charles*

**UNFA'YLT.** *adj.* Not felt; not perceived.

All my treasury

Is but yet *unfelt* thanks, which, more enrich'd,  
Shall be your love and labour's recompence. *Shak.*

Her looks, from that time, infus'd  
Sweetness into my heart, *unfelt* before. *Milton.*

'Tis pleasant, safely to behold from shore  
The rowling ships, and hear the tempest roar;  
Not that another's pain is our delight,  
But pains *unfelt* produce the pleasing sight. *Dryd.*

**UNFERNED.** *adj.*

1. Naked of fortification.

I'd play incessantly upon these jades;  
Even till *unfenced* desolation  
Leave them as naked as the vulgar air. *Shaksf.*

2. Not surrounded by any inclosure.

**UNFERMENTED.** *adj.* Not fermented.

All such vegetables must be *unfermented*; for  
fermentation changes their nature.

*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**UNFERTILE.** *adj.* Not fruitful; not pro-  
lific.

Peace is not such a dry tree, such a sterile, *un-*  
*fertile* thing, but that it might fructify, and in-  
crease. *Dick. of Pety.*

**TO UNFETTER.** *v. a.* To unchain; to  
free from shackles.

*Unfetter* me with speed;

I see you troubled that I bleed. *Dryden.*  
This most useful principle may be *unfettered*,  
and restored to its native freedom of exercise.

*Addison's Spectator.*

The soul in these instances is not entirely loose  
and unfettered from the body. *Addison's Spectator.*

Th' *unfetter'd* mind by thee sublim'd. *Johnson.*

**UNFIGURED.** *adj.* Representing no ani-  
mal form.

In *unfigured* paintings the noblest is the imita-  
tion of mables, and of architecture, as arches,  
frezees. *Wotton.*

**UNFILLED.** *adj.* Not filled; not sup-  
plied.

Come not to table, but when thy need invites  
thee; and if thou beest in health, leave something  
of thy appetite *unfilled*. *Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

The air did not precisely fill up the vacuities of  
the vessel, since it left so many *unfilled*. *Boyle.*

The throne of my forefathers

Still stands *unfilled*. *Addison's Cato*

**UNFICIAL.** *adj.* Unsuitable to a son.

You offer him a wrong,

Something *unficial*. *Shakespeare.*  
Teach the people, that to hope for heaven is a  
mercenary, legal, and therefore *unficial*, affection.

*Boyle.*

**UNFINISHED.** *adj.* Incomplete; not  
brought to an end; not brought to per-  
fection; imperfect; wanting the last

hand.

It is for that such outward ornament  
Was lavish'd on their sex, that inward gifts  
Were left for haste *unfinish'd*. *Milton.*

I did dedicate to you a very *unfinish'd* piece.

*Dryden.*

His hasty hand left his pictures so *unfinish'd*,  
that the beauty in the picture faded sooner than  
in the person after whom it was drawn. *Spett.*

And now let conscious Cecil view this piece,  
Where virtue in her lowly light is shown;

Let these *unfinish'd* lays in part express  
Your great forefather's bounties, and your own.

*Heigh.*

This collection contains not only such pieces as  
come under our review, but many others, even *un-*  
*finish'd*. *Swift.*

**UNFIRM.** *adj.*

1. Weak; feeble.

Our fancies are more giddy and *unfirm*  
Than women's are. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

So is the *unfirm* king

In three divided; and his coffers found  
With hollow poverty and emptiness. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not stable.

Take the time, while stagg'ring yet they stand,  
With feet *unfirm*, and prepossess the strand. *Dryd.*

**UNFIT.** *adj.*

1. Improper; unsuitable.

They easily perceive how *unfit* that were for the  
present, which was for the last age convenient  
enough. *Hooker.*

Neither can I think you would impute upon  
me an *unfit* and over-pomperous argument.

*Milton on Education.*

2. Unqualified.

*Unfit* he was for any worldly thing,  
And eke unable once to stir or go. *Spenser.*

Old as I am, for ladies' love *unfit*,  
The pow'r of beauty I remember yet. *Dryden.*

A genius that can hardly take in the connection  
of three propositions, is utterly *unfit* for specula-  
tive studies. *Watts.*

**TO UNFIT.** *v. a.* To disqualify.

Those excellencies, as they qual'fied him for do-  
minion, so they *unfited* him for a satisfaction or  
acquiescence in his vassals. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

**UNFITLY.** *adv.* Not properly; not suit-  
ably.

Others, reading to the church those books which  
the apostles wrote, are not ther' *unfitly*  
fud to preach. *Hooker.*

The kingdom of France may be not *unfitly* com-  
pared to a body that hath all its blood drawn up  
into the arms, breast and back. *Howell.*

**UNFITNESS.** *n. f.*

1. Want of qualifications.

In setting down the form of common prayer,  
there was no need that the book should mention  
either the learning of a fit, or the *unfitness* of an  
ignorant minister. *Hooker.*

It is looked upon as a great weakness, and *unfit-*  
*ness* for business, for a man to be so open, as really  
to think not only what he says, but what he swears.

*South.*

2. Want of propriety.

**UNFITTING.** *adj.* Not proper.

Although monosyllables, to rise in our tongue,  
are *unfitting* for verses, yet are they the most fit for  
expressing briefly the first contents of the mind.

*Candem.*

**TO UNFIX.** *v. a.*

1. To loosen; to make less fast.

Plucking to *unfix* an enemy,  
He doth *unfix* in an shake a friend. *Shaksf.*

Who can impress the forest, bid the tree  
*Unfix* his earth-bound root? *Shaksf. Macbeth.*

2. To make fluid.

Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in snow,  
The mountain stands; nor can the rising sun  
*Unfix* her frosts, and teach them how to run.

*Dryden.*

**UNFIXED.** *adj.*

1. Wandering; errattick; inconstant; va-  
grant.

So vast the noise, as if not fleets did join,  
But lands *unfix'd*, and floating nations drove.

*Dryden.*

Her lovely looks a sprightly mind disclose,  
Quick as her eyes, and as *unfix'd* as those. *Pope.*

2. Not determined.

Indecision on which she should rely:  
At last *unfix'd* in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden.*

**UNFLEDGED.** *adj.* That has not yet the  
full furniture of feathers; young; not  
completed by time; not having attain-  
ed full growth.

The friends thou hast, and their adoption try'd,  
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel:  
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment  
Of each new-hatch'd, *unfledg'd* comrade. *Shak.*

In those *unfledg'd* days was my wife a girl. *Shak.*

*Unfledg'd* actors learn to laugh and cry. *Dryden.*

**UNFLESHED.** *adj.* Not fleshed; not sea-  
soned to blood; raw.

Nature his limbs only for war made fit;  
With some less foe thy *unflesh'd* valour try. *Corway.*

As a generous, *unflesh'd* hound, that hears  
From far the hunter's horn and chearful cry,

So will I haste. *Dryden's Cenci.*

**UNFOILED.** *adj.* Unsubdued; not put to the work.

The usurped powers thought themselves secure in the strength of an *unfoiled* army of sixty thousand men, and in a revenue proportionable. *Temple.*

**UNFO'LD.** *v. a.*

1. To expand; to spread; to open.

I *saw* on him rising

Out of the water, heav'n above the clouds

Unfold her crystal doors, thence on his head

A perfect dove descend. *Milton.*

Invas'd his bustling throat, and winding spires,

'Till stretch'd in length th' *unfolding* toe retires. *Dryden.*

Ah, what avail—

The vivid green his shining plumes *unfolds*? *Pope.*

Sluth *unfolds* her arms, and wakes;

Lit'ning Envy drops her snakes. *Pope's St. Cecilia*

2. To tell; to declare.

What tidings with our cousin Buckingham?—

—Such as my heart doth tremble to *unfold*. *Shak.*

*Unfold* to me why you are heavy. *Shakespeare.*

*Unfold* the passion of my love;

Surprize her with discourse of my dear faith. *Shakespeare.*

Helen, to you our minds we will *unfold*. *Shak.*

Ship and men *unfold*

That to this isle convoid you. *Chapman.*

How comes it thus? *Unfold*, celestial guide! *Milton.*

Things of deep sense we may in prose *unfold*;

But thy move more in lofty numbers told. *Mallet.*

3. To discover; to reveal.

Time still *unfolds* what plaited cunning hides:

Who covers faults, at last with shame descides. *Shakespeare.*

If the object be seen through two or more such

convex or concave glasses, every glass shall make

a new image, and the object shall appear in the

place, and of the bigness of the last image; which

consideration *unfolds* the theory of microscopes

and telescopes. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. To display; to set to view.

We are the inhabitants of the earth, and endow'd

with understanding; doth it then properly

belong to us, to examine and *unfold* the works of

God? *Burnet.*

5. To release or dismiss from a fold.

The *unfolding* star calls up the shepherd. *Shak.*

**TO UNFO'OL.** *v. a.* To restore from folly.

Have you any way to *unfool* me again? *Shakespeare.*

**UNFORB'D.**

**UNFORBIDDEN.** *adj.* Not prohibited.

If *unforbid* thou may'st unfold

What we, not to explore the secrets, ask

Of his eternal empire. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

These are the *unforbidden* tiers; and here we

may let loose the reins, and indulge our thoughts. *Norris.*

A good man not only forbears these gratifica-

tions which are forbidden by reason and reli-

gion, but even restrains himself in *unforbidden*

instances. *Antebury.*

**UNFORBIDDENNESS.** *n. f.* The state of

being forbidden.

The bravery you are so severe to, is no where

expressly prohibited in scripture; and this *unfor-*

*biddenness* they think sufficient to evince, that the

sumptuousness you condemn is not in its own

nature sinful. *Byle.*

**UNFORCED.** *adj.*

1. Not compelled; not constrained.

'This gentle and *unforc'd* accord of Hamlet

Sits smiling to my heart. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

*Unforc'd* by punishment, unaw'd by fear,

His words were simple, and his soul sincere. *Dryd.*

2. Not impelled; not externally urged.

No more can impure men retain and move

In that pure region of a worthy love,

Which earthly substance can, *unforc'd*, aspire,

And have his nature, to converse with fire. *Dante.*

3. Not feigned; not artificially heightened.

Upon these tidings they broke forth into such *unforced* and *unfeigned* passions, as it plainly appeared that good-nature did work in them. *Keyward.*

4. Not violent; easy; gradual.

Windfor the next above the valley swells

Into my eye, and doth itself present

With such an easy and *unforc'd* ascent,

That no stupendous precipice denies

Access, no horror turns away our eyes. *Denham.*

5. Not contrary to ease.

If one arm is stretched out, the body must be

somehow bowed on the opposite side, in a situa-

tion which is *unforced*. *Dryden.*

**UNFORCIBLE.** *adj.* Wanting strength.

The same reason which causeth to yield that

they are of some force in the one, will constrain

to acknowledge that they are not in the other al-

together *unforcible*. *Hooker.*

**UNFORBODING.** *adj.* Giving no omens.

Unnumber'd birds glide through th' aerial way,

Vagrants of air, and *unforboding* stray. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**UNFOREKNOWN.** *adj.* Not foreseen by

precidence.

It had no less prov'd certain, *unforeknown*. *Milt.*

**UNFORESEEN.** *adj.* Not known before

it happened.

*Unforeseen*, they say, is unprepar'd. *Dryden.*

**UNFORESKINNED.** *adj.* Circumcised.

Won by a Philistine from the *unforeskin'd* race. *Milton.*

**UNFORFEITED.** *adj.* Not forfeited.

This was the ancient, and is yet the *unfor-*

*feited* glory of our religion. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**UNFORGIVING.** *adj.* Relentless; im-

placable.

The fow with her broad snout for rooting up

Th' intus'd seed, was judg'd to spoil the crop;

The covinous churl, of *unforgiving* kind,

Th' offender to the bloody priest resign'd. *Dryden.*

**UNFORGOTTEN.** *adj.* Not lost to me-

mory.

The thankful remembrance of so great a bene-

fit received, shall for ever remain *unforgotten*.

*Koelle's History of the Turks.*

**UNFORMED.** *adj.* Not modified into reg-

ular shape.

All putrefaction being a dissolution of the first

form, is a mere confusion, and *unformed* mixture

of the parts. *Bacon.*

The same boldness discovers itself in the sever-

al adventures he meets with during his passage

through the regions of *unformed* matter. *Spitt.*

**UNFORSAKEN.** *adj.* Not deserted.

They extend no farther to any sort of sins con-

tinued in us *unforsaken*, than as they are recon-

cedable with sincere endeavours to forsake them. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

**UNFORTIFIED.** *adj.*

1. Not secured by walls or bulwarks.

Their weak heads, like towns *unfortify'd*,

'Twixt sense and nonsense daily change their side. *Pope.*

2. Not strengthened; infirm; weak; fee-

ble.

It shews a will most incorrect to heav'n;

A heart *unfortify'd*, a mind impatient;

An understanding simple, and unschool'd. *Shak.*

3. Wanting securities.

They will not restrain a secret mischief, which,

considering the *unfortified* state of mankind, is a

great defect. *Collier.*

**UNFORTUNATE.** *adj.* Not successful;

unprosperous; wanting luck; unhap-

py. It is used both of a train of events,

as, an *unfortunate* life; or of a single

event, as, an *unfortunate* expedition;

or of persons, as, an *unfortunate* man; or an *unfortunate* commander.

All things religiously taken in hand, are prof-

perously ended; because whether men in the end

have that which religion did allow to desire, or that

which it teacheth them contentedly to suffer, they

are in neither event *unfortunate*. *Hooker.*

Whoever will live altogether out of himself,

and study other men's humours, shall never be

*unfortunate*. *Raleigh.*

Vindictive persons live the life of witches, who,

as they are mischievous, end *unfortunate*. *Bacon.*

He that would hunt a hare with an elephant, is

not *unfortunate* for missing the mark, but foolish

for choosing such an unapt instrument. *Taylor.*

The virgins shall on fœtid days

Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewalling

His lot *unfortunate* in nuptial choice,

From whence captivity and lots of eyes. *Milton's Agonistes.*

**UNFORTUNATELY.** *adv.* Unhappily;

without good luck.

Unconsulting affection *unfortunately* born to

mewards, made Zelmene borrow so much of her

natural modesty, as to leave her more decent rai-

ments. *Sidney.*

Most of these artists *unfortunately* miscarried,

by falling down and breaking their arms. *H'kins.*

She kept her countenance when the lid, remov'd,

Disclos'd the heart *unfortunately* lov'd. *Dryden.*

**UNFORTUNATENESS.** *n. f.* [from un-

fortunate.] Ill luck.

O me, the only subject of the destinies displea-

sure, whose greatest fortunateness is more unfortu-

nate than my sister's greatest *unfortunateness*. *Sidney.*

**UNFOUGHT.** *adj.* [un and fought.] Not

fought.

They used such diligence in taking the passages,

that it was not possible they should escape *unfought*

with. *Kneller.*

**UNFOUL'D.** *adj.* Unpolluted; uncorrupt-

ed; not soiled.

The humors and tunics are purely transparent,

to let in light *unfoul'd* and unsophisticated by any

tincture. *Morr.*

**UNFOUN'D.** *adj.* Not found; not met

with.

Somewhat in her excelling all her kind,

Excited a desire till then unknown;

Somewhat *unfound*, or found in her alone. *Dryden.*

**UNFRAMABLE.** *adj.* Not to be mould-

ed. Not used.

The cause of their disposition so *unframable* unto

societies, wherein they live, is for that they discern

not aright what force these laws ought to have. *Hooker.*

**UNFRAMED.** *adj.* Not formed; not fas-

hion'd.

A lifeless lump, unfashion'd and *unfram'd*,

Of jarring seeds, and justly chaos nam'd. *Dryden.*

**UNFREQUENT.** *adj.* Uncommon; not

happening often.

Part thereof is visible unto any situation; but

being only discoverable in the night, and when

the air is clear, it becomes *unfrequent*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TO UNFREQUENT.** *v. a.* To leave; to

cease to frequent. A bad word.

Glad to shun his hostile gripe,

They quit their thess, and *unfrequent* the fields. *Philips.*

**UNFREQUENTED.** *adj.* Rarely visited;

rarely entered.

Many *unfrequented* plots there are,

Fitted by kind for rape and villainy. *Shakespeare.*

Retiring from the pop'lar noise, I seek

This *unfrequented* place to find some ease. *Milton.*

How well your cool and *unfrequented* shade

Suits with the chaste retirements of a maid! *Reformers.*

Can

# UNF

Can he not pass an astronomical line,  
Nor farther yet in liquid ether roll,  
'Till he has gain'd some unfrequented place?

With what caution does the hen provide herself  
a nest in places unfrequented, and free from noise!

**UNFREQUENTLY.** *adv.* Not commonly.  
They, like Judas, desire death, and not unfrequently pursue it.

**UNFRIENDED.** *adj.* Wanting friends; uncountenanced; unsupported.

These parts to a stranger,  
Unguided and unfriended, often prove  
Rough and inhospitable.  
Great acts require great means of enterprise;  
Thou art unknown, unfriended, low of birth.

Who me unfriended brought't, by wond'rous ways,  
The kingdom of my fathers to possess.

**UNFRIENDLINESS.** *n. f.* [from unfriendly.] Want of kindness; want of favour.  
You might be apt to look upon such disappointments as the effects of an unfriendliness in nature or fortune to your particular attempts.

**UNFRIENDLY.** *adj.* Not benevolent; not kind.

What signifies an unfriendly parent or brother?  
'Tis friendship only that is the cement which effectually combines mankind.  
This fear is not that servile dread, which flies from God as an hostile, unfriendly being, delighting in the misery of his creatures.

**UNFROZEN.** *adj.* Not congealed to ice.  
Though the more aqueous parts will, by the loss of their motion, be turned into ice, yet the more subtle parts remain unfrozen.

**UNFRUITFUL.** *adj.*

1. Not prolific.  
Ah! hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn  
To light the dead, and warm th' unfruitful urn.

2. Not fructiferous.  
The naked rocks are not unfruitful there;  
Their barren tops, with luscious food abound.

3. Not fertile.  
Lay down some general rules for the knowing of  
fruitful and unfruitful soils.

4. Not producing good effects.  
**UNFULFILLED.** *adj.* Not fulfilled.  
Still unfulfilled with pain of longing, pines.

To UNFURL. *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open.

The next motion is that of unfurling the fan,  
In which are several little flirts and vibrations.

Her ships anchor'd, and her sails unfurl'd,  
In either Indies.

His sails by Cupid's hand unfurl'd,  
To keep the fair, he gave the world.

To UNFURNISH. *v. a.*

1. To deprive; to strip; to divest.

Will bring me to consider that which may  
Unfurnish me of reason.

2. To leave naked.

The Scot on his unfurnish'd kingdom  
Came pouring like a tide into a breach.

**UNFURNISHED.** *adj.*

1. Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments.

It derogates not more from the goodness of  
God, that he has given us minds unfurnish'd with  
those ideas of himself, than that he hath sent us into  
the world with bodies unclothed.  
I live in the corner of a vast unfurnish'd house.

2. Unsupplied.

# UNG

**UNGA'IN.** *ad.* [ungeng, Sax.] Awk-

**UNGA'INLY.** *ad.* ward; uncouth.

An ungainly strut in their walk.

**UNGALLED.** *adj.* Unhurt; unwounded.

Let the stricken deer go weep,  
The hart ungalled play;

For some must watch, whilst some must sleep;  
So runs the world away.

**UNGARTERED.** *adj.* Being without garters.

You chid at Sir Protheus for going ungartered.

**UNGATHERED.** *adj.* Not cropped; not picked.

We wonder'd why she kept her fruit so long:  
For whom so late th' ungather'd apples hung.

**UNGENERATED.** *adj.* Unbegotten; having no beginning.  
Millions of souls must have been ungenerated,  
and have had no being.

**UNGENERATIVE.** *adj.* Begetting nothing.

He is a motion ungenerative, that's infallible.

**UNGENEROUS.** *adj.*

1. Not noble; not ingenuous; not liberal.  
To look into letters already opened or dropped,  
is held an ungenerous act.

2. Ignominious.

The victor never will impose on Cato  
Ungenerous terms. His enemies confess  
The virtues of humanity are Caesar's.

**UNGENIAL.** *adj.* Not kind or favourable to nature.

The northern shires have a more cloudy, ungenial  
air than any part of Ireland.

**UNGENTLE.** *adj.* Harsh; rude; rugged.

Smile, gentle heaven! or strike, ungentle death!  
For this world frowns, and Edward's sun is clouded.

**UNGENUINE.** *adj.* Not genuine.

He is  
Vicious, ungentle, foolishly blunt, unkind.

All my ungentle thoughts.

**UNGENUINELY.** *adj.* Illiberal; not becoming a gentleman.

The demeanor of those under Waller was much  
more ungentlemanly and barbarous.

This he contradicts in the almanack published  
for the present year, and in an ungentlemanly manner.

**UNGENUINENESS.** *n. f.*

1. Harshness; rudeness; severity.  
Reward not thy sheep, when ye take off his cote,  
With twitches and patches as broad as a goat:  
Let not such ungentleness happen to thine.

2. Unkindness; incivility.

You have done me much ungentleness  
To shew the letter that I writ to you.

**UNGENUINELY.** *adv.* Harshly; rudely.

You've ungeniously, Brutus,  
Stole from my bed.

Why speaks my father so ungeniously?

Nor was it ungeniously received by Lindamira.

**UNGEOMETRICAL.** *adj.* Not agreeable to the laws of geometry.

All the attempts before Sir Isaac Newton, to explain  
the regular appearances of nature, were un-  
geometrical, and all of them inconsistent and unintelligible.

**UNGILDED.** *adj.* Not overlaid with gold.

You, who each day can theatres behold,  
Like Nero's palace, shining all with gold,  
Our mean, ungilded stage will scorn.

To UNGLUE. *v. a.* To loose any thing bound with a girdle.

# UNG

The man ungilded his camels, and gave them  
straw and provender.

The blest parent  
Ungirt her spacious bosom, and discharg'd  
The pond'rous birth.

**UNGIRT.** *adj.* Loosely dressed.

One tender foot was bare, the other shod;  
Her robe ungirt.

Mulciber assigns the proper place  
For Canaan, and th' ungirt Numidian race.

**UNGIVING.** *adj.* Not bringing gifts.

In vain at sheen, th' ungiving suppliant stands:  
This 'tis to make a vow with empty hands.

**UNGLO'RIED.** *adj.* Not honoured; not exalted with praise and adoration.

Left God should be any way unglorified, the  
greatest part of our daily service consisteth, accord-  
ing to the blessed apostle's own specific rule, in  
much variety of psalms and hymns; that, out of  
so plentiful a treasure, there might be for every  
man's heart to chuse out for his own sacrifice.

**UNGLO'VED.** *adj.* Having the hand naked.

When we were come near to his chair, he stood  
up, holding forth his hand ungloved, and in posture  
of blessing.

To UNGLUE. *v. a.* To loose any thing cemented.

Small rains relax and unglue the earth, to give  
vent to inflamed atoms.

She stretches, gapes, ungirts her eye,  
And asks if it be time to rise.

To UNGOD. *v. a.* To divest of divinity.

Were we wak'd by this tyranny,  
T'ungod this child again, it could not be.

I should love her, who loves not me.

Thus men ungodd'd may to places rise,  
And seats may be prevail'd without dignity.

**UNGODDLY.** *adv.* Impiously; wickedly.

'Tis but an ill essay of that godly way, to use  
that very gospel to inventively and ungoddily.

**UNGODLINESS.** *n. f.* Impiety; wickedness; neglect of God.

How grossly do many of us contradict the plain  
precepts of the gospel by our ungodlings and worldly  
lusts!

**UNGODLY.** *adj.*

1. Wicked; negligent of God and his laws.

Had driven out th' ungodly from his sight,  
And the habitations of the just.

The sinner here intended is the ungodly sinner;  
he who neglects or denies his God.

2. Polluted by wickedness.

Let not the hours of this ungodly day  
Wear out in peace.

**UNGORED.** *adj.* Unwounded; unhurt.

I stand aloof, and will no reconciliation;  
'Till, by some elder masters of known honour,  
I have a voice and precedent of price,  
To keep my name ungored.

**UNGORGED.** *adj.* Not filled; not sated.

The hell hounds, as ungorg'd with flesh and blood,  
Pursue their prey.

Oh ungorg'd appetite! O ravenous thirst  
Of a son's blood.

**UNGOTT.** *adj.*

1. Not gained; not acquired.

2. Not begotten.

He is as free from touch or soil with her,  
As she from one ungott.

His loins yet full of ungott pain; all  
His glory in the bud.

**UNGOVERNABLE.** *adj.*

1. Not to be ruled; not to be restrained.

They'll judge every thing by models of their  
own; and thus are rendered unmanageable by any  
authority, and ungovernable by other laws but those  
of the sword.

2. Licentious; wild; unbridled.

So wild and ungovernable a poet cannot be trans-

lated literally; his genius is too strong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*

He was free from any rough, ungovernable passions, which hurry men on to say and do very offensive things. *Asterbury.*

**UNGOVERNED. adj.**

1. Being without government.

The estate is yet *ungovern'd*. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*  
It pleaseth God above,

And all good men of this *ungovern'd* isle. *Shaksp.*

2. Not regulated; unbridled; licentious.

Seek for him,

Left his *ungovern'd* rage dissolve the life

That wants the means to lead it. *Shak. K. Lear.*  
Themselves they vilify'd

To serve *ungovern'd* appetite. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

Not what to bid, or what forbid, he knows,

Th' *ungovern'd* temper to such fury grows, *Dryden.*

From his own back the burthen would remove,

And lays the load on his *ungovern'd* love. *Dryden.*

**UNGRA'CEFUL. adj.** Wanting elegance; wanting beauty.

Raphael answer'd heav'n,

Nor are thy lips *ungraceful*, fire of men. *Milton.*

A solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being reined, it will be contrained, uncouth, and *ungraceful*. *Locke.*

He enjoyed the greatest strength of good sense, and the most exquisite taste of politeness. Without the first, learning is but an incumbrance; and without the last is *ungraceful*. *Addison.*

**UNGRA'CEFULNESS. n. f.** Inelegance; awkwardness.

To attempt the putting another genius upon him, will be labour in vain, and what is squandered on, will have always hanging to it the *ungracefulness* of constraint. *Locke.*

**UNGRA'CIOUS. adj.**

1. Wicked; odious; hateful.

He, citching hold of her *ungracious* tongue,  
Thereon as iron lock did fasten firm and strong. *Spenser.*

I'll, in the mature time,

With this *ungracious* paper strike the sight

Of the death-practis'd duke. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Do not, it is time *ungracious* pastors do,

Show me the steep and thorny way to heav'n;

Whilst it, a pult and reckless libertine,

Limbs the primrose path of dalliance treads,

And seeks not his own rede. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

To the gods alone

Our future offspring, and our wives are known;

Th' audacious thumpet, and *ungracious* ion. *Dryden.*

2. Offensive; displeasing.

Show me no part which are *ungracious* to the

sight, as all pre-thoughts usually are. *Dryden.*

Neither is it rare to observe among excellent and learned divines, a certain *ungracious* manner, or an unhappy tone of voice, which they never have been able to shake off. *Swift.*

3. Unacceptable; not favoured.

They did not except against the persons of any, though several were most *ungracious* to them. *Clar.*

Any thing of grace towards the Irish rebels, was as *ungracious* at Oxford as at London. *Clarendon.*

**UNGRAMMA'TICAL. adj.** [from *un* and *grammatical*.] Not according to grammar.

**UNGRA'NTED. adj.** Not given; not yielded; not bestowed.

This only from your gifts let me gain,  
And this *ungranted*, all rewards are vain. *Dryden.*

**UNGRA'TEFUL. adj.**

1. Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindness.

No person is remarkably *ungrateful*, who was not also intemperately proud. *South.*

2. Making no returns for culture.

Most when driven by winds, the flaming storm  
Of the long files destroys the beautiful form;

Nor will the wither'd stock be green again;

But the wild olive shoots, and shades the *ungrateful* plain. *Dryden.*

3. Unpleasing; unacceptable.

It cannot be *ungrateful*, or without some pleasure to posterity, to see the most exact relation of an action to full of danger. *Clarendon.*

What is in itself harsh and *ungrateful*, must make harsh and *ungrateful* impressions upon us. *Asterbury.*

**UNGRA'TEFULLY. adv.**

1. With ingratitude.

When call'd to distant war,

His vanquish'd heart remain'd a victim here;

Oriana's eyes that glorious conquest made;

Not was his love *ungratefully* repaid. *Granville.*

We often receive the benefit of our prayers when yet we *ungratefully* charge heaven with denying our petitions. *Waks.*

2. Unacceptably; unpleasingly.

**UNGRA'TEFULNESS. n. f.**

1. Ingratitude; ill return for good.

Can I, without the detestable stain of *ungratefulness*, abstain from loving him, who, far exceeding the beautifulness of his shape with the beautifulness of his mind, is content to be at his own service to become Demetrius's servant for my sake? *Sidney.*

2. Unacceptableness; unpleasing quality.

**UNGRA'VELY. adv.** Without seriousness.

His present portance

Gibingly, and *ungravelly*, he did fashion. *Shaksp.*

**UNGROUND'ED. adj.** Having no foundation.

Ignorance, with an indifferency for truth, is nearer to it than opinion with *ungrounded* inclination, which is the great source of error. *Locke.*

This is a confidence the most *ungrounded* and irrational. For upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity? *South.*

**UNGRU'DGINGLY. adv.** Without ill-will; willingly; heartily; cheerfully.

If, when all his art and time is spent,

He say 'twill ne'er be found, yet be content;

Receive from him the doom *ungrudgingly*,

Because he is the mouth of destiny. *Donne.*

**UNGUARDED. adj.**

1. Undefended.

Proud art thou not? Thy hope was to have reach'd

The throne of God *unguarded*, and his side

Abandon'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

All through th' *unguarded* gates with joy resort,

To see the slighted camp, the vacant port. *Dean.*

No door there was th' *unguarded* house to keep,

On creaking hinges turn'd, to break his sleep. *Dryden.*

2. Careless; negligent; not attentive to danger.

All the evils that proceed from an untied tongue, and an *unguarded*, unlimited will, we put upon the accounts of drunkenness. *Taylor.*

The spy, which does this treasure keep,

Does she ne'er say her prayers, nor sleep?

Or have not gold and flattery pow'r

To purchase one *unguarded* hour? *Prior.*

With an *unguarded* look she now devour'd

My nearer face; and now recall'd her eye,

And heav'd, and strove to hide a sudden sigh. *Prior.*

It was intended only to divert a few young ladies, of good sense and good humour enough to laugh at not only at their sex's little *unguarded* follies, but at their own. *Pope.*

Are we not encompassed by multitudes, who watch every careless word, every *unguarded* action of our lives? *Rogers.*

**UNGUENT. n. f.** [unguentum, Lat.] Ointment.

Pre-occupation of mind ever requireth preface of speech, like a timentation to make the *unguent* enter. *Bacon.*

There is an intercourse between the magnetick *unguent* and the vulnerated body. *Glauville.*

With *unguent* smooth the liquid marble stone.

*Page.*

**UNGU'ESSED. adj.** Not attained by conjecture.

He me sent, for cause to me *unguess'd*. *Spenser.*

**UNGUID'ED. adj.** Not directed; not regulated.

The blood weeps from my heart, when I do shape,

In forms imaginary, th' *unguided* days

And rotten times that you shall look upon,

When I am sleeping with my ancestors. *Shaksp.*

Can *unguided* matter keep itself to such exact conformities, as not in the least spot to vary from the species? *Glauville.*

They resolve all into the accidental, *unguided* motions of blind matter. *Locke.*

Nature, void of choice,

Does by *unguided* motion things produce,

Regardless of their end. *Blackm. on the Creation.*

**UNHABITABLE. adj.** [inhabitable, Fr. *inhabitable*, Lat.] Not capable to support inhabitants; uninhabitable.

The night and day was always a natural day of twenty-four hours, in all places remote from the *unhabitable* poles of the world, and winter and summer always measured a year. *Holder.*

Though the course of the sun be curbed between the tropics, yet are not those parts direct, subject to his perpendicular beams, *unhabitable*, or extremely hot. *Ray.*

**UNHACK'ED. adj.** Not cut; not hewn; not notched with cuts.

With a blessed and unweary'd retire,

With *unhack'd* swords, and helmets all unbruise'd,

We will bear home that lusty blond again. *Shak.*

Part with *unhack'd* edges, and bear back

Our targe undinted. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

**TO UNHALL'OW. v. a.** To deprive of holiness; to profane; to desecrate.

Perhaps the fact

Is not so heinous now, forestall'd fruit,

Profan'd first by the serpent; by him first

Made common, and *unhallow'd*, ere our taste. *Milt.*

The vanity *unhallows* the virtue. *L'Estrange.*

This one use left such an indelible sacredness upon them, that the impiety of the design could be no sufficient reason to *unhallow* and degrade them to common use. *South.*

**UNHALL'OWED. adj.** Unholy; profane.

Thy curish spirit

Govern'd a wolf, who hang'd for human slaughter

Ev'n from the gallows did his fell soul fleet;

And while thou lay'st in thy *unhallow'd* dam

Infus'd itself in thee. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

I had not thought to have unlock'd my lips

In this *unhallow'd* air, but that this juggler

Would think to charm my judgment, as mine eyes,

Obluding false rules, prance'd in reason's garb. *Milton.*

Nor shall presume to violate these bands,

Or touch thy person with *unhallow'd* hands. *Dryden.*

Here cease thy flight, nor with *unhallow'd* lays

Touch the fair fame of Albion's golden days. *Pope.*

**TO UNH'AND. v. a.** To loose from the hand.

Still am I call'd. *Unband* me, gentlemen. *Shak.*

*Unbandage*, traitors. *Denham's Sophy.*

**UNH'ANDLED. adj.** Not handled; not touched.

A race of youthful and *unbanded* colts,

Fetching mad bounds. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

Cardinal Campeius

Hath left the cause o' th' king *unbanded*.

*Shakspere's Henry VIII.*

**UNH'ANDSOME. adj.**

1. Ungraceful; not beautiful.

I was glad I had done to good a deed for a gentle woman not *unhandsome*, whom before I had, in like sort helped. *Sidney.*

She that so far the rest outshin'd;

Sylvia the fair, while she was kind,

Seems only not *unhandsome* now. *Waller.*

As



As I cannot admit that there is any thing *un-  
handsome* or irregular; so much less can I grant  
there is any thing incommensurable in the globe.  
*Woodward.*

*Unhand-  
some*; *disingenuous*.

*UNHANDSOMELY*. *adv.* [from *unhand-  
some*.]

1. Inelegantly; ungracefully.

The ruined churches are so *unhandsomely* patch-  
ed and thatched, that men do even shun the places  
for the uncomeliness thereof. *Spenser.*

2. Disingenuously; illiberally.

He raves, Sir; and, to cover my disdain,  
*Unhandsomely* would his denial feign. *Dryden.*

*UNHANDSOMENESS*. *n. s.* [from *unhand-  
some*.]

1. Want of beauty.

The sweetness of her countenance did give such  
a grace to what she did, that it did make handsome  
the *unhandsomeness* of it; and make the eye force  
the mind to believe, that there was a praise in that  
unkindness. *Sidney.*

2. Want of elegance.

Be not troublesome to thyself, or to others, by  
*unhandsomeness* or uncleanness. *Taylor.*

3. Illiberality; disingenuity.

*UNHANDY*. *adj.* Awkward; not dexter-  
ous.

*To UNHAND*. *v. a.* [from *un* and *hand*.]  
To divest of hangings.

*UNHANGED*. *adj.* Not put to death by  
the gallows.

There live not three good men *unhanged* in Eng-  
land. *Shakespeare.*

*UNHAPP*. *n. s.* Misluck; ill fortune.

She visited that place, where first she was so  
happy as to see the cause of her *unhap*. *Sidney.*

*UNHAPPY*. [This word seems a participle  
from *unhappy*, which yet is never  
used as a verb.] Made unhappy.

You have misled a prince,

A happy gentleman in blood and lineage,  
By you *unhappy*, and disgrac'd clean. *Shakespeare.*

*UNHAPPILY*. *adv.* [from *unhappy*.] Mi-  
serably; unfortunately; wretchedly; ca-  
lamitously.

You hold a fair assembly; you do well, lord.  
You are a churchman, or I'll tell you, cardinal,  
I should judge now most *unhappily*. *Shakespeare.*  
He was *unhappily* too much used as a check upon  
the lord Coventry. *Carleton.*

I unwitting have offend'd,  
*Unhappily* deceiv'd! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There is a day a coming, when all these witty  
fools shall be *unhappily* undeceived. *Tillotson.*

*UNHAPPINESS*. *n. s.*

1. Misery; infelicity.

If ever he have child, abortive be it,  
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light,  
And that be heir to his *unhappiness*! *Shakespeare.*

The real foundation of our *unhappiness* would be  
laid in our reason, and we should be more miserable  
than the beasts, by how much we have a quicker  
apprehension. *Tillotson.*

It is our great *unhappiness*, when any calamities  
fall upon us, that we are uneasy and dissatisfied.  
*Wake.*

2. Misfortune; ill luck.

St. Austin hath laid down a rule to this purpose,  
though he had the *unhappiness* not to follow it al-  
ways himself. *Burnet.*

3. Mischievous prank.

She hath often dreamed of *unhappiness*, and  
waked herself with laughing. *Shakespeare. Much Ado.*

*UNHAPPY*. *adj.*

1. Wretched; miserable; unfortunate; ca-  
lamitous; distressed. Of persons or  
things.

Desire of wand'ring this *unhappy* morn. *Milton.*

You know not, while you here attend,  
Th' unworthy fate of your *unhappy* friend:  
Breathless he lies, and his unbury'd ghost  
Depriv'd of funeral rites. *Dryden.*

2. Unlucky; mischievous; irregular. Ob-  
solete.

*To UNHARBOUR*. *v. a.* To drive from  
shelter.

*UNHARBOURED*. *adj.* Affording no shel-  
ter.

'Tis chastity:  
She that has that is clad in complete steel;  
And, like a quiver'd nymph, with arrows keen,  
May trace huge forests, and *unharbour'd* heaths,  
Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds. *Milton.*

*UNHARDENED*. *adj.* Not confirmed; not  
made hard.

Messengers  
Of strong prevailment in *unhardened* youth. *Shak.*  
*UNHARDY*. *adj.* Feeble; tender; timo-  
rous.

The wisest, unexperienc'd, will be ever  
Tim'rous and loth, with novice modesty;  
Insolence, *unhardy*, unadvent'rous. *Milton.*

*UNHARMED*. *adj.* Unhurt; not injured.

In strong proof of chastity well arm'd,  
From love's weak, childish bow she lives *unharm'd*.  
*Shakespeare.*

Though great light be insufferable to our eyes,  
yet the highest degree of darkness does not discom-  
fort them; for, causing no disorderly motion, it leaves  
that curious organ *unharm'd*. *Locke.*

The Syrens once deluded, vainly charm'd;  
Ty'd to the mast, Ulysses sail'd *unharm'd*. *Grav.*

*UNHARMFUL*. *adj.* Innoxious; innocent.

Themselves *unharmful*, let them live unharm'd;  
Their jaws disabled, and their claws disarm'd. *Dryden.*

*UNHARMONIOUS*. *adj.*

1. Not symmetrical; disproportionate.

Those pure, immortal elements, that know  
No gross, no *unharmonious* mixture foul,  
Eject him, tainted now, and purge him off. *Mil.*

2. Unmusical, ill-sounding.

His thoughts are improper to his subject, his  
expressions unworthy of his thoughts, or the turn  
of both is *unharmonious*. *Dryden.*

That barbarous custom of abbreviating words, to  
fit them to the measure of verses, has torned harsh,  
*unharmonious* sounds. *Swift.*

*To UNHARN*. *v. a.*

1. To loose from the traces.

The sweating steers *unharn'd* from the yoke,  
Bring back the crack'd plough. *Dryden.*  
The males *unharn'd* range beside the main. *Pope.*

If there were six horses, the postillion always an  
*unharn'd* four, and placed them on a table. *Swift.*

2. To disarm; to divest of armour.

*UNHATCHED*. *adj.*

1. Not disclosed from the eggs.

2. Not brought to light.

Some *unhatch'd* practice  
Hath puddled his clear spirit. *Shakespeare.*

*UNHAZARDED*. *adj.* Not adventured;  
not put in danger.

Hie I should still enjoy thee day and night  
Whole to myself, *unhazarded* abroad,  
Fearless at home. *Milton's Agonistes.*

*UNHEALTHFUL*. *adj.* Morbid; unwhole-  
some.

The diseases which make years *unhealthy*, are  
spotted fevers; and the *unhealthy* season is the  
autumn. *Graunt.*

At every sentence for his life at stake,  
Though the discourse were of no weightier things  
Than sultry summers, or *unhealthy* springs. *Dryden.*

*UNHEALTHY*. *adj.* Sickly; wanting  
health.

No body would have a child cram'd at break-  
fast, who would not have him dull and *unhealthy*.  
*Locke on Education.*

He, intent on somewhat that may ease  
*Unhealthy* mortals, and with curious search  
Examines all the properties of herbs. *Philips.*

*UNHEARD*. *adj.*

1. Not perceived by the ear.

For the noise of drums and timbrels loud,  
Their children's cries *unheard*. *Mil. Par. Lof.*

2. Not vouchsafed an audience.

What pangs I feel, unplied and *unheard*! *Dryden.*

3. Unknown in celebration.

Nor was his name *unheard*, or unador'd. *Mil.*

4. *UNHEARD of*. Obscure; not known by  
fame.

Free from hopes or fears, in humble ease,  
*Unheard of* may I live, and die in peace! *Grav.*

5. *UNHEARD of*. Unprecedented.

There is a foundation laid for the most *unheard of*  
confusion that ever was introduced into a nation.  
*Swift.*

*To UNHEART*. *v. a.* To discourage; to  
depress.

To bite his lip,  
And hum at good Cominius, much *unheart* me.  
*Shakespeare.*

*UNHEATED*. *adj.* Not made hot.

Neither salts, nor the distilled spirits of them,  
can penetrate the narrow pores of *unheated* glists.  
*Boyle.*

*UNHEEDED*. *adj.* Disregarded; not thought  
worthy of notice; escaping notice.

True experiments may, by reason of the easy  
mistake of some *unheeded* circumstance, be un suc-  
cessfully tried. *Boyle.*

He of his fatal guile gave proof *unheeded*. *Mil.*  
Her hair

In a simple knot was ty'd above;  
Sweet negligence! *unheeded* bait of love. *Dryden.*

The thimble's ear—tears gush'd from ev'ry eye,  
The world's great victor pass'd *unheeded* by. *Pope.*

*UNHEEDUL*. *adj.* [from *unheed*.] Not  
cautious.

*UNHEEDING*. *adj.* Negligent; careless.

I have not often seen him; if I did,  
He pass'd unmark'd by my *unheeding* eyes. *Dryden.*

*UNHEEDY*. *adj.* Precipitate; sudden.

Learning his slip from those white rocks to save,  
Which all along the southern sea-coast lay,  
Threat'ning *unheedy* wreck, and rash decay,  
He nam'd Aëtion. *Spenser.*

Nor hath love's mind of any judgment taste;  
Wings, and no eyes, figure *unheedy* haste. *Shakespeare.*

So have I seen some tender slip,  
Sow'd with care from winter's nips,  
The pride of her carnation tain,  
Pluck'd up by some *unheedy* swain. *Milton.*

*To UNHEEL*. *v. a.* To uncover; to ex-  
pose to view. *Spenser.*

*UNHELPED*. *adj.* Unassisted; having no  
auxiliary; unsupported.

*Unhelp'd* I am, who pity'd the distressed,  
And, none opposing, am by all oppress'd. *Dryden.*

*UNHELPFUL*. *adj.* Giving no assistance.

I bewail good Gloucester's case  
With sad, *unhelpful* tears. *Shakespeare. Henry VII.*

*UNHEWN*. *part. adj.* Not hewn.

In occasions of merriment, this rough-cast, *un-  
hewn* poetry was instead of fine plays.  
*Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

*UNHINDERED*. *adj.* Lax of maw; ca-  
pacious.

Though p'nteous, all too little seems  
To stuff this maw, this vast *unhinder'd* corpse.  
*Milton.*

*To UNHINGE*. *v. a.*

1. To throw from the hinges.

2. To displace by violence.

For want of cement ribs of rock disjoin'd  
Without an earthquake, from their base would start;  
And hills *unhing'd*, from their deep roots depart.  
*Buchanan.*

## 3. To disorder; to confuse.

Rather than not accomplish my revenge,  
Just or unjust, I would the world unbinge. *Waller.*  
If God's providence did not order its cheats  
would not only justify private men out of their  
rights, but unbinge states, and run all into confusion.  
*Ray on the Creation.*

UNHOLINESS. *s. f.* Impiety; profane-  
ness; wickedness.

Too foul and manifest was the unholy of ob-  
truding upon men remission of sins for money.  
*Raleigh.*

UNHOLY. *adj.*

## 1. Profane; not hallowed.

Doth it follow that all things now in the church  
are unholy, which the Lord hath not himself pre-  
cisely instituted? *Hooker.*

From the paradise of God,  
Without remorse, drive out the sinful pair  
From hallow'd ground th' unholy. *Mik. Par. Lost.*

## 2. Impious; wicked.

We think not ourselves the holier, because we  
use it, so neither should they with whom no such  
thing is in use, think us therefore unholy, because  
we submit ourselves unto that which, in a matter  
so indifferent, the wisdom of authority and law  
have thought comely. *Hooker.*

Far other dreams my erring soul employ;  
Far other raptures of unholy joy. *Pope.*

UNHONOURED. *adj.*1. Not regarded with veneration; not ce-  
lebrated.

Unhonour'd though I am, at least, said she,  
Not unrever'd that impious act shall be; *Dryden.*  
Pales unhonour'd, Ceres unemployed,  
Were all forgot. *Dryden.*

## 2. Not treated with respect.

Grieve'd that a visitant to long should wait  
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*

To UNHOP, *v. a.* To divest of hoops.

Unhop the fair sex, and cure this fashionable  
tyranny got among them. *Addison.*

UNHOPED. } *adj.* Not expected;  
UNHOPED for. } greater than hope had  
promised.

With unhop'd success  
Th' ambassadors return with promis'd peace, *Dryden.*  
Heav'n has inspir'd me with a sudden thought,  
Whence your unhop'd for safety may be wrought. *Dryden.*

UNHOPFUL. *adj.* Such as leaves no  
room to hope.

Benedict is not the unhopfullest husband that I  
know; thus far I can praise him; he is of approved  
valour. *Shakespeare.*

I thought the rousing style I wrote in, might  
prove no unhopful way to procure somewhat con-  
siderable from those great masters of chymical ar-  
cana. *Boyle.*

To UNHORSE, *v. a.* To beat from an  
horse; to throw from the saddle.

He would unhorse the lustiest challengers. *Shak.*  
The emperor rescued a noble gentleman, whom  
unhorsed and sore wounded, the enemy was ready to  
have slain. *Krollen.*

On a fourth he fell, and him unhorses too, *Daniel.*  
They are forc'd.

To quit their boats, and fare like men unhors'd.  
*Waller.*

The knight unhors'd may rise from off the plain,  
And fight on foot, their honour to regain. *Dryden.*

UNHOSPITABLE. *adj.* [inhospitabilis, Lat.]

Affording no kindness or entertainment  
to strangers; cruel; barbarous.

The cruel nation, covetous of prey,  
Stain'd with my blood th' unhospitable coast. *Dryden.*

UNHOTTLE. *adj.* Not belonging to an  
enemy.

The high-prancing steed  
The low, or dismounted riders; they expire  
by unhottle wounds destroy'd. *Philips.*

To UNHOUSE, *v. a.* To drive from the  
habitation.

Seek true religion: O where? *Shakespeare.*  
Thinking her unhous'd here, and fled from us,  
Sack her at Rome. *Dante.*  
Death unwarms, with his cold, kind embrace,  
Unhous'd my virgin soul from her last hiding place.  
*Addison.*

UNHOUSE. *v. a.*

## 1. Homeless; wanting a house.

Call the creatures,  
Whole naked natures live in all the night  
Of wretched heav'n; whose bare, unhous'd trunks,  
To the conflicting elements expos'd,  
Answer mercynators. *Shakespeare's Titus.*

## 2. Having no settled habitation.

But that I love the gentle Deidamia,  
I would not my unhous'd, free condition  
Put into circumscription and confine. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Hear this.

You unhous'd, lawless, raphallaz libertines!  
*Southern.*

UNHOUSELESS. *adj.* Having not the sa-  
crament.

Thus was I sleeping, by a brother's hand,  
Of life, of crown, of queen, at once dispos'd  
Cut off even in the blossoms of my age,  
Unhous'd, obnoxious, unarm'd, *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

UNHUMILIATED. *adj.* Not humbled; not  
touched with shame or confusion.

Should I of these the liberty receive,  
Who feed, as to their constant patrimony,  
Unhous'd, unarm'd, unarm'd, *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
Headlong would follow? *Shakespeare's Paradise Regained.*

UNHURT. *adj.* Free from harm.

Of fifteen hundred, eight hundred were slain in  
the field; and of the remaining seven hundred,  
two men only came off unhurt. *Hayes's History of England.*

I tread more lightly on the ground;  
My nimble feet from unhurt flowers rebounding;  
I walk in air. *Dryden's State of Lancaster.*

Supported by this cut,  
Through burning flames I pass'd unhurt;  
And breath'd in tainted air. *Shakespeare's Spenser.*

The stars shall fade away;  
But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth;  
Unhurt amidst the war of elements;  
The wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds. *Addison.*

UNHURTFUL. *adj.* Innoxious; harm-  
less; doing no harm.

You hope the duke will do you no more of you;  
I imagine me too unhurtful an opponent. *Shakespeare.*  
Flames unhurtful, however, dance in air. *Blackburn.*

UNHURTFULLY. *adv.* Without harm;  
innocently.

We laugh at others as innocents, and as un-  
hurtfully as at ourselves. *Pope's Swift.*

UNICORN. *adj.* [unicornis, unus and cornu,  
Latin.]1. A beast, whether real or fabulous; that  
has only one horn.

Were thou the unicorn, pride and wrath would  
tenfold thee. *Shakespeare's Titus.*

Unicornes may be believ'd with reason,  
Beasts with intelligence, men with detraction. *Shakespeare.*

Nature in corrigentious animals hath plac'd the  
horns inverted upwards, as in the rhinoceros, In-  
dian ox, and unicorn beetles. *Brown's Fable Err.*

It is a proof consequence, that because Dioscorides  
hath made no mention of a unicorn's horn, there is  
therefore no such thing in nature. *Brown's Fable Err.*

Some unicornes we will allow even among insects,  
as these ridiculous vermin described by Maffius.  
*Brown.*

Will the fierce unicorn thy voice obey,  
Stand at the gr.b, and feed upon thy prey? *Shakespeare.*

A bird.

Of the unicorn bird, the principal marks are  
three: headed and tufted like the penguin cock,  
and like a goose, horned on his forehead, with

long, blunt, or the unicorn, is said to be found  
on his wings, bigger than a swan.

UNIFORM. *adj.* [unus and forma.]

## 1. Keeping its tenour; similar.

Though when confusedly mix'd  
it may put on a face never to be seen  
alike, yet it is in reality very different. *Boyle.*

2. Conforming to one rule; acting in the  
same manner; agreeing with each other.

The only point is about the manner of their  
unity, how far churches are bound to be uniform  
in their ceremonies, and what way they ought to  
take for that purpose. *Hooker.*

Crucifixes of what condition soever, though each  
in different manner, yet all with a uniform consent,  
admit her, as the mother of their peace and joy. *Hooker.*

Numbers, being neither uniform in their designs,  
nor direct in their views, neither could manage  
nor maintain the power they got. *Swift.*

UNIFORMITY. *s. f.* [uniformitas, Fr.]

## 1. Resemblance to itself; even tenour.

There is no uniformity in the design of Spenser;  
he aims at the accomplishment of no one action. *Dryden.*

Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that steady-  
ness and uniformity which ran through all her ac-  
tions. *Addison.*

2. Conformity to one pattern; resemblance  
of one to another.

The unity of that visible body and church of  
Christ, consisteth in that uniformity which all the  
several persons thereunto belonging have, by rea-  
son of that one Lord whose servants they all pro-  
fess themselves; that one faith which they all ac-  
knowledge; that one baptism wherewith they are  
all initiated. *Hooker.*

The great council of Nice ordain'd that there  
should be a constant uniformity in the case. *Nelson.*

UNIFORMITY. *s. f.* [from uniform.]

## 1. Without variation; even tenour.

That firm resolution from the church,  
though dispersed through many lands, each not-  
withstanding kept a single heart, as if they were within  
the walls of some one temple, and of some one fold; as if  
it had but one heart and soul. *Hooker.*

The uniformity of the nature of each of them  
is not uniformity, and the uniform motion of  
them is not uniformity, may be propagated along them  
from one end to the other, and yet without  
uniformity. *Newton's Opticks.*

## 2. Without diversity of one from another.

UNIMAGINABLE. *adj.* Not to be ima-  
gined by the fancy; not to be conceived.

Things to their thought,  
So unimagined, as late in heaven, *Addison's Par. Lost.*

The faintest organ that flies his grave-fetted de-  
cant in lofty fumes, or the whole symphony, with  
united and unimagined touches, adorns and graces  
the well-tuned organs of some choice composer. *Milton in Education.*

An infinite succession of the generations of men,  
without any permanent foundation, is barely un-  
imaginable. *Tulstien.*

UNIMAGINABLE. *adv.* To a degree  
not to be imagined.

Little could be said, where they allure, may not  
be so much enough to begethous at the unimaginably  
subtle corporeal, that make up the beams of light.  
*Boyle.*

UNIMITABLE. *adj.* [inimitabilis, Fr. inimi-  
tabilis, Lat.] Not to be imitated.

Both these are unimitable.

Brown's Theory of the Earth.

UNIMORTAL. *adj.* Not immortal; mor-  
tal.

They denote them several ways,  
From the history, or unimortal make.  
*Shakespeare.*

UNIMORTAL. *adj.* Not liable to waste  
or diminution.

If the superior be unimpaired, it is a strong presumption that the inferior will be so also.

**UNIMPAIRED**, *adj.* Not diminished; not worn out.

Yet unimpaired with labour, or with time,  
Your age but seems in a new youth to climb. *Dryd.*  
If our silver and gold diminish, our publick credit continues unimpaired. *Blackmore*

*Address to the State of the War.*  
**UNIMPAIRED**, *adj.* Not affected.

If agreeable to the state of the world,  
My celestial patroness, who designs  
Her nightly visitation unimpair'd. *Mist. Par. Lof.*

**UNIMPAIRED**, *adj.* Not affected.

1. Not momentous.  
2. Assuming no airs of dignity.

A free, unimpaired, natural, easy manner; diverting others just as we diverted ourselves.

**UNIMPAIRED**, *adj.* Not affected; not teased to compliance.

Who ever ran  
To danger unimpaired, he was then  
No better than a sanguine, virtuous man. *Denne.*

**UNIMPROVABLE**, *adj.* Incapable of melioration.

**UNIMPROVABLENESS**, *n. f.* [from *unimprovable*.] Quality of not being improvable.

This must be imputed to their ignorance and unimprovableness in knowledge, being generally without literature. *Hammond.*

**UNIMPROVED**, *adj.*

1. Not made better.  
2. Not made more knowing.

Not a man went unimproved away. *Pope.*

3. Not taught; not meliorated by instruction.

Young Fortinbras,  
Of unimproved mettle hot and full. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
Shallow unimproved intellects are constant offenders to humanity. *Glaville.*

**UNIMPROVED**, *adj.* Admitting no increase.

That which ought to be appropriated to God, results chiefly from an altogether, or almost unimprovable elevation and edifice of affection. *Boyle.*

**UNIMPROVED**, *adj.* Partial; leaning to a side.

His disposition touching the catholic church was unimproved; he, touching our church, was the opinion of those that favour his pretended reformation is. *Houly.*

**UNIMPROVED**, *adj.* Not diligent; not laborious.

Since we cannot think in sluggish or unimproved agents, as not to find our experiments for the purpose. *Dryd. of Pity.*

**UNIMPROVED**, *adj.* Not set on fire.

When weak bodies come to be inflamed, they gather a much greater heat than others have unimproved. *Bacon.*

**UNIMPROVED**, *adj.* Not capable of being set on fire.

The unimprovable spirit of such congregations may be pretended to be but a species of phlegm and bile. *Boyle.*

**UNIMPROVED**, *adj.* Not improved.

Of nuptial sanctity, and marriage ties,  
No unimproved union can be made; it is noble to us, that unimprovable had yielded to her. *Pope.*

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Had not the deep been form'd, that might contain  
All the collected treasures of the main;  
The earth had still o'erwhelm'd with water flood,  
To man an unimprovable flood. *Blackmore.*

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**UNYINTED.** *adj.* Not asked.

His honest friends, at thine hour of dusk,  
Come *uninted*. *Philips.*

**UNJOINTED.** *adj.*

1. Disjoined; separated.

I hear the found of words, their sense the air  
Dissolves *unjointed* ere it reach my ear. *Milt. Agonist.*

2. Having no articulation.

They are all three immovable or *unjointed*, of  
the thickness of a little pin. *Crow's Museum.*

**UNION.** *n. f.* [*unio*, Latin.]

1. The act of joining two or more, so as  
to make them one.

Adam, from whose dear side I boast me sprung,  
And gladly of our *union* hear thee speak,  
One heart, one soul, in both! *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
One kingdom, joy, and *union* without end. *Milt.*

2. Concord; conjunction of mind or inter-  
ests.

The experience of these profitable emanations  
from God, most commonly are the first motive of  
our love; but when we once have tasted his good-  
ness, we love the spring for its own excellency,  
passing from considering ourselves, to an *union* with  
God. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

3. A pearl. Not in use.

The king shall drink to Hamlet's better breath;  
And in the cup an *union* shall be throw,  
Richer than that which four successive kings  
In Denmark's crown have worn. *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*

4. [In law.] *Union* is a combining or  
consolidation of two churches in one,  
which is done by the consent of the bi-  
shop, the patron, and incumbent. And  
this is properly called an *union*; but  
there are two other sorts, as when one  
church is made subject to the other, and  
when one man is made prelate of both,  
and when a conventual is made cath-  
edral. Touching *union* in the first signi-  
fication, there was a statute, an. 37 Hen.  
VIII. chap. 21. that it should be lawful  
in two churches, whereof the value of  
the one is not above six pounds in the  
king's books, of the first fruits, and not  
above one mile distant from the other.  
*Union* in this signification is personal,  
and that is for the life of the incum-  
bent; or real, that is, perpetual, who-  
soever is incumbent. *Corvel.*

**UNIPAROUS.** *adj.* [*unus* and *pario*.]  
Bringing one at a birth.

Others make good the paucity of their breed  
with the duration of their days, whereof there  
want not examples in aninals *uniparous*.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**UNISON.** *adj.* [*unus* and *sonus*, Latin.]  
Sounding alone.

Sounds intermix'd with voice  
Choral, or *unison*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**UNISON.** *n. f.*

1. A string that has the same sound with  
another.

When moved matter meets with any thing like  
that from which it received its primary impulse,  
it will in like manner move it, as in musical  
strings tuned *unisons*. *Glanville.*

2. A single unvaried note.

Lost was the nation's sense, nor could be found,  
While a long, solemn *unison* went round. *Pope.*  
Diversity'd midst *unison* of rhyme,  
Freer than air, yet manacled with rhyme. *Harte.*

**UNIT.** *n. f.* [*unus*, *unitus*, Lat.] One;  
the least number; or the root of num-  
bers.

If any atom should be moved mechanically,  
without attraction, 'tis above a hundred million

millions odds to an *unit*, that it would not strike  
upon any other atom, but glide through an empty  
interval without contact. *Bentley.*

*Units* are the integral parts of any large number.  
*Watts.*

**TO UNITE.** *v. a.* [*unitus*, Latin.]

1. To join two or more into one.

The force which went in two to be dispersed,  
In one alone right hand he now *unites*. *Spenser.*  
Whatever truths  
Redeem'd from error, or from ignorance,  
Thin in their authors, like rich veins of ore,  
Your works *unite*, and still discover more. *Dryden.*  
A proposition for *uniting* both kingdoms was  
begun. *Swift.*

2. To make to agree.  
The *ing* proposed nothing more than to *unite*  
his kingdom in one form of worship. *Clarendon.*

3. To make to adhere.  
The peritonaeum, which is a dry body, may be  
*united* with the muscular flesh. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

4. To join.  
In the lawful name of marrying,  
To give our hearts *united* ceremony. *Shakspeare.*  
Charity is of a softening and *uniting* nature. *Pearson.*

Let the ground of the picture be well *united*  
with colours of a friendly nature. *Dryd. Dufres.*

5. To join in interest.  
Unto their assembly mine honour be not thou  
*united*. *Genesi.*

**TO UNITE.** *v. n.*

1. To join in an act; to concur; to act  
in concert.  
If you will now *unite* in your complaints,  
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal  
Cannot stand under them. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*

2. To coalesce; to be cemented; to be  
consolidated.

3. To grow into one.

**UNITEDLY.** *adv.* With union; so as  
to join.

The eyes, which are of a watry nature, ought to  
be much printed, and *unitedly* on their lower parts;  
but boldly touched above by the light and shadows.  
*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**UNITER.** *n. f.* The person or thing that  
*unites*.

Suppose an *uniter* of a middle constitution, that  
should partake of some of the qualities of both.  
*Glanville.*

**UNITION.** *n. f.* [*union*, Fr. from *unite*.]  
The act or power of uniting; conjunc-  
tion; coalition. A word proper, but  
little used.

As long as any different substance keeps off the  
*unition*, hope not to cure a wound. *Wifeman's Surg.*

**UNITIVE.** *adj.* [from *unite*.] Having the  
power of uniting.

That can be nothing else but the *unitive* way of  
religion, which consists of the contemplation and  
love of God. *Norris.*

**UNITY.** *n. f.* [*unitas*, Latin.]

1. The state of being one.

Those heretics introduced a plurality of gods;  
and so made the profession of the *unity* part of the  
symbolism, that should discriminate the orthodox  
from them. *Hammond.*

The production of one being the destruction of  
another, although they generate, they increase  
not; and must not be said to multiply, who do  
not transcend an *unity*. *Brown.*

Man is to beget  
Like of his like; his image multiply'd  
In *unity* defective; which requires  
Collateral love, and dearest *unity*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Whatever we can consider as one thing, suggests  
to the understanding the idea of *unity*. *Locke.*

2. Concord; conjunction.

That which you hear, you'll swear  
You see, there is such *unity* in the proofs. *Shak.*

Nor can we call those many, who endeavour to  
keep the *unity* of the spirit in the bond of peace.  
By this, said our Saviour, shall all men know that  
ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to an-  
other; and this is the *unity* of charity. *Jerom.*  
Take *unity* then out of the world, and it dissolves  
into a chaos. *Holyday.*

We, of all Christians, ought to promote *unity*  
among ourselves and others. *Spott's Sermons.*

3. Agreement; uniformity.

To the avoiding of dissension, it availeth much,  
that there be amongst them an *unity*, as well in  
ceremonies as in doctrine. *Hooker.*

4. Principle of dramattick writing, by  
which the tenour of the story, and pro-  
priety of representation, is preserved.

The *unities* of time, place, and action, are exact-  
ly observed. *Dryden's Preface to All for Love.*

Although in poetry it be absolutely necessary  
that the *unities* of time, place, and action should  
be thoroughly understood, there is still something  
more essential, that elevates and astonishes the  
fancy. *Addison.*

5. [In law.]

*Unity* of possession is a joint possession of two  
rights by several titles. For example, I take a  
lease of land from one upon a certain rent; after-  
wards I buy the fee-simple. This is an *unity* of  
possession, whereby the lease is extinguished, by  
reason that I, who had before the occupation only  
for my rent, am become lord of the same, and am  
to pay my rent to none. *Covent.*

**UNJUDGED.** *adj.* Not judicially deter-  
mined.

Causes *unjudg'd* disgrace the loaded file,  
And sleeping laws the king's neglect revile. *Prior.*

**UNIVERSAL.** *adj.* [*universalis*, Latin.]

1. General; extending to all.

All forrow'd: if all the world could have seen't,  
the woe had been *universal*. *Shak. Wint. Tale.*

Appetite, an *universal* wolf,  
So doubly seconded with will and power,  
Must make perforce an *universal* prey,  
And last eat up itself. *Shakspeare. Troilus and Cressida.*

Divine laws and precepts simply and formally  
moral, are *universal*, in respect of persons, and in  
regard of their perpetual obligation. *White.*

This excellent epistle, though, in the front of  
it, it bears a particular inscription, yet in the drift  
of it is *universal*, as designing to convince all man-  
kind of the necessity of seeking for happiness in  
the gospel. *South.*

No subject can be of *universal*, hardly can it be  
of general concern. *Reynolds.*

2. Total; whole.

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,  
This *universal* frame began. *Dryden.*

3. Not particular; comprising all parti-  
culars.

From things particular  
She doth abstract the *universal* kinds. *Davies.*

An *universal* was the object of imagination, and  
there was no such thing in reality. *Arbutnot and Puff.*

**UNIVERSAL.** *n. f.* The whole; the ge-  
neral system of the universe. Not in use.

To what end had the angel been set to keep the  
entrance into paradise after Adam's expulsion, if  
the *universal* had been paradise?

*Raleigh's History of the World.*

Plato calleth God the cause and original, the  
nature and reason of the *universal*. *Raleigh.*

**UNIVERSALITY.** *n. f.* [*universalitas*,  
school Latin.] Not particularity; ge-  
nerality; extension to the whole.

This catholicism, or second affection of the  
church, consisteth generally in *universality*, as em-  
bracing all sorts of persons, as to be disseminated  
through all nations, as comprehending all ages,  
as containing all necessary and saving truths, as  
obliging all conditions of men to all kind of obedi-  
ence, as curing all diseases, and planting all graces  
in the souls of men. *Pearson.*

This



This catalogue of sin is but of sin under a limitation; an *ununiversality* of sin under a certain kind; that is, of all sins of direct and personal commission. *Smith.*

The *ununiversality* of the deluge I insist upon; and that marine bodies are found in all parts of the world. *Woodward.*

A special conclusion cannot be inferred from a *moral ununiversality*, nor always from a physical one; though it may be always inferred from an *ununiversality* that is metaphysical. *Watts.*

He might have seen it in an instance or two; and he mistook accident for *ununiversality*. *Reynolds.*

**UNIVERSALLY. adv.** [from *universal*.]

Throughout the whole; without exception.

Those offences which are breaches of supernatural laws, viz. in general that principle of reason, which willeth *universally* to fly from evil. *Hooker.*

There best beheld, whole *universally* admitt'd. *Milton.*

What he borrows from the ancients, he repays with usury of his own, in coin as good, and as *universally* valuable. *Dryden.*

This institution of charity-schools *universally* prevailed. *Addison.*

**UNIVERS. n. f.** [*univers*, Fr. *universum*, Lat.] The general system of things.

Creeping murmur, and the poring dark, Fills the wide vessel of the *universe*. *Shakespeare.*

God here sums up all into man; the whole into a part; the *universe* into an individual. *South.*

Father of heav'n!

Whose word call'd out this *universe* to birth. *Prior.*

**UNIVERSITY. n. f.** [*universitas*, Latin.]

A school, where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied.

While I play the good husband at home, my son and servants spend all at the *university*. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

In the treatises also of place between ecclesiastical dignities, or degrees of the *universities*, such reasons and authorities are commonly used as may be applied likewise to temporal dignities. *Selden.*

The *universities*, especially Aberdeen, flourished under many excellent scholars, and very learned men. *Clarendon.*

**UNIVOCAL. adj.** [*univocus*, Latin.]

1. Having one meaning.

*Univocal* words are such as signify but one idea, or but one sort of thing: equivocal words are such as signify two or more different ideas, or different sorts of objects. *Watts.*

2. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenour.

This conceit makes putrefactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions; and conceives unequivocal effects, and *univocal* conformity unto the efficient. *Brown.*

**UNIVOCALLY. adv.** [from *univocal*.]

1. In one term; in one sense.

How is sin *univocally* distinguished into venial and mortal, if the venial be not sin? *Hall.*

It were too great presumption to think, that there is any thing in any created nature, that can bear any perfect resemblance of the incomprehensible perfection of the divine nature; very being itself does not predicate *univocally* touching God, and any created being, and intellect, and will, as we attribute them to him. *Hale.*

2. In one tenour.

All creatures are generated *univocally* by parents of their own kind, there is no such thing as spontaneous generation. *Ray.*

**UNJOYOUS. adj.** Not gay; not cheerful.

Morn, late rising o'er the drooping world, Lifts her pale eye *unjoyous*. *Thompson's W. n. e.*

**UNJUST. adj.** [*injuste*, Fr. *injustus*, Lat.]

Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to justice. It is used both of persons and things.

I should forge

Quarrels *unjust* against the good and loyal, Destroying them for wealth. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

The Pierciers,

Finding his usurpation most *unjust*, Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shak.*

He that is *unjust* in the East, is *unjust* also in much. *Luke, xvi.*

Succeeding kings' just recovery of their right from *unjust* usurpation, and extortions, shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *King Charles.*

The *unjust* the just hath slain. *Milton.*

He who was so *unjust* as to do his brother an injury, will scarce be so just to condemn himself for it. *Luke.*

**UNJUSTIFIABLE. adj.** Not to be defended; not to be justified.

If these reproaches, which aim only at ostentation of wit, be so *unjustifiable*, what shall we say to those that are drawn, that are founded in malice? *Government of the Tongue.*

If we could look into effects, we might pronounce boldly: but for a man to give his opinion of what he sees but in part, is an *unjustifiable* piece of rashness. *Addison.*

In a just and honourable war we engaged; not out of ambition, or any other *unjustifiable* motive, but for the defence of all that was dear to us. *Attorney.*

**UNJUSTIFIABLENESS. n. f.** The quality of not being justifiable.

He wished them to consider of the illegality of all those commissions, and of the *unjustifiableness* of all the proceedings which had been by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

When it is unlawful upon the *unjustifiableness* of the ground, we sin in it till we put an end to it. *Kettleswell.*

**UNJUSTIFIABLY. adv.** In a manner not to be defended.

**UNJUSTLY. adv.** In a manner contrary to right.

If I fight against my life Thy country fought of thee, it fought *unjustly*. *Milton.*

Whom, but for voting peace, the Greeks pursue, Accus'd *unjustly*, then *unjustly* flew. *Deham.*

Your choir's does *unjustly* rise,

To see your friends' pursue your enemies. *Dryden.*

Moderation the one side very justly disowns, and the other as *unjustly* pretends to. *Swift.*

**UNKEMPT. adj.** Not combed. Obsolete.

Thenot, to that I chose thou dost me tempt; But ah! too well I wot my humble vaine,

And how my shames been rugged and unkempt. *Spenser.*

**To UNKENNEL. v. a.**

1. To drive from his hole.

Search, seek, find out. I warrant we'll *unkennel* the fox. Let me stop this way first. So, now uncape. *Shakespeare.*

I warrant you, colonel, we'll *unkennel* him. *Dryden.*

2. To rouse from its secrecy or retreat.

It his occult guilt Do not itself *unkennel* in one speech, It is a damned ghost that we have seen. *Shakespeare.*

**UNKENT. adj.** [un and ken, to know.]

Unknown. Obsolete.

Go, little hawk, thyself present, As child whole parent is *unkent*, To him, that is the president Of nobleness and chivalour. *Spenser.*

**UNKEMPT. adj.**

1. Not kept; not retained.

2. Unobserved; unobeyed.

Many things kept generally in esteem, are now in like sort generally *unkempt*, and abolished, every where. *Hooker.*

**UNKIND. adj.** Not favourable; not benevolent.

In nature there's no blemish but the mind; None can be call'd deform'd, but the *unkind*. *Shak.*

To the noble mind

Rich gifts wax poor, when given to prove *unkind*. *Shakespeare.*

To Nimrod our author seems a little *unkind*, and says, that he against sight enlarged his empire. *Lou. e.*

A real joy I never knew, Till I believ'd thy passion true;

A real grief I never can find,

Till thou prov'st perjur'd or *unkind*. *Prior.*

Or, if they serve you, serve you disinclin'd,

And, in their height of kindness, are *unkind*. *Tongue.*

**UNKINDLY. adj.** [un and kind.]

1. Unnatural; contrary to nature.

They, with their stinkings, Polluted this same gentle soil long time,

That their own mother loath'd their baseness,

And 'gan abhor her brood's *unkindly* crime,

All were they born of her own native slime. *Spenser.*

2. Malignant; unfavourable.

The goddess, that in rural shrine Dwelt here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song Forbidding every black, *unkindly* fog

To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood. *Milton.*

**UNKINDLY. adv.**

1. Without kindness; without affection.

The herd, *unkindly* wits, Or chaces him from thence, or from him flies. *Denham.*

If we *unkindly* part,

Will not the poor fond creature break her heart? *Dryden.*

2. Contrarily to nature.

All works of nature,

Abortive, monstrous, or *unkindly* mix'd. *Milton.*

**UNKINDNESS. n. f.** [from *unkind*.] Ma-

lignity; ill-will; want of affection.

Take no *unkindness* of his hasty words. *Shakespeare.*

His unjust *unkindness*, that in all reason should have quenched his love, hath, like an impediment in the current, made it more violent and untuly.

*Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

After their return, the duke executed the same authority in conferring all favours, and in revenging himself upon those who had manifested any *unkindness* towards him. *Clarendon.*

Exc.—As one who loves, and some *unkindness* meets,

With sweet, austere composure, thus reply'd. *Milt.*

Christ, who was the only person to have released this *unkindness*, finds an extenuation of it. *South's Sermons.*

She sigh'd, she wept, she low'd; 'twas all she cou'd; And with *unkindness* seem'd to tax the god. *Dryden.*

**To UNKING. v. a.** To deprive of royalty.

God save king Henry, *unking'd* Richard says, And send him many years of sunshine days! *Shak.*

It takes the force of law: how then, my lord! If as they would *unking* my father now,

To make you way. *Southern.*

**UNKISSED. adj.** Not kissed.

Foul words are but foul winds, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is noisome; therefore I will depart *unkiss'd*. *Shakespeare's Much Ado.*

**UNFLE. n. f.** [*oncle*, French.] The brother of a father or mother. See **UNCLE**.

The English power is near, led on by Malcolm, His *unch* Sward, and the good Macduff. *Shakespeare.*

Give me good fame, ye poets! and make me just:

Thus much the rogne to public ears will trust: In private then.—When wilt thou, mighty Jove! My wealth *unle* from this world remove? *Dryden.*

**UNKNIGHTLY. adj.** Unbecoming a knight.

With six hours hard riding through wild places, I overgot them a little before night, near an old ill favoured castle, the place where I perceived they meant to perform their *unknightly* errand. *Spenser.*



7<sup>o</sup> **UNKNOWN. v. a.**

## 1. To unweave; to separate.

Would he had continued to his country  
As he began, and not cut himself  
The web: knot he made! *Shakspeare. Coriolanus.*

## 2. To open.

Unknot that threat'ning, unkind bow,  
And dart not scornful glances from those eyes. *Shakspeare.*

To **UNKNOWN. v. a.** To cease to know.

It's already known;  
Oh! can you keep it from your lives, unknown it? *Swift.*

**UNKNOWNABLE. adj.** Not to be known.  
Distinguish well between knowables and unknownables. *Watts.*

**UNKNOWNING. adv.**

## 1. Ignorant; not knowing; with of.

Let me speak to th' yet unknown world,  
How the strange crime about. *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*  
Though unknown persons may accuse others,  
yet can they never the more absolve themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

Unknowning I prepar'd thy bridal bed;  
With empty hopes of happy issue fed. *Dryden.*  
Unknowning he requires it; and when known,  
He thinks it his; and values it, 'tis gone. *Dryden.*  
His hounds, unknowning of his change, pursue  
The chase, and their mistaken master slew. *Dryden.*  
Pious, mounting from the hoary deep,  
Surveys his charge, unknowning of deceit. *Pope.*

## 2. Not practised; not qualified.

So Libyan huntsmen, on some sandy plain,  
From shady coverts rou'd, the lion call.  
The kingly beast roars out with loud disdain,  
And slowly moves, unknowning to give place. *Dryden.*  
These were they, whose souls the furies steel'd,  
And curs'd with hearts unknowning how to yield. *Pope.*

**UNKNOWNINGLY. adv.** Ignorantly; without knowledge.

The beauty I beheld has struck me dead:  
Unknowningly she strikes, and kills by chance. *Dryden.*  
They are like the Syrians, who were first smitten  
with blindness, and unknowningly led out of their way,  
into the capital of their enemy's country. *Addison's Freeholder.*

**UNKNOWN. adj.**

## 1. Not known.

'Tis not unknown to you,  
How much I have disabled my estate. *Shakspeare.*  
Many are the trees of God, that grow  
In Paradise, and various, yet unknown  
to us. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Here may I always on this downy grass,  
Unknown, unseen, my easy minutes pass: *Roscommon.*  
If any chance has hitherto brought the name  
Of Palamedes, not unknown to fame,  
Accus'd and sentenc'd for pretended crimes. *Dryden.*  
Though incest is indeed a deadly crime,  
You are not guilty, since unknown 'twas done,  
And, known, had been abhor'd. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

At fear of death, that fadens all  
With terrors round, can reason hold her throne;  
Despise the known, nor tremble at th' unknown? *Pope.*

## 2. Greater than is imagined.

The planting of hemp and flax would be an unknown advantage to the kingdom. *Bacon.*

## 3. Not having communication.

I am yet  
Unknown to woman; never was forsworn. *Shakspeare.*

## 4. Without communication.

At a little inn, the man of the house, formerly  
a servant in the family, to do honour to his old  
master, had, unknown to Sir Roger, put him up in  
a sign-post. *Addison.*

**UNLABOURED. adj.**

## 1. Not produced by labour.

Unlaboured harvests shall the fields adorn,  
And unlaboured grapes shall blush on ev'ry thorn. *Dryden.*

## 2. Not cultivated by labour.

Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day,  
In dazzling gold and purple shine to gay,  
As the bright natives of th' unlaboured field,  
Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms unskill'd. *Blackmore.*

## 3. Spontaneous; voluntary.

Their charms, if claims they have, the truth  
supplies,  
And from the theme unlaboured beauties rise. *Nichols.*

To **UNLACED. v. a.**

## 1. To loose any thing fastened with strings.

He could not endure to cruel case,  
But thought his arms to leave, and helmet to unlace. *Spenser.*

A little river roll'd,  
By which there sat a knight with helm unlac'd,  
Himself refreshing with the liquid cold. *Spenser.*  
The helmet from my brow unlac'd. *Pope's Ode.*

## 2. To loose a woman's dress.

Can I forget, when they in prison placing her,  
With swelling heart, in spite, and due disdainfulneis,  
She lay for dead, till I help'd with unlacing her? *Swiv.*  
Unlace youth's, for that harmonious chime  
Tells me from you, that now it is bed-time. *Donne.*

## 3. To divest of ornaments.

You unlace your reputation,  
And spend your rich opinion for the name  
Of a night-brawler. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

To **UNLAD. v. a.**

## 1. To remove from the vessel which carries.

He's a foolish seaman,  
That, when his ship is sinking, will not  
Unlade his hopes into another bottom. *Dante.*

## 2. To exonerate that which carries.

The virtuous merchant, who design'd for far,  
And touches on our hospitable shore,  
Charm'd with the splendour of this northern star,  
Shall here unlade him, and depart no more. *Dryden.*

## 3. To put out. Used of a vessel.

We landed at Tyre; for there the ship was to  
unlade her burden. *Acts, xxi. 3.*

**UNLAD. adj.**

## 1. Not placed; not fixed.

Whatever we do hold now in this present  
world, it was unwrapped within the bowels of divine  
mercy, written in the book of eternal wisdom,  
and held in the hands of omnipotent power, the first  
foundations of the world being as yet unlaid. *Hooker.*

## 2. Not pacified; not filled; not suppressed.

No evil thing that walks by night,  
Blue, meagre hag, or stubborn unlaid ghost,  
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

**UNLAMENTED. adj.** Not deplored.

After six years spent in outward opulency, and  
inward murmur that it was not greater, he died  
unlamented by any. *Clarendon.*

Thus unlamented pass the proud away,  
The pride of fools, and pageant of a day. *Pope.*

To **UNLATCH. v. a.** To open by lifting up the latch.

My worthy wife  
The door unlatch'd; and, with repeated calls,  
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

**UNLAWFUL. adj.** Contrary to law; not permitted by the law.

Before I be convict by course of law,  
To threaten me with death is most unlawful. *Shakspeare.*

It is an unlawful thing for a Jew to come unto  
one of another nation. *Acts, x. 28.*  
Shew me when it is our duty, and when unlaw-  
ful, to take these courses, by some general rule of  
a perpetual, never-failing truth. *South.*

The secret ceremonies I conceal,  
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful to reveal. *Dryden.*

**UNLAWFULLY. adv.**

1. In a manner contrary to law or right.

He that gains all that he can lawfully this year,  
next year will be tempted to gain something un-  
lawfully. *Taylor.*

## 2. Illegitimately; not by marriage.

I had rather my brother die by the law, than  
my son should be unlawfully born. *Shakspeare.*  
Gives me your opinion, what part I, being un-  
lawfully born, may claim of the man's affection  
who begot me. *Addison.*

**UNLAWFULNESS. n. f.**

## 1. Contrariety to law; state of being not permitted.

If those alleged testimonies of scripture did in-  
deed concern the matter to such effect as was pre-  
tended, that which they should infer were, unlaw-  
fulness. *Hooker.*

The original reason of the unlawfulness of lying  
is, that it carries with it an act of injustice, and a  
violation of the right of him to whom we were  
obliged to signify our minds. *South.*

## 2. Illegitimacy.

To **UNLEARN. v. a.** To forget, or disuse, what has been learned.

Antiquities, being ask'd of one, what learning  
was most necessary for man's life? answered, To  
unlearn that which is naught. *Bacon.*

This were to imply, that all books in being  
should be destroyed; and that all the age should  
take new pains to unlearn those habits which have  
cost them so much labour. *Hobbes.*

The government of the tongue is a piece of  
morality which sober nature dictates, which yet  
our greatest scholars have unlearned. *Decay of Piety.*  
Some cyders have by art, or age, unlearn'd  
Their genuine relish, and of sundry wines  
Assum'd the flavour. *Philips.*

What they thus learned from him in one way,  
they did not unlearn again in another. *Atterbury.*  
A wicked man is not only obliged to learn to do  
well, but unlearn his former life. *Rogers.*

**UNLEARNED. adj.**

## 1. Ignorant; not informed; not instructed.

This selected piece, which you translate,  
Foretells your studies may communicate,  
From darker dialect of a strange land,  
Wisdom that here th' unlearn'd shall understand. *Davenant.*

And by succession of unlearned times,  
As bards began, so monks rung on the chimes. *Roscommon.*

Some at the bar with subtilty defend  
The cause of an unlearned, noble friend. *Dryden.*  
Though unlearned men well enough understood  
the words white and black, yet there were philoso-  
phers found, who had subtilty enough to prove th' it  
white was black. *Locke.*

## 2. Not gained by study; not known.

They learn more words, or such things chiefly  
as were better unlearned. *Milton on Education.*

## 3. Not suitable to a learned man.

I will prove those verses to be very unlearned,  
neither favouring of poetry, wit, or invention. *Shakspeare.*

**UNLEARNEDLY. adv.** Ignorantly; grossly.

He, in his epistle, plainly affirmeth, they think  
unlearnedly who are of another belief. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**UNLEAVENED. adj.** Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter.

They baked unleavened cakes of the dough, for  
it was not leavened. *Exodus, ii. 39.*

**UNLEISURELY. n. f.** Business; want of time; want of leisure. Not in use.

My essay touching the scripture having been  
written partly in England, part y in another king-  
dom, it were strange if there did not appear much  
unevenness, and if it did not betray the unlesured-  
ness of the wandering author. *Boyle.*

**UNLESS. conjunct.** Except; if not; sup-posing that not.

Let us not say, we keep the commandments of  
the one, when we break the commandments of the  
other.

the other: for, *unless* we observe both, we obey neither. *Hooker.*

*Unless* I look on Sylvia in the day,  
There is no day for me to look upon. *Shakespeare.*

What hidden strength,  
*Unless* the strength of heav'n, if you mean that? *Milton.*

For sure I am, *unless* I win in arms,  
To stand excluded from Emilia's charms;  
Nor can my strength avail, *unless* by thee  
Endu'd with force I gain the victory. *Dryden.*

The commendation of adversaries is the greatest  
triumph of a writer, because it never comes *unless*  
extorted. *Dryden.*

No poet ever sweetly sung,  
*Unless* he were, like Phœbus, young;  
Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,  
*Unless*, like Venus, in her prime. *Swift.*

**UNLESSONED. adj.** Not taught.  
The full sum of me  
Is an *unless'd* girl, *unless'd*, unpractis'd;  
Happy in this, she is not yet so old  
But she may learn. *Shakespeare.*

**UNLETTERED. adj.** Unlearned; un-  
taught.  
When the apostles of our Lord were ordained to  
alter the laws of heathenish religion, St. Paul ex-  
cepted, the rest were unlettered and unlettered  
men. *Hooker.*

Such as the jocund flute, or gamester pipe  
Sings up among the loose, *unletter'd* hinds,  
Who thank the gods amiss. *Milton.*

Th' *unletter'd* Christian, who believes in grofs,  
Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a loss. *Dryden.*

**UNL'VEILED. adj.** Not laid even.  
All *unveil'd* the gay garden lies. *Tickell.*

**UNL'RIDINOUS. adj.** Not lustful; pure  
from carnality.  
In those hearts  
Love *unl'ridinous* reign'd: not jealousy  
Was understood, the injur'd lover's hell. *Milton.*

**UNL'CNSED. adj.** Having no regular  
permission.  
Ask what boldness brought him hither  
*Unl'cn'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Wait the thoughtless, self-confiding train,  
No more, *unl'cn'd*, thus to brave the main. *Pope.*

**UNL'CKED. adj.** Shapeless; not form-  
ed: from the opinion that the bear licks  
her young to shape.  
Shape my legs of an unequal size,  
To disproportion me in every part,  
Like to a chaos, or *unl'ck'd* bear-whelp. *Shaksp.*  
These *unl'ck* bear-whelps. *Dante.*

The bloody bear, an independent beast,  
*Unl'ck'd* to form, it groans his hate express. *Dryden.*

**UNL'GHTED. adj.** Not kindled; not  
set on fire.  
There lay a log *unlighted* on the earth:  
For th' unborn chief the fatal sisters came,  
And rais'd it up, and rais'd it on the flame. *Dryden.*

The sacred wood, which on the altar lay,  
Untouch'd, *unlighted* glows. *Pope.*

**UNL'GHSOME. adj.** Dark; gloomy;  
wanting light.  
First the sun,  
A mighty sphere! he fram'd, *unl'ghsome* first,  
Thou, h of æthereal mould. *Milton.*

**UNL'KE. adj.**  
1. Dissimilar; having no resemblance.  
Where tales are to *unlike* as theirs and ours, I  
see not how that which they did should induce,  
much less introduce us to the same practice. *Hooker.*

So the twins humours, in our Telenor, are  
*Unlike*; this harsh and rude, that smooth and fair.  
*Dante.*

*Unlike* the niceness of our modern dames;  
Affected nymphs, with new affected names. *Dryden.*  
Our ideas, whilst we are awake, succeed one  
another not much *unlike* the images in the inside  
of a lantern. *Locke.*

Some she disgrac'd, and some with honours  
crown'd;

*Unlike* successes equal merits found. *Pope.*

2. **Improbable; unlikely; not likely.**  
Make not impossible that which but seems *un-  
like*. *Shakespeare.*

What befel the empire of Almsigne were not  
*unlike* to befall to Spain, if it should break. *Becon.*

**UNL'KELIHOOD. } n. s. [from unlikely.]**  
**UNL'KELINESS. } Improbability.**

The work was carried on, amidst all the *unlike-  
lihoods* and discouraging circumstances imaginable;  
the builders holding the sword in one hand, to  
defend the towel working with the other. *South.*  
There are degrees herein, from the very neigh-  
bourhood of demonstration, quite down to impos-  
sibility and *unlikeliness*, even to the condense of im-  
possibility. *Locke.*

**UNL'KELY. adj.**  
1. **Improbable; not such as can be rea-  
sonably expected.**  
A very *unlikely* entry she hath stumbled upon. *Sidney.*

2. **Not promising any particular event.**  
Effects are miraculous and strange, when they  
grow by *unlikely* means. *Hooker.*  
My advice and actions both have met  
Success in things *unlikely*. *Denham's Sophy.*

This collection we thought not only *unlikely* to  
reach the future, but unworthy of the present age. *Swift.*

**UNL'KELY. adv.** Improbably.  
The pleasures we are to enjoy in that conver-  
sation, not *unlikely* may proceed from the discov-  
eries each shall communicate to another, of God  
and nature. *Pope.*

**UNL'KENESS. n. s.** Dissimilitude; want  
of resemblance.  
Imitation pleases, because it affords matter for  
enquiring into the truth or falsehood of imitation,  
by comparing its likeness or *unlikeness* with the origi-  
nal. *Dryden.*

**UNL'MITABLE. adj.** Admitting no  
bounds.  
He tells us 'tis unlimited and *unlimitable*. *Locke.*

**UNL'IMITED. adj.**  
1. **Having no bounds; having no limits.**  
So *unlimited* is our impotence to recompense or  
repay God's dilection, that it fetters our very  
wishes. *Boyle.*  
It is some pleasure to a finite understanding, to  
view *unlimited* excellencies, which have no bounds,  
though it cannot comprehend them. *Tillotson.*

2. **Undefined; not bounded by proper ex-  
ceptions.**  
With grofs and popular capacities, nothing doth  
more prevail than *unlimited* generalities, because  
of their plainness at the first sight; nothing less,  
with men of exact judgment, because such rules  
are not safe to be trusted over far. *Hooker.*

3. **Unconfined; not restrained.**  
All the evils that can proceed from an untied  
tongue, and an unguarded, *unlimited* will, we put  
upon the account of drunkenness. *Taylor.*

Alas, he not unto God such an *unlimited* exercise  
of mercy, as may destroy his justice. *Rogers.*

Husbands are counsel'd not to trust too much  
to their wives' owning the doctrine of *unlimited*  
conjugal felicity. *Arbutnot.*

**UNL'IMITEDLY. adv.** Boundlessly; with-  
out bounds.  
Many advise to *unlimitedly* to the force of a  
good meaning, to think that it is able to bear the  
stress of whatsoever commissions they shall lay  
upon it. *Ducay of Piety.*

**UNL'NEAL. adj.** Not coming in the  
order of succession.  
They put a barren sceptre in my gripe,  
Thence to be wrench'd with an *unl'neal* hand,  
No son of mine succeeding. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

**To UNL'NE. v. a.** To untwist; to open.  
About his neck

A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself;  
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd  
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly  
Sewing Orlando, it *unl'ne'd* itself. *Shakespeare.*

**UNL'QUIFIED. adj.** Unmelted; undif-  
folved.  
These huge, unwieldy lumps remained in the  
melted matter rigid and *unliquified*, floating in it  
like cakes of ice in a river. *Addison on Italy.*

**To UNL'OAD. v. a.**  
1. **To disburden; to exonerate; to free  
from load.**  
Like an ass, whose back with ingots bows,  
Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,  
And death *unloads* thee. *Shak. Meas. for Meas.*  
Vain man, forbear, of cares *unload* thy mind;  
Forget thy hopes, and give thy fears to wind. *Creech.*

Some to *unload* the fertile branches run. *Pope.*  
2. **To put off any thing burdensome.**  
To you duke Humphry must *unload* his grief. *Shakespeare.*  
Nor can my tongue *unload* my heart's great bur-  
then. *Shakespeare.*

**To UNL'OCK. v. a.**  
1. **To open what is shut with a lock.**  
I have seen her *unlock* her closet, take forth pa-  
per. *Shakespeare.*  
She springs a light,  
*Unlocks* the doot, and, ere ring out of breath,  
The dying law, and instruments of death. *Dryden.*

2. **To open in general.**  
My purse, my person, my extremest means,  
Lie all *unlock'd* to your occasions. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

I yielded, and *unlock'd* her all my heart,  
Who, with a grain of manhood well reliev'd,  
Might easily have shook off all her snares. *Milto.*

Sand is an advantage to cold clays, in that it  
warms them, and *unlocks* their binding qualities.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A lixivium of quick lime *unlocks* the salts that  
are entangled in the viscid juices of some scorbutick  
persons. *Arbutnot.*

Thy forests, Windsor! and thy green retreats  
Invite my lays. Be present, Sylvan maids!  
*Unlock* your springs, and open all your shades. *Pope.*

**UNL'OCKED. adj.** Not fastened with a  
lock.  
**UNL'OKED. } adj.** Unexpected; not  
**UNL'OKED for. } foreseen.**

Yet perhaps had their number prevailed, if the  
king of Pontus had not come *unlooked for* to their  
succour. *Sidney.*

How much *unlook'd for* is this expedition! *Shakespeare.*

God, I pray him  
That none of you may live your natural age,  
But by some *unlook'd* accident cut off. *Shakespeare.*

Whatsoever is new is *unlooked for*; and ever it  
mends some, and pares others. *Bacon.*

From that high hope, to what relapse  
*Unlook'd for* are we fall'n! *Paradise Regained.*

Your affairs I have recommended to the gods,  
but with *unlook'd* success. *Dryden.*

Nor fame I flight, nor for her favours call;  
She comes *unlook'd for*, if she comes at all. *Pope.*

**To UNL'OSE. v. a.** To loose. A word  
perhaps barbarous and ungrammatical,  
the particle prefixed implying negation;  
so that to *unloose*, is properly to bind.

York, *unloose* your long imprison'd thoughts,  
And let thy tongue be equal with thy heart. *Shak.*

The weak, wanton Cupid,  
Shall from your neck *unloose* his am'rous fold;  
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane,  
Be shook to air. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Turn him to any cause of policy;  
The gordian knot of it he will *unloose*,  
Familiar as his garter. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

It rested in you,  
To *unloose* this tied-up justice when you pleas'd.

*Shakespeare.*

The latchet of his shoes I am not worthy to  
stoop down and *unloose*.

*Mark, i. 7.*

He that should spend all his time in tying in-  
extricable knots, only to baffle the industry of those  
that should attempt to *unloose* them, would be  
thought not much to have served his generation.

*Decay of Piety.*

To *UNLOOSE*. *v. n.* To fall in pieces;  
to lose all union and connexion.

Without this virtue, the publick union must  
*unloose*; the strength decay; and the pleasure grow  
faint.

*Collins.*

*UNLOUSABLE*. *adj.* [A word rarely used.]  
Not to be lost.

Whatever may be said of the *unlovable* mobility  
of atoms, yet divers parts of matter may com-  
pose bodies that need no other cement to unite  
them, than the juxtaposition and resting together  
of their parts, whereby the air, and other fluids  
that might dissipate them, are excluded.

*Boyle.*

*UNLOVED*. *adj.* Not loved.

As love does not always reflect itself, Zelmane,  
though deaf in there was to love Palladius, yet could  
not ever persuade her heart to yield with that pain  
to Palladius, as they feel, that feel *unloved* love.

*Sidney.*

What though I be not fortunate;  
But miserable most, to love *unloved*!

*Shakespeare.*

He was generally *unloved*, as a proud and super-  
cilious person.

*Clarendon.*

*UNLOVELINESS*. *n. f.* Unamiableness;  
inability to create love.

The old man, growing only in age and affection,  
followed his suit with all means of dishonest ser-  
vants, large promises, and each thing else that  
might help to counteract his own *unloveliness*.

*Sidney.*

*UNLOVELY*. *adj.* That cannot excite  
love. There seems by this word gene-  
rally more intended than barely nega-  
tion. See *UNLOVELINESS*.

*UNLOVING*. *adj.* Unkind; not fond.

Thou, liest with a goodly son,  
Didst yield consent to disinherit him;  
Which argu'd thee a most *unloving* father.

*Shak.*

*UNLUCKILY*. *adv.* Unfortunately; by  
ill luck.

Things have fallen out so *unluckily*,  
That we have had no time to move our daughter.

*Shaksp.*

An ant dropt *unluckily* into the water.

*Leff.*

A fox *unluckily* crossing the road, drew off a con-  
siderable detachment.

*Addison's Freeholder.*

*UNLUCKY*. *adj.*

1. Unfortunate; producing unhappiness.  
This word is generally used of accidents  
slightly vexatious.

You may make an experiment often, without  
meeting with any of those *unlucky* accidents which  
make such experiments a misfary.

*Boyle.*

2. Unhappy; miserable; subject to fre-  
quent misfortunes.

Then shall I recount a rueful case,  
Said he; the while with this *unlucky* eye  
I late beheld.

*Sperber.*

3. Slightly mischievous; mischievously  
waggish.

His friendship is counterfeit, seldom to trust,  
His things *unlucky*, and ever unjust.

*Tupper.*

Why, cries an *unlucky* wag, a less bag might have  
served.

*Leff.*

There was a lad, th' *unlucky* of his crew,  
Was still contriving something bad, but new.

*King.*

4. Ill-omen'd; inauspicious.

When I appear, see you avoid the place,  
And haunt me not with that *unlucky* face.

*Dryd.*

*UNLUSTRIOUS*. *adj.* Wanting splen-  
dour; wanting lustre.

Should I join gripe with hands  
Made bare with hourly falsehood, as with labour;  
Then glad myself with peeping in an eye,  
Bare and *unlustrous* as the smoky light  
That's fed with stinking tallow?

*Shakespeare.*

To *UNLUSTR*. *v. n.* To separate vessels  
closed with chymical cement.

Our antimony thus handled, affordeth us a source  
of sulphur, of so sulphurous a smell, that, upon  
the *unlustring* the vessels, it infected the room with a  
scarce supportable stink.

*Boyle.*

*UNMADE*. *adj.*

1. Not yet formed; not created.

Thou wast begot in Demogorgon's hall,  
And saw'st the secrets of the world *unmade*.

*Spens.*

Then might'st thou tear thy hair,  
And fill upon the ground as I do now,  
Taking the measure of an *unmade* grave.

*Shaksp.*

2. Deprived of form or qualities.

The first earth was perfectly *unmade* again, taken  
all to pieces, and framed a-new.

*Hoodward's Natural History.*

3. Omitted to be made.

You may the world of more defects upbraid,  
That other works by art are *unmade*;  
That she did never at her own expence  
A palace rear.

*Blackmore.*

*UNMAIMED*. *adj.* Not deprived of any  
essential part.

An interpreter should give his author entire and  
*unmaimed*; the diction and the versification only  
are his proper province.

*Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

*UNMAKEABLE*. *adj.* Not possible to be  
made.

If the principles of bodies are unalterable, they  
are also *unmakeable* by any but a divine power.

*Grew's Cosmologia.*

To *UNMAKE*. *v. a.* To deprive of for-  
mer qualities before possessed. To de-  
prive of form or being.

They've made themselves, and their fitness now  
Does *unmake* you.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

God does not make or *unmake* things, to try ex-  
periments.

*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Empire! thou poor and despicable thing,  
When such as these make, or *unmake* a king.

*Dryd.*

Bring this guide of the light within to the trial;  
God, when he makes the prophet, does not *unmake*  
the man.

*Locke.*

To *UNMAKE*. *v. a.*

1. To deprive of the constituent qualities  
of a human being, as reason.

What, quite *unmann'd* in folly? *Shak. Macbeth.*

Gross errors *unman*, and strip them of the very  
principles of reason and sober discourse.

*South.*

2. To emasculate.

3. To break into irresolution; to deject.

Her clamours pierce the Trojans' ears,  
*Unman* their courage, and augment their fears.

*Dryden.*

Ulysses veil'd his pensive head;  
Again *unmann'd*, a shower of sorrows shed.

*Pope.*

*UNMANAGEABLE*. *adj.*

1. Not manageable; not easily governed.

They'll judge every thing by models of their  
own, and thus are rendered *unmanageable* by any  
authority but that of absolute dominion.

*Glanv.*

None can be concluded *unmanageable* by the  
milder methods of government, till they have been  
thoroughly tried upon him; and if they will not  
prevail, we make no excuses for the obstinate.

*Locke.*

2. Not easily wadded.

*UNMANACED*. *adj.*

1. Not broken by horsemanship.

Like colts, or *unmanaged* horses, we start at dead  
bones and lifeless blocks.

*Taylor's Rule of Liv. Holy.*

2. Not tutored; not educated.

Savage princes flash out sometimes into an ir-  
regular greatness of thought, and betray, in their ac-  
tions, an unguided force, and *unmanaged* virtue.

*Felton on the Cossacks.*

*UNMANLINE*. *adj.*

*UNMANLY*. *adj.*

1. Unbecoming a human being.

It is strange to see the *unmanlike* cruelty of man-  
kind, who, not content with their tyrannous ambi-  
tion, to have brought the others' virtuous patience  
under them, think their masterhood nothing, with-  
out doing injury to them.

*Sidney.*

Where the act is *unmanly*, or the expectation  
contradictious to the attributes of God, our hopes  
we ought never to entertain.

*Collier against Despair.*

2. Unsuitable to a man; effeminate.

By the greatness of the cry, it was the voice of  
man; though it was a very *unmanlike* voice, so to  
cry.

*Sidney.*

New customs,

Though never so ridiculous,

Nay, let them be *unmanly*, yet are follow'd.

*Shak.*

This is in thee a nature but affected;

A poor *unmanly* melancholy, sprung

From change of fortune.

*Shakespeare's Timon.*

My servitude, ignoble,

*Unmanly*, ignominious, infamous.

*Milt. Agonistes.*

*Unmanly* dread invades the French astonish'd,

And fright their usefuk arms they quit.

*Philips.*

Think not thy friend can ever feel the soft

*Unmanly* warmth and tenderness of love.

*Addison.*

*UNMANNERED*. *adj.* Rude; brutal;  
uncivil.

You have a slanderous, beastly, unwalk'd tongue

In your rude mouth, and favouring yourself,

*Unmanner'd* lord.

*Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

If your barking dog disturb her ease,

Th' *unmanner'd* malefactor is arraign'd.

*Dryden's Juvenal.*

*UNMANNERLINESS*. *n. f.* Breach of ci-  
vility; ill behaviour.

A sort of *unmannerliness* is apt to grow up with  
young people, if not early restrained; and that is a  
forwardness to interrupt others speaking.

*Locke on Education.*

*UNMANNERLY*. *adj.* Ill-bred; not ci-  
vil; not complaisant.

Sweetheart,

I were *unmannerly* to take you out,

And not to kiss you.

*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

He call'd them untaught knaves, *unmannerly*,

To bring a slovenly, unhandfome corse

Berwixt the wind and his nobility.

*Shak. Henry IV.*

He will prove the weeping philosopher when he

grows old, being so full of *unmannerly* sadness in his

youth.

*Shakespeare.*

Bare-faced ribaldry is both *unmannerly* in itself,

and fustian to the reader.

*Dryden.*

A divine dares hardly shew his person among fine

gentlemen; or, if he fall into such company, he is

in continual apprehension that some pret man of

pleasure should break an *unmannerly* jest, and ren-  
der him ridiculous.

*Swift.*

*UNMANNERLY*. *adv.* Uncivilly.

Forgive me,

If I have us'd myself *unmannerly*.

*Shakespeare.*

*UNMANURED*. *adj.* Not cultivated.

The land,

In antique times, was savage wilderness;

Unpeopled, *unmanur'd*, unprov'd, unprais'd.

*Spens.*

*UNMARKED*. *adj.* Not observed; not  
regarded.

I got a time, *unmarked* by any, to steal away,

I cared not whither, so I might escape them.

*Sul.*

This place *unmark'd*, though oft I walk'd the  
green,

In all my progress I had never seen.

*Dryden.*

Entering at the gate, conceal'd in clouds,

He mix'd, *unmark'd*, among the busy throng,

Borne by the tide, and pass'd unseen along.

*Dryd.*

*Unmark'd*, unhonour'd at a monarch's gate.

*Pope.*

*UNMARRIED*. *adj.* Having no husband,  
or no wife.

Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best  
servants, but not always best subjects, for they are  
light to run away.

*Bacon.*

Husbands.

Husbands and wives, boys and unmarry'd maids.  
*Dryden.*

To UNMASK. *v. a.*

1. To strip of a mask.

2. To strip of any disguise.

With full cups they had unmask'd his soul.

*Roscommon.*

Though in Greek or Latin they amuse us, yet  
a translation unmask's them, whereby the cheat is  
transparent. *Glanville.*

To UNMASK. *v. n.* To put off the mask.

My husband bids me; now I will unmask.

This is that face was worth the looking on. *Shak.*

UNMASKED. *adj.* Naked; open to the view.

O, I am yet to learn a statesman's art;  
My kindness and my hate unmask'd I wear,  
For friends to trust, and enemies to fear. *Dryden.*

UNMASTERABLE. *adj.* Unconquerable;  
not to be subdued.

The factor is unmasterable by the natural heat of  
man; not to be dulcified by concoction, beyond  
unfavourable condition. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

UNMASTERED. *adj.*

1. Not subdued.

2. Not conquerable.

Weigh what loss your honour may sustain, if you  
On life your heat, or your chaste treasure open  
To his unmaster'd impotency. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

He cannot his unmaster'd grief sustain,  
But yields to rage, to madness and disdain. *Dryden.*

UNMATCHABLE. *adj.* Unparalleled;  
unequaled.

The soul of Christ, that saw in this life the face  
of God, was, through so visible presence of Deity,  
filled with all manner of graces and virtues in that  
unmatchable degree of perfection; for which, of  
him we read it written, that God with the oil  
of gladness anointed him. *Hobbes.*

England breeds very valiant creatures; their  
maffists are of unmatchable courage. *Shak. Hen. V.*

UNMATCHED. *adj.* Matchless; having  
no match, or equal.

That glorious day, which two such navies saw,  
As each, unmatch'd, might to the world give law;  
Neptune, yet doubtful whom he should obey,  
Held to them both the trident of the sea. *Dryden.*

UNMEANING. *adj.* Expressing no mean-  
ing; having no meaning.

With round, unmeaning face. *Pope.*

UNMEANT. *adj.* Not intended.

The flying spear was after thus sent;  
But Rhettus happen'd on a death unmeant. *Dryden.*

UNMEASURABLE. *adj.* Boundless; un-  
bounded.

Common mother! thou  
Whose womb unmeasurable, and infinite breast  
Looms and feeds all. *Shakspeare's Timon.*  
You preserved the lustre of that noble family,  
which the unmeasurable profusion of ancestors had  
expended. *Swift.*

UNMEASURED. *adj.*

1. Immense; infinite.

Does the sun dread th' imaginary sign,  
Nor farther yet in liquid ether roll,  
'Till he has gain'd some unfrequented place,  
Lost to the world, in vast, unmeasur'd space? *Blackmore.*

2. Not measured; plentiful beyond mea-  
sure.

From him all perfect good, unmeasur'd out, de-  
scends. *Milton.*

UNMEDDLED WITH. *adj.* Not touched;  
not altered.

The flood-gate is opened and closed for six days,  
confining other ten days unmeddled with. *Carew.*

UNMEDITATED. *adj.* Not formed by pre-  
vious thought.

Neither various style,  
Nor holy rapture, wanted they, to praise

Their Maker, in fit strains pronounced, or sung.  
*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

UNMET. *adj.* Not fit; not proper;  
not worthy.

Madam was young, unmet the rule of sway. *Spenser.*

I am unmet;  
For I cannot flatter thee in pride. *Shakspeare.*  
O my father!

Prove you that any man with me convers'd  
At hours unmet, refuse me, hate me. *Shakspeare.*  
Alack! my hand is sworn

Ne'er to pluck thee from thy thorn;

Vow, alack! for youth unmet,

Youth so apt to pluck a sweet. *Shakspeare.*

Its fellowship unmet for thee,

Good reason was thou freely should'st dislike. *Milton.*

That muse desires the last, the lowest place,

Who, though unmet, yet touch'd the trembling

string

For the fair fame of Anne. *Prior.*

UNMELLOWED. *adj.* Not fully ripened.

His years but young, but his experience old;

His head unmelior'd, but his judgment ripe. *Shak.*

UNMELTD. *adj.* Undissolved by heat

Snow on *Aetna* does unmelted lie,

Whence rowling flames and scatter'd cinders fly. *Wallers.*

UNMENTIONED. *adj.* Not told; not  
named.

They left not any error in government unmen-  
tioned or unpressed, with the sharpest and most pa-  
thetical expressions. *Clarendon.*

Oh let me here sink down

Into my grave, unmentioned and unmourn'd! *Southey.*

UNMERCHANTABLE. *adj.* Unsaleable;  
not vendible.

They feed on salt, unmerchantable pilchard. *Carew.*

UNMERCIFUL. *adj.*

1. Cruel; severe; inclement.

For the humbling of this unmerciful pride in the  
eagle, providence has found out a way. *L'Estr.*

The pleasant lustre of flame delights children at  
first; but when experience has convinced them,  
by the exquisite pain it has put them to, how  
cruel and unmerciful it is, they are afraid to touch  
it. *Locke.*

Whatever doctrine represents God as unjust  
and unmerciful, cannot be from God, because it  
subverts the very foundation of religion. *Rogers.*

2. Unconscionable; exorbitant.

Not only the price of the honest, unwasting  
subject was daily molested, but unmerciful demands  
were made of his applause. *Pope.*

UNMERCIFULLY. *adv.* Without mer-  
cy; without tenderness.

A little warm fellow fell most unmercifully upon  
his Gallick majesty. *Addison.*

UNMERCIFULNESS. *n. f.* Inclemency;  
cruelty; want of tenderness.

Consider the rules of friendship, left justice turn  
into unmercifulness. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

UNMERITABLE. *adj.* Having no desert.  
Not in use.

Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert,  
unmeritable, thuns your high request. *Shakspeare.*

UNMERITED. *adj.* Not deserved; not  
obtained otherwise than by favour.

This day, in whom all nations shall be blest,

Favour unmerited by me, who sought

Forbidden knowledge by forbidden means. *Milton.*

A tottering pinnacle unmerited greatness is.

*Gon. of Tongue.*

UNMERITEDNESS. *n. f.* State of being  
undeserved.

As to the freeness or unmeritedness of God's  
love; we need but consider, that we to little could  
at first deserve his love, that he loved us even be-  
fore we had a being. *Boyle.*

UNMILKED. *adj.* Not milked.

The ewes still folded, with distended thighs,  
Unmilk'd, lay bleating in distressful cries. *Pope.*

UNMINDFUL. *adj.* Not heeded; not re-  
garded.

He was

A poor, unminded outlaw, breaking home;

My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shak.*

He after Eve ledue'd, unminded, flunk

Into the wood. *Milton.*

UNMINDFUL. *adj.* Not heedful; not  
regardful; negligent; inattentive.

Worldly wights in place

Leave off their work, unmindful of this law.

To gaze on them: *Spenser.*

I shall let you see, that I am not unmi-  
ndful of the things you would have me remember. *Boyle.*

Who now enjoys the, credulous, all gold;

Who always vacant, always amiable,

Hopes thee; of flattering gales

Unmindful. *Milton.*

Unmindful of the crown that virtue gives,

After this mortal change, to her true servants,

Amongst the enthroned gods on sainted fears. *Milton.*

He, not unmindful of his usual art,

First in dissembled fire attempts to part;

Then roaring beats he tries. *Dryden's Fingl.*

When those who dislike the constitution, are  
very zealous in their efforts for the service of their  
country, they are not wholly unmindful of their  
party, or their lives. *Swift.*

To UNMINGLE. *v. a.* To separate things  
mixed.

It will unmingl the wine from the water; the

wine ascending, and the water descending.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

UNMINGLEABLE. *adj.* Not susceptible  
of mixture. Not used.

The sulphur of the concrete loses by the fer-  
mentation, the property of oil being unmingleable  
with water. *Boyle.*

The unmingleable liquors retain their distinct  
surfaces. *Boyle.*

UNMINGLED. *adj.* Pure; not vitiated  
by any thing mingled.

As easy may it thou fall

A drop of water in the breaking gulph,

And take unmingled thence your drop again,

Without addition or diminishing. *Shakspeare.*

Springs on high hills are pure and unmingled.

*Bacon.*

His cup is full of pure and unmingled sorrow.

*Taylor.*

Vessels of unmingled wine,

Mellissacus, undecaying, and divine. *Pope.*

UNMIXED. *adj.* Not souled with dirt.

Fair, with fate, unmixed feet,

Where the raw'd pavement leads athwart the street. *Gay.*

UNMIXED. *adj.* Not softened.

With jacob accusation, unsoften'd flander, un-  
mingled slander. *Shakspeare's Much Ado.*

UNMIXED. } *adj.* Not mingled with any

UNMIXT. } thing; pure; not corrupted  
by additions.

Thy commandment all alone shall live

Within the book and volume of my brain,

Unmix'd with baser matter. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

It exhibits a mixture of new concepts and old;

whereas the inflation gives the new, unmixed

otherwise than with some little asperion of the old. *Bacon.*

Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast

With unmix'd joy, uninterrupted rest. *Roscommon.*

What is glory but the blaze of fame,

The people's praise, if always praise unmixed? *Milton.*

Thy Arethusa stream remains unsoften'd;

Unmix with foreign filth, and undefil'd. *Dryden.*

Together our they fly,

Inseparable now, the truth and lie:

And this or that unmixed no mortal ear shall find. *Pope.*

UNMIXED.

**UNMO'ANED. adj.** Not lamented.

*Faithless distress was left unmoan'd;*

Your widow's laments likewise be unwept. *Shaksp.*

**UNMOIST. adj.** Not wet.

*Volatile Herons, fluid and unmoist,*

Mounts on the wings of air. *Philips.*

**UNMOISTENED. adj.** Not made wet.

The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will have its beams more or less interruptedly reflected, than they would be if the body had been unmoistened. *Boyle.*

**UNMOISTED. adj.** Free from disturbance; free from external troubles.

*Cleopatra was read o'er,*

While Scot, and Wake, and twenty more,

That teach one to deny one's self,

Stood unmoistened on the shelf. *Prior.*

The fowls of the air, and the beasts of the field, are supplied with every thing, unmoistened by hopes or fears. *Rogers.*

Safe on my shore each unmoistened swain  
Shall tend the flocks, or reap the bearded grain. *Pope.*

**To UNMOOR. v. a.**

1. To loose from land, by taking up the anchors.

We with the rising morn our ships unmoor'd,  
And brought our captives and our stores aboard. *Pope.*

2. *Prior* seems to have taken it for caking anchor.

Soon as the British ships unmoor,  
And jolly long-boat rows to shore. *Prior.*

**UNMORALIZED. adj.** Untutored by morality.

This is censured as the mark of a dissolute and unmoralized temper. *Norris.*

**UNMORTGAGED. adj.** Not mortgaged.

Is there one God unworn to my destruction?

The least unmortgag'd hope? for, if there be,

methinks I cannot fall. *Dryden's All for I over.*

This he has repeated so often, that at present there is scarce a single gabel unmortgaged. *Addison on Italy.*

**UNMORTIFIED. adj.** Not subdued by sorrow and severities.

If our conscience reproach us with unmortified sin, our hope is the hope of an hypocrite. *Rogers.*

**UNMOVEABLE. adj.** Such as cannot be removed or altered.

Wherein consist the precise and unmoveable boundaries of that species. *Locke.*

**UNMOVED. adj.**

1. Not put out of one place into another.

Vipers that do lly  
The light, oft under unmov'd slabs do lie. *May's Virgil.*

Nor winds, nor winter's rage o'erthrows  
His bulky body, but unmov'd he grows. *Dryden.*

Chefs-men standing on the same squares of the chess-board, we say they are all in the same place, or unmov'd; though, perhaps, the chess-board hath been carried out of one room into another. *Locke.*

2. Not changed in resolution.

Among innumerable false, unmov'd,  
Unshaken, unscand'd. *Milton.*

3. Not affected, not touched with any passion.

Cæsar, the world's great master and his own,  
Unmov'd, superior still in every state,  
And scarce detested in his country's fate. *Pope.*

4. Unaltered by passion.

I meant to meet  
My fate with face unmov'd, and eyes unwept. *Dryden.*

**UNMOVING. adj.**

1. Having no motion.

The celestial bodies, without impulse, had continued unactive, unmoving heaps of matter. *Cleyn's Philosophical Principles.*

2. Having no power to raise the passions; unaffecting.

**To UNMOV'LD. v. a.** To change as to the form.

Its pleasing prison  
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,  
And the inglorious likeness of a beast  
Fixes instead, unmoulding reason's mintage,  
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*

**UNMOV'RNED. adj.** Not lamented; not deplored.

O let me here sink down  
Into my grave unmention'd and unmourn'd. *Switzerland.*

**To UNMUFFLE. v. a.** To put off a covering from the face.

Unmuffle, ye faint stars! and thou, fair moon,  
That wou'st to love the traveller's benison,  
Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,  
And disinherit chaos, that reigns here  
In double night, of darkness and of shades. *Mih.*

**UNMUSICAL. adj.** Not harmonious; not pleasing by sound.

Let argument bear no unmusical sound,  
Nor jets interpolate, sacred friendship to grieve. *Ben Jonson.*

One man's ambition wants satisfaction, another's a vice, a third's spleen; and this discord makes up the very unmusical harmony of our nature. *Decay of Piety.*

**To UNMUZZLE. v. a.** To loose from a muzzle.

Now unmuzzle your wisdom. *Shakspere.*  
Is we you not set mine honour at the stake,  
And baited it with all th' unmuzzled thoughts  
Thy tyrannous heart can think? *Shakspere's Twelfth Night.*

**UNNAMED. adj.** Not mentioned.

Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,  
I nam'd in heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**UNNATURAL. adj.**

1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts.

Her offence  
Must be of such unnatural degree,  
That monsters it. *Shakspere's King Lear.*  
People of weak heads on the one hand, and  
vile affections on the other, have made an unnatural divorce between being wife and good.  
*Glavinille's Scyllis.*

'Tis irreverent and unnatural, to scoff at the  
infirmities of old age. *1. Ephraim.*

2. Acting without the affections implanted by nature.

Rome, whose gratitude  
Tow'rd her deserving children is enroll'd  
In Jove's own book, like an unnatural dam,  
Should now eat up her own. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*

If the tyrant were,  
To a son so noble, so unnatural,  
What will he be to us? *Dentan's Sople.*

3. Forced; not agreeable to the real state of persons or things; not representing nature.

They admire only glittering titles, that in a  
serious poem are nauseous, because they are  
unnatural. Would any man, who is ready to die for  
love, describe his passion like Narcissus? *Dryden.*

In an heroic poem, two kinds of thoughts are  
carefully to be avoided; the first, are such as are  
affected and unnatural; the second, such as are  
mean and vulgar. *Addison.*

**UNNATURALLY. adv.** In opposition to nature.

All the world have been feighted with an apparition  
of their own fancy, or they have most unnaturally  
conspired to coren themselves. *Milton.*

**UNNATURALNESS. n. f.** Contrariety to nature.

The God which is the God of nature doth never  
teach unatural. *Injs.*

**UNNAVIGABLE. adj.** Not to be passed by vessels, not to be navigated.

*Pindar's unnavigable song*  
Like a swift stream from mountains pours along. *Cowley.*

Some who the depths of eloquence have found,  
In that unnavigable stream were drown'd. *Dryden.*

Let wit her sails, her oars let wisdom lend;  
The helm let politick experience guide:

Yet eate to hope thy front liv'd bark shall ride  
Down spreading fate's unnavigable tide. *Prior.*

The Indian seas were believed to be unnavigable. *Arbutnot.*

**UNNECESSARILY. adv.** Without necessity; without need; needlessly.

To abrogate, without constraint of manifest harm  
thereby arising, had been to alter unnecessarily, in  
their judgment, the ancient received custom of  
the whole church. *Hooker.*

'Tis highly imprudent in the greatest of men,  
unnecessarily to provoke the meanest. *L'Estrange.*

The words come in without any connexion  
with the story, and consequently unnecessarily. *Brown.*

**UNNECESSARINESS. n. f.** Needlessness.

There are such extremes as afford no middle for  
industry to exist, hope being equally out-cast by  
the desirateness or unnecessaryness of an undertaking. *Pray of Piety.*

**UNNECESSARY. adj.** Needless; not wanted; useless.

The doing of things unnecessary, is many times  
the cause why the most necessary are not done. *Hooker.*

Thou whorefoned; thou unnecessary lett r. *Shakspere.*

Let brave spirits, fitted for command by sea or  
land, not be laid by as persons unnecessary for the  
time. *Bacon.*

Lay that unnecessary fear aside;  
Mine be the cue new people to provide. *Dryden.*

Unnecessary coinage, as well as unnecessary revival  
of words, runs into affectation; a fault to be  
avoided on either hand. *Dryden.*

They did not only shun perfection, but affirmed  
that it was unnecessary for their followers to bear  
their religion through such fiery trial. *Addison.*

**UNNEIGHBOURLY. adj.** Not kind; not suitable to the duties of a neighbour.

Parnassus is but a barren mountain, and its inhabitants  
make it more so by their unneighbourly  
deportment. *Guth.*

**UNNEIGHBOURLY. adv.** In a manner not suitable to a neighbour; with malevolence; with mutual mischief.

These two Christian armies might combine  
The blood of malice in a vein of leagur,  
And not to spend it to unneighbourly. *Shakspere.*

**UNNERVATE. adj.** Weak; feeble. A bad word.

Scaliger calls them fine and lively in Mæxus;  
but abject, unnervate, and unharmonious in Homer. *Brown.*

**To UNNERVE. v. a.** To weaken; to enfeeble.

The precepts are often so minute and full of circumstances,  
that they weaken and unnerve his verse. *Adams.*

**UNNERVED. adj.** Weak; feeble.

Pyrrhus at Priam dives, in rage strikes wide;  
But with the whiff and wind of his fell sword  
The unnerv'd father falls. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*

**UNNETH. } adv.** [This is from *un* and *net*, Saxon, *easy*; and ought therefore to be written *unentth*.]

Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty. Obsolete.

Diggon, I am so stiff and flanke,  
That unnetth I may stand any more;  
And how the western wind bloweth fore,  
Beating the wither'd leaf from the tree. *Spenser.*

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U N P

URPA'INEUL. 65. Giving no pain.  
That is generally called hard, which will put us

which changes the situation of its parts upon an easy and unpalatable law.

**UNPALATABLE**, *adj.* Nauseous; disgusting.

The man who laugh'd but once to see an ass  
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,  
Might laugh again to see a jay chaw  
The pickle of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

A good man will be no more disturbed at the methods of correction, than by seeing his friend take unpalatable physic. *Collier on Kindreds.*

**UNPARAGONED**, *adj.* Unequalled; unmatched.

Did you unparagon'd mistress die dead, or she's  
A perfect little. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

**UNPARALLELED**, *adj.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal.

The book of his good acts, which men have read  
His name, unparalled, truly are not. *Shakespeare.*

A city so unparalled. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The lady went out again in tears, upon receiving his notice of an unparalled fidelity from one, who he thought had given himself up to the possession of another. *Addison.*

O fish unparalled! (Charles) but of king's  
What state, then, black, diffident, whence med  
On the nation. *Philips.*

**UNPARDONABLE**, *adj.* [impardonable, Fr.] Irremissible.

It was a fault on him an unpardonable offence  
To utter any thing, in us as intolerable, that we  
Should ever think to remain unaltered. *Hooker.*

Oh, 'twas a fault too unpardonable. *Shakespeare's*  
To look under the mask, the most unpardonable  
The traitor. *Leigh Hunt.*

Consider how unpardonable the refusal of so much  
Grace must be. *Reynolds.*

**UNPARDONABLY**, *adv.* Beyond forgiveness.

Luther's conscience turns these offenses upon  
him, and into, that Luther might have been un-  
pardonably wicked in using masses for fifteen years.  
*Atterbury.*

**UNPARDONED**, *adj.*

1. Not forgiven.

How know we that our souls shall not this night  
be requir'd, laden with these unpardoned sins for  
which we propose to repent to-morrow. *Rose.*

2. Not discharged; not-cancelled by a legal pardon.

My returning into England unpardoned, hath de-  
served that opinion. *Philips.*

**UNPARDONING**, *adj.* Not forgiving.

Curse on the unpardoning prince, whom tears  
dew. *Philips.*

Thou art more, who rules by lion's law;  
And let it pass, by no submission how'd,  
Rends all alike, the gentler and the proud. *Dryden.*

**UNPARLIAMENTARINESS**, *n. f.* Con-  
trariety to the usage or constitution of  
parliament.

Sensible he was of the danger of repeating  
them for the unpardonable error of their  
practice in parliament. *Chalmers.*

**UNPARLIAMENTARY**, *adj.* Contrary to  
the rules of parliament.

The secret of an unparliamentary proceeding  
in the matter, though not admitted to be a  
domestic matter, but to be a political one, is  
affecting individuals upon their domestic  
affairs by God and man. *Chalmers.*

**UNPARTIAL**, *adj.* Undivided; not sepa-  
rated.

Too little it had the divided will,  
Recommending itself to the divided light. *Philips.*

**UNPARTIALITY**, *adj.* Equal; honest. Not  
in use.

Chalmers' evidence of truth, after a serious and  
partial examination. *Chalmers.*

**UNPARTIALLY**, *adv.* Equally; indif-  
ferently.

Deem it not impossible for you to err; list un-  
partially your own heart, whether it be force of  
reason, or vehemency of affection, which hath bred  
these opinions in you. *Hooker.*

**UNPASSABLE**, *adj.*

1. Admitting no passage.

Every country, which shall not do according to  
these things, shall be made not only unpassable for  
men, but most hateful to wild beasts. *Isidore, xvi. 24.*

They are vast and unpassable mountains, which  
the labour and curiosity of no mortal has ever yet  
known. *Temple.*

You swell yourself as though you were a man of  
learning already; you are thereby building a wall  
unpassable barrier against all improvement.  
*Harris on the Mind.*

2. Not current; not suffered to pass.

Making a new standard for money, must make  
all money, which is lighter than that standard, un-  
passable. *L. etc.*

**UNPASSIONATE**, *adj.* Free from pas-  
sion; calm; impar-

**UNPASSIONATED**, *adj.* Free from pas-  
sion; calm; impar-

He attended the king into Scotland, and was  
found a confidant in that kingdom; where, as I  
have been informed, he was a most unpassionate  
man, he did carry himself with singular facetiousness.  
*Hutton's Buckingham.*

More sober heads have a set of miscontents,  
which are as absurd to an unpassionate reasoner,  
as to our unbridled senses. *Gloucester's Scepter.*

The rebukes, which then faults will make hardly  
to be forgot, should not only be in sober, grave,  
and unpassionate words, but also alone and in private.  
*Lectures on Education.*

**UNPASSIONATELY**, *adv.* Without pas-  
sion.

Make us unpassionately to see the light of reason  
and religion. *King Charles.*

**UNPAVED**, *adj.* Untracked; unmarked  
by passage.

A course more promising,  
Than a wild dedication of your life  
To untracked waters, till you find shores, most certain  
To induce you. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

**UNPAID**, *adj.* Not given to pledge.

He is a man, who, that wither'd huge dismay,  
When you, unpaid, much learned lumber lay.  
*Philips.*

**UNPAID**, *adj.* To undo. A low lu-  
dicrous word.

Pay him the debt you owe him, not unpay the  
virtue, you have here the one you may do  
with stealing money, and the other with current  
repayment. *Shakespeare.*

**UNPEACABLE**, *adj.* Quarrelsome; in-  
clined to disturb the tranquillity of  
others.

Lord, purge out of all hearts those unpeacable,  
rebellious, malicious, and tyrannical, cruel spi-  
rits; chafe and haughtiness, judging, and  
condemning, and despising of others.  
*Hammer's Fundamentals.*

The design is to restrain men from things which  
make them miserable to themselves, unpeacable and  
troublesome to the world. *Tillotson.*

**UNPEGGED**, *adj.* To open any thing  
closed with a peg.

Unpeg the last of the house's top;  
Unpeg the birds. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

**UNPESTERED**, *adj.* Not kept in de-  
pendance by a pest.

Unpestered a house, hath in honest chain  
Honest and honest, even in honest reign,  
And I have kept the thing off. *Philips.*

**UNPESTLED**, *adj.* To man's hon or slave?

**UNPESTLED**, *adv.* To depopulate;  
to deprive of inhabitants.

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The land  
In antique times was savage wilderness,  
Unpeopled, unmanur'd. *Spenser.*

Shall war unpeopled this my realm? *Shakespeare.*

To few unknown  
Long after, now unpeopled, and untrod. *Milton.*

The lofty mountains feed the savage race,  
Yet low, and strangers, in the unpeopled place. *Dryden.*

He must be thirty five years old, a doctor of  
the faculty, and eminent for his religion and ho-  
nesty; that his rashness and ignorance may not  
unpeople the commonwealth. *Addison.*

**UNPERCEIVED**, *adj.* Not observed; not  
heeded; not sensibly discovered; not  
known.

The ashes, wind unperceived shakes off. *Dante.*

He alone,  
To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way,  
Not unperceived of Adam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Thus daily changing by degrees, I'll waste,  
Still quitting ground, by unperceived decay,  
And steal myself from life, and melt away. *Dryden.*

Unperceived the heavens with stars were hung,  
Dryden.

Often in pleasing tasks we were the day,  
While summer suns toll unperceived away. *Pope.*

**UNPERCEIVEDLY**, *adv.* So as not to be  
perceived.

Some oleaginous particle, unperceivedly, as-  
sociated the selves to it. *B. y.*

**UNPERFECT**, *adj.* [imparfait, Fr. imper-  
fectus, Latin.] Incomplete.

Apelles' picture of Alexander at Ephesus, and  
his Venus, which he left at his death, was perfect in  
Chios, were the chiefest. *Peacock on Drawing.*

**UNPERFECTNESS**, *n. f.* Imperfection;  
incompleteness.

Virgil and Horace spying the unperfection in En-  
nius' and Plautus, by true imitation of Homer and  
Euripides, brought poetry to perfection. *Johnson's S. Holmwood.*

**UNPERFORMED**, *adj.* Undone; not done.

A good law without execution is like an unper-  
formed promise. *Taylor's D. of Holy Living.*

**UNPERISHABLE**, *adj.* Lasting to perpe-  
tuity; exempt from decay.

We are secured to reap in another world even ut-  
ting, unperishable felicity. *Hammer's Fundamentals.*

**UNPERJURED**, *adj.* Free from perjury.

Beware of death, thou canst not be unperjur'd,  
And leave an unaccomplish'd love behind.  
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden.*

**UNPERPLEXED**, *adj.* Disentangled; not  
embarrassed.

In learning, little should be proposed to the mind  
at once, and that being fully mastered, proceed to  
the next adjoining part, yet unknown, simple,  
unperplexed proposition. *Locke.*

**UNPERSPIRABLE**, *adj.* Not to be emit-  
ted through the pores of the skin.

Bile is the most unperspirable of animal fluids.  
*Alibert.*

**UNPERSUADABLE**, *adj.* Inexorable; not  
to be persuaded.

He, finding his sister's unpersuadable melancholy,  
through the love of Amphialus, had for a time left  
her court. *Sidney.*

**UNPESTLED**, *adj.* Not turned to stone.

In many concreted plants, some parts remain  
unpestled; that is, the quick and livelier parts  
remain as wood, and were never yet converted.  
*Brown's Vulva. Enquiry.*

**UNPHILOSOPHICAL**, *adj.* Unfuitable to  
the rules of philosophy, or right reason.

Your conceptions are unphilosophical. You for-  
get that the brain has a great many small fibres in  
its texture, which, according to the different  
degrees they receive from the animal spirit, a-  
wake a correspondent idea. *Gallus.*

It became him who created them to set them  
in order: and if he did so, it is unphilosophical to  
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**UNPOSSESSING. adj.** Having no possession.

Thou *unpossessing* ballard, dost thou think,  
That I would stand against thee? *Shakspeare.*

**UNPRACTICABLE. adj.** Not feasible.

I tried such of the things that came into my  
thoughts, as were not in that place and time *un-*  
*practicable.* *Boyle.*

**UNPRACTISED. adj.**

1. Not skillful by use and experience; raw;  
being in the state of a novice.

The full form of me  
Is an unleson'd girl, or school'd, *unpractis'd.* *Shak.*  
*Unpractis'd,* unpractis'd, and still to seek. *Mil.*

I am young, a novice in the trade;  
The fool of love, *unpractis'd* to persuade,  
And want the footing arts. *Dryden.*

2. Not known; not familiar by use.

His tender eye by too direct a ray  
Wounded, and flying from *unpractis'd* day. *Prior.*

**UNPRAISED. adj.** Not celebrated; not  
praised.

The land  
In antique times was salvage wilderness;  
Unpeopled, unmanur'd, unprov'd, *unprais'd.* *Spens.*

If the young African is lame  
His wasted country freed from Punick rage,  
The deed becomes *unprais'd*, the man at least,  
And loses, though but verbal, his reward. *Milton.*

Not puts *unprais'd* the veil and veil divine,  
Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs entwine.  
*Dryden.*

**UNPRECARIOUS. adj.** Not dependant on  
another.

The stars, which grace the high expansion bright  
By their own beams, and *unprecarius* light,  
At a vast distance from each other lie. *Blackmore.*

**UNPRECEDENTED. adj.** Not justifiable  
by any example.

The secret of all this *unprecedented* proceeding  
In their masses, they must not impute to freedom.  
*Swift.*

**UNPREDICT. v. a.** To retract pre-  
diction.

Means I must use, thou say'st prediction else  
William, and rail me of the throne. *Milton.*

**UNPREFERRED. adj.** Not advanced.

To make a scholar, keep him under while he  
is young, or *unpreferred.* *Collier on Pride.*

**UNPREGNANT. adj.** Not prolific; not  
quick of wit.

This dead unshapen me quite, makes me un-  
pregnant,  
And dull to all proceedings. *Shakspeare.*

**UNPREJUDICIAL. adj.** Not prepossessed  
by any settled notions.

A pure mind in a chaste body is the mother of  
wisdom, sincere principles, and *unprejudicate* un-  
derstanding. *Taylor.*

**UNPREJUDICED. adj.** Free from pre-  
judice; free from prepossession; not pre-  
occupied by opinion; void of precon-  
ceived notions.

The meaning of them may be so plain, as that  
any *unprejudiced* and reasonable man may certainly  
understand them. *Taylor.*

Several, when they had int'used themselves of  
our Saviour's history, and examined, with *unpre-*  
*judiced* minds, the actions and manners of his  
disciples, were so struck, that they professed them-  
selves of that sect. *Adison.*

**UNPRELITICAL. adj.** Unsuitable to a  
prelate.

The Archbishop of York, by such *unprelatical*  
ignorant arguments, so *unprelatical* satisfied  
him to p. in that act. *Clarendon.*

**UNPREPARED. adj.** Not prepared  
in the mind before hand.

As the question thou canst not settle,  
And I will advance unmediated. *Shak. Ill. VI.*

She dictates to me slumbering; or inspires  
Early my *unpremeditated* verse. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
The flow of speech make *unpremeditated* har-  
rangues, or converse readily in languages that they  
are but little acquainted with. *Addison.*

**UNPREPARED. adj.**

1. Not fitted by previous measures.

In things which most concern  
Unpractis'd, *unprepared*, and still to seek. *Milton.*  
To come *unprepared* before him, is an argument  
that we do not esteem God.

*Dutton's Rules for Devotion.*  
Fields are full of eyes, and woods have ears;  
For this the wife are ever on their guard,  
For unforeseen, they say, is *unprepared.* *Dryden.*

2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment  
of departure.

I would not kill thy *unprepared* spirit;  
No, heavens forefend! *Shakspeare's Othello.*  
My *unprepared* and unrepenting breath  
Was snatch'd away by the swift hand of death.  
*Reliance.*

**UNPREPAREDNESS. n. f.** State of being  
unprepared.

I believe my innocency, and *unpreparedness* to  
assert my rights and honour, make me the most  
guilty in their esteem, who would not so easily  
have declared a war against me, if I had first as-  
saulted them. *King Charles.*

**UNPREPOSSESED. adj.** Not prepossessed;  
not preoccupied by notions.

The *unprepossessed* on the one hand, and the  
well-disposed on the other, are affected with a due  
fear of these things. *South.*

It finds the mind naked, and *unprepossessed* with  
any former notions, and so easily and infinitely  
gains upon the assent. *South.*

**UNPREST. adj.**

1. Not pressed.

Have I my pillow left *unprest* in Rome? *Shak.*  
In their lost shades, *unprest* by human feet,  
Thy happy Phoenix keeps his balmy seat. *Tuckel.*

2. Not informed.

They left not any error in government unmen-  
tioned, or *unprest* with the sharpest and most pa-  
thetical expressions. *Clarendon.*

**UNPRETENDING. adj.** Not claiming  
any distinctions.

Bad winners are not ridiculed, because ridicule  
ought to be a pleasure, but to undecieve and vin-  
dicate the honest and *unpretending* part of mankind  
from imposition. *Pope.*

**UNPREVAILING. adj.** Being of no force.  
Throw to earth this *unprevailing* woe.  
*Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

**UNPREVENTED. adj.**

1. Not previously hindered.

A pack of sorrows, which would press you down,  
If *unprevented*, to your timelets grave. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not preceded by any thing.

Thy grace  
Comes *unprevented*, unimportun'd, unthought. *Milton.*

**UNPRINCIPALLY. adj.** Unsuitable to a  
prince.

I could not have given my enemies greater ad-  
vantages, than by so *unprincipally* an inconstancy.  
*King Charles.*

**UNPRINCIPLED. adj.** Not settled in  
tenets or opinions.

I do not think my sister so to seek,  
Or so *unprincipled* in virtue's book,  
As that the finger's want of light and no'se,  
Could stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts.  
*Milton.*

Others betake them to state affairs, with souls  
so *unprincipled* in virtue and true generous breed-  
ing, that flattery, and court shifts, and tyrannous  
aphorisms, appear to them the highest points of  
wisdom. *Milton on Education.*

**UNPRINTED. adj.** Not printed.

Defer it, till you have finished these that are yet  
unprinted. *Pope.*

**UNPRISABLE. adj.** Not valued; not of  
estimation.

A haubling vessel was he captain of,  
For shallow draught and bulk *unprisable.* *Shakspeare.*

**UNPRISONED. adj.** Set free from con-  
finement.

Several desires led parts away,  
Water declin'd with earth, the air did stay;  
Fire rose, and each from other but untied,  
Themselves *unprison'd* were and purified. *Dorset.*

**UNPRIZED. adj.** Not valued.

Not all the dukes of war'ish Burgundy  
Can buy this *unprized*, precious mind of me. *Shak.*

**UNPROCLAIMED. adj.** Not notified by  
a publick declaration.

The Syrian king, who to surprize  
One man, assassins like, had levied war,  
War *unproclaim'd.* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**UNPROFANED. adj.** Not violated.

Unspoil'd shall be her arms, and *unprofan'd*  
Her holy limbs with any human hand;  
And in a marble tomb laid in her native land.  
*Dryden.*

**UNPROFITABLE. adj.** Useless; serving  
no purpose.

The church being eased of *unprofitable* labours,  
needful offices may the better be attended. *Hobbes.*  
Should he reason with *unprofitable* talk?

*Joh. xv. 3.*  
My son Onesimus I have begotten in my bonds;  
which in time past was to thee *unprofitable*, but  
now profitable to thee and me. *Philemon, 11.*  
They received aliment sufficient, and yet no more  
than they can well digest; and withal sweat out  
the coarsest and *unprofitable* juice.

*Bacon's Natural History.*  
It is better to fall honourably, than to survive  
in an *unprofitable* and unglorious life. *L'Estrange.*  
Then they, who brothers' better claim disown,  
Defraud their clients, and, to lucre fold,  
Sit brooding on *unprofitable* gold. *Dryden.*

With shame and sorrow fill'd,  
For plotting an *unprofitable* crime. *Dryden.*  
An ox that waits the coming blow,  
Old and *unprofitable* to the plough. *Dryden.*

With tears so tender,  
As any heart, but only hers, could move;  
Trembling before her bolted doors he stood,  
And there pour'd out his *unprofitable* flood. *Dryden.*

**UNPROFITABLENESS. n. f.** Uselessness.  
We are so persuaded of the *unprofitableness* of  
your science, that you can but leave us where you  
find us; but if you succeed, you increase the num-  
ber of your party. *Addison.*

**UNPROFITABLY. adv.** Uselessly; with-  
out advantage.

I should not *unprofitably* spend  
Myself in words, or catch at empty hope,  
By airy ways, for solid certainties. *Ben Jonson.*

Our country's safety,  
That drew our swords, now wrests 'em from our  
hands,

And bids us not delight in Roman blood  
*Unprofitably* shed. *Addison's Cato.*

**UNPROFITED. adj.** Having no gain.

Be clamorous, and leap all civil bounds;  
Rather than make *unprofited* return. *Shakspeare.*

**UNPROLIFICK. adj.** Barren; not pro-  
ductive.

Great rains drown many insects, and render their  
eggs *unproliffick*, or destroy them. *Hall.*

**UNPROMISING. adj.** Giving no pro-  
mise of excellence; having no appear-  
ance of value.

If he be naturally listless and dreading, this *un-*  
*promising* disposition is none of the easiest to be  
dealt with. *Lubbock.*

An attempt as difficult, and *unpromising* of suc-  
cess, as if he should make the essay to produce  
some new kinds of animals out of such senseless  
materials. *Bentley.*

**UNPRONOUNCED. adj.** Not uttered; not spoken.

Mad'st impetuous words, with childish trips,  
Unpronounced, slide through my infant lips. *Milton.*

**UNPROPER. adj.**

1. Not peculiar.

Millions nightly lie in those unproper beds,  
Which they dare swear peculiar. *Shakef. Othello.*

2. Unfit; not right.

**UNPROPERLY. adv.** Contrarily to propriety; improperly.

I kneel before thee, and unproperly  
Shew duty as mistaken all the while  
Between the child and parent. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

**UNPROFITIOUS. adj.** Not favourable; inauspicious.

'Twas when the dog-star's unprofitous ray  
Saw't every brain, and wither'd every day,  
Sick was the sun. *Pope.*

**UNPROPORTIONED. adj.** Not suited to something else.

Give thy thoughts no tongue,  
Nor any unproportion'd thought his ear. *Shakef.*

**UNPROPOSED. adj.** Not proposed.

The man is unpropos'd. *Dryden.*

**UNPROPPED. adj.** Not supported; not upheld.

He lives at random, carelessly dispos'd,  
With languish'd head unpropp'd, as one past hope,  
Abandoned, and by himself given over. *Milton's Agonistes.*

The fatal fang drove deep within his thigh,  
And cut the nerves; the nerves no more sustin'd  
The bulk; the bulk, unpropp'd, falls headlong on  
The plain. *Dryden.*

**UNPROSPEROUS. adj.** [*improsper*, Lat.] Unfortunate; not prosperous.

The winter had been very unprosperous and unsuccessful to the king.  
Nought unprosperous shall thy ways attend,  
Born with good omens, and with heav'n thy friend. *Pope.*

**UNPROSPEROUSLY. adv.** Unsuccessfully.

When a prince fights justly, and yet unprosperously, if he could see all those reasons for which God hath so ordered it, he would think it the most reasonable thing in the world. *Taylor.*

**UNPROTECTED. adj.** Not protected; not supported; not defended.

By woful experience, they both did learn, that to forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all such evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either destitute of grace divine, may commit, or, unprotected from above, endure. *Hooker.*

**UNPROVED. adj.**

1. Not tried; not known by trial.

The land  
In antique times was savage wilderness,  
Unpeopled, unmanur'd, unprov'd, unprais'd. *Spenser.*

There I found a flesh unprov'd knight,  
Whose manly hands imbrued in guilty blood  
Had never been. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Not evinced by argument.

There is much of what should be demonstrated  
I find unprov'd by those chymical experiments. *Boyle.*

**To UNPROVIDE. v. a.** To divest of resolution or qualifications; to unfurnish.

I'll not expostulate with her, lest  
Her beauty unprovide my mind again. *Shakef. Othello.*

Prosperity, inviting every sense  
With various arts to unprovide my mind;  
What but a Spartan spirit can sustain  
The shocks of such temptations? *Southern.*

**UNPROVIDEN. adj.**

1. Not secured or qualified by previous measures.

Where shall I find one that can steal well? O  
for a fine thief of two and twenty, or thereabout;  
I am helplessly unprovided. *Shakef. Henry IV.*

With his prepared sword he charges home.  
My unprovided body, lanc'd my arm. *Shakef. Lear.*  
Leas't, for a stroke foreseen, afford relief;  
But, unprovided for a sudden blow,  
Like Niobe we marble grow,  
And perish with grief. *Dryden.*

2. Not furnished; not previously supplied.

Those unprovided of tackling and victual are  
forced to sea. *King Lear.*  
The seditious had neither weapons, order, nor  
counsel; but, being in all things unprovided, were  
vain like beasts. *Hayward.*

The ambitious empires with her son is join'd,  
And, in his brother's absence, has design'd  
The unprovided down to take. *Dryden.*

True zeal is not a solitary, melancholy grace, as  
if only fit to dwell in mean minds; such as are  
utterly unprovided of all other natural, moral, or  
spiritual abilities. *Spurr.*

Courts are seldom unprovided of persons under  
this character, on whom most employments natu-  
rally fall. *Swift.*

**UNPROVOKED. adj.** Not provoked.

The scum'g earth, yet guiltless of the plough,  
And unprovok'd, did furnish thee res'allow. *Dryden.*  
Let them forbear all open and secret methods of  
encouraging a rebellion so destructive, and so un-  
provok'd. *Addison.*

**UNPROVOKING. adj.** Giving no offence.

I stabbed him a stranger, unprovoking, inoffensive.  
*Pharosod.*

**UNPRUNED. adj.** Not cut; not lopped.

The whole land is full of weeds,  
Her fruit-trees all unprun'd. *Shakef. Lear.*

**UNPUBLIC. adj.** Private; not generally known, or seen.

Virgine must be retired and unpublic: for all  
freedom of society is a violence done to virginity,  
not in its natural, but in its moral capacity, that  
is, it loses part of its severity and strictness, by  
publishing that person, whose work is religion,  
whose thoughts must dwell in heaven. *Taylor.*

**UNPUBLISHED. adj.**

1. Secret; unknown.

All blest secrets;  
All you unpublished virtue of the earth,  
Spring with my tears. *Shakef. King Lear.*

2. Not given to the publick.

Apply your care wholly to those which are un-  
published. *Pope.*

**UNPUNISHED. adj.** [*impunitus*, Fr.] Not punished; suffered to continue in impunity.

Kind not one sin upon another, for in one thou  
shalt not be unpunish'd. *Feather, viii. S.*  
Divine justice will not let unpunish'd go unpunish'd.  
The vent'rous victor march'd unpunish'd home,  
And seem'd to boot his fortune at all need. *Dryden.*

**UNPURCHASED. adj.** Unbought.

Unpurchas'd plenty our full tables loads,  
And part of what they lent, return'd our gods. *Dryden.*

**UNPURGED. adj.** Not purged; unpurified.

Is Brutus sick?  
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,  
To tempt the sly one unpurg'd air,  
To add unto his sickness? *Shakef. Julius Caesar.*

In her way round those spots, unpurg'd,  
Vapours not yet into her substance turn'd. *Milton.*

**UNPURIFIED. adj.**

1. Not freed from recrement.

2. Not cleansed from sin.

Our sinful nation having been long in the furnace,  
is now come out, but unpurified. *Decay of Piety.*

**UNPURPOSED. adj.** Not designed; not intentional.

Do it,  
Or thy precedent services are all  
But accidents unpurpos'd. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**UNPURSUED. adj.** Not pursued.

All night the dreadful angel pursued  
Through heav'n's wide champion held his way. *Milton.*

**UNPUTRIED. adj.** Not corrupted by rottenness.

Meat and drink last longer unputried, or un-  
sour'd, in winter than in summer. *Bacon's Natural History.*

No animal unputried, being burnt, yields any  
alkaline salt; but, putried, yields a volatile alkali. *Airbuthnot.*

**UNQUALIFIED. adj.** Not fit.

Till he has denuded himself of all these in-  
cumbrances, he is utterly unqualified for these ag-  
onies. *Decay of Piety.*

All the writers against christianity, since the  
Revolution, have been of the lowest rank in regard  
to literature, wit, and sense, and upon that account  
wholly unqualified to propagate heresies, unless  
among a people already abandoned. *Swift.*

Toies are more hated by the zealous whigs than  
the very papist, and as much unqualified for the  
smallest offices. *Swift.*

**To UNQUALIFY. v. a.** To disqualify; to divest of qualification.

Arbitrary power to diminish the basis of the  
female figure, as to unqualify a woman for at-  
tending walks. *Addison.*

Our private misfortunes may unqualify us for  
charity: but reflect, whether they may not have  
been inflicted by God, as a just punishment of our  
former unneighbourly. *Atterbury.*

Death is unqualifying me for all company. *Swift.*

**UNQUALIFIABLE. adj.** Such as cannot be impugned.

These arise upon the examination such satisfac-  
tory and unqualifiable reasons, as may confirm the  
causes generally received. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**To UNQUEEN. v. a.** To divest of the dignity of queen.

Embalm me,  
Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like  
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakef.*

**UNQUENCHABLE. adj.** Unextinguishable.

We represent wildfires burning in water and un-  
quenchable. *Bacon.*

The people on their holidays,  
Impetuous, intemperate, unquenchable. *Milt. Agonistes.*

The criminal's penitence may have numbered  
him among the saints, when our untractable un-  
charitableness may lead us to unquenchable flames. *Greenham of the Tongue.*

Our love of God, our unquenchable desire to pro-  
mote our well-grounded hopes to enjoy his glory,  
should take the chief place in our zeal. *Spurr's Sermons.*

**UNQUENCHABLENESS. n. f.** Unextinguishableness.

I was amazed to see the unquenchableness of this  
fire. *Halewell.*

**UNQUENCHED. adj.**

1. Not extinguished.

We have heats of dung, and of lime unquench'd. *Bacon.*

2. Not extinguishable.

Sacred, or great joy, equally dissipate the spi-  
rits, and immerse in extreme in hot air, with un-  
quench'd thirst. *Atterbury.*

**UNQUESTIONABLE. adj.**

1. Indubitable; not to be doubted.

The duke's carriage is a fairly noble through-  
out, of unquestionable courage in himself, and rather  
fearful of fame than danger. *Wotton.*

One reason that mathematical demonstrations  
are unquestionable, is, because interest hath no  
place in those unquestionable notions. *Glavin's Sermons.*

There is an unquestionable magnificence in every  
part of Paradise lost. *Addison.*

1. Such as cannot bear to be questioned



without impatience: this seems to be the meaning here.

What were his marks? —  
— A lean cheek, which you have not; an unquestionable spirit, which you have not. *Shaksp.*  
**UNQUESTIONABLY.** *adv.* Indubitably; without doubt.

If the father were unquestionably of the household of faith, and all to do good to them; then certainly their children cannot be strangers in this household. *Spratt.*

St. Austin was unquestionably a man of parts, but, interposing in a controversy where his talent did not lie, shewed his zeal against the antipodes to very ill purpose. *Burrot.*

**INQUESTIIONED.** *adj.*

Not doubted; passed without doubt.

Other relations in good authors, though we do not positively deny, yet have they not been unquestioned by time. *Brown.*

Indisputable; not to be opposed.

It did not please the gods, who instruct the people; And their unquestion'd pictures must be serv'd. *Ben Jonson.*

Not interrogated; not examined.

She muttering prayers, as holy rites she meant, Through the divided crowd unquestion'd went. *Dryd.*

**INQUI'CK.** *adj.* Motionless; not alive.

His senses droop, his steady eyes unquack; And much he ails, and yet he is not sick. *Daniel's Civil War.*

**INQUI'CKENED.** *adj.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality.

Every fetus bears a secret hoard, With sleeping, unexpanded issue stor'd; Which numerous but unquicken'd progeny Clasp'd and enwrap'd within each other lie. *Blackmore.*

**INQUI'ET.** *adj.* [*inquiet*, Fr. *inquietus*, Latin.]

Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not still.

From grammatical flats and shallows, they are on the sudden transported to be tossed and turmoiled with their unballasted wits, in fathomless and unquiet depths of controversy. *Milton.*

1. Disturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace.

Go with me to church, and call me wife, And then away to Venice to your friend; For never shall you lie by Portia's side With an *inquiet* soul. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

Thy love, hopeful to regain, From thee I will not hide What thoughts in my *inquiet* breast are hid. *Milton.*

3. Restless; unsatisfied.

She glues in balls, front boxes, and the ring; A vain, *inquiet*, glittering, wretched thing. *Pope*  
March from company is but a *resting*, *inquiet* motion, that beats about the heart for a few moments, and after leaves it empty. *Pope.*

**UNQUIETLY.** *adv.* Without rest.

Who's there besides soul wacher? —  
— One minded like the weather, most *Unquietly*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

**UNQUIETNESS.** *n. s.*

1. Want of tranquillity.

Thou, like a violent wind, cam'st rushing in, And mak'st them waker of heart to new *unquietness*. *Venbum*

2. Want of peace.

It is, most enemy to war, and most hateful to *unquietness*. *Spenser.*

3. Restlessness; turbulence.

What pleasure can there be in that estate, Which war *unquietness* has made me hate? *Dryd.*  
Perturbation; uneasiness.

I, my lord angry? —  
— I went hence a but now, Certainly in strange *unquietness*. *Shak. Othello.*

From inordinate love, and vain fear, comes all *unquietness* of spirit, and distraction of our senses. *Taylor*

**UNRA'CKED.** *adj.* Not poured from the lees.

Rack the one vessel from the lees, and pour the lees of the racked vessel into the *unracked* vessel. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**UNRA'CKED.** *adj.* Not thrown together and covered. Used only of fires.

Crocket, to Windfor chimneys shalt thou leap: Where fires thou find'st *unrak'd*, and hearths unswept, There pinch the maids. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**UNRA'NSACKED.** *adj.* Not pillaged.

He gave that rich city for prey unto his soldiers, who left neither house nor corner thereof *unransacked*. *Knolles.*

**UNRA'NSOMED.** *adj.* Not set free by payment for liberty.

*Unransom'd* here receive the spotless fair, Accept the hecatomb the Greeks prepare. *Pope's Iliad.*

To UNRA'VEL. *v. a.*

1. To disentangle; to extricate; to clear.

He has *unravell'd* the studied cheats of great artificers. *Yell.*

There *unravell* all This dark design, this mystery of fate. *Addison's Cato.*

With Machiavelian sagacity thou *unravell'dst* intrigues of state. *Abbot.*

2. To disorder; to throw out of the present order.

How can any thing succeed well with people that are to be pleas'd with nothing, unless the ball of the universe may be *unravell'd*, and the laws of Providence reversed? *L'Estrange.*

O the traitor's name! I'll know it; I will: art shall be conjur'd for it, And nature all *unravell'd*. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*  
So prophane and sceptical an age takes a pride in *unravelling* all the received principles of reason and religion. *Tillotson.*

3. To clear up the intrigue of a play.

The solution or *unravelling* of the intrigue commences, when the reader begins to see the doubts cleared up. *Pope.*

Thus superfluously is the plot brought to perfection; nor is the *unravelling* of it less happily imagined. *Shaksp. Illustrat.*

**UNRA'ZORED.** *adj.* Unshaven.

As smooth as Hebe's their *unrazor'd* lips. *Milt.*

**UNRE'ACHED.** *adj.* Not attained.

Labour with unequal force to climb That lofty hill, *unreach'd* by former time. *Dryd.*

**UNRE'AD.** *adj.*

1. Not read; not publicly pronounced.

These books are safer and better to be left publicly *unread*. *Hooker.*  
His muse had starv'd, had not a piece *unread*, And by a player bought, supply'd her bread. *Dryd.*

2. Unought; not learned in books.

Uncertain whole the narrower span, The clown *unlearn'd*, or half read gentleman. *Dryd.*

**UNRE'ADINESS.** *n. s.*

1. Want of readiness; want of promptness.

This imprecation and *unreadiness* when they find in us, they turn it to the soothing up of themselves in that accursed fancy. *Hooker.*

2. Want of preparation.

Nothing is so great an enemy to tranquillity, and a contented spirit, as the amusements and confusions of *unreadiness* and inconsideration. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

**UNRE'ADY.** *adj.*

1. Not prepared; not fit.

The fairy knight Departed thence, albe his wounds wide, Not thoroughly heal'd, *unread* were to ride. *Spens.*

How now, my lords? what all *unread* to? *Shak.*

2. Not prompt; not quick.

From a temperate inactivity, we are *unread* to put in execution the suggestions of reason; or by a content in every species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof. *Brown.*

3. Awkward; ungain.

Young men, in the conduct of actions, use extreme remedies at first, and, that which doubleth all errors, will not acknowledge or retract them; like an *unread* horse, that will neither stop nor turn. *Raron.*

**UNRE'AL.** *adj.* Unsubstantial; having only appearance.

Hence, terrible shadow! *Unreal* mock'ry, hence! *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
I with pain

Voyag'd th' *unreal* vast unbounded deep Of horrible confusion. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**UNRE'ASONABLE.** *adj.*

1. Exorbitant; claiming or insisting on more than is fit.

Since every language is so full of its own proprieties, that what is beautiful in one, is often barbarous in another, it would be *unreasonable* to limit a translator to the narrow compass of his author's words. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*

My intention in prefixing your name, is not to define your protection of the following papers, which I take to be a very *unreasonable* request; since, by being inscribed to you, you cannot recommend them without some suspicion of partiality. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

2. Not agreeable to reason.

No reason known to us, but that there is no reason thereof, I judge most *unreasonable* to imagine. *H. oler.*

It is *unreasonable* for men to be judges in their own cases; self love will make men partial to themselves and their friends. *L'et.*

She entertained many *unreasonable* prejudices against him, before she was acquainted with his personal worth. *Addison.*

3. Greater than is fit; immoderate.

Those that place their hope in another world have, in a great measure, conquered dread of death, and *unreasonable* love of life. *Atterbury.*

**UNRE'ASONABLENESS.** *n. s.*

1. Exorbitance; excessive demand.

The *unreasonableness* of their propositions is not more evident, than that they are not the joint desires of the major number. *King Charles.*

A young university disputant was complaining of the *unreasonableness* of a lady, with whom he was engaged in a point of controversy. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Inconsistency with reason.

The *unreasonableness* and presumption of those that thus project, have not so much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance so far as attention. *Hammor'd.*

**UNRE'ASONABLY.** *adv.*

1. In a manner contrary to reason.

2. More than enough.

I'll not over the threshold, till my lord return from the wars. — Fye! you confine yourself most *unreasonably*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

To UNRE'AVE. *v. a.* [now *unravel*; from *un*, and *reave*, or *ravel*; perhaps the same with *rave*, to tear, or break asunder.] To unwind; to disentangle.

Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake, Devis'd a web her woovers to deceive; In which the work that the all day did make, The same at night she did *unreave*. *Spenser.*

**UNREBA'TED.** *adj.* Not blunted.

A number of fencers try it out with *unrebat* swords. *Hakewill.*

**UNREBU'KABLE.** *adj.* Obnoxious to no censure.

Keep this commandment without spot, *unrebu*able, until the appearing of Christ. *1 Tim vi. 14*

**UNRECEIVED.**

**UNRECEIVED. adj.** Not received.

Where the signs and sacraments of his grace are not, through contempt, *unreceived*, or received with contempt, they really give what they promise, and are what they signify. *Hooker.*

**UNRECLAIMED. adj.**

## 1. Not tamed.

A savageness of *unreclaimed* blood,  
Of general assault. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

## 2. Not reformed.

This is the not favourable treatment a sinner can hope for, who continues *unreclaimed* by the goodness of God. *Rogers.*

**UNRECONCILABLE. adj.**

## 1. Not to be appeased; implacable.

Let me lament,  
That our stars, *unreconcilable*, should have divided  
Our equalness to this. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

## 2. Not to be made consistent with.

He had many infirmities and sins, *unreconcilable* with perfect righteousness. *Hammond's Pratt's Cat.*

**UNRECONCILED. adj.** Not reconciled.

If you bethink yourself of any crime  
*Unreconciled* as yet to heav'n and grace,  
Solicit for it straight. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

**UNRECORDED. adj.** Not kept in remembrance by public monuments.

*Unrecorded* left through many an age,  
Worthy to have not remain'd so long unring. *Milt.*  
The great Antilocas' a name  
Not *unrecorded* in the rolls of fame. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**UNRELATED. adj.** Not told; not related.

This is yet but young, and may be left  
To some one *unrelated*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

**UNREGRUITLE. adj.** Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army.

Empty and *unregurable* colonels of twenty men  
In a company. *Milton on Education.*

**UNRECURRING. adj.** Irremediable.

I found her slaying in the park,  
Seeking to hide herself; as doth the deer,  
That hath receiv'd some *unrecuring* wound. *Stak.*

**UNREDUCED. adj.** Not reduced.

The earl divided all the rest of the Irish countries,  
*unreduced*, into threes. *Darwin's Ireland.*

**UNREFORMABLE. adj.** Not to be put into a new form.

The rule of faith is alone unmoveable and *unreformable*; to wit, of believing in one only God omnipotent, creator of the world, and in his son Jesus Christ, born of the virgin Mary. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

**UNREFORMED. adj.**

## 1. Not amended; not corrected.

This general revolt, when overcome, produced a general reformation of the Irishry, which ever before had been *unreformed*. *Darwin's Ireland.*

We retain the Julian constitution of the year,  
*unreformed*, without consideration of the defective minutes. *Holder.*

## 2. Not brought to newness of life.

If he may believe that Christ died for him, as now he is an *unreformed* christian, then what needs he reformation? *Hammond.*  
Unhumbled, unrepentant, *unreformed*. *Milton.*

**UNREFRACTED. adj.** Not refracted.

The sun's circular image is made by an *unrefracted* beam of light. *Newton's Opticks.*

**UNREFRESHED. adj.** Not cheered; not relieved.

Its symptoms are a spontaneous lassitude, being *unrefreshed* by sleep. *Arbutnot.*

**UNREGARDED. adj.** Not heeded; not respected; neglected.

We ever by his might  
Had thrown to ground the *unregarded* right. *Spenser.*  
Dust see, how *unregarded* now  
That piece of beauty passes?  
There was a time when I did vow  
To that alone; but mark the fate of faces. *Suck.*

On the cold earth lies th' *unregarded* king;  
A headless carcass, and a nameless thing. *Denham.*

Me you have often counsell'd to remove  
My vain pursuit of *unregarded* love. *Dryden.*

Laws against immorality have not been executed,  
and proclamations to enforce them are wholly *unregarded*. *Swift.*

**UNREGENERATE. adj.** Not brought to a new life.

This is not to be understood promiscuously of all men, *unregenerate* persons as well as regenerate. *Stephens.*

**UNREGISTERED. adj.** Not recorded.

Hotter hours,  
*Unregistered* in vulgar fame, you have  
Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

**UNREINED. adj.** Not restrained by the bridle.

Left from thy flying steed *unrein'd*, as once  
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime  
Dismounted, on the Aleian field I fall. *Milton.*

**UNRELENTING. adj.** Hard; cruel; feeling no pity.

By many hands your father was subdued;  
But only slaughter'd by the ireful arm  
Of unrelenting Clifford. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake,  
That so her torture may be shortened.

Will nothing turn your *unrelenting* hearts? *Shak.*

These are the calms of *unrelenting* fate;  
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the state. *Dryden.*

False tears shall wet his *unrelenting* eyes,  
And his glad heart with artful sighs shall brate. *Smith.*

**UNRELIABLE. adj.** Admitting no success.

As no degree of distress is *unreliable* by his power, so no extremity of it is inconsistent with his compassion. *Boyle.*

**UNRELIABLE. adj.**

## 1. Not succoured.

The goddess's griev'd,  
Her favour'd self should perish *unreliev'd*. *Dryden.*

## 2. Not eased.

The unkindness of *unreliev'd* thirst is not lessened  
by continuance, but grows the more unsupportable. *Boyle.*

**UNREMARKABLE. adj.**

## 1. Not capable of being observed.

Our understanding, to make a complete notion,  
must add something else to this fleeting and *unremarkable* superficies, that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Dryden.*

## 2. Not worthy of notice.

**UNREMEDIAL. adj.** Admitting no remedy.

He to hand it, that it rather seem'd he had  
more come into a den of an *unremedial* mischief  
already committed, than that they had done  
it at first by his consent. *Sidney.*

**UNREMEMBERED. adj.** Not retained in the mind; not recollected.

I cannot pass *unremembered* their manner of dis-  
guising the shifts of channies in various fashions,  
whereof the noblest is the pyramidal. *Watson's Architecture.*

**UNREMEMBERING. adj.** Having no memory.

That, *unremembering* of its former pain,  
The soul may suffer mortal death again. *Dryden.*

**UNREMEMBRANCE. n. f.** Forgetfulness; want of remembrance.

Some words are negative in their original lan-  
guage, but seem positive, because the negation is  
unknown; as amnesia, an *unremembrance*, or ge-  
neral pardon. *Watson's Logic.*

**UNREMOVABLE. adj.** Not to be taken away.

Never was there any woman, that with more  
*unremovable* determination gave herself to love,

after she had once set before her mind the worthi-  
ness of Amphialus. *Sidney.*

You know the fiery quality of the duke,  
How *unremovable* and fixt he is  
In his own course. *Shakespeare.*

**UNREMOVABLY. adv.** In a manner that admits no removal.

His discontents are *unremovably* coupled to his  
nature. *Shakespeare.*

**UNREMOVED. adj.**

## 1. Not taken away.

It is impossible, where this opinion is imbibed  
and *unremoved*, to found any convincing argument.  
*Hammond.*

We could have had no certain prospect of his  
happiness, while the last obstacle was *unremoved*.  
*Dryden's Virgil.*

## 2. Not capable of being removed.

Like Teneriff or Atlas *unremov'd*. *Milton.*

**UNREPAID. adj.** Not recompensed; not compensated.

Hadst thou full power  
To measure out his torments by thy will;  
Yet what couldst thou, tormentor, hope to gain?  
Thy loss continues, *unrepaid* by pain. *Dryden.*

**UNREPEALED. adj.** Not revoked; not abrogated.

When you are pitched with any *unrepealed* act  
of parliament, you declare you will not be obliged  
by it. *Dryden.*

Nature's law, and *unrepeal'd* command,  
That gives to lighter things the greatest height. *Blackmore.*

**UNREPENTED. adj.** Not expiated by penitential sorrow.

They are no fit supplicants to seek his mercy in  
the behalf of others, whose own *unrepented* sins  
provoked his just indignation. *Hooker.*

If I, venturing to displease  
God for the fear of man, and man prefer,  
Set God behind: which in his jealousy  
Shall never, *unrepented*, find forgiveness. *Milton's Agonistes.*

As in *unrepented* sin he died,  
Doom'd to the same bad place, is punish'd for her  
proud. *Dryden.*

With what confusion will he hear all his *unre-  
pentant* sins produced before men and angels? *Rogers.*

**UNREPENTING. } adj.** Not repenting;  
**UNREPENTANT. }** not penitent; not  
fallow for sin.

Should I of these the liberty regard,  
Who freed, as to their ancient patrimony,  
Unhumbly, *unrepentant*, uninform'd,  
Headlong would follow? *Milton's Par. Regained.*  
My *unrepentant* and *unrepenting* breath  
Was snatched away by the swift hand of death. *Rogers.*

All his arts reveal,  
From the first moment of his vital breath,  
To his last hour of *unrepenting* death. *Dryden.*  
Not torments fierce, that *unrepenting* die,  
Ere to much rage as thou. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

**UNREPINING. adj.** Not peevishly complaining.

Barefoot as she trod the stony pavement,  
Her footsteps all along were mark'd with blood;  
Yet silent on the pangs, and *unrepining*. *Rena.*

**UNREFRESHED. adj.** Not filled.

Some air retreated thither, kept the mercury out  
of the *unrefreshed* space. *Boyle.*

**UNREFRESHABLE. adj.** Not to be re-  
spired from penal death.

Within me is a hell; and there the poison  
Is, as a fiend, confid'd, to tyrannise  
In *unrefreshable* condemned blood. *Shakespeare's King John.*

**UNREPROACHED. adj.** Not upbraided; not censured.

Sir John Hotham, *unreproach'd*, uncensured by any  
imputation of mine, pays his head. *King Charles.*

**UNREPROVEABLE. adj.** Not liable to blame.

You hath he reconcil'd, to perfect you holy,  
unblameable, and *unreprovable* in his sight.  
*Calvary, l. 22.*

**UNREPROVED. adj.**

1. Not censured.

Christian, have their churches, and *unreproved*  
exercise of religion. *Sandys's Journey*

2. Not liable to censure.

The antique wound, in his first flow'ring youth,  
With glancing thanks, and *unreproved* blaths,  
The gifts of foreign bounty did embrace. *Spens.*  
If I give thee honour due,  
Mirth, about me of thy crew,  
To live with her, and live with thee,  
In amorous pleasures free. *Milton.*

**UNREPUGNANT. adj.** Not opposite.

When keeping one's self to moral laws, what  
particular order is there most agreeable, where  
reflexive, which way to make laws *unrepugnant* un-  
to them. *Hobbs.*

**UNREPUTABLE. adj.** Not creditable.

When we see wide men examples of duty, we  
are convinced that piety is no *unreputable* quali-  
fication, and that we are not to be ashamed of our  
virtue. *Rogers.*

**UNREQUESTED. adj.** Not asked.

With what security can our ambassadors go, *un-*  
requested of the Turkish emperor, without his late  
consent? *Knollys.*

**UNREQUITABLE. adj.** Not to be retali-  
ated.

Some will have it that all mediocrity of folly is  
sollicit, and because an *unrequitable* evil may ensue,  
an indifferent convenience must be omitted.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

So *unrequitable* is God's love, and so insupport-  
able, that that love still improves the benefit,  
by which none we might have pretended to some  
ability of retribution. *Boyle.*

**UNRESENTED. adj.** Not regarded with  
anger.

The failings of these holy persons passed not *un-*  
resented by God; and the same scripture which in-  
forms us of the sin, records the punishment. *Rogers.*

**UNRESENTED. adj.**

1. Not limited by any private convenience.

The piety our heavenly Father will accept, must  
consist in an entire, *unresented* obedience to his  
commands, since whoever offends in one pre-  
cept, is guilty of the whole law. *Rogers.*

2. Open; frank; concealing nothing.

**UNRESERVEDLY. adv.**

1. Without limitations.

I am not to embrace absolutely and *unreservedly*  
the opinion of Aristotle. *Boyle.*

2. Without concealment; openly.

I know your friendship to me is extensive; and  
it is what I owe to that friendship, to open my  
mind *unreservedly* to you. *Pope.*

**UNRESERVEDNESS. n. s.**

1. Unlimitedness; frankness; largeness.

The tenderness and *unreservedness* of his love  
made him think those his friends, or en-  
emies, that were so to God. *Boyle.*

2. Openness; frankness.

I write with more *unreservedness* than ever ma-  
wrote. *P. p.*

**UNRESISTED. adj.**

1. Not opposed.

The celestial spaces are perfectly fluid; they  
neither assist nor retard the planets, which roll  
through as free and *unresisted* as if they moved in a  
vacuum. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Resistless; such as cannot be opposed.

These gods, whose *unresisted* might  
hath sent me to this region, void of light. *Dryd.*  
What wonder then, thy hairs should feel  
the conquering force of *unresisted* steel? *Pope.*

**UNRESISTING. adj.** Not opposing; not  
making resistance.

The sheep was sacrific'd on no pretence,  
But mark and *unresisting* innocence!  
A patient useful creature. *Dryden.*

Since the planets move horizontally through the  
liquid and *unresisting* spaces of the heavens, where  
no bodies at all, or inconsiderable ones, occur, they  
may preserve the same velocity which the first im-  
pulse impressed. *Bentley.*

**UNRESOLVABLE. adj.** Not to be solved; in-  
soluble.

For a man to run headlong, while his ruin stares  
him in the face, still to press on to the embraces  
of sin, is a problem *unresolvable* upon any other  
ground, but that sin intrudes before it desists. *South.*

**UNRESOLVABLE. adj.**

1. Not determined; having made no re-  
solution: sometimes with *of*.

On the western coast  
Rideth a puissant navy to our shores  
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted fiends,  
Unarm'd, and *unresolv'd* to beat them back. *Shaks.*  
Turnus, *unresolv'd* of flight,  
Moves tardy back, and just needs from flight. *Dryden.*

2. Not solved; not cleared.

I do not so magnify this method, to think it  
will perfectly clear every hard place, and leave no  
doubt *unresolved*. *Locke.*

**UNRESOLVING. adj.** Not resolving;  
not determined.

She her arms about her *unresolving* husband  
threw. *Dryden.*

**UNRESPECTIVE. adj.** Inattentive; tak-  
ing little notice.

I will converse with iron-witted fools,  
And *unrespecting* boys; none are for me  
That look into me with confederate eyes. *Shakspeare.*

**UNREST. n. s.** Disquiet; want of tran-  
quillity; uneasiness. Not in use.

Wise behoof,  
Those creeping flames by reason to subdue,  
Before their rage grew to so great *unrest*. *Spenser.*  
Repose, for gold, for their *unrest*,  
That have the *unrest* out of the emperor's chest. *Shakspeare.*

Dismiss'd confusion all possess'd  
Th' afflicted troop, hearing their plot decry'd:  
Then runs amaz'd distrust, with sad *unrest*,  
To this, to that, to fly, to stand, to hit. *Daniel.*  
Silence, in truth, would speak my sorrows best,  
For deepest wounds can best their feelings tell,  
Yet let me borrow from mine own *unrest*  
But time to bid him, whom I lov'd, farewell. *Wotton.*

Up they rose,  
As from *unrest*; and each the other viewing,  
Soon found their eyes now open'd, and their mind.  
How darken'd! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**UNRESTORED. adj.**

1. Not restored.

2. Not cleared from an attainder.

The loss of an *unrestored* traitor has no pretence  
to the quality of his ancestors. *Collier on Duelling.*

**UNRESTRAINED. adj.**

1. Not confined; not hindered.

My travels age in luxury was train'd,  
With idle ease and pageants entertain'd,  
My hours my own, my pleasures *unrestrain'd*. *Dryden.*

2. Licentious; loose.

The tavern he daily doth frequent,  
With *unrestrained*, loose companions. *Shakspeare.*

3. Not limited.

Were there in this aphorism an *unrestrained*  
truth, yet were it not reasonable to infer from a  
caution a non-usage, or abolition.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**UNRETRACTED. adj.** Not revoked; not  
recalled.

The penitence of the criminal may have num-  
bered him amongst the saints, when our *unretract'd*  
unchristianities may send us to unquenchable  
flames. *Government of the Tongue.*

Nothing but plain malevolence can justify dis-  
union, malevolence shown in a single outward act,  
*unretract'd*, or in habitual ill-nature. *Collier on Friendship.*

**UNREVEALED. adj.** Not told; not dis-  
covered.

Had ye once seen these her celestial treasures,  
And *unrevealed* pleasures,  
Then would ye wonder, and her praises sing. *Spenser.*

Dear, fatal name! rest ever *unrevealed*,  
Nor pass these lips, in holy silence seal'd. *Pope.*

**UNREVENGED. adj.** Not revenged.

So might we die, not envying them that live;  
So would we die, not *unrevenge'd* all. *Fairfax.*  
Unhonour'd though I am,  
Not *unrevenge'd* that impious act shall be. *Dryden.*  
Great Pompey's shade con plains that we are slaves,  
And Scipio's ghost walks *unrevenge'd* amongst us. *Addison.*

**UNREVEREND. adj.** Irreverent; disre-  
spectful.

See not your bride in these *unreverent* robes. *Shakspeare.*  
Fie! *unreverent* tongue! to call her bad,  
Whole sovereignty so oft thou hast pretend'd,  
With twenty thousand soul-confirming oaths. *Shakspeare.*

**UNREVERENTLY. adv.** Disrespectfully.

I did *unreverently* blame the gods,  
Who wake for thee, though thou sware for thyself. *B. Jonson.*

**UNREVERSED. adj.** Not revoked; not  
repented.

She hath offer'd to the doom,  
Which *unreversed* stands in effectual force,  
A sea of melting tears. *Shakspeare.*

**UNREVOKED. adj.** Not recalled.

Hear my decree, which *unrevok'd* shall stand. *Milton.*

**UNREWARDED. adj.** Not rewarded; not  
recompensed.

Providence takes care that good offices may not  
pays *unreward'd*. *L'Estrange.*  
Since for the common good I yield the fault,  
My private loss let grateful Greece repair;  
Not *unrewarded* let your prince complain,  
That he alone has fought and bled in vain. *Pope.*

**To UNRAIDDLE. v. a.** To solve an eni-  
gma; to explain a problem.

Some kind power *unriddle* where it lies,  
Whether my heart be faulty, or her eyes. *Suckling.*  
The Platonick principles will not *unriddle* the  
doubt. *Glanville.*

A reverse often clears up the passage of an old  
poet, as the poet often serves to *unriddle* the re-  
verse. *Addison.*

**UNRIDICULOUS. adj.** Not ridiculous.

If an indifferent and *unridiculous* object could  
draw this audience unto a smile, he hardly could  
with perpetuity resist proper motives thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**To UNRIG. v. a.** To strip of the tackle.

Rhodes is the sovereign of the sea no more;  
Their ships *unrigg'd*, and spent their naval store. *Dryden.*

**UNRIGHT. adj.** Wrong. In *Spenser*, this  
word should perhaps be *unright*.

What in most English writers useth to be loose,  
and as it were *unright*, in this author is well ground-  
ed, timely framed, and strongly trusted up together.  
*Spenser's Glossary to Keblendar.*  
Shew that thy judgment is not *unright*. *Wisdom, xii.*

**UNRIGHTEOUS, adj.** Unjust; wicked; sinful; bad.

Quarrel here kept in his room,  
And it was by day, and by night;  
But he his side justifying by night.  
Within a month.

Yet yet the salt of most unrighteous tears  
Had left the flushing in her galled eyes.  
She married—O most wicked speed! *Shakspeare.*  
Let the wicked man forsake his way, and the  
unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return  
unto the Lord. *Isaiah, lv.*

**UNRIGHTEOUSLY, adv.** Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully.

For them.  
Their foes a deadly Shibboleth devise:  
By which unrighteously it was decreed,  
That none to trust or profit should be freed,  
Who would not swallow first a poisonous wicked  
weed. *Dryden.*

A man may fall undeservedly under publick dis-  
grace, or is unrighteously oppressed. *Gulliver on Pride.*  
**UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, n. f.** Wickedness; injustice.

Our Romanists can no more abide this propo-  
sition converted than themselves. All sin, say  
they, is a transgression of the law; but every trans-  
gression of the law is not sin. The apostle, there-  
fore, turns it for us: all unrighteousness, say he, is  
sin; but every transgression of the law is unrighte-  
ousness, saith Austin upon this place. *Hall.*

Some things have a natural deformity in them,  
as perjury, perfidiousness, unrighteousness, and in-  
gratitude. *Tillotson.*

**UNRIGHTFUL, adj.** Not rightful; not just.

Thou, which know'st the way  
To plant unrightful kings, wilt know again  
To pluck him headlong from th' usurped throne.  
*Shakspeare.*

**TO UNRING, v. a.** To deprive of a ring.

Be forc'd to impeach a broken hedge,  
And p'ge unring'd at vit' frons' pledge. *Rudib.*

**TO UNRIP, v. a.** [This word is im-  
proper, there being no difference between  
rip and unrip, and the negative  
particle is therefore of no force; yet it  
is well authorized.] To cut open.

Like a traitor

Didst break that vow, and, with thy treacherous  
blade,

Unrip'dst the bowels of thy sov'reign's son. *Shak.*  
He could not now, with his honour, so unrip, and  
put a lie upon all that he had said and done before,  
as to deliver him up. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

We are angry with searchers when they break  
open trunks, and unrip packs, and open sealed let-  
ters. *Taylor.*

Cato well observes, that friendship ought not to  
be unripp'd, but unditch'd. *Gallier.*

**UNRIPED, adj.**

1. Immature; not fully concocted;

Purport is of violent birth, but poor validity;  
Which now, like fruits unrip'd, sticks on the tree,  
But fall unshaken when they mellow be. *Shakspeare.*  
In this northern tract, our hoarse throats  
Utter unrip'd and ill-constrained notes. *Waller.*

2. Not seasonable; not yet proper.

He, that his unrip'd vengeance to defer,  
Sought not the garden, but retir'd unseen  
To Arnold in secret on his gather'd spleen. *Dryden.*

3. Too early.

Who hath not heard of the valiant wild, and  
just Dorilian, whose unripe death hath yet, in many  
years since, draw tears from virtuous eyes? *Stedley.*

**UNRIPED, adj.** Not matured.

Were you with these, you'd soon forget  
The pale, unrip'd beauties of the north. *Add. Goss.*  
**UNRIPENESS, n. f.** Immaturity; want  
of ripeness.

The ripeness of unripe of the occasion must  
always be well weighed; and generally it is good to

Vol. II.

commit the beginnings of all great actions to Au-  
gus, with his hundred eyes; and the ends to Bri-  
reus, with his hundred hands. *Bacon.*

**UNRIVALLED, adj.**

1. Having no competitor.

Honour forbid! at whose unrivall'd shrine  
Ease, pleasure, virtue, all our sex resign. *Pope.*

2. Having no peer or equal.

**TO UNROLL, v. a.** To open what is rolled  
or convolved.

O horror!

The queen of nations from her ancient seat  
Is sunk for ever in the dark abyss;  
Time has unroll'd her glories to the last,  
And now clor'd up the volume. *Dryd. All for Love.*

**UNROMANTICK, adj.** Contrary to ro-  
mance.

It is a base-unromantick spirit not to wait on you.  
*Swift.*

**TO UNROOF, v. a.** To strip off the roof  
or covering of houses.

The rabble should have first unroof'd the city,  
Ere so prevail'd with me. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

**UNROOSTED, adj.** Driven from the roost.

Thou dotard! thou art woman-til'd, unroosted,  
By thy old dame Pardest here. *Shak. Wint. Tale.*

**TO UNROOT, v. a.** To tear from the  
roots; to extirpate; to eradicate.

Since you've made the days and nights as one,  
To wear your gentle limbs in my affairs,  
Be bold; you do so grow in my requital,  
That nothing can unroot you. *Shakspeare.*

Unroot the forest oaks, and bear away  
Flocks, folds, and trees, an undistinguish'd prey.  
*Dryden.*

**UNROUGH, adj.** Smooth.

Sward's son,

And many unrough youths, that even now  
Protest their first of manhood. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

**UNROUND, adj.** Not shaped; not cut  
to a round.

Those unroll'd pistolets,

That more than cannon-shot avails or lets;  
Which negligently left unrounded, look  
Like many-angled figures in the book  
Of some dread conjurer. *Dumfries.*

**UNROYAL, adj.** Unprincely; not royal.

By the advice of his envious counsellors, he sent  
them with unroyal reproaches to Musidorus and  
Pyrocles, as if they had done traitorously. *Shakspeare.*

**TO UNRUFFLE, v. n.** To cease from  
commotion, or agitation.

Where'er he guides his finny couriers,  
The waves unruuffle, and the sea subsides. *Dryden.*

**UNRUFFLED, adj.** Calm; tranquil; not  
tumultuous.

Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand its shock  
Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,  
When not a breath of wind flies o'er its surface.  
*Addison.*

**UNRULY, adj.** Not directed by any su-  
perior power.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst  
all the raging surges, unrul'd and undirected of  
any; for they, to whom the war committed falcon  
in their labour, or for whom their charge. *Spenser.*

**UNRULINESS, n. f.** [from unruly.] Tur-  
bulence; tumultuousness; licentiousness.

By the negligence of some who were hardly to  
be commanded, and by the unruliness of others  
who without leave were gone abroad, so fair an  
occasion of victory was neglected. *Rollin.*

No care was had to curb the unruliness of anger,  
or the exorbitance of desire. Amongst all their  
licentious they never fastidied to in change one habit.  
*Smith.*

**UNRULY, adj.** Turbulent; ungovernable;  
licentious; tumultuous.

In sacred bands of widowhood tied  
To Theron, a lion's wayward train;  
Who had more joy to range the forest wide,  
And chase the savage beast with busy pain. *Spenser.*  
Down I come, like gliding Phaeton,  
Wanting the manage of unruly jades.

*Shakspeare's Richard II.*

The best and fountest of his time hath been  
but rash; then must we look from his eye to re-  
ceive but unruly waywardness. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*  
The tongue is an unruly evil, full of deadly poi-  
son. *James, lii.*

Thou dost a better life, and nobler vigour give;  
Dost each unruly appetite controul. *Rasselas.*

Love insinuates, disguised in the cloud  
And welcome force of that unruly crowd. *Waller.*  
Passions kept their place, and trincereated not  
the boundaries of their proper natures; nor were  
the disorders begun, which are occasioned by the  
licence of unruly appetites. *Chambliss.*

You must not go where you may dangers meet,  
Th' unruly sword will no distinction make,  
And beauty will not there give wounds, but take.  
*Dryden.*

**UNSAFE, adj.** Not secure; hazardous;  
dangerous.

If they would not be drawn to from his adver-  
saries, yet others should be taught how unsafe it was  
to continue his friends. *Hooker.*

With speed retir'd,

Where erst was thickest fight, th' angelick throng,  
And left large fields, unsafe within the wind  
Of such commotion. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Uncertain ways unsafe are,  
And doubt a greater mischief than despair. *Dryden.*  
Phlegyan robbers make unsafe the road. *Dryden.*

**UNSAFELY, adv.** Not securely; danger-  
ously.

Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage,  
Unsafely just, break loose on this bad age;  
So bad, that thou thyself hadst no defence  
From vice, but barely by departing hence. *Dryden.*  
As no man can walk, so neither can he think,  
unsaferly or unsafely, but in using, as his legs, to  
his thoughts, amiss; which a virtuous man never  
doth. *Grave.*

**UNSAID, adj.** Not uttered; not men-  
tioned.

Chanticleer shall with his words unsaid. *Dryden.*  
That I may leave nothing material unsaid, among  
the several ways of imitation, I shall place con-  
tention and paraphrase. *Pelton's Glosses.*

**UNSALED, adj.** Not pickled or seasoned  
with salt.

The musiatick scurvy, induced by too great quan-  
tity of sea-salt, and common among mariners, is  
cured by a diet of fresh unsalted things; and watery  
liquor acidulated. *Arbuthnot.*

**UNSATURATED, adj.** [insaturatus, Latin.]  
Not saturated.

Gods! I pray;

And the most noble mother of the world  
Leave unsaturated. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

**UNSATURATED, adj.** Unholy; not con-  
secrated; not pious.

Her obsequies have been so far enlarged  
As we have warranty; her death was doubtful;  
And, but that great commandment o'erways the order,  
She should in ground unsaturated have lodg'd  
Till the last trumpet. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

**UNSATURATED, adj.** [insatibilis, Latin.]  
Not to be satisfied; greedy without  
bounds.

Unsatisfiable in their longing to do all manner of  
good to all the creatures of God; but especially  
men. *Hooker.*

Crassus, the Roman, for his insatiable greediness,  
was called the gulph of avarice. *Railings.*

**UNSATISFACTORINESS, n. f.** Failure of  
giving satisfaction.

That which most detests the first rank trials, is  
their unsatisfactoriness, though they should be used.

**UNSATISFACTORY. adj.**

1. Not giving satisfaction.
2. Not clearing the difficulty.

That speech of Adam, The woman thou gavest me to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat, is an *unsatisfactory* reply, and therein was involved a very impious error. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
Latria to the cross, is point blank against the definition of the council of Nice; and it is an *unsatisfactory* answer to say, they only were against latria given to images for themselves. *Stillingfleet.*

**UNSATISFIED. adj.**

1. Not contented; not pleased.

Queen Elizabeth being to resolve upon a great office, and being by some put in some doubt of that person whom she meant to advance, said, She was like one with a lantern seeking a man, and seemed *unsatisfied* in the choice of a man for that place. *Bacon.*

Witty wits, who cannot fathom a large discourse, must be very much *unsatisfied* of me. *Digby.*

2. Not settled in opinion.

Concerning the analytical preparation of gold they leave persons *unsatisfied*. *Boyle.*

3. Not filled; not gratified to the full.

Though he were *unsatisfied* in getting, Yet in bestowing he was most princely. *Shakespeare.*

Whether shall I, by justly plaguing Him whom I hate, be more unjustly cruel To her I love? or, being kind to her, Be cruel to myself, and leave *unsatisfied* My anger and revenge? *Debam's Sophy.*

Eternity human nature cannot look into, without a religious awe: our thoughts are lost in the endless view, and return to us weary and *unsatisfied*, without finding bounds or place to fix on. *Reynolds.*

**UNSATISFIEDNESS. n. f. [from unsatisfied.]**

The state of being not satisfied. Between my own *unsatisfiedness* in confidence, and a necessity of satisfying the importunities of some, I was persuaded to chuse rather what was safe, than what seemed just. *King Charles.*

That *unsatisfiedness* with transitory fruitions, that men deplore as the unhappiness of their nature, is indeed the privilege of it; as it is the prerogative of men not to be pleased with such fond toys as children doat upon. *Boyle.*

**UNSATISFYING. adj.**

Unable to gratify to the full. Nor is fame only *unsatisfying* in itself, but the desire of it lays us open to many accidental troubles. *Addison.*

**UNSAVOURINESS. n. f. [from unsavoury.]**

1. Bad taste.
2. Bad smell.

If we concede a national *unsavouriness* in any people, yet shall we find the Jews less subject hereto than any. *Brown.*

**UNSAVOURY. adj.**

1. Tasteless.

Can that which is *unsavoury* be eaten without salt? or is there any taste in the white of an egg? *Job, vi. 6.*

2. Having a bad taste.

*Unsavory* food, perhaps, To spiritual nature. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Having an ill smell; fetid.

Some may emit an *unsavoury* odour, which may happen from the quality of what they have taken. *Brown.*

4. Unpleasing; disgusting.

Things of so mean regard, although necessary to be ordered, are notwithstanding very *unsavoury*, when they come to be discussed; because dissipation suggests some difficulty in the matter. *Hooker.*

*Unsavory* news; but how made he escape? *Shakespeare.*

**UNSAV. v. n. To retract; to recant; to deny what has been said.**

Call you me fair? that fair again *unsav*; as loves you, fair. *Shakespeare.*

**Say and unsay, feign, flatter, or abuse.**

How soon Would height reach high thoughts, how soon might What reign'd submission feign! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
To say, and straight *unsay*, pretending first To fly pain, professing next the joy, Argues no leader, but a lister track. *Milton.*  
There is nothing said there, which you may have occasion to *unsay* hereafter. *Atterbury.*

**UNSCAL'D. adj.**

Having no scales.

**UNSCARRED. adj.**

Not marked with wounds.

And must he die for this? O let her live! So she may live *unscar'd* from bleeding slaughter, I will confess she was not Edward's daughter. *Shakespeare.*

**UNSCHOLASTIC. adj.**

Not bred to literature.

Notwithstanding these learned disputants, it was to the *unscholastic* statesman that the world owed their peace and liberties. *Locke.*

**UNSCHOOL'D. adj.**

Uneducated; not learned.

When the apostles were ordained to alter the laws of heathenish religion, they were, St. Paul excepted, *unschooled* and unlettered men. *Hooker.*

**UNSCORCH'D. adj.**

Not touched by fire.

Not sensible of fire, retain'd *unschor'd*. *Shakespeare.*

**UNSCOUR'D. adj.**

Not cleaned by rubbing.

The enrolled penalties, Which have, like *unscur'd* armour, hung by the wall, And none of them been worn. *Shakespeare.*

**UNSCRA'TCHED. adj.**

Not torn.

I with rough impatient march Have brought a counter-check before you gates, To save *unscratch'd* your city's threaten'd cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

**UNSCREEN'D. adj.**

Not covered; not protected.

Those balls of burnished brass, the tops of churches are adorned with, derive their glittering brightness from their being exposed, *unscreen'd*, to the sun's resplendent beams. *Boyle.*

**UNSCUTTABLE. adj.**

Not defensible by scripture.

The doctrine delivered in my sermon was neither new nor *unscriptural*, nor in least safe. *Atterbury.*

**TO UNSCAL. v. n.**

To open any thing sealed.

This new glass of light, Cast sudden on his face, *unscaled* his sight. *Dryden.*

**UNSEAL'D. adj.**

1. Wanting a seal.

Are words, and poor conditions but *unseal'd*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Having the seal broken.

To *unseal* v. n. To hip; to cut open. He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewell to him, Till he *unseal'd* him from the nape to the chops, And fix'd his head upon our battlements. *Shakespeare.*

**UNSEARCHABLE. adj.**

Inscrutable; not to be explored.

All is best, though we often doubt What the *unsearchable* dispose Of highest wisdom brings about, And ever best friends in the clove. *Milton.*

Thou hast vouchsaf'd This friendly condescension, to relate Things else by me *unsearchable*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Job discourages of the secrets of nature, and *unsearchable* perfections of the works of God. Till These counsels of God are to us *unsearchable*; neither has he left us in scripture any marks, by which we may infallibly conclude ourselves in that happy number he has chosen. *Reynolds.*

It is a vast hindrance to the enrichment of our understandings, if we spend too much of our time among *unsearchable* and *unsearchable*. *Watts's Logic.*

**UNSEARCHABLENESS. n. f.**

Impossibility to be explored.

The *unsearchableness* of God's ways should be a title to restrain presumption, and not a necessary for spirits of error. *Bramhall's Discourse to Bishops.*

**UNREASONABLE. adj.**

1. Not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed.

Zest, unless it be rightly guided, when it encourages the most busily to please God, forgets upon him these *unreasonable* offices which please him not. *Hooker.*

Their counsel must seem very *unreasonable*, who advise men to suspect that wherewith the world hath had; by their own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance. *Hooker.*

It is then a very *unreasonable* time to plead law, when swords are in the hands of the vulgar. *Spenser's Ireland.*

The commissioners pulled down or defaced all images in churches, in such *unreasonable* fashion, as if done in hostility. *Hayward.*

This digression I conceived not *unreasonable* for this place, nor upon this occasion. *Clarendon.*

Haply mention may arise Of something not *unreasonable* to add. *Milton.*

Timothy lay out his nights, and went abroad ten at *unreasonable* hours. *Ascham.*

2. Not agreeable to the time of the year.

Like an *unreasonable* stormy day, Which makes the silver rivers drown their shores, As if the world were all dissolv'd in tears. *Shakespeare.*

3. Late: as, unreasonable time of night.

**UNREASONABLENESS. n. f.**

Disagreement with time or place.

The moral goodness, *unreasonableness*, and *unreasonableness* of moral or natural actions falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**UNREASONABLY. adv.**

Not reasonably; not agreeably to time or occasion.

Some things it asseck *unreasonably*, when they need not to be prayed for; as deliverance from thunder and tempest when no danger is nigh. *Hooker.*

Leave to fathom such high points as these, Not be ambitious, ere the time, to please; *Unreasonably* wise, till age and care Have form'd thy soul to manage great affairs. *Dryden.*

By the methods prescribed, more good, and less mischief, will be done in acute distempers, than by medicines improperly and *unreasonably* applied. *Arbutnot.*

Ulysses yielded *unreasonably*, and the strong passion for his country should have given him vigilance. *Brown.*

**UNREASONED. adj.**

1. Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed.

Out of season. Your majesty hath been this fortnight ill, And these *unseason'd* hours perforce must add On your sickness. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

I think myself in a better plight for a tender than you are; the which hath something emboldened me to this *unseasoned* intrusion. *Shakespeare.*

2. Unformed; not qualified by use.

'Tis an *unseason'd* courtier, advise him. *Shakespeare.*

3. Irregular; inordinate.

The commissioners pulled down or defaced all images in churches, in such *unseasonable* and *unseasoned* fashion, as if done in hostility. *Hayward.*

4. Not kept till fit for use.

Not salted: as, *unseasoned* meat.

**UNRECONSIDER'D. adj.**

1. Not supported.

How did you leave second to mine, *unreconsider'd* by you? To look upon the hideous god of war in disadvantage. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

2. Not exemplified a second time.

Strange and *unreconsider'd* bands of worms succeed. *Brown.*



**TO UNSECEST, v. a.** To disclose; to divulge.

He that confuteeth what he should do, should not decide what he will do; but let princes beware, that the *unsecesting* of their affairs comes not from themselves. Bacon.

**UNSECEST, adj.** Not close; not trusty.

Who shall be true to us,

When we are to *unseceste* to ourselves? Shakspeare.

**UNSECEST, adj.** Not safe.

Love, though most sure,

Yet always to itself seems *unseceste*. Deham.

**UNSECEST, adj.** Not drawn to ill.

If she remain *unseceste*, you not making it appear otherwise, for your ill opinion, and the assault you have made to her chastity, you shall answer me with your sword. Shakspeare.

Among innumerable false, unmov'd,

Unshaken, *unseceste*, unterrify'd. Milton's Paradise Lost.

**UNSECEST, adj.** Wanting the power of vision.

I should have scratch'd out your *unseceste* eyes, To make my master out of love with thee. Shakspeare.

**TO UNSEEM, v. n.** Not to seem. Not in use.

You wrong the reputation of your name, In so *unseeming* to confess receipt Of that which hath so faithfully been paid. Shakspeare.

**UNSEEMLINESS, n. f.** Indecency; indecorum; uncomeliness.

All as before his sight whom we fear, and whose presence to offend with any the least *unseemliness* we would be wisely as loth as they, who most reprehend or deride that we do. Hooker.

**UNSEEMLY, adj.** Indecent; uncomely; unbecoming.

Contentions as yet were never able to prevent two evils; the one, a mutual exchange of *unseemly* and unjust disgraces offered by men, whose tongues and passions are out of rule; the other, a common hazard of both, to be made a prey by such as study how to work with most advantage in private. Hooker.

Adultery of the tongue, consisting in corrupt, dishonest, and *unseemly* speech. Perkins.

Let us now devise

What best may for the present serve to hide The parts of each from other, that seem most To shame obnoxious, and *unseemly* keep. Milton.

Her gifts

Were such, as under government well seem'd; *Unseemly* to bear rule. Milton's Paradise Lost.

My sons, let your *unseemly* discord cease; If not in friendship, live at least in peace. Dryden.

I wish every *unseemly* idea and wanton expression had been banished from amongst them. Watts.

**UNSEEMLY, adv.** Indecently; unbecomingly.

Charity doth not behave itself *unseemly*, seeketh not her own. 1 Cor. xiii. 5.

Unmanly dread invades the French army; *Unseemly* yelling; distant hills return The hideous noise. Philips.

**UNSEEN, adj.**

1. Not seen; not discovered.

A jest *unseen*, instructable, invisible, As a nose on a man's face, or a weathercock on a steeple. Shakspeare.

Her father and myself

Will so dispose ourselves, that seeing, *unseen*, We may of the encounter frankly judge. Shakspeare's Hamlet.

A painter became a physician; whereupon one said to him, You have done well; for, before, the faults of your work were *unseen*; now they are *unseen*. Bacon.

Here may I always on this downy grass, Unknown, *unseen*, my easy minutes pass! Rogers.

Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth *Unseen*, both when we sleep and when we keep. Milton.

At his birth a star, Unseen before in heaven, proclaims him come; And guides the eastern sages, who enquire His place, to offer incense, myrrh, and gold. Milton.

On the same, Led by her heavenly Maker, though *unseen*, And guided by his voice, Milton's Paradise L. f.

The footsteps of the deity he treads, And secret moves along the crowded space, Unseen of all the rude Phœcean race. Pope's Odyssey.

2. Invisible; undiscoverable.

The weeds of heresy being grown into ripeness, do, even in the very cutting down, scatter oftentimes those seeds which for a while lie *unseen* and buried in the earth; but afterward freely spring up again no less pernicious than at the first. Hooker.

3. Unskilled; unexperienced.

He was not *unseen* in the affections of the court, but had not reputation enough to reform it. Clarendon.

**UNSEETH, adj.** Not added to private interest.

The most interested cannot purpose any thing so much to their own advantage, notwithstanding which the inclination is nevertheless *unseeth*. Spectator.

**UNSENT, adj.**

1. Not sent.

2. **UNSENT for.** Not called by letter or messenger.

If a physician should go from house to house *unsent for*, and enquire what woman hath a cancer, or what man a fistula, he would be as unwelcome as the disease itself. Taylor.

Somewhat of weighty consequence brings you here so often, and *unsent for*. Dryden.

**UNSEPARABLE, adj.** Not to be parted; not to be divided.

Oh world, thy slippery turns! Friends now *unseparable* turn.

Who twine as were in love *Unseparably* shall, within this hour, Break out to bitterest enmity. Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

**UNSEPARATED, adj.** Not parted.

There seek the *unseparated* hard, To whom Persephone engire and whole Gave to retain the *unseparated* soul. Pope's Odyssey.

**UNSERVICABLE, adj.** Useless; bringing no advantage or convenience.

The bear, impatient of his smarting wound, Thought with his wings to fly above the ground, But his late wounded wing *unserviceable* found. Spenser.

'Tis certainly demonstrated, that the condensation and expansion of any proportion of the air, is always proportional to the weight incumbent upon it; so that, if the atmosphere had been much greater or less than it is, it would on the surface of the earth have been *unserviceable* for vegetation and life. Bentley.

It can be no *unserviceable* design to religion, to undeceive men in so important a point. Rogers.

**UNSERVICABLE, adv.** Without use; without advantage.

It does not enlarge the dimensions of the globe, or lie idly and *unserviceably* there, but part of it is introduced into the plants which grow thereon; and the rest either remounts again, with the ascending vapour, or is wash'd down into rivers. Woodward's Natural History.

**UNSET, adj.** Not set; not placed.

They urge that God left nothing in his word undescribed, nothing *unset* down; and therefore charged them strictly to keep themselves to that without any addition. Hooker.

**TO UNSETTLE, v. a.**

1. To make uncertain.

Such a doctrine *unsettles* the titles to kingdoms and estates; for if the actions in which such settlements spring were illegal, all that is built upon them must be too; but the law is absurd, therefore the fact must be so likewise. Arbuthnot.

2. To move from a place.

As big as he was, did there need any great matter to *unsettle* him? L'Estrange.

3. To overthrow.

**UNSETTLED, adj.**

1. Not fixed in resolution; not determined; not steady.

A solemn air, and the best comforter To an *unsettled* fancy, cure thy brains. Shakspeare.

Prepar'd I was not For such a business; there am I found So much *unsettled*. Shakspeare.

With them, a ballad of the king deceas'd, And all the *unsettled* humours of the land, Rash, inconsiderate, fiery, voluntary. Shakspeare.

Uncertain and *unsettled* he remains, Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself. Milt.

A covetous man deliberated betwixt the quality of a warring stomach, and an *unsettled* mind. L'Estrange.

*Unsettled* virtue stormy may appear; Honour, like mine, serenely is severe. Dryden.

Impartially judge, whether from the very first day that our religion was *unsettled*, and church government hung out of doors, the civil government has ever been able to fix upon a sure foundation. South.

2. Unequable; not regular; changeable.

March and September, the two equinoxes, are the most windy and tempestuous, the most *unsettled* and unequable seasons in most countries. Bentley's Sermons.

3. Not established.

My cruel fate, And doubts attending an *unsettled* state, For'd me to guard my coast. Dryden.

4. Not fixed in a place or abode.

David supposed that it could not stand with the duty which he owed unto God, to set himself in an house of cedar trees, and to behold the ark of the Lord's covenant *unsettled*. Hooker.

**UNSETTLEDNESS, n. f.**

1. Irresolution; undetermined state of mind.

2. Uncertainty; fluctuation.

The *unsettledness* of my condition has hitherto put a stop to my thoughts concerning it. Dryden.

3. Want of fixity.

When the sun shines upon a river, though its waves roll this way and that by the wind, yet, for all their *unsettledness*, the sun strikes them with a direct and certain beam. South.

**UNSETTLED, adj.** Not parted; not divided.

Honour and policy, like *unsettled* friends I sh'ld war, do grow together. Shakspeare's Coriolanus.

Their hands, though slack, no dissolution fear; Th' *unsettled* parts the greatest pressure bear; Though loose, and fit to flow, they still cohere. Blackmore.

**TO UNSEX, v. a.** To make otherwise than the sex commonly is.

All you spirits That tend on mortal thoughts, *unsex* me here, And fill me, from the crown to the toe, top full Of direst cruelty. Shakspeare's Macbeth.

**UNSHADOWED, adj.** Not clouded; not darkened.

He alone sees all things with an *unshadowed* comprehensive vision, who eminently is all. Glouc.

**UNSHAKEABLE, adj.** Not subject to concussion. Not in use.

Your life stands, As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in With rocks *unshakeable*, and roaring waters. Shakspeare.

**UNSHAKEN, adj.** Not shaken. Not in use.

I know but one That *unshakable* holds on his tank, Unshak'd of motion. Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.

3. K. a. UNSEXABLE.

**UNSHAKEN. adj.**

1. Not agitated; not moved.

Porpoise is

Of violent birth, but poor validity:

Which now, like fruits unripe, sick on the tree,

But fall *unshaken* when they mellow be. *Shaksp.*

The wicked's spite against God is but like a madman's running his head against the wall, that leaves the wall *unshaken*, but dashes his own brains out. *Boyle*

2. Not subject to concussion.

3. Not weakened in resolution; not moved.

Fill thou wast shrouded then,  
O patient Son of God! yet only stood'st  
*Unshaken*. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God, in *unshaken* duty to his vicegerent. *Swett.*

His principles were founded in reason, and supported by virtue, and therefore did not lie at the mercy of ambition: his notions were no less steady and *unshaken*, than just and upright. *Addison.*

To UNSHAKLE. v. a. To loose from bonds.

A laudable freedom of thought *unshakes* their minds from the narrow prejudices of education, and opens their eyes to a more extensive view of the publick good. *Addison.*

UNSHAMED. adj. Not shamed.

The brave man seeks not popular applause;  
*Unshamed*, though foil'd, he does the best he can;  
Force is of brutes, but honour is of man. *Dryd.*

UNSHAPEN. adj. Mithapen; deformed.

This *unshapen* earth we now inhabit, is the form it was found in when the waters had retired. *Burd.*  
Gasping for breath th' *unshapen* Phœnix die,  
And on the boiling wave extended lie. *Addison.*

UNSHARED. adj. Not partaken; not had in common.

Bliss, as thou hast part, to me is bliss;  
Tedious *unshared* with thee, and odious soon. *Miln.*  
To UNSHATH. v. a. To draw from the scabbard.

Executioner, *unshath* thy sword. *Shakespeare.*  
Mowbray, the Bishop Scroop, Hastings, and all,  
Are brought to the correction of your law.

There is not now a rebel's sword *unshath'd*. *Shak.*

Far hence be souls profess!  
Now, Trojan, take the way thy fates afford;  
Assume thy courage, and *unshath* thy sword. *Dry.*

The Roman senate has resolv'd,  
Till time give better prospects, still to keep  
The sword *unshath'd*, and turn its edge on Caesar. *Addison.*

Each chief his sev'nfold shield display'd,  
And half *unshath'd* the shining blade. *Pope.*

UNSHE'D. adj. Not split.

To blood *unshe'd* the rivers must be turn'd. *Miln.*

UNSHELTRED. adj. Wanting a screen; wanting protection.

He is breeding that worm, which will smite this gourd, and leave him *unsheltered* to that scorching wrath of God, which will make the improvement of Jonah's parricide wish, that God would take away his life, his most rational desire. *Dor. of Pity.*

UNSHIELDED. adj. Not guarded by the shield.

He try'd a tough, well-chosen spear;  
Though Cygnus thus did no defence provide,  
But scorn'd to offer it, *unshielded* side. *Dryden.*

To UNSHIRT. v. a. To take out of a ship.

At the Cape we landed for fresh water, but discovering a leak, we *unshirtd* our goods, and watered there. *Swift.*

UNSHOCKED. adj. Not disgusted; not offended.

Thy spiteful thoughts *unshok'd* the priest may seem. *Titch.*

UNSHOD. adj. [from *unshod*.] Having no shoes.

Their feet *unshod*, their bodies wrapt in rags;  
Their heads on foot as chafed flags. *Spens.*

Withstand thy foes from being *unshod*. *Ps. li.*  
The King's army, naked and *unshod*, would, through those insulated parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon.*

UNSHOOK. part. adj. Not shaken.

Pit, box, and gallery in convulsions hurl'd,  
Thou stand'st *unshook* amidst a bursting world. *Pope.*

UNSHORN. adj. Not clipped.

This strength diffus'd  
No less through all my sinews, joints, and bones,  
Than thine, while I prefer'd these locks *unshorn*.  
The pledge of my unviolated vow. *Miln. Agonist.*  
Straight as a line in beautiful order stood,  
Of oaks *unshorn*, a venerable wood. *Dryden.*

UNSHOT. part. adj. Not hit by shot.

He that on her his bold hand lays,  
With Cupid's pointed arrow plays;  
They, with a touch, they are so keen,  
Wound us *unshot*, and sit unseen. *Waller.*

To UNSHOUT. v. a. To annihilate or retract a shout.

*Unshout* the noise that banish'd Marius;  
Repeat him, with the welcome of his mother. *Shakespeare.*

UNSHOWERED. adj. Not watered by showers.

Nor is Osiris seen  
In Memphian grove or green,  
Trampling th' *unshowerd* grass with lowings loud. *Miln.*

UNSHRINKING. adj. Not recoiling; not shunning danger or pain.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's debt;  
He only liv'd but till he was a man;  
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd  
In the *unshrinking* nation where he fought,  
But like a man he died. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

UNSHUNNABLE. adj. Inevitable.

'Tis the plague of great woes,  
Prerogativ'd art they less than the base;  
'Tis destiny *unshunnable* like death. *Shak. Othello.*

UNSIPTED. adj.

1. Not parted by a sieve.  
The ground one year at rest, forget not thou  
With richest dung to heaven it again,  
Or with *unsifted* man. *Mey's Virgil.*

2. Not tried; not known by experience.

Affection! puh! you speak like a green girl,  
*Unstied* in such perilous circumstances. *Shaksp.*

UNSTIGHT. adj. Not seeing. A low word, used only with *unseen*, as in the example following. Probably formed by corruption of *unlighted*.

They'll say, our business to reform  
The church and state, is but a worn  
For to subscribe, *unlight*, unseen,  
To an unknown church discipline. *Hudibras.*

UNSTIGHTED. adj. Invisible; not seen.

Beauties that from worth arise,  
Are like the grace of deities,  
Still present with us, though *unstighted*. *Sackling.*

UNSTIGHTLINESS. n. s. [from *unlightly*.] Deformity; disagreeableness to the eye.

The *unstightline* in the legs may be helped by wearing a laced stocking. *Wifman's Surgery.*

UNSTIGHTLY. adj. Disagreeable to the sight.

On my knees I beg,  
That you'll vouchsafe marshall, bed, and food—  
Good Sir, no more: these *unstightly* tricks. *Shakespeare.*

Those blossoms also, and those drooping gums;  
That lie bestrown, *unstightly*, and unsmooth,  
Affordance, if we mean to tread with ease. *Miln.*  
Amongst the rest, a small, *unstightly* root,  
But of divine effect, he call'd me out. *Miln.*

It must have been a fine genius for gardening,  
That could have formed such an *unstightly* blossom into  
so beautiful an art. *Spektator.*

UNTRUSTED. adj. [from *untrust*, Lat.]

1. Not hearty; not faithful.

2. Not genuine; impure; adulterated.

I have so often met with chemical preparations  
which I have found *untrusted*, that I dare scarce  
trust any. *Boyle.*

3. Not found; not solid.

Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear;  
But, clogg'd with guilt, the joy was *untrusted*. *Dryden.*

UNTRUSTED. n. s. Adulteration; cheat.

A spirit of sea-salt may, without any *untrust*,  
be so prepared as to dissolve crude gold. *Boyle.*

To UNSLAW. v. a. To deprive of strength.

Not are the nerves of his compacted strength  
Stretch'd and diffus'd into *unslaw'd* length. *Drbam.*

Now toys and trifles from their Athens come,  
And dates and pepper have *unslaw'd* Rome. *Dry.*

The affected purity of the French has *unslawed*  
their heroic parts. The language of an epic  
poem is almost wholly figurative: yet are they so  
fearful of a metaphor, that no example of Virgil can  
encourage them to be bold with safety. *Dryden.*

UNSLAWEED. adj. Nerveless; weak.

Two special reasons  
May to you, perhaps, seem much *unslaewed*,  
And yet to me are strong. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

UNSLAUGHED. adj. Not scorched; not touched by fire.

By the command of Domitian when cast into  
a cauldron of burning oil, he came out *unslaughed*.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Three men passed through a fiery furnace,  
untouched, *unslaughed*. *Stephens's Sermons.*

UNSLINKING. adj. Not sinking.

Anxur feels the cool refreshing breeze  
Blown off the sea, and all the dewy strand  
Lies cover'd with a smooth, *unslinking* sand. *Addy.*

UNSLIPPING. adj. Impeccable.

A perfect *unslipping* obedience, free from particular acts of transgression. *Rogers.*

UNSLANNED. adj. Not measured; not computed.

This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find  
The harm of *unslann'd* swiftness, will, too late,  
The leaden pounds to 's heels. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

UNSKILFUL. adj. Wanting art; wanting knowledge.

This overdone, or come tardy off, though it  
make the *unskilful* laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve. *Shakespeare.*

Hear his sighs, though mute;  
*Unskilful* with what words to pray, let me  
interpret for him. *Miln's Paradise Lost.*

A man *unskilful* in syllogism could perceive the weakness and inconspicuousness of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse. *Locke.*

Using a man's words according to the propriety of the language, though it be not always understood, leaves the blame on him who is so *unskilful* in the language as not to understand it when used as it ought. *Locke.*

UNSKILFULLY. adv. Without knowledge; without art.

You speak *unskilfully*; or, if your knowledge be more, it is much darkened in your notice. *Shak.*

UNSKILFULNESS. n. s. Want of art; want of knowledge.

The sweetness of her countenance did give such  
a grace to what she said, that it did make handsome  
the unskilfulness, and makes the eye force the  
mind to believe that there was a pulse in that *unskilfulness*. *Sidney.*

Let no priors be heightened by the necessity or  
*unskilfulness* of the contractor. *Taylor's Rules Living Holy.*

UNSKILFULLY. adv. Wanting skill; wanting knowledge; with a before a noun,

and a before a verb.

**UNBORN** *adj.* Not yet born.  
 To mix it, and mingle the qualities  
 The rule of physic would against this try. *Dryd.*  
 Unborn'd and young, yet something still I see,  
 Of Canidish beauty join'd to Cecili's wit. *Waller.*  
 Not seldom menarche, on their nuptial days,  
 In dawning gold and purple shine to say,  
 As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,  
 Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms unskill'd. *Blackmore.*

Poets, like painters, thus unskill'd to trace  
 The naked nature, and the living grace,  
 With gold and jewels cover every part,  
 And hide with ornaments their want of art. *Pope.*

**UNSLAIN** *adj.* Not killed.  
 If there were any who felt a pity of so great a  
 fall, and had yet any sparks of unslain duty left in  
 them towards me, yet durst they not show it. *Sid.*  
 Not hecatomb unslain, not vows unpaid,  
 On Greeks accurs'd this dire contagion bring. *Dryden.*

**UNSLAKED** *adj.* Not quenched.  
 Her desires new fous'd,  
 And yet unslak'd, will kindle in her fancy,  
 And make her eager to renew the feast. *Dryden.*  
 Wheat steeped in brine, drawing the brine from  
 it; they mix with unslaked lime bear to powder,  
 and so sow it. *Mortimer.*

**UNSLIPPING** *adj.* Ever wakeful.  
 And replete dews dispos'd  
 All but th' unslipping eyes of God to rest. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**UNSLIPPING** *adj.* Not liable to slip;  
 fast.

To knit your hearts  
 With an unslipping knot, take, Antony,  
 Ostrava to wife. *Shakspeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*

**UNSMIRCHED** *adj.* Unpolluted; not  
 stained.

That drop of blood that's calm proclaims me  
 bastard;  
 Cries cuckold to my father; brands the harlot  
 Ev'n here, between the chaste and unsmirch'd brow  
 Of my true mother. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

**UNSMOKED** *adj.* Not smoked.  
 His ancient pipe in-fable dy'd,  
 And half unsmok'd, lay by his side. *Swift.*

**UNSMOOTH** *adj.* Rough; not even; not  
 level. Not used.

These blossoms, and these dropping gums  
 That lie bestrown, unsightly, and unsmooth,  
 Ask riddance, if we mean to treat with ease. *Mil.*

**UNSOUSABLE** *adj.* [incommunicabilis, Latin.]  
 Not kind; not communicative of good;  
 not suitable to society.

By how much the more we are accompanied  
 with plenty, by so much the more greedily is our  
 end desired, whom when time hath made unsociable  
 to others, we become a burden to ourselves.

*Raleigh's History of the World.*  
 Such a behaviour detests men from a religious  
 life, by representing it as an unsociable state, that  
 extinguishes all joy. *Addison.*

**UNSOUSABLE** *adv.* Not kindly; with-  
 out good-nature.

These we pleased with nothing that is not un-  
 sociably sour, ill-natured, and troublesome. *L'Estr.*

**UNSOILED** *adj.* Not polluted; not  
 tainted; not stained.

Who will believe thee, Isabel?  
 My night's name, th' assurance of my life,  
 Will be your accusation overnight. *Shakspeare*  
 The humours are transparent, to let in the  
 light, unsold and unsophisticated by any inward  
 tincture. *Ray.*

Her Arcturush stream remains unsold,  
 Unmix'd with foreign silt, and undel'd. *Dryd.*

**UNSWAP'D** *adj.* Not exchanged for money.  
 Mopsus the slave, who future things foretold;  
 And offer'd secret, by his wife unsold. *Dryden.*

And my children better than captives  
 Unswapp'd, unsold, this glorious moment in. *Pope.*

**UNSWAP'D** *adj.* Unbecoming a  
 soldier.

Perhaps they had sentinels waking while they  
 slept; but even this would be unsoldierlike in our  
 eyes. *Brown.*

**UNSWAP'D** *adj.* Fluid; not coherent.

The extension of body is nothing but the coha-  
 sion of solids, separable, moveable parts; and the  
 extension of space, the continuity of unswapp'd, inse-  
 parable, and unmoveable parts. *Locke.*

**UNSWAP'D** *adj.* Not explicated.

Why may not a sincere teacher of truth, by la-  
 bour and prayer, find out the solution of those per-  
 plexities which have hitherto been unswapp'd? *Waller.*  
 As Virgil propounds a riddle which he leaves un-  
 solved, so I will give you another, and leave the  
 exposition to your acute judgment. *Dryden.*

**UNSWAP'D** *for unswapp'd.* *Spenser.*

**UNSWAP'D** *adj.* Not adulte-  
 rated; not counterfeit.

The hatour and tunicles are purely transparent,  
 to let in light and colours, unswapp'd and unswapp'd  
 by any inward tincture. *Millegast's Microscop.*  
 Blue vitriol, now venereal and unswapp'd in-  
 ever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will  
 not impart its latent colour. *Boyle.*

If authors will not keep close to truth by un-  
 varied terms, and plain, unswapp'd arguments,  
 yet it concerns readers not to be imposed on by  
 fallacies. *Locke.*

**UNSWAP'D** *adj.* Not distributed by pro-  
 per separation.

Their ideas, ever indifferent and resurgent, lie  
 in the brain unswapp'd, and thrown together without  
 order. *Waller.*

**UNSWAP'D** *adj.*

1. Had without seeking.

Mad man, that does seek  
 Occasion of wrath, had cause of strife;  
 She comes unswapp'd, and thunders follows eke. *Spenser.*

Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,  
 That would be woo'd, was not unswapp'd by you. *Milton.*

They now have resame,  
 To find whom at the first they found unswapp'd. *Milton.*

The sea o'er-fraught would swell, and th' unswapp'd  
 diamonds. *Mil.*

Would it emulate the forehead of the deep—  
 Slumber, which forges. *Mil.*

When call'd before to come, now came unswapp'd. *Milton.*

If some foreign and unswapp'd ideas offer them-  
 selves, reject them, and keep them from taking off  
 our minds from its present pursuit. *Locke.*  
 Thou that art ne'er from velvet slipper free,  
 Whence comes this unswapp'd honour unto me? *Fincham.*

2. Not searched; not explored.

Hopeloss to find, yet loth to leave unswapp'd,  
 Or that, or any place that harbours men. *Shakspeare.*

**UNSWAP'D** *adj.*

1. Sickly; wanting health.

Intemperate youth  
 Ends in an age imperfect, and unswapp'd. *Denham.*  
 An animal whose juices are unswapp'd, can never be  
 duly nourish'd; for unswapp'd juices can never duly  
 repair the fluids and solids. *Arbutnot.*

2. Not free from cracks.

3. Rotten; corrupted.

4. Not orthodox.

These arguments being found out and gone, it can-  
 not be unswapp'd or evil to hold still the same asser-  
 tion. *Hobbes.*  
 Eutyches of sound belief, in teaching their true  
 personal constitution, become unswapp'd, by denying  
 the difference which still exists, both between the  
 one and the other nature. *Hobbes.*

5. Not honest; not upright.

Do not tempt any artifice,  
 Lest it should make me false unswapp'd a man.

As to inform you with these kindnesses  
 That I have done for you. *Shakspeare.*

6. Not true; not certain; not solid.

Their vain humours, fed  
 With fruitless follies and unswapp'd delights. *Spenser.*

7. Not fast; not calm.

The new sea kings  
 Toss'd here and there, his quiet to confound,  
 Feels sudden terror bring cold shiverings;  
 Lists not to eat; still mutes; sleeps unswapp'd. *Daniel.*

8. Not close; not compact.

Some ladies make unswapp'd cheese, notwithstand-  
 ing all the care of the good housewife. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

9. Not sincere; not faithful.

This Bobblyd soon drops upon the ground,  
 A certain token that his love's unswapp'd;  
 While Lubberkin sticks firmly. *Gay.*

10. Not solid; not material.

Of such subtle substance and unswapp'd,  
 That like a ghost he seem'd, whose grave-plots  
 are unbound. *Spenser.*

11. Erroneous; wrong.

What fary, what conceit unswapp'd,  
 Presenteth here to death so sweet a child? *Fairfax.*  
 His piessance, trusting in th' Almighty's aid,  
 I mean to try, whose reason I have try'd  
 Unswapp'd and false. *Milton.*

12. Not fast under-foot.

**UNSWAP'D** *adj.* Not tried by the  
 plummet.

Gloster is  
 Unswapp'd yet, and full of deep deceit. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

Orpheus' lute was strung with poets' notes,  
 Whole golden touch could soften steel and stones;  
 Make tigers tame, and huge Leviathans  
 Forsake unswapp'd deeps to dance on sands. *Sid.*

**UNSWAP'D** *adj.*

1. Erroneousness of belief; want of ortho-  
 doxy.

If this be unswapp'd, wherein doth the point of  
 unswapp'dness lie? *Hobbes.*

2. Corruptness of any kind.

Neither is it to all men apparent, which com-  
 plain of unswapp'd parts, with what kind of unswapp'd-  
 ness every such part is possessed. *Hobbes.*

3. Want of strength; want of solidity.

The unswapp'dness of this principle has been often  
 exposed, and is universally acknowledged. *Addison.*

**UNSWAP'D** *adj.*

1. Not made four.

Meat and drink last longer unswapp'd and un-  
 swapp'd in winter than in summer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Not made morose.

Secure these golden early joys,  
 That youth unswapp'd with sorrow bears. *Dryden.*

**UNSWAP'D** *adj.* Not propagated by scat-  
 tering seed.

Mushrooms come up hastily in a night, and yet  
 are unswapp'd. *Bacon.*

If the ground lie fallow and unswapp'd, corn-flowers  
 will not come. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The flow'rs unswapp'd in fields and meadows reign'd,  
 And western winds immortal spring maintain'd. *Dryden.*

**UNSWAP'D** *adj.* Not spared.

Whatever thing  
 The scythe of time mows down, devoutly swapp'd. *Milton.*

**UNSWAP'D** *adj.*

1. Not parsimonious.

She gathers tribute large, and on the board  
 Heaps with unswapp'd hand. *Milton.*

2. Not merciful.

To UNSWAP'D. v. a. To retract; to re-  
 cant.  
 I put myself to thy direction, and  
 Unswapp'd mine own distraction; here I swore  
 That talents and blazes I laid upon myself. *Shakspeare.*

**UNSPEAKABLE. adj.** Not to be expressed; ineffable; unutterable.

A thing, which uttered with true devotion and zeal of heart, affordeth to God himself that glory, that aid to the weakest sort of men, to the most perfect that follow comfort, which is *unspeakable*.

*Hicks.*

A heavier task could not have been imposed, Than I to speak my grief *unspeakable*. *Shakespeare.*

Both address for fight

*Unspeaking*: for who, though with the tongue Of angels, can relate? *Milton.*

The comfort it conveys is something bigger than the capriciousness of mortality; mighty, and *unspeakable*; and not to be understood, till it comes to be felt.

*South.*

This fills the minds of weak men with groundless fears and *unspeakable* rage towards their fellow subjects.

*Addison.*

**UNSPEAKABLY. adv.** Inexpressibly; ineffably.

When nature is in her dissolution, and presents us with nothing but bleak and barren prospects, there is something *unspeakably* cheerful in a spot of ground which is covered with trees, that smile amidst all the rigour of winter.

*Spectator.*

**UNSPECIFIED. adj.** Not particularly mentioned.

Were it not requisite that it should be concealed, it had not passed *unspecified*. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

**UNSPECULATIVE. adj.** Not theoretical. Some *unspeculative* men may not have the skill to examine their affections. *Government of the Tongue.*

**UNSPED. adj.** Not dispatched; not performed.

Venus withdraws,

*Unsped* the service of the common cause. *Garth.*

**UNSPENT. adj.** Not wasted; not diminished; not weakened; not exhausted.

The sound included within the sides of the bell, cometh forth at the holes *unspent* and more strong.

*Bacon.*

Thy fame, not circumscrib'd with English ground, Flies like the nimble journeys of the light, And is, like that, *unspent* too in its flight. *Dryden.*

**TO UNSPHERE. v. a.** To remove from its orb.

You put me off with limber vows; but I, Though you would seek to *unsphere* the stars with oaths,

Should yet say, Sir, no going. *Shakespeare.*

Let my lamp at midnight hour Be seen in some high lonely tower, Where I may oft out-watch the Bear, With thrice great Hermes; or *unsphere* The spirit of Plato, to unfold What worlds or what vast regions hold Th' immortal mind. *Milton.*

**UNSPYED. adj.**

1. Not searched; not explored.

With narrow search I must walk round This garden, and no corner leave *unspied*. *Milton.*

2. Not seen; not discovered.

Resolv'd to find some fault, before *unspied*; And disappointed, if but satisfy'd. *Tickell.*

**UNSPILT. adj.**

1. Not shed.

That blood which thou and thy great grandfathers shed, And all that since then, after nations bleed, Had been *unspilt*, had happy Edward known, That all the blood he spilt had been his own. *Dryden.*

2. Not spoiled; not marred.

To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to give, For lender or borrower, violence it is; Then have of thine own, without lending, *unspilt*.

*Temple.*

**UNSPILT. v. a.** To dispirit; to depress; to deject.

Denmark has continued ever since weak and *unspilt*, that only upon safety.

*Temple.*

Could it be in the power of any temporal law, so much to disappoint and *unspoil* my soul? *North.*

**UNSPOTTED. adj.**

1. Not plundered; not pillaged.

All the way that they had, for very delight, in their return they offered whatsoever they had before left *unspoiled*. *Spenser's Shep. of Ireland.*

The English searched the rivers in such sort, as they left few things *unspoiled* or untaken. *Haywood.*

*Unspoiled* shall be her arms, and unprofaned Her holy limbs. *Dryden.*

2. Not marred; not hurt; not made useless; not corrupted.

Bathurly yet *unspoiled* by wealth. *Pope.*

**UNSPOTTED. adj.**

1. Not marked with any stain.

A milk-white hind, Without *unspotted*, innocent within. *Dryden.*

Seven hallocks yet unyok'd for Phæbus chaise, And for Diana seven *unspotted* ewes. *Dryden.*

2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt.

Satyrus bid him other business ply, Than hunt the steps of pure, *unspotted* maid. *Spenser.*

A heart *unspotted* is not easily daunted. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

There is no king, be his voice never so loud, if it come to the apprehension of words, can try it out with all *unspotted* soldiers. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Pure religion and unadorned is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself *unspotted* from the world. *1st Cor. 7.*

Wildness takes grey hair to men, and an *unspotted* life is old age. *Apocrypha.*

Make her his eternal bride; And from her fair *unspotted* side Two twins at once are to be born. *Milton.*

Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome grave His prey, nor suffer my *unspotted* soul For ever with corruption there to dwell. *Milton.*

Vindicate the honour of religion, by a pure and *unspotted* obedience to its precepts. *Rogers.*

**UNSQUARED. adj.** Not formed; irregular.

When he speaks, 'Tis like a chime of merriment, with terms *unsquared*, Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon drops, Would seem hyperbolical. *Shakespeare's Trul. and Cress.*

**UNSTABLE. adj.** [*instabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not fixed; not fast.

A popular state, not founded on the general interests of the people, is of all others the most uncertain, *unstable*, and subject to the most easy changes. *Temple.*

Thus air was void of light, and earth *unstable*. *Dryden.*

See harvest's seeds defeat the busy town, And wander roads *unstable*, not their own. *Gay.*

2. Inconstant; irresolute.

Where gentry, title, wisdom, Cannot conclude by the yea and no Of general ignorance, it must omit Real necessities, and give way the while To *unstable* lightness. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

A double-minded man is *unstable*. *James, 1. 8.*

**UNSTABLE. adj.** Not cool; not prudent; not settled into discretion; not steady; mutable.

His *unstable* youth had long wandered in the common labyrinth of love; in which time, to warn young people of his unfortunate folly, he compiled these twelve epilogues. *Spenser.*

To the gay goddess his *unstable* desire Him wholly carried, to refresh his spirits. *Spenser.*

Will the king come, that I may breathe my last In wholesome counsel to his *unstable* youth? *Shakespeare.*

Tell me, how wilt the world requite me, For undertaking to *unstable* a journey? I fear it will make me *unstable*. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*

Which gases beneath a child's *unstable* command! *Sandys.*

**UNSTABLE. n. s.**

1. Indiscretion; volatile mind.

2. Uncertain motion.

The oft changing of his colour, with a kind of flaking *unstable* over all his body, he might see in his countenance some great determination mixed with fear. *Shakespeare.*

**UNSTAINED. adj.** Not stained; not died; not discoloured; not dishonoured; not polluted.

Pure and *unstained* religion ought to be the highest of all cares appertaining to publick regimen. *Hobbes.*

Let her waves with any filth be dy'd, But ever, like herself, *unstained* hath been try'd. *Spenser.*

I do commit into your hand Th' *unstained* sword that you have us'd to bear, With this remembrance, that you use the same With a like bold, just, and impartial spirit. As you have done 'gainst me. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

I will do it without fear or doubt, To live an *unstained* wife to my sweet love. *Shakespeare.*

Your youth, And the red blood which peeps forth faintly through it, Do plainly give you out an *unstained* shepherd. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*

The hooked chariot stood *Unstained* with hostile blood. *Milton.*

That good earl, once president Of England's council, and her treasury; Who liv'd in both *unstained* with gold or fee, And left them both, more in himself content. *Milton.*

Her people guiltless, and her fields *unstained*. *Reverend.*

These, of the garter call'd, of faith *unstained*, In fighting fields the laurel have obtain'd. *Dryden.*

**TO UNSTATE. v. a.** To put out of dignity.

High-battled Caesar will *Unstate* his happiness, and be rag'd to th' show Against a sword. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

I would *unstate* myself, to be in a due resolution. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*

**UNSTATUTABLE. adj.** Contrary to statute.

That plea did not avail, although the lease were notoriously *unstatutable*, the rent reserved being not a seventh part of the real value. *Swift.*

**UNSTAYED. adj.** Not stopped; not stayed.

With the issuing blood Strike the villain, whose *unstayed* thirst York and young Rutland could not satisfy. *Shakespeare.*

**UNSTAYED. adj.** Not fixed; not fast; not resolute.

I'll read you matter, As full of peril and adventure spirit, As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud, On the *unstayed* footing of a spear. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*

**UNSTAYED. adv.**

1. Without any certainty.

2. Inconstantly; not consistently.

He that uses his words loosely and *unstayed*, will not be minded, or not understood. *Locke.*

**UNSTEADINESS. n. s.** Want of constancy; irresolution; mutability.

A prince of this character will instruct us, by his example, to fix the *unsteadiness* of our policies. *Addison.*

In the result, we find the same spirit of cruelty, the same blindness, and obstinacy, and *unsteadiness*. *Swift.*

**UNSTEADY. adj.**

1. Inconstant; irresolute.

And her *unsteady* hand hath often plac'd Men in high power, but seldom held them fast. *Dryden.*

No measures can be taken of an *unsteady* mind; still it is too much, or too little. *Locke.*

While choice remains, he will be still *unsteady*, And nothing but necessity can fix him. *Locke.*

2. Mutable;



**5. Movable; variable; changeable.**

If the motion of the sun were as unequal as that of a ship driven by *unsteady* winds, it would not in all help us to measure time. *Locke.*

**3. Not fixed; not settled.**

**UNSTEADY. *adj.* Not soaked.**

Other wheat was *soaked*, *unsoaked*, but watered twice a day. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**TO UNSTING. *v. a.* To disarm of a sting.**

He has disarmed his afflictions, *unstung* his miseries; and though he has not the proper happiness of the world, yet he has the greatest that is to be enjoyed in it. *South's Sermons.*

**UNSTINTED. *adj.* Not limited.**

In the works of nature is *unstinted* goodness shewn us by their author. *Shelton.*

**UNSTIRRED. *adj.* Not stirred; not agitated.**

Such seeming milks *suffered* to stand *unstirred*, let fall to the bottom a refinous substance. *Boyle on Calvary.*

**TO UNSTITCH. *v. a.* To open by picking the stitches.**

Cato well observes, though in the phrase of a taylor, friendship ought not to be *unripped*, but *unripped*. *Collins.*

**UNSTOPPING. *adj.* Not bending; not yielding.**

Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood should nothing privilege him, nor partialize. Th' *unstoping* firmness of my upright soul. *Shak.*

**TO UNSTOP. *v. a.* To free from stop or obstruction; to open.**

Such white fumes have been afforded, by *unstop* of a liquor diaphanous and red. *Boyle on Colours.*  
The eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf *unstopped*. *Isaiab. xxxv. 5.*  
One would wonder to find such a multitude of niches *unstopped*. *Addison.*

**UNSTOPPED. *adj.* Meeting no resistance.**

The flame *unstop'd* at first more fury gains, And Vulcan rides at large with loosen'd reins. *Dryden.*

**UNSTRAINED. *adj.* Easy; not forced.**

By an easy and *unstrained* derivation, it implies the breath of God. *Hakewill on Providence.*

**UNSTRAINED. *adj.* Not contracted.**

The eternal wisdom, from which we derive our beings, enriched us with all these ennoblements that were suitable to the measure of an *unstrained* goodness; and the capacity of such a creature. *Glasville.*

**UNSTRENGTHENED. *adj.* Not supported; not assisted.**

The church of God is neither of capacity so weak, nor so *unstrengthened* with authority from above; but that her laws may exact obedience at the hands of her own children. *Hooker.*

**TO UNSTRING. *v. a.***

**1. To relax any thing strung; to deprive of strings.**

My tongue's use is to me no more Than an *unstringed* viol or harp. *Shak. Rich. III.*  
Eternal structures let them raise On William and Maria's praise; Nor fear they can exhaust the store, Till nature's music lies *unstring*. *Prior.*  
His idle horn on fragrant myrtles hung; His arrows scattered, and his bow *unstring*. *Smith.*

**2. To loose; to untie.**

Invaded thus, for want of better bands His garland they *unstring*, and bind his hands. *Dryden.*

**UNSTRUCT. *adj.* Not moved; not affected.**

Over dark and dry, They journey tollsome, unfringed with length Of marks, *unstruct* with horror at the sight Of Alpine rocks bleak. *Philips.*

**UNSTUDIED. *adj.* Not premeditated; not laboured.**

In your conversation I could observe a clearness of notion expressed in ready and *unstudied* words. *Dryden.*

**UNSTUDIED. *adj.* Unfilled; not crowded.**

Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye; And where care lodges, sleep will never lie; But where *unstudied* youth with *unstudied* brain Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shakespeare.*

**UNSUBSTANTIAL. *adj.***

**1. Not solid; not palpable.**

Welcome, thou *unsubstantial* air that I embrace! The wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst, Owes nothing to thy blasts. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
Darkness now rose, At daylight sunk, and brought in lowering night, Her shadowy offspring, *unsubstantial* both. *Milton.*

**2. Not real.**

If empty *unsubstantial* beings may be ever made use of on this occasion, there were never any more nicely imagined and employed. *Addison.*

**UNSUCCESS. *dep.* Not succeeded.**

Unjust equal o'er equals to let reign; One over all, with *unsuccessful* power. *Milton.*

**UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* Not having the wished event; not fortunate.**

O the sad fate of *unsuccessful* sin! You see your heads without; there's worse within. *Cheeverland.*

Ye powers return'd From *unsuccessful* charge; be not dismay'd. *Milt.*

Peep'd appear the many mistakes, which have made learning generally to unpleasing and to *unsuccessful*. *Milton.*

My counsels may be *unsuccessful*, but my pray'r shall wait on all your actions. *Debam.*

The corruption, perverseness, and vitiosity of man's will, he charges as the only cause that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came clothed with, *unsuccessful*. *South.*

Had Portius been the *unsuccessful* lover, The same compassion would have fall'n on him. *Addison.*

Successful authors do what they can to exclude a competitor; while the *unsuccessful*, with as much eagerness, lay their claim to him as their brother. *Addison.*

There are generally more *unsuccessful* in their pursuit after fame, who are more desirous of obtaining it. *Addison.*

Leave dangerous truths to *unsuccessful* satire. *Pope.*

**UNSUCCESSFULLY. *adv.* Unfortunately; without success.**

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently; while the ambitious man attempts to please others surlily, and, perhaps, in the issue *unsuccessfully* too. *South.*

**UNSUCCESSFULNESS. *n. f.* Want of success; event contrary to wish.**

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then more publick reprehensions, and, upon the *unsuccessfulness* of all these milder medicaments, the censures of the church. *Ramond.*

**UNSUCCESSFUL. *adj.* Not proceeding by flux of parts.**

We cannot sum up the *unsuccessful* and stable direction of God. *Druid's Vulgar Errors.*

The *unsuccessful* duration of God with relation to himself, doth not communicate unto other created beings the same manner of duration. *Hale.*

**UNUCKED. *adj.* Not having the breasts drawn.**

*Unuck'd* of lamb or kid, that tend their play. *Milton.*

**UNUSABLE. *adj.* Not supportable; intolerable; not to be endured.**

The irksome deformities, whereby, through endless and senseless situations of indignant prayers,

they sometimes differ, in most *unusable* manner, the worthiest part of christian duty towards God. *Hakewill.*

That glorious form, that light *unusable*, And that far-beaming blaze of majesty, Whence with he went at heav'n's high council table To sit the midst of trine unity. *Milton.*

A stinking breath, and twenty ill smells besides, are more *unusable* by her nature's stinkiness. *Swift.*

**UNUSABLE. *n. f.* [insufficiency, Fr.] Inability to answer the end proposed.**

The error and *unusability* of the arguments, doth make it, on the contrary side against them, a strong presumption that God hath not moved their hearts to think such things as he hath not enabled them to prove. *Hooker.*

**UNUSABLE. *adj.* [insufficient, Fr.] Unable; inadequate.**

Malebranche having shewed the difficulties of the other ways, and how *unusable* they are, to give a satisfactory account of the ideas we have, effects this, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin, as the true. *Locke.*

**UNSUGARED. *adj.* Not sweetened with sugar.**

Try it with sugar put into water formerly sugared, and into other water *unsugared*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**UNUSABLE. *adj.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate.**

Virginity, like an old courtier, wears her cap out of fashion, richly suited, but *unusable*, just like the brooch and the toothpick, which we wear not now. *Shakespeare.*

He will smile upon her; which will now be in *unusable* to her disposition, being addicted to a melancholy, that it cannot but turn him into contempt. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

That would likeliest render contempt lastend; Hard recompence, *unusable* return For so much good. *Milton.*

All that heaven and happiness signifies is *unusable* to a wicked man; and therefore could be no felicity to him. *Tillemont.*

Consider whether they be not unnecessary expenses; such as are *unusable* to our circumstances. *Asterbury.*

To enter into a party, as into an order of arms, with so resigned an obedience to superiors, is very *unusable* with the civil and religious liberties we so zealously assert. *Swift.*

**UNUSABLENESS. *n. f.* Incongruity; unsuitness.**

The *unusableness* of one man's aspect to another man's fancy has rais'd such an aversion, as has produced a perfect hatred of him. *South.*

**UNUSABLE. *adj.* Not fitting; not becoming.**

Whilst you were here, overwhelmed with your grief, A passion in it *unusable* such a man. *Shak. Othello.*

Leave thy joys, *unusable* such an age, To a fresh commerce, and resign the stage. *Dryden.*

**UNUSABLE. *adj.* Not fouled; not disgraced; pure.**

My maiden honour yet is pure As the *unusable* lily. *Shakespeare.*

To royal authority a most dutiful observance, has ever been the proper, *unusable* honour of your church. *Spence.*

Bayes, which on Hough's *unusable* mitre sits. *Pope.*

**UNUSABLE. *adj.* Not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse.**

This was the first day e'er and morn, Nor pass'd uncelebrated nor *unusable* By the celestial choir. *Bacon's Paradise Lost.*

Then an altar rose: An hecatomb of pure, *unusable* lays. *Pope.*

**UNUSABLE. *adj.* Not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse.**

This was the first day e'er and morn, Nor pass'd uncelebrated nor *unusable* By the celestial choir. *Bacon's Paradise Lost.*

Then an altar rose: An hecatomb of pure, *unusable* lays. *Pope.*



Half yet remains safety; but narrower bound  
Within the visible diurnal sphere. *Milt. Par. Lof.*  
Here the muse to oft her harp has strung.  
That not a mountain rears its head unlong. *Addif.*

**UNEXPUNDED. adj.** Not exposed to the sun.

I thought her chaste as *unfaded* snow. *Shak.*  
You may as well spread out the *unfaded* heaps  
Of misers' treasure by an outlaw's den,  
And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope  
Danger will wink on opportunity,  
And let a single, helpless maiden pass  
Uninjur'd in this wild surrounding waste. *Milton.*

**UNSUPERFLUOUS. adj.** Not more than enough.

Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd  
In *unsuperfluous*, even proportion,  
And she no whit encumber'd with her store. *Milt.*

**UNSUPPRESSED. adj.**

1. Not forced or thrown from under that which supports it.

Glad some they quaff, yet not encroach on night,  
Season of rest; but well bedew'd repair  
Each to his home with *unsuppressed* feet. *Philips.*

2. Not defeated by stratagem.

**UNSUPPLIED. adj.** Not supplied; not accommodated with something necessary.

Prodigal in ev'ry other grant,  
Her fire left *unsupplied* her only want. *Dryden.*  
Every man who enjoys the possession of what he naturally wants, and is unmindful of the *unsupplied* distress of other men, betrays the same temper. *Spektor.*

**UNSUPPORTABLE. adj.** [insupportable, Fr.] Intolerable; such as cannot be endured.

The uneasiness of unrelieved thirst by continuance grows the more *unsupportable*. *Boyle.*  
The waters mounted up into the air, thicken and cool is; and, by their interposition betwixt the earth and the sun, fence off the ardent heat, which would be otherwise *unsupportable*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

**UNSUPPORTABLY. adv.** Intolerably.

For a man to do a thing, while his conscience assures him that he shall be infinitely, *unsupportably* miserable, is certainly unnatural. *Saunders.*

**UNSUPPORTED. adj.**

1. Not sustained; not held up.

Them she upbays  
Gently with myrtle band; mindless the while  
Herself, though fairest *unsupported* flow'r. *Milton.*

2. Not assisted.

Nor have our solitary attempts been so discouraged, as to despair of the favourable look of learning upon our single and *unsupported* endeavours. *Brown's Poetics to Vulgar Errors.*

**UNSURE. adj.** Not fixed; not certain.

What is love? 'tis not hereafter;  
Present mirth hath present laughter;  
What's to come is still *unsure*. *Shakespeare.*

The men he prett but late,  
To hard assays unfit, *unsure* at need,  
Yet arm'd to point in well attempted play. *Fairfax.*  
The king, supposing his estate to be most safe, when indeed most *unsafe*, advanced many to new honours. *Haywards.*

How vain that second life in others breath!  
Th' estate which with inherit after death!  
Ease, health, and life, for this they must resign:  
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the fine! *Pope.*

**UNSURMOUNTABLE. adj.** [insurmountable, Fr.] Insuperable; not to be overcome.

What safety is it, for avoiding sleeping absurdities, and *unsurmountable* rubs, in one opinion, to take refuge in the contrary, which is built on something altogether as inexplicable? *Locke.*

**UNUSABLE. adj.** Incapable; not liable to admit.

She, a goddess died in grain,  
Was *unusable* of grain. *Swift.*

**UNUSUAL. adj.** Not considered as usual.

**UNUSPENDED. adj.** likely to do or mean ill.

Here is the head of that ignoble traitor  
The dangerous and *unspended* Hastings. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Author *unspended*  
Friendly to man, far from deceit or guile. *Milton.*

On the coast where  
From entrance, or charabuck watch, by stealth  
Found *unspended* way. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This day, my Pericles, thou shalt perceive,  
Whether I keep myself those rules I give,  
Or else an *unspended* glutton live. *Dryden.*

They are persons of unquestionable abilities, altogether *unspended* of avarice or corruption. *Swift.*

**UNUSPECTING. adj.** Not imagining that any ill is designed.

When Albion sends her eager sons to war,  
Pleas'd, in the general's fight, the host lie down  
Sudden before some *unuspecting* town;  
The captive race one instant makes our prize,  
And high in air Britannia's standard flies. *Pope.*

**UNUSPICIUS. adj.** Having no suspicion.

He his guide requested to let him lean  
With both his arms on those two massy pillars,  
That to the arched roof gave main support;  
He *unuspicius* led him. *Milton's Agonistes.*

The easy queen receiv'd my faint address  
With eager hope and *unuspicius* faith. *Smith.*

**UNJUSTAINED. adj.** Not supported; not held up.

In head, though gay,  
Hung drooping, *unjustained*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
All *unjustained* between the wave and sky,  
Beneath my feet the whirling billows fly. *Pope.*

**UNSWATH. v. a.** To free from folds or convolutions of bandage.

In the morning an old woman came to *unswathe* me. *Addison.*

**UNSWAYABLE. adj.** Not to be governed or influenced by another.

He bow'd his nature, never known before  
But to be rough, *unswayable*, and free. *Shakespeare.*

**UNSWAYED. adj.** Not wielded; not held in the hand.

He makes, for England, here to claim the crown. *Shakespeare.*

—Is the chair empty? is the sword *unswayed*?  
Is the king dead? the empire *unswayed*? *Shak.*

**UNSWEAR. v. n.** Not to swear; to recant any thing sworn.

The ape was glad to end the strife so light,  
And thereto swore; for who would not sit swear,  
And oft *unswear*, a diadem to bear? *Spenser.*

**UNSWAT. v. a.** To ease after fatigue; to cool after exercise.

The interim of *unswating* themselves regularly, and convenient rest before meat, may, with profit and delight, be taken up with solemn music. *Milton on Education.*

**UNSWATING. adj.** Not sweating.

In frost and snow, if you complain of heat,  
They rub th' *unswating* brow, and swear they sweat. *Dryden.*

**UNSWET. adj.** Not sweet; disagreeable.

Long were to tell the troublous storms that told  
The private state, and make the life *unswet*. *Spenser.*

**UNSWET. adj.** Not brushed away; not cleaned by sweeping.

What custom wills in all things, should we do it,  
The dust of antiquity would lie *unswet*. *Shak.*

**UNSWORN. adj.** Not bound by an oath.

You are not *unsworn*;  
When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men. *Shakespeare.*

**UNTAINTED. adj.**

1. Not sullied; not polluted.  
Sweet prince, th' untainted virtue of your years  
Hath not yet divid'd into the world's deceit. *Shak.*

What a deeper sense than a heart can feel  
Island's *untainted* purity remain? *Shakespeare.*

Compare the ingenious philanthropist to virtuous counsels in youth, as it comes forth *untainted* out of the hands of nature, with the confirmed obstinacy in an aged sinner. *Saunders.*

This *untainted* year is all your own;  
Your glories may, without our crimes, be shown. *Dryden.*

The most *untainted* credit of a witness will scarce be able to find belief. *Locke.*

Keep the air of the room *untainted* with fire, smoke, or the breaths of many people. *Arbuth.*

2. Not charged with any crime.

And yet within these five hours Hastings liv'd  
Untainted, unexamined, free at liberty. *Shakespeare.*

3. Not corrupted by mixture.  
The conscious walls conceal the fatal secret;  
Th' *untainted* winds refuse th' infecting load. *Smith.*

**UNTAKEN. adj.**

1. Not taken.

Until this day remaineth the vail *untaken* away. *2 Cor. iii.*

The English searched the rivers in such sort, as they left few ships, unspoiled or *untaken*. *Haywood.*  
Dispose already of th' *untaken* spoil. *Waller.*  
Otherwise the whole business had miscarried, and Jerusalem remained *untaken*. *Dryden.*  
A thousand schemes the monarch's mind employ;

Else in thought, he lacks *untaken* Troy. *Pope.*

2. UNTAKEN up. Not filled.

The narrow limits of this discourse will leave no more room *untaken up* by heaven. *Boyle.*

**UNTALED. adj.** Not mentioned in the world.

Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night,  
That the runaway's eyes may wink, and Romeo  
Leap to these arms, *untald* of and unseen. *Shak.*  
No happiness can be, where is no rest;  
Th' unknown, *untald* of man is only blest. *Dryden.*

**UNTA MEABLE. adj.** Not to be tamed; not to be subdued.

Gold is so *untameable* by the fire, that, after many meltings and violent heats, it does scarce diminish. *Waller.*

He is swifter than any other bull, and *untameable*. *Cervus.*

**UNTA MED. adj.** Not subdued; not suppressed; not softened by culture or discipline.

A people very stubborn and *untamed*; or, if ever tamed, yet lately have quite-shooked off their yoke, and broken the bonds of their obedience. *Spenser's Ireland.*

What death has heav'n design'd,  
For so *untam'd*, so turbulent a mind? *Dryden.*

Man alone acts more contrary to nature, than the wild and most *untamed* part of the creation. *Locke.*

**UNTA NGLE. v. a.** To lose from intricacy or convolution.

O time, thou must *untangle* this, not I;  
It is too hard a knot for me to untie. *Shakespeare.*

This is that very *untangle*. *Shakespeare.*

That cokes the cheeks in soul, flutts hairs,  
Which, once *untangled*, much misfortune breeds. *Shakespeare.*

I'll give thee up my bow and dart;  
Untangle but this cruel chain,  
And freely let me fly again. *Prior.*

**UNTA STED. adj.** Not tasted; not tried by the palate.

The toll flag resolves to try  
The combat next; but if the cry  
Invades again his trembling ear,  
He straight returns, his wound'd arm,  
Leaves the *untasted* firing behind,  
And wing'd with fear, rushes the wind. *Waller.*

It he chooses to stay  
A new report, or an *untasted* spring,  
Blows his flag, and thinks it better. *Add. Goss.*

**UNTA STING. v.**

# UNTA

## UNTA'TING. *adj.*

### 1. Not perceiving any taste.

Whose balmy juices glide o'er th' *unta'ling* tongue. *Smith.*

### 2. Not trying by the palate.

## UNTA'UGHT. *adj.*

### 1. Uninstructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered.

A lie is continually in the mouth of the *untaught*. *Ecclus. xx.*

Taught, or *untaught*, the dunce is still the same; Yet still the wretched master bears the blame. *Dryden.*

On ev'ry thorn delightful wisdom grows,  
In ev'ry stream a sweet instruction flows;  
But some *untaught* o'erhear the whispering rill,  
In spite of sacred leisure, blockheads fill. *Young.*

### 2. Debarred from instruction.

He, that from a child *untaught*, or a wild inhabitant of the woods, will expect principles of sciences, will find himself mistaken. *Locke.*

### 3. Unskilled; new; not having use or practice.

Softalk's imperial tongue is stern and rough,  
Us'd to command, *untaught* to plead for favour. *Shakespeare.*

## UNTE'ACH. *v. a.* To make to quit or forget what has been inculcated.

That elder-berries are poison, as we are taught by tradition, experience will *unteach* us. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Their customs are by nature wrought;  
But we, by art, *unteach* what nature taught. *Dryden.*

## UNTE'ACHABLE. *adj.* That cannot be taught.

## UNTE'MPERED. *adj.* Not tempered.

One built up a wall, and others daubed it with *untemp'ed* mortar. *Ezekiel, xlii. 10.*

## UNTE'MPTED. *adj.*

### 1. Not embarrassed by temptation.

In temptation dispute not, but rely upon God; and contend not with him but in prayer, and with the help of a prudent *unte'mpted* guide. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

### 2. Not invited by any thing alluring.

*Untempted*, or by wiser or by pricer,  
He would attempt to climb the precipice. *Cotton in the Peak.*

## UNTE'NABLE. *adj.*

### 1. Not to be held in possession.

### 2. Not capable of defence.

He produced a warrant, that, the town being *unte'nable*, he should retire. *Clarendon.*

Cassaubon abandons a post that was *unte'nable*. *Dryden.*

## UNTE'NANTED. *adj.* Having no tenant.

The country seem'd to be full stock'd with cattle, no ground being *unte'nanted*. *Temple.*

## UNTE'NDED. *adj.* Not having any attendance.

They fall unblest, *unte'nded*, and unmourn'd. *Thomson.*

## UNTE'NDER. *adj.* Wanting softness; wanting affection.

So young, and so *unte'nder*—  
—So young, my lord, and true. *Shakespeare.*

## UNTE'NDERED. *adj.* Not offered.

Cassibelan granted Rome a tribute,  
Yearly three thousand pounds; which by thee lately *unte'ndered*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

## UNTE'NT. *v. a.* To bring out of a tent.

Will he not, upon our fair request,  
Untent his person, and leave the air with us? *Shakespeare.*

## UNTE'NTED. *adj.* [from tent.] Having no medicaments applied.

Vol. II.

Blasts and eggs upon thee!  
Th' *unte'nted* woodlings of a father's coast  
Pierce every sense about thee! *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

## UNTE'RRIFIED. *adj.* Not affrighted; not struck with fear.

Among innumerable false, unmov'd,  
Unshaken, unshock'd, *unte'rrify'd*. *Milton.*

To succour the distressed;  
Unbri'd by love, *unte'rrify'd* by threats;  
These are exploits worthy Achilles' son. *A. Phillips.*

## UNTHA'NKED. *adj.*

### 1. Not repaid with acknowledgment of kindness.

If all the world  
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,  
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but freeze,  
Th' All-giver would be *unthanked*, would be un-  
paid. *Milton.*

Their batter'd admiral too soon with-  
drawn, *unthanked* by ours for his unfinish'd fight. *Dryden.*

### 2. Not received with thankfulness.

For'd from her presence, and condemn'd to live;  
Unwelcome freedom, and *unthanked* reprieve. *Dryden.*

## UNTHA'NK'FUL. *adj.* Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgment for good received.

The casting away of things profitable for sustenance, is an *unthankful* abuse of the fruits. *Hooker.*

He is kind to the *unthankful*. *Luke, vi. 35.*  
They which he created were *unthankful* unto him which prepared life for them. *a. Esdras, viii.*

If you reckon that for evil, you are *unthankful* for the blessing. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

The bare supposal of one petty loss makes us *unthankful* for all that is left. *L'Estrange.*

## UNTHA'NK'FULLY. *adv.* Without thanks; without gratitude.

I judged it requisite to say something, to prevent my being thought to have *unthankfully* taken one of the chief passages of my discourse from a book to which I was utterly a stranger. *Boyle.*

## UNTHA'NK'FULNESS. *n. s.* Neglect or omission of acknowledgment for good received; want of sense of benefits; ingratitude.

I judged it requisite to say something, to prevent my being thought to have *unthankfully* taken one of the chief passages of my discourse from a book to which I was utterly a stranger. *Boyle.*

Thou diest in thine *unthankfulness*; and thine ignorance makes thee away. *Shakespeare.*

Immoderate favours breed first *unthankfulness*, and afterwards hate. *Hayward.*

The *unthankful* stand reckoned among the most enormous sinners; which evinces the virtue opposite to *unthankfulness* to bear the same place in the rank of duties. *Such.*

## UNTHA'WED. *adj.* Not dissolved after frost.

Your wine lock'd up,  
Or fish deny'd, the river yet *unthaw'd*. *Pope.*

## TO UNTHA'NK. *v. a.* To recal, or dismiss a thought.

Unthink your speaking, and say so no more. *Shakespeare.*

## UNTHIN'KING. *adj.* Thoughtless; not given to reflection.

Gray-headed infant, and in vain grown old!  
Art thou to learn, that in another's gold  
Lie charms resistless? that all laugh to find  
Unthinking plainness so o'erspread thy mind. *Crabbe.*

An effectual remedy for the wandering of thoughts wherever shall people would do great service to the studious, and perhaps help *unthinking* men to become thinking. *Locke.*

The *unthinking* part contract an unreasonable aversion to that ecclesiastical constitution. *Addison.*

With earnest eyes, and round *unthinking* face,  
He first the snuff-box open'd, then the case. *Pope.*

## UNTHO'RT. *adj.* Not obstructed by prickles.

It were some extenuation of the crime, if the *untho'rt* were not extenuable unto corporal punishments, and there still remained a parallel, or analogy, place of knowledge. *Brown.*

## UNTHOUGHT'FUL. *adj.* Not regarded; not heeded.

That shall be the day, when'er it lights,  
This gallant Hotspur, this all-praised knight,  
And your *unthought of* Harry chance to meet. *Shakespeare.*

## TO UNTHRE'AD. *v. a.* To loose.

He with his bare hand can *unthrad* thy joints,  
And crumble all thy sinews. *Milton.*

## UNTHRE'ATENED. *adj.* Not menaced.

Sir John Hotham was unrepurchased, and *unthreatened*, by any language of mine. *King Charles.*

## UNTHRIFT. *n. s.* An extravagant; a prodigal.

My rights and royalties  
Plucked from my arms perforce, and given away  
To upstart *unthrifts*. *Shakespeare.*

The curious *unthrif* makes his cloaths too wide,  
And spares himself, but would his tailor chide. *Herbert.*

Yet nothing still; then poor and naked come;  
Thy father will receive his *unthrif* home,  
And thy blest saviour's blood discharge the mighty sum. *Dryden.*

## UNTHRIFT. *adj.* Profuse; wasteful; prodigal; extravagant.

In such a night  
Did Jessica steal from the wealthy Jew,  
And, with an *unthrif* love, did run from Venice. *Shakespeare.*

## UNTHRIFTILY. *adv.* Without frugality.

Our attainments cannot be overlarge, and yet we manage a narrow fortune very *unthrif*ly. *Cotton.*

## UNTHRIFTINESS. *n. s.* Waste; prodigality; profusion.

The third sort are the poor by idleness or *unthrif*ness, as riotous spenders, vagabonds, idlers. *Hayward.*

The more they have hitherto *unthrif*ted their parts, the more should they endeavour to expiate that *unthrif*ness by a more careful management for the future. *Government of the Tongue.*

## UNTHRIFTY. *adj.*

### 1. Prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful.

The castle I found of good strength, having a great more round about it; the work of a noble gentleman, of whose *unthrif*ty son he had bought it. *Sidney.*

### 2. Not in a state of improvement.

Our absence makes us *unthrif*ty to our knowledge. *Shakespeare.*

### 3. Not easily made to thrive or flourish. A low word.

Grains given to a wide-bound or *unthrif*ty horse recover him. *Montaigne's Husbandry.*

## UNTHRIVING. *adj.* Not thriving; not prospering; not growing rich.

Let all who thus *unthrif*ly employ their inventive faculty, consider, how *unthriving* a trade it is finally like to prove; that their false accusations of others will rebound in true ones on themselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

## TO UNTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To pull down from a throne.

Alas to *unthron* we then  
May hope, when everlasting fate shall yield  
To sickle chance, and chaos judge the strife. *Milton.*

## TO UNTHRINK. *v. a.*

### 1. To unbind; to free from bonds.

Though you *unth* the winds, and let them fight  
Against the churches; though the puffy waves  
Confound and swallow navigation up. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

### 2. To loosen; to make not fast; to unfasten.

All that of myself is mine,  
Lovely Among, is thine; *Suchman.*

Sacharissa's captive slain  
Would *untie* his iron chain;  
And, those scorching beams to shun,  
To thy gentle shadow run.  
The chain I'll in return *untie*,  
And freely thou again shalt fly.  
3. To loosen from convolution or knot.  
The fury heard; while on Corytus' brink,  
Her snakes *untied* sulphureous waters drink. *Pope*.  
4. To set free from any obstruction.  
All the evils of an *untied* tongue we put upon  
the accounts of drunkenness. *Taylor*.  
5. To resolve; to clear.  
They quicken sloth, perplexities *untie*;  
Make roughness smooth, and hardness mollify.  
*Denham*.  
A little more study will solve those difficulties,  
*untie* the knot, and make your doubts vanish. *Watts*.

**UNTIED, adj.**

1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot.  
Her hair  
*Untied*, and ignorant of artful aid,  
Adown her shoulders loosely lay display'd. *Prior*.  
2. Not fastened by any binding, or knot.  
Your hose should be ungartered, your shoes *untied*,  
and every thing about you demonstrating a  
careless desolation. *Shakespeare*.  
3. Not fast.  
4. Not held by any tie or band.

**UNTIL, adv.**

1. To the time that.  
The scepter shall not depart from Judah, nor a  
lawgiver from between his feet, *until* Shiloh come.  
*Genesis*, xlix. 10.  
Treasons are acted  
As soon as thought; though they are never believ'd  
*until* they come to act. *Denham*.  
2. To the place that.  
In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,  
*until* the earth seems join'd unto the sky. *Dryden*.  
3. To the degree that.  
Then shalt push Syria *until* they be consumed.  
*Chronicles*.

**UNTIL, prep.**

1. To: used of time.  
His sons were priests of the tribe of Dan *until*  
the day of the captivity. *Judges*.  
2. To: used of objects. Obsolete.  
So soon as he from far descri'd  
Those pluming arms, that heaven with light did  
fill,  
He rous'd himself full blishe, and hasten'd them  
*until*. *Spenser*.

**UNTILLED, adj.** Not cultivated.

The glebe *untill'd* might plenteous crops have  
born;  
Rich fruits and flowers, without the gard'ner's  
pains,  
Might every hill have crown'd, have honour'd all  
the plains. *Blackmore on the Creation*.  
Lands lain long *untill'd* contract a four juice,  
which causes the land to run to unprofitable tram-  
pery. *Mortimer*.  
The soil *untill'd* a ready harvest yields;  
With wheat and barley wave the golden fields.  
*Pope*.

**UNTIMBERED, adj.** Not furnished with  
timber; weak.

Where's then the faulty boat  
Whole weak *untimber'd* sides but even now  
Convolv'd greatness? or to harbour fled,  
Or made a roak for Neptune? *Shakespeare*.

**UNTIMELY, adj.** Happening before the  
natural time.

Boundless intemperance hath been  
Th' *untimely* emptying of the happy throne. *Shak*.  
Matrons and maids  
With warm lament the knight's *untimely* fate. *Dryd*.  
He were this notes thy once lov'd poet sung,  
Heath *untimely* stopp'd his tuneful tongue.  
In just behold and lo! *Pope*.

**UNTIMELY, adv.** Before the natural  
time.

He only fair, and what he fair hath made;  
All other fair, like flowers, *untimely* fade. *Spenser*.  
If ever he have child, abortive be it;  
Prodigious, and *untimely* brought to light. *Shakespeare*.  
Butchers, and villains!  
How sweet a plant have you *untimely* crop! *Shak*.  
Call up our friends,  
And let them know what we mean to do,  
And what's *untimely* done. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.  
Why came I so *untimely* forth  
Into a world, which, wanting thee,  
Could entertain us with no worth? *Waller*.

**UNTINGED, adj.**

1. Not stained; not discoloured.  
It appears what beams are *untinged*, and which  
paint the primary or secondary iris. *Boyle on Col*.  
2. Not infected.  
Your inattention I cannot pardon; Pope has  
the same defect, neither is Bolingbroke *untinged*  
with it. *Swift to Gay*.

**UNTIRABLE, adj.** Indefatigable; un-  
wearied.

A most incomparable man, breath'd as it were  
To an *untirable* and continuous goodness. *Shakespeare*.  
**UNTIRRED, adj.** Not made weary.  
Hath he so long held out with me *untir'd*,  
And stops he now for breath? *Shak. Richard III*.  
See great Marcellus! how *untir'd* he toils!  
He moves with manly grace, how rich with regal  
spells! *Dryden*.

**UNTITLED, adj.** [un and title.] Having  
no title.

O nation miserable!  
With an *untitled* tyrant, bloody Repter'd;  
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?  
*Shakespeare*.  
**UNTO, prep.** [It was the old word for to;  
now obsolete.] To. See To.  
O conspire thy loving kindness *unto* them!  
*Psalms* xxxvi.  
It was their hurt untruly to attribute such great  
power *unto* false gods. *Hooker*.  
She, by her wicked arts, and wily skill,  
Unwara me wrought *unto* her wicked will. *Spenser*.  
The use of the flavel is to continue the infant  
*unto* the mother, and by the vessels thereof convey  
its sustentation. *Brown*.  
Children permit the freedom of both hands,  
often confine *unto* the left. *Brown*.  
Me when the cold-Plagianian stream revives,  
What does my friend believe I think or ask?  
Let me yet less possess, so I may live  
Where'er of life remains *unto* myself. *Taylor*.

**UNTO, adv.**

1. Not related.  
Better a thousand such as I,  
Their grief *untold*, should pipe and die;  
Than her bright morning, overcast  
With follen clouds, should be defac'd. *Waller*.  
2. Not revealed.  
Obscene words are very indecent to be heard;  
for that reason, such a tale shall be left *untold* by  
me. *Dryden*.  
3. Not numbered.  
**UNTOUCHED, adj.**

1. Not touched; not reached.  
Achilles, though dip't in Styx, yet having his  
heel *untouched* by that water, was slain in that part.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
Three men pass'd through a fiery furnace *un-  
touched*, unscor'd. *Stephen's Sermons*.  
2. Not moved; not affected.  
They, like persons wholly *untouched* with his  
appeals, and unmoved with his passionate entreaties,  
set away all concern for him or themselves. *Shak*.  
3. Not meddled with.  
We must pursue the Syrian lands;  
Th' shade of nymphs, *untouch'd* by former hands.  
*Dryden*.  
Several very ancient trees grow upon the spot;

from whence they conclude, that their particular  
tracts must have lain *untouch'd* for some ages. *Add*.

**UNTOWARD, adj.**

1. Froward; perverse; vexatious; not  
easily guided, or taught.  
Have to my window, and if she be froward,  
Then hast thou taught Horatio to be *untoward*.  
*Shakespeare*.  
The ladies prove averse,  
And more *untoward* to be won,  
Than by Caligula the moon. *Hudibras*.  
They were a cross, odd, *untoward* people. *South*.  
Some men have made a very *untoward* use of  
this; and such as he never intended they should.  
*Woodward*.

2. Awkward; ungraceful.

Va! is my theme, yet unconceiv'd, and brings  
*Untoward* words; scarce loosen'd from the things.  
*Creech*.  
Some clergymen hold down their heads within  
an inch of the cushion; which, besides the *un-  
toward* manner, blunders them from making the best  
advantage of their voice. *Swift*.  
3. Inconvenient; troublesome; unma-  
nageable.  
The rabbins write, when any Jew  
Did make to God or man a vow,  
Which afterwards he found *untoward*,  
Or stubborn to be kept, or too hard;  
Any three other Jews o' th' nation  
Might sue him from the obligation. *Hudibras*.

**UNTOWARDLY, adj.** Awkward; per-  
verse; froward.

They learn, from unbred or debauched servants,  
*untowardly* tricks and vices. *Locke on Education*.  
**UNTOWARDLY, adv.** Awkwardly; un-  
gainly; perversely.  
He that provides for this short life, but takes  
no care for eternity, acts as *untowardly* and as  
crostly to the reason of things as can be. *Tillotson*.  
He explained them very *untowardly*. *Tillotson*.

**UNTRACEABLE, adj.** Not to be traced.

The workings of providence are secret and *un-  
traceable*, by which it disposes of the lives of men.  
*South's Sermons*.

**UNTRACEABLE, adj.** Not marked by any  
footsteps.

Nor wonder if, advantage'd in my flight  
By taking wing from thy suspicious height,  
Through *untrace'd* ways and airy paths I fly,  
More boundless in my fancy than my eye. *Denb*.

**UNTRACEABLE, adj.** [intraceable, Fr.  
intraceabilis, Latin.]

1. Not yielding to common measures and  
management; not governable; stub-  
born.  
The French, supposing that they had advantage  
over the English, began to be stiff, and almost *un-  
traceable*, sharply pressing for speedy resolutions and  
short meetings. *Hayward*.  
If any father have a son thus perverse and *un-  
traceable*, I know not what more he can do but pray  
for him. *Locke*.  
Ulcers *untraceable* in the legs, with a gangrenous  
appearance in the skin. *Arbuthnot on Diet*.  
2. Rough; difficult.  
I forc'd to ride th' *untraceable* abyss. *Milton*.

**UNTRACEABLENESS, n./s.** Unwilling-  
ness or unstiness to be regulated or ma-  
naged; stubbornness.

The great difference in men's intellectual abilities  
from a defect in the organs of the body, particularly  
adapted to think; or in the subjects or *untraceable-  
ness* of their faculties, for want of also. *Locke*.

**UNTRACED, adj.** Not engaged in com-  
merce.

Men leave cities to their children in hand, as  
not liable to necessities as money in *untraced*  
and untraced hands. *Locke*.

# UNTRAINED

1. **Not educated; not instructed; not disciplined.**

My wit *untrain'd* in any kind of art. *Shakespeare.*  
The king's forces charged lively, and they again  
as stoutly received their charge; but being an *un-*  
*trained* multitude, without any soldier or guide,  
they were soon put to flight. *Hayward.*

Life,  
To noble and ignoble, is more sweet  
*Untrain'd* in arms, where rashness leads not on.

*Milton.*  
No expert general will bring a company of raw,  
*untrained* men into the field; but will, by little  
bloodless skirmishes, instruct them in the manner  
of the fight. *Disney of Pity.*

2. **Irregular; ungovernable.**

Had not abridg'd at every quest and call  
Of an *untrained* hope or passion:  
To court each place of fortune that doth fall,  
Is wantonness in contemplation. *Herbert.*

UNTRANSFERABLE. *adj.* Incapable of being given from one to another.

In parliament there is a rare co-ordination of  
power, though the sovereignty remain still entire  
and *untransferable* in the prince.

*Howell's Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

UNTRANSPARENT. *adj.* Not diaphanous; opaque.

Though held against the light, they appeared of a  
transparent yellow; yet looked on with one's back  
turned to the light, they exhibited an *untransparent*  
blue. *Boyle on Colours.*

UNTRAVELLED. *adj.*

1. **Never trodden by passengers.**

We find no open track or constant manuduction  
in this labyrinth, but are oftentimes fain to wander  
in America and *untravell'd* parts.

*Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errors.*

2. **Having never seen foreign countries.**

An *untravell'd* Englishman cannot relish all the  
beauties of Italian pictures; because the pictures  
expressed in them are often such as are peculiar to  
that country. *Addison.*

To UNTRAVEL. *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the same steps.

We will *untravel* the steps of damned flight,  
And, like a bated and retired flood,  
Leaving our rankness and irregular course,  
Stoop low within those bounds we have o'look'd.

*Shakespeare.*

UNTRAVELED. *adj.* Not laid up; not reposit.

*Her attendants*

Saw her ached, and in the morning early  
They found the bed *untravel'd* of their mistress.

*Shakespeare.*

UNTRACTABLE. *adj.* Not treatable; not practicable.

Men are of so *untractable* a temper, that nothing  
can be obtained of them. *Disney of Pity.*

UNTRIED. *adj.*

1. **Not yet attempted.**

*It believes,*

From hard essays and ill success past,  
A faithful lesson not to hazard all  
Through ways of danger, by himself *untry'd*. *Milton.*  
That the new ways but months may leave *untry'd*.  
Thus to her sister the harvest apply'd. *Drummond.*

2. **Not yet experienced.**

*Never more*

Mean I am, say, what can *untry'd* I thought,  
The gate of absence from thy sight. *Milton's Par. Reg.*  
The happiest of mankind, even calling those sold  
blessings which they already have, for their hearts  
upon some what which they want; some untried  
pleasures, which if they could but taste, they would  
then be completely blest. *Alford.*

Self-pretension; the long acquaintance of fault  
and beauty; the married condition of a separation, are  
sufficient reasons not to turn our backs upon life,  
but to be an element. *Collier.*

Perjury; thou pleasing dreadful thought!

Through what variety of *untry'd* being,  
Through what new losses and changes must we  
pass? *Milford.*

3. **Not having passed trial.**

The Father, secure,  
Ventures his filial virtue, though *untry'd*,  
Against whatever may tempt. *Milton's Par. Reg.*  
UNTRIUMPHABLE. *adj.* Which allows no triumph.

What towns, what garrisons might you,  
With hazard of this blood, subdue;  
Which now you are bent to throw away  
In vain, *untriumphable* fray? *Hudibras.*

UNTROD. *adj.* Not passed; not UNTRODDEN, marked by the foot.

The way he came not having mark'd, return  
Was difficult, by human steps *untrod*. *Par. Reg.*  
Now while the hearer, by the sun's beam *untrod*,  
Hath took no print of the approaching light,  
And all the spangled host keep watch. *Milton.*

A garland made of such new bays,  
And fought in such *untrodden* ways,  
As his man's temples e'er did crown. *Waller.*  
Who was the first to explore th' *untrodden* path,  
When life was hazarded in every step? *Addison.*

UNTRILLED. *adj.* Not bowled; not rolled along.

Hard fate! *untroll'd* is now the charming eye;  
The playhouse and the park unvisited must lie.

*Dryden.*

UNTRUBLED. *adj.*

1. **Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt.**

Quiet, *untrubled* soul; awake! awake!  
Arm, fight, and conquer, for fair England's sake.

*Shakespeare.*

2. **Not agitated; not confused; free from passion.**

Our Saviour meek, and with *untrubled* mind,  
After his airy flight, though hurry'd sore,  
Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest. *Milton.*

3. **Not interrupted in the natural course.**

Would they think with how small allowance  
*Untroubled* nature doth herself suffice,  
Such superfluities they would despise. *Spenser.*

4. **Transparent; clear; not muddled.**

The equal distribution of the spirits in the liquor  
with the tangible parts, ever representeth bodies  
clear and *untroubled*. *Bacon.*

UNTRUE. *adj.*

1. **False; contrary to reality.**

By what construction shall any man make those  
comparisons true, holding that distinction *untrue*?

*Hooker.*

That a vessel filled with ashes will receive the  
like quantity of water that it would have done if  
it had been empty, is utterly *untrue*, for the water  
will not go in by a fifth part. *Bacon.*

2. **False; not faithful.**

I cannot break so sweet a bond,  
Unless I prove *untrue*;  
Nor can I ever be so fond,

To prove *untrue* for you. *Shakespeare.*

Flies commands these nymphs and knights,  
Who liv'd in slothful ease, and taste delights,  
Whence ever acts of honour dark pursue,  
The men, ingenious knights, the ladies all *untrue*.

*Dryden.*

UNTRUTH. *adv.* Falsely; not according to truth.

It was their hurt *untruth* to attribute so great  
power unto false gods.

*Hooker.*

On these mountains it is generally received that  
the ark rested, but *untruth*. *Rel. Hist. of the World.*

UNTRUTHFUL. *n. s.* Unfaithfulness.

Secretary Peter under pretences of privacy covered  
much *untruthfulness* of heart. *Bayard.*

UNTRUTH. *n. s.*

1. **Falseness; contrary to reality.**

2. **Moral falseness; not veracity.**

He who is perfect, and abhors *untruth*,  
With heavenly influence inspires my youth. *Sandys.*

3. **Treachery; want of fidelity.**

I would,  
Some *untrue* had not provok'd him to it,  
The king had cut off my head with my brother's. *Shakespeare.*

4. **False assertion.**

In matter of speculation or practice, no *untruth*  
can possibly assail the patron and defender long;  
and things most truly are likewise most behove-  
fully spoken. *Hooker.*

There is little hope for common justice, in this  
dispute, from a man who lays the foundations of  
his reasonings in so notorious an *untruth*. *Arter.*

UNTUNABLE. *adj.* Unharmonious; not musical.

My news in dumb silence will I bury,  
For they are harsh, *untunable*, and bad. *Shakespeare.*

A lute-string, merely unequal in its parts, gives  
a harsh and *untunable* sound; which strings we call  
false. *Bacon.*

His harsh *untunable* pipe is no more fit than a  
raven's, to join with the music of a choir. *Taylor.*

To UNTUNE. *v. a.*

1. **To make incapable of harmony.**

Take but degree away, *untune* that string,  
And hark what discord follows. *Shakespeare.*

When the last and dreadful hour  
This crumbling pageant shall devour,  
The trumpet shall be heard on high,  
The dead shall live, the living die,  
And music shall *untune* the sky. *Dryden.*

The captives, as their tyrant shall require  
That they should breathe the song, and touch the  
lyre,

Shall say; can Jacob's servile race rejoice,  
*Untune* the music, and disperse the voice? *Prior.*

2. **To disorder.**

O you kind gods!

Cure this great breach in his abused nature;  
Th' *untune* d and jarring senses O wind up  
Of this child-changed father! *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

UNTURNED. *adj.* Not turned.

New crimes invented, lest *untune* d no stone,  
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden.*  
So eager hath the inquisitive part of mankind  
been to bring this matter to a fair issue, that as  
stones hath been left *untune* d, so way, whereby these  
things could have been brought forth of the sea  
but one or other hath pitched upon. *Woodward.*

UNTURNED. *adj.* Uninstructed; un-  
taught.

Thy mother took into her blameful bed  
Some stern *untune* d child; and noble souls  
Was graft with crab-tree slip, while fruit thou art.

*Shakespeare.*

Thy even thoughts with so much plainness flow,  
Thy sense *untune* d infancy may know:  
Yet to such height is all that plainness brought,  
We may admire, and better d pride be taught.

*Prior.*

To UNTWINE. *v. a.*

1. **To open what is held together by convolution.**

But since the sisters did so soon *untwine*  
So fair a thread, I'll strive to piece the line. *Shakespeare.*

2. **To open what is wrapped up in illusion.**

It turns finely and softly three or four times  
caused by the *untwining* of the beard by the instru-  
ture. *Bacon.*

3. **To separate that which clasps round any thing.**

Many worthy gentlemen of England, all the  
sea-fords of Italy could never *untwine* from the  
mist of God's word. *Alford.*

To UNWYVE. *v. a.* To separate any  
things involved in each other, or wrap-  
ped up on themselves.

Unwiv'ing his deceitful sleight  
He ran to weave a web of wicked guile. *Spenser.*  
The interest of prince and people is so enclosed  
in a mortal embrace, that they cannot be *unwiv'd*  
without pulling a lion off. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

3 L 2

Untwining



# UNV

# UNU

# UNW

*Untwisting* all the chains that tie  
The hidden soul of harmony.  
No, I'll *unwist* you;  
I have occasion for your stay on earth.  
Tattered hempen ropes, cut small and untwisted,  
are beneficial for lands.  
*Unwist* a wire, and from her gums  
A set of teeth completely comes.  
To UNTY, v. a. [See UNTIE.] To  
loose.

O time! thou must untangle this, not I:  
It is too hard a knot for me t'untie.  
Unlac'd her stays, her night-gown is *unty'd*,  
And what she has of head-dress is aside.  
To UNVAIL, v. a. To uncover; to strip of  
a veil. This word is *unvail*, or *unveil*,  
according to its etymology. See VAIL,  
and VEIL.

Troy reviv'd, her mourning face *unvail'd*.  
UNVALUABLE, adj. Inestimable; being  
above price.

Secure the innocence of children, by imparting  
to them the *unvaluable* blessing of a virtuous and  
pious education.

UNVALUED, adj.

1. Not prized; neglected.

He may not, as *unvalued* persons do,  
Carve for himself; for on his choice depend  
This safety and the health of the whole state.

2. Inestimable; above price.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks;  
Inestimable flocks, *unvalued* jewels.

UNVANQUISHED, adj. Not conquered;  
not overcome.

Shall I, for lucre of the rest *unvanquish'd*,  
Detract so much from that prerogative,  
As to be call'd but viceroy of the whole?  
Victory doth more often fall by error of the *un-*  
*vanquish'd*, than by the valour of the victorious.

They rise *unvanquish'd*.  
UNVARIABLE, adj. [invariable; French.]

Not changeable; not mutable.

The two great hinges of morality stand fast and  
*unvariable* as the two poles: whatever is naturally  
conducive to the common interest, is good; and  
whatever has a contrary influence, is evil.

UNVARIED, adj. Not changed; not di-  
versified.

If authors cannot be prevailed with to keep close  
to truth and instruction, by *unvaried* terms, and  
plain, unsophisticated arguments; yet it concerns  
readers not to be imposed on.

They ring round the same *unvaried* chimes,  
With false returns of still-expected rhymes.

UNVARNISHED, adj.

1. Not overlaid with varnish.

2. Not adorned; not decorated.

I will a round, *unvarnish'd* tale deliver,  
Of my whole course of love; what drugs, what  
charms,

I won his daughter with.

UNVARYING, adj. Not liable to change.

We cannot keep by as any standing, *unvarying*  
measure of duration, which consists in a constant  
fleeting succession, as we can of certain lengths  
of extension, as is *marked out* in permanent  
parcels of matter.

To UNVEIL, v. a. [See VEIL and VAIL.]

1. To uncover; to divest of a veil.

Apparent queen, *unveil'd* her peerless light.  
To the limpid stream direct thy way,  
When the gay morn *unveils* her smiling eye.

2. To disclose; to show.

The providence that's in a watchful state,  
Known to every grain of Pluto's gold;  
Down our thoughts *unveil'd* in their dumb cra-

bles.

Unveil'd, the toilet stands display'd,  
In silver vase in myrtle order laid.

UNVEILED, adj. Plainly; without  
disguise.

Not knowing what use you will make of what  
has been *unveiled* communicated to you, I was  
unwilling that some things, which have cost me  
pains, should fall into any man's hands that seems  
to purchase knowledge with pains.

UNVENTILATED, adj. Not fanned by  
the wind.

This, animals, to succour life, demand;  
Not should the air *unventilated* stand;  
The idle deep corrupted would contain.

Blue death! *Blackmore's Creation.*

UNVERITABLE, adj. Not true.

All these proceeded upon *unveritable* grounds.

UNVERSED, adj. Unacquainted; un-  
skilled.

Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day,  
In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay  
As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,  
Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms unskill'd.

UNVEX'D, adj. Untroubled; undis-

turbed.

With a light and *unvex'd* retire,  
With unback'd sword, and helmet all unbruise'd,  
We will bear home that lusty blood again!

Unvex'd with thought of wants which may be-

Or for to-morrow's dinner to provide.

UNVIOLATED, adj. Not injured; not

broken.

Retain you war against your reputation,  
And draw within the compass of suspect  
Th' *unviolated* honour of your wife.

He, with singular constancy, preserved his duty  
and fidelity to his majesty *unviolated*.

This strength diffus'd

No less through all my sinews, joints, and bones,  
Than thine, while I preserv'd these locks unshorn,  
The pledge of my *unviolated* vow.

UNVIRTUOUS, adj. Wanting virtue.

If they can find in their hearts that the poor,

unvirtuous, fat knight shall be any further afflicted,  
we two will be the ministers.

UNVIT'S, adj. Not referred to.

Dwell, not *unvit's* of heavy'n's fate light,  
Secure.

The playhouse and the park *unvit's* must lie.

UNUNIFORM, adj. Wanting uniformity.

Such an *ununiform* piety is in many to easily  
apportioned to Satan's interest, that he has no  
cause to wish the change of his tenure.

UNVOYAGEABLE, adj. Not to be passed

over or voyaged.

Not this *unvoyageable* gulph obscure,  
Detain from following thy illustrious track.

UNVULNERABLE, adj. Not incited; not pressed.

The time was once, when thou *unvul'd* wouldst  
row.

That never words were music to thine ear,  
Unless I spoke.

UNUSED, adj.

1. Not put to use; unemployed.

She whose husband about that time died, for-  
getting the absent Plangus, or, at least, not hop-  
ing of him to attain to inspiring a purpose, left  
go art *unused*, which might keep the line from  
breaking, whereas the fish was already taken.

2. Not accustomed.

He, *unused* to such entertainment, did shortly  
and patently answer what he was.

One, what's that?

Albeit *unused* to the melting mood,  
Dropt tears as fast as the Arabian trees  
Their medicinal gum.

What art thou?

Not from above: no, thy wan looks betray  
Diminish'd light, and eyes *unused* to day.

UNUSFUL, adj. Useless; serving no pur-

pose.

I was persuaded, by experience, that it might  
not be *unusful* in the capacities it was intended for.

Birds flutter with their wings, when there is  
but a little down upon them, and they are as yet  
utterly *unusful* for flying.

As when the building gains a surer stay,  
We take th' *unusful* scaffolding away.

Declining not *unusful* to his lord.

UNUSUAL, adj. Not common; not fre-

quent; rare.

With this *unusual* and strange course they went  
on, till God, in whose heaviest worldly judgments  
I nothing doubt but that there may lie hidden  
mercy, gave them over to their own inventions.

You gain your point, if your industrious art  
Can make *unusual* words, easy and plain.

A brightly red vermilion all her face;  
And her eyes languish with *unusual* grace.

That peculiar turn, that the words shall ap-  
pear new, yet not *unusual*, but very proper to his  
auditors.

The river flows redundant, and attacks  
The lingering remnant with *unusual* tide.

UNUSUALNESS, n. s. Uncommonness; in-

frequency.

It is the *unusualness* of the time, not the ap-  
pearance, that surprises Alcinous.

UNUSUALLY, adv. [from *unusual*.] Not  
in the usual manner.

UNUTTERABLE, adj. Ineffable; inex-

pressible.

Sighs now breath'd  
*Unutterable*; which the spirit of prayer  
Inspir'd, and wing'd for heaven with speedier flight  
Than loudest oratory.

What thinks he of the happiness of another life,  
wherein God will fill us with *unutterable* joy?

It wounds my soul -  
To think of your *unutterable* sorrows,  
When you shall find Hippolitus was guiltless.

UNVULNERABLE, adj. Exempt from

wound; not vulnerable.

The god of soldiers inform  
Thy thoughts with nobleness, that thou may'st prove  
To shame *unvulnerable*, and stick th' wars  
Like a great sea mark, standing every flow!

UNWAKING, adj. Not roused from sleep.

His wonder was, to find *unwaken'd* Eve  
With crosses discompos'd.

UNWALLED, adj. Having no walls.

He came to Tauris, a great and rich city, but  
*unwalled*, and of no strength.

UNWAKINGLY, adv. Unexpectedly; before

any caution, or expectation.

She, by her wicked arts,  
Too false and strong for earthly skill or might,  
Unwaken'd brought into her wicked will.

Tha Deity

Hath given so many other signs and cures  
To my attendant fate, that will assuredly  
You might be hurt for me.

His loving mother came upon a day -  
Unto the woods, to see her little son -  
And chanc'd *unwaken'd* to meet him in the way.

After his sports and ceaseless passions done.



Still we fall, while prosperous blows the wind,  
Till on some secret rock *unwarn'd* we light. *Fairfax.*  
**UNWAKINGLY.** *adv.* Without caution;  
carelessly; heedlessly.

The best part of my powers  
Were in the watches all *unawaresly*  
Devoured by the unexpected flood. *Shakespeare.*  
If I had not *unawaresly* engaged myself for the  
present publishing it, I should have kept it till I  
had looked over it. *Digby.*

By such principles, they renounce their legal  
claim to liberty and property, and *unawaresly* submit  
to what they really abhor. *Freeholder.*

**UNWAKINGNESS.** *n. f.* [from *unwary*.] Want  
of caution; carelessness.

The same temper which inclines us to a desire  
of fame, naturally betrays us into such slips and  
*unwaringness*, as are not incident to men of a con-  
trary disposition. *Spectator.*

**UNWAKELIKE.** *adj.* Not fit for war; not  
used to war; not military.

He safely might old troops to battle lead  
Against th' *unwarklike* Persian, and the Mede;  
Whose hasty flight did, from a bloodless field,  
Moorish, then honour to the victory yield. *Waller.*  
Avert *unwarklike* Inroads from his Rome,  
Triumph abroad, secure our peace at home. *Dryd.*

**UNWARNED.** *adj.* Not cautioned; not  
made wary.

Unexperienced young men, if *unwarned*, take  
one thing for another, and judge by the outside. *Locke.*

May hypocrites,  
That sily speak one thing, another think,  
Drink on *unwarn'd*, till by enchanting cups  
Inebriate, they their wily thoughts disclose! *Phil.*

**UNWARRANTABLE.** *adj.* Not defensi-  
ble; not to be justified; not allowed.

At very distant removes an extemporary inter-  
course is feasible, and may be compassed without  
*unwarrantable* correspondence with the people of  
the air. *Glanville.*

He who does an *unwarrantable* action through  
a false information, which he ought not to have  
believed, cannot in reason make the guilt of one  
in the excuse of another. *Soub.*

**UNWARRANTABLY.** *adv.* Not justifi-  
ably; not defensibly.

A true and humble sense of your own unworthi-  
ness, will not suffer you to rise up to that confidence,  
which some men *unwarrantably* pretend to, nay,  
*unwarrantably* require of others. *Wake on Death.*

**UNWARRANTED.** *adj.* Not ascertained;  
uncertain.

The subjects of this kingdom believe it is not  
legal for them to be enforced to go beyond the seas,  
without their own consent, upon hope of an *un-  
warranted* conquest; but, to resist an invading  
enemy, the subject must be commanded out of the  
counties where they inhabit. *Bacon.*

**UNWARY.** *adj.*

1. Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty;  
precipitate.

Not think me so *unwary*,  
To bring my feet again into the snare  
Where once I have been caught. *Milt. Agonist.*  
So spake the false erchanget, and intus'd  
Bad influence into th' *unwary* breast. *Milton.*  
Turning short, he struck with all his might  
Fell on the helmet of th' *unwary* knight:  
Deep was the wound. *Dryden.*

Propositions about religion are insinuated into  
the *unwary* as well as unbiased understandings of  
children, and riveted there by long custom. *Locke.*

2. Unexpected. Obsolete.

All in the open hall amazed stood,  
At suddenness of that *unwary* sight,  
And wonder'd at his breathless hasty mood. *Spens.*

**UNWASHED.** *adj.* Not washed; not

**UNWASHEN.** *adj.* Cleansed by washing.

Another *unwash'd* or *unwash'd*  
Came off his tale, and talk'd of Arthur's death. *Spens.*

To eat with *unwashed* hands defileth not a man.

He accepts of no unclean, no *unwashed* sacri-  
fice; and if repentance suffer not in, prayer will  
never find admittance. *Doppel.*

When the fleece is torn, if breast remains  
*Unwash'd*, it soaks into their empty veins! *Dryd.*

**UNWASHED.** *adj.* Not consumed; not

diminished.  
Why have those rocks so long *unwashed* stood,  
Since, lavish of their stock, they through the flood  
Have, ages past, their melting crystal spread,  
And with their spoils the liquid regions fed? *Blackm.*

**UNWASTING.** *adj.* Not growing less;  
not decaying.

Purest love's *unwasting* treasure;  
Constant faith, fair hope, long leisure;  
Sacred Hymen! these are thine. *Pope.*

**UNWAYED.** *adj.* Not used to travel; not  
seasoned in the road.

Beasts that have been *old* off their legs are as  
much for a man's use as colts that are *unwayed*,  
and will not go at all. *Suckling.*

**UNWEAKENED.** *adj.* Not weakened.

By reason of the exclusion of some air out of  
the glass, the elastic power of the remaining air  
was very much debilitated, in comparison of the  
*unweakened* pressure of the external air. *Boyle.*

**UNWEAPONED.** *adj.* Not furnished with  
offensive arms.

As the beasts are armed with fierce teeth, paws,  
horns, and other bodily instruments of much ad-  
vantage against *unweaponed* men; so hath reason  
taught man to strengthen his hand with such of-  
fensive arms, as no creature else can well avoid. *Raleigh.*

**UNWEARABLE.** *adj.* Not to be tired;  
indefatigable.

Desire to resemble him in goodness, maketh  
them *unwearable*. *Hooker.*

**UNWEARIED.** *adj.*

1. Not tired; not fatigued.

The Creator from his work  
Desisting, though *unwearied*, up return'd. *Milton.*  
Their bloody task *unwearied* still they ply. *Waller.*

Still th' *unwearied* fire pursues the tuneful strain;  
*Dryden.*

2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be  
spent; not sinking under fatigue.

He joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire,  
Through the wide compass of the airy coast,  
And with *unwearied* limbs each part 't enquire. *Spenser.*

Godlike his *unwearied* bounty flows;  
First loves to do, then loves the good he does. *Denham.*

A winged virtue through th' ethereal sky,  
From orb to orb, *unwearied* dost thou fly. *Titchel.*  
An *unwearied* devotion in the service of God  
recommended the gospel to the world. *Reg. Sermon.*

The righteous shall certainly be saved; but then  
the Christian character of a righteous man implies  
a constant, *unwearied* perseverance in many painful  
instances of duty. *Rogers.*

**UNWEARY.** *v. a.* To refresh after  
weariness.

It *unwearies* and refreshes more than any thing,  
after too great labour. *Temple.*

**UNWED.** *adj.* Unmarried.

This servitude makes you to keep *unwed*. *Shak.*  
**UNWEDDABLE.** *adj.* Not to be cloven.

Merciful heaven!  
Thou rather with thy sharp and sulphurous bolt  
Split'st the *unweddeable* and gnarled oak,  
Than the soft myrtle. *Shaksp. Macb. for Macb.*

**UNWEED'D.** *adj.* Not cleared from  
weeds.

He is an *unweeded* garden,  
That grows to seed; things rank, and gross in  
nature,  
Festil it merely. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

**UNWELLED.** *adj.* Not lamented. Now

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The breath of heav'n's soft-blowing, pure and sweet,  
With day-spring's glory here leave me to repose.

How can any one be assured, that his meat and drink is not poisoned, and made *unwholesome*, before they are brought to him?

Rome is never fuller of nobility than in summer; for the country towns are so infested with *unwholesome* vapours, that they dare not trust themselves in them while the heats last.

Children, born healthy, often contract diseases from an *unwholesome* nurse.

## 2. Corrupt; tainted.

We'll use this *unwholesome* humidity; this gross, watry pumpkin: we'll teach him to know turtles from jays.

**UNWIELDILY. adv.** Heavily; with difficult motion.

*Unwieldily* they wallow first in ooze; Then in the shady covert seek repose.

**UNWIELDINESS. n. f.** Heaviness; difficulty to move, or be moved.

To what a cumbersome *unwieldiness*, And burdensome corpulence, my love had grown, But that I made it feed upon

That which love worst endures, discretion! *Dante.*  
The supposed *unwieldiness* of its massy bulk, grounded upon our experience of the inaptitude of great and heavy bodies to motion, is a mere imposture of our senses.

**UNWIELDY. adj.** Unmanageable; not easily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous.

An huge, meeting many humours in a fat *unwieldy* body of fifty-eight years old, in four or five fits carried him out of the world.

Part, huge of bulk! Wallowing *unwieldy*, enormous in their gait, Tempest the ocean.

*Unwieldy* sums of wealth, which higher mount Than files of marshall's figures can account.

Nothing here th' *unwieldy* rock avails, Rebouncing harmless from the plated scales, That, firmly join'd, preserv'd him from a wound, With native armour cruell'd all around.

What carriage can bear away all the rude and *unwieldy* loppings of a branchy tree at once?

**UNWILLING. adj.** Loath; not contented; not inclined; not complying by inclination.

The nature of man is *unwilling* to continue doing that wherein it shall always condemn itself.

If thou dost find him tractable, Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons; If he be leaden, icy, cold, *unwilling*.

Be thou so too. If the sun rise *unwilling* to his race, Clouds on his brows, and spots upon his face, Suspect a drazling day.

Heaven's unchang'd decrees attentive hear! More powerful gods have torn thee from my side, *Unwilling* to resign, and doom'd a bride.

At length I drop, but in *unwilling* ears, This saving counsel, keep your piece nine years.

**UNWILLINGLY. adv.** Not with good will; not without loathsness.

The whining school-boy, with his satchel, And sighing morning face, creeping like snail *Unwillingly* to school.

A feast the people hold to Oson, and forbid Laborious work; *unwillingly* this rest Their superstition yield.

By fear or flattery, *unwillingly* they flatter; These men were once the prince's foes, and then *Unwillingly* they made him great; but now

Being his friends, shall willingly undo him.

The contagion spreads to all, That which seizes all, all is vain; And therefore must *unwillingly* we waste

The country, which would else be for man's use.

**UNWILLINGNESS. n. f.** Loathsness; disinclination.

Obstacles with *unwillingness* to obey, Is no better than manifest disobedience.

What moved the man to yield to her persuasions? Even the same cause that hath moved all mankind, an *unwillingness* to grieve her, and make her sad, left the dissuades, and he overcome with sorrow.

You lay upon me this command, and through your tears

Discern your love, and therefore must obey you.

There is in most people a reluctance and *unwillingness* to be forgotten. We observe, even among the vulgar, how loath they are to have an inscription over their grave.

**To UNWIND. v. a. pret. and part. passive** *unwound.*

1. To separate any thing convolved; to untwist; to untwine.

All his subjects having by some years learned to repose in good and fear harm, only from her, that it should have needed a stronger virtue than his, to have *unwound* so deeply an entered vice.

Empirick politicians use deceit: You boldly shew that skill which they pretend, And work by means as noble as your end

Which should you sell, we might *unwind* the chie, As men do nature, till we came to you.

2. To disentangle; to loose from entanglements.

Desiring to serve God as they ought, but being not successful as in every point to *unwind* themselves, where the snares of glossing speech lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear to sister *unwind* against that, which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy.

As you *unwind* her lace from him, Let it should ravel, and be good to none, Bottom it on me.

**To UNWIND. v. a. To admit evolution.** Put the bottoms into clean, scalding water, and they will easily *unwind*.

**UNWIPED. adj.** Not cleaned by rubbing.

That hand which we were all mad'd with blood, Shows their dreggers, which *unwiped* we found Upon their pillows.

**UNWISE. adj.** Weak; defective in wisdom.

O good, but most *unwise* politicians! why, You grave, but reckless senators, have you thus Giv'n Hydra here to chuse an officer?

Be not so tardy by *unwise* delay. He who of those delights can judge, and spare

To interpolate them oft, is not *unwise*. This the Greeks say, this the historians, the wise and the *unwise*.

When kings grow stubborn, foolish, or *unwise*, Each private man for public good should rise.

When the balance of power is duly set in a state, nothing is more dangerous or *unwise*, than to give way to the first steps of popular encroachments.

**UNWISELY. adv.** Weakly; not prudently; not wisely.

Lady Zelmira, like some *unwisely* liberal, that more delight to give presents than pay debts, chide rather to bestow her love upon me, than to recompense him.

Unwisely we did enter this Play, exposing them to scorn

With Hyacinth's force.

**To UNWISER. v. a. To wish that which is, not to be.**

My finger marks you and I alone, Without more help, than this royal bathroom

Why now thou dost *unwisely* five thousand men?

Which like me better than to wish to see, To *unwisely* were as God, were plainly to *unwisely* their own being, which must be *unwisely* in the foundation of that agency which *unwisely* supporteth them.

**UNWISER. adj.** Not fought; not desired.

So jealous is she of my love to her daughter, that I never yet began to open my mouth to the inevitable Philocles, but that her *unwisest* presence gave my tale a conclusion before it had a beginning.

To his *unwisest* yoke My soul consents not to give low reign, While heaping *unwisest* wealth I distant roam,

The best of brothers at his natal home, By the dire story of a traitress wife, Ends the sad evening of a stormy life.

**UNWISER. adj.** Unthought of; not known.

**To UNWISER. v. a. To deprive of understanding.** Not used.

Friends all but now; even now In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom Directing them for bed; and then but now, As if some planet had *unwisest* men, Swords out, and lifting one at other's breasts.

**UNWITHDRAWING. adj.** Continually liberal.

Wherefore did Nature pour her bounties forth, With such a full and *unwithdrawing* hand, Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks?

**UNWITHSTOOD. adj.** Not opposed.

And Agincourt, deep flag'd with blood, confess What the Silures vigour *unwithstood* Could do in rigid fight.

**UNWITNESSED. adj.** Wanting testimony; wanting notice.

Left their zeal to the cause should any way be *unwitnessed*.

**UNWITTINGLY. adv.** [properly *unwittingly*, from *unwitting*.] Without knowledge; without consciousness.

In these fatal things it falls out that the high-working powers make second causes *unwittingly* necessary to their determinations. These things are termed most properly natural agents, which keep the law of their kind *unwittingly*, as the heavens and elements of the world, which can do no otherwise than they do.

Attends repudiates all title to heaven, merely for present pleasure; bolder the extreme madness of running such a desperate hazard after death, they *unwittingly* deprive themselves here of that tranquillity they seek for.

**UNWISER. adj.**

1. Uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent. His sad, full eyes, sunk deep in hollow pain, Could not endure the *unwisest* sun to view.

Than he appears by speech; and is *unwisest* Which now came from him.

Every *unwisest* meteor is pernicious, and false divine prophecies.

Thick breath, quick pulse, and heaving of my heart.

All signs of some *unwisest* change appear.

2. Unacquainted; unused. Philocles, with blushing, and without smiling, making *unwisest* pleasants, and pleasure *unwisest*, tenderly moved her feet, accounted to feel the sacred ground.

So *unwisest* to rush water fly, Or how art thou so

On false and changeable gods, and false Rough with their winds and storms.

Unwisest.

**UNWORTHY. adj.** Lacking without labour.

Lazy and unworthy philosophers in this being worse than gossamers, do not only keep so much of the money of a country in their hands, but make the public pay them for it. *Locke*

**UNWORTHY. adj.** Not adored.

His refusal to leave *Unworth's*, unbecom'd, the throne supreme. *Milton*

**UNWORTHILY. adv.** Not according to desert; either above or below merit.

I vow'd, base knight, To tear the garter from thy craven leg, Which I have done, because unworthily Thou wast installed. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Fearing lest my jealous aim might err; And so unworthily disgrace the man, I gave him gentle looks. *Shakespeare*

If we took upon the Odyssey as all a fiction, we consider it unworthily. It ought to be read as a story founded upon truth, adorned with embellishments of poetry. *Bryant*

**UNWORTHINESS. n. f.** Want of worth; want of merit.

A mind fearing the unworthiness of every word that should be presented to her ears, at length brought it forth in this manner. *Sidney*

O let not an excellent spirit do itself such wrong, as to think where it is placed, embraced, and loved, there can be any unworthiness; since the weakest mist is not easier driven away by the sun, than that is chased away with so high thoughts. *Sidney*

Every night he comes with songs compos'd To her unworthiness; it is nothing that us To chide him from our ears, for he persists. *Shak.* I fear'd to find you in another place; But, since you're here, my jealousy grows less; You will be kind to my unworthiness. *Dryden*

Have a true and humble sense of your own unworthiness, which will not suffer you to rise to a confidence unwarrantably pretended to by some. *Wake on Death*

**UNWORTHY. adj.**

1. Not deserving: whether good or bad.

The Athanasian creed and doxology should remain in use; the one as a most divine explication of the chiefest articles of our Christian belief; the other as a heavenly acclamation of joyful applause to his praises, in whom we believe: neither the one nor the other unworthy to be heard sounding, as they are in the church of Christ. *Hooker*

Every particular accident, not unworthy the remembrance, for brevity I wittingly pass over. *Knollys*

2. Wanting merit.

Degree being vizarded, Th' unworthiness shows as fairly in the mask. *Shak.* Are there unworthy men chosen to offices? *Whiggin*

So may I, blind fortune leading me, Miss that which one unworthy may attain; And die with grieving. *Shak. Merchant of Venice*

3. Mean; worthless; contemptible.

Tell me, Philistines, did you ever see such a shepherd? did you ever hear of such a prince? and then tell me if a small or unworthy assault have conquered me? *Sidney*

4. Not suitable; not adequate.

I kiss at her feet a work, which was unworthy her, but which I hope she will forgive. *Dryden*

Our friend's papers are in my hands, and I will take care to suppress things unworthy of him. *Pope to Swift*

Care is taken to interpolate additions in such a manner, that scarce any book can be bought, without purchasing something unworthy of the author. *Swift*

5. Unbecoming; vile.

The brutal action rose his manly mind; Moan'd with unworthy rage of the maid, He, though unarm'd, resolv'd to give her aid. *Dryden*

**UNWOUND. part. pass. and past. of unwind.** Unwinded.

That there the wither'd, but old pitched rope, unwound are more lasting. *Morimer's Husbandry*

**UNWOUNDED. adj.**

1. Not wounded.

Our yet unwounded children. *Milton's Par. Lost*

2. Not hurt.

On tick with temper! She who can love a sister's charms, or bear Sighs for a daughter with unwounded ear. *Pope*

**UNWRAP. v. a.** [from *un* and *wrap*.] To open what is folded.

To UNWRAP. v. a. To untwine. The beads of wild oars, and of divers other wild plants, continually wreath and unweave themselves, according to the temperature of the ambient air. *Boyle*

**UNWRITING. adj.** Not assuming the character of an author.

The peace of the honest unwriting subject was daily molested. *Arbuthnot*

**UNWRITTEN. adj.**

1. Not written; not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional.

Rule of right unwritten, but delivered by tradition from one to another. *Spenser's State of Ireland*

2. Not containing writing.

As to his understanding, they bring him in void of all notions, a rude, unwritten blank; making him to be created as much an infant, as others are born. *South*

**UNWROUGHT. adj.** Not laboured; not manufactured.

Or prove at least to all of wiser thought, Their hearts were fertile land, although unwrought. *Railton*

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command; Unwrought and easy to the potter's hand; Now take the mold, now bend thy mind to feel The first sharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden*

**UNWRUNG. adj.** Not pinched.

We that have free souls, it touches us not; for the galled jade winch, our withers are unwrung. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*

**UNYIELDED. adj.** Not given up.

O'erpowered at length, they force him to the ground, Unyielded as he was, and to the pillar bound. *Dryden*

**UNYOKED. v. a.**

1. To loose from the yoke.

Our army is dispers'd already: Like youthful steers unyok'd, they took their course East, west, north, south. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.* Homer calls them like gods, and yet gives them the employment of slaves; they unyoke the mules. *Bacon*

2. To part; to disjoin.

Shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood, So join'd in love, so strong in both, Unyoke the seizure, and this kind regret? *Shak.*

**UNYOKED. adj.**

1. Having never worn a yoke.

Seven bullocks yet unyok'd for Phœbus chafe, And for Diana's unyok'd swags. *Dryden*

2. Licentious; unrestrained.

I will awhile uphold The unyok'd humour of your idleness. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

**UNYOKED. adj.** Not bound with a girdle.

Easy her motion seem'd, to loose her air; Full, though unyok'd, her bosom. *Prior*

**VOCABULARY. n. f.** [from *vocabularium*, Lat. *vocabulari*, Fr. *vocabulaire*.] A dictionary; a lexicon; a word book.

Some have delivered the quality of spirits, and

**VOCAL. adj.** [from *vocalis*, Lat. *vocalis*.] Having a voice.

Eyes are vocal, wear have tongues; And there be words, not made with lungs; Sententious shows! O let them fall! Their cadence is rhetorical. *Granger*

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Witness if I be silent, morn or even, To hill, or valley, fountain, or fresh shade, Made vocal by my song, and taught his praise. *Milton*

Smooth sliding Miniclus, crown'd with vocal reeds, That strain I heard was of a higher mood. *Milford*

None can animate the lyre, And the mute strings with vocal souls inspire, As Helen, in whose eyes ten thousand Cupids dwell. *Dryden*

Memnon, though stone, was counted vocal; But 'twas the god, mean while, that spoke all. Some oft has heard a cross haranguing, With prompting priest behind the hanging. *Prior*

They which, under presence of the law ceremonial being abrogated, require the abrogation of instrumental music, approving nevertheless the use of vocal melody to remain, must show some reason, wherefore the one should be thought a legal ceremony, and not the other. *Hooker*

They join'd their vocal worship to the choir Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

**VOCALITY. n. f.** [from *vocalis*, Lat. *vocalis*.] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice.

A and R being in extremes, one of roughness, the other of smoothness and sweetness of vocalizing, are not easily in tract of vocal speech to be pronounced spiritality. *Holder*

**TO VOCALIZE. v. a.** [from *vocalis*.] To form into voice.

It is one thing to give an impulse to breath along, another thing to vocalize that breath, i. e. in its passage through the larynx to give it the sound of human voice. *Holder*

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4. It is used ironically in contempt.  
But lest you should for honour take  
The drunken quarts of a cake,  
Or when a whore in her devotion  
Kneels punctual to his signification.

**VO'CATIVE.** *n. f.* [*vocativus*, Fr. *vocativus*, Lat.] The grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.

**VOCIFERATION.** *n. f.* [*vociferatio*, *vocifero*, Latin.] Clamour; outcry.  
The lungs, kept too long upon the stretch by vociferation, or loud singing, may produce the same effect.

**VOCIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*vocifero*, Lat.] Clamorous; noisy.  
Thrice three vociferous heralds rose to check the rout.

Several templates, and others of the more vociferous kind of critics, went with a resolution to hiss, and confessed they were forced to laugh.

**VOGUE.** *n. f.* [*vogue*, Fr. from *voguer*, to float, or fly at large.] Fashion; mode.  
It is not more absurd to undertake to tell the name of an unknown person by his looks, than to vouch a man's faintship from the vogue of the world.

Use may revive the obsoletest words, And banish those that now are most in vogue.  
What factions th' have, and what they drive at in public vogue, or what in private. In the vogue of the world, it passes for an exploit of honour, for kings to run away with whole countries that they have no pretence to.

No periodical writer, who always maintains his gravity, and does not sometimes sacrifice to the graces, must expect to keep in vogue for any time.

At one time they keep their patients in clothes and warm, as almost to stifle them; and all on a sudden the cold regimen is in vogue.

**VOICE.** *n. f.* [*vox*, Fr. *vox*, Latin.]

1. Sound emitted by the mouth.  
The works of men; or hearse mortalities expire a voice.  
2. Sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth.  
Air in sounds that are not tones, which are all equal, admitteth much variety, as in the voices of living creatures, and in the voices of several men; for we can discern several men by their voices.

3. Any sound made by breath.  
O Marcus, I am warm'd; my heart leaps at the trumpet's voice, and burns for glory.

4. Vote; suffrage; opinion expressed.  
Are you all resolv'd to give your voices? But that's no matter, the greater part carries it.

My voice is in my sword: thou blustering villain thin terms can give thee out! The state was betrayed by the multitude and corruption of voices, and must shortly perish, if not committed to the grave judgment of some few; for two hundred gave voices, rejecting that multitude to fifty, who, for their experience, were holden for men of greatest gravity.

5. Language; words; expression.  
Let us call on God in the voice of his church.

**To VOICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To rumour; to report. Out of use.  
Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world thought to respect fully? It was voiced that the king purposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet, prisoner in the Tower; whereupon there was great rumour.

**To VOICE.** *v. a.* To clamour; to make outcries. Obsolete.  
Str. not questions of justification; and rather assume thy right in silence, than voice it with claims.

It is not the gift of every person to harangue the multitude, to voice it loud and high.

**VOICED.** *adj.* [from the noun.] Furnished with a voice.  
That's Erythrae, Or some angel voice like her. 'Tis she! my struggling soul Would fain go out to meet and welcome her!

**VOID.** *adj.* [*vide*, French.] 1. Empty; vacant.  
The earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep.

2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated.  
If it be void, and to no purpose, that the names of men are so frequent in their books, what did move them to bring them in?

3. Wanting; unfurnished; empty.  
If some be admitted into the ministry, void of learning, or low in life, are all the rest to be condemned?

4. To quit; to leave empty.  
If they will fight with us, bid them come down, Or void the field.

5. Unsubstantial; unreal.  
Senseless, lifeless idly, void and vain.

**VOID.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An empty space; vacuum; vacancy.  
Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defence, And fills up all the mighty void of sense.

**To VOID.** *v. a.* [from the adjective; *videri*, French.] 1. To quit; to leave empty.  
If they will fight with us, bid them come down, Or void the field.

2. To emit; to pour out.  
The ascending water is vented by the every

3. To emit in excrement.  
Excrement is vented ill to the same creature that voids them; and the same particle that the void.

Believe the heavens were made of stone, Because the sun had voided one.

4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul.  
It was become a practice, upon any specious pretences, to void the security that was at any time given for money borrowed.

**To VOID.** *v. a.* 1. To be emitted.  
By the use of emulsions, and frequent emollient injections, his urine voided more easily.

2. To receive what is emitted.  
How in our voiding lobby hast thou stood, And duly waited for my coming forth?

**VOIDABLE.** *adj.* [from *void*.] Such as may be annulled.  
If the metropolitan, pretending the party deceased had *bona nabilia* in divers dioceses, grants letters of administration, such administration is not void, but voidable by a sentence.

**VOIDANCE.** *n. f.* [from *void*.] 1. The act of emptying.  
2. Ejection from a benefice.

**VOIDER.** *n. f.* [from *void*.] A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

**VOIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *void*.] 1. Emptiness; vacuity.  
2. Nullity; inefficacy.

**VOITURE.** *n. f.* [French.] Carriage; transportation by carriage. Not in use.  
They ought to use exercise by *voiture* or carriage.

**VO'LAT.** *adj.* [*volans*, Lat. *volant*, Fr.] 1. Flying; passing through the air.  
The volant or flying automata, are such mechanical contrivances as have a self-motion, whereby they are carried aloft in the air, like birds.

2. Nimble; active.  
Instinct through all proportions, low and high, Fled, and pursued transferr'd the resonant figure.

Blind British birds, with volant touch, Traverse loquacious strings, whose solemn notes Provoke to harmful revels.

**VO'LATILE.** *adj.* [*volatilis*, Latin.] 1. Flying; passing through the air.  
The caterpillar towards the end of summer was eth volatile, and turneth to a butterfly.

2. [*volatilis*, Fr.] Having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation.  
In vain, though by their powerful art they bid volatile matters.

When arsenick with soap gives a regulus, a rich mercury sublimates a volatile soluble salt, li better of antimony; doth not this shew that ar



rick, which is a substance totally *volatile*, is compounded of fixed and *volatile* parts, strongly cohering by a mutual attraction; so that the *volatile* will not ascend without carrying up the fixed? *Newton.*  
**3. Lively; fickle; changeable of mind; full of spirit; airy.**

Active spirits, who are ever skimming over the surface of things with a *volatile* temper, will fix nothing in their mind. *Watson on the Mind.*

You are as giddy and *volatile* as ever, just the reverse of Mr. Pope, who hath always loved a domestic life. *Swift.*

**VOLATILE. n. f. [volatile, Fr.] A winged animal.**

The air conveys the heat of the sun, maintains fires, and serves for the flight of *volatiles*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**VOLATILENESS. } n. f. [volatilité, Fr.]**  
**VOLATILITY. } from volatile.]**

**1. The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity.**

Upon the compound body, chiefly observe the colour, fragility, or pliancy, the *volatility* or fixation, compared with simple bodies. *Bacon.*

Of *volatility* the utmost degree is, when it will fly away without returning. *Bacon.*

Heat causes the spirits to search some issue out of the body, as in the *volatility* of metals. *Bacon.*

The animal spirits cannot, by reason of their subtilty and *volatileness*, be discovered to the sense. *Hale.*

The *volatility* of mercury argues that they are not much bigger; nor may they be much less, lest they lose their opacity. *Newton's Opticks.*

By the spirit of a plant, we understand that pure, elaborated oil, which, by reason of its extreme *volatility*, exhales spontaneously, in which the odour or smell consists. *Arbuthnot.*

**2. Mutability of mind; airiness; liveliness.**

**VOLATILIZATION. n. f. [from volatilize.] The act of making volatile.**

Chemists have, by a variety of ways, attempted in vain the volatilization of the salt of tartar. *Boyle.*

**To VOLATILIZE. v. a. [volatiliser, Fr. from volatile.] To make volatile; to subtilize to the highest degree.**

Spirit of wine has a refractive power, in a middle degree between those of water and oily substances, and accordingly seems to be composed of both, united by fermentation: the water, by means of some saline spirits with which it is impregnated, dissolving the oil, and volatilizing it by the action. *Newton's Opticks.*

Spirituous liquors are so far from attenuating, volatilizing, and rendering perishable the animal fluids, that they rather condense them. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**VOLCANO. n. f. [Italian, from Vulcan.] A burning mountain.**

Navigators tell us there is a burning mountain in an island, and many *volcanos* and fiery hills. *Brown.*

When the Cyclops o'er their anvils sweat,  
From the *volcanos* groins eruptions rite,  
And curling sheets of smoke obscure the skies. *Garth.*

Subterraneous minerals ferment, and cause earthquakes, and cause furious eruptions of *volcanos*, and tumble down broken rocks. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Why want we then encomiums on the storm,  
Or famine, or *volcanos*? They perform  
Their mighty deeds; they hero-like can slay,  
And spread their ample deserts in a day. *Young.*

**VOLS. n. f. [vole, Fr.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks.**

Pat fix, and not a living soul  
I might by this have won a *vole*. *Swift.*

**VOLRY. n. f. [volerie, Fr.] A flight of birds.**

An old boy, at his first appearance, is sure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole

town *volery*; amongst which, there will not be wanting some birds of prey, that will presently be on the wing for him. *Locke.*

**VOLITATION. n. f. [volito, Latin.] The act or power of flying.**

Birds and flying animals are almost erect, advancing the head and breast in their progression, and only prone in the act of *volitation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**VOLITION. n. f. [volitis, Lat.] The act of willing; the power of choice exerted.**

To say that we cannot tell whether we have liberty, because we do not understand the manner of *volition*, is all one as to say, that we cannot tell whether we see or hear, because we do not understand the manner of sensation. *Wilkins.*

There is as much difference between the approbation of the judgment, and the actual *volitions* of the will, as between a man's viewing a desirable thing with his eye, and reaching after it with his hand. *Scarb's Sermons.*

*Volition* is the actual exercise of the power the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it; or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, by directing any particular action, or its forbearance. *Locke.*

**VOLITIVE. adj. Having the power to will.**  
 They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the *volitive*; making the man not only more knowing, but more wise and better. *Hale.*

**VOLLEY. n. f. [volée, French.]**

**1. A flight of shot.**

From the wood a *volley* of shot flew two of his company. *Raleigh's Apology.*

More on his guns relies than on his sword,  
From whence a fatal *volley* we receive'd. *Waller.*

**2. A burst; an emission of many at once.**  
 A fine *volley* of words, gentlemen, and quickly shot off. *Shakespeare.*

Diffident sense with modest caution speaks;  
It still looks home, and short excursions makes;  
But rattling nonsense in full *volleys* breaks. *Pope.*

**To VOLLEY. v. n. To throw out.**  
 The holding every man shall beat as loud  
As his strong sides can *volley*. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

**VOLLED. adj. [from volley.] Disploded; discharged with a volley.**  
 I stood  
Thy forecast, when in battle to thy aid  
The blasting *volley* d' thunder made all speed. *Mist.*

The Gallick navy, impotent to bear  
His *volley* d' thunder, ton, diserver'd, found. *Philips.*

**VOLT. n. f. [volte, Fr.] Volt signifies a round or a circular tread; a gate of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a center; so that these two treads make parallel tracks, the one which is made by the fore feet larger, and the other by the hinder feet smaller; the shoulders bearing outwards, and the croupe approaching towards the centre.**  
*Farrier's Dictionary.*

**VOLUBILITY. n. f. [volubilité, Fr. volubilitas, from volubilis, Latin.]**

**1. The act or power of rolling.**

*Volubility*, or aptness to roll, is the property of a bowl, and is derived from its roundness. *Warin's Log.*  
 Then celestial spheres should forget their wondrous motions, and by irregular *volubility* turn themselves any way, as it might happen. *Hoggar.*

**2. Activity of tongue; fluency of speech.**

Say she be mute, and will not speak a word,  
Then I'll command her *volubility*. *Shakespeare.*  
 He expressed himself with great *volubility* of words, natural and proper. *Clarendon.*

He had all the French assurance, cunning, and *volubility* of tongue. *Addison.*

She ran over the catalogue of diversions with such a *volubility* of tongue, as drew a gentle reprimand from her father. *Female Quixote.*

**Mutability; liahleness to revolution.**  
 Be that a vision this moment, may be a story the next; and this *volubility* of human affairs, is the judgment of providence, in the punishment of oppression. *L'Estrange.*

**VOLUBLE. adj. [volubilis, Latin.]**

**1. Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion.**

Neither the weight of the matter of which a cylinder is made, nor its round *voluble* form, which, meeting with a precipice, do necessarily continue the motion of it, are any more imputable to that dead, choiceless creature in its first motion. *Hume.*

The adventitious corpuscles may produce stability in the matter they pervade, by expelling thence those *voluble* particles, which, whilst they continued, did by their shape unfit for cohesion, or by their motion, oppose coalition. *Boyle.*

**2. Rolling; having quick motion.**

This is *voluble* earth,  
By shorter flight to th' east, had left him there. *Milton.*

Then *voluble* and bold; now hid, now seen,  
Among thick-woven arborets. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

**3. Nimble; active. Applied to the tongue.**

A friend promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices, which render it so wonderfully *voluble* and suppliant. *Addison.*

These, with a *voluble* and suppliant tongue, become mere echoes. *Watson on the Blind.*

**4. Fluent of words. It is applied to the speech, or the speaker.**

Cassio, a knave very *voluble*; no further conscientious, than in putting on the mere form of civil and humane seeming, for the better compassing of his looks affection. *Shakespeare.*

If *voluble* and sharp discourse be marr'd,  
Unkindness blunts it more than marble hard. *Shakespeare.*

**VOLUME. n. f. [volumen, Latin.]**

**1. Something rolled, or convolved.**

**2. As much as seems convolved at once as a fold of a serpent, a wave of water.**

Three score and ten I can remember well;  
Within the *volume* of which time I've seen  
Hours dreadful, and things strange. *Shak. Macb.*

Unoppos'd they either lose their force,  
Or wind in *volumes* to their former course. *Dry.*

Behind the gen'ral mends his weary pace,  
And silently to his revenge he sails:  
So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,  
And long behind his wounded *volume* trails. *Dry.*

Thamers fruitful tides  
Slow through the vale in silver *volumes* play. *Po.*

By the insinuations of these crystals, the *volumen* of air are driven out of the watery particles, a many of them uniting, form larger *volumes*, which thereby have a greater force to expand themselves. *Cbe.*

**3. [volume, Fr.] A book; so called, because books were anciently rolled up a staff.**

Quyon all this while his book did read,  
Ne yet has ended; for it was a great  
And ample *volume*, that doth far exceed  
My leisure, so long leaves here to repeat. *Spem.*

Calmly, I do beseech you—  
—Aye, as an hostler, thus for the poorest piece  
Will bear the knave by th' *volume*. *Shakespeare.*

The most sagacious man is not able to find  
any blot or error in this great *volume* of the world. *Boyle.*

I shall not now enlarge on the wrong judgment  
wherby men mislead themselves. This will  
make a *volume*. *Le.*

If one short *volume* could comprise  
All that was witty, learn'd, and wise,  
How would it be esteem'd and read? *Le.*

**VOLU MINOUS. adj. [from voluminosus.]**

**1. Consisting of many complications.**

The serpent roll'd *volu minous* and vast. *Le.*



**Consisting of many volumes, or books.**

If thou'lt write aught of fate, by what the stars  
*Voluminous*, or single characters

In their conjunction met, give me to spell. *Alph.*

There is pleasure in doing something new, tho'  
 never to little, without pattering the world with  
*voluminous* transcriptions. *Grant's Bill of Mortal.*

The most severe reader makes allowances for  
 many rests and nodding-places in a *voluminous*  
 writer. *Spectator.*

**4. Copious; diffusive.**

He did not bear contradiction without much  
 passion, and was too *voluminous* in discourse. *Clar.*

**VOLUMINOUSLY. adv. [from voluminous.]**

In many volumes or books.

The controversies are hotly managed by the di-  
 vided schools; and *voluminously* every where handled.  
*Graville.*

**VOLUNTARILY. adv. [volontaire, Fr.]**

from *voluntary*.] Spontaneously; of  
 one's own accord; without compulsion.

With them is no likelihood that ever *voluntarily*  
 they will seek instruction at our hands, it remain-  
 eth that, unless we will suffer them to perish, sal-  
 vation itself must seek them. *Hooker.*

To be agents *voluntarily* in our own delinquency,  
 is against God and nature. *Hooker.*

Self-preservation will oblige a man *voluntarily*,  
 and by choice, to undergo any less evil, to secure  
 himself but from the probability of an evil incom-  
 parably greater. *South.*

**VOLUNTARY. adj. [volontaire, Fr.]**

*voluntarius*, Latin.]

**1. Acting without compulsion; acting by choice.**

God did not work as a necessary, but a *voluntary*  
 agent; intending before-hand, and deceiving with  
 himself, that which did outwardly proceed from  
 him. *Hooker.*

The lottery of my destiny  
 Bars me the right of *voluntary* chusing. *Shaksp.*

**2. Willing; acting with willingness.**

Then virtue was no more; her guard away,  
 She fell to lust a *voluntary* prey. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**3. Done by design; purposed.**

If a man be lopping a tree, and his ax-head fall  
 from the helve, out of his hand, and kills ano-  
 ther passing by, here is indeed manslaughter, but  
 no *voluntary* murder. *Perkins.*

**4. Done without compulsion.**

*Voluntary* forbearance denotes the forbearance of  
 an action, consequent to an order of the mind.

The old duke is banished; the new duke, and  
 three or four loving lords, have put themselves into  
*voluntary* exile with him. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

They must have recourse to abstinence, which  
 is but *voluntary* fasting; and to exercise, which is  
 but *voluntary* labour. *Seed's Sermons.*

**5. Acting of its own accord; spontaneous.**

The publick prayers of the people of God, in  
 churches thoroughly settled, did never use to be *vo-*  
*luntary* dictates, proceeding from any man's extem-  
 poral wit. *Hooker.*

Thoughts which *voluntary* move  
 Harmonious numbers. *Milton.*

**VOLUNTARY, n. s. [from the adjective.]**

1. A volunteer; one who engages in any  
 affair of his own accord.

All the unsettled *volunteers* of the land;  
 Rash, inconsiderate, fiery *voluntaries*. *Shaksp.*

Ajax was here the *voluntary*, and you are under  
 an imprec. *Shaksp.*

The bordering wars were made altogether by  
*voluntaries*, upon their own head. *Daniel's Ireland.*

Aids came in partly upon misfires, and partly  
*voluntaries* from all parts. *Bacon.*

**2. A piece of musick played at will, with-**

out any settled rule.

Playing winds like organs play'd,  
*voluntaries* made

The waken'd earth in organs play'd,  
 To be her morning sacrifice. *Cleveland.*

By a *voluntary* before the first lesson, we are pre-  
 pared for admission of those divine truths, which  
 we are shortly to receive. *Spectator.*

**VOLUNTEER. n. s. [volontaire, Fr.]**

A soldier who enters into the service of his  
 own accord.

Congress, and the author of the Relapse, being  
 the principals in the dispute, I satisfy them; as  
 for the *volunteers*, they will find themselves affect-  
 ed with the misfortune of their friends. *Collier.*

All Asia now was by the ears;  
 And gods beat up for *volunteers*. *Prior.*

To Greece and Troy.

**To VOLUNTEER. v. n.**

To go for a sol-  
 diet. A cant word.

Leave off these wages, for in conscience speak-  
 ing,

The city needs not your new tricks for breaking;  
 And if you gallants lose, to all appearing,  
 You'll want an equipage for *volunteering*. *Dryden.*

**VOLUPTUARY. n. s. [voluptuarius, Fr.]**

*voluptuarius*, Latin.] A man given up  
 to pleasure and luxury.

Does not the *voluptuary* understand, in all the  
 liberties of a loose and a lewd conversation, that he  
 runs the risk of body and soul? *L'Estrange.*

The parable was intended against the *voluptuaries*;  
 men who lived like heathens, dissolutely, without  
 regarding any of the restraints of religion. *Atterb.*

**VOLUPTUOUS. adj. [voluptuosus, Lat.]**

*voluptuosus*, Fr.] Given to excess of  
 pleasure; luxurious.

He them deceives; deceiv'd in his deceit;  
 Made drunk with drugs of dear *voluptuous* receipt. *Spenser.*

If a new sect have not two properties, it will not  
 spread. The one is, the supplanting, or the oppos-  
 ing licence to authority established; the other is, the giv-  
 ing licence to pleasures, and a *voluptuous* life. *Bac.*

Thou wilt bring me soon  
 To that new world of light and bliss, among  
 The gods, who live at ease, where I shall reign  
 At thy right hand *voluptuous*, without end. *Mith.*

Then swol'n with pride, into the snare I fell  
 Of fair fallacious looks; venereal trains,  
 Soften'd with *voluptuous* life. *Mith.*

Speculative atheism subsists only in our spe-  
 culation; whereas really human nature cannot be  
 guilty of the crime. Indeed a few sensual and  
*voluptuous* persons may for a season eclipse this  
 native light of the soul, but can never wholly smo-  
 ther and extinguish it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**VOLUPTUOUSLY. adv. [from voluptuous.]**

Luxuriously; with indulgence of  
 excessive pleasure.

Had I a dozen sons, I had rather eleven died  
 nobly for their country, than one *voluptuously* fur-  
 nish out of action. *Shaksp.*

This cannot be done, if my will be so worldly or  
*voluptuously* disposed, as never to suffer me to think  
 of them; but perpetually to carry away and apply  
 my mind to other things. *South.*

**VOLUPTUOUSNESS. n. s. [from voluptuous.]**

Luxurioussness; addictedness to  
 excess of pleasure.

There's no bottom  
 In my *voluptuousness*: your wives, your daughters,  
 Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up  
 The cistern of my lust. *Shaksp.*

If he fill'd his vacancy with his *voluptuousness*,  
 Full surfeits, and the dryness of his bones,  
 Call on him for't. *Shaksp.*

Here, where still evening is, not noon nor night;  
 Where no *voluptuousness*, yet all delight. *Dryden.*

These sons of Epicurus, for *voluptuousness* and  
 irreligion, must pass for the only wits of the age. *South.*

You may be free, unless  
 Your other lord forbids, *voluptuousness*. *Dryden.*

**VOLUTATION. n. s. [volutatio, Latin.]**

Wallowing; rolling.

**VoLUTE. n. s. [volute, Fr.]**

A member  
 of a column.

That part of the capitals of the Ionic, Corin-  
 thian, and Composite orders, which is supposed to  
 represent the bark of trees twisted and turned into  
 spiral lines, or, according to others, the head-  
 dresses of virgins in their long hair. According to  
 Vitruvius, those that appear above the stems in  
 the Corinthian order, are sixteen in every capital,  
 four in the Ionic, and eight in the Composite.

These *volute*s are more especially remarkable in the  
 Ionic capital, representing a pillow or cushion  
 laid between the abacus and echinus; whence that  
 ancient architect calls the *volute* pulvinus. *Harris.*

It is said there is an Ionic pillar in the Santa  
 Maria Transverra, where the marks of the com-  
 pass are still to be seen on the *volute*; and that Pal-  
 ladio learnt from thence the working of that diffi-  
 cult problem. *Addison.*

**VO'NICA. n. s. [Latin.]**

An encysted  
 tumour in the lungs.

If the ulcer is not broke, it is commonly called a  
*vonica*, attended with the same symptoms as an  
 empyema; because the *vonica* communicating with  
 the vessels of the lungs, must necessarily void some  
 of the putrid matter, and taint the blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

**VO'MICK NUT. n. s.**

*Vomick nut* is the nucleus of a fruit of an East-  
 Indian tree, the wood of which is the lignum co-  
 lubrinum, or snakewood of the shops. It is flat,  
 compressed, and round, of the breadth of a shil-  
 ling, and about the thickness of a crown-piece. It  
 is certain poison to quadrupeds and birds; and taken  
 internally, in small doses, it disturbs the whole hu-  
 man frame, and brings on convulsions.

**To VO'MIT. v. n. [vomo, Latin.]**

To  
 cast up the contents of the stomach.

The dog, when he is sick at the stomach, knows  
 his cure, falls to his grass, *vomits*, and is well. *More.*

**To VO'MIT. v. a. [vomir, Fr.]**

1. To throw up from the stomach: often  
 with up or out.

As though some world unknown,  
 By pamp'rd nature's store too prodigally fed,  
 And surfeiting therewith, her surcrease *vomited*. *Drayton.*

The fish *vomited out* Jonah upon the dry land.

*Vomiting* is of use, when the foulness of the sto-  
 mach requires it. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

Weak stomachs *vomit up* the wine that they  
 drink in too great quantities, in the form of vine-  
 gar. *Arbuthnot.*

**2. To throw up with violence from any hollow.**

**VO'MIT. n. s. [from the verb.]**

1. The matter thrown up from the stomach.

He shall cast up the wealth by him deriv'd,  
 Like *vomit* from his yawning entrails pour'd. *Sandys.*

2. An emetick medicine; a medicine that  
 causes vomits.

This *vomit* may be repeated often, if it be found  
 successful. *Blackmore.*

Whether a *vomit* may be safely given, must be  
 judged by the circumstances: if there be any symp-  
 toms of an inflammation on the stomach, a *vomit*  
 is extremely dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

**VOMITION. n. s. [from vomir, Lat.]**

The  
 act or power of vomiting.

How many have saved their lives, by spewing up  
 their debauch! Whereas, if the stomach had want-  
 ed the faculty of *vomition*, they had inevitably died. *Greg's Cosmology.*

**VO'MITIVE. adj. [vomitif, Fr.]**

Eme-  
 tick; causing vomits.

From this viruluous quality, mercurius dulcis,  
 and vitriol *vomitive*, occasion black ejections. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**VO'MITORY.**

**VOMITORY.** *adj.* [*vomitare*, Fr. *vomit*, *rius*, Latin.] Procuring vomits; emetic.

Since regulus of Ribium, or glass of antimony, will communicate to water or wine a purging or vomitory operation, yet the body itself, after iterated infusions, abates not virtue or weight.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Some have vomited up such bodies as these, namely, thick, short, meat pins, which, by straining, they vomit up again, or by taking vomitories privately.

*Harey on Consumptions.*

**VORACIOUS.** *adj.* [*vorare*, Fr. *vorax*, Lat.]

1. Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious.

So voracious is this humor grown, that it draws in every thing to feed it. *Gower on the Tongue.*

2. Rapacious; greedy.

**VORACIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *voracious*.] Greedily; ravenously.

**VORACIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [*voracitas*, Fr. *voracité*, Lat.]

**VORACITY.** *n. f.* [*voracitas*, Lat. from *voracius*.] Greediness; ravine; ravenousness.

He is as well contented with this, as those that with the rarities of the earth pamper their voracity.

*Sundys.*

Creatures by their voracity pernicious, have commonly fewer young. *Deham's Physio-Theo.*

**VORTEX.** *n. f.* In the plural *vortices*. [Latin.] Any thing whirled round.

If many contiguous *vortices* of molten pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about the sun and fixed stars, yet these, and all their parts, would by their tensity and stiffness communicate their motion to one another.

*Newton's Opticks.*

Nothing else could impel it, unless the ethereal matter be supposed to be carried about the sun, like a *vortex*, or whirlpool, as a vehicle to convey it and the rest of the planets.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

The gathering number, as it moves along, involves a vast involuntary throng; Who gently drawn, and struggling less and less, Roll in her vortex, and her power confess.

*Pope.*

**VORTICAL.** *adj.* [from *vortex*.] Having a whirling motion.

If three equal round vessels be filled, the one with cold water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors be stirred about alike, to give them a *vortical* motion; the pitch, by its tensity, will lose its motion quickly; the oil, being less tenuous, will keep it longer; and the water, being still less tenuous, will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short time.

*Newton's Opticks.*

It is not a magnetical power, nor the effect of a *vortical* motion; those common attempts towards the explication of gravity.

*Bentley's Sermons.*

**VOTARIST.** *n. f.* [*devotus*, Latin.] One devoted to any person or thing; one given up by a vow to any service or worship; votary.

I with a more strict restraint Upon the sisterhood, the votarists of St. Clare.

*Shakespeare.*

Earth, yield me roots! What is here? Gold! yellow, glittering, precious gold! No, gods, I am no idle votarist. The grey-hooded nun, Like a sad votarist in palmer's weed, Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phoebus' wain.

*Milton.*

**VOTARY.** *n. f.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

Wherefore waste I time to counsel thee? Thou art a votary to fond desire. Thou, faint god of sleep! forget that I Was ever known to be thy votary. No more my pillow shall thine altar be,

Nor will I offer any more to thee Myself a melting sacrifice.

*Shakespeare.*

'Twas the coldness of the votary, and not the prayer, that was in fault, whenever fervor was deficient at the publick office of the church. By these means, men worship the idols have been set up in their minds; and stamping the characters of Avidity upon absurdities and errors, become zealous votaries to bulls and monkeys. The enemy of our happiness has his servants and votaries among those who are called by the name of the son of God.

*Rogers's Sermons.*

How can heav'nly wisdom prove An instrument to earthly love? Know'st thou not yet, that men commence Thy votaries for want of sense?

*Swift.*

**VOTARY.** *adj.* Consequent to a vow.

Superstition is now so well advanced, that men of the first blood are as firm as butchers by occupation; and votary resolution is made equippent to custom, even in matter of blood.

*Bacon.*

**VOTARESS.** *n. f.* [female of votary.] A woman devoted to any worship or state.

The imperial votress passed on In maiden meditation, fancy free. His mother was a votress of my order; And, in the spiced Indian air by night, Full often hath gossip'd by my side.

*Shakespeare.*

*Shakespeare.*

No votary this votress needs, Her very syllables are beads. Thy votress from my tender years I am; And love, like sheel, the woods and sylvan game.

*Cleaveland.*

*Dryden.*

What force have pious vows? the queen of love His sister lends, her votress from above. In maiden meditation, fancy free. His mother was a votress of my order; And, in the spiced Indian air by night, Full often hath gossip'd by my side.

*Pope.*

**VOTE.** *n. f.* [*votum*, Lat.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered.

He that joins instruction with delight, Profit with pleasure, carries all the votes.

*Rafcom.*

How many have no other ground for their tenets, than the supposed honesty of learning of those of the same profession! as if truth were to be established by the vote of the multitude.

*Locke.*

The final determination arises from the majority of opinions or votes in the assembly, because they ought to be swayed by the superior weight of reason.

*Wallis.*

**TO VOTE.** *v. a.*

1. To chuse by suffrage; to determine by suffrage.

You are not only in the eye and ear of your master, but you are also a favourite, the favourite of the time, and so are in his bosom also; the world hath also voted you, and doth so esteem of you.

*Bacon.*

2. To give by vote.

The parliament voted them one hundred thousand pounds, by way of recompense for their sufferings.

*Swift.*

**VOTER.** *n. f.* [from *vota*.] One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage.

Electors growing chargeable, the voters, that is, the bulk of the common people, have been universally seduced into bribery, perjury, drunkenness, malice, and slander.

*Swift.*

He hates an action base; Can sometimes drop a voter's claim, And give up party to his fame.

*Swift.*

**VOTIVE.** *adj.* [*votivus*, Latin.] Given by vow.

Such in his temple you may find, On votive tablets to the life pository. Venus! take my votive glass; Since I am not what I was, What from this day I shall be, Venus! let me never see.

*Brior.*

**TO VOUCH.** *v. a.* [*vouchen*, Norman Fr.]

1. To call to witness; to object.

The sun and day are witnesses for me; Let him who fights unseen relate his own, And vouch the silent stars and stolid moon.

*Dryden.*

**TO VOUCH.** *v. a.* [*vouchen*, Norman Fr.] To affirm; to warrant; to testify; to maintain by repeated affirmations.

You do not give the cover; the feast is told That is not often vouch'd, while 'tis making. 'Tis given with welcome. The consistency of the discourse, and the pertinency of it to the design he is upon, vouches its own truth of our great apostle.

*Locke.*

They made him ashamed to touch the truth of the relation, and afterwards to repeat it.

*Atterb.*

**TO VOUCH.** *v. n.* To bear witness; to appear as a witness; to give testimony.

He declares he will not believe her, until the elector of Hanover shall vouch for the truth of what she hath so solemnly affirmed.

*Swift.*

**VOUCH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Warrant; attestation.

What praise couldst thou bestow on a deserving woman indeed? one that, in the authority of her memory, did justly put on the crown of very modesty itself?

*Shakespeare's Othello.*

**VOUCHER.** *n. f.* [from *vouch*.]

1. One who gives witness to any thing. All the great wits of that age stand up together as vouchers for one another's reputations.

*Spenser.*

I have added nothing to the malice or absurdity of them; which it behoves me to declare, since the vouchers themselves will be so soon lost.

*Pope.*

2. Testimony.

Better to starve,

Than leave the him which first we do deserve: Why in this wolfish gown should I stand here, To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear Their needful voucher? The stamp is a mark, and a public voucher, that a piece of such denomination is of such a weight, and of such a fineness, i. e. has so much silver in it.

*Locke.*

**TO VOUCHSAFE.** *v. a.* [*vouch* and *safe*.]

1. To permit any thing to be done without danger.

2. To condescend to grant.

He grew content to mark their speeches, then marvel at such wit in shepherd, after to like their company, and lastly to vouchsafe conference.

*Shakespeare's As You Like It.*

Shall I vouchsafe your worship a word or two? Two thousand, fair woman, and I'll vouchsafe thee hearing.

*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

But if the sense of touch seem such delight Beyond all other, think the same vouchsafe To cattle and each beast.

*Milton.*

It is not said by the apostle, that God vouchsafeth to the heathens the means of salvation; and yet I will not affirm that God will save none of those, to whom the sound of the gospel never reached.

*South's Sermons.*

**TO VOUCHSAFE.** *v. n.* To design; to condescend; to yield.

Do I not see Zelmane, who does not think a thought which is not first weighed by wisdom and virtue? doth not she vouchsafe to love me with like ardour?

*Shakespeare's As You Like It.*

Vouchsafe, divine perfection of a woman, Of these supposed crimes to give me leave By circumstance but to acquit myself.

*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Vouchsafe, illustrious Ormond, to behold What power the charms of beauty had of old.

*Dryden.*

**VOUCHSAFEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *vouchsafe*.] Grant; condescension.

The infinite superiority of God's nature, places a vast disparity betwixt his greatest communicated vouchsafement, and his boundless, and therefore to his creatures incommunicable, perfection.

*Boyle.*

**VOW.** *n. f.* [*vow*, French; *votum*, Lat.]

1. Any promise made to a divine power; an act of devotion, by which some part of life, or some part of possessions, is consecrated to a particular purpose.

The gods are deaf to hot and peevish vows;  
They are polluted offerings. *Shakespeare*  
Where honour or where conscience does not bind,  
No other law shall buckle me,  
Slave to myself I will not be,  
Nor shall my future actions be confin'd  
By my own present mind.

Who by resolves or vows engag'd does stand  
For days that yet belong to fate,  
Does, like an unthrifty, mortgage his estate  
Before it comes into his hand.  
The bondman of the cloister so  
All that he does receive does always owe;  
And till, as time comes in, it goes away,  
Not to enjoy, but debts to pay.  
Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,  
Which his hour's work, as well as hours, does  
tell;  
Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell.

If you take that vow and that wish to be all  
one, you are mistaken; a wish is a far lower de-  
gree than a vow. *Hammond*  
She vows for his return with vain devotion pays. *Dryden*

### 2. A solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony.

By all the vows that ever men have broke,  
In number more than ever woman spoke. *Shakespeare*  
Those who wear the woodbine on their brow,  
Were knights of love, who never broke their vow;  
Firm to their plighted faith. *Dryden*

### To Vow. v. a. [vower, Fr. vover, Latin.]

#### 1. To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a divine power.

David often vow'd unto God the sacrifice of  
praise and thanksgiving in the congregation. *Hook*  
Vow and pay unto the Lord. *Psalms lxxvi*

When we have not only vow'd, but delivered  
them over into the possession of Almighty God,  
for the maintenance of his public worship, and  
the ministers thereof, they are not now arbitrable;  
nor to be revoked. *Spelman*

Whoever sees these irreligious men,  
With burden of a sickness, weak and faint,  
But hears them talking of religion then,  
And seeing of their soul to every saint. *Davies*  
This plant Latine, when his town he wall'd,  
Then found, and from the tree Laurentum call'd;  
And last, in honour of his new abode,  
He vow'd the laurel to the laurel's god. *Dryden*

#### 2. To devote: a ceremonial phrase.

To Master Harvey, upon some special considera-  
tion, I have vow'd this my labour. *Spenser*

### To Vow. v. n. To make vows or solemn promises.

Doft see how unregarded now  
That piece of beauty passes?  
There was a time, when I did vow  
To that alone; but mark the fate of faces. *Suckling*

### VOV'ED. part. pass. [from the verb.] Consecrated by solemn declaration.

### VOV'EL. n. f. [voyelle, Fr. vocalis, Lat.] A letter which can be uttered by itself.

I distinguish letters into vowels and consonants,  
yet not wholly upon their reason, that a vowel may  
be sounded alone, a consonant not without a vowel,  
which will not be found all true; for many of the  
consonants may be sounded alone, and some joined  
together without a vowel, as bl, ft; and as we pro-  
nounce the latter syllable of people, rifle. *Holder*  
Virgil makes the two vowels meet without an  
elision. *Brown*

### VOWS' FLOW. n. f. [vow and follow.] One bound by the same vow.

Who are the votaries  
That are vow-fallows with this virtuous king? *Shakespeare*

### VOYAGE. n. f. [voyage, French.]

#### 1. A travel by sea.

Guyon found that his voyage make,  
With his ship, that him guided still. *Spenser*

Our ships went landry voyages, as well to the  
pillars of Hercules, as to other parts in the Atlan-  
tick and Mediterranean seas. *Pope*

This great man acted like an able pilot in a  
long voyage; contented to sit in the cabin when  
the winds were alloyed, but ready to assume the  
helm when the storm arose. *Prior*

#### 2. Course; attempt; undertaking. A low phrase.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife,  
I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets  
more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakespeare*

If you make your voyage upon her, and prevail,  
I am no further your enemy. *Shakespeare Cymbeline*

#### 3. The practice of travelling.

All nations have interknowledge of one another,  
by voyage into foreign parts, or strangers that come  
to them. *Bacon*

### To VOYAGE. v. n. [voyager, Fr. from the noun.] To travel by sea.

For, voyaging to learn the direful art,  
To taint with deadly drugs the herbed dart;  
Thus refus'd I impart the baneful trust. *Pope Ody*

### To VOYAGE. v. a. To travel; to pass over.

I with pain  
Voyag'd th' unequal vast, unbounded deep  
Of horrible confusion. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

### VOYAGER. n. f. [voyageur, French; from voyage.] One who travels by sea.

Disdain not in thy constant travelling  
To do as other voyagers, and make  
Some turns into less creeks, and wisely take  
Fresh water at the Heliconian spring. *Domin*

How comfortable this is, voyagers can best tell. *Cheyne*

Deny your vessels, ye deny in vain;  
A private voyager I pass the main. *Pope's Odyssey*

### Ur. adv. [ap, Saxon; op, Dutch and Danish.]

#### 1. Aloft; on high; not down.

From those two brethren, admire the wonderful  
changes of worldly things; now up, now down, as  
if the life of man were not of much more certainty  
than a stage play. *Knolton*

Thither his course he bends; but up or down,  
By center, or eccentric, hard to tell;  
Or longitude. *Milton*

#### 2. Out of bed; in the state of being risen from rest.

Helen was not up, was she? *Shakespeare*  
His chamber being commonly filled with suitors,  
when he was up, he gave his legs, arms, and breast  
to his servants to dress him, his eyes to his jettors,  
and ears to petticoats. *Waller*

#### 3. In the state of being risen from a seat.

Upon his first rising, a general whisper ran among  
the country people, that Sir Roger was up. *Addison*

#### 4. From a state of decumbiture or concealment.

Up with my tent; hear will I lie to-night;  
But where to-morrow!—well, all's one for that. *Shakespeare*

#### 5. In a state of being built.

Up with my tent; hear will I lie to-night;  
But where to-morrow!—well, all's one for that. *Shakespeare*

#### 6. Above the horizon.

As soon as the sun is up, let upon the city.  
Now morn with rosy light had break'd the sky,  
Up rose the sun, and up rose Emily;  
Address'd her early steps to Cynthia's fans. *Dryden*

#### 7. To a state of proficiency.

Till we have wrought ourselves up into this de-  
gree of christian indifference, we are in bondage. *Auricular*

#### 8. In a state of exaltation.

Those that were up themselves kept others low;  
Those that were low themselves held others hand.  
Ne suffer'd them to rise, or greater grow. *Spenser*  
Henry the Fifth is crown'd; up, vanity!  
Down, royal state! all you sage counsellors, hence! *Shakespeare*

#### 9. In a state of climbing.

Stride the famous flow  
Up to the city which heard, up they drew  
By dates and breaks. *Chapman*

#### 10. In a state of insurrection.

The gentle archbishop of York is up  
With well-appointed powers. *Shakespeare Henry IV*

Rebels there are up,  
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shakespeare*  
Thou hast br'd me; my top's up in arms,  
And men's each part about me. *Dryden*

#### 11. In a state of being increased, or raised.

Grief and passion are like floods raised in little  
brooks by a sudden rain; they are quickly up, and  
if the concernment be poured unexpectedly in up-  
on us, it overflows us. *Dryden*

#### 12. From a remoter place, coming to any person or place.

As a boar was whetting his teeth, up comes a fox  
to him. *L'Estrange*

#### 13. Into order: as, he drew up his regiment.

I am ready to die from my youth up. *Plautus lxxviii*

#### 14. From younger to elder years.

I am ready to die from my youth up. *Plautus lxxviii*

#### 15. Up and down. Dispersedly; here and there.

Abundance of them are seen scattered up and  
down like so many little islands when the tide is  
low. *Addison*

#### 16. Up and down. Backward and forward.

Our desire is, in this present controversy, not  
to be carried up and down with the waves of uncer-  
tain arguments, but rather positively to lead on the  
minds of the simpler sort by plain and easy degrees,  
till the very nature of the thing itself do make  
manifest what is truth. *Hooker*

The skipping king he rambled up and down,  
With shallow jesters. *Shakespeare*

Up and down he traverses his ground;  
Now wads a falling blow, now strikes again;  
Then nimble hits a thrust, then lends a wound;  
Now back he gives, then rushes on again. *Daniel*

Thou and death  
Shall dwell at ease, and up and down unseen  
Wing steadily the human air. *Milton*

Of his windy sea of land, the head  
Waltz'd up and down about, beat on his prey. *Mil*  
What a miserable life dost thou lead, says a dog to  
a lion, to run starving up and down thus in woods. *L'Estrange*

She moves! life wanders up and down  
Through all her face, and lights up every charm. *Addison*

#### 17. Up to. To an equal height with.

Tantalus was punished with the rage of an eter-  
nal thirst, and set up to the chin in water, that fled  
from his lips whenever he attempted to drink it. *Addison*

#### 18. Up to. Adequately to.

The wisest men in all ages have lived up to the  
religion of their country, when they saw nothing  
in it opposite to morality. *Addison*  
They are determined to live up to the holy rule  
by which they have obliged themselves to walk. *Afterbury*

We must not only mortify all these passions that  
solicit us, but we must learn to do well, and act  
up to the positive precepts of our duty. *Ben. Jern*

#### 19. Up with. A phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow.

She, quick and proud, and who did Pae despise,  
Up with her fist, and beat him on the face;  
Another time, quoth she, became more wise:  
Thus Pae did kiss her hand with little grace. *Sides*

#### 20. It is added to verbs implying some accumulation, or increase.

If we count up these prodigious swarms,  
that settled in every part of the Campagna of old  
Rome, they would amount to more than can be  
found in any six parts of Europe of the same ex-  
tent. *Addison on Italy*

**Up. Interject.****1. A word exhorting to rise from bed.**

*Up, up!* cries gluttony, the break of day;  
Go drive the deer, and drag the fenny grey. *Pope.*

**2. A word of exhortation, exciting or rousing to action.**

*Up* then, Melpomene, the mournful muse of nine;  
Such cause of mourning never hadst before.

*Up, grisly ghosts; and up, my fearful flock;*  
Matter of mirth now shalt thou have no more.

*But up, and enter now into full bliss.* *Spenser.*

*Up, up, for honour's sake; twelve legions wait*  
*you.* *Milton.*

And long to call you chief. *Dryden.*

**Up. prep. From a lower to a higher part; not down.**

In going *up* a hill, the knees will be most weary;  
In going down, the thighs: for that in lifting the feet,  
When a man goeth *up* the hill, the weight of the body  
beareth most upon the knees, and in going down,  
upon the thighs. *Bacon.*

**To UPBEAR. v. a. preter. upbore; part. pass. upborn. [up and bear.]****1. To sustain aloft; to support in elevation.**

*Upborn* with indefatigable wings. *Milton.*

Rang'd in a line the ready racers stand,  
Start from the goal, and vanish o'er the strand;  
Swift as on wings of wind *upborn* they fly,  
And drifts of rising dust involve the sky. *Pope.*

**2. To raise aloft.**

This with pray'r,  
Or one short sigh of human breath, *upborn*  
Ev'n to the seat of God. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A monstrous wave *upbore*  
The chief, and dash'd him on the craggy shore. *Pope.*

**3. To support from falling.**

Vital pow'rs 'gan wax both weak and wan,  
For want of food and sleep; which two *upbear*,  
Like weighty pillars, this frail life of man. *Spenser.*

**To UPBRAID. v. a. [upgebrædan, up-gebrædan, Saxon.]****1. To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful. It has commonly with, sometimes of, before the thing imputed; sometimes it has only an accusative of the thing, as in Milton; and sometimes the person without the thing, or the thing without the person.**

The fathers, when they were *upbraided* with that defect, comforted themselves with the meditation of God's most gracious nature, who did not therefore the less accept of their hearty affection. *Hooker.*

But as an honour snatch'd with bold rosin hand,  
And I had many living to *upbraid*  
My gain of it by their assistances,  
Which daily grew to quarrel. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

If you refuse your aid, yet do not

*Upbraid* us with our distress. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

Vain man! how long wilt thou thy God *upbraid*?

And, like the roaring of a furious wind,

Thou vent the vile distemper of thy mind? *Sandys.*

How cunningly the largest displays

Her own transgressions, to *upbraid* me mine. *Milton.*

'Tis a general complaint against you, and I must

*upbraid* you with it, that because you need not

write, you will not. *Dryden.*

Yourselves the world of more defects *upbraid*,

That other works by nature are unmade;

That she did never at her own expense

A palace rear. *Blackmore.*

**2. To object as matter of reproach; with to before the person.**

Those that have been bred together, are more apt to envy their equals when raised; for it doth *upbraid* them their own fortunes, and points at them. *Harvel.*

Any of these, without regarding the pains of character, grudge to *upbraid* to some table shall remain of ancient piety, which the rapacity of four ages has scarce left. *Swains.*

May they not justly to our climate *upbraid* shortness of night, and paucity of shade? *Prim.*

**3. To urge with reproach.**

I have too long born

Your blunt *upbraidings*, and your bitter scoffs. *Shak.*

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the *upbraidings* of his own conscience. *Devo. of Piety.*

**4. To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher.**

Ev'ry hour

He flatters into one gross crime or other;

His knights grow riotous, and he himself *upbraids* us.

On ev'ry trifle. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

If any lack wisdom, let him ask of God that giveth liberally, and *upbraids* not. *James, i. 5.*

Be ashamed of *upbraiding* speeches before friends:

and after thou hast given, *upbraid* not. *Exodus, xlii. 22.*

**5. To bring reproach upon; to show faults by being in a state of comparison.**

Ah, my son, how evil sits it me to have such a son!

and how much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness! *Sidney.*

The counsel which I cannot take,

Instead of healing, but *upbraids* my weakness. *Add.*

**6. To treat with contempt. Not in use.**

There also was that mighty monarch laid,

Low under all, yet above all in pride;

That name of native fire did foul *upbraid*,

And would, as Ammon's son, be magnify'd *Spenser.*

**UPBRAIDER. n. s. [from upbraid.]** One that reproaches.

**UPBRAIDINGLY. adv. By way of reproach.**

The time was when men would learn and study good things, not envy those that had them. Then men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is *upbraidingly* called a poet, as if it were a contemptible nickname. *Ben Jonson.*

**To UPBraid. v. a. [A word formed from upbraid by Spenser, for the sake of a rhyming termination.] To shame.**

Vile knight,

That knights and knighthood dost with shame *upbraid*.

And shew'st th' example of thy childish might,

With silly, weak, old women thus to fight. *Spenser.*

**UPBROUGHT. part. pass. of upbringing.** Educated; nurtured.

Divinely wrought,

And of the brood of angels, heav'nly born,

And with the crew of blessed saints *upbrought*,

Each of which did her with her gifts adorn. *Spenser.*

**UPCAST. [Participle from To cast up.]** Thrown upwards.

Beasts with *upcast* eyes forsake their shade,

And gaze, as if I were to be obey'd. *Dryden.*

Old Saturn here, with *upcast* eyes,

Beheld his abdicated skies. *Addison.*

**UPCAST. n. s. A term of bowling; a throw, or a cast.**

Was there ever man had such luck? when I

knelt the jack, upon an *upcast* to be hit away!

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

**To UPGATHER. v. n. [up and gather.]**

To contrail.

Himself he close *upgather'd* more and more

Into his den, that his doubtful train,

By his there being might not be betray'd,

Ne any noise, ne any question made. *Spenser.*

**UPHOLD. v. a. [up and hold.]** Lusted by the hand.

The *uphold* hedge is used by underworkmen,

when the work is not of the largest, yet requires

help to holden. They use it with both their hands, and holden lift their hammer higher than their head. *Mason's Mechanical Knowledge.*

**UPHOLD. part. pass. of uphold. Maintained; sustained.**

He who signs

Monarchy in heaven, all these, as one secure,

Sat on his throne, *uphold* by old repute. *Milton.*

**UPHOLD. adj. [up and hold.]** Difficult; like the labour of climbing an hill.

What an *uphold* labour must it be to a learner,

who has those first rudiments to master at twenty

years of age, which others are taught at ten. *Clarke.*

Yet, as immortal, in our *uphold* chase

We press coy fortune with unback'd pack. *Tennyson.*

**To UPHOARD. v. a. [up and board.]** To treasure; to store; to accumulate in private places.

Heaps of huge words *upboarded* hideously

With horrid sound, though having little sense.

They think to be chief praise of poetry;

And thereby wanting due intelligence,

Have marr'd the face of goodly poesy,

And made a monster of their fantasia. *Spenser.*

If thou hast *upboarded* in thy life

Extorted treasure in the womb of earth,

Speak of it. *Shakespeare.*

**To UPHOLD. v. a. preter. upheld; part. pass. upheld, and upholden. [up and hold.]****1. To lift on high.**

The mournful train with groans, and hands *uphold*.

Refract his pity. *Dryden.*

**2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling.**

While life *upholds* this arm,

This arm *upholds* the house of Lancaster. *Shakespeare.*

This great man found no means to continue

and *uphold* his ill-purchased greatness, but by over-

jecting the English law, and assuming, in lieu thereof,

of the barbarous customs of the Irish. *Dow, Irish.*

Poetry and painting were *uphold* by the strength

of imagination. *Dryden's Description.*

**3. To keep from declension.**

There is due from the judge to the advocate

some commendation, where causes are first pleaded;

for that *upholds* in the client the reputation of his

counsel, and beats down in him the conceit of his

cause. *Bacon.*

Never was a time, when the interposition of the

magistrate was more necessary, to secure the honour

of religion, and *uphold* the authority of those great

principles by which his own authority is best *up-*

held. *Addison.*

**4. To support in any state of life.**

Many younger brothers have neither lands nor

means to *uphold* themselves. *Raleigh.*

**5. To continue; to keep from defeat.**

Divers, although peradventure not willing to be

yoked with elderships, yet were contented to *uphold*

opposition against bishops, not without greater hurt

to the courts of their whole proceedings. *Hooker.*

**6. To keep from being lost.**

Faulconbridge,

In spite of spite, alone *upholds* the day. *Shakespeare.*

**7. To continue without failing.**

A deaf person, by observing the motions of ano-

ther man's mouth, knows what he says, and *upholds*

a current communication of discourse with him. *Milton.*

**8. To continue in being.**

As Nebuchodonosor lived, who hath fastidiously

for the *upholding* of every living thing. *Isaiah, xl. 7.*

A due proportion is held betwixt the parts, as

well in the natural body of man, as the body politick

of the state, for the *upholding* of the whole. *Harvel.*

**UPHOLD. n. s. [from uphold.]**

**1. A supporter.**

Supports then Adam, ne'er to wile;

Yet when the weight of kingdoms lies



Too long upon his single shoulders,  
Sink down—he must, or find upholders. *Swift.*

2. A sustainer in being.

The knowledge thereof is so many manufactions  
to the knowledge and admiration of the infinite  
wisdom of the creator and upholder of them. *Hale.*

3. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals.

The company of upholders have a right upon the  
bodies of the subjects. *Arbutnot.*

Where the brass knocker wrapt in flannel band,  
Forbid the thunder of the footman's hand;  
Th' upholder, rustic harbinger of death,  
Waits with impatience for the dying breath. *Gay.*

UPHOLSTERER. *n. s.* [a corruption of upholder.] One who furnishes houses; one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.

If a corner of the hanging wants a single nail,  
Send for the upholsterer. *Swift.*

Mere wax as yet, you fashion him with ease,  
Your barber, cook, upholsterer. *Pope.*

UPLAND. *n. s.* [up and land.] Higher ground.

Men at first, after the flood, lived in the uplands  
and sides of the mountains, and by degrees sunk in-  
to the plains. *Burnet.*

UPLAND. *adj.*

1. Higher in situation.

Those in Cornwall do no more by nature than  
others elsewhere by choice, conceive themselves an  
exalted locality from the upland dwellers, and carry  
an estimation against them. *Cassell's Survey of Cornw.*

Sometimes with figure delight  
The upland hamlets will invite. *Milton.*

2. Rude; savage. This is the meaning in *Chapman*; probably because the uplanders, having less commerce, were less civilized.

And long'd to see this heap of fortitude,  
That to illiterate wage, and upland rude,  
That laws divine nor humane he had learn'd. *Chapman.*

UPLANDISH. *adj.* [from upland.] Mountainous; inhabiting mountains.

Lion-like, uplandish, and more wild,  
Slave to his pride; and all his nerves being naturally  
compul'd

Of eminent strength; stalks out and preys upon a  
shy sheep. *Chapman's Iliads.*

UPPLA'Y. *v. a.* [up and lay.] To hoard; to lay up.

We are but farmers of ourselves; yet may,  
If we can stock ourselves and thrive, uplay  
Much, much good treasure for the great run-day. *Donne.*

TO UPLIFT. *v. a.* [up and lift.] To raise aloft.

Mechanick slaves,  
With greasy aprons, rules and hammers, shall  
Uplift us to the view. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The banish'd Bolingbroke repeats himself,  
And, with uplifted arms, in safe arriv'd  
At Ravenspurg. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

Together both, with next t' almighty arm  
Uplifted imminent, one stroke they aim'd. *Addison.*

Satan talking to his nearest mate,  
With head uplift above the wave, and eyes  
That twinkling shad'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

When by just vengeance guilty mortals perish,  
The gods behold their punishment with pleasure,  
And say th' uplifted thunder-bolt aches. *Add. Cato.*

Songs, sonnets, epigrams, the winds uplift,  
And whiff them back to Elysium, Young, and Swift. *Pope.*

UPPER. *adj.* [an irregular superlative formed from up.] Highest; topmost.

That's the upper end when the nation begins  
To be just enough of sense to know  
The reason when rated to depart. *Dryden.*

UPON. *prep.* [up and on.]

1. Not under; nothing being on the top.

As I did stand my watch upon the hill,  
I look'd toward Birnam; and soon methought  
The wood began to move. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Not within; being on the outside.

Blood that is upon the altar. *Bible.*

3. Thrown over the body; as clothes.

I have seen her rise from her bed, throw her  
night-gown upon her. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. By way of imprecation or infliction.

Hard-hearted Clifford! take me from the world;  
My soul to bear'n, my blood upon your heads. *Shak.*  
No man, who had a mind to do wrong, would be  
awed from doing it by a law that is always to be a  
sword in a scabbard, and must never be pleaded  
against him, or executed upon him. *Kentworth.*

5. It expresses obstetation, or protestation.

How? that I should murder her?  
Upon the love, and truth, and vows, which I  
Have made to thy command!—I, her!—her blood!  
*Shakespeare.*

6. It is used to express any hardship or mis- chief.

If we would neither impose upon ourselves, nor  
others, we must lay aside that fallacious method of  
confering by the lump. *Burnet.*

That is not a fault inseparable from suits, but is  
the sin of the managers: it lies not naturally upon  
the thing, but only upon the contingent circum-  
stances and manner of doing. *Kentworth.*

7. In consequence of. Now little in use.

Let me, but find you before me again upon any  
complaint whatsoever. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
Then the princes of Germany had but a dull  
fear of the greatness of Spain, upon a general ap-  
prehension of the ambitious designs of that nation. *Bacon.*

I wish it may not be concluded, lest, upon se-  
cond cogitations, there should be cause to alter. *Bacon.*

These forces took hold of divers; in some upon  
discontent, in some upon ambition, in some upon  
levity and desire of change, and in some few upon  
conscience and belief; but in most upon simplicity;  
and in divers out of dependance upon some of the  
better sort, who did in secret favour these brains. *Bacon.*

He made a great difference between people that  
did rebel upon wantonness, and them that did rebel  
upon want. *Bacon.*

Upon pity they were taken away, upon ignorance  
they are again demanded. *Hayward.*

Promises can be of no force, unless they be be-  
lieved to be conditional; and unless that duty pro-  
posed to be enforced by them, be acknowledged to be  
part of that condition, upon performance of which  
those promises do, and upon the neglect of which  
those promises shall not, belong to any. *Hammond.*

The king had no kindness for him upon an old  
account, as remembering the part he had acted  
against the earl of Stafford. *Clarendon.*

Though he offers itself in never to pleading and  
alluring a devil at first, yet the remote and inward  
regrets of the soul, upon the commission of it, in-  
finitely overbalance those faint and transient grati-  
fications. *Saunders's Sermons.*

The common corruption of human nature, upon  
the bare stock of its original depravation, does not  
usually proceed so fast. *Swift's Sermons.*

When we make judgments upon general presump-  
tions, they are made rather from the temper of our  
own spirit, than from reason. *Burnet.*

'Tis not the thing that is done, but the inten-  
tion in doing it, that makes good or evil. There  
is a great difference betwixt what we do upon force,  
and what upon inclination. *L'Estrange.*

The determination of the will upon enquiry, fol-  
lowing the direction of that guide. *Locke.*

There broke out an irreparable quarrel between  
their parents; the one valuing himself too much  
upon his birth, and the other upon his possessions. *Spenser.*

The design was discovered by a person, as much

noted for his skill in gaming, as in politics, upon  
the base, unbecoming end of getting money by wagers. *Swift.*

8. In immediate consequence of.

Waller should not make advantage upon that en-  
terprise, to find the way open to him to march into  
the west. *Clarendon.*

A louder kind of sound was produced by the  
impetuous eruptions of the halituous flames of the  
fast-petre, upon casting a live coal thereon. *Boyle.*

So far from taking little advantages against us  
for every failing, that he is willing to pardon our  
most wilful miscarriages, upon our repentance and  
amendment. *Tillotson.*

Upon lessening interest to four per cent. you fall  
the price of your native commodities, or lessen your  
trade. *Locke.*

The mind, upon the suggestion of any new no-  
tion, runs immediately after similes to make it the  
clearer. *Locke.*

If upon the perusal of such writings, he does  
not find himself delighted; or if, upon reading the  
admired passages in such authors, he finds a cold-  
ness and indifference in his thoughts, he ought  
to conclude, that he wants the faculty of discover-  
ing them. *Spenser.*

This advantage we lost upon the invention of fire-  
arms. *Addison.*

9. In a state of view.

It is upon record, or else reported  
Successively, from age to age. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

The next heroes we meet with upon record were  
Romulus and Numa. *Temple.*

The atheists taken notice of among the antients  
are left branded upon the records of history. *Locke.*

10. Supposing a thing granted.

If you say necessity is the mother of arts and  
inventions, and there was no necessity before, and  
therefore these things were slowly invented, this  
is a good answer upon our supposition. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

11. Relating to a subject.

Ambitious Constance would not cease,  
Till she had kindled France, and all the world,  
Upon the right and party of her son. *Shak. K. John.*

Yet when we can intreat an hour to serve,  
Would spend it in some words upon that business,  
If you would grant the time. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Upon this, I remember a strain of refined civi-  
lity, that when any woman went to see another of  
equal birth, she worked at her own work in the  
other's house. *Temple.*

12. With respect to.

The king's servants, who were sent for, were exa-  
mined upon all questions proposed to them. *Dryden.*

13. In consideration of.

Upon the whole matter, and humanly speaking,  
I doubt there was a fault somewhere. *Dryden.*

Upon the whole, it will be necessary to avoid  
that perpetual repetition of the same epithets which  
we find in Homer. *Pope.*

14. In noting a particular day.

Constantia he looked upon as given away to his  
rival, upon the day on which their marriage was to  
be solemnised. *Addison.*

15. Noting reliance or trust.

We now may boldly spend upon the hope  
Of what is to come in. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

God commands us, by our dependance upon his  
truth and his holy word, to believe a fact that we  
do not understand; and this is no more than what  
we do every day in the works of nature, upon the  
credit of men of learning. *Swift.*

16. Near to; noting situation.

The enemy lodged themselves at Aldermaston,  
and those from Newbury and Reading, in two  
other villages upon the river Kennet, over which  
they were to pass. *Clarendon.*

The monarchs plead prescription for hunting in  
one of the Duke's forests, that lies upon their fron-  
tiers. *Addison.*

17. In the state of.

They were entertained with the greatest mag-  
nificence that could be, upon no greater warning. *Bacon.*



## 18. On occasion of.

The earl of Cleveland, a man of signal courage, and an excellent officer upon any bold enterprise, advanced. *Clarendon.*

## 19. Noting assumption: as, he takes state upon him; he took an office upon him.

Since he acts as his servant, he takes his judicial determination upon himself, as if it were his own. *Ketticworth.*

## 20. Noting the time when an event came to pass. It is seldom applied to any denomination of time longer than a day.

In the twelfth month, on the thirtieth day. *Escher.*

## 21. Noting security.

We have borrowed money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and upon our vineyards. *Nebemiah.*

## 22. Noting attack.

The Philistines be upon thee, Sampson. *Judges.*

## 23. On pain of.

To such a ridiculous degree of trusting her she had brought him, that she caused him lend us word, that upon our lives we should do whatsoever she commanded us. *Sidney.*

## 24. At the time of; on occasion of.

Impartially examine the merits and conduct of the presbyterians upon these two great events, and the pretensions to favour which they challenge upon them. *Swift.*

## 25. By inference from.

Without it, all discourses of government and obedience, upon his principles, would be to no purpose. *Locke.*

## 26. Noting attention.

He presently lost the sight of what he was upon, his mind was filled with disorder and confusion. *Locke.*

## 27. Noting particular pace.

Provide ourselves of the virtuoso's saddle, which will be sure to amble, when the world is upon the hardest trot. *Dryden.*

## 28. Exactly; according to.

In goodly form comes on the enemy; And by the ground they hide, I judge the number Upon or near the rate of thirty thousand. *Shakespeare.*

## 29. By; noting the means of support.

Upon a closer inspection of these bodies, the shells are affixed to the surfaces of them in such a manner, as bodies lying on the sea-shore upon which they live. *Woodward.*

## 30. Upon is, in many of its significations, now contracted into on, especially in poetry. See ON. The meaning of this particle is very multifarious; for it is applied both to place, which seems its original signification; to time, which seems its secondary meaning; and to intellectual or corporeal operations. It always retains an intimation, more or less obscure, of some substratum, something precedent, or some subject. It is not easy to reduce it to any general idea.

UPPER. *adj.* [a comparative from *up*.]

## 1. Superiour in place; higher.

Give the forehead a majestic grace, the mouth smiling; which you shall do by making a thin upper lip, and shadowing the mouth line a little at the corners. *Pennam.*

Our knight did bear no less a pack Of his own buttocks on his back; Which now had almost got the upper Hand of his head for want of crupper. *Hudib.*

The understanding was then clear, and the soul's upper region lofty and serene, free from the vapours of the inferior affections. *South's Sermons.*

With speed to-night repair; For not the gods nor angry Jove will bear Thy lawless wand'ring walks in upper air. *Dryden.*

Deep as the dark infernal waters lie From the bright regions of the cheerful sky, So far the proud ascending rocks invade Heaven's upper realms, and cast a dreadful shade. *Addison.*

## 2. Higher in power or dignity.

The like corrupt and unreasonable custom prevailed far, and got the upper hand of right reason with the greatest part. *Houder.*

UPPERMOST. *adj.* [superlative from *upper*.]

## 1. Highest in place.

The waters, called the waters above the heavens, are but the clouds, and waters engendered in the uppermost air. *Ralegh.*

In all things follow nature, not painting cloud in the bottom of your piece, and waters in the uppermost parts. *Dryden.*

## 2. Highest in power or authority.

The lower powers are gotten uppermost, and we see, like men on our heads, as Plato observed of old, that on the right hand, which is indeed on our left. *Glennville.*

'Tis all one to the common people who's uppermost. *L'Estrange.*

This species of discretion will carry a man safe through all parties, so far, that whatever faction happens to be uppermost, his claim is allowed for a share. *Swift.*

## 3. Predominant; most powerful.

As in perfumes compos'd with art and cost, 'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost; Nor this part musk or civet can we call, Or amber, but a rich tincture of all; So she was all a sweet. *Dryden.*

UPPISH. *adj.* [from *up*.] Proud; arrogant. A low word.To UPRAISE. *v. a.* [*up* and *raise*.] To raise up; to exalt.

This would interrupt his joy In our confusion, and our joy upraise In his disturbance. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To UPREAR. *v. a.* [*up* and *rear*.] To rear on high.

Heaven-born charity! thy blessings shed; Bid meagre want uprear her sickly head. *Gay.*

UPRIGHT. *adj.* [*up* and *right*. This word, with its derivatives, is in prose accented on the first syllable; but in poetry seems to be accented indifferently on the first or second.]

## 1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect.

Comb down his hair; look! look! it stands upright. *Shakespeare.*

They are upright as the palm-tree. *Jeremiah, x.* In the morning, taking of somewhat of easy digestion, as milk, furthers nourishment: but this should be done sitting upright, that the milk may pass more speedily to the stomach. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

A tree, at first setting, should not be shaken; and therefore put two little forks about the bottom of your trees, to keep them upright. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Circes, the daughter of the sun; whose charms Whoever tasted, lost his upright shape, And downward fell into a grovelling swine. *Milton.*

Forthwith upright he rears from off the pool His mighty stature. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

## 2. Erected; pricked up.

All have their ears upright, waiting when the watchword shall come, that they should all arise unto rebellion. *Spenser.*

Stood Theodore surpris'd in deadly fright, With chattering teeth, and bristling hair upright. *Dryden.*

## 3. Honest; not declining from the right.

Such neighbour nearness tho' did not partialize Th' unsteeping firmness of thy upright soul. *Shak.*

How hast thou install'd Thy malice into thousands, once upright And faithful, now prov'd false! *Miln. Far. Dyst.*

The most spirit of mortal men was in The most sincere and holy women too. *Dryden.*

UPRIGHT. *n. f.* Elevation; orthography.

You have the orthography, or upright, of this ground-plan, and the explanation thereof, with a scale of feet and inches. *Mason's Miscell. Exerc.*

UPRIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *upright*.]

## 1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

## 2. Honestly; without deviation from the right.

Men by nature apter to rage than dectie; not greatly ambitious, more than to be well and uprightly dealt with. *Sidney.*

Princes in judgment, and their delegate judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially, without any personal consideration. *Taylor.*

To live uprightly then is sure the best; To save ourselves, and not to damn the rest. *Dryden.*

UPRIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *upright*.]

## 1. Perpendicular erection. This was anciently accented on the second.

So the fair tree, which still preserves Her fruit and state while no wind blows, In storms from that uprightness swerves, And the glad earth about her brows With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*

## 2. Honesty; integrity.

The hypocrite bends his principles and practice to the fashion of a corrupt world; but the truly upright man is inflexible in his uprightness, and unalterable in his purpose. *Atterbury.*

To UPRISE. *v. n.* [*up* and *rise*.]

## 1. To rise from decumbiture.

Early, before the morn with crimson ray The windows of bright heaven opened had, Through which into the world the dawning day Might look, that maketh every creature glad, Uprose Sir Chayon. *Spenser.*

Thou knowest my down-sitting, and midst up-rising. *Psalms cxxxix.*

Uprose the virgin with the morning light, Obedient to the vision of the night. *Pope.*

## 2. To rise from below the horizon.

Uprose the sun. *Cowley.*

## 3. To rise with acclivity.

Was that the king that spur'd his horse so hard Against the steep up-rising of the hill? *Shakespeare.*

UPRISE. *n. f.* Appearance above the horizon.

Did ever raven sing so like a lark, That gives sweet tidings of the sun's uprise? *Shak.*

UPROAR. *n. f.* [*uproar*, Dutch. This word likewise is accented on the first syllable in prose; in verse, indifferently on either.] Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion.

The Jews, which believed not, set all the city on an uproar. *Acts, xvii. 5.*

It were well if his holiness had not set the world in an uproar, by nourishing of war. *Ralegh.*

He levied forces in a disordered uproar, albeit the treason rested in him and some other his complices. *Hayward.*

The uproar was so loud, that the accusation itself could not be heard. *Holliday.*

Others, with vast Typhrean rage more fell, Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air In whirlwind: hell scarce holds the wild uproar. *Milton.*

Horror thus prevail'd; And wild uproar! ah, who at length will end This long pernicious fray? *Shak.*

The impiety of this sentiment set the audience in an uproar, and made Socrates, though an intimate friend of the poet, go out of the theatre with indignation. *Adelphi.*

To UPROAR. *v. a.* [from the above.] To throw into confusion. Not in use.

Had I power, I should Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell. *Uman.*

For the universal peace, confound  
All unity on earth. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
**UPROOF**. *v. a.* [up and roof.] To  
bear up by the root.

Orpheus could lead the savage race,  
And trees uprooted left their place;  
Serious of the lyres.  
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher;  
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,  
An angel swam,  
And straight appear'd,  
Mistaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*

**UPROUSE**. *v. a.* [up and rouse.] To  
waken from sleep; to excite to action.  
Thou art uprous'd by some discomposure. *Shakespeare.*

**UPSHOT**. *n. s.* [up and shot.] Conclusion;  
end; last amount; final event.

With this he kindled his ambrosious spirit  
To like desire and praise of noble fame.  
The only upshot whereto he doth aim. *Hubb. Tale.*  
I cannot pursue with any safety this sport to the  
upshot. *Shakespeare.*

In this upshot, purposes full took  
Fell on the inventor's head. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
Every leading demonstration to the main upshot  
of all, which in the proportion betwixt the sphere  
and cylinder, is a pledge of the wit and reason of  
that mathematician. *Merr.*

Upon the upshot, afflictions are but the methods  
of a merciful providence, to force us upon the  
only means of letting matters right. *L'Estrange.*  
Here is an end of the matter, says the prophet;  
here is the upshot and result of all; here termi-  
nate both the prophecies of Daniel and St. John.

*Burns's Theory of the Earth.*  
Let's now make an end of matters peaceably, as  
we shall quickly come to the upshot of our affair.

At the upshot, after a life of perpetual applica-  
tion, to reflect that you have been doing nothing  
for yourself, and that the same or less industry  
might have gained you a friendship that can never  
expire or end; a glory, which, though not to be  
had till after death, yet shall be felt and enjoyed to  
eternity. *Pope.*

**UPSIDE DOWN**. [an adverbial form of  
speech.]

1. With the lower part above the higher.  
In the day-time they fish in their boats, which  
they draw unto the land at night; and, turning  
them upside down, sleep under them. *Heylin.*

2. In confusion; in complete disorder.  
In his lap a mass of coin he told,  
And turned upside down, to feed his eye  
And covetous desire with his huge treasure. *Spenser.*

The flood did not so turn upside down the face  
of the earth, as thereby it was made past know-  
ledge, after the waters were decreased. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

The severe notions of Christianity turned all this  
upside down, filling all with surprise and amaze-  
ment. They came upon the world like light dart-  
ing full upon the face of a man asleep, who had a  
mind not to be disturbed. *South.*

**UPSPRING**. *n. s.* [up and spring.] This  
word seems to signify upstart; a man  
suddenly exalted. Not used.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his  
route;  
Keeps watch, and the swag'ring upspring reels. *Shakespeare.*

**UPSTAND**. *v. n.* [up and stand.] To  
be erected.

Sea-calves unwonted to fresh given fly;  
The water snakes with scales upstanding lie. *May.*

**UPSTART**. *v. n.* [up and start.] To  
spring up suddenly.

He upstart brave  
Of the well, wherein he drenched lay,  
Fresh out of the ocean wave. *Spenser.*

Thus having taken the air, that shiver'd then,  
Upstart from his couch, the king of men,  
His break with fury broke. *Dryden.*

**UPSTART**. *v. n.* [up and start.] One  
suddenly raised to wealth, power, or hon-  
our; what suddenly rises and appears.

Two hundred in a place will be enough for the  
safeguard of this country, and keeping under all  
sudden upstarts, that shall seek to trouble the peace  
thereof. *Spenser's Ireland.*

My rights and royalties  
Pluckt from my arms perform, and given away  
To upstart unthrifs. *Shakespeare.*

Mushrooms have two strange properties; the  
one, that they yield to delicious a meat; the other,  
that they come up so hastily, even in a night, and  
yet they are unknown; and therefore such as are  
upstarts in state, they call in reproach mushrooms. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The king did not neglect Ireland, the soil where  
these mushrooms and upstart weeds, that spring  
up in a night, did chiefly prosper. *Bacon.*

A place of bliss  
In the purloins of heav'n, and therein plac'd  
A race of upstart creatures, to supply  
Perhaps our vacant rooms. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Inordinate desires,  
And upstart passions, catch the government  
From reason. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Mean upstarts, when they come once to be pre-  
ferred, forget their fathers. *L'Estrange.*

Trade, he said, carried from us the commodities  
of our country, and made a parcel of upstarts, as  
rich as men of the most ancient families. *Addison's Frivolous.*

**UPSTART**. *v. a.* [up and stay.] To  
sustain; to support.

Gently with myrtle bead I ministr'd the while  
Herself, though seized with unpolled flow'rs. *Mil.*

**UPSWARM**. *v. a.* [up and swarm.] To  
raise in a swarm. Out of use.

You've taken up the subjects of my father,  
And both against the voice of heav'n and him  
Have here upswarm'd them. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

**UPTAKE**. *v. a.* [up and take.] To  
take into the hands.

He hearken'd to his cry, and the child  
Up-taking, to his mother's arms to bear. *Spenser.*

**UPTRAIN**. *v. n.* [up and train.] To  
bring up; to educate. Not used.

King Lear is happy peace long reign'd,  
But had no issue male him to succeed,  
But three fair daughters, which were well up-  
train'd. *Spenser.*

**UPTURN**. *v. a.* [up and turn.] To  
throw up; to furrow.

So sented the grim features, and upturn'd  
His nostrils wide into the murky air. *Milton.*

Beyond all marks, with many a giddy round  
Down rushing, it upturns a hill of ground. *Pope.*

**UPWARD**. *adj.* [up, and perhaps, Saxon.]  
Directed to a higher part.

Spread upon a lake, with upward eye,  
A plump of fowl behold their foe on high. *Dryden.*

With upward speed his agile wings he spread. *Prior.*

**UPWARD**. *n. s.* The top. Out of use.

From the extreme upward of thy head  
To the delicate and just below thy foot,  
A most toad-spotted train. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

**UPWARD**. *adv.* [up and perhaps.]

1. Towards a higher place; opposed to  
downward.

I thought  
To smooth your passage, and to soften death;  
For I would have you, when you upward move,  
Speak kindly of me to our friends above. *Dryden.*

In stream of rain the sky descends,  
And down well'd with waters upwards tends. *Quincy.*

Overlaid, filling once the hearth and bed  
Meet at their common, in the mid-way. *Dryden.*

A man can, if he is an athlete, leap twenty  
yards downwards into the sea, not because he has  
power to do the contrary action, which is to leap  
twenty yards upward; for that he cannot do; but  
he is therefore free, because he has a power to leap,  
or not to leap. *Locke.*

**TOWARDS HEAVEN AND GOD**.  
Looking upward, we are tricked dumb; look-  
ing upward, we speak and prevail. *Shakespeare.*

**WITH RESPECT TO THE HIGHER PARTS**.  
Dagobert, sea-monster! upward man,  
And downward fish. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**MORE THAN; WITH TENDENCY TO A HIGHER  
OR GREATER NUMBER**.  
Their counsel must seem very unreasonable, who  
advise men now to suspect that, wherewith the  
world hath trad, by their own account, twelve  
hundred years acquaintance and upwards; enough  
to take away suspicion. *Hobbes.*

I have been your wife in this obedience  
Upward of twenty years; and have been blest  
With many children by your grace. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

**TOWARDS THE SOURCE**.  
Be Homer's works your study;  
Thence form your judgment, thence your notions  
bring.

And trace the muses upward to their spring. *Pope.*

**UPWARD**. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass.  
upward. [up and wind.] To convolve.

As the lay upon the dirty ground,  
Her huge long tail her den all eyes spread,  
Yet was in knot and many boughs upward. *Spenser.*

**URBANITY**. *n. s.* [urbanité, Fr. urban-  
itas, Lat.] Civility; elegance; polite-  
ness; merriment; facetiousness.

A rustic severity banishes all urbanity, whose  
harmless condition is consistent with religion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Reillery is the source of civil entertainment;  
and without some such tincture of artifice, good  
humour falters. *L'Estrange.*

Moral doctrine, and urbanity, or well-managed  
wit, constitute the Roman satire. *Dryden.*

**URCHIN**. *n. s.* [urchin, Armorick;  
erinaceus; Lat.]

1. A hedge-hog.  
Urchins shall, for that vast of night that they  
may work.

All exercise on thee. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

A thousand fiends, a thousand lasting snakes,  
Ten thousand swelling toads, as many urchins,  
Would make such fearful and confused cries,  
As any mortal body, hearing it,  
Would straight fall mad. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

That nature designs the preservation of the more  
Miserable creatures by the defensive, nature is hath  
given them, is demonstrable in the common hedge-  
hog, or urchin. *Roy.*

2. A name of slight anger to a child.

Pleas'd a Cupid's head, and check'd his mother's  
side.

And who's blind now, mamma? the urchin cried.  
The Child's eye, and check, and sin, and breast;  
Friend Howard's genius fancied all the rest. *Pope.*

**UR**. *n. s.* [ur, uric, uric, uric.] Ob-  
solete.

Is the warrant sufficient for any man's con-  
science to build such proceedings upon, as are and  
have been put in use for the establishment of that  
cause? *Hobbes.*

He would keep his habit in use with somewhat  
of greater value, till he was brought to justice. *L'Estrange.*

**UPPER**. *n. s.* [upper; arcture, Fr.]

Uppers are two long and small canals  
from the basin of the kidneys, one on  
each side. Their use is to carry the  
urine from the kidneys to the bladder.

*Quincy.*

The



He confound'd the common treasury,  
Whereof he being the simple usager  
But for the state, not in propriety,  
Did alien t' his manors. *Daniel's Civil War.*

USANCE. *n. f.* [*usance*, French.]

1. Use; proper employment.

What art thou,  
That here in desert hadst thine habitation,  
And these rich heaps of wealth dost hide apart  
From the world's eye, and from her sight *usance*? *Spenser.*

2. Usury; interest paid for money.

He lends not money gratis, and brings down  
The rate of *usance*. *Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.*

USE. *n. f.* [*usus*, Latin.]

1. The act of employing any thing to any purpose.

The fat of the beast that dieth of itself, may be  
used in any other *use*. *Leviticus*, vii. 24.  
Number the mind makes *use* of in measuring all  
things by its measureable. *Locke.*  
Consider the history, with what *use* our author  
makes of it. *Locke.*  
Things may, and must, differ in their *use*; but  
yet they are all to be used according to the will of  
God. *Law.*

2. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose.

Rice is fit *use* for illn' of the stom-  
ach, that prevent from cold or moist humours;  
a great digester in restorer of appetite. *Temple.*

3. Need of; occasion on which a thing can be employed.

I will secure a father to my child;  
That done, I have no farther *use* for life. *A. Phillips.*

4. Advantage received; power of receiving advantage.

More figures in a picture than are necessary, our  
author calls figures to be let; because the picture  
has no *use* for them. *Dryden's DuRogney.*

5. Convenience; help; usefulness.

Distinct growth in knowledge carries its own  
light in every step of its progression; than which  
nothing is of more *use* to the understanding. *Locke.*  
Nothing would be of greater *use* towards the im-  
provement of knowledge and politeness, than some  
effectual method for correcting, enlarging, and as-  
certaining our language. *Swift.*  
When will my friendship be of *use* to thee? *A. Phillips.*

You shew us Rome was glorious, not profane;  
-And pompous buildings once were things of *use*. *Pope.*

6. Usage; customary act.

That which those nations did *use*, having been  
allow'd *use* with others, the ancient Roman laws do  
submit. *Hooker.*  
He that first brought the word *usance*, wheedle,  
or banter, in *use*, put together, as he thought fit,  
those ideas he made it stand by. *Locke.*

7. Practice; habit.

Sweetness, truth, and every grace  
Which time and *use* are wont to teach,  
The eye may in a moment reach,  
And read distinctly in her face. *Waller.*

8. Custom; common occurrence.

O Caesar! these things are beyond all *use*,  
And I do fear them. *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.*

9. Interest; money paid for the use of money.

If it be good thou hast received it from God,  
and then thou art more obliged to pay duty and  
tribute, *use* and principal, to him. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

Most of the learned, Heathen and Christian,  
assert the taking of *use* to be unlawful; yet the  
divines of the reformed church beyond the seas, do  
generally affirm it to be lawful. *South's Sermons.*

TO USE. *v. a.* [*user*, Fr. *usus*, Latin.]

1. To employ to any purpose.

You're welcome,  
Most learned, rev'rend Sir, into our kingdom;  
*Use* us and it. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*  
They could *use* both the right hand and the left  
in hurling stones and shooting arrows. *1 Chron. xii. 2.*

This occasion gave  
For me to *use* my wits, which to their height  
I striv'd to screw up. *Chapman.*  
Two trumpets of silver, that thou mayest *use*  
for the calling of the assembly. *Numbers*, x. 2.

He was unhappily too much *used* as a check up-  
on the lord Coventry; and when that lord per-  
plexed their counsels with inconvenient objections,  
the authority of the lord Manchester was still call-  
ed upon. *Clarendon.*  
These words of God to Cain, are, by many in-  
terpreters, understood in a quite different sense  
than what our author uses them in. *Locke.*

That prince was *using* all his endeavours to in-  
troduce popery, which he openly protested. *Swift.*  
2. To accustom; to habituate.

He that intends to gain th' Olympic prize,  
Must *use* himself to hunger, heat, and cold. *Rescormon.*

Those who think only of the matter, *use* them-  
selves only to speak extempore. *L. on Educat.*  
I've hitherto been *used* to think

A blind officious zeal to serve my king,  
The ruling principle. *Addison's Cato.*

A people long *used* to hardships lose by degrees  
the very notions of liberty; they look upon them-  
selves as at mercy. *Swift.*

3. To treat.

Why dost thou *use* me thus? I know thee not. *Shakspeare.*  
When he came to ask leave of Solymann that he  
might depart, he was courteously *used* of him. *Knollys.*

I know  
My Aurengzebe would ne'er have *us'd* me so. *Dryden.*

In Virgil or Ovid be thus *used*, 'tis no longer to  
be called their work, when neither the thoughts  
nor words are drawn from the original. *Dryden.*

St. Paul was not afraid to plead his own cause,  
and serve himself of law, when others went about  
to *use* him with violence, contrary to it. *Kettleworth.*

I love to *use* people according to their own sense  
of good-breeds. *Taylor.*  
Cain has *us'd* me so; he has refus'd  
His daughter, Marcia to my aident vows. *Addison's Cato.*

Gay is *used* as the friend, of toasts are by whigs;  
and generally by toasts too. *Pope to Swift.*

4. To practise customarily.

*Use* hospitality one to another, without grudging. *1 Peter*, iv.

5. To behave: with the reciprocal pro-  
noun. Out of *use*.

Pray forgive me, if I have *used* myself unman-  
nerly. *Shakspeare.*

TO USE. *v. n.*

1. To be accustomed; to practise custom-  
arily.

They *use* to place him that shall be their captain  
upon a stone, always reserved for that purpose, and  
placed commonly upon a hill. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

In polling of trees, many do *use* to leave a bough  
or two on the top, to help to draw up the sap. *Bacon.*

A prudent governor, to advance religion, will not  
consider men's duty, but their practice; not what  
they ought to do, but what they *use* to do. *South's Sermons.*

2. To be customarily in any manner; to  
be wont.

Fears *use* to be represented in such an imaginary  
fashion, as they rather dazzle men's eyes than open  
them. *Bacon.*  
The waters going and returning as the waves  
and great commotions of the sea *use* to do, retired  
loftily. *Burton.*

3. To frequent; to inhabit. Obsolete.

Conduct me well  
In these strange ways, where never foot did *use*. *Spenser.*  
Snakes that *use* within the house for shade  
Securely lurk, and like a plague invade  
Thy castle with venom. *May's Virgil.*  
Ye vallies live, where the mild whispers *use*  
Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks. *Milton.*

USEFUL. *adj.* [*use* and *full*.] Conven-  
ient; profitable to any end; conducive  
or helpful to any purpose; valuable for  
*use*.

Providence would only enter mankind into the  
*useful* knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest  
to employ our industry. *More's Antidote.*

Gold and silver being little useful to the life of  
man, in proportion to food, raiment, and carriage,  
has its value only from the consent of men. *Locke.*

That the legislature should have power to change  
the succession, is very *useful* towards preserving  
our religion, and liberty. *Swift.*

Derive a particular account of the great and *use-  
ful* things already performed. *Swift.*

Next to reading, meditation, and prayer, there  
is nothing that so secures our hearts from foolish  
passions, nothing that pre-*uses* to holy and with a  
frame of mind, as some *useful*, humble employ-  
ment of ourselves. *Law.*

USEFULLY. *adv.* [from *useful*.] In such  
a manner as to help forward some end.

In this account they must constitute two at  
least, male and female, in every species; which  
chance could not have made so very nearly alike  
without copying, nor so *usefully* differing without  
contrivance. *Bentley's Sermons.*

USEFULNESS. *n. f.* Conduciveness or  
helpfulness to some end.

The grandeur of the commonwealth shews itself  
chiefly in works that are necessary or convenient.  
On the contrary, the magnificence of Rome, under  
the emperors, was rather for ostentation than any  
real *usefulness*. *Addison.*

USELESS. *adj.* [from *use*.] Answering no  
purpose; having no end.

So have I seen the lost clouds pour  
Into the sea an *useless* shower;  
And the vex'd sail as curst the rain  
For which poor shepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*  
The hurtful teeth of vipers are *useless* to us, and  
yet are parts of their bodies. *Boyle.*  
His friends, on whose assistance he most relied,  
either prove false and forsake him, or look on  
with an *useless* pity, and cannot help him. *Rogers's Sermons.*

The waterman farlorn along the shore  
Pensive resolves upon his *useless* oar. *Gay.*

USELESSLY. *adv.* [from *useless*.] With-  
out the quality of answering any purpose.

In a sauntering humour, some, out of custom,  
let a good part of their lives run *uselessly* a way,  
without business or recreation. *Locke.*

USELESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *useless*.] Un-  
fitness to any end.

He made a learned discourse on the trouble, *use-  
lessness*, and indecency of foxes wearing tails. *L'Esrange.*

He would convince them of the vanity and *use-  
lessness* of that learning, which makes not the pos-  
sessor a better man. *South.*

USER. *n. f.* [from *use*.] One who uses.

Such things which, by imparting the delight to  
others, make the *user* thereof welcome, as music,  
dancing, hunting, feasting, riding. *Sidney.*

That wind-like *user* of his feet, false Thetis'  
progenie. *Chapman.*

My lord received from the countess of War-  
wick, a lady powerful in the court, and indeed a  
virtuous *user* of her power, the best advice that was  
ever given. *Watson.*

USHER. *n. f.* [*huissier*, Fr.]

1. One whose business is to introduce stran-  
gers.



gers, or walk before a person of high rank.

The wife of Antony  
Should have an army for an *usher*, and  
The neighs of horse to tell her approach,  
Long ere she did appear. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra*  
You make guards and *ushers* march before, and  
then enters your prince. *Taylor.*

Gay paid his courtship with the crowd,  
As far as modest pride allow'd;  
Rejects a servile *usher's* place,  
And leaves Sir James's in disgrace. *Sw. fr.*

2. An under-teacher; one who introduces young scholars to higher learning.

Though grammar's profits less than rhetoric's are,

Yet even in those his *usher* claims a share. *Dryden.*  
To *USHER*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to fore-run.

No sun shall ever *usher* forth my honours,  
Or gild again the noble troops that waited  
Upon my smiles. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

The sun,  
Declin'd, was hast'ning now with proud career  
To th' ocean isles; and, in th' ascending scale  
Of heav'n, the stars, that *usher* evening, rose. *Milton.*

As the deluge is represented a disruption of the abyss, in the future combustion of the earth is to be *usher'd* in, and accompanied, with violent impetuous upon nature, and the chief will be earthquake. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

With songs and dance we celebrate the day,  
And with due honours *usher* in the May. *Dryden.*  
The Examiner was *usher'd* into the world by a letter, fixing forth the great genius of the author. *Addison.*

Oh name for ever lost, for ever dear!  
Still breath'd in sighs, still *usher'd* with a terr. *P. pr.*

*USQUEBAGH*. *n. f.* [An Irish and Eric word, which signifies the water of life.] It is a compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics; and the Irish sort is particularly distinguished for its pleasant and mild flavour. The Highland sort is somewhat hotter; and, by corruption, in Scottish they call it *usqueby*.

*USTION*. *n. f.* [*ustion*, Fr. *ustus*, Lat.] The act of burning; the state of being burned.

*USTORIOUS*. *adj.* [*ustum*, Lat.] Having the quality of burning.

The power of a burning lust, is by an *ustorious* quality in the mirror of glass, arising from a certain unknown substantial form. *Watts.*

*USUAL*. *adj.* [*usual*, Fr.] Common; frequent; customary; frequently occurring. Consultation with oracles was a thing very *usual* and frequent in their times. *Hosker.*

Could I the care of Providence deserve,  
Heav'n must destroy me, if it would preterse;  
And that's my fate, or sure it would have sent  
Some *usual* evil for my punishment. *Dryden.*

For roots and herbage, rain'd at hours to spare,  
With humble milk, compos'd his *usual* face. *Harte.*

*USUALLY*. *adv.* [from *usual*.] Commonly; frequently; customarily.

The finding out the similitudes of different things, wherein the fancy is conversant, is *usually* a bar to the discerning the disparities of similar appearances, which is the business of discretion. *Kell.*

If men's desires are *usually* as large as their abilities, what course we took to allure the former, by that we might engage the latter. *South's Sermons.*

Where men err against this method, it is *usually* on purpose, and to shew their learning. *Swift.*

*USUALNESS*. *n. f.* [from *usual*.] Commonness; frequency.

*USUCAPTION*. *n. f.* [*usus* and *capio*, Latin.] In the civil law, the acquisition of the property of a thing by possession and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of years prescribed by law. *Dictionary.*

*USURU'CT*. *n. f.* [*usufruit*, Fr. *usus* and *fructus*, Latin.] The temporary use; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate.

The persons receiving the same have only the *usufruct* thereof, and not any fee or inheritance therein. *Albiff.*

*USURU'CTUARY*. *n. f.* [*usufructuarius*, Fr. *usufructuarius*, Lat.] One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property, of a thing.

The parsons of parishes are not in law accounted proprietors, but only *usufructuaries*, as having no right of fee simple vested in them. *Ayliffe's Parer.*

To *USURE*. *v. n.* [*usura*, Latin.] To practise usury; to take interest for money.

Is this the bismar that the *usuring* senate  
Pours into captains' wounds? *Shakespeare's Tmor.*

*USURER*. *n. f.* [*usurier*, Fr. *usura*, Lat.] One who puts money out at interest. Commonly used for one that takes exorbitant interest.

Fie! thou sham'st thy shape, thy love, thy wit;  
Which, like an *usurer*, abroad't in all,  
And useth none in that true use indeed,  
Which should bedeck thy shape, thy love, thy wit. *Shakespeare.*

When *usurers* tell their gold i' th' field,  
And bawds and whores do churches build. *Shakespeare.*

If thou lend money to any that is poor, thou shalt not be to him as an *usurer*, nor lay upon him usury. *Exodus, xxii. 25.*

There may be no commutative injustice, while each retains a mutual benefit; the *usurer* for his money, the borrower for his industry. *Clay on Trade.*

The *usures* *usure* occasioned great tumults among the people, yet he that took it was not reckoned to transgress any law, and there were some greedy *usurers* that exacted double, triple. *Belsh. on Com.*

*USURIOUS*. *adj.* [*usuarre*, French; from *usury*] Given to the practice of usury; exorbitantly greedy of profit.

For every hour that thou wilt give me now,  
I will all we,  
*Usurians* god of love, twenty to three,  
When with my brown my grey hairs equal be. *Dome.*

To *USURP*. *v. a.* [*usurper*, Fr. *usurper*, Latin.] To possess by force or intrusion; to seize or possess without right.

So ugly a darkness, as if it would prevent the night's coming, *usurped* the day's right. *Sidney.*

Not having the natural superiority of fathers, their power must be *usurped*, and then unlawful, or, if lawful, then granted or ceded unto by them over whom they exercise the same, or else given them extraordinarily from God. *Hosker.*

In as much as the due estimation of heavenly truth dependeth wholly upon the known and approved authority of those famous oracles of God, it greatly behoveth the church to have always most special care, lest human inventions *usurp* the room and title of divine worship. *Hosker.*

Victorious prince of York!  
Before I see thee seated in that throne  
Which now the house of Lancaster *usurps*,  
These eyes shall never close. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

What art thou, that *usurp'st* this time of night,  
Together with that fair and warlike form? *Shak.*

Their fox-like thefts are so rank, as a man may find whole pages *usurped* from one author. *Ben Jonson.*

So he die,  
But soon revives; death over him no power  
Shall long *usurp*; ere the third dawning light  
Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise  
Out of his grave. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

All fountains of the deep  
Broke up, shall heave the ocean to *usurp*  
Beyond all bounds, till inundation rise  
Above the highest hill. *Milton.*

Farewell court,  
Where vice not only hath *usurp'd* the place,  
But the reward, and even the name, of virtue. *Dromio.*

Your care about your banks insure a fear  
Of threat'ning floods and inundations near:  
If so, a just requize would only be  
Obscur'd the land *usurp'd* upon the sea. *Dryden.*

Who next *usurps* will a just prince appear,  
So mugging your ruin will his reign endure. *Dryden.*

Struggling in vain, impatient of her load,  
And lab'ring underneath the pond'rous god,  
The more the strove to shake him from her breast,  
With more an far superbur force he press'd,  
Command his entrance, and without controul,  
*Usurps* her organs, and inspects her soul. *Dryden.*

Who's this, that dares *usurp*  
The guards and habit of Numidia's prince? *Addison's Cato.*

*USURPATION*. *n. f.* [*usurpation*, Fr. *usurpation*, Fr. *usurp.*] Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.

The Peasants,  
Finding his *usurpation* most ungodly,  
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shak.*  
Succeeding kings recovery of their right from unjust *usurpations*, shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *King Charles.*

To raise a tempest on the sea was *usurpation* on the prerogative of Neptune, who had given him no leave. *Dryden.*

O business to support a tyrant throne,  
And crush your freeborn brethren of the world!  
Nay, to become a part of *usurpation*,  
To espouse the tyrant's person and her crimes. *Dryden.*

Whatever opposition was made to the *usurpations* of king James, proceeded altogether from the church of England. *Swift.*

*USURPER*. *n. f.* [from *usurp.*] One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right. It is generally used of one who excludes the right heir from the throne.

Even thence he hath continued his first *usurped* power, and now exacteth upon all men what he list: so that now to subdue or expel an *usurper*, should be no unjust enterprise, but a restitution of ancient right unto the crown. *Spenser.*

Richard Duke of York  
Was rightful heir unto the English crown;  
And that your majesty was an *usurper*. *Shaksp.*  
But this *usurper* his encroachment proud  
Stays not on man; to God his tow'ns intends  
Siege and defiance. *Milton.*

Few *usurpers* to the shades descend  
By a dry death, or with a quieter end. *Dryden.*  
He gives'd the land he freed should be oppress'd,  
And as less for it than *usurpers* do. *Dryden.*

*USURPINGLY*. *adv.* [from *usurp.*] Without just claim.

Lay ah! to the sword,  
Which sways *usurpingly* these several titles,  
And put the line into your Arthur's hand,  
Thy right toy it sovereign. *Shaksp. King John.*

*USURY*. *n. f.* [*usur*, Fr. *usura*, Lat.] 1. Money paid for the use of money; interest.

He that high does sit, and all things see  
With equal eyes, their merits to restore;  
Behold, what ye this day have done for me,  
And what I cannot quit, requite with *usury*. *Spenser.*

The wished day is come at last,  
That shall, for all the pains and sorrows past,  
Pay to her *usury* of long delights. *Spenser.*



Our angles are like money put to *usury*; they may thrive, though we sit still and do nothing.

*Walton's Angler.*

What he borrows from the ancients, he repays with *usury* of his own; in coin as good, and almost as universally valuable.

*Dryden's Ded. to Juvenal.*

2. The practice of taking interest. It is commonly used with some reproach.

*Usury* bringeth the treasure of a realm into few hands: for the usurer being at certainties, and others at uncertainties, at the end most of the money will be in the box.

*Bacon.*

**UTENSIL.** *n. f.* [*utensile*, Fr. *utensile*, low Latin.] An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade.

Burn but his books; he has brave *utensils*, Which, when he has a house, he'll deck withal.

*Shakespeare.*

Mules after these, camels and dromedaries, And waggons fraught with *utensils* of war. *Milton.*  
Tithes and tithes given to God are never, and plate, vestments, and other sacred *utensils*, are seldom consecrated.

*South.*

The springs of life their former vigour feel; Such zeal he had for that vile *utensil* *Carte's Disp.*

**UTERINE.** *adj.* [*uterin*, Fr. *uterinus*, Lat.] Belonging to the womb.

In hot climates, and where the *uterine* parts exceed in heat, by the coldness of some simple, they may be reduced unto a conceptive constitution.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The vessels of the interior glandulous substance of the womb, are contorted with turnings and meanders, that they might accommodate themselves without danger of rupture to the necessary extension of the *uterine* substance.

*Ray.*

**UTERUS.** *n. f.* [*Latin*.] The womb.

**UTILITY.** *n. f.* [*utilité*, Fr. *utilitas*, Lat.] Usefulness; profit; convenience; advantageousness: applied to things only: as, *this book is of great utility*: not, *this book was written for the utility of scholars*.

Those things which have long gone together, are confederate; whereas new things piece not it well; but though they help by their *utility*, yet they trouble by their inconformity. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

Should we blindly obey the restraints of physicians and astrologers, we should confine the *utility* of physic unto a very few days. *Br. Vulg. Err.*

M. Zulchem desired me that I would give a relation of the cure of the gout, that might be made public, as a thing which might prove of common *utility* to so great numbers as were subject to that mischance.

*Temple.*

**UTIS.** *n. f.* A word which probably is corrupted, at least is not now understood. *Utis* was the octave of a saint's day, and may perhaps be taken for any festivity.

Then here will be old *utis*: it will be an excellent stratagem.

*Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*

**UTMOST.** *adj.* [*utmoert*, Saxon; from *utten*.]

1. Extreme; placed at the extremity.

Much like a subtle spider, which doth sit In middle of her web, which spreadeth wide; If aught do touch the *utmost* thread of it, She feels it instantly on every side.

*Darwin.*

As far remov'd from God, and light of heav'n, As from the center thence to th' *utmost* pole.

*Milton.*

I went, by your command, To view the *utmost* limits of the land.

*Dryden.*

2. Being in the highest degree.

I'll undertake to bring him, Where he shall answer by a lawful form, In peace, to his *utmost* peril.

*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

**UTMOST.** *n. f.* The most that can be; the greatest; the highest degree; the utmost.

What miseries, Shall be the general's fault, though he perform To th' *utmost* of a man. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
I will be free.

Even to the *utmost* as I please in words. *Shakespeare.*  
Such a confidence, as has employed the *utmost* of its ability to give itself the best information, and clearest knowledge of its duty, that it can, is a rational ground for a man to build such an hope upon.

*South.*

Try your fortune. — I have to the *utmost*. Dost thou think me desperate

Without just cause? *Dryden's All for Love.*

A man, having carefully enquired into all the grounds of probability and unlikeliness, and done his *utmost* to inform himself in all particulars, may come to acknowledge on which side the probability rests.

*Locke.*

The enemy thinks of raising therefore thousand men: let us perform our *utmost*, and we shall overwhelm them with our multitudes.

*Addison.*

**UTTER.** *adj.* [*utteren*, Saxon.]

1. Situate on the outside, or remote from the center.

In my sight.

Through *utter* and through inside darkness borne, I sung of chaos and eternal night.

*Milton.*

2. Placed beyond any compass; out of any place.

Pursue these sons of darkness; drive them out From all heav'n's bounds into the *utter* deep.

*Milton.*

3. Extreme; excessive; utmost. This seems to be *Milton's* meaning here, though the former sense may serve.

Such place eternal justice had prepar'd For those rebellious; here their prison ordain'd In *utter* darkness; and their portion set As far remov'd from God, and light of heav'n, As from the center thence to th' *utmost* pole.

*Milton.*

4. Complete; total.

The parliament thought the *utter* taking it away necessary for the preservation of the kingdom.

*Clarendon.*

5. Peremptory.

There could not be any other estimate made of the loss, than by the *utter* refusal of the auxiliary regiments of London and Kent to march farther.

*Clarendon.*

6. Perfect; mere.

They feel fewer corporal pains, and are *utter* strangers to all those anxious thoughts which disturb mankind.

*Atterbury.*

**UTTER.** *v. a.* [from the adjective; to make public, or let out; *palam facere*.]

1. To speak; to pronounce; to express.

Men spake not with the instruments of writing, neither wit with the instruments of speech; and yet things recorded with the one, and *uttered* with the other, may be preached well enough with both.

*Hosker.*

These very words I've heard him *utter*.

*Shakespeare.*

There's more gold: but, firah, We say the dead are well. Bring it to that, The gold I give thee will I melt, and pour Down thy ill-*uttering* throat.

*Shakespeare.*

Shall not they teach thee and tell thee, and *utter* words but of their heart?

*Job, viii. 10.*

Who knows but his poor, bleeding heart, Amidst its agonies, remember'd Marcius, And the last words he *utter'd* call'd me cruel!

*Addison.*

2. To disclose; to discover; to publish.

When do partial and sinister affections more *utter* themselves, than when an election is committed to many?

*Whitgift.*

Were it folly to be modest in *uttering* what is known to all the world?

*Raleigh.*

I meant my words should not reach your ears; but what I *utter'd* was most true.

*Dryden's All for Love.*

3. To sell; to vend.

Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law Is death to any he that *utters* them.

*Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

They bring it home, and *utter* it commonly by the name of Newfoundland fish.

*Abbot's Description of the World.*

The Devonshire and Somersetshire graubers feed yearly great droves of cattle in the north quarter of Cornwall, and *utter* them at home.

*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

4. To disperse; to emit at large.

To preserve us from ruin, the whole kingdom should continue in a firm resolution never to re-telieve or *utter* this fatal coil.

*Swift.*

**UTTERABLE.** *adj.* [from *utter*.] Expressible; such as may be uttered.

**UTTERANCE.** *n. f.* [from *utter*.]

1. Pronunciation; manner of speaking.

He with *utterance* grave, and countenance sad, From point to point discours'd his voyage.

*Spenser.*

Many a man thinks admirably well, who has a poor *utterance*; while others have a charming manner of speech, but their thoughts are trifling.

*Watts.*

2. [outrance, Fr.] Extremity; terms of extreme hostility. Out of use.

Of him I gather'd honour; Which he to seek of me again forsook, Believes me keep at *utterance*.

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Come, fate, into the list, And champion me to th' *utterance*.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. Vocal expression; emission from the mouth.

Till Adam, though no less than Eve abash'd, At length gave *utterance* to these words constrain'd.

*Milton.*

Speaking is a sensible expression of the notions of the mind, by several discriminations of *utterance* of voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate significances.

*Hobbes.*

There have been some inventions, which have been able for the *utterance* of articulate sounds, as the speaking of certain words.

*Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

**UTTERER.** *n. f.* [from *utter*.]

1. One who pronounces.

2. A divulger; a discloser.

*Utterers* of secrets lie from thence debarr'd; Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime.

*Spenser.*

3. A seller; a vender.

**UTTERLY.** *adv.* [from *utter*.] Fully; completely; perfectly. For the most part in an ill sense.

God, whose property is to shew his mercies then greatest, when they are nearest to be *utterly* depairst.

*Hosker.*

Arguments taken from the authority of men, may not only so far forth as hath been declared, but further also, be of some force in human sciences; which *utterly* be it never so small, doth shew that they are not *utterly* naught.

*Hosker.*

All your interest in those territories Is *utterly* heretofore; all is lost.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

He was so *utterly* tired with an employment so contrary to his humour, that he did not consider the means that would lead him out of it.

*Clarendon.*

There is no where any nation so *utterly* lost to all things of law and morality, as not to believe the existence of God.

*Wilkins.*

While in the flesh, we cannot be *utterly* insensible of the afflictions that befall us.

*Atterbury.*

**UTTERMOST.** *adj.* [from *utter*.]

1. Extreme; being in the highest degree.

Bereave me not;

Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid, Thy counsel, is this *uttermost* distress.

*Milton.*

2. Most remote.

The land, from the *uttermost* end of the straits on Peru side, did go towards the south.

*Abbot's Description of the World.*

**UTTERMOST. n. f.** The greatest.

There needed neither promise nor persuasion to make her do her *uttermost* for her father's service.

He cannot have sufficient honour done unto him; but the *uttermost* we can do, we must.

**UVULOUS. adj.** [from *uva*, Latin.]

The *uvular* coat, or iris, of the eye, hath a muscular power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil. *Ray on the Great.*

**VULCANO. n. f.** [Italian.] A burning mountain: it is commonly written, after the Italian, *volcano*.

Earth calcined flies off into the air; the ashes of burning mountains, in *volcanos*, will be carried to great distances.

**VULGAR. adj.** [vulgaire, Fr. vulgaris, Latin.]

1. Plebeian; suiting to the common people; practised among the common people.

Men who have passed all their time in low and vulgar life, cannot have a suitable idea of the several beauties and blemishes in the actions of great men.

2. Vernacular; national.

It might be more useful to the English reader, who was to be his immediate care, to write in our vulgar language.

3. Mean; low; being of the common rate.

It requiring too great a sagacity for vulgar minds to draw the line between virtue and vice, no wonder if most men attempt not a laborious scrutiny into things themselves, but only take names and words, and so rest in them.

Now wasting years my former strength confound, And added woes have bow'd me to the ground: Yet by the stubble you may guess the grain, And mark the ruins of no vulgar man.

4. Publick; commonly bruited.

Do you hear aught of a battle toward? — Most sure, and vulgar; every one hears that.

**VULGAR. n. f.** [vulgaire, Fr.] The common people.

I'll about; Drive away the vulgar from the streets.

Those men, and their adherents, were then looked upon by the affrighted vulgar as greater protectors of their laws and liberties than myself.

King Charles.

The most considering and wisest men in all ages and nations, have constantly differed from the vulgar in their thought.

The vulgar imagine the pretender to have been a child imposed upon the nation by the fraudulent zeal of his parents, and their bigoted counsellors.

**VULGARISM. n. f.** [from vulgar.] Grossness; meanness; vulgarity.

The great events of Greek and Roman fable and history, which early education, and the usual course of reading, have made familiar and interesting to all Europe, without being degraded by the vulgarism of ordinary life in any country.

**VULGARITY. n. f.** [from vulgar.]

1. Meanness; state of the lowest people.

Although their condition may place them many spheres above the multitude; yet are they still within the line of vulgarity and democratical enemies to truth.

True it is, and I hope I shall not offend their vulgarity if I say, they are daily mocked into error by devils.

2. Mean or gross mode.

Is the grandetophos of Persius, and the sublimity of Juvenal, to be circumscribed with the meanness of words, and vulgarity of expression?

Dryden's Dedication to *Juvenal*.

**VULGARLY. adv.** [from vulgar.] Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people.

He was, which people much respect In princes, and which pleases vulgarly, Of goodly personage and of sweet aspect.

He that believes himself incapable of pardon, goes on without thought of reforming; such an one we call vulgarly a desperate person.

Hammond's *Practical Catechism*.

As it is vulgarly understood, that he cut a passage for his army through these mighty mountains, it may seem incredible.

**VULNERABLE. adj.** [vulnerable, French; vulnerabilis, Lat.] Susceptive of wounds; liable to external injuries.

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests; I bear a charmed life, which must not yield To one of woman born.

Achilles, though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel untouched by that water, although he were fortified elsewhere, he was slain in that part, as only vulnerable in the inferior and brutal part.

Brown's *Vulgar Errors*.

**VULNERARY. adj.** [vulnere, Fr. vulnarius, Lat.] Useful in the cure of wounds.

Try whether the same effect will not ensue by common vulnerary plasters. Brown's *Vulgar Err.* I kept the orifice open, and prescribed him vulnerary.

**VULNERATE. v. a.** [vulnere, Lat.] To wound; to hurt.

There is an intercourse between the magnetick unguent and the vulnerated body.

**VULPINE. adj.** [vulpinus, Lat.] Belonging to a fox.

**VULTURE. n. f.** [vultur, Lat.] A large bird of prey, remarkable for voracity.

Nor the night raven, that still deadly yells, Nor griev'd vultures, make us once afraid. Spens.

We've willing dames enough, there cannot be That vulture in you, to devour so many.

As will to greatness dedicate themselves. Shakspeare. A rav'nous vulture in his open'd side

Her crooked beak and cruel talons tried. Dryden.

**VULTURINE. adj.** [vulturinus, Lat.] Belonging to a vulture.

**UVULA. n. f.** [uvula, Latin.] In anatomy, a round soft spongy body, suspended from the palate, near the foramina of the nostrils, over the glottis.

DiA.

By an instrument bended up at one end, I got up behind the uvula.

**UXORIOUS. adj.** [uxorius, Lat.] Submissively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage.

Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious, nor scarce indulgent; but companionable and respectful.

That uxorious king, whose heart, though large, Beguil'd by fair idolatresses, fell

To idols foul. Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

How wouldst thou insult, When I must live uxorious to thy will In perfect thralldom! how again betray me? Milt.

**UXORIOUSLY. adj.** [from uxorious.] With fond submission to a wife.

If thou art thus uxoriously inclin'd To bear thy bondage with a willing mind, Prepare thy neck.

**UXORIOUSNESS. n. f.** [from uxorious.] Connubial dotage; fond submission to a wife.

## W.

### W

**W** is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages; though it is not improbable that by our *w* is expressed the sound of the Roman *v*, and the Eolick *f*. Both the form and sound are excluded from the languages derived from the Latin.

*W* is sometimes improperly used in diphthongs as a vowel for *u*; *wiew*, *strow*:

the sound of *w* consonant, if it be a consonant, is uniform.

**WABBLE. v. n.** [a low barbarous word.] To move from side to side; to change direction.

If in your work you find it wabble; that is, that one side of the flat inclines to the right or left hand, with soft blows of an hammer set it to rights, and then screw it hard up.

**WAD. n. f.** [peob, hay, Saxon.]

### W A D

1. A bundle of straw or other loose matter thrust close together.

2. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value.

**WADDING. n. f.** [from *wad*, *wad*, Islandick.] A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

**WAGGLE. v. n.** [waggbelen, Dutch, to wiggle; + he, c., by a casual corruption,

### W A D

tion, *waddle*] To shake, in walking, from side to side; to deviate in motion from a right line.

She could not run and *waddled* all about.

The *waddling* petticoat smooths and levels all disfigurements; which I cannot but be troubled to see in many well-shaped, innocent virgins bloated up, and *waddling* up and down, like big-bellied women.

The farmer's goose,

Grown fat with corn and sitting still,  
Can scarce get o'er the barn-door sill,  
And hardly *waddles* forth to cool  
Her belly in the neighbouring pool.

Swift.

Dulness, of business the directing soul,  
To human heads like huts to the bowl;  
Which, as more populous, makes their aim more true,

Oh! rely *waddling* to the mark in view. Pope.  
She draws her words, and *waddles* in her pace;  
Unwast her hands, and much behest her face.

Young.

To WADE. *v. n.* [from *wadum*, Latin; pronounced *wadam*]

1. To walk through the waters; to pass water without swimming.

We'll *wade* to the market-place in Frenchmen's blood.

She *waded* through the dirt to pluck him off.

I am in blood

Stept in so far, that, should I *wade* no more,  
Returning were as tedious as go o'er.

Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

He staid seven days at the Crassus, until a bridge was made for the transporting of his army, for that the river was not to be *waded* over.

Kriller's *History of the Turks*.

Then, since fortune's favours fade,

You that in her arms do sleep,

Learn to swim, and not to *wade*,

For the hearts of kings are deep, *Warton's Poems*.

With head, hands, wings, or feet pursue his way,  
And swims, or links, or *wades*, or creeps, or flows.

Milton.

It is hard to *wade* deep in baths where strings arise.

Brown.

Fowls that frequent waters, and only *wade*, have as well long legs as long necks; and those that are made for swimming have feet like oars.

Moor's *Devere Dialogue*.

2. To pass difficultly and laboriously.

They were not permitted to enter into war, nor conclude any league of peace, nor to *wade* through any act of moment between them and foreign states, unless the oracle of God, or his prophets, were first consulted with.

Hobbes.

I have *waded* through the whole cause, searching the truth by the canals of truth.

Hobbes.

Virtue gives herself light, through darkness to *wade*.

Spenser.

Occasions you have met with to excite your faculties to *wade* a little farther into the positive part of these doctrines.

Hammend.

I should chide rather with spitting and scorn to be tumbled into the dust in blood, bearing witness to any known truth of our Lord, than by a denial of those truths, through blood and perjury *wade* to a sceptre, and lordship in a throne.

South.

'Tis not to my purpose to *wade* into those bottomless controversies, which, like a gulph, have swallowed up to us the line of learned men.

Dray of Poetry.

The dame

Now tried the *wade*, and *wading* through the night,  
Search'd all the deep recess, and usher'd into light.

Dryden.

The wrathful god then plunges from above,  
And where in thickest waves the sparkles dave,  
In here lights, and *wades* through fumes, and gropes his way.

Mr. Alding's, half-fitted.

Dryden.

the king's admirable conduct has *waded* through these difficulties.

Darvenant.

Sinonides, the more he contemplated the nature of the Deity, found that he *waded* but the more out of his depth, and that he lost himself in the thought.

Adelphi.

WAFFER. *n. s.* [*wafel*, Dutch.]

1. A thin cake.

Write, make us *waffers*; spare flesh, neither corn; Make *waffers* and cakes, for our sheepe must be shorne.

Infer.

Poor Sancho they persuaded that he enjoyed a great dominion, and then gave him nothing to subsist upon but *waffers* and marmalade.

Pope.

1. The bread given in the eucharist by the Romanists.

That the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once; that the whole body should lie hid in a little thin *waffer*, yet so that the members thereof should not one run into another, but continue distinct, and have an order agreeable to a man's body, it doth exceed reason.

Hall.

3. Paste made to clove letters.

To WAFT. *v. a.* *preter. wafted*, or perhaps *waft*; participle *wafted*, or *waft*. [probably from *waave*.]

1. To carry through the air, or on the water.

A braver choice of dauntless spirits,  
Than now the English bottoms have *waft* o'er,  
Did never float upon the swelling tide.

Our high admiral

Shall *waft* them over with our royal fleet.

Shak.

Thence *wafted* with a merry gale,

Sara, Leinster, and the golden vale.

Dryden.

Now dares his transport-vessel cross the waves,

With such whose bones are not compos'd in graves;

A hundred years they wander on the shore;

At length, their penance done, are *wafted* o'er.

Dryden.

Lend to this wretch your hand, and *waft* him o'er

To the sweet banks of yon forbidden shore.

From hence might first spring that opinion of

the vehicles of spirits; the vulgar conceiving that

the breath was that wherein the soul was *wafted*

and carried away.

Roy.

They before *wafted* over their troops into Sicily

in open vessels.

Abbot on Gains.

In vain you tell your parting lover,

You will not win him; say *waft* him over:

Alas! what words can happy prove,

That bear no far from what I love?

Prior.

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,

And *waft* a sigh from Indus to the pole.

Pope.

2. To buoy; to make float; to hinder from sinking.

Whether cripples, who have lost their thighs, will not sink but float; their lungs being able to *waft* up their bodies, which are in other overpowered by the hinder legs, we have not made experiment.

Brown's *Vulgar Errors*.

3. To beckon; to inform by a sign of any thing moving.

To WAFT. *v. n.* To float.

It *wafted* nearer yet, and then she knew,

That what before she but surmised, was true.

Those trumpets his triumphant entry tell,

And now the shouts *waft* near the citadel.

Dryden.

WAFT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A floating body. I know not whether

authorized.

From the bellowing east off the whirlwind's wing

Sweeps up the burthen of whole wintry plains,

In one wide *waft*.

Thompson's *Winter*.

2. Motion of a streamer. Used as a token or mean of information at sea.

WAFTAGE. *n. s.* [from *waft*.] Carriage by water or air. Not in use.

What ship of Epidamnium stays for me?

—A ship you sent me to, to hire *waftage*.

Shak.

I stalk about her door,

Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks,

Starting for *waftage*.

Shaksp. *Troilus and Cressida*.

WAFTER. *n. s.* [from *waft*.] A passage boat.

Ainsworth.

WATFURF. *n. s.* [from *waft*.] The act of waving. Not in use.

You answer'd not;

But with an angry *wifure* of your hand

Gave sign for me to leave you.

Shak. *Julius Caesar*.

To WAG. *v. a.* [pagan, Saxon; *waggen*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to shake slightly.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines  
To *wag* their high tops, and to make a noise,  
When they are fretted with the gusts of heav'n.

Shaksp. *Lamentations*, li. 15.

Thou canst not *wag* thy finger, or begin

The least light motion, but it tends to him.

Dryd.

So have I ken in black and white,

A prating thing, a magpie's flight,

Myself, talk;

A stately, worthless animal,

That plies the tongue, and *wags* the tail,

All flatter, pride, and talk.

Swift.

To WAG. *v. n.*

1. To be in quick or ludicrous motion.

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all,

For women are shrews, both short and tall,

'Tis merry in hell, where beads *wag* all.

Shaksp.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,

Tremble and start at *wagging* of a straw.

Shaksp.

I will fight with him upon this theme,

Until my eyelids will no longer *wag*.

Shak. *Hamlet*.

2. To go; to pack off.

I will provoke him to 't, or let him *wag*.

Shak.

3. To be moved.

Her charms the matter'd o'er;

And yet the resty heave *wag'd* ne'er the more:

I wept for woe.

Dryden's *Thou shalt*.

WAG. *n. s.* [pagan, Saxon, to cheat.]

Any one ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll.

Cupid the *wag*, that lately conquer'd had

Wife counsellors, stout captains puissant;

And tied them fast to lead his triumphs led,

Glutted with them, now plays with meanest things.

Shaksp.

Was not my lord the verier *wag* o' th' two?

Shaksp.

We wink at *wags* when they offend,

And spare the boy, in hopes the man may mend.

Dryd.

A counsellor never pleaded without a piece of

packthread in his hand, which he used to twist

about a finger all the while he was speaking: the

*wags* used to call it the thread of his discourse.

Adelphi.

WAGE. *n. s.* the plural *wages* is now only

used. [*wagen*, or *wagen*, German; *gages*,

French.]

1. Pay given for service.

All friends shall taste

The *wages* of their virtue, and all foes

The cup of their deceptions.

Shaksp. *King Lear*.

The last petition is for my men; they are the

poorest;

But poverty could never draw them from me;

That they may have their *wages* duly paid them,

And something over to remember me.

Shaksp.

He with a mighty *wage*

Went such, themselves by oath as deeply durst engage.

Drayton.

By Tom Thumb, a fairy page,

He sent it, and doth him engage,

By promise of a mighty *wage*,

It ferried to carry.

Drayton's *Nymphid*.

The thing itself is not only our duty, but our

glory; and he who hath done this work, has in

the very work partly received his *wages*.

South.

2. Gage; pledge.

To WAGE. *v. a.* [The origination of this

word, which is now only used in the

phrase to wage war, is not easily discovered; *waegen*, in German, is to attempt any thing dangerous.]

1. To attempt; to venture.

We must not think the Turk is so unskilful, Neglecting an attempt of safe and gain, To wake and wage a danger profitless. *Shaksp.*

2. To make; to carry on. Applied to war.

Return to her, and fifty men dismiss'd!  
No; rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse  
To wage against the enmity o' th' air,  
To be a comrade with the wolf. *Shak. K. Lear.*  
The tonnes of Greece wag'd war at Troy. *Chapman.*

Your reputation wages war with the enemies of your royal family, even within their trenches. *Dryden.*

He ponder'd which of all his sons was fit  
To reign, and wage immortal war with wit. *Dryden.*

3. [from *wage*, *wages*.] To set to hire. Not in use.

Thou must wage  
Thy works for wealth, and life for gold engage. *Spenser.*

4. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to hold in pay; to employ for wages. Obsolete.

I deem'd his follower, not partner; and  
He wagg'd me with his countenance, as if  
I had been mercenary. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

The officers of the admiralty having places of good benefit, it is their parts, being well wagg'd and rewarded, exactly to look into the found building of ships. *Raleigh.*

The king had directed his courts of ordinary resort, and was at the charge not only to wage justice and their ministers, but also to appoint the custody of records. *Bacon.*

This great lord came not over with any great number of wagg'd soldiers. *Darwin's Ireland.*

5. [In law.]

When an action of debt is brought against one, as for money or chattels lent or lent the defendant, the defendant may wage his law; that is, swear, and certain persons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager* of law; and when it is accomplished, it is called the making or doing of law. *Blount.*

WAGER. *n. f.* [from *wage*, to venture.]

1. A bett; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance.

Love and mischief made a *wager*, which should have most power in me. *Silvery.*

Full fast she died, ne ever look'd behind;  
As if her life upon the *wager* lay. *Spenser.*

As soon hereafter will a *wager* lay  
Gainst what an oracle shall say;  
Fool that I was, to venture to deny  
A tongue so us'd to victory!

A tongue so blest by nature and by art,  
That never yet it spoke but gain'd a heart. *Cowley.*

Besides these plants for horse-races, the *wagers* may be as the persons please. *Temple.*

Faithless, and favouring this or t' other side,  
Their *wagers* back their wishes. *Dryden.*

It any atheist can stake his soul for a *wager*,  
Against such an insupportable disproportion, let  
him never hereafter accuse others of credulity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Subject on which bets are laid.

The sea drove with the winds which should be louder; and the thronds of the ship with a ghastful noise, to them that were in it wincled that their ruin was the *wager* of the other's contrition. *Silvery.*

3. [In law.] An offer to make oath. See To WAGE in law.

Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare formerly, and there by *wager* of law ousted; which discouraged many suits. *Mah.*

To WAGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay; to pledge as a bett; to pledge upon some casualty or performance.

'Twas merry, when you wagg'd on your angling. *Shaksp.*

He that will lay much to stake upon every flying story, may as well *wager* his estate which way the wind will sit next morning. *Governant of the Tongue.*

I feed my father's flock;  
What can I *wager* from the common flock? *Dryden.*

WAGES. *n. f.* See WAGE.

WAGGERY. *n. f.* [from *wag*.] Mischievous merriment; roguish trick; farcical gaiety.

'Tis not the *waggeries* or cheats practis'd among school-boys, that make an able man; but the principles of justice, generosity, and sobriety. *Locke.*

WAGGISH. *adj.* [from *wag*.] Knavishly merry; merrily mischievous; frolicksome.

Change fear and niceness,  
The handmaids of all women, or, more truly,  
Woman its pretty self, to *waggish* courage. *Shak.*

This new conceit is the *waggish* suggestion of some fly and scolding attorney. *Mor's Divine Dialogues.*

A company of *waggish* boys, watching of frogs at the side of a pond, still as any of the n put up their heads, they would be pelt ng them down with stones. Children, say one of the boys, you never consider, that though this may be play to you, 'tis death to us. *L'Esrange.*

As boys, on holidays let loose to play,  
Lay *waggish* traps for girls that pass that way;  
Then shout to see in dirt and deep districts  
Some silly cit. *Dryden.*

WAGGISHLY. *adv.* [from *waggish*.] In a waggish manner.

WAGGISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *waggish*.] Merry mischief.

A Christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been stoned for gaggings, in a *waggishness*, a long billed fowl. *Bacon.*

To WAGGLE. *v. n.* [from *wagghelen*, German.] To waddle; to move from side to side.

The sport Balthus would show to Zelmane, w the mounting of his hawk at a heron, which getting up on his *wagghing* wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth we not fit for his great body to fly through, was now grown to diminish the sight of himself. *Silvery.*

Why do you go nodding and *wagghing* so, as it hap-shoot? says the guide to her gentleman. *L'Esrange.*

WAGON. *n. f.* [pregen, Saxon; *wagghens*, Dutch; *wagen*, Islandick.]

1. A heavy carriage for burthens.

The Hungarian tents were enclinked round with *wagghens*, one chained to another. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

*Wagghers* fraught with utensils of war. *Milton.*

2. A chariot. Not in use.

Now fair Phobus gan decline in haste  
His weary *waggon* to the western vale, *Spenser.*

Then to her *waggon* she betakes,  
And with her bear the witch. *Spenser.*

O Proserpina,  
For the flowers now that fledged thou let's fall  
From D's *waggon*. *Shaksp.*

Her *waggon* spoked male or long splinters legs;  
The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers. *Shaksp.*

WAGONAGE. *n. f.* [from *wagon*.] Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

WAGONNER. *n. f.* [from *wagon*.] One who drives a wagon.

By this, the northern *waggoner* had set  
His sevenfold team behind the *waggon*,  
That was in ocean waves yet never wet. *Spenser.*

Galloo, apace, you heavy-footed steeds,  
Tow'rd Phæbus' mansion! such a *waggoner*  
As Phaeton would whip you to the west. *Shaksp.*

A *waggoner* took notice, upon the creaking of a wheel, that it was the worst wheel that made most noise. *L'Esrange.*

The *waggoners* that curle the *waggon*, stand, *temis*  
Would wail a den drowly *Diatus* from his dreams. *Dryden.*

WAGTAIL. *n. f.* [*motacilla*, Lat.] A bird. *Any worth.*

WAIL. [I suppose for *wail*.] Crushed.

His horse *wail* in the back, a wounder shotten. *Shaksp.*

WAVE. *n. f.* [*wavium*, *wasvium*, law Lat. from *wave*.] Goods found, but claimed by no body; that of which every one waves the claim. Sometimes written *waif*, or *west*.

To WAIL. *v. a.* [*gualare*, Italian.] To moan; to lament; to bewail.

Wife men ne'er *wail* their present woes,  
But presently prevent the ways to woe. *Shaksp.*

Say, if my spouse maintains her royal trust?  
Or if no more her abhor had the *wail*,  
But the false woman o'er the wife prevail? *Pope.*

To WAIL. *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to express sorrow.

Torn shall make him weep and *wail*. *Shaksp.*

I will *wail* and howl. *Mus. 1. 3.*

WAIL. *n. f.* Audible sorrow.

Arround the woods  
She sighs her song, which with her voice rebound. *Temple.*

WAILING. *n. f.* [from *wail*.] Lamentation; moan; audible sorrow.

Other cries amongst the Irish favour of the Seythian barbarism, or the lamentations of their barbarians, with despicable outcries, and immoderate *wailings*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The camp filled with lamentation and mourning, which would be increased by the weeping and *wailing* of them which should never see their brethren. *Kneller.*

Take up *wailing* for us, that our eyes may run down with tears. *Jer. iv. 18.*

The *wailings* of a maiden I recite. *Gay.*

WAILFUL. *adj.* [from *wail* and *full*.] Sorrowful; mournful.

Lay him to rangle her desires  
By *wailful* tonnets, whose composed rhimes  
Should be full fraught with serviceable vows. *Shak.*

WAIN. *n. f.* [contracted from *wagon*.] A carriage.

These ancient night arriving, did alight  
From her high way a *wain*. *Spenser.*

You're to the maver, 'tis the bigger's gun  
To glean the fuling, of the loaded *wain*. *Dryden.*

WAINAGE. *n. f.* [from *wain*.] A finding of carriages.

WAINROPE. *n. f.* [*wain* and *rope*.] A large cord with which the load is tied on the waggon; cartrope.

Oxen and *wainropes* cannot hale them together. *Bacon's Essay.*

WAINSCOT. *n. f.* [*wagghskot*, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall.

Some have the veins more varied and chancelled, as oak, whereof *wainscot* is made. *Bacon.*

She never could part with plain *wainscot* and clean hangings. *Arbutnot*

A rat your utmost rage defies,  
That fast behind the *wainscot* lies. *Swift.*

To WAINSCOT. *v. n.* [*wagghschotten*, Dutch.]

1. To line walls with boards.

Must be soundeth better in chambers *wainscotted*, then hang'd. *Bacon.*

2. To line buildings with different materials.

It is most curiously lined, or *wainscotted*, with a white testaceous crust, of the same substance and thickness with the *tubuli marini*. *Grew.*

One

# W A I

One side commands a view of the garden, and the other is wainscotted with looking-glass.

*Addison's Guardian.*

**WAIR.** *n. f.* [In carpentry.] A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad.

*Bailey.*

**WAIST.** *n. f.* [*gwast*, Welsh; from the verb *gwastu*, to press or bind.]

1. The smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs.

The one seem'd woman to the waist, and fair,  
But ended foul in many a scaly fold,  
Voluminous and vast. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

She, as a veil, down to her slender waist  
Her unadorn'd golden tresses wore  
Dishevell'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They seiz'd, and with entangling folds embrac'd,  
His neck twice compassing, and twice his waist. *Denham.*

Stiff stays constrain her slender waist. *Gay.*

2. The middle deck, or floor, of a ship.

Sheets of water from the clouds are sent,  
Which hiding through the planks, the flames prevent,  
And stop the fiery pest: four ships alone  
Burn to the waist, and for the fleet atone. *Dryden.*

**WAISTCOAT.** *n. f.* [*waist* and *coat*.] An inner coat; a coat close to the body.

Selby leaned out of the coach to shew his laced waistcoat. *Richardson.*

**To WAIT.** *v. a.* [*wachten*, Dutch.]

1. To expect; to stay for.

Bid them prepare within;  
I am to blame to be thus waited for. *Shakespeare.*

Aw'd with these words, in camps they still abide,  
And wait with longing looks their promise'd guide. *Dryden.*

Such courage did the antient heroes shew,  
Who, when they might prevent, would wait the blow. *Dryden.*

2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect.

He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all  
His warlike troops, to wait the funeral. *Dryden.*

3. To attend as a consequence of something.

Such doom—  
Waits luxury, and lawless ease of gain. *Philips.*

Remote and heaviness of heart shall wait there,  
And everlasting anguish be thy portion. *Rowe.*

4. To watch as an enemy.

He is waited for of the sword. *Job, xv. 22.*

**To WAIT.** *v. n.*

1. To expect; to stay in expectation.

All the days of my appointed time will I wait  
till my change come. *Job, xiv. 14.*

He never suffered any body to wait that came  
to speak with him, though upon a more visit. *Fell.*

The poultry stand  
Waiting upon her charitable hand. *Gay.*

I know, if I am depriv'd of you, I die;  
But oh! I die if I wait longer for you. *A. Philips.*

2. To pay servile or submissive attendance: with *on* before the subject.

Though Syriax your Pan's mistress were,  
Yet Syriax well might wait on her. *Mit. Arcades.*

One morning waiting on him at Canham, smiling  
upon me, he said, he could tell me some news  
of myself. *Denham.*

Fortune and victory he did pursue,  
To bring them, as his slaves, to wait on you. *Dryden.*

A parcel of soldiers robbed a farmer of his poultry,  
and then made him wait at table. *Swift.*

We cannot not only converse with, but gladly  
attend and wait upon, the poorest kind of people. *Levy.*

**To attend:** with *on*. A phrase of common use.

And in p. I here light  
his way, or is on the table;—my father desires  
that I should wait on him. *Shak. Merry W. of Windsor.*

# W A K

4. To stay; not to depart from.

How shall we know when to wait for, when to decline, persecution? *Bacon's Sermons.*

With Vulcan's rage the rising winds conspire,  
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire;  
Haste, my dear father, 'tis no time to wait,  
And load my shoulders with a willing freight. *Dry.*

5. To stay by reason of some hindrance.

6. To look watchfully.

It is a point of cunning to wait upon him, with whom you speak, with your eye, as the Jesuits give it in precept. *Bacon.*

7. To lie in ambush as an enemy.

Such ambush waited to intercept thy way. *Mit.*

8. To follow as a consequence.

It will import those men, who dwell careless, to enter into serious consultation how they may avert that ruin, which waits on such a supine temper. *Decay of Piety.*

**WAIT.** *n. f.* Ambush; insidious and secret attempts. It is commonly used in these phrases, *to lay wait*, and *to lie in wait*.

If he buri at him by laying of wait, that he die, he that smote him shall be put to death. *Numb. xxxv. 20.*

As a lion shall lie in wait for them. *Eccles.*

Why fast thou like an enemy in wait? *Mit.*

**WAITER.** *n. f.* [from *wait*.] An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others.

Let the drawers be ready with wine and fresh glasses;

Let the waiters have eyes, though their tongues must be tied. *Ben Jonson's Tavern Academy.*

The least tart or pie,  
By any waiter there stolen and let by. *Bishop Corbet.*

A man of fire is a general enemy to all the waiters where you drink. *Taylor.*

The waiters stand in ranks; the yoomen cry,  
Make room, as if a duke were passing by. *Swift.*

**WAITING gentlewoman.** *n. f.* [from *waiting* and *woman*.] An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others.

He made me mad  
To talk so like a waiting gentlewoman,  
Of guns, and drums, and wounds. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

Flibbertigibbet, prince of mopping and mowing,  
since possessor chambermaids and waiting women. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

All the little lime twigs laid  
By Machiavel, the waiting maid. *Cowley.*

The waiting-woman might be conversant in romances. *Swift.*

The waiting-maid hopes to ingratiate herself. *Swift.*

**To WAKE.** *v. n.* [*wakan*, Gothic; *pacian*, Saxon; *wakenen*, Dutch.]

1. To watch; not to sleep.

All night the watch'd, ne once a-down would lay  
Her dainty limbs in her sad decumbent,  
But praying still did wake, and waking did lament. *Spenser.*

The father waketh for the daughter, and the care  
for her taketh away sleep. *Eccles. xiii. 9.*

Thou holdest mine eyes waking. *Pf. lxvii. 4.*

I cannot think any time, waking or sleeping,  
without being sensible of it. *Locke.*

Though wisdom wakes, suspicion sleeps. *Milton.*

2. To be roused from sleep.

Each tree stirr'd appetite, when I wak'd. *Mit.*

3. To cease to sleep.

The sisters awaked from dreams, which flatter'd  
them with more comfort than their waking would  
consent to. *Sidney.*

Come, thou powerful God,  
And thy leaden charming rod,  
Dipt in the Lethæan lake,  
O'er his watchful temples shade,  
Lest he should sleep, and never wake. *Denham.*

# W A K

4. To be quick; to be alive.

In the valley of Jehoshaphat  
The judging God shall clothe the book of fate;  
And there the task allies keep  
For those who wake, and those who sleep. *Dryden.*

5. To be put in action; to be excited.

Gentle airs to fan the earth now wake. *Milton.*

**To WAKE.** *v. a.* [*pacian*, Saxon; *wakenen*, Dutch.]

1. To rouse from sleep.

They wak'd each other, and I stood and heard  
them. *Shakespeare.*

Shock, who thought the slept too long,  
Leap'd up, and wak'd his mistress with his tongue. *Pop.*

2. To excite; to put in motion or action.

Prepare war; wake up the mighty men, let them  
come up. *Jer. lli. 9.*

Thine, like Amphion's hand, had wak'd the  
stone,  
And from destruction call'd the rising town;  
Nor could he burn so fast as thou couldst build. *Prior.*

What you've said  
Has wak'd a thought in me which may be lucky. *Rowe.*

To wake the soul by tender strokes of art,  
To raise the genius, and to mend the heart. *Prologue to Cato.*

3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.

To second life  
Wak'd, in the renovation of the just. *Milton.*

**WAKE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night.

Fill oven full of flawnes, Glinnie passe not for  
sleeps,  
To-morrow thy father his wake-daie will keepe. *Tusser.*

The droiling peasant scarce thinks there is any  
world beyond his village, nor gaiety beyond that of  
a wake. *Government of the Tongue.*

Putting all the Grecian actors down,  
And winning at the wake their parsley crown. *Dryden.*

Sometimes the vulgar will of mirth partake,  
And have excessive doings at their wake. *King's Art of Cookery.*

2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep.

By dimpled brook, and fountain brim,  
The wood-nymphs deckt with daisies trim  
Their merry wakes and pastimes keep:  
What hath night to do with sleep? *Milton.*

**WAKEFUL.** *adj.* [*wake* and *full*.] Not sleeping; vigilant.

Before her gate high God did sweat ordain,  
And wakeful watches, ever to abide. *Spenser.*

Why dost thou shake thy leaden sceptre? go,  
Besow thy poppy upon wakeful woe,  
Sickness and sorrow, whose pale lids ne'er know  
Thy downy finger, dwell upon their eyes,  
Shut in their tears, shut out their miseries. *Crafs.*

All thy fears,  
Thy wakeful terrors, and affrighting dreams,  
Have now their full reward. *Denham's Sophy.*

Dissembling sleep, but wakeful with the frights  
The day takes off the pleasure of the night. *Dryden.*

**WAKEFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *wakeful*.]

1. Want of sleep.

Other perfumes are fit to be used in burning  
agues, consumptions, and too much wakefulness. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Forbearance of sleep.

**To WAKEN.** *v. n.* [from *wake*.] To wake; to cease from sleep; to be roused from sleep.

Early Tarns waking with the light,  
All clad in armour, call his troops to fight. *Dryden.*

2.



To WAKEN. *v. a.*

## 1. To rouse from sleep.

When he was *waken'd* with the noise,  
And saw the beast so small;  
What 's this, quoth he, that gives so weak a voice,  
That *wakens* men withal? *Spenser.*  
A man that is *wakened* out of sleep, *Zeck. iv. 1.*  
We make no longer stay; go, *waken* Eve. *Milt.*

## 2. To excite to action.

Then Homer's and Tyrtæus' martial muse  
*Waken'd* the world, and founded loud alarms.  
*Rescommon.*

## 3. To produce; to excite.

They introduce  
Their sacred songs, and *waken* raptures high. *Milt.*  
**WAK'N. ROBIN. *n. f.*** [*arum*, Latin.] A  
plant. *Miller.*

**WALE. *n. f.*** [*pel*, Saxon, a web.] A  
rising part in the surface of cloth.

**To WALK. *v. a.*** [*walen*, German; *pealcan*,  
Saxon, to roll.]

1. To move by leisurely steps, so that one  
foot is set down before the other is taken  
up.

A man was seen *walking* before the door very  
composedly. *Clarendon.*

The self-same fun  
At once doth flow and swiftly run.  
Swiftly his daily journey he goes,  
But treads his annual with a statelier pace,  
And does three hundred rounds enclose  
Within one yearly circle's space.

Thus with a double course, in the same sphere,  
He runs the day and *walks* the year. *Cowley.*

2. It is used in the ceremonious language  
of invitation, for come or go.

Sir, *walk* in.—  
—I had rather *walk* here, I thank you. *Shakspeare.*

## 3. To move for exercise or amusement.

What mean you, Cæsar? think you to *walk*  
forth? *Shakspeare.*

These bow'rs as wide as we need *walk*. *Milton.*

4. To move the slowest pace; not to trot,  
gallop, or amble. Applied to a horse.

## 5. To appear as a spectre.

The spirits of the dead  
May *walk* again; if such things be, thy mother  
Appear'd to me last night. *Shakspeare. Winter's Tale.*

It then draws near the tecton  
Wherein the spirit is wont to *walk*. *Shak. Hamlet.*

I here were *walking* spirits of the house of York,  
as well in Ireland as in England. *Davies's Ireland.*

Some say no evil thing that *walks* by night,  
In fog, or fire, by lake, or moorish fen,  
Blue meagre hag, or stubborn unslaid ghost

That breaks his magic chains at curfew time,  
No goblin, or swart fairy of the mine,  
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

In vain the cock has summon'd sprights away,  
She *walks* at noon, and blasts the bloom of day.  
*Young.*

## 1. To act on any occasion.

Do you think I'd *walk* in any plot,  
Where madam Sempronius should take place of me,  
And Fulvia come I th' rear? *Ben Jonson.*

2. To be in motion. Applied to a cla-  
morous or abusive female tongue; and  
is still in low language retained.

As she went, her tongue did *walk*  
In foul reproach, and terms of vile despite;  
Provoking him by her outrageous talk. *Spenser.*

## To act in sleep.

When was it the last *walk'd* I? —  
—I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock  
her closet, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't,  
read it, and return to bed; yet all this while in a  
most fast sleep. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

## To range; to be stirring.

Affairs that *walk*,  
As they say spirits do at midnight, have  
In them a wilder nature than the business  
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*

## 10. To move off; to depart.

When he comes forth, he will make these cows  
and garrans to *walk*, if he doth no other harm to  
their persons. *Spenser.*

## 11. To act in any particular manner.

Do justly, love mercy, and *walk* humbly with  
thy God. *Micah.*  
I'll live with fear the only God, and *walk*. *Milton.*

## 12. To travel.

The Lord hath blessed thee; he knoweth thy  
*walking* through this wilderness. *Deut. ii. 7.*

To WALK. *v. a.*

## 1. To pass through.

I do not without danger *walk* these streets. *Shak.*  
No rich or noble knave  
Shall *walk* the world in credit to his grave. *Pope.*

2. To lead out, for the sake of air or ex-  
ercise: as, he *walked* his horse in the  
meadow.WALK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

## 1. Act of walking for air or exercise.

Not *walk* by moonlight, without thee, is sweet.  
*Milton.*

Her keeper by her side,  
To watch her *walks*, his hundred eyes applied. *Dryd.*  
Philander used to take a *walk* in a neighbouring  
wood. *Addison.*

I long to renew our old intercourse; our morn-  
ing conferences, and our evening *walks*. *Pope.*

## 2. Gait; step; manner of moving.

Morpheus, of all his numerous train, express'd  
The shape of man, and imitated best;  
The *walks*, the words, the gesture could supply,  
The habit mimic, and the mien belie. *Dryder.*

3. A length of space, or circuit, through  
which one walks.

He usually from hence to th' palace gate  
Makes it his *walk*. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*  
She would never miss one day  
A *walk* so fine, a sight so gay. *Prior.*

## 4. An avenue set with trees.

He hath left you all his *walks*,  
His private arbours, and new planted orchards,  
On that side the 'Tiber. *Shakspeare. Julius Cæsar.*  
Goodliest trees planted with *walks* and bow'rs.  
*Milton.*

5. Way; road; range; place of wander-  
ing.

The mountains are his *walks*, who wand'ring feeds  
On slowly-springing herbs. *Saunders's Parajbrase.*

It that way be your *walk*, you have not far. *Milt.*  
Set women in his eye, and in his *walk*,  
Among daughters of men the fairest found. *Milt.*

Our souls, for want of that acquaintance be,  
May wander in the stary *walks* above. *Dryden.*

'T hat bright companion of the sun,  
Whole glorious aspect seal'd our new-born king,  
And now a round of greater years begun,  
New influence from his *walks* of light did bring.  
*Dryden.*

## 6. Region; space.

Wanting an ample sphere to expatiate in, he  
opened a boundless *walk* for his imagination. *Pope.*

They are to be cautiously studied by those who  
are ambitious of treading the great *walk* of history.  
*Reynolds.*

7. [*turbo*, Latin.] A fish. *Answorth.*8. *Walk* is the slowest or least railed pace,  
or going of a horse. In a *walk*, a horse

lifts two legs of a side, one after the  
other, beginning with the hind leg first;

as suppose that he leads with the legs  
on his right side, then he lifts his far

hind foot first; and in the time that he  
is setting it down, which in a step is al-

ways short of the tread e his fore foot  
upon the same side, he lifts his far fore

foot, and sets it down before his near  
foot, and just as he lifts up his near hind

foot, and sets it down again just short  
of his near fore foot, and just as he is  
setting it down, he lifts his near fore foot,  
and sets it down just before his far fore-  
foot. *Farrner's Dict.*

**WALKER. *n. f.*** [from *walk*.] One that  
walks.

I ride and walk, and am reputed the best *walker*  
in this town. *Swift to Gay.*  
May no such vicious *walkers* crowd the street.  
*Gay.*

**WALKINGSTAFF. *n. f.*** A stick which a  
man holds to support him in walking.  
The club which a man of an ordinary size could  
not lift, was but a *walking-staff* for Hercules. *Glanv.*

**WALL. *n. f.*** [*wal*, Welsh; *wallum*, Lat.  
pall, Saxon; *walle*, Dutch.]

1. A series of brick or stone, or other ma-  
terials, carried upwards, and cemented  
with mortar; the side of a building.

Poor Tom! that eats the *wall*-newt and the wa-  
ter-newt. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Where though I mourn my matchless lots alone,  
And none between my weakness judge and me;  
Yet ev'n these gentle *walls* allow my muan,  
Whose doleful echoes with my plaints agree. *Wotton.*

Part rise in crystal *wall* or ridge direct. *Milton.*

2. Fortification; works built for defence.  
In this sense it is uncommonly used plural-  
ly.

With love's light wings did I o'erperch these  
*walls*;  
For stony limits cannot hold out love. *Shakspeare.*

General, the *walls* are thine;  
Witness the world, that I create thee here  
My lord and matter. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

A prey  
To that proud city, whose high *walls* thou saw'st  
Lest in confusion. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I rush undaunted to defend the *walls*. *Dryden.*

3. To take the *wall*. To take the upper  
place; not to give place.

I will take the *wall* of any man or maid of Mon-  
tague's. *Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

When once the poet's honours cease,  
From reason far his transports rove;  
And Boileau, for eight hundred pieces,  
Makes Louis take the *wall* of Jove. *Prior.*

**To WALL. *v. a.*** [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with walls.

Their bought a piece of ground, which Binda  
call'd  
From the ou'ls' hide, they first inclos'd and *wall'd*.  
*Dryden.*

2. To defend by walls.

The *walled* towns do work my greater woe;  
The forest wide is fitter to rebound  
The hollow echo of my careful woes. *Spenser.*

His council advis'd him to make himself master  
of some good walled town. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The Spaniards call themselves continually into  
roundels, their strongest ships *walling* in the rest.  
*Bacon's Works with Spain.*

The terror of his name, that *walls* us in  
from danger. *Denham's Sophy.*

**WALLCREEPER. *n. f.*** [*picus murinus*, Lat.]  
A bird. *Answorth.*

**WALLLET. *n. f.*** [*peallan*, to travel, Sax.]

1. A bag in which the necessities of a  
traveller are put; a knapsack.

Having entered into a long gallery, he laid down  
his *wallet*, and spread his carpet, in order to repose  
himself upon it. *Addison.*

2. Any thing protuberant and swagging.

Who would believe, that there were mountaineers  
Dewlap like bulls, whose throats had hanging at  
them.

*Walters of flesh?* *St. Augustine.*

30 WALL

**WALLEY'E. n. f.** [from *wall* and *eye*.] A disease in the chryselline humour of the eye; the glaucoma.

**WALLEYED. adj.** [*wall* and *eye*.] Having white eyes.

*Wall-eyed slave!* whither wouldst thou convey This growing image of thy fiend-like face? *Shak.*

**WALLFLOWER. n. f.** [*parietaria*, Latin.] A species of stock-gillflower.

**WALLFRUIT. n. f.** Fruit which to be ripened must be planted against a wall.

To wallfruit and garden plants there cannot be a more enemy than snails. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**To WALLUP. v. a.** [pealan, to boil, Sax.] To boil.

**WALLOUSE. n. f.** [*cimex*, Lat.] An insect; a bug.

**To WALLOW. v. n.** [*walugan*, Gothick; palpien, Saxon.]

1. To move heavily and clumsily.

Part, huge of bulk!

*Wallowing* unwieldy, enormous in their gait, Tempest the ocean. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To roll himself in mire, or any thing filthy.

Gird thee with sackcloth, and wallow thyself in ashes. *Jer. vii.*

Dead bodies, in all places of the camp, wallowed in their own blood. *Knollis's Hist. of the Turks.*

A boar was wallowing in the water, when a horse was going to drink. *L'Estrange.*

3. To live in any state of filth or gross vice.

God sees a man wallowing in his native impurity, delivered over as an absolute captive to sin, polluted with its guilt, and enslaved by its power; and in this most loathsome condition fixes upon him as an object of his distinguishing mercy. *South.*

**WALLOW. n. f.** [from the verb.] A kind of rolling walk.

One taught the tols, and one the French new wallow;

His sword-knot this, his cravat that design'd. *Dryd.*

**WALLRUB. n. f.** [*adiantum album*, Lat.]

An herb. *Ainsworth.*

**WALLWORT. n. f.** [*ebulum*, Latin.] A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or dancwort.

**WALNUT. n. f.** [*pall hnut*, Saxon; *nux juglans*, Latin.] The characters are, it hath male flowers, or katkins, which

are produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree; the outer cover of the fruit is very thick and green,

under which is a rough hard shell, in which the fruit is inclosed, surrounded with a thin skin: the kernel is deeply divided into four lobes; and the leaves of the tree are pinnated or winged. The species are, 1. The common walnut.

2. The large French walnut. 3. The thin-shelled walnut. 4. The double walnut. 5. The late ripe walnut. 6. The hard-shelled walnut. 7. The Virginian black walnut. 8. Virginian black walnut, with a long furrowed fruit. 9. The hickory, or white Virginian walnut.

10. The small hickory, or white Virginian walnut. *Miller.*

'Tis a cockle, and walnut-shell;

A knack, a toy. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Help to teach my house this one time; if I find not what I seek, let them say of me, as jealous as Ford, that searcheth a hollow walnut for his wife's lemon. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

Some woods have the veins smooth, as fir and oak.

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**WALTRON. n. f.**

The morse, or waltren, is called the sea-horse.

*Woodward.*

**To WAMBLE. v. n.** [*wammelen*, Dutch.] To roll with nausea and sickness. It is used of the stomach.

A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a wambling stomach, and an unsettled mind. *L'Estrange.*

**WAN. adj.** [penn, Saxon; *gwan*, weakly, Welsh.] Pale, as with sickness; languid of look.

Sad to view his visage pale and wane, Who erst in flowers of freshest youth was clad. *Spenser.*

All the charms of love, Salt Cleopatra, soften thy wan lip!

Let witchcraft join with beauty. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*

Why so pale and wan, fond lover?

Pr'ythee, why so pale?

Will, when looking well can't move her, Looking ill prevail? *Suckling.*

Their course through thickest constellation held, Spreading their bane; the blasted stars look'd wan. *Milton.*

How chang'd from him, Companion of my arms! how wan, how dim, How faded all thy glories! *Dryden.*

**WAN, for WAN, the old preterite of win.**

And those with which th' Eubæan young man wan

Swift Atalanta, when through craft he her outran. *Spenser.*

Th' report of his great acts that over Europe ran, In that most famous field he with the emperor wan. *Drayton.*

He wan the king with secrecy and diligence; but chiefly because he was his old servant in his less fortunes. *Bacon.*

**WAND. n. f.** [*vaand*, Danish.]

1. A small stick, or twig; a long rod.

The skillful shepherd peel'd me certain wands. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

With a whip or wand if you strike the air, the sharper and quicker you strike it, the louder sound it giveth. *Bacon.*

His spear, to equal which the tallest pine Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast Of some great admiral, were but a wand. *Milton.*

A child runs awa, laughing with good smart blows of a wand on his back, who would have cried for an unkind word. *Locke on Education.*

2. Any staff of authority, or use.

Though he had both spurs and wands, they seem'd rather marks of sovereignty, than instruments of punishment. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

He held before his decent steps a silver wand. *Milton.*

3. A charming rod.

Nay, lady, sit; if I but wave this wand, Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaster. *Miln.*

Picus bore a buckler in his hand; His other wand a long divining wand. *Dryden.*

**To WANDER. v. n.** [pandman, Saxon; *wandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To rove; to ramble here and there; to go without any certain course. It has always a sense either evil or slight; and imports either idleness, viciousness, or misery.

I have no will to wander forth of doors. *Shak.*

I will go lose myself, And wander up and down to view the city. *Shak.*

The old duke is banished; four loving lords have put themselves into exile with him, whose revenues enrich the new duke; therefore he gives them good leave to wander. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

Then came wand'ring by A shadow like an angel, with bright hair Dabbled in blood, and he shriek'd out aloud. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

They wandered about in sheep and goats skins. *Hebrews, xi.*

They wandered about in sheep and goats skins.

They wandered about in sheep and goats skins.

They wandered about in sheep and goats skins.

Let them wander up and down for meat. *Pf. lxx.*

From this nuptial bow How shall I part, and whither wander down Into a lower world? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They give the reins to wand'ring thoughts, Till by their own perplexities involv'd, They ravel more. *Milton.*

Here should my wonder dwell, and here my praise;

But my fixt thoughts my wand'ring eye betrays. *Denham.*

A hundred years they wander on the shore. *Dryd.*

Virgil introduces his Æneas in Carthage, before he brings him to Laurentum; and even after that he wanders to the kingdom of Evander. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To deviate; to go astray.

O let me not wander from thy commandments. *Psalms cxix.*

**To WANDER. v. a.** To travel over, without a certain course.

The nether flood Runs diverse, wand'ring many a famous realm. *Milton.*

Those few escap'd Famine and anguish will at last consume, Wand'ring that wat'ry desert. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

See harness'd steeds desert the Romy towns, And wander roads unstable, not their own. *Gay.*

**WANDERER. n. f.** [from *wander*.] Rover; a rambler.

Nor for my peace will I go far, As wanderers that still do roam;

But make my strengths, such as they are, Here in my bosom, and at home. *B. Jonf.*

He here to every thirsty wanderer, By fly enticement, gives his baneful cup. *Milton.*

The whole people is a race of such merchants as are wanderers by profession, and at the same time are in all places incapable of lands or offices. *Speff.*

Taste, that eternal wanderer, which flies From head to ears, and now from ears to eyes. *Pope.*

**WANDERING. n. f.** [from *wander*.]

1. Uncertain peregrination.

He asks the god, what new appointed home Should end his wand'ring; and his toils relieve? *Addison.*

2. Aberration; mistaken way.

If any man's eagerness of glory has made him oversee the way to it, let him now recover his wanderings. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Incertainty; want of being fixed.

A proper remedy for this wand'ring of thoughts would do great service to the studious. *Locke.*

When a right knowledge of ourselves enters into our minds, it makes as great a change in all our thoughts and apprehensions, as when we awake from the wanderings of a dream. *Locke.*

**To WANE. v. a.** [pauian, to grow less, Saxon.]

1. To grow less; to decrease. Applied to the moon: opposed to *wax*.

The husbandman in sowing and setting, upon good reason, observes the waxing and waning of the moon. *Hakewell.*

Waning moons their settled periods keep, To swell the willows, and ferment the deep. *Addison.*

2. To decline; to sink.

A lady far more beautiful Than any woman in this waning age. *Shaksp.*

I will interchange My waned state for Henry's regal crown. *Shaksp.*

Your father were a fool To give thee all; and in his waning age Set forth under thy table. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

In these confines silly have I lurk'd, To watch the waning of mine enemies. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite, towards the waning time, and suspect of satiety. *Waller.*

I'm waning in his favour, yet I love him. *Dryden.*

You

You saw but sorrow in its *waning* form,  
A working sea remaining from a storm;  
When the now weary waves roll o'er the deep,  
And faintly murmur, ere they fall asleep. *Dryden.*  
Land and trade ever will wax and *wane* together. *Child.*

Her *waning* form no longer shall incite  
Envy in woman, or desire in man. *Rome's J. Shore.*

WANE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Decrease of the moon.

The *waning* at the *quæ* of the moon is thought  
to make the corn found. *Bacon.*

Young cattle, that are brought forth in the full  
of the moon, are stronger and larger than those that  
are brought forth in the *wane*. *Bacon.*

This is fair Diana's cide;  
For all astrologers maintain,  
Each night a bit drops off her face,  
When mortals lay their heads in her *wane*. *Swift.*

2. Decline; diminution; declension.

You're cast upon an age in which the church is  
in its *wane*. *South.*

WANG. *n. f.* Jaw teeth. *Ainsworth.*

WANNED. *adj.* [from *wan*.] Turned pale  
and faint-coloured.

Is it not monstrous that this player here,  
But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,  
Could force his soul so to his own conceit,  
That, from her working, all his viage *wann'd*? *Shakespeare.*

WANNES. *n. f.* [from *wan*.] Paleness;  
languor.

To WANT. *v. a.* [pana, Saxon.]

1. To be without something fit or necessary.

*Want* no money, Sir John; you shall *want* none. *Shakespeare.*

A man to whom God hath given riches, so that  
he *wanteth* nothing for his soul of all that he de-  
sireth, yet God giveth him not power to eat there-  
of. *Ecc. vi. 2.*

Smells do most of them *want* names. *Locke.*

2. To be defective in something.

Nor can this be,  
But by fulfilling that which thou didst *want*,  
Obedience to the law. *Milton.*

3. To fall short of; not to contain.

Nor think, though men were none,  
That heav'n would *want* spectators, God *want*  
praise. *Milton.*

4. To be without; not to have.

By descending from the thrones above,  
Those happy places thou hast deign'd a while  
To *want*, and honour these. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

How loth I am to have recourse to rites  
So full of horror, that I once rejoice  
I *want* the use of sight. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

The unhappy never *want* enemies. *Rich. Claryssa.*

5. To need; to have need of; to lack.

It hath caused a great irregularity in our calen-  
dar, and *wants* to be reformed, and the equinox to  
be rightly comput'd. *Holder.*

The Sylvans to their shades retire;  
Those very shades and streams new shades and  
streams require.

And *want* a cooling breeze of wind to fan the raging  
fire. *Dryden.*

God, who sees all things intuitively, does not  
*want* helps; he neither stands in need or logick,  
nor uses it. *Baker.*

6. To wish; to long; to desire.

Down I come, like glistering Phaeton,  
*Wanting* the manage of unruly jades. *Shakespeare.*

What *want* my son? for know  
My son thou art, and I must call thee so. *Addison's Ovid.*

Men who *want* to get a woman into their power,  
seldom scruple the means. *Richardson's Claryssa.*

To WANT. *v. n.*

1. To be wanted; to be improperly absent;  
not to be in sufficient quantity.

Nor do these *want* corns or freeze. *Milton.*

Finds wealth where 'tis, bestows it where it  
*wants*;

Cities in deserts, woods in cities plants. *Denham.*

We have the means in our hands, and nothing  
but the application of them is *wanting*. *Addison.*

As in bodies, thus in souls, we find  
What *wants* in blood and spirits, well'd with wind. *Pope.*

The design, the disposition, the manners, and  
the thoughts, are all before it, where any of these  
are *wanting*, or imperfect, so much *wants* in the  
imitation of human life. *Dryden.*

2. To fail; to be deficient.

Nor shall I to the work thou enterprisest  
Be *wanting*, but afford thee equal aid. *Milton.*

Though England is not *wanting* in a learned no-  
bility, yet unhappy circumstances have confined me  
to a narrow choice. *Dryden.*

Whatever fortune, good or bad, betide,  
No time shall find me *wanting* to my truth. *Dryden.*

Religion will never be without enemies, nor those  
enemies be *wanting* in endeavours to expose it to  
the contempt of mankind. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Several are against his severe usage of you, and  
would be glad of an occasion to convince the rest of  
their error, if you will not be *wanting* to yourself. *Swift.*

3. To be missed; to be not had.

Twelve, *wanting* one, he flew,  
My brethren! I alone survive'd. *Dryden.*

Granivorous animals have a long colon and ex-  
cum, which in carnivorous are *wanting*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

WANT. *n. f.*

1. Need.

It infers the good  
By thee communicated, and our *want*. *Milton.*

Parents should distinguish between the *want* of  
fancy, and those of nature. *Locke.*

Here learn the great unreal *wants* to feign,  
Unpleasing truths here mortify the vain. *Savage.*

Ev'n to brute beasts his righteous care extends,  
He feels their lusty rings, and their *wants* befriends. *Mare.*

2. Deficiency.

This proceeded not from any *want* of know-  
ledge, but of judgment. *Dryden.*

One objection to Civita Vecchia is, that the air  
is not wholesome: this proceeds from *want* of  
inhabitants. *Addison.*

The blood flows through the vessels, by the ex-  
cess of the force of the heart above the incumbent  
pressure, which in fat people is excessive; and as  
*want* of a due quantity of motion of the fluids in-  
creaseth fat, the defect is the cause of itself. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

*Wants* of all kinds are made to flame a plea,  
One learns to lisp, another not to fec. *Tourg.*

3. The state of not having.

You shall have no reason to complain of me,  
for *want* of a generous disdain of this world. *Pope.*

4. Poverty; penury; indigence.

Nothing is so hard for those who abound in  
riches, as to conceive how others can be in *want*. *Swift.*

5. [panb, Saxon.] A mole.

A kind of hare resembling a *want* in his feet,  
and a cat in his tail. *Heylyn.*

WANTON. *adj.* [This word is derived  
by *Minsheu* from *want* one, a man or  
woman that wants a companion. This  
etymology, however odd, *Juvius* silently  
adopts. *Skinner*, who had more acute-  
ness, cannot forbear to doubt it, but  
offers nothing better.]

1. Lascivious; libidinous; lecherous;  
lustful.

Thou art shew'd by nature, enemy to peace,  
Lascivious, *wanton*; more than well becomes.  
A man of thy profession. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Entic'd to do him *wanton* rites. *Milton.*

2. Licentious; dissolute.

My plentiful joys,  
*Wanton* in falsehood, seek to hide themselves  
In drops of sorrow. *Shakespeare's Mucheb.*

Men grown *wanton* by prosperity  
Study'd new arts of luxury and ease. *Roscommon.*

3. Frolicsome; gay; sportive; airy.

As flies to *wanton* boys, we are to th' gods;  
They kill us for their sport. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Notes a wild and *wanton* herd,  
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,  
Fetiching mad bounds. *Shakespeare's Mucheb.*

How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,  
As if it led ye and how sleek and *wanton*  
Ye appear, in every thing may bring my ruin. *Shakespeare's Mucheb.*

Time drives the flocks from field to field;  
The flowers do fade, and *wanton* fields  
To wayward winter reckoning yields. *Raleigh.*

4. Loose; unrestrained.

How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise!  
*Addison.*

5. Quick and irregular of motion.

She as a well down to the slender waist  
Her unadorn'd golden tresses wore,  
Dishevell'd, but in *wanton* ringlets wav'd,  
As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton.*

6. Luxuriant; superfluous.

What we by day lap overgrown,  
One night or two with *wanton* growth derides,  
Tending to wild. *Milton.*

Worn a richly gay in gems and *wanton* dials. *Milton.*

7. Not regular; turned fortuitously.

The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green,  
For want of tread, are undistinguishable. *Milton.*

WANTON. *n. f.*

1. A lascivious person; a strumpet; a  
whoremonger.

To lip a *wanton* in a secure couch,  
And to suppose her chaste. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

An old *wanton* will be doating upon women,  
when he can scarce see without spectacles. *South's Sermons.*

2. A trifler; an insignificant flatterer.

Shall a beardless boy,  
A cocker'd, sicken *wanton*, brave your fields,  
Mocking the air with colours idly spread,  
And find no check? *Shakespeare's King John.*

Pass with your best violence;  
I am afraid you make a *wanton* of me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

3. A word of slight endearment.

Peace, my *wanton*; he will do  
More than you can aim unto. *Ben Jonson.*

To WANTON. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play lasciviously.

He from his guards and midnight tent  
Disguis'd o'er hills and valleys went  
To *wanton* with the lightly damed,  
And in his pleasure lost his fame. *Prior.*

2. To revel; to play. In Orway it may  
be an adjective.

Oh! I heard him *wanton* in his praise;  
Speak things of him might charm the ears. *Orw.*

Nature here  
*Wanton'd* as in her prime, and play'd at will  
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

O ye muses! deign your best retreat,  
Where I trace *wanton* at your spring,  
And Pindar sweeps a bolder string. *Penton.*

3. To move nimbly and irregularly.

WANTONLY. *adv.* [from *wanton*.] Laf-  
civiously; frolicsomely; gaily; spor-  
tively; carelessly.

Into what sundry gyres her wonder'd self she  
throws,  
And oft inflies the shore, as *wantonly* she flows. *Drayton.*

Thou dost but try how far I can forbear,  
Nor art that monster which thou wouldst appear. *Milton.*

# WAR

But do not *wantonly* my passion move,  
I pardon nothing that relates to love. *Milton.*

**WANTONNESS.** *n. f.* [from *wanton*.]

1. Lasciviousness; lechery.

The Spirit of *wantonness* is fear'd out of him. *Shakespeare.*

Bulls and goats bled apace; but neither the violence of the one, nor the *wantonness* of the other, ever died a victim at any of their altars. *South.*

2. Sportiveness; frolick; humour.

As sad as night,

Only for *wantonness*. *Shakespeare's King John.*

Love, rais'd on beauty, will like that decay;  
Our hearts may bear its slender chain a day;  
As flow'ry bands in *wantonness* are worn,  
A morning's pleasure, and at evening torn. *Pope.*

3. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint.

The tumults threatened to abuse all acts of grace, and turn them into *wantonness*. *K. Charles.*

*Wantonness* and pride

Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace. *Milt.*

**WANTWIT.** *n. f.* [*want* and *wit*.] A fool; an idiot.

Such a *wantwit* sadness makes of me,  
That I have much ado to know myself. *Shakespeare.*

**WANTY.** *n. f.* [I know not whence derived.] A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse; a surcingle.

A paul and *wanty*, pack-saddle and ped,  
With line to fetch litter. *Tupper.*

**WAPED.** *adj.* [Of this word I know not the original, except that to *wbape*, to shock, or deject, is found in *Spenser*; from which the meaning may be gathered.] Dejected; crushed by misery.

This makes the *waped* widow wed again. *Shakespeare.*

**WAPENTAKE.** *n. f.* [from *poepun*, Sax. and *take*; *wapentakum*, *wapentagium*, low Latin.]

*Wapentake* is all one with what we call a hundred; as, upon a meeting for that purpose, they touched each other's weapons, in token of their fidelity and allegiance. *Cowley.*

Hundred signifieth a hundred pledges, which were under the command and assurance of their alderman; which, as I suppose, was also called a *wapentake*; so named, of touching the weapon or spear of their alderman, and swearing to follow him faithfully, and serve their prince truly. But others think that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds, or boroughs. *Spenser.*

**WAR.** *n. f.* [*uerre*, old Dutch; *guerre*, French.]

1. *War* may be defined the exercise of violence under sovereign command against withstanders; force, authority, and resistance, being the essential parts thereof. Violence, limited by authority, is sufficiently distinguished from robbery, and the like outrages; yet, consisting in relation towards others, it necessarily requires a supposition of resistance, whereby the force of war becomes different from the violence inflicted upon slaves or yielding malefactors. *Raleigh.*

On, you noblest English,  
Whose blood is fecht from sinners of *war* proof. *Shakespeare.*

After a denunciation or indiction of *war*, the *war* is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but left at large. *Bacon.*

I saw the figure and armour of him that headed the peasants in the *war* upon Bern, with the several weapons found on his followers. *Addison.*

The instruments of war, in poetical language.

# WAR

The god of love inhabits there,  
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care;  
His complement of flowers, and total *war*. *Prior.*

3. Forces; army. Poetically.

On the embattled ranks the waves return,  
And overwhelm the *war*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. The profession of arms.

Thine almighty word leapt down from heaven,  
As a fierce man of *war* into the midst of a land of destruction. *Wisdom.*

5. Hostility; state of opposition; act of opposition.

Duncan's horses

Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, hung out,  
Contending 'gainst obedience, as they would  
Make *war* with man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**TO WAR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make war; to be in a state of hostility.

Was this a face

To be expos'd against the warring winds? *Shakespeare.*  
Why should I *war* without the walls of Troy,  
That find such cruel battle here within? *Shakespeare.*  
Make peace with God, for you must die, my lord.

—Have you that holy feeling in your souls,  
To counsel me to make my peace with God;  
And are you yet to your own souls so blind,  
That you will *war* with God by murdering me? *Shakespeare.*

He teacheth my hands to *war*. *a Samuel, xii.*  
This charge I commit unto thee, son Timothy,  
That thou by them mightest *war* a good warfare. *Timothy, i. 18.*

He limited his forces, to proceed in aid of the Britons, but in no wise to *war* upon the French. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

We seem ambitious God's whole work to undo;  
With new diseases on ourselves we *war*,  
And with new physick, a worse engine far. *Donne.*

His next design

Was all the Theban race in arms to join,  
And *war* on Thebes. *Dryden.*  
'To the island of Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place, nations warring with one another resorted with their goods, and traded as in a neutral country. *Arbutnot on Cens.*

**TO WAR.** *v. a.* To make war upon. Not used. In *Spenser* it is probably falsely printed for *warred*.

And them long time before great Nimrod was,  
That first the world with sword and fire *warred*. *Spenser.*

To them the same was render'd, to the end,  
To *war* the Scot, and borders to defend. *Daniel's Civil War.*

**TO WARBLE.** *v. a.* [*warben*, old Teutonic; *wervelen*, German, to twirl, or turn round.]

1. To quaver any sound.

Fountains, and ye that *warble* as ye flow  
Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praise. *Milton.*

2. To cause to quaver.

Follow me as I sing,  
And touch the *warbled* string. *Milton.*

3. To utter musically.

She can thaw the numbing spell,  
If she be right invoked with *warbled* song. *Milton.*

**TO WARBLE.** *v. n.*

1. To be quavered.

Such strains ne'er *warble* in the linnets' throat. *Gay.*

2. To be uttered melodiously.

A plaintive song plain singing voice requires,  
For *warbling* notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*

Three birds resort, and in their kind they rest  
Among the branches chant in *warbling* lays. *Watts.*

3. To sing.

Creatures that liv'd, and mov'd, and walk'd, or flew;  
Birds on the branches *warbling*; all things smil'd. *Milton.*

# WAR

She *warbled* in her throat,  
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note,  
But indistinct. *Dryden.*

A bard amid the joyous circle sings  
High airs attemper'd to the vocal strings;  
Whilst *warbling* to the varied strain advance  
Two sprightly youths to form the bounding dance. *Pope.*

**WARBLER.** *n. f.* [from *warble*.] A singer; a songster.

Hark! on every bough,  
In lulling strains, the feather'd *warblers* woo. *Tickell.*

**WARD.** A syllable much used as an affix in composition, as *heavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way; from *pearb*, Saxon: it notes tendency to or from.

Before she could come to the harbour, the law walking from her *ward* a man in shepherdish apparel. *Sidney.*

**TO WARD.** *v. a.* [peapbrian, Sax. *waren*, Dutch; *garder*, French.]

1. To guard; to watch.

He marched forth towards the castle wall,  
Whose gates he found fast shut; no living wight  
To *ward* the fame, nor answer comers' call. *Spenser.*

2. To defend; to protect.

Tell him it was a hand that *warded* him  
From thousand dangers, bid him bury it. *Shakespeare.*

3. To fence off; to obstruct or turn aside any thing mischievous. It is now used with *off*, less elegantly.

Not once the baron list his armed hand  
To strike the maid, but gazing on her eyes,  
Where loudly Cupid seem'd in arms to stand,  
No way to *ward* or shun her blows he tries. *Faulstich.*  
Up and down he traverses his ground;  
Now *wards* a felling blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*

Toxews amaz'd, and with amazement flow,  
Or to revenge or *ward* the coming blow  
Stood doubting; and, while doubting thus he stood,  
Receiv'd the steel bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*

The pointed javelin *warded* off his rage. *Addison.*  
The provision of bread for food, clothing to *ward* off the inclemency of the air, were to be first looked after. *Woodward.*

It instructs the scholar in the various methods of *warding* off the force of objections, and of discovering and repelling the subtle tricks of sophisters. *Watts on the Mind.*

**TO WARD.** *v. n.*

1. To be vigilant; to keep guard.

2. To act upon the defensive with a weapon.

So redoubling her blows, drove the stranger to  
no other shift than to *ward* and go back. *Sidney.*  
Short capped swords in closer fight they wear,  
And on their *warding* arms light bucklers bear. *Dryden.*

**WARD.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Watch; act of guarding.

Still when the steps he kept both watch and *ward*. *Spenser.*

Sublimed on these a tower of steel is rear'd,  
And direst vigilance there keeps the *ward*;  
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day  
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*

2. Garrison; those who are intrusted to keep a place.

By reason of these two forts, though there be but small *wards* left in them, there are two good towns now grown, which are the greatest stay of both these two countries. *Spenser.*

The *warded* castle *ward*  
Their steadfast bonds did mightily maintain. *Spenser.*

### 3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing.

Thou know'st my old *ward*; here I lay, and thus I bore my point. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Come from thy *ward*,  
For I can here disarm thee with this stick, *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Now by proof it shall appear  
Whether thy horns are sharper, or my spear.  
At this I throw; for want of other *ward*,  
He lifted up his hand his front to guard. *Dryden.*

### 4. Fortrefs; strong hold.

She dwells securely on the excellency of her honour. Now could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could drive her from the *ward* of her purity, her reputation, and a thousand other her defences, which now are too strongly embattled against me. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

### 5. [warda, law Latin.] District of a town.

Throughout the trembling city plac'd a guard,  
Dealing an equal share to every *ward*. *Dryden.*

### 6. Custody; confinement.

That wretched creature, being apprehended in that impiety, was held in *ward*. *Hooker.*  
Stopt there was his too vehement speech with speed,  
And he sent close to *ward* from where he stood. *Daniel.*

### 7. The part of a lock, which, corresponding to the proper key, hinders any other from opening it.

In the key hole turns  
Th' intricate *wards*, and every bolt and bar. *Milt.*  
As there are locks for several purposes, so are there several inventions in the making and contriving their *wards*, or guards. *Maxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

### 8. One in the hands of a guardian.

The king causeth bring up his *wards*, but bestoweth no more of their rents upon them than is useful. *Drummond.*

You know our father's *ward*,  
The fair Momiia: is your heart at peace?  
Is it so guarded that you could not love her? *Orav.*  
Thy Violante's heart was ever thine,  
Compell'd to wed before she was my *ward*. *Dryd.*  
When, stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,  
We lash the pupil, and defy'd the *ward*. *Dryd.*  
Titles of honour, and privileges, the rich and the great can never deserve, unless they employ them for the protection of these, the true *wards* and children of God. *Spurr.*

### 9. The state of a child under a guardian.

I must attend his majesty's command, to whom I am now in *ward*, evermore in subjection. *Shak.*  
Lewis the Eleventh of France having much abated the greatness and power of the peers, would say, that he had brought the crown out of *ward*. *Bacon.*

### 10. Guardianship; right over orphans.

It is also inconvenient, in Ireland, that the *wards* and marriages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal of any of those lords. *Spenser.*

### WARDEN. n. f. [warden, Dutch.]

1. A keeper; a guardian.
2. A head officer.

### 3. Warden of the cinque ports.

A magistrate that has the jurisdiction of these havens in the east part of England, commonly called the cinque ports, or five havens, who has there all that jurisdiction which the admiral of England has in places not exempt. The reason why one magistrate should be assigned to these havens seems to be, because, in respect of their situation, they formerly required a more vigilant care than other havens, being in greater danger of invasion by our enemies. *Cowley.*

### 4. [Agram volanum, Latin. I know not whence denominated.] A large pear.

Nor must all shoots of pears alike be set,  
Crustumian, Syrian pears, and *wardens* great. *May's Virgil.*

Ox-cheek: when hot, and *wardens* bak'd, some cry. *King.*

### WARDER. n. f. [from ward.] A keeper; a guard.

Upon those gates with force he fiercely flew,  
And rending them in pieces, telly flew  
Those *warders* strange, and all that else he met. *Spenser.*

Where be these *warders*, that they wait not here?  
Open the gates. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,  
Though castles topple on their *warders* heads. *Shakespeare.*

The *warders* of the gate but scarce maintain  
Th' unequal combat, and resist in vain. *Dryden.*

### 2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

'Then, then, when there was nothing could have said

My father from the breast of Bolingbroke,  
O, when the king did throw his *warder* down,  
His own life hung upon the staff he threw. *Shak.*

### WARDMOT. n. f. [peano and moz, or gemot, Sax. wardmotus, low Latin.]

A meeting; a court held in each ward or district in London, for the direction of their affairs.

### WARDROBE. n. f. [garderobe, Fr. garde-roba, low Lat.] A room where clothes are kept.

The third had of their *wardrobe* custody,  
In which were not rich tires nor garments gay,  
The plumes of pride, and wings of vanity,  
But cloaths meet to keep keen cold away. *Spenser.*

I will kill all his coats,  
I'll murder all his *wardrobe* piece by piece,  
Until I meet the king. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Behold,  
What from his *wardrobe* her belov'd allows,  
To deck the wedding-day of his unspotted spouse. *Dryden.*

It would not be an impertinent design to make a kind of an old Roman *wardrobe*, where you should see togas and tunics, the clamys and trabes, and all the different vests and ornaments so often mentioned in the Greek and Roman authors. *Addison.*

### WARDSHIP. n. f. [from ward.]

1. Guardianship.  
By reason of the tenures in chief revived, the sums for respect of homage be encased, and the profits of *wardships* cannot but be much advanced. *Bacon.*

### 2. Pupillage; state of being under ward.

The houses suck out their livery, and redeemed themselves from the *wardship* of tumults. *King Charles.*

### WARE. The preterite of wear, more frequently wore.

A certain man *ware* no cloaths. *Luke, viii. 27.*

### WARE. adj. [For this we commonly say aware.]

1. Being in expectation of; being provided against.

The lord of that servant shall come in a day when he looketh not for him, and in an hour that he is not *ware* of him. *Matthew, xlii. 50.*

### 2. Cautious; wary.

What men so wile, what earthly wit so *ware*,  
As to deter the crafty cunning train.  
By which deceit doth mask in view fair. *Spenser.*

Bid her will be *ware* and still erect. *Milton.*

### To WARE. v. n. To take heed of; to be ware.

A shuffled, sullen, and uncertain light  
That dances through the clouds, and flutters again.  
Then, *ware* a rising tempest on the main. *Dryden.*

### WARE. n. f. [parr, Sax. *waere*, Dutch; *ware*, Swedish.] Commonly something to be sold.

Let us, like merchants, shew our foulest *wares*,  
And think, perchance, they'll sell. *Shakespeare.*  
If the people bring *ware* or any victuals to sell,  
that we would not buy it. *Nibem. x. 31.*

I know thou whole art but a shop  
Of toys and trifles, traps and snares,  
To take the weak, and make them stop;  
Yet art thou faster than thy *wares*. *Bra. Jonson.*  
Why should my black thy love impair?  
Let the dark shop commend the *ware*. *Clowdell.*  
London, that vents of false *ware* so much home,  
In no ware deceives us more. *Cowley.*  
He turns himself to other *wares* which he finds  
your markets take off. *Lucy.*

### WAREFUL. adj. [ware and full.] Cautious; timorously prudent.

### WAREFULNESS. n. f. [from wareful.] Cautiousness. Obsolete.

Which pretence from Stephen her to guard,  
He met her full; but full of *warefulness*. *Shakespeare.*

### WAREHOUSE. n. f. [ware and house.] A storehouse of merchandise.

His understanding is only the *warehouse* of other men's lumber, I mean false and unconcluding reasonings, rather than a repository of truth for his own use. *Locke.*

She had never more ships at sea, greater quantities of merchandise in her *warehouses*, than at present. *Addison.*

She the big *warehouse* built,  
Rais'd the strong crane. *Thomson's Autumn.*

### WARELESS. adj. [from ware.] Uncautious; unwary.

### WARILY. adv. [from ware.] Warily; cautiously; timorously.

They bound him hand and foot with iron chains,  
And with continual watch did *warily* keep. *Spenser.*

### WARFARE. n. f. [war and fare.] Military service; military life; state of contest and solicitude.

In the wilderness  
He shall first lay down the rudiments  
Of his great *warfare*, ere I send him forth  
To conquer sin and death. *Mit. Par. Regained.*  
Faithful hath been your *warfare*, and of God  
Accepted, fearless in his righteous cause. *Milton.*  
Tully, when he read the Tactics, was thinking on the war, which was his field of battle: the knowledge of *warfare* is thrown away on a general who does not make use of what he knows. *Dryden.*

The state of christians, even when they are not actually persecuted, is a perpetual state of *warfare* and voluntary sufferings. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

The scripture has directed us to refer these miseries in our christian *warfare* to the power of three enemies. *Rogers.*

### To WARFARE. v. n. [from the noun.] To lead a military life.

That was the only amulet, in that credulous *war-faring* age, to escape dangers in battles. *Camden's Romaine.*

### WARABLE. adj. [war, and habile, from habilis, Lat. or able.] Military; fit for war.

The weary Britons, whose *warable* youth  
Was by Maximilian lately led away,  
With wretched miseries and awful ruth.  
Warr to those Pagans made an open prey. *Ap. fr.*

### WARILY. adv. [from ware.] Cautiously; with timorous prudence; with wise forethought.

He charged thereof unto a conscious spirit  
Commanded war, who thereby did attend.  
And warily awaited day and night.  
From other curious fields it is doing. *Spenser.*  
The change of laws, especially concerning matters of religion, must be *warily* proceeded in. *Milton.*



So rich a prize could not so easily be fenced, but that Portuguese, French, English, and now of late the Low Countrymen, have laid in their own barns part of the Spaniards' harvest. *Haylyn.*  
They fastened diligently, and concluded warily. *Spratt.*

It will concern a man to treat conscience awfully and warily, by still observing what it commands, but especially what it forbids. *South's Sermons.*

**WARINESS.** *n. f.* [from *wary*.] Caution; prudent forethought; timorous scrupulousness.

For your own conscience he gives innocence, but for your fame a discreet wariness. *Dante.*  
It will deserve our special care and warnings to deliver our thoughts in this manner. *Hawmond.*

To determine what are little things in religion, great wariness is to be used. *Spratt's Sermons.*  
The path was so very slippery, the shade so exceeding gloomy, and the whole wood so full of choice, that they were forced to march with the greatest wariness, circumspection, and silence. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Most men have so much of ill-nature, or of wariness, as not to soothe the vanity of the ambitious man. *Addison.*

I look upon it to be a most clear truth; and expressed it with more wariness and reserve than was necessary. *Jobson.*

**WARK.** *n. f.* [anciently used for *work*; whence *bulwark*.] Building.

Thou findest fault where any's to be found, and buildest strong *wark* upon a weak ground. *Spenser.*

**WARLIKE.** *adj.* [from *war* and *like*.]

1. Fit for war; disposed to war.

She using to strange, and yet so well succeeding a temper, made her peop' by peace *warlike*. *Sidney.*  
Old Sward with ten thousand *warlike* men, All ready at appoint, was letting forth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

When a *warlike* state grows soft and effeminate, they may be sure of a war. *Bacon.*

O imprudent Gauls, Relying on false hopes, thus to incense The *warlike* English. *Philips.*

2. Military; relating to war.

The great arch-angel from his *warlike* toil Surceases. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**WARLING.** *n. f.* [from *war*.] This word is I believe only found in the following adage, and seems to mean, one often quarrelled with.

Better be an old man's darling than a young man's *warling*. *Garden's Remarks.*

**WARLOCK.** } *n. f.* [from *wardlooker*, Islandick, *Wardluck*.] a charm; peeplog, Saxon, an evil spirit. This etymology was communicated by Mr. *Wife*. A male witch; a wizzard.

*Warlock* in Scotland is applied to a man whom the vulgar suppose to be conversant with spirits; as a woman who carries on the same commerce is called a witch: he is supposed to have the invulnerable quality which *Dryden* mentions, who did not understand the word.

He was no *warlock*, as the Scots commonly call such men, who they say are iron free or lead free. *Dryden.*

**WARM.** *adj.* [from *warm*, Gothick; peapm, Saxon; *warm*, Dutch.]

1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a small degree.

He stretched himself upon the child, and the fish of the child waxed *warm*. *2 Kings, i. 34.*  
Main ocean flow'd not idle, but with *warm* proflick humour soft'ning all her globe. *Milton.*

We envy not the *warm* climate that lies in degrees of more indulgent skies. *Addison.*

2. Zealous; ardent.

I never thought myself so *warm* in any party's cause as to deliver their money. *Pope.*

Each *warm* with springs mutual from the heart. *Pope.*

Scaliger in his poetics is very *warm* against it. *Bacon.*

3. Habitually passionate; ardent; keen.

4. Violent; furious; vehement.

Welcome day-light; we shall have *warm* work on't. *The Moor will 'gaze*

His utmost forces on his next assault.

To win a queen and kingdom. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

5. Busy in action; heated with action.

I hate the ling'ring summons to attend,

Death all at once would be a nobler end;

Fate is unkind; methinks a general

Should *warm*, and at the head of armies, fall. *Dryden.*

6. Fanciful; enthusiastic.

If there be a sober and a wise man, what difference will there be between his knowledge and that of the most extravagant fancy in the world? There be any difference between them, the advantage will be on the *warm*-headed man's side, as having the more ideas; and the more lively. *Locke.*

7. Vigorous; sprightly.

Now *warm* in youth, now with'ring in thy bloom,

Lost in a convent's solitary gloom. *Pope.*

**TO WARN.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree.

It shall be for a man to burn, for he shall take thereof and warm himself. *Isaiah, xlv. 15.*

The mounted sun

Shot down direct his fervid rays, to *warm*

Earth's inmost womb. *Milton.*

These soft fires, with kindly heat

Of various influence, foment and *warm*. *Milton.*

2. To heat mentally; to make vehement.

The action of Homer being more full of vigour than that of Virgil, is more pleasing to the reader: one *warms* you by degrees, the other leaves you on fire all at once, and never intermits his heat. *Dryden.*

**TO WARM.** *v. n.* To grow less cold.

There shall not be a coal to *warm* at, nor fire to sit before it. *Isaiah, xlvii. 14.*

**WARMING-PAN.** *n. f.* [from *warm* and *pan*.]

A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

**WARMINGSTONE.** *n. f.* [from *warm* and *stone*.]

To stones add the *warming-stone*, digged in Cornwall, which being well heated at the fire retains warmth a great while, and hath been found to give ease in the internal hemorrhoids. *Ray.*

**WARMLY.** *adv.* [from *warm*.]

1. With gentle heat.

There the warming sun first *warmly* smote

The open field. *Milton.*

2. Eagerly; ardently.

Now I have two right honest wives;

One to Atrides I will lend,

And t'other to my Trojan friend;

Each prince shall thus with honour have

What both so *warmly* seem to crave. *Prior.*

The ancients expect you should do them right in the account you intend to write of their character: I hope you think more *warmly* than ever of that design. *Pope.*

**WARINESS.** } *n. f.* [from *warm*]

**WARMTH.** } *n. f.* [from *warm*]

1. Gentle heat.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my goal;

from the loathed *warmth* whereof deliver me. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun, increasing than the hot herbs have; as

a cold hand will sooner find a little *warmth* than an hot. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His vital virtues infused, and vital *warmth*, Throughout the fluid mass. *Milton.*

Here kindly *warmth* their mounting juice fetters. *Milton.*

To nobler tastes, and more exalted terms. *Addison.*

2. Zeal; passion; fervour of mind.

What *warmth* is there in your affection towards any of these princely suitors that are a'round you? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Our duties towards God and man we should perform with that unfeigned integrity which belongs to christian piety; with that temper and sobriety which becomes christian prudence and charity; with that *warmth* and affection which agrees with christian zeal. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Your opinion, that it is entirely to be neglected, would have been my own, had it been my own case; but I felt more *warmth* here than I did when first I saw his book against myself. *Pope.*

The best patriots, by seeing with what *warmth* and zeal the smallest corruptions are defended, have been warned into silence. *Davenant.*

3. Fancifulness; enthusiasm.

The same *warmth* of head disposes men to both. *Temple.*

**TO WARN.** *v. a.* [peapman, Saxon; *warnen*, Dutch; *varna*, Swedish; *varna*, Islandick.]

1. To caution against any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill.

What dost thou warn me for my gentle countenance? And sooth the devil that I *warn* thee from? *Shakespeare.*

The hand can hardly lift up itself high enough to strike, but it must be seen, so that it *warns* while it threatens; but a false insidious tongue may whisper a lie so close and low, that though you have ears to hear, yet you shall not hear. *South.*

Juturna *warns* the Daunian chief

Of Luulus' danger, urging swift relief. *Dryden.*

He had chidden the rebellious winds for obeying the command of their usurping master; he had *warned* them from the seas; he had beaten down the billows. *Dryden.*

If we consider the mistakes in men's disputes and notions, how great a part is owing to words, and their uncertain or mistaken significations, this we are the more carefully to be *warned* of, because the art of improving it have been made the business of men's study. *Locke.*

The father, whilst he *warn'd* his erring son,

The sad examples which he ought to shun

Describ'd. *Prior.*

When first young Marq sung of kings and wars,

Ere *warning* Phœbus could his trembling ears,

Perhaps he seem'd above the critics law,

And but from nature's fountains seem'd to draw. *Pope.*

2. To admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken.

Cornelius was *warned* from God, by an holy angel, to send for thee. *Acts, x. 22.*

3. To inform previously of good or bad.

He wonders to what end you have assembled

Such troops of citizens to come to him,

His grace not being *warn'd* thereof before. *Shakespeare.*

He charged the soldiers, with preventing care,

Their flags to follow, and their arms prepare,

*Warn'd* of the ensuing fight, and bade 'em hope the war. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Many who know not hearts, should make examples,

Which like a *warning*-piece must be shot off,

To fright the rest from crimes. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

4. *Milton* puts no preposition before the thing.

Our first parents had been *warn'd*

The coming of their secret foe, and 'scap'd

His mortal snare. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**WARNING.** *n. f.* [from *warn*.]

1. Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill.

I will thank the Lord for giving me *warning* in the night.  
He, groaning from the bottom of his breast,  
This *warning* in these mournful words expresseth.

*Dryden.*  
Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries,  
Could *warning* make the world more just or wise.

*Dryden.*  
You have fairer *warning* than others who are unexpectedly cut off, and so have a better opportunity, as well as greater engagements, to provide for your latter end.

*Wicks.*  
A true and plain relation of my misfortunes may be of use and *warning* to credulous maids, never to put too much trust in deceitful men.

*Swift's Story of the Injured Lady.*  
2. Previous notice: in a sense indifferently.

Suppose he have a more leisurely death, that some disease give him *warning* of its approach, yet perhaps he will not understand that *warning*, but will still flatter himself, as very often sick people do, with hopes of life to the last.

*Duty of Man.*  
Death called up an old man, and bade him come; the man excused himself, that it was a great journey to take upon so short a *warning*.

*L'Estrange.*  
I saw, with some disdain, more nonsense than either I, or as bad a poet, could have crammed into it at a month's *warning*, in which time it was wholly written.

*Dryden.*  
WARP. *n. f.* [pearp, Saxon; *werp*, Dutch.]  
That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof.

The placing of the tangle-parts in length or transverse, as it is in the *woof* and the woof of texture, more inward or more outward.

*Doan's Natural History.*  
To WARP. *v. n.* [pearp, Saxon; *werpen*, Dutch, to throw; whence we sometimes say, *the work casts*.]

1. To change from the true situation by intestine motion; to change the position of one part to another.

This fellow will but join you together as they join waifcoat, then one of you will prove a shank panel, and, like green timber, *warp*.

*Shakespeare's As you like it.*  
They clasp one piece of wood to the end of another piece, to keep it from calling or *warping*.

*Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*  
2. To lose its proper course or direction.

These 's our commission,  
From which we would not have you *warp*.

*Shakespeare.*  
This is strange! methinks  
My favour here begins to *warp*.

All attest this doctrine, that the pope can give away the right of any sovereign, if he shall never so little *warp*.

*Dryden.*  
This we should do as directly as may be, with as little *warping* and declension towards the creature as is possible.

*Norris.*  
3. To turn. I know not well the meaning here.

The potent rod  
Of Amrah's son, in Egypt's evil day  
Wav'd round the coast, up call'd a pithy cloud  
Of locusts, *warping* on the eastern wind,  
That o'er the realm of impious Pharaoh hung  
Like night.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
To WARP. *v. a.*

1. To contract; to shrivel.

2. To turn aside from the true direction.  
This first avow'd, nor folly *warp'd* my mind;  
Nor the frail texture of the female kind  
Betray'd my virtue.

*Dryden.*  
Not foreign or domestic treachery  
Could *warp* thy soul to their unjust decree.

*Dryd.*  
A great argument of the goodness of his cause, which required in its defender zeal, to a degree of warmth able to *warp* the sacred rule of the word of God.

*Locke.*  
I have no private considerations to *warp* me in this controversy, since my first entering upon it.

*Addison.*

Not *warp'd* by passion, aw'd by rumour,  
Nor grave through pride, or gay through folly;  
An equal mixture of good-humour,  
And sensible soft melancholy.

*Swift.*  
A constant watchfulness against all those prejudices that might *warp* the judgment aside from truth.

*Watts.*  
Aristotle's moral, rhetorical, and political writings, in which his excellent judgment is very little *warp'd* by logical subtleties, are far the most useful part of his philosophy.

*Beattie.*  
3. It is us'd by Shakespeare to express the effect of frost.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky!  
Thou dost not bite so high  
As hermits forget:  
Though thou the waters *warp*,  
Thy sting is not so sharp  
As friends remember'd not.

*Shakespeare's As you like it.*  
To WA'RRANT. *v. n.* [garantir, Fr.]

1. To support or maintain; to attest.

She needed not disdain any service, though never so mean, which was *warranted* by the sacred name of father.

*Sidney.*  
He that readeth unto us the Scriptures delivereth all the mysteries of faith, and not any thing amongst them all more than the mouth of the Lord doth *warrant*.

*Locke.*  
If this internal light be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation, reason *warrants* it, and we may safely receive it for true.

*Locke.*  
2. To give authority.

Now we 'll together, and the chance of goodness  
Be like our *warranted* quarrel.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
3. To justify.

How can any one *warrant* himself in the use of those things against such suspicions, but in the trust he has in the common honesty and truth of men in general?

*South.*  
True fortitude is seen in great exploits,  
That justice *warrants* and that wisdom guide;  
All else is tow'ring frenzy and distraction.

*Addison.*  
4. To exempt; to privilege; to secure.

It my coming, whom, the said, he feared, as soon as he knew me by the armour, had not *warranted* her from that near approaching cruelty.

*Sidney.*  
These thoughts cannot, in this your loneliness, *warrant* you from suspicion in others, nor defend you from melancholy in yourself.

*Sidney.*  
I 'll *warrant* him from drowning.

*Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
In a place  
Let's *warranted* than this, or less secure,  
I cannot be, that I should fear to charge it.

*Milt.*  
5. To declare upon surety.

What a galled neck have we here! Look ye, mine 's as smooth as silk, I *warrant* ye.

*L'Estr.*  
The Moors king  
Is safe enough, I *warrant* him for one.

*Dryden's Spanish Friar.*  
WA'RRANT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A writ conferring some right or authority.

Are you now going to dispatch this deed?  
—We are, my lord, and come to have the *warrant*,  
That we may be admitted where he is.

*Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
He sent him a *warrant* for one thousand pounds a year pension for his life.

*Clarendon.*  
2. A writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption.

There was a damn'd design, cries one, no doubt;  
For *warrants* are already issued out.

*Dryd. Jew.*  
3. A secure inviolable grant.

His promise is our plain *warrant*, that in his name what we ask we shall receive.

*Hooker.*  
4. A justificatory commission.

Is this a *warrant* sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as have been and are put in use for the establishment of that cause?

*Hooker.*

When at any time they either wilfully break any commandment, or ignorantly mistake it, that is no *warrant* for us to do so likewise.

*Kentwell.*  
5. Attestation.

The place of Paradise might be seen unto Moses, and unto the prophet who succeeded him; both which I take for my *warrant* to guide me in this discovery.

*Ralphs.*  
His *warrant* does the christian faith defend,  
On that relying, all their quarrels end.

*Waller.*  
The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore, that this might be enter as not to intrude, it was to bring its *warrant* from the same hand of Omnipotence.

*South.*  
6. Right; legality. Obsolete.

I attach thee  
For an abuser of the world, a practiser  
Of arts inhibited and out of *warrant*.

*Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Therefore to hark,  
And let us not be dainty of leave-taking,  
But shift away; there's *warrant* in that theft,  
Which steals itself when there's no mercy left.

*Shakespeare's Othello.*  
WA'RRANTABLE. *adj.* [from *warrant*.]  
Justifiable; defensible.

To purchase a clear and *warrantable* body of truth, we must forget and part with much we know.

*Brown.*  
His meals are coarse and short, his employment *warrantable*, his sleep certain and refreshing.

*South.*  
If I can mend my condition by any *warrantable* industry, the way is fair and open; and that's a privilege every reasonable creature has in his commission.

*L'Estrange.*  
WA'RRANTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *warrantable*.]  
Justifiableness.

By the toil thereof you may see the nobleness of my design to you, and the *warrantableness* of your favour to me.

*Sidney.*  
WA'RRANTABLY. *adv.* [from *warrantable*.]  
Justifiably.

The faith which God requires is only this, that he will certainly reward all those that believe in him, and obey his commandments; but for the particular application of this faith to ourselves, that deserves no more of our talent, nor can indeed *warrantably* have it, than what is founded upon the serious consideration of our own performances.

*Waller.*  
WA'RRANTER. *n. f.* [from *warrant*.]  
1. One who gives authority.

2. One who gives security.

WA'RRANTISE. *n. f.* [*warrantise*, law Latin; from *warrant*.]  
Authority; security.

I here's none protector of the realm but I:  
Break up the gates, I 'll be your *warrantise*.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
WA'RRANTY. *n. f.* [*warrantia*, law Latin; *garantie*, *garant*, French.]

1. [In the common law.] A promise made in a deed by one man unto another, for himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed of between them.

*Cowell.*  
2. Authority; justificatory mandate.

Her obsequies have been to far enlarg'd  
As we have *warranty*; her death was doubtful;  
And, but that great command o'erweighs the order,  
She should in ground unfastidiously have lodg'd  
Till the last trump.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
In the use of those epithets we have the *warranty* and consent of all the churches, since they ever had a liturgy.

*Taylor.*  
If they disobey my precept, that is no excuse to us, nor gives us any *warranty*, for company's sake, to disobey likewise.

*Kentwell.*  
3. Security.

## 3. Security.

Every one cannot distinguish between fine and mixed silver; those who have had the care and government of publick societies, introduced coinage as a remedy; the stamp was a warranty of the publick, that under such a denomination they should receive a piece of such a weight and fineness. *Locke.*

**WARRA'Y. v. n.** [from war; or from guerrevoy, old French.] To make war upon. A word very elegant and expressive, though obsolete.

But Ebranc saved both their infancies  
With noble deeds, and warray'd on Brunchild  
In Hainault, where yet of his victories  
Brave monuments remain, which yet that land  
Envy. *Spenser.*

Of these a mighty people shortly grew,  
And puissant kings, which all the world warraid,  
And to themselves all nations did subdue. *Spenser.*  
This continual, cruel, civil war,  
The which myself against myself do make,  
Whilst my weak powers of passions warraid are,  
No still can stink, nor reason can assuage. *Spenser.*  
Six years were run since first in martial guise  
The christian lords warraid the eastern land. *Fairfax.*

**WARRE. adj.** [from war, Saxon.] Worse. Obsolete.

They say the world is *warre* than it wont,  
All for her shepherds is beauty and bloom;  
Others faine, but how truly I note,  
All for they holden shame of their cote. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

**WARREN. n. f.** [waterende, Dutch; guerrenne, Fr.] A kind of park for rabbits. I found him here, as melancholy as a lodge in a warren. *Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

The coney convenes a whole warren, tells her story, and advises upon a revenge. *L'Estrange.*  
Men should set snares in their warrens to catch polecats and foxes. *Dryden's Spanish Intrigue.*

**WARRENER. n. f.** [from warren.] The keeper of a warren.

**WARRIANGLE. n. f.** [lanio.] A hawk. *Ainsworth.*

**WARRIOUR. n. f.** [from war.] A soldier; a military man.

I came from Corinth,  
Brought to this town most by that famous warrior,  
Duke Menaphon. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.*

Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds  
In ranks and squadrons, and right form of war,  
Which drizzled blood upon the Capitol.

*Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
I sing the warrior and his mighty deeds. *Lauderdale.*

The warrior horses tied in order fed. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The mute walls relate the warrior's fame,  
And Trojan chiefs the Tyrians prize claim. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Camilla led her troops, a warrior dame;  
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd,  
She chose the nobler Pallas of the field. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Desire of praise first broke the patriot's rest,  
And made a bulwark of the warrior's breast. *T. unsp.*

**WART. n. f.** [peape, Sax. werre, Dutch.]

2. A corneous excrescence; a small protuberance on the flesh.

If thou grate of mountains, let them throw  
Millions of acres on us, till our ground,  
Singing his part against the burning sun,  
Make Ossa like a wart. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

In old statues of stone, which have been put in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden bands, there it appeared the lead did swell, inasmuch as it hanged upon the stone like warts. *Bacon's Natural History.*

These vile stones lying in saffron'd tin,  
Or weals it hangs upon her skin. *Donne.*

In painting, the warts and moles, adding a likeness to the face, are not to be omitted. *Dryden's DuRafney.*

2. A protuberance of trees.

Malpighi, in his treatise of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morbose tumours of plants, doth demonstrate that all such warts, tumours, and excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited or raised up by some venenose liquors, which with their eggs such insects shed; or boring with their terebre, infill into the very pulp of such buds. *Ray on the Creation.*

**WARTWORT. n. f.** [wart and wort; ver-rucaria, Lat.] Spurge. *Ainsworth.*

**WARTY. adj.** [from wart.] Grown over with warts.

**WARTWORN. adj.** [war and worn.] Worn with war.

Their gesture sad,  
Invest in lank lean cheeks and warworn coats,  
Presented them unto the gazing moon  
So many horrid ghosts. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

**WARY. adj.** [from, Saxon.] Cautious; scrupulous; rimorously prudent.

He is above, and we upon earth; and therefore  
it behoves our words to be wary and few. *Hooker.*

Leontius, their bishop, although an enemy to the better part, yet wary and subtle, as all the heads of the Arian faction were, could at no time be plainly heard to use either form. *Hooker.*

Good cause he had to hasten thence away;  
For on a day his wary dwarf had spy'd,  
Where in a dungeon deep huge numbers lay  
Of captive wretched thralls, that wailed night and day. *Spenser.*

Each thing feigned ought more wary be. *Spenser.*  
Each warns a wary carriage in the thing,  
Left blind presumption work their ruin. *Daniel.*

Others grow wary in their praise of one, who sets too great a value on them, lest they should raise him too high in his own imagination. *Addison's Spectator.*

**WAS. The preterite of To Be.**

Enoch walked with God, and was not; for God took him. *Genesis, v. 24.*

**To WASH. v. n.** [parcan, Saxon; wassen, Dutch.]

1. To cleanse by ablution.

How fair, like Pilate, would I wash my hands  
Of this most grievous guilty murder done! *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

In how she rubs her hands. —  
It is an accusom'd action with her to seem  
thus washing her hands. *Shakespeare's Much ado.*

Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity,  
and cleanse me from my sin. *Psalms li. 2.*  
Thou dost wash thyself. *Exodus xlii. 40.*

2. To moisten; to wet; as, the rain washes the flowers; the sea washes many islands.

3. To affect by ablution.

Be baptized, and wash away thy sins. *Acts, xlii. 16.*  
Sins of irreligion must still be accounted for, as to crave pardon, and be washed off by repentance. *Taylor.*

Recollect the things you have heard, that they may not be washed all away from the mind by a torrent of other engagements. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. To colour by washing.

To wash over a coarsest insignificant meaning, is to counterfeit nature's coin. *Collier of the Appeal.*  
Shall noisy, like law, turn wrong to right,  
And dedications wash an Æthiop white? *Young.*

**To WASH. v. n.**

1. To perform the act of ablution.

I will go wash;  
And, when my face is fair, you shall perceive  
Whether I blush or no. *Shakespeare's Carolanus.*

Wash, and be clean. *2 Kings, v. 13.*  
Let each become his troubled breast,  
Wash and partake serene the friendly feast. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To cleanse clothes.

She can wash and scour. —  
A special virtue; for then she need not be washed and scoured. *Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.*

**WASH. n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. Alluvion; any thing collected by water.

The wash of pastures, fields, commons, and roads, where rainwater hath a long time settled, is of great advantage to all land. *Mortimer's Husband.*

2. A bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire: Full thirty times hath Phœbus' car gone round Neptune's salt wash, and Tellus' orb'd ground. *Shakespeare.*

The best part of my power  
Were in the washes all unwarily  
Devoured by the unexpected flood. *Shak. K. John.*

3. A medical or cosmetic lotion.

Try whether children may not have some wash to make their teeth better and stronger. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They paint and patch their imperfections  
Of intellectual completions,  
And dash their tempers o'er with washes  
As artificial at their faces. *Hudibras.*

He tried all manner of washes to bring him to a better complexion; but there was no good to be done. *L'Estrange.*

None are welcome to such, but those who speak paint and wash; for that is the thing they love; and no wonder, since it is the thing they need. *South's Sermons.*

To shirk from rainbows, ere they drop in show'rs,  
A brighter wash. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

Here gally pots and vials plac'd,  
Some fill'd with washes, some with paste. *Swift.*

4. A superficial stain or colour.

Imagination stamps signification upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much, who oftentimes being deceived by the wash, never examine the metal, but take him upon content. *Collier.*

5. The feed of hogs gathered from washed dithes.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,  
That spoils your summer-fields and fruitful vines,  
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his trough  
In your embowell'd bosoms. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

6. The act of washing the clothes of a family; the linen washed at once.

**WASHDALL. n. f.** [wash and ball.] Ball made of soap.

I asked a poor man how he did; he said he was like a washdall, always in decay. *Swift.*

**WASHER. n. f.** [from wash.] One that washes.

Quickly is his laundress, his washer, and his wringer. *Shakespeare.*

**WASHPOT. n. f.** [wash and pot.] A vessel in which any thing is washed.

Behold sev'n comely blooming youths appear,  
And in their hands sev'n golden washpots bear. *Cowley.*

**WASHY. adj.** [from wash.]

1. Watry; damp.

On the washy ounce deep channels worn,  
Easy, ere God had bid the ground be dry. *Milton.*

2. Weak; not solid.

A polish of clearness, evenly and smoothly spread, not over thin and washy, but of a pretty solid consistence. *Watson.*

**WASP. n. f.** [peape, Saxon; waspa, Latin; guepe, French.] A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee.

More wasps, that buzz about his nose,  
Will make this sting the fother. *Shak. Mac. VIII.*

Why, what a wasp-tongued and impatient  
Art thou, to break into this woman's mood,  
Tying thine ear to no tongue but thine own? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Encountering with a wasp,  
He in his arms the fly doth clasp. *Dryden.*

**WASPISH.** *adj.* [from *wasp*.] Peevish; malignant; irritable; irascible.

I'll use you for my laughter,  
When you are *waspish*. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*  
Come, you *wasp*, you are too angry.

—If I be *waspish*, best beware my sting. *Shaksp.*  
By the stern brow and *waspish* action,  
Which she did use as she was writing of it,  
It bears an angry tenour. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

The tailor's wife was only a good hearty throw,  
Under the impotency of an unruly *waspish* humour;  
She would have her will. *L'Estrange.*  
Upon this gross mistake the poor *waspish* crea-  
ture runs on for many leaves. *Stillingfleet.*

Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace  
This jealous, *waspish*, wrong-head, rhiming race. *Pope.*

**WASPISHLY.** *adv.* [from *waspish*.] Peevishly.

**WASPISHNESS.** *n. s.* [from *waspish*.] Peevishness; irritability.

**WASSAIL.** *n. s.* [from *per hanc salutem*.] health, Saxon.]

1. A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English goodfellows.

2. A drunken bout.  
The king doth wake to-night, and takes his spouse,  
Keeps *wassail*, and the swagging upspring reels. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

3. A merry song. *Ansforth.*

**WASSAILER.** *n. s.* [from *wassail*.] A toper; a drunkard.

I'm loth to meet the rudeness and swill'd insolence  
Of such late *wassailers*. *Milton.*

**WAST.** The second person of *was*, from *To be*.

**WASTE.** *v. a.* [apertan, Saxon; *woesten*, Dutch; *guastare*, Italian; *wastare*, Latin.]

1. To diminish.

The fire that mounts the liquor till 't run o'er,  
Seeming to augment it, *wastes* it. *Shaksp. Ten Years.*  
Could sighs furnish new breath, or draw life and spirits from the *wasting* of you, your friends would encourage your passion. *Temple.*

The patient is much *wasted* and c. 1. 161, and he is the more so, because in this confined state of the distemper there is generally a great depletion of appetite. *Burke.*

2. To destroy uselessly, wantonly, and luxuriously; to squander.

The people's praying after the minister, they say, *wastes* time. *Hooker.*  
There must be providence used, that our ship timber be not *wasted*. *Bacon.*  
No ways and means their cabinet employ,  
But their dark hours they *waste* in barren joy. *Garth.*

3. To destroy; to desolate.

He only their provisions *wastes* and burns. *Daniel.*

Peace to corrupt, no less than war to *waste*. *Milton.*

First vegetive, then feels, and reasons last;  
Rich of three souls, and lives all three to *waste*. *Dryden.*

The Tyber

Infests our walls, and *wastes* our fruitful grounds. *Dryden.*

Now *wasting* years my former strength contound,  
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground;  
Yet by the stubble you may guess the grain,  
And mark the ruins of no vulgar man. *Browne.*

4. To wear out.

But condemn'd

To *waste* contrast days in woe and pain. *Milton.*

5. To spend; to consume.

O woe I able

To *waste* it all myself, and leave you none! *Milton.*

Vol. II.

**TO WASTE.** *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a state of consumption.

Man dieth and *wastes* away. *Job, xiv. 7.*  
Their thoughts are thoughts of iniquity; *wasting* and destruction are in their paths. *Isa. lix. 7.*

The latter watch of *wasting* night,  
And setting stars, to kindly sleep invite. *Dryden.*

**WAST.** *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Destroyed; ruined.

The Sophi leaves all *waste* in his retreat. *Milt.*  
The multiplication and obituary of disputes, which have so laid *waste* the intellectual world, is owing to nothing more than to the ill use of words. *Locke.*

When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love,  
In my swollen bosom, with long war had strove,  
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood *waste*,  
And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past. *Prior.*

2. Desolate; uncultivated.

There be very *waste* countries and wildernesses; but we find not mention whether any do inhabit there. *Abbat.*  
He found him in a desert land, and in the *waste* howling wilderness. *Deut. xxxii. 10.*

3. Superfluous; exuberant; lost for want of occupiers.

Quire forchard'd with her own weight,  
And strangled with her *waste* fertility. *Milton.*

4. Worthless; that of which none but vile uses can be made: as, *waste* wood.

5. That of which no account is taken, or value found.

It may be published as well as printed, that so much skill in Hebrew derivations may not lie for *waste* paper. *Dryden.*

**WASTE.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Wanton or luxurious destruction; the act of squandering.

Freedom who loves, must first be wise and good;  
But from that mark how far they rove we see,  
For all this *waste* of wealth, and loss of blood. *Milton.*

So foolish and lavish are we, that too often we use some words in mere *waste*, and have no ideas for them. *Watts.*

2. Consumption; loss.

Reasons induce us to think it a good work, which they, in their care for well bestowing of time, account *waste*. *Hooker.*

Thin air is better pierced, but thick air preserveth the sound better from *waste*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

It was providently designed to repair the *waste* daily made by the frequent attrition in mastication. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Useless expence.

But youth, the perishing good, runs on too fast,  
And unenjoy'd it spends itself to *waste*;  
Few know the use of life before 'tis past. *Dryden.*  
Secure the workings of your soul from running to *waste*, and even your looser moments will turn to happy account. *Watts.*

4. Desolate or uncultivated ground.

See the man, who spacious regions gave  
A *waste* for beasts, himself denied a grave. *Pope.*  
Land that is left wholly to nature, that hath no improvement of pasturage, tillage, or planting, is called *waste*. *Locke.*

5. Ground, place, or space unoccupied.

Lifted aloft, he 'gan to mount up higher,  
And, like fresh eagle, made his hardy flight  
Thro' all that great wide *waste*, yet wanting light. *Spenser.*

These gentlemen, on their watch,

In the dead *waste* and middle of the night,  
Had been thus encountered. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Forty days Elijah, without food,  
Wander'd this barren *waste*. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

Lords of the world's great *waste*, the ocean, we  
Whole forests send to reign upon the sea. *Waller.*

From that dire deluge, through the wat'ry *waste*,  
Such length of years, such various perils pass. *Dryden.*

Thou J pursue, oh great ill-fated youth!  
Through all the dismal *waste* of gloomy death. *Smith.*

6. Region ruined and deserted.

All the leafy nation sinks at last,  
And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the *waste*. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

7. Mischief; destruction.

The spirit of wantonness is, sure, scared out of him: if the devil have him not in fee-simple, he will never, I think, in the way of *waste*, attempt us again. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

8. [A law-term.] Destruction of wood or other products of land.

You are but tenant for life, and shall make no *waste*. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

**WASTEFUL.** *adv.* [*waste* and *full*.]

1. Destructive; ruinous.

The folly of man

Let in these *wasteful* furies. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Wantonly or dissolutely consumptive.

To smooth the ice, or add another hue  
Unto the rainbow, or with taper light  
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish,  
Is *wasteful* and ridiculous excess. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

In such cases, they set them off more with wit and activity, than with costly and *wasteful* expences. *Bacon.*

3. Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal.

How has kind heaven adorn'd the happy land,  
And scatter'd blessings with a *wasteful* hand! *Addison.*

4. Desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied.

In wilderness and *wasteful* deserts stay'd,  
To seek her knight. *Spenser.*  
Outragious as a sea, dark, *wasteful*, wild. *Milton.*

**WASTEFULY.** *adv.* [from *wasteful*.]

With vain and dissolute consumption.

Never any man would think our labour mis-  
spent, or the time *wastefully* consumed. *Baker.*  
To her new-made favourite, Morat,  
Her lavish hand is *wastefully* profuse. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

**WASTEFULNESS.** *n. s.* [from *wasteful*.]

Prodigality.

**WASTENESS.** *n. s.* [from *waste*.] Desolation; solitude.

She, of nought afraid,

Through woods and *wasteness* wide him dally sought. *Spenser.*

That day is a day of wrath, a day of *wasteness*. *Zechariah.*

**WASTER.** *n. s.* [from *waste*.] One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly; a squanderer; vain consumer.

Divers Roman knights,

The profuse *wasters* of their patrimonies,  
So threaten'd with their debts, as they will now  
Run any desperate fortune. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

Plenty in their own keeping makes them wanton and careless, and teaches them to be squanderers and *wasters*. *Locke.*

Upon cards and dice never learn any play, and so be incapacitated for those encroaching *wasters* of useful time. *Locke.*

Scences are great *wasters* of candles. *Swift.*

**WASTREL.** *n. s.* [from *waste*.]

Their works, both steam and load, lie in several or in *wastrel*, that is, in inclosed grounds or in commons. *Carew.*

**WATCH.** *n. s.* [pæce, Saxon.]

1. Forbearance of sleep.

2. Attendance without sleep.

All the long night their mournful watch they keep. *Addison.*

And all the day stand round the tomb and weep. *Addison.*

3. Attention; close observation.

In my school days, when I had lost one staff,  
I shot his fellow, of the self-same flight,  
The self-same way, with more advised *watch*, *For*

- To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,  
I oft found both. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*
4. Guard; vigilant keep.  
Still, when she slept, he kept both watch and ward. *Spenser.*  
Hie thee to thy charge;  
Use careful watch, chuse trusty centinels. *Shaksp. Richard III.*  
Love can find entrance not only into an open heart, but also into a heart well fortified, if watch be not well kept. *Bacon.*
5. Watchmen; men set to guard. It is used in a collective sense.  
Before her gate high God did sweat ordain,  
And wakeful watchmen, ever to abide. *Spenser.*  
Such stand in narrow lanes,  
And beat our watch, and rob our passengers. *Shaksp.*  
The ports he did shut up, or at least kept a watch on them, that none should pass to or fro that was suspected. *Bacon.*  
When by God's mercy in Christ, apprehended by faith, our hearts shall be purified, then to set watch and ward over them, and to keep them with all diligence. *Perkins.*  
The towers of heaven are fill'd  
With armed watch, that render all access  
Impregnable. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
An absurdity our Saviour accounted it for the blind to lead the blind, and to put him that cannot see to the office of a watch. *South's Sermons.*
6. Place where a guard is set.  
He upbraids Iago, that he made him  
Heave me upon the watch. *Shaksp. Othello.*
7. Post or office of a watchman.  
As I did stand my watch upon the hill,  
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought  
The wood began to move. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
8. A period of the night.  
Your fair daughter,  
At this odd, even, and dull watch o' the night,  
Is now transported with a gondelier  
To the gross clasp of a lascivious Moor. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
All night he will pursue; but his approach  
Darkness defends between, till morning watch. *Milton.*  
The latter watch of waking night,  
And setting stars, to kindly sleep invite. *Dryden's Rinaldo.*
9. A pocket clock; a small clock moved by a spring.  
A watch, besides the hour of the day, gives the day of the month, and the place of the sun in the ecliptic. *Hale.*  
On the theatre we are confined to time; and though we talk not by the hour-glass, yet the watch often drawn out of the pocket, warns the actors that their audience is weary. *Dryden.*  
That Chloe may be serv'd in state,  
The hours must at her toilet wait;  
Whilst all the reasoning fools below  
Wonder their watches go so slow. *Prior.*
- To WATCH. v. n. [pacian, Saxon.]
1. Not to sleep; to wake.  
I have two nights watch'd with you; but can perceive no truth in your report. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
Watching ere will not let a man slumber, as a firm defence breaketh sleep. *Ecclesi. xxxi. 2.*  
Sleep, list'ning to thee, will watch. *Milton.*
2. To keep guard.  
I will watch over them for evil, and not for good. *Jer. xlii.*  
In our watching we have neglected for a nation that could not save us. *Lam. iv. 17.*  
He gave signal to the minister that watch'd. *Milton.*
3. To look with expectation.  
My soul waiteth for the Lord, more than they that watch for the morning. *Psalms lxxxv. 6.*
4. To be attentive; to be vigilant.  
Watch thou in all things, endure afflictions. *2 Tim. iv. 5.*

5. To be cautiously observant.  
Watch over thyself, counsel thyself, judge thyself impartially. *Taylor.*
6. To be insidiously attentive.  
He somewhere high at hand  
Watch'd, no doubt, with greedy hope to find  
His wish and best advantage as afunder;  
Hopeless to circumvent us John'd. *Milton.*
- To WATCH. v. a.
1. To guard; to have in keep.  
Flaming ministers watch and tend their charge. *Milton.*
2. To observe in ambush.  
Saul sent messengers unto David's house to watch him, and to slay him. *1 Sam. xix. 11.*  
He is bold; and lies near the top of the water, watching the motion of any water-rat that swims betwixt him and the sky. *Milton.*  
They under rocks their food  
In jointed armour watch. *Milton.*
3. To tend.  
Paris watch'd the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Brown.*
4. To observe, in order to detect or prevent.  
WATCHER. n. s. [from watch.]
1. One who sits up; one who does not go to sleep.  
Get on your night-gown, lest occasion call us,  
And shew us to be watchers. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
2. Diligent overlooker or observer.  
Love hath chas'd sleep from my enthralled eyes,  
And made them watchers of mine own heart's sorrow. *Shaksp. More.*  
It is observed by those that are more attentive  
watchers of the works of nature.
- WATCHET. adj. [pæceb, Saxon, weak. Skinner.] Blue; pale blue.  
Whom 'midst the Alps do hanging throats surprise?  
Who stares in Germany at watchet eyes? *Dryden's Yvonne.*
- WATCHFUL. adj. [watch and full.] Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely observant. It has of before the thing to be regulated, and against before the thing to be avoided.  
Call home our evil'd friends,  
That fled the fumes of watchful tyranny. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
Be watchful, and strengthen the things ready to die.  
Nodding a while, and watchful of his blow,  
He felt and falling crush'd th' ungrateful nymph below. *Dryden.*  
Readers should not lay by that caution which becomes a sincere pursuit of truth, and should make them always watchful against whatever might conceal or misrepresent it. *Locke.*  
Be watchful of their behaviour, and as ready to require of them an exact observance of the duties of Christianity, as of the duties of their servants. *Law.*
- WATCHFULLY. adv. [from watchful.] Vigilantly; cautiously; attentively; with cautious observation; heedfully.  
If this experiment were very watchfully tried in vessels of several sizes, some such things may be discovered. *Boyle.*
- WATCHFULNESS. n. s. [from watchful.]
1. Vigilance; heed; suspicious attention; cautious regard; diligent observation.  
The experience of our own frailties, and the consideration of the watchfulness of the tempter, discourage us. *Hammond.*  
Love, fantastick power! that is afraid  
To stir abroad till watchfulness be laid,  
Undaunted then o'er cliffs and valleys strays,  
And leads his vot'ries safe through pathless ways. *Prior.*  
Husbands are counsel'd not to trust too much

- to their wives owing the doctrine of unlimited conjugal fidelity, and so to neglect a due watchfulness over their manners. *Arbutnot.*  
Prejudices are cured by a constant jealousy and watchfulness over our passions, that they may never interpose when we are called to pass a judgment. *Watts.*  
By a solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, it will be constrained. *Locke.*
2. Inability to sleep.  
Watchfulness, sometimes called a coma vigil, often precedes too great sleepiness. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
- WATCHHOUSE. n. s. [watch and house.] Place where the watch is set.  
Where statues breath'd, the works of Phidias' hands,  
A wooden pump or lonely watchhouse stands. *Cay.*
- WATCHING. n. s. [from watch.] Inability to sleep.  
A bullet, not having been extracted, occasioned great pain and watchings. *Wise's Surgery.*
- WATCHMAKER. n. s. [watch and maker.] One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket clocks.  
Smithing comprehends all trades which use forge or file, from the anchorsmith to the watch-maker; they all using the same tools, though of several sizes. *Mason.*
- WATCHMAN. n. s. [watch and man.] Guard; sentinel; one set to keep ward.  
On the top of all I do espy  
The watchman waiting, tydings glad to hear. *Fairy Queen.*  
Turn him into London streets, that the watchmen might carry him before a justice. *Bacon.*  
Drunkness calls off the watchmen from their towers; and then all evils that proceed from a loose heart, an untied tongue, and a dissolute spirit, we put upon its account. *Taylor.*  
Our watchmen from the tow'rs, with longing eyes,  
Expect his swift arrival. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*  
The melancholy tone of a watchman at midnight. *Swift.*
- WATCHTOWER. n. s. [watch and tower.] Tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.  
In the day-time the sitteth in a watchtower, and sleeth most by night. *Bacon.*  
Up unto the watchtower get,  
And see all things despoil'd of fallacies. *Donne.*  
To hear the lark begin his flight,  
And singing startle the dull night  
From his watchtower in the skies,  
Till the dappled dawn doth rise. *Milton.*  
The senses in the head, as sentinels in a watchtower, convey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Ray.*
- WATCHWORD. n. s. [watch and word.] The word given to the sentinels to know their friends.  
All have their ears upright, waiting when the watchword shall come, that they should all arise into rebellion. *Spenser.*  
We have heard the chimes at midnight, Master Shallow.—  
That we have, sir John: our watchword, hem! boys. *Shaksp.*  
A watchword every minute of the night goeth about the walls, to testify their vigilancy. *Gandy.*
- WATER. n. s. [waster, Dutch; potter, Saxon.]
1. Sir Isaac Newton defines water, when pure, to be a very fluid salt, volatile, and void of all flavour or taste; and it seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal specific gravities, as Dr. Cheyne observes; and also that there are between them spaces so large, and ranged in such a manner, as to be pervious



pervious on all sides. Their impothness accounts for their sliding easily over one another's surfaces; their phorcity keeps them also from touching one another in more points than one; and by both these their friction in sliding over one another is rendered the least possible. Their hardness accounts for the incompressibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture of air. The porosity of water is so very great, that there is at least forty times as much space as matter in it; for water is nineteen times specifically lighter than gold, and consequently rarer in the same proportion.

Quinty.

My mildness hath allay'd their swelling galls,  
My mercy dry'd their water-flowing tears.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Your water is a safe decayer of your whorl  
dead body.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

The sweet manner of it forc'd  
Those waters from me, which I would have stopp'd,  
But I had not so much of man in me;

But all my mother came into mine eyes,  
And gave me up to tears.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues  
We write in water.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Those healths will make thee and thy suite look  
ill, Timon: here's that which is too weak to be  
a sinner, honest water, which ne'er left man i' ch'  
mire.

Water is the chief ingredient in all the animal  
fluids and solids; for a dry bone, distilled, affords  
a great quantity of insipid water; therefore water  
seems to be proper drink for every animal.

Arbutnot in Aliments.

## 2. The sea.

Travel by land or by water. Common Prayer.  
By water they found the sea, westward from  
Peru, always very calm.

Abbot's Description of the World.

## 3. Urine.

If thou couldst, doctor, cast  
The water of my land, find her disease,  
And purge it to a sound and pristine health,  
I would applaud thee.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Go to bed, after you have made water. Swift.

## 4. To hold WATER. To be sound; to be tight. From a vessel that will not leak.

A good Christian and an honest man must be all  
of a piece, and inequalities of proceeding will never  
hold water.

L'Estrange.

## 5. It is used for the lustre of a diamond.

'Tis a good form,  
And rich: here is a water, look ye!

Shakespeare's Timon.

## 6. WATER is much used in composition for things made with water, being in water, or growing in water.

She might see the same water-spaniel, which  
before had hunted, come and fetch away one of  
Philoclea's gloves, whose fine proportion shewed  
well what a dainty guest was wont there to be  
lodged.

Sidney.

Oh that I were a mockery king of snow,  
Standing before the sun of Bullingbrooke,  
And melt myself away in water-drops.

Shakespeare's Poor Tom eats the wall-nut, and the water-nut.

Touch me with nothing  
O let not women's weapons, water-drops,  
Stain my man's cheeks.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Let not the water-flood overflow me.

Psalm lxxx. 15.

They shall spring up as among the grass, as willows  
by the water-courses.

Isaiah, xlv. 4.

As the hawk paneth after the water-brook, to  
panteth my soul after thee, O God.

Psalm.

Deep calleth unto deep, at the noise of thy water-  
spouts.

Psalm xlii. 7.

He turneth rivers into a wilderness, and the  
water-springs into dry ground.

Psalm cxxx.

There were set six water-pots.

John vi. 6.

Hercules's page, Hyllas, went with a water-pot  
to fill it at a pleasant fountain that was near.

Bacon's Natural History.

As the carp is accounted the water-fox for his  
cunning, so the roach is accounted the water-  
sheep.

Walton's Angler.

Sea-calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly;  
The water-shakes with scales upstanding die.

May's Virgil.

By making the water-wheels larger, the motion  
will be so slow, that the screw will not be able to  
supply the outward stream.

Wilkins's Dredging.

Rain carried away apples, together with a dung-  
hill that lay in the water-courts.

L'Estrange.

Oh help, in this extremest need,  
If water-gods are deities indeed.

Dryden.

Because the outermost coat of the eye might  
be pricked, and this humor let out, therefore  
nature hath made provision to repair it by the help  
of certain water-pipes, or lymphic ducts, inserted  
into the bulb of the eye, proceeding from glandules  
that separate this water from the blood.

Ray.

The lacerta aquatica, or water-newt, when  
young, hath four neat ramified fins, two on one  
side, growing out a little above its forelegs, to  
poise and keep its body upright, which fall off  
when the legs are grown.

Darb. Physico-Theology.

Other mortar, used in making water-couries,  
cisterns, and fountains, is very hard and durable.

Monsieur.

The most brittle water-carriage was used among  
the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would fall  
sometimes in boats made of earthen ware.

Arbut.

A gentleman watered faintfol in dry weather  
at new fowing, and, when it came up, with a  
water-cart, carrying his water in a cask, to which  
there was a tap at the end, which lets the water run  
into a long trough full of small holes.

Mortimer.

In Hampshire they sell water-trefoil as dear as  
hops.

Mortimer.

To WATER. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To irrigate; to supply with moisture.  
A river went out of Eden to water the garden.

Gen. ii. 10.

A man's nature runs to herbs or weeds; there-  
fore let him seasonably water the one, and destroy  
the other.

Bacon.

Chaste moral writing we may learn from hence,  
Neglect of which no wit can recompense;  
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,  
That sacred stream, should never water weeds.

Wallen.

Could tears water the lovely plant, so as to  
make it grow again after once 'tis cut down, your  
friends would be so far from accusing your passion,  
that they would encourage it, and spare it.

Temple.

You may water the lower land when you will.

Mortimer.

2. To supply with water for drink.

Now can the golden Phobus for to keep  
His fiery face in billows of the west,  
And his faint steeds water'd in ocean deep,  
Whilst from their journal labours they did rest.

Spenser.

Dads not each on the sabbath loose his ox from  
the stall, and lead him away to watering.

Lucret. xii. 15.

His horsemen kept them in so strict, that no  
man could, without great danger, go to water his  
horse.

Khalles.

Water him and, drinking what he can,  
Encourag'd him to thirst again with bran.

Dryden.

3. To furnish or accommodate with streams.

Monsieur de Montaigne, in his description of Italy  
to the Pope, saith, that in an incredible variety of  
rivers, the water is so sweet.

Addison as Italy.

4. To diversify as with waves.

The different ranging the superficial parts of  
velvet and scarlet silk, does the like.

Locke.

To WATER. v. n.

1. To shed moisture.

I stain'd this napkin with the blood  
That valiant Clifford with his rapier's point  
Made issue from the bosom of the boy;  
And if thine eyes can water for his death,  
I give thee this to dry thy cheeks withal.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Mine eyes,  
Seeing those beads of sorrow stand in thine,  
Began to water.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

The tickling of the nostrils within, doth draw  
the moisture to the nostrils, and to the eyes by  
consent; for they also will water.

Bacon's Natural History.

How troublesome is the least mote, or dust,  
falling into the eye! and how quickly does it weep  
and water upon the least grievance!

Saur's Sense.

2. To get or take in water; to be used  
in supplying water.

He set the dogs he had piled before the stocks in  
the gutters in the watering troughs.

Gen. xxii. 13.

Mahomet sent many small boats, manned with  
harquebusiers and small pinnaces, into the lake  
near unto the camp, to keep the Christians from  
watering there.

Kant.

3. The mouth WATERS. The man longs;  
there is a vehement desire. From dogs  
who drop their flaver when they see  
meat which they cannot get.

Cardinal Wolsey's teeth watering at the bishop-  
rick of Winchester, sent one unto bishop Fox, who  
had advanced him, for to move him to resign the  
bishoprick, because extreme age had made him  
blind; which Fox did take in so ill part, that he  
willed the messenger to tell the cardinal, that, al-  
though I am blind, I have espied his malicious un-  
thankfulness.

Canden.

These reasons made his mouth to water  
With amorous longings to be at her.

Hudibras.

Those who contend for a per cent. have set men's  
mouths watering for money at that rate.

Locke.

WATERCOLOURS. n. s. [water and co-  
lour.]

Painters make colours into a soft consistence  
with water or oil; those they call watercolours,  
and these they term oilcolours.

Boyle on Colours.

Left should I dawb it o'er with transitory pride,  
And watercolours of these days;

These days! where e'en th' extravagance of poetry  
Is at a loss for figures to express  
Men's folly, whimsies, and inconstancy.

Swift.

WATERGRASSES. n. s. [Alymbrium, Lat.]

A plant.

Miller.

The nymphs of floods are made very beautiful  
upon their heads are garlands of water-lilies.

Peacham on Drawing.

WATERER. n. s. [from water.] One  
who waters.

The ill-weed, rather cut off by the ground than  
plucked up by the root, twice or thrice grew forth  
again; but yet, mauge the warmers and waterers,  
hath been ever parched up.

Curry.

WATERFALL. n. s. [water and fall.] Ca-  
taract; cascade.

I have seen in the Indies far greater waterfalls  
than those of Nikus.

Raleigh.

Not Lacedaemon charms me more  
Than high Albana's airy walls,  
Resounding with her water-fall.

Addison.

WATERFLAG. n. s. [from water and  
flag; iris aquaticus, Latin.] Water  
flower-de-luce.

WATERFOWL. n. s. Fowl that live or  
get their food in water.

It is most joy most in that air which is likest  
water.

Bacon.

Waterfowl supply the weariness of a long flight  
by taking water, and numbers of them are found  
in islands, and in the main ocean.

Hall's Origin of Animals.

Fish and waterfowl, who feed of mud and  
muddy stony water, are accounted the cause of  
plagues.

Flyer.

**WATERGRUEL**. *n. f.* [*water and gruel*.]  
Food made with oatmeal boiled in water.  
For breakfast milk, milk-pottage, *watergruel*,  
and dummary, are very fit to make for children.

*Locke.*  
The aliment ought to be slender, as *watergruel*  
acidulated.

**WATERHEN**. *n. f.* [*from water and hen*;  
*fulica*, Latin.] A coot; a waterfowl.

**WATERINESS**. *n. f.* [*from watery*.] Hu-  
midity; moisture.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness,  
night-mares, weakness, *wateriness*, and turgidity  
of the eyes.

**WATERISH**. *adj.* [*from water*.]

1. Resembling water.

Where the principles are only phlegm, what  
can be expected from the *waterish* matter, but an  
insipid manhood, and a stupid old infancy? *Dryd.*

Moist; boggy.

Some parts of the earth grow moorish or *wa-  
terish*, others dry.

**WATERISHNESS**. *n. f.* [*from waterish*.]  
Thinness; resemblance of water.

A pendulous limbliness answers a pituitous state,  
or an acerbity, which resembles the tartar of our  
humours; or *waterishness*, which is like the fero-  
city of our blood.

**WATERLEAF**. *n. f.* A plant.

**WATERLILLY**. *n. f.* [*sympnea*, Latin.]  
A plant.

Let them lie dry twelve months to kill the wa-  
ter-weeds, as *waterlilies* and bull-rushes.

**WATERMAN**. *n. f.* [*water and man*.] A  
ferryman; a boatman.

Having blocked up the passages to Greenwich,  
they ordered the *watermen* to let fall their oars  
more gently.

Bubbles of air working upward from the very  
bottom of the lake, the *watermen* told us that they  
are observed always to rise in the same places.

The *waterman* forlorn, along the shore,  
Pensive reclines upon his useless oar.

**WATERMARK**. *n. f.* [*water and mark*.]  
The utmost limit of the rise of the flood.

Men and beasts  
Were borne above the tops of trees that grow  
On th' utmost margin of the *watermark*.

**WATERMELON**. *n. f.* A plant. It hath  
trailing branches, as the cucumber or  
melon, and is distinguished from other  
cucurbitaceous plants, by its leaf deeply  
cut and jagged, and by its producing  
uneatable fruit.

**WATERMILL**. *n. f.* Mill turned by water.  
Forth flowed fresh

A gushing river of black gory blood,  
That drowned all the land whereon he stood:  
The stream thereof would drive a *watermill*.  
Corn ground by windmills, erected on hills, or  
in the plains where the *watermills* flood.

**WATERMINT**. *n. f.* [*mentha aquatica*.]  
A plant.

**WATERPISM**. *n. f.* A species of wa-  
tercresses, which see.

**WATERRAT**. *n. f.* [*mus aquaticus*.] A rat  
that makes holes in banks.

There be land-rats and *water-rats*.  
The pike is bold, and lies near the top of the  
water, watching the motion of any frog, or *water-  
rat*, or mouse.

**WATERPOCKET**. *n. f.* [*crucis aquaticae*.]  
A species of watercresses.

**WATERVIOLET**. *n. f.* [*hastaria*, Latin.]  
A plant.

**WATERWINDMILL**. *n. f.* A sort of stone.  
It is the occidental sapphirine, and is  
neither as blue, nor so hard, as the ori-  
ental.

**WATERWILLOW**. *n. f.* [*from water and  
willow*; *lysimachia*, Latin.] A plant.

**WATERWITH**. *n. f.* [*water and with*.]  
A plant.

The *waterwith* of Jamaica, growing on dry hills  
in the woods, where no water is to be met with, its  
trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long,  
and held by either end to the mouth, affords so  
plentifully a limpid, innocent, and refreshing water,  
or sap, as gives new life to the drowsy traveller  
or hunter.

**WATERWORK**. *n. f.* [*water and work*.]  
Play of fountains; artificial spouts of  
water; any hydraulick performance.

Engines invented for mines and *waterworks*  
often fail in the performance.

The French took from the Italians the first plans  
of their gardens, as well as *waterworks*.

**WATERY**. *adj.* [*from water*.]

1. Thin; liquid; like water.

Quicksilver, which is a most crude and *watery*  
body, heated, and pent in, with the like force  
with gunpowder.

The bile, by its saponaceous quality, mixeth  
the oily and *watery* parts of the aliment together.

2. Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless.

We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this  
gross, *watery* pumption.

No heterogeneous mixture use, as some  
With *wat'ry* turneps have debas'd their wines.

3. Wet; abounding with water.

When the big lip, and *wat'ry* eye,  
Tell me the rising storm is nigh;  
'Tis then thou art yon angry main,  
Deform'd by winds, and dash'd by rain.

4. Relating to the water.

On the brims her fire, the *wat'ry* god,  
Roll'd from a siver, ora his crystal flood.

5. Consisting of water.

The *wat'ry* kingdom is no bar  
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,  
As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia.

Those few escap'd  
Famine and anguish will at last consume,  
Wand'ring that *wat'ry* desert.

Between us and you wide oceans flow,  
And *wat'ry* deserts.

That the attract'd *wat'ry* vapours rise  
From lakes and seas, and fill the lower skies.

**WATTLE**. *n. f.* [*from waghelen*, to shake,  
German. *Skinner*.]

1. The barbs, or loose red flesh, that hangs  
below the cock's bill.

The loach is of the shape of an eel, and has a  
beard of *wattles* like a barbel.

The barbel is so called, by reason of his barb,  
or *wattle*, at his mouth, which is under his nose  
or chops.

The cock's comb and *wattles* are an ornament  
becoming his martial spirit.

2. A hurdle.

To **WATTLE**. *v. a.* [*from wattle*, Saxons,  
*wagis*.] To bind with *wattle*, to form  
by plaiting twigs one within another.

The folded flock's penn'd in their *watted* cotes,  
Or found of pastoral reed with oaten flags.

A plough was found in a very deep bog, and a  
hedge *watted* standing.

**WAVE**. *n. f.* [*page*, Saxons; *wagab*, Dut.  
*wague*, French.]

1. Water raised above the level of the sur-  
face; billow; water driven into ine-  
qualities.

The shore, that o'er his *wave*-worn basis bow'd.  
The *waves* that rise would drown the highest hill;  
But at thy check they flee, and when they hear  
Thy thundering voice, they posit to do thy will.

Amongst these coils succeeds the balmy night;  
Now hissing waters the quench'd guns reflare;  
And *wat'ry* *waves* withdrawing from the sight,  
Are lul'd, and pant upon the silent shore.

The *wave* behind impels the *wave* before.  
Luxuriant on the *wave*-worn bank he lay  
Stretch'd forth, and panting in the sunny ray.

2. Unevenness; inequality.

Thus it happens, if the glass of the pisons be  
free from veins, and their sides be accurately plane  
and well polished, without those numberless *waves*,  
or curls, which usually arise from sand-holes a  
little smoothen'd in polishing with pumice.

To **WAVE**. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To play loosely; to float.

Your warlike ensigns *waving* in the wind.  
He laces on, and wears the *waving* crest.

2. To be moved as a signal.

A bloody arm it is, that holds a pine  
Lighted above the capitol, and now  
It *waves* unto us.

3. To be in an unsettled state; to fluctu-  
ate; to waver.

They *wave* in and out, no way sufficiently  
grounded, no way resolved, what to think, speak,  
or write, more than only that, because they have  
taken it upon them, they must be opposite.

If he did not care whether he had their love  
or no, he *waved* indifferently betwixt doing them  
neither good nor harm.

To **WAVE**. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To raise into inequalities of surface.

He had a thousand noses,  
Horns well'd and *wav'd* like the enridged sea.

2. To move loosely.

They *wav'd* their fiery swords, and in the air  
Made horrid circles.

High o'er his head,  
He beckoned to me, and, by the *waving* of his  
hand, directed me to approach the place where he  
sat.

3. To waft; to remove any thing floating.

Some men never conceive how the motion of  
the earth below should *wave* one from a knook  
perpendicularly directed from a body in the air  
above.

4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or  
motion of any thing.

Look with what courteous action  
It *waves* you to a more removed ground.

5. [*gufer*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To put off;  
to quit; to depart from.

He resolved not to *wave* his way upon this  
reason, that if he should but once, by such a di-  
version, make his enemy believe he were afraid of  
danger, he should never live without.

6. To put aside for the present.

I have *waved* the subject of your greatness, to  
reign myself to the contemplation of what is more  
peculiarly yours.

Since she has interest for the nation's *wav'd*,  
Then I, who say'd the king, the action say'd.

7. To put aside for the present.

Thy *wav'd* plot, found out a better way;  
Some god defended, and prefer'd the play.

8. To put aside for the present.

I have *waved* the subject of your greatness, to  
reign myself to the contemplation of what is more  
peculiarly yours.

Since she has interest for the nation's *wav'd*,  
Then I, who say'd the king, the action say'd.

9. To put aside for the present.

If any had a better sight, they were content to  
own it, and recognise the sight of the other.

**WAVER. v. n.** [patian. Saxon.]  
To play to and fro; so move loosely.

I took two triangular glasses, and one of them  
being kept fixt in the same posture, that the iris  
projected on the floor might not *waver*, I cast  
on the same floor another iris, with another prism,  
moving it to and fro.

The whitening shower descends,  
At first thin *wavering*.

To be unsettled; to be uncertain or  
inconstant; to fluctuate; not to be de-  
termined.

In which amazement when the miscreant  
Perceived him to *waver*, weak and frail,  
Whilst trembling horror did his conscience daunt,  
And hellish anguish did his soul assail.

Remember where we are;  
In France, among a fickle, *wavering* nation.

Thou almost mak'st me *waver* in my faith,  
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,  
That souls of animals infuse themselves  
Into the trunks of men.

Hold fast the faith without *wavering*.  
The *wavering* faith of people vain and light.

Faith as absolutely determines our minds, and  
as perfectly, excludes all *wavering*, as our know-  
ledge itself; and we may as well doubt of our own  
being, as we can whether any revelation from God  
be true.

What if Hospinian should have said, that Lu-  
ther *wavered* in the point of the sacrament? does  
it follow that he really did so?

They, who at this distance from the first rise  
of the gospel, after weighing the several evidences  
of it, *waver* in their faith, would have *wavered*  
though they had seen the first promulgers work  
wonders.

3. To totter; to be in danger of falling.

Has any disloyalty dared to feign that religion  
*wavers*? They foully mistake; as commonly they  
do, that are more cunning in other men's lives  
than in their own: 'tis not religion *wavers*, but  
their loyalty.

**WAVY. n. s.** [from *waver*.] One  
unsettled and irresolute.

Come, young *waverer*, come, and go with me;  
In one respect I'll thy assistant be.

**WAVY. adj.** [from *waver*.]

Rising in waves.

In safe conduct of these  
Did thirtie hollow-bottom'd barks divide the  
waves sea.

For thee the ocean smiles, and smooths her *wavy*  
break;

And heav'n itself with more serene and purer light  
is blest.

2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations.

Where full-ear'd sheaves of rye  
Grow *wavy* on the tilth, that soil select  
For apples.

Let her glad vallies smile with *wavy* corn;  
Let fleecy flocks her rising hills adorn.

**WAVES, or WAES. n. s.** A word used  
by *Spenser*, according to the Saxon pro-  
nunciation.

3. For waves.

Another did the dying brands repair  
With iron tongs, and sprinkled oft the same  
With liquid *waves*.

2. In the following passage it seems to be  
for *waves*. [pa. Saxon.]

Whilst they fly that gulf's devouring jaws,  
They on this rock are rent, and sunk in *waves*.

To **WAWL. v. n.** [pa. grief, Saxon.] To  
cry; to howl.

The first time that we smell the air,  
We *wawl* and cry.

*Shakespeare's King Lear*

**WAX. n. s.** [pure, Saxon; *wax*, Danish;  
*wacker*, Dutch.]

1. The thick tenacious matter gathered  
by the bee, and formed into cells for the  
reception of the honey.

*Wax* consists of an acid spirit of a nauseous  
taste, and an oil, or butter, which is emollient,  
laxative, and anodyne.

They gave us food which may with nectar vie;  
And *wax*, that does the absent sun supply.

All the magistrates, every new or full moon,  
give honour to Confucius with bowings, *wax* can-  
dles, and incense.

While *wax* shall be paid on solemn days,  
When numerous *wax* lights in bright order blaze;  
So long my honour, name, and praise shall live.

2. Any tenacious mass, such as is used to  
fasten letters.

We soften the *wax* before we set on the seal.

3. A kind of concretion in the flesh.

A fontanel in her neck was much inflamed, and  
many *wax* kernels about it.

To **WAX. v. a.** [from the noun.] To  
smear; to join with *wax*.

He form'd the reeds, proportion'd as they are,  
Unequal in their length, and *wax'd* with care;  
They still retain the name of his ungrateful fair.

To **WAX. v. n.** pret. *wax*, *waxed*; part.  
pass. *waxed*, *waxen*; [peaxan, Saxon;  
*wachsen*, German.]

1. To grow; to increase; to become big-  
ger, or more. Used of the moon, in  
opposition to *wane*, and figuratively of  
things which grow by turns bigger and  
less.

The husbandman in sowing and setting, upon  
good reason, observes the *waxing* and *waning* of  
the moon.

They *wax* and *wane*  
'Twixt thrift and penury.

2. To pass into any state; to become; to  
grow. It is in either sense now almost  
disused.

Where things have been instituted, which, being  
convenient and good at the first, do afterward in  
process of time *wax* otherwise, we make no doubt  
but they may be altered, yes, though councils or  
customs general have received them.

Careless the man soon *wax*, and his wit weak  
Was overcome of things that did him please.

Art thou like the adder *waxen* deaf? *Shakspeare*  
We will destroy this place; because the cry of  
them is *waxen* great before the Lord. *Gen. xix. 13.*

Flowers removed *wax* greater, because the nou-  
rishment is more easily come by in the loose earth.

This answer given, Argantes wild drew near,  
Trembling for ice, and *waxing* pale for rage;  
Nor could he hold.

If I *wax* but cold in my desire,  
Think heav'n hath motion lost, and the world fire.

Their manners *wax* more and more corrupt,  
in proportion as their blessings abound.

**WAXCHANDLER. n. s.** [from *wax* and  
*chandler*.] A maker of *wax* candles.

**WAXEN. adj.** [from *wax*.] Made of  
*wax*.

Swarming next appear'd  
The female bee, that feeds her husband drone  
Deliciously, and builds her *waxen* cells,  
With honey store'd.

I can yet shoot beams, who's heart can melt  
The *waxen* wings of this ambitious boy.

So *waxy* bees in little cells typ'd;  
But if night robbers lift the veil, but d'nt hire.

An humming through their *waxen* city grows,  
And out upon each other wings they drive.

**WAY. n. s.** [pat; Saxon; *weg*, Dutch.]

1. The road in which one travels. This  
word is applied in many relations which  
seem unlike one another, but have all  
the original of *road* or *travel*, noting  
either progression, or the mode of pro-  
gression, local or intellectual.

I am amaz'd, and lose my way  
Among the thorns and dangers of this world.

You cannot see your way.—  
—I have no way, and therefore want no eyes;  
I stumbled when I saw.

To God's eternal house, direct the way,  
A broad and ample road.

Flatt'ring the god and weeping maid,  
Pity poor Cupid, generous maid!  
Who happen'd, being blind, to stray,  
And on thy bosom lost his way,

2. Road made for passengers.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?—  
—Both stile and gate, horse-way, and foot-path.

Attending long in vain, I took the way  
Which through a path but scarcely printed lay.

3. A length of space.

Birnbaumer forest extends a great way, wherein  
are many deer, wild boars, foxes, wolf, and bears.

An old man, that had travelled a great way under  
a huge burden, found himself so weary, that he  
called upon death to deliver him.

4. Course; direction of motion; local ten-  
dency.

I now go toward him, therefore follow me.  
And mark what way I make.

Come a little nearer this way, I war ant thee no  
body hears.

He stood in the gate, and ask'd of every one  
Which way she took, and whither she was gone.

With downward force he took his way,  
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea.

My seven brave brothers, in one fatal day,  
To death's dark mansion took the mournful way.

To observe every the least difference that is in  
things, keeps the understanding steady and right in  
its way to knowledge.

5. Advance in life.

The boy was to know his father's circumstances,  
and that he was to make his way by his own in-  
dustry.

6. Passage; power of progression made or  
given.

Back do I lost these treasons to thy head;  
This sword of mine shall give them instant way,  
Where they shall rest for ever.

Th' angelick choirs,  
On each hand parting, to his speed gave way,  
I through all th' empirical road, Milton's Par. Lost.  
Youth and vain confidence thy life betray;  
Through armies this has made Melancthus way.

The reason may be, that men seldom care into  
those posts till after forty; about which time the  
natural heat beginning to decay, makes way for  
those distempers.

The air could not readily get out of those po-  
sons, but by degrees, as the earth and water above  
would give way.

As a soldier, foremost in the fight,  
Makes way for others.

Some make themselves way, and are suggested  
to the mind by all the ways of sensation and re-  
flection.

7. Vacancy made by timorous or respect-  
ful recession.

There would be left no difference between truth  
and falsehood, if what we certainly know gave  
to what we may possibly be mistaken.

Nor was he satisfied, unless he made the pure protestation of the gospel give way to superstition and idolatry, wherever he had power to expel the one, and establish the other. *Atinbury.*

The senate, forced to yield to the tribunes of the people, thought it their wisest course to give way also to the time. *Swift.*

I would give way to others, who might argue very well upon the same subject. *Swift.*

8. Course; regular progression.

But give me leave to see my Jestin'd prey,  
And let eternal justice take the way. *Dryden.*

9. Course or progress considered as obstructed or hindered.

The imagination being naturally tumultuous, interposeth itself without asking leave, casting thoughts in our way, and forcing the understanding to reflect upon them. *Duffa.*

10. Tendency to any meaning or act.

There is nothing in the words that founds that way, or points particularly at perfection. *Atterb.*

11. Access; means of admittance.

Being once at liberty, 'twas said, having made my way with some foreign prince, I would turn pirate. *Raleigh.*

12. Sphere of observation.

Their inquiries are never without baseness, and very often useless to the curious inquirer. For they stand upon their guards against them, laying all their counsels and secrets out of their way. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

The general officers and the publick militia that fell in my way, were generally subject to gout. *Temple.*

13. Means; mediate instrument; intermediate step.

By noble ways we conquest will prepare;  
First offer peace, and that refus'd, make war. *Dryden.*

What conceivable ways are there, whereby we should come to be assured that there is such a being as God? *Tillotson.*

A child his mother so well instructed this way in geography, that he knew the limits of the four parts of the world. *Locke.*

It is not impossible to God to make a creature with more ways to convey into the understanding the notice of corporeal things, than those five he has given to man. *Locke.*

14. Method; scheme of management.

He durst not take open way against them, and as hard it was to take a secret, they being so continually followed by the best, and every way ablest, of that region. *Sidney.*

A physician, unacquainted with your body, may put you in a way for a present cure, but overthrow your health in some other kind. *Bacon.*  
Will not my yielded crown redeem my breath?  
Still am I fear'd? Is there no way but death? *Daniel.*

As by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to himself in the way of flattery, so by calling good evil, he is misrepresented to others in the way of slander. *South's Sermons.*

Now what impious ways my wishes took!  
How they the monarch and the man forsook! *Prior.*

15. Private determination; particular will or humour.

He was of an high mind, and loved his own will and his way, as one that revered himself, and would reign indeed. *Bacon.*

If I had my way,  
He had mew'd in flames at home, not in the senate;  
I had sing'd his furs by this time. *Ben Jonson's Caroline.*

16. Manner; mode.

She with a calm carelessness let every thing slide, as we do by their speeches, who neither in matter nor person do any way belong unto us. *Sidney.*

God hath so many times and ways spoken to men. *Hocher.*

Few writers make an extraordinary figure, who have not something in their way of thinking or expressing, that is entirely their own. *Spallanz.*

His way of expressing and applying them, not his invention of them, is what we admire. *Addis.*

17. Method; manner of practice.

Having lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of terribleness. *Sidney.*

Matter of mirth  
She could devise, and thousand ways invent  
To feed her foolish humour and vain jolliment. *Spenser.*

Taught  
To live the easiest way, not with perplexing thoughts. *Milton.*

18. Method or plan of life, conduct, or action.

To attain  
The height and depth of thy eternal ways,  
All human thought comes short. *Milton.*

When a man sees the prodigious expence our forefathers have been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy what miracles they would have left us, had they only been instructed in the right way. *Addison on Italy.*

19. Process of things good or ill.

The affair here began to settle in a prosperous way. *Hyllis.*

20. Right method to act or know.

We are quite out of the way, when we think that things contain within themselves the qualities that appear to us in them. *Locke.*

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under the conduct of a guide that will mislead them, than he that has not yet taken a step, and is likelier to enquire after the right way. *Locke.*

By me they offer all that you can ask,  
And point an easy way to happiness. *Rowe.*

21. General scheme of acting.

Men who go out of the way to hint free things, must be guilty of absurdity, or rudeness. *Clarissa.*

22. By the way. Without any necessary connection with the main design; en passant.

Note, by the way, that unity of continuance is easier to procure, than unity of species. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Will. Honeycomb, now on the verge of threescore, asked me, in his most serious look, whether I would advise him to marry lady Betty Single, who, by the way, is one of the greatest fortunes about town. *Spectator.*

23. To go, or come one's way, or ways; to come along, or depart. A familiar phrase.

Nay, come your ways;  
This is his majesty, say your mind to him. *Shak.*  
To a boy fast asleep upon the brink of a river, Fortune came and wak'd him; Prithee get up, and go thy ways, thou'lt tumble in and be drown'd else. *L'Estrange.*

24. Way and ways are now often used corruptly for wifes.

But if he shall any ways make them void after he hath heard them, then he shall bear her iniquity. *Numb. xxx. 15.*

They erect conclusions no way inferrible from their premises. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Being sent to reduce Paros, he mistook a great fire at a distance for the fleet, and being no ways a match for them, set sail for Athens. *Swift.*

'Tis no way the interest even of priesthood. *Pope.*

WAYBREAD. *n. f.* [*plantago.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

WAYFARER. *n. f.* [*way and fare, to go.*] Passenger; traveller.

Howsoever, many wayfarers make themselves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, especially the women, fordo not to balm them. *Corrw.*

WAYFARING. *adj.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey.

They to whom all this is revealed, if they will not be directed into a path so planned and smoothed, that the wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein, must needs acknowledge themselves in the number of the blind, that will not enter into God's rest. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

WAYFARINGTREE. *n. f.* [*viburnum, Lat.*] A plant. *Miller.*

To WAYLAY. *v. a.* [*way and lay.*] To watch insidiously in the way; to beset by ambush.

I will waylay thee going home, where if it be thy chance to kill me, thou kill'st me like a rogue and a villain. *Shakespeare.*

The employment of money is chiefly merchandizing or purchasing, and usury waylays both; it dulls and damps all industries. *Bacon.*

How thou lurk'st  
In valley or green meadow, to waylay  
Some beauty rare. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

Now on their coasts our conquering navy rides,  
Waylays their merchants, and their land besets,

Each day new wealth without their care provides,  
They lie asleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden.*  
Like hunted castors, conscious of their store,  
Their waylaid wealth to Norway's coasts they bring. *Dryden.*

WAYLAYER. *n. f.* [*from waylay.*] One who waits in ambush for another.

WAYLESS. *adj.* [*from way.*] Pathless; untracked.

When on upon my wayless walk  
As my desires me draw,  
I, like a madman, fell to talk  
With every thing I saw. *Drayt. Cynthia.*

WAYMARK. *n. f.* [*way and mark.*] Mark to guide in travelling.

Set thee up waymarks, make thee high heaps. *Jer. xxxi. 21.*

To WAYMENT. *v. a.* [*pa, Saxon.*] To lament, or grieve. Obsolete.

What boots it to weep and to wayment,  
When ill is chance'd, but doth the ill increase,  
And the weak mind with double woe torment. *Spenser.*

WAYWARD. *adj.* [*pa, wee, and-ward, Saxon.*] Froward; peevish; morose; vexatious; liking his own way.

That night, the elder it was, the more wayward it shewed itself towards them. *Sidney.*

How wayward is this foolish love,  
That, like a testy babe, will scratch the nurse,  
And presently, all humbled, kifs the rod! *Shak.*

Wayward beauty doth not fancy move;  
A frown forbids, a smile engendereth love. *Fairfax.*

He seldom does a good with good intent;  
Wayward, but wise; by long experience taught  
To please both parties, for ill ends he fought. *Dryden.*

WAYWARDLY. *adv.* [*from wayward.*] Frowardly; perversely.

Waywardly proud; and therefore bold, because extremely faulty. *Sidney.*

Howsoever, some will still be waywardly disposed; yet if such as be in authority will do their duties, they may by convenient discipline be kept within the bounds of modesty, or else removed. *Whitgift.*

WAYWARDNESS. *n. f.* [*from wayward.*] Frowardness; perverseness.

Such the behaviour of ladies, as builded their chastity not upon waywardness, but choice of worthiness. *Sidney.*

The best of his time hath been but rash; then must we look from his age to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrafted condition, but the surely waywardness that infirm and choleric years bring. *Shakespeare.*

A child

## WEA

A child will have as much wit as he hath way-wardness. *Wotton on Education.*

**WE.** pronoun. [in oblique cases *us.*] See *I.*

1. The plural of *I.*

Retire *we* to our chamber,  
A little water clears us of this deed. *Shakespeare.*  
Fair and noble hostess,

*We* are your guests to-night. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Notwithstanding animals had nothing like the use of reason, *we* find in them all the lower parts of our nature in the greatest strength. *Addison.*

2. *I* and others, indefinitely.

*We* first endure, then pity, then embrace. *Pope.*

3. Improperly and ungrammatically for the oblique case, *us.*

To poor *we*,  
Thine enemy's most capital. *Shakespeare.*

**WEAK.** adj. [*prec.* Saxon; *week*, Dutch.]

## 1. Feeble; not strong.

He is weary and *weak* handed. 2 Sam. xvii. 2.  
Here only *weak*,  
Against the charm of beauty's powerful glance. *Milton.*

Wert thou not *weak* with hunger, mad with love,  
My hand should force thee. *Dryden.*  
Fame and reputation are *weak* ties: many have not the least sense of them: powerful men are only awed by them as they conduce to their interest. *Dryden.*

Children, being by the course of nature born *weak*, and unable to provide for themselves, they have, by the appointment of God, a right to be maintained by their parents. *Locke.*

## 2. Infirm; not healthy.

Here I stand your brave,  
A poor, infirm, *weak*, and despis'd old man. *Shakespeare.*

He is now daily watching over the *weak* and infirm; humbling himself to perverse, rude, ignorant people, wherever he can find them. *Law.*

## 3. Soft; pliant; not stiff.

## 4. Low of sound

A voice not soft, *weak*, piping, and womanish; but audible, strong, and manlike. *Astham.*

## 5. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit; wanting discernment.

As the case stands with this present age, full of tongue and *weak* of brain, we yield to the stream thereof. *Hooker.*

This murder'd prince, though *weak* he was,  
He was not ill, nor yet so *weak*, but that  
He shew'd much martial valour in his place. *Daniel.*

She first his *weak* indulgence will accuse. *Mil.*  
That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms, they may thank the Whigs, whose false representations they were so *weak* to believe. *Swift.*

Origen was never *weak* enough to imagine that there were two Gods, equal in invisibility, in eternity, in greatness. *Waterland.*

To think every thing disputable, is a proof of a *weak* mind, and capitious temper. *Beattie.*

6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient: as, a *weak* tincture, *weak* beer.

## 7. Not powerful; not potent.

I must make fair weather yet a while,  
Till Henry be more *weak* and I more strong. *Shak.*  
The *weak*, by thinking themselves strong, are induced to venture and proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the strong, by conceiving themselves *weak*, are thereby rendered inactive and useless. *South's Sermons.*

If the poor found the rich disposed to supply their wants, or if the *weak* might always find protection from the mighty, they could none of them lament their own condition. *Swift.*

## 8. Not well supported by argument.

A case so *weak* and feeble hath been much per-  
fected in. *Hooker.*

## WEA

## 9. Unfortified.

To quell the tyrant love, and guard thy heart  
On this *weak* side, where most our nature falls,  
Would be a conquest worthy Cato's son. *Addison.*

To **WEAKEN.** *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength.

The first which *weakened* them was their security. *Hooker.*

Their hands shall be *weakened* from the work, that it be not done. *Nehemiah, vi. 9.*

Intestine broils,  
*Weakening* the sceptre of old night. *Milton.*

Every violence offered to the body *weakens* and impairs it, and renders it less durable. *Ray on the Creation.*

Let us not *weaken* still the weaker side  
By our divisions. *Addison's Cato.*

Solemn impressions, that seem to *weaken* the mind, may, by proper reflection, be made to strengthen it. *Clarissa.*

**WEAKLING.** *n. f.* [from *weak.*] A feeble creature.

Thou art no Atlas for so great a weight;  
And, *weakling*, Warwick takes his gift again;  
And Henry is my king, Warwick his subject. *Shakespeare.*

Ulysses; who I thought was man  
With great and goodly personage; and born  
A virtue answerable; and this show  
Should shake with weight of such a countenance  
When now a *weakling* came, a dwarfish form. *Shakespeare.*

*A*Esop begged his companions not to overlook him; they found him a *weakling*, and bade him please himself. *L'Estrange.*

**WEAKLY.** *adv.* [from *weak.*]

## 1. Feebly; faintly; without strength.

## 2. With want of efficacy.

The motion of gravity worketh *weakly*, both far from the earth, and also within the earth. *Bacon.*  
Was plighted faith to *weakly* seal'd above,  
That for one error I must loose your love? *Dryden.*

## 3. Indiscreetly; injudiciously; timorously; with feebleness of mind.

This high gift of strength committed to me,  
Under the seal of silence, could not keep,  
But *weakly* to a woman must reveal it. *Milton.*  
Tancred, I neither am dispos'd to make  
Request for life, nor offer'd life to take:  
Much less deny the deed; but least of all  
Beneath pretended justice *weakly* fall. *Dryden's Fables.*

**WEAKLY.** *adj.* [from *weak.*] Not strong; not healthy.

Being old and *weakly*, twenty years in prison, it was ten to one that ever I should have returned. *Raleigh.*

**WEAKNESS.** *n. f.* [from *weak.*]

## 1. Want of strength; want of force; feebleness.

Troy in our *weakness* lives, not in her strength. *Shakespeare.*

Argument  
Of human *weakness* rather than of strength. *Milton.*

The general's force, as kept alive by fight,  
Now, not oppos'd, no longer can pursue:  
Lasting till heav'n had done his courage right,  
When he had conquer'd, he his *weakness* knew. *Dryden.*

## 2. Want of sprightliness.

New graces yearly like thy works display,  
Soft without *weakness*, without glaring gay. *Pope.*

## 3. Want of steadiness.

By such a review we shall discern and strengthen our *weaknesses* with good resolution, and so order our future conversation as may render us least exposed to falling. *Rogers's Sermons.*

## 4. Infirmary; unhealthiness.

Persons in those parts derive a *weakness* of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the delicacy of their own education. *Temple.*

## WEA

## 5. Want of cogency.

She seems to be conscious of the *weakness* of those testimonies. *Tillotson.*

## 6. Want of judgment; want of resolution; foolishness of mind.

A woman, and thence *weak*.  
—*Weakness* is thy excuse,  
And I believe it; *weakness* to resist  
Philistian gold: if *weakness* may excuse,  
What murderer, what traitor, parricide,  
Incestuous, sacrilegious, but may plead it?  
All wickedness is *weakness*. *Milton.*

## 7. Defect; failing.

If you will work on any man, you must know his nature, and so lead him; or his *weaknesses* and disadvantages, and so awe him. *Bacon.*

Many find a pleasure in contradicting the common reports of fame, and in spreading abroad the *weaknesses* of an exalted character. *Addison's Spectator.*

**WEAKSIDE.** *n. f.* [*weak* and *side.*] Foible; deficiency; infirmity.

This dog would have fought for his master in any other case; but the love of mutton was his *weakside*. *L'Estrange.*

Trade has increased their shipping, which they found to be their *weakside* in their last attempts. *Temple.*

**WEAL.** *n. f.* [*pelan*, Saxon; *well*, Dutch.]

Happiness; prosperity; flourishing.

Our *weal* on you depending,  
Counts it your *weal*, that he have liberty. *Shak.*

As we love the *weal* of our souls and bodies, let us so behave ourselves as we may be at peace with God. *Bacon.*

Thine, and of all thy sons,  
The *weal* or woe in thee is plac'd; beware! *Mil.*

Ireland ought to be considered not only in its own interest, but likewise in relation to England, upon whose *weal* in the main that of this kingdom depends. *Temple.*

## 2. Republick; state; publick interest.

Blood hath been shed  
Ere human statute purg'd the general *weal*. *Shak.*  
How shall the muse from such a monarch steal  
An hour, and not defraud the publick *weal*? *Pope.*

**WEAL.** *n. f.* [*palan*, Saxon.] The mark of a stripe.

Like warts or *weals* it hangs upon her skin. *Dorne.*

**WEAL away.** *interj.* Alas. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

**WEALD, Wald, Walt.** Whether singly or jointly, signify a wood or grove, from the Saxon *peald*. *Gibson.*

**WEALTH.** *n. f.* [*pale*, rich, Saxon.]

## 1. Prosperity; external happiness.

In all time of our tribulation, in all time of our *wealth*, in the hour of death, and in the day of judgment, good Lord deliver us. *Common Prayer.*

## 2. Riches; money, or precious goods.

In desert hast thine habitation,  
And these rich heaps of *wealth* dost hide apart  
From the world's eye and from her right glance. *Fairy Queen.*

I should forge  
Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,  
Destroying them for *wealth*. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Once they flourished in *wealth* and wit. *Holyday.*

I wish thee, Vin, above all *wealth*,  
Both bodily and ghostly health:  
Not too much wit or *wealth* come to thee;  
For much of either may undo thee. *Sp. Cowley.*

Each day new *wealth* without their care provides,  
They lie asleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden.*

**WEALTHILY.** *adv.* [from *wealthy.*]

Richly.  
I come to wive it *wealthily* in Padua, *Shakespeare.*

If *wealthily*, then happily in Padua. *Shakespeare.*

**WEALTHY.**



**WEALTHINESS.** *n. f.* [from *wealthy*.] Richness.

**WEALTHY.** *adj.* [from *wealth*.] Rich; opulent; abundant.

If a gentleman, or any *wealthy* yeoman, have any children, the eldest shall be kept in some order, but all the rest shall shift and fall to this occupation of stealing. *Spenser.*

I will be married to a *wealthy* widow Lie three days past. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

My speculations, when sold single, like cherries upon the stick, are delights for the rich and *wealthy*, after some time they come to market in great quantities, and are every ordinary man's money. *Addison's Spectator.*

Not Neptune's self from all his floods receives A *wealthy* tribute than to thine he gives. *Pope.*

**WEAN.** *v. a.* [pean, Saxon.]

1. To put from the breast; to ab lactate.

She was *weaned* when it did taste the wormwood from the nipple; pretty fool! to see it fall out with the dug. *Shakespeare.*

I have behaved as a child that is *weaned* of his mother. *Psalms.*

In *weaning* young creatures, the best way is never to let them suck the paps at all; for then they will drink up milk without any difficulty. *Ray on the Creation.*

\*A fortnight before you *wean* calves from milk, the water be mixed with it. *Martin's Husbandry.*

To withdraw from any habit or desire.

Here the place whose pleasant sights From other shades have *weaned* my wandering mind; *Spenser.*

Tell me what wants me here.

I the rather *wean* me from despair, For love of Edward's offspring in my womb. *Shakespeare.*

Seriously reflect on the happy state he shall most certainly arrive to, if he but *wean* himself from these worldly impediments here that clog his soul's flight. *Digby.*

Children newly *weaned* from their parents, put out their hands towards them in their dreams, as if they were still present. *Stirlingfleet.*

There the coarse cake, and homely hulks of beams,

From pamp'ring riot the young stomach *weans*. *Dryden.*

The troubles of age were intended by the Author of our being to *wean* us gradually from our fondness of life, the nearer we approach to the end of it. *Swift.*

**WEANLING.** } *n. f.* [from *wean*.]

. An animal newly weaned.

Though when as Lowder was far away, This wolfish sheep would catch his prey; A lamb, or a kid, or a *weaned* wass, With that to the wood would he feed hastes. *Spenser.*

To gorge the flesh of lambs and *weaned* kids, On hills where flocks are fed, flies toward the springs Of Ganges or Hydaspes. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A child newly weaned.

**WEAPON.** *n. f.* [peapon, Saxon.] Instrument of offence; something with which one is armed to hurt another.

The giant Down let fall his arm, and soft withdrew His *weapon* huge, that layed was on high, For to have slain the man that on the ground did lie. *Spenser.*

The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword; For I have laden me with many spoils, Using no other *weapon* but his name. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Take this *weapon* Which I have here recovered from the Moor. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Touch me with noble anger; Let not women's *weapons*, water drops,

And any man's cheeks. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

His foes, who came to bring him death, Biting him a *weapon* that before had none. *Daniel.* With his full force he whirl'd it first around; Imperial Juno turn'd the course before, And fix'd the wand'ring *weapon* in the door. *Dryden's Æneid.*

**WEAPONED.** *adj.* [from *weapon*.] Armed for offence; furnished with arms.

In what fort, so ill *weaponed*, could you achieve this enterprize? *Sidney.*

Both the combatants entered, apparelled only in their doublets and hoses, and *weaponed* with sword, buckler, and dagger. *Hayward.*

**WEAPONLESS.** *adj.* [from *weapon*.] Having no weapon; unarmed.

Samson Ran on embattled armies, clad in iron, And *weaponless* himself Made arms ridiculous, useless the forgery Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass, Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail, Adamantine proof. *Milton.*

**WEAPONSAVE.** *n. f.* [weapon and *salve*.] A *salve* which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it.

That the sympathetic powder and the *weapon-salve* constantly perform what is promised, I leave others to believe. *Boyle.*

**WEAR.** *v. a.* preterite *wore*; participle *worn*. [pean, Saxon.]

To waste with use, or time, or instruments; to impair or lessen by gradual diminution.

O wicked world! one that is well nigh *worn* to pieces with age, to show himself a young gallant. *Shakespeare.*

Proteogenes could lay his colours so artificially, that one being *worn* off, a fresh should succeed, to the number of five. *Præbham.*

Waters *wear* the stones. *Job, xiv. 19.* An hasty word, or an indiscreet action, does not dissolve the bond, but that friendship may be still found in heart; and so outgrow and *wear* off these little distempers. *South.*

They have had all advantages to the making them wise unto salvation, yet suffer their manhood to *wear* out and obliterate all those rudiments of their youth. *Decay of Piety.*

To his name inscrib'd, their tears they pay, Till years and kisses *wear* his name away. *Dryden.*

Kings titles commonly begin by *wear*, Which time *wears* off and mellows into right. *Dryden.*

No differences of age, tempers, or education, can *wear* out religion, and set any considerable number of men free from it. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Theodosius exerted himself to animate his penitent in the course of life she was entering upon, and *wear* out of her mind groundless fears. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To consume tediously.

What masks, what dances, To *wear* away this long age of three hours! *Shakespeare.*

In most places, their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours; the residue they *wear* out at coits and kavlies. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Wifely and best of men full oft beguiled, With goodness principled, not to reject The penitent, but ever to forgive, Are drawn to *wear* out miserable days. *Milton.*

3. To carry appendant to the body.

This pale and angry role Will I for ever *wear*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Why art thou angry? — That such a slave as this should *wear* a sword, Who *wears* not honesty. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

What is this, That *wears* upon his baby brow the round And top of sovereignty? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I am the first-born son of him that last Wore the imperial diadem of Rome. *Shakespeare.*

These adorning, let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold.

1 Peter, iii. 3.

Ear'd the putting off These troublef. me. i. gifies which we *wear*. *Mil.* He ask'd what arms the swarthy Memnon *wore*; What troops he landed. *Dryden's Æneid.*

This is unconscionable dealing, to be made a slave, and not know whose livery I *wear*. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

On her white breast a sparkling cross she *wore*. *Pope.*

4. To exhibit in appearance.

Such an infectious face her sorrow *wears*, I can bear death, but not Cydaria's tears. *Dryden.*

5. To affect by degrees.

Trials *wear* us into a liking of what possibly, in the first essay, displeased us. *Locke.*

A man who has any relish for true writing, from the masterly strokes of a great author, every time he peruses him, *wears* himself into the same manner. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. To WEAR out. To harass.

He shall *wear* out the faints. *Daniel, vii. 25.*

7. To WEAR out. To waste or destroy by degrees.

This very rev'rent lecher, quite *worn* out With rheumatism, and crippled with his gout. *Dryden.*

To WEAR. *v. n.*

1. To be wasted with use or time. It has commonly some particle, as *out*, *away*, *off*.

Thou wilt surely *wear* away. *Exodus, xviii. 18.*

In those who have lost their sight when young, in whom the ideas of colours having been but slightly taken notice of, and ceasing to be repeated, do quite *wear* out. *Locke.*

2. To be tediously spent.

Thus *wore* out night; and now the herald lark Left his ground-nest, high taw'ring to defy The morn's approach, and greet her with his song. *Milton.*

3. To pass away by degrees.

If passion causes a present terror, yet it soon *wears* off; and inclination will easily learn to flight such fears. *Locke.*

The difficulty will every day grow less and *wear* off, and obedience become easy and familiar. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**WEAR.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of wearing; the thing worn.

It was th' enchantment of her riches That made m' apply t' your wily witchery; That in return would pay th' expence, The *wear* and tear of conscience. *Hudibras.*

2. [pean, Saxon, a fen; wār, German, a mound.] A dam to shut up and raise the water: often written *weir* or *wier*.

They will force themselves through flood gates, or over *wears*, hedges, or slips in the water. *Waller's Angler.*

3. A net of twigs to catch fish.

**WEARD.** *n. f.* *Weard*, whether initial or final, signifies watchfulness or care; from the Saxon *peardan*, to ward or keep. *Gibson.*

**WEARER.** *n. f.* [from *wear*.]

1. One who has any thing appendant to his person.

Were I the *wearer* of Antonio's beard, I would not shave 't to-day. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.* Cows, hoods, and habits, with their *wearers* too, *Milton.*

And fluster'd into rags. Armour bears off insults, and preserves the *wearer* in the day of battle; but, the danger once repelled, it is laid aside, as being too rough for civil conversation. *Dryden.*

We ought to leave room for the humour of the artist or *wearer*. *Addison on Italy.*

2. That

## 2. That which wastes or diminishes.

Take away this measure from our dress and habits, and all is turned into such paint and glitter, and ridiculous ornaments, as are a real shame to the *wearer*. *Law.*

## WEARINESS. *n. f.* [from *weary*.]

### 1. Lassitude; state of being spent with labour.

Come, our stomachs  
Will make what's homely savoury; *weariness*  
Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth  
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*  
Water-fowls supply the *weariness* of a long flight  
by taking water.

Heaven, when the creature lies prostrate in the weakness of sleep and *weariness*, spreads the covering of night and darkness to conceal it. *South's Sermons.*

To full bowls each other they provoke;  
At length, with *weariness* and wine oppress'd,  
They rise from table, and withdraw to rest. *Dryden.*

### 2. Fatigue; cause of lassitude.

The more remained out of the *weariness* and fatigue of their late marches. *Clarendon.*

### 3. Impatience of any thing.

### 4. Tediousness.

## WEARING. *n. f.* [from *wear*.] Clothes.

It was his bidding;

Give me my nightly *wearing*, and adieu. *Shakespeare.*

## WEARISH. *adj.* [I believe from *wear*, Saxon, a quagmire. See *WEERISH*.]

### 1. Boggy; watery.

### 2. Weak; watery.

A garment over rich and wide for many of their *wearish* and ill-disposed bodies.

*Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*

## WEARISOME. *adj.* [from *wear*.] Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness.

The soul preferrieth rest in ignorance before *wearisome* labour to know. *Hooter.*

These high wild hills, and rough uneven ways,  
Draw out our miles, and make them *wearisome*.

*Shakespeare.*

Troops came to the army the day before, har-  
rassed with a long and *wearisome* march. *Bacon.*

Costly I reckon not them alone which charge  
the purse, but which are *wearisome* and importune  
in suits. *Bacon.*

Shrinking up or stretching out are *wearisome* po-  
sitions, and such as perturb the quiet of those parts. *Brown.*

This must be our task

In heav'n, this our delight; how *wearisome*  
Eternity so spent, in worship paid  
To whom we hate! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Satiety from all things else doth come,  
Then life must to itself grow *wearisome*. *Dinham.*

## WEARISOMELY. *adv.* [from *wearisome*.]

Tediously; so as to cause weariness.

As of Nimrod, so are the opinions of writers  
different touching Assur, and the beginning of that  
great state of Assyria, a controversy *wearisomely*  
disputed, without any direct proof or certainty. *Raleigh.*

## WEARISOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *wearisome*.]

### 1. The quality of tiring.

### 2. The state of being easily tired.

A wit, quick without lightness, sharp without  
brittleness, desirous of good things without new-  
fangledness, diligent in painful things without *wea-*  
*risomeness*. *Aylmer's Schoolmaster.*

## TO WEARY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

### 1. To tire; to fatigue; to harass; to sub- due by labour.

Perter that the enemy seek us;  
So shall he waste his means, *weary* his soldiers,  
Doing himself offence. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
The people labour in the very fire, *weary* them-  
selves for very vanity. *Job. ii. 13.*

Dewy sleep oppress'd them *weary'd*. *Milton.*

Sea would be pools without the brushing air,  
To curl the waves; and sure some little care  
Should *weary* nature so, to make her want repose. *Dryden.*

You have already *weary'd* fortune for  
She cannot farther be your friend or foe. *Dryden.*  
But fits all breathless.

It would not be difficult to continue a paper by  
resuming the same subjects, and *wearying* out the  
reader with the same thoughts in a different phrase. *Addison's Freeholder.*

### 2. To make impatient of continuance.

I stay too long by thee, I *weary* thee.

*Shakespeare, Henry V.*

Should the government be *weary'd* out of its  
present patience, what is to be expected by such  
turbulent men? *Addison.*

### 3. To subdue or harass by any thing irk- some.

Muffling all her wiles,  
With blandish'd parleys, feminine assaults,  
Tongue-batteries, she forc'd not day nor night  
To storm me over-watch'd and *weary'd* out. *Milt.*

## WEARY. *adj.* [penix, Saxon; *waeren*, to be tired, Dutch.]

### 1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour.

Fair Phœbus 'gan decline, in haste,  
His *weary* waggon to the western vale. *Spenser.*  
Gentle Warwick,

Let me embrace thee in my *weary* arms!  
I, that did never weep, now melt with woe.  
I am *weary*, yea, my memory is tir'd:  
Have we no wine here? *Shakespeare.*

An old man, broken with the storms of state,  
Is come to lay his *weary* bones among ye:  
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakespeare.*  
Let us not be *weary* in well doing. *Gal. vi. 9.*

Our words to who'dy did the fates employ,  
That they at length grew *weary* to destroy:  
Refus'd the work we brought, and out of breath,  
Made sorrow and despair attend for death. *Dryden.*

### 2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irksome.

The king was as *weary* of Scotland, as he had  
been impatient to go thither, finding all things pro-  
posed to him without consideration of his honour or  
interest. *Clarendon.*

My hopes all flat, nature within me seems,  
In all her functions, *weary* of herself. *Milton.*

### 3. Desirous to discontinue.

See the revolution of the times,  
Make mountains level, and the continent,  
*Weary* of solid tunnels, melt itself  
Into the seas. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

### 4. Causing weariness; tiresome.

Their gates to all were open evermore  
That by the *weary* way were travelling;  
And one sat waiting ever them before,  
To call in comers by that needy were and poor. *Spenser.*

The *weariest* and most loathed life  
That age, aches, penury, imprisonment,  
Can lay on nature, is a paradise  
To what we fear of death. *Shakespeare.*

Put on what *weary* negligence you please,  
You and your fellows; I'd have it come to ques-  
tion. *Shakespeare.*

## WEASEL. *n. f.* [perel, Saxon; *weasel*, Dutch; *mustela*, Latin.] A small animal that eats corn and kills mice.

Ready in gybes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and  
As quarrelsome as the *weasel*. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*  
A weasel once made shift to sink  
In at a corn-loft through a chink. *Pope.*

## WEASAND. *n. f.* [paren, Saxon. This word is very variously written; but this orthography is nearest to the original word.] The windpipe; the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted; the larynx.

Marry Diggon, what should him assay,  
To take his own where ever it lay;

For had his *weasand* been a little wider,  
He would have devoured both ladder and shidder. *Spenser.*

Cut his *weasand* with thy knife. *Shakespeare, Temp.*  
Matter to be discharged by expiration must  
first pass into the lungs, then into the aorta arte-  
ria, or *weasand*, and from thence be cough'd up,  
and spit out by the mouth. *Huygen.*

The *weasand* that slightly was impress'd,  
Now from his heavy fall with weight increas'd,  
Drove through his neck assant; he spins the  
ground,  
And the soul issues through the *weasand*'s wound. *Dryden.*

## WEATHER. *n. f.* [pebet, Saxon.]

### 1. State of the air, respecting either cold or heat, wet or driness.

Who's there, besides foul *weather* I—  
—One minded like the *weather*, most unquietly. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I am far better born than is the king;  
But I must make him so *weather* yet a while,  
Till Henry be more weak, and I more strong. *Shakespeare.*

Again the northern winds may sing and plow,  
And fear no haven but from the *weather* now. *Corwall.*

Men must content themselves to travel in all  
*weathers*, and through all difficulties. *L'Estrange.*  
The sun

Foretels the change of *weather* in the skies;  
Whene'er through mists he shoots his sudden beams,  
Suspect a dissling day. *Dryden.*

### 2. The change of the state of the air.

It is a regretted thing to see an ancient castle not  
in decay; how much more to behold an ancient  
family, which have stood against the waves and  
*weathers* of time. *Bacon.*

### 3. Tempest; storm.

What gusts of *weather* from that gath'ring cloud  
My thoughts preface! *Dryden's Virgil.*

## TO WEATHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

### 1. To expose to the air.

He perched on some branch thereby,  
To *weather* him, and his moist wings to dry. *Spenser.*

Mustard-seed gather for being too ripe,  
And *weather* it well, yea ye give it a stripe. *Tusser.*

### 2. To pass with difficulty.

He *weather'd* fell Charybdis; but ere long  
The skies were darken'd, and the tempest strong. *Garib.*

Could they *weather* and stand the shock of an  
eternal duration, and yet be at any time subject to  
a dissolution? *Hale.*

### 3. TO WEATHER a point. To gain a point against the wind; to accomplish against opposition.

We have been tugging a great while against the  
stream, and have almost *weather'd* our point; a  
stretch or two more will do the work. *Addison.*

### 4. TO WEATHER out. To endure.

When we have pass'd these gloomy hours,  
And *weather'd* out the storm that beats upon us. *Addison.*

## WEATHERBEATEN. *adj.* Harassed and seasoned by hard weather.

They perceived an aged man and a young, both  
poorly arrayed, extremely *weather-beaten*, the old  
man blind, the young man leading him. *Stacy.*  
She enjoys sure peace for evermore,  
As *weather-beaten* ship arriv'd on happy shore. *Spenser.*

Thrice from the banks of Wye,  
And sandy-bottom'd Severn, have I sent  
Him bootless home, and *weather-beaten* back. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

I hope, when you know the work, you will at  
once leap into the river, and swim through hand-  
someness, and not *weather-beaten* with the divers blasts  
of irresolution, stand shivering upon the brink. *Suckling.*

A *weather-beaten* vessel holds  
Gladly the port. *Milton.*

## WEA

Dido receiv'd his *weatherbeaten* troops.

*Dryden's Virgil.*

The old *weatherbeaten* soldier carries in his hand the Roman eagle.

*Addison.*

**WEATHERBOARD**, or *Weatherbow*. *n. f.* In the sea language, that side of a ship that is to the windward. *Dictionary.*

**WEATHERCOCK**. *n. f.* [*weather* and *cock*.]

1. An artificial cock set on the top of a spire, which by turning shows the point from which the wind blows.

But, alas! the sun keeps his light, though thy faith be darkened, the rocks stand still, though thou change like a *weathercock*. *Sidney.*

A kingfisher hanged by the bill, converting the breast to that point of the horizon from whence the wind doth blow, is a very strange introducing of natural *weathercocks*. *Brown.*

2. Any thing fickle or inconstant.

Where had you this pretty *weathercock*?—I cannot tell what his name is my husband had him out. *Shakespeare.*

He break my promise and absolve my vow! The word which I have given shall stand like fate, Not like the king's, that *weathercock* of state. *Dryden.*

**WEATHERDRIVEN**. *part. pass.* Forced by storms or contrary winds.

Philip, during his voyage towards Spain, was *weatherdriven* into Weymouth.

*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

**WEATHERGAGE**. *n. f.* [*weather* and *gage*.] Any thing that shews the weather.

To veer and tack, and steer a cause Against the *weathergage* of laws. *Hudibras.*

**WEATHERGLASS**. *n. f.* [*weather* and *glass*.]

1. A barometer; a glass that shews the weight of the air.

John's temper depended very much upon the air; his spirits rose and fell with the *weatherglass*. *Arbutnot.*

We shall hardly wish for a perpetual equinox to save the charges of *weatherglass*; for the two equinoxes of our year are the most windy and tempestuous. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. A thermometer. Less used.

As in some *weatherglass* my love I hold, Which falls or rises with the heat or cold, I will be constant yet. *Dryden.*

**WEATHERSPY**. *n. f.* [*weather* and *spy*.] A star-gazer; an astrologer; one that retells the weather.

And sooner may a gulling *weatherspy*, By drawing forth heaven's scheme, tell certainly What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or suits, next year Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Donne.*

**WEATHERWISP**. *adj.* [*weather* and *wisp*.] Skillful in foretelling the weather.

**WEATHERWISER**. *n. f.* [*weather*, and *wisdom*, Dutch, to shew.] Any thing that foretells the weather.

Most vegetables expand their flowers and down in warm sun-shiny weather, and again close them toward the evening, or in rain, as is in the flowers of pimpernel, the opening and shutting of which are the countryman's *weatherwiser*. *DuRoi's Physico-Theology.*

**TO WEAVE**. *v. a.* preterite *wove*, *woven*, *weaved*. [*peyan*, Saxon; *weven*, Dutch.]

1. To form by texture; to form by inserting one part of the materials within another.

Here in her hairs The painter plays the spider, and hath *woven* A golden mesh to intrap the hearts of men Sadder than guile in cobwebs. *Shakespeare.*

## WEB

The women *wove* hangings for the grove.

*a Kings, xxiil. 7.*

There our secret thoughts unseen Like nets be *woven* and interwined, Wherewith we catch other's mind. *Carrus.* White seem'd her robes, yet *woven* so they were, As snow and gold together had been wrought. *Dryden.*

These purple vests were *woven* by Dardan dames. *Dryden.*

Dan Pope, for thy misfortune griev'd, With kind concern and skill has *woven* A silken web, and ne'er shall fade Its colours; gently has he laid The mantle o'er thy sad distress: And Venus shall the texture bless. *Prior.*

2. To unite by intermixture.

When religion was *woven* into the civil government, and flourish'd under the protection of the emperors, men's thoughts and discourses were full of secular affairs; but, in the three first centuries of christianity, men who embraced this religion had given up all their interests in this world, and lived in a perpetual preparation for the next. *Add.*

3. To interpose; to insert.

The duke be here to-night! she better! best! This *waves* itself perforce into my business. *Shak.*

**TO WEAVE**. *v. n.* To work with a loom.

**WEAVER**. *n. f.* [from *weave*.] One who makes threads into cloth.

Upon these taxations, The clothiers all, not able to maintain The many to them 'longing, have put off The spinners, carders, fullers, *weavers*. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

My days are swifter than a *weaver's* shuttle, and are spent without hope. *Job, vii. 6.*

The *weaver* may cast religion upon what loom he please. *Hew.*

Her flag aloft spreads rustling to the wind, And sanguine streamers seem the flood to fire: The *weaver*, charm'd with what his loom design'd, Goes on to see, and knows not to retire. *Dryden.*

**WEAVERFISH**. *n. f.* [*araneus piscis*, Lat.]

A fish. *Ainsworth.*

**WEB**. *n. f.* [*pebba*, Saxon.]

1. Texture; any thing woven.

Penelope, for her husband's sake, Devis'd a web her woovers to deceive; In which the work that she all day did make, The same at night she did again unweave. *Spenser.*

Strid at gates, And heard within the goddesses elevate A voice divine, as at her web she wrought, Subtle, and glorious, and past earthly thought. *Chapman.*

Spiders touch'd, seek their web's inmost part. *Davies.*

By day the web and loom, And homely household task, shall be her doom. *Dryden.*

The fates, when they this happy web have spun, Shall bless the sacred clue, and bid it smoothly run. *Dryden.*

2. Some part of a sword. Obsolete.

The sword, whereof the web was steel; Pommel, rich stone; hilt, gold approv'd by touch. *Fanfax.*

3. A kind of dusky film that hinders the sight; suffusion.

This is the foul libertigibbet; he gives the web and the pin, squints the eye, and makes the hair-rip. *Shakespeare.*

**WEBBED**. *adj.* [from *web*.] Joined by a film.

Such as are whole-footed, or whose toes are webbed together, their legs are generally short, the most convenient size for swimming. *Darwin's Physico-Theology.*

**WEBFOOTED**. *adj.* [*web* and *foot*.] Palmipedous; having films between the toes.

## WED

*Webfooted* fowls do not live constantly upon the land, nor fear to enter the water. *Ray on Creation.*

**WE'ASTER**. *n. f.* [*pebyrne*, Saxon, a woman weaver.] A weaver. Obsolete.

After local names, the most in number have been derived from occupations; as, Taylor, *Webster*, Wheeler. *Camden.*

**TO WED**. *v. a.* [*pebian*, Saxon.]

1. To marry; to take for husband or wife.

If one by one you *wedded* all the world, Or, from the all that are, took something good To make a perfect woman; she you kill'd Would be unparallel'd. *Shakespeare.*

Never did thy beauty, since the day I saw thee first, and *wedded* thee, adorn'd With all perfection, to flame my senses. *Milton.*

Chloe, blind to wit and worth, *Weds* the rich and noble of some low of earth. *Pope.*

2. To join in marriage.

In Syracusa, I born, and *wed* Unto a woman happy but too true. *Shakespeare.*

Then I found no more; And Adam, *wedded* to another Eve, Shall live with her. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The woman in us all respects a decent like that begun in the garden, and our underlinings are *wedded* to it, as the mother of their misery. *Glanville.*

3. To unite for ever.

Affection's sacrament of thy parts, And thou art *wedded* to calamity. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*

4. To take for ever.

Though the principal men of the house of commons were again elected to serve in this parliament, yet they were far from *wedding* the war, or taking themselves to be concerned to make good any declaration made by the former. *Clarendon.*

They positively and concernedly *wedded* his cause. *Clarendon.*

5. To unite by love or fondness.

Men are *wedded* to their lusts, and resolved upon a wicked course; and so it becomes their interest to wish there were no God. *Tillotson's Sermon.*

**TO WED**. *v. n.* To contract matrimony.

When I shall *wed*, That lord whose hand shall take my plight, shall carry Half my love with him, half my care and duty. *Shakespeare.*

To love, to *wed*, For Hymen's rites, and for the marriage bed, You were ordain'd. *Suckling.*

Nor took I Guiscard, by blind fancy led, Or hasty choice, as many women *wed*, But with deliberate care. *Dryden.*

**WEDDING**. *n. f.* [from *wed*.] Marriage; nuptials; the nuptial ceremony.

Come, away! For you shall hence upon your *wedding* day. *Shak.*

I will dance and eat plums at your *wedding*. *Shakespeare.*

Let her beauty be her *wedding* dower; For me and my possessions she esteems not. *Shak.*

When my son was entered into his *wedding* chamber, he fell down and died. *2 Esdras, x. 1.*

These three country bills agree, that each *wedding* produces four children. *Granville's Bills of Mort.*

His friends were invited to come and make merry with him, and this was to be the *wedding*-feast. *L'Estrange.*

If she affirmed herself a virgin, the must on her *wedding* day, and in her *wedding* cloaths, perform the ceremony of going alone into the den, and stay an hour with the lion. *Swift.*

A woman seldom asks advice before she has bought her *wedding*-cloaths. *Spektator.*

**WEDGE**. *n. f.* [*wagga*, Danish; *awegge*, Dutch.]

1. A body which, having a sharp edge continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber; one of the mechanical powers.

A bar-

A barbarous troop of clownish fone  
The honour of these noble boughs down threw;  
Under the wedge I heard the trunk to groan.

*Spenser.*  
The fifth mechanical faculty is the wedge used  
in the cleaving of wood. *Wilkin's Math. Magick.*  
He left his wedge within the cloyen oak.

*Dryden's Æneid.*  
The oak let many a heavy groan, when he was  
cleft with a wedge of his own timber.

*A husband's History of John Bull.*

## 2. A mass of metal.

As sparks from the anvil w'd to fly,  
When heavy hammers on the wedge are swaid.

*Spenser.*  
When I saw a goodly Babylonish garment, and a  
wedge of gold of fifty shekels weight, then I co-  
vetted them. *Job. vii.*

## 3. Any thing in the form of a wedge.

In warlike musters they appear,  
In rhombs, and wedges, and half-moons, and wings.

*Milton.*

## To WEDGE. v. a. [from the noun.]

### 1. To cleave with a wedge.

My heart,  
As wedged with a sigh, would live in twain,  
Left Hector, or my father, should perceive me.

*Shakespeare.*

### 2. To drive as a wedge is driven.

Where have you been broiling?—  
—Among the crowd in 'th' abbey, where a finger  
Could not be walg'd in more. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

### 3. To force as a wedge forces.

Part  
In common rang'd in figure wedge their way,  
Intelligent of seasons. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

### 4. To fasten by wedges.

Wedge on the kindest scythles,  
And give us steeds that snort against the foe.

*A. Phillips.*

### 5. To fix as a wedge.

Your wit will not so soon out as another man's  
will; it is strongly wedged up in a blockhead.

*Shakespeare.*

Sergeantus in the centaur soon he pass'd,  
Wedge'd in the rock, shoals and sticking fast. *Dryd.*  
What impulse can be propagated from one parti-  
cle entombed and wedged in the very center of  
the earth, to another in the center of Saturn?

*Bentley's Sermons.*

## WEDLOCK. n. f. [wed and lac, Saxon, marriage and gift.] Marriage; matrimony.

She doth stray about  
By holy crosses, where the kneels and prays  
For happy wedlock hours. *Shakespeare.*  
Sirrah, your brother is legitimate;  
Your father's wife did after wedlock bear him,  
And if he did play false the fault was hers. *Shak.*  
Can wedlock know so great a curse?  
As putting husbands out to nurse? *Cleaveland.*  
He his happiest choice too late  
Shall meet already link'd, and wedlock-bound  
To a fell adversary. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

May not a prison or a grave,  
Like wedlock, honour's title have? *Dantam.*  
One thought the sex's prime felicity  
Was from the bonds of wedlock to be free,  
And uncontroll'd to give account to none. *Dryd.*  
A man determined, about the fiftieth year of his  
age, to enter upon wedlock. *Addison.*

## WEDNESDAY. n. f. [pobensdag, Sax. oden's day, Swedish; woensday, Dutch; wensday, Islandick.] The fourth day of the week, so named by the Gothick nations from Woden or Odin.

Where is the honour of him that died on Wed-  
nesday? *Shakespeare.*

The offices of prayer he had in his church, not  
only upon the Sundays, and festivals, and their  
eves, as also Wednesdays and Fridays. *Fell.*

## WEE. adj. [a Saxon word of the same

Little; small: whence the word *weenst*  
or *weest* is used for little; as, a *weest*  
face. In *Scotland* it denotes small or lit-  
tle; as, a *wee* anc, a little one, or child;  
a *wee* bit, a little bit.

Does he not wear a great round beard, like a  
glover's plying knife?—No, forsooth; he hath  
but a little *wee* face, with a little yellow beard.

*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

## WEICHELN. n. f. [This is often writ- ten *witch elm*.] A species of elm.

A cion of a *weicheelm* grafted upon an ordinary  
elm, will put forth leaves as broad as the brim of  
a hat. *Bacon*

## WEED. n. f. [peob, Saxon, tares.]

### 1. An herb noxious or useless.

If he had an immoderate ambition, which is a  
*weed*, if it be a *weed*, apt to grow in the best  
soils, it doth not appear that it was in his nature.

*Clarendon.*

He wand'ring feeds  
On slowly growing herbs and ranker weeds. *Sandys.*  
Too much manuring fill'd that field with weeds,  
While locusts, like locusts, did destroy the feeds.

*Denham.*

Stinking weeds and poisonous plants have their  
use. *Mere.*

When they are cut, let them lie, if weedy, to  
kill the weeds. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood  
Rolling, its course design'd the country's good;  
But on the torrent's too impetuous speed  
From the low earth tore some polluting weed;  
And with the blood of Jove there always ran  
Some viler part, some uncture of the man. *Prior.*

If they are often seen to lose that little religion  
they were taught in their youth, 'tis no more to be  
wondered at, than to see a little flower choked  
and killed amongst rank weeds. *Low.*

### 2. [peoba, Saxon; waed, Dutch.] A garment; clothes; habit; dress. Now scarce in use, except in *widow's weeds*, the mourning drels of a widow.

My mind for weeds your virtue's livery wears.

*Shelley.*

Neither is it any man's business to cloath all  
his servants with one *weed*, nor theirs to cloath  
themselves so, if left to their own judgments.

*Hooker.*

They meet upon the way  
An aged sire, in long black weeds yclad;  
His feet all bare, his beard all hoary gray,  
And by his belt his back he hanging had. *Spenser.*  
Livery is also called the upper *weed*, which a  
serving man wears, to called as it was delivered  
and taken from him at pleasure. *Spenser.*

The snake throws her erasell'd skin,  
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in.  
Throughs of knights, and barons' bold,  
In weeds of peace, high triumphs hold,  
With store of ladies. *Milton.*  
Lately your fan hard in woman's *weed*  
Wrapp'd my glad head. *Waller.*

### 3. It is used by Chapman for the upper garment.

The morning, in her throne of gold,  
Surraid the vast world, by whose orient light  
The nymph adorn'd me with attires as bright;  
Her own hands putting on both shirt and *weeds*.

*Chapman.*

## To WEED. v. a. [from the noun.]

### 1. To rid of noxious plants.

When you sow the berries of bays, weed not the  
borders for the first half year; for the weed give'n  
them shade. *Bacon.*

Your seedlings having stood till June, bestow a  
*weeding* or a slight hoeing upon them. *Mortimer.*

### 2. To take away as noxious plants.

On Marcius  
Each word thou'lt spoke hath *weeded* from my  
heart

A root of ancient envy. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Sarcasms, contumelies, and invectives, fill so  
many pages of our controversial writings, that,  
were those *weeded* out, in my volumes would be  
reduced to a more moderate bulk and temper.

*Decay of Piety.*

### 3. To free from any thing hurtful or offensive.

He *weeded* the kingdom of such as were devoted  
to Eliana, and manumized it from that most dan-  
gerous confederacy. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

### 4. To root out vice.

Wise fathers be not as well aware in *weeding*  
from their children ill things, as they were before  
in grafting in them learning. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*  
One by one, as they appeared, they might all  
be *weeded* out, without any sign that ever they  
had been there. *Locke.*

## WEEDER. n. f. [from weed.] One that takes away any thing noxious.

A *weeder* out of his proud adversaries,  
A liberal rewarder of his friends. *Shak. Richard III.*

## WEEDHOOK. n. f. [weed and hook.] A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.

In May get a *weedhook*, a crotch, and a glove,  
And weed out such weeds as the corn doth not  
love. *Tusser.*

## WEEDLESS. adj. [from weed.] Free from weeds; free from any thing use- less or noxious.

So many *weedless* paradises be,  
Which of themselves produce no venomous sin.

*Donne.*

A crystal brook,  
When troubled most it does the bottom show;  
'Tis *weedless* all above, and ruckles all below.

*Dryden.*

## WEEDY. adj. [from weed.]

### 1. Consisting of weeds.

There on the pendant boughs her coronet weed  
Clam'ring to hang, an envious silver broke,  
When down her *weedy* trophies and herself  
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

### 2. Abounding with weeds.

Did in a *weedy* lake all night I lay,  
Secure of safety. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
If it is *weedy*, let it lie upon the ground. *Mort.*

## WEEK. n. f. [peoc, Saxon; weke, Dut. wecka, Swedish.] The space of seven days.

Fulfil her *week*, and we will give thee this also.

*Genesis, xlii.*

The division of time by *weeks* hath been uni-  
versally observed in the world, not only amongst  
the civilized, but likewise among the most barbar-  
ous nations. *Wilkins.*

## WEEKDAY. n. f. [week and day.] Any day not Sunday.

One solid dish his *weekday* meal affords,  
An added pudding solemniz'd the Lord's. *Pope.*

## WEEKLY. adj. [from week.] Happen- ing, produced, or done once a week; hebdomadary.

The Jews had always their *weekly* readings of  
the law of Moses. *Hooker.*  
So liv'd our fires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,  
And multiply'd with heirs their *weekly* bill. *Dryd.*  
Nothing more frequent in their *weekly* papers,  
than affecting to confound the terms of clergy  
and high-church, and then loading the latter with  
calumny. *Scout.*

## WEEKLY. adv. [from week.] Once a week; by hebdomadal periods.

'These are obliged to perform divine worship  
in their turns *weekly*, and are sometimes called  
hebdomadal canons. *Ayliffe.*

## WEEK. n. f. [peoc, Saxon.]

1. A whirlpool.
2. [perhaps from *willow*.] A twiggen  
snare or trap for fish.

To





My soul is quite *weigh'd down* with care, and asks  
The soft refreshment of a moment's sleep.

*Addison's Cato.*

Excellent persons, *weighed down* by this habitual sorrow of heart, rather deserve our compassion than reproach.

*Addison.*

### TO WEIGH. *v. n.*

#### 1. To have weight.

Exactly weighing, and strangling a chicken in the scales, upon an immediate ponderation, we could discover no difference in weight; but suffering it to lie eight or ten hours, until it grew perfectly cold, it *weighed* most sensibly lighter.

*Brown.*

#### 2. To be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance.

This objection ought to *weigh* with those, whose reading is designed for much talk and little knowledge.

*Locke.*

A wife man is then best satisfied, when he finds that the same argument which *weighs* with him has *weighed* with thousands before him, and is such as hath born down all opposition.

*Addison.*

#### 3. To raise the anchor.

When gath'ring clouds o'ershadow all the skies,  
And shoot quick lightnings, *weigh*, my boys, he cries.

*Dryden.*

#### 4. To bear heavily; to press hard.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,  
And with some sweet oblivious antidote  
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff  
Which *weighs* upon the heart? *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

#### 5. To sink by its own weight.

The Indian fig boweth so low, as it taketh root again; the plenty of the sap, and the softness of the stalk, making the bough, being overloaded, *weigh* down.

*Bacon.*

### WEIGHED. *adj.* [from *weigh*.] Experienced.

In an embassy of weight, choice was made of some sad person of known experience, and not of a young man, not *weighed* in state matters.

*Bacon.*

### WEIGHED. *n. s.* [from *weigh*.] He who weighs.

### WEIGHT. *n. s.* [piht, Saxon.]

#### 1. Quantity measured by the balance.

Tobacco cut and weighed, and then dried by the fire, loseth *weight*: and, after being laid in the open air, recovereth *weight* again.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

Fain would I chuse a middle courte to steer;  
Nature's too kind, and justice too severe:  
Speak for us both, and to the balance bring,  
On either side, the father and the king!  
Heav'n knows my heart is bent to favour thee;  
Make it but scanty *weight*, and leave the rest to me.

*Dryden.*

So was every thing of the temple, even so the *weight* of a flesh hook, given to David, as you may see.

*Lesley.*

Buerhave fed a sparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own *weight*; and yet there was no acid found in its body.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

#### 2. A mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined.

Just balances, just *weights*, shall ye have.

*Levi. xix. 36.*

Undoubtedly there were such *weights* which the physicians used, who though they might reckon according to the *weight* of the money, they did not weigh their drugs with pieces of money.

*Arbutnot on Coins.*

When the balance is entirely broke, by mighty *weights* fallen into either scale, the power will never continue long in equal division, but run entirely into one.

*Swift.*

#### 3. Ponderous mass.

A man leapeth better with *weights* in his hands than without; for that the *weight*, if proportionable, strengtheneth the sinews by contracting them: otherwise, where no contraction is needful, *weight*

hindereth; as we see, in horse-races, men are curious to foresee that there be not the least *weight* upon the one horse more than upon the other. In leaping with *weights*, the arms are first cast backwards, and then forwards, with so much the greater force.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

Wolsey, who from his own great store might have  
A palace or a college for his *grave*,  
Lies here interr'd:

Nothing but earth to clog his pond'rous *weight*  
Upon him, but a pebble of equit:

It thus thou liest neglected, what must we  
Hope after death, who are but shreds of thee?

*Bishop Corbet.*

#### All their confidence

Under the *weight* of mountains buried deep. *Milton.*  
Pride, like a gulf, swallows us up; our very  
virtues, when so leavened, becoming *weights* and  
plumets to sink us to the deeper ruin.

*Government of the Tongue.*

Then shun the ill; and know, my dear,  
Kindness and constancy will prove

The only pillars fit to bear

So vast a *weight* as that of love.

*Prior.*

#### 4. Gravity; heaviness; tendency to the center.

Heaviness or *weight* is not here considered as being such a natural quality, whereby condensed bodies do of themselves tend downwards; but rather as being an affection, whereby they may be measured.

*Wilkins.*

The shaft, that slightly was impress'd,  
Now from his heavy fall with *weight* increas'd  
Drove through his neck.

*Dryden.*

What natural agent impel them so strongly with  
a transverse side blow against that tremendous *weight*  
and rapidity, when whole worlds are falling?

*Bentley.*

#### 5. Pressure; burthen; overwhelming power.

Thou art no Atlas for so great a *weight*. *Shak.*  
As some of the angels did scarce sooner receive  
than break the law of obedience; so some men, by  
an unhappy imitation of such angels, are more ready  
to slander the *weight* of their yoke than to bear it.

*Holyday.*

So shall the world go on,  
To good malignant, to bad men benign,  
Under her own *weight* groaning.

*Milton.*

We must thole, who groan beneath the *weight*  
Of age, disease, or want, commiserate. *Denham.*  
The prince may carry the plough, but the *weight*  
lies upon the people.

*L'Estrange.*

Possession's load was grown so great,  
He sunk beneath the cumb'rous *weight*. *Swift.*  
They are like so many *weights* upon our minds,  
that make us less able and less inclined to raise  
up our thoughts and affections to the things that  
are above.

*Law.*

#### 6. Importance; power; influence; efficacy.

How to make ye suddenly an answer,  
In such a point of *weight*, so near mine honour,  
In truth I know not. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
If this right of heir carry any *weight* with it,  
if it be the ordinance of God, must not all be  
subject to it?

*Locke.*

To make the sense of esteem or disgrace sink the  
deeper, and be of the more *weight*, other agreeable  
or disagreeable things should constantly accompany  
these different states.

*Locke.*

An author's arguments lose their *weight*, when  
we are persuaded that he only writes for argument's  
sake.

*Addison.*

See, Lord, the sorrows of my heart,  
Ere yet it be too late;

And hear my Saviour's dying groans,  
To give those sorrows *weight*. *Addis. Spelt.*

The solemnities that encompass the magistrate  
add dignity to all his actions, and *weight* to all his  
words.

*Atterbury.*

### WEIGHTILY. *adv.* [from *weighty*.]

#### 1. Heavily; ponderously.

#### 2. Solidly; importantly.

In his poetry the world, because he makes his  
agents speak *weightily* and sententiously?

*Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*

### WEIGHTINESS. *n. s.* [from *weighty*.]

#### 1. Ponderosity; gravity; heaviness.

#### 2. Solidity; force.

I fear I have dwelt longer on this passage than  
the *weightiness* of any argument in it requires.

*Locke.*

#### 3. Importance.

The apparent defect of her judgment, joined to  
the *weightiness* of the adventure, caused many to  
marvel.

*Hayward.*

### WEIGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *weight*.] Light; having no gravity.

How by him balanc'd in the *weightless* air?

Canst thou the wisdom of his work declare?

*Sundys.*

It must both *weightless* and immortal prove,  
Because the centre of it is above.

*Dryden.*

### WIGHTY. *adj.* [from *weight*.]

#### 1. Heavy; ponderous.

You have already weary'd fortune so,  
She cannot farther be your friend or foe,  
But sits all breathless, and admires to feel  
A fate so *wighty* that it stops her wheel.

*Dryden.*

#### 2. Important; momentous; efficacious.

I to your assistance do make love,  
Masking the business from the common eye  
For sundry *wighty* reasons. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

It only forbids suits in tighter losses and indignities,  
such as our Lord there mentions, and making  
the law the instrument of revenge in *wightier* mat-  
ters.

*Kesteven.*

No soul Pythagoras was thought:  
Whilst he his *wighty* doctrines taught,  
He made his list'ning scholars stand,  
Their mouth still cover'd with their hand;  
Else, may be, some odd thinking youth,  
Lest friend to doctrine than to truth,  
Might have refus'd to let his ears  
Attend the musick of the spheres.

*Prior.*

Thus spoke to my lady the knight full of care,  
Let me have your advice in a *wighty* affair.

*Swift.*

#### 3. Rigorous; severe. Not in use.

If, after two days shine, Athens contains thee,  
Attend our *wightier* judgment. *Shaksp. Timon.*  
**WE'LAWAY. *interj.*** [This I once believed  
a corruption of *wel away*, that is, *happi-  
ness is gone*; so Junius explained it: but  
the Saxon exclamation is *palapa, woe*  
on *woe*. From *welaway* is formed by  
corruption *weladay*.] Alas.

Harrow now out, and *welaway*, he cried,  
What dismal day hath sent this cursed light? *Spens.*  
Ah, *welaway*, most noble lords, how can  
Your cruel eyes endure so piteous light? *Spenser.*

*Welaway*, the while I was so fond,  
To leave the good that I had in hand.

*Spenser.*

### WELCOME. *adj.* [*bien venu*, French; *pilcume*, Saxon; *welkom*, Dutch.]

#### 1. Received with gladness; admitted willingly to any place or enjoyment; grateful; pleasing.

I serve you, madam:  
Your graces are right *welcome*. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

He, though not of the plot, will like it,  
And wish it should proceed; for, unto men  
Press'd with their wants, all change is ever *welcome*.

*Ben Jonson.*

Here let me earn my bread,  
Till oft invoked death  
Hasten the *welcome* end of all my pains.

*Milton.*

He that knows how to make those he converses  
with easy, has found the true art of living, and  
being *welcome* and valued every where.

*Locke.*

#### 2. To bid WELCOME. To receive with professions of kindness.

Some stood in a row in so civil a fashion, as if  
to *welcome* us; and divers put their arms a little  
abroad, which is their gesture when they *bid* *welcome*.

*Brown.*

**WELCOME.**

**WEL'COME**, *interj.* A form of salutation used to a new comer, elliptically used for *you are welcome*.

*Welcome*, he said,  
O long-expected, to my dear embrace! *Dryden*  
*Welcome*, great monarch, to your own. *Dryden*.

**WEL'COME**, *n. f.*

1. Salutation of a new comer.

*Welcome* ever smile, and farewell goes out sighing. *Shakespeare*.

Leontes opening his free arms, and weeping  
His welcome forth. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.

2. Kind reception of a new comer.

I should be free from injuries, and abound as much in the true causes of *welcomes*, as I should find want of the effects thereof. *Sidney*.

I look'd not for you yet, nor am provided  
For your fit welcome. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

Madam, new years may well expect to find  
*Welcome* from you, to whom they are so kind:  
Still as they pass they court and smile on you,  
And make your beauty, as themselves, seem new. *Waller*.

Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and impartiality keeps it, truth finds an entrance and a welcome too. *South's Sermons*.

**TO WELCOME**, *v. a.* To salute a new comer with kindness.

I know no cause  
Why I should welcome such a guest as grief,  
Save bidding farewell to so sweet a guest  
As my sweet Richard. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

They stood in a row in so civil a fashion, as if to welcome us. *Bacon*.

Thus we salute thee with our early song,  
And welcome thee, and with thee long. *Milton*.

To welcome home  
His waitlike brother, is Pirithous come. *Dryden*.

The lark and linnets strain their warbling throats,  
To welcome in the spring. *Dryden*.

**WELCOME** to our house. *n. f.* *lactuca maritima*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth*.

**WEL'COMFNESS**, *n. f.* [from *welcome*.] Gratefulness.

Our joys, after some centuries of years, may seem to have grown older, by having been enjoyed to many ages; yet will they really still continue new, not only upon the shores of their *welcomeness*, but by their perpetually equal, because infinite, distance from a period. *Boyle*.

**WEL'COMER**, *n. f.* [from *welcome*.] The saluter or receiver of a new comer.

Farewell, thou woeful *welcomer* of glory! *Shakespeare*.

**WELD**, or **WOULD**, *n. f.* [*luteola*, Latin.] Yellow weed, or dyers weed.

**TO WELD**, for **TO WIELD**. *Spenser*.

**TO WELD**, *v. a.* To beat one mals into another, so as to incorporate them.

Sparkling or *welding* heat is used when you double up your iron to make it thick enough, and so *weld* or work in the doublings into one another. *Mason's Mechanical Exercises*.

**WEL'DER**, *n. f.* [a term perhaps merely Irish; though it may be derived from *To wield*, to turn or manage: whence *wielder*, welder.] Manager; actual occupier.

Such immediate tenants have others under them, and so a third and fourth in subordination, till it comes to the *welder*, as they call him, who sits at a rack-rent, and lives miserably. *Swift*.

**WEL'FARE**, *n. f.* [*well* and *fare*.] Happiness; success; prosperity.

If friends to a government forbear their assistance, they put it in the power of a few desperate men to ruin the *wellfare* of those who are superior to them in strength and interest. *Addison*.

Discretion is the perfection of reason; cunning is a kind of instinct that only looks out after our private interest and *welfare*. *Addison's Spectator*.

**TO WELK**, *v. a.* [Of this word in *Spenser* I know not well the meaning: *pealcen*, in Saxon, is to roll; *welken*, in German, and *pelcen*, in Saxon, are clouds; whence I suppose *welk*, or *welk*, is an undulation or corrugation, or corrugated or convolved body. *Welk* is used for a small shell-fish.] To cloud; to obscure. It seems in *Spenser* both active and neuter.

Now sad winter *welketh* hath the day,  
And Phæbus, weary of his yearly task,  
Establish'd hath his steeds in lowly lay,  
And taken up his inn in fishes haik. *Spenser*.

As gentle shepherd in sweet evening,  
When ruddy Phæbus 'gins to *welk* in west,  
Marks which do bite their hasty supper best. *Spenser*.

The *welketh* Phæbus 'gan avale  
His weary wain. *Spenser*.

**WEL'KED**, *adj.* Set with protuberances. Properly, I believe, *welketh*, from *welk*.

Methought his eyes  
Were two full moons; he had a thousand noses,  
Horns, *welk'd* and war'd like the enridged sea. *Shakespeare*.

**WEL'KIN**, *n. f.* [from *pealcen*, to roll, or *pelcen*, clouds, Saxon.]

1. The visible regions of the air. Out of use, except in poetry.

Ne in all the *welkin* was no cloud. *Chaucer*.  
He leaves the *welkin* way most beaten plain,  
And rapt with whirling wheels inflames the skyen  
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to shine. *Spenser*.

The swallow peeps out of her nest,  
And cloudy *welkin* cleareth. *Spenser's Pastorals*.

Spur your proud hortes hard, and ride in blood:  
Amaze the *welkin* with your broken slaves. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

With feats of arms  
From either end of heav'n the *welkin* burns. *Milton*.

Now my talk is smoothly done,  
I can fly or I can run  
Quickly to the green earth's end,  
Where the bow'd *welkin* slow doth bend. *Milton*.

Their hideous yells  
Rend the dark *welkin*. *Philips*.

2. **WELKIN EYE**, I suppose, blue eye; skycoloured eye.

Yet were it true  
To say this boy were like me! Come, sir page,  
Look on me with your *welkin eye*, sweet villain. *Shakespeare*.

**WELL**, *n. f.* [pelle, poell, Saxon.]

1. A spring; a fountain; a source.

Begin then, fountains of the sacred well,  
That from beneath the seat of Jove doth spring. *Milton*.

As the root and branch are but one tree,  
And well and stream do but one river make;  
So if the root and well corrupted be,  
The stream and branch the same corruption take. *Davies*.

2. A deep narrow pit of water.

Now up, now down, like buckets in a well. *Dryden*.

The muscles are so many well-buckets: when one of them acts and draws, 'tis necessary that the other must obey. *Dryden*.

3. The cavity in which stairs are placed.

Hollow newell'd stairs are made about a square hollow newel; suppose the well-hole to be eleven foot long, and six foot wide, and we would bring up a pair of stairs from the first floor eleven foot high, it being intended a sky-light shall fall through the hollow newel. *Mason's Mechanical Exercises*.

**TO WELL**, *v. n.* [peallan, Sax.] To spring; to issue as from a spring.

Thereby a crystal stream did gently play,  
Which from a sacred fountain well'd forth alway. *Spenser*.

A dreary corse,  
All wallow'd in his own yet lukewarm blood,  
That from his wound yet well'd fresh alas! *Spenser*.  
Himself affixes to lift him from the ground,  
With clotd locks, and blood that well'd from out the wound. *Dryden's Æneid*.

From his two springs  
Pure *welling* out, he through the lucid lake  
Of fair Dambas rolls his infant stream. *Thomson's Summer*.

**TO WELL**, *v. a.* To pour any thing forth.

To her people wealth they forth do well,  
And health to every foreign nation. *Spenser*.

**WELL**, *adj.* [Well seems to be sometimes an adjective, though it is not always easy to determine its relations.]

1. Not sick; being in health.

Lady, I am not well, else I should answer  
From a full flowing stomach. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

In poison there is physick; and this news,  
That would, had I been well, have made me sick,  
Being sick, hath in some measure made me well. *Shakespeare*.

While thou art well, thou mayest do much good;  
but when thou art sick, thou canst not tell what thou shalt be able to do: it is not very much nor very good. Few men mend with sickness, as there are but few who by travel and a wandering life become devout. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion*.

Men under irregular appetites never think themselves well, so long as they fancy they might be better; then from better they must rise to bell. *L'Estrange*.

'Tis easy for any, when well, to give advice to them that are not. *Wake's Preparation for Death*.

2. Happy.

Maik, we use  
To say the dead are w<sup>ell</sup>. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra*.

Holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce, as well was the landlord who could get one to be his tenant. *Carroll*.

Charity is made the constant companion and perfection of all virtues; and well it is for that virtue where it most enters and longest stays. *Spratt's Sermons*.

3. Convenient; advantageous.

This exactness is necessary, and it would be well too if it extended itself to common conversation. *Locke*.

It would have been well for Genoa, if she had followed the example of Venice, in not permitting her nobles to make any purchase of lands in the dominions of a foreign prince. *Addison*.

4. Being in favour.

He followed the fortunes of that family; and was well with Henry the Fourth. *Dryden*.

5. Recovered from any sickness or misfortune.

I am sorry  
For your displeasure; but all will sure be well. *Shakespeare*.

Just thoughts and modest expectations are easily satisfied. If we don't over-rate our pretensions, all will be well. *Callier*.

**WELL**, *adv.* [*will*, Gothick; *pell*, Saxon; *wel*, Dutch; *wel*, Islandick.]

1. Not ill; not unhappily.

Some sense, and more estate, kind heav'n  
To this well-lotted peer has given:  
What then? he must have rule and sway;  
Else all is wrong till he's in play. *Prior*.

2. Not ill; not wickedly.

My bargains, and well-won thrift, he calls interest. *Shakespeare*.

Thou one hadst with many deeds well done  
Mayst cover. *Milton*.

3. Skillfully; properly; in a laudable manner.

Beware, and govern well thy appetite. *Milton*.

Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,  
Or chaste Diana bathing in the stream;  
None can record their heavenly praise so well. *Dryden*.

What

What poet would not mourn to see  
His brother write as well as he? *Swift.*  
4. Not amiss; not unsuccessfully; not erroneously.

Solyman commended them for a plot so well by  
them laid, more than he did the victory of others  
got by good fortune, not grounded upon any good  
reason. *Koeller.*

The soldier that philosopher well-blam'd,  
Who long and loudly in the schools declaim'd  
*Denham.*

'Tis almost impossible to translate verbally and  
well. *Dryden.*

5. Not insufficiently; not defectively.

The plain of Jordan was well watered every  
where. *Genesi.*

We are well able to overcome it. *Numb. xiii. 30.*

The merchant adventurers, being a strong com-  
pany, and well underfitted with rich men, held out  
bravely. *Bacon.*

6. To a degree that gives pleasure.

I like well, in some places, fair columns upon  
frames of carpenters work. *Bacon.*

7. With praise; favourably.

All the world speaks well of you. *Pope.*

8. Well is sometimes like the French bien,  
a term of concession.

The knot might well be cut, but untied it could  
not be. *Sidney.*

9. Conveniently; suitably.

Know

In measure what the mind can well contain. *Milt.*

10. To a sufficient degree: a kind of slight  
sense.

A private caution I know not well how to fort,  
unless I should call it political, by no means to  
build too near a great neighbour. *Wotton.*

11. It is a word by which something is ad-  
mitted as the ground for a conclusion.

Well, let's away, and say how much is done.

*Shakespeare.*

Well, by this author's confession, a number su-  
perior are for the succession in the house of Han-  
over. *Swift.*

12. As well as. Together with; not less  
than.

Long and tedious, as well as grievous and uneasy  
courses of physick, how necessary soever to the  
cure, much enfeeble the patient, and reduce him  
to a low and languishing state. *Blackmore.*

Coptos was the magazine of all the trade from  
Æthiopia, by the Nile, as well as of those com-  
modities that came from the west by Alexandria.  
*Arbutnot on Conn.*

13. Well is him or me; bene est, he is happy.

Well is him that dwelleth with a wife of under-  
standing, and that hath not slipped with his tongue.  
*Eccles. xxv. 8.*

14. Well nigh. Nearly; almost.

I freed well nigh half th' angelick name. *Milton.*

15. Well enough. In a moderate degree;  
tolerably.

Antiochus understanding him not to be well-  
affected to his affairs, provided for his own safety.  
*2 Mac. iv. 21.*

There may be safety to the well-affected Per-  
sians; but to those who do conspire against us,  
a memorial of destruction. *Ezra. xvi. 23.*

Should a whole host at once discharge the bow,  
My well-aim'd shaft with death prevents the foe.  
*Pope.*

What well-appointed leader fronts us here?

*Shakespeare.*

Well-apparell'd April on the heel  
Of limping winter treads. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

The pow'r of wisdom march'd before,  
And ere the sacrificing throng he join'd,  
Admonish'd thus his well-attending mind. *Pope.*

Such music  
Before was never made,  
But when of old the sons of morning sung,  
Whilst the Creator great  
His constellations set,  
And the well-balanc'd world on hinges hung. *Milton.*

Learners must at first be believers, and their  
master's rules having been once made axioms to  
them, they mislead those who think it sufficient to  
excuse them if they go out of their way in a well-  
beaten track. *Locke.*

He chose a thousand horse, the flower of all  
His warlike troops, to wait the funeral:  
To bear him back, and share Evander's grief;  
A well-becoming, but a weak relief. *Dryden.*

Those opposed files,  
Which lately met in the intestine shock  
And furious close of civil butchery,  
Shall now in mutual well-beseeming rank  
March all one way. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

O'er the Elean plains thy well-breath'd horse  
Impels the flying car, and wins the course. *Dryd.*

More dismal than the loud displaced roar  
Of brazen enginery, that ceaseless storms  
The bastion of a well-built city. *Philips.*

He conducted his course among the same well-  
chosen friendships and alliances with which he  
began it. *Addison.*

My ion corrupts a well-derived nature  
With his inducement. *Shakespeare.*

If good accue, 'tis conferred most commonly  
on the base and intamous; and only happening  
sometimes to well-deservers. *Dryden.*

It grieves me he should desperately adventure  
the loss of his well-deserving life. *Sidney.*

What a pleasure is well-directed study in the  
search of truth! *Locke.*

A certain spark of honour, which rose in her  
well-disposed mind, made her fear to be alone with  
him, with whom alone she desired to be. *Sidney.*

The unprepossessed, the well-disposed, who both  
together make much the major part of the world,  
are affected with a due fear of these things.

*Saur's Sermons.*

A clear idea is that, whereof the mind hath  
such a full and evident perception, as it does re-  
ceive from an outward object operating duly on a  
well-disposed organ. *Locke.*

Amid the main two mighty fleets engage;  
Aftum surveys the well-disputed prize. *Dryden.*

The ways of well-doing are in number even as  
many as are the kinds of voluntary actions: so  
that whatsoever we do in this world, and may do  
it ill, we shew ourselves therein by well-doing, to  
be wise. *Hooker.*

The conscience of well-doing may pass for a  
recompence. *L'Estrange.*

Beg God's grace, that the day of judgment may  
not overtake us unawares, but that by a patient  
well-doing we may wait for glory, honour, and  
immortality. *Nelson.*

God will judge every man according to his  
works; to them, who by patient continuance in  
well-doing endure through the heat and burden of  
the day, he will give the reward of their labour.

*Rogers's Sermons.*

As far the spear I throw,  
As flies an arrow from the well-drawn bow. *Pope.*

Fair nymphs and well-dress'd youths around her  
shone,  
But every eye was fix'd on her alone. *Pope.*

Such a doctrine in St. James's air  
Should chance to make the well-dress'd rabble stare. *Pope.*

The desire of esteem, riches, or power, makes  
men espouse the well-endowed opinions in fashion.

*Locke.*

We ought to stand firm in well-established prin-  
ciples, and not be tempted to change for every dif-  
ficulty. *Watts.*

Echelus (age, a venerable man)  
Whole well-taught mind the present age surpass'd. *Pope.*

Some reliques of the true antiquity, though dis-  
guis'd, a well-eyed man may happily discover.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

How sweet the products of a peaceful reign!  
The heaven-taught poet, and enchanting strain,  
The well-fill'd palace, the perpetual feast,  
A land rejoicing, and a people blest. *Pope.*  
Turkish blond did his young hands imbrue;  
From thence returning with deriv'd applause,  
Against the Moors his well-fleish'd sword he draws. *Dryden.*

Fairest piece of well-form'd earth,  
Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Waller.*

A rational soul can be no more discern'd in a  
well-formed than ill-shaped infant. *Locke.*

A well-formed proposition is sufficient to com-  
municate the knowledge of a subject. *Watts.*

Oh! that I'd died before the well-fought well!  
Had some distinguish'd day renown'd my fall,  
All Greece had paid my solemn funeral. *Pope.*

Good men have a well-grounded hope in an-  
other life; and are as certain of a future recom-  
pence, as of the being of God. *Atterbury.*

Let firm, well-hammer'd soles protect thy feet  
Through freezing snows. *Guy's Travels.*

The camp of the heathen was strong, and  
well-harnessed, and compass'd round with horse-  
men. *Mit. iv. 7.*

Among the Romans, those who saved the life  
of a citizen, were dress'd in an oaken garland; but  
among us, this has been a mark of such well-in-  
tentioned persons as would betray their country.

*Addison.*

He, full of fraudulent arts,  
This well-invented tale for truth imports. *Dryd.*

He, by enquiry, got to the well-known house  
of Kalandar. *Sidney.*

Soon as thy letters trembling I unfold,  
That well-known name awakens all my woe. *Pope.*

Where proud Athens rears her tow'ry head,  
With opening streets and shining structures spread,  
She pass, delighted with the well-known seats. *Pope.*

From a confin'd well-manag'd store  
You both employ and feed the poor. *Waller.*

A noble soul is better pleas'd with a zealous vin-  
dicator of liberty, than with a temporizing peer,  
or well-mannered court slave, and one who is ever  
decent, because he is naturally so. *Waller.*

Well means think no harm; but for the rest,  
Things sacred they pervert, and silence is the best. *Dryden.*

By craft they may prevail on the weakness of  
some well-meaning men to engage in their designs.

*Rogers's Sermons.*

He examines that well-meant, but unfortunate,  
Iye of the conquest of France. *Arbutnot.*

A crack supposes he has done his part, if he  
proves a writer to have failed in an expression;  
and can it be wondered at, if the poets seem re-  
solved not to own themselves in any error? for as  
long as one side disputes a well-meant endeavour,  
the other will not be satisfied with a moderate ap-  
probation. *Pope's Preface to his Works.*

Many sober, well-minded men, who were real  
lovers of the peace of the kingdom, were imposed  
upon. *Clarendon.*

Jarring interests of themselves create  
The according music of a well-mix'd state. *Pope.*

When the blast of winter blows,  
Into the naked wood he goes;  
And seeks the tusk'd boar to rear,  
With well-mouth'd hounds and pointed spear. *Dryden.*

The applause that other people's reason gives  
to virtuous and well-ordered actions, is the proper  
guide of children, till they grow able to judge for  
themselves. *Locke.*

The fruits of unity, next unto the well-pleasing  
of God, which is all in all, are towards those that  
are without this church; the other towards those  
that are within. *Bacon.*

The exercise of the offices of charity is always  
well-pleasing to God, and honourable among men.

*Atterbury.*

My voice shall sound as you do prompt mine ear  
And I will stoop and humble my interests  
To your well-practis'd wise directions. *Sh. Ham. V.*

The *well-proportion'd* shape, and beauteous face,  
 Shall never more be seen by mortal eyes. *Dryden.*  
 'Twas not the hasty product of a day,  
 But the *well-tim'd* fruit of wise delay. *Dryden.*  
 "Picture those that are fresh gathered, straight,  
 Smooth, and *well-root'd*. *Motamer's Husbandry.*  
 If I should instruct them to make *well-running*  
 verses, they want genius to give them strength. *Dryden.*

The eating of a *well-seasoned* dish, suited to a  
 man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight  
 itself that accompanies the eating, without refer-  
 ence to any other end. *Lucr.*

Instead of *well* for hair, baldness. *Isa. iii. 24.*  
 A sharp-edg'd sword he girt about.  
 His *well-spic'd* shoulders. *Chapman.*  
 Abraham and Sarah were old, and *well-stricken*  
 in age. *Genesis.*

Many *well-shaped* innocent virgins are waddling  
 like big-bedded women. *Spenser.*  
 We never see beautiful and *well-tasted* fruits  
 from a tree choked with thorns and briars. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The *well-tim'd* oars  
 With founding strokes divide the sparkling waves. *Smith.*

Wisdom's triumph is *well-tim'd* retreat,  
 As hard a silence to the fair as great. *Pope.*  
 Mean time we thank you for your *well-timed*  
 labour.

Go to your rest. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 Oh you are *well-tuned* now; but I'll let down  
 the peg that make this music. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 Her *well-turn'd* neck he view'd,  
 And on her shoulders her dishevell'd hair. *Dryden.*  
 A *well-weigh'd* judicious poem, which at first  
 gains no more upon the world than to be just re-  
 ceived, insinuates itself by insensible degrees into  
 the liking of the reader. *Dryden.*

He rails  
 On me, my bargains, and my *well* won thrift,  
 Which he calls interest. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
 Each by turns the other's bound invade,  
 As, in some *well-wrought* picture, light and shade. *Pope.*

**WELLADAY.** *interject.* [This is a cor-  
 ruption of *wellaway*. See *WELAWAY*.]  
 Alas.

O *welladay*, mistress Ford, having an honest  
 man to your husband, to give him such cause of  
 suspicion! *Shakespeare's*  
 Ah, *welladay*, I'm silent with baneful smart! *Gay.*

**WELLBE'ING.** *n. f.* [*well* and *be*.] Hap-  
 piness; prosperity.

Man is not to depend upon the uncertain dis-  
 positions of men for his *wellbeing*, but only on  
 God and his own spirit. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

For whose *wellbeing*  
 So amply, and with hands to liberty,  
 Thou hast provided all things. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 The most sacred ties of duty are founded upon  
 gratitude: such as the duties of a child to his  
 parent, and of a subject to his sovereign. From  
 the former there is required love and honour, in  
 recompence of being; and from the latter obedi-  
 ence and subjection, in recompence of protection  
 and *wellbeing*. *South's Sermons.*

All things are fit to the beauty, order,  
 and *wellbeing* of the whole. *L'Estrange.*

He who does not cooperate with this holy spi-  
 rit, receives none of those advantages which are  
 the protecting of his nature, and necessary to his  
*wellbeing*. *Spenser.*

**WELLBO'RN.** *adj.* Not meanly descended.  
 One whose extraction from an ancient line  
 Gives hope again that *wellborn* men may shine. *Waller.*

Heaven, that *wellborn* souls inspires,  
 Prompts me through lifted swords, and rising fires,  
 To be unmounted to defend the walls. *Dryden.*

**WELLBRED.** *adj.* [*well* and *bred*.] Ele-  
 gant of manners; polite.

None have been with admiration read,  
 But who, besides their learning, were *wellbred*. *Recommon.*

Both the poets were *wellbred* and well-natured.  
*Dryden.*

*Wellbred* spaniels civilly delight  
 In muzzling of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*

**WELLDONE.** *interject.* A word of praise.  
*Welldone*, thou good and faithful servant. *Matthew, xxv. 21.*

**WELFARE.** *n. f.* [*well* and *fare*.] Hap-  
 piness; prosperity.

They will ask, what is the final cause of a  
 king? and they will answer, the people's *welfare*.  
 Certainly a true answer; and as certainly an im-  
 perfect one. *Holyday.*

**WELFA'VOURED.** *adj.* [*well* and *fa-*  
*vour*.] Beautiful; pleasing to the eye.  
 His wife seems to be *wellfavoured*. I will use  
 her as the key of the cuckoldly rogue's coffer. *Shakespeare.*

**WELLMET.** *interject.* [*well* and *meet*.]  
 A term of salutation.

One more to-day *wellmet*, dissemper'd lords;  
 The king by me requests your presence straight. *Shakespeare.*

**WELLNAT'URED.** *adj.* [*well* and *nature*.]  
 Good-natured; kind.

On their life no grievous burden lies,  
 Who are *wellnatur'd*, temperate, and wife;  
 But an inhuman and ill-temper'd mind  
 Not any easy part in life can find. *Denham.*

The manners of the poets were not unlike; both  
 of them were well-bred, *wellnatured*, amorous,  
 and libertine, at least in their writings; it may be  
 also in their lives. *Dryden.*

Still with esteem no less convers'd than read;  
 With wit *wellnatur'd*, and with books well-bred. *Pope.*

**WELLNIGH.** *adv.* [*well* and *nigh*.] Al-  
 most.

The same so fore annoyed has the knight,  
 That, *wellnigh* choaked with the deadly stink,  
 His forces tail. *Spenser.*

My feet were almost gone: my steps had *well-*  
*nigh* slip. *Psalms.*

England was *wellnigh* ruined by the rebellion of  
 the barons, and Ireland utterly neglected. *Davies.*  
 Whoever shall read over St. Paul's enumeration  
 of the duties incumbent upon it, might conclude,  
 that *wellnigh* the whole of christianity is laid on  
 the shoulders of charity alone. *Spencer's Sermons.*

Notwithstanding a small diversity of position,  
 the whole aggregate of matter, as long as it re-  
 tained the nature of a chaos, would retain *wellnigh*  
 an uniform tenacity of texture. *Bentley.*

**WELLSPE'NT.** *adj.* Passed with virtue.

They are to lie down without any thing to sup-  
 port them in their age, but the confidence of a  
*wellspent* youth. *L'Estrange.*

What a refreshment then will it be, to look  
 back upon a *wellspent* life! *Calamy's Sermons.*

The constant honour of their *wellspent* days  
 No less deserv'd a just return of praise. *Pope.*

**WELLSPRING.** *n. f.* [*well* and *spring*, Sax.]  
 Fountain; source.

The fountain and *wellspring* of impiety, is a  
 resolved purpose of mind to reap in this world  
 what sensual profit or sensual pleasure soever the  
 world yieldeth. *Hooker.*

Understanding is a *wellspring* of life. *Proverbs, xvi. 22.*

**WELLWILLER.** *n. f.* [*well* and *willer*.]  
 One who means kindly.

Disarming all his own country men, that no man  
 might shew himself a *wellwiller* of mine. *Sidney.*

There are fit occasions ministered for men to  
 purchase to themselves *wellwillers*, by the colour  
 under which they oftentimes prosecute quarrels of  
 envy. *Hooker.*

**WELLWISH.** *n. f.* [*well* and *wish*.] A  
 wish of happiness.

Let it not enter into the heart of any one, that  
 hath a *wellwish* for his friends or posterity, to  
 think of a peace with France, till the Spanish  
 monarchy be entirely torn from it. *Addison.*

**WELLWISHER.** *n. f.* [from *wellwish*.]  
 One who wishes the good of another.

The actual traitor is guilty of perjury in the  
 eye of the law; the secret *wellwisher* of the cause  
 is so before the tribunal of conscience. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Betray not any of your *wellwishers* into the like  
 inconveniences. *Spectator.*

No man is more your sincere *wellwisher* than  
 myself, or more the sincere *wellwisher* of your  
 family. *Pope.*

**WELT.** *n. f.* A border; a guard; an edg-  
 ing.

Little low hedges made round like *welts*, with  
 some pretty pyramids, I like well. *Bacon.*

Certain scoli, or smatterers, are busy in the  
 skirts and outsidings of learning, and have scarce  
 any thing of solid literature to recommend them.  
 They may have some edging or trimming of a  
 scholar, a *welt* or so, but no more. *Ben Jonson.*

**TO WELT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
 sew any thing with a border.

**TO WELTER.** *v. n.* [pealtan, Saxon;  
*welteren*, Dutch; *wolitari*, Latin.]

1. To roll in water or mire.

He must not float upon his wat'ry bier  
 Unweep'd, nor *welter* in the drenching winds. *Milton.*  
 The companions of his tall o'erwhelm'd  
 He soon discerns, and *welt'ring* by his side  
 The next himself. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The gaping head flies off, a purple flood  
 Flows from the trunk, that *welters* in the blood. *Dryden.*

He sung Darius, great and good,  
 By too severe a fate,  
 Fallen from his high estate,  
 And *welt'ring* in his blood. *Dryden's St. Cecilius.*

Bellona wades in blood; that mangled body,  
 Deform'd with wounds and *welt'ring* in its gore,  
 I know it well! Oh close the dreadful scene!  
 Believe me, Phœbus, I have seen too much. *Murpho.*

2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow.

If a man inglut himself with vanity, or *welter*  
 in slothiness like a swine, all learning, all goodness,  
 is soon forgotten. *Alkan.*

**WEMM.** *n. f.* [pem, Saxon.] A spot; a  
 scar.

Although the wound be healed, yet the *wemme*  
 or scar still remaineth. *Brerewood on Languages.*

**WEN.** *n. f.* [pen, Saxon.] A fleshy or  
 callous excrescence or protuberance.

Warts are said to be destroyed by the rubbing  
 them with a green elder stick, and then burying  
 the stick to rot in muck. It would be tried with  
 corns and *wens*, and such other excrescences. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Mountains seem but so many *wens* and unna-  
 tural protuberances upon the face of the earth. *More.*

The poet rejects all incidents which are foreign  
 to his poem: they are *wens* and other excres-  
 cences, which belong not to the body. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

A promontory *wen*, with grizzly grace,  
 Stood high upon the handle of his face. *Dryden.*

**WENCH.** *n. f.* [pencle, Saxon.]

1. A young woman.

What do I, silly *wench*, know what love hath  
 prepared for me? *Sidney.*

Now—how dost thou look now? Oh ill-farr'd  
*wench*!

Pale as thy smock! when we shall meet at compt,  
 This look of thine will hurl my soul from heav'n,  
 And fends will snatch at it. *Cold, cold, my girl,*  
 Ev'n like thy chastity. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Thou wouldst persuade her to a worse offence  
Than that whereof thou didst accuse her *wench*. *Donne*.

2. A young woman in contempt; a strumpet.

But the rude *wench* her answer'd nought at all. *Spenser*.

Do not pray in *wench*-like words with thine  
Which is so ferocious. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.  
Men have these ambitious fancies,  
And wanton *wench*es lead romances. *Prior*.

3. A strumpet.

It is not a digression to talk of bawds in a  
discourse upon *wench*s. *Spektor*.

To WENCH. *v. n.* [from *wench*.] To frequent loose women.

They asked the knight, whether he was not  
ashamed to go *wenching* at his years? *Addison*.

WENCHER. *n. f.* [from *wench*.] A fornicator.

He must be no great eater, drinker, or sleeper,  
no gamester, *wencher*, or fop. *Gr. w's Cosmology*.

To WEND. *v. n.* [penban, Saxon.]

1. To go; to pass to or from. This word  
is now obsolete, but its preterite *went* is  
still in use.

Back to Athens shall the lovers *wend*  
With league whole date till death shall never end. *Shakespeare*.

They *went* on, and inferred that, if the world  
were a living creature, it had a soul. *Bacon's Natural History*.

When Rome shall *wend* to Benevento,  
Great feats shall be achieved. *Arbutnot*.

2. To turn round. It seems to be an old  
sea term.

A ship of 600 tons will carry as good ordinance  
as a ship of 1200 tons; and though the greater  
have double the number, the lesser will turn her  
broadside twice, before the greater can *wend* once. *Ratcliff*.

WENNEL. *n. f.* [a corrupted word for  
*wenling*.] An animal newly taken  
from the dam.

Pinch never thy *wennel's* of water or meat,  
It ever ye hope for to have them good near. *Tassier*.

WENNY. *adj.* [from *wenn*.] Having the  
nature of a wen.

Some persons so deformed with these, have  
suspected them to be *wenny*. *Wise man's Surgery*.

WENT. *pt.* [See WEND and Go]

WEST. *pt.* and *part. of wench*.

She for joy tenderly *went*. *Milton*.

WERE, of the verb *to be*. The plural  
in all persons of the indicative imper-  
fect, and all persons of the subjunctive  
imperfect except the second, which is  
*were*.

To give our sister to one uncircumcised, *were* a  
reproach unto us. *Gen. xxiv. 14*.

In infusions in things that are of too high a  
spirit, you *were* better pour off the first infusion,  
and use the latter. *Bacon*.

Hence, divided, as it *were*,  
The person of himself into four parts. *Daniel's Civil War*.

As though there *were* any sensation in nature,  
or justness imaginable in positions, this lesson  
is termed the physicians vacation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

He had been well assur'd that art  
And conduct *were* of war the better part. *Dryden*.

WERE. *n. f.* A dam. See WEAR.

O river! let thy bed be tained from fine gravel  
to weeds and mud; let some unjust niggards make  
*were*s to spoil thy beauty. *Sidney*.

WERT. The second person singular of the  
subjunctive imperfect of *To be*.

Thou *wert* heard. *Ben Jonson*.

O that thou *wert* as my brother. *Cant. viii. 1*.

Vol. II.

All join'd, and thou of many *wert* but one.

WERTH, *worth*, *wyrth*, whether initial  
or final, in the names of places, signify  
a farm, court, or village; from the  
Saxon people, used by them in the  
same sense. *Gibson's Camden*.

WEST. *n. f.* See WEASAND.

The *west*, or windpipe, we call *aspera arteria*.

WEST. *n. f.* [per, Saxon, *west*, Dutch.]  
The region where the sun goes below  
the horizon at the equinoxes.

The *west* yet glimmers with some streaks of day,  
Now spurs the latest traveller on. *Shakespeare's Merchant*.

To gain the timely inn. *Shakespeare's Merchant*.

The moon in level'd *west* was set. *Milton*.

All bright Phoebus views in early morn,  
Or when his evening beams the *west* adorn. *Pope*.

WEST. *adj.* Being towards, or coming  
from, the region of the setting sun.

A mighty strong *west* wind took away the locusts. *Exod. x*.

This shall be your *west* border. *Numb. xxiv. 6*.

The Phenicians had great fleets; in had the  
Carthaginians, which is yet farther *west*. *Bacon*.

WEST. *adv.* To the west of any place;  
more westward.

West of this forest,  
In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakespeare*.

What earth yields in India east or *west*. *Milton*.

West from Orontes to the ocean. *Milton*.

WESTERING. *adj.* Passing to the west.

The star that roset at evening bright  
Toward heav'n's descent had dropt his *westerling* wheel. *Milton*.

WESTERLY. *adj.* [from *west*.] Tend-  
ing or being towards the west.

These bills give us a view of the most easterly,  
southerly, and *westerly* parts of England. *Granov's Bills of Mortality*.

WESTERN. *adj.* [from *west*.] Being in  
the west, or toward the part where the  
sun sets.

Now fair Phoebus 'gan decline in haste  
His wavy waggon to the *western* vale. *Spenser*.

The *western* part is a continued rock. *Addison*.

WESTWARD. *adv.* [per, Saxon, Sax.] To-  
wards the west.

By water they found the sea *westward* from Peru,  
which is always very calm. *Albot's Description of the World*.

The grave of Bycamore,  
That *westward* lookt from the city side. *Shakespeare*.

When *westward* like the sun you took your way,  
And from benighted Britain bore the day. *Dryden*.

The *westward* side  
From *westward*, when the showery kids arise. *Addison*.

At home then stay,  
Nor *westward* curious take thy way. *Prior*.

WESTWARDLY. *adv.* [from *westward*.]  
With tendency to the west.

It our loves faint, and *westwardly* decline,  
To me thou fairly thine, *Donne*.

And I to thee mine actions shall disguise. *Donne*.

WET. *adj.* [port, Saxon; *wæd*, Danish.]

1. Humid; having some moisture adher-  
ing: opposed to dry.

They are *wet* with the showers of the moun-  
tains. *Job, xiv*.

The soles of the feet have great affinity with the  
head, and the mouth of the stomach; as going *wet*-  
shod, to those that use it not, affecteth both. *Bacon's Natural History*.

Fishermen, who know the place *wet* and dry,  
have given unto seven of these valleys peculiar  
names. *Bacon*.

2. Rainy; watery.

Wet weather seldom hurts the most unwise. *Dryden*.

WET. *n. f.* Water; humidity; moisture,  
rainy weather.

Plants appearing weathered, stubby, and curled,  
is the effect of immoderate *wet*. *Bacon*.

Now the sun, with more effectual beams,  
Had cheer'd the face of earth, and dry'd the *wet*.

From drooping plants. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Tubercles will not endure the *wet*; therefore  
set your pots into the conifer, and keep them dry. *Fairlyn*.

Your master's siding coat turn inside out, to  
preserve the outside from *wet*. *Swift*.

To WET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To humectate, to moisten; to make  
to have moisture adherent.

Brook him of him, that learned be,  
And had been water'd at the mules well;

The kindly dew drops from the higher tree,  
And *wet* the little plants that lowly dwell. *Spenser*.

A drop of water running swiftly over stone,  
*wet*eth not. *Bacon*.

Wet the thick earth with falling showers. *Milton*.

2. To moisten with drink.

Let us drink the other cup to *wet* our whistles,  
and to sing away all sad thoughts. *Walt. Argler*.

WETHER. *n. f.* [pebe, Saxon; *weder*,  
Dutch.] A rain castrated.

I am a tainted *wether* of the flock,  
Meetest for death. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.

He doth not apprehend how the tail of an A-  
frican *wether* outweigheth the body of a good calf,  
that is, an hundred pound. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

Although there be naturally of horses, bulls,  
or rams, more males than females; yet artificially,  
that is, by making geldings, oxen, and *wethers*,  
there are fewer. *Graunt*.

When Bkewald expir'd, the *wether's* bell  
Before the drooping flock toll'd forth her knell. *Gay*.

It is much more difficult to find a fat *wether*,  
than if half that species were fairly knocked on  
the head. *Swift*.

WETNESS. *n. f.* [from *wet*.] The state  
of being wet; moisture; humidity.

The *wetness* of these bottoms often spoils them  
for corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

To WEX. *v. a.* [corrupted from *wax* by  
*Spenser*, for a rhyme, and imitated by  
*Dryden*.] To grow; to increase.

She first taught men a woman to obey;  
But when her son to man's estate did *wex*,  
She it surrender'd. *Spenser*.

She trod a *wexing* moon, that soon would wane,  
And drinking borrow'd light, be fill'd again. *Dryden*.

Counting seven from noon,  
'Tis Venus' hour, and in the *wexing* moon. *Dryden*.

WEZAND. *n. f.* [See WEASAND.] The  
windpipe.

Air is inguifiable, and by the rough artery, or  
*wesand*, conducted into the lungs. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors*.

WHALE. *n. f.* [hpale, Saxon; *baicena*,  
Latin.] The largest of fish; the largest  
of the animals that inhabit this globe.

God created the great *whales*. *Genesis*.

Raid up with ribs of *whales*-bone, she did keep  
None of the *whale's* length, for it reach'd her  
knee. *Bishop Corbet*.

The greatest *whale* that swims the sea  
Does instantly my power obey. *Swift*.

WHALY. *adj.* [See WEAL.] Marked  
in streaks: properly *wecaly*.

A bearded goat, whose rugged hair,  
And *whaly* eyes, the sign of jealousy,  
Was like the person's felt whom he did bear. *Fairy Queen*.

WHAME. *n. f.*

This *whame*, or barrel-fly, is voracious to horses  
in summer, not by stinging, but by their bomby-  
lions noise, or tickling them in sucking their ears  
on the hair. *Derham*.

WHARE.



**WHARF.** *n. f.* [*wharf*, Swedish; *werf*, Dutch.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels; a quay, or key.

Duller shouldst thou be than the fat weed  
That roots itself in ease on Lethæ's wharfs,  
Wouldst thou not stir in this? *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
There were not in London used so many wharfs,  
or keys, for the lading of merchant's goods.

*Child on Trade.*

**WHARFAGE.** *n. f.* [from *wharf*.] Dues for landing at a wharf.

**WHARTINGER.** *n. f.* [from *wharf*.] One who attends a wharf.

**TO WHURR.** *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force. *Diæ.*

**WHAT.** *pronoun.* [*hpæt*, Sax. *wat*, Dut.] 1. That which: pronoun indefinite.

*What* you can make her do,  
I am content to look on; *what* to speak,  
I am content to hear. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*  
Let them say *what* they will, she will do what  
she list. *Drayton.*

In these cases we examine the why, the *what*,  
and the how of things. *L'Estrange.*  
He's with a superstitious fear not aw'd,  
For *what* befalls at home, or *what* abroad. *Dryd.*  
It can be no more sin to ask *what* God grants. *Kettleworth.*

A satire on one of the common stamp never  
meets with that approbation, as *what* is aimed at  
a person whose merit places him upon an emi-  
nence. *Addison.*

Mark *what* it is his mind aims at in the ques-  
tion, and not what words he expresses. *Locke.*

If any thing be stated in a different manner from  
*what* you like, tell me freely. *Pope to Swift.*  
Whatever commodities lie under the greatest  
discouragements from England, those are *what*  
they are most industrious in cultivating. *Swift.*

2. Which part.

If we rightly estimate things, *what* in them is  
purely owing to nature, and *what* to labour, we  
shall find ninety-nine parts of a hundred are wholly  
to be put on the account of labour. *Locke.*

3. Something that is in one's mind inde-  
finitely.

I tell thee *what*, corporal, I could tear her. *Shak.*

4. Which of several.

Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely ob-  
served; that is, *what* kind of comet for mag-  
nitude, colour, placing in the heaven, or lasting,  
produces *what* kind of effect. *Bacon.*

See *what* natures accompany *what* colours; for  
by that you shall induce colours by producing  
certain natures. *Bacon.*

Shew *what* aliment is proper for that intention  
and *what* intention is proper to be pursued in such  
a constitution. *Arbuthnot.*

5. An interjection by way of surprise or  
question.

*What?* canst thou not forbear me half an hour?  
Then get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself. *Shaksp.*

*What* if I advance an invention of my own, to  
supply the defect of our new writers? *Dryd. Juv.*

6. **WHAT though.** *What* imports it *though*?  
notwithstanding. An elliptical mode of  
speech.

*What though* a child may be able to read? There  
is no doubt but the manner among the people un-  
der the law had been as able as the priests them-  
selves were to offer sacrifice: did this make sacri-  
fice of no effect? *Hobbes.*

*What though* none live my innocence to tell?  
I know it; truth may own a generous passion;  
I clear myself, and care for none beside. *Dryd.*

7. **WHAT Time, What day.** At the time  
when; on the day when.

*What day* the genial angel to our sire  
Brought her more lovely than Pandora. *Milton.*

Then balmy sleep had charm'd my eyes to rest,  
*What time* the morn mysterious shroud brings,  
While purer slumbers spread their golden wings. *Pope.*

Me sole the daughter of the deep address'd;  
*What time*, with hunger pin'd, my absent mates  
Roam'd the wild life in search of rural cares. *Pope.*

8. [pronoun interrogative.] Which of  
many? interrogatively.

*What art thou,*  
That here in desert hast thy habitation? *Spenser.*  
*What is't* to thee if he neglect thy urn,  
Or without spices lets thy body burn? *Dryden.*  
*Whate'er* I begg'd, thou like a dotard speak'st  
More than is requisite; and *what* of this?  
Why is it mention'd now? *Dryden.*  
*What* one of an hundred of the zealous bigots, in  
all parties, ever examined the tenets he is so stiff  
in? *Locke.*  
When any new thing comes in their way, chil-  
dren ask the common question of a stranger, *what*  
is it? *Locke.*

9. To how great a degree: used either in-  
terrogatively or indefinitely.

Am I so much deform'd?  
*What* partial judges are our love and hate! *Dryd.*

10. It is sometimes used for *whatever*.  
Whether it were the shortness of his foresight,  
the strength of his will, or the dazzling of his sus-  
picions, or *what* it was, certain it is that the per-  
petual troubles of his fortunes could not have been  
without some main errors in his nature. *Bacon.*

11. It is used adverbially for partly; in  
part.

The enemy having his country wasted, *what*  
by himself and *what* by the soldiers, findeth suc-  
cess in no place. *Spenser.*

Thus, *what* with the war, *what* with the sweat,  
*what* with the gallows, and *what* with poverty, I  
am custom shrunk. *Shaksp.*

The year before, he had so used the matter, that  
*what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from  
the Christians above thirty small castles.

*Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
When they come to cast up the profit and loss,  
*what* betwixt force, interest, or good manners, the  
adventurer escapes well if he can but get off.

*What* with carrying apples, grapes, and fowl,  
he finds himself in a hurry. *L'Estrange.*

*What* with the benefit of their situation, the art  
and parsimony of their people, they have grown  
so considerable, that they have treated upon an  
equal foot with great princes. *Temple.*

They live a popular life, and then *what* for bu-  
siness, pleasures, company, there is scarce room for  
a morning's reflection. *Norris.*

If these halfpence should gain admittance, in  
no long space of time, *what* by the clandestine  
practices of the coiner, *what* by his own coun-  
terfeits and those of others, his limited quantity would  
be tripled. *Swift.*

12. **WHAT Ho!** An interjection of call-  
ing.

*What ho!* thou genius of the climate, *what ho!*  
Liest thou asleep beneath these hills of snow?  
Stretch out thy lazy limbs, *Dryden.*

**WHATEVER.** } pronouns. [from *what*  
**WHATSOEVER.** } and *forever*.] *Whatso* is  
not now in use.

1. Having one nature or another; being  
one or another, either generically, spe-  
cifically, or numerically.

Th' forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,  
Castles, and *whatsoever*, and to be  
Out of the king's protection. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

*Whatsoever* is first in the invention, is last in the  
execution. *Hammond.*

If thence he scape into *whatsoever* world, *Milton.*  
In *whatsoever* shape he lurk I'll know. *Milton.*

Witely restoring *whatsoever* grace  
It lost by change of times, or tongues, or place. *Denham.*

Holy writ abounds in accounts of this nature,  
as much as any other history *whatsoever*.

*Addison's Freeholder.*  
No contrivance, no prudence *whatsoever* can  
deviate from his scheme, without leaving us worse  
than it found us. *Arbuthnot.*

Thus *whatsoever* successive duration shall be  
bounded at one end, and be all past and present,  
must come infinitely short of infinity.

*Bentley's Sermons.*  
*Whatever* is read differs as much from what is  
repeated without book, as a copy does from an ori-  
ginal. *Swift.*

I desire nothing, I press nothing upon you, but  
to make the most of human life, and to aspire  
after perfection in *whatever* state of life you chuse.  
*Low.*

2. Any thing, be it what it will.

*Whatsoever* our liturgy hath more than theirs,  
they cut it off. *Hooker.*

*Whatever* thing  
The scythe of time mows down, devour. *Milton.*

3. The same, be it this or that.

Be *whate'er* Vitruvius was before. *Pope.*

4. All that; the whole that; all particu-  
lars that.

From hence he views with his black-lidded eye  
*Whatso* the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*

*Whate'er* the ocean pales, or sky inclips,  
Is thine. *Shaksp.*  
At once came forth *whatsoever* creeps. *Milton.*

**WHEAL.** *n. f.* [See **WEAL**.] A pustule;  
a small swelling filled with matter.

The humour cannot transpire, whereupon it cor-  
rupts, and raises little *wheals* or blisters.

*Wifeman's Surgery.*

**WHEAT.** *n. f.* [*hpeate*, Saxon; *wryde*,  
Dutch; *tritium*, Latin.] The grain of  
which bread is chiefly made.

It hath an apertuous flower, disposed into spikes;  
each of them consists of many stamina, which are  
included in a squamose flower-cup, having awns:  
the pointal rises in the center, which afterwards be-  
comes an oblong seed, convex on one side, but  
furrowed on the other: it is farinaceous, and in-  
closed by a coat which before was the flower-cup:  
these are produced singly, and collected in a close  
spike, being affixed to an indented axis. The spe-  
cies are, 1. White or red *wheat*, without awn.  
2. Red *wheat*, in some places called *Kentish wheat*.  
3. White *wheat*. 4. Red-eared bearded *wheat*.  
5. Cone *wheat*. 6. Grey *wheat*, and in some  
places duck-bill *wheat* and grey pollard. 7. Polon-  
nian *wheat*. 8. Many-eared *wheat*. 9. Summer  
*wheat*. 10. Naked barley. 11. Long-grained  
*wheat*. 12. Six rowed *wheat*. 13. White eared  
*wheat* with long awns. Of all these sorts, culti-  
vated in this country, the cone *wheat* is chiefly pre-  
served, as it has a larger ear and a fuller grain  
than any other: but the seeds of all should be an-  
nually changed; for if they are sown on the same  
farm, they will not succeed so well as when the  
seed is brought from a distant country. *Miller.*

He mildews the white *wheat*, and hurts the poor  
creature of the earth. *Shaksp.*  
Reuben went in the days of *wheat*-harvest. *Genesis, xxx.*

August shall bear the form of a young man of  
a fierce aspect; upon his head a garland of *wheat*  
and flie. *Pearbam.*

Next to rice is *wheat*; the bran of which is  
highly accecent. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
The damfels laughing fly: the giddy clown  
Again upon a *wheat*-sheaf drops adown. *Gay.*

**WHEATEN.** *adj.* [from *wheat*.] Made  
of wheat.

Of *wheaten* flour shalt thou make them.

Here summer in her *wheaten* garland crown'd,  
*Addison.*

The affize of *wheaten* bread is in London.  
*Arbuthnot.*

# W H E

His task it was the *wheat* loaves to lay,  
And from the banquet take the bowls away. *Pope*.  
There is a project on foot for transporting our  
best *wheat* straw to Dunstable, and obliging us by  
law to take off yearly so many tun of the straw hats. *Swift*.

**WHEA'TEAR. n. f.** [*ocuanthe*, Latin.] A  
small bird very delicate.

What cook would lose her time in picking lark,  
*wheat* ears, and other small birds? *Swift*.

**WHEA'TPLUM. n. f.** A sort of plum. *Ainsworth*

**To WHEEL. v. a.** [Of this word I can  
find no etymology, though used by good  
writers. *Locke* seems to mention it as a  
cant word.] To entice by soft words;  
to flatter; to persuade by kind words.

His business was to pump and wheedle,  
And men with their own keys unridde,  
To make them to themselves give answers,  
For which they pay the necromancers. *Hudibras*.  
A fox stood licking of his lips at the cock, and  
wheedling him to get him down. *L'Estrange*.

His fire  
From Mar's forge sent to Minerva's schools,  
To learn the unlucky art of wheedling fools. *Dryd*.  
He that first brought the word sham, or wheedle,  
In use, put together, as he thought it, ideas he  
made it stand for. *Locke*.

A laughing, toying, wheedling, whimp'ring sne,  
Shall make him amble on a gullip's message. *Rome*.  
The world has never been prepared for these  
trifles by prefates, wheedled or troubled with ex-  
cuses. *Pope*.

Johnny wheedled, threaten'd, fawn'd,  
Till Phillis all her trinkets pawn'd. *Swift*

**WHEEL. n. f.** [*hpeol*, Sax. *wiel*, Dutch;  
*hroel*, Islandick]

1. A circular body that turns round upon  
an axis.

Carnalry within raises all the combustions with-  
out: this is the great wheel to which the clock  
owes its motion. *Decay of Piety*

Where never yet did pry  
The busy morning's curious eye,  
The wheels of thy bold coach pass quick and free,  
And all's an open road to thee. *Cowley*.

The gasping charioteer beneath the wheel  
Of his own car. *Dryden*.

Fortune sits all breathless, and admires to feel  
A fate so weighty, that it stops her wheel. *Dryden*.

Some watches are made with four wheels. *Locke*.  
A wheel-plough is one of the easiest draughts. *Mortimer*.

2. A circular body.

Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs down a  
hill, lest it break thy neck with following it. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

3. A carriage that runs upon wheels.

Through the proud street the moves the publick  
gaze,  
The turning wheel before the palace stays. *Pope*.

4. An instrument on which criminals are  
tortured.

Let them pull all about mine ears, present me  
Death on the wheel, or at wild horses heels. *Shak*.  
Thou art a soul in bliss, but I am bound  
Upon a wheel of fire. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

For all the torments of her wheel  
May you as many pleasures share. *Waller*.  
His examination is like that which is made by  
the rack and wheel. *Addison*.

5. The instrument of spinning.

Verse sweetens care, however rude the sound;  
All at her work the village maiden sings,  
Not, as she turns the giddy wheel around,  
Revolves the sad vicissitudes of things. *Giffard*.

6. Rotation; revolution.

Look not too long upon these turning wheels of  
vicissitude, lest we become giddy. *Bacon*.  
According to the common vicissitude and wheel  
of things, the proud and the insolent, after long

# W H E

trampling upon others, come at length to be tram-  
pled upon themselves. *Cath*.

7. A compass about; a track approaching  
to circularity.

He throws his sight in many an airy wheel. *Milton*.

**To WHEEL. v. n.** [from the noun.]

1. To move on wheels.

The moon carried about the earth always shews  
the same face to us, not once wheeling upon her  
own center. *Bentley*.

3. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion.

The course of justice wheel'd about,  
And left thee but a very prey to time. *Shakespeare*.

4. To turn; to have vicissitudes.

5. To fetch a compass.

Held me in chase, that I was forc'd to wheel  
Three or four miles about. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

You, my Myrindons,  
Mark what I say, attend me where I wheel. *Shak*.  
Continually wheeling about, he kept them in so  
strait, that no man could, without great danger, go  
to water his horse. *Knotter*.

He at hand provokes  
His rage, and plies him with redoubled strokes;  
Wheels as he wheels. *Dryden*.

Half these draw off, and coast the south  
With strictest watch; these other wheel the north,  
Our circuit meets full west: as flame they part,  
Half wheeling to the shield, halt to the spear. *Milt*.  
Now smoothly steers through air his rapid flight,  
Then wheeling down the steep of heav'n he flies,  
And draws a radiant circle o'er the skies. *Pope*

6. To roll forward.

Thunder  
Must wheel on the earth, devouring where it rolls. *Milton*.

**To WHEEL. v. a.** To put into a rotatory  
motion; to make to whirl round.

Heav'n now'd  
Her motions, as the great first Mover's hand  
First wheels their course. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

**WHEELBARROW. n. f.** [*wheel* and *bar-  
row*.] A carriage driven forward on  
one wheel.

Carry bottles in a wheelbarrow upon rough  
ground, but not filled full, but leave some air. *Ba*.  
Pippins did in wheelbarrows abound. *King*.

**WHEELER. n. f.** [from *wheel*.] A maker  
of wheels.

After local names, the most have been derived  
from occupations, as Potter, Smith, Braiser, Wheeler,  
Wright. *Camden*.

**WHEELWRIGHT. n. f.** [*wheel* and *wright*.]  
A maker of wheel carriages.

It is a tough wood, and all heart, bring good  
for the wheelwrights. *Mortimer*.

**WHEELY. adj.** [from *wheel*.] Circular;  
suitable to rotation.

Hinds exercise the pointed steel  
On the hard rock, and give a wheely term  
To the expected grinder. *Philips*.

**To WHEEZE. v. n.** [*hpeoron*, Saxon.]  
To breathe with noise.

The constriction of the trachea freights the  
passage of the air, and produces the wheezing in the  
asthma. *Floyer*.

It is easy to run into ridicule the best descrip-  
tions, when once a man is in the humour of laugh-  
ing, till he wheezes at his own dull jest. *Dryden*.

The fawning dog runs mad; the wheezing wine  
With coughs is choak'd. *Dryden's Virgil*.  
Prepare balsamick cups, to wheezing lungs  
Medicinal, and short-breath'd. *Philips*.

Wheezing asthma loth to stir. *Swift*.

**WHEEL. n. f.** [See **To WELK.**]

1. An equality; a protuberance.

His face is all bubuckles, and wheels, and knobs,  
and flames of fire. *Shakespeare's Henry V*.

# W H E

2. A pustule. [See **WRAI.**]

**To WHELM. v. a.** [*aphufran*, Saxon;  
*wilma*, Islandick.]

1. To cover with something not to be  
thrown off; to bury.

Grievous mischiefs which a wicked say  
Had wrought, and many *whelm'd* in deadly pain. *Spenser*.

This pink is my prize, or ocean *whelm* them all. *Shakespeare*.

On those cursed engines triple row  
They saw them *whelm'd*, and all their confidence  
Under the weight of mountains bury'd deep. *Milt*.

So the sad offence deserve,  
Plung'd in the deep for ever let me lie,  
*Whelm'd* under seas. *Addison*.

Discharge the load of earth that lies on you,  
like one of the mountains under which the poets  
say the giants and men of the earth are *whelm'd*. *Pope*.

Deplore  
The *welming* billow and the faithless oar. *Gay*.

2. To throw upon something so as to cover  
or bury it.

*Whelm* some things over them, and keep them  
there. *Mortimer*.

**WHELP. n. f.** [*welp*, Dutch; *koupar*,  
Islandick; *hwelp*, Swedish.]

1. The young of a dog; a puppy.

They call'd us, for our fierceness, English dogs;  
Now, like their *welps*, we crying run away. *Shak*.

*Welps* come to their growth within three quar-  
ters of a year. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
*Welps* are blind nine days, and then begin to  
see, as generally believed; but, as we have else-  
where declared, it is rare that their eye-lids open  
until the twelfth day. *Brown*.

2. The young of any beast of prey.

The lion's *welp* shall be to himself unknown. *Shakespeare*.

Those unlickt bear *welps*. *Dante*.

3. A son. In contempt.

The young *welp* of Talbot's raging brood  
Did flesh his puny sword in Frenchmen's blood. *Shakespeare*.

4. A young man. In contempt.

Slave, I will strike your soul out with my foot,  
Let me but find you again with such a face,  
You *welp*! *Ben Jonson's Catalina*.

That awkward *welp*, with his money bags,  
would have made his entrance. *Addison's Guardian*.

**To WHELP. v. n.** To bring young.

Applied to beasts, generally beasts of  
prey.

A lioness hath *welped* in the streets,  
And graves have yawn'd. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar*.

In their palaces,  
Where luxury late reign'd, sea-monsters *welp'd*  
And stabled. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

In a bush ready to *welp* we found four puppies. *Bayle*.

**WHEN. adv.** [*whan*, Gothick; *hpanne*,  
Sax. *wannen*, Dutch.]

1. At the time that.

Divers curious men judged that one Theodosius  
should succeed, *when* indeed Theodosius did. *Camden*.

One who died several ages ago, raises a secret  
fondness and benevolence for him in our minds,  
*when* we read his story. *Addison*.

2. At what time? interrogatively.

*When* was it the last walk'd? *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

—Since his majesty went into the field.

If there's a pow'r above us,  
And that there is all nature cries aloud  
Through all her works, he must delight in virtue;  
And that which he delights in must be happy. *Addison*.

3. Which time.

I was adopted heir by his consent;  
Since *when*, his oath is broke. *Shakespeare's Henry VI*.

3 R 2 4. After

## 4. After the time that.

When I have once handed a report to another,  
how know I how he may improve it?  
*Government of the Tongue.*

## 5. At what time.

Kings may  
Take their advantage *when* and how they list.  
*Daniel.*

## 6. At what particular time.

His hand, *when* is not set, shall bruise my head.  
*Milton.*

7. WHEN *adv.* At the time when; what time. Obsolete.

This *when* Guyon saw, he 'gan enquire  
What meant that prelate about that lady's throne.  
*Spenser.*

When as sacred light began to dawn  
In Eden on the humid flows, that breath'd  
Their morning incense, came the human pair.  
*Milton.*

**WHENCE. *adv.*** [formed from *whence*, by the same analogy with *hence* from *here*.]

## 1. From what place?

Whence and what art thou, execrable shape?  
*Milton.*

## 2. From what person.

Whence, feeble nature! shall we summon aid,  
If by our pity and our pride betray'd?  
*Prior.*

## 3. From what cause?

Whence comes this unsought honour unto me?  
Whence does this mighty condescension flow?  
*Fenton.*

## 4. From which premises.

Their practice was to look no farther before them  
than the next line; *whence* it will follow, that they  
can drive to no certain point.  
*Dryden.*

## 5. From what place or person: indefinitely.

Grateful to acknowledge *whence* his good de-  
scends.  
*Milton.*

## 6. For which cause.

Recent urine, distilled with a fixed alkali, is  
turned into an alkaline nature; *whence* alk three  
sals, taken into a human body, have the power of  
turning its benigne salts into fiery and volatile.  
*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

## 7. From what source: indefinitely.

I have shown *whence* the understanding may get  
all the ideas it has.  
*Locke.*

## 8. From which cause.

Ulcers which corrode, and make the windpipe  
dry and less flexible, *whence* that suffering proceeds.  
*Blackmore.*

## 9. From WHENCE. A vitious mode of speech.

From *whence* he views, with his black-bodded eyes,  
Whatso the heaven in his wide vault contains.  
*Spenser.*

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,  
His mansion, and his titles, in a place  
From *whence* himself does fly. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*  
O how unlike the place from *whence* they fell!  
*Milton.*

## 10. Of WHENCE. Another barbarism.

He ask'd his guide,  
What and if *whence* was he wiprefs'd the hero's  
side?  
*Dryden's Attila.*

**WHENCESOEVER. *adv.*** [*whence* and *ever*.]  
From what place *soever*; from what cause  
*soever*.

Any *whence*, *whencesoever* we have it, contains in it  
all the properties it has.  
*Locke.*

Whence name, or arbitrary thing!  
Whence *ever* I thy cruel essence bring,  
I own thy influence, for I feel thy sting.  
*Prior.*

**WHENCEVER. *adv.*** [*when* and *ever*,  
**WHENCEVER. *adv.*** or *joever*.] At what-  
*soever* time.

O welcome hour *whenever* I Why delays  
Thy hand to execute?  
*Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Men grow first acquainted with many of these

self-evident truths, upon their being proposed; not  
because innate, but because the consideration of  
the nature of the things, contained in those words,  
would not suffer him to think otherwise, how or  
*whenever* he is brought to reflection.  
*Locke.*

Our religion, *whenever* it is truly received into  
the heart, will appear in justice, friendship, and  
charity.  
*Rogers.*

**WHERE. *adv.*** [hyphen, Saxon; *waer*.  
Dutch.]

## 1. At which place or places.

She visited that place *where* first she was so  
happy as to see the cause of her unhap. *Sidney.*  
God doth in publick prayer respect the so-  
lemnity of places, *where* his name should be called  
on amongst his people.  
*Hooker.*

In every land we have a larger space,  
*Where* we with green adorn our fairy bow'rs. *Dry.*  
In Lydia born,

*Where* plenteous harvests the fat fields adorn.  
*Dryden.*

The solid parts, *where* the fibres are more close  
and compacted.  
*Blackmore.*

## 2. At what place?

*Where* ever ye, nymphs, when there most self-deep  
Cloud o'er the head of youth or Lydis? *Mit.*  
Ah! *where* was Elsie? *Pope.*

## 3. At the place in which.

*Where* I thought the remnant of mine age  
Should have been cherish'd by her child-like duty,  
I now am full resolv'd to take a wife. *Shakspeare.*

## 4. Any WHERE. At any place.

Those subterraneous waters were universal, as a  
dissolution of the exterior earth could not be made  
any *where*; but it would fall into waters.  
*Burns's Theory of the Earth.*

5. WHERE, like here and there, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification; as, *whereof*, of which.

## 6. It has the nature of a noun. Not now in use.

He shall find no *where* safe to hide himself.  
*Spenser.*

But them far-well, Cordelia, though unkind;  
Thou lovest here, a better *where* to find.  
*Shakspeare's King Lear.*

**WHEREABOUT. *adv.*** [*where* and *about*.]

## 1. Near what place?

## 2. Near which place.

Thou shalt see earth,  
Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear  
Thy very stones peate of my *whereabouts*.  
*Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

## 3. Concerning which.

The greatness of all actions is measured by the  
worthiness of the subject from which they proceed,  
and the object *whereabout* they are conversant: we  
must of necessity, in both respects, acknowledge  
that this present world affordeth not any thing com-  
parable unto the duties of religion.  
*Hooker.*

4. Near what place? as, *whereabout* did you lose what you are seeking?

**WHEREAS. *adv.*** [*where* and *as*.]

## 1. When on the contrary.

Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who  
are most notoriously ignorant? *whereas* true zeal  
should always begin with true knowledge.  
*Spence's Sermons.*

The aliment of plants is nearly one uniform  
juice; *whereas* animals live upon very different  
sorts of substances.  
*Arbutnot.*

## 2. At which place. Obsolete.

They came to try flood of Phlegeton,  
*Whereas* the damned ghosts in torments fry.  
*Fairy Queen.*

Prepare to ride unto St. Albans,  
*Whereas* the king and queen do mean to hawk.  
*Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

## 3. The thing being so that. Always referred to something different.

*Whereas* we read so many of them so much  
commended, come for their mild and merciful dis-

position, some for their virtuous severity, some for  
integrity of life; all these were the fruits of true  
and infallible principles delivered unto us in the  
word of God.  
*Hooker.*

*Whereas* all bodies seem to work by the com-  
munication of their natures, and impressions of  
their motion; the diffusion of species visible seem-  
eth to participate more of the former; and the  
species audible of the latter.  
*Bacon.*

*Whereas* wars are generally causes of poverty,  
the special nature of this war with Spain, if made  
by sea, is like to be a lucrative war.  
*Bacon.*

*Whereas* seeing requires light, a free medium,  
and a right line to the object, we can hear in the  
dark, immured, and by curve lines.  
*Hulder's Elements of Speech.*

*Whereas* at first we have only three of these prin-  
ciples, their number is already swollen to five.  
*Baier on Learning.*

## 4. But on the contrary.

One imagines that the terrestrial matter, which  
is showered down with rain, enlarge the bulk of  
the earth; another fancies that the earth will eu-  
long all be washed away by rains, and the waters of  
the ocean turned forth to overwhelm the dry land:  
*whereas*, by this distribution of matter, conui-  
provision is every where made for the supply of  
bodies.  
*Woodward.*

**WHEREAT. *adv.*** [*where* and *at*.]

## 1. At which.

This he thought would be the fittest resting place,  
till we might go further from his mother's rug; y  
*whereat* he was no less angry, and ashamed, than  
desirous to obey Zelmune.  
*Sidney.*

This is, in man's conversion unto God, the first  
stage *whereat* his race towards heaven beginneth.  
*Hooker.*

*Whereat* I wak'd, and found  
Echoe mine eyes all teal, as the dream  
Had lively shadow'd.  
*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

When we have done any thing *whereat* they are  
displeased, if they have no reason for it, we should  
seek to rectify their mistakes about it, and inform  
them better.  
*Ketticwill.*

2. At what? as, *whereat* are you offended?

**WHEREBY. *adv.*** [*where* and *by*.]

## 1. By which.

But even that, you must confess, you have re-  
ceived of her, and so are rather gratefully to thank  
her, than to press any further, till you bring some-  
thing of your own, *whereby* to claim it. *Sidney.*  
Prevent these evils *whereby* the hearts of men are  
lost.  
*Hooker.*

You take my life,  
When you do take the means *whereby* I live.  
*Shakspeare.*

If an enemy hath taken all that from a prince  
*whereby* he was a king, he may rather blush by  
considering, all that is left him *whereby* he is a  
man.  
*Taylor.*

This is the most rational and most profitable  
way of learning languages, and *whereby* we may  
best hope to give account to God of our youth  
spent herein.  
*Milton.*

This delight they take in doing of mischief,  
*whereby* I mean the pleasure they take to put any  
thing in pain that is capable of it, is no other than  
a foreign and introduced disposition.  
*Locke.*

3. By what? as, *whereby* wilt thou accomplish thy design?

**WHEREVER. *adv.*** [*where* and *ever*.] At  
whatsoever place.

Which to avenge on him they dearly vow'd,  
*Wherever* that on ground they might him find.  
*Spenser.*

Him serve, and fear!  
Of other cunctates, as him pleases best,  
*Wherever* plac'd, let him dispose. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Not only to the sons of Abraham's loins  
Salvation shall be preach'd; but to the sons  
Of Abraham's faith, *wherever* through the world.  
*Milton.*

*Where'er* thy navy spreads her canvas wings,  
Homage to thee, and peace to all, she brings.  
*Waller.*

The climate, about thirty degrees, may pass for the Hesperides of our age, whatever or *wherever* the other was.

He cannot but love virtue, *wherever* it is.

*F. Atterbury.*

*Wherever* he hath receded from the Mosaic account of the earth, he hath receded from nature and matter of fact.

*Woodward.*

*Wherever* Shakespeare has invented, he is greatly below the novelist; since the incidents he has added are neither necessary nor probable.

*Shakespeare Illustrated.*

**WHEREFORE.** *adj.* [*where* and *for*.]

1. For what reason.

The ox and the ass desire their food, neither purpose they unto themselves any end *wherefore*.

*Hooker.*

There is no cause *wherefore* we should think God more desirous to manifest his favour by temporal blessings towards them than towards us.

*Hooker.*

Shall I tell you why? —

— Ay, Sir, and *wherefore*; for, they say, every why hath a *wherefore*.

*Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.*

2. For what reason?

If I have gaze this goodly company, As if there were some wondrous monument? *Shak.*  
O *wherefore* was my birth from heav'n foretold  
Twice by an angel? *Milton's Agony.*

**WHEREIN.** *adv.* [*where* and *in*.]

1. In which.

When ever yet was your appeal denied?  
*Wherein* have you been galled by the king?

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Try water by weight, *wherein* you may find some deficiency, and the lighter account the better.

*Bacon.*

Is as the book of God before thee set,  
*Wherein* to read his wondrous works.

*Milton.*

Too soon for us the chiding hours  
This dread ed time have compass'd, *wherein* we  
Must bide the stroke or that long threaten'd sword.

*Milton.*

Thus the happy morn

*Wherein* the Son of heav'n's eternal King  
Our great redemption from above did bring! *Milk.*

Had they been treated with more kindness, and  
their questions answered, they would have taken  
more pleasure in improving their knowledge, *wherein*  
in there would be still renewals.

*Locke.*

Then treaty was finished, *wherein* I did them  
several good offices by the credit I now had at court,  
and they made me a visit.

*Swift.*

There are times *wherein* a man ought to be cau-  
tious as well as innocent.

*Swift.*

2. In what?

They say, *Wherein* have we wentied him?

*Malachi.*

**WHEREINTO.** *adv.* [*where* and *into*.]

Into which.

Where's the palace *whereinto* foul things  
Sometimes intrude not? *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Another disease is the putting forth of wild oats,  
*whereinto* corn oftentimes degenerates.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

My subject does not oblige me to point out the  
place *whereinto* this water is now retreated.

*Woodward.*

**WHEREINNESS.** *n. s.* [from *where*.] Ubiquity;  
imperfect locality.

A point hath no dimensions, but only a *wherein-*  
ness, and is next to nothing. *Crow's Cosmology.*

**WHEREOF.** *adv.* [*where* and *of*.]

3. Of which.

A thing *whereof* the church hath, ever since  
the first beginning, reaped singular commodity.

*Hooker.*

I do not find the certain numbers *whereof* their  
armies did consist.

*Davies on Ireland.*

'Tis not very probable that I should succeed in  
such a project, *whereof* I have not had the least  
hint from any of my predecessors, the poets. *Dry-*

2. Of what: indefinitely.

How this world, when and *whereof* created.

*Milton.*

3. Of what? interrogatively: as, *whereof* was the house built?

**WHEREON.** *adv.* [*where* and *on*.]

1. On which.

As for those things *whereon*, or else wherewith,  
superstition worketh, polluted they are by such  
abuse.

*Hooker.*

Infected by the air *whereon* they ride.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

So looks the strand, *whereon* the imperious flood

Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shak. H. n. IV.*

He lik'd the ground *whereon* the trod.

*Milton.*

2. On what? as, *whereon* did he sit?

**WHERE'SO.** } *adv.* [*where* and *so*]

**WHERE'SOEVER.** } *ever*.]

1. In what place soever. *Where'so* is obso-

lete.

That short revenge the man may overtake,

*Where'so* he be, and soon upon him light. *Spenser*

Poor naked wretches, *where'so'er* you are,

That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,

How shall your houseless heads defend you

From seasons such as these? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He oft

Frequented their assemblies, *where'so* met.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To what place soever. Not proper.

Can misery no place of safety know?

The noise pursues me *where'so'er* I go. *Dryden.*

**WHERE'TO.** } *adv.* [*where* and *to*, or

**WHEREUNTO.** } *unto*.]

1. To which.

She bringeth forth no kind of creature *where'to*

she is wanting in that which is needful. *Hooker.*

What scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the

first place, both of civilit and obedience is due; the

next *whereunto* is, whatsoever any man can necessa-

riously conclude by force of reason; after these, the

voice of the church succedeth. *Hooker.*

I hold an old custom'd feast,

*Where'to* I have invited many a guest.

*Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

*Where'to*, th' Almighty answer'd, not displeas'd.

*Milton.*

2. To what? to what end? as, *where'to* is this expence?

**WHEREUPON.** *adv.* [*where* and *upon*.]

Upon which.

The townsmen mutinied, and sent to Elex;

*whereupon* he came thither. *Clarendon.*

*Whereupon* there had risen a war betwixt them,

if the earl of Desmond had not been sent into

England. *Davies.*

**WHEREWITH.** } *adv.* [*where* and *with*,

**WHEREWITHAL.** } *or withal*.]

1. With which.

As for those things *wherewith* superstition work-

eth, polluted they are. *Hooker.*

Her bliss is all in pleasure and delight,

*Wherewith* she makes her lovers drunken. *Spenser.*

Northumberland, thou ladder *wherewithal*

The mounting Bolingbroke ascends my throne.

*Shakespeare.*

In regard of the troubles *wherewith* this king

was distressed in England, this army was not of

sufficient strength to make an entire conquest of

Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

The builders of Babel still, with vain design,

New Babels, had they *wherewithal*, would build.

*Milton.*

You will have patience with a debtor, who has

an inclination to pay you his obligations, if he had

*wherewithal* ready about him. *Wycherley.*

The prince could have from such a number of

spoilers *wherewithal* to carry off his wars abroad.

*Davenant.*

The frequency, warmth, and affection, *where-*

*with* they are proposed.

*Roper's Sermons.*

But it is impossible for a man, who openly de-

clares against religion, to give any reasonable secu-  
rity that he will not be false and cruel, wherever a  
temptation offers which he values more than he  
does the power *wherewith* he was trusted. *Swift.*

2. With what? interrogatively.

If the salt hath lost its favour, *wherewith* shall it  
be salted? *Matthew.*

3. I know not that *wherewithal* is ever  
used in question.

**TO WHACKER.** *v. a.* [corrupted, I sup-  
pose, from *ferret*.]

1. To hurry; to trouble; to tease. A  
low colloquial word.

2. To give a box on the ear. *Am'worth.*

**WHERRY.** *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation.]

A light boat used on rivers.

And falling down into a lake,

Which him up to the neck doth take,

His buoy tames that it doth slake,

He calleth for a ferry:

What was his club he made his boat,

And in his oaken cup doth float

A life as in a wherry. *Dryden's Nymphs.*

Let the vessel split on herself,

With the slight touch themselves:

Sate within my little wherry,

All their madness makes me merry. *Swift.*

**TO WHIFF.** *v. a.* [hpetzan, Saxon; *whet-*  
*ten*, Dutch.]

1. To sharpen by attrition.

Bool, thou whiff a knife to kill thy self.

*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Thou had'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,

Which thou hast whiffed on thy stony heart,

To stat at nait an hour of my frail life.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

This vibration

Is but to whet thy almost blunted purpose.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Unpolished vitriol, rubbed in the whiffed

blade of a knife, will not impart its colour. *Boyle.*

There is the Roman slave whetting his knife,

and listening. *Addison on Italy.*

Florence, smooth and cutting, is like a razor

whetted with oil. *Swift.*

2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious: it is used with *on* and *forward*, but  
improperly.

Peace, good queen!

O *where* not on these two, too famous peers;

For blessed are the peace-makers! *Shakespeare.*

Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Caesar,

I have not slept. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

I will *whet* on the king. *Shakespeare's King John.*

He favoured the Christian merchants; and, the

more to *whet* him forward, the bishop had cunningly

insinuated into his acquaintance one Mu-

learabe. *Kauffman.*

Let not thy deep bitterness regret

Careless despair in me; for this will *whet*

My mind to scorn. *Donne.*

The cause why onions, salt, and pepper, in baked

meats, move appetite, is by vibration of those

nerves; for motion *wheteth*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

A disposition in the king began to be discovered,

which, nourished and *whetted* on by bad counsel-

ling, proved the blot of his times; which was the

crushing treasure out of his subjects' purses by pe-

nal laws. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

'Tis sad that we should sacrifice the church's

peace to the *whetting* and inflaming of a little vain

curiosity. *Deery of Pury.*

Great contemporaries *whet* and cultivate each

other. *Dryden.*

Himself invented first the shining share,

And *whetted* human industry by care;

Nor suffer'd sloth to rust his active reign.

*Dryden's Georgicks.*

**WHAST.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of sharpening.

2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a  
dram.

An ivory table is a certain *white*;  
You would not think, how heartily he'll eat. *Dry.*  
He added at four hundred bowls of punch, not  
to mention sips, draughts, and *whets*. *Spektor.*

**WHE'THER.** *adv.* [hwæðən, Saxon.] A  
particle expressing one part of a dis-  
junctive question in opposition to the  
other: answered by *or*.

As they, to we have likewise a publick form,  
how to serve God both morning and evening.  
*Hooker.*

*But whether you will or no.* *Shal. Rich. III.*  
Pekins's three counsellors registered themselves  
factious men, and *whether* upon pardon obtain-  
ed, or continuance within the privilege, they were  
not proceeded with. *Bacon.*

If we argue to the lords, *whether* they *will* or  
not, we engulph ourselves into assured danger.  
*Hayward.*

Then didst thou found that order; *whether* thou love  
or, thy royal thoughts did move,  
Each was a noble cause. *Denham.*

It has been the question of some curious wits,  
whether in the world there are more heads or feet?  
*Holyday.*

Epicurus forbids a man, on such an occasion,  
to consult with the oracle *whether* he should do it  
or no, it being necessary to be done. *Dec. of Piety.*  
*Whether* by health or sickness, life or death,  
mercy is still contriving and carrying on the spiri-  
tual good of all who love God. *South's Sermons.*

This assistance is only offered to men, and not  
forced upon them *whether* they will or no. *Tillotson.*

When our foreign trade exceeds our exportation  
of commodities, our money must go to pay our  
debt, *whether* melted or not. *Locke.*

*Whether* it be that the richest of these discoveries  
fall not into the pope's hands, or for some other  
reason, the prince of Farnese will keep this seat  
from being turned up, till one of his own family  
is in the chair. *Addison on Italy.*

**WHETHER.** *pronoun.* Which of two.

Whether when they came, they fell at words  
*whether* of them should be the lord of lords.

*Whether* of them twain did the will of his fa-  
ther? *Matthew, xxi.*

*Whether* is more beneficial, that we should have  
the same yearly quantity of heat distributed equally,  
or a greater share in summer, and in winter a less?  
*Bentley.*

Let them take *whether* they will: if they deduce  
all animals from single pairs, even to make the se-  
cond of a pair, is to write after a copy. *Bentley.*

**WHETSTONE.** *n. f.* [whet and stone.]  
Stone on which any thing is whetted, or  
rubbed to make it sharp.

The minds of the afflicted do never think they  
have fully conceived the weight or measure of their  
own woe: they use their affection as a *whetstone*  
both to wit and memory. *Hooker.*

What avail'd her resolution chaste,  
Whose soberest looks were *whetstones* to desire?  
*Fairfax.*

These the *whetstone* sharps to eat,  
And cry, millstones are good meat. *Ben Jonson.*  
Diligence is to the understanding as the *whet-*  
*stone* to the razor; but the will is the hand that  
must apply the one to the other. *South.*

A *whetstone* is not an instrument to carve with,  
but it sharpens those that do. *Shakspeare. Illustrated.*

**WHETTER.** *n. f.* [from whet.] One that  
whets or sharpens.

Love and enmity are notable *whetters* and quick-  
eners of the spirit of life in all animals. *More.*

**WHEY.** *n. f.* [hwæg, Saxon; wey, Dutch.]

1. The thin or serous part of milk, from  
which the oleose or grumous part is se-  
parated.

I'll make you feed on curds and *whey*. *Shakspeare.*  
Milk is nothing but blood turned white, by be-  
ing affixed with a greater quantity of serum or  
*whey* in the glandules of the breast. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. It is used of any thing white and thin.

Those thin cheeks of thine  
Are counsellors to fear. What, soldiers *whey* face?  
*Shakspeare.*

**WHE'Y.** *adj.* [from *whey*.] Partak-  
**WHE'YISH.** *ing* of *whey*; resembling  
*whey*.

Those meditations, being opening and piercing,  
fortify the operation of the liver, in sending down  
the *whey* part of the blood to the reins.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

He that quaffs  
Such *wheyish* liquors, oft with cholick pangs  
He'll roar. *Philips.*

**WHICH.** *pron.* [hwic, Saxon; welc,  
Dutch.]

1. The pronoun relative, relating to  
things.

The apostles term it the pledge of our hea-  
venly inheritance, sometimes the handcl or earnest  
of that *which* is to come. *Hooker.*

In destructions by deluge, the remnant *which*  
hap to be reserved are ignorant. *Bacon.*

To *which* their want of judging abilities, add  
also their want of opportunity to apply to such  
consideration as may let them into the true good-  
ness and evil of things, *which* are qualities *which*  
feldom display themselves to the first view.

*South's Sermons.*

The queen of furies by their side is set,  
And snatches from their mouths th' untasted meat,  
*Which* if they touch, her hissing snakes she rears.

*Dryden.*

After the several earths, consider the parts of the  
surface of this globe *which* are barren, as sand and  
rocks. *Locke.*

2. It had formerly sometimes *the* before it.

Do they not blaspheme that worthy name by the  
*which* ye are called? *James, ii. 7.*

3. It formerly was used for *who*, and re-  
lated likewise to persons: as in the first  
words of the Lord's Prayer.

The Almighty, *which* giveth wisdom to whom-  
soever it pleaseth him, do, for the good of his  
church, slay those eager affections. *Hooker.*

Do you hear, Sir, of a battle?

—Every one hears that.

*Which* can distinguish sound. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

Had I been there, *which* am a silly woman,

The soldiers should have cut me on their pikes

Before I would have granted to that act.

*Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

4. The genitive of *which*, as well as of  
*who*, is *whose*; but *whose*, as derived  
from *which*, is scarcely used but in po-  
etry.

Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit  
Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste. *Milton.*

5. It is sometimes a demonstrative: as,  
take *which* you will.

What is the night?

—Almost at odds with morning, *which* is *which*.

*Shakspeare.*

6. It is sometimes an interrogative: as,  
*which* is the man?

*Which* of you convinceth me of sin? *John.*

For *which* of these works do ye stone me? *John.*

Two fair twins,

The pursued strangers *which* is *which* enquire.

*Ticket.*

**WHICHSOEVER.** *pron.* [which and forever.]  
Whether one or the other.

*Whichsoever* of these he takes, and how often  
soever he doubles it, he finds that he is not one  
lot nearer the end of such addition than at first  
setting out. *Locke.*

**WHIFF.** *n. f.* [chwyt, Welsh.] A blast;  
a puff of wind.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage strikes wide;  
But with the *whiff* and wind of his fell sword  
Th' unparried father falls. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

If some unwar'ry *whiff* betray the crime,  
Invest a quarrel straight. *Dryden.*  
Three pipes after dinner he constantly smokes,  
And feathers his *whiffs* with impertinent jukes. *Prior.*

Nick pulled out a boatswain's whistle: upon the  
first *whiff* the tradesmen came jumping in. *Arch.*  
**TO WHIFFLE.** *v. n.* [from *whiff*.] To  
move incessantly, as if driven by a puff  
of wind.

Nothing is more familiar, than for a *whiffing*  
fop, that has not one grain of the sense of a man  
of honour, to play the hero. *L'Estrange.*

Was our reason given to be thus puff'd about,  
Like a dry leaf, an idle straw, a feather,  
The sport of ev'ry *whiffing* blast that blows?

*Rowe.*

A person of a *whiffing* and unsteady turn of  
mind cannot keep close to a point of controversy,  
but wanders from it perpetually. *Watson.*

**WHIFFLER.** *n. f.* [from *whiffle*.]

1. An ancient officer of state.

The beech

Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,  
Whose shouts and claps outvoice the deep-mouth'd  
sea.

Which, like a mighty *whiffler* fore the king,  
Seems to prepare his way. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

2. One of no consequence; one moved  
with a *whiff* or puff.

Our fine young ladies retain in their service a  
great number of supernumerary and insignificant  
fellows, which they use like *whiffles*, and com-  
monly call shoeing-horns. *Spektor.*

Every *whiffler* in a laced coat, who frequents  
the chocolate-house, shall talk of the constitution.

*Swift.*

**WHIG.** *n. f.* [hwæg, Saxon.]

1. *Whey*.

2. The name of a faction.

The south-west counties of Scotland have sel-  
dom corn enough to serve them round the year;  
and the northern parts producing more than they  
need, those in the west come in the summer to buy  
at Leith the stores that come from the north; and  
from a word, whiggam, used in driving their  
horses, all that drove were called the whiggamors,  
and shorter the *whigs*. Now in that year, before  
the news came down of duke Hamilton's defeat,  
the ministers animated their people to rise and  
march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching  
at the head of their parishes with an unheard-of  
fury, praying and preaching all the way as they  
came. The marquis of Argyll and his party came  
and headed them, they being about six thousand.  
This was called the whiggamors inroad; and, ever  
after that, all that opposed the court came in con-  
tempt to be called *whigs*; and from Scotland the  
word was brought into England, where it is now  
one of our unhappy terms of division. *Burnet.*

Whoever has a true value for church and state,  
should avoid the extremes of *whig* for the sake of  
the former, and the extremes of *tory* on the account  
of the latter. *Swift.*

**WHIGGISH.** *adj.* [from *whig*.] Relating  
to the whigs.

She'll prove herself a *tory* plain,  
From principles the whigs maintain;  
And, to defend the *whiggish* cause,  
Her topics from the *tories* draws. *Swift.*

**WHIGGISM.** *n. f.* [from *whig*.] The  
notions of a whig.

I could quote passages from fifty pamphlets,  
wholly made up of *whiggish* and atheism. *Swift.*

**WHILE.** *w. f.* [wuil, German; hwile,  
Saxon.] Time; space of time.

If my beauty be any thing, then let it obtain  
this much of you, that you will remain some *while*  
in this company, to ease your own travel and our  
solitude. *Sidney.*

I have seen her rise from her bed, and again re-  
turn to bed; yet all this *while* in a most fast sleep.

*Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

One



One *while* we thought him innocent,  
And then we accus'd the consul, *Ben Jonson's Catalogue*.  
We saw him feeding come,  
And on his necke a burthen lugging home,  
Most highly huge, of fere-wood; which the pile  
That fed his fire supplide all supper *while*. *Chap.*  
I hope all ingenuous persons will advertise me  
fairly, if they think it worth their *while*, of what  
they dislike in it. *D. ghy.*  
Pausing a *while*, thus to herself she mus'd.

How couldst thou look for other, but that God  
should condemn thee for the doing of those things  
for which thine own conscience did condemn thee  
all the *while* thou wast doing of them? *Tillotson.*  
That which I have all this *while* been endea-  
vouring to convince men to, is no other but what  
God himself doth particularly recommend. *Tillotson.*  
Few, without the hope of another life, would  
think it worth their *while* to live above the allu-  
ments of sense. *Astbury.*  
What fate has dispos'd of the papers, 'tis not  
worth *while* to tell. *Locke.*

**WHILE.** } *adv.* [hpile, Saxon. *Whiles* is  
**WHILES.** } now out of use.]  
**WHILST.** }

### 1. During the time that.

*Whiles* I was protector,  
Pity was all the fault that was in me. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*  
What we have, we prize not to the worth  
*Whiles* we enjoy it; but being lackt and lost,  
Why then we rick the value. *Shakespeare.*  
Repeated, *while* the sedentary earth  
Attains her end. *Milton.*

### 2. As long as.

Use your memory; you will sensibly experience  
a gradual improvement, *while* you take care not to  
overload it. *Watts.*

### 3. At the same time that.

*Whiles* by the experiment of this mislustration  
they glorify God, for your professed subjection unto  
the gospel. *2 Cor. ix.*  
Can he imagine that God sends forth an irre-  
sistible strength against some sins, *whilst* in others  
he permits men a power of repelling his grace?  
*Decay of Piety.*

All hearts shall bend, and ev'ry voice  
In loud applauding shouts rejoice;  
*While* all his gracious aspect praise,  
And crowds grow loyal as they gaze. *Addison.*  
He fits attentive to his own applause;  
*While* wits and templars ev'ry sentence raise,  
And wonder with a foolish face of praise. *Pope.*

### To WHILE. v. n. [from the noun.] To loiter.

Men guilty this way never have observed that  
the *whiling* time, the gathering together, and wait-  
ing a little before dinner, is the most awkwardly  
passed away of any. *Spectator.*

### WHILERS. adv. [while and ere, or be-fore.] A little while ago; ere while. Not in use.

That cursed wight from whom I fear'd *whilers*,  
A man of hell, that calls himself Despair. *Spenser.*  
Let us be jocund: will you trowl the catch  
You taught me but *while-ere*? *Shakespeare.*  
Those armies, that *while-ere*  
Affrighted all the world, by him struck dead with  
fear. *Drayton.*  
Here lies Hobbinol, our shepherd *whilers*. *Ral.*  
He who, with all heav'n's heraldry, *whilers*  
Enter'd the world, now bleeds to give us ease. *Milton.*

### WHILOM. adv. [hpiom, Saxon, that is, once on a time.] Formerly; once; of old. Not in use.

Where now the studious lawyers have their  
bowers,  
There *whilom* wont the Templar knights abide,  
Till they decayed through pride. *Spenser.*  
In northern clime a val'rous knight  
Did *whilom* kill his bear in fight,  
And wound a fiddler. *Hudibras.*

Yet art thou not inglorious in thy fate;  
For to Apollo, with unweeding hand,  
*Whilom* did lay his dearly loved mate. *Milton.*

### WHIM. n. f. [This word is derived by Skinner from a thing turning round; nor can I find any etymology more probable.] A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice; an irregular motion of desire.

All the superfluous *whims* relate,  
That fill a female gamester's pate. *Swift.*  
He learnt his *whims* and high-flown notions too,  
Such as fine men adopt, and fine men rue. *Harve.*

### To WHIMPER. v. n. [wimieren, German.] To cry without any loud noise.

The father by his authority should always stop  
this sort of crying, and silence their *whimpering*. *Locke.*

A laughing, toying, wheedling, *whimpering* the  
Shall make him amble on a gossip's message. *Rowe.*  
In peals of thunder now the roars, and now  
She gently *whimpers* like a lowing cow. *Swift.*  
**WHIMPER. adj.** [I suppose from *whim-  
per*.] This word seems to mean distorted  
with crying.

This *whimpered*, whining, purblind, wayward  
boy,

This signior Junio's giant dwarf, Dan Cupid,  
Regent of love-rhymes, lord of folded arms,  
Th' anointed sovereign of sighs and groans. *Shak.*

### WHIMSEY. n. f. [only another form of the word *whim*.] A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy; a whim.

At this rate a pretended freak or *whimsy* may  
be palliated. *L'Estrange.*

All the ridiculous and extravagant shapes that  
can be imagined, all the fancies and *whimsies* of  
poets and painters, and Egyptian idolaters, if so be  
they are consistent with life and propagation, would  
be now actually in being, if our atheists notion were  
true. *Ray on the Creation.*

So now, as health or temper changes,  
In larger compass *Alma* ranges;  
This day below, the next above,  
As light or solid *whimsies* move. *Prior.*

What I speak, my fair Chloe, and what I write,  
shows  
The difference there is betwixt nature and art;  
I court others in verse, but I love thee in prose,  
And they have my *whimsies*, but thou hast my  
heart. *Prior.*

Oranges in *whimsy*-boards went round. *King.*  
He spoke this with such a sedate and undisturbed  
mind, that I could not impute it to melancholy,  
or a spleenetic *whimsy*. *Blackmore.*

Th' extravagance of poetry  
Is at a loss for figures to express  
Men's folly, *whimsies*, and inconstancy. *Swift.*

### WHIMSICAL. adj. [from *whimsy*.] Freakish; capricious; oddly fanciful.

In another circumstance I am particular, or, as  
my neighbours call me, *whimsical*: as my garden  
invites into it all the birds, I do not suffer any one  
to destroy their nests. *Addison.*

### WHIN. n. f. [chwyn, Welsh; genista spi- noza, Latin.] Furze; gorse.

With *whins* or with furzes thy hovel renew. *Tull.*  
Plants that have prickles in their leaf are holly,  
juniper, *whin*-bush, and thistle. *Bacon.*

### To WHINE. v. n. [pansan, Saxon; wu- nen, Dutch; cwyno, Welsh.] To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noise; to moan meanly and effemi- nately.

They came to the wood, where the hounds were  
in couples staying their coming, but with a *whining*  
accent craving liberty. *Sidney.*

At his nurse's tears  
He *whin'd* and roar'd away your victory.

That pages b'ush'd at him. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
Twice and once the hedge-pig *whin'd*. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Whip him,  
Till, like a boy, you see him cringe his face,  
And *whine* aloud for mercy. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The common people have a *whining* tone and  
accent in their speech, as if they did still suffer  
some oppression. *Darwin.*

Then if we *whine*, look pale,  
And tell our tale,  
Men are in pain  
For us again;  
So neither speaking doth become  
The lover's state, nor being dumb. *Suckling.*  
He made a viler noise than swine  
In windy weather, when they *whine*. *Hudibras.*  
Some, under sleep's cloathing, had the properties  
of wolves; that is, they could *whine* and howl, as  
well as bite and devour. *South's Sermons.*  
I was not born to bask to flatter crowds,  
And move your pity by a *whining* tale. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

Laughing at their *whining* may perhaps be the  
proper method. *Locke.*

Life was given for noble purposes; and therefore  
it must not be sacrificed to a quarrel, nor *whim'd*  
away in love. *Collier.*

Upon a general mourning, mercers and woollen-  
drapers would in four-and-twenty hours raise their  
cloths and silks to above a double price, and, if  
the mourning continued long, come *whining* with  
petitions to the court, that they were ready to  
starve. *Swift.*

### WHINE. n. f. [from the verb.] Plaintive noise; mean or affected complaint.

The favourable opinion of men comes often-  
times by a few demure looks and affected *whines*,  
set off with some odd devotional postures and grim-  
aces. *Scot.*

Thy hateful *whine* of woe  
Breaks in upon my sorrows, and distracts  
My jarring senses with thy beggar's cry. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

### To WHINNY. v. n. [hinno, Latin; from the sound.] To make a noise like a horse or colt.

**WHINYARD. n. f.** [pinnan and ape, to  
gain honour, Saxon. *Skinner*. I know  
not whether this word was ever used  
seriously, and therefore perhaps it might  
be denominated in contempt from *whin*,  
a tool to cut *whins*.] A sword; in con-  
tempt.

He snatch'd his *whinyard* up, that fled  
When he was falling off his steed. *Hudibras.*

### To WHIP. v. a. [hpeopan, Saxon; wip- pen, Dutch.]

### 1. To strike with any thing tough and flex- ible.

He took  
The harness'd steeds, that still with horror shook,  
And plies them with the lash, and *whips* ent on;  
And, as he *whips*, upbraids 'em with his son. *Addison.*

### 2. To sew slightly.

In half *whip* muslin needles uselest lie. *Gay.*

### 3. To drive with lashes.

This unheard sauciness, and boyish troops,  
The king doth smile at; and is well prepar'd  
To *whip* this dvarish war, these pigmy arm,  
From out the circle of his territories. *Shakespeare. King John.*

Let's *whip* these stragglers o'er the seas again:  
Lash hence these over-weening rags of France,  
These famish'd beggars. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*

Since I pluckt geese, play'd truant, and *whipped*  
top, I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately. *Shakespeare.*

If ordered every day to *whip* his top so long as  
to make him weary, he will wish for his back, if  
you promise it him as a reward of having *whipped* his  
top lustily quite out. *Locke.*

*Whip* cream; unfortified with wine or fence!  
Froth'd by that flattery muse, indifference. *Hudibras.*

4. To correct with lashes.

I'll leave you to the hearing of the cause,  
Hoping you'll find good cause to *whip* them all.  
*Shakespeare.*

Reason is the fellow,  
Before you runneth home, where he heard this,  
Let you have a chance to *whip* your information.  
*Shakespeare.*

Firstly we for some raw pin-fetched thing  
Attempt to mount, and fight and heroes sing,  
When to the quarters was *whipt* at school  
But other day, and speaking grammar-rule.  
*Dryden.*

How did he return this haughty brave,  
Who *whipt* the wind, and made the sea his slave?  
*Dryden.*

This requires more than setting children a task,  
Not *whipping* them, without any more ado, if it  
Is not done to our taste.  
*Locke.*

Oh chain me! *whip* me! let me be the frown  
Of fabled riddles and bustling crowds!  
Give me but life. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

Heir, to titles and large estates, have a weakness  
In their eyes, and are not able to bear the pain and  
Indignity of *whipping*.  
*Swift.*

5. To lash with sarcasm.

They would *whip* me with their fine wits, till  
I was as cretched as a blind pear.  
*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

6. To inwrap.

It is thus firmly *whipt* about with small guts,  
That it may the easier move in the edge of the  
rowler.  
*Mason's M. B. Exercises.*

To *WHIP*. *v. a.* To take any thing  
nimble: always with a particle ascer-  
taining the sense; as, out, on, up, away.  
A ludicrous use.

In his lawless fit,  
Behind the arras hearing something stir,  
He *whips* his rapier out, and cries, a rat!  
And in this brainish apprehension kills  
The unseen good old man. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
She in a hurry *whips* up her dailing under her  
arm.  
*L'Estrange.*

Raise yourself upon your hinder legs, and then  
stretch out your head: I can easily *whip* up to  
your horns, and to out of the well. *L'Estrange.*  
Brisk Susan *whips* her linen from the rope,  
Whilst the first drizzling shower is born alope.  
*Swift.*

Thus disposed, it lies ready for you to *whip* it  
out in a moment.  
*Swift.*

To *WHIP*. *v. n.* To move nimbly. A  
ludicrous word.

Two friends travelling together, met a bear upon  
the way: the one *whips* up a tree, and the other  
thrusts himself flat up the ground. *L'Estrange.*  
The simple squire made a sudden start to fol-  
low, but the justice of the quorum *whipped* be-  
tween.  
*Tatler.*

*WHIP*. *n. f.* [hpeop, Saxon.] An instru-  
ment of correction tough and pliant.

There sat infernal Pain,  
And fast beside him sat tumultuous Suffer;  
The one in hand an iron *whip* did strain,  
The other brandish'd a bloody knife. *Spenser.*  
Put in every household a *whip*,  
To lash the rascal naked through the world.  
*Shakespeare's Othello.*

Love is merely a madness, and deserves as well a  
dark-house and a *whip* as madmen do. *Shakespeare.*  
High on her head she wears two twisted snakes,  
Her chain she rattles, and her *whip* she shakes.  
*Dryden.*

In his right hand he holds the *whip*, with which  
he is supposed to drive the horses of the sun. *Add.*

*WHIP* and *spur*. With the utmost haste.

Each saucy polemick  
Came *whip* and *spur*, and dash'd thro' thin and  
thick.  
*Dunciad.*

*WHIPCORD*. *n. f.* [*whip* and *cord*.] Cord  
of which lashes are made.

In Raphael's first works are many small fold-

ings, often repeated, which look like so many  
*whipcords*. *Dryden.*

*WHIPGRAFTING*. *n. f.* [In gardening.]  
A kind of grafting.

*WHIPHAND*. *n. f.* [*whip* and *hand*.]  
Advantage over.

The archangel, when Discord was restive, and  
would not be drawn from her beloved monastery  
with fair words, has the *whip* hand of her, and  
drags her out with many stripes. *Dryden.*

*WHIPPLASH*. *n. f.* The lash or small end  
of a whip.

Have *whiplash* well knotted and cartrope lough.  
*Tuffin.*

*WHIPPER*. *n. f.* [from *whip*.] One  
who punishes with whipping.

Love is merely a madness, and deserves as well  
a dark-house and a whip as madmen do; and the  
reason why they are not so punished is, that the  
*whippers* are in love too. *Shakespeare.*

*WHIPPINGPOST*. *n. f.* [*whip* and *post*.]  
A pillar to which criminals are bound  
when they are lashed.

Could not the *whippingpost* prevail,  
With all its rhetoric, nor the jail,  
To keep from slaying scourge thy skin,  
And ankle free from iron gin?  
*Hudibras.*

*WHIPSAW*. *n. f.* [*whip* and *saw*.]  
The *whipsaw* is used by joiners to saw such great  
pieces of stuff that the hand saw will not easily  
reach through. *Mason.*

*WHIPSTAFF*. *n. f.* [On shipboard.] A  
piece of wood fastened to the helm,  
which the steersman holds in his hand  
to move the helm and turn the ship.

*WHIPSTER*. *n. f.* [from *whip*.] A nim-  
ble fellow.

I am not valiant neither;  
But ev'ry puny *whipster* gets my sword.  
*Shakespeare's Othello.*

Give that *whipster* but his errand,  
He takes my lord chief justice' warrant. *Prior.*

*WHIPT*, for *whipped*.  
In Bridewell a number be *whipt*.  
Lesse worthe than these to be *whipt*. *Tuffin.*

To *WHIRL*. *v. a.* [whirlan, Saxon; *wir-  
belen*, Dutch.] To turn round rapidly.

My thoughts are *whirled* like a potter's wheel:  
I know not where I am, nor what I do.  
*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

He *whirls* his sword around without delay,  
And hews through adverse foes an ample way.  
*Dryden.*

With his full force he *whirl'd* it first around;  
But the soft yielding air received the wound.  
*Dryden.*

The Stygian flood,  
Falling from on high, with following sound  
*Whirls* the black waves and rattling stones around.  
*Addison.*

With impetuous motion *whirl'd* apace,  
This magick wheel still moves, yet keeps its place.  
*Graville.*

They have even been taught by their senses, that  
the sun, with all the planets and the fixed stars  
are *whirled* round this globe.  
*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To *WHIRL*. *v. n.*

1. To run round rapidly.

He, rapt with *whirling* wheels, inflames the skyen  
With fire not made to burn, but fairly tor to shine.  
*Spenser.*

Five moons were seen to-night,  
Four fixed, and the fifth did *whirl* about  
The other four in wondrous motion.  
*Shakespeare's King John.*

As young whippings *whirl* the top for sport  
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,  
The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about,  
Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout. *Dry.*

Wild and distracted with their fears,  
They *whirling* plunge amidst the foundering deeps;  
The flood away the struggling squadron sweeps,  
And men, and arms, and horses *whirling* bears.  
*Smith.*

2. To move hastily.

She what he swears regards no more  
Than the deaf rocks when the loud billows roar;  
But *whirl'd* away to shun his hateful sight,  
Hid in the forest. *Dryden's Æneid.*

*WHIRL*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Gyration; quick rotation; circular mo-  
tion; rapid circumvolution.

'Twere well your judgments but in plays did  
range;  
But ev'n your follies and debauches change  
With such a *whirl*, the poets of your age  
Are tir'd, and cannot seize them on the stage. *Dryden.*

Wings raise my feet; I'm pleas'd to mount on  
high,  
Trace all the mazes of the liquid sky;  
Their various turnings and their *whirls* declare,  
And live in the vast regions of the air.  
*Grech's Manilius.*

Nor *whirl* of time, nor flight of years, can wait.  
*Crab.*

I have been watching what thoughts came up  
in the *whirl* of fancy, that were worth commu-  
nicating. *Pope.*

How the ear rattles, how its kindling wheels  
Smoke in the *whirl*: the chiding sand ascends,  
And in the noble dust the chariot's lost. *Smith.*

2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation.

For though in dreadful *whirls* we hung  
High on the broken wave,  
I knew thou wert not flow to heav'n,  
Nor impotent to save. *Addison's Spectator.*

*WHIRLBAT*. *n. f.* [*whirl* and *bat*.] Any  
thing moved rapidly round to give a  
blow. It is frequently used by the poets  
for the ancient cestus.

At *whirlbat* he had slain many, and was now  
himself slun by Pollux. *L'Estrange.*

The *whirlbat's* falling blow they nimbly shun,  
And win the race ere they begin to run.  
*Grech's Manilius.*

The guardian angels of kingdoms he rejected,  
as Mars did the *whirlbats* of Lryx, when they were  
thrown before him by Entellus. *Dryden.*

The *whirlbat* and the rapid race shall be  
Reserv'd for Cæsar, and ordain'd by me.  
*Dryden's Virgil.*

*WHIRLBONE*. *n. f.* The patella; the cap  
of the knee.

*WHIRLIGIG*. *n. f.* [*whirl* and *gig*.] A toy  
which children spin round.

He found that marbles taught him percussion,  
And *whirligigs* the axis in peritrochio.  
*Abutnot and Pope's Mart. Scutellus.*

That since they gave things their beginning,  
And let this *whirligig* a-spinning. *Prior.*

*WHIRLPIRE*. } *n. f.* [whyrp-pole, Saxon.]  
*WHIRLPOOL*. } A place where the wa-  
ter moves circularly, and draws whatever  
comes within the circle towards its cen-  
ter; a vortex.

Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath led through  
ford and *whirlpool*, o'er bog and quagmire. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

In the fathomless profound  
Down sunk they like a falling stone,  
By raging *whirlpools* overthrown. *Sandys.*

This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,  
Into an unseen *whirlpool* draws you fast,  
And in a moment sinks you. *Dryd. Spem. Fragm.*

Send forth, ye wife! send forth your lab'ring  
thought:  
Let it return with empty notions fraught  
Of airy columns every moment broke,  
Of circling *whirlpools*, and of spheres of smoke.  
*Prior.*

There might arise some vertiginous motions of  
*whirlpools*.

*whirlpools* in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms must be thrust and crowded to the middle of those *whirlpools*, and there congregate one another into great solid bodies. *Bentley.*

**WHIRLWIND.** *n. f.* [*werbelwind*, German.] A stormy wind moving circularly.

In the very torrent and *whirlwind* of your passion, beget a temperance that may give it smoothness. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

With *whirlwinds* from beneath the totter'd cup,  
And bare expos'd the bosom of the deep. *Dryden's T. Mac.*

**WHIRRING.** *adj.* A word formed in imitation of the sound expressed by it.

From th' brake the *whirling* pleasant springs,  
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings. *Pope.*

**WHISK.** *n. f.* [*wischen*, to wipe, German.]

1. A small belom, or brush.

The white of an egg, though in part transparent, yet being long agitated with a *whisk* or spon, loses its transparency. *B. y.*

If you break any china with the top of the *whisk* on the mantel-piece, gather up the fragments. *Swift.*

2. A part of a woman's dress.

An easy means to prevent being one farthing the worse for the abatement of interest, is wearing a lawn *whisk* instead of a point de Venise. *Child on Trade.*

**To WHISK.** *v. a.* [*wischen*, to wipe, German.]

1. To sweep with a small belom.

2. To move nimbly, as when one sweeps.

Cardan believ'd great states depend  
Upon the tip of the lion's tail's end;  
That, as the *whisk*'d it towards the sun,  
Stow'd mighty empires up and down. *Hudib.*

**WHISKER.** *n. f.* [from *whisk*.] The hair growing on the cheek unshaven; the mustachio.

A sacrifice to fall of state,  
Whose throat of life the fatal fibres  
Did twist together with its *whiskers*. *Hudibras.*

Behold four kings, in majesty over'd,  
With hoary *whiskers* and a lanky beard. *Pope.*

A painter added a pair of *whiskers* to the face. *Addison.*

**To WHISPER.** *v. n.* [*wisperen*, Dutch.]

To speak with a low voice, so as not to be heard but by the ear close to the speaker; to speak with suspicion or timorous caution.

He sometime with fearful countenance would  
Desire the king to look to himself; for that all the  
court and city were full of *whisperings*, and expectation of some sudden change. *Sidney.*

All that hate me *whisper* together against me. *Psalms xli. 7.*

In speech of man, the *whispering* or *whispering*, whether louder or softer, is an interior sound, but the speaking out is an exterior sound; and therefore you can never make a tone, nor sing, in *whispering*, but in speech you may. *Bacon.*

The king Aetidis calls;

Then softly *whisper'd* in her faithful ear,  
And bade his daughters at the rites appear. *Pope.*

It is as offensive to speak wit in a fool's company, as it would be ill manners to *whisper* in it; he is displeased at both, because he is ignorant of what is said. *Pope.*

The hollow *whispering* breeze, the pliant rills  
Purle down amid the twisted roots. *Thomson.*

**To WHISPER.** *v. a.*

1. To address in a low voice.

When they talk of him, they shake their heads,  
And *whisper* one another in the ear. *Shakespeare's King John.*

Give sorrow words; the grief that does not speak  
*Whispers* the o'erfraught heart, and bids it break. *Shakespeare.*

He first *whispers* the man in the ear, that such  
a man should think such a card. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The steward *whispered* the young Templar, that's true to my knowledge. *Taylor.*

2. To utter in a low voice.

You have heard of the news abroad, I mean the *whispered* ones; for they are yet but ear kissing arguments. *Shakespeare.*

Sit and eat your bread,  
Nor *whisper* more a word; or get ye gone,  
And weep without doors. *Clayman.*

They might buzz and *whisper* it one to another, and, tacitly withdrawing from the public, noise it about the city. *Bentley.*

3. To prompt secretly.

Charles the emperor,  
Under pretence to see the queen his aunt,  
For 'twas indeed his colour, but he came  
To *whisper* Wolsey, here makes visitation. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

**WHISPER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A low

soft voice; cautious and timorous speech.

The extension is more in tones than in speech; therefore the inward voice or *whisper* cannot give a tone. *Bacon.*

Strictly observe the first hints and *whispers* of good and evil that pass in the heart, and this will keep conscience quick and vigilant. *South.*

Soft *whispers* through th' assembly went. *Dryden.*

He uncall'd, his patron to controul,  
Divulg'd the secret *whispers* of his soul. *Dryden.*

With such like false *whispers*, in former reigns,  
The ears of princes have been poisoned. *Leavenant.*

**WHISPERER.** *n. f.* [from *whisper*.]

1. One that speaks low.

2. A private talker; a teller of secrets; a conveyer of intelligence.

Kings trust in eunuchs hath rather been as to good spies and good *whisperers* than good magistrates. *Bacon.*

**WHIST.** [This word is called by *Skinner*, who seldom errs, an interjection commanding silence, and so it is commonly used; but *Shakespeare* uses it as a verb, and *Milton* as an adjective or a participle.]

1. Are silent.

Come unto these yellow sands,  
And then take hands,  
Curst be when you have, and lift,  
The wild waves *whist*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

2. Still; silent; put to silence.

The winds, with wonder *whist*,  
Smoothly the waters kiss'd,  
Whispering new joys to the mild ocean. *Milton.*

3. Be still.

**WHIST.** *n. f.* A game at cards, requiring close attention and silence: vulgarly pronounced *whist*.

The clergyman used to play at *whist* and *swob*bers. *Swift.*

Whisk his grave round, beneath a cloud of smoke  
Wreath'd fragrant from the pipe. *Thomson.*

**To WHISTLE.** *v. n.* [*hpyrtlan*, Saxon; *fistulo*, Latin.]

1. To form a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard:  
Some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll *whistle*. *Shakespeare.*

Let one *whistle* at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the sound shall strike so sharp as you can scarce endure it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

While the plowman near at hand  
*Whistles* o'er the furrow'd land. *Milton.*

Should Bertran sound his trumpets,  
And Torrismond but *whistle* through his fingers,  
He draws his army off. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

He *whistled* as he went for want of thought. *Dryden.*

The ploughman leaves the task of day,  
And trudging homeward *whistles* on the way. *Cay.*

2. To make a sound with a small wind instrument.

3. To sound shrill.

His big manly voice  
Changing again toward childish treble pipes,  
He *whistles* in his sound. *Shakespeare.*

Soft *whistles* run along the leafy woods,  
And mountains *whistle* to the murm'ring floods. *Dryden.*

Rhetus from the hearth a burning brand  
Selects, and whirling waves, till from his hand  
The fire took flame, then dash'd it from the sight  
On *whistling* temples, near the sight  
Then *whistling* past came on. *Dryden.*

When winged death in *whistling* arrows fly,  
Wilt thou, though wounded, yet undaunted stay,  
Perform thy part, and share the dangerous day? *Prior.*

The wild winds *whistle*, and the billows roar,  
The splitting east the various tempest tore. *Pope.*

**To WHISTLE.** *v. a.* To call by a whistle.

Let him *whistle* them backwards and forwards,  
till he is weary. *South's Sermons.*

He chinked to miss his dog: we stood still till  
he had *whistled* him up. *Addison.*

When simple pride for flattery makes demands,  
May dunces by dunces be *whistled* off my hands! *Pope.*

**WHISTLE.** *n. f.* [*hpyrtle*, Saxon.]

1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth.

My fire in caves constrains the winds,  
Can with a breath their clamorous rage appease;  
They tear his *whistle*, and forsake the seas. *Dryden.*

2. A sound made by a small wind instrument.

3. The mouth; the organ of whistling.

Let's drink the other cup to wet our *whistles*,  
and bring away all sad thoughts. *Walton's Angler.*

4. A small wind instrument.

The masters and pilots were so astonished, that  
they knew not how to direct; and if they knew,  
they could scarcely, when they directed, hear their  
own *whistles*. *Sidney.*

Behold  
Upon the hempen tackle shipboys climbing;  
Hear the shrill *whistles*, which doth order give  
To founds and confus'd. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Small *whistles*, or shepherds' cat's-pipes, give  
a sound because of their extreme slenderness, where-  
by the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His infant grandame's *whistle* next it grew,  
The bells the jangled, and the *whistle* blew. *Pope.*

5. The noise of winds

6. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.

Madam, here comes my lord.—  
—I have been with the *whistle*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The knight, pursuing this epistle,  
Believ'd he'd brought her to his *whistle*. *Hudib.*

**WHISTLER.** *n. f.* [from *whistle*.] One who whistles.

The price was a guinea, to be conferred upon  
the ablest *whistler*, who could whistle clearest, and  
go through his tune without laughing. *Addison.*

**WHIT.** *n. f.* [*whit*, a thing; *aphit*, any thing, Saxon.] A point; a jot.

We love, and are no *whit* regarded. *Sidney.*

Her sacred book with blood ywir,  
That none could read except she did him teach,  
She unto him disclosed every *whit*,  
And heavenly documents therewith did preach. *Spenser.*

The motive cause of doing it is not in ourselves,  
but carrieth us as if the wind should drive a feather  
in the air; we no *whit* furthering that whereby  
we are driven. *Hooker.*

Although the lord became the king's tenant,  
his

his country was no *whit* reformed thereby, but remained in the former barbarism. *Daniel on Jerl.*

Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd  
In unsuperfluous, even proportion,  
And the no *whit* encounter'd with her store. *Mit.*

It does not me a *whit* a spleat,  
That the rich all honours be so. *Corvey.*  
In the arts of ancient times, it ought to satisfy  
any enquirer, if they can be brought any *whit* near  
one another. *Tillotson*

It is every *whit* as honourable to assist a good minister,  
as to oppose a bad one. *Addison's True Lover.*  
**WHITE**. *a. fr.* [hyge, Saxon; *wit*, Dutch.]

1. Having such an appearance as arises  
from the mixture of all colours; snowy.

When the paper was held nearer to any colour  
than to the rest, it appeared of that colour to which  
it approached in itself, but when it was equally, or  
almost equally, distant from all the colours, so that  
it might be equally illuminated by them all, it  
appeared *white*. *Newton's Opticks.*

Why round our coaches crowd the *white* gley  
beaus? *Pope.*

2. Having the colour of fear; pale

My hands are of your colour, but I blame  
To wear a heart to *white*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. Having the colour appropriated to hap-  
piness and innocence.

Welcome, pure eye'd youth, a kist-head'd hope,  
Thou hovering angel part with gentle wing;  
And thou wisdom sh'd form of chastity. *Milton.*

Wait thou that sweet smiling youth?  
Or that crown'd matron sage, *white-robed* Truth?  
*Milton.*

Let this suspicious morning be expit  
With a *white* stone distinguish'd from the rest,  
*White* is thy fun, and as thy honour clear;  
And let new joys attend on thy new-added year.  
*Dryden*

To fruitful mirth be this *white* hour assign'd,  
And sweet discourse, the banquet of the mind.  
*Pope.*

Peace o'er the world her olive wand extend,  
And *white-robd* innocence from heav'n descend.  
*Pope.*

4. Grey with age.

I call you servile ministers,  
That have with two pernicious daughter join'd  
Your high-engender'd battles 'gainst a head  
So old and *white* as this. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

So minutes, hours, and days, weeks, months,  
and years,  
Past over, to the end they were created,  
Would bring *white* hairs unto a quiet grave. *Shak.*

5. Pure; unblemished.

Unhappy Dryden! in all Charles's days,  
Recomm in only boasts unspotted lays;  
And in our own, excuse some courtly stains,  
No *whiter* page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

**WHITE**. *n. f.*

1. Whiteness; any thing white; white colour.

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies,  
Finely attird in a robe of *white*. *Shakespeare.*

A friend coming to visit me, I stopped him at  
the door, and before I told him what the colours  
were, or what I was doing, I asked him which of  
the two *whites* were the best, and wherein they  
differed? and after he had at that distance viewed  
them well, he answered, that they were both good  
*whites*, and that I could not say which was best,  
nor wherein their colours differed. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The mark at which an arrow is shot,  
which used to be painted white.

If a mark be set up for an archer at a great dis-  
tance, let him aim as exactly as he can, the least  
wind shall take his arrow, and divert it from the  
*white*. *Dryden.*

Remove him, then, and all your plots fly swift,  
Point blank, and level to the very *white*  
Of your designs. *Southern.*

3. The albugineous part of eggs.

I'll fetch some flax and *whites* of eggs  
To apply to a bleeding face. *Shakespeare.*

The strongest repellents are the *whites* of new-  
laid eggs beaten to a froth with alum.

*Wifeman's Surgery.*

When fares among the stars do grow,  
Thou into the close nests of time dost peep;  
And there, with piercing eye,  
Through the firm shell and the thick *white* dost  
spy

Years to come a-forming lie,  
Close in their sacred fondness asleep. *Corvey.*

What principle manages the *white* and yolk of  
an egg into such a variety of textures, as is requi-  
site to fashion a chick? *B. ylc.*

The two internal regions represent the yolk and  
the membran that lies next above it; so the ex-  
terior region of the earth is as the shell of the  
egg, and the abyss under it as the *white* that lies  
under the shell. *Burnet.*

4. The white part of the eye.

Our general himself  
Touches himself with his hand,  
And turns up the *white* of his eye to his discourse.  
*Shakespeare.*

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye doth not  
lie in the same superficies with the *white* of the  
eye, but rises up, as a hillock, above its convexity.  
*Ray.*

**TO WHITE**. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

To make white, to dealbare, to white-  
wash.

His raiment became shining, exceeding white as  
snow, so as no furbur on earth could be them.  
*Mark, ix. 3.*

Like unto *whitened* sepulchre, which appear beau-  
tiful outward, but are within full of dead men's  
bones. *Matth. xxiii.*

**WHITELEAD**. *n. f.*

*White-lead* is made by taking sheet-lead, and  
having cut it into long and narrow slips, they make  
it up into rolls, but so that a small distance may  
remain between every spiral revolution. These  
rolls are put into earthen pots, so ordered that  
the lead may not sink down above hand way, or  
some small matter more, in them: these pots have  
each of them very sharp vinegar in the bottom, so  
full as almost to touch the lead. When the vine-  
gar and lead have both been put into the pot, it is  
covered up close, and so left for a certain time;  
in which space the corrosive fumes of the vinegar  
will reduce the surface of the lead into a mere  
white calc, which they separate by knocking it  
with a hammer. There are two sorts of this sold  
at the colour shops, the one called *ceruse*, which  
is the most pure part, and the other is called *white*  
lead. *Quincy.*

**WHITELIVRED**. *adj.* [from *white* and  
*liver*.] Envious; malicious; cowardly.

**WHITELY**. *adj.* [from *white*.] Coming  
near to white.

A *whitely* wanton, with a velvet brow,  
With two pitch balls stuck in her face for eyes.  
*Shakespeare.*

Now, governor, I see that I must blush  
Quite through this veil of night a *whitely* shame,  
To think I could design to make those free  
Who were by nature slaves. *Southern's Oronoko.*

**WHITEMEAT**. *n. f.* [*white* and *meat*.]  
Food made of milk.

Much saltiness in *whitemeat* is ill for the stone.  
*Tusser.*

The Irish banished into the mountains, lived  
only upon *whitemeats*. *Spenser.*

**TO WHITEN**. *v. a.* [from *white*.] To  
make white.

The smoke of sulphur will not black a paper,  
and is commonly used by women to *whiten* tiffa-  
nies. *Brown.*

Flax the soil and climate are proper for *whiten-  
ing*, by the frequency of brooks, and also of winds.  
*Temple.*

Women of my complexion ought to be more  
modest, especially since our faces debar us from all  
artificial *whitenings*. *Guardian.*

Striking her cliff, the storm confirms her pow'r;  
The waves but *whiten* her triumphant shore. *Prior.*

Whether the darken'd room to muse invite,  
Or *whiten'd* wall provoke the skwer to write;  
In durance, exile, Bedlam, or the mint,  
Like Lee or Budgell, I will rhyme and print. *Pope.*

**TO WHITEN**. *v. n.* To grow white.

The bark expects its freight;  
The loosen'd canvas trembles with the wind,  
And the sea *whitens* with auspicious gales. *Smith.*

**WHITENER**. *n. f.* [from *whiten*.] One  
who makes any thing white.

**WHITENESS**. *n. f.* [from *white*.]

1. The state of being white; freedom from  
colour.

This doth lead me to her hand,  
Of my first love the fatal band,  
Where *whiteness* doth for ever sit;  
Nature herself enamell'd it. *Sidney.*

*Whiteness* is a mean between all colours, having  
disposed itself indifferently to them all, so as with  
equal facility to be tinged with any of them.  
*Newton's Opticks.*

2. Paleness.

Thou tremblest, and the *whiteness* of thy cheek  
Is sorer than thy tongue to tell thy errand. *Shak.*

3. Purity; cleanness.

The least spot is visible on ermine - but to pre-  
serve the *whiteness* in its original purity, you have,  
like that sunbe, forsaken the common track of  
business, which is not always clean. *Dryden.*

**WHITEPOT**. *n. f.* A kind of food.

Cornwall squab-pye, and Devon *whitpot* blings.  
*King.*

**WHITES**. *n. f.* [*fluor albus*.] It arises  
from a laxness of the glands of the uter-  
us, and a cold pituitous blood. *Quincy.*

**WHITETHORN**. *n. f.* [*Spina alba*, Latin.]  
A species of thorn.

As little as a *whitethorn* and a peat-tree form of  
kin, a cion of the latter will sometimes prosper  
well, being grafted upon a stock of the former.  
*Boyle.*

**WHITEWASH**. *n. f.* [*white* and *wash*.]

1. A wash to make the skin seem fair.

The clergy, during Cromwell's usurpation, were  
very much taken up in reforming the female world;  
I have heard a whole sermon against a *whitewash*.  
*Addison.*

2. A kind of liquid plaster with which  
walls are whitened.

Four rooms above, below, this mansion grac'd,  
With *white-wash* deckt, and river-sand o'er-cast.  
*Harte.*

**WHITEWINE**. *n. f.* [*white* and *wine*.]  
A species of wine produced from the  
white grapes.

The seeds and roots are to be cut, beaten, and  
infused in *whitewine*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**WHITHER**. *adv.* [hyðen, Saxon.]

1. To what place? interrogatively.

Sister, well met; *whither* away so fast?  
—No farther than the Tower. *Shak. Richard III.*

The common people swarm like summer flies;  
And *whither* fly the gnats but to the sun? *Shak.*

Ah! *whither* am I hurried? ah! forgive,  
Ye shades, and let your sister's issue live. *Dryden.*

2. To what place: absolutely.

I fray'd I knew not *whither*. *Milton.*

3. To which place: relatively.

*Whither* when as they came, they fell at words,  
Whether of them should be the lord of lords.  
*Spenser.*

At Canterbury, *whither* some voice was run on  
before, the mayor seized on them, as they were  
taking flesh horses. *Watton.*

That lord advanced to Winchester, *whither* Sir  
John Berkley brought him two regiments more of  
foot. *Garnden.*

4. To what degree? Obsolete: perhaps  
never in use.

*Whither* at length wilt thou abuse our patience?  
Still shall thy fury mock us? *Ben Jonson.*

**WHITHERSOEVER.** *adv.* [*whither* and *soever*.] To whatsoever place.

For whatever end faith is designed, and *whither-*  
*soever* the nature and intention of the place does  
drive us, thither we must go, and to that end we  
must direct all our actions. *Taylor.*

**WHITING.** *n. f.* [*whittingh*, Dutch; *al-*  
*burnus*, Latin.]

1. A small sea-fish.

Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle,  
as *whiting* and mackerel.

*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The muscular fibres of fishes are more tender  
than those of terrestrial animals, and their whole  
substance more watery. Some fishes, as *whitings*,  
can be almost entirely dissolved into water.

*Abraham on Aliments.*

2. [from *white*.] A soft chalk.

That this impregnated liquor may be improved,  
they put it upon *whiting*, which is a white chalk  
or clay, finely powdered, cleaned, and made up into  
balls. *Foyl.*

When you clean your plate, leave the *whiting*  
plainly to be seen in all the joints. *Dr. J.*

**WHITISH.** *adj.* [from *white*.] Some-  
what white.

The large aqua-fortis, that will quickly change  
the reddest of red lead into a darker colour, will,  
being put upon crude lead, produce a *whitish* sub-  
stance, as with copper it did a bluish. *Boyle.*

**WHITISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *whitish*.]  
The quality of being somewhat white.

Take good venereal vitriol, of a deep blue, and  
compare with some of the entire crystals, purposely  
referred, some of the subtle powder of the same  
salt, which will exhibit a very considerable degree  
of *whitishness*. *Boyle on Colours.*

**WHITELATHER.** *n. f.* [*white* and *leat-*  
*her*.] Leather dressed with alum, re-  
markable for toughness.

Whole bridle and saddle, *whiteth* and nal,  
With collars and harness. *Tupper's Husbandry.*

He bore'd the nerves through, from the heel to  
th' ankle, and then knit  
Both to his chariot with a thong of *whiteth*.

*Chapman.*

No, do I care much, if her pretty fount  
Meet with her furrow'd chin, and both together  
Hem in her lips as dry as good *whiteth*.

*Suckling.*

**WHITLOW.** *n. f.* [*hrit*, Saxon, and *low*,  
a wolf. *Skinner.* *hrit*, Saxon, and *low*,  
a flame. *Lyn.*] A swelling between the  
cuticle and cutis, called the mild whit-  
low; or between the periosteum and the  
bone, called the malignant whitlow.

Paronychia is a small swelling about the nail,  
and ends of the fingers, by the vulgar people gene-  
rally called *whitlows*. *Wijeman.*

**WHITSOUR.** *n. f.* A kind of apple.

**WHITSTER, or WHITER.** *n. f.* [from *white*.]  
A whitener.

Carry it among the *whitsters* in Datchet Mead.  
*Shakespeare.*

**WHITSUL.** *n. f.* A provincial word.

Their meat was *whitsul*, as they call it; namely,  
milk, four milk, chertle, curds, butter. *Carew.*

**WHITSUNTIDE.** *n. f.* [*white* and *sunday*;  
because the converts newly baptized ap-  
peared from Easter to Whitsuntide in  
white. *Skinner.*] The feast of Pentecost.

Strephon, with leafy twigs of laurel tree,  
A garland made on temples fit to wear;  
For he then chosen was the dignity  
Of village lord that *Whitsuntide* to bear. *Sidney.*  
This they employ in brewing and baking against  
*Whitsuntide*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

And let us do it with no show of fear;  
Nor with no more than if we heard that England  
Were buffed with a *Whisper* morrice dance. *Shak.*

**WHITTENTREE.** *n. f.* [*Jambucus aqua-*  
*tica*.] A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*

**WHITTLE.** *n. f.* [*hpytel*, Saxon.]

1. A white dress for a woman. Not in use.

2. [*hpytel*, Saxon.] A knife.

There's not a *whittle* in th' unruly camp  
But I do prize it at my life, before  
The reverend'st throat in Athens. *Shakespeare.*  
A dagger hanging at his belt he had,  
Made of an ancient sword's well temper'd blade;  
He wore a Sheffield *whittle* in his hofe. *Betterton's M'or.*

**TO WHITTLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut with a knife.

2. To edge; to sharpen. Not in use.

When they are come to that once, and are tho-  
roughly *whittled*, then shall you have them cut  
their wanton eyes upon men's wives. *Hakroill on Providence.*

**TO WHIZ.** *v. n.* [from the sound that it  
expresses.] To make a loud humming  
noise.

The exhalations, *whizzing* in the air,  
Give so much light that I may read by them. *Shakespeare.*

Turn him about;

I know him, he'll but *whizz*, and straight go out. *Dryden.*

Soon all with vigour bend their trusty bows,  
And from the quiver each his arrow chose:  
Hippocoon's was the first; with forceful sway  
It flew, and *whizzing* cut the liquid way. *Dryden.*

**WHO.** *pronoun.* genitive *whose*; other cases  
*whom*. [*hpa*, Saxon; *wie*, Dutch.]

1. A pronoun relative, applied to persons

We have no perfect description of it, nor any  
knowledge how, or by *whom*, it is inhabited. *Abbot.*  
Oft have I seen a timely parted ghost,  
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,  
Being all descended to the lab'ring heart,  
*Who*, in the coffin that it holds with death,  
Attracts the same for aidance 'gainst the enemy. *Shakespeare.*

Were the great person of our Bangue present,  
*Whom* I may rather challenge for unkindness,  
Than pity for mischance. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The son of Duncan,  
From *whom* this tyrant holds the due of birth,  
Lives in the English court. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Which of many.

A man can never be obliged to submit to any  
power, unless he can be satisfied *who* is the person  
who has a right to exercise it. *Locke.*

We are still as much at a loss *who* civil power be-  
long to. *Locke.*

3. As *who* should say, elliptically for *as one*  
*who* should say.

Hope throws a generous contempt upon all usage,  
and looks like a handsome defiance of a misfor-  
tune; as *who* should say, you are somewhat trou-  
blesome now, but I shall conquer you. *Collier against Despair.*

4. *Whose* is the genitive of *which*, as well  
as of *who*, and is applied to things.

*Whose* forever sins ye remit, they are remitted;  
and *whose* forever sins ye retain, they are retained. *John, xx. 23.*

The question *whose* solution I require,  
Is, what the sex of women most desire? *Dryden.*  
Is there any other doctrine, *whose* followers are  
punished? *Addison.*

5. It has sometimes a disjunctive sense.

There thou tell'st of kings, and *who* aspire,  
*Who* fall, *who* rise, *who* triumph, *who* do moan. *Daniel.*

Tell *who* loves *who*; what favours some partake,  
And *who* is jilted. *Dryden.*

6. It is used often interrogatively; as,  
*who* is this? meaning, what is the cha-

rafter or name of this person? *Who*  
shall do this? that is, where shall any  
be found that can do this?

In the grave *who* shall give thee thanks? *Psalm.*  
*Who* is like unto the Lord? *Psalm.*

*Who* is this that darkeneth counsel by words  
without knowledge? *Job.*

*Who* will seduce them to that dire revolt?  
The infernal serpent. *Milton.*

*Who* feeds that alms-house neat, but void of fire,  
Where age and want sit fasting at the gate?

*Who* taught that heav'n-directed spire to rise?  
The man of Ross; each rising babe replies. *Pope.*

**WHOEVER.** *pronoun.* [*who* and *ever*.] Any  
one, without limitation or exception.

*Whoever* doth to temperance apply  
His steadfast life, and all his actions frame,

Trust me, shall find no greater enemy,  
Than stubborn perturbation to the same. *Spenser.*

I think must beholden, *whoever* shows me my  
mistakes. *Locke.*

*Whoever* thou art, th' fortune brings to keep  
The rites of Neptune, monarch of the deep,

Thee first it tries, O stranger, to prepare  
The due libation, and the solemn prayer. *Pope.*

*Whoever* is really brave, has always this comfort  
when he is oppressed, that he knows himself to be  
superior to those who injure him, by forgiving it. *Pope.*

**WHOLE.** *adj.* [*palg*, Saxon; *beel*, Dutch.]

1. All; total; containing all.

All the *whole* army stood agaz'd at him. *Shak.*  
'Tis I my glory account,

My exaltation, and my *whole* delight. *Milton.*  
Looking down he saw

The *whole* world fill'd with violence, and all flesh  
Corrupting each their way. *Milton.*

Wouldst thou be soon destroy'd, and perish *whole*,  
Trust Maurus with thy life, and Milbourne with  
thy soul. *Dryden.*

Fierce extremes  
Contiguous might distemper the *whole* frame. *Milton.*

2. Complete; not defective.

The elder did *whole* regiments afford,  
The younger brought his fortune and his sword. *Waller.*

3. Uninjured; unimpaired.

Any such is come upon me, because my life is yet  
*whole* in me. *2 Sam. i. 9.*

For *whole* unhurt, divine Jordain,  
Thy work and Seneca's remain;  
Thou keep'st his body, save his soul,  
He lives and breathes restor'd and *whole*. *Tillot.*

4. Well of any hurt or sickness.

When they had done circumcising all the peo-  
ple, they abode in the camp, till they were *whole*. *John, vi. 17.*

**WHOLE.** *n. f.*

1. The totality; no part omitted; the  
complex of all the parts.

I can God, and keep his commandments, for  
this is the *whole* of man. *J. Chapman.*

It contained the *whole* of religion amongst the  
nations; and made philosophy more agreeable. *Brace.*

There is a metaphysical *whole*, when the essence  
of a thing is said to consist of two parts, the genus  
and the difference, i. e. the general and the specul-  
ative, which, being joined together, make up a  
definition. *Watts's Logic.*

2. A system; a regular combination.

Be, in with sense, of every art the soul,  
Parts answering parts shall slide into a *whole*. *Pope.*

**WHOLESALABLE.** *n. f.* [*whole* and *sale*.]

1. Sale in the lump, not in separate small  
parcels.

2. The whole mass.

Some from vanity, or envy, despise a valuable  
book, and throw contempt upon it by *whole* sale. *Watts.*



**WHO'LESALB.** *adj.* Buying or selling in the lump, or in large quantities.

These are *wholesale* chapmen to Satan, that do not truck and barter one crime for another, but take the whole herd. *Government of the Tongue.*

This cost me, at the *wholesale* merchant's, a hundred drachmas; I make two hundred by selling it in retail. *Hidlyson.*

**WHO'LESOME** *adj.* [*healsam*, Dutch; *heylsam*, Teutonic; both from *heil*, Saxon, *health*.]

1. Sound. Contrary to unsound, in doctrine.

So the doctrine contained be but *wholesome* and edifying, a want of exactness in speaking may be overlooked. *Alsterbury.*

2. Contributing to health.

Night not now, as ere morn fell,  
*Wholesome*, and cool, and mild, but with black air  
Accompanied, with damps and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*

Besides the *wholesome* luxury which that place abounds with, a kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery. *Addison.*

She held it *wholesome* by much  
To rest a little on the couch. *Prior.*

3. Preserving; salutary. Obsolete.

The Lord helpeth his anointed, and will hear him from his holy heaven; even with the *wholesome* strength of his right hand. *Psalms xx. 6.*

4. Useful; conducive to happiness or virtue.

They suffer us to famish, repeal daily any *wholesome* act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes to chain up the poor. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

'Tis no less

To govern justly, make your empire flourish,  
With *wholesome* laws, in riches, peace, and plenty;  
Than, by the expence of wealth and blood, to make  
New acquisitions. *Derham's Sermon.*

5. Kindly; pleasing. A burlesque use.

I cannot make you a *wholesome* answer; my wit's diseased. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

To wait friends left,

Is not by much so *wholesome*, profitable,  
As to rejoice at friends but newly found. *Shakespeare.*

**WHO'LSOMELY.** *adv.* [from *wholesome*.]  
Salubriously; salutiferously.

**WHO'LESOMENESS.** *n. f.* [from *wholesome*.]

1. Quality of conducing to health; salubrity.

His palate was so tractable, and sublimed to the dictates of an higher choice, that he readily thought no meat pleasant, but in proportion to its *wholesomeness*. *Fell.*

We made a standard of the healthfulness of the air from the proportion of acute and epidemical distempers, and of the *wholesomeness* of the food from that of the chimerical. *Graunt.*

At Tonnou they shewed us a great fountain of water, that is in great esteem for its *wholesomeness*; weighing two ounces in a pound less than the same measure of the lake water. *Addison.*

Little foresaw he that th' Almighty pow'r,  
Who feeds the faithful at his chosen hour,  
Consults not taste, but *wholesomeness* of food,  
Nor means to please their sense, but do them good. *Harte.*

2. Salutariness; conduciveness to good.

**WHO'LLY.** *adv.* [from *whole*.]

1. Completely; perfectly.

The thrust was so strong, that he could not so *wholly* beat it away, but that it met with his thigh, through which it ran. *Steeley.*

Thus equal deaths are dealt with equal chances,  
By turns they quit their ground, by turns advance;  
Victors and vanquish'd in the various field,  
Nor *wholly* overcome, nor *wholly* yield. *Dryden.*

This story was written before Boccaccio; but its

author being *wholly* lost, Chaucer is now become an original. *Dryden.*

2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds.

Metals are *wholly* subterranean. *Bacon.*

Nor *wholly* lost we to defend a prey;

For storms rejecting part of it restor'd. *Dryden.*

They employed themselves *wholly* in domestic life; and, provided a woman could keep her house in order, she never troubled herself about regulating the commonwealth. *Addison.*

**WHOM,** the accusative of *who*, singular and plural.

As God is originally holy in himself, so he might communicate his sanctity to the sons of men, whom he intended to bring into the fruition of his merit. *Pearson.*

There be men in the world, *whom* you had rather have your son be, with five hundred pounds, than some other with five thousand. *Locke on Education.*

**WHOMSOEVER.** *pron.* [oblique case of *who-so-ever*.] Any without exception.

With *whomsoever* thou findest thy good, let him not live. *Genesis, xx. 12.*

Nature has bestowed mines on several parts; but th' riches are only for the industrious and frugal. *Locke.*

**WHOO'BUB.** *n. f.* Hubbub. See **HUBBUB**.

In this time of lethargy, I picked and cut most of their trivial purges; and had not the old man come in with a *whoo'bub* against his daughter, and scared my thoughts from the chaff, I had not left a purg' in the whole army. *Shakespeare.*

**WHOOOP.** *n. f.* [See **HOOP**.]

1. A shout of pursuit.

Let them breathe awhile, and then  
Cry *whooop*, and let them on again. *Hudibras.*  
A fox crossing the road, drew off a considerable detachment, who clapped spurs to their horses, and pursued him with *whooops* and halloos. *Addison.*

2. [*upupa*, Latin.] A bird. *Duff.*

**TO WHOOP.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shout with malignity. It is written by *Drayton, whoops*.

Treason and murder ever kept together,  
As two yoke devils sworn to either's purpose;  
Working to grossly in a natural cause,  
That admit not a *whooop* at them. *Shakespeare.*  
Satyr, that in *whoop* and gloomy dimbles dwell,  
Run about the hills to clap their ruder hands. *Drayton.*

**TO WHOOP.** *v. a.* To insult with shouts.

While he trusts me, 'twere so base a part  
To fawn, and yet betray, I should be hiss'd  
And *whooop'd* in hell for that ingratitude. *Dryden.*

**WHORE.** *n. f.* [*ho*, Saxon; *hoere*, Dutch.]

1. A woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatress; an adulteress; a strumpet.

To put out the word *whore*, thou dost me wo  
Throughout my book; truly, put out woman too. *Ben Jonson.*

2. A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money.

Orontes  
Conveys his wealth to Tiber's hungry shores,  
And satiates Italy with foreign *whores*. *Dryden.*  
We weary'd should lie down in death,  
This cheat of life would take no more,  
If you thought same but empty breath,  
Your Phillis but a perjur'd *whore*. *Prior.*

**TO WHORE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To converse unlawfully with the other sex.

'Tis a noble general's prudent part,  
To cherish valour, and reward desert:  
Let him be dubb'd with lace, live high, and *whore*,  
Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*

**TO WHORE.** *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity.

Have I *whor'd* your wife? *Congreve.*

**WHO'REDOM.** *n. f.* [from *whore*.] Fornication.

Some let go *whoredom* as an indifferent matter, which yet strive for an holy-day as for their life. *Hall.*

Nor can that person who accounts it his recreation to see one man wallowing in his filthy revels, and another infamous by his sensuality, be so independent as to allege, that all the enormous draughts of the one can leave the least relish upon the tip of his tongue; or that all the fornications and *whoredoms* of the other can quench his own lust. *South's Sermons.*

**WHO'REMASTER.** } *n. f.* [*whore* and *mas-*  
**WHO'REMONGER.** } *ter*, or *monger*.] One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress.

What is a *whoremaster*, fool?—A fool in good cloaths, and something like thee. *Shakespeare.*

As if we were drunkards by a planetary influence; an admirable evasion of *whoremaster*, man, to lay his goatish disposition on the change of a star. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Art thou fully persuaded that no *whoremonger* nor adulterer shall have any inheritance in the kingdom of God? and dost thou continue to practice their vices? *Tillotson's Sermons.*

A rank notorious *whoremaster*, to choose  
To thrust his neck into the marriage noose. *Dryden.*

If he were jealous, he might clip his wife's wings; but what would this avail, when there were flocks of *whoremasters* perpetually hovering over his house? *Addison's Guardian.*

**WHO'RESON.** *n. f.* [*whore* and *son*.] A bastard. It is generally used in a ludicrous dislike.

*Whoreson*, mad compound of majesty, welcome. *Shakespeare.*

Thou *whoreson* Zed! thou unnecessary wret. *Shakespeare.*

How now, you *whoreson* peasant? *Shakespeare.*

Where have you been these two days loitering? *Shakespeare.*

Frog was a fly *whoreson*, the reverse of John. *Arbutnot.*

**WHO'RISH.** *adj.* [from *whore*.] Unchaste; incontinent.

You, like a lecher, out of *whorish* loins  
Brad your inheritors. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

By means of a *whorish* woman a man is brought to a piece of bread. *Proverbs, vi. 26.*

**WHO'RISHLY.** *adv.* [from *whorish*.] Harlot-like.

**WHO'RUBLEBERRY.** *n. f.* [heortberian, Saxon; *willisdaea*.] Bilberry. A plant. *Miller.*

**WHOSE.** *n. f.*

1. Genitive of *who*:

Though I could  
With barefac'd power sweep him from my sight,  
And bid my will avouch it, yet I must not;  
For certain friends that are both his and mine,  
Whose loves I may not drop. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Genitive of *which*.

Thy name affrights me, in *whose* sound is death. *Shakespeare.*

Those darts *whose* points make gods adore  
His might, and deprecate his pow'r. *Prior.*

**WHO'SO.** } *pronoun.* [*who* and *soever*.]  
**WHOSOE'VER.** } Any, without restriction.

*Who'so* is out of use.

*Who'so* is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will seek to come at even hand, by depressing another's fortune. *Bacon.*

Let there be persons licensed to lend upon usury; let the rate be somewhat more easy for the merchant than that he formerly paid; for all borrowers shall have some ease, be he merchant or *whosoever*. *Bacon.*

He inclin'd  
Knowledge of good and evil in this tree,  
That *who'so* eats thereof, forthwith attains  
Wisdom. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

*Who'soever*

*Whoever* bath Christ for his friend, shall be sure of counsel; and *whoever* is his own friend, will be sure to obey it. *Scott's Sermons.*

**WHURT. n. f.** A whortleberry; a bilberry.

For fruits, both wild, as *whurts*, strawberries, pears, and plums, though the meaner sort come short, the gentlemen step not far behind those of other parts. *Carew.*

**WHY. adv.** [hpi, forhpi, Saxon.]

1. For what reason? Interrogatively.

If it be lawful to support the faith of the church against an irrefutable party, *why* not the government and discipline of the church? *Leffley.*

They both deal justly with you; *why* not from any regard they have for justice, but because their fortune depends on their credit. *Swift.*

2. For which reason. Relatively.

In every sin, men must not consider the unlawfulness thereof only, but the reason *why* it should be unlawful. *Perkins.*

Mortar will not have attained its utmost compactness till four or five years after it has been employed; and this is one reason *why*, in demolishing ancient fabrics, it is more easy to break the stone than the mortar. *Boyle.*

No ground of enmity

*Why* he should mean me ill. *Milton.*

Such, whose sole bliss is eating; who can give But that one brutal reason *why* they live. *Dryden.*

3. For what reason. Relatively.

I was dispatched for their defence and guard; And list a *why*, for I will tell you now. *Milton.*

We examine the *why*, the what, and the how of things. *L'Estrange.*

Turn the discourse; I have a reason *why* I would not have you speak so tenderly. *Dryden.*

4. It is sometimes used emphatically.

Ninus' tomb, man; *why*, you must not speak that yet: that you answer to Pyram. *Shakespeare.*

You have not been a bed then?

*Why*, no; the day had broke before we parted. *Shakespeare.*

If her chill heart I cannot move,

*Why* I'll enjoy the very love. *Cowley.*

Whence is this? *why*, from that essential substantiality which obedience has to the relation which is between a rational creature and his Creator. *Scott's Sermons.*

**WHY NOT. adv.** A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

Capoch'd you: rabbins of the synod, And snapp'd their canons with a *why not*. *Hudib.*

**WI. [Saxon.]** Holy. Thus *winmund*, holy peace; *winbert*, eminent for sanctity; *alwi*, altogether holy; as Hierocles, Hieronymus, Hosius, &c. *Gibson's Camden.*

**WIC, Wich,** comes from the Saxon *wic*, which, according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold signification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a castle. *Gibson's Camden.*

**WICK. n. f.** [peoce, Saxon; *wiecke*, Dut.] The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

But true it is, that when the oil is spent, The light goes out, and *wick* is thrown away;

So, when he had resign'd his regiment,

His daughter 'gan despise his drooping day. *Spenser.*

There lives within the very flame of love

A kind of *wick* or stuff that will abate it. *Shakespeare.*

Bodies are inflamed wholly and immediately, without any *wick* to help the inflammation.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

Little atoms of oil or melted wax continually ascend space up the *wick* of a burning candle. *Digby.*

The fangous parcels about the *wicks* of candles only signify a moist and pluvial air about them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**WICKED. adj.** [Of this common word the etymology is very obscure: *pacca*, is an enchanter; *paccan*, i. to oppress; *pyman*, to curse; *piccb*, is crooked: all these, however, *Skinner* rejects for *vitratu*, Latin. Perhaps it is a compound of *wic*, *wile*, *bad*, and *head*; *malum caput*]

1. Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad.

The dwelling place of the *wicked* shall come to nought. *Job.*

And as the better spirit, when she doth bear A scorn of death, doth show she cannot die;

So when the *wicked* soul death's noose doth fear, Ev'n then she proves her own eternity. *Dante.*

He of their *wicked* ways shall then admitt. *Milton.*

But since thy veins paternal virtue flies, Go and succeed the rivals aims despise; For never, never *wicked* man was wise. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It is a word of ludicrous or slight blame.

That same *wicked* bastard of Venus, that blind rascally boy, that abuses every one's eyes because his own are out, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakespeare.*

3. Cursed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect, as medicinal things are called virtuous.

The *wicked* weed which there the fox did lay, From underneath his head he took away. *Spenser.*

As *wicked* dew as e'er my mother brush'd With raven's feather from unwholesome fen, Drop on you both. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

**WICKEDLY. adv.** [from *wicked*.] Criminally; corruptly; badly.

I would now send him where they all should see, Clear as the light, his heart shine; where no man Could be so *wickedly* or fondly stupid, But should cry out, he saw, touch'd, felt *wickedness*, And grasp'd it. *Ben Jonson.*

He behaved himself with great modesty and wonderful repentance; being convinced in his conscience that he had done *wickedly*. *Clarendon.*

That thou may'st the better bring about Thy wishes, thou art *wickedly* devout. *Dryden.*

'Tis phrase absurd to call a villain great:

Who *wickedly* is wise, or madly brave,

Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope.*

**WICKEDNESS. n. f.** [from *wicked*.] Corruption of manner; guilt; moral ill.

It is not good that children should know any *wickedness*; old folks have discretion and know the world. *Shakespeare.*

These tents thou saw'st so pleasant, were the tents Of *wickedness*; wherein shall dwell his race Who slew his brother. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

**WICKER. adj.** [wigre, a twig, Danish; *twiggen*, Dutch.] Made of small sticks.

Each one a little *wicker* basket had, Made of fine twigs entangled curiously,

In which they gather'd flow'rs. *Spenser.*

'I hen quick did drefs His halfe milke up for cheefe, and in a press Of *wicker* prest it. *Chapman.*

The long broad shields, made up of *wicker* rods, which are commonly used among the northern Irish, but especially among the Scots, are brought from the Scythians. *Spenser.*

If your influence be quite damm'd up With black usurping mists, some gentle taper, Though a rush candle from the *wicker* hole Of some clay habitation, visit us

With thy long-level'd rule of streaming light. *Milton.*

A foolish painter drew January sitting in a *wicker* chair, with four nightcaps on, by the fire; and without doors green trees, as if it had been in the midst of July. *Peachment.*

**WICKET. n. f.** [wicket, Welsh; *guighet*, Fr. *wieket*, Dutch.] A small gate.

When none yielded, her unruly page With his rude claws the *wicket* open rent, And let her in. *Spenser.*

These *wickets* of the soul are plac'd on high, Because all sounds do lightly mount aloft. *Davies.*

Now St. Peter at heav'n's *wicket* seems To wait them with his keys. *Milton.*

The cave was now a common way; The *wicket*, often open'd, kept the key. *Dryden.*

The chattering with dissenters, and dodging about this or the other ceremony, is like opening a few *wickets*, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

**WIDE. adj.** [pibe, Saxon; *wijd*, Dutch.]

1. Broad; extended far each way.

They found fat pasture, and the land was *wide* and quiet. *Chrom. iv. 40.*

He ... and 'ring long a *wide* circle made And many languag'd nations he survey'd. *Pope.*

2. Broad to a certain degree: as, *three inches wide*.

3. Deviating; remote.

Many of the fathers were far *wide* from the understanding of this place. *Rule.*

Consider the absurdity of that distinction between the act and the obliquity, and the contrary being so *wide* from the truth of scripture and the attributes of God, and so noxious to good life, we may certainly conclude, that to the perpetration of whatsoever sin there is not at all any predilection of God. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To move

His laughter at their quaint opinions *wide*. *Milton.*

Of *wide* of nature must he act a part,

Mak'd love in tropes, in bombast break his heart. *Tillot.*

**WIDF. adv.**

1. At a distance. In this sense *wide* seems to be sometimes an adverb.

A little *wide*

There was a holy chapel edified, Wherein the hermit wont to say

His holy things each morn and even tide. *Spenser.*

The Chinese, a people whole way of thinking seems to lie as *wide* of ours in Europe as their country does. *Temple.*

2. With great extent.

Of all these bounds enrich'd

With plentiful rivers, and *wide* skirted meads,

We make thee lady. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

On the east side of the garden place

Cherubic watch, and of a sword the flame

*Wide*-waving; all approach far off to fright. *Milton.*

She open'd, but to shut

Excell'd her power; the gate *wide* open stood. *Milton.*

With huge two-handed sway

Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down,

*Wide* waiving. *Milton.*

The south wind rose, and with black wings

*Wide* hovering, all the clouds together drove

From under heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Stretch'd at ease the panting lady lies,

To shun the fervour of meridian skies;

While sweating slaves catch every breeze of air,

And with *wide*-spreading fans refresh the fair. *Gay.*

Yet *wide* was spread their fame in ages past,

And poets once had promis'd they should last. *Pope.*

**WIDELY. adv.** [from *wide*.]

1. With great extent each way.

Any that considers how immense the intervals of the chaos are, in proportion to the bulk of the atoms, will hardly induce himself to believe, that particles so *widely* diffused could ever throng one another to a compact texture. *Bentley.*

2. Remotely; far.

Let him exercise the freedom of his reason, and his mind will be strengthened; and the light which the remote parts of truth will give to one another will so assist his judgment, that he will seldom be *widely* out. *Locke.*

## W I D

To WIDEN. *v. a.* [from *wide*.] To make wide; to extend.

So now the gates are open; now prove good fellows.

'Tis for the followers fortune *widens* them,  
Not for the *widens*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

These accidents, when they first happen, seem but small and contemptible; but by degrees they branch out and *widens* themselves into a numerous train of mischievous consequences. *South*.

He was accustomed to sleep with a peaceable nose, following in his slumbers the wrinkles of it, and the anger which commonly mounted to that part, but now his nostrils were *widened* to the full degree of fury. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.

To WIDEN. *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itself.

It is in this that the species of brutes are discriminated from men, and that proper difference wherein they are wholly separated, and which at last *widens* to so vast a distance. *Locke*.

With her temple every moment grew,  
Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend,  
And arches *widen*, and long aisles extend. *Pope*.

WIDENESS. *n. f.* [from *wide*.]

1. Breadth; large extent each way.

The rugged hair began to fall away;  
The sweetness of her eyes did only stay;  
Though not so large, her crooked brows decreed it;  
The *wideness* of her jaws and nostrils ceased. *Dryden*.

2. Comparative breadth.

Within the same annual time, the center of the earth is carried above fifty times as far round the orbis magnus, whose *wideness* we now assume to be twenty thousand terrestrial diameters. *Bentley's Sermons*.

WIDGEON. *n. f.* A water-fowl not unlike a wild duck, but not so large.

Among the first sort we reckon cleylers, curlews, and *widgeon*. *Carew*.

WIDOW. *n. f.* [pihpa, Saxon; *weduwe*, Dutch; *weddu*, Welsh; *vidua*, Latin.] A woman whose husband is dead.

To take the *widow*,  
Exasperates, makes mad her filia. *Genril. Shak.*

Catharine no more  
Shall be call'd queen; but princely dowager,  
And *widow* to prince Arthur. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

Our fatherless district was left unmoan'd,  
Your *widow*-dolors likewise be unwept.

*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

And will she yet debate her eyes on me,  
That crop the golden prime of this sweet prince,  
And made her *widow* to a woful bed? *Shaksp.*

And you, fair *widow*, who lay here alive,  
Since he so much rejoices, cease to grieve;  
Your joys and pain, were wont the same to be,  
Be not now, blest pair! to disagree. *Corway*.

The barren they more miserable make,  
And from the *widow* all her comfort take. *Sandys*.

He warns the *widow*, and her household gods,  
To seek a refuge in remote abodes. *Dryden*.

Who has the paternal power whilst the *widow*  
queen is with child? *Locke*.

To WIDOW. *v. a.* [from *widow*.]

1. To deprive of a husband.

In this city he  
Hath *widow'd* and unchilded many a one,  
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

You are a *guilt'd*,  
Both you and I, for Rome is exil'd;  
He made you for a highway to my bed;  
But I, a maid, die maiden *widow'd*. *Shakespeare*.

Thy little care to mend my *widow'd* nights,  
Has forc'd me to recourse of marriage rites,  
To fill an empty side. *Dryden*.

2. To endow with a widow-right.

For his possessions,  
Although by confiscation they are ours,  
We do infate and *widow* you withal,  
To buy you a better husband. *Shakespeare*.

## W I E

3. To strip of any thing good.

The *widow's* life in mourning  
Dries up her tears. *Dryden*.

Inclement weather and frosty blasts deface  
The blithesome year, trees of their livel'd fruits  
Are *widow'd*, dreary storms o'er all prevail. *Philips*.

WIDOWER. *n. f.* [from *widow*.] One who has lost his wife.

The king, sealing up all thoughts of love under  
the image of her memory, remained a *widower*  
many years after. *Sulmy*.

The main contents are had, and here we'll stay  
To see our *widower's* second marriage day. *Shak.*

They that marry, as they that shall get no child;  
and they that marry not, as the *widowers*.  
2 *Ezdras*, xvi. 44.

WIDOWHOOD. *n. f.* [from *widow*.]

1. The state of a widow.

Cecropia, having in her *widowhood* taken this  
young Arctia into her charge, had taught her to  
think that there is no widow but in including  
both heaven and earth in one's self. *Sidney*.

Ne wren my right with strength adown to tread,  
Through weakness of my *widowhood* or woe,  
For truth is strong. *Spenser*.

She employed her last *widowhood* to works  
less bountiful than charitable. *Garrick's Survey of Cornwall*.

It is of greater merit wholly to abstain from  
things defensible, than after fruition to be content  
to leave them, as they who magnify single life  
prefer virginity much before *widowhood*. *Wotton*.

Cherish thy hasten'd *widowhood* with the gold  
Of matrimonial treasure: to *idol*. *Milton*.

2. Estate settled on a widow. Not in use.

For that dowry, I'll assure her of  
Her *widowhood*, be it that she gives me,  
In all my lands. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew*.

WIDOWHUNTER. *n. f.* [widow and hunter.] One who courts widows for a jointure.

The *widowhunters* about town often afford them  
great diversion. *Addison*.

WIDOWMAKER. *n. f.* [widow and maker.] One who deprives women of their husbands.

It grieves my soul  
That I must *be* a *widowmaker*. *Shakespeare's King John*.

WIDOW-WAIL. *n. f.* [widow and wail.] A plant.

Miller.

WIDTH. *n. f.* [from *wide*.] Breadth; wideness. A low word.

For the *width* of the inmates gage this side,  
then for the tenant wage on that end of the quarter  
you intend the tenant shall be made. *Moxon*.

Let thy vines in intervals be set;  
Indulge their *width*, and add a roomy space,  
That their extreme lines may scarce embrace. *Dryden*.

To WIELD. *v. a.* [pealban, Saxon, to manage in the hand.]

1. To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder.

His looks are full of peaceful majesty,  
His head by nature fram'd to wear a crown,  
His hand to *wield* a scepter, and himself  
likely in time to bless a regal throne. *Shakespeare*.

Mongst forests, hills, and floods, was ne'er such  
have and shew,  
Since Altion *wielded* arms against the son of Jove. *Drayton*.

There is that hand bolden'd to blood and war,  
That must the sword in wondrous actions *wield*. *Daniel*.

They are in the dark before they are aware, and  
then they make a noise only with terms; which,  
like too heavy weapons that they cannot *wield*,  
carry their strokes beyond their aim. *Digby on Bedes*.

## W I G

The least of whom could *wield*

These elements, and arm him with the force  
Of all their regions. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Part *wield* their arms, part curb the foaming  
steed. *Milton*.

If Rome's great senate could not *wield* that sword,  
Which of the conquer'd world had made them lord;  
What hope had ours, while yet their power was new,  
To rule victorious armies, but by you? *Waller*.

He worthiest, after him, his sword to *wield*,  
Or wear his armour, or sustain his shield. *Dryden*.

2. To handle: in an ironical sense.

Bat Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spigot *wield*?  
*Shakespeare*.

WIELDY. *adj.* [from *wield*.] Manageable.

WIRRY. *adj.* [from *wire*.]

1. Made of wire: it were better written wiry.

Your gown going off, such beauteous state reveals,  
As when through flow'ry meads th' hill's shadow  
steals;  
Off with that wiry coronet, and shew  
The hazy diadem which on your head doth grow. *Dennis*.

2. Drawn into wire.

Polymnia shall be drawn with her hair hanging  
loose about her shoulders, resembling wiry gold. *Farbam on Drawing*.

3. [from *pan*, a pool.] Wet; wearish; moist. Obsolete.

Where but by chance a silver drop hath fall'n,  
E'en to that drop 'er thousand wiry friends  
Do glew themselves in sociable quest. *Shakespeare*.

WIFE. *n. f.* plural *wives*. [pif, Saxon; *wif*, Dutch.]

1. A woman that has a husband.

There's no bottom, none,  
In my voluptuousness: your *wives*, your daughters,  
Your matrons, and your maids could not fill up  
The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

The kings of Spain have been used to say, that  
they loved the last Indies for their mistress only,  
in whose favours they could patiently enough  
endure a rival; but esteemed America as their *wife*,  
in whose love they could not brook a competitor  
without soul dishonour. *Heylyn*.

The *wife*, whose danger or dishonour lurks,  
Safest and seemliest by her husband slays. *Milton*.

The *wife* her husband murders, he the *wife*. *Dryden*.

Fond of his friend, and civil to his *wife*. *Pope*.

2. It is used for a woman of low employment.

Strawberry *wives* lay two or three great straw-  
berries at the mouth of their pot, and all the rest  
are little ones. *Racine*.

WIG. *n. f.* Wig, being a termination in the names of men, signifies war, or else a heroic; from *piga*, a word of that signification. *Gibson's Camden*.

WIG. *n. f.* [contracted from *perwig*.]

1. False hair worn on the head.

Triumphing torques and desponding whigs  
Forget their feuds, and join to save their wigs. *Swift*.

2. A sort of cake. *Ansforth*.

WIGHT. *n. f.* [piht, Saxon.] A person; a being. Now used only in irony or contempt.

Beshew the witch! with venomous *wight* she  
lays,  
Tedious as hell, but flies the grasps of love,  
With wings more momentary swift than thought. *Shakespeare*.

This world below did need one *wight*,  
Which might thereof distinguish every part. *Davies*.

This meaner *wights*, of trust and credit bar,  
Not so respected, could not look t' effect. *Daniel*.

A *wight*

A *wight* he was, whose very sight wou'd  
Entitle him mirror of knighthood. *Hudibras.*  
The water flies all taste of living *wight*. *Milton.*  
How couldst thou suffer thy devoted knight,  
On thy own day, to fall by foe oppress'd,  
The *wight* of all the world who lov'd thee best? *Dryden.*

His station he yielded up to a *wight* as disagree-  
able as himself. *Addison's Guardian.*  
In fame's full bloom lies Florio down at night,  
And wakes next day a most inglorious *wight*;  
The toad's dead. *Farquhar.*

**WIGHT.** *adj.* Swift; nimble. Out of use.  
He was so wimble and so *wight*,  
From bough to bough he leaped light,  
And oft the pumins latched. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

**WIGHT**, an initial in the names of men,  
signifies strong; nimble; lusty; being  
purely Saxon. *Gibson's Camden*

**WIGHTLY.** *adv.* [from *wight*.] Swift-  
ly; nimbly. Obsolete.

Her was her, while it was day-light,  
But now her is a most wretched *wight*;  
For day that was so *wightily* past,  
And now at last the night doth last. *Spenser.*

**WILD.** *adj.* [publ. Saxon; *wild*, Dutch.]

1. Not tame; not domestick.  
For I am he, and born to tame you, Kate,  
And bring you from a *wild* cat to a kate,  
Conformable as other household kates. *Shakespeare.*  
Winter's not gone yet, if the *wild* geese fly that  
way. *Shakespeare.*  
All beasts of the earth since *wild*. *Milton.*

2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated.  
Whatever will make a *wild* tree a garden tree,  
will make a garden tree to have less care on stone. *Bacon's Natural History*  
Goose grass or *wild* ransy is a weed that strong  
clays are very subject to. *Milton's Husbandry.*  
The *wild* bee breeds in the stocks or old wil-  
lows, in which they first bore a canal, and furnish  
afterwards with higgings, made of rose leaves  
and, to finish their work, divide the whole into fe-  
veral rooms or nests. *Grew's Museum.*

3. Desert; uninhabited.  
The *wild* beast where he wons in forest *wild*. *Milton.*  
And paradise was open'd in the *wild*. *Pope.*

4. Savage; uncivilized; used of persons,  
or practices.  
Affairs that walk,  
As they say spirits do, at midnight, have  
In them a *wilder* nature than the business  
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakespeare Henry VIII.*  
Though the inundation destroy'd man and beast  
generally, yet some few *wild* inhabitants of the  
wood escaped. *Bacon.*  
When they might not converse with any civi-  
men without peril of their lives, whither should  
they fly but into the woods and mountains, and  
there live in a *wild* and barbarous manner. *Davis on Ireland.*  
May those already curst Essexian plains,  
Where hasty death and pining sickness reigns,  
Prove as a desert, and none there make stay  
But savage beasts, or men as *wild* as they. *Waller.*

5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular.  
His passions and his virtues lie confus'd,  
And mixt together in so *wild* a tumult,  
That the whole man is quite disfigur'd in him. *Addison.*

6. Licentious; ungoverned.  
The barbarous dissonance  
Of that *wild* rout that tore the Thracian bard. *Milton.*  
Valour grown *wild* by pride, and pow'r by rage,  
Did the true charms of majesty impair;  
Rome by degrees advancing more in age,  
Show'd sad remains of what had once been fair. *Prior.*

7. Inconstant; mutable; fickle.  
In the ruling passion, there alone,  
The *wild* are constant, and the cunning known. *Pope.*

## 8. Inordinate; loose.

Other bars he lays before me,  
My riots past, my *wild* societies. *Shakespeare.*  
Besides, thou art a beau; what 's that, my child?  
A top well dress'd, extravagant, and *wild*;  
She that ences herbs has less impetuance,  
And in her calling more of common sense. *Dryden.*

## 9. Uncouth; strange.

What are these,  
So wither'd, and so *wild* in their attire,  
That look not like the inhabitants o' th' earth,  
And yet are on 't? *Shakespeare's Much Ado*

## 10. Done or made without any consistent order or plan.

With mountains as with weapons arm'd, they  
make  
Wild work in heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The sea was very necessary to the ends of pro-  
vidence, and it would have been a very *wild* world  
had it been without. *Woodward's Nat. History*

## 11. Merely imaginary.

As universal as these appear to be, an effectual  
remedy might be applied: I am not at present  
upon a *wild* speculative project, but such a one as  
may be easily put in execution. *Swift*

**WILD.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A de-  
sert; a tract uncultivated and uninha-  
bited.

Whereas the scorching sky  
Doth singe the sandy *wilds* of spacious Barbary. *Dryden.*

We sometimes,  
Who dwell this *wild*, constrain'd by want come  
forth

To town or village nigh. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
This gentle knight  
Forsook his easy couch at early day,  
And to the woods and *wilds* pursued his way. *Dryden.*

Then Lybia first, of all her moisture drain'd,  
Became a barren waste, a *wild* of land. *Addison.*  
Is there a nation in the *wilds* of Afric,  
Amidst the barren rocks and burning sands,  
That does not tremble at the Roman name? *Addison.*

You rais'd these hallow'd walls; the desert  
smil'd,  
And paradise was open'd in the *wild*. *Pope.*

**WILD Basil.** *n. f.* [acinus, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

**WILD Cucumber.** *n. f.* [elaterium, Latin] A plant.

The branches are somewhat like those of the  
cucumber, but have no tendrils; the fruit is  
prickly, and when ripe bursts with great elasticity,  
and abounds with fetid juice. *Miller.*

**WILD Olive.** *n. f.* [oleagnus, Latin; from  
ilaia, oliva, and agios, vitex] This  
plant hath leaves like those of the chaste  
tree, and a fruit like an olive. *Miller.*

To **WILDLR.** *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To  
lose or puzzle in an unknown or path-  
less track.

The little courtiers, who ne'er come to know  
The depth of factions, as in mazes go,  
Where intersect meet, and cross so oft, that they  
With too much care are *wild*'d in the way. *Dryden.*

O thou! who free'st me from my doubtful state,  
Long lost and *wild*'d in the maze of fate,  
Be present still. *Pope.*

**WILDERNESS.** *n. f.* [from *wild*.]  
1. A desert; a tract of solitude and sa-  
vageness

He travell'd through wide wasteful ground,  
That nought but desert *wilderness* shew'd all around. *Spenser.*

When as the land she saw no more appear,  
But a *wild* *wilderness* of water deep,  
Then 'gan she greatly to lament, and weep. *Spenser.*  
O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blow,  
When that my care could not withhold thy riots,

What wilt thou do when riot is thy care?

O, thou wilt be a *wilderness* again,  
Peopled with wolves, thy old inhabitants! *Shakspeare.*  
But who can always on the blow lie?  
The warry *wilderness* yields no supply. *Waller.*  
All those animals have been obliged to change  
their woods and *wildernesses* for lodgings in cities. *Arnet and P. f.*

## 2. The state of being wild or disorderly. Not in use.

The paths and bow'rs doubt not but our joint  
hands  
Will keep from *wilderness* with ease. *Milton.*

**WILDFIRE.** *n. f.* [wild and fire.] A  
composition of inflammable materials,  
easy to take fire, and hard to be extin-  
guished.

When thou rain'dst up Gadsill in the night to  
catch my horse, I did think thou hadst been an  
ignis fatuus, or a ball of *wildfire*. *Shakespeare.*

Though confidence, pitch, *wildfire*, burn easily,  
and are hard to quench, yet they make no such  
fiery wind as gunpowder. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Yet shall it in his boiling stomach turn  
To bitter poison, and like *wildfire* burn;  
He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd. *Sandys.*

No matter in the world so proper to write with  
as *wildfire*, as no characters can be more legible  
than those which are read by their own light. *Addison's Guardian.*

In flames, like Semele's, be brought to bed,  
While opening hell spouts *wildfire* at your head. *Pope.*

**WILD GOOSE CHASE.** *n. f.* A pursuit of  
something as unlikely to be caught as  
the wildgoose.

If our wits run the *wildgoosechase*, I have done;  
for thou hast more of the wildgoose in one of thy  
wits, than I have in my whole five. *Shakespeare.*

Let a man consider the time, money, and vexa-  
tion, that this *wildgoosechase* has cost him, and  
then say, what have I gotten to answer all this  
expence, but giddy frolic? *Leffrange.*

**WILDING.** *n. f.* [wildelinghe, Dutch.] A  
wild four apple.

Ten ruddy *wildings* in the wood I found,  
And stood on tip-toes, reaching from the ground. *Dryden.*

The redstreak, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained  
the preference, being but a kind of *wilding*, never  
pleasing to the palate. *Mortimer.*

The *wilding's* fibres are contriv'd  
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist  
its feculence. *Philips.*

**WILDLY.** *adv.* [from *wild*.]

1. Without cultivation.  
That which grows *wildly* of itself, is worth no-  
thing. *Mor.*

2. Without tameness; with ferity.

3. With disorder; with perturbation or  
distractiō.

Put your discourse into some frame, and start  
not so *wildly* from my affairs. *Shakespeare.*

Mrs. Page, at the door, sweating, blowing, and  
looking *wildly*, would needs speak with you. *Shakespeare.*

Young mothers *wildly* stare, with fear oppress'd,  
And strain their helpless infants to their breast. *Dryden.*

His fever being come to a height, he grew de-  
lirious, and talk'd very *wildly*. *Female Quixote.*

4. Without attention; without judgment;  
heedlessly.

As th' unthought accident is guilty  
Of what we *wildly* do, so we profess  
Ourselves to be the slaves of chance, and rise  
Of every wind that blows. *Shakespeare.*

5. Capriciously; irrationally.

Who is there so *wildly* sceptical as to question  
whether the sun shall rise in the east? *Wilkins.*

6. Irregularly.

## 6. Irregularly.

She, *wild y wanton*, wears by night away  
The sign of all our labours done by day. *Dryden.*  
**WILINESS. n. f.** [from *wild*.]

## 1. Rudeness; disorder like that of uncultivated ground.

The heath, which was the third part of our plot, I wish to be framed, as much as may be, to a natural *wildness*. *Bacon.*

Vainly thou tell'st me what the woman's care  
Shall in the *wildness* of the wood prepare. *Prior.*

## 2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners.

Thus same starved justice hath done nothing but  
granted to me of the *wildness* of his youth, and the  
jeats he hath done about Turnbul-street; and  
every third word a lie. *Shakespeare.*

He is giv'n

To sports, to *wildness*, and much company. *Shak.*

## 3. Savageness; brutality.

He came in like a wild man, but such a *wildness*  
as shewed his eye-sight had tamed him; full  
of withered leaves, which, though they fell not,  
still threatened falling. *Sidney.*

4. Ferity; the state of an animal untamed: contrary to *tameness*.

## 5. Uncultivated state.

Their *wildness* lofty, and quitting nature's part,  
Obey the rules and discipline of art. *Dryden.*

## 6. Deviation from a settled course; irregularity.

A delirium is but a short *wildness* of the imagination;  
a settled irregularity of fancy is distraction and madness. *Watts.*

## 7. Alienation of mind.

Ophelia, I wish  
That your good beauties be the happy cause  
Of Hamlet's *wildness*; so shall I hope your virtues  
May bring him to his wonted way again. *Shakespeare.*

**WILDSERVICE. n. f.** [*cratægus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.***WILE. n. f.** [pile, Saxon; *wiel*, Islandick.] A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a stratagem; a practice artful, sly, and insidious.

Their leader by his *wiles* had much obtain'd,  
And done much mischief on the English state. *Daniel.*

My sentence is for open war; of *wiles*,  
More unexpect, I boast not; then let those  
Contrive who need. *Milton.*

Lift essay'd the forest *wile*,  
Gilding itself with Laura's smile. *Rowlandson.*

So Sforza, cur'd with a too fertile brain,  
Lost by his *wiles* the power his wit did gain. *Dryden.*

The heart of man is so full of *wiles*, artifices,  
and deceit, there is no guessing at what he is from  
his speeches. *Addison.*

Wisdom's above suspecting *wiles*,  
The queen of learning gravely smiles. *Swift.*

**WILFUL. adj.** [*will* and *full*.]

## 1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible.

The *willful* never want woe. *Proverb.*

## 2. Done or suffered by design.

Sthenobæa herself did choke  
With *willful* cold, for warring of her will. *Spenser.*

Thou to me  
Art all things under *willful*, all p'cess thou,  
Who for my *willful* come art banish'd hence. *Milton.*

The silent stranger stoas amaz'd to see  
Contempt of wealth, and *willful* poverty. *Dryden.*

By chance he ancient amities forgot,  
Or else expung'd them with one *willful* blot:  
Nor knew he God nor man, no faith, nor friends,  
But for by-purposes and worldly ends. *Harte.*

**WILFULLY. adv.** [from *willful*.]

Obstinately; stubbornly.

The mother, who being determinately, least I  
could say of a great lady *willfully*, bent to marry

her to Demagoras, tried all ways which a witty and  
hard-hearted mother could devise. *Sidney.*

Evil could she conceal her fire, and *willfully* per-  
severed in it. *Sidney.*

Religion is matter of our freest choice; and if  
men will obstinately and *willfully* set themselves  
against it, there is no remedy. *Tillotson.*

## 2. By design; on purpose.

That will carry us, if we do not *willfully* betray  
our succours, through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

If you do not *willfully* pass over any of your  
greater offences, but confess particularly, and re-  
pent seriously, of them, God will more easily pass  
by your lesser infirmities. *Bishop Taylor.*

This let him know;  
Left *willfully* offending, he pretend  
Surprisal. *Milten.*

**WILFULNESS. n. f.** [from *willful*.] Ob-

stinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.

So full of *willfulness* and self-liking is our na-  
ture, that without some definitive sentence, which,  
being given, may stand, small hope there is that  
strifes will end. *Hobbes.*

Thy causeless ruth repels;  
He that his sorrow fought through *willfulness*,  
And his foe fetter'd would release again,  
Deserves to taste his folly's fruit. *Spenser.*

Never hydra-headed *willfulness*  
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,  
As in this king. *Shakespeare.*

Sins of presumption are such as proceed from  
pride, arrogance, *willfulness*, and haughtiness of  
man's heart. *Perkins.*

A stiff and stubborn obstinacy is not so much  
firmness and resolution, as *willfulness*. *L'Estrange.*

That is not hastily to be interpreted obstinacy or  
*willfulness*, which is the natural product of their  
age. *Locke.*

**WILLY. adv.** [from *wily*.] By strata-

gem; fraudulently.

They did work *willy*, and went and made as  
if they had been ambassadors. *Joshua.*

**WILINESS. n. f.** [from *wily*.] Cunning;

guile.

The ungodly, for his own lust, doth persecute  
the poor: let them be taken in the crafty *wilings*  
that they have imagined. *Psalms x. 2.*

She supplied the weakness of force by *wilings* of  
art, and advantage of treaty. *Hawell's Vocal Forest.*

**WILL. n. f.** [pilla, Saxon; *wille*, Dutch.]

1. That power by which we desire and

purpose; volition.

What we deem the *will* naturally, under this  
corrupt state, hath, I do not consider. *Hammond.*

The *will* cannot be constrained. *Perkins.*

Two principal fountains there are of human ac-  
tions, knowledge and *will*; which *will*, in things  
tending towards any end, is termed choice. *Hobbes.*

## 2. Choice; arbitrary determination.

*Will* is the power which the mind has to order  
the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to  
consider it, or to prefer the motion of any part of  
the body to its rest, and vice versa. *Locke.*

Is it her nature, or is it her *will*,  
To be so cruel to a humble foe?  
If nature, then she may it mend with skill;  
If *will*, then she at *will* may *will* forego. *Spenser.*

These things have a shew of wisdom in *will*,  
worship and humility. *Colossians, ii. 23.*

*Will* holds the scepter in the soul,  
And on the passions of the heart doth reign. *Davies.*

The truth is, such a man understands by his  
*will*, and believes a thing true or false, merely as it  
agrees or disagrees with a violent inclination; and  
therefore, whilst that inclination lasts in its strength,  
he discovers nothing of the different degrees of evi-  
dence. *Atterbury.*

## 3. Discretion; choice.

Religion was observed in the beginning of the  
world, before there were civil laws amongst them;  
I mean any other than the mere *wills* of their  
princes and governors. *Wilkins.*

Go, then, the guilty at thy *will* chastise. *Pope.*

## 4. Command; direction.

At his first sight the mountains are shaken, and  
at his *will* the fourth wind bloweth. *Ecclesi, xliii. 16.*

Our prayers should be according to the *will* of  
God; they should have nothing in them but what  
is wise, and holy, and heavenly. *Lea.*

## 5. Disposition; inclination; desire.

I make bold to press upon you with so little pre-  
paration.—You're welcome; what's your *will*? *Shakespeare.*

He hath a *will*, he hath a power to perform. *Drummond.*

He said, and with so good a *will* to die  
Did to his breast the fatal point apply,  
It found his heart. *Dryden.*

## 6. Power; government.

Deliver me not over unto the *will* of mine ene-  
mies. *Psalms.*

He had his *will* of his maid before he could  
go; he had the mastery of his parents ever since  
he could prattle; and why, now he is grown up,  
must he be restrained? *Locke.*

## 7. Divine determination.

I would give a thousand fustions of sea for an  
acre of barren ground. The *will* above be done;  
but I would fain die a dry death. *Shakespeare.*

## 8. Testament; disposition of a dying man's

effects.

Another branch of their revenue still  
Remains, beyond their boundless right to kill,  
Their father yet alive, empower'd to make a *will*. *Dryden.*

Do men make their last *wills* by word of mouth  
only? *Stephens's Sermons.*

## 9. Good-will. Favour; kindness.

I'll to the doctor, he hath my good *will*,  
And none but he, to marry with Nan Page. *Shak.*

## 10. Good will. Right intention.

Some preach Christ of envy, and some of good-  
*will*. *Phil. i. 15.*

## 11. Ill-will. Malice; malignity.

**WILL with a will. n. f.** Jack with a

lanthorn.

*Will with the will* is of a round figure, in bigness  
like the flame of a candle; but sometimes broader,  
and like a bundle of twigs set on fire. It some-  
times gives a brighter light than that of a wax-  
candle, at other times more obscure, and of a  
purple colour. When viewed near at hand, it shines  
less than at a distance. They wander about in the  
air, not far from the surface of the earth; and are  
more frequent in places that are uncluous, mouldy,  
marshy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt  
burying-places, places of execution, dunghills.  
They commonly appear in summer and at the be-  
ginning of autumn, and are generally at the height  
of about six feet from the ground. Now they di-  
late themselves, and now contract; now they go  
on like waves, and run as it were sparks of fire,  
but they burn nothing. They follow those that  
run away, and fly from those that follow them.  
Some that have been caught were observed to con-  
sist of a shining, viscous, and gelatinous matter,  
like the spawn of frogs, not hot or burning, but  
only shining; so that the matter seems to be phos-  
phorus, prepared and raised from putrified plants or  
carcases by the heat of the sun, which is con-  
densed by the cold of the evening, and then shines. *Maschenboeck.*

*Will-a-will* miscasts night-faring clowns  
O'er hills and sinking bogs. *Gay.*

**TO WILL. v. a.** [*willan*, Gothick; pillan,

Saxon; *willen*, Dutch.]

## 1. To desire that any thing should be, or

be done; or not be, or not be done.

To *will*, is to bend our souls to the having or  
doing of that which they see to be good. *Hobbes.*

Let Richard be restored to his blood,  
As will the rest; so *will*eth Winchester. *Shakespeare.*

I speak not of God's determining his own will,  
but his predetermining the acts of our will. There  
is a great difference betwixt these two, as betwixt  
my



my *willing* a lawful thing myself, and my inducing another man to do that which is unlawful.

*Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Whoever *wills* the doing of a thing, it the doing of it be in his power, he will certainly do it; and whoever does not do that thing which he has in his power to do, does not properly *will* it. *South.*  
A man that sits still is said to be at liberty, because he can walk if he *wills* it. *Locke.*

2. To be inclined or resolved to have.

She's too rough for me;

There, there, Hortensio, *will* you any wife? *Shak.*

3. To command; to direct.

St. Paul did *will* them of Corinth, every man to lay up somewhat on the Sunday, and to reserve it in store for the church of Jerusalem, for the relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*

How rarely does it meet with this time's guise,  
When man was *would* to love his enemies? *Shak.*  
Our battle is more full of names than yours,  
Our men more perfect in the use of arms,  
Our armour's all as strong, our cause the best;  
Then reason *wills* our hearts should be a good.

*Shakespeare.*

He *willed* him to be of good comfort, promising to bestow upon him whatsoever he should win.

*Kneller.*

If they had any business, his majesty *willed* that they should attend.

*Clarendon.*

'Tis yours, O queen! to *will*

The work, which duty binds me to fulfil. *Dryden.*

4. It has a loose and slight signification.

Let the circumstances of life be what or where they *will*, a man should never neglect improvement.

*Harris.*

5. It is one of the signs of the future tense, of which it is difficult to shew or limit the signification.

*I will come.* I am determined to come: importing choice.

*Thou wilt come.* It must be so that thou must come, importing necessity; or, it shall be that thou shalt come, importing choice.

*W'lt thou come?* Hast thou determined to come? importing choice.

*He will come.* He is resolved to come; or, it must be that he must come: importing either choice or necessity.

*It will come.* It must be that it must come: importing necessity.

The plural follows the analogy of the singular.

*WILL* and *Vili*, among the English Saxons, as *viele* at this day among the Germans, signified many. So *willhelmus* is the defender of many; *willfrad*, peace to many; which are answered in sense and signification by Polmachus, Polycrates, and Polyphilus. *Gibson's Camden.*

*WILLING*, *adj.* [from *will*.]

1. Inclined to any thing; consenting; not disposed to refuse.

Some other able, and as *willing*, pays

The rigid satisfaction. *Milton.*

Can any man trust a better support, under affliction, than the friendship of Omnipotence, who is both able and *willing*, and knows how to relieve him? *Bentley.*

2. Pleased; desirous.

He, *willing* to please one in authority, forc'd all his skill to make the resemblance of the best fashion.

*Wisd.*

He stoop'd with weary wings and *willing* feet. *Mit.*

3. Favourable; well disposed to any thing.

As many as were *willing*-heart'd brought bracelets and earrings. *Exodus, xxxv. 22.*

4. Ready; complying.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men,

VOL. II.

to make governors the apter to rule with conscience, inferiors for conscience sake the *willing*er to obey.

*Hooker.*

We've *willing* dames enough. *Shakespeare.*

5. Chosen.

They're held with his melodious harmony

In *willing* chains, and sweet captivity. *Milton.*

6. Spontaneous.

Forbear, if thou hast pity;

These groans proceed not from a senseless plant,  
No sprouts of blood run *willing* from a tree. *Dryd.*

7. Consenting.

How can hearts not free serve *will* us? *Milton.*

*WILLINGLY*, *adv.* [from *will*.]

1. With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance.

That preservation of peace and unity amongst Christian churches should be by all good means procured, we join most *willingly* and gladly with them. *Hooker.*

I dare not make myself so guilty,

To give up *willingly* that noble title

Your master wed me to. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis ransom, if my whole inheritance

May compass it, shall *willingly* be paid. *Milton.*

2. By one's own desire.

The condition of that people is not so much to be envied, as some would *willingly* represent it. *Addis.*

*WILLINGNESS*, *n. f.* [from *willing*.]

Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance.

We praise the things we hear with much more *willingness* than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and overlaid by the other. *Ben Jonson.*

It is not doing good after that same wonderful manner, that Christ's example obligeth us unto, but to a like *willingness* and readiness to do good, as far as our power reacheth. *Calvary.*

Fear never yet a generous mind did gain;  
We yield on palsy, but are storm'd in vain;  
Constraint, in all things, makes the pleasant less,  
Sweet is the love which comes with *willingness*, *Dryden.*

*WILLOW*, *n. f.* [pelic, Sax. *salix*, Latin; *gawilou*, Welsh.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers.

It hath amentaceous flowers, consisting of several stamina, which are collected into a spike, but are barren. The embryos are produced upon different tiers from the male flowers, and afterwards become a fruit or husk, shaped like a cone, opening in two parts, and containing downy seeds. *Miller.*

I offered him my company to a *willow* tree, to make him a garland, as being forsaken; to bind him up a rod, as being worthy to be whipt. *Shak.*

In such a night

Stood Dido with a *willow* in her hand  
Upon the wild sea banks. *Shakespeare.*

Tell him, in hope he'll prove a widower shortly,  
I wear the *willow* garland for his sake. *Shakel.*

When heaven's burning eye the fields invades,  
To marshes he resorts obscur'd with reeds,  
And hoary *willows* which the moisture feeds. *Sandys.*

Afflicted Israel shall sit weeping down,  
Their harp upon the neighbouring *willows* hung,  
No joyous hymn encouraging their tongue. *Prior.*

*WILLOWISH*, *adj.* [from *willow*] Resembling the colour of willow.

Make his body with greenish coloured crewel, or *willowish* colour. *Walton.*

*WILLOWWEED*, *n. f.* [from *willow* and *weed*; *lysmachia*, Latin.] A plant.

*Ansforth.*

*WILLOWWORT*, *n. f.* A plant. *Miller.*

*WILY*, *adj.* [from *wile*.] Cunning; sly; full of stratagem; fraudulent; insidious; subtle; mischievously artful.

They are so cautious and *wily* headed, especially being men of small practice in law matters, that

you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilties and shifts. *Spenser.*

In the *wily* snake

Whatever flights, none would suspicious mark,  
As from his wit and native subtilty  
Proceeding. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Since this false, *wily*, doubling disposition of mind is so intolerably mischievous to society, God is sometimes pleased, in mere compassion to men, to give them warning of it, by setting some odd mark upon such Cains. *South.*

My *wily* nurse by long experience found,  
And first discover'd to my soul its wound;  
'Tis love, said she. *Dryden.*

*WIMBLE*, *n. f.* [*wimpel*, old Dutch, from *wemelen*, to bore.] An instrument with which holes are bored.

At harvest-home, trembling to approach  
The little barrel which he fears to broach,  
He flays the *wimble*, often draws it back,  
And deals to thirsty servants but a smock. *Dryd.*

As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,  
Who ply the *wimble*, force huge beams to bore;  
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,  
'Tis the grim deep piercing till it scoops it out. *Pope.*  
The tripan is like a *wimble* used by joiners. *Sharp.*

*WIMBLE*, *adj.* Active; nimble; shifting to and fro. Such seems to be the meaning here.

He was so *wimble* and so wight,  
From bough to bough he leaped light,  
And oft the pumies latched;  
Therewith afraid I ran away;  
But he, that carst seem'd but to play,  
A shaft in earnest snatched. *Spenser.*

*WIMPLE*, *n. f.* [*gumple*, Fr.] A hood; a veil. It is printed in *Spenser*, perhaps by mistake, *wimble*.

So fair and fresh, as fairest flower in May,  
For she had laid her mournful stole aside,  
And widow-like sad *wimple* thrown away. *Spenser.*  
The Lord will take away the changeable fuits of apparel, and the *wimples*, and the crisping pins. *Habb, ii. 22.*

*WIMPLE*, *n. f.* [*peplion*, Lat.] A plant.

To *WIMPLE*, *v. a.* To draw down as a hood or veil.

The same did hide

Under a veil that *wimpled* was full low. *Spenser.*

*WIN*, whether initial or final, in the names of men, may either denote a masculine temper, from pin, which signifies in Saxon, war, strength, &c. or else the general love and esteem he hath among the people, from the Saxon pine, i. e. dear, beloved. In the names of places it implies a battle fought there. *Gibson.*

To *WIN*, *v. a.* pret. *wan* and *won*; part. pass. *won*. [pinna, Sax. *winnen*, Dutch.]

1. To gain by conquest.

The town of Gura, where the enemy lay encamped, was not so strong but it might be *won*.

*Knollys.*

He gave him a command in his navy, and under his good conduct *won* many islands. *Hylyn.*  
His whole descent, who thus shall Canaan *won*. *Milton.*

Follow cheerful to the trembling town;  
Precis but an entrance, and prelusive it *won*. *Dryd.*

2. To gain the victory in a contest.

Loyalty is still the same,  
Whether it *win* or lose the game;  
True as the dial to the sun,  
Altho' it be not shin'd upon. *Hudibras.*

I five years at Tarantum *won*  
The questorship, and then our love began. *Dent.*

Thy well-breath'd horse

Impels the flying car, and *wins* the course. *Dryd.*

3. To gain something withheld, or something valuable.

## W I N

When you see my son, tell him, that his sword  
can never win the honour that he loses. *Shakspeare.*  
Refus'd to win, he meditates the way  
By force to ravish, or by fraud betray. *Pope.*

4 To obtain; to allure to kindness or  
compliance.

Thy virtue can me; with virtue preserve me.  
Dost thou love me? Keep me then still worthy to  
be beloved. *Sidney.*

My many of these traits I have sought to win me.  
*Shakspeare.*

5 To gain by play.

He had given a disagreeable vote in parliament,  
for which reason not a man would have so much  
correspondence with him as to win his money. *Addison.*

6 To gain by persuasion.

They were great numbers to receive  
With joy the tidings brought from heav'n. *Milton.*

7 To gain by courtship.

She's beautiful, and therefore to be woo'd;  
She is a woman, therefore to be won. *Shakspeare.*  
No tears, Celia, now shall win  
My resolv'd heart to return;  
I have search'd thy soul within,  
And find nought but pride and scorn. *Carver.*  
That stout witness'd his inconstant flame,  
When thus he swore, and soon the yielding dame. *Gay.*

To WIN. v. n.

1. To gain the victory.

Nor is it aught but just,  
That he, who in debate of truth hath won,  
Should win in arms. *Milton.*

2. To gain influence or favour.

You express yourself very desirous to win upon  
the judgment of your master, and not upon his  
affections only. *Bacon.*  
You have a softness and beneficence winning on  
the hearts of others. *Dryden.*  
Thy words like musick every breast controul,  
Steal thro' the air, and win upon the soul. *Pope.*

3. To gain ground.

The rabble will in time win upon power. *Shak.*

4. To be conqueror or gainer at play.

Charles, I will play no more to-night:  
My mind's not on't; you are too hard for me.  
—Sir, I did never win of you before.  
—But little, Charles;  
Nor shall not, when my fancy's on my play. *Shakspeare.*

To WINCE. v. n. [*guingo*, Welsh.] To

kick, as impatient of a rider, or of pain.

I will sit as quiet as a lamb,  
I will not stir, nor wince, nor speak a word. *Shak.*  
Room, room, for my horse will wince,  
If he came within so many yards of a prince. *Ben Jonson.*

The angry beast did straight resent  
The wrong done to his fundament,  
Begin to kick, and fling, and wince,  
As if he had been beside his sense. *Hudibras.*

WINCE. n. f. [from *wince*.] A kicking  
beast.

WINCH. n. f. [*guincher*, French, to twist.]  
A windlass; something held in the hand  
by which a wheel or cylinder is turned.

Put a winch with one wheel. *Motimer.*

To WINCH. v. a. [The same with *wince*;  
or perhaps from *guincher*, French, to  
twist; *winch* signifying sometimes to  
writhe or contort the body.] To kick  
with impatience; to shrink from any  
uneasiness.

We who have free souls  
It touches not, let the gall'd jade wince;  
Our withers are unwrung. *Shakspeare's Hamlet*  
Have these bones rattled, and this head  
So often in thy quarrel bled?  
Nor did I ever wince or grudge it. *Hudibras.*

## W I N

This last allusion gaul'd the painter more;  
Yet seem'd she not to wince, though shrewdly  
pain'd. *Dryden.*

Their consciences are galled;—and this makes  
them wince and fling, as if they had some mottle.  
*Tillotson.*

WINCOPIPE. n. f.

There is a small red flower in the stubble-fields,  
which country people call the *wincope*; which if  
it opens in the morning, you may be sure a fair  
day will follow. *Bacon.*

WIND. n. f. [*wind*, Saxon; *wind*, Dutch;  
*gwynt*, Welsh.]

1. Wind is when any tract of air moves  
from the place it is in, to any other, with  
an impetus that is sensible to us: where-  
fore it was not ill called by the ancients  
a swifter course of air; a flowing wave of  
air; a flux, effusion, or stream of air.

*Muschenbroek.*

The worthy fellow is our general. He's the  
rock, the oak, not to be wind-shaken.

*Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

Love's heralds should be thoughts  
Which ten times faster glide than the sun-beams,  
Driving back shadows over lowering hills.  
Therefore do nimble-pinion'd doves draw love;  
And therefore hath the wind swift Cupid wings.

*Shakspeare.*

Falmouth lieth farther out in the trade way, and  
so offereth a sooner opportunity to wind-driven  
ships than Plymouth. *Carver.*

Wind is nothing but a violent motion of the air,  
produced by its rarefaction more in one place than  
another, by the sun-beams, the attractions of the  
moon, and the combinations of the earth's mo-  
tion. *Clement.*

2. Direction of the blast from a particular  
point; as eastward, westward.

I'll give thee a wind,  
I myself have all the other,  
And the very points they blow;  
All the quarters that they know  
I'th' shipman's card. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

In the year 1300, one Flavio of Malpica, in the  
realm of Naples, found out the compass, or *pinus*  
*nauticus*, consisting of eight winds only, the four  
principal, and four collateral; and not long after,  
the people of Bruges and Antwerp perfected that  
excellent invention, adding twenty-four other sub-  
ordinate winds or points. *Heylyn.*

3. Breath; power or act of respiration.

If my wind were but long enough to say my  
prayers, I would repent. *Shakspeare.*  
His wind he never took whilst the cup was at  
his mouth, but justly observed the rule of drinking  
with one breath. *Hale.*

The perfume of the flowers, and their virtues  
to cure shortness of wind in purly old men, seem  
to agree most with the orange. *Temple.*  
It stopp'd at once the passage of his wind,  
And the free soul to sitting air resign'd. *Dryden.*

4. Air caused by any action.

On each side her  
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,  
With divers colour'd fans, whose wind did seem  
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shakspeare.*

In an organ, from one blast of wind,  
To many a row of pipes the sound-board breathes. *Milton.*

5. Breath modulated by an instrument.

Where the air is pent, there breath or other  
blowing, which carries but a gentle percussion,  
suffices to create sound; as in pipes and wind in-  
struments. *Bacon.*

These instruments were various in their kind;  
Some for the bow, and some for breathing wind. *Dryden.*

6. Air impregnated with scent.

A hare had long escap'd pursuing hounds,  
By often shifting into distant grounds,

## W I N

Till finding all his artifices vain,  
To save his life, he leap'd into the main.  
But there, alas! he could no safety find,  
A pack of dog-fish had him in the wind. *Swift.*

7. Flatulence; windiness.

It turns

Wisdom to folly, as nourishment to wind. *Milton.*

8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind.

Think not with wind of airy threats to awe. *Milton.*

9. Down the WIND. To decay.

A man that had a great veneration for an image  
in his house, found that the more he prayed to  
it to prosper him in the world, the more he went  
down the wind still. *L'Estrange.*

10. To take or have the WIND. To gain  
or have the upper hand.

Let a king, in council beware how he opens his  
own inclinations too much; for else counsellors  
will but take the wind of him, instead of giving  
free counsel. *Bacon.*

To WIND. v. a. preter. *wound*, in Pope  
*winded*; part *wound*. [*windan*, Saxon;  
*winden*, Dutch; from the noun.]

1. To blow; to sound by inflation.

The squire gan nigher so approach,  
And wind his horn under the castle wall,  
That with the noise it shook as it would fall. *Spenser.*

Every Triton's horn is winding,  
Welcome to the wat'ry plain. *Dryden.*

Ye vigorous swans! while youth ferments your  
blood,  
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net. *Pope.*

2. To turn round; to twist.

Nero could touch and time the harp well; but  
in government sometimes he used to wind the spindle  
too high, and sometimes let them down too low. *Bacon.*

The figure of a sturdy woman, done by Michael  
Angelo, washing and winding of linen cloaths, in  
which act she wrings out the water that made the  
fountain. *Wotton.*

Wind the wood-bine round this arbour. *Milton.*

3. To regulate in motion; to turn to this  
or that direction.

He vaulted with such ease into his fear,  
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,  
To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus,  
And witch the world with noble horsemanship. *Shakspeare.*

In a commonwealth or realm,  
The government is called the helm;  
With which, like vessels under sail,  
They're turn'd and winded by the tail. *Hudib.*

4. To nose; to follow by scent.

5. To turn by shifts or expedients.

Whence turning of religion's made  
The means to turn and wind a trade. *Hudibras.*  
Mr. Whiston did not care to give more than  
short, general hints of this famous challenge, and  
the issue of it; but he endeavours to wind and turn  
himself every way to evade its force. *Waterland.*

6. To introduce by insinuation.

You have contriv'd to take  
From Rome all season'd offices, and to wind  
Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*  
Edmund, seek him out, wind me into him,  
frame the business after your own wisdom. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Little arts and dexterities they have to wind in  
such things into discourse. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

7. To change.

Were our legislature vested in the prince, he  
might wind and turn our constitution at his plea-  
sure, and shape our government to his fancy. *Addison.*

8. To entwine; to enfold; to encircle.

Sleep thou, and I will wind thee in my arms. *Shakspeare.*  
You know me well, and herein spend but time  
To wind about my love with circumstance. *Shak.*

Sometime am I

All *wound* with adders, who with cloven tongues  
Do hiss me into madness. *Shakespeare.*

9. *To WIND out. To extricate.*

When he found himself dangerously embarked,  
he bethought himself of all possible ways to disen-  
tangle himself, and to *wind* himself out of the la-  
byrinth he was in. *Clarendon.*

10. *To WIND up. To bring to a small  
compass, as a bottom of thread.*

Without solemnly *winding up* one argument, and  
lamenting that he began another, he lets his  
thoughts, which were fully possessed of the mat-  
ter, run in one continued strain. *Locke.*

11. *To WIND up. [used of a watch.] To  
convolve the spring.*

I frown the while, and perchance *wind up* my  
watch, or play with some rich jewel. *Shakespeare.*

12. *To put into a state of renovated or  
continued motion.*

Far seem'd to *wind him up* for fourscore years,  
Yet freshly ran he on ten winters more :  
Till, like a clock worn out with caking time,  
The wheels of weary life at last stood still. *Dryden.*

Will not the author of the universe, having made  
an automaton which can *wind up* itself, see whe-  
ther it hath stood still or gone true? *Grew.*

Is there a tongue, like Delia's o'er her cup,  
That runs for ages without *winding up*? *Young.*

13. *To WIND up. To raise by degrees.*

These he did so *wind up* to his purpose, that they  
withdrew from the court. *Hayward.*

When they could not coolly convince him, they  
railed, and called him an heretick : thus they *wound*  
up his temper to a pitch, and treacherously made  
use of that infirmity. *Atterbury.*

14. *To WIND up. To straiten a string by  
turning that on which it is rolled ; to  
put in tune.*

Hylis ! why sit we mute,  
Now that each bird fainteth the spring?

*Wind up* the slacken'd strings of thy lute,  
Never canst thou want matter to sing. *Waller.*

Your lute may *wind* its strings but little higher,  
To tune their notes to that immortal quire. *Prior.*

15. *To WIND up. To put in order for  
regular action : from a watch.*

O you kind gods !  
Cure this great breach of his abated nature ;  
Th' untun'd and jarring senses O *wind up*  
Of this child-changed father. *Shakespeare.*

The weyrd sisters, hand in hand,  
Posters of the sea and land,  
Thus do go about, about,  
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,  
And thrice again, to make up nine :  
Peace ! the charm's *wound up*. *Shak. Macbeth.*

*To WIND. v. n.*

1. *To turn ; to change.*

So swift your judgments turn and *wind*,  
You cast our *steepest* wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*

2. *To turn ; to be convolved.*

Some plants can support themselves ; and some  
others creep along the ground, or *wind* about other  
trees, and cannot support themselves.

Bacon's *Natural History.*

Stairs of a solid newel spread only upon one small  
newel, as the several folds of fans spread about their  
centre, but these, because they sometimes *wind*,  
and sometimes fly off from that *winding*, take more  
room up in the staircase. *Mason.*

3. *To move round.*

If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not still,  
But *wind* about till thou hast topp'd the hill. *Drom.*

4. *To proceed in flexures.*

It shall not *wind* with such a deep indent,  
As rob me of so rich a bottom here. *Shakespeare.*

Ever more did *wind*  
About his bosome a most crafty minde. *Chapman.*

He *winds* with ease  
Through the pure marble air his oblique way,  
Amongst innumerable stars. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

It was a rock *winding* with one ascent. *Milton.*

The silver Thames, her own domestick flood,  
Shall bear her vessels, like a sweeping train ;

And often *wind*, as of his mistress proud,  
With longing eyes to meet her face again. *Dryd.*

You that can search those many-corner'd minds,  
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and *winds*. *Dryden.*

Still fix thy eyes intent upon the throng,  
And, as the pulses open, *wind* along. *Gay.*

5. *Wound is commonly the preterite. Pope.  
has used wound.*

Swift ascending from the azure wave,  
He took the path that *wound* to the cave. *Pope.*

6. *To be extricated ; to be disentangled ;  
with out.*

Long lab'ring underneath, ere they could *wind*  
Out of such prison. *Milt. n.*

WINDBOUND. *adj. [wind and bound.]  
Confined by contrary winds.*

Yet not for this the *windbound* navy weigh'd ;  
Slack were their sails, and Neptune disobey'd. *Dryden.*

When I bestir myself, it is high sea in his house,  
and when I sit still, his affairs torsooth are *wind-*  
*bound*. *Addison's Spectator.*

Is it reasonable that our English fleet, which used  
to be the terror of the ocean, should be *windbound*? *Spectator.*

WINDY. *n. f. An egg not impreg-*

nated ; an egg that does not contain the  
principles of life.

Sound eggs sink, and such as are addled swim ;  
as do also those termed hypenemata, or *windy*eggs.

Bacon's *Vulgar Errors.*

WINDER. *n. f. [from wind.]*

1. An instrument or person by which any  
thing is turned round.

The *winder* shows his workmanship so rare  
As doth the fleece excel, and mock her looser clew ;  
As neatly bottom'd up as nature forth it drew. *Dryden.*

To keep troublesome servants out of the kit-  
chen, leave the *winder* sticking on the jack, to fall  
on their heads. *Swift.*

2. A plant that twists itself round others.

Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have their  
bodies not proportionable to their length ; and  
therefore they are *winders* and creepers, as ivy and  
bryony. *Bacon's Natural History.*

WINDFALL. *n. f. [wind and fall.]*

1. Fruit blown down from the tree.

Gather now, it ripe, your winter fruits, as ap-  
ples, to prevent their falling by the great winds ;  
also gather your *windfalls*. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

2. An unexpected legacy.

WINDFLOWER. *n. f. The anemone. A  
flower.*

WINDGALL. *n. f. [wind and gall.]*

*Windgalls* are soft, yielding, statulent tumours or  
bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon  
each side of the fetlock joints, and are so painful in  
hot weather and hard ways, that they make a  
horse to halt. They are caused by violent straining,  
or by a horse's standing on a sloping floor, or from  
extreme labour and heat, or by blows. *Farris's Dictionary.*

His horse infected with the fashions, full of  
*windgalls*, and sped with spavins. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

WINDGUN. *n. f. [wind and gun.] Gun  
which discharges the bullet by means of  
wind compressed.*

The *windgun* is charged by the forcible com-  
pression of air, being injected through a syringe ;  
the strike and distention of the imprisoned air serv-  
ing, by the help of little falls or shuttles within, to  
stop and keep close the vents by which it was ad-  
mitted. *Wilkins's Mechanical Magic.*

Forc'd from *windguns*, head itself can fly,  
And pond'rous slug cut swiftly through the sky. *Pope.*

WINDINESS. *n. f. [from windy.]*

1. *Fulness of wind ; flatulence.*

A *windiness* and puffing up of your stomach after  
dinner, and in the morning. *Hartley on Confluxions.*

Orifices are prepared for the letting forth of the  
rarified spirits in rustles, or *windiness*, the common  
effects of all fermented liquors. *Floyer on the Humour.*

2. *Tendency to generate wind.*

Seneca loath somewhat of its *windiness* by decoct-  
ing, and, generally, subtle or windy spirits are  
taken off by incension or evaporation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. *Tumour ; puffiness.*

From this his modest and humble charity, vir-  
tues which rarely cohabit with the swelling *wind-*  
*ness* of much knowledge, issued this. *Breviary on Language.*

WINDING. *n. f. [from wind.] Flexure ;  
meander.*

It was the pleasantest voyage in the world to fol-  
low the *winding* of this river Inn, through such a  
variety of pleasing scenes as the course of it natu-  
rally led us. *Addison on Italy.*

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate ;  
Our understanding traces them in vain,  
Nor sees with how much art the *windings* run,  
Nor where the regular confusion ends. *Addison's Essay.*

WINDINGSHEET. *n. f. [wind and sheet.]*

A sheet in which the dead are enwrapped.

These arms of mine shall be thy *windingsheet* ;  
My heart, sweet boy, shall be thy sepulchre,  
For from my heart thine image ne'er shall go. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The great *windingsheets*, that bury all things in  
oblivion, are deluges and earthquakes. *Bacon.*

The chaste Penelope having, as she thought, lost  
Ulysses, at last, employed her time in preparing a  
*windingsheet* for Laertes, the father of her husband. *Spectator.*

WINDLASS. *n. f. [wind and lace.]*

1. A handle by which a rope or lace is  
wrapped together round a cylinder.

2. A handle by which any thing is turned.

Thus do we of wisdom and of reason,  
With *windlasses*, and with assays of bias,  
By undirectious and directions out. *Shak. Hamlet.*

WINDLE. *n. f. [from To wind.] A spin-  
dle.*

WINDMILL. *n. f. [wind and mill.] A  
mill turned by the wind.*

We, like Don Quixote, do advance  
Against a *windmill* our vain lance. *Waller.*

Such a sailing chariot might be more conveni-  
ently framed with moveable sails, whose force may  
be impressed from their motion, equivalent to those  
in a *windmill*. *Wilkins.*

*Windmills* grind twice the quantity in an hour  
that watermills do. *Motimer's Husbandry.*

His fancy has made a giant of a *windmill*, and  
he's now engaging it. *F. Atterbury.*

WINDOW. *n. f. [windue, Danish. Skin-  
ner thinks it originally wind-door.]*

1. An aperture in a building by which air  
and light are intromitted.

Being one day at my *window* all alone,  
Many strange things happened me to see. *Spenser.*

A fair view her *window* yields,  
The town, the river, and the fields. *Waller.*

He through a little *window* cast his sight,  
Though thick of bars that gave a scanty light ;  
But ev'n that glimmering serv'd him to defy  
Th' inevitable charms of Emily. *Dryden.*

When you leave the *windows* open for air, leave  
books on the *window-seat*, that they may get air  
too. *Scufl.*

2. *The frame of glass or any other mate-  
rials that cover the aperture.*

To thee I do commend my watchful soul  
Ere I let fall the *windows* of mine eyes !  
Sleeping or waking, oh defend me still !  
*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

# WIN

In the sun's light, let into my darkened chamber through a small round hole in my window shutter, at about ten or twelve feet from the window, I place a lens. *Newton's Opticks.*

## 3. Lines crossing each other.

The favourite, that just begins to prattle, is very humourous, and makes great clutter, till he has windows on his bread and butter. *King.*

## 4. An aperture resembling a window.

To WINDOW. *v. a. [from the noun.]*

## 1. To furnish with windows.

Between their hall columns above, the whole room was windowed round. *Watson's Architecture.*  
With pert fluting eyes the window'd well its head,  
A brain of feather, and a heart of lead. *Pope's Dunciad.*

## 2. To place at a window.

Wouldst thou be window'd in great Rome, and see  
Thy master thus with pleach't arms, bending down  
His corrigible neck, his face subdued  
To penetrative shame? *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

## 3. To break into openings.

Poor naked wretches, whoso'er you are,  
That bid the pelting of this pitiless storm,  
How shall your houseless heads, and unfed sides,  
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, discover you  
From seasons such as these? *Shakesp. King Lear.*

WINDPIPE. *n. f. [wind and pipe.]* The passage for the breath; the *aspera arteria*.

Let gallows gape for dogs, let man go free,  
And let not hump his windpipe suffocate. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

The wezzon, rough artery, or windpipe, is a part inservient to voice and respiration; thereby the air descendeth unto the lungs, and is communicated unto the heart. *Brown.*

The quacks of government, who sat  
At th' unregarded helm of state,  
Consider'd timely how t' withdraw,  
And save their windpipes from the law. *Hudib.*  
Because continual respiration is necessary for the support of our lives, the windpipe is made with annular cartilages. *Ray.*

The windpipe divides itself into a great number of branches, called bronchia; these end in small air-bladders, capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

WINDWARD. *adv. [from wind.]* Towards the wind.

WINDY. *adj. [from wind.]*

## 1. Consisting of wind.

See what showers arise,  
Blown with the windy tempest of my soul  
Upon thy wounds, that kill mine eyes and heart. *Shakespeare.*

Subtile or windy spirits are taken off by incension or evaporation. *Bacon.*

## 2. Next the wind.

Lady, you have a merry heart.—  
—Yes, my lord, I thank it, poor fool!  
It keeps on the windy side of care. *Shakespeare.*

## 3. Empty; airy.

Why should calamity be full of words?  
Windy attorneys to their client woes,  
Poor breathing orators of miseries. *Shak. Rich. III.*  
What windy joy this day had I conceiv'd,  
Hopeful of his deliverance, which now proves  
Abortive, as the first-blossom of spring  
Nipt with the lagging rears of winter's frost! *Mit.*  
Look, here is that windy applause, that poor  
transitory pleasure, for which I was dishonoured. *South.*

Of ev'ry nation each illustrious name  
Such toys as these have cheated into fame,  
Exchanging solid quiet to obtain  
The windy satisfaction of the brain. *Dryd. Juven.*

## 4. Tempestuous; molested with wind.

On this windy sea of land the fiend  
Walk'd up and down. *Milton.*  
It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water; and

# WIN

when we see it windy and dusty, the wind does not make but only raise dust. *Squib.*

## 5. Puffy; flatulent.

In such a windy colic, water is the best remedy after a surfeit of fruit. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

WINE. *n. f. [pin, Saxon; winn, Dutch.]*

## 1. The fermented juice of the grape.

The wine of life is drawn, and the moor lees is left this vault to brag of. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Do not fall in love with me;

For I am fatter than voss made in wine. *Shakesp.*

The increate of the vineyards for the wine cellars. *Chronicles.*

Be not amongst wine bibbers, amongst riotous eaters. *Proverbs.*

Thy garments like him that treadeth in the wine fa. *Isaiah.*

They took old sacks upon their asses, and wine-bottles old and rent, and bound up. *Job. ix. 4.*

Where the wine-press is hard wrought, it yields a harsh wine that tastes of the grape-stone. *Baron.*

His troops on my strong youth like torrents rush; As in a wine-press Judah's daughter crush'd. *Sandys.*

With large wine-offerings pour'd, and stercer'd fast. *Milton.*

Shall I, to please another wine sprung mind, Lose all mine own? God hath giv'n me a measure Short of his canne and bode; must I find A pain in that, wherein he finds a pleasure? *Herbert.*

The fillings of the flock are doom'd to die; Rich fragrant wines the cheering bowl supply. *Pope.*

If the hoghead falls short, the wine-cooper had not fill'd it in proper time. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

2. Preparations of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of wines, have quite different qualities from the plant; for no fruit, taken crude, has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Arbutnot*

WING. *n. f. [zehping, Saxon; winge, Danish.]*

## 1. The limb of a bird by which it flies.

As Venus' bird, the white swift lovely dove,  
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,  
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not fur. *Sidney.*

Ignorance is the curse of God,  
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven. *Shakespeare.*

An eagle flimeth up her nest, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, and beareth them on her wings. *Deut. xxxii.*

A spleenless wind so stretcht  
Her wings to wait us, and to urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

The prince of augurs, Helitherses, rose;  
Present he view'd th' aerial tracts, and drew  
A sure preface from ev'ry wing that flew. *Pope's Odyssey.*

## 2. A fan to winnow.

Wing, cartnave, and bushel, peck, ready at hand. *Tusser.*

## 3. Flight; passage by the wing.

Light thickens, and the crow  
Makes wing to th' rooky wood:  
Good things of day begin to droop and drowse,  
While night's black agents to their prey do rouse. *Shakespeare.*

Thy afflictions hold a wing  
Quite from the flight of all thy ancestors. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

I have pursued her as love hath pursued me, on the wing of all occasions. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

While passion is upon the wing, and the man fully engaged in the prosecution of some unlawful object, no remedy or controul is to be expected from his reason. *South.*

You are too young your power to understand;  
Lovers take wing upon the least command. *Dryd.*

And straight, with inborn vigour, on the wing,  
Like mounting larks, to the new morning sing. *Dryden.*

# WIN

Then life is on the wing; then most the links  
When most she seems reviv'd. *Smith's Phadra and Hippolitus.*

## 4. The motive or incitement of flight.

Fearful commenting  
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;  
Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary;  
Then fiery expedition be my wing,  
Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

## 5. The side bodies of an army.

The footmen were Germans, to whom were joined as wings certain companies of Italians. *Knoller's History of the Turks.*

The left wing put to flight,  
The chiefs o'erborn, he rushes on the right. *Dryd.*

## 6. Any side-piece.

The plough proper for stiff clays is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square ear-board, the coulter long and very little bending, with a very large wing. *Mortimer.*

To WING. *v. a. [from the noun.]*

## 1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly.

The speed of gods  
Time counts not, though with swiftest minutes wing'd. *Milton.*

Who knows but he, whose hand the lightning forms,  
Who heav'd old ocean, and who wings the storms,  
Pours fierce ambition in a Cæsar's mind,  
Or turns young Ammon loose to scourge mankind? *Pope.*

## 2. To supply with side bodies.

We ourself will follow  
In the main battle, which on either side  
Shall be well winged with our chiefest horse. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

To WING. *v. n.*

## 1. To transport by flight.

I, an old turtle,  
Will wing me to some wicher'd bough, and there  
My mate, that's never to be found again,  
Lament till I am lost. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

## 2. To exert the power of flying.

Warm'd with more particles of heav'nly flame,  
He wing'd his upward flight, and soar'd to fame;  
The rest remain'd below, a crowd without a name. *Dryden.*

Struck with the horror of the sight,  
She turns her head, and wings her flight. *Prior.*

From the Meotis to the northern sea,  
The goddess wings her desperate way. *Prior.*

WINGED. *adj. [from wing.]*

## 1. Furnished with wings; flying.

And shall grace not find means, that finds her way  
The speediest of thy winged messengers,  
To visit all thy creatures? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

We can fear no force  
But winged troops, or Pegasean horse. *Waller.*

The winged lion's not so fierce in fight,  
As Lib'ri's hand presents him to our sight. *Waller.*

The cockney is surpris'd at many actions of the quadruped and winged animals in the fields. *Watts.*

## 2. Swift; rapid.

Now we bear the king  
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there, and there being seen,  
Heave him away upon your winged thoughts  
Arthwart the sea. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Hie, good Sir Michael, bear this sealed brief  
With winged haste to the lord marshal. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

WINGEDPEA'. *n. f. [ocbrus, Latin.]* A plant. *Miller.*

WINGSHELL. *n. f. [wing and shell.]* The shell that covers the wing of insects.

The long shelled goat-chaffer is above an inch long, and the wingshells of themselves an inch, and half an inch broad; so deep as to come down below the belly on both sides. *Craw.*

WINGY. *adj. [from wing.]* Having wings; resembling wings,

# WIN

They spring together out, and swiftly bear  
The flying youth through clouds and yielding air;  
With wingy speed outstrip the eastern wind,  
And leave the bees of the morn behind. *Addis.*  
**To WINK** *v. n.* [*punctan*, Saxon; *winc-*  
*ken*, Dutch.]

## 1. To shut the eyes.

Let's see thine eyes; *wink* now, now open them:  
In my opinion yet thou see'st not well.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
They're fairies; he that speaks to them shall die.  
I'll *wink* and cough; no man their sports must eye.  
*Shakespeare.*

His false cunning  
Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance,  
And grow a twenty years removed thing,  
While one would *wink*. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

He, with great imagination,  
Proper to madness, led his powers to death,  
And, *winking*, leap'd into destruction.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
In despite of all this, he runs foolishly into  
his sin and ruin, merely because he *winks* hard  
and rushes violently like a horse into the battle.

The Scripture represents wicked men as without  
understanding: not that they are destitute of the  
natural faculty, they are not blind, but they *wink*  
*Tillotson.*

If any about them should make them think  
there is any difference between being in the dark  
and *winking*, get it out of their minds. *Locke.*

## 2. To hint, or direct, by the motion of the eyelids.

You saw my master *wink* and laugh upon you.  
*Shakespeare.*

Send him a spoon when he wants a knife: *wink*  
at the footman to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*

## 3. To close, and exclude the light.

While Hercules pip'd and sung, and told his tale,  
The keeper's *winking* eyes began to fail,  
And drowsily slumber on the beds to creep,  
Till all the watchman was at length asleep. *Dryden.*

When you shoot, and shut one eye,  
You cannot think he would deny  
To lend the t'other friendly aid,  
Or *wink*, as coward and afraid. *Prior.*

## 4. To connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate.

They be better content with one that will *wink*  
at their faults, than with him that will reprove  
them. *Whitgift.*

I, for *winking* at your discords too,  
Have lost a brace of kinsmen.

*Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*  
Let not night see my black and deep desires;  
The eye *wink* at the hand! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The king gave him great gifts, and *winked* at  
the great spoil of Bosworth-field, which came al-  
most wholly to this man's hands.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Let us not write at a loose rambling rate,  
In hope the world will *wink* at all our faults.

Obstinacy cannot be *winked* at, but must be sub-  
dued. *Locke.*

Cato is stern, and awful as a god:  
He knows not how to *wink* at human frailty,  
Or pardon weakness that he never felt.

*Addison's Cato.*

## 5. To be dim.

The sullen tyrant slept not all the night,  
But lonely walking by a *winking* light,  
Sob'd, wept, and groan'd, and beat his wither'd  
breast. *Dryden.*

**WINK** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

## 1. Act of closing the eye.

You doing thus,  
To the perpetual *wink* for ay might put  
This ancient moral. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

At every *wink* of an eye some new grace will be  
born. *Shakespeare.*

Since I receiv'd command to do this business,  
I have not slept one *wink*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

# WIN

The beams so reverend and strong,  
Dost thou not think  
I could eclipse and cloud them with a *wink*,  
But that I would not lose her sight so long? *Donne.*  
It raged so all night, that I could not sleep a  
*wink*. *Temple.*

Not write! but then I think;  
And for my soul I cannot sleep a *wink*. *Pope.*

## 2. A hint given by motion of the eye.

Her *wink* each bold attempt forbids. *Dryden.*  
The stockjobber thus from Change-alley goes down,  
And tips you the t'otherman a *wink*;  
Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,  
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

**WINNER** *n. f.* [from *wink*.] One who  
winks.

A set of nodders, *winkers*, and whisperers, whose  
business is to strangle all others offspring of wit in  
their birth. *Pope.*

**WINKINGLY** *adv.* [from *winking*.] With  
the eye almost closed.

If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it *wink-*  
*ingly*, as those do that are purblind; but if any  
thing that is black, he looketh upon it with a broad  
and full eye. *Pemham on Drusung.*

**WINNER** *n. f.* [from *win*.] One who  
wins.

A gamester, having lost all, borroweth of his  
next fellow-gamester somewhat to maintain play,  
which he setting upon him again, shortly winneth  
all from the *winner*. *Spenser.*

Go together,  
You precious *winkers* all, your exultation  
Partake to every one. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Behew the *winkers*, for they play'd me false.  
*Shakespeare.*

Whether the *winner* laughs or no, the loser will  
complain; and rather than quarrel with his own  
skill, will do it at the dice. *Temple.*

**WINNING** *participial adj.* [from *win*.]  
Attractive; charming.

Yet let's fair,  
Let's *winning* soft, let's amiably mild,  
Than that smooth watery image. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

On her, as queen,  
A pomp of *winning* graces waited still;  
And from about her shot darts of desire  
Into all eyes, to wither her still in fight.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Cato's soul  
Shines out in every thing she acts or speaks,  
While *winning* mildness and attractive smiles  
Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace  
Softens the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison.*

**WINNING** *n. f.* [from *win*.] The sum  
won.

A simile in one of Congreve's prologues com-  
pares a writer to a buttering ginseller, that stakes  
all his *winnings* upon every cast; so that if he loses  
the last throw, he is sure to be undone.

*Addison's Freeholder.*

**To WINNOW** *v. a.* [*pinduan*, Saxon;  
*evanno*, Lat.]

1. To separate by means of the wind;  
to part the grain from the chaff.

We are royal faith martyrs in love,  
We shall be *winnow'd* with so rough a wind,  
That even our corn shall seem as light as chaff,  
And good from bad find no partition.

*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
In the sun your golden grain display,  
And thrash it out and *winnow* it by day.

*Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To fan; to beat as with wings.

Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan  
*Winnows* the buxom air. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To sift; to examine.

*Winnows* well this thought, and you shall find  
'Tis light as chaff that flies before the wind. *Dryden.*

4. To separate; to part.

Bitter torture shall  
*Winnows* the truth from falsehood. *Sh. Cymbeline.*

# WIN

**To WINNOW** *v. n.* To part corn from  
chaff.

*Winnows* not with every wind, and go on into  
every way. *Lucan's 9.*

**WINNOWER** *n. f.* [from *winnows*.] He  
who winnows.

**WINTER** *n. f.* [*wintr*, Saxon; *winter*,  
Danish, German, and Dutch.] The  
cold season of the year.

Though he were already slept into the *winter*  
of his age, he found himself warm in those deluges,  
which were in his soul far more excusable. *Sidney.*

A fir summer evermore succeeds  
The barren *winter* with his rapping cold.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
A woman's story at a *winter's* fire. *Shak. Much.*

He hath bought a pair of castles of Diana; a  
nun of *winter's* interhood kisses not more religi-  
ously; the very ice of charity is in them.

*Shakespeare's A. you like it.*

The two beneath the dark pole complain  
Of endless *winter* and perpetual rain. *Dryden.*

Lieth thou asleep beneath those hills of snow?  
Stretch out thy lily limbs, awake, awake,  
And *winter* from thy tarry mantle shake. *Dryden.*

Suppose our poet was your toe before,  
Yet now the business of the field is o'er:  
'Tis time to let your civil wars alone,

When troops are into *winter*-quarters gone. *Dryden.*

He that makes no reflection on what he reads,  
only loads his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fits in  
*winter*-nights for the entertainment of others.

*Locke.*

Stern *winter* smiles on that auspicious clime,  
'The fields are staid with unfading prime. *Pope.*

To define *winter*, I consider first wherein it a-  
grees with summer, spring, autumn, and I find they  
are all seasons of the year; therefore a season of  
the year is a genus then I observe wherein it  
differs from them, and that is in the shortness of  
the days; therefore this may be called its special  
nature, or difference: then, by joining these to-  
gether, I make a definition. *Winter* is that season  
of the year wherein the days are shortest.

*Watts's Logic.*

**To WINTER** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To  
pass the winter.

The fowls shall summer upon them, and all  
the beasts of the earth shall *winter* upon them.

*Isa. xviii. 6.*

Because the haven was not commodious to *winter*  
in, the more part advised to depart.

*Acts. xxvii. 12.*

**To WINTER** *v. a.* To feed or manage  
in the winter.

The cattle generally sold for slaughter within,  
or exportation abroad, had never been handled or  
*wintered* at hand-meat. *Temple.*

Young lean cattle may by their growth pay for  
their *wintering*, and so be ready to fat next sum-  
mer. *Mortimer.*

**WINTER** is often used in composition.

The king sat in the *winter*-house, and there  
was a fire burning before him. *Jer. xxxvi. 12.*

If in November and December they fallow, 'tis  
called a *winter*-fallowing. *Mortimer.*

Shred it very small with thyme, sweet marjo-  
ram, and a little *winter*-savory. *Wolton's Angler.*

**WINTERBEATEN** *adj.* [*winter* and *beat*.]  
Harassed by severe weather.

He compareth his careful case to the sad season  
of the year, to the frosty ground, to the frozen  
trees, and to his own *winterbeaten* flock. *Spenser.*

**WINTERCHERRY** *n. f.* [*alkakenge*.] A  
plant. The fruit is about the bigness  
of a cherry, and inclosed in the cup of  
the flower, which swells over it in form  
of a bladder. *Miller.*

**WINTERCITRON** *n. f.* A sort of pear.

**WINTERGREEN** *n. f.* [*pyrola*, Lat.] A  
plant. *Miller.*

**WINTERLY**



**WINTERLY.** *adj.* [*winter and like.*] Such as is suitable to winter; of a wintry kind.

If't be summer news,  
Smile to't before; if *winterly*, thou need'st  
But keep that count'nance still. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

**WINT'RY.** *adj.* [*from winter.*] Brumal; hyemal; suitable to winter.

He saw the Trojan fleet dispers'd, distress'd,  
By stormy winds and *wint'ry* heaven oppress'd. *Dryden.*

**W'NY.** *adj.* [*from wine.*] Having the taste or qualities of wine.

Set cucumbers among muskmelons, and see  
whether the melons will not be more *winy*, and  
better tasted. *Bacon.*

**TO WIPE.** *v. a.* [*pipan, Saxon.*]

1. To cleanse by rubbing with something soft.

Such a handkerchief,  
I'm sure it was your wife's, did I to-day  
See Cassio *wipe* his beard with. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
She a gentle tear let fall  
From either eye, and *wip'd* them with her hair. *Milton.*

Then with her vest the wound the *wipes* and  
dries. *Denham.*

2. To take away by friction.

Calumniate stoutly; for though we *wipe* away  
with never to much care the dirt thrown at us,  
there will be left some fullage behind. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To strike off gently.

Let me *wipe* off this honourable dew,  
That silverly doth progress on thy cheeks. *Shaksp.*  
Some natural tears they dropp'd, but *wip'd* them  
soon. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A young man, having suffered many tortures,  
escaped with life, and told his fellow Christians,  
that the pain of them had been rendered tolerable  
by the presence of an angel, who stood by him and  
*wiped* off the tears and sweat. *Addison.*

4. To clear away.

Macduff, this noble passion,  
Child of integrity, hath from my soul  
*Wip'd* the black scruples; reconcil'd my thoughts  
To thy good truth and honour. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

5. [*emungo.*] To cheat; to defraud.

The next bordering lords commonly encroach  
one upon another, as one is stronger, or lie still in  
wait to *wipe* them out of their lands. *Spenser on Ireland.*

6. To WIPE out. To efface.

This blot, that they object against your house,  
Shall be *wip'd* out in the next parliament.

*Shakspere's Henry VI.*  
As thou lov'st me, Camillo, *wipe* not out the  
rest of thy services by leaving me now.

*Shakspere's Winter's Tale.*  
Take one in whom decaying old age has blotted  
out the memory of his past knowledge, and clearly  
*wiped* out the ideas his mind was formerly stored  
with, and stopp'd up all the passages for new ones  
to enter; or, if there be some of the latter yet  
left open, the impressions made are scarce perceived. *Locke.*

**WIFE.** *n. f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Act of cleansing.

2. A blow; a stroke; a jeer; a gybe; a sarcasm.

To statesmen would you give a *wipe*,  
You print it in Italick type:  
When letters are in vulgar shapes,  
'Tis ten to one the wit escapes;  
But when in capitals express'd,  
The dullest reader smokes the jest. *Swift.*

3. [*vanellus.*] A bird. *Amisworth.*

**WIPE.** *n. f.* [*from wipe.*] An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped.

The maids and their makes,  
At dancing and wakes,  
Had their napkins and posies,  
And the *wipers* for their noses. *Ben Jonson.*

**WIRE.** *n. f.* [*wirer, Fr. to draw round.* Skinner.] Metal drawn into slender threads.

Tane was the damsel; and without remorse  
The king condemn'd her, guiltless, to the fire:  
Her veil and mantle pluckt they off by force,  
And bound her tender arms in twisted *wire*. *Fairfax.*

Thou shalt be whipt with *wire*, and strew'd in  
brine,  
Smarting in ling'ring pickle. *Shakspere's Antony and Cleopatra.*

The soldier, that man of iron,  
Whom ribs of honor all environ,  
That's strong with *wire* instead of veins,  
In whose embraces you're in chains. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

And the cherubick host, in thousand quires,  
Touch their immortal harps of golden *wires*. *Milton.*

Some roll a mighty stone, some laid along,  
And, bound with burning *wires*, on spokes of  
wheels are hung. *Dryden's Fœnix.*

**TO WIREDRAW.** *v. a.* [*wire and draw.*]

1. To spin into wire.

2. To draw out into length.

A fluid moving through a flexible canal, when  
small, by its friction will naturally lengthen and  
*wiredraw* the sides of the canal, according to the  
direction of its axis. *Arbutnot.*

3. To draw by art or violence.

I have been wrongfully accused, and my sense  
*wiredrawn* into blasphemy. *Dryden.*

**WIREDRAWER.** *n. f.* [*wire and draw.*]

1. One who spins wire.

Those who have need of unmix'd silver, as  
gilders and *wiredrawers*, must, besides an equal  
weight of silver mixed with other metals, give an  
overplus to reward the refiner's skill. *Locke.*

**TO WISE.** *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *wisft.*  
[*wisfen*, German; *wyfen*, Dutch.] To  
think; to imagine. Obsolete.

I was proud and fierce, unto the heart he stept  
Of them poor souls; and cutting reason's reins,  
Made them *wis* on her as they had it *wisft*. *Sidney.*

When Mammon saw his purpose mist,  
Him to entrap unawares, another way he *wisft*. *Spenser.*

This book, advisedly read, and diligently fol-  
lowed but one year at home, would do a young gen-  
tleman more good, I *wisft*, than three years' travel  
abroad. *Afcham's Schoolmaster.*

There be fools alive, I *wisft*,  
Silver'd o'er, and so was this. *Shakspere.*

Marry with a king,  
A bachelor, a handsome stripling too,  
I *wisft* your grandam had a worse match. *Shakspere's Richard III.*

When for more worlds the Macedonian child,  
He *wisft* not Thely in her lap did hide  
Another yet, a world reserv'd for you,  
To make more great than that he did subdue. *Waller.*

**WISDOM.** *n. f.* [*wisdom, Saxon; wiss-  
dom, Danish.*]

1. Sapience; the power of judging right-  
ly; the knowledge of divine and human  
things.

That which moveth God to work is goodness,  
and that which ordereth his work is wisdom, and  
that which perfecteth his work is power. *Hooker.*

As from senses reason's work doth spring,  
So many reasons understanding gain,  
And many understandings knowledge bring,  
And by much knowledge wisdom we obtain. *Davies.*  
Wisdom is that which makes men judge what  
are the best ends, and what the best means to attain  
them, and gives a man advantage of counsel and  
direction. *Temple.*

As science is properly that knowledge which re-  
latheth to the essences of things, so wisdom to their  
operations. *Græc. Cosmologia.*

O sacred solitude! divine retreat!  
Choice of the prudent, envy of the great!  
By thy pure stream, or in the waving shade,  
We court fair wisdom, that celestial maid. *Young.*

2. Prudence; skill in affairs; judicious  
conduct.

'Tis much he dares,  
And to that dauntless temper of his mind,  
He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour  
To act in safety. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*  
Wisdom and fortune combating together,  
If that the former dare but what it can,  
No chance may shake it. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**WISE.** *adj.* [*wis, Saxon; wiss, Dutch and  
Danish.*]

1. Sapient; judging rightly; having much  
knowledge.

Heav'n is for thee too high; be lowly *wis*. *Milton.*

All the writings of the ancient Goths were  
composed in verse, which were called runes, or  
wisps, and from thence the term of *wispe* came. *Temple.*

Since the floods demand  
For their descent a prone and sinking land,  
Does not this due declivity declare  
A wise director's providential care? *Blackmore.*

The *wisest* and best men, in all ages, have lived  
up to the religion of their country, when they saw  
nothing in it opposite to morality. *Addison.*

2. Judicious; prudent; practically know-  
ing.

There were ten virgins, five of them were *wis*,  
and five were foolish. *Matthew.*

I would have you *wis* unto that which is good,  
and simple concerning evil. *Rom. xvi. 19.*

The young and gay declining, Alma flies  
At nobler game, the mighty and the *wis*:  
By nature more an eagle than a dove,  
She impiously prates the world to love. *Turg.*

3. Skilful; dexterous.

Speak unto all that are *wis*-hearted, whom I  
have filled with the spirit of wisdom, that they may  
make Aaron's garments. *Exod. xxviii. 4.*

Do we count him a *wis* man, who is *wis* in  
any thing but his own proper profession and em-  
ployment, and *wis* for every body but himself? *Tuckers.*

They are *wis* to do evil, but to do good they  
have no knowledge. *Jer. iv. 22.*

4. Skilled in hidden arts: a sense some-  
what ironical.

There was an old fit woman even now with  
me.—Pray, was't not the *wis* woman of Brun-  
ford? *Shakspere.*

5. Grave; becoming a *wis* man.

One eminent in *wis* deport spoke much. *Milton.*  
It must be a *wis* Being that is the cause of their  
*wis* effects. *Waller.*

**WISE.** *n. f.* [*wise, Saxon; wiss, Dutch;  
wise, German; guise, Fr. guisa, Ita-  
lian.*] Manner; way of being or act-  
ing. This word, in the modern dialect,  
is often corrupted into *ways*.

This song the lings in most commanding *wise*;  
Come, shepherd's boy, let now thy heart be low'd  
To make itself to my least look a slave. *Sidney.*

But we farther pass, I will devise  
A passport for us both, in fitest *wise*. *Spenser.*

On this *wise* ye shall bless Israel. *Numb. vi. 23.*

The lovers standing in this doleful *wise*,  
A warrior bold approached. *Fairfax.*

With foam upon thy lips, and sparkling eyes,  
Thou say'st and dost in such outrageous *wise*,  
That mad Orestes, if he saw the show,  
Would swear thou wert the madder of the two. *Dryden.*

'Tis in no *wise* strange that such a one should  
believe that things were blindly shuffled. *Woodw.*

**WISBACKE. n. f.** [It was anciently written *wissegger*, as the Dutch *wissegger*, a soothsayer.]

1. A wife or sententious man. Obsolete.
2. A fool; a dunce.

Why, says a *wisacre* that sat by him, were I as the king of France, I would scorn to take part with footmen. *Addison.*

**WISELY. adv.** [from *wife*.] Judiciously; prudently.

If thou covest death, as utmost end Of misery, so thinking to evade The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God Hath *wisely* arm'd his vengeful ire. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He fits like discontented Damocles, When by the sportive tyrant *wisely* shown The dangerous pleasure of a flatter'd throne. *Dryden.*

Admitting their principles to be true, they act *wisely*: they keep their end, evil as it is, steadily in view. *Rogers.*

The doctors, tender of their fame, *Wise*ly on me lay all the blame: We must confess his case was nice, But he would never take advice. *Swift.*

**WISENESS. n. f.** [from *wise*.] Wisdom; sapience. Obsolete.

No less deserveth his wittiness in devising, his pitiness in uttering, his pastoral rudeness, and his moral *wisenss*. *Spenser.*

**To WISH. v. n.** [piscan, Saxon.]

1. To have strong desire; to long.

The sun beat upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and *wish'd* in himself to die. *Jonah*, iv. 8. If all the year were playing holidays, To sport would be as tedious as to work; But when they seldom come, they *wish'd* for come. *Shakespeare.*

They have more than heart could *wish*. *Psalms lxxiii. 7.*

With lowliness majestic from her seat, And grace, that won who saw to *wish* her stay, Role and went forth. *Milton.* There are ships prepar'd by my command, That shall convey you to the *wish'd*-for port. *Addison's Cato.*

That Noah or Janus understood navigation, may be very well supported by his image found upon the first Roman coins. One side was stamp'd with a Janus bitrons, and the other with a rostrum, or prow of a ship. This is as good an argument as an antiquary could *wish* for. *Arbuthnot on Coins.* And much he *wish'd*, but durst not ask to part. *Parnell.*

2. To be disposed or inclined.

Those potentates, who do not *wish* well to his affairs, have shewn respect to his personal character. *Addison.*

3. It has a slight signification of hope or fear.

I *wish* it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune, to have met with such a miser as I am. *Sidney.*

**To WISH. v. a.**

1. To desire; to long for.

He was fain to pull him out by the heels, and shew him the beast as dead as he could *wish* it. *Sidney.*

2. To recommend by wishing.

Had I as many sons as I have hairs, I would not *wish* them to a fairer death. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. To imprecate.

If heavens have any grievous plague in store, Exceeding those that I can *wish* upon thee; O let them keep it till thy sins be ripe, And then hurl down their indignation. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

4. To ask.

Digby should find the best way to make An-

trish communicate the affair to him, and to *wish* his assistance. *Clarendon.*

**WISH. n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. Longing desire.

To his *wish*, Beyond his hope, Eve separate he tries. *Milton.* A *wish* is properly the desire of a man sitting or lying still; but an act of the will, is a man of business vigorously going about his work. *South's Sermons.*

2. Thing desired.

What next I bring shall please thee; be assur'd, Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy calber self, Thy *wish*, exactly to thy heart's desire. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Desire expressed.

Shame come to Rome! — Blister'd be thy tongue For such a *wish*! *Shakespeare's Roman and Julius.* I admire your wug principles of resistance in the spirit of the Barcelonians. I join in your *wish* for them. *Pope.*

**WISHEDLY. adv.** [from *wished*.] According to desire. Not used.

What could have happened unto him more *wishedly*, than with his great honour to keep the town still. *Kneller.*

**WISHER. n. f.** [from *wish*.]

1. One who longs.
2. One who expresses wishes.

*Wish* is and would is are never good householders. *Prometheus.*

With half that wish the *wishers*' eyes be press'd. *Shakespeare.*

**WISHFUL. adj.** [from *wish* and *full*.]

1. Longing; showing desire.

From Scotland am I forth, ev'n of pure love, To greet mine own land with my *wishful* fight. *Shakespeare.*

2. Desirable; exciting wishes.

Nor could I see a folie, where'er I came, More sweete and *wishful*. *Chapman.*

**WISHFULLY. adv.** [from *wishful*.] Earnestly; with longing.

**WISKET. n. f.** A basket. *Ainsworth.*

**WISP. n. f.** [wisp, Swed. and old Dutch.]

A small bundle, as of hay or straw.

A *wisp* of straw for a ballad. *Shakespeare.* A gentleman would fast five days, without meat, bread, or drink; but the same used to have continually a great *wisp* of herbs that he smelted on; and amongst those some esculent herb of strong scent, as onions. *Bacon's Natural History.* Jews, who their whole wealth can lay In a small basket, on a *wisp* of hay. *Dryden.*

**WIST. pret. and part. of wis.**

**WISTFUL. adj.**

1. Attentive; earnest; full of thought.

Why, Grubbinel, dost thou so *wistful* hem? There's sorrow in thy look. *Gay's Pastorals.*

2. It is used by *Swift*, as it seems, for *wishful*; though it may mean earnest.

*Lifting up one of my fashes, I cast many a wishful melancholy look towards the sea.* *Swift.*

**WISTFULLY. adv.** [from *wistful*.] Attentively; earnestly.

With that he fell again to pry Through perspective more *wistfully*. *Hudibras.*

**WISTLY. adv.** [from *wis*.] Attentively; earnestly.

Speaking it, he *wistly* look'd on me; As who shall say, I would thou wert the man. *Shakespeare.*

**To WIT. v. n.** [piscan, Saxon.] To know.

This word is now only used in the phrase *to wit*, that is to say.

There is an officer, *to wit*, the thief of the shire, whose office it is to walk up and down his bailiwick. *Spenser.*

Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is numb, Unable to support this lump of clay, Swift-winged with desire to get a grave; A *witting* I no other comfort have. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

**WIT. n. f.** [wigept, Saxon; from *wit*, to know]

1. The powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellects. 'This is the original signification.

Who would set his *wit* to so foolish a bird? *Shakespeare.*

The king your father was reputed for A prince most prudent, of an excellent And unmatched *wit* and judgment. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Will puts in practice what the *wit* deviseth; Will ever act, and *wit* contemplates still; And as from *wit* the power of wisdom riseth, All other virtues daughters are of will.

Will is the prince, and *wit* the counsellor Which doth for common good in council sit; And when *wit* is resolv'd, will lends her power To execute what is advis'd by *wit*. *Davies.* For *wit* and pow'r their last endeavours bend To outline each other. *Dryden.*

2. Imagination; quickness of fancy.

They never meet, but there's a likeness of *wit* between them.—Alas, in our last conflict, four of his five *wits* went halting off, and now is the whole man govern'd by one. *Shakespeare.*

Lewd, shallow, hurr-buried huffs make atheism, and contempt of religion, the only badge and character of *wit*. *South.*

And though a tun in thy large bulk be writ, Yet thou art but a kilderkin of *wit*. *Dryden.*

*Wit* lying most in the assemblage of ideas, and putting those together with quickness and variety, wherein can be found any resemblance or congruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures in the fancy. Judgment, on the contrary, lies in separating carefully one from another ideas wherein can be found the least difference, thereby to avoid being misled by similitude. *Locke.*

Could any but a knowing prudent cause Begin such motions, and assign such laws? If the great mind had form'd a different frame, Might not your wanton *wit* the system blame? *Blackmore.*

3. Sentiments produced by quickness of fancy, or by genius; the effect of wit.

All sorts of men take a pleasure to gird at me. The brain of this foolish compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any thing that tends more to laughter than what I invent, and is invented, on me. I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that *wit* is in other men. *Shakespeare.*

His works become the frippery of *wit*. *Ben Jonson.*

The Romans made those times the standard of their *wit*, when they subdued the world. *Sparr.*

The definition of *wit* is only this, that it is a propriety of thoughts and words; or, in other terms, thoughts and words elegantly adapted to the subject. *Dryden.*

Let a lord once but own the happy lines, How the *wit* brightens, and the style refines! *Pope.*

4. A man of fancy.

Intemperate *wits* will spare neither friend nor foe, and make themselves the common enemies of mankind. *L'Estrange.*

A poet, being too witty himself, could draw nothing but *wits* in a comedy: even his fools were infected with the disease of their author. *Dryden.*

To tell them would a hundred tongues require; Or one vain *wit's*, that might a hundred tire. *Pope.*

5. A man of genius.

Hence 'tis, a *wit*, the greatest word of fame, Grows such a common name; And *wits* by our creation they become, Just so as titular bishops made at Rome: 'Tis not a role, 'tis not a jest Admir'd with laughter at a feast, *Non*

Nor florid talk, which can that title gain;  
The proofs of wit for ever must remain. *Corioly.*  
searching wits, of more mechanic parts;  
Who grac'd their age with new-invented arts;  
Those who to worth their bounty did extend,  
And those who knew that bounty to commend. *Dryden.*

How vain that second life in others breath,  
Th' estate which wits inherit after death!  
In health, and life for this they must resign;  
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the fine!  
The great man's wife will out the gain endure,  
Be envy'd, wretched; and be flatter'd, poor. *Pope.*

Nought but a genius can a genius fit,  
A wit himself, Amelia wed a wit. *Young.*

## 6. Sense; judgment.

Strong was their plot,  
Their practice clost, their faith suspected not;  
Their states far off, and they of wary wit. *Daniel.*  
Come, leave the loathed stage,  
And this more loathsome age,  
Where pride and impudence, in faction knit,  
Usurp the chair of wit. *Ben Jonson.*  
Through his youthful blood be fit with wine,  
He wants not wit the danger to decline. *Dryden.*

## 7. Faculty of the mind.

If our wits run the wildgoose-chace, I have  
done, for thou hast more of the wildgoose in one  
of thy wits, than I have in my whole five. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

## 8. [In the plural.] Soundness of understanding; intellect not crazed; sound mind.

I had a son,  
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he fought my life:  
The grief hath craz'd my wits. *Shak. King Lear.*  
Are his wits safe? is he not light of brain? *Shakespeare.*

Sound sleep cometh of moderate eating, he  
sleeth early, and his wits are with him; but the  
pun of watching, and choler, and pangs of the  
belly, are with an unsatiable man. *Ecclus. xxxi. 20.*

No man in his wits can make any doubt, whe-  
ther there be such things as motion, and sensation,  
and continuity of bodies. *Wilkins.*

Wickedness is voluntary frenzy, and every sin-  
ner does more extravagant thing than any man  
that is craz'd, and out of his wits, only that he  
knows better what he does. *Shakespeare.*

No man in his wits can possibly think that his  
own soul hath exist'd from all eternity. *Ben Jonson.*

## 9. Contivance; stratagem; power of expedients; invention; ingenuity.

How can it chuse but bring the simple to their  
wits end? how can it chuse but vex and amaze  
them? *Hooker.*

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of  
Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of wit,  
countervailing the action of an old woman, deli-  
vered me. *Shakespeare.*

Sleights from his wit and subtlety proceed. *Milton.*

The neighbourhood were at their wits end, to  
consider what would be the issue. *L'Estrange.*

## WITCRAFT. n. f. [wit and craft.] Contrivance; invention. Obsolete.

He was no body that could not hammer out of  
his name an invention by this witcraft, and picture  
it accordingly. *Camden's Remains.*

## WITCRACKER. n. f. [wit and cracker.]

A joker; one who breaks a jest.

A college of wits cannot flout me out of  
my humour; dost thou think I care for a satire or  
an epigram? *Shakespeare.*

## WITWORM. n. f. [wit and worm.] One that feeds on wit; a canker of wit.

Thus to come forth so suddenly a witworm. *Ben Jonson.*

## WITCH. n. f. [wicce, Saxon.]

A woman given to unlawful arts.  
Wise judges have prescribed, that men may not  
rashly believe the confessions of witches, nor the  
evidence against them. For the witches themselves

are imaginative; and people are credulous, and  
ready to impute accidents to witchcraft. *Bacon.*

View the ruder wits; the conjurer by roots,  
and has the not store of ignorance, and zeal of  
mischief? *Holyday.*

The night-hag comes to dance  
With Lapland witches, while the lab'ring moon  
Eclipses at their charms. *Milton.*

When I consider whether there are such persons  
as witches, my mind is divided: I believe in gen-  
eral that there is such a thing as witchcraft, but  
can give no credit to any particular instance of it.

*A. Wilson's Spectator.*

## 2. [from wic, Saxon.] A winding sinuous bank.

Leave me those hills where he brought his to see;  
Nor holy bush, nor briar, nor winding wit h. *Spenser.*

## TO WITCH. v. a. [from the noun.] To bewitch; to enchant.

Me ill befits, that in deriding arms,  
And honour's suit, my vows I days do spend,  
Unto thy bounteous baits, and pleasing charms,  
With which weak men thou witch'st, to attend. *Spenser.*

'Tis now the very witching time of night,  
When church-yards yaw. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
I'll witch sweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shakespeare.*

## WITCHCRAFT. n. f. [witch and craft.]

### 1. The practices of witches.

People are credulous, and ready to impute acci-  
dents and natural operations to witchcraft. *Bacon's Natural History.*

### 2. Power more than natural.

Urania name, whose force he knew so well,  
He quickly knew what witchcraft gave the blow. *Sidney.*

Have not some of learning and gravity thought  
themselves wise, in thinking witchcraft rather a  
mistake than a crime? *Holyday.*

If you cannot  
But his access to the king, never attempt  
Any thing on him, for he hath a witchcraft  
Over the king in 's tongue. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

What subtle witchcraft man constrains  
To change his pleasure into pains? *Denham.*

## WITCHERY. n. f. [from witch.] Enchantment.

Another sort of party witchery, if it be not  
altogether denied, the all charming of beasts and  
birds. *Raleigh.*

Great Cornus!  
Deep skill'd in all his mother's witcheries. *Milton.*

## TO WITTE. v. a. [witan, Sax.] To blame; to reproach.

The palmer gan most bitterly  
Him to rebuke, for being loose and light;  
Which not abiding, but more scornfully  
Scoffing at him, that did her justly wite,  
She turn'd her head about. *Spenser.*

## WITE. n. f. [from the verb.] Blame; reproach.

## WITH. preposit. [wið, Saxon]

### 1. By: noting the cause.

Truth, try'd with steel and stone,  
As true as steel, as plantage to the moon. *Shak.*

With thy powerful blast,  
Heat apace, and cool as fast. *Curew.*

They adhered to John, their deprived bishop;  
and could not be charmed with the faintship of any  
second bishop, during his life. *Lesley.*

With ev'ry stab her bleeding heart was torn,  
With wounds much harder to be seen than born. *Roscoe.*

### 2. Noting the means.

Rude and unpolished are all operations of the soul  
in their beginnings, before they are cultivated with  
art and study. *Dryden.*

### 3. Noting the instrument.

Boreas through the lacy vapour flies,  
And sweeps, with healthy wings, the rank polluted  
skies. *Roscoe.*

By perforations with large bellows, miners give  
motion to the air. *Woodward.*

## 4. On the side of; for: noting confederacy or favour.

Fear not, for I am with thee. *Genesi.*

## 5. In opposition to; in competition or contest.

I do contest  
As hotly and as nobly with thy love.  
As ever 'gainst thy valour. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
He shall lye with any friar in Spain. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

## 6. Noting comparison.

Can blazing carbuncles with her compare? *Sandys.*

## 7. In society: noting connection.

God gave man a soul that should live for ever,  
although the body be destroyed; and those who  
were good should be with him. *Stillinger's fleet.*  
In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,  
Thou'rt such a touchy, testy, pleasing fellow,  
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about  
thee,  
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Tatler.*

## 8. In company of.

At the instant that your messenger came, in  
loving visitation was with me a young doctor from  
Rome. *Shakespeare.*

## 9. In appendage: noting consequence or concomitance.

Men might know the persons who had a right  
to regal power, and with it to their obedience. *Locke.*

## 10. In mutual dealing.

I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with  
you, walk with you, and so following, but I will  
not eat with you, drink with you, nor pray with  
you. *Shakespeare.*

## 11. Noting confidence: as, I trust you with all my secrets; or, I trust all my secrets with you.

## 12. In partnership.

Though love himself no less content would be,  
To part his throne and share his heaven with thee. *Pope.*

## 13. Noting connection.

Pity your own, or pity our estate,  
Nor twist our fortunes with your sinking fate. *Dryden.*

## 14. Immediately after.

With that she told me, that, though she spake of  
her father Cressida, she would hide no truth from  
me. *Sidney.*

With that, he crawled out of his nest,  
Forth creeping on his castif hands and thigh. *Fairy Queen.*

In falling, both an equal fortune tried,  
Would fortune for my fall to well provide!  
With this he pointed to his face, and show'd  
His hands and all his habit smear'd with blood. *Dryden.*

With that the god his darling phantom calls,  
And from his tair'ring lips this message falls. *Garth.*

## 15. Amongst.

Jasper duke of Bedford; whom the king us'd to  
employ with the first in his wars, was then sick. *Bacon.*

Tragedy was originally, with the ancients, a  
piece of religious worship. *Rymer's Tragedies of the Last Age.*

Immortal powers the term of Conscience know,  
But Interest is her name with men below. *Dryden.*

## 16. Upon.

Such arguments had invincible force with those  
Pagan philosophers who became Christians. *Addis.*

## 17. In consent: noting parity of state.

See where on earth the flow'ry glories lie!  
With her they flourish'd, and with her they die. *Pope.*

18. This preposition might perhaps be exemplified in many more relations, for its use is very frequent, and therefore very lax and various. *With* and *by* it is not always easy to distinguish, nor perhaps is any distinction always observed. *With* seems rather to denote an instrument, and *by* a cause: thus, *he killed his enemy with a sword, but he died by an arrow*. The arrow is considered rather as a cause, as there is no mention of an agent. If the agent be more remote, *by* is used; as, *the vermin which he could not kill with his gun, he killed by poison*. If these two prepositions be transposed, the sentence, though equally intelligible, will be less agreeable to the common modes of speech.

19. *With*, in composition, signifies opposition or privation; except *withal*.

A precept natural and may be put *with*, up on a profitable exaltation of a future moral good.

*Withal*, *adv.* [*with* and *all*.]

1. Along with the rest; likewise; at the same time.

Yet must be *withal* considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be farthest from perfection.

How well supplied with noble countenance!

It is much in exception in *withal*.

How terrible in constant resolution! *Stak. Hen. V.*

The one contains my picture, mine;

If you chide that, then I am your rival.

Thus that piece did not treat him as a person, to make conquest, but as a man for his son; and a rival, to enable him to recover some part of it.

The river being wholly of fresh water, and a large *withal*, which the air.

And when he gave me strength, to show to the flow flight the gift was hung in my hand. *Milt.*

'Tis necessary men should be out of their nonage before they can attain to an actual use of this principle; and, *withal*, that they should be ready to exert and exercise their faculties.

I cannot, cannot bear, 'tis past, 'tis done;

Perish this impious, this detested son!

Perish his life, and perish I *withal*.

And let the house's heir and the hop'd kingdom fall.

Christ had not only an infinite power to work miracles, but also an equal wisdom to know the just force and measure of every argument to persuade, and *withal* to look through and through all the dark corners of the soul of man, and to discern what prevails upon them, and what does not.

2. It is sometimes used by writers where we now use *with*, but I think improperly.

Time brings means to furnish him *withal*;

Let him but wait the occasions as they fall. *Daniel.*

It is to know what God loves and delights in, and is pleased *withal*, and would have us do in order to our happiness.

We owe to Christianity the discovery of the most perfect rule of life that ever the world was acquainted *withal*.

*To WITHDRAW*, *v. a.* [*with* and *draw*; from *prō*, or *prōen*, Saxon, *against*, and *draw*.]

1. To take back; to bereave.

It is not possible they should observe the one, who from the other *withdraw* unnecessarily obedience.

Impossible it is that God should *withdraw* his presence from any thing, because the very substance of God is infinite.

*To call away; to make to retire.*

*Nauicaa* is *withdrawn*, and a whole nation introduced, for a more general praise of Ulysses.

*To WITHDRAW*, *v. n.* To retire; to retreat.

She from her husband soft *withdrew*. *Milton.*

At this exact of courage all amaz'd,

The foremost of his foes awhile *withdraw*;

With such respect in enter'd Rome they gaz'd,

Who on high chairs the godlike fathers saw. *Dryd.*

Dunmoy has pulled the room of life, but cannot *withdraw* from entertainments which are pardonable only before that stage of our being.

*WITHDRAWING ROOM*, *n. f.* [*withdraw* and *room*.] Room behind another room, for retirement.

For an ordinary gentleman, a hall, a great parlour, with a *withdrawing room*, with a kitchen, but-teries, and other conveniences, is sufficient.

*With*, *n. f.*

1. A willow twig.

An Irish rebel put up a petition, that he might be hanged in a *with*, and not a halter, because it had been so used with former rebels.

There let him lie

Till I, of cut-up offers, did imply

A *with*, a farthing long, with which his feet

I made together in a sure league meet. *Chapman.*

2. A band, properly a band of twigs. [*with* signifies a band.]

These cords and *withes* will hold men's consciences, when force attends and twists them.

Rich is of use for ox-yokes, hoop, &c. *with*, for rigging.

*To WITHER*, *v. n.* [*gripshenob*, Saxon, dry, faded.]

1. To fade; to grow sapless; to dry up.

The which is, of the three, the most of that ability which he hath given; that which is otherwise, but it *withers* even in the root from whence it hath sprung.

When I have pluck'd a thy rose,

I can't give it vital growth again.

It needs must *with*.

It shall *with* in all the leaves of her spring.

The soul may sooner leave off to fulfill than to love, and, like the vine, it *withers* and dies, if it has nothing to embrace.

2. To waste, or pine away.

Are there so many left of your own family that you should draw wholly to reduce it, by suffering the last branch of it to *with* away before its time?

3. To lose or want animal moisture.

Vain men, how vanishing a bliss we crave,

Now warm in love, now *with'ring* in the grave!

*To WITHER*, *v. a.*

1. To make to fade.

The sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat, but it *withers* the plants, and the flower thereof witheth.

2. To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle, for want of animal moisture.

Age cannot *with* her, nor custom stale her infinite variety.

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine aim is, like a blasted sapling, *with*'d up.

So *with*'d, and so wild in their attire,

That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,

And yet are on't?

Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change

To *with*'d, weak, and gilly

In Spain our springs, like old men's children, be decay'd and *with*'d from their infancy;

No kindly showers fall on our barren earth,

To hatch the seasons in a timely birth.

*WITHERBAND*, *n. f.* A piece of iron which is laid under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's *withers*, to keep the two pieces of wood tight that form the bow.

*WITHEREDNESS*, *n. f.* [*from withered*.] The state of being withered; marcidness.

Water them as soon as let, till they have covered their *withers*.

*WITHERS*, *n. f.* Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the shoulder.

Let the gall'd beast wince;

We are unwilling in the *withers*.

Rather than let your master take long journeys, continue that the saddle may pinch the beast in his *withers*.

*WITHERWRUNG*. The hurt expressed by *witherswring* (sometimes is caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide; for, when they are so, they bruise the flesh against the spines of the second and third vertebrae of the back, which forms that prominence that rises above their shoulders.

*To WITHHOLD*, *v. a.* [*with* and *hold*.] *Withheld*, or *withholden*, pret. and part. *Spenser* has, for the sake of rhyme, very licentiously written *withbault*.

1. To restrain; to keep from action; to hold back.

That hand, which as no kind of imminent danger could cause at first to *withhold* itself, so neither have any practices, so many, so bloody, following since, been ever able to make weary.

Sith mine he is, or free or bound.

*Withhold*, O sovereign prince, your hasty hand

From limiting leagues with him.

Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;

And by his mother was performed *withheld*.

A great number of faults are for abative words, or a box on the ear, or other trivial injuries, which leave no permanent ill effects, but, if our passions may be *withheld* from estimating them, pass off without making us the worse, or doing us any prejudice.

Be careful to *withhold*

Your talons from the wretched and the bold;

Tempt not the brave and needy to despair;

For, though your violence should leave them bare

Or gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryd.*

*Withhold* is an act of the mind, knowingly exerting that dominion it takes itself to have over any part of man, by employing it in, or *withholding* it from, any particular action.

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

What difficulties there are which as yet *withhold* our assent, till we be further and better satisfied, I hope no indifferent amongst them will scorn or refuse to hear.

3. To take away; to refuse.

Soon as Titan gain his head exault,

And soon again as he his light *withbault*,

Their wicked engines they against it bent.

*WITHHOLDEN*, *part. pass.* of *withhold*.

The word keep back, sheweth that it was: thing formerly due unto God; for we cannot say that any thing is kept back, or *withholden*, that was not due before.

*WITHHOLDER*, *n. f.* [*from withhold*.] He who withholds.

*WITHIN*, *prep.* [*pridinun*, Saxon.]

1. In the inner part of.

Who then shall blame

His peevish senses to recoil and start,

3 U

When all that is *within* him does condemn  
 Is it not being there? *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*  
 By this mean, not only many helpless persons  
 will be provided for, but a generation of men will be  
 healed, *without* medicines, not prevented by any other  
 way. *Spurr.*

Till this be cured by me, it is as impossible  
 for a man to be happy, than it is for a sick man to be  
 cured. *Till.*

The more I am inward, wholly lost *within* the  
 world of the *inner*, that one discovers nothing like  
 a man, but within about a quarter of a mile from  
 the city. *Addison.*

## 2. In the compass of; not beyond - used both of time and time.

Next day a new, and for a knowing before us,  
 the clouds, which had been in the tops of land. *Bacon.*  
 As he is a man, and a death-root, which had all  
 the leaves and close to the roots, *within* six weeks  
 had out leaves. *Bacon.*

Most birds come to their growth *within* a fortnight.  
*Bacon.*

Within some while the king had taken up such  
 liking of his person, that he resolved to make him  
 a masterpiece. *Wotton.*

The invention of arts necessary or useful to  
 human life, hath been *within* the knowledge of  
 men. *Bacon.*

As to infinite space, a man can no more have a  
 positive idea of the greater, than he has of the  
 less. For in this latter, which is more *within*  
 our comprehension, we are capable only of a  
 comparative idea of smallness, which will always  
 be less than any one whereof we have the positive  
 idea. *Locke.*

This, with the green hills and naked rocks,  
*within* the neighbourhood, make the most agreeable  
 confusion. *Addison.*

Boundaries of cities *within* the line which birth and  
 fortune have marked out, is an indispensable duty  
 of man. *Atterbury.*

## 3. Not reaching to any thing external.

With every action concluded *within* itself, and  
 drew no consequences after it, we should undoubtedly  
 never err in our choice of good. *Locke.*

## 4. Not longer ago than.

Within these five hours Hastings liv'd  
 Untaken, unconquered, free at liberty. *Shakspeare.*

Within these three hours, Tullus,  
 About I taught in your Coriolanus walls,  
 And more what work I pleas'd. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

## 5. Into the reach of.

When on the bank the foaming boar I met,  
 The deep voice rous'd my soul to my force,  
 And with me headlong with him down the rock.  
*Gray.*

## 6. In the reach of.

Secure of outward force, within himself  
 The daring hero, yet lies *within* his power;  
 Against him will he can receive no harm. *Milton.*  
 I have suffer'd in your love;  
 Nor shall my winning sighs at *your* my power  
 For your sake. *Dryden.*

Though I am a conqueror,  
 Both he and she are still *within* my power. *Dryden.*

## 7. Into the heart of; confidence of.

When by such insinuation, they have once got  
*within* him, and are able to drive him on from  
 one lewdness to another, no wonder if they rejoice  
 to be him guilty of all villainy. *South.*

## 8. Not exceeding.

Be inform'd how much your husband's revenue  
 amounts to, and be so good a computer as to  
 keep it. *South.*

## 9. In the inclosure of.

No man is so close a garden made,  
 To hide his brows *within* the vulgar shade;  
 But his wretchedness round his temples spreads. *Addison.*  
 So many and *within* doors arts, and delicate  
 artifices, that require rather the finger than the  
 arm, have a contrivance to a military disposition.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

## WITHIN. adv.

### 1. In the inner parts; inwardly; internally.

This is yet the outward, fairest side  
 Of our design. *Within* rests more of fear,  
 More dread of sad event yet undescried. *Danby.*

Yet sure, tho' the skin  
 Be clos'd without, the wound festers *within*. *Carew.*

Death thou hast seen  
 In his first shape on man; but many shapes  
 Of death, and many are the ways that lead  
 To his grim cave; all dismal; yet to sense  
 More terrible at th' entrance than *within*. *Milton.*

### 2. In the mind.

Language seems too low a thing to express your  
 excellence, and our souls are speaking so much  
*within*, that they despite all foreign conversation.  
*Dryden's State of Innocence.*

These as thy guards from outward harms are sent;  
 Ills from *within* thy reason must prevent. *Dryden.*

### WITHINSIDE. adv. [within and side.]

#### In the interior parts.

The force for extracting the stone is represented  
 a little open, that the teeth may be better  
 seen *withinside*. *Sharp.*

### WITHOUT. prep. [pißutan, Saxon.]

#### 1. Not with.

Many there are, whose desires have prevented  
 their desires, and made their good motives the  
 wards of their executors, not *without* miserable  
 success. *Hall.*

#### 2. In a state of absence from.

Hast to much wit, and mirth, and spleen about  
 thee;  
 There is no living with thee, nor *without* thee. *Tasso.*

#### 3. In the state of not having.

The virtuous beazar is taken from the beast  
 that feedeth upon the mountains, and that *without*  
 virtue, from those that feed in the valleys. *Bacon.*

Infidelity and incredulity are assumed and  
 inclosed by the Romish church, *without* any mer-  
 itable ground to hold it on. *Hanmer.*

If the ideas be not innate, there was a time  
 when the mind was *without* those principles,  
 and then they will not be innate, but be derived  
 from some other source. *Locke.*

#### 4. Beyond; not within the compass of.

Eternity, both the world and after, is *without*  
 our reach; but that little spot of ground that lies  
 betwixt those two great oceans, this we are to cul-  
 tivate. *Burton's Theory.*

#### 5. Supposing the negation or omission of.

*Without* the formation of the two most armies,  
 the most advantageous terms from the French multi-  
 tude in our destruction. *Addison.*

#### 6. Not by; not by the use of; not by the help of.

Excess of diet, in costly meats and drinks fetch'd  
 from beyond the sea, would be avoided; wife  
 men will do it *without* a law, I would there might  
 be a law to restrain fools. *Bacon.*

There is in a manner two sorts of virgin mer-  
 cury, the one running out and discovering itself  
 without labour; the other requiring some way of  
 extraction and separation, though not so high in  
 one as by fire. *Brown's Travels.*

#### 7. On the outside of.

*Without* the gate  
 Some drive the cars, and some the couriers rein. *Dryden.*

#### 8. Not within.

When the weather hinders me from taking my  
 diversions *without* doors, I frequently make a little  
 party with select friends. *Addison.*

#### 9. With exemption from.

The great lords of Ireland informed the king,  
 that the Lifford might not be naturalized *with-*  
 out damage to themselves or the crown. *Darby's Ireland.*

Happiness under this view every one constantly

pursues. Other things, acknowledged to be good  
 he can look upon *without* desire, pass by, and be  
 content without. *Locke.*

## WITHOUT. adv.

### 1. Not on the inside.

Forming tree and shrubs into sundry shapes, is  
 done by moulding them *within*, and cutting them  
*without*. *Bacon.*

Wise men use studies; for they teach not their  
 own use, but that is a wisdom *without* them, and  
 above them, won by observation. *Bacon.*

These were from *without* the growing miseries. *Milton.*

Having gone as far as they could *without*, they  
 began to observe them *within*. *Gray.*

### 2. Out of doors.

The reception of light into the body of the build-  
 ing was very prompt from *without* and from *within*.  
*Wotton.*

Their doors are barr'd against a bitter frost;  
 Snarl, if you please, but you shall snarl *without*.  
*Dryden.*

### 3. Externally; not in the mind.

*Without*, conjunct. Unless; if not;  
 except. Not in use, except in conver-  
 sation.

I find my love shall be proved no love, *without*  
 I leave to love, being too unfit a vessel in whom  
 so high thoughts should be engrav'd. *Sidney.*

You will never live to my age, *without* you keep  
 yourselves in breath with exercise, and in heart  
 with joyfulness. *Sidney.*

### WITHOUTEN. prep. [pißutan, Saxon.]

#### Without. Obsolete.

Her face so fair as flesh it seem'd not,  
 But heavenly portrait of bright angel's hue,  
 Clear as the sky, *withouten* blame or blot,  
 Through goodly mixture of complexion's dew. *Spenser.*

### TO WITHSTAND. v. a. [with and stand.]

#### To gainstand; to oppose; to resist.

The violence of sorrow is not at the first to be  
 sin withal; being, like a mighty beast, sooner  
 tamed with following, than overthrown by *with-*  
 standing. *Locke.*

The wonderful zeal and fervour which ye  
 have *withstood* the sacred orders of this church,  
 was the first thing which caused me to enter into  
 consideration, whether every christian man, fear-  
 ing God, should be bound to join with you. *Hooker.*

It is our frailty that in many things we all do  
 amiss, but a virtue that we would do amiss in no  
 thing, and a testimony of that virtue, that when we  
 pray that what occasion of sin forever do offend itself,  
 we may be strengthened from above to *withstand*  
 it. *Hooker.*

They soon set sail; nor now the fates *withstand*;  
 Then forces trusted with a foreign hand. *Dryden.*

When Lyons withstood Paul and Barnabas, and  
 when Paul, of Alexander, he hath greatly *with-*  
 stood our words, do we think the *withstanding* there  
 was without speaking? *Atterbury.*

### WITHSTANDER. n. f. [from withstand.]

#### An opponent; resisting power.

War may be defined the exercise of violence  
 under sovereign command against *withstanders*;  
 force, authority, and resistance being the essential  
 parts thereof. *Raleigh.*

### WITHWIND. n. f. [convolvulus, Latin.]

#### An herb.

### WIT. n. f. [pißig, Saxon.] Willow.

#### A tree.

### WITLESS. adj. [from wit.] Wanting under- standing; inconsiderate; wanting thought.

Why then should *witless* man so much misween  
 That nothing is but that which he hath seen? *Spenser.*

I have ever lov'd the life remov'd;  
 And hid in idle peace to hunt assemblies,  
 Where youth, and cost, and *witless* bravery keeps. *Shakspeare.*



So 't pleas'd my destiny,  
Guilt of my sin of going, to think me  
As vain, as *witless*, and as false as they  
Which dwell in court. *Donne.*

He kept us slaves, by which we fitly prove  
That *witless* pity breeds the *witless* love. *Fairfax.*

The apple's outward form,  
Delectable, the *witless* twain beguiles,  
Till with a withen mouth and spattering noise  
He cast the bitter morsel and rejects. *Philips.*

**WITLING. n. f.** [diminutive of *wit*.] A  
pretender to wit; a man of petty smart-  
ness.

You have taken off the senseless ridicule which  
for many years the *witlings* of the town have turn-  
ed upon their fathers and mothers. *Add. Spect.*  
These half-baked *witlings*, numerous in our life  
As half-formed ducks on the banks of Nile. *Pope.*  
A brain and *witling* perished in the throng;  
One died in metaphor, and one in song. *Pope.*

**WITNESS. n. f.** [from *wit*, Saxon.]

1. Testimony; attestation.

The devil can cite scripture for his purpose;  
An evil soul producing *witless* words.  
I take a villain with a smiling cheek,  
A goodly apple rotten at the heart. *Shakespeare.*  
My wife, with the wit and of womanhood, and  
the *wit* of a good confidence, put her with  
any further revenge? *Shakespeare.*  
I fear *witless* of myself, my *witless* not  
true. *Julian.*  
Many but talk *witless*, but then *witless* agreed  
to. *Alph.*  
Not so long have *witless* unconform'd. *Milton.*  
A man and his *witless*, bear *witless* to the truth.  
How only *witless*, if found thus can offend,  
Is too much love to his unhappy friend.  
*Dryden's Fanny.*

One senses but *witless* to the truth of each  
other's report, concerning the evidence of feasible  
things. *Locke.*

2. One who gives testimony.

The king's attorney  
Used on examinations, proofs, confessions  
O, say the *witless*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
God is *witless* betwixt me and thee.  
*Greaves, xxxi. 50.*

Thy trial choice  
With me, but *witless* of thy virtue tied. *Milton.*  
A virtuous bench became a crime, and *witless* too  
against its incumbent. *Diary of Piety.*  
Nor need I speak my deeds, for that, you see,  
The sun and day are *witless* for me. *Dryden.*

3. With a **WITNESS.** Effectually; to a  
great degree, so as to leave some lasting  
mark or testimony behind. A low phrase.  
Here was a blessing handed out with the best  
pairs of animals at their creation; and it had effect  
with a *witless*. *Woodward.*

Now all is bitter with a *witless*;  
And love is all deceit and sweet. *Prior.*

**To WITNESS. v. a.** [from the noun.] To  
attest; to tell with affirmation.

There ran a rumour  
Of many *witless* fellows that were out,  
Which was to my belief *witless* the rather,  
For that I saw the tyrant's power a-foot. *Shakespeare.*  
Though by the father he were wife'd to this,  
He never could see *witless* any touch of kiss. *Donne.*  
There be those discourses of God, whose effects  
those that live *witless* in themselves; the sensible  
in their sensible natures, the reasonable in their rea-  
sonable souls. *Raleigh.*

**To WITNESS. v. n.** To bear testimony.

The sea have with the words which should be  
louder, and the sounds of the ship, with a ghostly  
noise, to tell me that we in it were *witless* that their  
rum was the water of the others contention. *Sidney.*  
Mine eye doth his ethereal *witless*  
Most truly hand'd and living in your face. *Shakespeare.*  
*Witless*, you ever burning lights above!  
You elements that clip us round about!  
*Witless* that here I go now doth give  
The execution of his wit, hands, and heart  
To Othello's service. *Shakespeare.*

**Lorenzo**

Shall *witless* I set forth as soon as you. *Shakespeare.*

The times that brought them in. *Shakespeare.*  
Another *witless* witness of me, and I know  
that the witness which he *witless* that me is true.

The Americans do acknowledge and speak of  
the deluge in their continent, as *witless* of it,  
and *witless*, in the history of them.

*Witless*, ye heavens! I live not by my fault,  
I strove to have defend'd the death I sought.

Lord Falkland *witless* for me, for in a book  
there were many subjects that I had thought on for  
the stage. *Dryden.*

*Witless* for me, ye awful gods!  
I took not arms till urged by his science,  
The eldest law of nature. *Rowe.*

**WITNESS. interj.** An exclamation sig-  
nifying that person or thing may attest  
it.

For want of word, or lack of breath,  
*Witless*, when I was worth a with thy peals. *Milton.*

**WITSNAPPER. n. j.** [from *wit* and *snapper*.] One  
who affects repartee.

Go in, hush, and them prepare for dinner.—  
That is done, Sir, they have all *witless*.  
—What a *witless* are you! *Shakespeare.*

**WITTED. a. j.** [from *wit*.] Having wit,  
as, a quick *witted* boy.

**WITTRISM. n. f.** [from *witty*.] A mean  
attempt at wit. This word *Dryden* in-  
novated. 'A mighty *wittrism*, pardon  
a new word.' *Dryden's preface to the*  
*State of Innocence.*

We have a libertine fooling even in his last  
agency, with a *wittrism* between his teeth, without  
any regard to sobriety and civility. *Leffing.*  
He is full of comic phrases, points of wit, and  
an *wittrism*, all which are below the dignity of  
his book itself. *Adams.*

**WITTIY. a. j.** [from *witty*.]

1. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.

But is there any other beat that lives,  
Who his own harm to *wittrily* contrives? *Dryden.*

2. With flight of imagination.

In conversation *wittrily* pleasant, pleasantly game-  
some. *Sidney.*  
The old hermit, that never saw pen and ink, very  
*wittrily* said to a niece of king Goodoback, that  
that is, is. *Shakespeare.*

Obscure contempters of all helps and aids, such  
as, presuming on their natural parts, do divide all  
dignity, and sit to mock at the terms when they  
understand not the things, think that way to get  
off *wittrily* with their ignorance. *Ben Jonson.*

**WITTRINESS. n. f.** [from *wittrily*.] The  
quality of being witty.

No less *wittriness* his *wittriness* in devising, his  
patience in uttering, his pastoral tenderness, and his  
moral wisdom. *Sidney.*

**WITTRING. a. j.** [from *wittriness*, know-  
ing; pizant, Saxon, to weet or know.]  
Knowingly; not ignorantly; with  
knowledge; by design.

Whatsoever we work at men, the same we do  
*wittringly* work and freely, neither are we, accord-  
ing to the manner of natural agents, any way so-  
tied, but that it is in our power to leave things  
we do undone. *Hobbes.*

Withhold revenge, 'tis not my fault,  
Nor *wittringly* have I infring'd my vow.

During that dreadful siege, every particular ac-  
cident for brevity I *wittringly* pass over.

He knowingly and *wittringly* brought evil into  
the world. *Alph.*

No forger of lies willingly and *wittringly* furnish-  
ed out the means of his own detection.

*Wit on the Resurrection.*

**WITTOL. n. f.** [from *wit*, Saxon, from pi-  
tan, to know.] A man who knows the  
falsehood of his wife, and seems con-  
tented; a tame cuckold.

O Mrs, for what dost thou have thy arm'd as?  
To let that *wittol* bear comfort in his bed?  
Thy Venus child.  
Anamion founds well, Lucius well, yet they  
are the names of friends, but *wittol*, *wittol*, the  
devil himself hath not such a name.

The *Wittol*, when he once d' *wittol* s  
To let that *wittol* bear comfort in his bed?  
**WITTOLE. a. j.** [from *wittol*.] Cuck-  
oldly.

The jealous *wittol* have hath much of my  
ney. *Shakespeare.*

**WITTY. a. j.** [from *wit*.]

1. Judicious; ingenious; inventive.  
The deeply-revolving, witty *Wittol* *Wittol*  
No more shall be the neighbour to my *wittol* s.

Thou art beautiful in thy countenance, and  
witty in thy words. *Shakespeare.*

2. Full of imagination.

Hillons make men wily, poets *witty*, the *wittol*  
thematically subtle.  
Where there is a real flock of *wittol* s, the *wittol*  
saying will be found in a *wittol* s, the  
illus of *wittol* s. *Sidney.*

Inge the wife the *wittol* told the *wittol* s,  
And grand their choice of *wittol* s with *wittol* s  
name. *Prior.*

3. Sarcastic; full of taunts.

Henceforth, who was to *wittol* s *wittol* s upon  
the women, has given the ladies ample satisfaction  
by marrying a farmer's daughter. *Shakespeare's Sp. Pastor.*

**WITWAL. n. f.** [from *wit*, Lat.] A bird.

**To WIFE. v. n.** [from *wife*.] To marry;  
to take a wife.

Ware she as rough  
As are the swelling Addick seas,  
I come to *wife* it wealthily in Paris. *Shakespeare.*  
The ancient saying is no burlesque,  
Hanging and *wifing* goes with old *wifing*. *Shakespeare.*

A ship of all qualities that man has, woman  
for, believes that hook of *wifing*, *wifing*, which  
stinks the eye. *Shakespeare.*

Design or chance makes others *wifing*,  
But nature does this match contrive. *Waller.*

**To WIFE. v. a.**

1. To match to a wife.

The *wifing* give it me;  
And bid me, when my rate would have me *wifed*,  
To give it her. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. To take for a wife.

If he have the good tion of a fair, and the com-  
plexion of a devil, I had rather he should *wife* me  
than *wife* me. *Shakespeare.*

**WIFELY. a. j.** [from *wifery*.] It were  
written more analogically *wifely*, that  
is, *wife-like*. Belonging to a wife.

Basilus could not obtain from painting Partic-  
ular, as the part of picture of a woman's *wifely*, and  
*wifely* faithful. *Sidney.*

**WIFES. n. f.** The plural of wife.

A man of his learning should not so lightly  
have been carried away with old *wifery* tales, from  
approbation of his own story. *Shakespeare's Friend.*

**WIZARD. n. f.** [from *wife*.] A con-  
jurer; an inchanter; a he witch. It  
had probably at first a laudable mean-  
ing.

Patience, good lady, *wizards* know their times.  
*Shakespeare.*

He heard ens after prophecies and dreams,  
And from the cross-row plucks the letter G;  
And says, a *wizard* told him that by G  
His issue disinherited should be. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

3 U 2 That

That dam'd wizard, hid in fly disguise,  
For so by certain signs I knew, had met  
Already, ere my best speed could prevent,  
The archer's innocent lady, his wish'd piny. *Milton.*  
The prophecies of wizards old  
Increas'd her terror, and her tall foretold. *Waller.*  
The wily wizard must be caught,  
For, unconstrain'd, he nothing tells for nought. *Dryden.*

WO. *n. f.* [pa, Saxon.]

1. Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity.

The king is mad; how stiff is my vile sense,  
That I stand up and have ingenious feeling  
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract;  
So should my thoughts be never from my griefs;  
And woes, by wrong imaginations, lose  
The knowledge of themselves. *Shak. King Lear.*  
So many miseries have craz'd my voice,  
That my wearied tongue is still. *Shakespeare.*  
Her rash hand in evil hour  
Forth reaching to the trait, Eve pluck'd, the eat  
Earth felt the wound; and nature from her seat  
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of woe  
That all was lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
O'er dreary wastes they weep each other's woe. *Pope.*

2. It is often used in denunciations, *wo be*; or in exclamations of sorrow, *wo is*; anciently *wo warin*; pa, puið, Saxon.

All is but lip wisdom which wants experience:  
I now, *wo is me!* do try what love can do. *Sidney.*  
*Woe is my heart!*

That poor soldier, that so richly fought,  
Whose rags than'd gilded arms, whose naked breast  
Stept before shields of proof, cannot be found. *Shakespeare.*

Many of our prince's, *woe* the while  
Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood. *Shak.*  
Happy are they which have been my friends,  
and *woe* to my lord chief-justice. *Shak. Henry IV.*  
How! ye, *wo worth* the day. *Exekul, xxx. 2.*  
*Wo* be to the shepherds of Israel that do feed  
themselves. *Ez.*  
*Wo* is me for my hurt, my wound is grievous. *Jer. x. 19.*

He took and laid it by, and wept for *woe*.

If God be such a being as I have described, *wo*  
to the world if it were without him: this would be  
a thousand times greater loss to mankind than the  
extinguishing of the sun. *T. Wilson.*  
*Wo* to the vanquish'd, *woe!* *Dryden's Albion*

3. A denunciation of calamity; a curse.

Can there be a *wo* or curse in all the stores of  
vengeance equal to the malignity of such a practice,  
of which one single instance could involve all man-  
kind in one confusion? *South.*

4. *Wo* seems in phrases of denunciation or imprecation to be a substantive, and in exclamation an adjective; as particularly in the following lines, which seem improper and ungrammatical:

*We* are we, Sir! you may not live to wear  
All your true followers out. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

WOAN. *n. f.* [pab, Saxon; *glastum*, Lat.] A plant.

In times of old, when Pithy nymphs were known  
To lo: no foreign fictions like their own;  
When dress was modest, and the leaves the mode,  
And quality put on ne: at but *woan*. *Garth.*

WO'BEGONE. *adj.* [a and *begone*.] Lost in wo; distracted in wo; overwhelmed with sorrow.

Such a man,  
So full, so dead in look, to *woebegone*,  
Drew Priam's curtain in the dew of night,  
And would have told him half his Troy was burn'd,  
But Priam found the fire, ere he his tongue. *Shak.*

Who for *woebegone*  
For Oche, as the title of ancient Avalon? *Drayton.*  
Tancred he saw his life's joy set at naught,  
So *woebegone* was he with pains of love. *Lairfax.*

WOFF. The obsolete participle passive from *To woff*.

A braver choice of dauntless spirits  
Than now the English bottoms have *woff*,  
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakespeare.*

WO'FUL. *adj.* [wo and full]

1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning.

The *wo'ful* Gynecia, to whom rest was no ease,  
had left her loathed lodging, and gotten her self into  
the solitary places those deserts were full of. *Swin.*  
How many *wo'ful* widows left to bow  
To sad disgrace! *Daniel's Civil War.*  
In a town, and never to be loos'd,  
The *wo'ful* captive kinsmen are inclus'd. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitous; afflictive.

Woful extravagance ends in *wo'ful* want. *Prov.*  
O *wo'ful* day! O day of woe! *Phillips.*

3. Wretched; paltry; sorry.

What *wo'ful* stuff this marriage would be,  
In some slav'd hackney-fornice, or me!  
But let a lord once own the happy lines,  
How the wit brightens! how the style refines! *Pope.*

WO'FULLY. *adv.* [from *wo'ful*]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

He who would pass such a judgment upon his  
condition, as shall be confirmed at that great tribu-  
nal, from which there is no appeal, will find him-  
self *wo'fully* deceived, if he judges of his spiritual  
estate by any of these measures. *South.*

WO'RUIFNESS. *n. f.* [from *wo'ful*.] Mi-  
fery; calamity.

WO'LD. *n. f.* *Wold*, whether singly or joint-  
ly, in the names of places, signifies a  
plain open country; from the Saxon  
polb, a plain and a place without wood.

*Wold* on *Wald* with the Saxon, signified a ruler  
or governor, from whence *herwald* is a famous  
governor, *aribald* a noble governor; *herwald*,  
and by invention *waldber*, a general of an army.

WOLF. [pals, Saxon; *wolf*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of wild dog that devours sheep:  
thence any thing ravenous or destructive.

Advance our *wolf* on the walls,  
Refused is Orkney from the English *wolves*. *Shakespeare.*

No, rather I align all roofs, and chuse  
To be a comrade with the *wolf* and owl,  
Necessity's sharp pinch. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
It *wolves* had it they care now'd that stern rum,  
Thou shouldst have seen, O, porter, turn the key,  
All cruis's else subsiding. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. An eating ulcer.

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use  
metaphorical expressions, and what absurd conceits  
the vulgar will swallow in the literals, an example  
we have in our profession, who having called an  
eating ulcer by the name of *wolf*, common apprehen-  
sion conceive a reality therein. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

WO'LFDOG. *n. f.* [*wolf* and *dog*.]

1. A dog of a very large breed kept to  
guard sheep.

The lachrymose prey how treacherous tumbler's gain,  
And dauntless *wolf* dog shake the lion's mane. *Tukel.*

2. A dog supposed to be bred between a  
dog and wolf.

WO'LVISH. *adj.* [from *wolf*.] Resem-  
bling a wolf in qualities or form.

Thy desires  
Are *wolfish*, bloody, starv'd, and ravenous. *Shak.*  
I have another daughter,  
Who, I am sure, is kind and comfortable;  
When she shall hear this of thee, with her nails  
She'll flee thy *wolfish* visage. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Nothing more common than those *wolfish* back-  
friends in all our pretensions. *Leibniz.*

A pretence of kindness is the universal state to  
all bale projects; all *wolfish* designs walk under  
sheep's clothing. *Governments of the Tongue.*

WO'LSBANE. *n. f.* [*wolf* and *bane*; *aco-  
nitum*, Lat.] A poisonous plant; *aconi-  
nite*. *Miller.*

*Wolfsbane* is an early flower. *Mertum's Hest.*  
WO'LSMILK. *n. f.* [*stibymallus*, Latin.]  
An herb. *Aufserth.*

WO'LVISH. *adj.* [from *wolves*, of *wolf*;  
*wolfish* is more proper.] Resembling a  
wolf.

Why in this *wolfish* gown do I stand here,  
To beg of Hob and Dick? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
My people are grown half wild, they would not  
worry one another so in that *wolfish* belline man-  
ner else. *Ilw.I.*

There is a base *wolfish* principle within, that is  
gratified with another's misery. *Smith's Sermons.*  
WO'MAN. *n. f.* [pifman, pimman, Sax.  
whence we yet pronounce *women*, in the  
plural, *wimmen*. *Stinner and Wallis.*

1. The female of the human race.

That man who hath a tongue is no man,  
If with his tongue he cannot win a woman. *Shak.*  
Thou dost, thou art a woman-tr'd, uncrest'd.  
By thy dame Pulet here. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
*Wom* n are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible,  
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, unworkable. *Shakespeare.*

And Abimelech took men servants and women  
servants. *Genesis.*  
O woman, lovely woman, nature so m'd thee  
To temper man: we had been brutes without thee. *Orway.*

Census a woman once, and once a man;  
But ending in the sex the first began. *Dryd. F. & A.*  
*Wom* n are made as thy theme: they would chide,  
Too proud to ask, too humble to refuse. *Garth.*  
*Wom* n in their nature are much more gay and  
joyous than men, whether it be that their blood is  
more refined, their fibres more delicate, and their  
animal spirits more light; vivacity is the gift of  
women, gravity that of men. *Addison.*

2. A female attendant on a person of rank.

I could not personally deliver to her  
What you commanded me, but by her woman  
I sent your message. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
To WO'MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
make pliant like a woman.

I've felt such quivers of joy and grief,  
That the first face of neutrality on the start  
Can woman me unto. *Shakespeare.*

WO'MANED. *adj.* [from *woman*.] Ac-  
companied or united with a woman.

I do attend here on the general,  
And think it no addition, nor my wish,  
To have him see me woman'd. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

WOMANHATER. *n. f.* [*woman* and *bater*.]  
One that has an aversion from the fe-  
male sex.

How could it come into your mind,  
To pitch on me, of all mankind,  
Against the sex to write a satire,  
And brand me for a womanbater? *Swift.*

WO'MANHEAD. } *n. f.* [from *woman*.] The  
character and collective  
qualities of a woman. Obsolete.

No in her speech, no in her haviour,  
Was lightness seen, or looser vanity,  
But gracious womanhood and gravity. *Spenser.*  
There dwells sweet love and constant chastity,  
Unspotted faith, and comely womanhead,  
Regard of honour, and mild modesty. *Spenser.*  
'Tis present death I beg; and one thing more,  
That womanhood denies my tongue to tell:  
O keep me from their worse than killing lust. *Shakespeare.*

When my grave is broke up again,  
Some second guest to entertain;  
For graves have learn'd that womanhead,  
To be to more than one a bed. *Donne.*

# W O M

**WOMANISE.** *v. a.* [from *woman*.] To emasculate; to effeminate; to soften, Proper, but not used.

This effeminate love of a woman doth *womanize* a man. *Sidney.*

**WOMANISH.** *adj.* [from *woman*.] Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; resembling a woman.

Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more *womanish*, since I refuse you there is nothing I desire more than fully to prove myself a man. *Sidney.*

Zelmune making a *womanish* habit to be the armour of her boldness, giving up her life to the lips of Philoclea, humbly brought her to keep her speech awhile within the paradise of her mind. *Sidney.*

A voice not soft, weak, piping, and *womanish*, but audible, strong, and manlike. *Alf. Lam.*  
She then to him these *womanish* words 'gan say, For love of me, leave off. *Spenser.*

Our fathers' minds are dead,  
And we are govern'd with our mothers' spirits;  
Our yoke and suff'rance shew us *womanish*. *Shak.*

I do not think he fear's death;  
He never was so *womanish*. *Shakspere.*  
During his banishment, he was so softened and dejected, as he wrote nothing but a few *womanish* epistles. *Bacon.*

In a sad look on *womanish* complaint. *Dunham.*  
I next to *womanish* tears, and if I say,  
I find my love my courage will betray. *Dryden.*

The godlike hero in his breast  
Diddan'd, or was ashon'd, to show  
So weak, so *womanish* a woe. *Dryden.*

**WOMANKIND.** *n. f.* [*woman* and *kind*.] The female sex; the race of women.

Mulderus had over bitterly glanced against the reputation of *womankind*. *Sidney.*

So easy 'tis to appease the stormy wind  
Of malice, in the calm of pleasant *womankind*. *Spenser.*

Because thou dost sit on *womankind*, admiring  
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace,  
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys. *Milton.*

Each inconvenience makes their virtue cold,  
But *womankind* in ill is ever bold. *Dryd. Juv.*

Juba might make the proudest of our sex,  
Any of *womankind* but Marcia, happy. *Addison's Cato.*

She advanc'd, that *womankind*  
Would by her model form th' on mind. *Swift.*

**WOMANLY.** *adj.* [from *woman*.]

1. Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not masculine.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm  
Is often laudable; to do good sometime  
Accounted dangerous folly: why then, alas!  
Do I put up that *womanly* defence,  
To say I'd done no harm? *Shakspere.*

She brings your forward wives,  
As prisoners, to her *womanly* persuasion. *Shakspere.*

All will spy in thy face  
A blushing *womanly* discovering grief. *Donne.*

Rage chokes my words; 'tis *womanly* to weep. *Dryden.*

Let him be taught to put off all those tender airs,  
affected smiles, and all the enchanting *womanly*  
behaviour that has made him the object of his own  
admiration. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

2. Not childish; not girlish.

Young persons, under a *womanly* age, are often  
troubled with some of the same symptoms. *Arbutnot on Dut*

**WOMANLY.** *adv.* [from *woman*.] In the manner of a woman; effeminately.

**WOMB.** *n. f.* [*wamba*, Gothick; *pamb*, Saxon; *wamb*, Islandick.]

1. The place of the focus in the mother.

When yet he was but tender bodied, and the  
only son of my *womb*. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*

New-born children bring not many ideas into

the world, bating some faint ideas of hunger and  
thirst which they may have felt in the *womb*. *Locke*

Conceiving, as she slept, her fruitful *womb*  
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addison.*

2. The place whence any thing is produced.

The earth was form'd, but in the *womb* as yet  
Of waters, embryo immature invol'd,  
Appear'd not. *Milton.*

To *womb* of earth the general seed receives. *Dry.*

3. Any cavity.

An amphitheatre unpeopled Rome,  
And held, uncrowded, nations in its *womb*. *Addison.*

**WOMB.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose; to breed in secret.

Not for all the sun fires, or  
The close earth *wombs*, will I break my oath  
To this my fair beloved. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

**WOMBY.** *adj.* [from *womb*.] Capacious. Not in use.

It call you to so hot an answer for it,  
That caves and *womby* vaultages of France  
Shall chide your trust, and return your mock,  
In second accent to his disdain. *Shak. Merry V.*

**WOMIN.** Plural of *woman*.

Thus it shall befall  
Him who to wealth in *women* over-trusts. *Milton.*

**WON.** The preterite and participle passive of *win*.

All the the Panthian  
From the luxurious kings of Antioch *won*. *Milt.*

Against myself I victories have *won*,  
And by my fatal absence am undone. *Dryden.*

My mother is *won* over to my side, but dare  
not mention me to my father, for fear of provoking  
him. *Addison's Spectator.*

**TO WON.** *v. n.* [punian, Saxon; *wonen*, German.] To dwell; to live; to have abode. Not in use.

Him tortured  
To come where vile Arcadia does *wonne*. *Spenser.*

Out of the ground uprose,  
As from his lair, the wild beast where he *wons*  
In forest wild. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A people near the northern pole that *won*,  
Whom Iceland lent from loughes and forests bore. *Pan fax.*

**WON.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Dwelling; habitation. Obsolete.

What secret place, quoth he, can safely hold  
So huge a mass, and lud from heaven's eye?  
Or where hast thou thy *won*, that so much gold  
Thou canst preserve from wrong and robbery? *Spenser.*

The solitary *won*  
Of dreaded beasts, the Libyan lion's moan. *Beaumont's Psyche.*

**TO WONDER.** *v. n.* [punbrian, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.] To be struck with admiration; to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished: with *at*, rarely with *after*.

The want of these magazines of victuals I have  
compar'd of in England, and *wonder'd* at in  
other countries. *Spenser.*

His deadly wound was healed, and all the world  
*wonder'd* after the beast. *Rev. xiii. 3.*

No wonder to us, who have convers'd with too  
many strange actions, now to *wonder* at any thing  
wonder is from surprise, and surprise ceases upon  
experience. *South.*

King Turnus *wonder'd* at the sight renew'd. *Dryden.*

Who can *wonder* that the sciences have been  
so overcharged with insignificant and doubtful ex-  
pressions, capable to make the most quick sight'd  
little the more knowing? *Locke.*

I could not sufficiently *wonder* at the impudency  
of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to  
mount and walk upon my body. *Swift.*

# W O N

**WONDER.** *n. f.* [punbrian, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.]

1. Admiration; astonishment; amazement; surprise caused by something unusual or unexpected.

What is he, whose griefs  
Bear such an emphasis; whose spirit of sorrow  
Conjures the warbling thrush, and makes them sing  
Like *wonder-wound* on his breast? *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

*Wonder* catcheth admiring men, or an immovable  
posture of the body, for in *wonder* the figure fly  
not as in fear, but only settle. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Cause of wonder; a strange thing; something more or greater than can be expected.

The Cornish *wonder-gaucher* describeth the  
same. *Carew.*

Great effects come of industry in civil business;  
and to try things off, and never to give over, doth  
*wonders*. *Bacon.*

Lo, a *wonder* strange!  
Of every beast, and bird, and insect small,  
Came flocks, and pairs. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

What woman will you find,  
Though of his age the *wonder* and the same,  
On whom his lustre will you have an eye  
Of fond desire? *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

No *wonder* sleep from careful lovers flies,  
To baffle himself in Sacharissa's eyes,  
As for Africa once from earth to heav'n  
By strife and loud impetu was driven. *Waller.*

Drawn for your prance, that sword could *won-  
ders* do:  
The better cause makes mine the sharper now. *Waller.*

It is no *wonder* if part of the matter of this  
disciple, which so easily adhere to the glands, and  
augments and distend them to an unnatural di-  
mension, should at length stop in the lungs. *Blackmore.*

3. Any thing mentioned with wonder.

There Babylon, the *wonder* of all tongues. *Milt.*

Ample souls among mankind have arrived at that  
prodigious extent of knowledge, which renders  
them the *wonder* and glory of the nation where  
they live. *Waller.*

**WONDERFUL.** *adj.* [*wonder* and *full*] Admirable; strange; astonishing.

I uttered that which I understood not, things  
too *wonderful* for me which I knew not. *Job, xlii. 3.*

Strange  
Hath been the cause, and *wonderful* to hear. *Milt.*

**WONDERFUL.** *adv.* To a wonderful de-  
gree. Improperly used.

The house which I am about to build shall be  
*wonderful* great. *2 Chron. in. 9.*

**WONDERFULLY.** *adv.* [from *wonder-  
ful*.] In a wonderful manner; to a  
wonderful degree.

The pope, knowing himself to be unprofitable  
to the church in world, was *wonderfully* glad to hear  
that there were such echoes of him sounding in  
remote parts. *Bacon.*

There is something *wonderfully* divine in the  
airs of this picture. *Addison on Italy.*

If a man out of vanity, or from a desire of being  
in the fashion, or in order to pass for *wonderfully*  
wise, shall say that Berkeley's doctrine is true, while  
at the same time his belief is precisely the same  
with mine, I leave him to enjoy the fruits of his  
hypocrisy. *Boswell.*

**WONDERMENT.** *n. f.* [from *wonder*.]

Astonishment; amazement. Not in use,  
except in low language.

When my pen would write her titles true,  
It sav'd it with tuncy's *wonderment*. *Spenser.*

Those things which I here set down, do natu-  
rally take the sense, and not respect petty *wonder-  
ments*. *Bacon.*

The neighbours made a *wonderment* of it, and  
asked him what he meant. *I. Ffrange.*

**WONDER-**



To hear the *wooden* dialogue and sound  
"Twixt his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage.

They used to vault or leap up; and therefore  
they had *wooden* horses in their houses and abroad

Pick'd with the burden, Cæneus pants for  
breath;

And on his shoulders bears the *wooden* death. Dry.  
The haberdasher stole off his hat that hung upon  
a *wooden* peg.

## 2. Clumsy; awkward.

I'll win this lady Margaret; for whom?  
Why, for my king: tush, that's a *wooden* thing.

When a bold man is out of countenance, he  
makes a very *wooden* figure on it.

**WOODFETTER. n. f.** [*terres*, Lat.] An  
insect; a woodworm.

**WOODHOLE. n. f.** [*wood* and *hole*] Place  
where wood is laid up.

What should I do, or whither turn? amaz'd,  
Confounded, to the dark recess I fly

**WOODLAND. n. f.** [*wood* and *land*] Woods;  
ground covered with woods.

This household beast, that us'd the *woodland*  
grounds,

Was view'd at first by the young hero's hounds,  
As down the stream he swam. Dryden's *Amind*.  
He that rides post through a country, may,  
from the transient view, tell how the parts lie,  
here a morass, and there a river, *woodland* in one  
part, and swamps in another.

By her awak'd, the *woodland* shout  
To hail the common good; and  
And tempts me to return the yie,  
Soft whisper to the vernal airs.

**WOODLARK. n. f.** [*galineta arboræ*, Lat.] A  
melodious sort of wild lark.

**WOODLOUSE. n. f.** [*wood* and *louse*] An  
insect.

The mites of *woodlouse* is a small insect, it  
has only fourteen pair of short legs; it is a very  
swift runner, but it can occasionally roll itself up  
into the form of a ball. They are found under  
old logs of wood or large stones, or under the  
bark and wood of decayed trees.

**WOODMAN. n. f.** [*wood* and *man*] A  
sportsman; a hunter.

Their city being composed of so well fortified  
mouths, that any man would perceive them, for a  
kind of proportion, but the skilful *woodman* had  
find a musick.

The duke is a better *woodman* than thou takest  
him for.

This is some one, like us, night-loungers in it,  
On this some not, blood, reason in it.

**WOODMONGER. n. f.** [*wood* and *monger*] A  
woodcheller.

**WOODNIGHTSHADE. n. f.** [*solanum fl-  
waticum*, Lat.] A plant

**WOODNOTE. n. f.** Wild musick.

Then to the well-tried fuge anon,  
If Jo'sun's leun'd duck be on,  
Or twelfth Shaker's, fancy's child,  
Wable his native *woodnote* will.

**WOODNYMPH. n. f.** [*wood* and *nymph*] A  
fabled goddess of the woods.

Soft she withdrew, and like a *woodnymph* light,  
Or ead, or Dryad, or of Delia's train,  
Betook her to the grove's Milton's *Paradise Lost*.  
By dimpled brook and fountain bium,  
The *woodnymphs*, deck'd with daisies trim,  
Then metty wakes and partimes keep. Milton.

**WOODOFFERING. n. f.** Wood burnt on  
the altar.

We call the lots for the *woodoffering*. Nib x. 34.

**WOODPECKER. n. f.** [*wood* and *pick*; *picus* martin, Latin.] A bird.

The structure of the tongue of the *woodpecker*  
is very singular, whether we look at its great  
length, its bones and muscles, its compassing  
parts of the neck and head, the better to exert it  
felt in length, and again to retract it into its cell,  
and lastly, whether we look at its sharp, horny,  
beaked point, and the glutinous matter at the end of  
it, the better to stab and draw little maggots out of  
wood.

**WOODPIGEON or Woodulver. n. f.** [*pa-  
lumbus*, Latin.] A wild pigeon.

**WOODROSE. n. f.** [*cyperula*, Latin.] An  
herb.

**WOODSARP. n. f.**

The fish called *woodare*, being like a kind of  
spike, is found upon herbs, as lavender and sage.

**WOODSTERE. n. f.** [*wood* and *stere*] The  
time when there is no sap in the tree  
Obsolete.

From May to October leave cropping, for why,  
In *woodstere* whatsoever thou cropst shall die.

**WOODORREL. n. f.** [*oxys*, Latin.] A  
plant.

**WOODWARD. n. f.** [*wood* and *ward*] A  
forester.

**WOODWORM. n. f.** [*from wood* and *worm*;  
*eris*, Lat.] A worm bred in wood.

**WOODY. adj.** [*from wood*]

1. Abounding with wood.

Out in glimmering cawes and glades  
He is, and in misty shades

Of *woody* hills and grove. Milton.

Four times ten days the *woody* land  
Waiting this *woody* man, and human food

Nor tasted, nor had appetite. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

And the *woody* man, he is not in the  
And the *woody* man, he is not in the

2. Ligneous; consisting of wood.

In the *woody* parts of the body, such are the  
bones, the *woody* parts are composed of a material  
them flexible without joints, and without clastic

Herbs are those plants whose stalks are *woody*,  
and have nothing *woody* in them, as grass and  
herb.

3. Relating to woods; sylvan.

With the *woody* nymphs when she did play.

All the satyrs scorn their *woody* kind,  
And henceforth nothing fair but her on earth they  
find.

**WOOL. n. f.** [*from wool*] One who  
courts a woman.

The *wool* is not the touch on this skin.

To whom the dangers great and imminent. *Clap*.

And the *wool* is not the touch on this skin.

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transverse, as in the warp and the *wool* of textile,  
is more inward or more outward.

Bacon's *Natural History*.

2. Texture; cloth.

A vest of purple flow'd,

Iris had dipp'd the *wool*. Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

I must put off

These my sky robes, I run out of this *wool*. Milton.

To spread the pile beneath the regal chair,

Or forest *wool*, is bright Alcippe's care.

Pope's *Odyssey*.

**WOOLINGLY. adv.** [*from wooling*.] Plea-

singly; so as to invite stay.

The temple-haunting mantlet does approve,

By his low'd manitory, that heaven's birth

Smells *woolingly* here. Shakespeare's *King Lear*.

**WOOL. n. f.** [*pul*, Saxon; *woollen*, Dut.]

1. The fleece of sheep; that which is

woven into cloth.

A gown made of the finest *wool*,

Which from our pretty lambs we pull;

For lined slippers for the cold,

With buckles of the purest gold. Raleigh.

Concerning their complaint for price of *wool*,

he would give orders that his commissioners should

each clothe to take *wool*, paying only two parts

of the price. Hayward.

Stutthum is a root used by the *wool*-dealers.

Arbutinut.

2. Any short thick hair.

In the cauldron boil and bake;

*Wool* of bat and tongue of dog. Shak. *Macb*.

**WOOLLE. n. f.** [*wool* and *fell*.] Skin

not shipped of the wool.

*Woolle* and *woolles* were ever of little value in

this kingdom. Davies on *Island*.

**WOOLLEN. adj.** [*from wool*.] Made

of wool not finely dressed, and thence

used likewise for any thing coarse: it is

likewise used in general for made of *wool*;

as distinct from *linnen*.

I was wont

To call them *woollen* variety, things created

To have and sell with grace. Shak. *Coriolanus*.

I could not endure a husband with a beard on his

face. I had as lief be a *woollen*.

Shak. *Titus Andronicus*.

His *woollen* cloth will water, much fasterly. Bacon.

As *woollen* of thy own self endeth his pace,

Site of his own *woollen* sheep. Dryden.

**WOOLLEN. n. f.** Cloth made of wool.

His breeches were of rugged *woollen*.

And had been at the siege of Bullen. Hudibras.

Odour of *woollen* 'twould a faint provoke!

Not a *woollen* cloth and Brulles face

Wrap my cold limbs and shade my cheeks face.

Pope.

He is a *woollen* and a *woollen*-draper. Swift.

**WOOLLY. adj.** [*from wool*.]

1. Clothed with wool.

When the work of generation was

Between to be *woolly* bedders,

The skilful shepherd feed'd me certain wands.

Shak. *Lucy*.

2. Consisting of wool.

Some new, by compiance taught, approaching

flow,

To do out late by early journey, go;

Gravely they lay 'em down, as even sheep

On their own *woolly* fleeces lay down. Dryden.

3. Resembling wool

What signifies

My fleece of *woolly* hair, that now uncurled

Shak. *Shakespeare*.

Nothing profits more

Than frequent *woolly*: Oh may'st thou often see

Thy furrows whetted by the *woolly* rain,

Not thou! Philipe.

**WOOLPACK. } n. f. [wool, pack, and sack.]**

**WOOLSAK. } n. f. [wool, pack, and sack.]**

1. A bag of wool; a bundle of wool.

2. The



2. The seat of the judges in the house of  
for 's.

At her abuse, on the bench unable,  
Kneave in the *workbench*, top at council-table.  
Dryden.

3. Any thing bulky without weight.

Of such a quality, when hymen guide  
With the same *work* and clergy by their side.  
Churchill.

Woolward. *adv.* [*wool* and *ward*] In  
wool. Not used.

I have no shirt. I go *woolward* for penance.

Woop. *n. f.* [*rubicilla*, Latin.] A bird.

Woos. *n. f.* [*alga*, Latin.] Sea-weed.  
An herb.

WORD. *n. f.* [*word*, Saxon; *woord*, Dut.]

1. A single part of speech.

If you speak three *words*, it will three times re-  
port you the three *words*. Bacon.

As conceptions are the images of things to the  
mind within itself, so are *words* or names the  
marks of those conceptions to the minds of them  
we converse with. South's Sermons.

Amongst men who confound their ideas with  
*words*, there must be endless disputes, wrangling,  
and jargon. Locke.

Each wight who reads not, and but scans and  
spells,

Each *word* catcher that lives on syllables. Pope.

2. A short discourse.

Shall I vouchsafe you worship a *word* or two?  
—Two thousand, and I'll vouchsafe thee the hear-  
ing. Shakespeare.

A *word*, Lucilius,

How he receiv'd you. Shakspeare Julius Cæsar.

A friend who shall own thee in thy lowest con-  
dition, answer all thy wants, and, in a *word*, ne-  
ver leave thee. South.

In a *word*, the gospel defines God to us in all  
respects such a one as we would wish him to be.  
Tillotson.

3. Talk; discourse.

Why should calamity be full of *words*? —  
—Let them have scope, though what they do im-  
part

Help nothing else, yet they do ease the heart.

Shakspeare's Richard III.  
He commanded the men to be ranged in bat-  
talions, and rid to every squadron, giving them such  
*words* as were proper to the occasion. Clarendon.

If you dislike the play,

Pray make no *words* on't till the second day  
Or third be past; for we would have you know it.

The *lof*. will fall on us, not on the poet. Denham

Create this contention: be thy *words* loving,  
Sharp as he merits, but the sword not war. Dryd.

If *words* are sometimes to be used, they ought  
to be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill, or  
unbecomingness, of the faults. Locke.

If I appear a little *word*-bound in my first *to-  
lutions*, I hope it will be imputed to the long disuse  
of speech. Spectator.

4. Dispute, verbal contention.

In argument upon a case,  
Some *words* there grow 'twixt Somerset and me

Shakspeare

5. Language; oral expression; living  
speech.

Found you no pleasure by *word* or counte-  
nance? Shakspeare.

I'll write thee a *conge*, or I'll deliver thy in-  
dignation to him by *word* of mouth.

Shakspeare's Twelfth Night

Why should she write to Edmund? Might not  
you

Transport her purposes by *word*? Shakspeare. K. Lear.

An easy way, by *word* or mouth communicated  
to me. Boyle.

6. Promise.

Oby thy parents, keep thy *word* justly, swear  
not. Shakspeare.

I take your princely *word* for these redresses.—  
—I give it you, and will maintain my *word*.

Shakspeare's Henry IV.

All of them stout and hard people, false of their  
*words*, treacherous in their practices, and in their  
in their revengees. Heylin.

The duke shall wield his conquering sword,  
The king shall pass his honest *word*. Dryden.

7. Signal; token; order.

Every soldier kill his prisoners;  
Give the *word* through. Shakspeare's Henry V.

8. Account; tidings; message.

Bring me *word* thither  
How the world goes, that to the race of it  
I may spur on my journey. Shakspeare. Cæsar.

I two optick nerves the ties,  
Like spectacles, across the eyes,  
By which the spirits bring her *word*,  
Whence'er the balls are fix'd or aim'd. Prior.

9. Declaration; purpose expressed.

I know you have, and take you at your *word*;  
That present service, which you vaunt, afford.  
Dryden.

10. Assimation.

Every person has enough to do to work out his  
own salvation; which, if we will take the apostle's  
*word*, is to be done with *tear* and trembling.

I desire not the reader should take my *word*, and  
therefore I will fit two of their discourses in the  
same light for every man to judge. Dryden.

11. Scripture; word of God.

They lay this church of England neither loth  
the *word* purely preached, nor the sacraments sin-  
cerely ministered. Wilkes.

12. The second person of the ever adorable  
Trinity. A scripture term.

Thou my *Word*, begotten son, by thee  
Thus I perform. Milton

To WORD. *v. n.* [from the noun] To dis-  
pute.

He that descends not to *word* it with a *flaw*,  
does worse than beat her. L'Estrange.

To WORD. *v. a.* To express in proper  
words.

Whether his extemporaneous *wording* might not be  
a defect. Hall.

Let us blacken him what we can, said Harrison  
of the blis, up in the *wording* and draw up  
up his charge, and approaching trial. South.

Whether I have improved these fables or no, in  
the *wording* or in coming of them, the book must  
stand or fall to itself. L'Estrange.

The apology for the king is the same, but  
*worded* with greater deference to that great prince.  
Addison.

WORDY. *adj.* [from *word*] Verbose;  
full of words.

Phocion, holding a *wordy* orator, while he was  
making a magnificent speech full of vain promises,  
said, I now fix my eyes upon a cypress tree: it  
has all the pomp imaginable in its branches,  
leaves, and height; but it bears no fruit. Spectator.

We need not lavish hours in *wordy* periods,  
As do the Romans, tie their date to fight  
Philips's Brother.

Incomptable rage, a *wordy* war, begins. Pope

WORD. The preterite of *wear*.

This on his helmet *wore* a lady's glove,  
And that a stream embroidered by his love. Dryd.

My wife, the kindest, dearest, and the truest  
That ever *wore* the name. Rowe's Royal Convert.

To WORK. *v. n.* pret. *worked*, or  
*averought*. [peopcan, Saxon; *werken*,  
Dutch]

1. To labour; to travail; to toil.

Good Kent, how shall I live and *work*  
To match thy goodness? life will be too short.

Go and *work*; for no straw shall be given you.  
Shakspeare.

Exodus, v. 18.

Whether we *work* or play, or sleep or wake,  
Our life doth pass, and with time's wings doth fly.  
Davies.

2. To be in action; to be in motion.

Glorious guilty of detected crimes,  
Where for fame's sake

We bend to that the *working* of the heart. Shakspeare.

In Morat your hopes a crown design'd,  
And all the woman *work'd* within your mind.  
Dryden.

3. To act; to carry on operations.

Our better part it means,  
To *work* in close design. Milton.

4. To operate as a manufacturer.

Thy that *work* in fine flax. Isaiah, xix. 9.

5. To ferment.

In wine and strong beer put some like sub-  
stances, while they *work*, which may make them  
fume and inflate less. Bacon.

Try the force of imagination upon staying the  
*working* of bees, when the hum is put in. Bacon.

It in the wort of beer, while it *works*, before  
it be tunned, the buggage be often changed with  
fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melan-  
choly. Bacon's Natural History.

6. To operate; to have effect.

With some other business put the king  
From these sad thoughts that *work* too much upon  
him. Shakspeare.

All things *work* together for good to them that  
love God. Romans, viii. 28.

Gravity *works* weakly, both from the earth,  
and also within the earth. Bacon.

Although the time tribute, laid by content or  
by imposing, be all one to the purse, yet it *works*  
diversity on the courage: no people overcharged  
with tribute is fit for empire. Bacon.

The positive underlings wrought upon many  
to think that this opportunity should not be lost.  
Carleton.

Neither number nor example with him *work*  
To twelve from truth, or change his constant  
mind. Milton.

We see the *workings* of gratitude in the *work*  
entire. South.

Oh! the pity, when the cause is new,  
Would *work* too fiercely on the giddy crowd.  
Dryden.

For you will *work* against the stars; beware,  
For evil men an antidote prepare. Dryd. jun.

When this reverence begins to *work* in him,  
next consider his temper or mind. Locke.

This to *work* upon the child, that afterwards  
he desired to be taught. Lock.

Humours and manners *work* more in the in-  
terior fort than with the probability. Addison on Italy.

The shibab is a foot round, and three yards  
and a half long; he is about a white, black, and  
red; if all suspensions is late is the most painful, yet  
yet *works* the slowest. Greaves.

7. To obtain by diligence.

Without the king's assent  
You *work* to be a legate. Shakspeare. Henry VIII.

8. To act internally; to operate as a  
purge, or other physick.

My medicine, *work* thus credulous fools are  
caught. Shakspeare.

I should have doubted the operations of anti-  
mony, where such a potion could not *work*.  
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

It is benign, nor far from the nature of ali-  
ment, into which, upon defect of *working*, it is oft  
times converted. Brown.

Most purges heat a little; and all of them  
*work* best, that is, cause the blood so to do, as do  
fermenting liquors, in warm weather, or in a warm  
room. Greaves's Cosmologia.

9. To act as on a subject.

Let it be pain of body, or distress of mind, there's  
matter yet left for philosophy and constancy to *work*  
upon. L'Estrange.

Natural philosophy has sensible objects to *work*  
upon.

upon; but then it often puzzles the reader with the intricacy of its notions. *Addison*  
The predictions Bickerstaff published, relating to his death, too much affected and *worked* on his imagination. *Swift*

10. To make way.

Body shall up to spirit *work*. *Milton*  
Who would trust chance, since all men have the seeds.

Of good and ill, which should *work* upward first? *Dryden*

11. To be tossed or agitated.

Vex'd by wintry storms, Benacus raves,  
Confus'd with *working* sands and rolling waves. *Addison*

To *WORK*. *v. n.* preter. and participle pass. *worked* or *wrought*.

1. To labour; to manufacture; to form by labour.

He could have told them of two or three gold mines, and a silver mine, and given the reason why they forbore to *work* them at that time, and when they did begin *working* them. *Raleigh's Apology*

The clay, by the divine Power, was *wrought* from one mass into another, till it settled into an habitable earth. *Burnet*

To *work* is to *work* off part of the metals found in the rough unworking mountains. *Addison*

The young men, acknowledging in love-letters, that with a certain wax, with certain enchanting words *wrought* upon the seals, that they did for her.

They now began to *work* the wondrous frame,  
To shape the parts, and raise the vital flame. *Blackmore*

The industry of the people *works* up all their native commodities to the last degree of manufacture. *Swift*

2. To bring by action into any state.

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains  
Of radiant torrents and descending rains,  
Flows swift clean, and, as it runs, rennes,  
Till by degrees the flowing mirror shines. *Addison's Cato*

3. To influence by successive impulses.

If you would *work* any man, know his nature and passions, and so lead him. *Bacon*

To hasten his destruction, come youthfully,  
And *work* your royal father to his ruin. *Shakespeare*

4. To make by gradual labour, or continued violence.

Sidelong he *work* his way. *Milton*  
Thou winds, and waves, and storm, he *work* his way.

Immortal for the battle one day more  
Will set the crown there; *work* it out, father. *Addison*

5. To produce by labour; to effect.

By the dreadful war  
That in thyself thy lesser parts do move,  
Outragious anger, and woe to *work* you. *Shakespeare*

Our light affliction for a moment *work*eth for us a far more eternal weight of glory. *2 Cor. iv. 18.*

We might *work* any effect, not helped by the co-operation of spirits, but only by the unity of nature. *Bacon*

Mixture, although it doth not pass through bodies without communication of some substance, a heat and cold do, yet it *work*eth effects by quelling of the heat and cold. *Bacon*

Such power, being above all that the understanding of man can conceive, may well *work* such wonders. *De Witt*

God, only wife, to punish pride of wit,  
Among men's wits hath this confusion *wrought*; *Shakespeare*

As the proud tow'rs, whole points the clouds did hit,  
By tongues confusion was to ruin brought. *Danville*

Of the true,  
Which, tasted, *works* knowledge of good and evil.  
'Tis thou may'st not in the day thou eat'st, thou dost. *Milton*

Each herb he knew that *works* or good or ill,  
More learn'd than Mefes; half as learn'd as Hill. *Harte*

6. To manage in a state of motion; to put into motion.

Mere personal vision could not supply want of knowledge in building, and *working* ships. *Shelton*

7. To put to labour; to exert.

Now, Marcus, thy virtue 's on the proof;  
Put forth thy utmost strength, *work* every nerve,  
And call up all thy father in thy soul. *Add. Cato*

8. To embroider with a needle: as, the *worked* an apion.

I *worked* a violet leaf. *Spenser*

9. To *WORK* out. To effect by toil.

Not only every society, but every single person, has enough to do to *work* out his own salvation. *Dodgson's Ep.*

The mind takes the hint from the poet, and *works* out the rest by the strength of her own faculties. *Addison*

10. To *WORK* out. To erase; to efface.

Tears of joy, for your returning, split,  
Work out and excrete our former guilt. *Dryden*

11. To *WORK* up. To raise.

That which is wanting to *work* up the pity to a greater height, was not afforded me by the story. *Dryden*

This lake resembles a sea, when *worked* up by storms. *Addison*

The sun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,  
Works up more fire and colour in their cheeks. *Addison's Cato*

We should insure ourselves to such thought, till they have *worked* up our souls in a final awe and love of him. *Atterbury*

WORK *n. f.* [people, Saxon; *work*, Dut.]

1. Toil; labour; employment.

Bread, correction, and *work* for a servant. *Exodus. xxxiii.*

In the bottom of some mines in Germany there grow vegetables when the *work*-folks say have magical virtue. *Bacon*

The present, undoubtedly, gives more than we can ask; but *work* is pleasure, when we chuse our task. *Dryden*

2. A state of labour.

And the world is perpetually at *work*, every thing that we most prize should put the labourer to that his time and pains be spent, on the end that he is to, when we note them, upon that occasion we cannot be so cruelly rigorous, and we find it is a purpose, and we are aware of it. *Temple*

3. Bungling attempt.

It is prudent to *work* out of a creature a work with this intention, and a creature that is forgetful of his work, and forgetful of his steps that men take when they are at *work* have been. *Voltaire*

4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle.

Round her to the end of the world  
With a thousand *work* of finery, *Shakespeare*

Thou hast a heart that is a work of art, I must tell out the *work* a likely piece of work, that you should not in your character, and know not what to do. *Shakespeare*

Thou art a work of art, I must tell out the *work* a likely piece of work, that you should not in your character, and know not what to do. *Shakespeare*

Thou art a work of art, I must tell out the *work* a likely piece of work, that you should not in your character, and know not what to do. *Shakespeare*

5. Any fabric or compages of art.

Not that the *work* is impaired by time, but that the approach of too warm a sun. *Pope*

6. Action; feat; deed

The instrumental of it has to *work* of charity, but rendered it necessary in every nation commonwealth by law to secure property. *Hume*

Nothing lovelier can be found in woman,  
Than good *works* in her husband to promote. *Milton*

Not in the world of bloody Mars employed,  
The wanton youth in glorious peace cry of *de Pope*

7. Any thing made.

Where is that holy fire, which verities are  
To have? Is that enchanting force decay'd?  
Verities, that draws nature's *works* from nature's  
law,  
Thee, her best *work*, to her work cannot decay. *Dante*

O fairest of creation! last and best  
Of all God's *works*! create in whom excellence  
Whatever can to sight or thought be form'd,  
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet,  
How in thee lost! *Milton's Paradise L. 3.*

8. Operation.

As to the composition or dissolution or mixt body, which is the chief *work* of elements, and requires an entire application of the agents, water hath the principality and exerts over earth. *Dodgson*

9. Effect, consequence of agency.

Fancy  
Wild *work* produces oft, and most in dreams. *Milton*

10. Management; treatment.

Let him alone, I'll go another way to *work* with him. *Shakespeare*

11. To set on *WORK*. To employ; to engage.

It *set*eth those wits on *work* in better things, which would be else employed in worse. *Hooker*

WORKER. *n. f.* [from *work*.] One that works.

Ye fair nymphs, which oftentimes have lov'd  
The cruel *worker* of your kindly sweets,  
Prepare yourselves, and open wide your hearts. *Spenser*

His father was a *worker* in brass. *Kings, vii. 14.*

You spoke me fair, but betray'd me: depart from me, you professors of holiness, but *workers* of iniquity. *Scotch*

WORKFELLOW. *n. f.* [*work* and *fellow*.] One engaged in the same work with another.

Timotheus, my *workfellow*, and Lucius, salute you. *Romans.*

WORKHOUSE. } *n. f.* [from *work* and }  
WORKING-HOUSE. } house.]

1. A place in which any manufacture is carried on.

The quick force and *working* use of thought. *Shakespeare*

Properly, not led by *workhouse* in a garden out of town, where he was daily minding those pieces he had. *Dryden*

2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.

Half thou suffer'd at any time by vagabonds and idlers, to labour and promote those useful charities, which remove such pests into prisons and *workhouses*. *Atterbury*

WORKING-DAY. *n. f.* [*work* and *day*.] Day on which labour is permitted; not the sabbath. it therefore is taken for course and common.

How rest of idlers is this *working* day world! *Shakespeare*

Will you have me, lady? —  
—'Tis my lord, unless I might have another for *working* days, your grace is too ready to wear every day. *Shakespeare*

WORKMAN. *n. f.* [*work* and *man*.] An artificer, a maker of any thing.

When *workmen* strive to do better than well,  
They do confound their skill in covetousness. *Shakespeare*

If prudence works, who is a more cunning *workman*? *Wisdome*

There was no other cause preceding than his own will, no other matter than his own power, no other *workman* than his own word, and no other consideration than his own infinite goodness. *Raleigh*

They do confound their skill in covetousness. *Shakespeare*

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They have inscribed the pedestal, to shew their  
 ju for the workman. *Addison on Italy.*  
**WORKMANLY.** *adj.* [from *workman*.]  
 Skilful; well performed; workmanlike.  
**WORKMANLY.** *adv.* Skilfully; in a  
 manner becoming a workman.  
 In having but fortie foot *workmanly* dight,  
 Take *saftion* enough for a lord and a knight. *Tupper.*

We will fetch thee straight  
 Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,  
 Scratching her legs, that one shall sweat &c bleeds,  
 And at that Ti hit shall lad Apollo weep,  
 So *workmanly* the blood and tears are drawn. *Shakespeare.*

**WORKMANSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *workman*.]

1. Manufacture; something made by any one.

Nor any skill'd in *workmanship* emboss'd,  
 Nor any skill'd in loops of fing'ring fine,  
 Might in their divers running ever dare  
 With this to curious network to compare. *Spenser.*  
 By how much Adam excelled all men in per-  
 fectiōn, by being the immediate *workmanship* of  
 God, by so much did that chosen garden exceed all  
 parts of the world. *Raleigh.*

He moulded him to his own idea, delighting  
 in the choice of the materials; and afterwards, as  
 great architects use to do, in the *workmanship* of  
 his regal hand. *Wotton.*

What more reasonable than to think, that if  
 we be God's *workmanship*, he shall set this mark of  
 himself upon all reasonable creatures? *Tillotson.*

2. The skill of a worker; the degree of  
 skill discovered in any manufacture.

The Tritonian goddess having heard  
 Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,  
 Came down to prove the truth, and due reward  
 For her praise-worthy *workmanship* to yield. *Spenser.*  
 The wondrous streams, in whole entrancing  
 gyres  
 Wife Nature oft herself her *workmanship* admires. *Drayton.*

3. The art of working.

If there were no metals, 'tis a mystery to me  
 how Tubalcain could ever have taught the *work-*  
*manship* and use of them. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

**WORKMASTER.** *n. f.* [from *work* and *master*.]  
 The performer of any work.

What time this world's great *workmaster* did cast  
 To make all things, such as we now behold,  
 It seems that he before his eyes had plac'd  
 A goodly pattern, to whole perfect mould  
 He fashion'd them so comely. *Spenser.*

Every carpenter and *workmaster* that laboureth. *Ecclesiastes xxxviii.*

Desire, which tends to know  
 The works of God, thereby to glorify  
 The great *workmaster*, leads to no excess. *Milton.*

**WORKWOMAN.** *n. f.* [from *work* and *woman*.]

1. A woman skilled in needle-work.

The most fine-fingred *workwoman* on ground,  
 Arachne, by his means was vanquished. *Spenser.*

2. A woman that works for hire.

**WORKYDAY.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *work-*  
*ingday*.] The day not the sabbath.

Tell her but a *workyday* fortune. *Shakespeare.*  
 Sunday, the other days, and thou  
 Make up one man, whose face thou art;  
 The *workydays* are the back part. *Herbert.*  
 Holydays, if haply the were gone,  
 Like *workydays*, I wish would soon be done. *Gay.*

**WORLD.** *n. f.* [from *world*, Saxon; *wereld*,  
 Dutch.]

1. *World* is the great collective idea of all  
 bodies whatever. *Locke.*

2. System of beings.

Begotten before all *worlds*. *Nicene Creed.*  
 God hath in these last days spoken unto us by  
 his Son, by whom he made the *worlds*. *Hebrews i. 2.*

Know how this *world*  
 Of heav'n and earth conspicuous first began. *Milton.*

3. The earth; the terraqueous globe.

He the *world*  
 Built on circumfluous waters. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 Ferdinand Magellan was the first that com-  
 pass'd the whole *world*. *Heylyn.*

4. Present state of existence.

I'm in this earthly *world*, where to do harm  
 Is often laudable, to do good sometime  
 Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
 The making of a will is generally an uneasy  
 task, as being at once a double parting with the  
*world*. *Fell.*  
 I was not come into the *world* then. *L'Estrange.*  
 He wittingly brought evil into the *world*. *Merc.*  
 Christian fortitude consists in suffering, for the  
 love of God, whatever hardships can betail in the  
*world*. *Dryden.*

5. A secular life.

Happy is she that from the *world* retires,  
 And carries with her what the *world* admires;  
 Thrice happy she, whose young thought, fixt above,  
 While she is lovely does to heav'n make love:  
 I need not urge your prayers, ere you find  
 An entrance here, to leave the *world* behind. *Waller.*

By the *world*, we sometimes understand the  
 things of this *world*, the variety of pleasures and  
 interests which steal away our affections from God.  
 Sometimes we are to understand the men of the  
*world*, with whose solicitations we are so apt to  
 comply. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. Publick life; the publick.

Why dost thou shew me thus to th' *world*?  
 Bear me to prison. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*  
 Hence banish'd, is banish'd from the *world*;  
 And *world-exil'd* is death. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*

7. Business of life; trouble of life.

Here I'll let up my everlasting rest,  
 And shake the yoke of man's suspicious stars  
 From this *world*-wearied flesh. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

8. Great multitude.

You a *world* of curses undergo,  
 Being the agents, or base second means. *Shakespeare.*  
 Nor doth this wood lack *worlds* of company;  
 For you in my respect are all the *world*. *Shakespeare.*  
 I leave to the *world* of other attempts turn-  
 nish'd by kings. *Raleigh's Apology.*  
 Garments richly woven  
 And *worlds* of prize. *Chapman.*  
 In double histie fable barks: with him a *world* of  
 men  
 Most strong and full of valure went. *Chapman.*  
 What a *world* of contradictions would follow  
 upon the contrary opinion, and what a *world* of  
 confusions upon the contrary practice! *Bishop Sanderson.*

Just so romances are, for what else  
 Is in them all but love and battles?  
 O'th' first of these we've no great matter  
 To treat of, but a *world* o'th' latter. *Hudibras.*  
 It brought into this world a *world* of war. *Milton.*

There were a *world* of paintings, and among  
 the rest the picture of a lion.  
 Marriage draws a *world* of business on our  
 hands, subjects us to law-suits, and loans us with  
 domestic cares. *Dryden.*

From thy corporeal prison freed,  
 Soon hast thou reach'd the goal with mended pace;  
 A *world* of woes dispatch'd in little space. *Dryden.*  
 Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,  
 And steel your heart to such a *world* of charms? *Addison.*

9. Mankind; an hyperbolical expression  
 for many: *all the world* is a favourite  
 phrase, in French, for many.

This hath bred high terms of separation between  
 such and the rest of the *world*, whereby the one  
 sort are named the brethren, the godly; the other,  
 worldlings, time-servers, pleasers of men more than  
 of God. *Hooker.*

'Tis the duke's pleasure,  
 Whose disposition, *all the world* well knows,  
 Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
 Thus the *world* may see what 'tis to innovate! *Drayton.*

He was willing to declare to *all the world*, that,  
 as he had been brought up in that religion esta-  
 blished in the church of England, so he could  
 maintain the same by unanswerable reasons. *Clarendon.*

We turn them over to the study of beauty and  
 dress, and the whole *world* conspires to make  
 them think of nothing else. *Law.*

10. Course of life.

Persons of conscience will be afraid to begin the  
*world* unjustly. *Clarissa.*

11. Universal empire.

Rome was to sway the *world*. *Milton.*  
 This through the east just vengeance haul'd,  
 Love lost poor Antony the *world*. *Priest.*

12. The manners of men; the practice of  
 life.

Children should not know any wickedness. Old  
 folks have discretion, and know the *world*. *Slack.*  
 What, start at this! when sixty years have spread  
 Their grey experience o'er thy hoary head?  
 Is this the all observing age could gain?  
 O! hast thou known the *world* to long in vain? *Dryden.*

If knowledge of the *world* makes man perfidious,  
 May Juba ever live in ignorance. *Addison's Cato.*

The girl might pass, if we could get her  
 To know the *world* a little better;  
 To know the *world*! a modern phrase  
 For visits, ombre, balls, and plays. *Swift.*

13. Every thing that the *world* contains.

Had I now a thousand *worlds*, I would give them  
 all for one year more, that I might present to God  
 one year of such devotion and good works, as I  
 never before so much as intended. *Law.*

14. A large tract of country; a wide com-  
 pass of things.

'Tis I who love's Columbus am, 'tis I  
 That must new *worlds* in it descry. *Cowley.*

15. A collection of wonders; a wonder.  
 Obsolete.

The buffa having recommended Barbarossa, it  
 was a *world* to see, how the court was changed  
 upon him. *Knotch.*

16. Time. A sense originally Saxon;  
 now only used in *world without end*.

17. In the *world*. In possibility.

All the precautions in the *world* were taken for  
 the marriage of his younger brother. *Addison.*

18. For all the *world*. Exactly. A ludi-  
 crous sense, now little used.

He had a pair of horns like a bull, his feet  
 cloven, as many eyes upon his body as my grey  
 mare hath dapples, and for all the *world* so plac'd. *Shakespeare.*

**WORLDLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *worldly*.]  
 Covetousness; additiveness to gain.

**WORLDLING.** *n. f.* [from *world*.] A  
 mortal set upon profit.

Base minded wretches! are your thoughts so  
 deeply berr'd in the trade of ordinary *worldling*,  
 as for respect of gain to let so much time pass? *Sidney.*

The one sort are named the brethren, the godly;  
 the other *worldlings*, time-servers, and pleasers of  
 men more than pleasers of God. *Hooker.*

God of the world and *worldlings*,  
 Great Mammon! greatest god below the sky. *Spenser.*

For his weeping in the needless stream;  
 Poor dear, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament  
 As *worldlings* do, giving thy sum of money  
 To that which had too much. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

That other on his friends his thoughts bestows:  
 The covetous *worldling*, in his anxious mind,  
 Thinks only on the wealth he left behind. *Dryden.*

# WOR

If we consider the expectations of futurity, the *worldling* gives up the argument. *Rogers.*

**WORLDLY.** *adj.* [from *world*.]

1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come.

He is divinely bent to meditation;  
And in no *worldly* suits would he be moved,  
To draw him from his holy exercise.

*Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Ha! thou not *worldly* pleasure at command?

*Shakespeare.*

The fortitude of a christian consists in patience; not in enterprizes which the poets call heroic, and which are commonly the effects of interest, pride, and *worldly* honour.

*Dryden.*

Compare the happiness of men and beasts no farther than it results from *worldly* advantages.

*Atterbury.*

As to *worldly* affairs, which my friends thought too heavy upon me, they are most of them of our own making, and fall away as soon as we know ourselves.

*Law.*

2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future state.

They'll practise how to live secure,  
*Worldly* or dissolute, on that their lords  
Shall leave them to enjoy.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Human; common; belonging to the world.

Many years it hath continued, standing by no other *worldly* mean but that one only hand which erected it.

*Hocker.*

Times and places are approved witnesses of *worldly* actions.

*Raleigh's History of the World.*

**WORLDLY.** *adv.* [from *world*.] With relation to the present life.

It is a token of a *worldly* wise man, not to contend in vain against the nature of times wherein he liveth.

*Raleigh.*

Subverting *worldly* strong and *worldly* wife  
By simply meek.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This cannot be done, if my will be *worldly* or voluptuously disposed.

*South's Sermons.*

Since your mind is *worldly* bent,  
Therefore of the two gifts in my dispose,  
Think ere you speak, I grant you leave to choose.

*Dryden.*

**WORM.** *n. f.* [pŷm, Saxon; *worm*, Dutch; *vermis*, Latin.]

1. A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth.

Both the princes

Thy broken faith hath made a prey to *worms*,

*Shakespeare.*

Help me into some house,  
Or I shall faint! A plague o' both your houses!  
They have made *worms* meat of me.

*Shakespeare.*

Though *worms* devour me, though I turn to mold,

Yet in my flesh I shall his face behold:  
From my marble monument shall rise  
Against intire, and see him with these eyes.

*Sandys's Par.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,  
Infect or *worm*.

*Milton.*

2. A poisonous serpent.

The mortal *worm*.

*Shakespeare.*

3. Animal bred in the body.

Physicians observe these *worms* engendered within the body of man.

*Harvey on Consumptions.*

4. The animal that spins silk; silkworm.

Thou sweetest the *worm* no silk, the sheep no wool.

*Shakespeare.*

5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture.

'Tis no awkward claim,

Pick'd from the *worm*-holes of long-vanish'd days,  
Nor from the dust of old oblivion rak'd.

*Shakespeare's Henry V.*

6. Something tormenting.

The *worm* of conscience shall begnaw thy soul.

*Shakespeare.*

The chains of darkness, and th' undying *worm*.

*Milton.*

# WOR

7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing spiral.

The threads of screws, when bigger than can be made in screw-plates, are called *worms*. The length of a *worm* begins at the one end of the spindle, and ends at the other; the breadth of the *worm* is contained between any two grooves on the spindle; the depth of the *worm* is cut into the diameter of the spindle, viz. the depth between the outside of the *worm*, and the bottom of the groove.

*Moxon.*

**To WORM.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work slowly, secretly, and gradually.

When debates and fretting jealousy

Did *worm* and work within you more and more,  
Your colour faded.

*Herbert.*

**To WORM.** *v. a.*

1. To drive by slow and secret means, perhaps as by a screw.

They find themselves *wormed* out of all power,  
by a new spawn of independents, sprung from your own bowels.

*Swift.*

2. To deprive a dog of something, nobody knows what, under his tongue; which is said to prevent him, nobody knows why, from running mad.

Every one that keepeth a dog, should have him *wormed*.

*Mortimer.*

**WORMEATEN.** [*worm* and *eaten*.]

1. Gnawed by worms.

For his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a *wormeaten* nut.

*Shakespeare.*

2. Old; worthless.

His chamber all was hang'd about with rolls,  
And old records from ancient times deriv'd;  
Some made in books, some in long parchment scrolls.

That were all *wormeaten*, and full of canker holes

*Spenser.*

Things among the Greeks, which antiquity had worn out of knowledge, were called *ogysia*, which we call *wormeaten*, or of defaced date.

*Raleigh's History of the World.*

Thine's like *wormeaten* trunk, cloth'd in seal's skin;

Or grave, that's dust without, and stink within

*Donne.*

**WORMWOOD.** *n. f.* [from its virtue to kill worms in the body; perhaps properly *wormwort*.]

*Worm wood* hath an indeterminate stalk, branching out into many small shoots, with spikes of naked flowers hanging downward, the leaves are hoary and bitter. Of this plant there are thirty-two species, one of which, the common *wormwood*, grows in the roads; but it is also planted in gardens for common use. Great variety of *wormwoods* are found in the salt marshes of England, and sold in the markets for the true Roman *wormwood*, though they differ greatly.

*Miller.*

She was wean'd; I had then laid

*Wormwood* to my dug.

*Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*

Pituitous cacochymia must be corrected by bitters, as *wormwood* wine.

*Floyer on the Humours.*

I ask whether one be not invincibly conscious to himself of a different perception, when he actually tastes *wormwood*, or only thinks on that favour?

*Locke.*

**WORMY.** *adj.* [from *worm*.] Full of worms.

Spirits that in crossways and floods have burial,  
Already to their *wormy* beds are gone.

*Shakespeare.*

Yet can I not persuade me thou art dead,

Or that thy corse corrupts in earth's dark womb,

Or that thy beauties lie in *wormy* bed.

*Milton.*

**WORN.** *part. pass. of wear.* *Worn out* is quite consumed.

His is a maiden shield,  
Guileless in fight; mine batter'd, hew'd, and bor'd,  
*Worn out* of service, must forsake his lord.

*Dryden.*

What I now offer, is the wretched remainder

# WOR

of a sickly age, *worn out* with study, and oppressed by fortune.

*Dryden.*

The greatest part of mankind are given up to labour, whose lives are *worn out* only in the provisions for living.

*Lucie.*

Your cold hypocrisy's a stale device,  
A *worn-out* trick; wouldst thou be thought in earnest,

Cloath thy feign'd zeal in rage, in fire, in force.

*Addison.*

**WORNIL.** *n. f.*

In the backs of cows, in the summer, are maggots generated, which in Essex we call *wornils*, being first only a small knot in the skin.

*Derham's Physico-Theol.*

**To WORRY.** *v. a.* [ponygen, Saxon, whence perhapp the word *warrav*.]

1. To tear, or mangle, as a beast tears its prey.

If we, with thrice such powers left at home,  
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,

Let us be *worried*.

*Shakespeare's Henry V.*

The fury of the tumults might fly so high as to *worry* and tear those in pieces, whom as yet they but played with in their paws.

*King Charles.*

'Tis no new thing for the dogs that are to keep the wolves from *worrying* the sheep, to be delivered up to the enemy, for fear the sheep should *worry* the wolves.

*L'Estrange.*

This revives and imitates that inhuman barbarity of the old heathen persecutors, wrapping up christians in the skins of wild beasts, that so they might be *worried* and torn in pieces by dogs.

*Scrub's Sermons.*

2. To harass, or persecute brutally.

Then embraces his son-in-law, then again *worries* he his daughter with clipping her.

*Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

For want of words, or lack of breath,

*Worries* when I was *worried* with thy peals.

*Milt.*

It has pleased Providence at length to give us righteousness instead of exaction, and hopes of religion to a church *worried* with reformation.

*Scrub's Sermons.*

All his care

Was to preserve me from the barbarous rage,

Which *worried* him only for being mine.

*Scrub's Sermons.*

I shall not suffer him to *worry* any man's reputation, nor indeed fall on any person whatsoever.

*Addison.*

Let them rail,

And *worry* one another at their pleasure.

*Rowe.*

Madams, contrive and invent,

And *worry* him out, till he gives his consent.

*Swift.*

**WORSE.** *adj.* The comparative of *bad*: *bad, worse, worst*, [pŷr, Saxon.] More bad; more ill.

Why should he see your faces *worse* liking than the children of your suit?

*Daniel, &c.*

In happiness and misery, the question still remains, how man come often to prefer the *worse* to the better, and to chuse that, which, by their own confession, has made them miserable?

*Lucie.*

**WORSE.** *adv.* In a manner more bad.

The more one takes, the *worse* at ease he is.

*Shakespeare.*

**For WORSE.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The loss; not the advantage; not the better.

Was never man, who most conquests achiev'd,  
But sometimes had the *worse*, and lost by war.

*Spenser.*

Judah was put to the *worse* before Uragl; and they fled to their tents.

*2 Kings, xiv. 12.*

2. Something less good.

A man, whatever are his professions, always thinks the *worse* of a woman, who forgives him for making an attempt on her virtue.

*Clarissa.*

**To WORSE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

To put to disadvantage. This word, though analogical enough, is not now used.

Perhaps more valid arms,  
"We upon more violent, when next we meet,  
May leave to better use, and waste our toils. *Milton.*  
**W O R S E R .** *adj.* A barbarous word, formed  
by corrupting *worse* with the usual com-  
parative termination.

Gods! take my breath from me;  
Let not my *worse* spirit tempt me again  
To die before you pass. *Shakespeare.*  
A dreadful quiet felt, and, *worse* far  
Than arms, a fullen interval of war. *Dryden.*

**W O R S H I P .** *n. s.* [peonðrype, Saxon.]  
1. Dignity; eminence; excellence.

Elfin love of native flow,  
And myrtle *worship* in his native land,  
Well could he journey, and in list debate. *Spenser.*  
My train are men of choice and rarest parts,  
That in the flats of duty know;  
And in the most exact regard support  
The *worship* of their names. *Shak. King Lear.*  
Thou misdest him lower than the angels, to  
crown him with glory and *worship*. *Psaln viii. 5.*

2. A character of honour.  
I belong to *worship*, and affect  
In honour, hence. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

3. A title of honour.  
Dinner is on table; my father desires your *wor-  
ship's* company. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
The old Roman freedom did belittle,  
Our princes *worship*, with a blow. *Hudibras.*  
What lanes and lordships for their owner know  
My quoniam barber, but his *worship* now. *Dryd.*

4. A term of ironical respect.  
Against you *worship* who had S—k wit?  
Or P—ge pour'd forth the torrent of his wit? *Pope.*

5. Adoration; religious act of reverence.  
They join their vocal *worship* to the quire  
Of creature worshiping voice. *Milton.*  
Under the name of church, I understand a body  
or collection of human persons professing faith in  
Christ, gathered together in several places of the  
world for the *worship* of the same God, and  
united into the same corporation. *P. Arson.*  
He wad's a torch aloft, and madly vain,  
Sought godlike *worship* from a terrible train. *Dryd.*  
The *worship* of God is an eminent part of reli-  
gion, and prayer is a chief part of religious *wor-  
ship*; hence religion is described by seeking God.

There was a voyage of the Egyptians under  
Osiris up the Nile, from thence the Suez had  
their *worship* of Isis. *Arct. Nat.*

6. Honour; respect; civil deference.  
The humble guest shall have *worship* in the pre-  
sence of those who sit at meat with him.  
*Luke, xiv. 10.*  
Since God hath appointed government among  
men, it is plain that his intention was, that some  
kind of *worship* should be given from some to  
others; for where there is a power to punish and  
reward, there is a foundation of *worship* in those  
who are under that power, which *worship* lies in  
expressing a due regard to that power, by a care not  
to provoke it, and an endeavour to obtain the fa-  
vour of it, which, among mankind, is called civil  
*worship*. *Stillingfleet.*

7. Idolatry of lovers; submissive respect.  
'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,  
Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of ivory,  
That can entame my spirit to your *worship*. *Shak.*  
**W O R S H I P .** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To adore; to honour or venerate with  
religious rites.  
Thou shalt *worship* no other God.  
*Exod. xxxiv. 14.*  
Let no man beguile you of your reward, in  
voluntary humility and *worshipping* of angels.  
*Col. ii. 18.*

The law of nature teacheth, that the true and  
living God ought to be *worshipped*, and that a suf-  
ficient and convenient time is to be set apart for  
the same. *Whit.*  
Adore and *worship* God supremely.

First *worship* God; he that forgets to pray,  
Bids not himself good-morrow nor good-day.  
*T. Randolph.*

On the smooth rind the passenger shall see  
Thy name engrav'd, and *worship* Helen's tree.  
*Dryden.*

2. To respect; to honour; to treat with  
civil reverence.

Our grave,  
Like Turkish mure, shall have a tongueless mouth,  
Not *worshipp'd* with a waxen epitaph.  
*Shakespeare's Henry V.*

3. To honour with amorous respect.  
With bended knees I daily *worship* her,  
Yet she consumes her own idolater. *Cornew.*

**W O R S H I P .** *v. n.* To perform acts of  
adoration.

The people went to *worship* before the golden  
calf. *1 Kings.*

**W O R S H I P F U L .** *adj.* [*worship* and *full*.]

1. Claiming respect by any character or  
dignity.

This is *worshipful* society,  
And fits the mounting spirit like myself. *Shakelph.*  
When old age comes upon him, it comes alone,  
bringing no other evil with it; but when it comes  
to wait upon a great and *worshipful* sinner, who  
for many years has ate well and done ill, it is at-  
tended with a long train of rheums. *South.*

2. A term of ironical respect.

Every man would think me in hypocrite; and  
what excites your most *worshipful* thought to think  
so? *Shakespeare.*  
Suppose this *worshipful* idol be made, yet still it  
wants sense and motion. *Shillingfleet.*

**W O R S H I P F U L L Y .** *adv.* [from *worship-  
ful*.] Respectfully.

Hallings will lose his head ere give consent  
His master's son, as *worshipfully* he terms it,  
Shall lose the royalty of England's throne. *Shak.*

**W O R S H I P P E R .** *n. s.* [from *worship*.]  
Adorer; one that worships.

What art thou, thou idol ceremony?  
What kind of god art thou, that suffer'st more  
Of mortal griefs than do thy *worshippers*? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Those places which we ascribe the immensity of  
God, nor give his *worshippers* a nearer approach to  
heaven by their height. *South's Sermons.*

If posterity takes its notions of us from our  
medal, they must fancy one of our kings paid a  
great devotion to Minerva, that another was a  
professed *worshipper* of Apollo. *Addison.*

By sanctifying the seventh day after they had  
laboured six, they avowed themselves *worshippers*  
of that only God who created heaven and earth.  
*Nesbit.*

**W O R S T .** *adj.* [the superlative of *bad*,  
formed from *worse*; *bad*, *worse*, *worst*.]  
Most bad; most ill.

If thou hadst not been born the *worst* of men,  
Thou hadst been knave and flatterer. *Shakespeare.*  
The pain that any one actually feels is still of all  
other the *worst*; and it is with anguish they cry  
out. *Locke.*

**W O R S T .** *n. s.* The most calamitous or  
wicked state; the utmost height or de-  
gree of any thing ill.

Who is't can say I'm at the *worst*?  
I'm worse than ever I was,  
And worse I may be yet: the *worst* is not,  
So long as we can say, this is the *worst*. *Shakelph.*  
That you may be armed against the *worst* in this  
unhappy state of affairs in our distressed country,  
I send you these considerations on the nature and  
immortality of the soul. *Digby.*  
Happy the man, and happy he alone,  
He who can call to-day his own;  
He who secure within can say,  
To-morrow do thy *worst*, for I have liv'd to-day.  
*Dryden.*

Sir P—per gets into the frontiers of this estate

gets to spare his own fields, where he is always  
sure of finding diversion when the *worst* comes to  
the *worst*. *Addison's Spectator.*

**T O W O R S T .** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
To defeat; to overthrow.

The case will be no worse than where two duel-  
lists enter the field, where the *worsted* party hath  
his sword given him again without further hurt.  
*Suckling.*

The bear was in a greater fright,  
Beat down and *worsted* by the knight. *Hudibras.*  
It is downright madness to contend where we  
are sure to be *worsted*. *L'Esrange.*

The victorious Philistines were *worsted* by the  
captivated ark, which foraged their country more  
than a conquering army. *South's Sermons.*

She could have brought the chariot again, when  
she saw her brother *worsted* in the duel. *Dryden.*

**W O R S T E D .** *n. s.* [from *Worsted*, a town in  
Norfolk, famous for the woollen manu-  
facture.] Woollen yarn; wool spun.

A bale, proud, shallow, beggarly, three hundred,  
hundred pound, filthy, *worsted*-stocking knave.

There Ridpath, Roper cudgel'd might ye view;  
The very *worsted* still look'd black and blue. *Pope.*

**W O R T .** *n. s.* [hynt, Saxon; *wort*, Dutch.]

1. Originally a general name for an herb;  
whence it still continues in many, as  
*loverwort*, *spicerwort*.

2. A plant of the cabbage kind.

3. [hynt, Saxon.] New beer, either unfer-  
mented, or in the act of fermentation.

It is in the *wort* of beer, while it worketh, before  
it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with  
fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melan-  
choly. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**W O R T H ,** or **W U R T H .** *v. n.* [peonðan, Sax.]  
To be. This word is only now re-  
tained in *two worth*, or *wurth*; *two be*.

Two *worth* the man  
That first did teach the cursed steel to bite  
In his own flesh, and make way to the living spirit. *Spenser.*

**W O R T H ,** in the termination of the names  
of places, comes from peonð, a court or  
farm; or peonðig, a street or road. *Gibb.*

**W O R T H .** *n. s.* [peonð, Saxon.]

1. Price; value.

Your clemency will take in good *worth* the effect  
of these my simple and mean labours. *Hooker.*

What is *worth* in any thing?

But so much money as 'twill bring? *Hudibras.*  
A common marafile shall have the colour of  
gold exactly, and yet upon trial yield nothing of  
*worth* but vitriol and sulphur.

*Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Excellence; virtue.

How can you him unworthy then decree,  
In whose chief part your *worths* implanted be? *Sidney.*

Is there any man of *worth* and virtue, although  
not instructed in the school of Christ, that had  
not rather end the days of this transitory life as  
Cyrus, than to sink down with them of whom  
Elihu hath said, *memento moriatur*? *Hooker.*

Having from these suck'd all they had of *worth*,  
And brought home that faith which you carried  
forth,  
I thoroughly love. *Donne.*

Her virtue, and the conscience of her *worth*,  
That would be woo'd. *Milton.*

A nymph of your own train  
Gives us your character in such a strain,  
As none but she, who in that court did dwell,  
Could know such *worth*, or *worth* describe to well. *Waller.*

Detested *worth*, like beauty difarray'd,  
To covert flies, of praise itself afraid. *Young.*

3. Importance; valuable quality.



then well spent, have siccence that lost their dignity and worth. *H. Ker.*

Take a man possessed with a strong desire of any thing, and the worth and excellency of that thing appears much greater than when that desire is quite extinguished. *South.*

### WORTH. *adj.*

#### 1. Equal in price to; equal in value to.

Women will love her that she is a woman, More worth than any man; men that she is The rarest of all women. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*

You have not thought it worth your labour to enter a professed dissent against a philosophy, which the greatest part of Europe have deferred, as a mere maze of words. *Clarendon.*

As if 'tis nothing worth that lies conceal'd, And science is not science till reveal'd. *Dryden.*

It is worth while to consider how admirably he has turned the course of his narration, and made his husbandman concerned even in what relates to the battle. *Addison.*

If your arguments produce no conviction, they are worth nothing to me. *Baillie.*

#### 2. Deserving of: either in a good or bad sense.

Your son and daughter found this trespass worth The shame which here it suffers. *Shakespeare.*

The castle appeared to be a place worth the keeping, and capable to be made secure against a good army. *Clarendon.*

Here we may reign secure; and, in my choice, To reign is worth ambition, though in hell. *Milton.*

Haste hither, Eve, and worth thy high behold, Eastward among those trees, what glorious shape Comes this way moving. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Whatsoever

Is worthy of their love is worth their anger. *Dante.*

This is life indeed, life worth preserving,

Such life as Juba never felt till now. *Addison.*

I have long had it in my thoughts to trouble you with a letter, but was discouraged for want of something that I could think worth sending fifteen hundred miles. *Boswell to Pope.*

Many things are worth enquiry to one man, which are not so to another.

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

#### 3. Equal in possessions to.

Dang'rous rocks,

Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,

Would scatter all the spices on the stream,

Enrobe the roaring waters with my silks,

And, in a word, but even now worth this,

And now worth nothing. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*

Although worth nothing, he shall be proffered

the best endowed and most beautiful virgin of their island. *Southey.*

At Geneva are merchants reckoned worth twenty hundred thousand crowns. *Addison's Italy.*

### WORTHILY. *adv.* [from *worthily*.]

#### 1. Suitably; not below the rate of.

The divine original of our souls has little influence upon us to engage us to walk worthily of our extraction, and to do nothing that is base. *Roy.*

#### 2. Deservedly; according to merit.

They are betray'd,

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules,

To loathsome sickness, worthily, since they

God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Milton.*

You worthily succeed, not only to the honours of your ancestors, but also to their virtues. *Dryden.*

#### 3. Justly; not without cause.

Christian men having, besides the common light of all men, so great help of heavenly direction from above, together with the lamps of so bright examples as the church of God doth yield, it cannot but worthily seem reproachful for us to leave both the one and the other. *Hooker.*

The king is present; if 't be known to him

That I gain say my deed, how may he wound,

And worthily, my falsehood? *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

A christian cannot lawfully hate any one; and yet I affirm that some may very worthily deserve to be hated; and, of all, the deceiver deserves it most. *Southey's Sermons.*

### WORTHINESS. *n. s.* [from *worthy*.]

#### 1. Desert; merit.

The prayers which our Saviour made were, for his own worthiness, accepted; ours God accepteth not, but with this condition, if they be joined with a belief in Christ. *Hooker.*

#### 2. Excellence; dignity; virtue.

Determining never to marry but him whom she thought worthy of her, and that was one in whom all virtues were harboured. *Southey.*

He that is at all times good, must hold his virtue to you, whose worthiness would fit it up where it wanted, rather than stick it where there is such abundance. *Shakespeare.*

Who is sure he hath a soul, unless It see and judge, and follow worthiness, And by deeds make it? he who doth not this, May lodge an inmate soul, but 'tis not his. *Dante.*

What let my thoughts on work was the worthiness and civility of the subject in itself. *Holde.*

#### 3. State of being worthy; quality of deserving.

She is not worthy to be loved, that hath not some feeling of her own worthiness. *Sidney.*

### WORTHLESS. *adj.* [from *worth*.]

#### 1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence.

You, his false hopes, the trust of England's honour,

Keep not aloof with worthless emulation. *Shakespeare.*

A little time will melt her frozen thoughts,

And worthless Valentine shall be forgot. *Shakespeare.*

On Laura's lap you lay,

Chiding the worthless crowd away. *Johnson.*

#### 2. Having no value.

Anxious pains we all the day,

In search of what we like, employ;

Scorning at night the worthless prey,

We find the labour gave the joy. *Prior.*

Am I then doom'd to fall

By a boy's hand, and for a worthless woman? *Addison.*

### WORTHLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *worthless*.]

#### 1. Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value.

But that mine own worthless selfishness spoils the content, I could think our company parallel to the seven wise men of Greece. *Milton's Divine Dialogues.*

A notable account is given us by the apostle of this windy insignificant charity of the will, and of the worthlessness of it, not enlivened by deeds. *Southey's Sermons.*

### WORTHY. *adj.* [from *worth*.]

#### 1. Deserving; such as merits. with of before the thing deserved.

She determined never to marry any but him whom she thought worthy of her, and that was one in whom all worthiness were harboured. *Southey.*

Further I will not flatter you,

That all I see in you is worthy love,

Than this; that nothing do I see in you

That should merit hate. *Shakespeare's King John.*

Thou art worthy of the sway,

To whom the heavens in thy nativity

Adjung'd an olive branch and laurel crown. *Shakespeare.*

#### 2. Valuable; noble; illustrious; having excellence or dignity.

If the best things have the perfectest and best operations, it will follow, that, seeing man is the worthiest creature on earth, and every society of men more worthy than any man, and of society that most excellent which we call the church. *Hooker.*

He now on Pompey's basis lies along,

No worthier than the dust! *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, in point of religion and honour; though hope of success might invite some other choice. *Bacon.*

Think of her worth, and think that God did mean,

This worthy mind should worthy things embrace;

Blot not her beauties with thy thoughts unclean,

Nor her dishonour with thy passion base. *Dante.*

Happier thou mayst be, *worthier* canst not be. *Milton.*

#### 3. Having worth; having virtue.

The doctor is well enough, and his friends. Potent at court; he, I am sure, but he, shall have her. Though twenty thousand *worthier* come to crave her. *Shakespeare.*

The most I handle is the most *worthier* within the whole extent of human nature, fit to *worthy* person to employ himself on it. *Digby on the South.*

We see, though order'd for the best,

Permitted talents grace the lawless brow,

The unworthy rais'd, the *worthy* cast below. *Milton.*

#### 4. Not good. A term of ironical commendation.

My *worthy* wife our arms mislaid, And from beneath my head my sword convey'd; The door unlatch'd, and with repeated calls Invites her father's lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

#### 5. Suitable for any quality good or bad; equal in value; equal in dignity.

It was *worthy* of paradise. *Milton.*

Thou, Diana, art below a death from me:

Let that vile soul in that vile body rest,

The heaping is well *worthy* of the guest. *Dryden.*

My feelings for you in her heart heat my due;

Be *worthy* me, as I am *worthy* you. *Dryden.*

#### 6. Suitable to any thing bad.

The mermaid's Macdonald,

Worthy to be a rebel; for to that

The multiplying villainies of nature

Do swarm upon him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

#### 7. Deserving of ill.

What has he done to Rome that's *worthy* death? *Shakespeare.*

If the wicked man be *worthy* to be beaten, the judge shall call him to be beaten. *Dante.*

### WORTHY. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

Such a one is constituted unto knowledge come short of themselves if they go not beyond others, and must not sit down under the degree of *worthiness*. *Bacon's Judicial Errors.*

It were a matter of more trouble than necessity, to repeat in this quarrel what has been alleged by the *worthies* of our church. *Hooker.*

What do these *worthies*

But rob and spoil, burn, slaughter, and enslave

Peaceable nations? *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

No *worthies* form'd by any male but those

Could push the robes to make themselves so fine. *Waller.*

For this day's palm, and for thy former acts,

Thou, Arthur, hast acquired a future fame,

And of three Christian *worthies* art the first. *Dryden.*

The next *worthy* came in with a retinue of valour.

To *WORTHY. v. a.* [from the adjective.]

To render worthy; to aggrandize; to exalt. Not used.

He conjunct tripp'd me behind;

And put upon him such a deal of man,

That *worthied* him; for praises of the kings,

For him attempting who was self-subdued. *Shakespeare.*

### To *WORTHY. v. n.* [from *worth*, Saxon: whence *wert*, to know; of which the preterite was *wot*, knew; which by degrees was mistaken for the present tense.] To know; to be aware. Obsolete.

The false of reformation they mightily call for,

but where and what the fault is which need it,

as they *wor*-full little, so they think not greatly

material to search. *Hooker.*

Well I *wot*, compar'd to all the rest

Of each degree, that beggar's life is best. *Spenser.*

More water glideth by the mill

Than *wot* the miller of. *Shakespeare.*

What you what I found?

Forsooth, an inventory; thus importing. *Shakespeare.*

**Wound.** The preterite and participle passive of *wave*.

Adam, waiting her return, had *wave*  
In sweet flowers a garland.

*Milton.*

**Woven.** The participle passive of *wave*.

**Would.** The preterite of *will*.

1. It is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood.

God's providence did not so order it, that  
it daily be committed, which would justly pri-  
vate men out of their rights, and unhinge states.

*Ray.*

2. I **WOULD** do it. My resolution is that it should be done by me.

Thou **WOULDEST** do it. Such must be the consequence to thee, that such should be thy act.

He **WOULD**, or *it would*. This must be the consequence to him or it, that such should be his act, or its effect.

3. The plural as the singular.

To themselves they live,

And to their island, that enough *would* give  
A good inhabitant.

*Chapman.*

He, by the rules of his own mind, could con-  
strue no other end of men's doings but self-seeking,  
suddenly feared what they could do, and he  
suddenly suspected what they *would* do, and as  
suddenly hated them, as having both might and  
mind so to do.

*Sidney.*

There are several who *would*, or at least pretend  
they *would*, bear much in their own business, who  
will bear nothing at all.

*Kettwell.*

4. Was or am resolved; I wish or wished to; I am or was willing.

She *would* give her a lesson for walking so late,  
that should make her keep within doors for one  
fortnight.

*Sidney.*

Jealous Philoclea, that was even jealous of her  
self; for Zelmene *would* needs have her glove.

*Sidney.*

You *would* be satisfied?

—*Would* I may, and will.

*Shakespeare's Othello.*

They know not what they are, nor what they *would*  
*would* be, any further than that they *would* not  
be what they are.

*Leffrange.*

It will be needless to enumerate all the simple  
ideas belonging to each sense: nor indeed is it  
possible, if we *would*; there being a great many  
more of them belonging to most of the senses than  
we have names for.

*Locke.*

By pleasure and pain I *would* be understood to  
signify whatsoever delights or molests us, whether  
from the thoughts of our mind, or any thing op-  
erating on our bodies.

*Locke.*

5. It is a familiar term for *wish* to do, or to have.

What *wouldst* thou with us?

Mr. Slender, what *would* you with me?

—I *would* little or nothing with you.

*Shakespeare.*

6. Should wish.

Celia, if you apprehend

The muse of your incensed friend;

Nor *would* that he record your blame,

And make it live, repeat the same.

Again deceive him, as I again,

And then he swears he will not comply.

*Wallier.*

7. It is used in old authors for *should*.

The excess of diet *would* be avoided.

As for percolation, which belongeth to separa-  
tion, trial *would* be made by clarifying by adhe-  
sion, with milk put into new beer, and stirred with  
it.

*Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

8. It has the signification of *I wish*, or *I pray*. This, I believe, is improper, and  
formed by a gradual corruption of the  
phrase, *would God*; which originally im-  
ported, that *God would*, *might God will*,  
*might God decree*. From this phrase, it

understood, came *would to God*, thence  
*I would to God*, and thence *I would*,  
or elliptically *would*, came to signify *I*  
*wish*: and so it is used even in good au-  
thors, but ought not to be imitated.

I *would* my father look'd but with my eyes.

*Shakespeare*

I *would* this music would come.

I, thus found I better know.

*Shakespeare.*

Wise men will do it without a law; I *would*  
there might be a law to restrain fools.

*Bacon's Advice to Illiers*

I list I *would* I could hear more.

*Ben Jonson.*

Now in my nerves, and that my joints were knit  
With such a strength, as made me then held fit  
To lead men with Ulysses.

*Chapman.*

This is yet the outward, fairest side

Of our design: within rests more of fear

Than, my most worthy lords, I *would* there were.

*Daniel.*

*Would* thou hadst hearken'd to my words, and

Ray'd

With me, as I brought thee, when that strange  
Desire of wand'ring, this unhappy morn,  
Possess'd thee.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

*Would* God we might prevent the need of such  
unkindly expedients, and, by a thankful sense of  
what we have, provide to conserve it. *Dec. of Pity*  
I scarce am pleas'd, I timely mount the throne,  
*Would* Aurengzebe had all their souls in one. *Dry*  
And *would* to heav'n the storm you felt would  
bring

On Cirrhanian coasts your wand'ring king. *Dry*

**Wound.** *n. f.* [from *would*.] Motion  
of detine; disposition to any thing; pro-  
pension; inclination; incipient purpose

It will be every man's interest to join good per-  
formances to spiritual purposes; to subdue the ex-  
orbitancies of the flesh, as well as to continue the  
*woundings* of the spirit.

*Hammors.*

**Wound.** *n. f.* [pund, Saxon; *wunde*,  
Dutch.] A hurt given by violence.

I am taint, my goddess cry for help.

—So well thy words become thee as thy count's,

They smack of honour both.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Now show the wound mine eyes have made in  
thee;

Scratch thee here, and there remains  
Some tear of it.

*Shakespeare.*

He, stooping, open'd my left side, and took  
From thence a rib: wide was the wound,

But suddenly fill'd up and heal'd.

*Milton*

Not poison, but a wound, the soldier flew. *Kenne.*

The aliment of such as have fresh wounds should  
be mild, without stimulating or saline substances.

*Arbutnot on Animals*

They feel the smart and see the fear of their for-  
mer wounds, and know that they must be made a  
sacrifice to the least attempt towards a change.

*Swift.*

**To WOUND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To  
hurt by violence.

The untoward *woundings* of a father's curse

Pierc'd ev'ry sense about thee.

I kill, and I make alive; I wound, and I heal.

*Deuteronomy.*

The battle went sore against Saul, and the arch-  
ers hit him, and he was sore wounded.

*1 Samuel, xxxi. 3.*

He was wounded for our transgressions, he was  
bruised for our iniquities.

*Isaiah, liii. 5.*

When ye sin to against the brethren, and wound  
their weak conscience, ye sin against Christ.

*1 Corinthians, viii. 12.*

Adonis from his native rock

Ran purple to the sea, suppos'd with blood

Of Thammuz, yearly wounded.

*Milton.*

Heroes of old, when wounded, shelter sought.

*Dryden.*

The savages wounded Atkins, and slew his fol-  
lowers.

*Robinson Crusoe.*

**Wound.** The preterite and participle  
passive of *wind*.

He had rais'd to ev'ry syry blow

A front of great height; and in such a place

That round ye might behold, of circular grace,

A walk to wound about it.

*Chapman.*

These mathematical engines cannot be so easily  
and speedily wound up, and so certainly levelled, as  
the other.

*Wilkins.*

The parliament being called here, and the main  
settlement of Ireland wound up in England, and put  
into the duke of Ormond's hands to pass here into  
an act, all persons came over in a shoal.

*Temple.*

**Wou'nder.** *n. f.* [from *wound*.] He  
that wounds.

**Wou'ndless.** *adj.* [from *wound*.] Ex-  
empt from wounds.

**Wou'ndwort.** *n. f.* [*vulneraria*, Latin.]  
A plant.

*Miller.*

**Wou'ndy.** *adj.* Excessive. A low bad  
word.

We have such a world of holidays, that 'tis a  
woundy hindrance to a poor man that lives by his  
labour.

*L'Estrange.*

These stockings of Susan's cost a woundy deal  
of pains the pulling on.

*Gay.*

**Wox.** } The preterite of *wax*. Became.  
**Woxe.** } Obsolete.

The ape in wond'rous stomach wax,

Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox.

*Spenser.*

Not one puff of wind there did appear,  
That all the three the great wax much afraid.

*Spenser.*

**Wo'xen.** The participle of *To wax*. Ob-  
solete.

*Spenser.*

**Wrack.** *n. f.* [*wrack*, Dutch; *præce*,  
Saxon, a wreck. The poets use *wrack*  
or *wreck* indifferently, as rhyme re-  
quires; the later writers of prose com-  
monly *wreck*. See **Wreck**.]

1. Destruction of a ship by winds or rocks.

Now with full sail into the port I move,

And safely can unlade my breast of love,

Quiet and calm: why should I then go back,

To tempt the second hazard of a *wrack*?

*Dryden.*

2. Ruin; destruction. This is the true  
Saxon meaning.

With use of evil, growing more and more evil,  
they took delight in slaughter, and pleased them-  
selves in making others *wrack* the effect of their  
power.

*Sidney.*

A world devote to universal *wrack*.

*Milton.*

**To WRACK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To destroy in the water; to wreck.

See **Wreck**.

2. It seems in *Milton* to mean, to rock; to  
shake.

Each on his rock transfix'd, the sport and prey  
Of *wracking* whirlwinds.

*Milton.*

3. To torture; to torment. This is com-  
monly written *rack*; and the instrument  
of torture always *rack*.

Merah rejoic'd in her *wrack*'d lover's pain,

And fortify'd her virtue with disdain.

*Cowley.*

Pharaoh's and Joseph's dreams are oftentimes  
*wracked* beyond their symbolization.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**To WRA'ngle.** *v. n.* [from *wranghsleur*,  
Dutch. *Min/brow*, *wrong*, *Skinner*.] To  
dispute peevishly; to quarrel perversely;  
to altercation; to squabble.

Yet, for a score of kingdoms you should *wrangle*,

And I would call it fair play.

*Shakespeare's Temp.*

Some unhatch'd practice

Hath puddled his clear spirit; and in such cases

Men's natures *wrangle* with inferior things,

Though great ones are their object.

*Shakespeare's Othello.*

How wounding a spectacle is it to see those, who  
were by Christ designed for fishers of men, picking  
up shells on the shore, and unmanly *wrangling* ab-  
out them too.

*Decay of Pity.*

*in*

In incomplete ideas we impose on ourselves, and *wrangle* with others. *Locke.*

Amongst unthinking men, who examine not scrupulously ideas, but confound them with words, there must be endless dispute and *wrangling*. *Locke.*

His great application to the law had not infected his temper with any thing litigious, he did not know what it was to *wrangle* on indifferent points. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Full'd with the sense of age, the fire of youth, A scorn of *wrangling*, yet a zeal for truth. *Pope.*  
And all the question, *wrangle* e'er so long,  
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong? *Pope.*  
He advises therefore to set aside all logical *wranglings*, and to produce the testimonies of the ancients. *Waterland.*

**WRANGLE. n. f.** [from the verb.] A quarrel; a perverse dispute.

The giving the priest a right to the tithes, would produce law-suits and *wrangles*. *Swift.*

**WRANGLER. n. f.** [from *wrangle*.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man.

Tell him h'ath made a match with such a *wrangler*.

That all the courts of France will be disturb'd With chafes. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Lord, the house and family are thine,  
Though some of them repine;  
Turn out these *wranglers* which defile thy seat,  
For where thou dwellest all is neat. *Hierbert.*

You should be free in every answer, rather like well-bred gentlemen in polite conversation, than like noisy and contentious *wranglers*.

The captious turn of an habitual *wrangler* deadens the understanding, soures the temper, and hardens the heart. *Beattie.*

**To WRAP. v. a. preterite and part. pass.** *wrapped* or *wrapt*. [heoprian, Saxon, to turn; *wrefter*, Danish.]

1. To roll together; to complicate.

Peter sceth the napkin that was about his head *wrapped* together by itself. *John, xx. 7.*

This said, he took his mantle's four nost part,  
He gan the same together fold and *wrap*. *Faust.*

2. To involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round. It has often the particle *up* intensive.

Nitius opens wide  
His arms and ample bosom to the tide,  
And spreads his mantle o'er the winding coast,  
In which he *wraps* his queen, and hides the flying host. *Dryden.*

Wife poets, that *wrap* truth in tales,  
Knew her themselves through all her veils. *Carew.*

The sword made bright is *wrapped up* for the slaughter.  
Their vigilance to elude, I, *wrapt* in mist  
Of midnight vapour, glide obscure. *Milton.*

*Wrap* candles up in paper.

*Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

3. To comprise; to contain.

Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happiness was *wrapped up*, died in a few days after the death of her daughter. *Addison.*

4. **To WRAP up.** To involve totally.

Some dear cause  
Will in concealment *wrap me up* awhile;  
When I am known aright, you shall not grieve  
Lending me this acquaintance. *Shak. King Lear.*  
King John fled to Laus, who was careful how to comfort him, *wrapped up* in so many calamities, after the loss of his kingdom.

*Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
Things reflected on, in grots and transiently,  
carry the show of nothing but difficulty in them,  
and are thought to be *wrapped up* in impenetrable obscurity. *Locke.*

5. [It is often corruptly written for *rap* or *rapt*, from *rapio*, Latin.] To snatch up miraculously.

Whatever things were discovered to St. Paul,

when he was *wrapped up* into the third heaven, all the description he makes is, that there are such things as eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Locke.*

6. To transport; to put in ecstacy; for *rapt*.

Much more the reverent fire prepar'd to say,  
*Wrapp'd* with his joy, how the two armies lay. *Cowley.*

7. Perhaps the following passage should properly be *rapped*; though *wrapped* is now frequently used in this sense.

*Wrapt up* in silent tear he lies. *Waller.*  
*Wrapp'd* in amaze the matrons wildly stare. *Dryden.*

**WRAPPER. n. f.** [from *wrap*.]

1. One that wraps.

2. That in which any thing is wrapped.

My arms were pressed to my sides, and my legs closed together by so many *wrappers*, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Addison's Spectator.*

**WRATH. n. f.** [pnæð, Saxon; *wrede*, Danish; *wreed*, cruel, Dutch.] Anger; fury; rage.

Thou dost the prayers of the righteous send  
Present before the may thy divine,  
And his avenging *wrath* to clemency incline. *Spenser.*

With one fool's head I came to woo,  
But I go away with two:  
Sweet, adieu! I'll keep my oath,  
Patiently to bear my *wrath*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

I fear, lest there be debates, envying, *wraths*,  
Ruses. *Corinthians.*

He hop'd not to escape, but shun  
The present, fearing guilty what his *wrath*  
Might suddenly inflict. *Milton.*

Achilles' *wrath*, to Greece the direful spring  
Of woes unnumber'd, heavenly goddesses! sing. *Pope.*

**WRATHFUL. adj.** [*wrath* and *full*.] Angry; furious; raging.

He cried, as raging seas are wont to roar,  
When wintry storm his *wrathful* wreck doth threaten. *Spenser.*

Fly from *wrath*:  
Sad be the fights, and bitter fruits of war,  
And thousand furies wait on *wrathful* swords. *Spenser.*

How now? your *wrathful* weapons drawn!  
The true evangelical zeal should abound more in the mild and good-natured affections, than the vehement and *wrathful* passions. *Spitt's Sermons.*

**WRATHFULLY. adv.** [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.

Gentle friends,  
Let's kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully*. *Shak.*

**WRATHLESS. adj.** [from *wrath*.] Free from anger.

Before his feet his sheep and lions lay,  
Fearless and *wrathless*, while they heard him play. *Waller.*

**To WREAK. v. a. old preterite and part. pass.** *wroke* and *wroken*, now *wreaked*. It is likely that the word *wrought*, which is only used in the past tense, is originally the preterite of *wreak*. [pnæcan, Sax. *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, Germ.]

1. To revenge.

In an ill hour thy foes thee hither sent,  
Another's wrongs to *wreak* upon thyself. *Spenser.*  
Him all that while occasion did provoke  
Against Pyrocles, and new matter fram'd  
Upon the old, him stirring to be *wroke*  
Of his late wrongs. *Spenser.*  
Pale death our valiant leader hath oppress;  
Come *wreak* his loss, whom bootless ye complain. *Faust.*

You could pursue

The son of Perops then, and did the goddess stir  
That villany to *wreak* the tyrant did to her. *Lycian.*

2. To execute any violent design. This is the sense in which it is now used.

On me let drath *wreak* all his rage. *Newton.*  
He left the dame,  
Resolv'd to spare her life, and save her shame  
But that detested object to remove,  
To *wreak* his vengeance, and to cure her love. *Dryden.*

Think how you drove him hence, a wand'ring exile,  
To distant climes; then think what certain vengeance

His rage may *wreak* on your unhappy orphan. *Smollett.*

Her husband scourg'd away  
To *wreak* his hunger on the deit n'd prey. *Pope.*

3. It is corruptly written for *reck*, to heed; to care.

My master is of churchish disposition,  
And little *wreaks* to find the way to heav'n  
By doing deeds of hospitality. *Shak. As you like It.*

**WREAK. n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. Revenge; vengeance. Obsolete.

Fortune, mine avowed foe,  
Her *wrathful* *wreaks* themselves do now ally. *Spenser.*

Join with the Goths, and with revengeful war  
Take *wreak* on Rome for this ingratitude,  
And vengeance on the wretched Saturnine. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

Some ill's behind, rude swaine, for thee to beare;  
That fear'd not to devour thy guests, and break  
All laws of humane; Jove sends therefore *wreaks*. *Chapman.*

2. Passion; furious fit. Obsolete.

What and if  
His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,  
Shall we be thus afflicted in his *wreaks*,  
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness? *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

**WRE'AKFUL. adj.** [from *wreak*.] Revengeful; angry. Not in use.

Call the creatures  
Whose naked natures live in all the spite  
Of *wreakful* heaven. *Shakespeare.*

She in Olympus' top  
Must visit Vulcan for new arms, to drive her  
*wrathful* son. *Chapman's Iliad.*

**WRE'AKLESS. adj.** [I know not whether this word be miswritten for *reckless*, careless; or comes from *wreak*, revenge, and means unrevenging.]

So flies the *wreakless* shepherd from the wolf;  
So fitt the harmless flock doth yield his fleece,  
And next his throat unto the butcher's knife. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

**WREATH. n. f.** [pnæð, Saxon.]

1. Any thing curled or twilled.

The *wreath* of three was made a *wreath* of five:  
to these three first titles of the two houses were added the authorities parliamentary and papal. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Clouds began  
To darken all the hill, and smoke to roll  
In dusky *wreaths* reluctant flames. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

He of his tortuous train  
Curl'd many a wanton *wreath*. *Milton.*

Let alta's smoke,  
And richest gums, and spice, and incense roll  
Their fragrant *wreaths* to heav'n. *Smith's Phœdra and Hippolitus.*

2. A garland; a chaplet.

Now we our brow bound with victorious *wreaths*,  
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Drop'd from his head, a *wreath* lay on the ground.

The boughs of Lotos, form'd into a *wreath*,  
This monument, thy maiden beauty's due,  
High on a plane-tree shall be hung to view. *Dryden.*

That which I most speak  
Must either punish me, not being believ'd,  
Or bring redress from you.

*Shakspeare. Measure for Measure.*

Thirty years,

Threatening cruel death, constrain'd the bride  
To swing from me, and toil to turn, my licet

*Milton*

7. To harass; to distress; to torture.

He dives into the king's soul, and there teatters  
Doubtful dangers, *wringing* of the conscience,  
Fear and despair, and all these for his marriage.

*Shakspeare.*

Pleasure enchants, impetuous rage transports,  
And grief depicts and *wrings* the tortur'd soul.

*Roy. on on*

I'll tell thee taste but half the griefs  
That *wring* my soul, thou couldst not talk thus  
Coldly.

*Addison.*

8. To distort; to turn to a wrong purpose.

To *wring* this sentence, to twist thereby out of  
men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is  
without all reason.

*Alkan's Schoolmaster.*

Lord, how dare these men thus *wring* the scrip-  
tures?

*Whigfite.*

9. To persecute with extortion.

The merchant adventurers have been often  
*wringed* and *wringed* to the quick; but were never  
quick and lively in thanks to those by whose en-  
deavours they were freed.

*Hayward.*

To WRING. v. n. To writhe with an-  
guish.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience  
To those that *wring* under the load of sorrow;  
But no man's virtue nor sufficiency  
To be so moral, when he shall endure  
The like himself.

*Shak. Much ado about Nothing.*

WRINGER. n. f. [from *wring*.] One who  
squeezes the water out of clothes.

One Mrs. Quickly is in the manner of his nurse,  
his laundress, his washer, and his *wringer*.

*Shakspeare.*

WRINKLE. n. f. [puncle, Saxon; *wrin-  
kel*, Dutch.]

1. Corrugation or furrow of the skin or  
the face.

Give me that glass, and therein will I read:  
No deeper *wrinkles* yet! Hath sorrow struck  
So many blows upon this face of mine,  
And made no deeper wounds? *Shak. Richard II.*  
She hath continued a virgin without any visible  
token, or least *wrinkle*, of old age.

*Howel's Vocal Forest.*

To see a beggar's brat in riches flow,  
Adds not a *wrinkle* to my even brow.

*Dryden.*

Though you, and all your senseless tribe,  
Could art, or time, or nature bribe,  
To make you look like beauty's queen,  
And hold for ever at sixteen;  
No bloom of youth can ever blind  
The cracks and *wrinkles* of your mind:  
All men of sense will pass your door,  
And crowd to Stella's at fourscore.

*Swift.*

2. Rump of cloth.

3. Any roughness.

Our British heaven was all serene;  
No threatening cloud was nigh,  
Not the least *wrinkle* to deform the sky.

*Dryden.*

To WRINKLE. v. n. [puncian, Saxon.]

1. To corrugate; to contract into furrows.

It is still fortune's eye  
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,  
To live with hollow eye and wrinkled brow  
An age of poverty.

*Shakspeare. Merchant of Venice.*

Scan and be us *wrinkle* up the eye, and stretch  
the web of it, at the same time drawing up the  
upper lip.

Here some ascend,

That in madd'ning turns the wrinkled nose offend.  
Here it is all up, like an ancient maid,  
Her wrinkled town in black and white array'd.

*Pope.*

2. To make rough or uneven.

A keen north wind, blowing dry,  
Wink'd the face of deluge, as decay'd.

*Milton.*

WRIST. n. f. [pwrst, Saxon.] The  
joint by which the hand is joined to the  
arm.

He took me by the *wrist*, and held me hard.

*Shakspeare.*

The brawn of the arm must appear full, shadow  
ed on one side; then shew the *wrist*-bone thereof.

*Peacham.*

The axillary artery, below the cubit, divideth  
unto two parts; the one running along the radius,  
and passing by the *wrist*, or place of the pulse, is  
at the fingers subdivided into three branches.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

WRISTBAND. n. f. [*wrist* and *band*.]  
The fastening of the shirt at the hand.

WRIT. n. f. [from *write*.]

1. Any thing written; scripture. This  
sense is now chiefly used in speaking of  
the Bible.

The church, as a witness, preacheth his mere  
revealed truth, by reading publicly the sacred  
scripture; that a second kind of preaching is the  
reading of holy *writ*.

*Hook.*

Divine Eliza, faced empress,  
Live the for ever, and her royal places  
Be fill'd with praises of divinest wits,  
That her eternize with their heavenly *writ*.

*Spenser.*

Bagdat rises out of the ruins of the old city of  
Babylon, so much spoken of in holy *writ*.

*Knight's History of the Turks.*

Others famous after known,  
Although in holy *writ* not nam'd. *Par. Regained.*  
He cannot keep his fingers from meddling with  
holy *writ*.

*More's Divine Dialogues.*

Sacred *writ* our reason does exceed. *Waller.*  
His story, filled with so many surprising inci-  
dents, bears so close an analogy with what is deli-  
vered in holy *writ*, that it is capable of pleasing the  
most delicate reader, without giving offence to the  
most scrupulous.

*Addison's Spectator.*

Of ancient *writ* unlocks the learned store,  
Consults the dead, and lives past ages o'er.

*Pope.*

2. A judicial process, by which any one  
is summoned as an offender.

Hold up your head, hold up your hand:  
Would it were not my lot to shew ye  
This cruel *writ*, wherein you stand  
Indicted by the name of Chloë.

*Prior.*

3. A legal instrument.

The king is fled to London,  
To call a present court of parliament:  
Let us pursue him, ere the *writ* go forth.

*Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

I folded the *writ* up in form of the other,  
Subscrib'd it, gave the impression, plac'd it safely:  
The changeling never known.

*Shakspeare.*

For every *writ* of entry, whereupon a common  
recovery is to be suffered, the queen's fine is to be  
rared upon the *writ* original, if the land com-  
prised therein be held.

*Ayliffe.*

WRIT. The preterite of *write*.

When Sappho *writ*,

By their applause the *writ*icks shew'd their wit.

*Prior.*

WRITATIVE. A word of *Pope's* coin-  
ing, not to be imitated.

Increase of years makes men more talkative, but  
less *writative*; to that degree, that I now write no  
letters but of plain how d' ye's.

*Pope to Swift.*

To WRITE. v. a. preterite *writ* or *wrote*;  
part. pass. *written*, *writ*, or *wrote*.  
[pwrán, apwrán, Sax. *ad ritan*, Island-  
ick; *wratan*, a letter, Gothick.]

1. To express by means of letters.

I'll *write* you down  
The which shall point you forth, at every sitting,  
What you *writ* say.

*Shakspeare.*

Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues  
we *write* in water.

*Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*  
When a man hath taken a wife, and the find no  
favour in his eyes, then let him *write* her a bill of  
divorcement.

*Deuteronomy.*

David *wrote* a letter.  
The time, the place, the manner how to *write*,  
Were all in punctual order plainly *writ*.

*2 Sam. xi.*  
*Dryden.*

2. To engrave; to impress.

Cain was so fully convinced that every one had  
a right to destroy such a criminal, that he cries out,  
every one that findeth me shall slay me, so plain  
was it *writ* in the hearts of all mankind.

*Locke.*

3. To produce, as an author.

When, more indulgent to the writer's ease,  
You are so good to be so hard to please;  
No such convulsive pangs it will require  
To *write* the pretty things that you admire.

*Granville.*

4. To tell by letter.

I chose to *write* the thing I durst not speak  
To her I lov'd.

*Prior.*

To WRITE. v. n.

1. To perform the act of writing.

I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth  
paper, fold it, and *write* upon 't.

*Shak. Macbeth.*  
Bassanio gave his ring away  
Unto the judge that begg'd it; and his clerk,  
That took some pains in *writing*, he begg'd mine.

*Shakspeare.*

2. To play the author.

Hearts, tongues, figures, scribes, bards, poets,  
cannot  
Think, speak, cast, *write*, sing, number  
His love to Antony.

*Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
There is not a more melancholy object in the  
learned world, than a man who has *written* himself  
down.

*Addison.*

3. To tell in books.

I past the melancholy flood,  
With that grim ferryman which poets *write* of.

*Shakspeare's Richard III.*

4. To send letters.

He *wrote* for all the Jews concerning their free-  
dom.

*Fidias.*

5. To call one's self; to be intitled; to  
use the style of.

About it, and *write* happy when thou'lt done.

*Shakspeare.*

Let it not your wonder move,  
Less your laughter, that I love;  
Though I now *write* fifty years,  
I have had, and have, my peers.

*Ben Jonson.*  
Those who begun to *write* themselves men, but  
thought it no shame to learn.

*Fell.*

He *writes* himself *divinus providentiæ*, whereas  
other bishops only use *divinus permissionis*.

*Ayliffe.*

6. To compose; to form compositions.

Chaste moral *writing* we may learn from hence,  
Neglect of which no wit can recompence;  
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,  
That sacred stream, should never water weeds.

*Waller.*

They can *writ* up to the dignity and character  
of the authors.

*Felton on the Classics.*

WRITER. n. f. [from *write*.]

1. One who practises the art of writing.

2. An author.

All three were ruin'd by justice and sentence,  
as delinquents; and all three famous writers.

*Bacon.*

Peaceable times are the best to live in, though  
not so proper to furnish materials for a *writer*.

*Addison's Freeholders*

Writers are often more influenced by a desire  
of fame, than a regard to the public good.

*Addison's Freeholder.*

Would a *writer* know how to behave himself  
with relation to posterity, let him consider in old  
books what he finds that he is glad to know, and  
what omissions he most laments.

*Swift.*

To WRITE. v. a. [pwrán, Saxon.]

1. To distort; to deform with distortion.

It cannot be this weak and *writted* shrimp  
Should strike such terror in his enemies.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Hatefullest distrelsh *writb'd* their jaws  
With foot and cinders.

*Milton.*

Her mouth she *writb'd*, her forehead taught to  
frown,

Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown;  
Her tallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,  
And ev'ry feature spoke aloud the curstness of a  
shew.

*Dryden.*

## 2. To twist with violence.

Then Satan first knew pain,  
And *writb'd* him to and fro convolv'd.

*Milton's Par. Lost.*

Amid the plaited scales it took its course,  
And in the spinal marrow spent its force;  
The monster hush'd aloud, and rag'd in vain,  
And *writb'd* his body to and fro with pain;  
He bit the dart.

*Addison.*

## 3. To wrest; to force by violence; to torture; to distort.

The reason which he yieldeth, sheweth the  
least part of his meaning to be that whereunto his  
words are *writted*.

*Hooker.*

## 4. To twist.

The king of heav'n  
Baid his red arm, and launching from the sky  
His *written* bolts, not shaking empty smoke,  
Down to the deep abyss the flaming telon strook.

*Dryden.*

**TO WRITHE. v. n.** To be convolved with  
agony or torture.

Let each be broken on the rack;  
Then, with what life remains, impal'd, and left  
To *writhe* at leisure round the bloody stake.

*Add.*

**TO WRITTLE. v. a.** [from *writhe*.] To  
winkle; to corrugate. Obsolete.

Her *writtled* skin, as rough as maple rind,  
So feebly was, that 'twould have loath'd all *wr-*  
mark'd.

*Spenser.*

**WRITING. n. f.** [from *writ*.]

1. A legal instrument; as, the *writings* of  
an estate.

Gentlemen keep *writings* in their closets, ladies  
medicines.

*Seller.*

2. A compofure; a book.

They thought no other *writings* in the world  
should be studied; inasmuch as, one of their great  
prophets, exhorting them to cast away all respects  
unto human *writings*, to his motion they conde-  
scended.

*Hooker.*

Such arguments had an invincible force with  
those pagan philosophers who became Christians,  
as we find in most of their *writings*.

*Addison.*

3. A written paper of any kind.

In at his windows throw  
*Writings*, all tending to the great opinion  
That Rome holds of his name.

*Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

**WRITINGMASTER. n. f.** One who teaches  
to write.

The facility of which I spoke consists not in  
bold strokes, if it makes not a great effect at a  
distance: that sort of freedom belongs rather to a  
*writingmaster* than a painter.

*Dryden.*

**WRITTEN.** The participle passive of  
*write*.

Their doctrine and their story *written* left,  
They die.

*Milton.*

Language is a connexion of audible signs, the  
most apt in nature for communication of our  
thoughts: *written* language is a delineation of the  
said audible signs by signs visible.

*Holder.*

**WROKEN.** The part. pass. of *To wreck*.

*Spenser.*

**WRONG. n. f.** [pnange, Saxon.].

1. An injury; a designed or known de-  
triment; not right; not justice.

It is a harm, and no *wrong*, which he hath re-  
ceived.

*Sidney.*

She resolv'd to spend all her years, which he

youth promised should be marry, in bewailing the  
*wrong*, and yet praying for the wrongdoer.

*Sidney.*

If he may not command them, then that law  
doth *wrong* that bindeth him to bring them forth  
to be justified.

*Spenser.*

They ever do pretend

To have receiv'd a *wrong*, who *wring* intend.

*Daniel.*

One spake much of right and *wrong*.  
Imitation of an author is the most advantageous  
way for a translator to shew himself, but the greatest  
*wrong* which can be done to the reputation of the  
dead.

*Dryden.*

Cowley preferred a garden and a friend to those  
whom, in our own *wrong*, we call the great.

*Dryden.*

Expecting more in my own *wrong*,  
Protracting life, I've liv'd a day too long.  
In the judgment of right and *wrong*, every man  
has a felt.

*Watts's Logic.*

## 2. Error; not sight; not truth.

Be not blindly guided by the throng;  
The multitude is always in the *wrong*.  
Here was *wrong* on both sides, and what would  
follow but confusion?

*Lesley.*

Proceed, quoth Dick, Sir, I aver  
You have already gone too far;  
When people once are in the *wrong*,  
Each line they add is much too long;  
Who saitheth walks, but walks astray,  
Is only farthest from his way.

*Prior.*

**WRONG. adj.** [from the noun.]

1. Not morally right; not just; not agree-  
able to propriety or truth; not true.

I find you are an invincible Amazon, since you  
will overcome, though in a *wrong* matter.  
If it be right to comply with the *wrong*, then  
it is *wrong* to comply with the right.

*Lesley.*

When the dictates of honour are contrary to  
those of religion and equity, they give *wrong*, am-  
bitious, and false ideas of what is good and lauda-  
ble.

*Addison's Spectator.*

Their hearts are constantly employed, pervert-  
ed, and kept in a *wrong* state, by the indistinct  
use of such things as are lawful to be used.

*Law.*

2. Not physically right; unfit; unsuitable.

Of Gloster's teacher,  
And of the loyal service of his son,  
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me for,  
And told me I had ruin'd the *wrong* side out.

*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

We never think of the main business of life,  
till a vain repentance minds us of it at the *wrong*  
end.

*L'Estrange.*

Dividing a living of five hundred pounds a year  
into ten parts, is a contrivance, the meaning  
whereof hath got on the *wrong* side of my compre-  
hension.

*Swift.*

Singularity shews something *wrong* in the mind.

*Clarke.*

## 3. Acting improperly.

Who want, while thro' black life they dream  
along,

Sense to be right, and passion to be *wrong*.

*Taung.*

**WRONG. adv.** Not rightly; amiss.

If he go *wrong*, she will give him over to his  
own ruin.

*Fech.*

A thousand odd caprices men's minds are acted  
by, may make one man quote another man's  
words *wrong*.

*Locke.*

Ten venture *wrong*, for one that wires amiss.

*Pope.*

**TO WRONG. v. a.** [from the noun.] To

injure; to use unjustly, either by do-  
ing injury, or imputing evil without  
justice.

So worthy a part of divine service we should  
greatly *wrong*, if we did not esteem preaching as  
the blessed ordinance of God.

*Hester.*

For fear the stones beneath their feet should *wrong*,  
Be strew'd with fragrant flowers all along.

*Spenser.*

Judge me, you gods! *wrong* I mine enemy.

*Shakespeare.*

Once more farewell!

And know thou *wrong'st* me, if thou think'st  
Ever was love or ever grief like mine.

*Addison.*

**WRONGDOER. n. f.** [from *wrong* and *do*.] An  
injurious person.

She resolv'd to spend all her years in bewail-  
ing the *wrong*, and yet paying for the *wrongdoer*.

*Sidney.*

If any state be taken away by a *wrongdoer*, the  
churchwarden may have action against the *wrong-*  
*doer*.

*Addison.*

**WRONGER. n. f.** [from *wrong*.] He that  
injuries; he that does *wrong*.

That cuckold lives in bliss,

Who, certain of his fate, loves not his *wronger*.

*Shakespeare's Othello.*

Many times a prince is driven to spend far more  
of his treasure in punishing by war the *wrongers* of  
his people, than the loss of his people did amount  
unto.

*Raleigh.*

**WRONGFUL. adj.** [from *wrong* and *ful*.] In-  
jurious; unjust.

I am far from granting thy request,  
That I despise thee for thy *wrongful* suit.  
He that hath wronged to in daily trade, that he  
knows not in what measure he hath done it, must  
redeem his fault by *deeds*, according to the value  
of his *wrongful* dealing.

*Taylor.*

Those whom forms of laws  
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause,  
Not want their lots, nor judges to review  
The *wrongful* sentence, and award a new.

*Dryden.*

**WRONGFULLY. adv.** [from *wrongful*.] Un-  
justly.

Dorus, said Pamela, you blame your fortune  
very *wrongfully*, since the fault is not in fortune,  
but in you, that cannot frame yourself to your  
fortune; and as *wrongfully* do require Mopla-  
to to great a disparagement as to her father's servant.

*Sidney.*

This poor fellow

He had thought to murder *wrongfully*.

*Shakespeare.*

Salus then, exclaiming loud,  
Urges his cause may in the court be heard,  
And pleads, the prize is *wrongfully* conferr'd.

*Dryden.*

I cry thee mercy, for suspecting a friar of the  
least good-nature: what, would you accuse him  
*wrongfully*?

*Dryden.*

He who suffers *wrongfully* in a man's opinion,  
refuses to give him reason for his suspicion.

*Spectator.*

**WRO'NHEAD. } adj.** [from *wrong* and  
**WRONGHEADED. } head.** Having a  
perverse understanding.

Much do I suffer, much, to keep in place  
This jealous, watpish, *wronghead*, thyming race.

*Pope.*

**WRONGLESSLY. adv.** [from *wronglessly*.] Without  
injury to any.

Dearly esteem'd of her for his exceeding good  
parts, being honourably courteous, and *wronglessly*  
valiant; considerably pleasant in conversation, and  
an excellent counsellor, without uncharitableness.

*Sidney.*

**WRONGLY. adv.** [from *wrong*.] Un-  
justly; amiss.

What thou wouldst highly,  
That wouldst thou holily; wouldst not play false,  
And yet wouldst *wrongly* win.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Magmen having join'd together some ideas very  
*wrongly*, e. g. we men do that argue right from  
*wrong* principles.

*Locke.*

**WROTH. pret. and part. of write.**

No man has the share of his soul drawn upon  
his face, nor the degree of his election *wroth* upon  
his forehead. He who would know a man thor-  
oughly, must follow him into the cloist of his  
heart; the inspection of which is only the privi-  
legiate of omniscience.

*South.*

**WROTH. adj.** [pnab, Saxon; wrod, Dan.]

Angry. Out of use.



## W R O

The Lord said unto Cain, Why art thou *wroth*?  
*Gen. iv.*

**WROUGHT.** [*pnogb*, Saxon. The preter. and part. pass. as it seems, of *work*; as the Dutch *verwerken* makes *gemaakt*; or, more analogically, of the old word *werak*.]

## 1. Affected; performed.

Why troublest thou the woman, for she hath wrought a good work upon me. *Mat. xxvi. 10.*

The Jews wanted it power and ability to have convinced the world of the futility of these miracles, had they never been wrought.

*Supper's Sermons.*

## . Influenced; prevailed on.

Had I thought the light of my poor image would thus have wrought you, for the stone is in me,

I'd not have flawed it. *Shakesp. son.*

It may be said that first, by the help of God's grace, he was wrought upon by these calls, and brought from a prophane, or worldly, to a Christian course of life, thou art surely in the highest degree tied to magnify and praise his goodness.

*Duty of Man.*

Not number nor example with him wrought to swerve from truth.

*Addison.*

Do not I know how? could his brutish mind be wrought upon? could he be just or kind?

*Dryden.*

This Artemis by her charms, And all her sex's charms, wrought the king.

*Rowe.*

## 3. Produced; caused.

All his good prov'd ill in me, And wrought but mischief.

*Milton.*

Thy wrought by them to thine self the publick safety.

*Dryden.*

This wrought the greatest confusion in the unbelieving Jews, and the greatest conviction in the Gentiles, who every where speak with astonishment of these truths they met with in this new magazine of learning which was opened.

*Addison.*

His too eager love Has made him busy to his own destruction,

His threats have wrought this change of mind in Pyrrhus.

*Philips's Dismissal Mithras.*

## 4. Worked; laboured.

They that wrought in silver, and whose work is unsearchable, are gone down to the grave.

*Bar. iii. 18.*

Moses and Elazar took the gold, even all wrought jewels.

*Numbers, xvi. 22.*

## W R O

Celestiall panoply, divinely wrought.

*Milton.*

What might be wrought

*Milton.*

Futil, or graven in metal.

## 5. Gained; attained.

We ventur'd in such dangerous seas, That if we wrought out life, 'twas ten to one.

*Shakespeare.*

## 6. Operated.

Such another field They did not waste thine hell: so much the fear Of thund'rs, and the sword of Michael, Wrought still within them.

*Milton.*

## 7. Used in labour.

Take an heifer which hath not been wrought with, and which hath not drawn in the yoke.

*Deut. xxi. 3.*

## 8. Worked; driven.

A infection from body to body is received many times by the body passive, yet is it by the good disposition thereof repulsed and wrought out, before it be formed in a disease.

*Bacon.*

## 9. Acquainted.

Vain Morat, by his own rashness wrought, Too soon discover'd his ambitious thought; Believ'd me his before I took him fair, And pitch'd his head into the ready snare.

*Dryden.*

## 10. Manufactured.

It had been no less a breach of peace to have wrought any mine of his, than it is now a breach of peace to take a town of his in Guiana, and burn it.

*Kaligh.*

## 11. Formed.

He that hath wrought us for the same thing, is God.

*2 Cor.*

## 12. Excited by degrees, produced by degrees.

The spirit is wrought, To dare things high, set up an end my thought.

*Chapman.*

The two friends had wrought themselves to such an habitual tenderness for the children under their direction, that each of them had the real passion of a father.

*Addison.*

Advantage was taken of the sanguine temper which so many successives had wrought the nation up to.

*Swift.*

Whichever littleness and vanity is to be observed in the minds of women, it is, like the cruelty of butchers, a trait which is wrought into them by that life which they are taught and accustomed to lead.

*Lewis.*

## W R Y

## 13. Guided; managed.

A ship by skilful steersman wrought.

*Milton.*

## 14. Agitated; disturbed.

We stay upon your leisure—

—Give me your favour; my dull brain was

wrought

With things forgot.

*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

WRUNG. The preter. and part. passive of *wring*.

He first cald to me; then my hand he wrung.

*Chapman.*

No mortal was ever so much at ease, but his

shoe wrung him somewhere.

*Leffrange.*

The tender anguish nature shoots

Through the wrung bosom of the dying man.

*Thomson.*

WRY. *adj.* [from *writhe*.]

## 1. Crooked; deviating from the right direction.

Sometimes to her news of myself to tell

I go about, but then is all my best

Wry words, and stammering, or else doltish dumb;

Say then, can this but of enchantment come?

*Sidney.*

## 2. Distorted.

It is but a kick with thy heels, and a wry mouth, and Sir Roger will be with thee.

*Southey.*

Instructive work! whose wry-mouth'd portraiture

Display'd the fates her confessors endure.

*Pope.*

Cutting the wry neck is never to be practised but when the disorder is a contraction of the mastoid muscle.

*Stark.*

## 3. Wrung; perverted; wrested.

He mangles and puts a wry sense upon protestant writers.

*Southey.*

To WRY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction.

These wry too much on the right hand, ascribing to the holy scripture such kind of perfection as it cannot have.

*Sardys.*

To WRY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make to deviate; to distort.

To what pass are our minds brought, that from the right line of virtue are wryed to their crooked shifts?

*Sidney.*

WRY'NECK. *n. f.* [*torquilla*, Latin.] A bird.

## X.

## X

Is a letter, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.

# Y.

## Y A R

**Y** At the beginning of words, is commonly taken, though I think erroneously, for a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant, is a vowel, and has the sound of *i*. It is used at the end of words, and whenever two *i*'s would come together; and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *u*. *Y* was much used by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old English writers.

*Y* is, in old English, sometimes prefixed as an increasing syllable to preterites and passive participles of verbs. It seems borrowed from *ge*, the Saxon augmentum of the preterite. It is sometimes put before present tenses, but I think erroneously.

**YACHT.** *n. f.* [a Dutch word.] A small ship for carrying passengers.

**YARD.** *n. f.* [geard, Saxon.]

1. Inclosed ground adjoining to an house.

One of the lions leaped down into a neighbour's yard, where, nothing regarding the crowing of the cocks, he eat them up. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Xanthus one day sent *Atrop* into the yard, and bade him look well about him. *L'Estrange.*  
His wanton kids, with building horns prepar'd,  
Fight harmless battles in his homely yard. *Dryden.*

2. [geard, Saxon.] A measure of three feet.

A jester, a counsellor, and a judge, are not to be measured by the common yard, but by the pole of special grace. *Bacon.*

The arms, spread cross in a straight line, and measured from one end of the long finger on one hand to that of the other, made a measure equal to the stature, and is named a fathom. Half of that, viz. from the end of the long finger of either arm, so spread, to the middle of the breast, is with us called a yard. *Holder on Time.*

An aqueduct of a Gothick structure, that conveys water from Mount St. Francis to Spoleto, from the foundation of the lowest arch to the top, is two hundred and thirty yards. *Addison.*

3. The supports of the sails.

A breeze from shore began to blow;  
The failors ship their oars, and cease to row;  
Then hoist their yards a-trip, and all their sails  
Let fall to court the wind. *Dryden.*

**YARDWAND.** *n. f.* [yard and wand.] A measure of a yard.

All the revolutions in nature can give it nothing more than different degrees of dimensions. What affinity has thinking with such attributes? no more than there is between a syllogism and a yardwand. *Collier.*

**YARE.** *adj.* [geapre, Sax.] Ready; dexterous; eager.

*Tare, yare, good Iros, quick.*—Methinks I hear  
Antony call. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

I do desire to learn, Sir; and I hope, if you have occasion to use me for your turn, you shall find me *yare*. *Shakespeare.*

**YARELY.** *adv.* [from *yare*.] Dexterously; skilfully.

The filken tickles  
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands,  
That *yarely* frame the other. *Shakespeare.*

**YARN.** *n. f.* [gearn, Saxon.] Spun wool; woollen thread.

You would be another Penelope; yet they fry, all the *yarn* she spun in Ulysses's absence did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakespeare's Ovidianus.*

The web of our life is of a mingled *yarn*, good and ill together; our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipt them not; and our crimes would despair, if they were not cherished by our virtues. *Shakespeare.*

*Yarn* is a commodity very proper to this country, which of all others ought to be most encouraged. *Temple.*

It may be useful for the reeling of *yarn*. *Withins*  
The fate, but only spin the coarser clue,  
The finest of the wool is left for you.  
Spare me but one small portion of the twine,  
And let the spurs cut below your line  
The rest among the rubbish may they sweep,  
Or add it to the *yarn* of some old miser's heap. *Dryden.*

**To YARR.** *v. n.* [from the sound; *birrio*, Lat.] To growl or snarl like a dog. *Ansforth.*

**YARROW.** *n. f.* [milesfahum, Lat.] A plant.

**YAWL.** *n. f.* A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.

**To YAWN.** *v. n.* [geonan, Saxon.]

1. To gape; to siccitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in sleepiness.

The sad-eyed justice, with his surly hum,  
Delivering o'er to executors pile  
The lazy yawning drone. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

In yawning, the inner parchment of the ear is extended. When a man *yawns*, he cannot hear so well. *Bacon.*

At length shook off himself, and ask'd the dame,  
And asking *yawn'd*, for what intent the came? *Dryden.*

To whom the yawning pilot, fast asleep,  
Me didst thou bid to trust the treacherous deep? *Dryden.*

2. To open wide.

The gashes,  
That bloody did *yawn* upon his face. *Shakespeare.*  
'Tis now the very witching time of night,  
When churchyards *yawn*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Now will I dam up this thy yawning mouth,  
For swallowing up the treasure of the realm. *Shakespeare.*  
He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd,  
Like vomit from his yawning entrails pour'd. *Sanctus.*

## Y A W

## Y E A

Hell at last  
*Yawning* receiv'd them whole, and on them clost. *Milton.*

The sword put't his tender side;  
Down fell the beauteous youth, the yawning wound  
Gush'd out a purple stream. *Dryden.*

High the wind her arm, and with her sceptre  
Struck  
The yawning chit, from it, departed he light  
Adown the mount the gushing torrent ran. *Prior.*

3. To express desire by yawning.

The chief thing at which lay reformer, *yawning*, is, that the clergy may, through conformity to condition, be poor as the apostles were. In which one circumstance if they imagine to great perfection, they must think that church which hath such store of mendicant friars, a church in that respect most happy. *Hobbes.*

**YAWN.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Siccitation.

There, Pandol, she mark'd thee there,  
Stretch'd on the rack of a too easy chair;  
And heard thy everlasting *yawn* conveys  
The pains and penalties of idleness. *Pope.*

2. Gape; hiatus.

Hence to the borders of the marsh they go,  
That mingles with the baleful stream, below;  
And sometimes with a mighty *yawn*, 'tis said,  
Opens a dismal passage to the dead;  
Who, pale with fear, the rending earth survey,  
And startle at the sudden flash of day. *Addison.*

**YAWNING.** *adj.* [from *yawn*.] Sleepy; slumbering.

Lie to black Hecate's summons  
The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy hums,  
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done  
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**YELAN.** part. for *clad*. Clothed.

Her sight did ravish, but her grace in speech,  
Her words *yelad* with wisdom's majesty,  
Make me from wondering fall to weeping joys. *Shakespeare.*

**YELPED.** [the participle passive of *clepe*, to call; *clepan*, Saxon; with the increasing particle *y*, which was used in the old English, in the preterites and participles, from the Saxon *ge*.] Called; termed; named.

But come, thou goddess fair and free,  
In heav'n *yelp'd* Euphrosyne,  
And by men heart-aching fair. *Milton.*

**YER'D.** The old preterite of *To dread*. *Spenser.*

**Yæ.** The nominative plural of *clepe*.  
*Ye* are they which justify yourselves. *Luke, xvii, 15.*

**YEA.** *adv.* [ea, or gea, Saxon; ja, Danish, German, and Dutch.]

1. Yes. A particle of affirmation; meaning, it is so, or, is it so?

# YEA

*Yea*, hath God said, ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden? *Gen. iii. 3.*

Let your conversation be *yea*, *yea*; nay, nay. *Matthew.*

Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day, Whilst one says only *yea*, and t'other nay? *Danb.*

2. A particle by which the sense is intended as enforced: not only so, but more than so.

I am weary; *yea*, my memory is tired. *Shakspeare.*  
A rascally, *yea*, foolish, knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then stand upon security. *Shakspeare.*

From these Philippine are brought costly spices, *yea*, and gold too. *Alber's Description of the World.*

All the promises of God are *yea*, and amen, that is, are verities, which is the importance of *yea*; and confirmed, which is meant by amen, into an immutability. *Hammond.*

They durst abide

Jerah thund'ring out of Zion, thron'd  
Between the cherubim; *yea*, often plac'd  
Within his sanctuary itself their shines. *Milton.*

Notwithstanding this great proximity of man to his Maker, *yea*, and notwithstanding the observations made in all ages, we still remain ignorant of many things concerning ourselves. *Hale.*

To YEAD, or YEDD. *v. n.* preterite *yode*.

[This word seems to have been corruptly formed from *geod*, the Saxon preterite of *gan*.] To go; to march. Obsolete.

They wander at will, and stay at pleasure,  
And to their folds *yeade* at their own leisure. *Spenser.*

Then bad the knight this lady *yede* along,  
And to a hill herself withdrew aside,  
In murther she might behold that battle's proof,  
And like be fate from danger far defery'd. *Spenser.*

Yet for the *yede* thereof half agill,  
And Kiddy the dour spard after her fast. *Spenser.*

That thou mighty man of God,  
That blood red frowns like a waled front,  
On either side disparted with his rod,  
Till that his army dy'd-foot through them *yod*. *Spenser.*

To YEAN. *v. n.* [eanian, Saxon.] To bring young. Used of sheep.

This I fearly drag along,  
Who *yeaning* on the rocks has left her young. *Dryden.*

Twice *yeane* the polled lamb with the least danger. *Milton.*

YEANING. *n. f.* [from *yeane*.] The young of sheep.

All the *yeanings* which were sleek'd and pied  
Should fall as Jacob's lot. *Shakspeare.*

YEAR. *n. f.* [year, Saxon.]

If one by the word *year* meant twelve months of thirty days each, i. e. three hundred and sixty days; another intend a solar *year*, of three hundred sixty-five days; and a third mean a lunar *year*, or twelve lunar months, i. e. three hundred fifty-four days, there will be a great variation and error in their account of things, unless they are well apprized of each other's meaning. *Watson's Logic.*

See the moon how they run;  
How many make the full complement,  
How many hours bring out the day,  
How many days will finish up the year,  
How many years a mortal man may live. *Shakspeare.*

With the year  
Seasons return, but not to me returns  
Day, or the sweet approach of eve or morn. *Milton.*

Though we suppose that the addition of our years for every thousand years, yet long before this time we should have been a greater number than there could be in the earth. *Watson.*

The doctor, upon occasion, calculating his ex-

# YEA

pences on himself, found them to be not above five pounds in the year. *Fell.*

Oviparous creatures have eggs enough at first conceived in them, to serve them for many years laying, allowing such a proportion for every year as will serve for one or two incubations. *Ray on the Creation.*

He accepted a curacy of thirty pounds a year. *Swift.*

2. It is often used plurally, without a plural termination.

I fight not once in forty year. *Shakspeare.*

3. In the plural, old age.

Some mumble-news,  
That smiles his cheek in years, and knows the trick  
To make my lady laugh when she's dispos'd,  
Told our intents. *Shakspeare. Love's Labour Lost.*

There died also Cecile, mother to king Edward IV. being of extreme years, and who had lived to see three princes of her body crowned, and four murthered. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

He look'd in years, yet in his years were seen  
A youthful vigour, and autumnal green. *Dryden.*

YEARNING. *adj.* [from *year*.] Being a year old.

A *yearning* bullock to the name shall smoke,  
Untam'd, unconscious of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

YEARLY. *adj.* [from *year*.] Annual; happening every year; lasting a year.

The *yearly* course that brings this day about,  
Shall never see it but a holiday. *Shakspeare. John.*

Why the changing oak should shed  
The *yearly* honour of his stately head;  
Whilst the distinguish'd yew is ever seen,  
Unhang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*

YEARLY. *adv.* Annually; once a year.

He that outlives this day, and sees old age,  
Will *yearly* on the vigil feast his neighbours,  
And say, To-morrow is Saint Crispian. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

For numerous blessings *yearly* shower'd,  
And property with plenty crown'd;  
For custom still maintain'd alive;  
For these, and more, accept our pious praise. *Dryden.*

Not numerous are our joys when life is new,  
And *yearly* some are falling of the few. *Young.*

To YEARN. *v. n.* [earnian, Saxon.] To feel great; uneasy. In *Spenser* it is sometimes used. It is by *Spenser* used for desire, or the pain of longing; it now implies tenderness or pity.

He leav'd to tend in due degree,  
But chaf'd, and foam'd, with courage fierce and stern,  
And to be eas'd of that base burden still did yearn. *Spenser.*

Make the libbard stern  
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did yearn. *Spenser.*

Though peeping close into the thick,  
Might see the moving of some quick;  
But were it fair, fiend, or snake,  
My courage e'er'd it to wake,  
And manfully threat shot. *Spenser.*

Talstiff, he is dead,  
And we must yearn therefore. *Shakspeare. Henry V.*

Joseph must haste; for his bowels did yearn upon his brother; and he sought where to weep, and he entered into his chamber. *Gen. xliii. 30.*

When the fair Leuc throne he spy'd,  
To check his fœd impatient Phœbus yearn'd,  
Though all the world was in his course concern'd. *Waller.*

Yet for all the yearning pain  
Y have suffer'd for their loves, in vain,  
I fear they'll prove to nice and coy,  
To have, and hold, and to enjoy. *Hu'bert.*

Where our heart does out relent, his melts;  
where our eye pines, his bowels yearn. *South's Sermons.*

At beholding the miseries of others, they find such yearnings in their bowels, and such sensible

# YEL

commotions raised in their breasts, as they can by no means satisfy. *Calamy.*

Your mother's heart yearns towards you. *Addis.*

Unmov'd the mind of Athacus remain'd;  
But Anticles, unable to controul,  
Spoke loud the language of his yearning soul. *Pope.*

To YEARN. *v. a.* To grieve; to vex.

She laments for it, that it would  
Earn your heart to see it. *Shakspeare.*

I am not covetous of gold,  
It yearns me not if men my garments wear. *Shakspeare.*

YEST. *n. f.* [yest, Saxon.]

1. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm.

Yeast and outward means do fall,  
And have no power to work on ale. *Hu'bert.*

When drays bound high, then never cross behind,  
Where butling yeast is blown by gusts of wind. *Gay.*

2. The spume on troubled water; foam; froth.

Now the ship boring the moon with her main-mast,  
and anon swallowed with yeast and froth, as you'd thrust a cork into a hoghead. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

YESTRY. *adj.* [from *yest*.] Frothy; spummy; foamy.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight  
Against the churlches; though the *yesty* waves  
Confound and swallow navigation up. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

YELK. *n. f.* [from *gealepe*, *yeliow*, Saxon.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written, *yolk*.

The *yolk* of the egg conducteth little to the generation of the bird, but only to the nourishment of the same; for if a chicken be opened, when it is new-hatched, you shall find much of the *yolk* remaining. *Bacon's Natural History.*

That a chicken is formed out of the *yolk* of an egg, with some ancient philosophers, the people still opinion. *Brown.*

All the feather'd kind  
From th' included *yolk*, not ambient white, arose. *Dryden.*

To YELL. *v. n.* To cry out with horror and agony.

Nor the night raven, that still deadly yells,  
Nor grisly vultures, make us once afraid. *Spenser.*

Each new morn  
New widows howl, new orphans cry; new sorrows  
Strike heav'n on the face, that it resounds,  
As if it felt with Scotland, and yell'd out  
Like syllables of dole. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Now worse than e'er he was before,  
Poor Puck doth yell, poor Puck doth roar,  
That wak'd queen Mab, who doubt'd fore  
Some treason had been wrought her. *Dryden's Nymphid.*

Telling monsters, that with coolest cry  
Surround me. *Milton.*

Night-struck fancy dreams the yelling ghost. *Thomson.*

YELL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A cry of horror.

With like tim'rous accent and dire yell,  
As when, by night and negligence, the fire  
Is spread in populous cities. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

Hence a heard the groans of ghosts, the pains,  
Of sounding lashes, and of dragging chains,  
The Trojan flood astonish'd at their cries,  
And ask'd his guide from whence those yells arose. *Dryden.*

Others in frantic mood  
Run howling through the streets; their hideous yells  
Rent the dark welkin. *Philips.*

YELLOW. *adj.* [yealepe, Saxon; ghelewe, Dutch; giallo, Italian.] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.

Only they that come to see a fellow  
In a long motley coat, guarded with yellow,  
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII. Prologue.*

He brought the green ear and the yellow breast.

After a lively orange, followed an intense, bright, and copious yellow, which was all the best of all the yellow.

Negligent of foot, Scarce seen, he wades among the yellow broom.

**YELLOWBOY. n. f.** A gold coin. A very low word.

John did not starve the cause, then wanted not yellow to his counsel.

**YELLOWHAMMER. n. f.** [*canobrymnus belionii.*] A bird.

**YELLOWISH. adj.** [from yellow.] Approaching to yellow.

Although amber be commonly of a yellowish colour, yet there is found of it also black, white, brown, green, blue, and purple.

*Woodward's Natural History.*

**YELLOWISHNESS. n. f.** [from yellowish.] The quality of approaching to yellow.

It used madder, being drenched with the like alkalizate solution, exchange its yellowishness for a redness.

**YELLOWNESS. n. f.** [from yellow.]

The quality of being yellow.

Apple, covered in lime and ash, were well manured, as appeared in the yellowness and sweetness.

Yellowness of the skin and eyes, and a salmon-coloured urine, are signs of an inflammatory disposition of the liver.

It is used in *Shakespeare* for jealousy.

Lord I will possess with yellowness.

**YELLOW. n. f.** A disease in horses. When the gallpipe is stopped up, that matter which should be turned into gall is carried back into the blood, and tinctures it yellow; so that the eyes, inside of the lips, flaver, and all the parts of the horse that are capable of shewing the colour, appear yellow.

His horse sped with spavins, and raved with the yellow.

**YELP. v. n.** [zealpan, Saxon.] To bark as a beagle-hound after his prey.

A little herd of England's timorous deer, Maz'd with a yelping kennel of French curs.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

**YEMAN. n. f.** [Of this word the original is much doubted: the true etymology seems to be that of *Yanus*, who derives it from *geman*, Frisick, a villager.]

A man of a small estate in land; a farmer; a gentleman farmer.

Gentlemen should use their children as the honest farmers and substantial yeomen do theirs.

He that has a spaniel by his side is a yeoman of about one hundred pounds a year, an honest man: he is just qualified to kill an hare.

It seems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to soldiers: whence we have still *yeomen* of the guard.

Tall yeomen seemed they, and of great might, And were enlarged ready still for fight.

Whose limbs were made in England, show us here the mettle of your pasture.

He instituted, for the security of his person, a band of fifty archers, under a captain, to attend him, by the name of yeomen of his guard.

Th' appointment for th' ensuing night he heard; And therefore in the even had order'd

At Windsor St. John whiffed me i' th' ear; The waters stand in rank, the yeomen cry Make room! as a duke were pining by.

3. It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.

His grandfather was second duke of Clarence, Third son to the third Edward king of England: Spring craftless yeoman from the court.

4. It seems to have had likewise the notion of a gentleman servant.

A jolly yeoman, marshal of the hall, Whose name was Apple it, he did bestow Both guests and meat.

**YEOMANRY. n. f.** [from yeoman.] The collective body of yeomen.

This did amortize a great part of the lands of the kingdom unto the hold and occupation of the yeoman, or middle people, of a connection between gentlemen and cottagers.

**TO YERK. v. a.** [of unknown etymology.] To throw out or move with a spring.

A leaping horse is said to yerk, or strike out his hind legs, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters, stretching out the two hind legs near together, and even to their full extent.

Their wounded steeds First stoock deep in gore, and with wild rage

Tak out their armed heels at their dead masters.

**YERK. n. f.** [from the verb.] A quick motion.

**TO YERN. v. a.** See YEARN.

**YES. adv.** [yie, Saxon.]

1. A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle opposed to *no*.

Pray, Madam, are you married?—Yes.

2. It is a word of enforcement; even so, not only so, but more.

This were a fit speech for a general in the head of an army, when going to battle, yet, and it is no less fit speech in the head of a council, upon a deliberation of entrance into a war.

Yes, you despise the man to books confin'd, Who from his study rails at human kind, Though what he learns he speaks.

**YESTER. adj.** [ghister, Dutch; *hesternus*, Latin.] Being next before the present day. It is not often used but in composition with another word, as *day* or *night*.

Love might as well be sow'd upon our sands, As in a breast so barren:

To love an enemy, the only one Remaining too, whom *yester* sun beheld Must ring her charms.

**YESTERDAY. n. f.** [girtandæg, Saxon.] The day last past; the day next before to-day.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, Creeps in this petty pace from day to day, To the last syllable of recorded time; And all our *yesterdays* have lighted fools The way to dusty death.

We are but of *yesterday*, and know nothing, because our days upon earth are a shadow.

You are both fluid, chang'd since *yesterday*; Next day repairs but ill last day's decay,

Nor are, although the river keep the name, *Yesterday's* waters and to-day's the same.

If *yesterday* could be recall'd again, Ev'n now would I conclude my happy reign.

*Yesterday* was set apart as a day of publick thanksgiving for the late extraordinary successes.

Mrs. Simper sends complaint in your *yesterday's* Spectator.

Naked from the womb

Naked again we must to-morrow lie; Born to labour, to labour, and to die.

**YESTERDAY. adv.** On the day last past.

Martius gave us *yesterday* a representation of the empire of the Turks, with no small vigour of words.

**YESTERNIGHT. n. f.** The night before this night.

**YESTERNIGHT. adv.** On the night last past.

Eleven hours I've spent to write it over; For *yesternight* by Catechy was it sent me.

The distribution of this conference was made by *Eupolis yesternight*.

**YET. conjunct.** [yie, yet, yetra, Saxon.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

They had a king was more than him before; But yet a king, where they were nought the more.

French laws forbid the female reign, Thy love does them to slavery draw.

Though such men have lived ever so much upon the reserve, yet, if they be observed to have a particular fondness for persons noted for any sin, it is ten to one but there was a communication in the sin, before there was so in affection.

The heathens would never suffer their gods to be reviled, which yet were no gods; and shall it be allowed to any man to make a mock of him that made heaven and earth?

He is somewhat arrogant at his first entrance, and is too inquisitive through the whole tragedy; yet these imperfections being balanced by great virtues, they hinder not our compassion for his miseries.

Let virtuous men in five years be witt, Yet not one thought accuse thy toil of wit.

**YET. adv.** 1. Beside; over and above.

This furnishes us with yet one more reason why our Saviour lays such a particular stress on acts of mercy.

2. Still; the state still remaining the same.

They are the tasks they had heard which they were yet braver; and had they not found reason to believe them, this would still have continued heathens, and made no mention of them in their writings.

3. Once again.

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night.

4. At this time; so soon; hitherto; with a negative before it.

Thales being asked when a man should marry, said, Young men, not yet; old men, not at all.

5. At least; at all. Noting uncertainty or indetermination.

A man that would form a comparison betwixt Quintilian's declamations, if yet they be Quintilian's, and the orations of Tully, would be in danger of forfeiting his discretion.

6. It denotes continuance and extension, greater or smaller.

Shake not his hour-glass, when his hasty sand Is ebbing to the last:

A little longer, yet a little longer, And nature drops him down without your sin,

Like mellow fruit without a winter storm.

Yet a few days, and those which now appear In youth and beauty like the blooming year,

In life's swift scene shall change.

7. Still: in a new degree.

He that takes from a thief that which the thief took from an honest man, and keeps it to himself, is the wickedest thief of the two, by how much the more he is made not blacker by the thief's example.

8. Even; after all. A kind of emphatical addition to a negative.

If any man neglect his duty, his fault must not be imputed to the rule appointed, neither to the whole Church.

Men may not too rashly believe the credulity of words, nor yet the evidence against them, for the world is full of such; and people are credulous, and ready to give credit to natural operations, to witchcraft.

Not yet amidst this joy and brightest morn  
Was absent, after all his mischief done,  
The prince of darkness.

9. Lither: sometimes with *as before*.  
Hope beginning here, with a tribulation, expectation of things far removed, and as yet but only heard of, made with real and actual fruition of that which no longer can express.

Yield, for given.

Wants not a fourth grace to make the other even.

Let that room to my lady be *yewon*,  
She shall be a queen,  
To sit the fourth place,  
And reign with the rest in heaven.

- Yew. *n. f.* [up, Saxon; yew, Welsh.] This is often written *yew*; but the former orthography is at once nearer to the sound and the derivation. See *EUCH.* A tree of tough wood, used for bows, and therefore planted in church-yards.

It hath a numerous flowers, which consist of many apices, for the most part shaped like a mason's ball, and are eaten, but the embryos, which are produced at remote distances on the same tree, do afterward become hollow bell-shaped berries, which are full of juice, and include seeds somewhat like acorns, having, as it were, a little cup to each.

The slender *asph.*, the broad-leav'd *scandore*,  
The fair *plantain*, and the walnut found;  
The myrtle, that her soul findeth still deplore,  
Alone, the owner of all waterish ground.

Shiver'd in the moon's eclipse.

And almost join'd the horns of the tough *yew*.

The distinguish'd *yew* is ever seen,  
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green.

- Yew. *n. f.* [from *yew*.] Made of the wood of *yew*.

His stiff arms to stretch with *zugben* bow,  
And manly legs still passing to and fro.

- Yew. *v. n.* To have the hiccough.

Yew. *n. f.* The hiccough.

Yew. *adv.* [yewe, Saxon.] Together

Yield. *v. a.* [zelban, Saxon, to pay.]

1. To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour.

When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth yield unto the plough's strength.

No country, for the bigels of it, can be better watered, or yield to the rain.

Strabo tells us the mines at Carthage, as *yields* the Romans per to the value of twenty-five thousand drachmas, the hundred and seven pounds five shillings and six pence.

2. To produce in general.

He makes much *kind* *yew* blood.

The wilderness *yew* food for them.

All the substances of an animal, fed even with acerb substances, *yew* by fire nothing but alkali.

3. To afford; to exhibit.

Philodora would needs have her glove, and not without to mighty a loss as that face could yield.

The mind of man deficient ever more to know the truth, according to the most infallible certainty which the nature of things can yield.

If you take the idea of white, which one parcel of snow *yields* yesterday to your sight, and another idea of white from another parcel or snow you see to day, and put them together in your mind, they run into one, and the idea of whiteness is not at all increased.

4. To give, as claimed of right.

I the praise  
Yield thee, so well thou hast this day purvey'd.

5. To allow; to concede.

I yield it just, said Adam, and submit.

I that live not only *yields*, but challenge the undoubted truth of the proposition, can make no question of its corollaries.

6. To permit; to grant.

Life is but an,  
That *yields* a passage to the whirling sword,  
And closes with its gone.

7. To emit; to expire.

Often did I stage

To yield the ghost; but still the envious fiend  
Kept in my soul, and would not let it forth  
To find the empty, vast, and wandering air.

He gathered up his feet into the bed, and yielded up the ghost.

8. To resign; to give up: sometimes with a particle, as *up* or *over*.

He not *yields* over to old age his country delights, the daily of hawking, was at that time following a man, brought to feel this injury from us.

Thus I have *yields* up into your hand  
The rule of my glory.

She to realities *yields* all her shows.

'Tis the pride of man which is the spring of this evil, and an unwillingness to yield up their own opinions.

9. To surrender: sometimes with *up*.

The enemies sometimes retired unto the soldiers, upon the walls, great rewards if they would yield up the city, and sometimes threatened them as traitors.

They lay, he, as if to them I had quitted all,  
At random *yields* up to their rule.

To YIELD. *v. n.*

1. To give up the contest; to admit.

He *yields* not in his fall;  
But fighting dies, and dying kills withal.

All is not lost: immortal hate,  
And courage never to submit or yield.

If the inspiring and expiring organ of any animal be stopp'd, it suddenly *yields* to nature, and dies.

There he saw the fainting Grecians yield,  
And here the trembling Trojans quit the field,

Pursued by fierce Achilles.

2. To comply with any person, or motive power.

Considering this present age so full of tongue, and weak of brain, behold we *yield* to the stream thereof.

I see a *yielding* in the looks of France:  
Mark, how they whisper.

This supernatural soliciting, if ill,  
Why hath it given me earnest of success?

It good, why do I *yield* to that suggestion,  
Whose horrid image doth upfix my hair?

With her much fair speech she caused him to yield.

The Jews have agreed to desire thee that thou wouldst bring down Paul; but do not thou yield unto them.

They shew the world that they are not of a yielding temper, which will be wronged or baffled.

3. To comply with things required or enforced.

There could be no secure peace, except the Lacedaemonians yielded to those things, which being granted, it would be no longer in their power to hurt the Athenians.

It much converse

The estate, to shore when I could yield.

4. To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny.

If we yield that there is a God, and that this God is almighty and just, it cannot be avoided but that, after this life ended, he administers justice unto men.

5. To give place, as inferior in excellence or any other quality.

The fight of Achilles and Cygnus, and the fray between the Lapithae and Centaurs, yield to no other part of this poet.

Tell me in what more happy fields

The thistle springs, to which the lily yields.

YIELDER. *n. f.* [from *yield*.] One who yields.

Buds and thorns at their apparel snatch,  
Some sleeves, some hats; from *yields* all things

Some guard these traitors to the block of death,  
Treason's true bed, and yields up of breath.

YOKE. *n. f.* [yoc, Saxon; jock, Dutch; jugum, Latin; joug, French.]

1. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen.

Bring a red heifer, wherein is no blemish, and upon which never came yoke.

A yea long bollock to thy name shall moule,  
Unnam'd, unconscious of the falling yoke.

2. A mark of servitude; slavery.

Our country links beneath the yoke;  
It weeps, it bleeds.

In bonds of men fetter'd you shall be;  
An easier yoke than what you put on me.

3. A chain; a link; a bond.

This yoke of marriage from us both remove,  
Where two are bound to draw, though neither love.

Those that accuse him in his intent toward our wives, are a yoke of his discarded men.

His hands a hundred yokes of oxen till'd.

A yoke of mules outgoes a yoke of oxen, when set to work at the same time; for mules are swifter.

To Yoke. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind by a yoke to a carriage.

This States promised to do, if he alone would yoke together two brazen-hoofed bulls, and plowing the ground, sow dragons teeth.

Four milk white bulls, the Thracian use of old,  
Were yok'd to draw his car of burnish'd gold.

2. To join or couple with another.

My name  
Be yok'd with his that did betray the best.

That carries anger at the stout hearted.

Seek not in Latian bands to yoke  
Our fair Lavinia.

3. To enslave; to subdue.

I here are the arms  
With which he yokes your rebellious nerkes,  
Razeth your cities.

4. To refrain; to confine.

Men marry not; but chule rather a libertine single life than to be yok'd in marriage.

Over Hellespont bridg'd his way.

The words and promises, that yoke  
The conquerors, are quickly broke.

Yoke-elm. *n. f.* [*carpinus*, Lat.] A tree.

Yoke.



**O'KEFELLOW.** } *n. f.* [*yoke and fellow,*  
**O'KEMATE.** } *or mate.*  
 Companion in labour.

*Yokefellow* in arms,  
 Let us to France. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
**Mate;** fellow; commonly partner in marriage.

You cannot think me fit  
 To be th' *yokefellow* of your wit,  
 Nor take one of so mean deserts  
 To be the partner of your parts. *Hudibras.*

Before Toulon thy *yokemate* lies,  
 Where all the live-long night he sighs. *Stepney.*  
 Those who have most distinguished themselves  
 by railing at the sex, very often are one of the  
 most worthless for a companion and *yokefellow*.  
*Addison's Spectator.*

**OLD,** for yielded. Obsolete. *Spenser.*  
**OLK.** *n. f.* [See **YELK.**] The yellow  
 part of an egg.

Nature hath provided a large *yolk* in every egg, a  
 great part whereof remaineth after the chicken is  
 hatched; and, by a channel made on purpose,  
 serves instead of milk to nourish the chick for a  
 considerable time. *Ray on the Creation.*

**ON.** } *adj.* [*yeond, Saxon.*] Being  
**OND.** } at a distance within view.  
**O'NDER.** }

Madam, *yond* fellow swears he will speak  
 with you. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
 Good mother, do not marry me to *yon* fool.

*Shakespeare.*  
 Would you not laugh to meet a great countess  
 of state in a flat cap, his gloves under his girdle,  
 and yond haberdasher in a velvet gown furred with  
 fables? *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

Tigranes, being encamped upon a hill with four  
 hundred thousand men, discovered the army of  
 the Romans, being not above fourteen thousand,  
 marching towards him: he made himself merry  
 with it, and said, *yonder* men are too many for an  
 ambassage, and too few for a fight.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*

For proof look up,  
 And read thy lot in *yon* celestial sign.  
*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

*Yon* flow'ry arbors, *yonder* allies green. *Milton.*  
 Let other swains attend the rural care,  
 But nigh *yon* mountain let me tune my lays. *Pope.*  
 Then hear me, gracious heav'n, and grant my  
 pray'r,

Make *yonder* man the fav'rite of thy care:  
 Nourish the plant with thy celestial dew,  
 Like manna let it fall, and still be new. *Harte.*  
 If I were to fall down *yonder* precipice, and break  
 my neck, I should be no more a man of this world.  
*Beattie.*

**ON.** } *adv.* At a distance within  
**OND.** } view. It is used when we di-  
**O'NDER.** } rect the eye from another  
 thing to the object.

The fringed curtains of thine eyes advance,  
 And say what thou see'st *yond*. *Shakespeare's Temp.*  
 First, and chiefest, with thee bring  
 Him that *yon* soars on golden wing,  
 Guiding the fiery wheeled throne,  
 The cherub Contemplation. *Milton.*

*Yonder* are two apple-women scolding.  
*Arbutnot and Pope.*

**OND.** *adj.* [I know not whence derived.]  
 Mad; furious: perhaps transported with  
 rage; under alienation of mind: in  
 which sense it concurs with the rest.

Then like a lion, which hath long time fought  
 His robbed whelps, and at the last them found  
 Amongst the shepherd swains, then waxeth wood  
 and *yond*;  
 So fierce he laid about him. *Spenser.*

Nor those three brethren, Lombards, fierce and  
*yond*. *Fairfax.*

**ORE** or *Of Yore.* *adv.* [*geogana, Sax.*]

Long.  
 VOL. II.

Witness the burning altars, which he swore,  
 And, guilty, heavens of his bold perjury;  
 Which, though he hath polluted oft and *yore*,  
 Yet I to them for judgment just do fly. *Spenser.*

2. **Of old time;** long ago: with of before  
 it.

And seated here a fee, his blosprick of *yore*,  
 Upon the farthest point of this unfruitful shore.  
*Drayton.*

Thou bright-eyed Vesta long of *yore*  
 To solitary Saturn bore. *Milton.*

There liv'd, as authors tell, in days of *yore*,  
 A widow somewhat old, and very poor. *Dryden.*  
 In times of *yore* an ancient Laron liv'd,  
 Great gifts bestow'd, and great respect receiv'd.  
*Prior.*

The devil was piqued such saintship to behold,  
 And long'd to tempt him, like good Jove of old;  
 But Satan now is wiser than of *yore*,  
 And tempts by making rich, not making poor.  
*Pope.*

**You.** *pron.* [*eop, iuh, Saxon; of ge, ye.*]

1. **The oblique case of ye.**  
 Ye have heard of the dispensation of the grace  
 of God, which is given me to you ward.  
*Eph. iii. 2.*

I thought to show you  
 How easy 'twas to die, by my example,  
 And hanel fate before you. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

2. It is used in the nominative, in com-  
 mon language, when the address is to  
 persons; and though first introduced by  
 corruption, is now established. In the  
 following lines *you* and *ye* are used un-  
 grammatically in the places of each  
 other; but even this use is customary.

What gain *you* by forbidding it to tease *ye*?  
 It now can neither trouble *ye* nor please *ye*. *Dryd.*

3. It is the ceremonial word for the second  
 person singular, and is always used, ex-  
 cept in solemn language.

In vain you tell your parting lover,  
 You with fair winds may waft him over. *Prior.*  
 But, Madam, if the fates withstand, and you  
 Are destin'd Hymen's willing victim too. *Pope.*

4. It is used indefinitely, as the French  
*on*; any one; whosoever.

We pass'd by what was one of those rivers of  
 burning matter: this looks, at a distance, like a  
 new-plowed land; but as *you* come near it, you see  
 nothing but a long heap of heavy disjointed clouds.  
*Addison on Italy.*

5. *You* is used in the subsequent members  
 of a sentence, as distinguished from *ye*.

Stand forth, *ye* champions, who the gauntlet  
 wield,  
 O! *you* the swiftest racers of the field. *Pope.*

**YOUNG.** *adj.* [*ioeg, yeong, Saxon; jung,*  
 Dutch.]

1. **Being in the first part of life; not old:**  
 used of animal life.

Guests should be interlarded, after the Persian  
 custom, by ages *young* and old.  
*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

There's not the smallest orb which thou be-  
 hold'st,  
 But in his motion like an angel sings,  
 Still quiring to the *young-eyed* cherubims. *Shak.*

I firmly am resolv'd  
 Not to bestow my *youngest* daughter,  
 Before I have a husband for the elder. *Shakespeare.*

Thou old and true Menenius,  
 Thy tears are saltier than a *younger* man's,  
 And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

He ordain'd a lady for his prize,  
 Generally praiseful, fair and *young*, and skill'd in  
 housewiferies. *Chapman.*

In timorous deer he hanfels his *young* paws,  
 And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Crowl.*

Nor need'st thou by thy daughter to be told,  
 Though now thy spry blood with age be cold,  
 Thou hast been *young*. *Dryden.*

When we say a man is *young*, we mean that  
 his age is yet but a small part of that which usually  
 men attain to: and when we denominate him  
 old, we mean that his duration is run out almost  
 to the end of that which men do not usually ex-  
 ceed. *Locke.*

It will be but an ill example to prove, that  
 dominion, by God's ordination, belonged to the  
 eldest son; because Jacob the *youngest* here had it.  
*Locke.*

From earth they rear him struggling now with  
 death,  
 And Nelson's *youngest* stops the vents of breath.  
*Pope.*

2. **Ignorant; weak.**  
 Come, elder brother, thou art too *young* in this.  
*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

3. It is sometimes applied to vegetable  
 life.

There be trees that bear best when they begin  
 to be old, as almonds; the cause is, for that all  
 trees that bear must have an oily fruit, and *young*  
 trees have a more watry juice, and less concoc-  
 tion. *Bacon.*

**YOUNG.** *n. f.* The offspring of animals  
 collectively.

The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,  
 That it had its head bit off by its *young*.  
*Shakespeare's King Lear.*

So many days my ewes have been with *young*;  
 So many weeks ere the poor fools will yearn. *Shak.*  
 The eggs disclos'd their callow *young*. *Milton.*  
 The season why birds are oviparous, and lay  
 eggs, but do not bring forth their *young* alive, is  
 because there might be more plenty.

*More's Antidote against Atheism.*  
 Not so her *young*; for their unequal line  
 Was heroes make, half human, half divine;  
 Their earthly mold obnoxious was to fate,  
 Th' immortal part assum'd immortal state. *Dryd.*

Those insects, for whose *young* nature hath not  
 made provision of sufficient sustenance, do them-  
 selves gather and lay up in store for them.  
*Ray on the Creation.*

**YOUNGISH.** *adj.* [from *young*.] Some-  
 what young

She let her second room to a very genteel *young-*  
*ish* man. *Tatler.*

**YOUNGLING.** *n. f.* [from *young*; *yeong-*  
*ling, Saxon.*] Any creature in the first  
 part of life.

More dear unto their God than *younglings* to  
 their dam. *Fairy Queen.*

*Youngling*, thou canst not love so dear as I.—  
 —Grey-beard, thy love doth freeze. *Shakespeare.*

When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not  
 unreasonable to infer, they suckle their *younglings*  
 with milk. *Brown.*

Encourag'd thus, she brought her *younglings*  
 nigh. *Dryden.*

The stately beast the two Tyrrhæids bred,  
 Scratch'd from his dam, and the tame *youngling* fed.  
*Dryden.*

**YOUNGLY.** *adv.* [from *young*.]

1. **Early in life.**  
 Say we read lectures to you,  
 How *youngly* he began to leave his country,  
 How long continued, and what stock he springs of.  
*Shakespeare.*

2. **Ignorantly; weakly.**

**YOUNGSTER.** } *n. f.* [from *young*.] A  
**YOUNKER.** } young person: in con-  
 tempt.

What, will you make a *youngster* of me? shall I  
 not take mine ease in mine inn, but I shall so have  
 my pocket pick'd? *Shakespeare.*

See how the morning opes her golden gates,  
 And takes her farewell of the glorious fun-  
 Now well resembles it the prime of youth's  
 Trim'd like a *youngster* prancing to his love. *Shak.*  
 3 Z While

While Ulysses slept there, and close by  
The other *youngsters*, he abroad would fly. *Chapman.*  
Fame tells, by age fame reverend grown,  
That Phæbus gave his chariot to his son;  
And whilst the *youngster* from the path declines,  
Admiring the strange beauty of the signs,  
Proud of his charge, he drove the fiery horse,  
And would outdo his father in his course. *Greene.*  
The *youngster*, who at nine and three  
Drinks with his sisters milk and tea,  
From breakfast ready, till twelve o'clock,  
Burnet and Heylin, Hobbes and Locke. *Prior.*  
**YOUNGTH.** *n. f.* [from *young*.] Youth.  
Obsolete.

The mournful muse in mirth now lift ne mask,  
As the war went in *young* b and summer days. *Spenser.*  
**YOUNG.** *pronoun.* [open, Saxon.]

1. Belonging to you. It is used properly  
when we speak to more than one, and  
ceremoniously and customarily when to  
only one.

Either *your* unparagoned mistress is dead, or she's  
surprized by a trifle. *Shakespeare.*

Impute *your* danger to our ignorance;  
The bravest men are subject most to chance. *Dryden.*  
Ye dauntless Dardani hear,

Think on the strength which once *your* fathers  
bore. *Pope.*

2. *Your* is used in an indeterminate sense.

Every true man's apparel fits *your* thief: if it be  
too little for *your* thief, *your* true man thinks it big  
enough. If it be too big for *your* thief, *your* thief  
thinks it little enough, so every true man's appa-  
rel fits *your* thief. *Shakespeare.*

There is a great affinity between coins and poe-  
try, and *your* medallist and critic are much nearer  
related than the world imagine. *Addison on Medals.*  
A disagreement between these seldom happens,  
but among *your* antiquaries and schoolmen.

*Fenton on the Glassicks.*

3. *Yours* is used when the substantive goes  
before or is understood: as, this is *your*  
book, this book is *yours*.

Pray for this man and for his issue,  
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,  
And beggar'd *yours* for ever. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

That done, our day of marriage shall be *yours*.  
One feast, one house, one mutual happiness. *Shak.*

This kiss, if it durst speak,  
Would stretch thy spirits up into the air:  
Conceive and fare thee well.—  
—*Yours* in the ranks of death. *Shak. King Lear.*

He is forsworn, if e'er those eyes of *yours*  
Behold another day break in the east. *Shakespeare.*

While the sword this monarchy secures,  
'Tis manag'd by an abler hand than *yours*. *Dryden.*  
My wealth, my city, and myself are *yours*. *Dryden.*

It is my employment to revive the old of past  
ages to the present, as it is *yours* to transmit the  
young of the present to the future. *Pope.*

**YOURSELF.** *n. f.* [*your* and *self*.]

1. *You*, even you; ye, not others.

If it stand, as you *yourself* still do,  
Within the eye of honour; be assur'd,  
My purse, my person, my extremest means,  
Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakespeare.*  
O heav'n's!

If you do love old men, if your sweet sway  
Allow obedience, if *yourself* are old,  
Make it your cause. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. In the oblique cases it has the sense  
of reciprocation, or reference to the  
same subject mentioned before: as, you  
love only yourself; you have betrayed  
yourselves by your rashness.

When ever you are more intent upon adorning  
your persons than upon perfecting of your souls,  
you are much more beside *yourselves* than he that  
had rather have a laced coat than a healthful body.  
*Law.*

3. It is sometimes reciprocal in the nomi-  
native.

Be but *yourselves*. *Pope.*

**YOUTH.** [*n. f.* *ȳeogud*, Saxon.]

1. The part of life succeeding to child-  
hood and adolescence; the time from  
fourteen to twenty-eight.

But could *youth* last, and love still breed,  
Had joys no date, and age no need;  
Then these delights my mind might move,  
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

His starry helm unbuckled shew'd him prime  
In manhood, where *youth* ended. *Milton.*

The solidity, quantity, and strength of the ali-  
ment, is to be proportioned to the labour or quan-  
tity of muscular motion, which in *youth* is greater  
than any other age. *Arbutnot.*

2. A young man.

Siward's son,  
And many unrough *youths* even now,  
Protest their first of manhood. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

If this were seen,  
The happiest *youth* viewing his progress through,  
What perils past, what crosses to ensue,  
Would shut the book and sit him down and die. *Shakespeare.*

O'er the lofty gate his art emboss'd  
Androgeos' death, and oil rings to his ghost;  
Sev'n *youths* from Athens yearly sent, to meet  
The fate of his revengeful Crete. *Dryden.*

A hundred *youths* from all his train elects,  
And to the Latian court their course direct. *Dryden.*

3. Young men. Collectively.

As it is fit to read the best authors to *youth* first,  
so let them be of the openest and clearest; as Livy  
before Sallust, Sidney before Donne. *Ben Jonson.*

About him exercis'd heroic games

Th' unarmed *youth* of heav'n. *Milton.*

The graces put not more exactly on  
Th' attire of Venus, when the ball she won,  
Than that young beauty by thy care is dress'd,  
When all your *youth* prefers her to the rest. *Waller.*

**YOUTHFUL.** *adj.* [*youth* and *full*.]

1. Young.

Our army is dispers'd already:  
Like *youthful* steers unyok'd they took their course,  
East, west, north, south. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

There, in a heap of slain, among the rest,  
Two *youthful* knights they found beneath a load  
oppress'd  
Of slaughter'd foes. *Dryden.*

2. Suitable to the first part of life.

Here be all the pleasures  
That fancy can beget on *youthful* thoughts,  
When the fresh blood grows lively, and returns  
Brisk as the April buds in primrose season. *Milton.*

In his years were seen  
A *youthful* vigour and autumnal green. *Dryden.*  
The nymph surveys him, and beholds the grace  
Of charming features, and a *youthful* face. *Pope.*

3. Vigorous, as in youth.

How is a good Christian animated by a sted-  
fast belief of an everlasting enjoyment of perfect  
felicity, such as, after millions of millions of ages,  
is still *youthful* and flourishing, and inviting as at  
the first! no wrinkles in the face, no grey hairs  
on the head of eternity! *Bentley.*

**YOUTHFULLY.** *adv.* [from *youthful*.] In  
a youthful manner.

**YOUTHLY.** *adj.* [from *youth*.] Young;  
early in life. Obsolete.

True be thy words, and worthy of thy praise,  
That wait like feats doft highest glory,  
Therein have I spent all my *youthly* days,  
And many battles fought, and many frays. *Spenser.*

**YOUTHY.** *adj.* [from *youth*.] Young;  
youthful. A bad word.

The scribbler had not genius to turn my age, as  
indeed I am an old maid, into rillery, for affect-  
ing a *youthier* turn than is consistent with my time  
of day. *Spectator.*

**YPIGHT.** *part.* [*y* and *pight*, from *pitch*.]  
Fixed.

That same wicked wight  
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,  
Far underneath a craggy cliff *ypight*,  
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenser.*

**YUCK.** *n. f.* [*jucken*, Dutch.] Itch.

**YULE.** *n. f.* [*ȳeol*, *ȳeol*, *ȳehul*, Saxon.]  
The time of Christmas.

**YUX.** *n. f.* [*ȳeox*, Saxon; sometimes pro-  
nounced *yex*.] The hiccough.

# Z.

## ZE A

**Z** Is found in the Saxon alphabets set down by grammarians, but is read in no word originally Tuetonick: its sound is uniformly that of an hard S. No word of English original begins with Z.

ZA'FIAR. } n. f.  
ZA'FFIR. }

Powder the calx of cobalt fine, and mix it with three times its weight of powdered flints; this being wetted with common water, concreted into a mass called *zaffre*, which from its hardness has been mistaken for a native mineral. *Hill.*

Cobalt, being sublimed, the flowers are of a blue colour; these German mineralists called *zaffre*. *Woodward.*

The artificers in glass tinge their glass blue with that dark mineral *zaffre*. *Boyle on Colours.*

ZA'NY. n. f. [probably of *zaner*, the contraction of Giovanni; from *fanna*, a scoff, according to *Skinner*.] One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions, and speeches; a merry Andrew; a buffoon.

Some carry tale, some please in, some slight *zany*, Some mumble news, some tinker kni,ht, some Dick,

Told out intents before. *Shakespeare.*  
Then write that I may follow, and so be  
Thy echo, thy debtor, thy fool, thy *zany*,  
I shall be thought, if mine like thine I shape,  
All the world's lion, though I be thy ape. *Donne.*  
Oh, great restorer of the good old stage,  
Preacher at once, and *zany*, of thy age.

ZA'RNICH. n. f. *Zarnich* is a substance in which orpiment is found; it approaches to the nature of orpiment, but without its lustre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

ZEAL. n. f. [*ζῆλος*; *zelus*, Latin.] Passionate ardour for any person or cause.

In this present age, wherein *zeal* hath drowned charity and skill, meekness will not now suffice any man to marvel, whatsoever he shall hear reproved by whomsoever. *Hooker.*

If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have bestowed the thousand pound I borrowed of you; but it is no matter, this poor shew doth better, this doth infer the *zeal* I had to see him. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

O Cromwell, Cromwell!  
Had I but serv'd my God with half the *zeal*  
I serv'd my king, he would not in mine age  
Have left me naked to mine enemies. *Shakespeare.*

The bare fervour and *zeal* is taken in commendation for much other piety, by many the most eager contenders. *Hammond.*

Among the seraphims  
Abdiel, than whom none with more *zeal* ador'd  
The Deity, and divine commands obey'd,  
Stood up, and in a flame of *zeal* severe,  
The current of his fury thus oppos'd.

*Milton's Paradise Lost.*

## ZE A

Had *zeal* anciently armed itself against sovereignty, we had never heard of a calendar of saints. *Holyday.*

We must look our prayers be with *zeal* and earnestness: it is not enough that we so far attend them, as barely to know what it is we say, but we must put forth all the affection and devotion of our souls. *Duty of Man.*

*Zeal*, the blind conductor of the will. *Dryden.*  
She with such a *zeal* the cause embrac'd,  
As women, where they will, are all in haste,  
The father, mother, and the kin betide,  
Were overborne by the fury of the tide. *Dryden.*

The pious stand with a furious joy,  
And the king seiz'd a flambeau with *zeal* to destroy, *Dryden.*

Seriousness and *zeal* in religion is natural to the English. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Good men often blemish the reputation of their piety by overacting some things in their religion; by an indiscreet *zeal* about things wherein religion is not concerned. *Tillotson.*

True *zeal* seems not to be any one single affection of the soul, but rather a strong mixture of many holy affections; rather a gracious constitution of the whole mind, than any one particular grace, swaying a devout heart, and filling it with all pious intentions, all not only uncounterfeited, but most fervent. *Spratt's Sermons.*

When the sins of a nation have provoked God to punish it, he suffers those to concur in the most pernicious counsels for enslaving conscience, who pretend to the greatest *zeal* for the liberty of it. *Stillingfleet.*

This rebellion has discovered to his majesty, who have espoused his interests with *zeal* or indifference. *Addison's Traveller.*

A scorn of flattery and a *zeal* for truth. *Pope.*  
There is nothing noble in a clergyman but burning *zeal* for the salvation of souls, nor any thing poor in his profession, but idleness and worldly spirit. *Lowe.*

ZEALOT. n. f. [*zeloteur*, Fr. *ζηλωτης*.] One passionately ardent in any cause. Generally used in dispraise.

But now, whereas these *zealots* complain of us for jangling with the Roman church in things lawful and good, they themselves comply with the same in articles and actions which are of no good quality. *White.*

The fury of *zealots*, intestine bitterness and division, were the greatest occasion of the destruction of Jerusalem. *King Charles.*

Are not those men too often the great *zealots* who are most notoriously ignorant? true *zeal* should always begin with true knowledge, and thence proceed to an unwearied pursuit, for what it once knows to be worthy of such passion. *Spratt.*

No wonder that so many of these deluded *zealots* have been engaged in a cause which they at first abhorred, and have wished or acted for the success of an enterprise, that might have ended in the extirpation of the protestant religion. *Addison.*

ZEALOUS. adj. [from *zeal*.] Ardently passionate in any cause.

Our hearts are right with God, and our intentions pious, if we act our temporal affairs with a desire no greater than our necessity, and in actions

## ZEP

of religion we be *zealous*, active, and operative, so far as prudence will permit. *Taylor.*

This day, at height of noon, came to my sphere  
A spirit *zealous*, as he seem'd, to know  
More of the Almighty's works. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

We should be not only devout towards God, but *zealous* towards men; endeavouring by all prudent means to recover them out of those snares of the devil, whereby they are taken captive. *Dec. of Piety.*

It is not at all good to be *zealous* against any person, but only against their crimes. It is better to be *zealous* for things than for persons; but then it should be only for good things: a rule that does certainly exclude all manner of *zeal* for ill things all manner of *zeal* for little things.

*Spratt's Sermons*

Being instructed only in the general, and *zealous* in the main design; and as finite beings not admitted into the secrets of government, the last sorts of providence, or capable of discovering the final purposes of God, they must be sometimes ignorant of the means conducing to those ends, which alone they can oppose each other. *Dryden.*

Being thus saved himself, he may be *zealous* in the salvation of souls. *Lowe.*

ZEALOUSLY. adv. [from *zealous*.] With passionate ardour.

Thy care is fixt, and *zealously* attends,  
To fill thy odorous lamp with deeds of light,  
And hope that reaps not shame. *Milton.*

To enter into a party as into an order of friars with so religious an obedience to superiors, is very unbecoming with the civil and religious liberties; so *zealously* alert. *Dow.*

ZEALOUSNESS. n. f. [from *zealous*.] The quality of being *zealous*.

ZECHIN. n. f. [so named from *Zeck* a place in Venice, where the mint settled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZE'DOARY. n. f. [*zedoaire*, French.] A spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in leaves, but of a sweet scent.

ZED. n. f. The name of the letter z. Thou whoreson *zed*, thou unnecessary letter. *Shakespeare.*

ZENITH. n. f. [Arabick.] The point over head opposite to the nadir.

Fond men! if we believe that men do live Under the zenith of both frozen poles,

Though none come thence advertisement to g  
Why bear we not the like faith of our souls? *Dar.*

Their seasons are designed by the motion of the sun; when that approaches nearest our zenith or vertical point, we call it summer.

*Brown's Vulgar Err.*

ZEPHYR. } n. f. [*zephyrus*, Lat.  
ZEPHYRUS. } The west wind; a poetical, any calm soft wind.

They are as gentle  
As *zephyrus* blowing below the violet. *Shak. C.*  
Zephyr you shall see a youth with a merry countenance, holding in his hand a swan with a displayed, as about to sing.

North with the levant and the ponant winds,  
Eurus and Zephyr.  
Milton.  
Milton as which Zephyrus on Flora breathes. Milton.

ZEPH n. f.

1. A peel of an orange squeezed into wine.

2. A relish; a taste added.

Almighty vanity! in thee they owe  
Their rest of pleasure, and their balm of woe.

Tung.

To heighten by an additional relish.

ZEPH n. f. [from ζῆλον.] Proceeding by enquiry.

ZEPH n. f. [from ζῆλον.] A figure in grammar when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement; as, lust overcame shame, boldness fear, and madness reason.

ZEPH n. f. [In architecture.] A small sort of stand or pedestal, being a low square piece or member, serving to support a busto, statue, or the like, that needs to be raised; also a low square member serving to support a column instead of a pedestal, base, or plinth.

DiA.

ZODIACK n. f. [zodiacus, Fr. ζωδιακός, in τῶν ζῶων, the living creatures, the figures of which are painted on it in globes.]

The track of the sun through the twelve signs; a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs.

The golden sun salutes the morn,  
And having gilt the ocean with his beams,  
Gallops the zodiac in his glitt'ring coach. Shak.

Years he number'd scarce thirteen,  
When fates turn'd cruel:

Yet three ill'd zodiacs had he been  
The stage's jewel. Ben Jonson.

It exceeds their absurdity to suppose the zodiac and planets to be efficient of, and antecedent to, themselves, or to exert any influences before they were in being.

Bentley.

Here in a skene, that cast a dazzling light,  
Sat fixt in thought the mighty Stagyrite;  
His sacred head a radiant zodiac crown'd,  
And various animals his sides surround. Pope.

2. It is used by Milton for a girdle.

By his side,

As in a glitt'ring zodiac, hung the sword,  
Satan's dire dread; and in his hand the spear. Milton.

ZONE n. f. [ζών; zona, Latin.]

1. A girdle.

The middle part

Olt like a starry zone his waist, and round  
Skirted his loins and thighs with downy gold,  
And colours dipp'd in heaven. Milt. Paradise Lost.

An embroider'd zone surrounds her waist. Dryd.  
Thy statue, Venus, though by Phidias' hands  
Design'd immortal, yet no longer stands;  
The magic of thy shining zone is past,  
But Salisbury's garter shall for ever last. Gray.  
Scarce could the goddess from her nymphs be known.

But by the crescent and the golden zone. Pope.

2. A division of the earth.

The whole surface of the earth is divided into five zones: the first is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid zone. There are two temperate zones, and two frigid zones. The northern temperate zone is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the arctic polar circle: the southern temperate zone is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid zones are circumscribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centers.

True love is still the same: the torrid zones,  
And those more frigid ones,

It must not know:  
For love grown cold or hot,  
Is lust or friendship, not

The thing we show:  
For that's a flame would die,  
Held down or up too high:  
Then think I love more than I can express,  
And would love more, could I but love thee less. Suckling.

And as five zones th' aetherial regions bind,  
Five correspondent are to earth assign'd:  
The sun, with rays directly darting down,  
Fires all beneath, and fires the middle zone. Dryd.

3. Circuit; circumference.

Scarce the sun

Hath finish'd half his journey, and scarce begins  
His other half in the great zone of heaven. Milton.

ZOO'GRAPHER n. f. [ζῷον and γράφω.]

One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

One kind of locust stands not prone, or a little inclining upward; but in a large erectness, elevating the two fore legs, and sustaining itself in the middle of the other four, by zoographers called the prophet and praying locust. Brown.

ZOOGRAPHY [of ζῷον and γράφω.] A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

If we contemplate the end, its principal final cause being the glory of its Maker, this leads us into divinity; and for its subordinate, as it is designed for alimental subsistence to living creatures, and medicinal utes to man, we are thereby conducted into zoography. Glanville's Scopsis.

ZOOLOGY n. f. [of ζῷον and λογία.] A treatise concerning living creatures.

ZOOPHYTE n. f. [ζῷοφυτον, of ζῷον and φυτον.] Certain vegetables, or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOOPHORICK Column n. f. [In architecture.] A statuary column, or a column which bears or supports the figure of an animal. DiA.

ZOOPHORUS n. f. [ζωοφορός.] A part between the architraves and cornice, so called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which were the figures of animals. DiA.

ZOOTOMIST n. f. [of ζωτομία.] A dissector of the bodies of brute beasts.

ZOOTOMY n. f. [ζωτομία, of ζῷον and τέμνω.] Dissection of the bodies of beasts.











